



GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2006
ANALYTICAL REPORT



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Australian Government

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POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS 2006
ANALYTICAL REPORT



Source: <http://www.traveljournals.net> (Sinalei resort)



Source: <http://www.islandexplorer.ws> (Samoan dance)

Population and Housing Census 2006:

analytical report.

National University of Samoa Library CIP entry.

Population and Housing Census 2006: analytical report / Samoa
Bureau of Statistics (SBS). -Apia, Samoa: Census-Surveys and
Demography Division, Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Government
of Samoa, 2006.

v, 144 p., ill; 29cm

ISBN: 978 982 9809 62 9.

1. Housing - Samoa - statistics. 2. Samoa - census, 2006.

3. Samoa - population - statistics. I. Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS)

Sam 319.614 Pop DDC 22.

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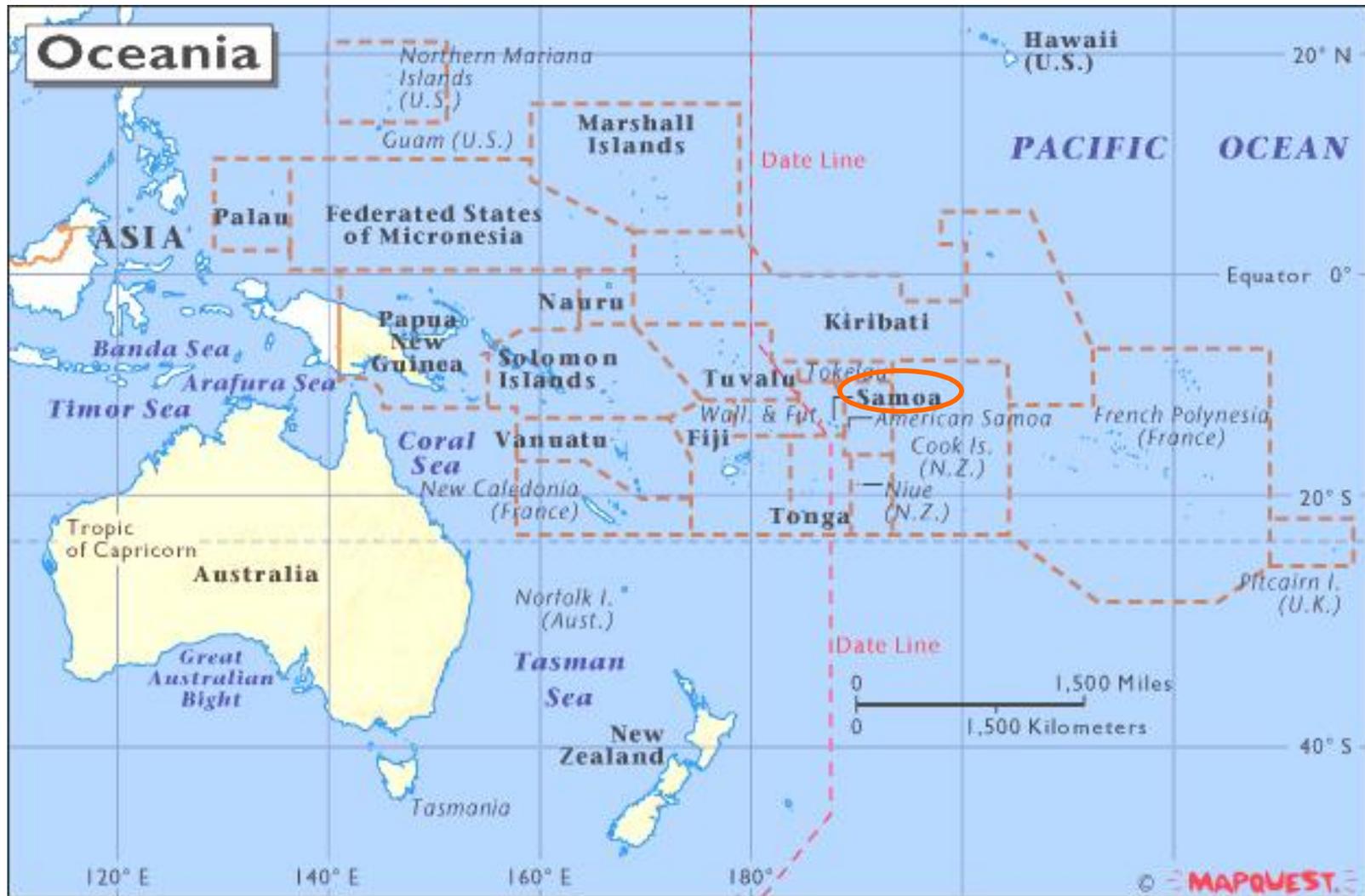
Samoa

Publisher:

Samoa Bureau of Statistics, Government of Samoa and financial assistance from AusAID.

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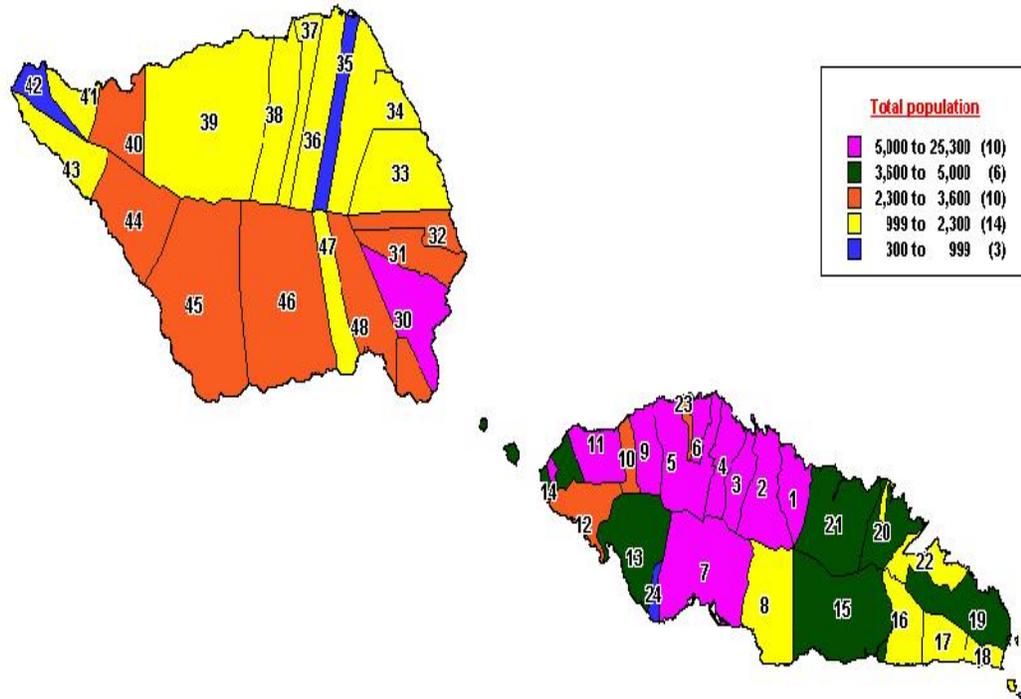
This publication is a product of the staff of the Samoa Bureau of Statistics and Demography Division of SBS. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this volume do not necessarily reflect the views of any funding or technical agencies involved in the census. The boundaries and other information shown on maps in this work are only imaginary census boundaries but do not imply any legal status of traditional village and district boundaries.



Source: go.frw.com/atlas/norm_ftm/oceania.htm

MAP OF SAMOA

Total population by Faipule districts, 2006



1. Vaimauga East (7359)	11. Aana Alofi III (5401)	21. Anoaama West (4806)	36. Gagaemauga III (1767)	46. Palauli le Falefa (3481)
2. Vaimauga West (25294)	12. Falelatai/Samatau (3109)	22. Vaa o Fonoti (1624)	37. Gagaifomauga I (1499)	47. Satupaitea (1799)
3. Faleata East (12414)	13. Lefaga/Faleaseela (3688)	23. Leauvaa (3041)	38. Gagaifomauga II (1997)	48. Palauli East (2334)
4. Faleata West (16587)	14. Aiga i le Tai (4857)	24. Salamumu (370)	39. Gagaifomauga III (1346)	
5. Sagaga le Falefa (10130)	15. Falealili (4607)	30. Faasaleleaga I (3093)	40. Vaisigano East (2331)	
6. Sagaga le Usoga (5033)	16. Lotofaga (1665)	31. Faasaleleaga II (2983)	41. Vaisigano West (1491)	
7. Safata (6071)	17. Lepa (1429)	32. Faasaleleaga III (2767)	42. Falealupo (943)	
8. Siumu (2224)	18. Aleipata Itupa i Luga (1319)	33. Faasaleleaga IV (1561)	43. Alataua West (713)	
9. Aana Alofi I (5480)	19. Aleipata Itupa i Lalo (3604)	34. Gagaemauga I (1730)	44. Salega (3461)	
10. Aana Alofi II (3091)	20. Anoaama East (4196)	35. Gagaemauga II (579)	45. Palauli West (3267)	

PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Samoa 2006 Population and Housing Census was taken on 6th November 2006. It counted every person in the country on that night and collected a wide range of social, economic and demographic information about each individual and their housing. The information from this census can be compared with those collected from the previous censuses to provide a picture of how the Samoa population trends have been changing.

This report is the third and last of a series of report planned to be produced out of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. The report contains a selection of tables from the census and a short summary of some of the main findings. Efforts to customize the questionnaire to gauge for the increasing demand of stakeholders for information from the census resulted to the inclusion of nineteen additional questions. Again, 1,300 teachers and school inspectors of both government and mission schools were used as enumerators and fieldwork supervisors.

I would like to acknowledge with many thanks the invaluable continuous financial support by the government of Australia through AusAID for both 2001 and 2006 censuses. Also, I would like to thank the government of Samoa for providing almost half of the census total budget. Special thanks to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture for making available again, the services of school inspectors and teachers who worked as supervisors and enumerators during the data collection part of the census. Many thanks go to all the Government Ministries and Corporations for making available your respective organization vehicles for the supervision work of the census. To the Steering Committee of the census, thank you for your advice and support.

I would also like to record my appreciation of the technical support in data processing provided by Miss Leilua Taulealo, Data Processing Officer of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community. Special thanks go to Mr James Atherton, a local GIS Specialist, for offering continuously his support to the census mapping work on a voluntary basis. I record my appreciation to the Assistant Chief Executive Officer (ACEO) of the Census and Survey division and her staffs for a job well done. To the Samoan and Non-Samoan population who spared their time to answer the census questions, my warmest appreciation and thanks to you for your cooperation and support. To the Chief Executive Officer and staffs of the Ministry of Finance, thank you so much for the support rendered during the time of the 2006 census of population and housing.

Last but not the least, I record and acknowledge with many thanks the great work and dedication of my staff to the preparation and taking of the census. Without your diligent support in all phases of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, we would have never achieved our set targets as planned.

Soifua,



Muagututi'a Sefuiva Reupena.
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

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SUMMARY OF POPULATION INDICATORS

Total population (6 th November 2006)	180,741
Male	93,677
Female	87,064
Population 0-14 (%)	39
Pensioners 65+ (%)	5
Urban population (%)	21
Median age	20.5
Sex ratio at birth	107
Crude birth rate/1000	27.3
Crude death rate/1000	4.0
Total fertility rate/1000	4.2
Teenage Fertility rate/1000	28.6
Infant mortality rate (total)/1000	20.4
Male Average life expectancy at birth/years	71.5
Female Average life expectancy at birth/years	74.2
Samoaan literacy rate 15-24 (male)	89%
Samoaan literacy rate 15-24 (female)	92%
English literacy rate 15-24 (male)	71%
English literacy rate 15-24 (female)	81%
Unemployment rate population 15+	1%
Labour force participation rate 15+	50%
Special needs population	1%
Percentage of households with computers	9.7
Percentage of households with cell-phones	47.5
Percentage of households with radio	89.1

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I INTRODUCTION

The Census of Population and Housing is the most important source of statistical information for planning and policy making purposes. It provides a complete coverage of the total population and it entails a great deal of information relating to social, economic and demographic characteristics of the population. In the 2006 census, an attempt has been made to include more questions on mortality analysis, disability, income and employment, education, household status and to extend most of data analysis down to the regional levels in addition to national information.

The 2006 census counted all persons who were present in Samoa on census night and excluding all Samoans living and residing overseas.

The 2006 census was fully operated by the Samoa Bureau of Statistics at all stages. Two publications of the 2006 census have already been released within one year of enumeration. The Village Directory was released in March 2007 and a Special Tabulation Report was released in December 2007.

This Report of the Population and Housing Census 2006 is the 3rd release launched on the 24th of July 2008 as a special document to celebrate the independence status of the office as the Samoa Bureau of Statistics (SBS).

This report will also be made available on the website and the public and users are advised to contact the SBS for any information available from the census data for use.



II TAKING OF THE POULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS2006

a. The Statistics Act 1971

Under the Statistics Act 1971, the Statistics Department (SBS) is required to conduct the census of population and housing every five years to meet essential data needs as required by the responsible Minister. The previous census was conducted on the 5th of November 2001 and the latest was on the 6th of November 2006.

b. Preparation

As usual the census preparation starts a year before the census date. The project document was prepared by the SBS and submitted to the Division of AID under MOF for seeking financial support. The Australian government via AusAID for the second time offered their financial support as well as the Government of Samoa.

The Census and Surveys division then prepared a detailed Work plan with timing and duration of each activity, costs and expected outputs. This Work plan was consistently followed and monitored with adjustments along the way to ensure the outputs were achieved as planned.

c. Mapping and GIS

Fieldwork to update a total of 848 census enumeration maps and listing of households started in July 2005. This was a huge and time consuming undertaking as it involved the complete listing of more than 23,000 households in the country. It also involved the identification and drawing of household buildings on census enumerations maps for each village. Given the shortage of statistical staffs, the mapping and listing fieldwork took about 10 months to complete.

By September 2006, all maps and household lists were completed and ready for the census enumeration in November 2006.

d. Questionnaire

As the Assistant Chief Executive Officer of Census and Surveys, I was fully in charge of designing the 2006 Population and Housing Questionnaire and the Manual of Instructions & Enumerators Codebook. These documents were all written and designed from January to June 2006. The useful critiques and feedbacks provided by the Census and Surveys statistical officers during our internal consultations enriched the contents of these documents. We also worked very closely with the Manager of the Data processing unit while designing the documents in order to meet all the requirements and needs of data inputting, edits and tabulations.

The Steering Committee was established in June 2006 and included representatives from the Ministry of Education Sports and Culture, Ministry of Women Community and Social Developments, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Finance mainly the AID Division and a representative from the Special Needs community. The Committee helped to recommend questions to include or omit in the census and also assisted in the census public consultations.

The consistency of census questions with previous censuses and the social and demographic definitions used was always kept in mind. For international comparison, the International Classification of Occupations (ISCO 1988) and International Classification of Industries (ISIC 1990) were also used as core codes for occupation and industry definitions respectively.

One major consultation workshop was conducted at the Tooa Salamasina Hall in June 2006 for the users and stakeholder to critique the draft questionnaire before it was finalised by the Steering Committee for printing.

e. Field Organization

The census enumeration was mostly carried out by Primary school teachers and government employees who were able to enumerate in areas where teachers were not available. The supervisors comprised mainly of School

inspectors and School principals. A total of 1,250 enumerators were employed and 50 people were appointed as supervisors making a total of 1,300 census enumerators.

The SBS staffs were divided into 6 teams of 5, 2 teams were based in Savaii before and after the census date and 4 teams were distributed around Upolu. The 6 teams played the overall coordination role mainly monitoring and checking fieldwork problems. An extra team was also located in the Office full-time to deal with problems coming into the office from the field.

f. Training

We conducted the technical training for the SBS in July 2006 for two weeks. The training involved detailed discussions of the importance of each question asked in the census, the codes needed, and, how to conduct face-to-face interviews with the public.

The training was followed by the pilot test of the census questionnaire which was conducted at the village of Levi Saleimoa in North West Upolu. The objectives of the pilot test were: to test the validity of census questions and numeric codes, to test the design and format of the questionnaire for enumeration and data entry, and, to test the validity of definitions & terms used. The pilot test was also important for the statistical staffs to gain practical experience and skill in asking the census questions both in Samoan and English languages.

The trainings for teacher enumerators and supervisors were conducted for four consecutive weeks from September 4th to October 2nd 2006. The trainings were held after school hours except for the first two school holiday weeks. Other trainings were held at the main office for non-teachers and those who were not available at the teacher's trainings. The Supervisors training was conducted on the 13th of October at the Ministry of Education's conference room at Malifa.

Given the difficulty of transportation to train all teacher enumerators and supervisors, the final training and distribution of census materials was organized for one day each for Upolu and Savaii islands.

The Upolu training was conducted at the Maota o Tupulaga at Mulinuu on the 23rd of October and followed by the Savaii training on the 25th at the Evaeva Hall at Salelologa. These last two occasions with the enumerators were the most memorable as hundreds of enumerators including supervisors gathered together in one place (292 in Savaii and 991 in Upolu) to discuss their census questionnaires with the statistical staffs and shared experiences and skills with other fellow enumerators.

The great support by the Ministry of Education Sports and Culture in selecting and organizing teachers and school venues for trainings facilitated the efficient running of the training sessions. The villages and schools also provided free refreshments for the trainings.

In order to minimize errors in census definitions and concepts, only 2 technical training teams were formed to train all the census enumerators and supervisors. Myself as the ACEO of Census & Surveys and the Acting Government Statistician headed the two teams. Team one included Vaeila Umaga (Senior Statistician), Talaimalo Simanu (Statistical Investigator) and Ataata Salanoa (Statistical Investigator). Team two included Taiaopo Faumuina (Principal Statistician of Census & Surveys), Sefo Taulealo (Principal Statistician of Demography and Social Statistics) and Folavale Sooamalii (Statistical Investigator).

The 2 teams were allocated to train an average of 30 enumerators per team per day for about three hours a day. It was a very tiring process for both teams as daily traveling around Upolu and Savaii were time-consuming. But a good sense of teamwork was shown and the cooperation and enthusiasm of teachers was very encouraging.

g. Fieldwork

The enumerators were given an average of 20-30 households to enumerate. Preliminary enumeration started 7 days prior to census date in order to give enumerators sufficient time to identify, list and enumerate their allocated households.

For this census, a special arrangement was made with Government vehicles to assist in the supervisors work in the enumeration week and only to work after normal working hours. The Statistics offered to pay all fuel costs

and allowances for the drivers. The response was very positive from the government ministries and corporations and below is the list of ministries and corporations, which generously offered their vehicles for the census enumeration. Supervisors' personal vehicles were hired to make up for the shortage of government vehicles. The availability of vehicles ensured that the supervisors were able to reach and identify all areas covered under his/her supervision. Below is the list of supervisors and the ministries that offered vehicles for the supervision of the population census.

Vehicle Allocation from Ministries 2006

Faipule Districts	Supervisors (MESC)	Transport vehicle
Vaimauga West	1. Malama Taaloga	Hire
	2. Lofipo Faletolu	MJCA
	3. Fanaea Feleisa	MPSC
Faleata East	4. Sala Manase	MWCSD
Vaimaug East	5. Lavea Feilo	MWCSD
Faleata West	6. Taimalie Talaumi	MWTI
	7. Ray Tuilaepa	MESC
Sagaga Le Falefa	8. Vaigafa Levi	ACB
	9. Kovi Fonoti	MPMC
Sagaga Le Usoga	10. Faalafi Faalafi	MESC
Aana Alofi 1 & 2	11. Uataileuo Nomeneta	MWTI
Aana Alofi 3	12. Fiu Alanepi	SPA
Safata	13. Maiava Asafo	OEC
Siumu	14. Toomaga M Osa	SLC
Falelatai & Samatau	15. Valavala Schwalger	Audit
Lefaga & Faleaseela	16. Lemalu Siomia	MCIT
Aiga i le Tai	17. Sau Filoi	Hire of boat
Falealili	18. Auseuga Meleisea	Hire
Lotofaga & Lepa	19. Faasii I Faasii	MOF
Aleipata Itupa i luga/ lalo	20. Levave P Ioane	Hire
Anoamaa East	21. Tupito Tusani	MOR
Anoamaa West	22. Misa Lene	Hire
Vaa O Fonoti	23. Seti Tina	Hire
Faasaleleaga 1	24. Notoa Tipasa	Hire
Faasaleleaga 2	25. Lio Foleni	Hire
Faasaleleaga 3 & 4	26. Iakopo Eteuati	Hire
Gagaemauga 1 & 2	27. Asomuamua Satuala	Hire
Gagaemauga 3 and Gagaifomauga 1	28. Natoe Ieti	Hire
Gagaifomauga 2 & 3	29. Manuta Ueese	SWA
Vaisigano East & West	30. Aliimau Tovia	MFFA
Falealupo & Alataua West	31. Ioane Tuuau	MFFA
Salega	32. Fotu Sakiasi	EPC
Palauli West	33. Matapula Tovi	EPC
Paleuli Falefa	34. Lema Vaituulima	Hire
Sataupaitea & Palauli East	35. Togisia Iupeli Ketu	SWA

On census night, November 6th 2006, the enumerators were instructed to visit their households again for the last time to note down any significant changes such as names, births, deaths and migration that may have taken place before the census moment. The office teams traveled all around Upolu and Savaii islands to offer assistance to enumerators wherever possible and to enumerate missing families when found.

h. Publicity

A special census promotion advertisement was aired every night for about one month prior to the census date on Samoa's Broadcasting Services TV One. Television news on TV3 and radio announcements in radio stations

were all used to promote public awareness of the importance of census taking. These activities played significant roles in the success of the 2006 census.

i. Data processing

The departure of the Computer Programmer Ms Leilua Taulealo towards the end of 2005 for a position at SPC Noumea was a setback to the preparation of the 2006 data processing program. However, her replacement by Elisapeta Pasa-Anesone in March 2006 who was a previous employee of the SBS with technical computing skills and a graduate in Population Studies was very encouraging.

While the new Computer programmer was getting familiar with the new CSPro software, the SBS requested Ms Taulealo again as the SPC CSPro programmer in May 2006 for a staff training in the use of CSPro3.0 software for two weeks. The Data processing unit used this opportunity to share experiences and knowledge on data programming especially the making of the 2006 Census data program with Ms Taulealo.

By August 2006, the Computer unit was ready to test their first Census computer program using the data results from the census pilot test. More testing were done using the real results from the census enumeration by November 2006.

As the usual procedure, the coding process comes before the final data entry. Due to a lot of new census questions and some were open-answered questions the development of new codes took longer than expected to finalize. The actual coding began in March 26th 2007. After the first two weeks of coding that involved all the coders and keypunch operators, the latter started data entry. Ten statistical staffs concentrated on coding while seven worked full-time on census data entry.

The coding process ended on the 21st of September 2007 while data entry and data editing was completed at the end of October 2007.

In order to prepare the **Special Tabulation Report** based on the 2006 census data, it was planned that all the staffs of the Census/Survey and Computing division would be involved in the making of this Tabulation report.

Being the ACEO of Census/Surveys, I conducted a three weeks computer training for the Census/Surveys/Computing staffs on November 5th to the 23rd 2007. The training aimed mainly at the application of CSPro3.2 in producing and formatting tables from the 2006 census data.

This was the first time ever we have conducted this type of technical training using real census data. It was challenging but most importantly the staffs enjoyed learning and sharing their computing knowledge and presentation skills with their work colleagues.

At the end of three weeks, the staffs came up with their Tabulation document, which was launched to the public on the 7th of December 2007, as the “Tabulation Report Population and Housing Census 2006”. This was the **second publication** published and disseminated by the department based on the 2006 census data.

j. Reports

The census was processed in-house as planned. Data entry and editing were completed within the first ten months after census enumeration. The “Village directory” was released 2 months after the census enumeration and the “Special tabulation report” was released one year after the enumeration.

In comparison to the previous census in 2001, the implementation of activities in 2006 took a lot more time than expected. This was mainly due to the addition of new questions to meet the data gaps of the MDG 2015 indicators, resulting in more time needed to code the new questions. In addition, several families were identified as “call backs” during the enumeration especially in the urban areas, hence the office took another 4 weeks after the enumeration period to revisit and re-enumerate these households. The call backs referred to households which were not available at the time of the enumeration.

This census report follows closely the format used in previous censuses with addition of new information not covered in previous censuses.

k. Technical Assistance

The SBS strongly promotes and encourages the utilization of local expertise in the area of statistical analysis whenever it is available. Though we work in partnership with many other statistical organizations, it is our main goal that we use every opportunity to put into practice our academic knowledge and experience to perfect and improve our statistical human resources. We believe that local expertise is the best at explaining and analyzing their own situations and issues because they are living and experiencing that life. We of course appreciated the advice we get from our outside statistical partners from time to time.

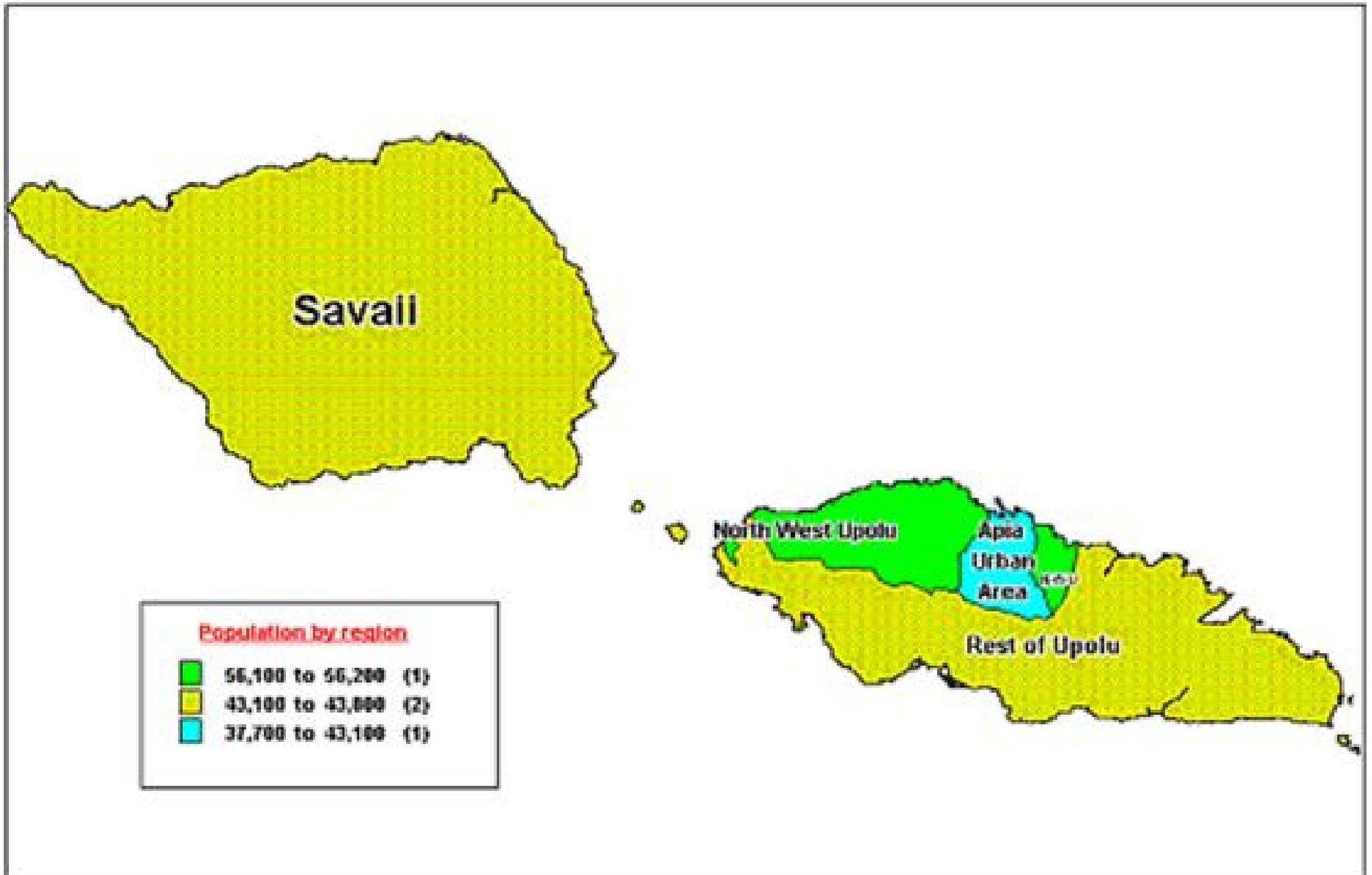
Apart from the technical assistance in terms of data processing provided by SPC in New Caledonia during our data entry and edits, this report analysis was **fully made in-house** like in the 2001 census.

We must acknowledge that although AusAID plays a major financial role in this population census and as well as the 2001 census, we are very grateful that AusAID has given the SBS the full responsibility of writing and analysis of this census report.



ANALYTICAL
REPORT

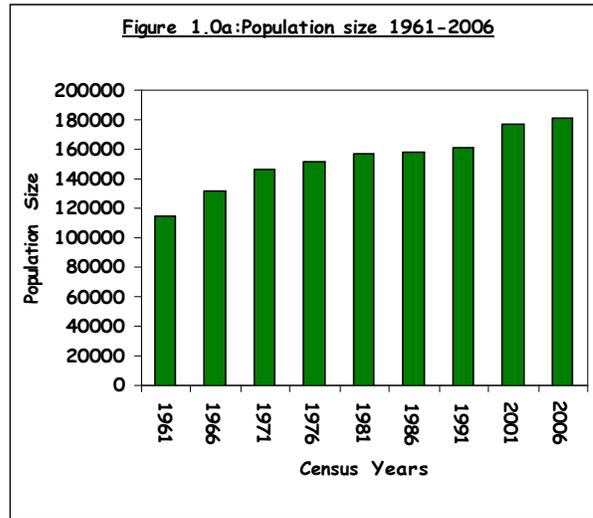
POPULATION
AND HOUSING
CENSUS 2006



1 Population size and growth

1.0 Population size

The total number of persons enumerated in Samoa on the 6th of November 2006 was 180,741 persons. This is an increase of 3.0 percent or an addition of 4,031 persons when compared to the Population Census in 2001 with only 176,710 persons.



The 2006 census comprised 52 percent Males and 48 percent Females. This sex distribution is normal for Samoa. Similar sex distributions have also been recorded in the last 3 decennial censuses: 1981, 1991 and 2001.

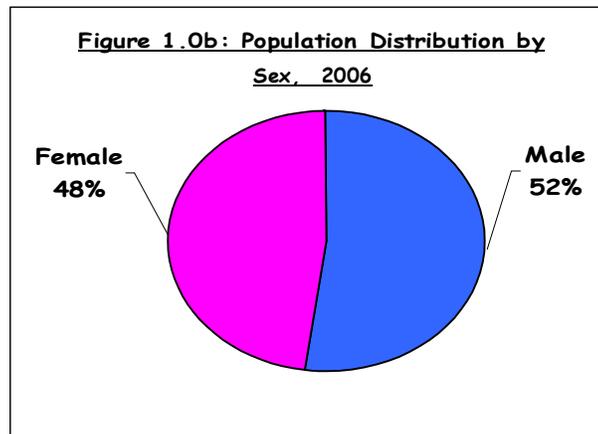
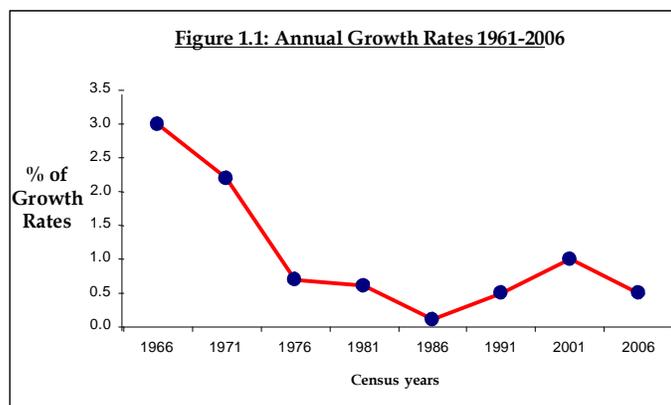


Table 1.0: Total population by sex, 1981-2006

Census Years	Male	Percent (%)	Female	Percent (%)	Total Population
2006	93677	51.8	87064	48.2	180741
2001	92050	52.1	84660	47.9	176710
1991	84601	52.5	76697	47.5	161298
1981	81027	51.8	75322	48.2	156349

1.1 Population growth

The population of Samoa experiences growth every year. In the last 45 years, the population growth was relatively minimal when compared to the growth in other countries. The highest population growth was reflected in the 1960s with 3 percent per annum. In the 1970s to the early 1990s, the population growth started to decline from 2 per cent to 0.1 per cent per annum. Three major events can control population growth in any country: births, deaths and migration.



Since Samoa's Independence in 1962, the outflow of overseas migration plays a major role in reducing the population growth in the country. Despite the large number of about 5,000 newborns every year, the volume of emigration mainly to New Zealand, Australia, United States, American Samoa and other countries cancelled the addition of newborns and immigrants to the population. The New Zealand migration quota scheme that began in the 1980s allowing about 1,100 Samoans to have permanent residency in New Zealand enhanced the volume of emigration.

Over the last decade, mainly between the 1991 census and 2001 census, an interesting trend in the population growth emerged as shown in Figure 1.1. Instead of a declining population growth as it was between the census years 1966 to 1986, an increasing trend in the population growth rate began to surface from 0.5 in 1991 percent to 1.0 percent in 2001 per annum.

However, a declining trend in the total growth rates after the 2001 census was again noticed as shown in the graph above. It shows the continuing outflow of Samoan to overseas countries.

Emigration has led to the loss of good people in the labour force. But it was also realized as a reliable and faster source of income via remittances for many families in Samoa and a major factor that helped to reduce the high population growth due to high fertility. The negative impact of migration is yet to be seen in Samoa as already occurring in other countries like Cook Islands, Tokelau and Niue.

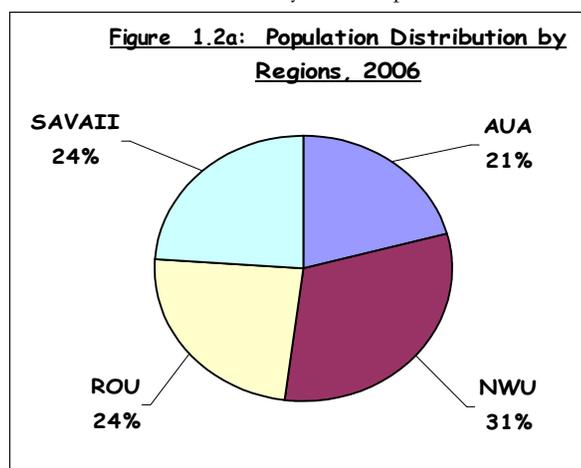
Table 1.1: Annual population growth rates 1961-2006

Census years	Total population	Period	Annual growth rates (%)
1961	114427	-	-
1966	131377	1961-1966	3.0
1971	146647	1966-1971	2.2
1976	151983	1971-1976	0.7
1981	156349	1976-1981	0.6
1986	157408	1981-1986	0.1
1991	161298	1986-1991	0.5
2001	176710	1991-2001	1.0
2006	180741	2001-2006	0.5

1.2 Population distribution and regional growth

The Samoan population is divided into 4 major statistical regions: **Apia Urban Area (AUA)**, **North West Upolu (NWU)**, **Rest of Upolu (including Manono and Apolima Islands)** and **Savaii** as shown before on the map.

AUA represents the urban area while the other three regions made up the rural population of Samoa. While the issue of extending the urban boundaries has been informally discussed with MNRE, the SBS still maintained its political urban and rural boundaries mainly for comparative census analysis.



The 2006 census shows that AUA constituted close to one-quarter of the Samoan population while a little over three-quarters made up the rural regions. For the second time in census-takings, the region of NWU shows the largest or the most populated region in Samoa. Savaii was always the largest region in censuses prior 2001. This is an interesting change in census history and will most likely continue in the future.

Regional distribution shows that NWU gained the most number of people in 2006 by almost 2 percent, ROU has gained 1 percent while Savaii and AUA have reduced their populations by 0.1 and 1 percent respectively when compared to the 2001 census.

Table 1.2: Population size, distribution and growth 1981-2006

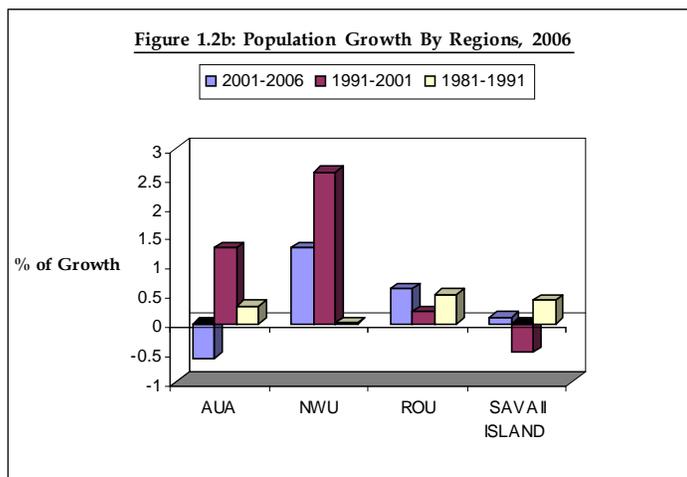
Census years	AUA	NWU	ROU	UPOLU ISLAND	SAVAII ISLAND	SAMOA
2006	37708	56122	43769	137599	43142	180741
2001	38836	52576	42474	133886	42824	176710
1991	34126	40409	41713	116248	45050	161298
1981	33170	40360	39669	113199	43150	156349

Population distribution by regions (%) 1981- 2006						
2006	20.9	31.1	24.2	76.1	23.9	180741
2001	22.1	29.8	23.7	75.9	24	176710
1991	21.2	25.1	25.9	72.1	27.9	161298
1981	21.2	25.8	25.4	72.4	27.6	156349

Population Growth Rate By Region (%) 1981- 2006						
2001-2006	-0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5
1991-2001	1.3	2.6	0.2	1.4	-0.5	0.9
1981-1991	0.3	0.01	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3

Between the 2001 and 2006 censuses, NWU had the highest population growth of 1.3 percent which is double the growth in ROU while AUA has for the first time a negative or declining growth of -0.6 percent per annum.

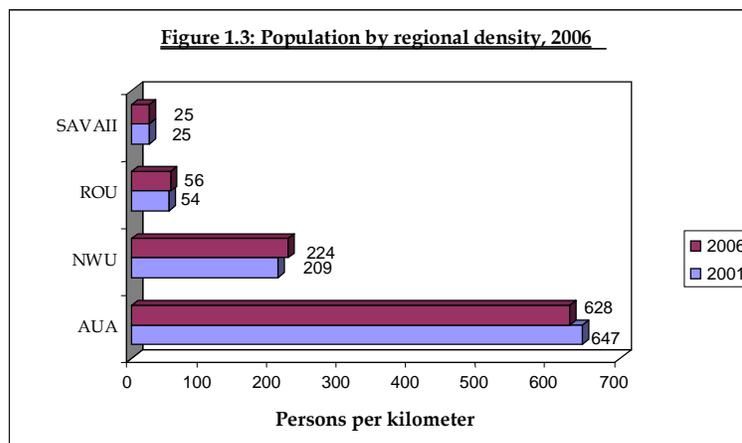
It is interesting to note that in the last 25 years, NWU had the least population growth rate compared to the other regions but since 2001 it has the highest growth rates. One obvious reason is the increasing movement to Vaitele, Vaialele and other surrounding villages caused by the sale of government lands in those areas.



1.3 Population density

The Samoan population has always been concentrated or densely populated in the AUA and NWU in previous censuses. In the 2006 census, these two regions continued to show high population densities as shown in Table 1.3.

The continuous centralization of social and economic services such as schools, health facilities, shopping centers and employment opportunities pertaining to the government and the private sectors in the urban areas, encouraged more rural residents to move towards the urban causing higher population densities in these regions. The efficient transportation systems also made the population to move more freely and change residency more easily than it used to be.



As shown in Table 1.3, the number of persons per square kilometer of land (Figure 1.3) has increased by 7 percent in NWU while the density in AUA has reduced by 3 percent. Like any other country, the urban area still has the highest population density than all the other regions.

This calls for continuous improvement in socio-economic services such as roads and transportation, electricity, water supply, commercial services, education, health and waste disposal, in AUA and NWU where density are highest in Samoa. Cash employment is a necessity in these regions as most have left their lands in the rural villages

where they used to depend on subsistence living, but now depended on paid work to meet the needs of urban lifestyles.

Table 1.3: Population density by kilometers of coastline and lands, 1981-2006

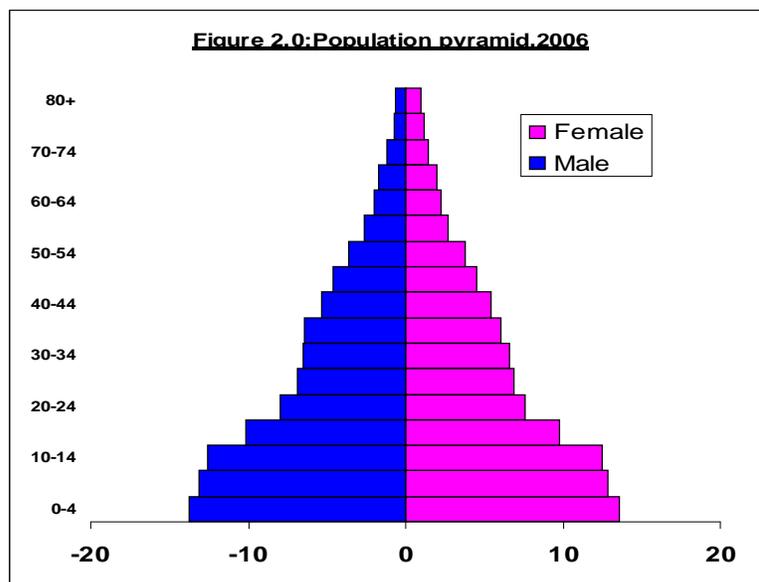
<u>Coastline in kilometers and square kilometers of lands by regions</u>						
	AUA	NWU	ROU	Upolu Is	SAVAII	SAMOA
Coastline in kilometers	10	37	147	194	189	383
Area in square kilometers	60	251	780	1091	1694	2785
<u>Persons per kilometers of coastline</u>						
1981	3317	1091	270	584	228	480
1991	3413	1092	284	599	238	421
2001	3884	1421	289	690	227	461
2006	3771	1517	298	709	228	472
<u>Persons per square kilometer of land</u>						
1981	553	161	51	104	25	56
1991	569	161	53	106	27	58
2001	647	209	54	123	25	63
2006	628	224	56	126	25	65

2 Demographic characteristics

2.0 Age and sex distribution

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of population composing the population structure or composition. Not all populations have the same age and sex structure. Some populations are relatively young while some are relatively old due to different proportions of young and aged population.

The population pyramid is a tool to show the age-sex structure of the population. The population structure is the result of births, deaths and migration in past years. In the case of Samoa, the population pyramid in 2006 (Figure 2.0) has a broad base indicating the large number of younger ages as a result of high birth rates.



The broad base pyramid implies the population will continue to grow in the future even if birth rates drop. This is because the large number of younger persons today will eventually enter the reproductive age group in the next ten or more years and this will continue to increase fertility. It is only when the fertility in the future drops substantially and remains constant for a number of years that the broad based pyramid will eventually become narrowed at the base.

Narrowing at the top of the pyramid reflects mortality as population aged. It is interesting to note that when one examines the age compositions, it shows that while males largely dominated the younger age groups from birth, when it comes to age 50 and over, females began to dominate the male population up to the oldest age. This pattern is not new in the population of Samoa. While it is a biological factor that females lived longer than males, the impact of emigration with more males than females may also be another factor contributing to the reverse pattern of sex ratios at older ages.

The population percentage distribution as shown in Table 2.0 shows that the Samoan population in previous censuses also had similar population structures with the slight reduction in age below 5 years and a slight increase in ages above 50 years since 1981.

**Table 2.0: Population percentage distribution by 5 year age-groups and sex
1981, 1991, 2001, and 2006**

Age-group	1981		1991		2001		2006	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	14.9	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.6	13.8	13.6
5-9	14.8	14.4	13.2	13.0	14.1	14.0	13.2	12.9
10-14	15.4	14.7	13.1	13.0	11.9	11.9	12.6	12.5
15-19	13.5	13.2	13.0	12.1	10.3	9.6	10.1	9.7
20-24	9.7	9.5	10.3	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6
25-29	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.9
30-34	4.2	4.6	6.1	6.2	7.1	6.7	6.6	6.6
35-39	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.1
40-44	3.7	4.0	3.6	3.9	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.4
45-49	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.5
50-54	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.7	3.8
55-59	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
60-64	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2
65-69	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
70-74	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
75-79	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1
80+	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.0

2.1 Median age

One way of determining the age-composition of a population is to look at its median age. **The Median age indicates the age at which half of the population is older and half is younger.**

In general, older populations have median ages of above 30 years especially in developed countries like Japan or Switzerland where aging population is proportionally large. Developing countries like Samoa and many other Pacific Islands have very young populations due to the large proportion of children under the age of 15 years.

Table 2.1 shows the Median age for the total population of Samoa and the differences among the four regions. It shows that Savaii has the youngest population with 19.4 years while AUA has the oldest population with 22.2 years relative to the other regions.

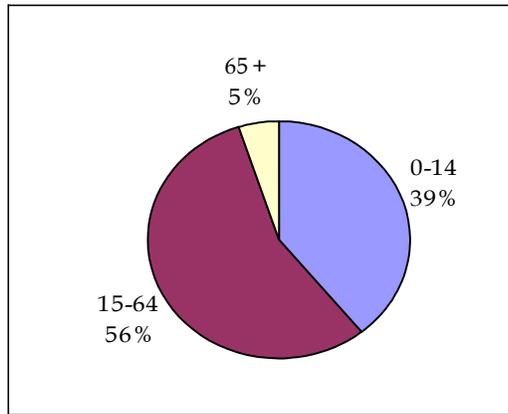
Table 2.1 : Population median age by regions, 2006

	<u>Median age</u>
SAMOA	20.5
AUA	22.2
NWU	20.5
ROU	20.0
SAVAII	19.4

2.2 Dependency ratios

The 2006 census reflected that close to half of the total population composed of young people aged less than 15 years, and only 5 percent consisted pensioners 65 years and over. The age-groups 0-14 and 65+ are usually referred to as the **“dependent age-groups”** while the age-group 15-64, is known as the **“working age-group”** or the **“economically productive age-group”** that normally supported the dependent age-groups.

Figure 2.2a: Population by major age groups, 2006



The Dependency ratio is a useful indicator that reflects the ratio of Child dependents, Old-age dependents, and Total dependents to those in the Working ages 15-64 years in a population. The Total dependency ratio is usually written as “Age dependency ratio”.

This Dependency ratio measures the dependency burden of the population – the higher the ratio the greater the expenditure and related support, which means less saving and the more burden on the working age population.

Figure 2.2b illustrates that by regions, the Age dependency ratio is highest in the region of Savaii and smallest in the region of AUA relative to other regions. This means that AUA has the least proportion of younger children and older people depending on the working population for survival than those living in the rural regions. A similar pattern was also shown for the Child dependency ratios and the Old-age dependency ratios. It reflects that the working age population in the rural areas spent more on supporting their dependents and as a result saved less income than people living in the urban areas.

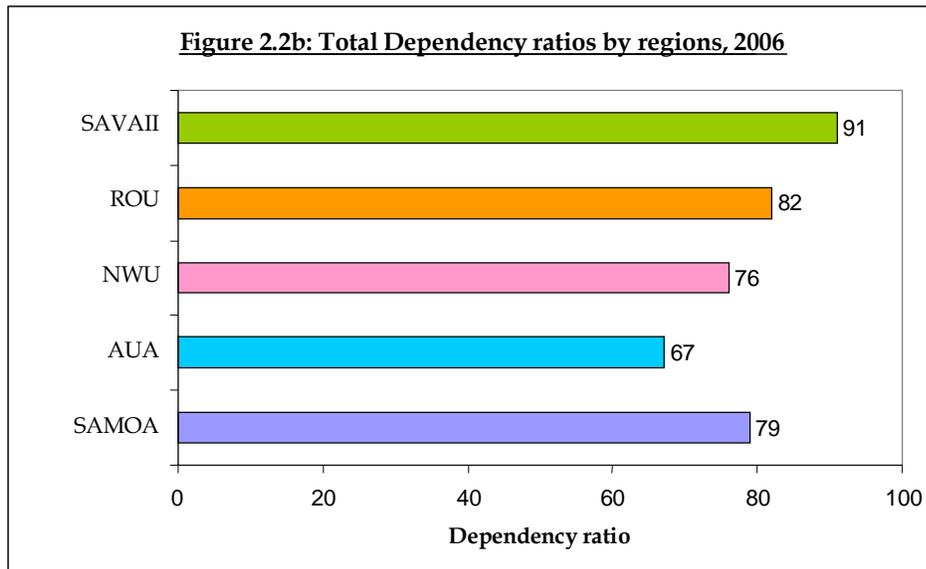


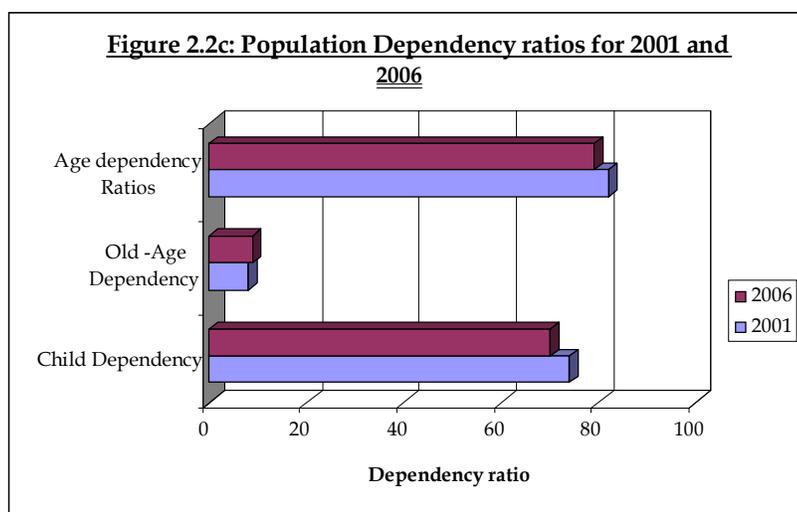
Table 2.2a: Total child and old-age dependency ratios by regions, 2006

Region	Total Population	0-14 (i)	15-64 (ii)	65+ (iii)	Not Stated	Child Dependency ratio [(i)/(ii)*100]	Old-Age Dependency ratio [(iii) / (ii) * 100]	Age Dependency ratio [(i)+(iii)] / (ii)*100]
SAMOA	180741	70937	100999	8747	58	70	9	79
AUA	37708	13398	22589	1708	13	59	8	67
NWU	56122	21993	31810	2307	12	69	7	76
ROU	43769	17562	23986	2217	4	73	13	82
SAVAII	43142	17984	22614	2515	29	80	14	91

In comparison to the last 3 censuses in 1981, 1991 and 2001, Table 2.2b shows that the Child dependency ratios for Samoa has declined between 1981 and 2006 while the Old-age dependency ratios increases consecutively due to the increase in the old-age group. This calls for the increase in the pension welfare for people aged 65 and over.

Table 2.2b: Population dependency ratios, 1981,1991, 2001and 2006

Census Year	Child Dependency	Old -Age Dependency	Age dependency ratios
1981	85	6	91
1991	73	7	80
2001	74	8	82
2006	70	9	79



2.3 Sex ratio

The balance of males and females is important in any population. **The Sex ratio expresses the number of males for every 100 females. If the ratio is less than 100 it means that the number of females has outnumbered the number of males.**

The sex ratios usually vary at different ages due to the effects of sex ratio at birth, mortality differentials and age-sex selective emigration. Generally, sex ratios ranged from 100 to 105 with the sex ratio at birth to be higher for males than female births.

Samoa has a unique pattern of sex ratios that are much higher than the normal world ratio of 105 (Table 2.3). The Total sex ratio for Samoa in the 2006 census is again very high with 108 while the sex ratio at birth was estimated as 107.

Figure 2.3 illustrates the differences in sex ratios in 2006 by regions where the ROU region has the highest sex ratio at birth of 112 and also has the highest total sex ratio of 111. AUA shows slight disparity on sex ratios at birth and for the total population and has the lowest when compared to other regions. These sex ratios indicated that there is always more males than females in Samoa.

There is no definite explanation for the high sex ratios in Samoa. The implications on development would mean that males would normally outnumber females in schools, labour force, employment, socio-economic developments, and in most sectors. Hence, gender issues should be carefully considered, given the normal high sex ratios in the country.

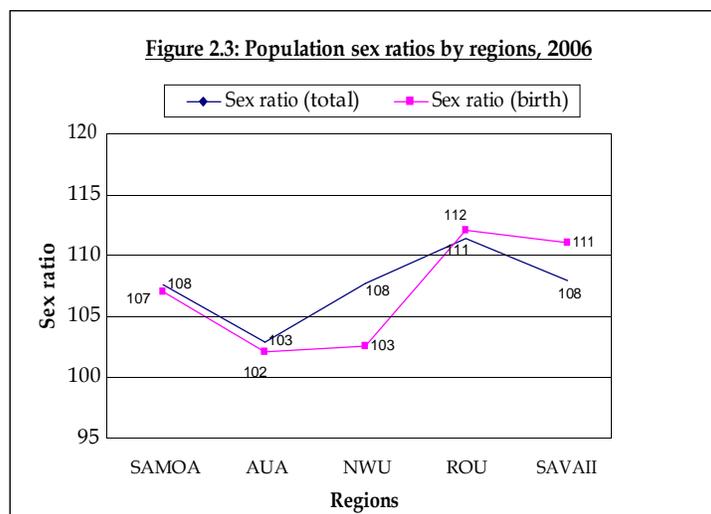


Table 2.3: Population 2006 and sex ratios 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2006

	Total	Male	Female	SR 2006	SR 2001	SR 1991	SR 1981
Age-group	180741	93677	87064	108	109	110	108
< 1	5322	2748	2574	107	112	115	112
1-4	19415	10145	9270	109	109	107	112
5-9	23547	12321	11226	110	110	112	110
10-14	22653	11810	10843	109	109	111	112
15-19	17945	9457	8488	111	117	119	109
20-24	14057	7456	6601	113	112	125	110
25-29	12494	6478	6016	108	110	114	106
30-34	11870	6146	5724	107	115	108	99
35-39	11319	6017	5302	113	107	103	97
40-44	9724	5029	4695	107	109	101	99
45-49	8249	4307	3942	109	107	100	99
50-54	6711	3423	3288	104	100	100	102
55-59	4819	2485	2334	106	101	105	112
60-64	3811	1868	1943	96	101	100	103
65-69	3270	1575	1695	93	95	106	101
70-74	2346	1109	1237	90	84	93	95
75+	3131	1256	1875	67	76	79	72
Not Stated	58	47	11

3 Social characteristics

3.0 Marital Status

Marriage is the basis of reproductive pattern in any population and is closely connected to social and economic aspects of a population. The population by Marital status in 2006 showed that close to two-third (62%) of the population were reported Single or Never married and one-third were reported being Married or Living with a partner.

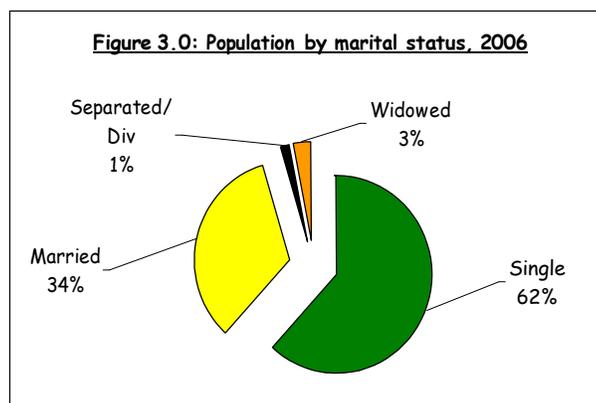


Table 3.0: Percentage distribution of population by marital status, sex and region, 2006

Region by sex	Total	Marital status			
		Single	Married	Separated/Div	Widowed
SAMOA	100	62	34	1	3
Male	100	66	32	1	1
Female	100	57	36	2	5
Apia Urban Area	100	61	35	1	3
Male	100	64	34	1	1
Female	100	57	36	2	5
North West Upolu	100	61	35	1	3
Male	100	65	33	1	1
Female	100	57	36	2	5
Rest of Upolu	100	62	33	2	3
Male	100	67	31	1	1
Female	100	57	36	2	5
Savaii	100	62	33	1	3
Male	100	66	31	1	2
Female	100	57	35	2	5

(Note: Percentage(%) may not add up to 100 due to Not stated cases)

3.1 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMA M)

Marriage formation can be determined by the age people usually get married. In terms of fertility, the younger the age at marriage, the greater the chance of having more children. The **SMAM** is an indirect method used to estimate the mean number of years lived by single males or females before they get married for the first time.

Table 3.1 shows that in the 2006 census, the SMAM for the Samoan male is 29 years relative to Samoan female with 24 years indicating that males have few more years remaining single than females before marriage. Hence, females marry earlier than males and it is interesting to see that all the four regions followed the same SMAM pattern. This confirms the fact that most Samoan men married late and also several years older than their spouses.

If we assume that males and females on average would live about 70 years then it means that they would have about 40 years of married life.

Table 3.1: Singulate mean age at marriage by regions, 2006

Regions	Males	Females
SAMOA	29	24
AUA	29	26
NWU	29	24
ROU	30	24
SAVAII	30	24

3.2 Median age at first marriage

Another important method of analysing marriages is determining the Median age at first marriage or the age at which half of the population ever married reached. Table 3.2 shows the estimated median ages at first marriage for Samoa and the four regions. It shows that for the married population in Samoa half or 50 percent of married females have reached 23 years of age and half of married males have reached 27 years old. It again shows that males are older than females at marriage. This pattern is the same for all regions showing and confirming that females married younger than males especially in Savaii.

Table 3.2: Median age at first marriage by regions, 2006

Regions	Males	Females
SAMOA	27	23
AUA	27	24
NWU	27	23
ROU	28	23
SAVAII	28	22

3.3 Religion

Religion is a major part of Samoa's social life and customs. The population is predominantly Christian as shown by the many Christian denominations people chose to attend in 2006. Given the increasing number of new churches every year the 2006 Census expanded the list of different churches to be included in the census.

The results for 2006 is shown in Table 3.3a which reveals that the Congregational Christian Church or EFKS constituted the highest proportion of members in the total population 5 years and over comprising 34 percent, followed by Catholics with 20 percent and then Methodist with 14 percent.

A comparison of the major churches mainly those recorded in the 2001 census to the 2006 census revealed an interesting trend of changes in the proportion of members in major churches. Table 3.3b shows that the churches which have slightly lost their members in the census 2006 were EFKS and Methodist. This is relative to the increases in the Catholic churches, LDS, AOG, and the SDS churches.

Table 3.3a: Population 5+ by denominations, 2006

Denominations	Total	Percentage%
Congregational Christian Church (EFKS)	52664	33.8
Catholic	30499	19.6
Methodist	22384	14.3
Later Day Saints	20788	13.3
Assembly Of God	10840	6.9
Seven Day Adventists	5482	3.5
Worship Centre	1914	1.2
Jehovah's Witnesses	1247	0.8
Full Gospel	792	0.5
Christian Community	721	0.5
Bahai	658	0.4
CCCJ Samoa	657	0.4
Voice of Christ	603	0.4
Church of Nazarene	574	0.4
Aoga Tusi Paia	513	0.3
Pentecost	441	0.3
Baptist	379	0.2
Peace Chapel	313	0.2
Samoa Evagelism	285	0.2
Protestants	276	0.2
Anglican Church	200	0.1
Elim Church	110	0.1
Christian Fellowship	109	0.1
Others	433	0.3
Not stated	3122	2.0
Total	156004	100.0

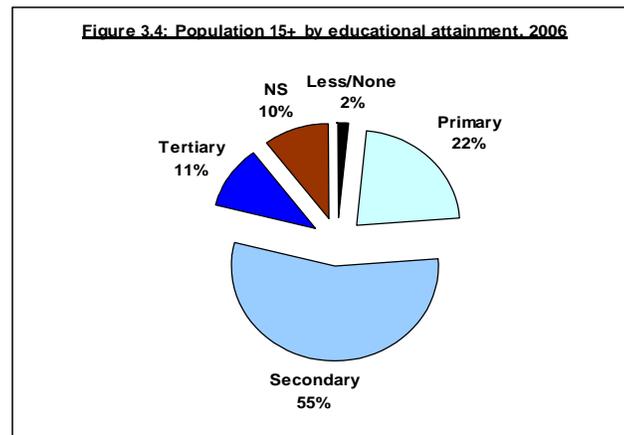
Table 3.3b: Population 5+ by major denominations 2001 and 2006

Denominations	Census 2006	%	Census 2001	%	Difference in 2006	Percent change (%) in 2006
EFKS	52664	33.8	52787	35.0	-123	-0.2
Catholic	30499	19.6	29726	19.7	+773	+2.5
Methodist	22384	14.3	22572	15.0	-188	-0.8
Later Day Saints	20788	13.3	18822	12.5	+1966	+9.5
Assembly o God	10840	6.9	9898	6.6	+942	+8.7
Seven Day Adventists	5482	3.5	5232	3.5	+250	+4.6
Others	10225	6.6	11453	7.6	-1228	-12.0
Not stated	3122	2.0	192	0.1		
Total	156,004	100	150,682	100		

3.4 Educational attainment

Educational attainment is the highest level or grade completed by an individual in a regular school system of the country. For the total population, this indicator permits the comparison of the present education of the adult population to determine requirements for future development of an anticipated workforce.

Figure 3.4 reveals that in 2006, the majority of the Samoan population consisting 55 percent had completed education at secondary level with 11 percent completing at tertiary level. It also shows that only 2 percent of the total population had never been to school which is very low.



3.5 School Attendance

The Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (MESC) has a policy of **Compulsory education at primary education**. MESC provides free stationary and teachers to all government or public schools. However, parents are expected to pay and raise other funds set by school committees for maintenance of school buildings and operating of other school activities like sports, culture day, field trips, and, others. Private schools and Church schools also provided education at all levels but usually more expensive than public schools.

Figure 3.5 shows that in the 2006 census, the ratio of school attendance dropped by 5 percent in the number of young children aged 5-9 compared to the 2001 census, while the ratio of school attendance for persons aged 15-19 has gone up by 2 percent.

A drop in the proportion of children in early primary is a major concern and it implies that the policy for compulsory education is not yet been put into action effectively. This finding coincides with the increasing number of young children selling all sorts of merchandise in the streets of Apia during school hours. It is an issue that needs to be addressed immediately by MESC and other appropriate authorities because Samoa needs sound and well-educated people to lead, guide, and, sustain all socio-economic developments made today for future generations.

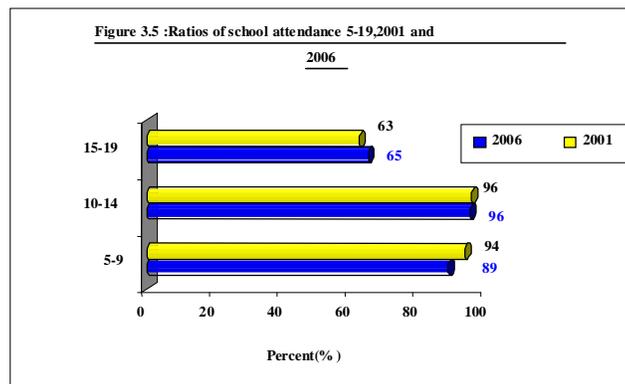
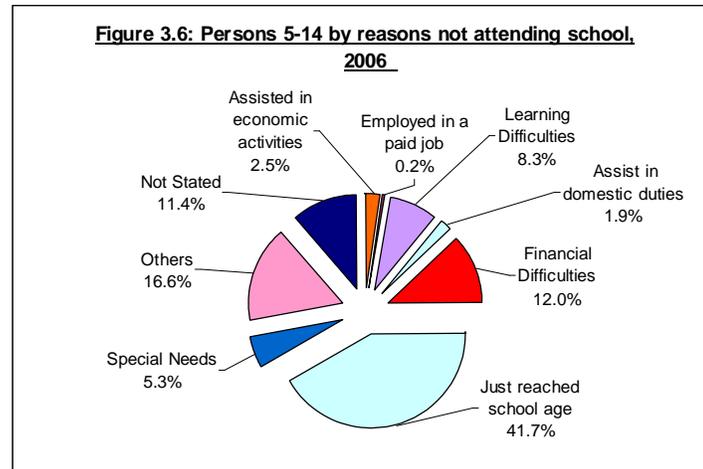


Table 3.5: Ratios of pupils attending school by age-group and sex, 2006

Age-group	Census 2001			Census 2006		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
5-9	93	94	94	88	90	89
10-14	95	98	96	95	97	96
15-19	60	67	63	60	71	65
5-19	84	88	86	82	87	85

3.6 Reasons for not attending school for persons aged 5-14*

When persons aged 5-14 were asked why they were not attending school at the time of the census, 12 percent identified financial difficulties as the main reason, 8 percent reported they had difficulties in learning school lessons, while, 3 and 2 percent were already engaged in economic and domestic activities respectively. (It is to be noted that 42 percent were mostly young children who just had their 5th or 6th birthday at the time of the census and would enter school in the following year as parents think they were too young to start primary education at the time).



** Note that any sub-topic with * means it's a new information collected in the census 2006 only.*

3.7 Population 15-19 not attending school

Table 3.5 as shown above also noted that 35 percent of young adults aged 15-19 were not at school at the time of the 2006 census which totalled at 6,094 persons. When compared to 2001, this rate has dropped by 2 percent which is encouraging.

Figure 3.7 shows that of this 6,094 persons, 19 percent already worked in paid jobs, 34 percent were assisting in economic activities like subsistence production or business ventures while the majority consisting of 43 percent were engaged in housework such as caring for the young and the elderly.

The data by single ages 15-19 in Table 3.7 shows that the older age group 18-19 had higher proportions of those working in paid jobs and earning their own salary/wages than younger persons aged 15-17. It reflects the fact that those staying longer in schools have better job opportunities than persons who dropped out of school at a younger age.

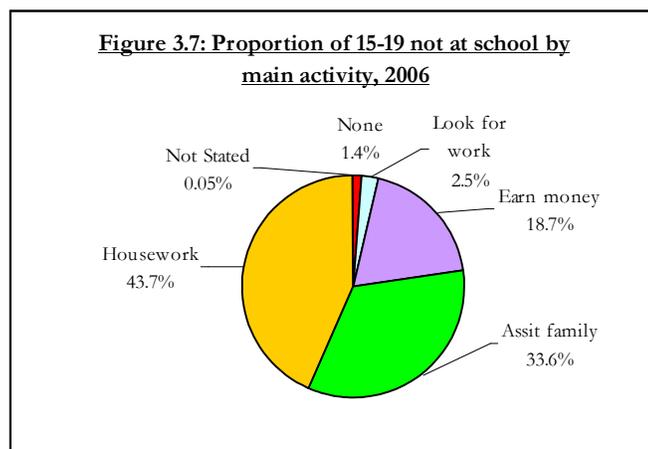


Table 3.7: Population not attending school 15-19 by main activity and sex, 2006

Age	Total	Paid work	Economic activities	Look for work	None	Domestic work/Housework	Not Stated
Total	6094	1140	2048	154	88	2661	3
15	526	35	204	8	12	265	2
16	893	87	339	7	33	426	1
17	1147	180	408	19	14	526	0
18	1591	333	536	49	10	663	0
19	1937	505	561	71	19	781	0

3.8 Literacy of persons 15-24*

Data on literacy provides a measure of progress in educational development and it is very useful for planning and policies related to adult literacy. The literacy rate of 15-24 is one of the indicators in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) to achieve universal primary education in the country by 2015.

In the census 2006, a literate person was defined as someone who can read and write with understanding a short simple statement of his/her everyday life. Both the Samoan and English languages were asked to determine the rate of literacy of persons 15-24 in the two languages.

The Samoan language (Gagana Samoa) is the mother tongue but Samoans are also taught well in English once they enter Grade 4 at Primary school level. The English language is a compulsory subject in all secondary and tertiary education as it is the main tool of communication with people other than Samoans.

Figure 3.8a and Tables 3.8a & 3.8b show the proportions of persons 15-24 who can read in Samoan and the English languages. It is evident from the data that there is a disparity of reading ability in both languages, where the Samoan language had on average a reading literacy rate of 90 percent compared to only 76 literacy reading rate in the English language.

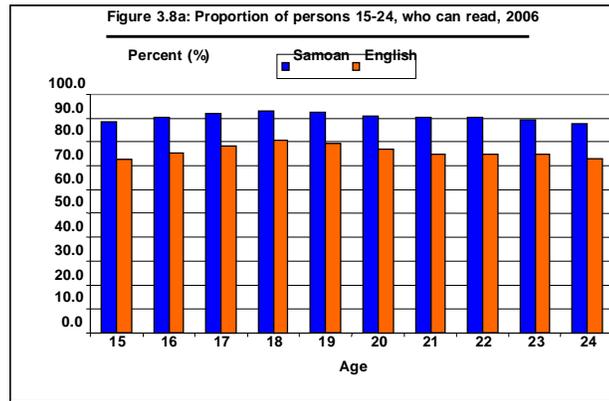


Table 3.8a: Persons 15-24 who can read in Samoan, 2006

Age	Total	Yes	No	NS	Yes (%)
15	3931	3487	39	405	88.7
16	3907	3526	67	314	90.2
17	3469	3193	37	239	92.0
18	3442	3193	26	223	92.8
19	3196	2957	31	208	92.5
20	3001	2728	32	241	90.9
21	2920	2642	26	252	90.5
22	2820	2546	27	247	90.3
23	2680	2402	29	249	89.6
24	2636	2308	27	301	87.6

Table 3.8b: Persons 15-24 who can read in English, 2006

Age	Total	Yes	No	NS	Yes (%)
15	3931	2849	355	727	72.5
16	3907	2943	358	606	75.3
17	3469	2722	276	471	78.5
18	3442	2777	249	416	80.7
19	3196	2541	251	404	79.5
20	3001	2308	246	447	76.9
21	2920	2193	241	486	75.1
22	2820	2118	259	443	75.1
23	2680	2010	240	430	75.0
24	2636	1928	215	493	73.1

In terms of writing literacy, Figure 3.8b indicates again that the literacy rate for writing in the Samoan language was 90 compared to the writing literacy rate of 76 in the English language. The data are shown in Tables 3.8c and 3.8d.

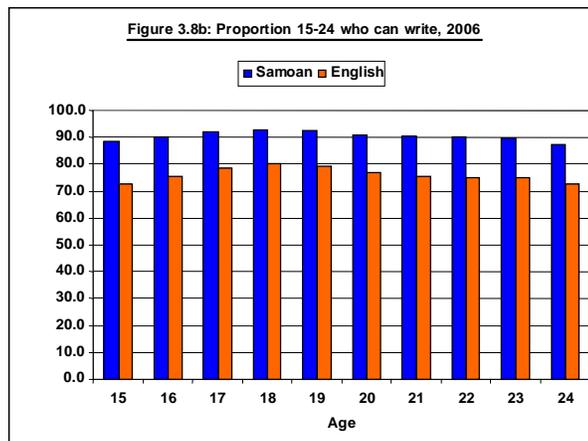


Table 3.8c: Persons 15-24 who can write in Samoan, 2006

	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Yes (%)
Total	32002	28961	355	2686	90.5
15	3931	3486	38	407	88.7
16	3907	3527	66	314	90.3
17	3469	3191	39	239	92.0
18	3442	3192	26	224	92.7
19	3196	2954	32	210	92.4
20	3001	2726	33	242	90.8
21	2920	2640	28	252	90.4
22	2820	2543	29	248	90.2
23	2680	2400	32	248	89.6
24	2636	2302	32	302	87.3

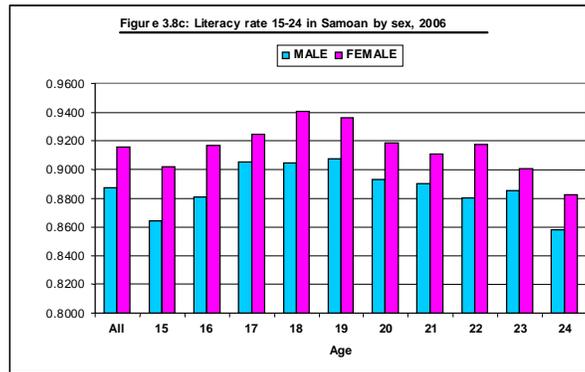
Table 3.8d: Persons 15-24 who can write in English, 2006

	Total	Yes	No	Not stated	Yes (%)
Total	32002	24362	2706	4934	76.1
15	3931	2854	345	732	72.6
16	3907	2948	349	610	75.5
17	3469	2719	280	470	78.4
18	3442	2762	263	417	80.2
19	3196	2532	263	401	79.2
20	3001	2311	243	447	77.0
21	2920	2196	237	487	75.2
22	2820	2114	262	444	75.0
23	2680	2009	241	430	75.0
24	2636	1917	223	496	72.7

Statistically, the rate of literacy can only be measured when someone can read and write with understanding, a short simple statement of his/her everyday life. Hence a complete literacy rate must include reading, writing and understanding of what one reads and writes.

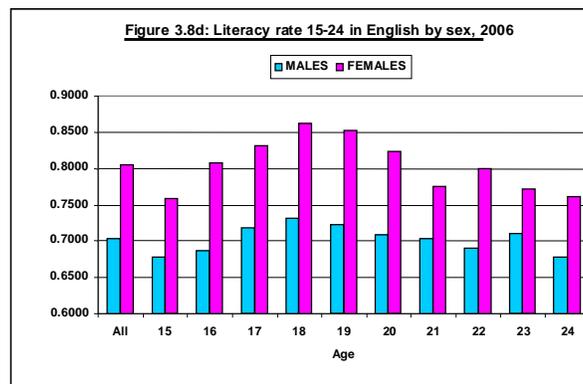
Figure 3.8c shows the **Overall literacy rates** by sex in the Samoan language. It shows that females 15-24 have higher literacy rates than males at all ages in the Samoan language. On average, females achieved a literacy rate of around 92 versus 89 for males in 2006.

The results indicated that literacy is very high in Samoa for persons 15-24, which is significant for future developments. In reality, Samoans learn to read and write not only from formal education but also from informal education. For instance, the churches also played a substantial role in teaching young children to read and write using their biblical literatures. This practice not only strengthened and supported formal education but it also helped young people who have dropped out of school to learn reading and writing in their own time. In addition, the Samoan tradition of having family prayer time in the evenings before meals which included reading the Holy Bible and singing Hymns also helped to encourage young people to read like adults. Sunday schools, Church Choirs, Youth programs and many community groups all encourage reading and writing in their activities. In particular, parents and family members also contributed a lot in teaching their own children to read and write. Hence the high literacy in the Samoan language is not news.



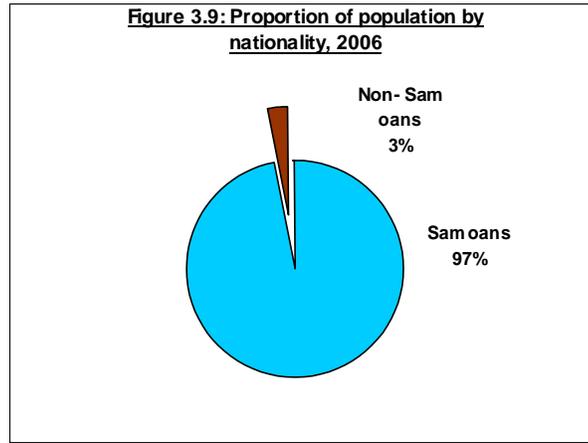
The literacy rates in the English language were moderately lower than the rates in the mother tongue which was expected given that it was only a second language. Still the rates in 2006 were quite high with 81 for females' versus 71 for males as shown in Figure 3.8d.

If English was encouraged at home, the rates would have been much more comparable with the Samoan language. The presence of television, radio, DVDs, internet and other media tools at home where English programs are easily available for all ages meant that Samoans will continue to learn English as a major part of their lives in the future.



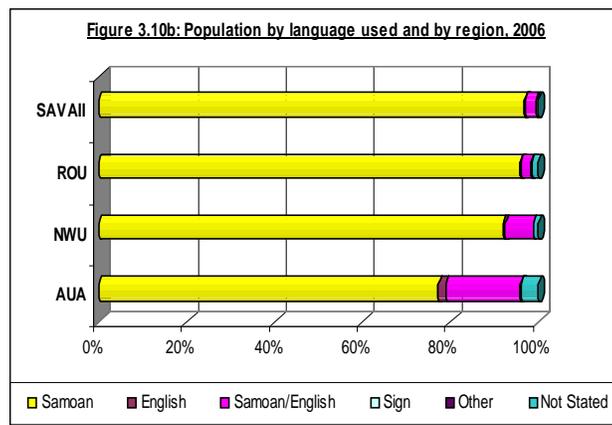
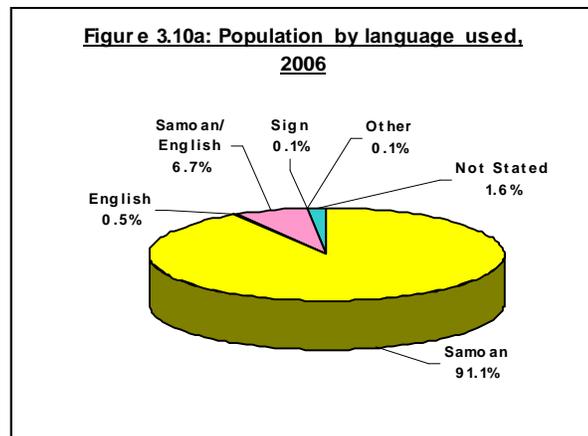
3.9 Nationality/Ethnicity

The 2006 census also identified Samoans and non-Samoans who were present at the time of the census. The result shows that out of the total population of 180741, 97 percent (175,839) were reported as Samoans compared to only 3 percent (4,902) of Non-Samoans. It means that developments at all phases have been managed and operated by Samoans though external assistances have always been welcomed mainly in financial and technical areas that are of limited in Samoa. Though many Samoans have left their homelands for overseas opportunities, the population of Samoans is still growing and it will continue to produce many more generations to come.



3.10 Language*

Language is an important part of an ethnic group's cultural identity. It is embedded with the values, beliefs and norms of the groups who use it. Figure 3.10a shows that 91 percent of the population used the **Samoan language** as the means of communication at home with only 1 percent using English and 7 percent using both. When the data was shown by region, Figure 3.10b reveals that the English language was highest in the urban AUA than in the rural regions.



3.11 Matai Titles*

Each Samoan family has its own matai titles which are their identity in the village and the country as a whole. A matai title can only be bestowed to someone chosen by the family as their matai. A matai is a leader in the extended family and he/she represents the interests of his/her family to the village council and other gatherings. The matai title is strongly tied to the family lands and the place where it was originated.

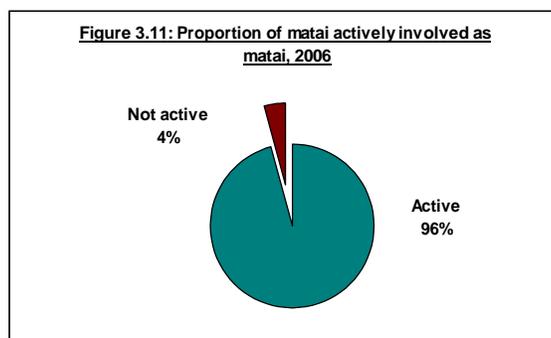
Table 3.11 shows that of the total population in 2006, only 9 percent have been reported as Matai in their households. Around 80 percent of Matai were males and the rest were females. In the past, only Matai were eligible to vote in the election of parliamentarians. Also all members of the parliament were Matai except for two seats which allowed part-Samoans to vote in as non-Matai. Today, all persons 21 and over including matai were eligible to vote but still only matai can become members of the parliament. This reflects the great emphasis Samoa puts on its traditional matai system known as **faa-matai**.

The proportion of women becoming matai is an interesting trend to watch out in the future. Of the 48 members of parliament at the moment, there are 4 women and 3 of them are ministers out of 13 ministers in total.

Table 3.11: Population by matai titles and sex, 2006

Matai status	Total	(%)	Male	(%)	Female	(%)
Yes	15783	8.7	12589	79.8	3194	20.2
No	163041	90.2	80052	49.1	82989	50.9
Not stated	1917	1.1	1036	54.0	881	46.0
Total	180741	100.0	93677	51.8	87064	48.2

Figure 3.11 shows that of all the matai, 96 percent reported that they were actively involved in village activities using their matai titles while 4 percent were only holding matai titles without involvement in village activities. This usually occurred when the person lives in a different village where the title is not used or he/she is holding more than one matai titles.



3.12 Special Needs

A total of 2,096 persons constituting 1 percent of the total population were reported as having special needs. *A person with special needs was defined as anyone with a condition causing great harm to one's life and making it difficult to live life as any other normal human being.*

For instances, a person with only 4 fingers or 3 toes who is not confined to any difficulty but lives a happy normal life will not be considered as someone with special needs. Similarly persons who are short-sighted but have access to reading classes and not confined to any other difficulties would not be considered as people with special needs.

Figure 3.12 shows that of the total persons with special needs, close to one-quarter were physically disabled with 21 percent suffering from behavioural/emotional problems and 7 percent as mentally ill. The National hospital no longer has a ward to hold behavioural/mentally ill persons hence the increase in town of these special needs people of which the community needs to protect and lend a kind hand when in need.

Families and Special needs organizations played a significant role in caring and looking after people with disabilities such as Loto Taumafai, Fia Malamalama and Nuanua ole Alofa.

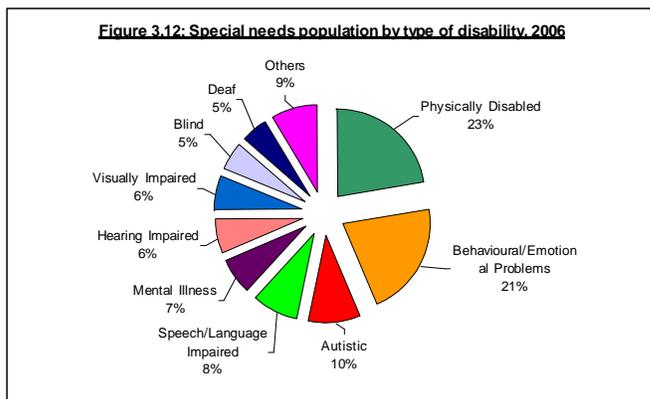


Table 3.12 shows that the different types of disabilities are about equally shared by males and females hence requires help for everyone involved.

Table 3.12: Special needs population by type of disability and sex, 2006

Type of Disability	Total	Male	Female
Total	2096	1155	941
Physically Disabled	471	275	196
Behavioral/Emotional Problems	442	231	211
Autistic	200	108	92
Speech/Language Impaired	178	92	86
Mental Illness	141	74	67
Hearing Impaired	133	79	54
Visually Impaired	133	64	69
Blind	112	53	59
Deaf	103	67	36
Others	183	112	71

4.0 Definitions

The Economic characteristics of the population used the same classifications used in the 2001 census for comparative purposes and the **reference period** in 2006 was 7 days prior to the census date.

The total population 15+ was categorised into two major divisions of the working age-group. One was the **Economically active population** and the other was the **Not economically active population**.

The **Economically active** population consisted of all persons aged 15 years and over who were **employed** and **unemployed** during the reference period.

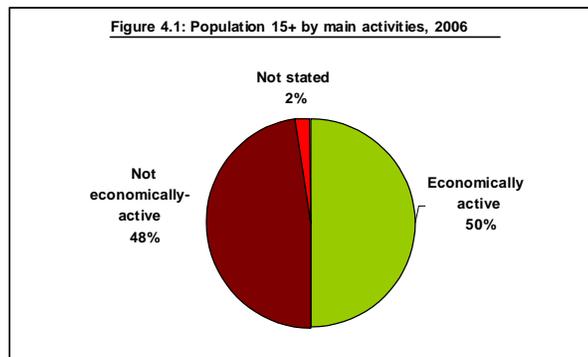
The **Employed** comprised all persons working in paid jobs, persons working to earn their own income, and, all persons working in activities such as farming, planting, fishing and handicrafts for family consumption, or, for sale during the reference period.

The **Unemployed** included all persons who were **actively looking for a job** either for the first time or otherwise during the reference period. In order for someone to be categorised as unemployed, the person must have written a job application to a company/office during the reference period, or waiting for a job interview, or, seeking jobs in the newspapers or do anything relating to job seeking during that reference period. If none of these was happening during the reference period, then it was not recorded as unemployment but something else.

In the **Economically inactive or Not Active** population, this group comprised all persons attending school or mostly taking school courses during the reference period, persons involved in housework and caring, and, all persons who were not doing any work due to disability, old-age, or any other reasons.

4.1 Main economic activities for persons 15+

Table 4.1 shows all data related to persons 15+ and the type of activities they were involved in the reference period. As shown in Figure 4.1, 50 percent of the population was reported as economically active compared to 48 percent reported as not economically active in 2006. (It is to be noted that a substantial number comprising 2 percent did not state their status of the type of activity they were involved and this might have caused the active and not active rates to be lower by one percent each than those reported in the 2001 census).



The main activities by sex show that 32 percent of females were actively involved in economic activities while the majority comprising 65 percent were mainly involved in non-economic activities as shown in Table 4.1. The males on the other hand showed quite the contrary with 68 percent active and 35 not active.

This is not surprising when one looks at the traditional Samoan household where men deal mostly with heavy work outside the house like farming, planting, fishing and income earning activities while women involved mainly in lighter work in the house like housework, caring, cleaning and cooking.

Table 4.1: Persons 15+ by main activities and sex, 2006

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	Total	Male	Percent %	Female	Percent (%)
Paid Job	28179	17714	63	10465	37
Subsistence for sale	1219	749	61	470	39
Subsistence for family use	15652	10324	66	5328	34
Subsistence for sale & family use	8878	7691	87	1187	13
Look for work - employed between 2005-2006	46	31	67	15	33
Look for work - employed before 2005	199	138	69	61	31
Look for work - never employed before	462	249	54	213	46
Total	54635	36896	68	17739	32
NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE					
Attending School	13358	6617	50	6741	50
Unable to work - old/disability	5315	2367	45	2948	55
Domestic work/Housework	34042	9444	28	24598	72
Total	52715	18428	35	34287	65
Not Stated	2454	1329	54	1125	46
All	109804	56653	52	53151	48

4.2 Labour force participation rate (LFR)

By definition, the LFR is the ratio of the economically active population to the number of the total population. A more refined and useful LFR is the ratio of the economically active population to the number of persons 15+ instead of the total population. The refined LFR for Samoa in 2006 was estimated at 50 percent which was the same as it was in 2001.

Of the total economically active population of 54,635, Figure 4.2a shows that more than 50 percent worked in paid jobs and another 16 percent were working to earn money and at the same time providing for the family. About one-third of this group (29%) was mainly working to provide for the family.

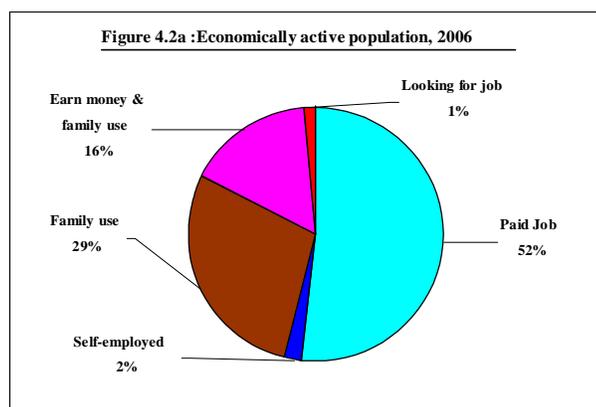


Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2b show some interesting trends in the proportions of activities in the economically active population reported in the 2001 and 2006 censuses.

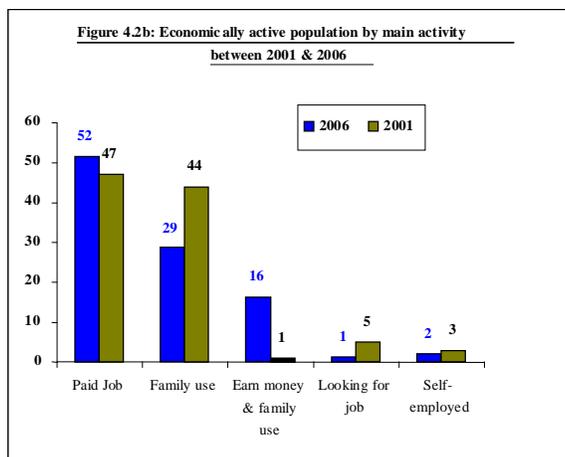
Table 4.2a: Economically active population, 2006 & 2001

Economically Active	2006		2001	
	Total	%	Total	%
Paid Job	28179	51.6	24468	46.2
Self-employed	1219	2.2	1831	3.5
Family use	15652	28.6	23408	44.2
Earn money & family use	8878	16.2	612	1.2
Looking for job	707	1.3	2620	5.0
Total	54,635	100	52,945	100

As shown, the proportion of people working in paid jobs has increased by 5 percent in 2006 compared to 2001, and, while the proportion of those working for family use was decreased by about 15 percent this was supplemented by the same increase in the proportion of people working for both family use and to earn money. It is also interesting to note that the rate of unemployment has dropped from 5 percent in 2001 to 1 percent in 2006.

These changes reflected not only the increase in the number of people working for money but also reflected an increase in the number of job opportunities available for paid employment since the last census in 2001.

It is worth noting that the South Pacific Games in August 2007 had created many job opportunities in previous years as Samoa was gearing up for the games including the re-construction of the Apia Park Stadium, Sports Complex at Faleata, roads and infrastructure constructions from Faleolo Airport to the urban area, transportation and communications, restaurants and hotels and many other services which in one way or another created a big boost in the economy and employment opportunities between the census years 2001 and 2006.



In terms of the LFR by age and sex in Table 4.2b, it reveals relatively higher proportions of males than females at all ages as indicated by the gap between the rates in Figure 4.2c. The most active age groups were ages 20 to 59 for both sex. As both sex approached 60 years of age, the LFR started to decline faster more so for males than for females, and, then both sex became less and less active when they reached 70 years and over.

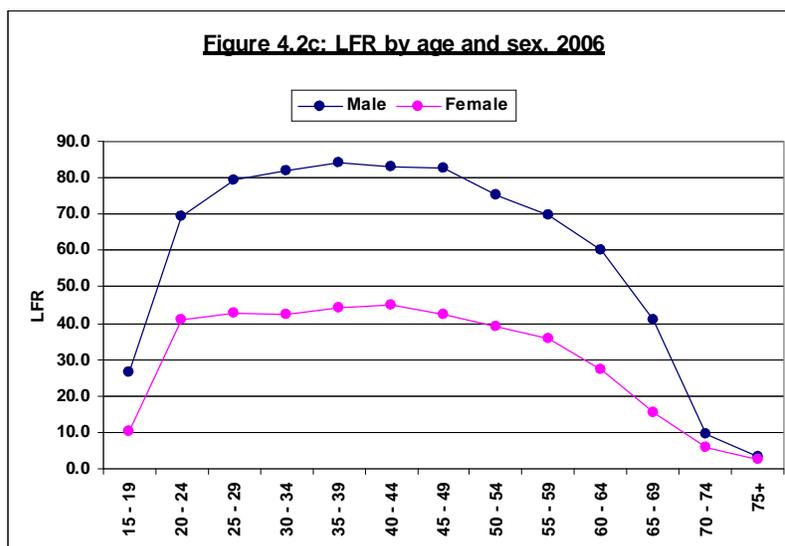


Table 4.2b: LFR by age and sex, 2006

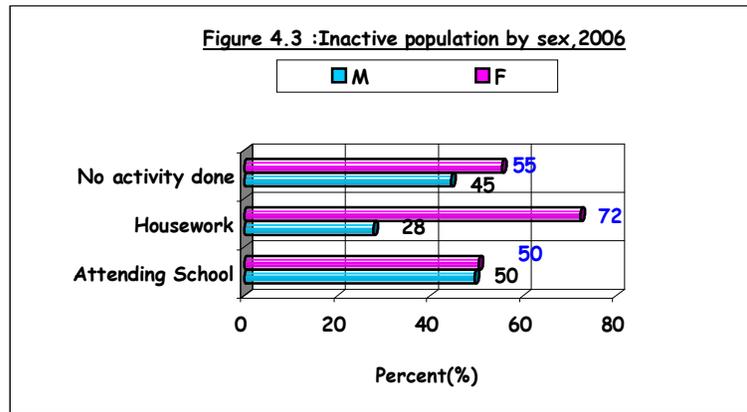
Age	Male	Female
15 - 19	26.6	10.2
20 - 24	69.3	40.8
25 - 29	79.5	42.7
30 - 34	81.9	42.4
35 - 39	84.1	44.3
40 - 44	82.8	45.2
45 - 49	82.5	42.5
50 - 54	75.1	39.1
55 - 59	69.9	35.8
60 - 64	60.1	27.1
65 - 69	40.8	15.5
70 - 74	9.5	6.1
75+	3.4	2.6

4.3 The Non-economic or Inactive population

The percentage distribution of the Non-economic population in Table 4.1 also shows that of the total of 52,715, about 65 percent were involved in Housework, 10 percent were not doing any work at all while 25 percent were at school.

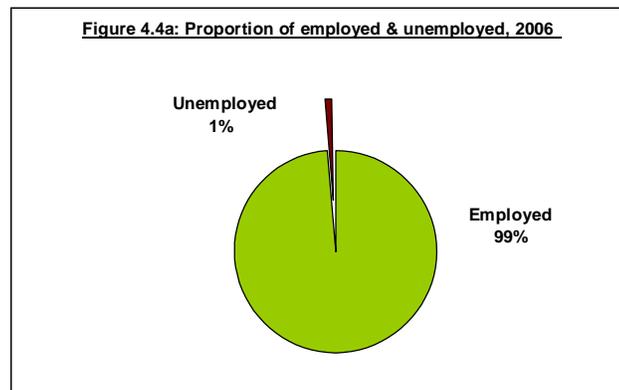
The sex distribution revealed that females continue to dominate housework with 72 percent compared to only 28 percent of men as shown in Figure 4.3. This was the same pattern in the census 2001 and all other previous censuses indicating that gender roles will continue from generation to generation. While women have all the abilities and potential to pursue any career path as men, it is also natural that women tended to focus more on their children and family than men, causing most women to stay home and cared for their children and the elderly, and let their husbands and brothers be responsible for income earning in the family.

Samoan women enjoy the freedom of equal opportunities in most aspects of socio-economic developments even in their own families and villages of origin. However, women who chose to stay home played significant roles in supporting the working population by caring for the young and the elderly, monitoring the children's education, keeping their home comfortable and safe and ensuring that everyone's been fed well. It is hard work, but it's worth the effort when children grow up in a safe and healthy environment and the family is happy and well maintained.

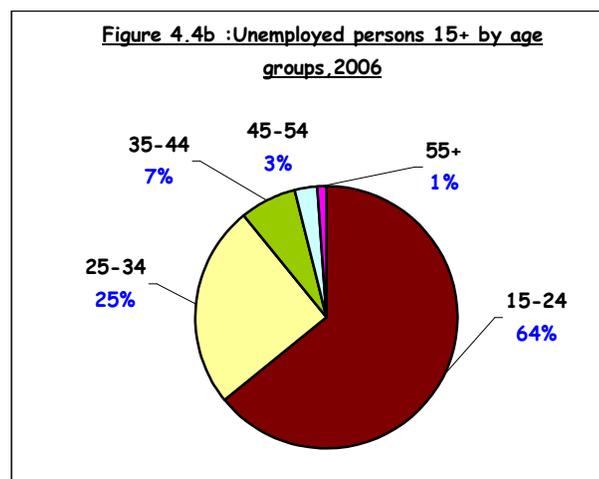


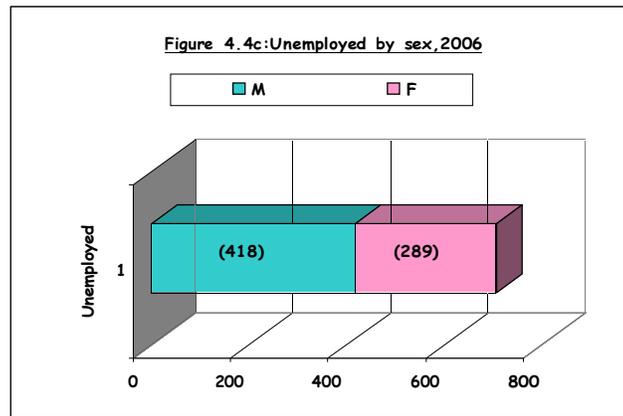
4.4 Economically active by employment

Of the Economically active population 15 years and over, 99 percent were Employed versus only one percent reported as Unemployed or people seeking jobs during the reference period.



For the Unemployed persons 15+, 89 percent comprised young adults aged 15 to 34 and 11 percent were in the older age group. The sex distribution in Figure 4.4c shows that 59 percent of total Unemployed were males and 41 percent were females indicating that males would be most likely to seek employment than females.



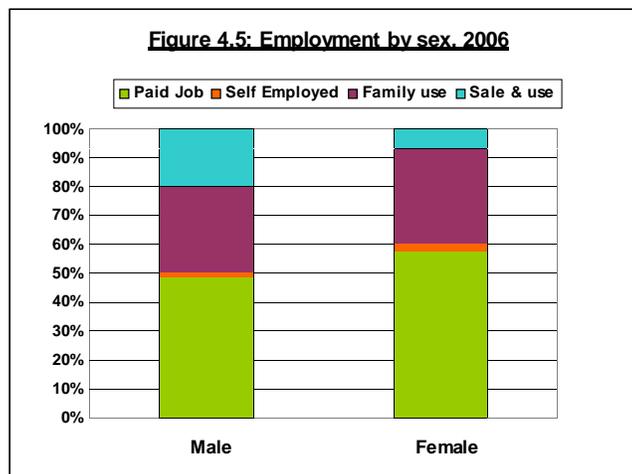


Given the limited formal employment opportunities compared to the volume of school leavers each year, most would fall back into subsistence living for survival especially young people who were not successful in their final year exams. This reminds us of the significance of subsistence living that Samoa depends on for life. It is encouraging that the Ministry of Agriculture keeps on promoting the agriculture sector especially food production so that most of these young people can make the best of their education to make a living in their own backyard.

It also implies the need to strengthen polytechnic and vocational educational at secondary schools and tertiary level so others can find their own way of living utilizing the learned trades from schools.

4.5 Employment by sex

Figure 4.5 shows the types of employment males and females were engaged in 2006. It reveals that 60 percent of employed females worked in paid jobs compared to 49 percent of males and it is also interesting to note that only 7 percent of females worked for family use and sale compared to 21 percent of males.



4.6 Employment by Occupation

Occupation refers to the types of work performed by the Employed persons during the reference period. Figure 4.6 reveals that of the total employed, the highest proportion of employment comprising 32 percent were persons involved in agriculture work, followed by the service workers with 15 percent, and, 14 percent were persons who made and manufacture their own items at home for sale. These 3 occupations constituted about 61 percent of the employed population. The other 39 percent were distributed in other occupations. The highest paid occupations namely Managers and Professionals constituted only 11 percent of the total employed.

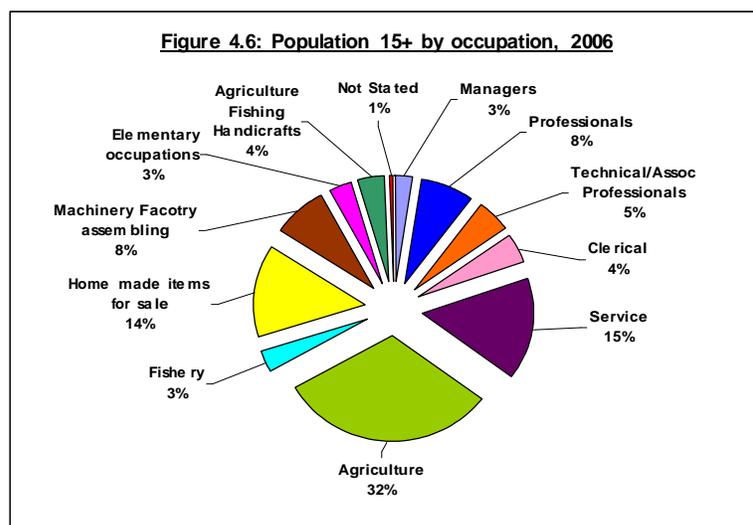


Table 4.6 shows that the top 3 occupations for females were Home manufacturing for sale (27%), Service (21%) and Professionals (12%) which constituted 60 percent in total. For males the top 3 occupations were Agriculture (43%), Service (13%) and Formal manufacturing with 9 percent constituting 65 percent in total. In the highest paid jobs (Managers & Professionals) 14 percent of females were in those categories in 2006 compared to only 9 percent of men.

Table 4.6: Employed by occupation and sex, 2006

Types of Occupation	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Managers	1387	3	971	3	416	2
Professionals	4221	8	2113	6	2108	12
Technical/Associates Professionals	2672	5	1744	5	928	5
Clerical	2410	4	943	3	1467	8
Service	8341	15	4739	13	3602	21
Agriculture	16865	31	15570	43	1295	7
Fishery	1832	3	1696	5	136	1
Home manufacturing for sale	7707	14	3014	8	4693	27
Manufacturing/Factory assembling	4351	8	3212	9	1139	7
Elementary occupations	1672	3	972	3	700	4
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	2146	4	1276	3	870	5
Not Stated	324	1	228	1	96	1
Total	53928	100	36478	100	17450	100

4.7 Employment by Industry

Employment by type of Industry shows that the top three Industries where persons 15+ were employed were Agriculture (32%), Home manufacturing for sale (10%) and Wholesale and trade with 7 percent constituting 49 percent in total. The rest were distributed in many other industries as shown in Figure 4.7.

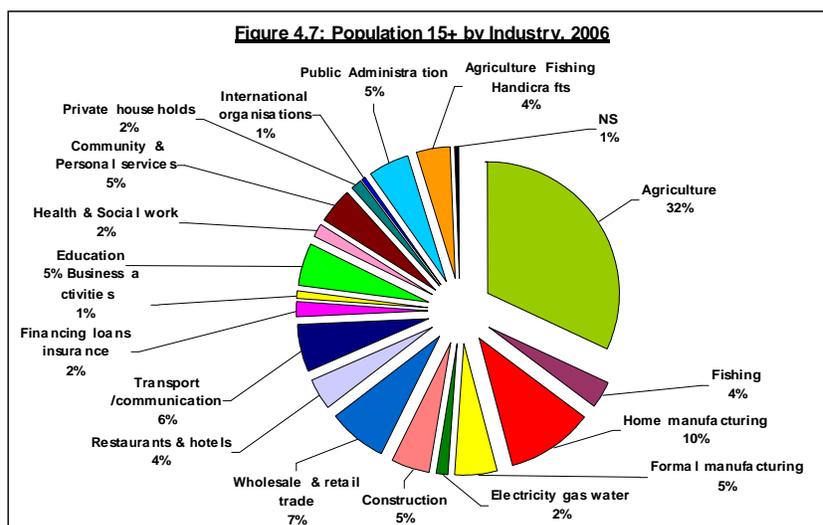


Table 4.7 shows that the top 3 industries females worked in 2006 were Home manufacturing (27%), Wholesale & trade (10%), and, Education (10%) constituting 47 percent in total. In contrast to males, 43 percent worked in Agriculture, 8 percent in Transportation & communication and 7 percent worked in Construction of buildings and structures constituting 58 percent in total.

The different industries men and women chose to work clearly reflects not only the different skills and abilities pertaining to different sex but it also reflects the different areas of interests each sex chose for work.

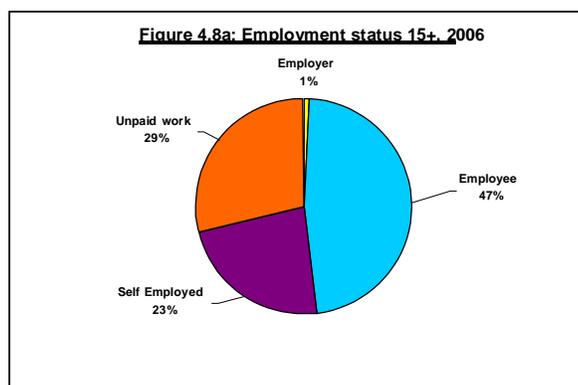
Table 4.7: Population 15+ by industry and sex, 2006

Types of Industry	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Agriculture	17196	32	15815	43	1381	8
Fishing	1903	4	1743	5	160	1
Informal or Home made manufacturing	5658	10	1011	3	4647	27
Formal Manufacturing Mining Quarrying	2742	5	1400	4	1342	8
Electricity gas water	872	2	761	2	111	1
Construction of buildings & structures	2476	5	2404	7	72	0
Wholesale & retail trade	3947	7	2193	6	1754	10
Restaurants & hotels	2018	4	1060	3	958	5
Transport storage & communication	3255	6	2775	8	480	3
Financing loans insurance	967	2	395	1	572	3
Real state renting and business activities	472	1	303	1	169	1
Education	2842	5	1040	3	1802	10
Health & Social work	833	2	313	1	520	3
Other Community & Personal services	2437	5	1462	4	975	6
Private households hiring employees	811	2	276	1	535	3
International organizations	279	1	134	0	145	1
Public Administration	2706	5	1847	5	859	5
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	2148	4	1277	4	871	5
NS	366	1	269	1	97	1
Total	53928	100	36478	100	17450	100

4.8 Employment status

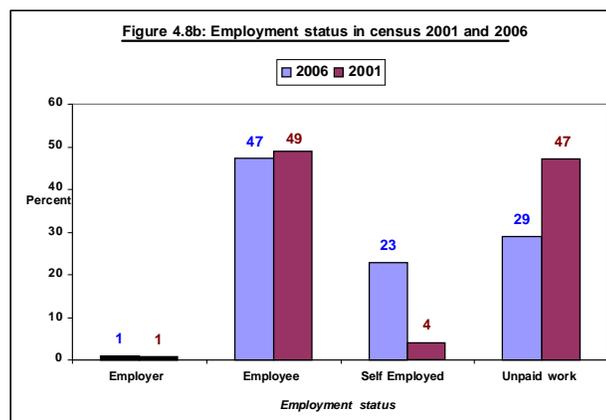
Figure 4.8a shows the working population by their status of employment whether they worked for paid or unpaid work in 2006. The data reflected that close to 50 percent did work for paid work, 23 percent were working to earn their own income and 29 percent were involved in unpaid work such as assisting in family plantation, farming, fishing, crafting, weaving, carpentry, or even assisted in the family business without any form of regular pay.

(It is important to note that the category Employees included 96 percent of workers paid by regular salaries and 4 percent of workers paid by irregular donations such as church ministers, missionaries, traditional healers, etc).



In comparison to the census 2001, a very significant change has been noted in the status of employment as shown in Figure 4.8b. Though the proportion of Employees has decreased by 2 percent, the Self-employed category has substantially increased by 19 percent leading to an 18 percent fall in Unpaid work in 2006.

This is a very interesting trend indicating that Samoan people have eventually diverted their efforts from unpaid activities into money making activities. This is quite true with the increasing number of people selling their farm produce in town and in the rural areas, fish catches, handicrafts mainly tapa and elei-printing, home-made food like taro and banana chips, and, a variety of shop items that are merchandised by street sellers. With limited formal employment, this is the only way that will help many families in Samoa to increase their income to meet the never-ending increases in the cost of living.



4.9 Employees by salary and wages

Table 4.9 shows the employees by their levels of salaries and wages and it excluded employees paid by donations because they are not included in the tax system by government. The results revealed that more than two-third of employees which is 67 percent for males and 64 percent of females received salaries which were in the free tax range.

It is interesting to note that both males and females equally shared the proportion of higher salaries and wages and only about 3 percent of the total employees had salaries of \$40,000 and more.

In comparison to the census 2001, it was noted that about 12 percent of males and also 12 percent of females were in the salary range of \$15,000 and over. In the 2006 census, the proportion of males in the same salary range has gone up to 18 percent and females to a high 21 percent.

This actually reflected the salary increase of 42 percent across all government employees implemented for 3 years in different proportions from July 2005 – July 2007, and, this has greatly benefited all government employees after several years of withholding salary increments. The tax free salary range was also extended to \$12,000 from \$10,000 as of January^{1st} 2007.

Table 4.9: Employees by salary/wages per annum and government tax rates, 2006

Salary per annum	Tax rates**	Total		Male		Female	
		24387	%	15294	%	9093	%
\$0-\$12000	(NIL)	15994	65.6	10200	66.7	5794	63.7
\$12001-\$15000	10%	1636	6.7	1046	6.8	590	6.5
\$15001-\$20000	20%	1887	7.7	1083	7.1	804	8.8
\$20001-\$40000	27%	2143	8.8	1227	8.0	916	10.1
\$40000+	27%	659	2.7	438	2.9	221	2.4
Not stated		2068	8.5	1300	8.5	768	8.4

***Source: Ministry of Revenue 2007*

4.10 Paid workers by sector of employment

Paid workers included all employers, employees and all workers paid by donations. Of a total of 38,297 persons, Figure 4.10 shows that the highest proportion comprising 42 percent were employed in the Private sector, 27 percent were employed by their own Family business and 20 percent were working in the Government ministries and corporations.

The large contribution by Family business mainly small ventures is a very positive sign that will utilize the skills of young school leavers who would have little or no chance of getting highly paid jobs in the formal employment sector due to low qualifications. The Churches also contributed by employing the other 6 percent of workers.

Figure 4.10: Paid workers by sector of employment, 2006

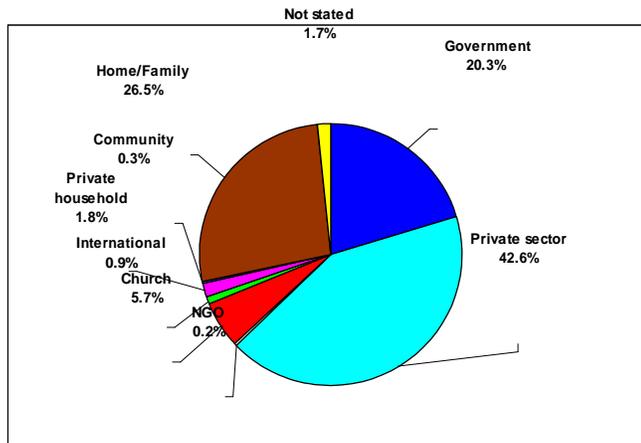


Table 4.10: All paid workers by sector of employment, 2006

	Total	%	Male	%	Female	%
Total	38297	100	26173	100	12124	100
Government	7769	20.3	4529	17.3	3240	26.7
Private sector	16309	42.6	10877	41.6	5432	44.8
NGO	80	0.2	35	0.1	45	0.4
Church	2178	5.7	1215	4.6	963	7.9
International	345	0.9	186	0.7	159	1.3
Private household	679	1.8	305	1.2	374	3.1
Community	127	0.3	42	0.2	85	0.7
Home/Family	10153	26.5	8513	32.5	1640	13.5
Not stated	657	1.7	471	1.8	186	1.5

Fertility is an important factor of human reproduction. It refers to the actual reproductive performance of a population or the number of live births occurring in a population. Measurement of fertility is complicated by the fact that both the father and mother are involved in reproduction and the father or mother may not necessarily be in a stable sexual relationship. Other factors such as separation, divorce, widowhood, infertility and socio-economic characteristics also complicated the measurements of the reproductive performance of a population.

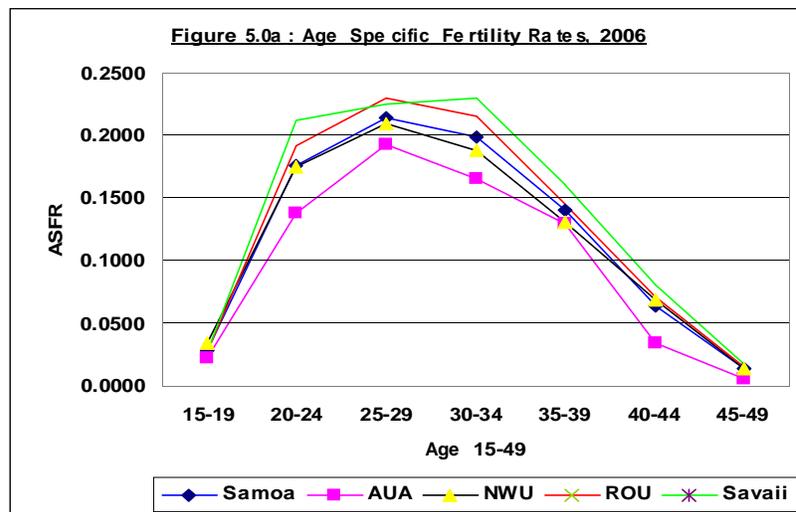
Given such problems there are several ways of measuring and determining the patterns and levels of fertility in a population of which limitations maybe expected more in some measures than others. Some of the most common methods have been applied to the Samoan census 2006 to get a better understanding of the fertility performance of the population at the time.

I Current Fertility

5.0 The Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR)

The ASFR are estimated as the number of births to women aged 15-49 by specific age groups. It is a useful measure to observe the “age-pattern” of fertility between different populations and the “change of fertility overtime”.

The set of ASFR in 2006 were collected from the census questions specifically asked to women aged 15-49 on the number of children they had ever given birth to 12 months preceding the census date. The data derived the number of births per specific age-groups of women and the results are shown in Figure 5.0a and Table 5.0a.



The ASFR rates are normally lowest at the youngest and oldest age-groups of women. Regional ASFR in 2006 showed that except for Savaii region, the urban AUA region and others had childbearing peaked at ages 25-29 then started to decline faster as women get older. Women in the urban region (AUA) also had the lowest fertility levels at all ages while women in Savaii experienced the highest fertility levels in 2006. The very low fertility at age 20-24 and 40+ for AUA might be caused by age-misreporting.

Table 5.0a: Age-specific fertility rates by regions, 2006

Age-groups	SAMOA	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
15-19	0.02863	0.02304	0.03455	0.02743	0.02723
20-24	0.17664	0.13820	0.17540	0.19145	0.21237
25-29	0.21376	0.19341	0.20969	0.23015	0.22514
30-34	0.19864	0.16588	0.18753	0.21595	0.22926
35-39	0.14070	0.12985	0.13043	0.14575	0.16113
40-44	0.06454	0.03491	0.06909	0.07124	0.08063
45-49	0.01370	0.00568	0.01472	0.01584	0.01773
TOTAL	0.8366	0.6910	0.8214	0.8978	0.9535

Data of ASFR from previous censuses as shown in Figure 5.0b revealed that the overall pattern of ASFR in 2006 were very similar to the ASFR in 2001, 1991 and 1981 censuses. The four censuses indicated that for over 20 years, Samoan women continued to peak childbearing at ages 25-29 and then rapidly declined at the older ages. With continuing changes in lifestyles and socio-economic opportunities, it is anticipated that younger women will continue have fewer children as years go on.

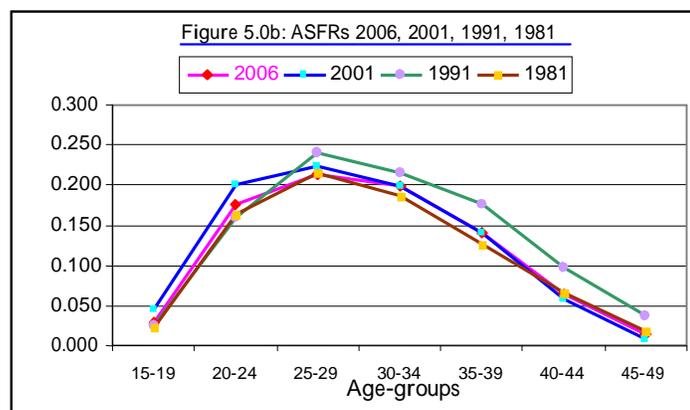


Table 5.0b: Age specific fertility rates, 2006, 2001, 1991, 1981

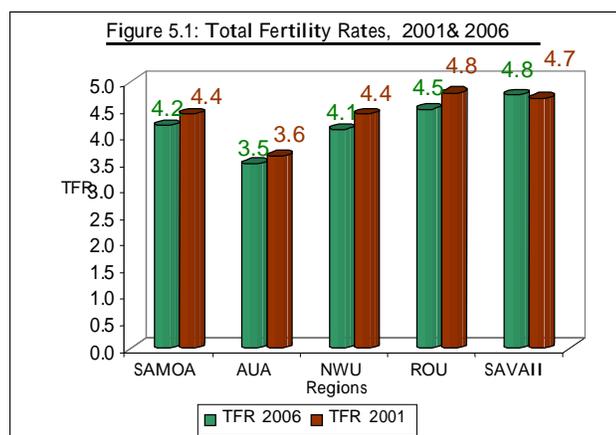
Age-groups	Census years			
	2006	2001	1991	1981
15-19	0.029	0.045	0.025	0.023
20-24	0.177	0.202	0.159	0.163
25-29	0.214	0.224	0.241	0.216
30-34	0.199	0.198	0.216	0.185
35-39	0.141	0.141	0.175	0.127
40-44	0.065	0.057	0.098	0.066
45-49	0.014	0.007	0.038	0.018

5.1 Total fertility rates (TFR)

The TFR determines the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or a group of women) during her childbearing years assuming that she would live through this period 15-49 without dying.

The TFR is simply the summation of ASFR and multiply by the interval of that age group which is usually 5. It is a single number that is easier and more convenient to explain fertility than a set of ASFR. In 2006, the

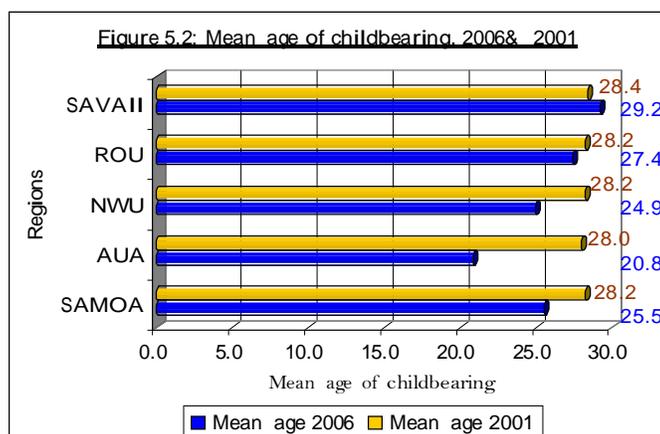
TFR for the Samoan women as shown in Figure 5.1 was estimated at 4.2 children per woman compared to 4.4 in 2001. It means that the TFR has not changed much within the last 5 years. It also shows that urban females had fewer children (3.5) than women in the rural regions (4.5) as it was also noted in the 2001 census.



5.2 Mean age at childbearing (MAC)

The Mean age of childbearing measures the average age at which most women experienced childbearing. It helps us to understand how early/late women started having children.

In 2001, the MAC of childbearing for Samoan women was estimated at 28.2 years of age. In 2006, the MAC dropped to 25.5 years old. This was largely due to the decreasing MAC in the urban region from 28.0 to 25.5 years, and, NWU from 28.2 to 24.9 years. Savaii was also reduced at a minimum rate. A drop in MAC is an indication that fertility began earlier in 2006 than it was 5 years ago and it can lead to increasing fertility because of longer exposure to the childbearing age.

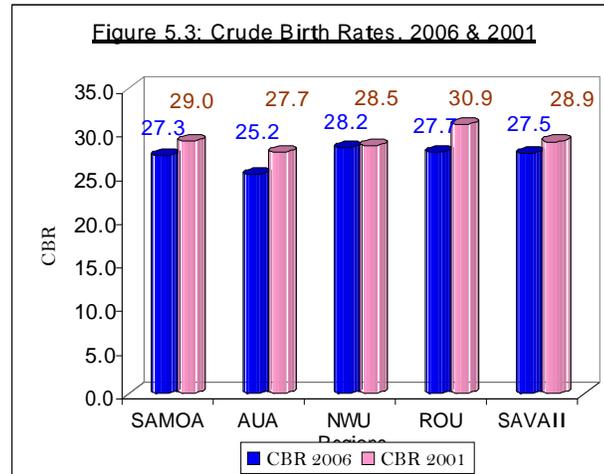


5.3 Crude birth rates (CBR)

The CBR refers to the ratio of births occurred during a year to the total mid-year population and it is usually expressed per 1000 population.

The CBR is a crude measure as it refers to the total population and not necessarily women exposed to childbearing. In the absence of ASFR and TFR, the CBR becomes quite useful. The CBR is widely used to indicate the overall effect of fertility upon the growth of a population in a year.

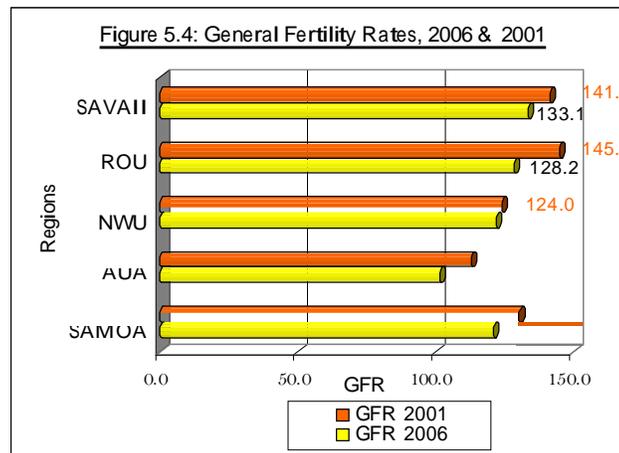
The 2006 CBR was calculated by dividing the total number of births occurring in the 12 months preceding the census date by the total population and multiplying by 1000. The estimated CBR was 27.3/1000 persons which was not far from 29/1000 in 2001 and it was lowest in the urban compared to the rural regions.



5.4 General fertility rates (GFR)

The GFR measures the number of births in a given year divided by the mid-year population of women in the childbearing years (15-49).

The GFR is similar to the CBR except that the births referred only to women in childbearing ages not the total population. Hence the GFR is closer to the population at risk (childbearing women 15-49) than the CBR and it provides a more refined fertility rate. Figure 5.4 shows that the GFR for Samoa had been reduced from 130/1000 to 121/1000 between 2001 and 2006 respectively. All regions experienced reduced GFR in 2006 in which AUA and ROU regions seemed to have experienced the most declined GFR.

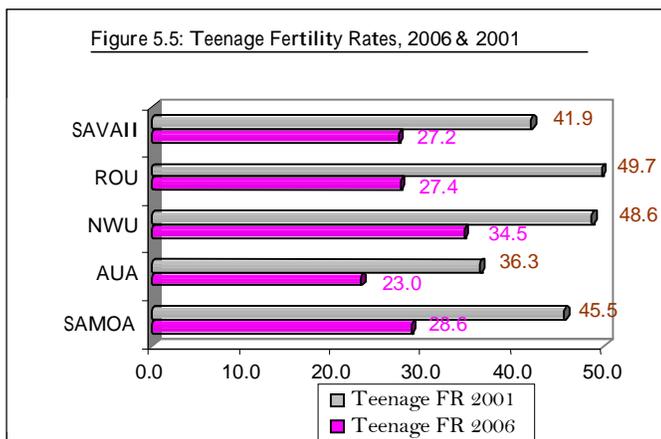


5.5 Teenage fertility rate (Teenage FR)

Teenage pregnancy is a situation where a female age nineteen and less conceives despite her marital status. The Teenage Fertility Rate is the ASFR of the age group 15-19 multiply by 1000 to express it per 1000 females.

Figure 5.5 shows a very interesting reduced trend of teenage fertility within the last 5 years. The Teenage FR in 2006 came down to **28.6/1000** compared to **45.5/1000** in 2001. If we assumed that teenage pregnancy was not under-reported, then this would be a remarkable decline of over 40 percent between 2001 and 2006. It's an indication that teenagers have deferred childbearing to older ages.

If fertility continues to decline at ages below 25, then, this would certainly lead to changes in marriage-patterns and reproductive behaviours in the near future. In general, women's socio-economic characteristics greatly influence their decision about childbearing as it will be shown below in the analysis of fertility differentials.



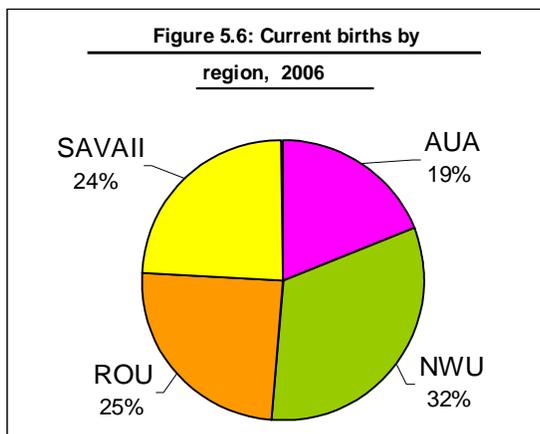
Fertility differentials

The current fertility measures discussed above (ASFR, TFR, CBR, GFR, and Teenage Fertility Rate) helped us to understand the current levels and patterns of fertility pertaining in the population of Samoa. To show light on the **causes** of fertility or reproductive behaviour, the study of fertility differences between women's specific socio-economic groups can help us to understand the changes which have taken place and what fertility situations would be more likely to take place in the future.

5.6 Fertility by region

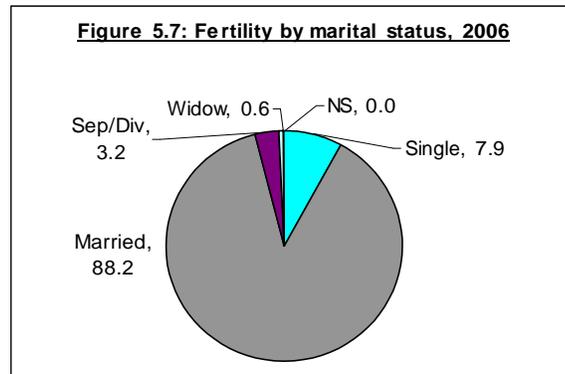
Table 5.6 shows all the current fertility differential indicators. Of the 40,769 females 15-49 in the 2006 census, only 12 percent gave birth in the 12 months preceding the census.

Figure 5.6 shows that a total of 19 percent of births were borne by urban women and the rest were births by rural women. It reflects that women living in the rural regions needed much more maternal health services, pre-natal services, anti-natal and post-natal services than women living in the urban region. Hence, family planning, child immunization programs and all related services needs to focus more in the rural regions where the fertility performance is the highest in Samoa. The TFR by regions have been estimated above in 5.1.



5.7 Fertility by marital status

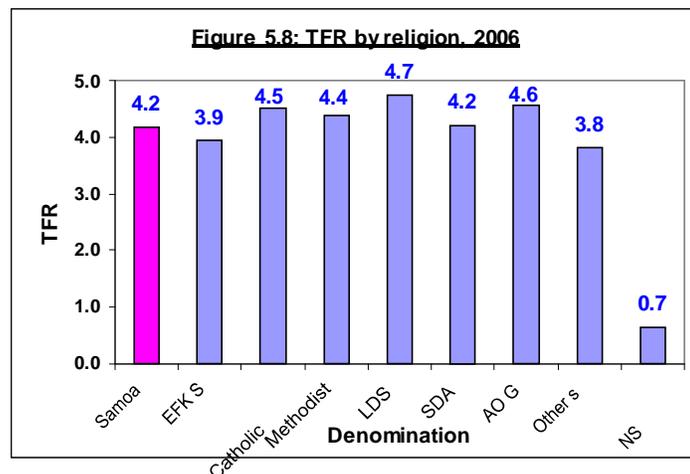
Fertility by marital status shows that married women dominated total births with 88 percent of recent births (Figure 5.7). It is interesting to note that single women had more births (8%) than women who were reported separated or divorced from their husbands (3%). Women with deceased husbands also had their share of current births (0.6).



When the TFR were estimated, married women again had the highest number of 7.2 children per woman as shown in Table 5.6. Although single women had more births than women who were married before but got separated, divorced or widow at time of the census, the TFR reflected that the latter groups of women had very high TFR of 6.1 and 4.0 respectively, compared to only 0.9 children per single mother. It implies that women already had four or more children before they became separated, divorced or widow.

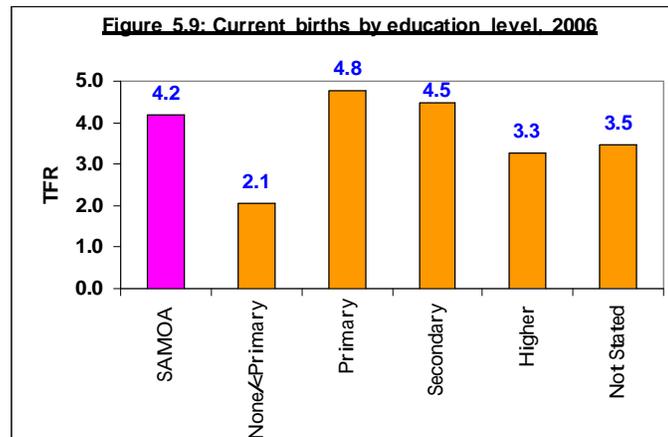
5.8 Fertility by religion

The different denominations where women attended showed that women attending LDS had the most number of children (4.7) per woman. This was followed closely by AOG with 4.6 and then Catholics with 4.5 children per woman. Women attending EFKS had the least number of children (3.9). Church beliefs and practices may have influenced parents' decisions and practices of family planning and contraceptives.



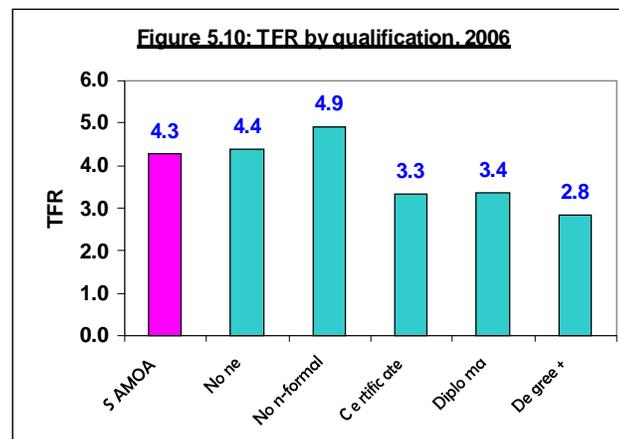
5.9 Fertility by education level

Fertility by educational level shows that women who completed their education at the primary level had the most number of children (4.8) while women with higher education had fewer children (3.3). It is interesting to note that women who had no education or less than primary education had the least number of children. (The inclusion of women with disabilities in this group may have caused this low rate). Nonetheless, it is confirmed that higher education influences fertility because females will tend to spend more time in education than at home. Higher education especially university level will also expose women to more quality reproductive health education that will help them to make better family choices than lower educational levels.



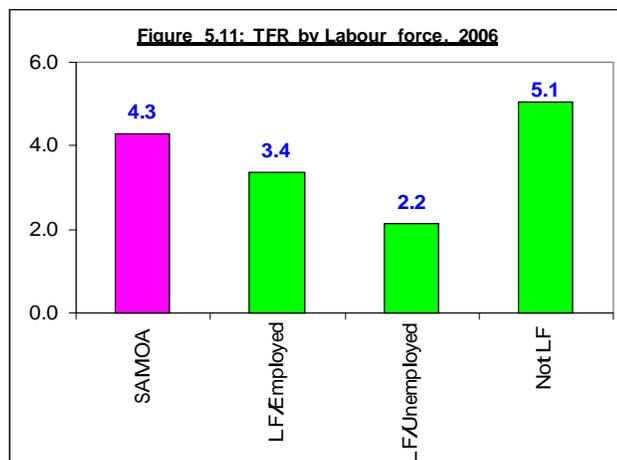
5.10 Fertility by academic qualification

Women with the highest qualification like a university degree or higher had the least number of children (2.8) as shown in Figure 5.10 whereas women who obtained only certificates from informal trainings like community project trainings had the most number of children (4.9). Hence, we can say that women seeking higher qualifications were most likely to have fewer children than those with informal or no qualification.



5.11 Fertility by participation in the labour force (LF)

The TFR by LF participation shows that women who were not in the LF had the highest TFR (5.1) than women participating in the LF as shown in Figure 5.11. It means that working mothers and those heavily involved in economic activities tended to have fewer children than mothers engaged in domestic work home and non-economic activities.



In short, the current fertility rates were highest in:

- *Women living in the rural regions;*
- *Married women and women in de facto relationships;*
- *Women attending the LDS church;*
- *Women who attained only primary level education;*
- *Women with non-formal qualification; and,*
- *Women not in the Labour Force.*

Table 5.6: Current fertility differentials of women 15-49, 2006

Socio-economic Characteristics	Number of women	Number of births	TFR per woman
<u>Regions</u>			
SAMOA	40768	4935	4.2
AUA	9362	950	3.5
NWU	13019	1584	4.1
ROU	9471	1214	4.5
Savaii	8916	1187	4.8
<u>Marital status</u>			
Total	40769	4935	
Single	15284	391	0.9
Married	23567	4355	7.2
Sep/Divorce	1349	158	6.1
Widow	464	29	4.0
Not stated	105	2	0.8
<u>Religion</u>			
Total	40747	4934	
EFKS	13518	1533	3.9
Catholic	7954	1036	4.5
Methodist	5751	729	4.4
Latter Day Saints	5369	735	4.7
Seventh Day Adventists	1479	182	4.2
Assembly of God	2903	393	4.6
Others	2807	306	3.8
Not stated	966	20	0.7
<u>Education</u>			
Total	40769	4935	
None/<Primary	562	30	2.1
Primary	4425	536	4.8
Secondary	27360	3474	4.5
Higher	4725	513	3.3
Not Stated	3697	382	3.5
<u>Academic qualification</u>			
Total	39889	4929	
None	36225	4509	4.4
Non-formal cert	248	38	4.9
Certificate	1226	124	3.3
Diploma	1389	172	3.4
Degree & higher	801	86	2.9
<u>Labour force participation</u>			
Total	39918	4935	
<u>Labour Force</u>	<u>14705</u>	<u>1582</u>	2.8
<i>Employed</i>	14417	1557	3.4
<i>Unemployed</i>	288	25	2.2
<u>Not in the Labour force</u>	<u>25213</u>	<u>3353</u>	5.1

Note that the difference in Total number of women is due to Not stated cases

II Completed Fertility

One way of assessing the trends and changes of fertility overtime is by looking at the fertility of women 15-49 over a long period of time and their achieved fertility from time to time. We can do this by looking at the mean number of children ever born to women 15-49 over many census years where data was available.

5.12 The Mean number of children ever born (MCEB) 1971-2006

Table 5.12a shows all the MCEB to women 15-49 years of age from the censuses 1971-2006. It must be mentioned that the data could be limited due to the fact that older women tended to under-report their MCEB, and, international migration may have caused more women with many/less children to migrate than those reported in the census years included in this analysis.

Table 5.12a: Mean number of children ever born(MCEB) to women 15-49, 1971 -2006

Census year	Age-group						
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
1971 ^a	0.1	1.1	3.2	5.0	6.2	6.7	6.8
1976 ^a	0.1	0.9	2.7	4.5	5.9	6.7	6.7
1981 ^a	0.1	0.7	2.1	3.8	5.2	6.3	6.6
1986 ^b	0.1	0.8	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.0	5.2
1991 ^b	0.1	0.5	1.6	2.8	4.0	4.6	5.3
2001 ^c	0.1	0.7	1.8	2.9	3.9	4.6	5.0
2006	0.1	0.7	1.8	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.4

^a Census of Population and Housing 1981
^b Census of Population and Housing 1991
^c Census of Population and Housing 2001

Table 5.12a also shows the changes of MCEB from time to time and it is quite apparent that there has been a significant reduction between 1971 and 2006 in the levels of achieved fertility for all ages, except for the youngest age 15-19.

For instances, women aged 40-44 in 1971 had an average of 6.7 children but this was reduced to 4.6 in 1991 and then 4.1 in 2006. Women aged 25-29 in 1971 had on average 3.2 children verses 2.1 in 1981 and 1.8 in 2006. This shift of MCEB reflected a significant decline of the number of births at different age-groups over a spread of 35 years.

Table 5.12b: Data of all women 15-49 with or without children, 2006

	All women 15-49 40768	Women not stated 1189	Women with children 23761	Women no children 15816
Age-group				
15-19	8488	133	385	7970
20-24	6601	209	2640	3752
25-29	6016	186	4170	1659
30-34	5724	182	4641	901
35-39	5302	159	4478	665
40-44	4695	149	4057	489
45-49	3942	171	3390	380
Total percent (%)	100	2.9	58.3	38.8

5.13 Completed fertility of women 45-49

In this analysis, completed fertility refers to the oldest group of women aged 45-49 years because most have either completed their fertility or near the end of their childbearing years. **The fertility differential of this oldest reproductive age-group helps us to understand the characteristics of those who have reached their achieved fertility.**

In the census 2006, 10 percent of all women (15-49) were in the age-group 45-49. Table 5.12b above shows that 10 percent of this age-group **45-49** never had children in their lifetime or were childless.

As shown also in Table 5.12b, women 45-49 in 2006 ended their fertility with 4.4 children which is about two children less (6.8) than women had in 1971 or 35 years ago of the same age. This big change implies that there is a substantial decline in the number of women today having more than 4 children at the end of their childbearing.

Figure 5.13 and Table 5.13 show the MCEB of women 45-49 by their socio-economic characteristics which summarizes as followed:

- ☉ *By region, women residing in Savaii ended fertility with 5.0 children versus 3.7 by women living in the urban AUA;*
- ☉ *Married women ended fertility with 4.8 children compared to only 1 child by single mothers;*
- ☉ *By church, LDS women ended fertility with 5.2 children compared to 4.3 of women attending EFKS and other churches;*
- ☉ *Women with post-secondary and higher education completed fertility with 3.8 children compared to more than 4 by lower educated women;*
- ☉ *The highest qualified women ended fertility with 2.9 children compared to more than 4 to lower qualified women, and, lastly;*
- ☉ *Women not in the labour-force completed their fertility with 4.8 children compared to 4.4 by women participating in the labour force.*

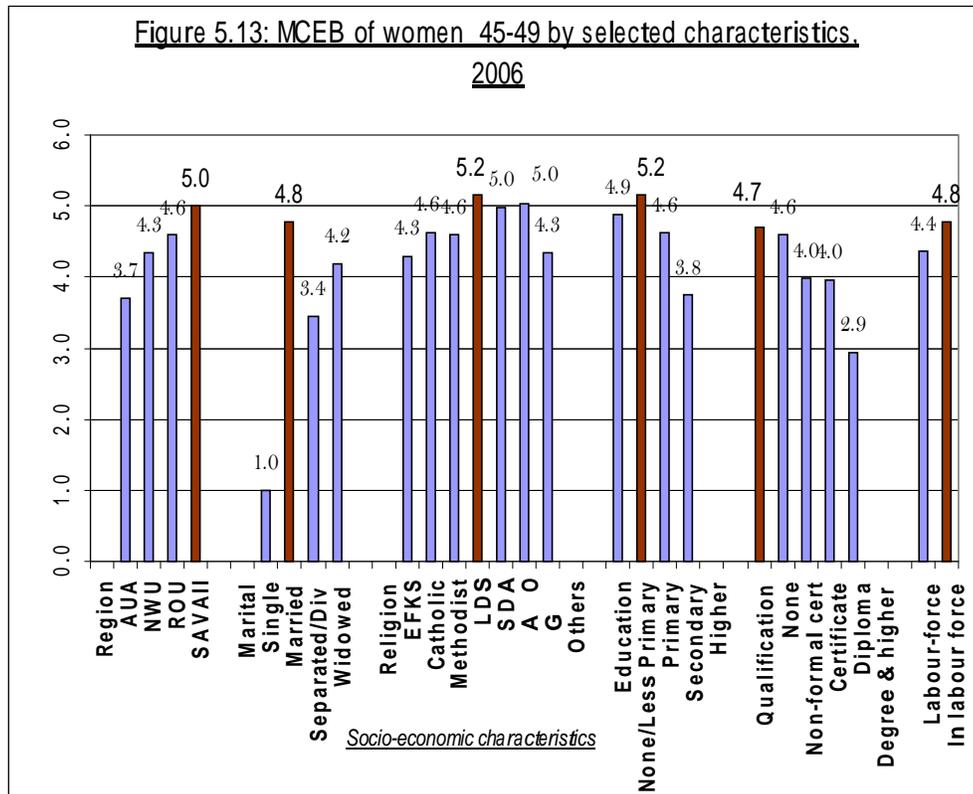


Table 5.13: Children ever born to women 45-49 by selected characteristics, 2006

Socio-economic characteristics	MCEB	Total births	Women 45-49
	Total	17422	3942
<u>Region</u>			
AUA	3.7	3266	881
NWU	4.3	5018	1155
ROU	4.6	4348	947
SAVAII	5.0	4790	959
<u>Marital</u>			
Single	1.0	276	277
Married	4.8	15751	3294
Separated/Div	3.4	667	194
Widowed	4.2	696	166
<u>Religion</u>			
EFKS	4.3	5772	1344
Catholic	4.6	3522	763
Methodist	4.6	2466	536
LDS	5.2	2553	494
SDA	5.0	711	143
AOG	5.0	1310	261
Others	4.3	1070	246
<u>Education</u>			
None/Less Primary	4.9	522	107
Primary	5.2	3965	769
Secondary	4.6	9588	2075
Higher	3.8	1741	463
<u>Qualification</u>			
None	4.7	15683	3339
Non-formal cert	4.6	138	30
Certificate	4.0	699	175
Diploma	4.0	613	155
Degree & higher	2.9	284	97
<u>Labour-force</u>			
In labour force	4.4	7310	1677
Not in labour force	4.8	10112	2120

It is interesting to say that fertility differentials of women with completed fertility reflected a very similar pattern with women who had births 12 months preceding the 2006 census. It does confirm that the socio-economic characteristics played a significant role in the attitudes, knowledge, behaviour and practices of fertility by Samoan women irrespective of age.

This chapter focuses on the effect of mortality on the population of Samoa. **Mortality is the effect of deaths on a population.** While newborn babies naturally increase the size of human populations, deaths and out-migration largely reduced the total population size. The rate mortality occurs is greatly influenced by the socio-economic status of the community especially the standard of health and services available to prevent and cure different types of diseases and illnesses the population is exposed. Today the impact of terrorism, civil war, hunger and natural disasters seemed to have a bigger impact on the rate of mortality in many other parts of the world. Though Samoa also had its' share of natural disasters and diseases, it has come a long way in achieving the improved standard of health and the rate of mortality the population lives today.

6.0 The Average life expectancy

The Average life expectancy at birth indicates the average number of additional years a person would live if current mortality trends were to continue.

The biggest problem in determining the true effect of mortality on the Samoan population is the limited deaths data available by sex and age at the national and village levels to produce reliable measurements of mortality rates. Deaths data from the national TTM hospital covered only deaths that occurred or reported to the hospital. Likewise the registration of deaths is yet to materialize as a legally-bind process for all families to register all deaths before or after burial. Without the latter, statisticians will continue to apply all sorts of direct/indirect and different demographic techniques in order to come up with death estimates for Samoa.

The most basic mortality indicators needed are the Crude death rate, Infant mortality rate and the Life expectancy at birth. At the moment, the Bureau of Statistics (BS) uses surveys to provide direct and indirect estimates of mortality. In the previous census 2001, the data on Children ever born and Children survived reported by mothers 15-49 were used to produce indirect mortality rates by applying the standard UN methods in the Mortpak software.

In the census 2006, the SBS for the first time ever collected information of deaths by age and sex at the national level in order to produce the much needed mortality indicators. This is the direct and most preferred method of estimating mortality rates provided that the information is fully complete. Indirect methods were also made possible from the 2006 census questionnaire for comparative analysis in order to come up with the best estimates.

The following table shows the final Average life expectancies at birth for the population of Samoa in the census 2006 and rates from previous surveys have also been included for comparison. (Refer to Life tables and Child mortality 6.0c, 6.0d, 6.0e, 6.0f, 6.0g, 6.0h for data sources).

	1998 (DHS)	2001 (census)	2006 (census)
Total	68.4	72.8	73.2
Male	65.4	71.8	71.5
Female	71.9	73.8	74.2

Table 6.0a shows that since 1998, there was positive progress in the life expectancies at birth for the Total population, Females and also Males though the latter remained around 72 years in the last 5 years. The three separate time periods (1998, 2001, & 2006) confirmed that females lived longer than males in Samoa. This is the usual pattern in most developed and developing countries including Samoa.

A comparison of Samoa's Average life expectancies at birth in 2006 to other Pacific Island nations as shown in Table 6.0b indicated that Samoans have been enjoying longer life-spans than most of their Pacific brothers and sisters.

Table 6.0b: Mortality Indicators of the Pacific Islands 2005				
and Samoa 2006				
	e₀	e₀	IMR	CDR
	Male	Female	per 1000	per 1000
SAMOA	71.5	74.2	20.4	4.0
Pacific Islands	e₀	e₀	IMR	CDR
2005**	Male	Female	per 1000	per 1000
American Samoa	69.0	76.0	8.5	3.9
Cook Islands	68.0	74.3	21.0	6.7
Fed States of Micronesia	66.6	67.5	40.0	6.4
Fiji Islands	64.5	68.7	22.0	5.3
Guam	74.5	80.8	9.0	4.2
Kiribati	61.2	66.9	44.0	6.9
Marshall Islands	65.7	69.4	37.0	4.9
Nauru	52.5	58.2	42.3	9.6
Niue	68.8	71.2	29.4	7.8
CNMI	72.5	77.8	5.0	2.1
Nouvelle-Calédonie	69.9	77.6	6.9	5.2
Palau	65.5	71.9	17.0	7.0
Papua New Guinea	53.7	54.8	64.0	12.0
Polynésie française	69.2	74.1	6.9	4.6
Solomon Islands	60.6	61.6	66.0	9.0
Tokelau	68.4	71.3	33.0	7.0
Tonga	69.8	71.8	12.0	6.0
Tuvalu	61.7	65.1	35.0	10.2
Vanuatu	65.6	69.0	27.0	6.0
Wallis et Futuna	70.2	74.3	7.4	5.9

****Source: (SPC 2005 Pocket Statistical Summary)**

From experience, one can reflect on a number of substantial socio-economic developments at the national and community level that contributed significantly to the sustainability and continuous improvement of the health of the Samoan people both males and females.

The Health sector in particular had undergone a lot of good reforms in terms of their services in the last decade which included the refurbishment of the TTM hospital, establishment of the National Kidney Foundation of Samoa, launching of the Heart Foundation and especially the establishment of the Oceania University of Medicine to supplement the supply of medical doctors (Health Sector Plan 2008-2018, p16).

The Ministry of Health has also been very proactive in promoting anti-smoking campaigns on television and radio programs and through school sports which led to the recent introduction of the Anti-Smoking Bill in parliament to ban smoking in all public places including transports and offices. The Walk for life campaigns also encouraged the public and communities to healthy living by exercising and eating wisely to prevent non-communicable diseases especially diabetes, kidney failures and hypertension. Health consultations have been provided freely for diabetes and hypertension patients. In specific, all people reaching age 65 and over have been enjoying free medical consultations at the national hospitals/clinics, free prescriptions and treatments and also travel for free on public buses and ships between islands. This plays a significant role in enhancing good health of the elderly population and preventing most from immature deaths.

On another note, Samoan women in particular have benefited greatly from the growing socio-economic developments. The Ministry of Women, Community and Social Developments together with Non-governmental organizations (NGO) have been very passionate in addressing women's issues in the communities especially health issues where they promoted healthy villages and healthy families and violence against women and children. The ministry also plays a major role in spearheading community development projects for women in the villages including traditional weaving, carving, sewing, gardening and small-scale income generating schemes to alleviate poverty in the families.

The government is also very supportive of these community initiatives. In recognition of women's contribution to the economy, the Government of Samoa granted a special public holiday every second Sunday of the month of May known as "Mothers Day" to celebrate and acknowledge females significant contribution to families, villages, churches and the country as a whole.

Though males played the decision roles as matai in the families, it is women that keep the family going on daily basis, it is women that budget their income, and, it is women that look after the health of the family especially the young and the old. In fact when anything goes wrong in a Samoan family, people normally enquires the whereabouts of the wife or mother when such things happen, not because they are females but because a wife or mother are the ones mostly in control of family welfare and activities of everyday life. In all phases of developments both academia and not, women seemed to have done quite well in Samoa. It is not surprising then that Samoan women continued to enjoy living longer than their male partners.

6.1 The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

The IMR indicates the number of deaths to infants below the age one in a given year per 1,000 live births in that year.

Mortality is normally very high at birth and in the first year of human life especially in areas with poor conditions of environmental sanitation and low level of standard of living. The IMR is computed from the ratio of deaths of live-born children who have not yet reached their first birthday for a calendar year to the number of live births during the same year.

For the Samoan analysis, the source data used were derived from the total number of children ever born to women aged 15-49 and the number of live births in the 12 months preceding the 2006 census. It is the normal practice to compute separate indicators for male and female population because of the different risks each sex is exposed to at birth.

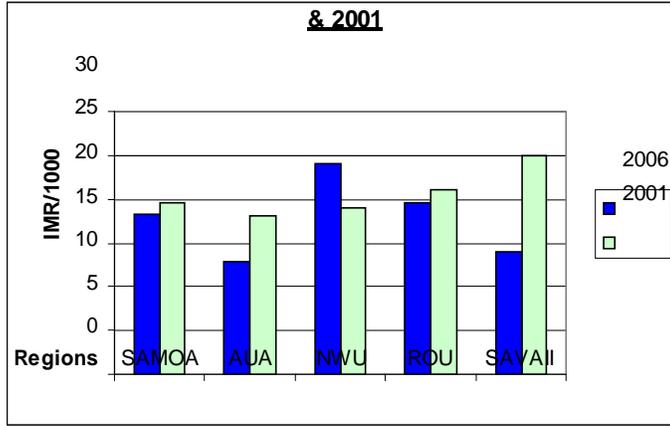
Table 6.1: The Infant Mortality Rates, 2006 & 2001

	2006			2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
SAMOA	18.2	22.9	20.4	19.5	19.0	19.3
AUA	12.9	20.2	16.3	18.0	17.0	17.5
NWU	24.0	24.8	24.4	19.0	19.0	19.0
ROU	19.5	23.1	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.0
SAVAII	13.9	22.1	17.8	25.0	23.0	24.0

The overall IMR for 2006 is 20/1000 which is 5 percent higher than the census year 2001 which was estimated at about 19/1000.

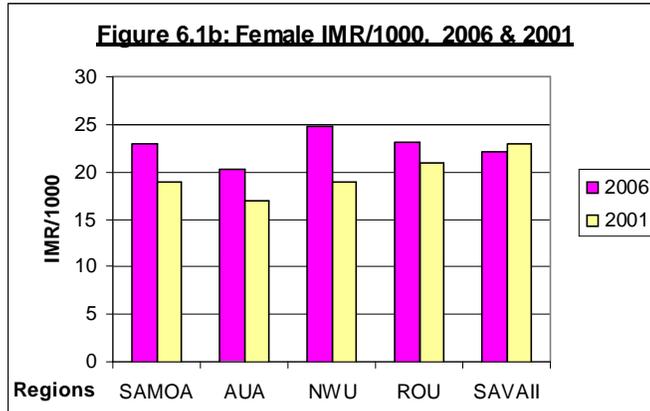
It was also surprising to see the reverse IMR levels for males and females in 2006 whereby the overall males IMR seemed to have decreased from 19.5 to 18.2 between 2001 and 2006 relative to the increase for females IMR from 19.0 to 22.9 of the same time-periods.

Figure 6.1a: Males IMR/1000 by regions. 2006



For males IMR in 2006, the most notable reductions were noted for the regions of Savaii and urban AUA while NWU has increased by 26 percent. For females, the IMR have increased for all regions except for Savaii while NWU had the highest increase of 30 percent.

Figure 6.1b: Female IMR/1000. 2006 & 2001



The increasing IMR for females in 2006 is a major health concern. It reflects that maternal health services have not been able to sustain a downward trend of infants mortality since 2001. The de-establishment of Mothers Komiti in the villages whereby nurses used to visit the babies in the villages to weigh and follow-up their immunization programs may have contributed to this upward trend again. Many other factors like inappropriate child caring, unhealthy lifestyle and limited income may also contributed to this upward infant mortality trend.

Nevertheless, when the situation of Samoa's IMR is compared to other Pacific Islands above, it still reflects that Samoa has been performing better than most countries in the Pacific but we still have a long way to arrive at a much safer situation for newborn babies and young children in the future.

6.2 The Crude Death Rate (CDR)*

The CDR is the number of deaths in a given year per 1000 population as shown in Table 6.2a for the census year 2006.

Table 6.2a: Total number of deaths 2006

	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	93677	87064	180741
Number of deaths	401	327	728
Crude Death Rate/1000	4.3	3.8	4.0

(Note: Deaths included infant deaths reported by mothers 15-49 years old)

The CDR is the most basic form of mortality indicators. The 2006 deaths data were collected from all households by age and sex (Table 6.2b) and also the causes of deaths. The deaths were collected for two years that is 24 months preceding the census 2006 for comparative purposes.

The CDR for 2006 was computed only from deaths 12 months preceding the census. To provide a more accurate number of infant deaths, infant deaths (90) reported by mothers 15-49 were used instead of the number collected (68) separately from the household members. Hence the causes of deaths were unknown for former infant deaths because mothers 15-49 were not ask to specify the causes of deaths in their last births. The total deaths from the households were 706 in contrast to 728 when 90 infant deaths reported by women 15-49 were used in the computations and all other mortality indicators.

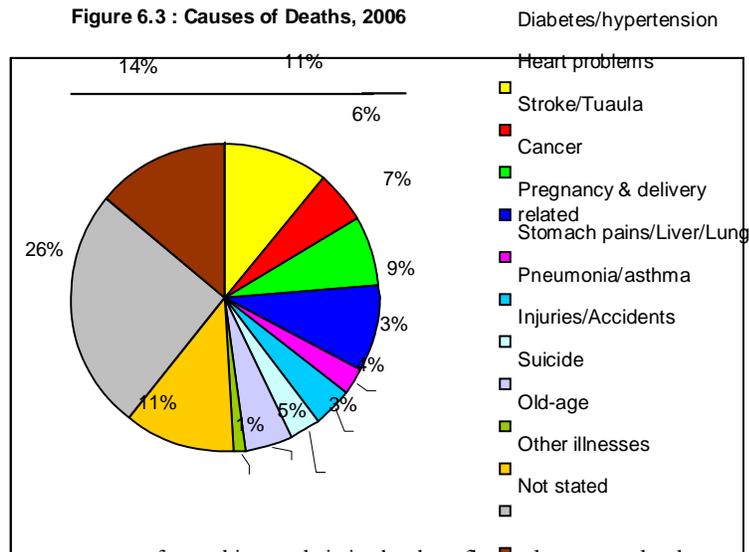
The **CDR** computed from the 2006 was **4 per 1000** with males having higher mortality of 4.3/1000 compared to 3.8/1000 for total female deaths. Like other vital events, the impact of deaths is affected by many socio-economic factors but especially the *age-composition* of the population.

Populations with high proportion of young people like Samoa and most Pacific islands usually have lower CDR than populations with higher proportions of old people like Sweden. Older populations normally experienced higher death rates than younger populations due to high adult mortality. Though, in some cases, it is a combination of high infant mortality rates and high adult mortality that causes high crude death rates of the total population.

6.3 The causes of deaths*

The effect of mortality can also be determined by the causes of deaths in the population. For Samoa, the causes of death were not based on strict medical definitions but on what the families reported of what they knew best of the deceased before death. The following data was extracted for only the year 2006 from January - November 6, 2006. It was only for the purpose of indicating the most common diseases or illnesses causing death in the population. It must be noted that a lot of causes were listed but these were combined into fewer major causes for easier analysis as shown in Figure 6.3 and the rest will be shown in the tabulations.

Figure 6.3 : Causes of Deaths, 2006



The most important message from this graph is it clearly reflects that most deaths were due to non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, heart problems, stroke and others. The impact of injuries, accidents and suicide also raised concerns.

Given the young population of Samoa, there is greater chance that non-communicable diseases can be prevented if health campaigns continue to get their health messages across the vulnerable youthful population in order to avoid illnesses at older ages.

Just recently the health message read as “Aua ete o’o i ai” by the National Kidney Foundation on television was very encouraging. The message literally means “Don’t get yourself there” or “Avoid yourself from kidney problems” meaning you need to prevent yourself from kidney problems via occasional medical check-ups, healthy lifestyle and healthy eating.

Similarly the health message “E te oti i le tapaa” or “Smoke kills” is another powerful health message that young children and youths see and learn from the television. These are the kind of messages people need to hear and see all the time to remind them to make better health choices and to enjoy living longer and healthier life with their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Table 6.2b: Population by sex and age and deaths data, 2006

Age	Total population by sex			Deaths data by age and sex			Age-specific death rates (${}_nM_x$)				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
Age	180741	93677	87064	Age	728	401	327	Age	4.0279	4.2807	3.7559
0	5322	2748	2574	0	90	42	48	0			
1-4	19415	10145	9270	1-4	22	12	10	1-4	1.1331	1.1828	1.0787
5-9	23547	12321	11226	5-9	15	10	5	5-9	0.6370	0.8116	0.4454
10-14	22653	11810	10843	10-14	3	2	1	10-14	0.1324	0.1693	0.0922
15-19	17945	9457	8488	15-19	8	4	4	15-19	0.4458	0.4230	0.4713
20-24	14057	7456	6601	20-24	11	6	5	20-24	0.7825	0.8047	0.7575
25-29	12494	6478	6016	25-29	8	4	4	25-29	0.6403	0.6175	0.6649
30-34	11870	6146	5724	30-34	10	7	3	30-34	0.8425	1.1390	0.5241
35-39	11319	6017	5302	35-39	15	7	8	35-39	1.3252	1.1634	1.5089
40-44	9724	5029	4695	40-44	20	12	8	40-44	2.0568	2.3862	1.7039
45-49	8249	4307	3942	45-49	35	19	16	45-49	4.2429	4.4114	4.0589
50-54	6711	3423	3288	50-54	48	30	18	50-54	7.1524	8.7642	5.4745
55-59	4819	2485	2334	55-59	45	31	14	55-59	9.3380	12.4748	5.9983
60-64	3811	1868	1943	60-64	56	34	22	60-64	14.6943	18.2013	11.3227
65-69	3270	1575	1695	65-69	69	33	36	65-69	21.1009	20.9524	21.2389
70-74	2346	1109	1237	70-74	71	40	31	70-74	30.2643	36.0685	25.0606
75-79	1688	695	993	75-79	81	45	36	75-79	47.9858	64.7482	36.2538
80-84	1013	416	597	80-84	75	44	31	80-84	74.0375	105.7692	51.9263
85+	430	145	285	85+	46	19	27	85+	106.9767	131.0345	94.7368
ns	58	47	11	80+	121	63	58				

Notes for all Life tables:
<i>i. ${}_nM_x$ data were based on deaths data collected in the 2006 census by age & sex as shown in Table 6.2b</i>
<i>ii. Deaths data at age less than one (0) were derived from Child survival data reported by women 15-49 in the 2006 census</i>
<i>iii. Rates for ${}_s p_0$ were derived from the data of Children ever born in the 2006 census by the application of Trussel variant method and West model in Manual X</i>
<i>iv. Formulae for life tables are shown below:</i>

- ${}_nM_x$ = age-specific-death rates
- ${}_nq_x$ = probability of dying between age x and age x + n; x = age, n = length of interval
- ${}_np_x$ = probability of surviving between age x and age x + n
- l_x = number of survivors at beginning of age interval
- ${}_nd_x$ = number of deaths during age interval
- ${}_nL_x$ = number of years lived between age x and age x + n
- T_x = total number of years lived after exact age x
- e_x = life expectancy or average number of years remaining at beginning of age interval.

$${}_nq_x = \frac{2n \times \frac{M_x}{n}}{2 + n \times \frac{M_x}{n}}$$

$${}_np_x = 1 - {}_nq_x$$

$${}_nL_x = \frac{n}{2} (l_x + l_{x+n})$$

$${}_nd_x = l_x \times {}_nq_x$$

$$l_{\infty} = l_{\infty} + \log l_{\infty}$$

$$L_0 = 0.3l_0 + 0.7l_1$$

$${}_4L_1 = \frac{4}{2} (l_1 + l_5)$$

$$l_{x+n} = l_x \times {}_np_x$$

$$l_{x+n} = l_x - {}_nd_x$$

Table 6.0c: Male life table 2006

Age	n	nMx /1000	nqx	npx	lx	ndx	nLx	Tx	ex
0	1	18.2000	0.01804	0.98352	100000	1804	98846	7147335	71.5
1	4	1.1828	0.00472	0.99528	98352	464	392433	7048488	71.7
5	5	0.8116	0.00405	0.97552	97888	396	483449	6656055	68.0
10	5	0.1693	0.00085	0.99915	95492	81	477256	6172607	64.6
15	5	0.4230	0.00211	0.99789	95411	202	476550	5695350	59.7
20	5	0.8047	0.00402	0.99598	95209	382	475091	5218800	54.8
25	5	0.6175	0.00308	0.99692	94827	292	473404	4743709	50.0
30	5	1.1390	0.00568	0.99432	94535	537	471331	4270305	45.2
35	5	1.1634	0.00580	0.99420	93998	545	468626	3798974	40.4
40	5	2.3862	0.01186	0.98814	93453	1108	464492	3330348	35.6
45	5	4.4114	0.02182	0.97818	92344	2015	456685	2865855	31.0
50	5	8.7642	0.04288	0.95712	90330	3873	441965	2409170	26.7
55	5	12.4748	0.06049	0.93951	86456	5230	419207	1967206	22.8
60	5	18.2013	0.08705	0.91295	81227	7070	388457	1547999	19.1
65	5	20.9524	0.09955	0.90045	74156	7382	352326	1159541	15.6
70	5	36.0685	0.16543	0.83457	66774	11046	306255	807215	12.1
75	5	64.7482	0.27864	0.72136	55728	15528	239820	500960	9.0
80	5	105.7692	0.41825	0.58175	40200	16814	158966	261140	6.5
85	infinity	131.0345	1.00000	0.00000	23386	23386	102174	102174	4.4

Table 6.0c: Female life table 2006

Age	n	nMx /1000	nqx	npx	lx	ndx	nLx	Tx	ex
0	1	22.9000	0.02264	0.97977	100000	2264	98584	7418152	74.2
1	4	1.0787	0.00431	0.99569	97977	422	391022	7319568	74.7
5	5	0.4454	0.00222	0.96764	97555	217	479884	6928546	71.0
10	5	0.0922	0.00046	0.99954	94398	44	471883	6448662	68.3
15	5	0.4713	0.00235	0.99765	94355	222	471219	5976779	63.3
20	5	0.7575	0.00378	0.99622	94133	356	469774	5505560	58.5
25	5	0.6649	0.00332	0.99668	93777	311	468106	5035786	53.7
30	5	0.5241	0.00262	0.99738	93466	245	466717	4567680	48.9
35	5	1.5089	0.00752	0.99248	93221	701	464354	4100963	44.0
40	5	1.7039	0.00848	0.99152	92520	785	460640	3636610	39.3
45	5	4.0589	0.02009	0.97991	91735	1843	454070	3175970	34.6
50	5	5.4745	0.02700	0.97300	89892	2427	443394	2721900	30.3
55	5	5.9983	0.02955	0.97045	87465	2584	430865	2278506	26.1
60	5	11.3227	0.05506	0.94494	84881	4673	412721	1847641	21.8
65	5	21.2389	0.10084	0.89916	80208	8088	380818	1434920	17.9
70	5	25.0606	0.11792	0.88208	72119	8504	339337	1054103	14.6
75	5	36.2538	0.16620	0.83380	63615	10573	291644	714766	11.2
80	5	51.9263	0.22980	0.77020	53042	12189	234738	423121	8.0
85	infinity	94.7368	1.00000	0.00000	40853	40853	188383	188383	4.6

Table 6.0e: Total population life table 2006

Age	n	nMx /1000	nqx	npx	lx	ndx	nLx	Tx	ex
0	1	20.4000	0.02019	0.98172	100000	2019	98720	7324021	73.2
1	4	1.1331	0.00452	0.99548	98172	444	391756	7225301	73.6
5	5	0.6370	0.00318	0.97772	97728	311	483196	6833545	69.9
10	5	0.1324	0.00066	0.99934	95550	63	477594	6350349	66.5
15	5	0.4458	0.00223	0.99777	95487	213	476904	5872755	61.5
20	5	0.7825	0.00391	0.99609	95275	372	475443	5395851	56.6
25	5	0.6403	0.00320	0.99680	94902	303	473754	4920409	51.8
30	5	0.8425	0.00420	0.99580	94599	398	472002	4446654	47.0
35	5	1.3252	0.00660	0.99340	94201	622	469452	3974653	42.2
40	5	2.0568	0.01023	0.98977	93579	957	465503	3505201	37.5
45	5	4.2429	0.02099	0.97901	92622	1944	458249	3039697	32.8
50	5	7.1524	0.03513	0.96487	90678	3186	445423	2581449	28.5
55	5	9.3380	0.04563	0.95437	87492	3992	427479	2136025	24.4
60	5	14.6943	0.07087	0.92913	83500	5917	402706	1708546	20.5
65	5	21.1009	0.10022	0.89978	77582	7775	368474	1305840	16.8
70	5	30.2643	0.14068	0.85932	69807	9820	324486	937365	13.4
75	5	47.9858	0.21423	0.78577	59987	12851	267808	612880	10.2
80	5	74.0375	0.31237	0.68763	47136	14724	198870	345072	7.3
85	infinity	106.9767	1.00000	0.00000	32412	32412	146202	146202	4.5

Internal migration especially migration from the rural to the urban areas has long been observed in Samoa. The continuous concentration of social and economic developments in AUA and surrounding NWU areas further attracted more movements towards the urban area.

Table 7.0 shows the internal migration rates of all faipule (political) districts in Samoa which were derived from the data on place of usual residence in 2006 relative to the place of birth or origin.

Table 7.0: Internal migration rates by political districts, 2006

<u>Political districts</u>	Population 2006	In- migrants	Out- migrants	Net- migrants	Migration rate (%)
AUA					
Vaimauga West	25294	8253	4634	3619	14.3
Faleata East	12414	5352	2044	3308	26.6
NWU					
Vaimauga East	7359	2404	926	1478	20.1
Faleata West	16587	7978	1571	6407	38.6
Sagaga Le Falefa	10130	3545	1679	1866	18.4
Sagaga Le Usoga	5033	1094	1015	79	1.6
Aana Alofi I	5480	950	1037	-87	-1.6
Aana Alofi II	3091	770	806	-36	-1.2
Aana Alofi III	5401	1130	1230	-100	-1.9
Gagaemauga 1 (part)	3041	568	567	1	0.0
ROU					
Safata	6071	1242	1519	-277	-4.6
Siumu	2224	546	489	57	2.6
Falelatai & Samatau	3109	740	1031	-291	-9.4
Lefaga & Faleaseela	3688	815	1009	-194	-5.3
Aiga i le Tai	4857	1147	1269	-122	-2.5
Falealili	4607	905	1568	-663	-14.4
Lotofaga	1865	415	516	-101	-5.4
Lepa	1429	194	590	-396	-27.7
Aleipata Itupa i Luga	1319	254	465	-211	-16.0
Aleipata Itupa i Lalo	3604	787	918	-131	-3.6
Anoamaa East	4196	928	1043	-115	-2.7
Anoamaa West	4806	944	1038	-94	-2.0
Vaa o Fonoti	1624	372	684	-312	-19.2
Gagaemauga 2 (part)	370	92	170	-78	-21.1
SAVAII					
Faasaleleaga I	6093	1181	1589	-408	-6.7
Faasaleleaga II	2983	845	1336	-491	-16.5
Faasaleleaga III	2767	556	931	-375	-13.6
Faasaleleaga IV	1561	499	631	-132	-8.5
Gagaemauga 1 (part)	1730	365	579	-214	-12.4
Gagaemauga 2 (part)	579	169	278	-109	-18.8
Gagaemauga III	1767	508	977	-469	-26.5
Gagaifomauga I	1499	317	1015	-698	-46.6
Gagaifomauga II	1997	498	1244	-746	-37.4
Gagaifomauga III	1346	332	704	-372	-27.6
Vaisigano East	2331	568	1063	-495	-21.2
Vaisigano West	1491	308	884	-576	-38.6
Falealupo	943	163	497	-334	-35.4
Alataua Sisifo	1713	430	869	-439	-25.6
Salega	3461	700	1499	-799	-23.1
Palauli West	3267	669	1331	-662	-20.3
Palauli Le Falefa	3481	734	1237	-503	-14.4
Satupaitea	1799	463	762	-299	-16.6
Palauli Sasae	2334	525	1032	-507	-21.7
OVERSEAS		934	5091	-4157	
Not stated			822		
Total	180741	52189	52189		

8 Housing/Building details & Household items & services status

Definitions

There were four types of households in which information was collected from the Census 2006.

A household was defined as a group of persons who lived together, eat and sleep in the same house or houses. The persons living in a household may be related or unrelated. A household has a head figure that is in charge of the household chores and household activities. In Samoa, most household heads were either the matai or the eldest person in the household.

A single person living alone and looking after himself/herself was also counted as a single household.

For **Housing details**, information was restricted to **private households** hence **excluded institutional households**. The four types of households recorded in the 2006 census were:

i. Private household living in one or more houses

This household is a normal family where people are related like parents and children and siblings but also have unrelated persons living with them like friends and visitors; they have one or more buildings of their own for shelter; and; they use one kitchen to cook and share their meals everyday as a family;

ii. Private household living in a shared building like rented house or flat

This household is the same as number (i) except that the household lives in a *shared building like a flat or rented house but still lives as a private household*. For instance, in a shared building like flats, it may have one or more private households renting there;

iii. Institutional household

This is a household of **unrelated persons** living together for a **specific purpose** such as boarding schools, hospitals, old age places, hotels, beach fales, resorts, and, prisons. There is no household head and normal household chores are not done in these places; and;

iv. Non-inhabitable household

This household refers to buildings which were not designed for living but for other purposes like big stores, market places, night clubs, churches and others where people were present during the census night for a specific reason. Usually it is the night watch men or security guards or people working night shifts that are present in these places on census night.

The chapter on Housing will cover two broad areas:

I) Housing/Building details

II) Household items and services status

I Housing/Building details

The Housing census results in 2006 showed that the total number of Private households enumerated in the census was **23, 813** which is an increase of 3 percent when compared to 23,059 households in the census 2001.

Of the total households in 2006, a total of **46,048** buildings were counted as either owned or rented by the private households.

8.0 Type of buildings

Figure 8.0 shows the proportions of different types of buildings reported in the 2006 census. The data reveals that more than two-third of buildings in Samoa are of European type of housing. The impact of cyclones had a great impact on the type of houses people built today and this has led to the decrease in the number of Samoan type of houses.

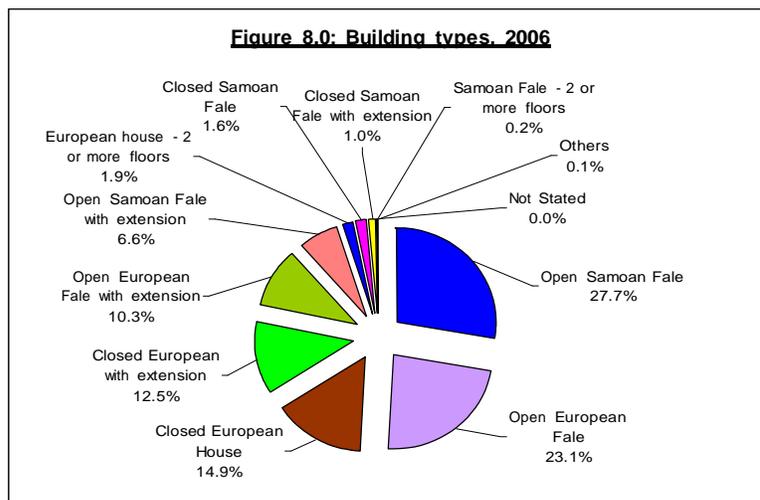


Table 8.0 shows the total types of buildings by major regions in Samoa.

Table 8.0: Type of building by regions, 2006

Type of building	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Open Samoan Fale	12770	1032	3945	4025	3768
Open European Fale	10658	925	2708	3058	3967
Closed European House	6883	1915	2160	1229	1579
Closed European with extension	5754	1868	1916	1100	870
Open European Fale with extension	4727	696	1436	1229	1366
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	483	1103	692	744
European house - 2 or more floors	879	507	228	69	75
Closed Samoan Fale	753	184	273	137	159
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	154	175	67	86
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	18	20	11	26
Others	33	4	18	2	9
Not Stated	12	0	5	0	7
Total	46048	7786	13987	11619	12656

8.1 Occupancy status of buildings

Figure 8.1 below shows that 84 percent of all buildings were occupied by households for living on census night while 7 percent of buildings only get occupied when guests visited the family from time to time. About 9 percent

were reported vacant as some members of the households using these houses were traveling during the enumeration period.

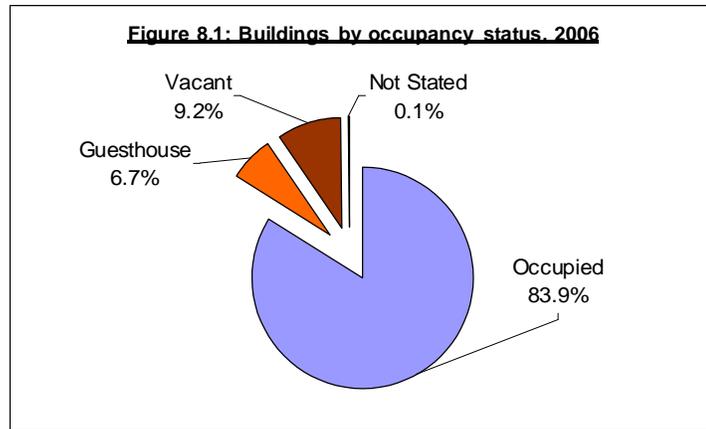


Table 8.1: Type of building by occupancy status, 2006

Type of building	Occupancy status of building				
	Total	Occupied	Guesthouse	Vacant	Not Stated
Open Samoan Fale	12770	9983	830	1941	16
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	2695	166	159	2
Closed Samoan Fale	753	624	47	81	1
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	433	21	26	2
Open European Fale	10658	8077	1422	1144	15
Open European Fale with extension	4727	4301	224	196	6
Closed European House	6883	6138	261	477	7
Closed European with extension	5754	5479	104	164	7
European house - 2 or more floors	879	808	21	50	0
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	63	3	7	2
Others	33	28	0	5	0
Not Stated	12	4	0	0	8
Total	46048	38633	3099	4250	66

8.2 Main materials of floor

About 65 percent of buildings had concrete floors, 25 percent wood and 10 percent used stones as shown in Figure 8.2.

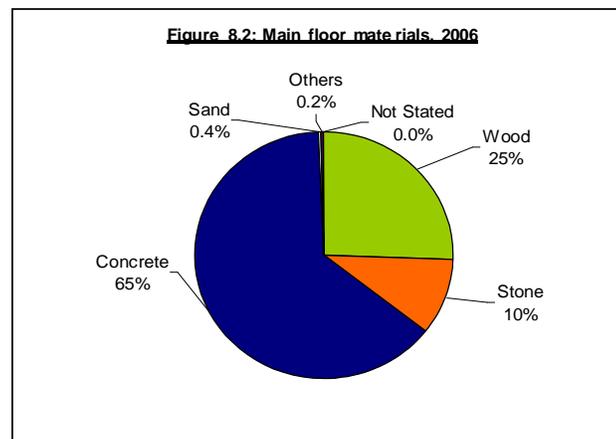


Table 8.2: Type of buildings by main materials of floor, 2006

Type of building	Main material of Floor						
	Total	Wood	Stone	Concrete	Sand	Others	NS
Open Samoan Fale	12770	6538	2983	3138	80	30	1
Open European Fale	10658	1830	1008	7755	57	6	2
Closed European House	6883	656	0	6212	0	15	0
Closed European with extension	5754	402	0	5342	0	10	0
Open European Fale with extension	4727	653	170	3884	13	4	3
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	1080	398	1514	22	8	0
European house - 2 or more floors	879	88	0	782	0	8	1
Closed Samoan Fale	753	293	82	366	11	1	0
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	145	29	303	5	0	0
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	26	8	39	2	0	0
Others	33	12	8	12	1	0	0
Not Stated	12	3	0	1	0	0	8
Total	46048	11726	4686	29348	191	82	15

8.3 Main materials of outer walls

Figure 8.3 shows that about two-third of buildings had open-walls, 21 percent had wooden walls and 20 percent had brick & concrete walls.

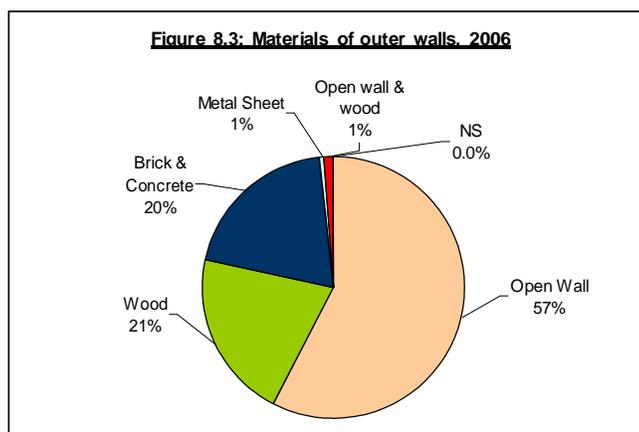


Table 8.3: Type of building by material of outer walls, 2006

Type of building	Main material of outer wall						NS
	Total	Open Wall	Wood	Brick & Concrete	Metal Sheet	Open wall & wood	
Open Samoan Fale	12770	12770	0	0	0	0	0
Open European Fale	10658	10658	0	0	0	0	0
Closed European House	6883	0	3138	3619	103	18	5
Closed European with extension	5754	0	2157	3535	43	18	1
Open European Fale with extension	4727	1556	1822	1019	61	267	2
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	1513	1101	174	28	205	1
European house - 2 or more floors	879	0	273	596	7	2	1
Closed Samoan Fale	753	0	645	85	13	10	0
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	0	394	78	8	2	0
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	0	60	13	0	0	2
Others	33	18	7	6	1	1	0
Not Stated	12	4	0	0	0	0	8
Total	46048	26519	9597	9125	264	523	20

8.4 Main materials of roof

Of the total buildings, 78 percent had metal sheet roofs, 18 percent were made of thatch while 4 percent had both thatch and metal sheets on the roofs as shown in Figure 8.4.

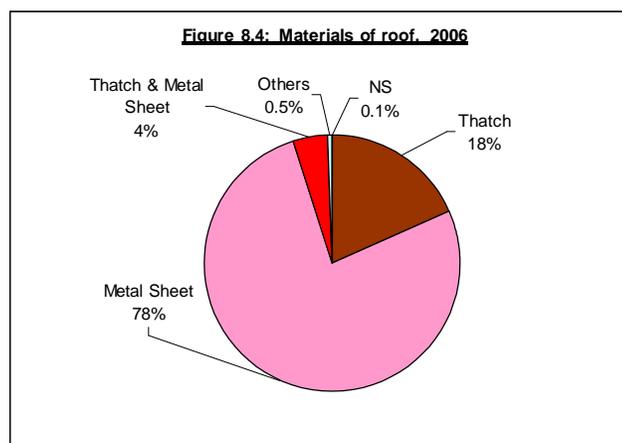


Table 8.4: Type of building by main materials of roof, 2006

Type of building	Total	Main material of roof			Others	NS
		Thatched	Metal Sheet	Thatched & Metal Sheet		
Open Samoan Fale	12770	7603	3882	1198	83	4
Open European Fale	10658	0	10623	0	33	2
Closed European House	6883	0	6848	0	31	4
Closed European with extension	5754	0	5731	0	22	1
Open European Fale with extension	4727	0	4705	0	19	3
Open Samoan Fale with extension	3022	597	1724	683	16	2
European house - 2 or more floors	879	0	872	0	4	3
Closed Samoan Fale	753	176	470	102	5	0
Closed Samoan Fale with extension	482	30	387	60	5	0
Samoan Fale - 2 or more floors	75	16	48	9	2	0
Others	33	12	17	2	2	0
Not Stated	12	0	4	0	0	8
Total	46048	8434	35311	2054	222	27

II Household items & services status

8.5 Ownership of selected household-items

Table 8.5 shows household items by status of ownership in all regions. The highlighted fields indicated the numbers and proportions of households owning good working items and services in the census 2006.

Table 8.5: Households by selected household items, 2006

Ownership and status of item	Total		AUA		Region NWU		ROU		SAVAII	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Land telephone line										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	10199	42.8	2881	55.6	3177	41.9	1902	34.9	2239	39.9
Yes but not operating	479	2.0	107	2.1	120	1.6	154	2.8	98	1.7
No	13084	54.9	2185	42.2	4267	56.3	3373	62.0	3259	58.1
Not Stated	51	0.2	10	0.2	17	0.2	14	0.3	10	0.2
Computer										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	2299	9.7	1182	22.8	746	9.8	202	3.7	169	3.0
Yes but not operating	173	0.7	58	1.1	57	0.8	36	0.7	22	0.4
No	21254	89.3	3936	75.9	6746	89.0	5179	95.1	5393	96.2
Not Stated	87	0.4	7	0.1	32	0.4	26	0.5	22	0.4
Internet										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	1092	4.6	648	12.5	326	4.3	68	1.2	50	0.9
Yes but not operating	77	0.3	31	0.6	25	0.3	13	0.2	8	0.1
No	22556	94.7	4490	86.6	7190	94.8	5345	98.2	5531	98.7
Not Stated	88		14	0.3	40	0.5	17	0.3	17	0.3
Cellular phone										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	11375	47.8	4248	82.0	4741	62.5	1314	24.1	1072	19.1
Yes but not operating	203	0.9	47	0.9	68	0.9	55	1.0	33	0.6
No	12127	50.9	874	16.9	2722	35.9	4052	74.4	4479	79.9
Not Stated	108	0.5	14	0.3	50	0.7	22	0.4	22	0.4
Home zone phone										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	1612	6.8	300	5.8	427	5.6	323	5.9	562	10.0
Yes but not operating	74	0.3	13	0.3	21	0.3	20	0.4	20	0.4
No	21948	92.2	4837	93.3	7061	93.1	5056	92.9	4994	89.1
Not Stated	179	0.8	33	0.6	72	0.9	44	0.8	30	0.5
Refrigerator										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	14097	59.2	3886	75.0	4619	60.9	3080	56.6	2512	44.8
Yes but not operating	348	1.5	53	1.0	74	1.0	116	2.1	105	1.9
No	9245	38.8	1220	23.5	2838	37.4	2224	40.9	2963	52.9
Not Stated	123	0.5	24	0.5	50	0.7	23	0.4	26	0.5
Radio										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	21219	89.1	4799	92.6	6825	90.0	4747	87.2	4848	86.5
Yes but not operating	175	0.7	27	0.5	42	0.6	59	1.1	47	0.8
No	2305	9.7	336	6.5	674	8.9	612	11.2	683	12.2
Not Stated	114	0.5	21	0.4	40	0.5	25	0.5	28	0.5
Television										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	14741	61.9	3844	74.2	4837	63.8	3028	55.6	3032	54.1
Yes but not operating	339	1.4	46	0.9	54	0.7	94	1.7	145	2.6
No	8574	36.0	1276	24.6	2609	34.4	2286	42.0	2403	42.9
Not Stated	159	0.7	17	0.3	81	1.1	35	0.6	26	0.5
Play station/Xbox game										
Total	23813	100	5183	100	7581	100	5443	100	5606	100
Yes operating	2878	12.1	1165	22.5	939	12.4	392	7.2	382	6.8
Yes but not operating	127	0.5	52	1.0	29	0.4	27	0.5	19	0.3
No	20504	86.1	3890	75.1	6515	85.9	4962	91.2	5137	91.6
Not Stated	304	1.3	76	1.5	98	1.3	62	1.1	68	1.2

8.6 Land ownership/tenure

Of the total households enumerated in 2006, 65 percent in total reported living on customary lands, 25 percent had owned freehold lands and the rest were living on other types of land tenure as shown in Figure 8.6a. The land tenure reflected the strong subsistence economy Samoa is accustomed to as a major part of their cultural heritage and traditional living.

When the 2006 data was disaggregated by the **four major regions**, a substantial difference of the proportions of the types of land ownership was shown as depicted in Figure 8.6b. It shows that only 24 percent of AUA lived on customary lands, 54 percent in NWU, 90 percent in ROU and the highest proportion was Savaii with 93 percent of households living on customary lands.

A further breakdown of the **customary** land ownership by the **48 political districts** as shown by Figure 8.6c on the map revealed that 34 out of 48 political districts had more than **80 percent** of households still living on customary lands in the census 2006.

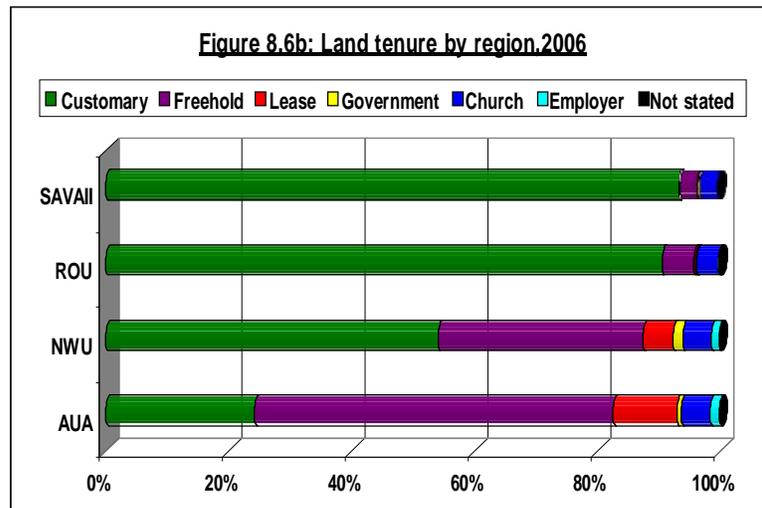
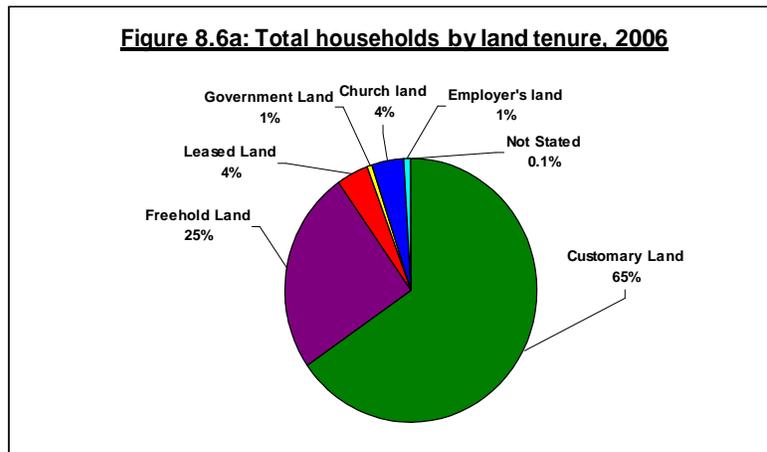
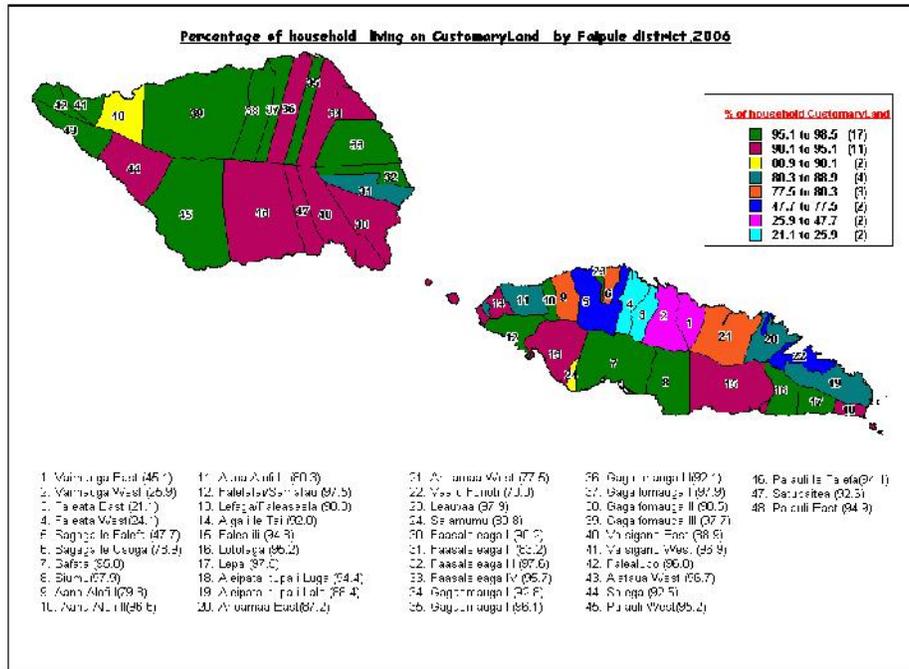


Figure 8.6c



8.7 Main source of water supply

Figure 8.7a shows that more than 80 percent of all regions have had access to tap water with Savaii having the highest proportion of households (10%) still depending on rainwater as a source of water supply. **It is important to note that the data did not cover whether the water supply was reliable in all villages of Samoa.** The on-going new water project may help to improve water supply especially to families without tap water before the next census in 2011.

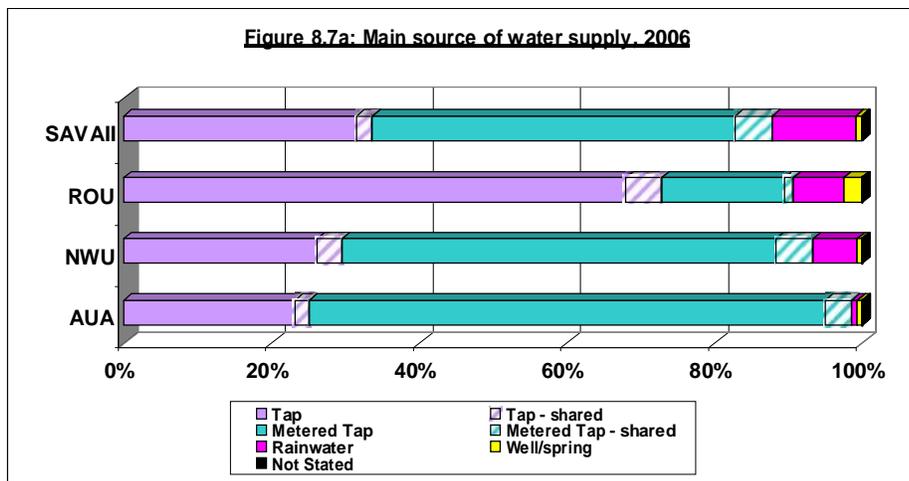
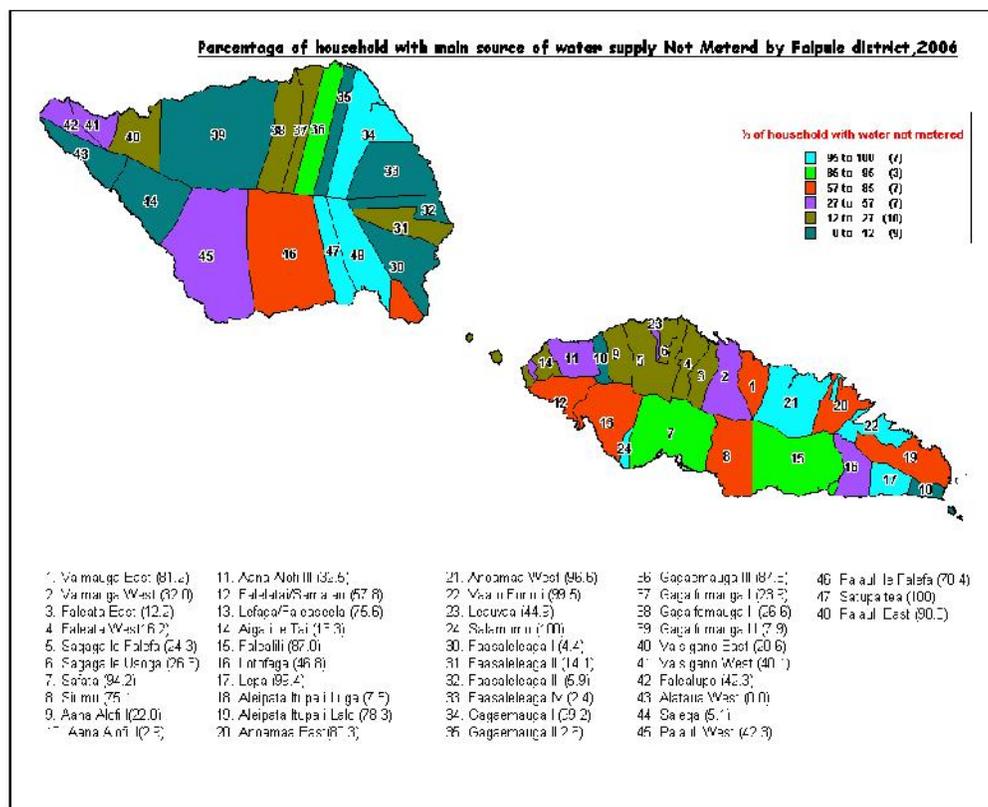


Table 8.7: Households by main source of water supply and region, 2006

Main source of water supply	Total	Region			
		AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Tap	8636	1197	1977	3697	1765
Tap - shared	756	104	265	266	121
Metered Tap	11734	3621	4452	908	2753
Metered Tap - shared	926	187	386	67	286
Rainwater	1505	42	454	372	637
Well/spring	240	31	40	131	38
Not Stated	16	1	7	2	6

By **political districts**, the map in Figure 8.7b shows the percentage of households in each of the 48 districts that have not had access to metered water. **Metered water is purified and is considered cleaner than the normal tap water.** The map shows that there is still a large proportion of the population without metered water or cleaner water. For instance, 7 districts had 95-100 percent of their households not having metered water while only 9 districts out of the total 48 districts had less than 12 percent of their households not having access to metered water or 88 percent already had metered water.

Figure 8.7b



8.8 Source of drinking water

The data shows that 48 percent of the population had been drinking from metered water which is purified water and another 5 percent purchased purified water for drinking (Figure 8.8). Tap water is normally clean for cooking but needs boiling especially during the rainy season for drinking.

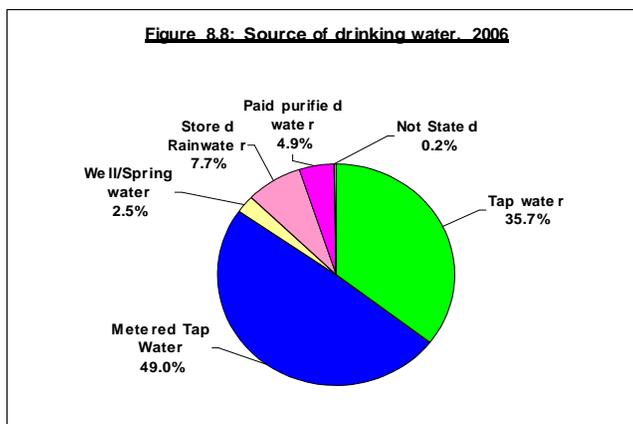


Table 8.8: Households by main source of drinking water and region, 2006

Main source of Drinking water	Total	Region			
		AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Tap water	8490	1043	1937	3715	1795
Metered Tap Water	11680	3329	4506	944	2901
Well/Spring water	599	187	142	244	26
Stored Rainwater	1839	63	536	408	832
Paid purified water	1160	556	447	115	42
Not Stated	45	5	13	17	10

8.9 Source of lighting

About 97 percent of Samoa had access to electrical power supply with only a small proportion that still used benzene and kerosene for their lighting in 2006 (Figure 8.9). **It should be noted that the data did not cover whether this electrical supply was consistently available all the time in all the villages.**

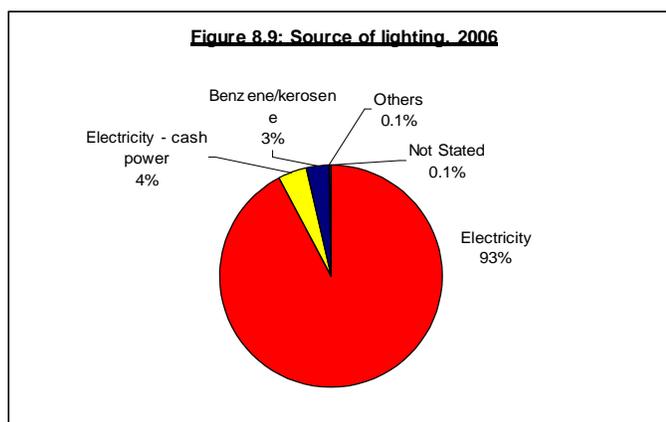


Table 8.9: Households by main source of lighting and region, 2006

Main source of lighting	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Electricity	21968	4793	6943	5014	5218
Electricity - cash power	981	315	349	146	171
Benzene/kerosene	825	74	265	279	207
Others	21	1	16	1	3
Not Stated	18	0	8	3	7

8.10 Main source of cooking fuel

If all households using wood in full or partially are to be added together then it will be reflected that 81 percent of all households were using firewood for cooking fuel in 2006 (Figure 8.10). The increasing costs of fuel and electricity will pressure more families to exploit forestry for firewood hence the need for appropriate authorities to monitor the impact of such exploitations on the environment and forestry.

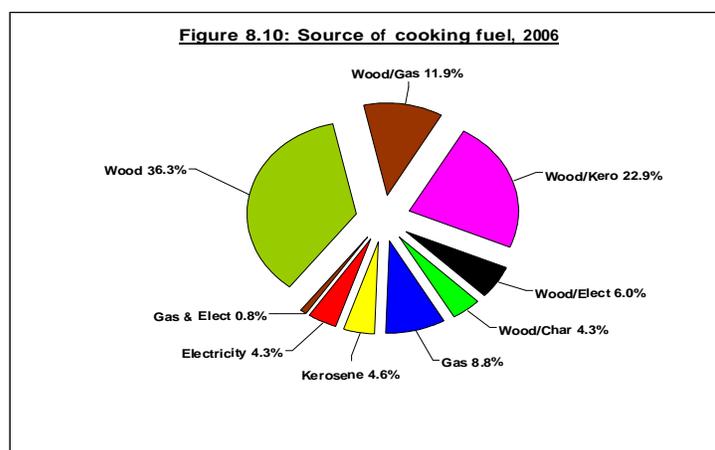


Table 8.10: Households by main source of cooking fuel and region, 2006

Source of cooking fuel	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Wood	8651	596	2452	2565	3038
Gas	2100	1111	685	197	107
Kerosene	1096	537	370	128	61
Electricity	1033	549	332	68	84
Gas & Electricity	194	52	89	29	24
Wood/Gas	2823	683	1047	692	401
Wood/Kerosene	5447	1347	1970	1148	982
Wood/Electricity	1434	235	377	335	487
Wood/Charcoal	1035	73	259	281	422

8.11 Means of waste disposal

Figure 8.11 reflects that 60 percent of the population had fully utilized the public rubbish services to dispose rubbish while 31 percent either buried or burned rubbish in their own backyard. Disposal of waste in the bush, sea, and, even at home, reflected a greater need for authorities concerned to extend their services to the wider public not only for environmental safety but also for the protection of the ozone.

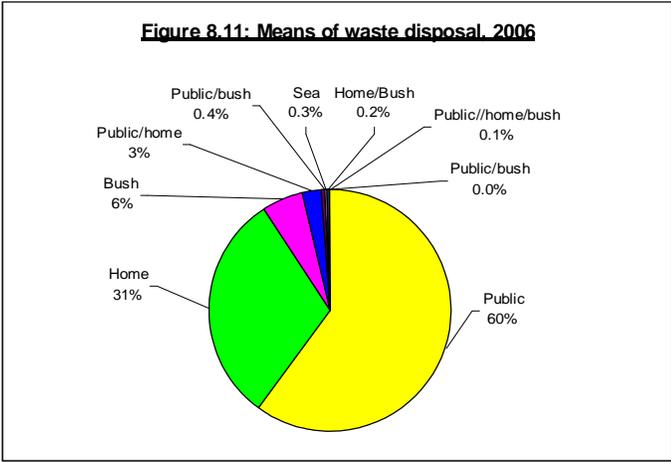
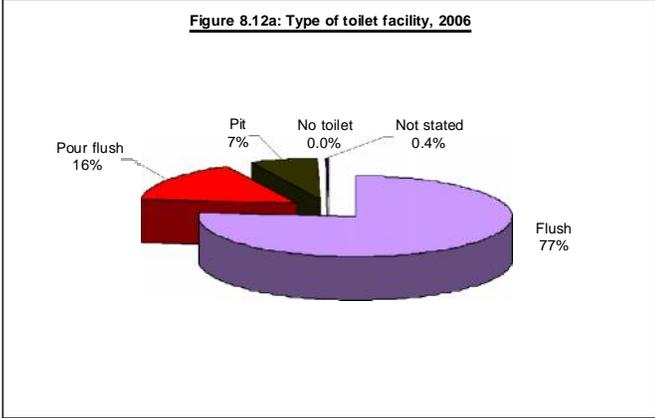


Table 8.11: Households by means of waste disposal, 2006

Waste disposal	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Public Rubbish Trucks	14304	4140	4023	3102	3039
Public/Burned & buried at home	605	98	129	137	241
Burned & buried at home	7301	752	2878	1825	1846
Disposed at sea	81	7	26	34	14
Disposed at bush	1359	167	494	315	383
Burned & buried at home/bush	43	5	3	3	32
Public/Burned & buried at home/bush	20	1	2	1	16
Public/Burned & buried at home/sea	9	0	1	1	7
Public/bush	91	13	25	25	28

8.12 Type of toilet facility

Around 23 percent of the total households did not have flush toilets in 2006 (Figure 8.12a). One of the main reasons was the lack of reliable water supply for flush toilets. The Public health authorities need to consistently advise the public of the health risks involved in using non-flush toilets at home especially pit toilets which have open disposal sanitation.



When the data was compared to the 2001 census, a major improvement had been noted as shown in Figure 8.12b. It shows a 15 percentage increase in the proportion of households using flush toilets in 2006 causing a drop in the proportions of households using non-flush facilities in 2006.

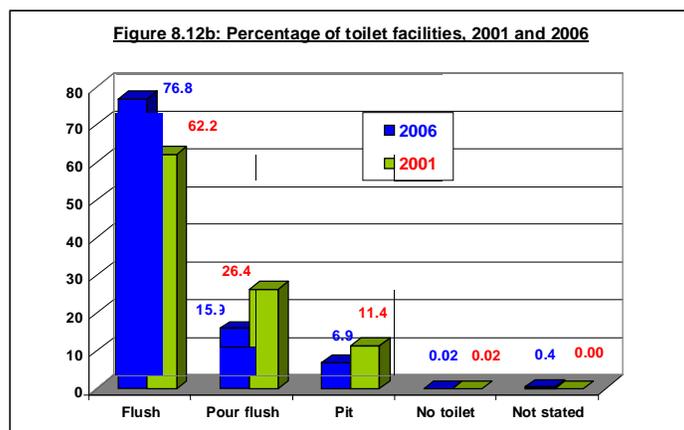


Table 8.12: Households by type of toilet facility and region, 2006, 2001

Toilet facility	Total	Census 2006				Census 2001
		AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL	Total
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606	23059
Flush	17382	4472	5450	3624	3836	13474
Flush shared	903	218	287	149	249	859
Pour flush	3347	295	1063	1081	908	5433
Pou flush shared	440	56	129	146	109	664
Pit	1537	119	571	395	452	2472
Pit shared	109	10	53	14	32	162
No toilet	5	0	2	0	3	5
Not Stated	90	13	26	34	17	0

8.13 Main sources of income

Table 8.13 shows all sources of income the households depended on for living in 2006.

Table 8.13: All sources of income, 2006

Sources of income	Total	%
Salary/wages	4246	17.8
Salary & Remittances	3027	12.7
Plantation & Remittances	1987	8.3
Remittances	1534	6.4
Plantation/farm	1247	5.2
Salary, Plantation & Remittances	1048	4.4
Farming & Salary	885	3.7
Salary, Pension & Remittances	861	3.6
Salary & Business	741	3.1
Pension & Remittances	685	2.9
Salary & Pension	605	2.5
Plantation, Pension & Remittances	502	2.1
Business	485	2.0
Plantation, Fishing & Remittances	464	1.9
Salary, Business & Remittances	387	1.6
Plantation & Fishing	372	1.6
Business & Remittances	356	1.5
Old-age pension	240	1.0
Others	3867	16.2
Not Stated	274	1.2
Total	23813	100.0

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Table 1. Population by regions, faipule districts, census year and sex, 1991-2006.

Region/District	Census year and sex								
	2006			2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Samoa	180741	93677	87064	176710	92050	84660	161298	84601	76697
Apia Urban Area	37708	19120	18588	38836	19837	18999	34126	17686	16440
Vaimauga West	25294	12866	12428	26494	13542	12952	25375	13156	12219
Faleata East	12414	6254	6160	12342	6295	6047	8751	4530	4221
North West Upolu	56122	29099	27023	52576	27443	25133	40409	21208	19201
Vaimauga East	7359	3727	3632	6990	3619	3371	4848	2535	2313
Faleata West	16587	8631	7956	14908	7786	7122	9642	5109	4533
Sagaga La Falefa	10130	5274	4856	9463	4988	4475	7497	3922	3575
Sagaga Le Usoga	5033	2628	2405	4921	2569	2352	4250	2238	2012
Aana Alofi I	5480	2874	2606	5271	2715	2556	4673	2428	2245
Aana Alofi II	3091	1564	1527	3034	1562	1472	2722	1399	1323
Aana Alofi III	5401	2823	2578	5161	2712	2449	4594	2422	2172
Gagaemauga I	3041	1578	1463	2828	1492	1336	2183	1155	1028
Rest of Upolu	43769	23059	20710	42474	22384	20090	41713	21991	19722
Safata	6071	3193	2878	5913	3127	2786	5472	2919	2553
Siumu	2224	1174	1050	2160	1130	1030	2239	1165	1074
Falelatai & Samatau	3109	1645	1464	2988	1550	1438	3064	1619	1445
Lefaga & Faleseela	3688	1943	1745	3713	1956	1757	4044	2170	1874
Aiga I Le Tai	4857	2556	2301	4508	2326	2182	4422	2253	2169
Falealili	4607	2442	2165	4528	2381	2147	4781	2526	2255
Lotofaga	1865	953	912	1897	977	920	1684	867	817
Lepa	1429	767	662	1409	750	659	1455	757	698
Aleipata Itupa I Luga	1319	689	630	1230	662	568	1278	679	599
Aleipata Itupa I Lalo	3604	1887	1717	3384	1793	1591	3242	1736	1506
Anoamaa East	4196	2216	1980	4085	2186	1899	3797	2005	1792
Anoamaa West	4806	2523	2283	4635	2473	2162	4286	2261	2025
Vaa o Fonoti	1624	864	760	1666	890	776	1499	793	706
Gagaemauga II	370	207	163	358	183	175	450	241	209
Savaii	43142	22399	20743	42824	22386	20438	45050	23716	21334
Faasaleleaga I	6093	3185	2908	5771	2980	2791	5967	3110	2857
Faasaleleaga II	2983	1549	1434	2949	1519	1430	2998	1566	1432
Faaleleaga III	2767	1406	1361	2632	1390	1242	2512	1334	1178
Faasaleleaga IV	1561	807	754	1597	841	756	1524	786	738
Gagaemauga I	1730	957	773	1562	852	710	1497	796	701
Gagaemauga II	579	292	287	609	328	281	556	305	251
Gagaemauga III	1767	928	839	1751	884	867	1807	889	918
Gagaiformauga I	1499	797	702	1392	747	645	1607	835	772
Gagaiformauga II	1997	1045	952	1920	1011	909	2244	1184	1060
Gagaiformauga III	1346	695	651	1458	734	724	1538	791	747
Vaisigano East	2331	1176	1155	2533	1282	1251	2708	1449	1259
Vaisigano West	1491	782	709	1465	789	676	1733	935	798
Falealupo	943	506	437	1023	550	473	1043	550	493
Alataua West	1713	918	795	1622	851	771	1932	1051	941
Salaga	3461	1805	1656	3725	1979	1746	3860	2069	1791
Palauli West	3267	1647	1620	3201	1650	1551	3576	1878	1698
Palauli Le Falefa	3481	1813	1668	3416	1811	1605	3544	1887	1657
Satupaitea	1799	903	896	1831	970	861	1795	932	863
Palauli East	2334	1188	1146	2367	1218	1149	2549	1369	1180

Table 2. Population by region, faipule districts, village, age and sex, 2006.

Region/District/Village	Major age groups and sex											
	Total			<20			20+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Samoa	180741	93677	87064	88882	46481	42401	91801	47149	44652	58	47	11
Apia Urban Area	37708	19120	18588	17299	8864	8435	20396	10245	10151	13	11	2
Vaimauga West	25294	12866	12428	11539	5975	5564	13747	6885	6862	8	6	2
Moataa	1644	832	812	795	407	388	849	425	424	-	-	-
Vaivase Tai	977	496	481	441	237	204	536	259	277	-	-	-
Vaivase Uta	546	279	267	250	136	114	296	143	153	-	-	-
Magiagi Tai	1768	926	842	861	455	406	907	471	436	-	-	-
Magiagi Uta	110	65	45	52	31	21	58	34	24	-	-	-
Toomatagi	261	133	128	126	61	65	135	72	63	-	-	-
Tanoaleia	1106	563	543	518	276	242	588	287	301	-	-	-
Faotoisilemanu	1198	610	588	560	294	266	637	315	322	1	1	-
Vaisala Tai	345	175	170	122	66	56	223	109	114	-	-	-
Vaisala Uta	180	92	88	81	43	38	99	49	50	-	-	-
Vinifou	140	73	67	60	31	29	80	42	38	-	-	-
Vaipuna	356	175	181	141	70	71	215	105	110	-	-	-
Levili	80	41	39	32	15	17	48	26	22	-	-	-
Matautu Tai	269	143	126	121	68	53	148	75	73	-	-	-
Matautu Uta	830	413	417	373	189	184	457	224	233	-	-	-
Leone	578	309	269	283	157	126	295	152	143	-	-	-
Vaisigano	637	334	303	154	81	73	543	313	230	-	-	-
Aai o Niue	180	91	89	92	50	42	88	41	47	-	-	-
Maluafoa	79	29	50	34	10	24	45	19	26	-	-	-
Malifa	222	107	115	100	53	47	122	54	68	-	-	-
Lelata	307	156	151	131	65	66	176	91	85	-	-	-
Leififi	154	71	83	74	40	34	80	31	49	-	-	-
Motootua	924	453	471	324	169	155	599	283	316	1	1	-
Leufisa	275	133	142	123	60	63	152	73	79	-	-	-
Tanugamanono	703	370	333	352	185	167	351	185	166	-	-	-
Papata	362	142	220	212	73	139	149	68	81	1	1	-
Vailima	1462	742	720	678	345	333	784	397	387	-	-	-
Avele	679	349	330	349	183	166	330	166	164	-	-	-
Letava	293	146	147	140	67	73	153	79	74	-	-	-
Vaoua	704	353	351	344	170	174	359	183	176	1	-	1
Tiapapata	285	146	139	123	66	57	162	80	82	-	-	-
Afiamalu East	167	88	79	79	39	40	88	49	39	-	-	-
Afiamalu West	27	21	6	6	3	3	21	18	3	-	-	-
Apia	304	145	159	99	50	49	205	95	110	-	-	-
Tauese	193	87	106	93	42	51	97	43	54	3	2	1
Tufuioa	303	149	154	141	74	67	162	75	87	-	-	-
Lalovaea	887	449	438	428	225	203	459	224	235	-	-	-
Palisi	1044	553	491	505	268	237	539	285	254	-	-	-
Matafele	18	12	6	8	6	2	10	6	4	-	-	-
Mulivai	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Tuloto	424	214	210	201	105	96	223	109	114	-	-	-
Togafuafua	445	233	212	236	141	95	209	92	117	-	-	-
Taufusi	631	330	361	312	152	160	379	178	201	-	-	-

Alamagoto	392	437	435	433	257	236	439	240	259	-	-	-
Vaimes	320	159	161	150	73	77	169	85	84	1	1	-
Fugalei	443	222	221	212	110	102	231	112	119	-	-	-
Saleufi	339	185	154	127	67	60	212	118	94	-	-	-
Savalalo	180	92	88	75	40	35	105	52	53	-	-	-
Sogi	538	289	249	205	104	101	333	185	148	-	-	-
Mulinuu	61	29	32	31	18	13	30	11	19	-	-	-
Aai o Fiti	198	99	99	92	48	44	106	51	55	-	-	-
Faleata East	12414	6254	6160	5760	2889	2871	6649	3360	3289	5	5	-
Sinamoga	1327	677	650	639	312	327	688	365	323	-	-	-
Moamoa	1549	789	760	708	354	354	838	432	406	3	3	-
Vaimoso	1940	969	971	938	471	467	1001	497	504	1	1	-
Pezega	372	188	184	174	92	82	198	96	102	-	-	-
Lotopa	1723	846	877	766	372	394	957	474	483	-	-	-
Alafua	1294	645	649	589	292	297	705	353	352	-	-	-
Tusefu	196	108	88	89	55	34	107	53	54	-	-	-
Tuansimato East	470	237	233	217	108	109	253	129	124	-	-	-
Seesea	451	222	229	223	103	120	228	119	109	-	-	-
Lepoa	721	372	349	331	175	156	390	197	193	-	-	-
Vaitofoa	815	427	388	414	215	199	401	212	189	-	-	-
Vailoa	1556	774	782	672	340	332	683	433	450	1	1	-
North West Upole	56122	29099	27023	27543	14349	13194	28567	14740	13827	12	10	2
Vaimauga East	7359	3727	3632	3615	1849	1766	3742	1876	1866	2	2	-
Laulii	1964	999	965	1026	520	506	938	479	459	-	-	-
Letogo	559	281	278	276	140	136	283	141	142	-	-	-
Vailele	3265	1644	1621	1567	795	772	1697	848	849	1	1	-
Fagalii	1571	803	768	746	334	352	824	408	416	1	1	-
Faleata West	16587	8631	7956	7887	4117	3770	8698	4512	4186	2	2	-
Tubele	414	210	204	182	93	89	232	117	115	-	-	-
Talimatau	940	480	460	437	231	206	503	249	254	-	-	-
Vaiusu	2146	1076	1070	1081	544	537	1065	532	533	-	-	-
Vaigaga	718	376	342	332	175	157	386	201	185	-	-	-
Elise Fou	197	99	98	91	49	42	106	50	56	-	-	-
Vaitele	6445	3334	3111	3110	1624	1486	3333	1708	1625	2	2	-
Saina	184	99	85	86	47	39	98	52	46	-	-	-
Toomua	758	393	365	376	197	179	382	196	186	-	-	-
Safune I	272	141	131	126	67	59	146	74	72	-	-	-
Puipaa	724	362	362	362	179	183	362	183	179	-	-	-
Falefaunui	77	45	32	43	25	18	34	20	14	-	-	-
Leaupani	59	33	26	23	12	11	36	21	15	-	-	-
Tapatapao	144	77	67	74	43	31	70	34	36	-	-	-
Tanumapua	823	422	401	400	212	188	423	210	213	-	-	-
Tafaigata	527	349	178	192	106	86	335	243	92	-	-	-
Siusega	2007	1050	957	917	484	433	1090	566	524	-	-	-
Ululoloa	152	85	67	55	29	26	97	56	41	-	-	-
Sagaga La Falefa	10130	5274	4856	5049	2622	2427	5078	2649	2429	3	3	-
Faleula	2257	1178	1079	1159	537	562	1098	581	517	-	-	-
Alamutu	301	164	137	163	96	67	138	68	70	-	-	-
Levi	910	463	447	438	230	208	472	233	239	-	-	-
Lotoooa	645	326	319	318	154	164	327	172	155	-	-	-
Salepouae	677	349	328	329	171	158	348	178	170	-	-	-

Nonoa	456	244	212	229	124	105	227	120	107	-	-	-
Malua	394	205	189	188	96	92	206	109	97	-	-	-
Utualii	536	315	281	301	157	144	295	158	137	-	-	-
Tufulele	920	465	455	439	250	249	421	215	206	-	-	-
Aleisa East	570	294	276	259	133	126	311	161	150	-	-	-
Aleisa West	688	370	318	326	166	160	362	204	158	-	-	-
Aele Fou	538	275	263	265	136	129	273	139	134	-	-	-
Nuu	1178	626	552	575	312	263	600	311	289	3	3	-
Sagaga Le Usoga	5033	2628	2405	2507	1332	1175	2523	1294	1229	3	2	1
Malie	2005	1044	961	938	523	475	1007	521	486	-	-	-
Afega	1781	944	837	890	489	401	888	453	435	3	2	1
Tuana'i	1247	640	607	619	320	299	628	320	308	-	-	-
Aana Alofi I	5480	2874	2606	2735	1441	1294	2745	1433	1312	-	-	-
Faleasiu	3462	1832	1630	1744	927	817	1718	905	813	-	-	-
Fasitoouta	1868	955	913	909	465	444	959	490	469	-	-	-
Lepale	150	87	63	82	49	33	68	38	30	-	-	-
Aana Alofi II	3091	1564	1527	1539	787	752	1552	777	775	-	-	-
Nofosalii	1801	893	908	893	436	457	908	457	451	-	-	-
Leulumoega	1290	671	619	646	351	295	644	320	324	-	-	-
Aana Alofi III	5401	2823	2578	2684	1413	1271	2715	1409	1306	2	1	1
Fasitoo Tai	1390	712	678	715	367	348	673	344	329	2	1	1
Vailuutai	712	371	341	345	178	167	367	193	174	-	-	-
Faleatiu	812	442	370	407	226	181	405	216	189	-	-	-
Satapuala	1296	659	637	662	329	333	634	330	304	-	-	-
Faleolo	197	107	90	43	30	13	154	77	77	-	-	-
Afia	108	59	49	61	33	28	47	26	21	-	-	-
Satuimaluilufi	659	348	311	349	189	160	310	159	151	-	-	-
Sina	227	125	102	102	61	41	125	64	61	-	-	-
Gagaemouga I	3041	1578	1463	1527	788	739	1514	790	724	-	-	-
Leauvaa	3041	1578	1463	1527	788	739	1514	790	724	-	-	-
Rest of Upolu	43769	23059	20710	21959	11711	10248	21806	11345	10461	4	3	1
Safata	6071	3193	2878	3057	1620	1437	3013	1572	1441	1	1	-
Saanapu Tai	263	123	140	114	54	60	149	69	80	-	-	-
Saanapu Uta	1044	571	473	527	299	228	517	272	245	-	-	-
Sataoa Tai	320	170	150	161	85	76	159	85	74	-	-	-
Sataoa Uta	924	470	454	489	241	248	435	229	206	-	-	-
Lotofaga	713	396	317	382	217	165	331	179	152	-	-	-
Niuausia	362	195	167	194	109	85	168	86	82	-	-	-
Vaiee	507	270	237	228	124	104	279	146	133	-	-	-
Fusi	748	385	363	390	197	193	358	188	170	-	-	-
Fausaga	335	165	170	177	84	93	158	81	77	-	-	-
Tafitoala	393	196	197	189	95	94	203	100	103	1	1	-
Mulivai	462	252	210	206	115	91	256	137	119	-	-	-

Siumu	2224	1174	1050	1065	564	501	1159	610	549	-	-
Maninoa	473	243	230	167	78	89	306	165	141	-	-
Siumu	1092	579	513	576	310	266	516	269	247	-	-
Siumu Uta	206	114	92	108	60	48	98	54	44	-	-
Saaga	453	238	215	214	116	98	239	122	117	-	-
Falalatai & Samatau	3109	1645	1464	1577	856	721	1532	789	743	-	-
Samatau	1119	579	540	564	306	258	555	273	282	-	-
Siufaga	629	355	274	311	185	126	318	170	148	-	-
Pata	526	284	242	274	147	127	252	137	115	-	-
Nefunefu	107	60	47	54	34	20	53	26	27	-	-
Matautu	185	99	86	92	52	40	93	47	46	-	-
Levi	98	46	52	53	24	29	45	22	23	-	-
Matanofu	99	49	50	52	25	27	47	24	23	-	-
Falevai	193	93	100	103	47	56	90	46	44	-	-
Samai	153	80	73	74	36	38	79	44	35	-	-
Lefaga & Faleseela	3688	1943	1745	1764	946	818	1924	997	927	-	-
Matafaa	179	99	80	93	56	37	86	43	43	-	-
Faleseela	690	357	333	317	166	151	373	191	182	-	-
Taunumalala	118	67	51	60	37	23	58	30	28	-	-
Safaatoo	606	320	286	279	158	121	327	162	165	-	-
Tafagomanu	306	167	139	140	75	65	166	92	74	-	-
Savaia	332	179	153	170	95	75	162	84	78	-	-
Gagaifo O Le Vao	595	310	285	278	146	132	317	164	153	-	-
Matautu	862	444	418	427	213	214	435	231	204	-	-
Aiga I Le Tai	4857	2556	2301	2412	1292	1120	2445	1264	1181	-	-
Tausagi	20	12	8	11	7	4	9	5	4	-	-
Olo	20	13	7	11	8	3	9	5	4	-	-
Paepaeala	189	97	92	97	46	51	92	51	41	-	-
Samea	118	65	53	60	33	27	58	32	26	-	-
Fusilolo	1173	600	573	575	297	278	598	303	295	-	-
Lalovi	356	188	168	178	96	82	178	92	86	-	-
Apolima Fou	423	213	210	203	110	93	220	103	117	-	-
Manono Uta	1372	717	655	708	379	329	664	338	326	-	-
Faleu	354	201	153	172	101	71	182	100	82	-	-
Lepuisi	223	128	95	103	59	44	120	69	51	-	-
Apsai	111	54	57	48	22	26	63	32	31	-	-
Satuilagi	97	50	47	43	23	20	54	27	27	-	-
Salua	201	109	92	108	61	47	93	48	45	-	-
Satoi	125	65	60	65	32	33	60	33	27	-	-
Apolima Island	75	44	31	30	18	12	45	26	19	-	-
Falcalili	4607	2442	2165	2294	1216	1078	2312	1225	1087	1	1
Togitogiga	35	23	12	16	14	2	19	9	10	-	-
Ilili	13	7	6	6	4	2	7	3	4	-	-
Salailua	644	333	311	307	157	150	337	176	161	-	-
Poutasi	379	197	182	188	89	99	191	108	83	-	-
Vaovai	568	300	268	294	153	141	274	147	127	-	-
Matautu	332	187	145	179	107	72	153	80	73	-	-
Tafatafa	201	98	103	95	49	46	106	49	57	-	-
Malamalu	249	131	118	124	65	59	125	66	59	-	-
Satalo	360	185	175	179	96	83	181	89	92	-	-
Piu	60	33	27	31	18	13	29	15	14	-	-

Sapunaoa	469	254	215	244	124	120	225	130	95	-	-	-
Salesatele	350	177	173	183	96	87	167	81	86	-	-	-
Siuniu	95	50	45	49	27	22	46	23	23	-	-	-
Salani	562	303	259	259	137	122	303	166	137	-	-	-
Utulaele	166	92	74	76	44	32	89	47	42	1	1	-
Sapoe	124	72	52	64	36	28	60	36	24	-	-	-
Lotofaga	1865	953	912	976	504	472	889	449	440	-	-	-
Matatufu	420	219	201	213	111	102	207	108	99	-	-	-
Lotofaga	1089	548	541	580	293	287	509	255	254	-	-	-
Vavau	356	186	170	183	100	83	173	86	87	-	-	-
Lepa	1429	767	662	740	421	319	689	346	343	-	-	-
Aufaga	468	247	221	232	132	100	236	115	121	-	-	-
Vaigalu	95	50	45	49	27	22	46	23	23	-	-	-
Lepa	170	85	85	87	43	44	83	42	41	-	-	-
Siupapa	56	34	22	31	19	12	25	15	10	-	-	-
Saleapaga	503	272	231	265	154	111	238	118	120	-	-	-
Lealatele	137	79	58	76	46	30	61	33	28	-	-	-
Aleipata Itupa I Luga	1319	689	630	624	330	294	695	359	336	-	-	-
Lalomanu	791	409	382	376	192	184	415	217	198	-	-	-
Vailoa	359	196	163	155	91	64	204	105	99	-	-	-
Ulutogia	169	84	85	93	47	46	76	37	39	-	-	-
Aleipata Itupa I Lalo	3604	1887	1717	1903	999	904	1701	888	813	-	-	-
Satitoo	606	326	280	334	183	151	272	143	129	-	-	-
Malsela	181	92	89	90	46	44	91	46	45	-	-	-
Lotopue	200	101	99	111	58	53	89	43	46	-	-	-
Mutiatele	295	152	143	164	86	78	131	66	65	-	-	-
Saleasumua	548	300	248	281	155	126	267	145	122	-	-	-
Utufaalaalafa	111	56	55	64	33	31	47	23	24	-	-	-
Samusu	726	368	358	386	192	194	340	176	164	-	-	-
Amaile	214	105	109	101	50	51	113	55	58	-	-	-
Tiavea	700	373	327	360	189	171	340	184	156	-	-	-
Alafou	23	14	9	12	7	5	11	7	4	-	-	-
Anoamaa East	4196	2216	1980	2145	1135	1010	2049	1080	969	2	1	1
Saletele	188	102	86	101	52	49	87	50	37	-	-	-
Souano	202	102	100	112	58	54	90	44	46	-	-	-
Falevao	653	347	306	341	184	157	312	163	149	-	-	-
Lalomouga	387	213	174	196	109	87	191	104	87	-	-	-
Manunu	320	176	144	166	92	74	153	83	70	1	1	-
Sauniatu	97	59	38	61	36	25	36	23	13	-	-	-
Lufilufi	962	513	449	468	248	220	493	265	228	1	-	1
Falefa	1387	704	683	700	356	344	687	348	339	-	-	-
Anoamaa West	4806	2523	2283	2432	1302	1130	2374	1221	1153	-	-	-
Saolufata	742	385	357	381	198	183	361	187	174	-	-	-
Fusi	481	255	226	237	133	104	244	122	122	-	-	-
Salelesi	389	210	179	197	113	84	192	97	95	-	-	-
Eva	251	133	118	139	78	61	112	55	57	-	-	-
Solosolo	1606	846	760	802	423	379	804	423	381	-	-	-
Luatuanuu	960	494	466	501	261	240	459	233	226	-	-	-
Leusoalii	357	189	168	162	88	74	195	101	94	-	-	-
Soloua	20	11	9	13	8	5	7	3	4	-	-	-

Vaa O Fonoti	1624	864	760	734	428	366	830	436	394	-	-	-
Uafato	235	124	111	105	54	51	130	70	60	-	-	-
Samamea	67	31	36	30	12	18	37	19	18	-	-	-
Lona	241	140	101	123	79	44	118	61	57	-	-	-
Maosina	131	76	55	62	37	25	69	39	30	-	-	-
Taelefaga	184	87	97	91	39	52	93	48	45	-	-	-
Salimu	63	36	27	29	20	9	34	16	18	-	-	-
Mucumusu	81	45	36	41	22	19	40	23	17	-	-	-
Faleapuna	622	325	297	313	165	148	309	160	149	-	-	-
Gagaemaua II	370	207	163	176	98	78	194	109	85	-	-	-
Salamumu Tai	80	48	32	30	17	13	50	31	19	-	-	-
Salamumu Uta	290	159	131	146	81	65	144	78	66	-	-	-
Savaii	43142	22399	20743	22081	11557	10524	21032	10819	10213	29	23	6
Faasaleleaga I	6093	3185	2908	3119	1631	1488	2972	1552	1420	2	2	-
Maota	279	146	133	136	72	64	143	74	69	-	-	-
Fataloa	213	106	107	92	43	49	121	63	58	-	-	-
Sapulu	1086	570	516	548	289	259	537	280	257	1	1	-
Satalafai	191	105	86	87	46	41	104	59	45	-	-	-
Falefia	415	218	197	205	109	96	210	109	101	-	-	-
Foua	398	207	191	206	105	101	192	102	90	-	-	-
Saletagaloa	241	124	117	120	55	65	121	69	52	-	-	-
Salelavalu Tai	405	213	192	232	124	108	173	89	84	-	-	-
Salelavalu Uta	554	289	265	317	171	146	237	118	119	-	-	-
Vaifou	259	140	119	136	81	55	123	59	64	-	-	-
Tino I Iva	734	428	366	407	220	187	386	207	179	1	1	-
Vaiafai	469	225	244	242	113	129	227	112	115	-	-	-
Vaissulu	103	56	47	51	28	23	52	28	24	-	-	-
Lalomalava	415	215	200	212	111	101	203	104	99	-	-	-
Safua	271	143	128	128	64	64	143	79	64	-	-	-
Faasaleleaga II	2983	1549	1434	1511	798	713	1470	750	720	2	1	1
Sapapalii	868	467	401	431	239	192	437	228	209	-	-	-
Vaimaga	406	214	192	203	110	93	203	104	99	-	-	-
Eyeve	184	88	96	95	44	51	88	43	45	1	1	-
Fusi	75	40	35	27	13	14	48	27	21	-	-	-
Fuifatu	102	48	54	54	28	26	48	20	28	-	-	-
Fatauci	257	141	116	129	77	52	128	64	64	-	-	-
Fogapoa	241	121	120	119	62	57	121	59	62	1	-	1
Tusuvii	379	200	179	179	100	79	200	100	100	-	-	-
Tapueleele	243	112	131	125	51	74	118	61	57	-	-	-
Vaiola	148	69	79	113	52	61	35	17	18	-	-	-
Vaiota	80	49	31	36	22	14	44	27	17	-	-	-
Faaleleaga III	2767	1406	1361	1415	712	703	1351	694	657	1	-	1
Siufaga	493	244	249	259	128	131	234	116	118	-	-	-
Sapini	188	92	96	106	51	55	82	41	41	-	-	-
Luua	313	168	145	148	75	73	165	93	72	-	-	-
Malae	245	117	128	129	59	70	116	58	58	-	-	-
Salimu	245	116	129	128	63	65	116	53	63	1	-	1
Saasaai	626	310	316	310	149	161	316	161	155	-	-	-
Saipipi	657	359	298	335	187	148	322	172	150	-	-	-

Faasaleleaga IV	1561	807	754	803	417	386	756	388	368	2	2
Lano	721	381	340	359	188	171	362	193	169	-	-
Asaga	288	139	149	159	76	83	129	63	66	-	-
Puapua	552	287	265	285	153	132	265	132	133	2	2
Gagoemauga I	1730	957	773	897	503	394	830	452	378	3	2
Patamea	644	347	297	342	183	159	302	164	138	-	-
Samalaecula	943	524	419	483	276	207	457	246	211	3	2
Mauga	143	86	57	72	44	28	71	42	29	-	-
Gagoemauga II	579	292	287	282	138	144	296	154	142	1	-
Saleaula	579	292	287	282	138	144	296	154	142	1	-
Gagoemauga III	1767	928	839	944	496	448	821	430	391	2	2
Safai	288	158	130	172	99	73	116	59	57	-	-
Satolepai	217	112	105	107	57	50	110	55	55	-	-
Fagamalo	339	183	156	165	87	78	173	95	78	1	1
Lelepa	233	125	108	111	63	48	122	62	60	-	-
Avao	317	173	144	166	94	72	151	79	72	-	-
Saleia	267	151	116	130	76	54	136	74	62	1	1
Vaipouli	106	26	80	93	20	73	13	6	7	-	-
Gagoifomauga I	1499	797	702	733	411	322	766	386	380	-	-
Manase	193	99	94	74	39	35	119	60	59	-	-
Safotu	1306	698	608	659	372	287	647	326	321	-	-
Gagoifomauga II	1997	1045	952	1061	552	509	935	492	443	1	1
Paia	272	148	124	145	79	66	127	69	58	-	-
Samauga	325	161	164	169	80	89	156	81	75	-	-
Leagiagi	124	65	59	62	33	29	62	32	30	-	-
Lefagaolii	479	265	214	245	137	108	234	128	106	-	-
Matavai	167	85	82	90	42	48	77	43	34	-	-
Faletagaloa	396	207	189	218	117	101	177	89	88	1	1
Fatuvalu	234	114	120	132	64	68	102	50	52	-	-
Gagoifomauga III	1346	695	651	708	380	328	634	311	323	4	4
Fagaee	179	88	91	95	48	47	84	40	44	-	-
Sasina	550	272	278	292	152	140	258	120	138	-	-
Letui	277	154	123	147	84	63	130	70	60	-	-
Aopo	340	181	159	174	96	78	162	81	81	4	4
Vaisigano East	2331	1176	1155	1138	572	566	1190	601	589	3	3
Utulua	36	17	19	19	10	9	17	7	10	-	-
Matavai (Asau)	1198	595	603	567	276	291	630	318	312	1	1
Avala	563	286	277	289	142	147	273	143	130	1	1
Vaisala	534	278	256	263	144	119	270	133	137	1	1
Vaisigano West	1491	782	709	736	394	342	755	388	367	-	-
Fagasa	201	111	90	101	59	42	100	52	48	-	-
Sataua	874	453	421	424	225	199	450	228	222	-	-
Papa Uta	416	218	198	211	110	101	205	108	97	-	-
Falealupo	943	506	437	480	265	215	462	241	221	1	-
Falealupo	487	262	225	245	134	111	242	128	114	-	-
Vaotupu	170	99	71	82	50	32	88	49	39	-	-
Avata	286	145	141	153	81	72	132	64	68	1	-

Alatau West	1713	918	795	862	472	330	848	443	405	3	3	-
Tufutafoe	339	217	182	203	114	89	195	102	93	1	1	-
Neiafu Tai	313	170	143	153	84	69	160	86	74	-	-	-
Neiafu Uta	598	321	277	304	162	142	294	159	135	-	-	-
Falelima	403	210	193	202	112	90	199	96	103	2	2	-
Salega	3461	1805	1656	1775	938	837	1686	867	819	-	-	-
Fagafau	253	134	119	135	73	62	118	61	57	-	-	-
Samata I Tai	448	236	212	235	131	104	213	105	108	-	-	-
Samata I Uta	617	333	284	335	186	149	282	147	135	-	-	-
Fogatuli	226	111	115	111	50	61	115	61	54	-	-	-
Faisai	427	227	200	209	111	98	218	116	102	-	-	-
Vaipua	400	209	191	207	106	101	193	103	90	-	-	-
Fogasavaii	358	182	176	188	98	90	170	84	86	-	-	-
Sagone	732	373	359	355	183	172	377	190	187	-	-	-
Palauli West	3267	1647	1620	1685	847	838	1580	798	782	2	2	-
Foaluga	538	275	263	285	149	136	253	126	127	-	-	-
Foalalo	323	161	162	170	82	88	151	77	74	2	2	-
Satuiotua	286	128	158	143	65	78	143	63	80	-	-	-
Salailua	684	380	304	339	190	149	345	190	155	-	-	-
Siutu	683	338	345	360	172	188	323	166	157	-	-	-
Taga	753	365	388	388	189	199	365	176	189	-	-	-
Palauli Le Falefa	3481	1813	1668	1831	981	850	1648	831	817	2	1	1
Gataivai	1152	593	559	615	318	297	535	274	261	2	1	1
Gautavai	166	88	78	77	41	36	89	47	42	-	-	-
Vaiola	232	120	112	125	67	58	107	53	54	-	-	-
Sili	1004	526	478	542	302	240	462	224	238	-	-	-
Puleia	256	128	128	133	68	65	123	60	63	-	-	-
Papa	263	139	124	137	75	62	126	64	62	-	-	-
Tafua	408	219	189	202	110	92	206	109	97	-	-	-
Satupaitea	1799	903	896	926	469	457	873	434	439	-	-	-
Satufia	503	233	270	256	120	136	247	113	134	-	-	-
Vaega	538	286	252	275	149	126	263	137	126	-	-	-
Pitonuu	415	203	212	215	102	113	200	101	99	-	-	-
Moauala	343	181	162	180	98	82	163	83	80	-	-	-
Palauli East	2334	1188	1146	1175	581	594	1159	607	552	-	-	-
Vailoa	728	366	362	367	181	186	361	185	176	-	-	-
Vaitoomuli	652	330	322	326	160	166	326	170	156	-	-	-
Faala	954	492	462	482	240	242	472	252	220	-	-	-

Table 3. Population by 5-year age group, marital status and sex, 2006

Age group	Marital status and sex																	
	Total			Single			Married			Separated/Divorced			Widowed			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	180741	93677	87064	111312	61600	49712	61137	30021	31116	2535	795	1740	5408	1058	4350	349	203	146
0-4	24737	12893	11844	24737	12893	11844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	23547	12321	11226	23547	12321	11226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	22653	11810	10843	22653	11810	10843	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	17945	9457	8488	17370	9360	8010	516	74	442	28	5	23	4	-	4	27	18	9
20-24	14057	7456	6601	9971	6345	3626	3822	1050	2772	190	27	163	24	5	19	50	29	21
25-29	12494	6478	6016	5038	3496	1542	7038	2878	4160	315	72	243	54	5	49	49	27	22
30-34	11870	6146	5724	2816	1997	819	8609	4007	4602	335	91	244	56	14	42	54	37	17
35-39	11319	6017	5302	1881	1295	586	8960	4577	4383	368	109	259	76	19	57	34	17	17
40-44	9724	5029	4695	1211	787	424	7991	4077	3914	341	118	223	153	27	126	28	20	8
45-49	8249	4307	3942	734	457	277	6986	3692	3294	290	96	194	219	53	166	20	9	11
50-54	6711	3423	3288	445	288	157	5614	2981	2633	240	80	160	391	64	327	21	10	11
55-59	4819	2485	2334	310	201	109	3838	2117	1721	158	76	82	495	80	415	18	11	7
60-64	3811	1868	1943	186	122	64	2857	1583	1274	98	40	58	657	115	542	13	8	5
65-69	3270	1575	1695	151	92	59	2181	1278	903	75	32	43	853	168	685	10	5	5
70-74	2346	1109	1237	92	49	43	1380	858	522	47	26	21	815	171	644	12	5	7
75+	3131	1256	1875	138	62	76	1326	832	494	50	23	27	1606	333	1273	11	6	5
ns	58	47	11	32	25	7	19	17	2	-	-	-	5	4	1	2	1	1

Table 4. Population by ethnicity, major age groups and sex, 2006

Ethnicity	Major age group and sex											
	Total			<20			20+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2E+05	93677	87064	88882	46481	42401	91801	47149	44652	58	47	11
Samoa	175839	91028	84811	87196	45591	41605	88590	45394	43196	53	43	10
NZ	1026	533	493	351	188	163	674	344	330	1	1	
Australia	546	289	257	110	54	56	436	235	201	-	-	-
Samoa/NZ	543	263	280	255	126	129	288	137	151	-	-	-
USA	332	193	139	115	71	44	217	122	95	-	-	-
Am Samoa	305	163	142	153	78	75	152	85	67	-	-	-
Fiji	182	100	82	38	22	16	144	78	66	-	-	-
Samoa/Am.Samoa	140	76	64	93	53	40	47	23	24	-	-	-
Samoa/USA	134	72	62	75	42	33	58	29	29	-	-	-
Samoa/Sains	130	85	45	51	25	26	79	60	19	-	-	-
Tokelau	120	63	57	48	26	22	71	36	35	1	1	
United Kingdom	120	70	50	3	2	1	117	68	49	-	-	-
Samoa/Australia	108	50	58	57	24	33	51	26	25	-	-	-
Tonga	79	36	43	10	5	5	69	31	38	-	-	-
Germany	72	38	34	14	4	10	58	34	24	-	-	-
India	70	41	29	19	11	8	51	30	21	-	-	-
Samoa/Fiji	69	39	30	43	24	19	26	15	11	-	-	-
China	67	52	15	10	8	2	57	44	13	-	-	-
Other Europe Countries	61	32	29	7	1	6	54	31	23	-	-	-
Samoa/Tokelau	57	31	26	17	10	7	40	21	19	-	-	-
Italy	57	44	13	9	5	4	48	39	9	-	-	-
Samoa/Tonga	56	35	21	20	12	8	35	22	13	1	1	
Japan	52	32	20	4	2	2	47	30	17	1	-	1
Samoa/Germany	42	18	24	16	3	13	26	15	11	-	-	-
Samoa/Niue	40	23	17	23	13	10	17	10	7	-	-	-
Other Asian Countries	32	20	12	4	4	-	28	16	12	-	-	-
Phillipines	27	17	10	1	1	-	26	16	10	-	-	-
Tuvalu	26	12	14	9	3	6	17	9	8	-	-	-
Samoa/Solomona	25	16	9	13	8	5	12	8	4	-	-	-
Samoa/Japani	21	11	10	8	3	5	13	8	5	-	-	-
Africa	19	13	6	1	-	1	18	13	5	-	-	-
Samoa/PNG	18	11	7	11	7	4	7	4	3	-	-	-
Vanuatu	17	10	7	9	4	5	8	6	2	-	-	-
PNG	16	5	11	3	2	1	13	3	10	-	-	-
Canada	16	7	9	2	-	2	14	7	7	-	-	-
Tahiti	15	8	7	4	2	2	11	6	5	-	-	-
Sweden	15	9	6	-	-	-	15	9	6	-	-	-
France	14	10	4	-	-	-	14	10	4	-	-	-
Samoa/Phillipines	12	3	9	7	3	4	5	-	5	-	-	-
Other American Countries	12	5	7	1	-	1	11	5	6	-	-	-
Samoa/NZ/Aust	11	4	7	4	2	2	7	2	5	-	-	-
Samoa/Tuvalu	11	4	7	4	2	2	7	2	5	-	-	-
Cook Island	11	5	6	1	1	-	10	4	6	-	-	-
Hawaii	11	8	3	7	6	1	4	2	2	-	-	-
Samoa/Other Europe	11	5	6	5	3	2	6	2	4	-	-	-
Samoa/Hawaii	10	7	3	4	3	1	6	4	2	-	-	-
Others	144	81	63	47	27	20	97	54	43	-	-	-

Table 5. Population age 5 years and over by religion, major age groups and sex, 2006

Religion	Major age groups and sex											
	Total			<20			20+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	156004	80784	75220	64145	33588	30557	91801	47149	44652	58	47	11
EFKS	52664	27271	25393	21234	11133	10101	31407	16119	15288	23	19	4
Catholic	30499	15726	14773	12324	6391	5933	18168	9328	8840	7	7	-
Methodist	22384	11628	10756	9347	4917	4430	13028	6703	6325	9	8	1
Later Day Saints	20788	10877	9911	9390	4984	4406	11395	5890	5505	3	3	-
Assembly Of God	10840	5616	5224	4739	2510	2229	6097	3103	2994	4	3	1
Seven Day Adventists	5482	2808	2674	2309	1190	1119	3171	1617	1554	2	1	1
Worship Centre	1914	952	962	852	427	425	1061	524	537	1	1	-
Jehovah's Witnesses	1247	625	622	517	263	254	729	362	367	1	-	1
Full Gospel	792	405	387	348	186	162	442	217	225	2	2	-
Christian Community	721	366	355	312	168	144	409	198	211	-	-	-
Bahai	658	345	313	268	146	122	390	199	191	-	-	-
CCCJ Samoa	657	317	340	290	139	151	367	178	189	-	-	-
Voice of Christ	603	312	291	267	135	132	336	177	159	-	-	-
Church of Nazarene	574	308	266	251	137	114	322	170	152	1	1	-
Bible Study	513	255	258	237	120	117	276	135	141	-	-	-
Penetekoso	441	226	215	198	101	97	243	125	118	-	-	-
Baptist	379	199	180	149	79	70	230	120	110	-	-	-
Peace Chapel	313	145	168	142	65	77	171	80	91	-	-	-
Samoa Evagelism	285	148	137	127	64	63	158	84	74	-	-	-
Protestant	276	131	145	87	43	44	189	88	101	-	-	-
Anglican Church	200	96	104	69	36	33	131	60	71	-	-	-
Elim Church	110	55	55	56	28	28	54	27	27	-	-	-
Christian Fellowship	109	56	53	38	18	20	71	38	33	-	-	-
New Apostolic	96	48	48	36	15	21	60	33	27	-	-	-
No Religion	73	47	26	11	5	6	61	41	20	1	1	-
Sulu o le Malamalama	64	33	31	25	16	9	39	17	22	-	-	-
Muslem	61	33	28	23	14	9	38	19	19	-	-	-
Budish	39	24	15	10	5	5	29	19	10	-	-	-
Ekalesia Keriso	37	20	17	19	10	9	18	10	8	-	-	-
Hindu	25	12	13	3	3	-	22	9	13	-	-	-
Samoa Universal	21	8	13	4	1	3	17	7	10	-	-	-
Presbyterian	7	1	6	2	-	2	5	1	4	-	-	-
Jewish	4	2	2	1	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
Unification	4	4	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Zion	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
NS	3122	1684	1438	457	235	222	2661	1448	1213	4	1	3

Table 6. Population by matai status, major age groups and sex, 2006.

Matai Status	Major age groups and sex											
	Total			<20			20+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	180741	93677	87064	88882	46481	42401	91801	47149	44652	58	47	11
Active Matai	15104	12077	3027	66	37	29	15029	12031	2998	9	9	-
Non-Active Matai	679	512	167	8	4	4	671	508	163	-	-	-
Not a Matai	163041	80052	82989	88573	46323	42250	74419	33691	40728	49	38	11
ns	1917	1036	881	235	117	118	1682	919	763	-	-	-

Table 7. Population by language use, major age groups and sex, 2006.

Language Use	Major age groups and sex											
	Total			<20			20+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	180741	93677	87064	88882	46481	42401	91801	47149	44652	58	47	11
Samoan	164575	85653	78922	83087	43608	39479	81435	42001	39434	53	44	9
English	979	517	462	335	189	146	644	328	316	-	-	-
Samoan/English	12063	5823	6240	4775	2330	2445	7287	3492	3795	1	1	-
Sign	157	92	65	92	54	38	64	37	27	1	1	-
Other	93	53	40	44	21	23	47	31	16	2	1	1
Samoa/Sign	5	1	4	2	-	2	3	1	2	-	-	-
Samoan/Other	8	5	3	3	2	1	5	3	2	-	-	-
Samoan/Eng/Sign	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Samoan/Eng/Other	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
English/Sign	21	8	13	12	6	6	9	2	7	-	-	-
English/Other	8	5	3	5	3	2	3	2	1	-	-	-
Not Stated	2826	1519	1307	524	267	257	2301	1252	1049	1	-	1

Table 8. Population age 5 years and over by level of education completed, major-age groups and sex, 2006

Education level completed	Major age groups and sex											
	Total			<20			20+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	156004	80784	75220	64145	33588	30557	91801	47149	44652	58	47	11
Completed some education at Special Schools	483	271	212	224	125	99	259	146	113	-	-	-
Never attended school in lifetime	4272	2432	1840	3179	1779	1400	1091	652	439	2	1	1
Completed only some reading/writing classes held by missionaries/faifeau	2853	1327	1526	575	296	279	2278	1031	1247	-	-	-
Completed Kindergarten level	4998	2594	2404	4847	2527	2320	151	67	84	-	-	-
Completed Primer 1	5235	2786	2449	4984	2639	2345	251	147	104	-	-	-
Completed Primer 2	4946	2634	2312	4569	2419	2150	376	215	161	1	-	1
Completed Primer 3	5553	2953	2600	4811	2545	2266	741	408	333	1	-	1
Completed Std 1/2	6438	3452	2986	4823	2544	2279	1615	908	707	-	-	-
Completed Std 3	5679	2989	2690	4780	2478	2302	899	511	388	-	-	-
Completed Std 4	8704	4667	4037	4559	2428	2131	4141	2237	1904	4	2	2
Completed Form 1	6757	3600	3157	4883	2552	2331	1873	1047	826	1	1	-
Completed Form 2	14589	8297	6292	4611	2553	2058	9975	5741	4234	3	3	-
Completed Form 3	6870	3646	3224	3943	2071	1872	2923	1571	1352	4	4	-
Completed Form 4	9736	5158	4578	3594	1847	1747	6135	3304	2831	7	7	-
Completed Form 5	21769	10841	10928	3933	2013	1920	17831	8823	9008	5	5	-
Completed Upper 5 (YR 12)	14283	6462	7821	2996	1350	1646	11282	5107	6175	5	5	-
Completed Form 6 (Yr 13)	9007	4232	4775	1112	501	611	7894	3730	4164	1	1	-
Completed Form 7 UPY	634	245	389	103	43	60	531	202	329	-	-	-
Finished some courses at Post-Secondary	1571	1055	516	194	131	63	1377	924	453	-	-	-
Finished some courses at Universities	1017	444	573	170	57	113	847	387	460	-	-	-
Graduated from Post- Secondary Institution	4486	2401	2085	34	12	22	4449	2386	2063	3	3	-
Graduated from Universities Institution	4202	2124	2078	27	7	20	4175	2117	2058	-	-	-
NS	11922	6174	5748	1194	671	523	10707	5488	5219	21	15	6

Table 9. Population age 5-24 by school attendance and sex, 2006

Age	School attendance and sex														
	Total			Full time			Part-time			No			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	78202	41044	37158	55620	28376	27244	265	113	152	21690	12238	9452	627	317	310
5	4756	2511	2245	3051	1556	1495	13	8	5	1657	927	730	35	20	15
6	4924	2614	2310	4496	2362	2134	9	3	6	385	232	153	34	17	17
7	4743	2426	2317	4560	2319	2241	2	2	-	151	90	61	30	15	15
8	4487	2378	2109	4355	2288	2067	4	4	-	105	71	34	23	15	8
9	4637	2392	2245	4501	2316	2185	1	-	1	112	64	48	23	12	11
10	5018	2640	2378	4892	2562	2330	3	2	1	101	63	38	22	13	9
11	4626	2383	2243	4490	2298	2192	4	4	-	104	69	35	28	12	16
12	4499	2381	2118	4326	2260	2066	3	3	-	140	103	37	30	15	15
13	4208	2183	2025	3982	2032	1950	1	1	-	197	135	62	28	15	13
14	4302	2223	2079	3986	2002	1984	1	-	1	299	216	83	16	5	11
15	3931	2129	1802	3378	1747	1631	4	2	2	526	369	157	23	11	12
16	3907	2007	1900	2982	1388	1594	8	4	4	893	602	291	24	13	11
17	3469	1795	1674	2296	1062	1234	10	4	6	1147	720	427	16	9	7
18	3442	1814	1628	1805	852	953	20	9	11	1591	939	652	26	14	12
19	3196	1712	1484	1192	592	600	40	10	30	1937	1095	842	27	15	12
20	3001	1612	1389	675	360	315	34	11	23	2242	1220	1022	50	21	29
21	2920	1507	1413	299	173	126	36	15	21	2540	1300	1240	45	19	26
22	2820	1521	1299	189	102	87	34	14	20	2548	1379	1169	49	26	23
23	2680	1455	1225	106	65	41	18	7	11	2514	1361	1153	42	22	20
24	2636	1361	1275	59	40	19	20	10	10	2501	1283	1218	56	28	28

Table 10. Population aged 5-24 that dropped out of school and or continued school in 2006 by sex.

Age	Dropped Out and or continued school by sex											
	Total			Dropped out			Continued			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	56512	28806	27706	168	84	84	55715	28403	27312	629	319	310
5	3099	1584	1515	25	11	14	3039	1553	1486	35	20	15
6	4539	2382	2157	7	3	4	4498	2362	2136	34	17	17
7	4592	2336	2256	7	1	6	4555	2320	2235	30	15	15
8	4382	2307	2075	4	3	1	4355	2289	2066	23	15	8
9	4525	2328	2197	2	-	2	4500	2316	2184	23	12	11
10	4917	2577	2340	6	4	2	4889	2560	2329	22	13	9
11	4522	2314	2208	3	2	1	4491	2300	2191	28	12	16
12	4359	2278	2081	1	1	-	4328	2262	2066	30	15	15
13	4011	2048	1963	6	4	2	3976	2028	1948	29	16	13
14	4003	2007	1996	10	4	6	3977	1998	1979	16	5	11
15	3405	1760	1645	12	8	4	3370	1741	1629	23	11	12
16	3014	1405	1609	12	8	4	2978	1384	1594	24	13	11
17	2322	1075	1247	15	8	7	2291	1058	1233	16	9	7
18	1851	875	976	18	9	9	1807	852	955	26	14	12
19	1259	617	642	15	5	10	1217	597	620	27	15	12
20	759	392	367	9	5	4	700	366	334	50	21	29
21	380	207	173	5	2	3	330	186	144	45	19	26
22	272	142	130	5	2	3	218	114	104	49	26	23
23	166	94	72	5	4	1	120	68	52	41	22	19
24	135	78	57	1	-	1	76	49	27	58	29	29

Table 11. Population aged 5-24 who dropped out of school in 2006 by major age groups and sex.

Reasons for dropped out of school	Major age groups and sex								
	Total			5-12			13-24		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	168	84	84	55	25	30	113	59	54
Learning Difficulties	39	25	14	2	2	-	37	23	14
Financial Difficulties	19	11	8	-	-	-	19	11	8
Looking for paid job	15	9	6	-	-	-	15	9	6
To assist in domestic duties	10	6	4	1	1	-	9	5	4
Assisted in economic activities	6	3	3	-	-	-	6	3	3
Employed in a paid job	6	4	2	-	-	-	6	4	2
Special Needs Problems	5	-	5	1	-	1	4	-	4
Mai maliu	3	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	1
Assisted in family business venture	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Ban from School/Tuli mai le aoga	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1
Intend to travel overseas	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Got married	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
No Birth Certificate	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Parents don't settle in any location	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Family Problems	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Not Stated	56	24	32	48	21	27	8	3	5

Table 12. Population aged 5-24 who did not attend school by reasons for not attending school, major age groups and sex, 2006

Reasons for Not attending school	Major age groups and sex								
	Total			5-12			13-24		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	21690	12238	9452	2755	1619	1136	18935	10619	8316
Assisted in economic activities	3126	2389	737	18	12	6	3108	2377	731
Employed in a paid job	3057	1718	1339	1	1	-	3056	1717	1339
Learning Difficulties	2452	1728	724	132	100	32	2320	1628	692
To assist in domestic duties	2323	715	1608	18	9	9	2305	706	1599
Financial Difficulties	2211	1317	894	282	168	114	1929	1149	780
Not yet reached school age	1356	762	594	1356	762	594	-	-	-
Looking for paid job	1315	709	606	2	2	-	1313	707	606
Completed Schooling	895	433	462	-	-	-	895	433	462
Got married	615	87	528	-	-	-	615	87	528
Special Needs Problems	460	255	205	128	76	52	332	179	153
Never taken to school by parents	269	163	106	244	148	96	25	15	10
No Birth Certificate	171	106	65	154	95	59	17	11	6
Assisted in family business venture	139	75	64	-	-	-	139	75	64
Family Problems	101	67	34	19	11	8	82	56	26
Prenancy Problems	100	-	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
Ban from School	99	73	26	-	-	-	99	73	26
Intend to travel overseas	75	32	43	15	7	8	60	25	35
Ready for missionary works	45	30	15	-	-	-	45	30	15
Sick (unknown)	35	14	21	3	2	1	32	12	20
Parents don't settle in any location	31	17	14	20	13	7	11	4	7
Run away from parents	19	13	6	16	13	3	3	-	3
Visit overseas (short term)	14	6	8	3	2	1	11	4	7
Hard to live in other families and attend school	11	6	5	-	-	-	11	6	5
Ban from school because of smoking and drinking beer	10	7	3	-	-	-	10	7	3
Others	59	34	25	37	24	13	22	10	12
Not Stated	2702	1482	1220	968	559	409	1734	923	811

Table 13. Population aged 10+ by highest qualification completed, age group and sex, 2006.

Age group	Qualification and sex																												
	Total			None			Non-formal			Certificate			Diploma			First Degree			Post-Grad/Master's degree			PhD/Professor			ns				
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
Total	132457	68463	63994	120280	62087	58193	651	320	331	3245	1653	1592	3331	1653	1678	1808	983	825	401	259	142	68	53	15	2673	1455	1218		
10-14	22653	11810	10843	22541	11755	10786	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	55	57	
15 - 19	17945	9457	8488	17754	9377	8377	26	9	17	42	12	30	19	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	52	52	
20 - 24	14057	7456	6601	12740	6826	5914	92	42	50	451	246	205	384	169	215	149	60	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	113	128		
25 - 29	12494	6478	6016	10879	5692	5187	71	34	37	403	227	176	517	223	294	308	136	172	10	3	7	-	-	-	306	163	143		
30 - 34	11870	6146	5724	10264	5349	4915	91	43	48	400	223	177	471	218	253	268	107	161	51	25	26	-	-	-	325	181	144		
35 - 39	11319	6017	5302	9600	5126	4474	84	44	40	462	233	229	535	265	270	257	139	118	69	43	26	3	2	1	309	165	144		
40 - 44	9724	5029	4695	8253	4235	4018	63	37	26	424	190	234	401	211	190	204	125	79	63	41	22	11	8	3	305	182	123		
45 - 49	8249	4307	3942	6864	3525	3339	60	30	30	353	178	175	363	208	155	190	123	67	78	54	24	14	8	6	327	181	146		
50 - 54	6711	3423	3288	5595	2808	2787	55	28	27	229	109	120	258	139	119	166	101	65	50	35	15	15	13	2	343	190	153		
55 - 59	4819	2485	2334	3956	1996	1960	34	17	17	200	99	101	188	94	94	128	89	39	34	24	10	13	12	1	266	154	112		
60 - 64	3811	1868	1943	3448	1667	1781	19	13	6	138	58	80	90	53	37	65	43	22	22	16	6	7	6	1	22	12	10		
65 - 69	3270	1575	1695	3072	1452	1620	29	12	17	66	38	28	52	32	20	38	31	7	8	6	2	3	2	1	2	2	-		
70 - 74	2346	1109	1237	2249	1043	1206	11	5	6	27	18	9	27	19	8	19	15	4	9	5	4	2	2	-	2	2	-		
75+	3131	1256	1875	3015	1195	1820	16	6	10	48	20	28	25	14	11	16	14	2	7	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	4		
ns	58	47	11	50	41	9	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2		

Table 14. Population aged 15-24 by whether or not they can read Samoan by age and sex, 2006.

Age	Read in Samoan and sex											
	Total			Yes			No			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32002	16913	15089	28982	15105	13877	341	211	130	2679	1597	1082
15	3931	2129	1802	3487	1854	1633	39	25	14	405	250	155
16	3907	2007	1900	3526	1778	1748	67	37	30	314	192	122
17	3469	1795	1674	3193	1640	1553	37	23	14	239	132	107
18	3442	1814	1628	3193	1655	1538	26	19	7	223	140	83
19	3196	1712	1484	2957	1565	1392	31	19	12	208	128	80
20	3001	1612	1389	2728	1447	1281	32	25	7	241	140	101
21	2920	1507	1413	2642	1349	1293	26	19	7	252	139	113
22	2820	1521	1299	2546	1345	1201	27	16	11	247	160	87
23	2680	1455	1225	2402	1297	1105	29	14	15	249	144	105
24	2636	1361	1275	2308	1175	1133	27	14	13	301	172	129

Table 15. Population aged 15-24 by whether or not they can write in Samoan and sex, 2006.

Age	Write in Samoan and sex											
	Total			Yes			No			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32002	16913	15089	28961	15093	13868	355	222	133	2686	1598	1088
15	3931	2129	1802	3486	1853	1633	38	25	13	407	251	156
16	3907	2007	1900	3527	1778	1749	66	38	28	314	191	123
17	3469	1795	1674	3191	1638	1553	39	25	14	239	132	107
18	3442	1814	1628	3192	1656	1536	26	17	9	224	141	83
19	3196	1712	1484	2954	1561	1393	32	22	10	210	129	81
20	3001	1612	1389	2726	1447	1279	33	25	8	242	140	102
21	2920	1507	1413	2640	1348	1292	28	20	8	252	139	113
22	2820	1521	1299	2543	1347	1196	29	14	15	248	160	88
23	2680	1455	1225	2400	1293	1107	32	19	13	248	143	105
24	2636	1361	1275	2302	1172	1130	32	17	15	302	172	130

Table 16. Population aged 15-24 by whether or not they can understand Samoan and sex, 2006.

Age	Understand Samoan and sex											
	Total			Yes			No			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32002	16913	15089	28935	15080	13855	356	220	136	2711	1613	1098
15	3931	2129	1802	3477	1847	1630	40	25	15	414	257	157
16	3907	2007	1900	3528	1780	1748	60	32	28	319	195	124
17	3469	1795	1674	3185	1635	1550	39	25	14	245	135	110
18	3442	1814	1628	3176	1644	1532	40	29	11	226	141	85
19	3196	1712	1484	2953	1561	1392	30	21	9	213	130	83
20	3001	1612	1389	2728	1448	1280	31	23	8	242	141	101
21	2920	1507	1413	2634	1347	1287	33	21	12	253	139	114
22	2820	1521	1299	2542	1346	1196	30	14	16	248	161	87
23	2680	1455	1225	2404	1295	1109	27	17	10	249	143	106
24	2636	1361	1275	2308	1177	1131	26	13	13	302	171	131

Table 17. Population aged 15-24 by whether or not they can read in English and sex, 2006.

Age	Read in English and sex											
	Total			YES			NO			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32002	16913	15089	24389	12104	12285	2690	1790	900	4923	3019	1904
15	3931	2129	1802	2849	1463	1386	355	229	126	727	437	290
16	3907	2007	1900	2943	1400	1543	358	235	123	606	372	234
17	3469	1795	1674	2722	1313	1409	276	185	91	471	297	174
18	3442	1814	1628	2777	1362	1415	249	178	71	416	274	142
19	3196	1712	1484	2541	1264	1277	251	183	68	404	265	139
20	3001	1612	1389	2308	1156	1152	246	169	77	447	287	160
21	2920	1507	1413	2193	1085	1108	241	147	94	486	275	211
22	2820	1521	1299	2118	1063	1055	259	176	83	443	282	161
23	2680	1455	1225	2010	1055	955	240	156	84	430	244	186
24	2636	1361	1275	1928	943	985	215	132	83	493	286	207

Table 18. Population aged 15-24 by whether or not they can write in English and sex, 2006.

Age	Write in English and sex											
	Total			YES			NO			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32002	16913	15089	24362	12092	12270	2706	1795	911	4934	3026	1908
15	3931	2129	1802	2854	1469	1385	345	219	126	732	441	291
16	3907	2007	1900	2948	1398	1550	349	233	116	610	376	234
17	3469	1795	1674	2719	1316	1403	280	184	96	470	295	175
18	3442	1814	1628	2762	1349	1413	263	190	73	417	275	142
19	3196	1712	1484	2532	1258	1274	263	191	72	401	263	138
20	3001	1612	1389	2311	1152	1159	243	173	70	447	287	160
21	2920	1507	1413	2196	1085	1111	237	146	91	487	276	211
22	2820	1521	1299	2114	1068	1046	262	170	92	444	283	161
23	2680	1455	1225	2009	1057	952	241	155	86	430	243	187
24	2636	1361	1275	1917	940	977	223	134	89	496	287	209

Table 19. Population aged 15-24 by whether or not they can understand English and sex, 2006.

Age	Understand English and sex											
	Total			Yes			No			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	32002	16913	15089	24419	12139	12280	2670	1757	913	4913	3017	1896
15	3931	2129	1802	2860	1477	1383	345	216	129	726	436	290
16	3907	2007	1900	2949	1399	1550	350	232	118	608	376	232
17	3469	1795	1674	2729	1319	1410	272	182	90	468	294	174
18	3442	1814	1628	2777	1367	1410	247	172	75	418	275	143
19	3196	1712	1484	2534	1261	1273	260	187	73	402	264	138
20	3001	1612	1389	2320	1160	1160	240	166	74	441	286	155
21	2920	1507	1413	2191	1080	1111	241	150	91	488	277	211
22	2820	1521	1299	2128	1077	1051	253	164	89	439	280	159
23	2680	1455	1225	2004	1051	953	245	160	85	431	244	187
24	2636	1361	1275	1927	948	979	217	128	89	492	285	207

Table 20. Population by living status of father, age group and sex, 2006.

Age group	Living status of father by sex														
	Total			Yes			Deceased			Don't Know			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	180741	93677	87064	128565	67291	61274	46252	23264	22988	2269	1208	1061	3655	1914	1741
0-4	24737	12893	11844	23775	12382	11393	264	130	134	431	233	198	267	148	119
5-9	23547	12321	11226	22540	11774	10766	529	288	241	342	188	154	136	71	65
10-14	22653	11810	10843	21318	11163	10155	842	405	437	340	163	177	153	79	74
15-19	17945	9457	8488	16340	8587	7753	1254	691	563	221	116	105	130	63	67
20-24	14057	7456	6601	11936	6370	5566	1645	853	792	189	105	84	287	128	159
25-29	12494	6478	6016	9595	5034	4561	2396	1190	1206	161	87	74	342	167	175
30-34	11870	6146	5724	7733	4017	3716	3578	1832	1746	158	87	71	401	210	191
35-39	11319	6017	5302	6138	3268	2870	4686	2488	2198	120	60	60	375	201	174
40-44	9724	5029	4695	3966	2026	1940	5286	2734	2552	95	52	43	377	217	160
45-49	8249	4307	3942	2464	1304	1160	5321	2757	2564	75	44	31	389	202	187
50-54	6711	3423	3288	1298	668	630	4965	2515	2450	53	23	30	395	217	178
55-59	4819	2485	2334	599	317	282	3882	1985	1897	30	17	13	308	166	142
60-64	3811	1868	1943	351	145	206	3397	1693	1704	20	11	9	43	19	24
65-69	3270	1575	1695	192	90	102	3043	1464	1579	17	10	7	18	11	7
70-74	2346	1109	1237	127	53	74	2204	1048	1156	5	5	0	10	3	7
75+	3131	1256	1875	159	63	96	2945	1178	1767	9	5	4	18	10	8
ns	58	47	11	34	30	4	15	13	2	3	2	1	6	2	4

Table 21. Population by living status of mother, age group and sex, 2006.

Age group	Living status of mother by sex														
	Total			Yes			Deceased			Don't Know			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	180741	93677	87064	144757	75743	69014	31853	15755	16098	636	343	293	3495	1836	1659
0-4	24737	12893	11844	24385	12700	11685	86	45	41	20	14	6	246	134	112
5-9	23547	12321	11226	23196	12128	11068	201	114	87	30	18	12	120	61	59
10-14	22653	11810	10843	22054	11498	10556	413	214	199	45	30	15	141	68	73
15-19	17945	9457	8488	17249	9081	8168	524	287	237	48	26	22	124	63	61
20-24	14057	7456	6601	13035	6930	6105	704	386	318	45	18	27	273	122	151
25-29	12494	6478	6016	11012	5729	5283	1093	555	538	59	30	29	330	164	166
30-34	11870	6146	5724	9689	5030	4659	1707	865	842	90	47	43	384	204	180
35-39	11319	6017	5302	8445	4529	3916	2447	1257	1190	62	30	32	365	201	164
40-44	9724	5029	4695	6197	3208	2989	3112	1586	1526	55	30	25	360	205	155
45-49	8249	4307	3942	4348	2271	2077	3462	1802	1660	61	35	26	378	199	179
50-54	6711	3423	3288	2600	1366	1234	3677	1826	1851	47	20	27	387	211	176
55-59	4819	2485	2334	1229	664	565	3264	1642	1622	27	16	11	299	163	136
60-64	3811	1868	1943	615	279	336	3138	1559	1579	17	11	6	41	19	22
65-69	3270	1575	1695	320	156	164	2920	1404	1516	14	6	8	16	9	7
70-74	2346	1109	1237	164	73	91	2167	1027	1140	6	6	0	9	3	6
75+	3131	1256	1875	181	67	114	2927	1177	1750	7	4	3	16	8	8
ns	58	47	11	38	34	4	11	9	2	3	2	1	6	2	4

Table 22. Population by disability types, major age groups and sex, 2006.

Special needs	Major age groups and sex														
	Total			<20			20-49			50+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	180741	93677	87064	88882	46481	42401	67713	35433	32280	24088	11716	12372	58	47	11
No Disability	176314	91266	85048	87945	45961	41984	65562	34274	31288	22754	10987	11767	53	44	9
Physically Disabled	471	275	196	77	42	35	149	89	60	245	144	101	-	-	-
Behavioural/Emotional Problems	442	231	211	146	89	57	195	101	94	100	40	60	1	1	-
Autistic	200	108	92	68	41	27	97	48	49	34	19	15	1	-	1
Speech/Language Impaired	178	92	86	72	40	32	61	30	31	45	22	23	-	-	-
Mental Illness	141	74	67	40	19	21	64	36	28	37	19	18	-	-	-
Hearing Impaired	133	79	54	18	10	8	28	15	13	87	54	33	-	-	-
Visually Impaired	133	64	69	10	4	6	24	9	15	99	51	48	-	-	-
Blind	112	53	59	14	8	6	27	17	10	71	28	43	-	-	-
Deaf	103	67	36	17	11	6	30	18	12	55	37	18	1	1	-
Stroke	24	17	7	2	2	-	7	6	1	15	9	6	-	-	-
Intellectually Impaired	22	13	9	5	4	1	9	5	4	8	4	4	-	-	-
DeafLang Impaired	19	8	11	5	4	1	13	3	10	1	1	-	-	-	-
Phy.Dis & Lang Impaired	19	12	7	5	4	1	5	2	3	9	6	3	-	-	-
Behav/Emotional Prob Lang Impaired	10	5	5	3	2	1	5	3	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Others	89	57	32	30	21	9	31	19	12	27	16	11	1	1	-
NS	2331	1256	1075	425	219	206	1406	758	648	499	279	220	1	-	1

Table 23. Population with disability by disability types, selfcare skills required and sex, 2006.

Disability types	Selfcare skills and sex													ns		
	Total			None			Some			Full			Total	Male	Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				
Total	4427	2411	2016	1138	660	478	549	304	245	382	180	202	2358	1267	1091	
Physically Disabled	471	275	196	246	147	99	130	72	58	91	54	37	4	2	2	
Behavioural/Emotional Problems	442	231	211	256	144	112	107	54	53	70	28	42	9	5	4	
Autistic	200	108	92	121	65	56	48	33	15	25	7	18	6	3	3	
Speech/Language Impaired	178	92	86	113	60	53	45	22	23	15	7	8	5	3	2	
Mental illness	141	74	67	35	24	11	44	23	21	60	26	34	2	1	1	
Hearing Impaired	133	79	54	97	63	34	25	12	13	10	3	7	1	1	-	
Visually Impaired	133	64	69	100	51	49	23	9	14	10	4	6	-	-	-	
Blind	112	53	59	26	15	11	38	20	18	35	12	23	13	6	7	
Deaf	103	67	36	72	44	28	17	14	3	13	9	4	1	-	1	
Stroke	24	17	7	6	5	1	15	10	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	
Intellectually Impaired	22	13	9	16	11	5	5	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Deaf Lang Impaired	19	8	11	11	5	6	7	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	
Phy.Dis & Lang Impaired	19	12	7	5	5	-	5	3	2	9	4	5	-	-	-	
Behav/Emotional Prob Lang Impaired	10	5	5	6	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	
Others	89	57	32	23	14	9	25	19	6	37	22	15	4	2	2	
NS	2331	1256	1075	5	4	1	12	7	5	1	1	-	2313	1244	1069	

Table 24. Total number of females aged 15-49 by total number of children ever born, 2006.

15-49	Number of women	Total number of children ever born															
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	23761	86789	4285	8798	11967	14556	14285	11454	8904	5928	2934	1980	979	396	195	98	30
15 - 19	385	457	319	120	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	2640	4463	1355	1738	933	352	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	4170	10531	1023	2554	2967	2212	1110	492	147	8	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	4641	15839	638	1736	3048	3832	3255	1878	973	360	108	-	11	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	4478	18637	420	1178	2232	3592	3700	3036	2317	1280	405	250	176	12	39	-	-
40 - 44	4057	19440	322	828	1614	2572	3445	3198	2751	2096	1098	800	385	168	91	42	30
45 - 49	3390	17422	208	644	1155	1996	2690	2850	2716	2184	1305	930	407	216	65	56	-

Table 25. Total number of females aged 15-49 by total number of born children died, 2006.

Age	Number of women	Number of children died					
		Total	1	2	3	4	5
Total	1882	2247	1597	444	147	44	15
15 - 19	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	114	124	105	16	3	-	-
25 - 29	197	220	175	42	3	-	-
30 - 34	300	336	269	54	9	4	-
35 - 39	392	450	351	60	21	8	10
40 - 44	444	563	354	134	54	16	5
45 - 49	428	547	336	138	57	16	-

Table 26. Total number of females aged 15-49 by total number of children ever born still survive, 2006.

Age group	Total number of women	Total number of children born still survive															
		Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total	23682	84542	4351	8938	12213	14836	14045	11232	8449	5360	2466	1480	781	204	130	42	15
15 - 19	382	450	319	116	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	2617	4339	1377	1710	897	300	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	4158	10311	1043	2606	2964	2096	1090	390	105	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	4629	15503	652	1774	3105	3936	3070	1776	763	344	72	-	11	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	4465	18187	425	1204	2325	3700	3635	3012	2149	1024	387	180	121	12	13	-	-
40 - 44	4050	18877	330	862	1680	2680	3475	3138	2702	2032	909	570	319	72	65	28	15
45 - 49	3381	16875	205	666	1227	2124	2720	2916	2730	1952	1089	730	330	120	52	14	-

Table 27. Total number of teenage female by the total number of births ever born by sex, 2006

Age	Total number of women	CEB by sex	
		Male	Female
Total	385	227	230
15	10	6	4
16	14	5	9
17	53	33	24
18	128	79	74
19	180	104	119

Table 28a. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months, 2006. Samoa

Age group	Total births	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	5
Total	4935	2553	2377	5
15 - 19	243	117	126	0
20 - 24	1166	590	573	3
25 - 29	1286	658	627	1
30 - 34	1137	591	545	1
35 - 39	746	415	331	0
40 - 44	303	156	147	0
45 - 49	54	28	28	0

Table 28b. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months, 2006. AUA

Age group	Total births	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	NS
Total	950	504	444	2
15 - 19	44	23	21	0
20 - 24	229	119	109	1
25 - 29	270	151	118	1
30 - 34	211	106	105	0
35 - 39	154	87	67	0
40 - 44	37	16	21	0
45 - 49	5	2	3	0

Table 28c. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months, 2006. NWU

Age group	Total births	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	Not stated sex
Total	1584	798	784	2
15 - 19	92	41	51	0
20 - 24	385	189	195	1
25 - 29	420	208	212	0
30 - 34	346	181	164	1
35 - 39	225	117	108	0
40 - 44	99	57	42	0
45 - 49	17	5	12	0

Table 28d. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months, 2006. ROU

Age group	Total births	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	NS
Total	1214	626	588	0
15 - 19	55	30	25	0
20 - 24	291	133	158	0
25 - 29	313	158	155	0
30 - 34	287	157	130	0
35 - 39	173	94	79	0
40 - 44	80	44	36	0
45 - 49	15	10	5	0

Table 28e. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months, 2006. SAVAI

Age group	Total births	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	NS
Total	1187	625	561	1
15 - 19	52	23	29	0
20 - 24	261	149	111	1
25 - 29	283	141	142	0
30 - 34	293	147	146	0
35 - 39	194	117	77	0
40 - 44	87	39	48	0
45 - 49	17	9	8	0

Table 29a. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months still alive, 2006. Samoa

Age group	Children still alive	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	NS
Total	4833	2506	2325	2
15 - 19	240	116	124	0
20 - 24	1145	581	563	1
25 - 29	1257	645	611	1
30 - 34	1116	581	535	0
35 - 39	728	403	325	0
40 - 44	294	154	140	0
45 - 49	53	26	27	0

Table 29b. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months still alive, 2006. AUA

Age group	Children still alive	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	NS
Total	934	497	436	1
15 - 19	43	23	20	0
20 - 24	223	118	105	0
25 - 29	265	147	117	1
30 - 34	209	105	104	0
35 - 39	152	86	66	0
40 - 44	37	16	21	0
45 - 49	5	2	3	0

Table 29c. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months still alive, 2006. NWU

Age group	Children still alive	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	NS
Total	1544	778	765	1
15 - 19	91	41	50	0
20 - 24	377	185	191	1
25 - 29	405	202	203	0
30 - 34	336	176	160	0
35 - 39	220	113	107	0
40 - 44	98	56	42	0
45 - 49	17	5	12	0

Table 29d. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months still alive, 2006.ROU

Age group	Children still alive	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	NS
Total	1190	614	576	0
15 - 19	55	30	25	0
20 - 24	289	131	158	0
25 - 29	308	156	152	0
30 - 34	280	153	127	0
35 - 39	167	90	77	0
40 - 44	76	44	32	0
45 - 49	15	10	5	0

Table 29e. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months still alive, 2006.SAVAI

Age group	Children still alive	Births last 12 months by sex		
		Male	Female	NS
Total	1165	617	548	0
15 - 19	51	22	29	0
20 - 24	256	147	109	0
25 - 29	279	140	139	0
30 - 34	291	147	144	0
35 - 39	189	114	75	0
40 - 44	83	38	45	0
45 - 49	16	9	7	0

Table 30a. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months died, 2006. SAMOA

Age group	Children died	Births last 12 months died by sex	
		Male	Female
Total	90	42	48
15 - 19	3	1	2
20 - 24	14	7	7
25 - 29	26	11	15
30 - 34	20	10	10
35 - 39	17	11	6
40 - 44	9	2	7
45 - 49	1	0	1

Table 30b. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months died, 2006. AUA

Age group	Children died	Births last 12 months died by sex	
		Male	Female
Total	14	6	8
15 - 19	1	0	1
20 - 24	5	1	4
25 - 29	4	3	1
30 - 34	2	1	1
35 - 39	2	1	1
40 - 44	0	0	0
45 - 49	0	0	0

Table 30c. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months died, 2006. NWU

Age group	Children died	Births last 12 months died by sex	
		Male	Female
Total	34	17	17
15 - 19	1	0	1
20 - 24	6	3	3
25 - 29	13	5	8
30 - 34	9	5	4
35 - 39	4	3	1
40 - 44	1	1	0
45 - 49	0	0	0

Table 30d. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months died, 2006. ROU

Age group	Children died	Births last 12 months died by sex	
		Male	Female
Total	23	11	12
15 - 19	0	0	0
20 - 24	1	1	0
25 - 29	5	2	3
30 - 34	7	4	3
35 - 39	6	4	2
40 - 44	4	0	4
45 - 49	0	0	0

Table 30e. Total number of females aged 15-49 by number of births last 12 months died, 2006.SAVAH

Age group	Children died	Births last 12 months died by sex	
		Male	Female
Total	19	8	11
15 - 19	1	1	0
20 - 24	2	2	0
25 - 29	4	1	3
30 - 34	2	0	2
35 - 39	5	3	2
40 - 44	4	1	3
45 - 49	1	0	1

Note :A total of 3 children missing due to Not Stated Cases

Table 31. Females 15-49 by last baby born immunised for measles by sex, 2006

Age of last baby	Whether or not immunised for measles and sex															
	Total				Immunised				Not Immunised				NS			
	Total	Male	Female	NS	Total	Male	Female	NS	Total	Male	Female	NS	Total	Male	Female	NS
1 yr	4003	2088	1908	7	3284	1698	1583	3	507	271	236	-	212	119	89	4
2 yr	2701	1437	1258	6	2275	1206	1065	4	318	175	142	1	108	56	51	1
3 yr	2110	1105	1004	1	1817	960	857	-	203	99	104	-	90	46	43	1
4 yr	1513	763	749	1	1303	665	638	-	142	66	76	-	68	32	35	1
5 yr	1395	738	657	-	1198	637	561	-	121	61	60	-	76	40	36	-

Table 32. Female 15-49 by last baby born immunised for rubella by sex, 2006

Age of last baby	Whether or not immunised for rubella and sex															
	Total				Immunised				Not Immunised				NS			
	Total	Male	Female	NS	Total	Male	Female	NS	Total	Male	Female	NS	Total	Male	Female	NS
1 yr	4003	2088	1908	7	3214	1665	1546	3	568	299	269	-	221	124	93	4
2 yr	2701	1437	1258	6	2231	1183	1044	4	353	195	157	1	117	59	57	1
3 yr	2110	1105	1004	1	1783	942	841	-	231	116	115	-	96	47	48	1
4 yr	1513	763	749	1	1276	654	622	-	164	76	88	-	73	33	39	1
5 yr	1395	738	657	-	1187	633	554	-	130	64	66	-	78	41	37	-

Table. 33. Females 15-49 by last births aged 1 - 5 and type of birth-attendant, 2006

Age of last baby	Total	Doctor/Nurse	TBA	Others	NS
1	4003	2472	791	2	738
2	2701	1655	552	1	493
3	2110	1269	418	1	422
4	1513	921	304	-	288
5	1395	866	273	-	256

Table 34. Total number of people died in the last 3 years, 2004-2006 by age, 2006

Age group	Year of Death and sex														
	Total			2004			2005			2006			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1326	740	586	187	102	85	505	284	221	618	343	275	16	11	5
0	101	50	51	13	8	5	27	11	16	61	31	30	-	-	-
1-4	38	23	15	6	4	2	10	7	3	22	12	10	-	-	-
5-9	26	16	10	6	3	3	7	4	3	13	9	4	-	-	-
10-14	7	5	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	20	8	12	5	1	4	7	3	4	8	4	4	-	-	-
20 - 24	26	17	9	5	4	1	11	8	3	10	5	5	-	-	-
25 - 29	25	16	9	7	4	3	10	8	2	8	4	4	-	-	-
30 - 34	22	14	8	5	5	-	7	2	5	10	7	3	-	-	-
35 - 39	31	18	13	6	6	-	10	6	4	15	6	9	-	-	-
40 - 44	42	20	22	4	1	3	23	9	14	15	10	5	-	-	-
45 - 49	58	30	28	4	-	4	20	13	7	34	17	17	-	-	-
50 - 54	86	46	40	9	1	8	35	18	17	42	27	15	-	-	-
55 - 59	82	56	26	10	9	1	33	20	13	39	27	12	-	-	-
60 - 64	100	58	42	15	11	4	41	24	17	44	23	21	-	-	-
65 - 69	127	68	59	21	10	11	48	30	18	58	28	30	-	-	-
70 - 74	153	92	61	20	11	9	69	44	25	64	37	27	-	-	-
75 - 79	133	76	57	18	10	8	45	26	19	70	40	30	-	-	-
80+	216	108	108	27	13	14	88	43	45	101	52	49	-	-	-
ns	33	19	14	4	-	4	11	6	5	2	2	-	16	11	5

Note: 2004 covers Nov-Dec 2004
 2005 covers Jan - Dec 2005
 2006 covers Jan - Nov 6, 2006

Table 35. Total number of people died in 2006 by cause of death, major age groups and sex

Cause of Death	Major age groups and sex											
	Total			<20			20+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	618	343	275	106	58	48	510	283	227	2	2	-
Sick	126	75	51	22	13	9	104	62	42	-	-	-
Old Age & Sick	71	39	32	-	-	-	71	39	32	-	-	-
Cancer	49	28	21	3	2	1	46	26	20	-	-	-
Mai suka - diabetes	31	13	18	1	-	1	30	13	17	-	-	-
Heart attack	25	16	9	6	3	3	19	13	6	-	-	-
High Blood Pressure/Hypertension	24	12	12	1	1	-	23	11	12	-	-	-
Injuries/Accidents	23	16	7	6	3	3	17	13	4	-	-	-
Mai Oso	21	13	8	2	1	1	19	12	7	-	-	-
Stroke	21	14	7	-	-	-	20	13	7	1	1	-
Birth Delivery Problems	14	8	6	14	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mai sela - asthma	13	9	4	-	-	-	13	9	4	-	-	-
Suicide	9	5	4	2	1	1	7	4	3	-	-	-
Heart Failure	9	3	6	1	-	1	8	3	5	-	-	-
Diabetes & High Blood Pressure	9	4	5	-	-	-	9	4	5	-	-	-
Others	88	48	40	23	13	10	65	35	30	-	-	-
NS	85	40	45	25	13	12	59	26	33	1	1	-

Table 36. Population age 15+ by main activity, age group and sex

Main Activity	Age group and sex																							
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29			30 - 34			35 - 39			40 - 44			45 - 49		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	109804	56653	53151	17945	9457	8488	14057	7456	6601	12494	6478	6016	11870	6146	5724	11319	6017	5302	9724	5029	4695	8249	4307	3942
Paid Job	28179	17714	10465	1156	714	442	4354	2565	1789	4407	2707	1700	4080	2619	1461	4135	2641	1494	3335	2108	1227	2727	1777	950
Subsistence for sale	1219	749	470	33	25	8	85	55	30	130	72	58	155	90	65	144	92	52	172	95	77	170	115	55
Subsistence for family use	15652	10324	5328	1755	1437	318	2528	1858	670	2238	1565	673	2062	1315	747	1780	1152	628	1481	848	633	1178	656	522
Subsistence for sale & family use	8878	7691	1187	281	260	21	601	537	64	824	728	96	1106	965	141	1326	1155	171	1274	1097	177	1143	995	148
Look for work - employed 2005-06	46	31	15	4	3	1	13	7	6	9	6	3	12	8	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	2	1	1
Look for work - employed before 2005	199	138	61	18	8	10	49	29	20	46	30	16	33	28	5	15	12	3	17	11	6	11	10	1
Look for work - never employed before 2005	462	249	213	142	73	69	227	114	113	62	40	22	15	9	6	10	8	2	3	3	-	1	1	-
Fulltime or part time school	13358	6617	6741	11645	5624	6021	1385	755	630	126	86	40	67	51	16	62	47	15	21	18	3	16	13	3
Unable to work - old/disability	5315	2367	2948	89	47	42	79	45	34	49	23	26	52	29	23	54	25	29	42	25	17	43	22	21
Domestic work/Housework	34042	9444	24598	2712	1210	1502	4509	1385	3124	4316	1071	3245	3978	863	3115	3499	725	2774	3080	644	2436	2643	547	2096
Not Stated	2454	1329	1125	110	56	54	227	106	121	287	150	137	310	169	141	294	160	134	295	176	119	315	170	145

Table 36. Population age 15+ by main activity, age group and sex(con't)

Main Activity	Age group and sex																				
	50 - 54			55 - 59			60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74			75+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	6711	3423	3288	4819	2485	2334	3811	1868	1943	3270	1575	1695	2346	1109	1237	3131	1256	1875	58	47	11
Paid Job	1824	1139	685	1123	712	411	607	405	202	276	202	74	98	78	20	42	32	10	15	15	-
Subsistence for sale	153	97	56	69	45	24	67	45	22	33	16	17	5	1	4	3	1	2	-	-	-
Subsistence for family use	903	503	400	693	389	304	562	339	223	375	238	137	60	16	44	34	5	29	3	3	-
Subsistence for sale & family use	969	824	145	682	587	95	412	332	80	221	186	35	17	10	7	12	5	7	10	10	-
Look for work - employed 2005-06	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Look for work - employed before 2005	5	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Look for work - never employed before	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulltime or part time school	18	14	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	4	4	4	-
Unable to work - old/disability	82	39	43	104	57	47	362	170	192	752	336	416	1299	616	683	2306	932	1374	2	1	1
Domestic work/Housework	2423	619	1804	1882	542	1340	1777	564	1213	1610	595	1015	865	387	478	729	281	448	19	11	8
Not Stated	332	181	151	258	148	110	18	9	9	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	3	2

Table 37. Employed population age 15+ by employment status, age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Employment status and sex																	
	Total			Employer			Employee			Self Employed			Paid by Donations			Unpaid Family Assistant		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	53928	36478	17450	481	356	125	24378	15286	9092	12304	9901	2403	1113	611	502	15652	10324	5328
15 - 19	3225	2436	789	-	-	-	1121	690	431	346	308	38	3	1	2	1755	1437	318
20 - 24	7568	5015	2553	2	2	-	4228	2477	1751	801	673	128	9	5	4	2528	1858	670
25 - 29	7599	5072	2527	1	1	-	4191	2566	1625	1143	931	212	26	9	17	2238	1565	673
30 - 34	7403	4989	2414	41	24	17	3646	2356	1290	1568	1266	302	86	28	58	2062	1315	747
35 - 39	7385	5040	2345	52	45	7	3591	2305	1286	1804	1465	339	158	73	85	1780	1152	628
40 - 44	6262	4148	2114	63	44	19	2752	1747	1005	1753	1394	359	213	115	98	1481	848	633
45 - 49	5218	3543	1675	78	54	24	2103	1375	728	1629	1319	310	230	139	91	1178	656	522
50 - 54	3849	2563	1286	86	67	19	1327	816	511	1363	1076	287	170	101	69	903	503	400
55 - 59	2567	1733	834	83	63	20	770	485	285	900	721	179	121	75	46	693	389	304
60 - 64	1648	1121	527	42	27	15	385	257	128	601	463	138	58	35	23	562	339	223
65 - 69	905	642	263	16	14	2	171	132	39	316	237	79	27	21	6	375	238	137
70 - 74	180	105	75	11	10	1	59	47	12	41	25	16	9	7	2	60	16	44
75+	91	43	48	6	5	1	19	18	1	29	13	16	3	2	1	34	5	29
ns	28	28	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	3	3	-

Table 38. Employed population aged 15+ by occupation, age group and sex, 2006.

Occupation	Age group and sex																							
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29			30 - 34			35 - 39			40 - 44			45 - 49		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	53928	36478	17450	3225	2436	789	7568	5015	2553	7599	5072	2527	7403	4989	2414	7385	5040	2345	6262	4148	2114	5218	3543	1675
Managers	1387	971	416	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	2	1	125	69	56	174	126	48	197	127	70	256	179	77
Professionals	4221	2113	2108	-	-	-	315	128	187	550	211	339	526	231	295	739	354	385	656	351	305	568	331	237
Technical/Associate Professionals	2672	1744	928	2	2	-	314	200	114	470	306	164	434	284	150	428	289	139	376	243	133	268	177	91
Clerical	2410	943	1467	107	32	75	642	245	397	543	214	329	357	146	211	303	118	185	192	64	128	143	62	81
Service	8341	4739	3602	484	279	205	1507	863	644	1321	800	521	1202	735	467	1102	627	475	918	508	410	685	361	324
Agriculture	16865	15570	1295	1597	1514	83	2240	2090	150	2159	2013	146	2133	1955	178	2130	1963	167	1819	1658	161	1494	1388	106
Fishery	1832	1696	136	98	89	9	243	231	12	237	218	19	289	265	24	241	216	25	209	198	11	203	191	12
Handicrafts home made items or food for sale	7707	3014	4693	385	168	217	984	455	529	1037	458	579	1104	459	645	1030	475	555	905	320	585	799	293	506
Machinery Factory assembling	4351	3212	1139	278	165	113	848	515	333	785	541	244	712	525	187	656	518	138	461	389	72	313	281	32
Elementary occupations	1672	972	700	126	84	42	215	138	77	227	145	82	193	130	63	230	129	101	210	103	107	195	96	99
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	2146	1276	870	128	87	41	198	112	86	217	122	95	272	151	121	308	193	115	291	171	120	269	167	102
Not Stated	324	228	96	20	16	4	60	36	24	50	42	8	56	39	17	44	32	12	28	16	12	25	17	8

Table 38. Employed population aged 15+ by occupation, age group and sex, 2006 (con't)

Occupation	Age group and sex																				
	50 - 54			55 - 59			60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74			75+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3849	2563	1286	2567	1733	834	1648	1121	527	905	642	263	180	105	75	91	43	48	28	28	-
Managers	241	168	73	204	152	52	113	83	30	37	33	4	21	18	3	13	11	2	1	1	-
Professionals	367	217	150	279	153	126	134	71	63	58	41	17	20	17	3	8	7	1	1	1	-
Technical/Associate Professionals	189	114	75	105	67	38	57	40	17	22	15	7	4	4	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Clerical	65	28	37	37	18	19	8	5	3	10	8	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Service	488	238	250	292	136	156	199	108	91	107	62	45	19	11	8	11	5	6	6	6	-
Agriculture	1250	1130	120	932	843	89	672	610	62	416	384	32	9	8	1	2	2	-	12	12	-
Fishery	151	142	9	83	75	8	54	49	5	24	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Handicrafts home made items or food for sale	564	180	384	371	97	274	253	49	204	170	39	131	59	11	48	42	6	36	4	4	-
Machinery Factory assembling	167	150	17	77	74	3	38	38	-	9	9	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	1	1	-
Elementary occupations	146	63	83	61	33	28	30	18	12	17	15	2	18	14	4	3	3	-	1	1	-
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	198	117	81	117	78	39	86	47	39	34	13	21	21	14	7	7	4	3	-	-	-
Not Stated	23	16	7	9	7	2	4	3	1	1	1	-	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 39. Employed population aged 15+ by industry, age group and sex, 2006

Industry	Age group and sex																							
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29			30 - 34			35 - 39			40 - 44			45 - 49		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	53928	36478	17450	3225	2436	789	7568	5015	2553	7599	5072	2527	7403	4989	2414	7385	5040	2345	6262	4148	2114	5218	3543	1675
Agriculture	17196	15815	1381	1611	1524	87	2277	2108	169	2209	2043	166	2170	1985	185	2187	2003	184	1868	1700	168	1540	1425	115
Fishing	1903	1743	160	99	89	10	248	230	18	254	225	29	291	268	23	257	231	26	219	207	12	201	186	15
Informal or Home made manufacturing	5658	1011	4647	283	68	215	654	137	517	702	133	569	772	131	641	687	144	543	685	96	589	614	110	504
Formal Manufacturing Mining Quarrying	2742	1400	1342	249	123	126	740	364	376	582	293	289	447	235	212	329	163	166	178	92	86	120	75	45
Electricity gas water	872	761	111	15	10	5	115	91	24	138	116	22	136	119	17	140	121	19	109	103	6	105	98	7
Construction of buildings & structures	2476	2404	72	116	115	1	355	342	13	369	356	13	392	383	9	395	389	6	314	299	15	244	238	6
Wholesale & retail trade	3947	2193	1754	239	146	93	690	376	314	559	326	233	607	345	262	489	272	217	421	237	184	299	163	136
Restaurants & hotels	2018	1060	958	151	81	70	450	240	210	372	212	160	262	145	117	255	133	122	180	76	104	142	68	74
Transport storage & communication	3255	2775	480	101	76	25	474	356	118	533	436	97	521	448	73	535	484	51	412	367	45	329	294	35
Financing loans insurance	967	395	572	31	7	24	224	81	143	197	74	123	130	55	75	126	52	74	91	40	51	87	40	47
Real state renting and business activities	472	303	169	16	12	4	84	48	36	86	54	32	54	33	21	67	44	23	39	19	20	44	31	13
Education	2842	1040	1802	13	4	9	265	98	167	366	123	243	355	136	219	521	202	319	434	157	277	355	130	225
Health & Social work	833	313	520	4	1	3	74	24	50	134	48	86	99	42	57	135	46	89	135	53	82	96	38	58
Other Community & Personal services	2437	1462	975	49	30	19	178	112	66	211	117	94	263	143	120	347	197	150	387	226	161	363	231	132
Private households hiring employees	811	276	535	62	23	39	86	37	49	114	45	69	102	41	61	119	40	79	109	32	77	104	26	78
International organisations	279	134	145	5	5	0	18	8	10	40	17	23	55	21	34	46	19	27	35	18	17	30	17	13
Public Administration	2706	1847	859	36	22	14	378	212	166	454	282	172	425	275	150	390	270	120	326	235	91	241	182	59
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	2148	1277	871	128	87	41	198	112	86	217	122	95	272	151	121	309	193	116	291	171	120	269	167	102
NS	366	269	97	17	13	4	60	39	21	62	50	12	50	33	17	51	37	14	29	20	9	35	24	11

Table 39. Employed population aged 15+ by industry, age group and sex, 2006 (cont..)

Industry	Age group and sex																				
	50 - 54			55 - 59			60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74			75+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	3849	2563	1286	2567	1733	834	1648	1121	527	905	642	263	180	105	75	91	43	48	28	28	-
Agriculture	1273	1152	121	940	851	89	674	609	65	419	388	31	12	11	1	2	2	0	14	14	-
Fishing	162	151	11	92	84	8	56	50	6	23	21	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal or Home made manufacturing	456	73	383	315	43	272	241	39	202	154	26	128	52	4	48	42	6	36	1	1	-
Formal Manufacturing Mining Quarrying	48	23	25	31	19	12	9	7	2	7	4	3	-	-	-	1	1	0	1	1	-
Electricity gas water	51	44	7	28	26	2	21	19	2	10	10	-	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	-
Construction of buildings & structures	156	152	4	81	78	3	31	30	1	15	14	1	3	3	0	2	2	0	3	3	-
Wholesale & retail trade	247	120	127	171	82	89	126	68	58	68	37	31	18	14	4	12	6	6	1	1	-
Restaurants & hotels	103	48	55	53	24	29	27	14	13	16	13	3	5	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	-
Transport storage & communication	190	166	24	86	80	6	50	45	5	16	15	1	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	-
Financing loans insurance	50	24	26	23	16	7	4	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Real state renting and business activities	33	25	8	28	22	6	13	10	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	-
Education	214	68	146	192	67	125	88	33	55	25	12	13	9	6	3	2	1	1	3	3	-
Health & Social work	60	24	36	57	22	35	20	6	14	13	5	8	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	-
Other Community & Personal services	273	160	113	187	117	70	105	71	34	48	37	11	17	13	4	7	6	1	2	2	-
Private households hiring employees	70	14	56	23	10	13	17	7	10	3	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
International organisations	23	14	9	16	9	7	9	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Public Administration	210	161	49	113	94	19	63	51	12	42	38	4	20	18	2	8	7	1	0	0	-
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	198	117	81	118	79	39	86	47	39	34	13	21	21	14	7	7	4	3	0	0	-
NS	32	27	5	13	10	3	8	8	0	4	4	0	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	-

Table 39. Employed population aged 15+ by industry, age group and sex, 2006 (cont..)

Industry									
	70 - 74			75+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	180	105	75	91	43	48	28	28	-
Agriculture	12	11	1	2	2	0	14	14	-
Fishing	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Informal or Home made manufacturing	52	4	48	42	6	36	1	1	-
Formal Manufacturing Mining Quarrying	-	-	-	1	1	0	1	1	-
Electricity gas water	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	-
Construction of buildings & structures	3	3	0	2	2	0	3	3	-
Wholesale & retail trade	18	14	4	12	6	6	1	1	-
Restaurants & hotels	5	4	1	2	2	0	0	0	-
Transport storage & communication	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	2	-
Financing loans insurance	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Real state renting and business activities	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	-
Education	9	6	3	2	1	1	3	3	-
Health & Social work	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	-
Other Community & Personal services	17	13	4	7	6	1	2	2	-
Private households hiring employees	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-
International organisations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Public Administration	20	18	2	8	7	1	0	0	-
Agriculture Fishing Handicrafts	21	14	7	7	4	3	0	0	-
NS	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	-

Table 40. Employed population aged 15+ by length of services in their current job, age group and sex, 2006.

Age group	Length of services and sex											
	Total			Less than 1 yr			More than a yr			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	38276	26154	12122	4797	3205	1592	32276	22071	10205	1203	878	325
15 - 19	1470	999	471	521	323	198	909	645	264	40	31	9
20 - 24	5040	3157	1883	1227	778	449	3667	2285	1382	146	94	52
25 - 29	5361	3507	1854	830	527	303	4370	2859	1511	161	121	40
30 - 34	5341	3674	1667	641	450	191	4538	3104	1434	162	120	42
35 - 39	5605	3888	1717	541	396	145	4898	3366	1532	166	126	40
40 - 44	4781	3300	1481	365	243	122	4275	2963	1312	141	94	47
45 - 49	4040	2887	1153	277	196	81	3633	2596	1037	130	95	35
50 - 54	2946	2060	886	185	127	58	2664	1857	807	97	76	21
55 - 59	1874	1344	530	100	77	23	1700	1211	489	74	56	18
60 - 64	1086	782	304	70	53	17	963	689	274	53	40	13
65 - 69	530	404	126	26	23	3	484	365	119	20	16	4
70 - 74	120	89	31	11	9	2	101	75	26	8	5	3
75+	57	38	19	2	2	-	51	33	18	4	3	1
ns	25	25	-	1	1	-	23	23	-	1	1	-

Table 41. Employed population aged 15+ by annual salary, age group and sex, 2006.

Salary	Age group and sex																							
	Total			15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29			30 - 34			35 - 39			40 - 44			45 - 49		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	38276	26154	12122	1470	999	471	5040	3157	1883	5361	3507	1854	5341	3674	1667	5605	3888	1717	4781	3300	1481	4040	2887	1153
< 5000	4196	2409	1787	372	244	128	856	523	333	618	382	236	551	328	223	520	274	246	419	218	201	354	181	173
5000 - 10000	11605	7738	3867	700	439	261	2414	1467	947	2081	1342	739	1732	1196	536	1556	1102	454	1222	838	384	878	608	270
10001 - 15000	4748	3075	1673	52	36	16	494	278	216	782	498	284	784	515	269	875	575	300	618	389	229	511	351	160
15001 - 20000	2297	1404	893	14	10	4	214	107	107	331	185	146	338	223	115	391	247	144	335	198	137	271	175	96
20001 - 25000	1141	701	440	-	-	-	67	36	31	129	69	60	166	110	56	179	109	70	175	109	66	171	111	60
25001 - 30000	844	553	291	-	-	-	33	21	12	91	49	42	116	69	47	128	88	40	110	78	32	131	92	39
30001 - 35000	388	232	156	-	-	-	13	6	7	36	22	14	54	26	28	66	44	22	70	46	24	52	31	21
35001 - 40000	370	225	145	-	-	-	5	-	5	30	16	14	51	25	26	50	30	20	63	42	21	51	37	14
40001 - 45000	143	91	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	8	11	13	8	5	19	13	6	22	11	11	25	15	10
45001 - 50000	142	87	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	18	8	10	26	15	11	19	10	9	26	17	9
50001 - 55000	144	107	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	7	4	3	24	17	7	29	20	9	23	20	3
55001 - 60000	74	56	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	7	2	5	5	5	-	12	10	2	14	10	4
60001 - 65000	59	41	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9	5	4	13	7	6	10	6	4	8	6	2
65001 - 70000	102	67	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	6	2	4	16	9	7	19	13	6	25	17	8
70001+	346	262	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	18	8	10	46	35	11	59	45	14	64	49	15
ns	11677	9106	2571	332	270	62	944	719	225	1220	921	299	1471	1145	326	1691	1318	373	1599	1267	332	1436	1167	269

Table 41. Employed population aged 15+ by annual salary, age group and sex, 2006. (cont.)

Salary	Age group and sex																				
	50 - 54			55 - 59			60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74			75+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	2946	2060	886	1874	1344	530	1086	782	304	530	404	126	120	89	31	57	38	19	25	25	-
< 5000	234	105	129	133	72	61	85	53	32	32	18	14	16	8	8	4	1	3	2	2	-
5000 - 10000	504	351	153	262	186	76	135	109	26	76	65	11	30	24	6	10	6	4	5	5	-
10001 - 15000	293	196	97	177	123	54	107	71	36	44	34	10	6	4	2	4	4	-	1	1	-
15001 - 20000	167	111	56	120	74	46	68	36	32	36	30	6	7	5	2	4	2	2	1	1	-
20001 - 25000	118	75	43	82	43	39	36	24	12	8	6	2	9	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
25001 - 30000	108	67	41	68	49	19	35	21	14	16	11	5	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-
30001 - 35000	54	32	22	24	14	10	11	6	5	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
35001 - 40000	51	27	24	41	24	17	15	14	1	7	5	2	4	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
40001 - 45000	22	18	4	13	10	3	4	4	-	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45001 - 50000	17	12	5	14	11	3	9	6	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50001 - 55000	26	19	7	18	14	4	8	6	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
55001 - 60000	15	10	5	9	8	1	4	3	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60001 - 65000	8	8	-	6	5	1	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65001 - 70000	13	11	2	12	7	5	6	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
70001+	68	53	15	39	29	10	24	22	2	15	11	4	9	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
ns	1248	965	283	856	675	181	538	401	137	273	207	66	30	20	10	25	17	8	14	14	-

Table 41. Employed population aged 15+ by annual salary, age group and sex, 2006.(cont.)

Salary	Age group and sex														
	60 - 64			65 - 69			70 - 74			75+			ns		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1086	782	304	530	404	126	120	89	31	57	38	19	25	25	-
< 5000	85	53	32	32	18	14	16	8	8	4	1	3	2	2	-
5000 - 10000	135	109	26	76	65	11	30	24	6	10	6	4	5	5	-
10001 - 15000	107	71	36	44	34	10	6	4	2	4	4	-	1	1	-
15001 - 20000	68	36	32	36	30	6	7	5	2	4	2	2	1	1	-
20001 - 25000	36	24	12	8	6	2	9	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
25001 - 30000	35	21	14	16	11	5	4	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-
30001 - 35000	11	6	5	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
35001 - 40000	15	14	1	7	5	2	4	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
40001 - 45000	4	4	-	4	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45001 - 50000	9	6	3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50001 - 55000	8	6	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
55001 - 60000	4	3	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60001 - 65000	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65001 - 70000	6	5	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
70001+	24	22	2	15	11	4	9	8	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
ns	538	401	137	273	207	66	30	20	10	25	17	8	14	14	-

Table 42. Employed population aged 15+ by employment sector, age group and sex, 2006.

Age group	Employment Sector and sex														
	Total			Government & Corporations			Private Business Sector			NGO/Non Profit Organisation			Church & Religious Organisations		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	38276	26154	12122	7769	4529	3240	16298	10867	5431	80	35	45	2178	1215	963
15 - 19	1470	999	471	94	48	46	949	597	352	1	-	1	16	13	3
20 - 24	5040	3157	1883	996	516	480	3003	1842	1161	9	4	5	123	70	53
25 - 29	5361	3507	1854	1213	671	542	2764	1796	968	14	6	8	148	63	85
30 - 34	5341	3674	1667	1095	655	440	2443	1658	785	12	4	8	228	115	113
35 - 39	5605	3888	1717	1247	731	516	2247	1573	674	10	5	5	341	178	163
40 - 44	4781	3300	1481	1041	625	416	1714	1172	542	3	-	3	365	201	164
45 - 49	4040	2887	1153	837	507	330	1301	940	361	10	7	3	371	219	152
50 - 54	2946	2060	886	563	337	226	866	588	278	7	3	4	254	140	114
55 - 59	1874	1344	530	375	218	157	508	347	161	4	1	3	175	113	62
60 - 64	1086	782	304	178	109	69	288	202	86	5	2	3	95	61	34
65 - 69	530	404	126	82	68	14	135	91	44	1	1	-	46	31	15
70 - 74	120	89	31	30	27	3	47	36	11	4	2	2	12	8	4
75+	57	38	19	12	11	1	26	18	8	-	-	-	3	2	1
ns	25	25	-	6	6	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-

Table 42. Employed population aged 15+ by employment sector, age group and sex, 2006.(cont..)

Age group	Employment Sector and sex														
	International Bodies/agencies			Private household with paid employees			Community or Villages & Others			Home/Family			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	345	186	159	679	305	374	127	42	85	10143	8504	1639	657	471	186
15 - 19	3	3	-	52	29	23	8	5	3	322	283	39	25	21	4
20 - 24	22	11	11	74	38	36	7	2	5	700	603	97	106	71	35
25 - 29	49	24	25	96	56	40	25	8	17	942	805	137	110	78	32
30 - 34	67	33	34	90	49	41	13	2	11	1293	1085	208	100	73	27
35 - 39	53	24	29	95	39	56	21	6	15	1485	1257	228	106	75	31
40 - 44	45	23	22	99	39	60	18	6	12	1428	1189	239	68	45	23
45 - 49	42	25	17	84	29	55	11	2	9	1329	1121	208	55	37	18
50 - 54	25	18	7	55	11	44	5	1	4	1122	922	200	49	40	9
55 - 59	25	16	9	17	8	9	8	3	5	746	625	121	16	13	3
60 - 64	12	7	5	12	5	7	4	3	1	481	383	98	11	10	1
65 - 69	2	2	-	2	-	2	4	3	1	251	203	48	7	5	2
70 - 74	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	-	1	19	11	8	4	3	1
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	14	6	8	-	-	-
ns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-

Table 43. Unemployed population by age group and sex, 2006.

Age group	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	707	418	289
15 - 19	164	84	80
20 - 24	289	150	139
25 - 29	117	76	41
30 - 34	60	45	15
35 - 39	25	20	5
40 - 44	24	18	6
45 - 49	14	12	2
50 - 54	7	7	-
55 - 59	4	3	1
60 - 64	2	2	-
65 - 69	1	1	-

Table 44. Domestic workers by hours of work in agricultural activities, age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Hours and sex																	
	Total			0			1-5			6-10			11+			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	34042	9444	24598	22153	4856	17297	4492	1484	3008	1966	1084	882	808	619	189	4623	1401	3222
15 - 19	2712	1210	1502	1674	613	1061	376	201	175	179	131	48	68	55	13	415	210	205
20 - 24	4509	1385	3124	2909	705	2204	548	198	350	241	145	96	123	99	24	688	238	450
25 - 29	4316	1071	3245	2848	541	2307	525	153	372	217	111	106	109	89	20	617	177	440
30 - 34	3978	863	3115	2569	436	2133	570	131	439	214	94	120	103	73	30	522	129	393
35 - 39	3499	725	2774	2209	366	1843	544	119	425	217	102	115	67	47	20	462	91	371
40 - 44	3080	644	2436	1947	306	1641	439	103	336	202	90	112	80	50	30	412	95	317
45 - 49	2643	547	2096	1688	264	1424	377	87	290	160	69	91	64	48	16	354	79	275
50 - 54	2423	619	1804	1591	320	1271	306	89	217	165	88	77	55	45	10	306	77	229
55 - 59	1882	542	1340	1205	271	934	255	96	159	132	77	55	37	29	8	253	69	184
60 - 64	1777	564	1213	1220	320	900	196	90	106	82	50	32	29	21	8	250	83	167
65 - 69	1610	595	1015	1159	355	804	155	76	79	76	60	16	26	23	3	194	81	113
70 - 74	865	387	478	573	181	392	125	91	34	51	45	6	33	29	4	83	41	42
75+	729	281	448	550	169	381	76	50	26	30	22	8	14	11	3	59	29	30
ns	19	11	8	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	6

Table 45. Domestic workers by hours of work in fishing activities, age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Hours and sex																	
	Total			0			1-5			6-10			11+			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	34042	9444	24598	26765	6810	19955	2302	1014	1288	322	185	137	38	34	4	4615	1401	3214
15 - 19	2712	1210	1502	2063	839	1224	210	143	67	17	11	6	7	7	0	415	210	205
20 - 24	4509	1385	3124	3501	970	2531	275	149	126	43	25	18	3	3	0	687	238	449
25 - 29	4316	1071	3245	3398	757	2641	250	106	144	45	24	21	8	7	1	615	177	438
30 - 34	3978	863	3115	3149	621	2528	266	91	175	40	19	21	3	3	0	520	129	391
35 - 39	3499	725	2774	2714	519	2195	280	93	187	39	19	20	4	3	1	462	91	371
40 - 44	3080	644	2436	2402	440	1962	231	83	148	29	20	9	6	6	0	412	95	317
45 - 49	2643	547	2096	2046	382	1664	214	73	141	26	12	14	3	1	2	354	79	275
50 - 54	2423	619	1804	1877	442	1435	207	76	131	32	23	9	1	1	0	306	77	229
55 - 59	1882	542	1340	1456	384	1072	154	78	76	17	9	8	2	2	0	253	69	184
60 - 64	1777	564	1213	1431	423	1008	79	45	34	19	13	6	0	0	0	248	83	165
65 - 69	1610	595	1015	1331	468	863	77	40	37	8	5	3	1	1	0	193	81	112
70 - 74	865	387	478	732	312	420	44	29	15	6	5	1	0	0	0	83	41	42
75+	729	281	448	654	244	410	15	8	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	59	29	30
ns	19	11	8	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	6

Table 46. Domestic workers by hours of work in handicraft activities, age group and sex, 2006

Age group	Hours and sex																	
	Total			0			1-5			6-10			11+			NS		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	34042	9444	24598	20446	7089	13357	4618	746	3872	2920	163	2757	1402	36	1366	4656	1410	3246
15 - 19	2712	1210	1502	1773	897	876	296	87	209	156	12	144	70	3	67	417	211	206
20 - 24	4509	1385	3124	2824	1037	1787	530	83	447	316	18	298	148	9	139	691	238	453
25 - 29	4316	1071	3245	2628	793	1835	553	77	476	348	16	332	169	8	161	618	177	441
30 - 34	3978	863	3115	2315	640	1675	603	73	530	361	17	344	172	2	170	527	131	396
35 - 39	3499	725	2774	1998	558	1440	527	63	464	347	12	335	160	0	160	467	92	375
40 - 44	3080	644	2436	1724	490	1234	456	48	408	339	10	329	147	1	146	414	95	319
45 - 49	2643	547	2096	1481	409	1072	401	44	357	271	13	258	134	2	132	356	79	277
50 - 54	2423	619	1804	1407	473	934	352	54	298	236	12	224	121	3	118	307	77	230
55 - 59	1882	542	1340	1118	404	714	260	55	205	166	12	154	84	2	82	254	69	185
60 - 64	1777	564	1213	1079	428	651	227	40	187	138	11	127	81	2	79	252	83	169
65 - 69	1610	595	1015	1014	450	564	204	48	156	126	12	114	70	2	68	196	83	113
70 - 74	865	387	478	581	292	289	106	41	65	68	10	58	23	2	21	87	42	45
75+	729	281	448	493	209	284	103	33	70	48	8	40	23	0	23	62	31	31
ns	19	11	8	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	6

Table 1. Type of building by land tenure, 2006.

Type of building	Land tenure							
	Total	Customary	Freehold	Leased	Government	Church	Employer	NS
Total	46048	32521	9929	1259	231	1843	237	28
Open Samoan Fale	12770	10396	1812	199	47	275	37	4
Open Samoan Fale with ext.	3022	2101	710	90	11	88	20	2
Closed Samoan Fale	753	481	205	35	4	16	11	1
Closed Samoan Fale with ext.	482	281	149	26	5	16	5	-
Open European Fale	10658	8705	1363	181	22	350	33	4
Open European Fale with ext.	4727	3355	970	138	12	222	25	5
Closed European House	6883	3771	2198	330	81	432	64	7
Closed European with ext.	5754	3131	2000	197	35	359	30	2
European house - 2+ story	879	219	497	61	11	80	10	1
Samoan Fale - 2+ story	75	48	19	2	3	2	1	-
Others	33	25	5	-	-	2	1	-
NS	12	8	1	-	-	1	-	2

Table 2. Type of building by occupancy status, 2006.

Type of building	Occupancy status of House				
	Total	Occupied	Sometimes vacant houses	NS	
Total	46048	38633	3099	4250	66
Open Samoan Fale	12770	9983	830	1941	16
Open Samoan Fale with ext.	3022	2695	166	159	2
Closed Samoan Fale	753	624	47	81	1
Closed Samoan Fale with ext.	482	433	21	26	2
Open European Fale	10658	8077	1422	1144	15
Open European Fale with ext.	4727	4301	224	196	6
Closed European House	6883	6138	261	477	7
Closed European with ext.	5754	5479	104	164	7
European house - 2+ story	879	808	21	50	-
Samoan Fale - 2+ story	75	63	3	7	2
Others	33	28	-	5	-
NS	12	4	-	-	8

Table 3. Type of building by floor materials, 2006.

Type of building	Floor materials						
	Total	Wood	Stone	Concrete	Sand	Others	NS
Total	46048	11726	4686	29348	191	82	15
Open Samoan Fale	12770	6538	2983	3138	80	30	1
Open Samoan Fale with ext.	3022	1080	398	1514	22	8	-
Closed Samoan Fale	753	293	82	366	11	1	-
Closed Samoan Fale with ext.	482	145	29	303	5	-	-
Open European Fale	10658	1830	1008	7755	57	6	2
Open European Fale with ext.	4727	653	170	3884	13	4	3
Closed European House	6883	656	-	6212	-	15	-
Closed European with ext.	5754	402	-	5342	-	10	-
European house - 2+ story	879	88	-	782	-	8	1
Samoan Fale - 2+ story	75	26	8	39	2	-	-
Others	33	12	8	12	1	-	-
NS	12	3	-	1	-	-	8

Table 4. Type of building by type of wall materials, 2006.

Type of building	Wall materials						
	Total	Open Walls (POSTS)	Wood	Brick & concrete	Metal Sheets	Open walls/wood	NS
Total	46048	26519	9597	9125	264	523	20
Open Samoan Fale	12770	12770	-	-	-	-	-
Open Samoan Fale with ext.	3022	1513	1101	174	28	205	1
Closed Samoan Fale	753	-	645	85	13	10	-
Closed Samoan Fale with ext.	482	-	394	78	8	2	-
Open European Fale	10658	10658	-	-	-	-	-
Open European Fale with ext.	4727	1556	1822	1019	61	267	2
Closed European House	6883	-	3138	3619	103	18	5
Closed European with ext.	5754	-	2157	3535	43	18	1
European house - 2+ story	879	-	273	596	7	2	1
Samoan Fale - 2+ story	75	-	60	13	-	-	2
Others	33	18	7	6	1	1	-
NS	12	4	-	-	-	-	8

Table 5. Type of building by type of roof materials, 2006.

Type of building	Roof materials					
	Total	Thatched	Metal Sheets	Thatches & Metal Sheets	Others	NS
Total	46048	8434	35311	2054	222	27
Open Samoan Fale	12770	7603	3882	1198	83	4
Open Samoan Fale with ext.	3022	597	1724	683	16	2
Closed Samoan Fale	753	176	470	102	5	-
Closed Samoan Fale with ext.	482	30	387	60	5	-
Open European Fale	10658	-	10623	-	33	2
Open European Fale with ext.	4727	-	4705	-	19	3
Closed European House	6883	-	6848	-	31	4
Closed European with ext.	5754	-	5731	-	22	1
European house - 2+ story	879	-	872	-	4	3
Samoa Fale - 2+ story	75	16	48	9	2	-
Others	33	12	17	2	2	-
NS	12	-	4	-	-	8

Table 6. Type of building by region, 2006.

Type of building	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	46048	7786	13987	11619	12656
Open Samoan Fale	12770	1032	3945	4025	3768
Open Samoan Fale with ext.	3022	483	1103	692	744
Closed Samoan Fale	753	184	273	137	159
Closed Samoan Fale with ext.	482	154	175	67	86
Open European Fale	10658	925	2708	3058	3967
Open European Fale with ext.	4727	696	1436	1229	1366
Closed European House	6883	1915	2160	1229	1579
Closed European with ext.	5754	1868	1916	1100	870
European house - 2+ story	879	507	228	69	75
Samoan Fale - 2+ story	75	18	20	11	26
Others	33	4	18	2	9
NS	12	-	5	-	7

Table 7. Total households by land tenure and region, 2006.

Land tenure	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Customary Land	15520	1254	4101	4933	5232
Freehold Land	5998	3032	2528	275	163
Leased Land	947	533	378	24	12
Government Land	178	40	117	8	13
Church land	960	246	347	193	174
Employer's land	191	73	100	8	10
NS	19	5	10	2	2

Table 8. Number of households by ownership of house and region, 2006.

Ownership of House	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Owned	22173	4578	6999	5219	5377
Rented	494	314	163	9	8
Employer's house	276	102	121	16	37
Church/Congregation's house	852	187	289	195	181
NS	18	2	9	4	3

Table 9. Number of households by source of water supply and region, 2006.

Source of water supply	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Tap	8636	1197	1977	3697	1765
Tap - shared	756	104	265	266	121
Metered Tap	11734	3621	4452	908	2753
Metered Tap - shared	926	187	386	67	286
Rainwater	1505	42	454	372	637
Well/spring	240	31	40	131	38
NS	16	1	7	2	6

Table 10. Number of households by source of drinking water and region, 2006.

Source of Drinking water	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Tap water	8490	1043	1937	3715	1795
Metered Tap Water	11680	3329	4506	944	2901
Well/Spring water	599	187	142	244	26
Stored Rainwater	1839	63	536	408	832
Paid purified water	1160	556	447	115	42
NS	45	5	13	17	10

Table 11. Number of households by source of lighting and ry Region, 2006.

Source of Lighting	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Electricity	21968	4793	6943	5014	5218
Electricity - cash power	981	315	349	146	171
Benzene/kerosene	825	74	265	279	207
Others	21	1	16	1	3
NS	18	-	8	3	7

Table 12. Number of households by source of cooking fuel and region, 2006.

Source of Cooking fuel	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Wood	8651	596	2452	2565	3038
Gas	2100	1111	685	197	107
Kerosene	1096	537	370	128	61
Electricity	1033	549	332	68	84
Gas & Electricity	194	52	89	29	24
Wood/Gas	2823	683	1047	692	401
Wood/Kerosene	5447	1347	1970	1148	982
Wood/Electricity	1434	235	377	335	487
Wood/Charcoal	1035	73	259	281	422

Table 13. Number of households by means of waste disposal and region, 2006.

Means of waste disposal	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Public Rubbish	14304	4140	4023	3102	3039
Public and Burned	605	98	129	137	241
Burned/Buried	7301	752	2878	1825	1846
Dumped at sea	81	7	26	34	14
Dumped at bush	1359	167	494	315	383
Burned/buried at home and Dispose a	43	5	3	3	32
Public Burned/buried at home & Disp	20	1	2	1	16
Public Burned/buried at home & Disp	9	-	1	1	7
Public Dispose at bush	91	13	25	25	28

Table 14. Number of households by type of toilet facility and region, 2006.

Type of Toilet Facility	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAIL
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Flush	17382	4472	5450	3624	3836
Flush shared	903	218	287	149	249
Pour flush	3347	295	1063	1081	908
Pou flush shared	440	56	129	146	109
Pit	1537	119	571	395	452
Pit shared	109	10	53	14	32
No toilet	5	-	2	-	3
NS	90	13	26	34	17

Table 15. Number of households by income source and region, 2006.

Income Source	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Salary/wages	4246	1910	1705	313	318
Salary & Remittances	3027	907	1188	513	419
Plantation Remittances	1987	35	453	707	792
Remittances	1534	299	473	298	464
Plantation/farm	1247	36	440	384	387
Salary Plantation Remittances	1048	48	282	430	288
Farming & Salary	885	57	394	247	187
Salary Pension Remittances	861	255	291	144	171
Salary Business	741	375	277	37	52
Pension Remittances	685	109	140	153	283
Salary Pension	605	249	227	79	50
Plantation Pension Remittances	502	9	76	170	247
Business	485	219	179	32	55
Plantation Fishing Remittances	464	2	72	227	163
Salary Business Remittances	387	155	110	56	66
Plantation Fishing	372	3	51	224	94
Business Remittances	356	90	99	84	83
Old-age pension	240	46	75	36	83
Plantation Pension	220	4	57	74	85
Plantation Handicrafts Remittances	216	-	28	70	118
Salary Plantation Pension	212	14	75	77	46
Remittances Gift/Donations	211	22	47	60	82
Gifts/Donations	179	32	51	49	47
Salary Plantation Fishing	163	2	40	83	38
Plantation Handicrafts	157	-	22	56	79
Fishing Remittances	154	4	26	58	66
Business Plantation Remittances	153	6	34	54	59
Fishing	149	4	39	51	55
Salary & Fishing	142	26	48	49	19
Plantation Fishing Handicrafts	133	1	21	70	41
Business Plantation	120	13	34	37	36
Salary Fishing Remittances	118	9	40	49	20
Handicrafts Remittances	118	7	17	26	68
Salary Business Plantation	107	13	34	40	20
Salary Business Pension	100	37	47	6	10
Handicrafts	88	4	34	28	22
Salary Handicrafts	86	14	33	11	28
Salary Handicrafts Remittances	83	8	17	26	32
Salary Handicrafts Plantation	82	2	26	28	26

Table 15. Number of households by income source and region, 2006(con't)

Income Source	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Business Pension Remittances	77	12	29	13	23
Salary Donations	67	25	18	16	8
Business Pension	64	21	24	2	17
Fishing Pension Remittances	58	4	6	22	26
Plantation Fishing Pension	49	-	4	26	19
Handicrafts Pension Remittances	43	1	2	10	30
Plantation Handicrafts Pension	42	-	3	11	28
Fishing Handicrafts Remittances	41	1	4	12	24
Plantation Remittances Donations	38	1	3	20	14
Salary Remittances Donations	33	4	10	11	8
Business Plantation Pension	31	2	7	11	11
Fishing Handicrafts	22	-	2	11	9
Salary Handicrafts Pension	19	1	3	7	8
Salary Fishing Pension	19	2	7	6	4
Handicrafts Pension	19	-	4	4	11
Business Plantation Fishing	19	-	1	14	4
Fishing Pension	18	-	2	9	7
Business Handicrafts Remittances	16	-	2	10	4
Plantation Gifts/Donations	15	-	3	7	5
Business Fishing Remittances	14	2	1	6	5
Business Handicrafts Plantation	14	-	1	6	7
No source	12	3	4	4	1
Salary Business Fishing	11	-	5	2	4
Business Fishing	11	5	1	3	2
Salary Fishing Handicrafts	10	-	3	3	4
Overseas benefit	10	4	5	1	-
Others	104	16	28	31	29
NS	274	53	97	29	95

Table 16. Number of households that have the listed items operated in their households by region, 2006.

Household items/whether or not operated	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Refrigerator					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	14097	3886	4619	3080	2512
Yes - not operating	348	53	74	116	105
No refrigerator	9245	1220	2838	2224	2963
NS	123	24	50	23	26
TV					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	14741	3844	4837	3028	3032
Yes - not operating	339	46	54	94	145
No TV	8574	1276	2609	2286	2403
NS	159	17	81	35	26
Radio					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	21219	4799	6825	4747	4848
Yes - not operating	175	27	42	59	47
No radio	2305	336	674	612	683
NS	114	21	40	25	28
Computer					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	2299	1182	746	202	169
Yes - not operating	173	58	57	36	22
No computer	21254	3936	6746	5179	5393
NS	87	7	32	26	22
Internet					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	1092	648	326	68	50
Yes - not operating	77	31	25	13	8
No internet	22556	4490	7190	5345	5531
NS	--	--	--	--	--
Fixed phone line					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	10199	2881	3177	1902	2239
Yes - not operating	479	107	120	154	98
No phone	13084	2185	4267	3373	3259
NS	51	10	17	14	10
Cellular phone					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	11375	4248	4741	1314	1072
Yes - not operating	203	47	68	55	33
No cellular phone	12127	874	2722	4052	4479
NS	108	14	50	22	22
Homezone phone					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	1612	300	427	323	562
Yes - not operating	74	13	21	20	20
No homezone phone	21948	4837	7061	5056	4994
NS	179	33	72	44	30
Playstation					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
Yes - operating	2878	1165	939	392	382
Yes - not operating	127	52	29	27	19
No playstation	20504	3890	6515	4962	5137
NS	304	76	98	62	68

Table 17. Number of households that owned private and or commercial cars by region, 2006.

Number of cars	Region				
	Total	AUA	NWU	ROU	SAVAII
Number of Private Cars					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
0	16863	2950	5288	4267	4358
1	5077	1581	1725	908	863
2	1167	450	401	167	149
3-8	508	190	164	70	84
NS	198	12	3	31	152
Number of Commercial Cars					
Total	23813	5183	7581	5443	5606
0	22574	4840	7251	5243	5240
1	622	225	237	96	64
2	141	50	56	20	15
3	43	19	16	1	7
4	22	11	5	3	3
5+	51	30	11	2	8
ns	360	8	5	78	269

POPULATION QUESTIONNAIRE 2006

Region	District	Village	Enumeration Area	Household Number
H/hold Type	Total Buildings	Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females
POPULATION INTERVIEW SCHEDULE				
P1 - P17: ASK ALL PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD AT "CENSUS MOMENT" NOVEMBER 6th 2006				
P1	Write the Person number			
	Write the Person name			
P2	If not present, where and why is this person absent?	1. Present No specify:	1. Present No specify:	
P3	Sex of this person	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	
P4	Relationship of this person to the Head of Household			
P5	Date of birth: (Day/Month/Year)	Day Month Year	Day Month Year	
P6	Completed Age by November 6th 2006			
P7	What is his/her country or countries of citizenships?	1. Samoan Specify other:	1. Samoan Specify other:	
P8	What is his/her country of nationality/ethnicity?	1. Samoan Specify other:	1. Samoan Specify other:	
P9	Is this person's biological mother still alive?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure	
P10	Is this person's biological father still alive?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure	
P11	What is his/her marital status?	1. Single 2. Married/Defacto 3. Div/sep 4. Widow/er	1. Single 2. Married/Defacto 3. Div/sep 4. Widow/er	
P12	Is this person contributing to the community as a matai?			
P13	If disabled, specify the type of disability			
P14	If disabled, is he/she able to look after himself/herself?			
P15	What languages are used to communicate in the family?	1. Samoan 2. English 3. Sam/Eng 4. Sign 5. Other	1. Samoan 2. English 3. Sam/Eng 4. Sign 5. Other	
P16	What is the village or country of residence at birth?	Village/Country:	Village/Country:	
P17	What is the village or country of usual residence?	Village/Country:	Village/Country:	
P18-P21: ASK ALL PERSONS 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER				
P18	Where did this person usually reside in November 2005?	Village/Country:	Village/Country:	
P19	Where did this person usually reside in November 2001?	Village/Country:	Village/Country:	
P20	What is the religious denomination of this person?			
P21	What is the highest educational level completed before 2006?			
P22-P25: ASK ALL PERSONS 5 - 24 YEARS OF AGE				
P22	Did this person attend school this year?	1. Full-time 2. Part-time only 3. No (P25)	1. Full-time 2. Part-time only 3. No (P25)	
P23	Please specify class/course taken and name of school			
P24	Did he/she ever drop-out before completion in 2006?	1. Yes- dropout 2. No- continued/completed (P26)	1. Yes- dropout 2. No- continued/completed (P26)	
P25	Why was this person not at school or dropped-out?			
P26-P36: ASK ALL PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER				
P26	What is the highest qualification or certificate completed?			
P27	What is the main activity in the last 7 days?			
P28	What is the type of employment status?(SE:Self-employed)	1. Employer 2. Employee 3. SE 4. Donations 5. Unpaid	1. Employer 2. Employee 3. SE 4. Donations 5. Unpaid	
P29	What is the principle occupation? (job title)			
P30	What industry is this person working for?			
P31	How long have you worked in this job?	1. Less than one year 2. More than a year	1. Less than one year 2. More than a year	
P32	What is the weekly or annual salary/wages?	\$ \$	\$ \$	
P33	Specify office/company/family where this person works			
P34	Since November 2005, what were your last three paid jobs?	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	
P35	Why did you change jobs?			
P36	As a domestic worker, how many hours did you spend for these activities in the last 7 days (if none write 00)	Agricultural Crafts Fishin TOT AL	Agricultural Fishin TOT AL Crafts	
P37-P39: ASK ONLY PERSONS 15 - 24 YEARS OF AGE				
P37	Is he/she able to read a newspaper or Bible?	1. Yes 2. No Samoan English	1. Yes 2. No Samoan English	
P38	Is he/she able to write a sentence about himself/herself?	1. Yes 2. No Samoan English	1. Yes 2. No Samoan English	
P39	Does he/she understand a simple instruction?	1. Yes 2. No Samoan English	1. Yes 2. No Samoan English	
P40-P55 : ASK ALL FEMALES 15 - 49 YEARS OF AGE				
P40	Have you ever given birth to a live-born child?	1. Yes 2. No (End Questions)	1. Yes 2. No (End Questions)	
P41	Specify the total number of own-children ever born	T total Male Male	T total Male Male	
P42	Number of own children died	T total Male Male	T total Male Male	
P43	Number of own children still alive and living with you	T total Male Male	T total Male Male	
P44	Number of own children still alive but not living with you	T total Male Male	T total Male Male	
P45	Date of birth of your own last born child twins/triplet?	Day Month Year	Day Month Year	
P46	Sex of last born child (if twins record the youngest first)	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	
P47	Is the last born child still alive?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	
P48	Was this child immunized to prevent measles and rubella?	1. Yes 2. No Miscel Rupted	1. Yes 2. No Miscel Rupted	
P49	Who delivered your lastborn baby/babies?			
P50	Sex of your second last born child	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	
P51	Is that second last born child still alive?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	
P52	Was this child immunized to prevent measles and rubella?	1. Yes 2. No Miscel Rupted	1. Yes 2. No Miscel Rupted	
P53	Sex of the eldest triplet	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	
P54	Is that third last born child still alive?	1. Yes 2. No	1. Yes 2. No	
P55	Was this child immunized to prevent measles and rubella?	1. Yes 2. No Miscel Rupted	1. Yes 2. No Miscel Rupted	

HOUSING QUESTIONNAIRE 2006

Region	<input type="checkbox"/>	District	<input type="checkbox"/>	Village	<input type="checkbox"/>	E/Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	Household number	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Household type	<input type="checkbox"/>	Total buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>	Total Household	<input type="checkbox"/>	Total Males	<input type="checkbox"/>	Total Females	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
H1 - H6: BUILDING DETAILS												
H1	Circle the Building Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
H2	Type of building		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H3	Is it an occupied or vacant building?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H4	Materials of floor		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H5	Materials of outer walls		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H6	Materials of roof		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		<i>codes</i>	<i>H2</i>	1.Open Samoan fale 2.Open Samoan fale with extension 3.Closed Samoa fale 4.Closed Samoa fale with extension 5.Open European 6.Open European with extension 7.Closed European house 8.Closed European with extension 9.European house - 2 or more floors 10.Samoa fale - 2 floors 11. Others-specify:								
		<i>codes</i>	<i>H3</i>	1. Occupied 2.Occupied when required (faletimalo) 3.Vacant house								
		<i>codes</i>	<i>H4</i>	1. Wood 2.Stone 3. Concrete 4. Sand 5.Others specify:								
		<i>codes</i>	<i>H5</i>	1. Open walls 2. Wood 3. Brick/Concrete 4. Metal sheets 5.Others specify:								
		<i>codes</i>	<i>H6</i>	1.Thatched 2. Metal sheets 3. Thatches & metal sheets 4. Others specify:								
H7 - H25: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD												
H7	Land ownership/tenure	1.Customary 2. Freehold 3. Leased 4. Government land 5.Church land 6. Employer's land										
H8	House ownership/tenure	1.Owned 2. Rented 3. Employer's house 4. Church/Congregation's house										
H9	Main source of water supply	1. Tap 2.Tap(shared) 3. Metered Tap 4. Metered Tap (shared) 5. Rainwater/ 6. Well/Spring										
H10	Main type of drinking water	1. Tap water 2. Metred tap water 3.Well/Spring water 4. Stored Rainwater 5.Paid purified water/(cooler)										
H11	Main source of lighting	1. Electricity 2. Electricity(cash power) 3. Kerosene/Benzene 4. Others										
H12	Sources of cooking fuel	1.Wood 2.Gas 3.Kerosene 4.Electricity 5.Charcoal 6.Wood/Gas 7.Wood/Kerosene 8.Wood/Electricity 9.Wood Charcoal										
H13	Means of waste disposal	1.Use Public rubbish 3.Burned/buried at home 4.Dispose at sea 5.Dispose at bush										
H14	Type of toilet facility	1. Flush 2.Flush(shared) 3. Pour flush 4. Pour flush(shared) 5. Pit 6. Pit(shared)										
H15	Does the household have a telephone?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No telephone										
H16	Does the household have a computer?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No computer										
H17	Does the household have an internet line?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No internet										
H18	Does the household have a cellular phone?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No cellular phone										
H19	Does the household have a homezone telephone?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No homezone telephone										
H20	Does the household have a refrigerator/freezer?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No refrigerator										
H21	Does the household have a radio?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No radio										
H22	Does the household have a video or dvd?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No video/dvd										
H23	Does the household have a play-station?	1. Yes - operating 2.Yes - not operating 3. No playstation										
H24	How many cars does the household own?	Private <input type="checkbox"/>		Commercial purpo <input type="checkbox"/>								
H25	Name three main sources of income(Codebook)	1.			2.			3.				
D1-D6: MATERNAL DEATHS BETWEEN NOVEMBER 2004- NOVEMBER 2006												
D1	Was there any female from this household who passed away between November 2004 - November 2006 due to pregnancy or birth delivery	1. Yes 2. No (GO D7)										
	Name of deceased female											
D2	Date of birth of the deceased female	<input type="checkbox"/>										
D3	Date of death of the deceased female	<input type="checkbox"/>										
D4	Completed Age at death	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>										
D5	Main cause of maternal death: 1.Pregnancy problem 2. Birth delivery problem											
D6	Who delivered the mother when she gave birth?											
D7- D12: HOUSEHOLD DEATHS BETWEEN NOVEMBER 2004- NOVEMBER 2006												
D7	Was there anybody from this household who passed away between Novemba 2004 - Novemba 2006?	1. Yes 2. No - End Questions										
	Name of deceased person											
D8	Sex of the deceased person	<input type="checkbox"/>										
D9	Date of birth of the deceased person	<input type="checkbox"/>										
D10	Date of death of the deceased person	<input type="checkbox"/>										
D11	Completed age at death	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>										
D12	Specify the main cause of death											

ISBN 978-982-9809-62-9



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