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Vanuatu Hemi Kaontem Yu

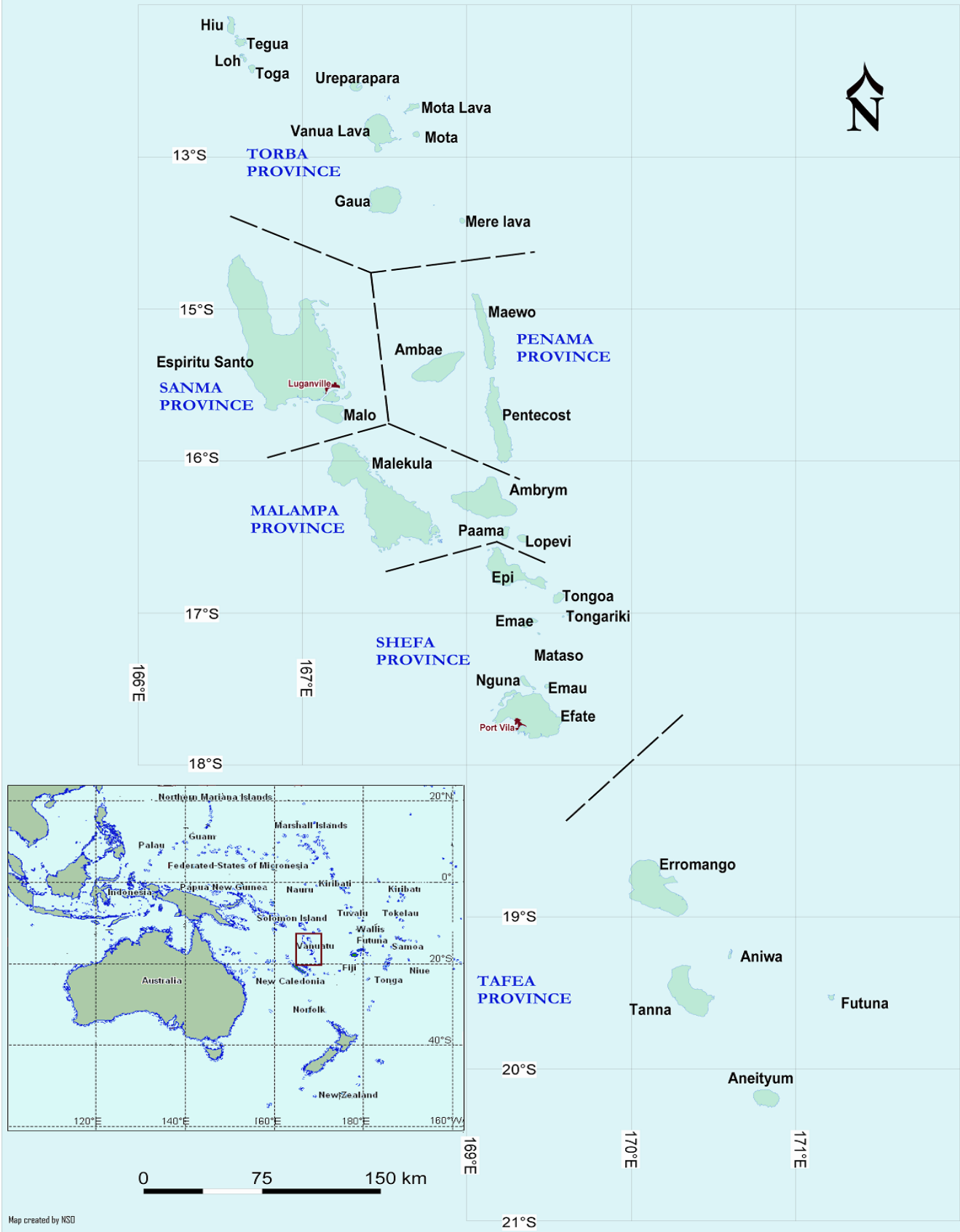
2009 National Population and Housing Census

Gender Monograph

“Women and Men
in Vanuatu”



REPUBLIC OF VANUATU



Source: Vanuatu National Statistics Office

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Women and Men in Vanuatu:

Gender analysis of the 2009
Population and Housing
Census

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Acronyms

APGR	Annual Population Growth Rate
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EFA	Education For All
GPI	Gender Parity Index
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
PAA	Priorities and Action Agenda
SMAM	Single mean age at marriage
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
TFR	Total fertility rate
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
VNSO	Vanuatu National Statistics Office
WHO	World Health Organization
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate

Preface

Women and Men in Vanuatu presents an analysis of the 2009 Vanuatu Population and Housing Census results from a gender perspective. It is aimed at government officials and decision-makers in Vanuatu, providing crucial evidence to design gender-sensitive policies and programmes and monitor their effectiveness.

The population and housing census is a rich source of data for in-depth analysis. Collecting information on all individuals and households provides the possibility to compare a wide range of characteristics. As in all areas of official government statistics, data analysis is done with respect to people's confidentiality and individuals cannot be identified.

This report is written for a broad audience, including people who have no experience in using statistics. It presents key findings with clear explanations to help readers interpret the data and understand its limitations. It should serve as a useful resource for anyone interested in economic and social development in Vanuatu.

From a personal view, I am very proud to be able to present this publication to you. This is the first time we have attempted a publication of this type in Vanuatu and I am impressed with the quality of the end product.

I acknowledge the excellent contribution of my staff, particularly Roger Smithy, Benuel Lenge, Andy Calo and Kim Robertson. I also acknowledge the valuable support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in funding this initiative and the guidance of Jessica Gardner, Technical Consultant to the project.

Women and Men in Vanuatu is an important addition to a series of publications from the 2009 population and housing census. It complements the other products - *2009 National Population and Housing Census: Basic Tables Report (Volume 1)* and *Analytical Report (Volume 2)* - published by the Vanuatu National Statistics Office earlier this year. Finally, I would like to extend my appreciation to the women and men in Vanuatu who participated in the census, for without them, this publication would not have been possible.



Simil Johnson
Government Statistician
November 2011

Foreword

It is a pleasure to introduce this monograph, “*Women and Men in Vanuatu*”. This publication is based on results from our 5th national population and housing census, conducted in 2009.

This is not the first report to be published on the census results. *2009 National Population and Housing Census: Basic Tables Report (Volume 1)* and *Analytical Report (Volume 2)* were published by the Vanuatu National Statistics Office in 2011, both providing detailed information and analysis of the census results.



This monograph differs from earlier reports in that it focuses on gender issues, exploring the differences and similarities between women and men, girls and boys to reveal more about the roles they play in society.

This is the first time such a report has been prepared for Vanuatu and it has been written for a broad audience, including people who have no experience in using statistics. As well as being of general interest, it is expected that the report will be of value to decision makers and government officials. The Vanuatu National Statistics Office intends to publish other thematic reports based on the 2009 population and housing census, on subjects such as youth and disability.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge with sincere gratitude the contribution of the Vanuatu Government to this project as well as the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) which provided technical assistance.

It is also worth reiterating the value of the support of the people of Vanuatu for their cooperation in completing the census itself and to the others involved in assisting with the design, collection, processing and dissemination of the census results.

To the staff of the National Statistics Office, I would like to commend your contributions to this publication. I am very satisfied to see the special efforts being made to ensure that results from the census are widely used.



Honorable Moana Carcasses Calosil
Minister of Finance and Economic Management
Republic of Vanuatu
November, 2011

Key findings

Marriage, families and households

- Most households in Vanuatu (41%) contain a nuclear family – two parents and their children
- Average household size is getting smaller – from 5.1 to 4.8 people between 1999 and 2009
- Around 17% of households in Vanuatu contain multigenerational families
- There are more men than women in Vanuatu; for every 100 females, 104 males
- Urban centres have the biggest difference in the number of males and females with 107 males for every 100 females
- Women get married at a younger age than men
- Nearly a quarter (23.9%) of widowed men aged 60 or above live in the house of one of their adult children, compared with only 8.4% of men who are not widowed

Health and wellbeing

- Men are much more likely to smoke and consume alcohol and kava than women
- Population growth and a high dependency ratio maintain pressure on limited health resources
- Disability is more common among women and more likely to affect their education outcomes
- Child mortality is falling but remains high compared to other Pacific countries
- The proportion of teenage mothers has reduced since 1999, but remains high in Torba
- Teenage mothers are less likely to have a secondary education
- There is some evidence of gender being a factor in access to water and sanitation
- Life expectancy has risen to 72.7 years for women and 69.6 years for men
- The majority of health professionals are women (60%), mainly nurses and midwives and not higher skills jobs like doctors and surgeons

Education

- The gender gap in literacy is narrowing, but a trend towards lower literacy in boys is emerging
- More boys than girls are not going to school, particularly in Shefa, Torba and Malampa provinces
- Lack of formal education is more likely due to rural / urban location than gender
- Overall, more women than men have had no schooling at all
- 3,030 (4.5%) of adult men have a tertiary qualification and 2,237 women (3.3%) have one

Work and employment

- Most adult women and men are employed in producing goods for own consumption with 49% of women doing this type of work and 41% of men
- Women are less likely than men to be self-employed or employers
- Men hold most jobs in both the private and public sector
- Of the 18,000 full-time home makers in Vanuatu, almost 15,000 are women
- The proportion of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector has almost doubled over the last 20 years
- Occupations related to crops, vegetables or livestock dominate for both men and women, but there are some significant differences in the top 10 occupations
- Women's share of senior positions is increasing
- Unemployment is highest amongst urban women
- Almost half the people who worked overseas in the last year were women

Migration

- More women migrated within the country than men during the last 5 years
- Female migration mainly occurs between rural areas
- More men migrate to urban centres
- International migration is insignificant in Vanuatu

Information and technology

- Although internet use and computers are not widespread, almost every household has at least one mobile phone
- More men than women use the internet
- Men hold most of the ICT-related jobs
- Lone male parents with only boys in school are more likely to own a computer than those with girls only

Income, assets and housing

- More lone female headed households (those without a spouse present) rely on sale of goods than their equivalent male households.
- Single male households are more likely to receive a wage or salary than those headed by single women
- Households headed by a lone female head (i.e. no spouse present) own more cash crops than lone male headed households
- Overall, lone male headed households own more possessions – canoes, cars, boats, televisions, fridges, etc – than lone female headed households
- Lone female headed households in urban centres are more likely to own gas stoves and fridges than male headed households

Introduction

What is gender?

Gender relates to the roles women and men, girls and boys, play in society and where similarities and differences exist beyond those based on biological sex. Gender can be a factor in all areas of life, including education, work and employment, access to household income and assets, health, migration and the use of technology. Gender is not about women only; it is about both men and women.

Sustained social and economic growth and development is only possible if both women and men are fully involved

Sex

Refers to the relatively fixed biological and physiological characteristics that define men and women

- Female and Male
- Biology defines
- Relatively fixed

Gender

Refers to the relatively fluid socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes considered appropriate for men and women

- Feminine and Masculine
- Social norms define
- Often changing over time

National Priorities for Gender and Development

The Vanuatu Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA) outlines the vision for the country, the actions required to get there and how progress will be measured. The specific indicators of progress towards addressing gender concerns are:

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary*, secondary* and tertiary education
- Ratio of girls to boys in pre-school education*
- Ratio of women to men received tertiary scholarships
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector*
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
- Proportion of departments or ministries headed by women

** Available from the population and housing census*

Gender issues

In many societies, women have historically been at a disadvantage when it comes to opportunities for education and employment, in the ownership and control of assets, such as land and housing, and having a voice in making decisions in the home, the community and in the country as a whole. Expected to be content with playing the traditional role of mother and homemaker, many women have not had the same opportunities as men to go to school and university and get a well-paid job.

When it comes to health and wellbeing, men are often at a disadvantage, with shorter life expectancy than women and risks to health, such as smoking and drinking alcohol, more often taken by men.

Around the world, societies are changing. Electricity, piped water, time-saving tools around the home, new and affordable technologies have all played a role in changing the way we live. This is one of the many impacts on gender roles. Changing social norms and increasing economic pressure have seen an increasing number of women become economically active to meet the rising costs of living.

Sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis

Poor availability of sex-disaggregated data is a common criticism of national statistical systems. Often sex-disaggregated data are collected, but are not analyzed or published in a form that meets the needs of data users.

The Vanuatu National Statistics Office aims to improve the availability of sex-disaggregated data in all its statistical releases. This is demonstrated in the census publications already released where a rich source of sex-disaggregated data is available.

About this report

This report goes beyond previous releases of census results with an in-depth look at the data from a gender perspective. Most importantly, it links the statistics with national priorities and actions for gender equality and communicates the information in a way that can be easily understood by people with a limited experience in using statistics.

It focuses on data from the 2009 population census with occasional reference to information from the 1999 population census. There is also some reference to international data which is provided to enable the Vanuatu information to be seen in regional and global context.

Information has not been taken from administrative sources that may exist within various government agencies, or from other surveys that may have been conducted in Vanuatu.

The focus is on gender and gender issues are explored under seven separate themes. These themes have been chosen because of the availability of census data and their relevance to current policy issues. The themes are

- Marriage, families and households
- Health and wellbeing
- Education
- Work and employment
- Migration
- Technology
- Income, assets and housing

Information is presented under each theme with an emphasis on describing key findings with clear text and graphs. Where possible, the information is linked to known government priorities and targets.

Every attempt has been made to ensure the information is not misleading, and is factually correct. Any conclusions are based on the data. The publication avoids detailed technical explanations in an attempt to make it engaging and interesting for non-statisticians.

Many of the conclusions will be known but perhaps have not been easily quantified in the past. Some may even be a surprise. It is hoped that the results presented are of value and stimulate further research and inquiry into the complex issues surrounding gender.

Marriage, families and households

Society is shaped by its population and their characteristics – the number of people, their age, sex, marital status, number of children, living arrangements and so on. Gender issues are inherently linked with marriage, families and households.

This section provides a broad picture of the population in Vanuatu at the time of the 2009 census, with emphasis on gender-relevant issues.

Key findings

- There are more men than women in Vanuatu; for every 100 females, 104 males
- Tafea is the only province where females outnumber males
- Urban centres have the biggest difference in the number of males and females with 107 males for every 100 females
- Women tend to get married at a younger age than men
- Nearly a quarter (23.9%) of widowed men aged 60 or above live in the house of one of their adult children, compared with only 8.4% of men who are not widowed
- Around 17% of households in Vanuatu contain multigenerational families
- Average household size is getting smaller – from 5.1 to 4.8 people between 1999 and 2009
- Most households in Vanuatu (41%) contain what is known as a nuclear family – two married parents and children

National goals and priorities

The Vanuatu Government is currently developing a national population policy, expected to be launched in late 2011. The policy is likely to focus on priorities such as:

- managing rural-urban migration, urbanization its contribution to development
- improving the integration of population issues into sector plans and national development strategies
- closing the remaining data gaps that impede integrated population-development planning
- reducing unemployment and under-employment rates among youth (15-24 years of age)
- reducing gender inequality and violence against women
- reducing the teenage fertility rate, maternal mortality and morbidity

- reducing infant and child mortality in urban areas and selected provinces
- reducing hardship and poverty among the elderly, especially women in rural areas

What basic information does the population and housing census gather about population, marriage and family relationships?

The 2009 census gathered the following for all members of the household:

- sex – male or female
- age and date of birth
- marital status
- ethnic origin
- religion
- relationships between members of the household (spouse, daughter, grandparent, etc)

Men and women, girls and boys in Vanuatu

There are more men than women in Vanuatu - females make up 48% of the total Vanuatu population. These differences are reflected in both urban and rural society.

Vanuatu population by sex and urban/rural location, 2009

	Vanuatu		Urban		Rural	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Males	119,091	51.8	29,618	51.8	89,473	50.6
Females	114,932	48.2	27,577	48.2	84,355	49.4
Total	234,023	100.0	57,195	100.0	176,828	100.0

The difference between the number of males and females is usually expressed as a sex ratio. A sex ratio of 100 means that there are equal numbers of males and females; lower than 100: more females than males and; higher than 100: more males than females.

In 2009, the sex ratio for the whole of Vanuatu was 104 –for every 100 females there are 104 males. Tafea is the only place where females outnumber males: 99 males for every 100 females.

	Sex ratio*
Vanuatu	104
(urban)	107
(rural)	102
Shefa*	106
Sanma*	106
Penama	102
Torba	102
Malampa	101
Tafea	99

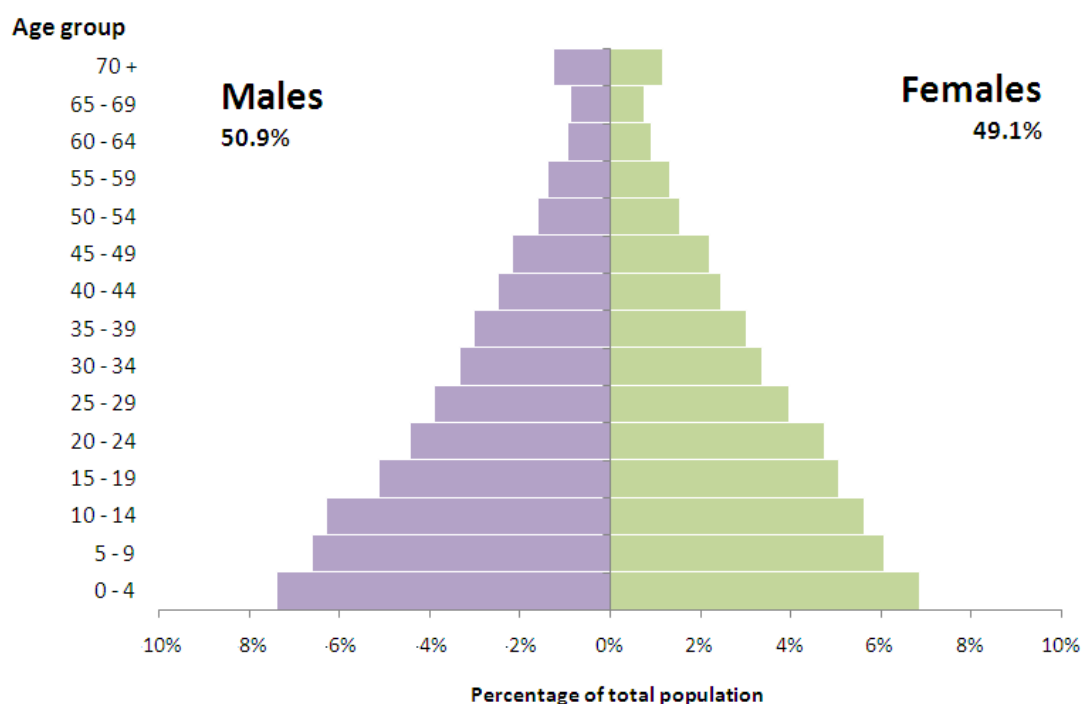
* Sex ratio = males / females x 100

Urban centres have the highest difference with males outnumbering females by 107 to 100. This reflects the fact that men tend to migrate to urban centres more than women, as discussed in the migration section, starting on page 50.

The sex ratio at birth is 111 males per 100 females – higher than the overall sex ratio of 104 males per 100 females. There is no evidence to suggest bias in reporting of boys over girls, or a gender preference for boys, but it is possible that this exists given the sex ratio is high in favor of males until age 15 years. No research has been carried out on the coverage of the 2009 census and whether it was an accurate count of the population. These high sex ratios in favour of males in younger age groups suggest that this question should be asked: where are the missing girls?"

Vanuatu has a relatively young population with numbers of people concentrated in the younger age groups. The *median age* - half the population below this age and half above – for males is 19 years and for females it is 20. The relative size and age distribution of women and men, girls and boys in Vanuatu is illustrated by a population pyramid.

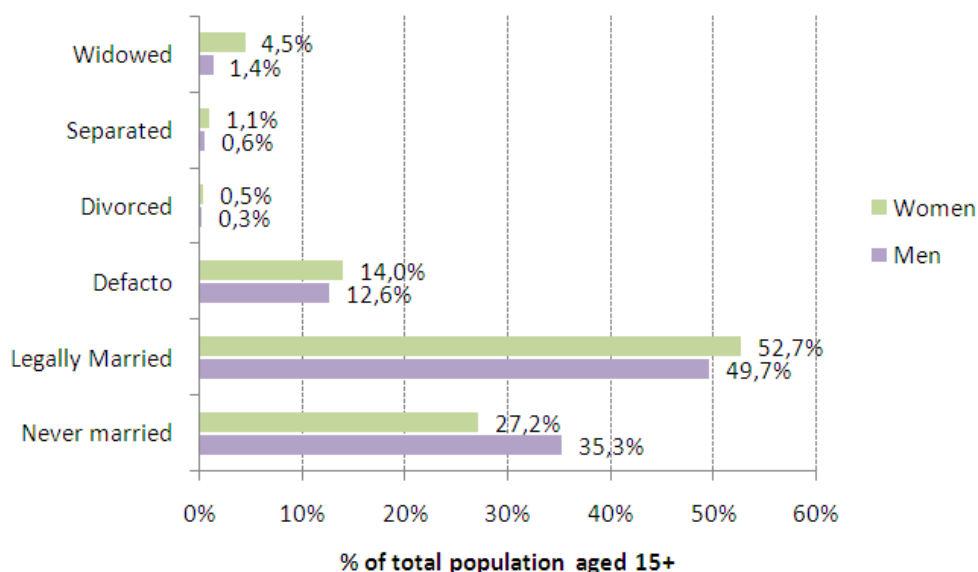
Total population by sex and age, Vanuatu, 2009



Marriage and families

Marriage is important to Vanuatu society. It usually represents the creation of a new household and children to follow. More women than men are in defacto relationships (living together but not married), divorced or separated. Men aged 15 and above are more likely to be single (never married) than women.

Marital status of people aged 15 and above, by sex, as % of total population, Vanuatu, 2009

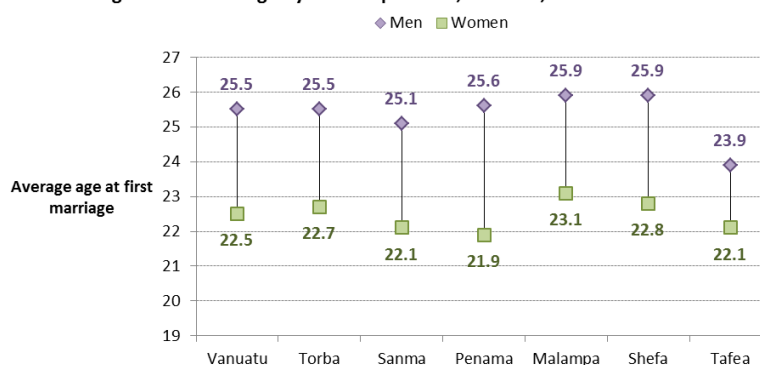


Age is an obvious factor in marital status. The legal age of marriage in Vanuatu is currently 18 years for males and 16 years for females. However, permission from either parents or guardians is required for anyone wishing to marry under age 21¹.

There are noticeable gender differences in the age of marriage and the proportion of older people who are widowed. On average, women marry at younger age compared with men for their first marriage. The 2009 population census revealed that women marry at an average age of 22 years, whereas men tend to marry around 25 years of age. The trend is similar for all provinces of Vanuatu, with the biggest age difference in Penama and the smallest in Tafea province.

Gender gap in age of first marriage is biggest in Penama province

Mean age at first marriage by sex and province, Vanuatu, 2009

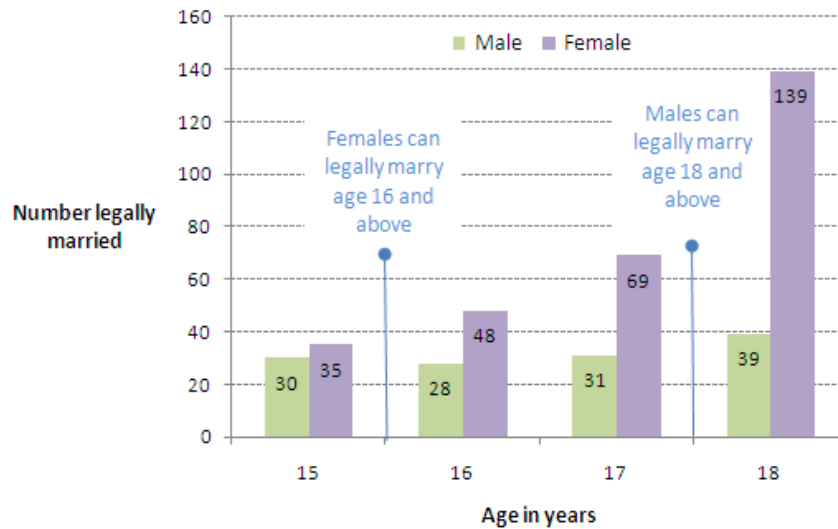


¹ Laws of the Republic of Vanuatu Consolidated Edition (2006). *Control of Marriage Act (Cap 45)*.

http://www.paclii.org/vu/legis/consol_act/coma194/

A small proportion of girls aged less than 16 (1.4%) and boys aged less than 18 (1.2%) – the minimum legal ages for marriage – gave their marital status as “legally married”. Five of the 35 girls who were married by age 15 had already given birth.

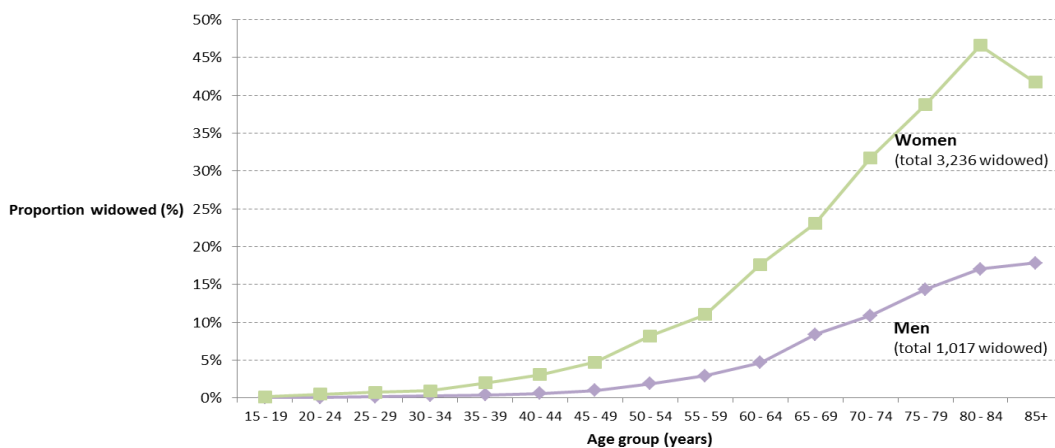
Small number of marriages are below legal age



A much higher proportion of older women are widowed than men. Although Vanuatu still has a young population, the proportions of elderly, particularly women, will increase as longevity improves.

Much higher proportion of older women are widowed than men

Widowed marital status by age and sex, Vanuatu, 2009



For every 100 widowers in Vanuatu, 76 are women and 24 are men. As women tend to live longer, and men may be more likely to remarry, there are striking gender differences in the proportion of men and women who are widowed in different age groups.

More than one third of women aged in their seventies are widows (34.9%) versus only 12.5% of men. For women aged 80 and above, 43.8% are widows compared to only 17.5% of men in the same age group.

Number and proportion of people with marital status of widowed, by age and sex, Vanuatu, 2009

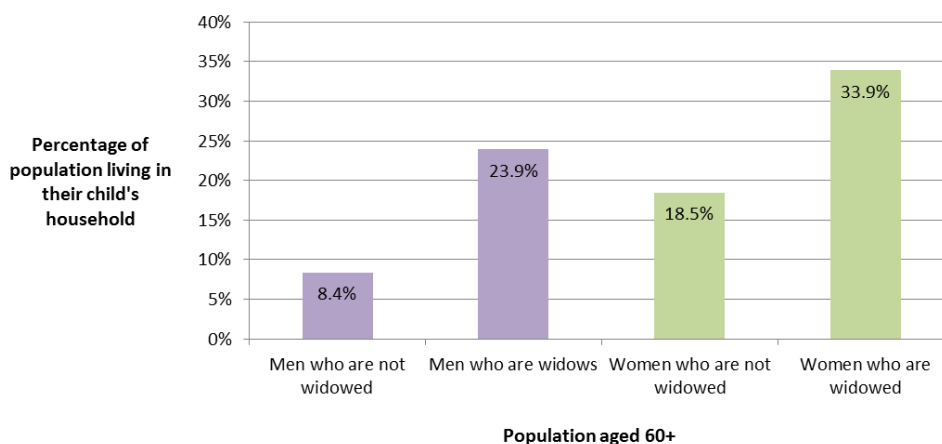
Age		Men			Women		
		Total	Widowed		Total	Widowed	
			Number	% of total		Number	% of total
	15-59	64,362	326	0.5%	64,882	1,426	2.2%
	60-69	4,246	275	6.5%	3,899	784	20.1%
	70-79	2,026	253	12.5%	1,782	622	34.9%
	80+	930	163	17.5%	923	404	43.8%

Older widows are more vulnerable to poverty. As aging occurs, health problems may become a barrier to earning an income and well-being might depend on the support of relatives and others.

The living arrangements of widows aged 60 and above indicate a greater reliance on other family members. Those who are widowed are much more likely to live in the household of one of their adult children (i.e. their child is the household head). This is especially the case for men, with nearly a quarter (23.9%) of widowed men living in their child’s house compared with only 8.4% of men who are not widowed. There is also a significant difference for women, with more than a third (33.9%) of female widows aged 60+ living in their child’s household versus 18.5% of those not widowed.

Older widows more likely to live in their child's household

Aged 60+ by marital status and relationship to household head, Vanuatu, 2009



Households

In Vanuatu there were 47,373 private households at the time of the 2009 census. Of these, 76% were in the rural areas and 24% were in urban centres.

	Urban	% of total	Rural	% of total	Total	% of total
Total private households	11,606	24%	35,767	76%	47,373	100%
Households with children	9,713	21%	31,477	66%	41,190	87%
Nuclear family	3,764	8%	15,754	33%	19,518	41%
Extended family	3,726	8%	9,168	19%	12,894	27%
Single head with children	734	2%	2,749	6%	3,483	7%
Single grandparent with grandchildren	21	0%	255	1%	276	1%
Single head with extended family	1,468	3%	3,551	7%	5,019	11%
Households without children	1,682	4%	4,069	9%	5,751	12%
Single person	839	2%	2,158	5%	2,997	6%
Couple	843	2%	1,911	4%	2,754	6%
Other	211	0.4%	221	0.5%	432	1.0%

Most households in Vanuatu (41%) contain what is known as a nuclear family – two married parents and children. Extended families are also common (27%) with multiple generations and relatives living under one roof.

There are more than 8,000 multigenerational households in Vanuatu - about 17% of all private households. A multigenerational household is one that contains either:

- Household head, child and grandchild
- Household head with parent and child
- Household head with parent and grandchild
- Household head with parent, child and grandchild
- Household head with parent

The existence of multigenerational households is fairly even between urban and rural areas, comprising around 17% of all private households. Multigenerational households are more common in the provinces of Torba and Tafea, comprising 23% and 21% of total households respectively, and less common in Penama at 13%.

Important to know

A household is defined as those persons living together who usually eat together and share the work of preparing the food and/or the cost of work of providing it.

Multigenerational households by urban/rural and province, Vanuatu, 2009

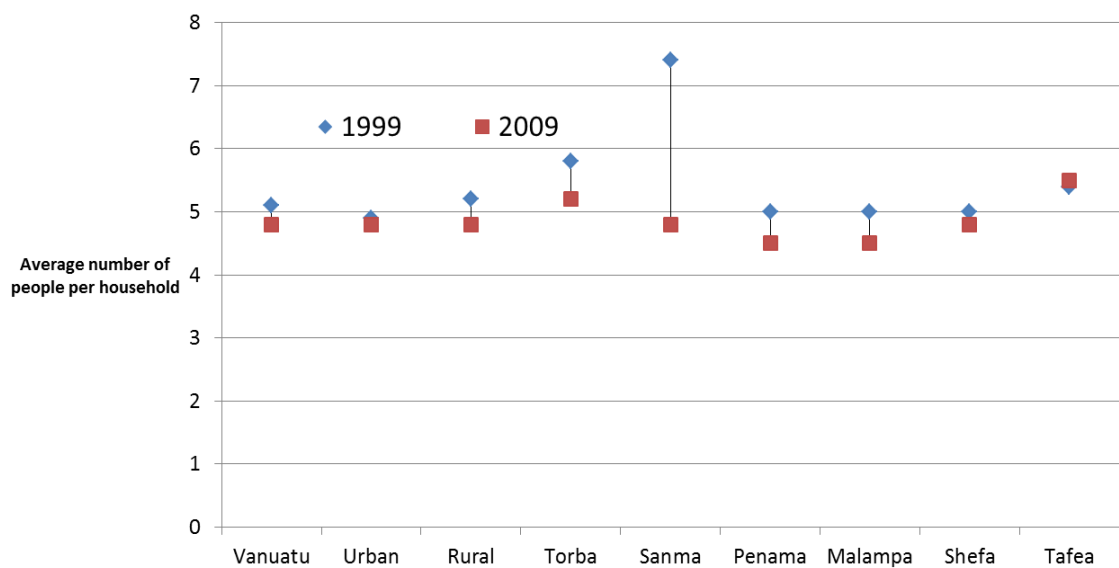
	Vanuatu	Urban	Rural	Torba	Sanma	Penama	Malampa	Shefa	Tafea
Number of private households	47,373	11,606	35,767	1,766	9,213	6,620	7,991	15,930	5,853
Multigenerational households	8,218	1,941	6,277	398	1,482	836	1,289	2,978	1,235
as % of total households in area	17%	17%	18%	23%	16%	13%	16%	19%	21%
Households with three generations									
Head with child and grandchild	5,294	1,134	4,160	293	1,029	461	830	1,872	809
as % of total households in area	11.2%	9.8%	11.6%	16.6%	11.2%	7.0%	10.4%	11.8%	13.8%
Head with parent and child	2,111	601	1,510	64	330	260	322	805	330
as % of total households in area	4.5%	5.2%	4.2%	3.6%	3.6%	3.9%	4.0%	5.1%	5.6%
Head with parent and grandchild	55	7	48	0	3	13	16	22	1
as % of total households in area	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Households with four generations									
Head with parent, child and grandchild	286	64	222	20	44	41	37	101	43
as % of total households in area	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
Household head with parent	472	135	337	21	76	61	84	178	52
as % of total households in area	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%

There are many contributing factors that influence household size. Historically, large families or households were seen as an advantage – the larger the household, the more the members could provide for others, particularly the young and the old.

There has been a trend towards smaller families and households throughout the world and Vanuatu is no exception. The number of people living in one household has reduced from an average of 5.1 in 1999 to 4.8 in 2009. Sanma province has experienced the steepest decline from an average household size of 7.4 household members in 1999 to 4.8 in 2009.

Household size is gradually reducing

Average household size for Vanuatu, urban/rural areas and provinces, 1999 and 2009



The average number of children per woman (total fertility rate) is 4.1 in 2009. Changes in family size are explored further in the chapter below on health and wellbeing.

Gender issues in households

It is a challenge to analyse gender differences for information that is collected about the household as a whole. This leads many gender analysts to look at differences between households based on the sex of the “household head”. However, as there is no clear definition of who should be the household head – it is up to each household to decide – this analysis may be misleading. The boxed below provides more information on the household head concept.

Who is the “household head”?

In order to gather information about the composition of the household – who lives there and how they are related to each other – statisticians often ask for someone to identify as the “household head”. In Vanuatu, it is up to each household to decide who their household head is. Except for the fact that the household head must be currently living at that address at the time of the census, there is no way to know how the decision was made. The household head might be the main breadwinner in the house, or the oldest adult male, if one is present, or the responsible adult who is interviewed by the census collector.

The concept of “household head” implies that hierarchical relationships exist between adults in the household; that one person is in charge of all the major decisions. In many households, this may not be the case, with decision-making and responsibilities shared equally between couples or household members.

Presenting statistics according to the sex of the household head can be misleading. The United Nations *2010 Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (UNSD, 2008) discourage such analysis, suggesting that the household head concept should only be used to determine household composition, and not in analysing census results. However, it may be the only viable option for exploring whether gender impacts on household characteristics.

	Total		100%	Urban		Rural		100%
	Male head	Female head		Male head	Female head	Male head	Female head	
All private households	76%	24%		18%	6%	61%	15%	
Households with children	79%	21%		17%	6%	62%	14%	
Nuclear family	93%	7%		16%	3%	77%	4%	
Extended family	93%	7%		25%	4%	68%	3%	
Single head with children	24%	76%		5%	16%	19%	60%	
Single grandparent with grandchildren	20%	80%		2%	6%	18%	75%	
Single head with extended family	33%	67%		12%	18%	22%	49%	
Households without children	77%	23%		22%	7%	55%	16%	
Single person	63%	37%		19%	9%	44%	28%	
Couple	93%	7%		26%	5%	67%	2%	
Other	63%	37%		32%	17%	31%	20%	

Health and wellbeing

Good health is an essential ingredient for quality of life, social harmony and economic prosperity. There are a number of important gender issues when it comes to health outcomes available from the census. This includes demand for health services, risks to health - such as smoking and alcohol consumption – and reproductive and sexual health.

Key findings

- Population growth and a high dependency ratio maintain pressure on limited health resources
- The proportion of teenage mothers has reduced since 1999, but remains high in Torba
- Teenage mothers are less likely to have a secondary education
- Life expectancy has risen to 72.7 years for women and 69.6 years for men
- Child mortality is falling but remains high compared to other Pacific countries
- There is some evidence of gender being a factor in access to water and sanitation
- Men are much more likely to smoke and consume alcohol and kava than women
- The majority of health professionals are women (60%), mainly nurses and midwives and not higher skills jobs like doctors and surgeons
- Disability is more common among women and more likely to affect their education outcomes

National goals and priorities

Health is a key development issue for Vanuatu with the Government working towards the provision of better health services, especially in rural areas. According to the 2011 update of the Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA), goals include:

- reducing child and maternal mortality
- providing equitable access to primary health services
- ensuring there are adequately skilled health professionals; and
- addressing gender concerns in the areas of maternal health, family planning and sexually transmitted diseases.

Furthermore, Vanuatu's *Reproductive Health Policy (2008-2010)* outlines eight policy goals, with clear objectives for each. The indicators used to measure the implementation of this important health policy are outlined in the policy document. The national population policy, currently under development and due for release in 2011, includes similar goals related to fertility and mortality.

The nature of a population and housing census – being to provide a snapshot of Vanuatu society at a point in time – is not a good source of sensitive and detailed health data. The main data sources for monitoring general and reproductive health are the records maintained through the Ministry of Health and specialised household surveys. The population census does include questions on a number of health related issues and, because everyone in the country is included, it provides a good source of baseline information.

What information does the population and housing census gather about health?

Health-related questions in the Vanuatu census are focused on births, age, risks to health – smoking and the consumption of alcohol and kava – and living conditions, such as access to adequate water and sanitation and the use of bednets to prevent transmission of insect-borne disease.

The health-related information gathered through the census includes:

- number and sex of children born to each woman aged 15+ and how many of these children have died
- whether or not people aged 15+ smoke, drink alcohol or drink kava
- number of children under the age of 5 who sleep under bednets*
- household access to water and sanitation

* not reported here because information is collected at household level and it is not possible to determine gender differences

Importantly, the census also provides key statistics on the population, which can be used by policymakers to improve access to health services. Census results can show:

- where demand is changing, such as through population growth or aging
- where there are higher levels of child births and deaths, which may point to the need for improved family planning, maternal and child health services
- the relationships between fertility, mortality and characteristics such as literacy, education level and employment

Detailed information about health issues and outcomes, such as types of illness and disease, are not usually collected via a census. This comes from records kept by hospitals and health services and specialised surveys, such as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2007, and the Demographic Health Survey (DHS), which will be conducted in Vanuatu in 2012.

Changing demands for health services

Vanuatu continues to experience high population growth, particularly in urban centres, placing pressure on the supply of basic services, such as health care. At the current growth rate (2.3% per year), the population of Vanuatu would double to reach more than half a million people by 2040.

During an individual's lifetime, the need for health care is typically at its highest during the early stages and in later years. Therefore, in addition to monitoring population growth and age distribution (see the population pyramid on page 9), indicators such as the *dependency ratio* can guide policymakers in estimating changing demands for health services.

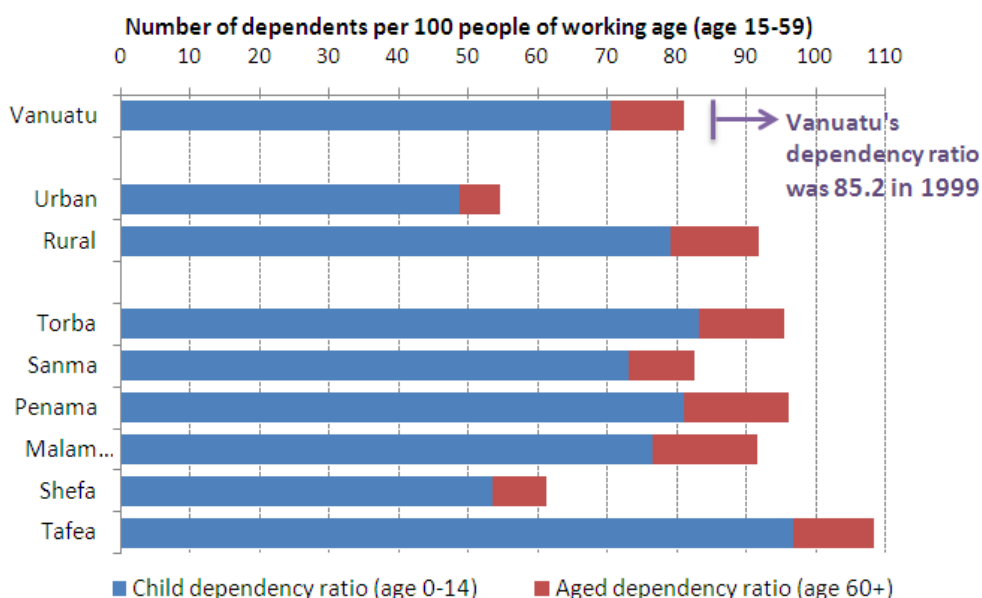
	Annual population growth rate (%)
Vanuatu	2.3
(urban)	3.5
(rural)	1.9
Shefa*	3.7
Sanma*	2.4
Torba	1.9
Penama	1.5
Malampa	1.2
Tafea	1.1

* includes the urban centres of Port Vila (Shefa) and Luganville (Sanma)

The *dependency ratio* is a comparison of the number of people at working age (age 15-64) versus those who are at ages where they are likely to depend on others for their care and wellbeing (ages 0-14 and 65 and above). In 1999, there were 85 dependent people for every 100 working age and this has decreased to 81 in 2009.

Dependent population is shrinking but demand remains high

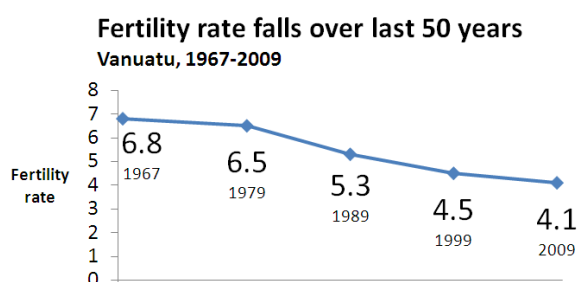
Dependency ratio by urban/rural and province, Vanuatu, 2009



As women tend to play a more significant role in family and home care, this high level of dependency may impact gender roles within households.

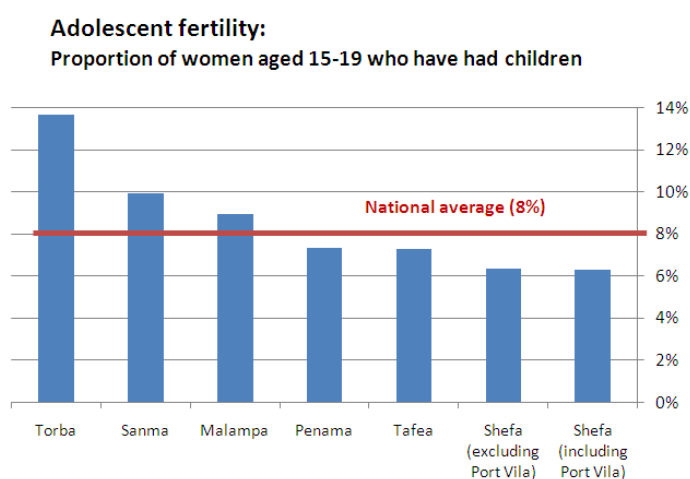
Reproductive health

The total fertility rate (TFR) is the total number of live births a woman will have over her reproductive life. A TFR of 2.1 is generally taken as replacement level fertility: that is, the number of children is exactly enough to replace the number of parents. In 2009, the TFR for Vanuatu was 4.1 children per woman. The rate has been steadily decreasing over the last 50 years.



Fertility rates are lower in urban areas (3.2) than rural areas (4.4) and highest in the provinces of Tafea (5.2) and Penama (4.7).

Reducing teenage pregnancy is a priority in Vanuatu. The number of women having children at a young age (15-19 years) has reduced significantly in recent years.



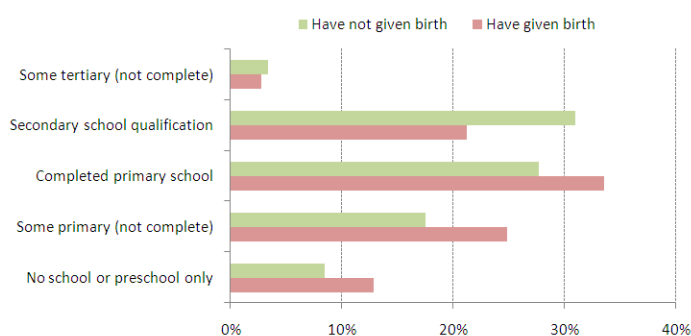
In 2009, there were 11,855 women aged 15-19 in Vanuatu. Of these, 8% (944) have already had one or more children. In 1999 the proportion was closer to 13%.

While incidence of teenage pregnancy varies according to urban or rural residence, a major factor that is associated with this is education. Education of the teenager's mother tends to be an important determinant while the

education of the teenager herself tends to be strongly affected by the incidence of pregnancy.

The provinces of Torba, Sanma and Malampa have the highest share of teenage mothers, with the proportion in Torba being almost 14%, the highest in the country. Young mothers often have a primary school education or lower and those who are not mothers are far more likely to have a secondary qualification. It is important for policymakers to ensure family and reproductive health issues are included in the primary level curriculum.

Young mothers tend to have lower levels of education
Highest education attained, females aged 15-19, Vanuatu, 2009



Life expectancy

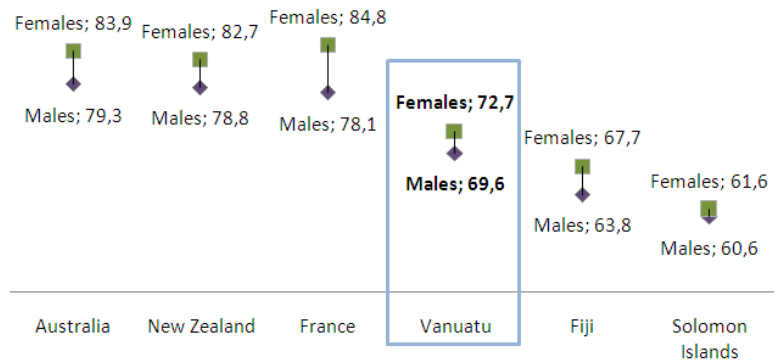
Life expectancy has improved since 1999 and the gender gap is narrowing. As at 2009, life expectancy at birth is 72.7 years for women and 69.6 years for men. This has improved from 70 and 67 respectively for females and males from the 1999 census.

While the life expectancy is around ten years

shorter than in more developed countries such as Australia and New Zealand, it compares favourably with many other Pacific countries and territories.

Comparing life expectancy in Vanuatu

Life expectancy at birth in years, 2009*



* Data for Fiji relate to 2001; data for Solomon Islands relate to 1999

Source: Vanuatu 2009 Population and Housing Census Analytical Report (2011) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (www.spc.int/prism/life-expectancy)

Child mortality

Reducing child mortality – the probability of children dying before they reach age 5 years – is an essential goal for development and achieving a good quality of life. In Vanuatu, child mortality is reducing, but action is still needed to reach national goals.

In the last decade, there has been a significant improvement both the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) – probability of children dying before they reach the age of 12 months - and the Under 5 Mortality Rate. Improvements apply equally to males and females, although the child mortality rates are higher for boys than girls which is common in most countries.

		1999	2009
Under 5 mortality rate probability of a child dying before reaching age 5 (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births)	Both sexes	32	24
	Males	33	26
	Females	31	22
Infant mortality rate number of infants dying before reaching one year of age (per 1,000 live births)	Both sexes	27	21
	Males	27	22
	Females	26	19

Important to know

The IMR makes up almost 90% of the Under 5 Mortality Rate, meaning that most children who die before age five are doing so before age one. In fact, most are neonatal deaths, i.e. within the first 28 days.

The United Nations *Child Mortality Report* (2010) estimates the Under 5 Mortality Rate for the Oceania region² at 59 per 1,000 live births. At 24, the rate in Vanuatu is less than half this regional figure. While Vanuatu compares well with other Pacific Island countries, the child mortality rate is still well short of that for developed countries. For example, the United Nations estimates Australia’s Under 5 mortality Rate as 5 per 1,000 live births.

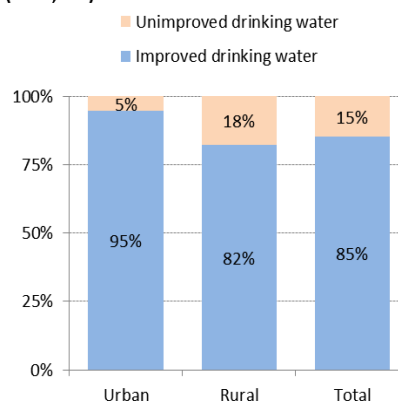
Water and sanitation

Clean drinking water, appropriate sanitation and good general hygiene are essential ingredients to maintaining good health. In its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Vanuatu aims to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015.

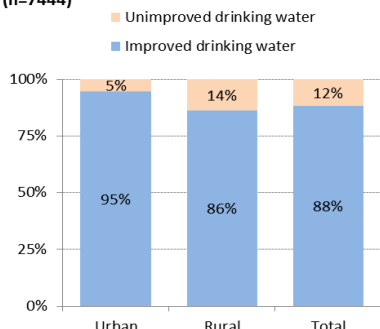
Overall, 18% of rural households rely on “unimproved sources” for drinking water. Unimproved sources are those most at risk of pollution and disease – unprotected wells, rivers, lakes and springs – or are environmentally unsustainable (bottled water).

For rural households headed by lone women, only 14% rely on unimproved sources of drinking water. Whereas, for rural households headed by lone men, the proportion is 16%. In urban areas, there is no difference between male and female lone head households.

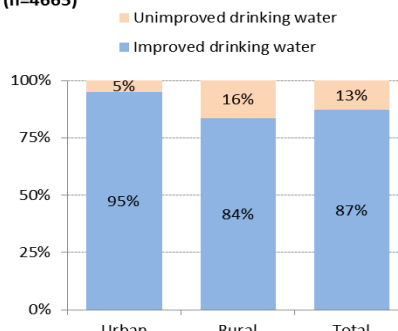
All households
(n=47,373)



Lone female household head with or without children
(n=7444)



Lone male household head with or without children
(n=4665)



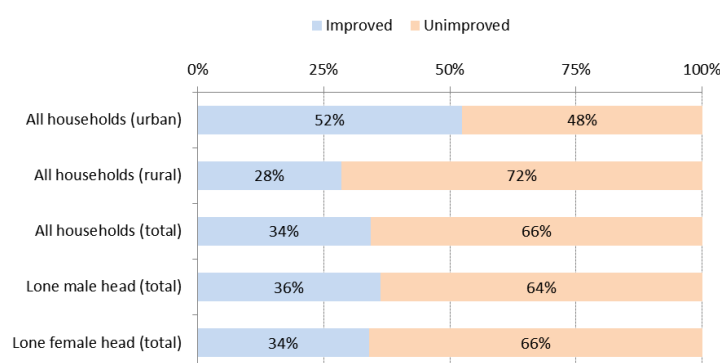
² The report designates the following countries as in the Oceania region: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

In Vanuatu, particularly in the rural areas, sanitation facilities are poor. The most common type of toilet facility are private pit latrines (37% of households). More than one quarter of households (28%) rely on toilet facilities that are shared between households. Shared facilities of any type are considered a poor standard of sanitation, according to international definitions³.

The overriding factor influencing quality of sanitation is urban versus rural location. However, analysing the data by the sex of the household head reveals some difference between male and female headed households.

Those households headed by lone males (i.e. no spouse present) have slightly better access to improved sanitation facilities (36%) than their female counterparts (34%). It is more common for the lone female headed households to have shared toilet facilities, possibly reflecting a lower standard of housing for women than men.

Gender may be a factor in access to sanitation
Level of sanitation by type of household, Vanuatu, 2009



Note: International recommendations for sanitation classify types of toilets as improved and unimproved. According to the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), “an improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact”.

In Vanuatu, “improved” toilets include private flush toilets; private water sealed toilets; and private ventilated improved pit latrines. “Unimproved” toilets include private pit latrines; those of any type that are shared between households; or no toilet facilities.

For more explanation on the approach taken to analyse gender differences at the household level, please refer to the *Income, assets and housing* chapter.

³ Refer to the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children’s’ Fund (UNICEF) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (www.wssinfo.org).

Risks to health - smoking, alcohol and kava

The 2009 population census results show that more men smoke cigarettes and consume alcohol and kava than women.

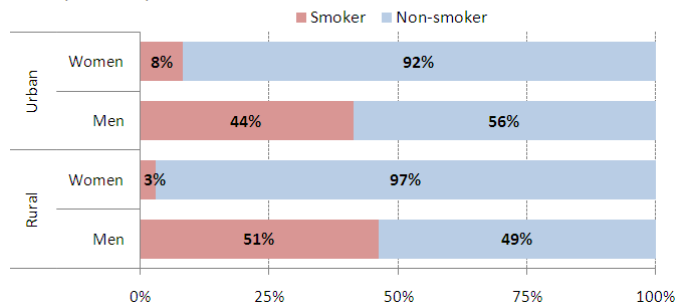
Smoking is clearly a health issue amongst men in Vanuatu, but much less so for women. Overall, nearly half of men aged 15 and above are smokers (45%), whereas only 4% of women smoke.

The majority of men in rural areas smoke (51%) and in urban areas, 44% of men smoke. Hardly any rural women smoke (3%) and only 8% of women in urban areas.

There is relationship between smoking and level of education - the higher education men have, the less likely they are to smoke.

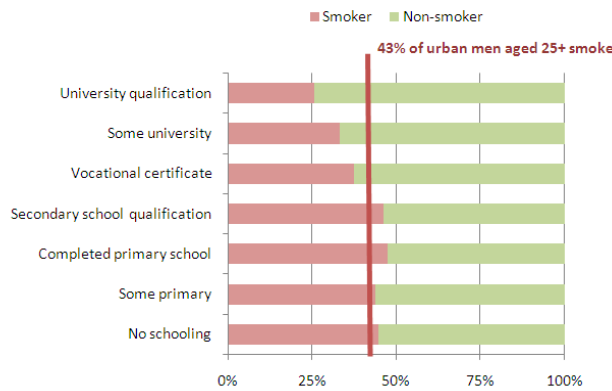
Men's health at risk through smoking

Smoking prevalence by sex and urban/rural, ages 15+, Vanuatu, 2009



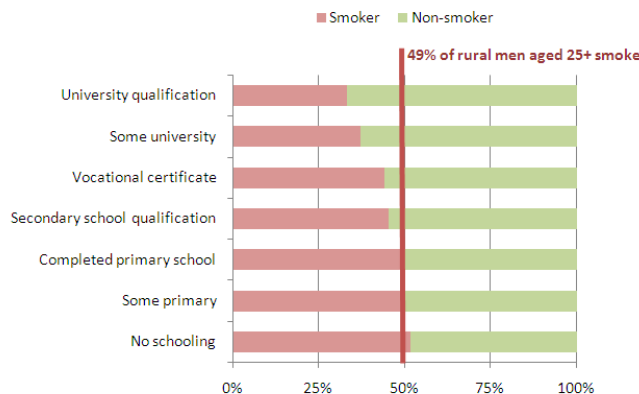
Men with higher education levels are less likely to smoke

Men aged 25 and above by cigarette use and highest level of education
Urban area, 2009



Men with higher education levels are less likely to smoke

Men aged 25 and above by cigarette use and highest level of education
Rural area, 2009



Men are far more likely than women to consume alcohol. Overall, 22% of men in Vanuatu reported that they consume alcohol compared to only 3% of women.

Urban men and women are more likely to consume alcohol than their rural counterparts - 42% of urban men and 8% of urban women. Only 1% of rural women report that they consume alcohol. Alcohol is more freely available in urban areas. In some rural areas the consumption of alcohol has been banned.

As is the case with alcohol, men are much more likely to consume kava than are women. Over half the men in both urban and rural areas consume kava.

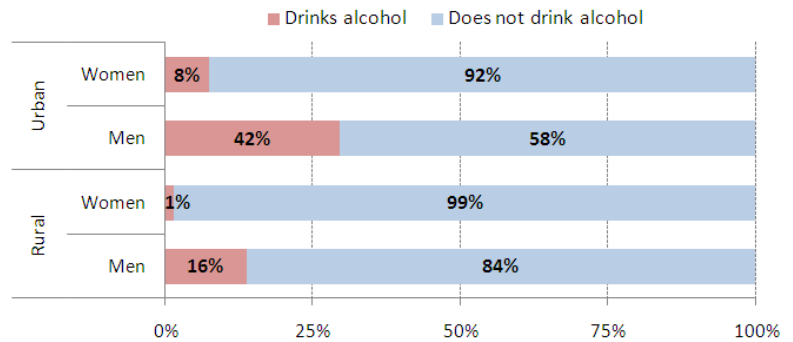
Kava consumption is fairly widespread in Vanuatu, with more people drinking kava than alcohol. This pattern is also evident with women, although the rates are much lower.

Important to know

The census only collects data on whether or not cigarettes, alcohol and kava are consumed, not the level of consumption.

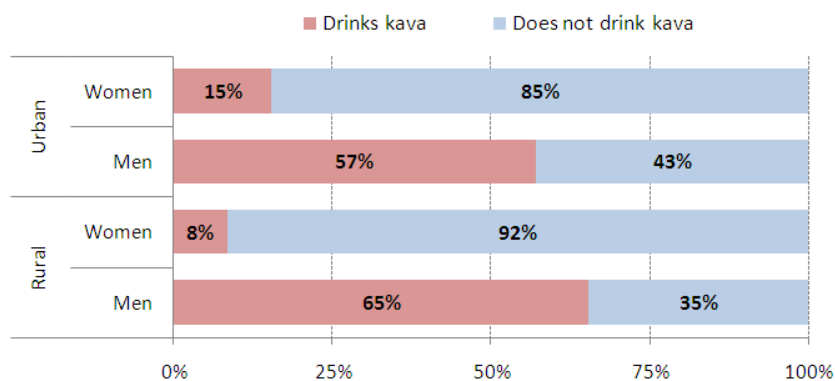
Urban men highest consumers of alcohol

Prevalence of alcohol consumption by sex and urban/rural, ages 25-64, Vanuatu, 2009



Kava consumption high among both rural and urban men

Prevalence of alcohol consumption by sex and urban/rural, ages 25-64, Vanuatu, 2009



Prevalence of disability

Around 13% of the total population reported a disability, with the prevalence being slightly higher amongst women (13%) than men (12%).

	Total population - prevalence of disability (%)		% that have never been to school (aged 6+)		% that do not work (aged 15-64)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No disability <i>No difficulties in all four domains</i>	88.2	87.2	9	10	27	45
Some disability <i>Some difficulties in any one or more of the domains</i>	11.0	12.0	16	22	18	38
Severe disability <i>cannot do at all in any one or more of the domains</i>	0.8	0.8	38	49	46	55
Total	100.0	100.0				

Government services in the disability area are usually directed towards the severely disabled. Schooling for the severely disabled is clearly an issue that needs policy attention. For women, about half of this group have not been to school. This compares to one in ten for women who have no disability. The proportion of severely disabled men who have never been to school is also high, but less than it is for severely disabled women.

A similar picture emerges for the working patterns of people with a severe disability, although the differences are not as marked as for schooling.

The 2009 population census collected information on different types of disability (see adjacent box). For each of the four types of disability – seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating – a slightly higher proportion of females than males are affected, as the chart below illustrates.

Important to know

The census asks each person if they have any difficulties in four functional areas:

1. seeing
2. hearing
3. walking or climbing stairs
4. remembering or concentrating

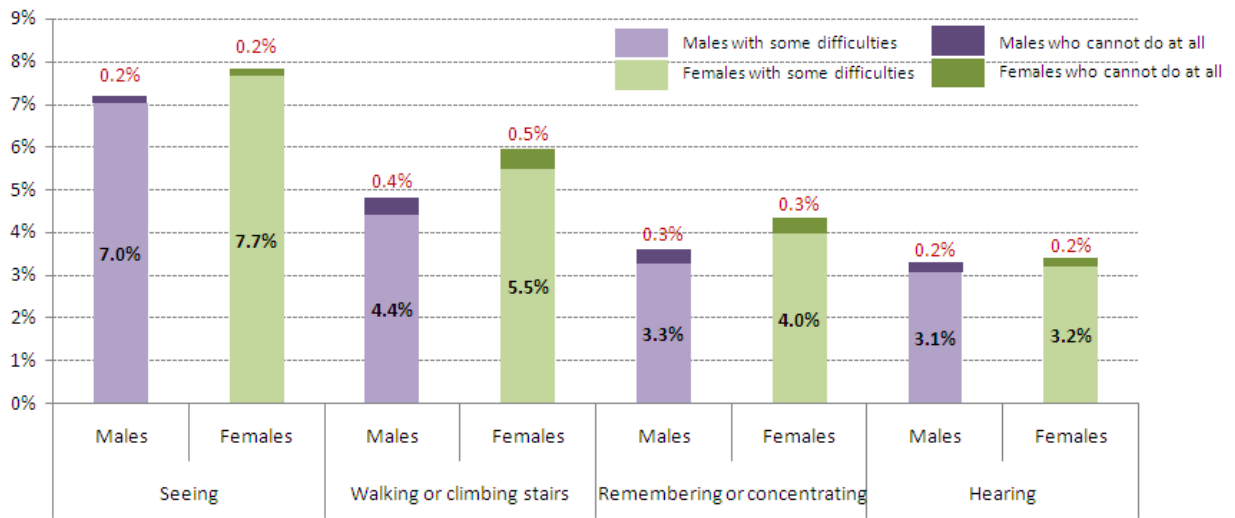
For each of these areas, people are asked whether they have (a) no difficulties; (b) some difficulties or (c) cannot do at all. Any difficulty should be of a permanent nature and not due to temporary illness or injury.

Those that answer (b) “some difficulties” are considered to have some form of disability. Those that answer (c) “cannot do at all” are considered to be severely disabled.

This approach is based on international standards for collecting data on disability prevalence through population censuses.

Disability is more common amongst women

Prevalence of disability, by type, severity and sex, Vanuatu, 2009



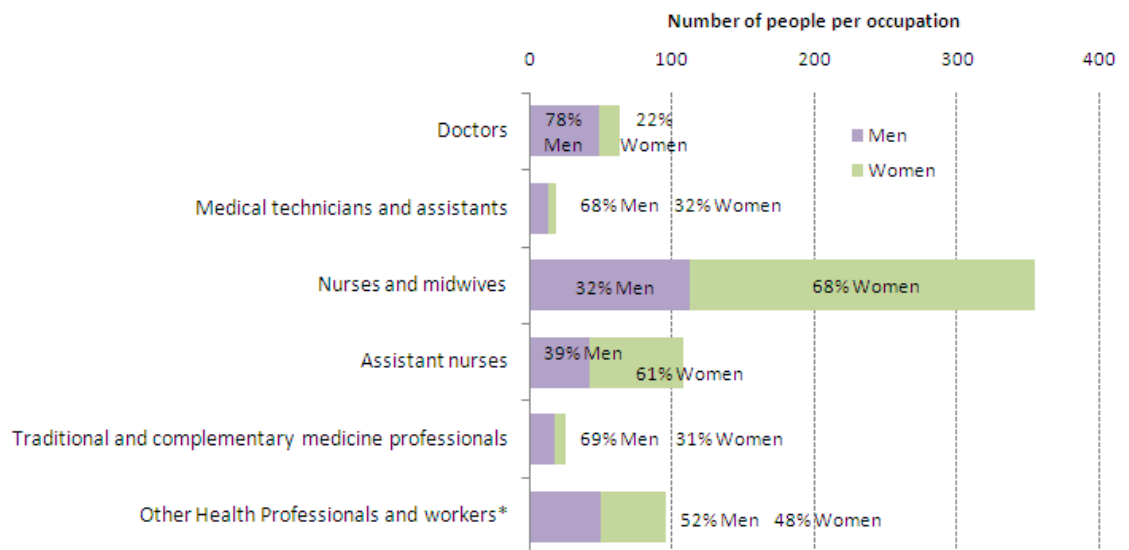
Health professionals – gender differences

The majority of Vanuatu's health professionals are women (60%), but most of these are nurses and midwives and not the higher skilled doctors, surgeons and other health professionals.

Doctors in Vanuatu are much more likely to be men than women - 78% of the country's 63 doctors counted in the census are men. Women comprise 66% of the 462 nursing and midwife staff in Vanuatu.

Women dominate the health care industry, but most doctors are men

Number of health professionals and workers by sex, Vanuatu, 2009



* Includes paramedics, dentists, optometrists, dieticians, pharmacists, physiotherapists and other health care workers.

Most doctors (72%) are based in urban centres - not surprising due to the location of hospitals. However, most nurses are located in rural areas (62%), implying that first level health services outside of urban areas are most likely to be provided by women.

A small number of people (13) identified their main occupation as a traditional medicine professional. The majority of these were men (62%).

Education

Education is central to the social and economic development of Vanuatu. From early childhood through to adult learning, formal and informal education provides fundamental knowledge and skills that influence all aspects of work and personal life. Key amongst these are the ability to read and write (literacy), work with numbers (numeracy) and the skills needed to function in everyday society.

Key findings

- Gender gap in literacy is narrowing, but a trend towards lower literacy in boys is emerging
- Overall, more women than men have no schooling
- Current school attendance rates suggest Vanuatu is heading towards gender parity in education
- More young boys than girls are not going to school, particularly in Shefa, Torba and Malampa provinces
- Lack of formal education is more likely due to rural / urban location than gender
- 4.5% of adult men (3,030) have a tertiary qualification, but only 3.3% of women (2,237)
- Males are slightly more multilingual than females

National goals and priorities

Vanuatu is committed to ensuring that all girls and boys get, at least, a primary school education. This is reflected in the Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA) (2006-2015) and the Government's Education For All (EFA) policy. Equal representation of females and males - referred to as *gender parity* - among primary, secondary and tertiary students is also a national priority, as to improving early childhood education, increasing adult literacy and making primary school education compulsory by 2015.

The Vanuatu PAA includes performance indicators for education:

- net enrolment of males and females in pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education and training institutions
- dropout rates including the proportion of students starting class 1 who reach class 5
- unit costs for secondary and tertiary education

The Ni-Vanuatu education system is non-compulsory. It comprises five general levels:

Preschool
age 4-5

Primary
Grade 1 (age 6) to
Grade 8 (age 13);
*Grade 1-6 in Government and
Church schools are fee free*

Secondary
Year 9 (age 14) to
Year 13 (age 18)
for the English system;
Year 14 (age 19)
for the French system

Vocational
Technical education
combined with practical
experience in Vanuatu or
another country

University
age 18+
Institute in Vanuatu or
another country

None of these indicators come from census data, but rather from records kept by schools, education institutions and the Ministry of Education. However, there are some related indicators that can be calculated from population and housing census data, including:

- attendance in pre-school, primary, secondary and tertiary education
- adult education attainment levels
- adult and youth literacy rates

What information does a population and housing census gather about education?

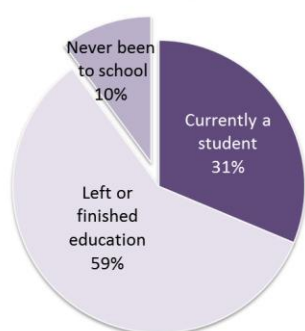
For all people aged five years or above, the 2009 Vanuatu population and housing census gathered information on:

- current attendance in formal education, level and language of instruction
- the highest level of education that each person has achieved
- ability to read and write in English, French, Bislama and other languages

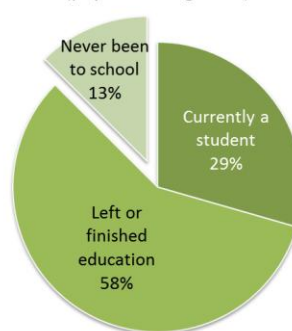
How many are currently studying, have finished school or have never been to school?

When it comes to education, everyone is either (a) currently a student (full-time or part-time), (b) has already left or finished their education; or (c) has never been to school.

Education status of boys and men
(population aged 5+)



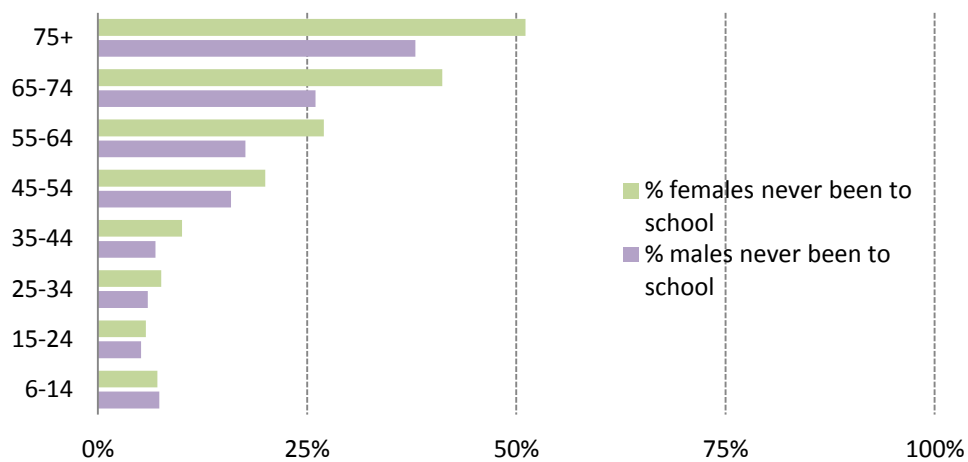
Education status of girls and women
(population aged 5+)



To achieve the national goal for all Ni-Vanuatu to receive at least a primary school education, the aim over time is to bring the proportion of people who have never been to school down to zero. According to the 2009 census, **13% of girls/women aged 5+ have never been to school.** For males the figure is better with **10% of boys/men having never been to school.**

If the data is broken down by age, more pronounced gender gaps start to appear. For those at current primary school age, there are now more boys than girls that have never been to school. For the older generations, it is girls and women who have more often missed out on an education. The sharp decline in the proportion of the school age population by 10 year age groups shows the positive effects of increasing access to education are being felt by younger generations.

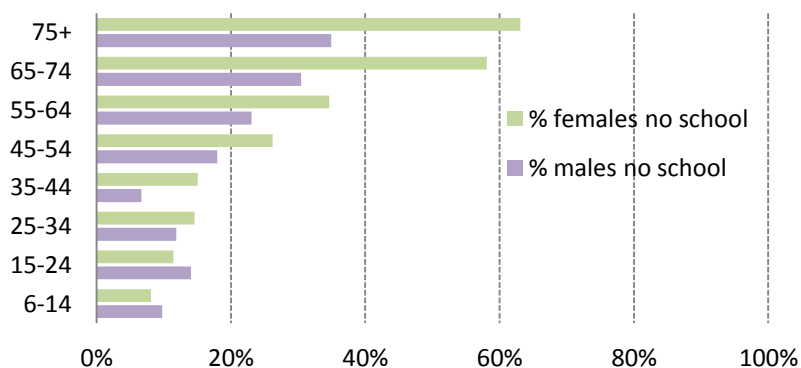
Population that has never been to school, by age and sex (Population aged 5+), Vanuatu, 2009



Examining the situation by province shows starker gender differences. It also suggests that the problem of boys not attending school may be more serious than first appears.

For example, in Torba province, where a lack of schooling is relatively high for all age groups, boys who have never been to school outnumber girls both the youngest age groups (ages 6-24). The data suggests that the trend of boys not going to school has been going on for some time and policy action is needed.

**Torba, 2009
Population that has never been to school, by age and sex (Population aged 5+)**

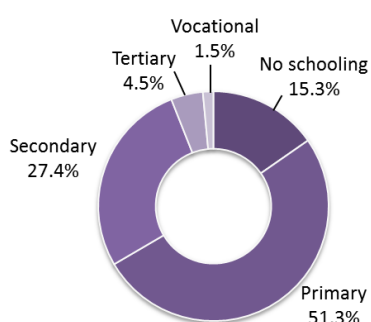


What is the level of education for men and women in Vanuatu?

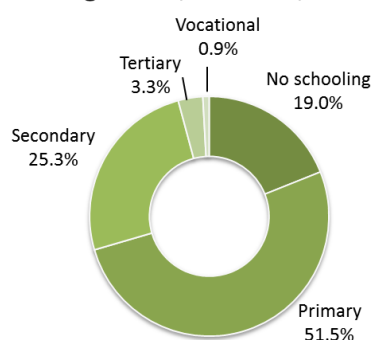
An important development indicator is the highest level of education each adult has attained – also referred to as *adult educational attainment* (UNESCO, 2004). This information is gathered from all men and women aged 15+ through the population and housing census.

85% men and 81% of women in Vanuatu have some primary school education or higher. There is little difference between men and women in terms of primary education, but a higher proportion of men have a secondary school, university or vocational qualification. Note that some of these people may still be studying and go on to achieve higher levels of education.

**Highest level of education
Men aged 15+, Vanuatu, 2009**



**Highest level of education
Women aged 15+, Vanuatu, 2009**

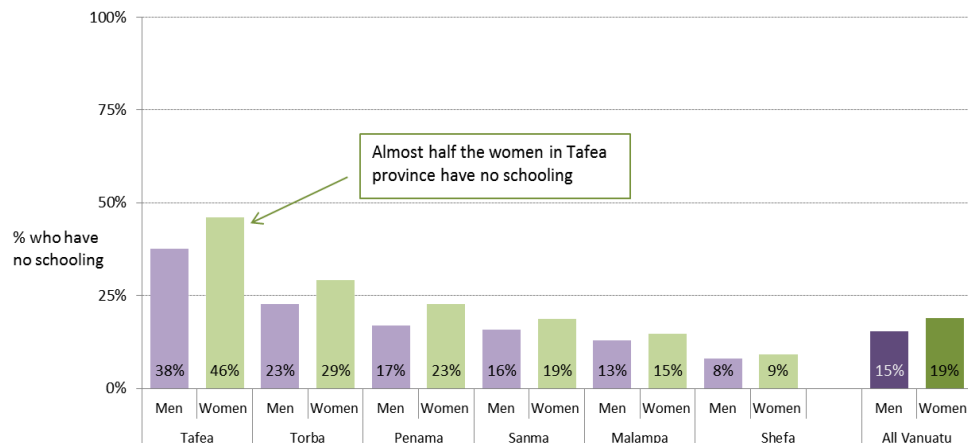


	Vanuatu, 2009	
	Men (aged 15+)	Women (aged 15+)
Percentage with no schooling	15.3%	19.0%
Percentage with primary schooling	51.3%	51.5%
Percentage with secondary schooling	27.4%	25.3%
Percentage with university degrees	4.5%	3.3%
Percentage with vocational certificates	1.5%	0.9%
Total	100%	100%

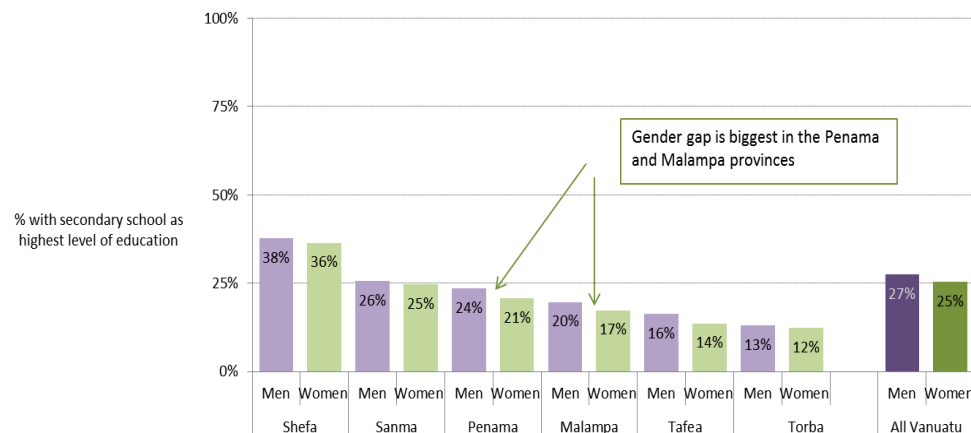
Differences in the highest level of education between men and women are more evident by province, as shown in the table below.

Almost half the women (46%) in Tafea, and a large proportion (38%) of the men, have no schooling; in Shefa province (includes the capital of Port Vila) the highest proportion of men (37.7%) and women (36.4%) with a secondary school education can be found.

Women and men in Tafea province have the lowest level of formal education
Adults aged 15+ with no schooling, by province and sex, Vanuatu, 2009



Torba province has the lowest proportion of adults with secondary school education
Adults aged 15+ with secondary school education as highest level of education, by province and sex, Vanuatu, 2009



Highest level of education by province and sex, Vanuatu, 2009

	Torba		Sanma		Penama		Malampa		Shefa		Tafea	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
No schooling	22.6%	29.1%	15.8%	18.6%	16.9%	22.6%	12.9%	14.7%	8.0%	9.1%	37.7%	46.0%
Primary schooling	61.9%	57.0%	54.1%	53.6%	55.9%	54.5%	64.2%	65.9%	44.4%	46.9%	42.9%	38.4%
Secondary schooling	13.0%	12.3%	25.6%	24.7%	23.5%	20.7%	19.6%	17.3%	37.7%	36.4%	16.3%	13.6%
University degrees	1.6%	1.4%	3.4%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%	2.4%	1.7%	7.5%	5.9%	2.2%	1.4%
Vocational certificates	0.9%	0.1%	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%	2.4%	1.6%	0.8%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

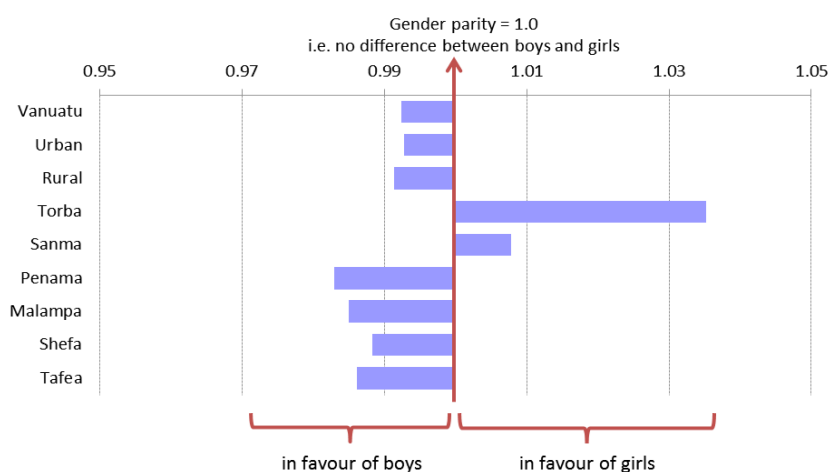
Gender differences in current school attendance

When it comes to currently attending primary school in Vanuatu, boys have a slight advantage over girls. The Gender Parity Index (see box) for primary school attendance is 0.99 for Vanuatu. This means that the proportion of boys attending primary school is slightly more than the proportion of girls.

The graph below shows how the GPI differs between rural and urban locations, as well as in each of the provinces.

Boys have slight advantage in primary school attendance

Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school attendance, 2009



Vanuatu in context

Gender Parity Index
Primary Attendance /
Enrolment

	2009
Afghanistan	0.67
Nigeria	0.88
Cambodia	0.95
Samoa	0.98
France	0.99
Vanuatu	0.99
Australia	1.00
New Zealand	1.01
China	1.04

Data source for all except Vanuatu: United Nations Millennium Development Goal Database (mdgs.un.org).

What is the Gender Parity Index (GPI)?

The gender parity index (GPI) at the primary school level indicates whether male and female children are equally likely to attend primary school, or whether there is a gender gap in their participation (UNESCO, 2004). It is also calculated for secondary school and pre-school attendance.

The GPI a comparison between males and females based on the gross attendance ratio (proportion of children of any age attending primary/secondary school of the total number of official primary/secondary school age).

What does it mean?

A GPI of 1.0 indicates gender parity - the outcome policymakers are typically aiming for. A GPI of less than 1.0 indicates gender disparity in favour of males (more males than females attending school); more than 1.0 indicates disparity in favour of females (more females than males).

The overall GPI for current secondary school attendance in Vanuatu is 1.02, indicating that at the time of the census in 2009, more girls than boys were attending secondary school. However, as with all national averages, the variation at the provincial level is hidden.

For the Tafea province, the secondary school GPI is 0.89, where males are more likely to attend secondary school. For Penama, the figure is 1.10, where it is the female population who tend to benefit more from a secondary school education.

Rural girls more likely than boys to attend secondary school
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school attendance, 2009



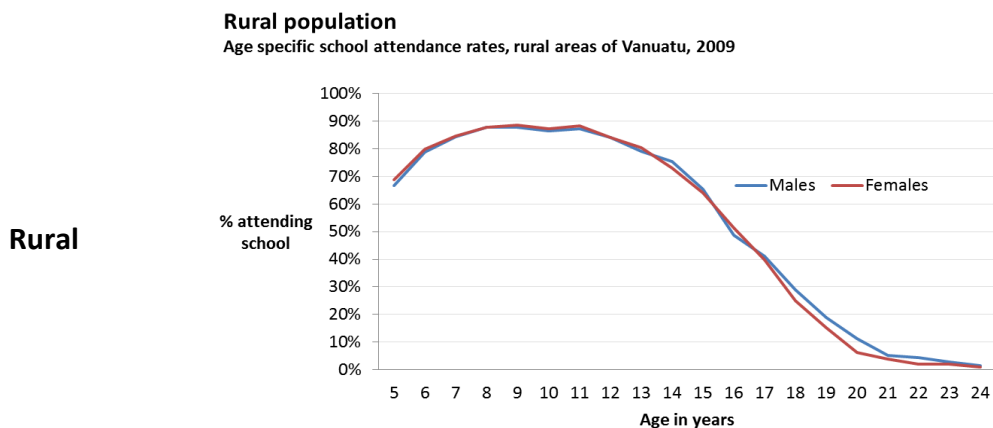
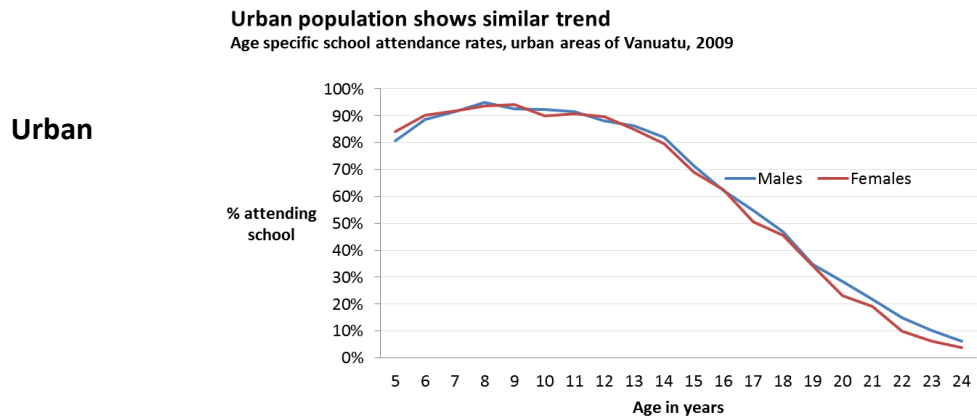
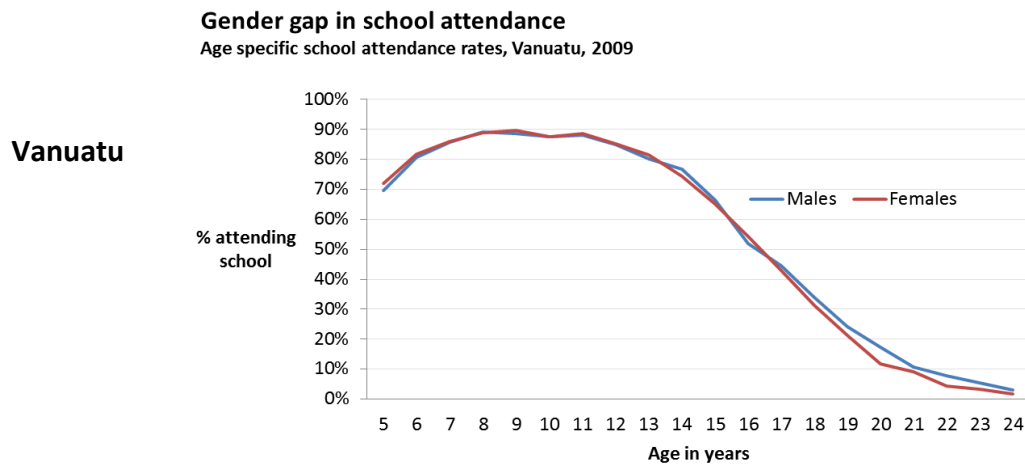
Early childhood education is an important priority in Vanuatu, providing young children with the skills they need to get a good start in Grade 1 at primary school. The gender parity index is 0.97 for Vanuatu, with provincial variations in Sanma (0.84) where less boys are much more likely to attend pre-school, and in Tafea (1.18), where it is girls who are much more likely to attend.

Boys more likely to attend pre-school, except in Tafea
Gender parity index (GPI) for pre-school school attendance, 2009



The graphs below show the proportion of boys and girls, at every age from 5 through to 24, who were attending school at the time of the census. The differences between boys and girls are most evident from around age 17, when boys' attendance starts to overtake that of girls. The differences between urban and rural areas are more pronounced than those between boys and girls, however.

Around 70% of boys and girls aged 5 were attending pre-school. Attendance rates are highest (around 90%) for those of primary school age, then a steady decline in school attendance through the late teenage years and early twenties.

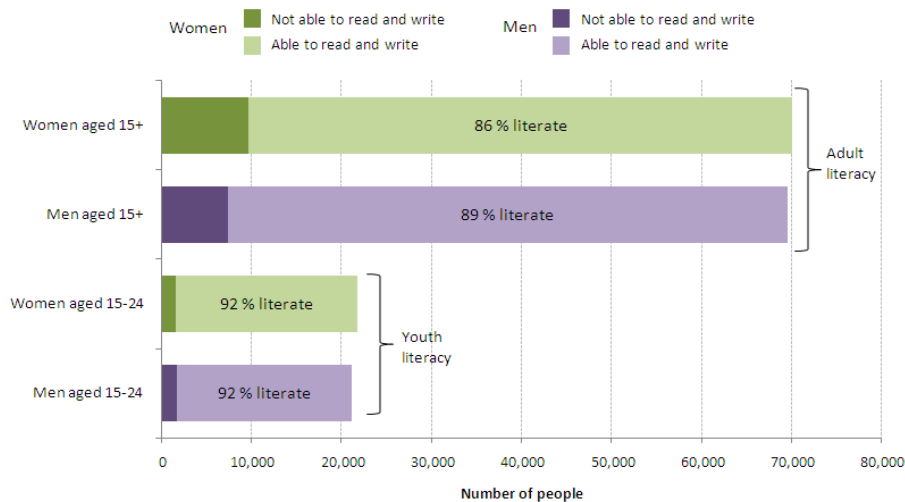


Literacy and language

The 2009 census shows that literacy rates in Vanuatu are reasonably high, with almost 85% of everyone aged 5+ being literate in at least one language (Bislama, English, French or other).

For the adult population (aged 15 and over), 89% of men and 86% of women are literate. Youth literacy rates (age 15-24) are higher still: 92% for both sexes, indicating the gender gap in literacy is narrowing over time.

Adult and youth literacy by sex, Vanuatu, 2009



Important to know

The census relies on self-assessment and does not actually test a person's ability to read and write.

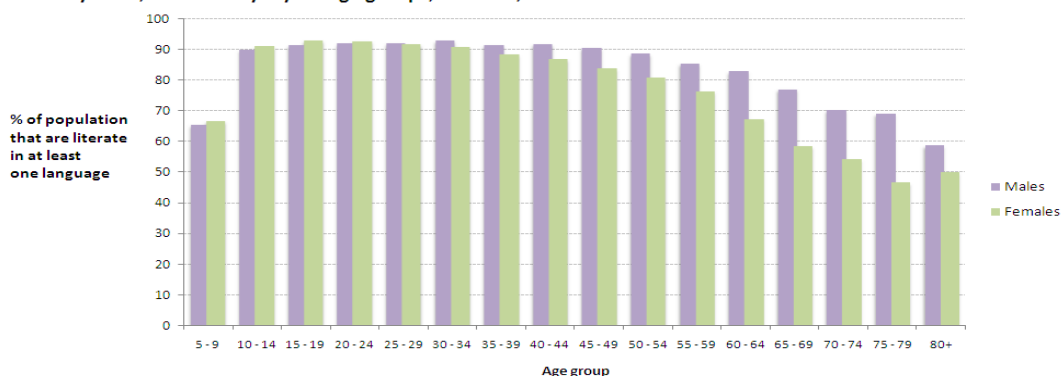
How is literacy measured by the population census?

Census collectors ask if each person in a household can read and write a simple sentence in English, French, Bislama or any other language(s).

A person is considered literate if they can read and write in at

Gender differences are more apparent when looking at how literacy varies between age groups. From around 30 years of age, men are increasingly more literate than women. The largest difference occurs at ages 75-79, with 69% of men versus 46% of women being literate. This is likely a result of earlier attitudes and policies that did not emphasise education for girls.

Men of older generations more literate than women Literacy rates, total and by 5-year age groups, Vanuatu, 2009

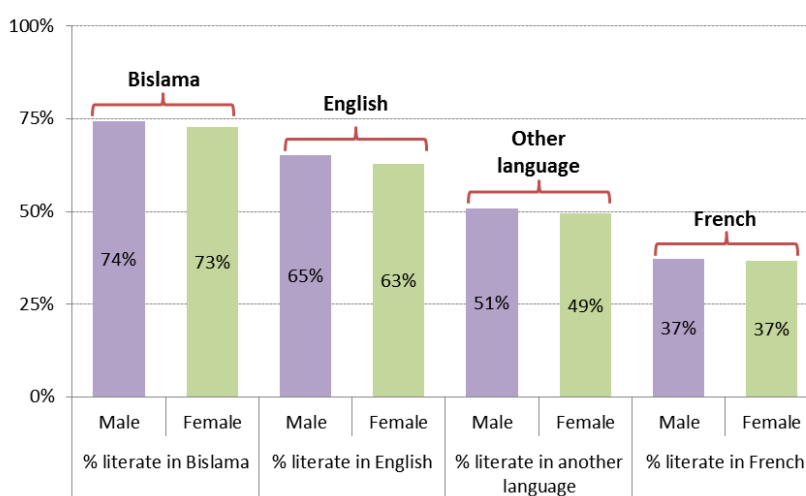


The trend towards similar literacy levels in the younger generations indicates that equality in access to education has improved. Policymakers should, however, pay attention to the trend towards slightly lower literacy in boys.

The official languages of Vanuatu are: Bislama, English and French. A large number of local languages are also spoken. There is a small difference between men and women’s literacy rates by language. As with overall literacy, men have higher rates in each of the three official languages.

Literacy rates highest in Bislama and English

Proportion of people aged 5+ who are literate in each language, Vanuatu, 2009



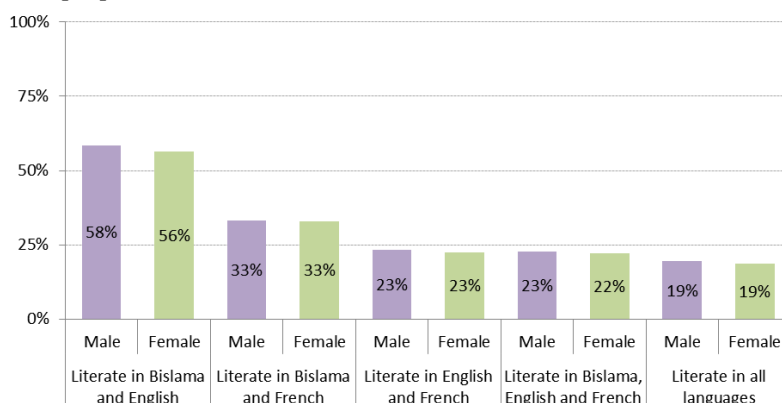
When it comes to literacy in multiple languages – a prerequisite for many jobs – men have a slight advantage.

More than half of males and females in Vanuatu are literate in both Bislama and English and a third in both Bislama and French. Almost one in every four people are literate in all three of the official languages.

Data tables on education are in the statistical annex. For more information on education and employment, please refer to the employment chapter.

Men are slightly more multilingual than women

Proportion of people aged 5+ who are literate in multiple languages, Vanuatu, 2009



Work and employment

In many societies, women are at a disadvantage when it comes to opportunities for work and employment. Expected to be content with playing the traditional role of mother and homemaker, many women do not get the same opportunities as men to complete higher education and training and get a well-paid job. As societies change, with new technologies impacting the way we live, so too are gender roles.

Key findings

- Most women and men are employed in producing goods for own consumption with 49% of women doing this type of work and 41% of men
- Women are less likely than men to be self-employed or employers
- Men hold most jobs in both the private and public sector
- Of the 18,000 full-time home makers in Vanuatu, almost 15,000 are women
- The proportion of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector has almost doubled over the last 20 years
- Occupations related to crops, vegetables or livestock dominate for both men and women, but the rest of the Top 10 occupations are quite different
- Women's share of senior positions is increasing
- Unemployment is highest amongst urban women
- Almost half the people who worked overseas in the last year were women

National goals and priorities

Private sector development and employment creation is one of the main priorities for strengthening economic growth in Vanuatu. There is emphasis on creating a favourable business environment for the creation of jobs, particularly in the tourism and the manufacturing sectors. As employment opportunities increase, people enjoy higher living standards and tax revenue is available for better education, health and other social services.

There is emphasis on strengthening provincial and municipality level governance. The government has shown a strong commitment to decentralization of establishing positions in provinces and municipalities to provide more opportunities for public sector employment in rural areas.

What information does a population and housing census gather about work and employment?

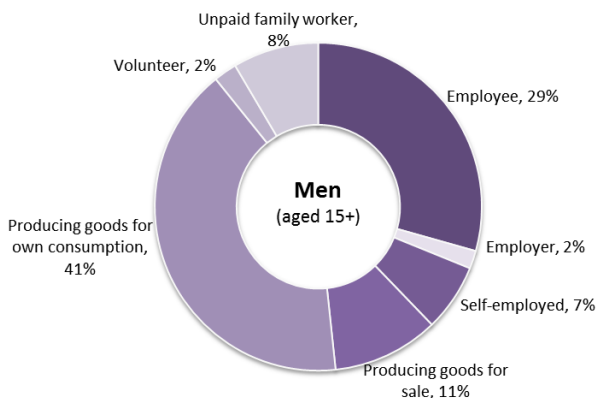
For everyone aged 15 years and over, the census gathers data on:

- Employment status e.g. employee, employer
- Occupation - a set of jobs with similar task, duties and skills
- Industry - classification of economic activity
- Reasons for being economically inactive, such as being a homemaker, student or retired
- Unpaid family work (volunteers, own account workers)
- How many people worked for money overseas in the last 12 months

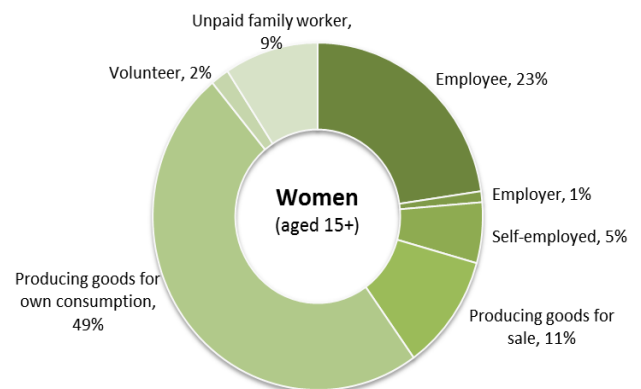
Gender and work in Vanuatu

Everyone who is employed has an *employment status*. This provides some indication of the type of employment arrangements they are subject to. There are seven categories of employment status in Vanuatu: (a) employee (either private or public sector); (b) employer; (c) self-employed; (d) producing goods for sale; (e) producing goods for own consumption; (f) volunteer; and (g) unpaid family worker.

Employment status of men, Vanuatu, 2009



Employment status of women, Vanuatu, 2009



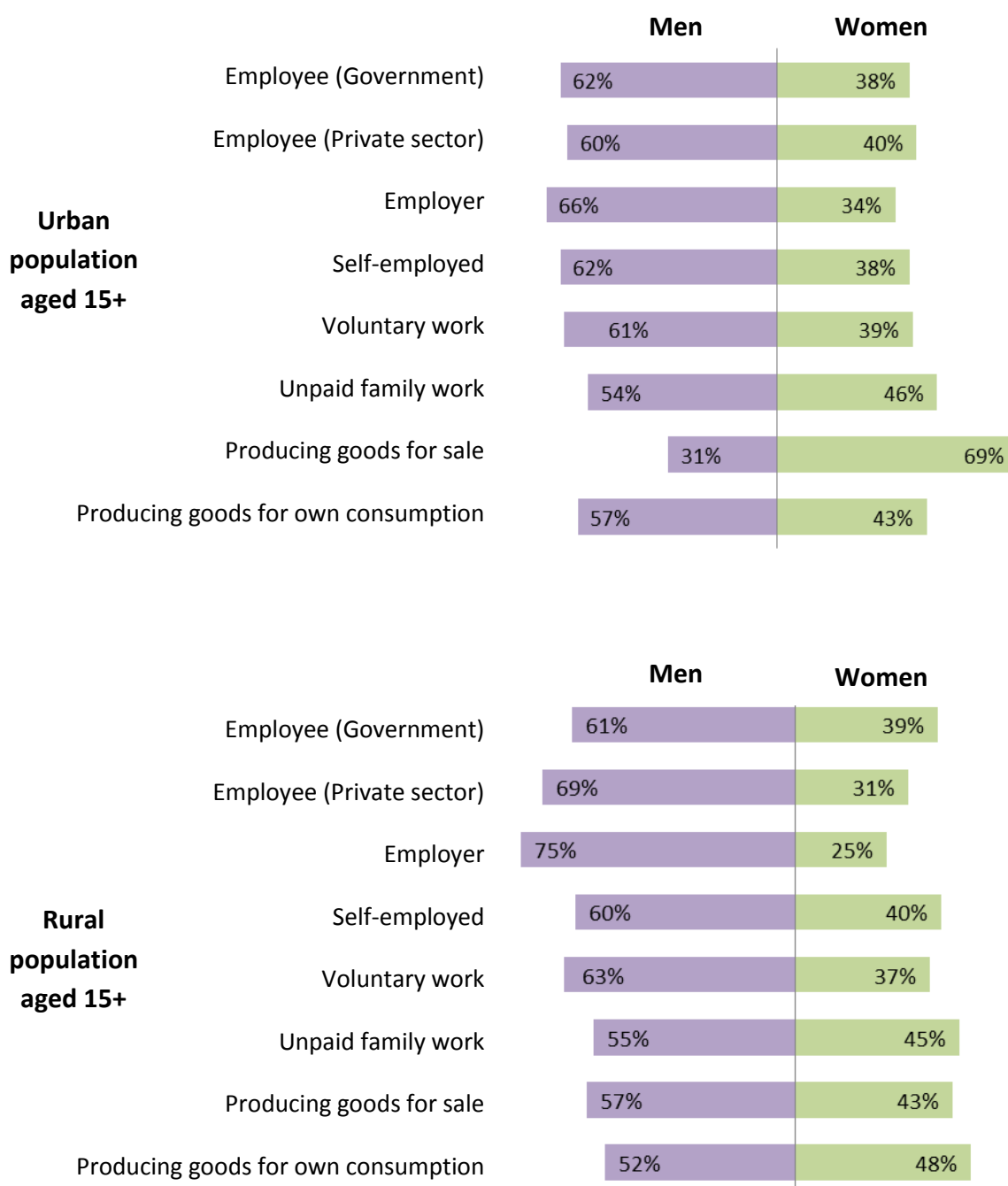
The majority of both women and men are employed in producing goods for own consumption⁴ with 49% of women doing this type of work and 41% of men.

⁴ This is usually referred to as *subsistence farming*, where work time is spent tending livestock, catching fish or growing fruit and vegetables, for example, in order to feed themselves and their families.

When it comes to paid employment, a larger proportion of men are employees (29%) compared to women (23%). More men are self-employed (7%) than women (5%) and more are employers (2%) than women (1%).

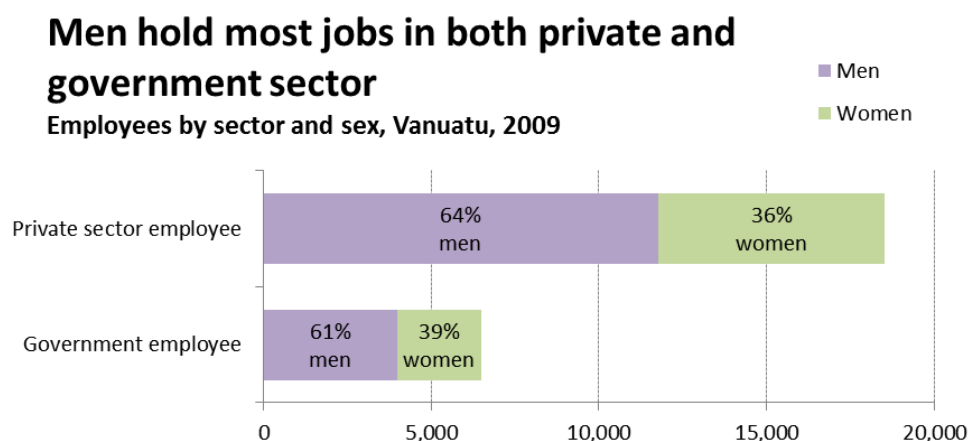
The pattern of men holding a greater share of most types of employment is evident in both urban and rural areas. One significant exception is those producing goods for sale. In urban areas, most people producing goods for sale are women (69%) with almost one third (31%) being men. In rural areas the majority are men (57%).

Employment by type, sex and urban/rural, Vanuatu, 2009



Men occupy more than 60% of the jobs in both the private and the public (government) sectors. The private sector, comprising more than 18,500 employees, is male dominated, with 64% being men and 36% women.

The government sector is one third the size of the private sector, with around 6,500 employees. The share of women and men is not equal, with 61% of jobs being held by men and 39% by women.



Although women hold a smaller share of jobs within the government and private sectors, their level of qualification is generally higher than their male counterparts. Slightly more men in these sectors have a tertiary education, as is the case for the total population. However, the share of women who have completed a senior secondary qualification is greater than men. This is indicative of a pattern that is fairly common throughout the world, where women require better qualifications than men to attain a similar type of job.

Education level of employees in Government and Private sectors Vanuatu, 2009

	Government employees				Private sector employees			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
Lower level schooling	1,631	42%	926	38%	8,473	74%	4,516	69%
Completed senior secondary	1,660	43%	1,142	47%	2,161	19%	1,655	25%
Tertiary	562	15%	340	14%	746	7%	376	6%
Total	3,853	100%	2,408	100%	11,380	100%	6,547	100%

Lower level: No school completed; Preschool/nursery school; some primary; Primary leaving certificate; Form 3 certificate or Year 10 leaving certificate

Completed senior secondary: Senior secondary certificate; university entrance; some college but no degree

Tertiary: Bachelor's degree; Master's degree; Doctoral degree; or Vocational certificate

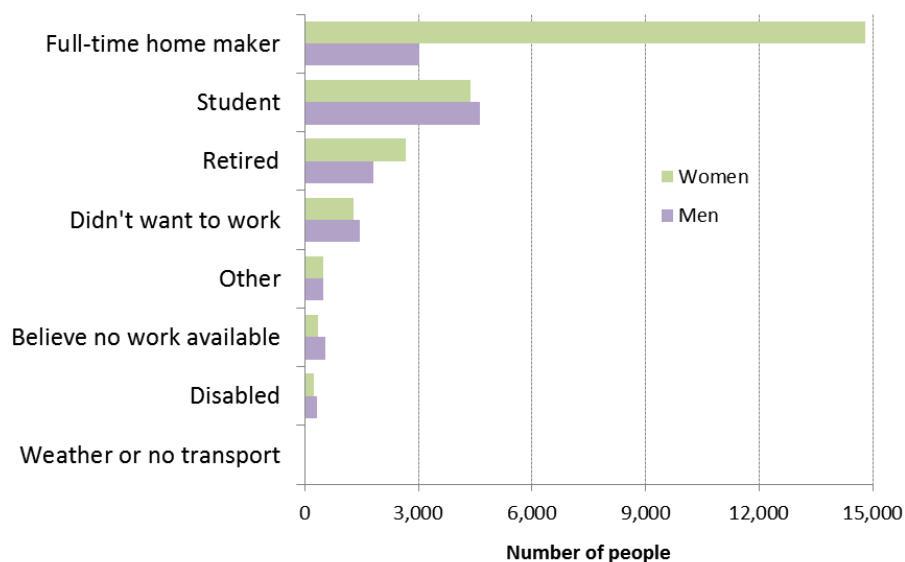
Economic inactivity

More women are economically inactive than men, meaning that they are not employed, unemployed or available for work. People may be economically inactive for a range of reasons, such as being retired, a student, homemaker or simply unable or choosing not to work.

Most women who are economically inactive are full-time homemakers (61%), with almost 25% of men also reporting homemaking as the reason they are not available for work. The main reason men are not available for work is being a student (37.5%), followed by being a full-time homemaker (24.6%).

Women who do not work are mostly full-time home makers

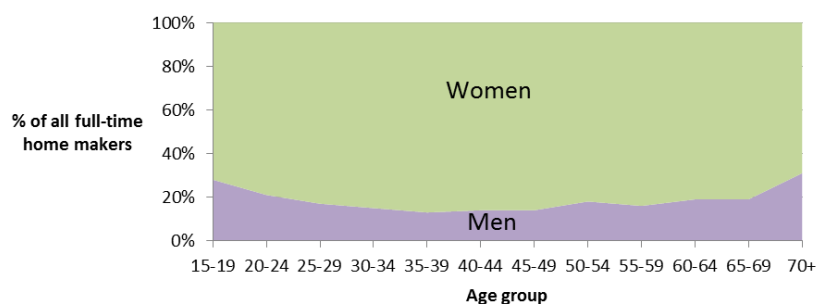
Reason given for not being economically active, by sex, Vanuatu, 2009



Women are far more likely to undertake the role of full-time home maker than men. Of the nearly 18,000 full time home makers in Vanuatu, almost 15,000 are women. There is also pattern associated with age. Between the ages of 30 and 49 years, when families are most likely to have dependent children at home, at least 85% of full-time home makers are women.

Full-time home makers are mostly women

Proportion of full-time home makers by sex and age, Vanuatu, 2009



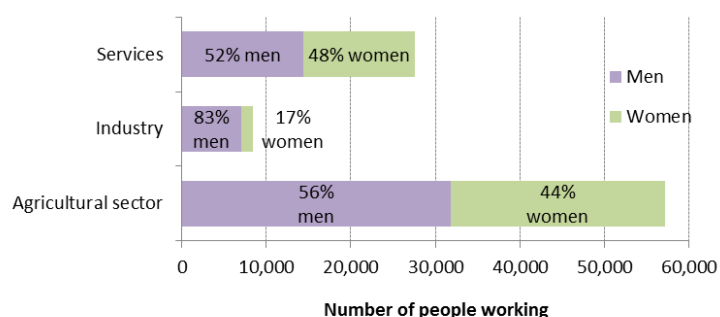
Sectors of employment

The share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is an indicator of women's ability to get employment outside of the traditional agricultural sector. It is one of the three Millennium Development Goal indicators under *Goal 3: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*.

In Vanuatu, 40% of working men and women are in the non-agricultural sector. Men hold the greater share of jobs in all sectors.

Men hold the greater share of jobs in all sectors

Share of women in wage employment by sector and sex, Vanuatu, 2009



Important to know

The economy is divided into three sectors:

- **Agriculture**
including farming, fishing and logging
- **Industry**
including manufacturing and mining
- **Services**
including tourism, retail sales and transportation

The non-agricultural sector is all economic activity in the other two sectors: industry and services.

Wage employment is defined as remuneration (pay) based on hours worked or items produced, independent of profits or expectations of profits. Salary employment - people paid an annual salary - is also included.

Vanuatu in context

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agriculture sector

	Year	Share (%)
Senegal	2001	10.6
Fiji	2005	29.6
Solomon Islands	1999	30.8
Papua New Guinea	2000	32.1
Malaysia	2008	39.2
Vanuatu	2009	41.2
Japan	2009	42.3
Australia	2009	47.2
New Zealand	2009	50.6

As the adjacent table illustrates, the proportion of men (59%) and women (41%) in the non-agricultural sector is similar to the proportions often found in some high-income countries.

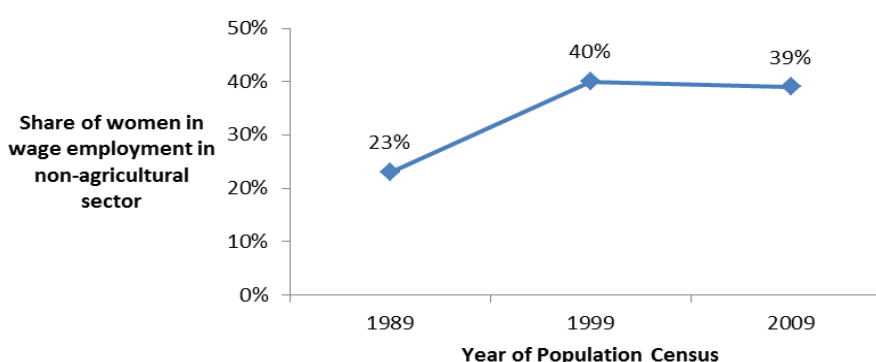
The share of women with jobs in the non-agricultural sector has almost doubled over the last 20 years.

There was a dramatic increase between 1989 and 1999, but the women's share has stabilised over the last decade.

Source: all data except Vanuatu is from the United Nations Millennium Development Goal Database; Vanuatu Population and Housing Census 2009.

Women share of jobs in non-agriculture sector has increased since 1989

Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector, Vanuatu



Occupations of men and women

The following two tables rank the “top 10” occupations for both men and women. While occupations related to crops, vegetables or livestock dominate for both men and women; there are some significant differences.

Women are much more likely to be childhood educators or teachers than men. They are also more likely to be cleaners, work in handicrafts or salespersons. On the other hand, men are more likely to be taxi or van drivers, work in protective services, be block layers or kava growers.

Top 10 occupations for men

Rank	Occupation	Number of men
1	Subsistence crop farmers	8,397
2	Field crop and vegetable growers	8,332
3	Subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmer	6,099
4	Crop farm labourers	4,688
5	Block layer	4,058
6	Kava grower	2,676
7	Car, taxi and van drivers	1,855
8	Copra cutter	1,482
9	Protective services workers	1,444
10	Early childhood educators	826

Top 10 occupations for women

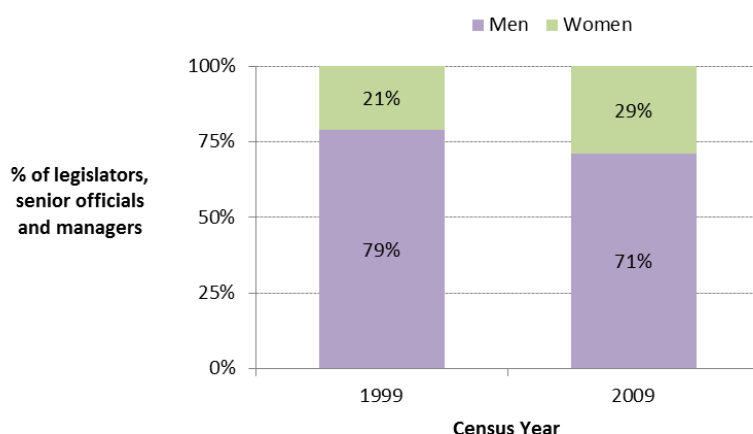
Rank	Occupation	Number of women
1	Subsistence crop farmers	7,852
2	Field crop and vegetable growers	7,520
3	Subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmer	5,202
4	Cleaner	3,236
5	Crop farm labourers	3,197
6	Early childhood educators and teachers	1,258
7	Copra cutter	1,009
8	Handicrafts	800
9	Sales person	758
10	Market seller	688

Women in decision-making positions

Traditionally, women have not occupied senior positions in the workplace. If legislators (i.e. elected officials), senior officials and managers are taken as a group, less than one third (29%) are women. While this is still a long way from equal representation, it is a significant improvement from 1999, where only one in five (21%) of women occupied senior positions.

Women's share of decision-making positions has increased

Proportion of legislators, senior officials and managers by sex and census year, Vanuatu



Education level of legislators, senior officials and managers, Vanuatu, 2009

Qualification	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Lower level	662	45%	242	42%
Completed senior secondary	499	34%	232	40%
Tertiary	309	21%	108	19%
Total	1,470	100%	582	100%

Lower level: No school completed; Preschool/nursery school; some primary; Primary leaving certificate; Form 3 certificate or Year 10 leaving certificate

Completed senior secondary: Senior secondary certificate; university entrance; some college but no degree

Tertiary: Bachelor's degree; Master's degree; Doctoral degree; or Vocational certificate

More men in the position of legislators, senior officials and managers have tertiary qualifications than women, as is the case across the entire Vanuatu adult population (refer to the chapter on education). However, a higher proportion of women have completed senior secondary education than men.

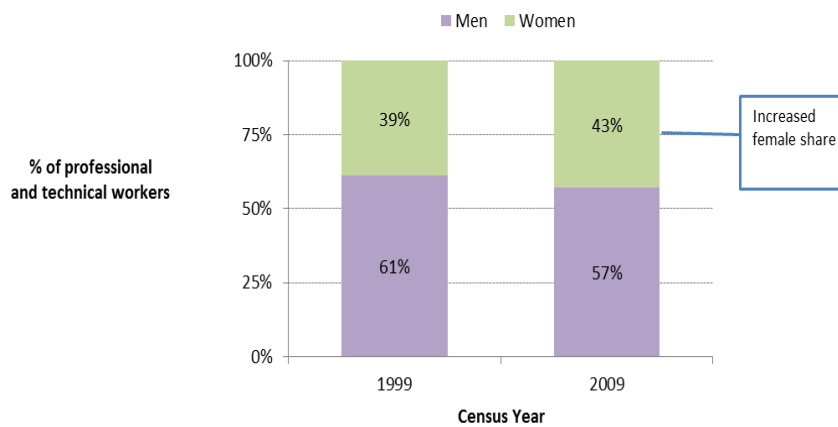
Professionals and technical jobs are male dominated, but women are progressively occupying a greater share.

In the last ten years, women’s share of professional and technical workers in Vanuatu increased from 39% to 43%.

Professionals include:	Technical workers include:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil engineers • Nurses/ Midwives • Teachers • Medical doctors • Accountants • Lawyers...etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanics • Ship’s engineers • Dental assistants • Farming advisor...etc.

Women's share of professional and technical workers is increasing

Proportion of professional and technical workers by sex and census year, Vanuatu



Unemployment

Urban unemployment rates are much higher than rural unemployment rates. This may seem on the surface to be an anomaly as most jobs are in urban areas. However, there are strict rules about counting unemployed and spending time looking for work is one of them. In rural areas, if there are no jobs available, then there is no point looking and those people who were not looking are not counted as unemployed. The rural to urban drift is often driven by the lure of the possibility of work in urban areas, and the reality is that the work is not always available.

People are considered unemployed if they:

- Did not work or have a job prior to the census
- Spent time looking for work, and
- Were available to work if a job was offered to them

In the 2009 census 4,518 adults met the criteria (2,301 male and 2,217 female). Another 948 adults didn’t have a job but were not looking because they thought no work was available, didn’t have transport or weather prevented them from looking.

The situation is worse for urban women than men. Their unemployment rate is approaching 15% whereas for men it is just under 10%. The low rural unemployment rate for both men and women at just over 2% may mask a desire for paid work which cannot be fulfilled.

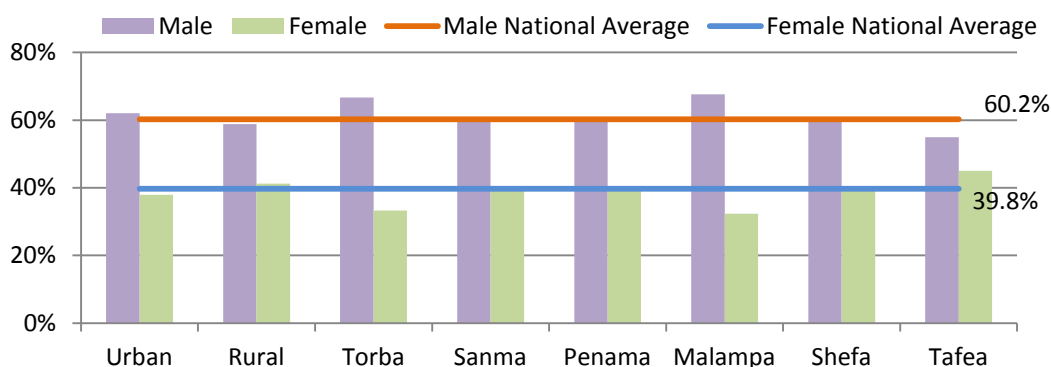
Unemployment is highest amongst urban women

Unemployment rate, Vanuatu by sex and location, 2009

	Total	Male	Female
Vanuatu	4.6	4.1	5.2
Urban	11.9	9.9	14.7
Rural	2.3	2.2	2.4
Torba	0.2	0.3	0.1
Sanma	4.1	3.8	4.4
Penama	0.5	0.5	0.5
Malampa	1.9	1.7	2.2
Shefa	7.7	6.5	9.4
Tafea	6.6	6.4	6.8

Higher share of men amongst the jobless

Male and female share of unemployed population by location, Vanuatu, 2009



Youth unemployment

The young often aspire to work outside of the traditional agricultural sector. Youth unemployment rates are relatively low at around 9% for both men and women aged 15-24 years.

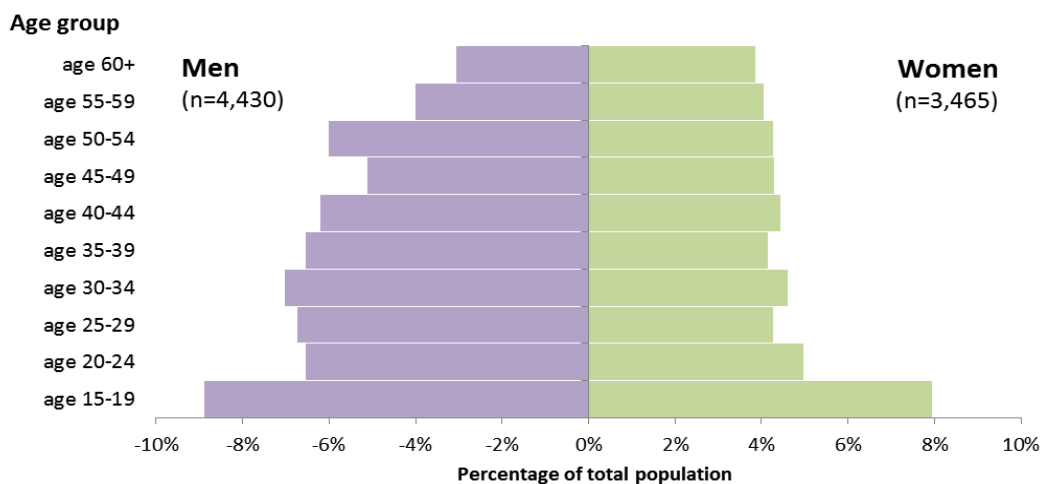
Working overseas

Employment in other countries is often seen as attractive form of temporary employment. Programmes, such as the seasonal employment scheme with Australia and New Zealand, provide opportunities for short term work mainly in horticulture and other agricultural activities.

Almost 8,000 people reported that they worked overseas at some point during the twelve months before the census in 2009. Of these, 56% were men and 44% women. Most of the overseas workers were aged 15-19, with a large proportion of both young men and women taking the opportunity to work overseas. Overall, more men worked overseas, but there were a substantial number of women who did too.

Most people working overseas are young men, but there are a substantial number of women

Percentage of people who worked overseas in the twelve months before the census, Vanuatu, 2009



Most of the men and women who worked overseas did so in New Zealand (84% of men and 88% of women).

Migration

Migration, the act of moving to live from one place to another, takes place either within the country – *internal migration* – or across national borders - *international migration*.

In Vanuatu, most migration is internal, with movements mainly occurring from rural to urban areas where better education and employment opportunities are to be found. Migration from one rural area to another is also common, especially for women moving to the home island of their spouse.

Closely linked with internal and international migration are remittances – the sending of money back home to provide financial support for family or friends. Remittances are an important source of income for many families, but are the *main* source for only 1.4% of households (655) in Vanuatu.

Key findings

- More women migrate within the country than men
- Female migration mainly occurs between rural areas
- More men migrate to urban centres
- International migration is insignificant in Vanuatu

National goals and priorities

Migration contributes to the social and economic development of the country. While there is currently little explicit emphasis on migration in Vanuatu's National Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA), it will be a focus of the national population policy currently under development.

Gender is an important factor in migration, with different proportions of men and women becoming migrants or being impacted by migration. Understanding the causes, processes and impacts of migration on women and men, girls and boys, can play an important role in achieving development goals. Currently, little is known about the relationships between gender and migration in Vanuatu, nor the policies needed to maximize the benefits while reducing the socio-economic costs.

What information does a population and housing census gather about migration?

The following information, gathered for all people age five years and above, can be used to determine whether someone is a migrant:

- place of usual residence
- place of residence five years prior to the census
- place of birth

How mobile are men and women in Vanuatu?

Migration is not new to Vanuatu. Historically, people migrated to work as labourers on different islands. Prior to that, there was the dark history of forced migration to work on sugar cane plantations in Australia and Fiji.

The Second World War was also important in terms migration in that it created our urban centres. Locals helped the American army set up their base on the island of Efate and Santo, and these sites subsequently became commercial centres now known as Port Vila and Luganville.

Previous analysis of the 2009 census results (*Analytical Report Volume 2*) shows that the net migration rate for Vanuatu is close to zero and that no significant international migration occurred during the period 1999-2009. It is unlikely, therefore, that significant gender issues exist as a result of international migration.

Despite being a country of geographically dispersed islands and high transport costs, there is a significant amount of migration within Vanuatu. Just over 15% of females and 15% of males (aged 5 years and over) were living in a different place at the time of the 2009 census, compared to where they were living five years before. More than a third of women (36%) and 30% of men were living at a different place to where they were born.

Only four percent of the population were away from home on census night and were counted at a place that was not their usual residence. People away from home are not considered migrants.

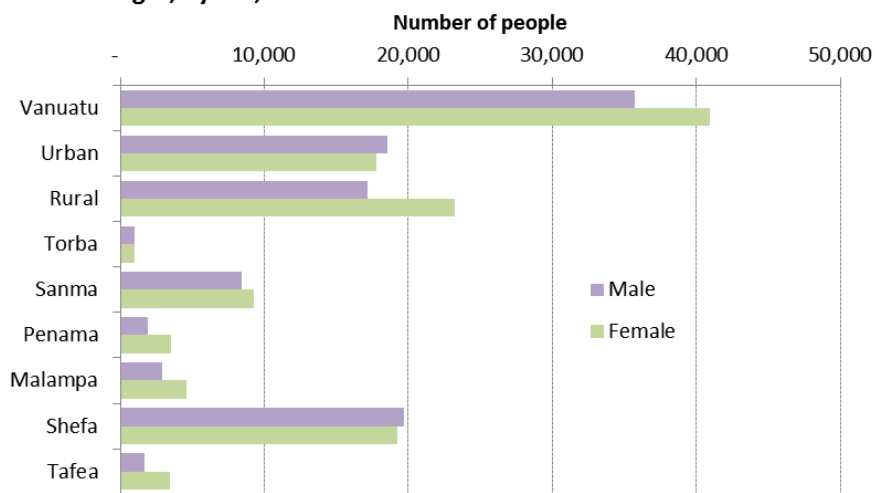
In Vanuatu, women make up more than half the people (53%) who have migrated within the country since birth. More men than women are living away from their birthplace in urban areas, but the opposite is true in rural areas, where the majority of the population live.

Laws and customs relating to inheritance of property may influence internal migration patterns. Many provinces follow a patrilineal system, where males inherit assets from their fathers, which may explain why more women migrate than men.

Migration differs from province to province. For Penama, Malampa and Tafea there are proportionally more women (over 60%) than men who were born elsewhere. For the other provinces, the difference is not as marked. One of the reasons for this is likely to be that it is more common for women to move to their husband’s village on marriage than the other way around.

More women migrate within the country than men

Number of people who were born in a village/place other than the one they were on census night, by sex, 2009



Information and technology

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are an important factor in social and economic development. As technologies become more affordable and effective, they have the capacity to affect economic growth and change the way people interact and get access to information. Males and females should have equal opportunities to use technologies in education and work and develop the necessary ICT skills.

Access to information – through radio, television and the internet – plays a vital role in the development of Vanuatu. Important messages on health, education and community development reach people through these media. Women and men should have equal access to information for informed decision-making.

Key findings

- More men than women use the internet
- Men hold most of the ICT-related jobs
- Lone male parents with only boys in school are much more likely to own a computer than those with only girls in school
- Although internet use and computers are not widespread, almost every household has at least one mobile phone

National goals and priorities

The Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA) includes the strengthening of telecommunications infrastructure and the development of technical ICT skills amongst the national goals. The Government also prioritises the provision of equitable access to telephone infrastructure through regulation of the telecommunications industry.

The Government has developed a Universal Access Policy to extend mobile coverage to remote areas of Vanuatu and maximise the impact of ICT on economic growth and social development. Government initiatives in the ICT sector should include a focus on gender to ensure that both women and men are given equal opportunity to develop and use ICT skills.

Important to know

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) may include any computing and communication device or application, such as:

- Computers
 - Internet
 - Cellular/mobile phones
 - Radio/radio telephone
 - Television
-

In 2008, the government ended the monopoly in the telecommunications sector, contributing to cheaper mobile phone and internet services and a considerable improvement in coverage.

Technology related performance indicators in the PAA include the following:

- Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population*
- Personal computers in use per 100 population*
- Internet users per 100 population*

* These indicators – also referred to as teledensity – are Millennium Development Goal indicators under Goal 8: Develop a global partnership

What information does a population and housing census gather about technology?

The census gather the following information related to information and technology:

- Access to internet (for everyone aged 15 and above)
- Household ownership of mobile phone, telephone, computer, radio and television
- Those working in ICT-related occupations

In Vanuatu, computer use and access to the internet is not widespread. However, almost everybody uses a mobile phone.

More men use the internet than women. Not surprisingly, internet use is much higher in urban centres than rural areas. Of all the urban men aged 15 and above, 17% used the internet in the week before the census, compared to 15% of urban women. This gender difference may be a reflection of the trend for men to have higher education levels than women (see Education chapter) as well as the greater proportion of men in ICT-related occupations.

Internet use for population aged 15 and above by sex and location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Total Men (aged 15+)	Total Women (aged 15+)	Men who used the internet (aged 15+)		Women who used the internet (aged 15+)	
			Number	% of total men	Number	% of total women
Vanuatu	71,564	71,486	5,063	7%	4,227	6%
Urban	20,185	18,945	3,369	17%	2,863	15%
Rural	51,379	52,541	1,694	3%	1,364	3%
Province						
Torba	2,661	2,711	14	1%	21	1%
Sanma	14,002	13,477	513	4%	412	3%
Penama	8,981	9,099	314	3%	252	3%
Malampa	10,691	11,361	214	2%	171	2%
Shefa	26,962	25,669	3,772	14%	3,208	12%
Tafea	8,267	9,169	236	3%	163	2%

There was no difference between rural men and women's use of the internet, both at 3% of the total population (aged 15 and above).

People in rural areas are being left behind in the technology revolution, due to the high costs of establishing infrastructure and a lack of demand. Language may also be a barrier to internet use. For example, those people not literate in English or French (17% of men; 19% of women) may struggle to use computers and the internet as systems and applications are not available in Bislama.

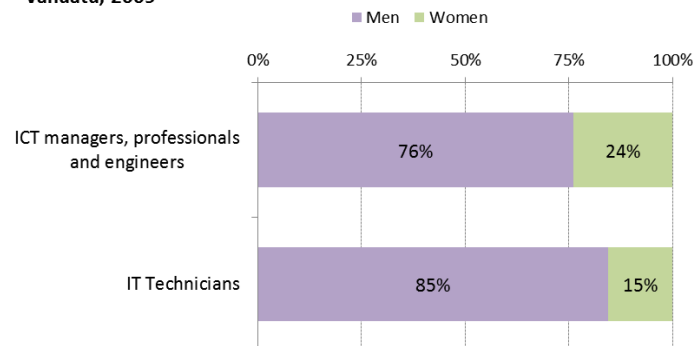
ICT related occupations and industry

As technology plays an increasingly important role in Vanuatu's society and economy, both women and men should have the opportunity to work in ICT-related jobs. In 2009, the share of women in ICT-related occupations was relatively low compared to men.

The ICT industry employs 637 people in Vanuatu. Of these, the majority are men (65%) and only 35% are women. This is regardless of what type of job they occupy within that industry (e.g. includes cleaners, security guards as well as professional and technical staff).

Mostly men working in ICT-related jobs

Proportion of men and women in ICT-related occupations, Vanuatu, 2009



Most ICT managers, professionals and engineers were men (76%). For IT Technicians, the male share was even greater, with 85% being men and only 15% women.

Policies may be needed to address this gender imbalance in ICT-related occupations. For example, initiatives that encourage women and girls to take up ICT-related courses and to work in the ICT industry.

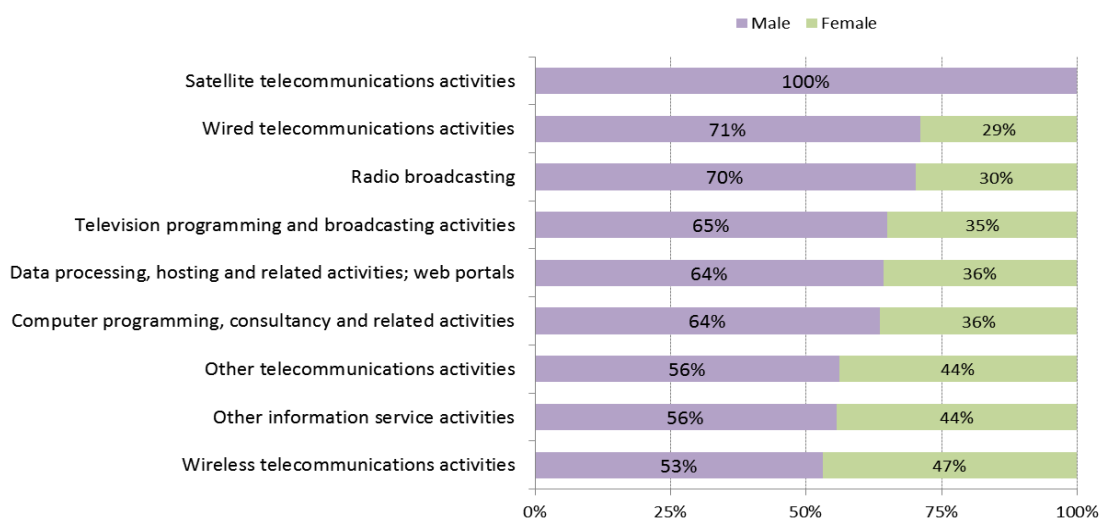
Share of men and women in ICT-related occupations

Vanuatu, 2009

	Men		Women		Total	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of total
ICT managers, professionals and engineers	32	76%	10	24%	42	100%
IT Technicians	104	85%	19	15%	123	100%
Total	136	82%	29	15%	165	100%

Men dominate in the ICT industry

Proportion of men and women in ICT industry regardless of occupation, Vanuatu, 2009



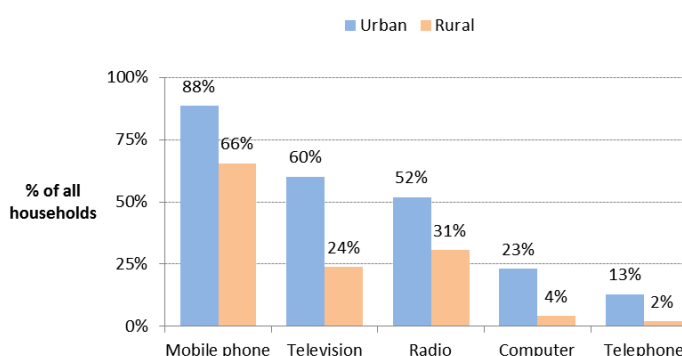
Mobile phones, personal computers and other ICT-related assets

Most households in Vanuatu have at least one mobile phone. In urban centres, 88% of households reported owning mobile phone(s) and 66% of households in rural areas.

The proportion of households owning other ICT-related assets is much lower. Ownership of computers is limited in Vanuatu, with less than a quarter of urban households (23%) and only 4% of rural households with a computer at home.

Most households have mobile phones

ICT-related assets owned by households, by urban/rural, Vanuatu, 2009



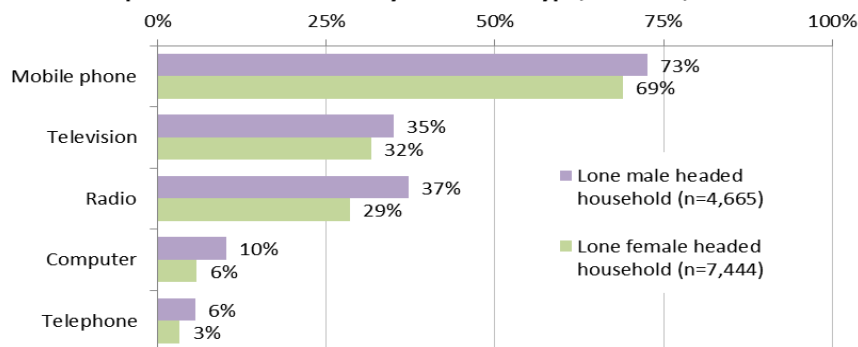
Exploring gender differences in the ownership of assets is a challenge as this information is gathered for households only and not individuals. The complexities for gender analysis are explained further in the chapter on households from page 7.

For the purposes of comparison, we can look at ownership of assets by households that are headed by men or women without no spouse present – referred to as *lone female* or *lone male* headed households. These types of household make up about 25% of all households in Vanuatu.

Lone male headed households are more likely to own ICT-related assets than lone female headed households. For example, 10% of lone male households own a computer, whereas only 6% of lone female headed households.

Lone male headed households more likely to own ICT-related assets

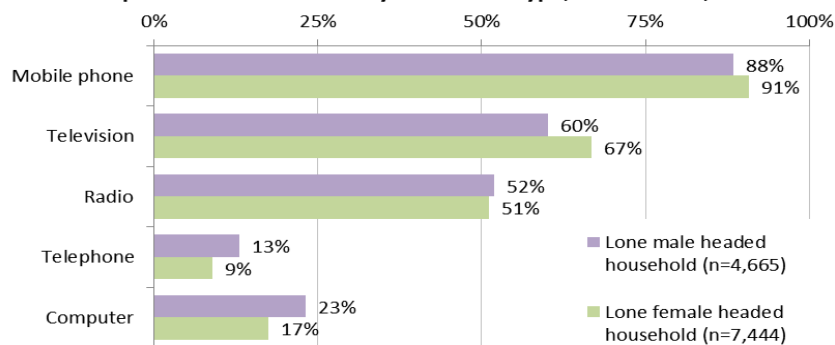
Ownership of ICT-related assets by household type, Vanuatu, 2009



However, for households in urban centres - the main users of technology - it is lone female headed households that are more likely to own mobile phones and televisions. Lone male households in urban centres are still more likely to own computers than female headed households.

Urban female headed households more likely to own mobile phones and TVs

Ownership of ICT-related assets by household type, urban areas, 2009

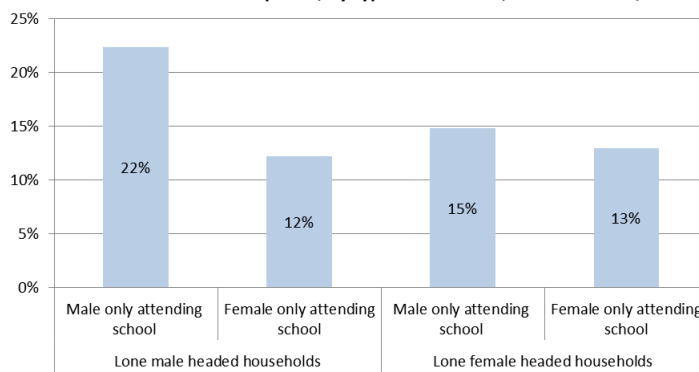


An interesting trend in computer ownership is noticed when looking at those lone headed households that have either boys or girls attending school.

In urban areas, lone male parents with boys only attending school (age 5-19), were far more likely to own a computer than lone male parents with only girls in school. For female lone parents, there was less difference, but computer ownership was slightly higher when boys only were studying (15%), versus girls only (13%).

Urban lone parents with boys only in school are more likely to own a computer

% of households that own computers, by type of household, urban Vanuatu, 2009



Income, assets and housing

Information on income, ownership of assets and housing provides evidence to monitor social and economic development. Census data can shed light on the living conditions, main sources of income and the types of assets owned by each household.

Access to and control of assets is an important gender issue in most societies, with laws and customs often putting women at a disadvantage. Although gender analysis of household level data is difficult for reasons explained in the chapter on *Marriage, families and households* (page 7), it is possible to glean some information about the differences and similarities between the income and assets of women and men.

Key findings

- More lone female headed households (those without a spouse present) rely on sale of goods than their equivalent male households.
- Single male households are more likely to receive a wage or salary than those headed by single women
- Households headed by a lone female head (i.e. no spouse present) own more cash crops than lone male headed households
- Overall, lone male headed households own more possessions – canoes, cars, boats, televisions, fridges, etc – than lone female headed households
- Lone female headed households in urban centres are more likely to own gas stoves and fridges than male headed households

National goals and priorities

Household characteristics are an indication of socio-economic development. In line with national goals for gender equality, economic prosperity, social wellbeing and environmental sustainability, there are a number of priorities related to households.

Knowing the number of people per household, the number of rooms and the type of assets that are owned – e.g. motor vehicle, television, fridge/freezer, livestock – provide insights into the living conditions and quality of life in Vanuatu. Data on building materials used and the age of dwellings are used to monitor the overall quality of housing.

This information helps to shape national and local plans and actions, including disaster management strategies, policies on building codes and projects to establish and maintain water and sanitation infrastructure.

Vanuatu's Priorities and Action Agenda (PAA) includes policy objectives for environmental management relating to sanitation, waste disposal and urban planning. National priorities also focus on ensuring appropriate infrastructure and utilities are provided, such as clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity for lighting and cooking and telecommunications through land lines and mobile phones. The 2009 population and housing census results provide an insight into household access to these shared systems.

What information does a population and housing census gather about households?

Population and housing censuses gather information about "households" – that is a group of persons living under the same roof who usually eat together and share the work of preparing the food and/or the cost of providing it. Information is collected about:

- type of living quarters – e.g. detached house, apartment
- building materials used for walls, floor and roof and the age of the building
- number of rooms
- main source of drinking and washing water
- main toilet facility
- main source of lighting and cooking energy
- main form of household waste disposal
- any livestock and cash crops
- house and land tenure
- involvement in marine and freshwater fishing
- main source of income for the household
- assets of the household such as motor vehicle, fridge/freezer, TV, radio, gas stove, etc

More information about family and household composition is in the chapter on marriage, families and households from page 7.

Collecting information at the household level requires the assumption that everyone in the household has equal access to the assets. It does not tell us whether particular individuals own and control certain assets, while others do not. For example, a household may have ten goats, but they might be owned by one household member and when sold, the profits might not necessarily be shared with the rest of the people in the house.

As described in the first chapter on households, it is a challenge to analyse gender differences for information that is collected about the household as a whole. This leads many gender analysts to look at differences between households based on the sex of the "household head". However, as there are no clear definitions on who should be the household head – it is up to each household to decide – this analysis may be

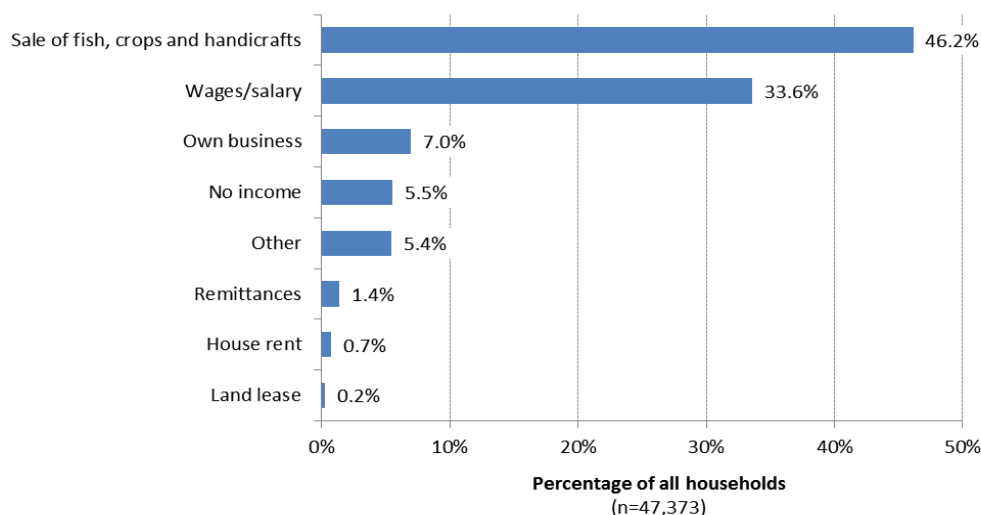
misleading. The boxed text on page 16 provides more information on the household head concept.

For the purposes of determining gender differences between household income and assets in Vanuatu, analysis is focused on households with a single or lone head. About 25% (12,100) of households in Vanuatu have a lone head – that is, a household with no spouse present. Of these, 61% are headed by women and 39% by men.

Household income

The main source of income for Vanuatu is from the sale of fish, crops and handicrafts, with almost half of all households (46%) relying on this source. The second most common type of income is wages/salary, with one third of households benefiting from this more reliable source (33%).

Sales of goods is main source of income for majority of households
Main source of income for Vanuatu households, 2009

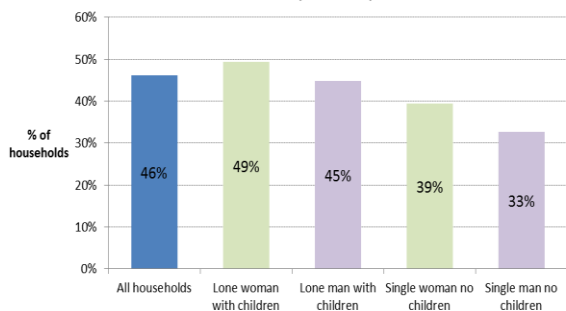


Differences in the main source of income are evident between male and female headed households. More lone and single female headed households rely on sale of goods than their equivalent male households. Sale of goods is a more insecure form of income, most likely offering no secondary benefits such as access to sick leave or pension schemes.

The most common source of income for single men with no children is a wage or salary, with 38% of single men indicating this as their main income. But, for single women, it is the second most common source with only 27% of single female households benefiting from a reliable wage or salary. However, these single men tend to have a higher level of education than the single women.

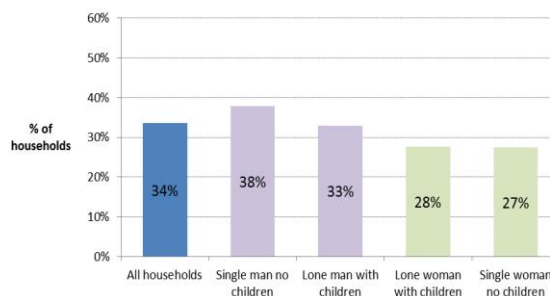
Female headed households tend to rely more on sale of goods for their income

Percentage of particular household types for which sale of fish, crops and handicrafts is main source of income, Vanuatu, 2009



Male headed households more likely to have wages/salary income

Percentage of particular household types for which wages/salary is main source of income, Vanuatu, 2009

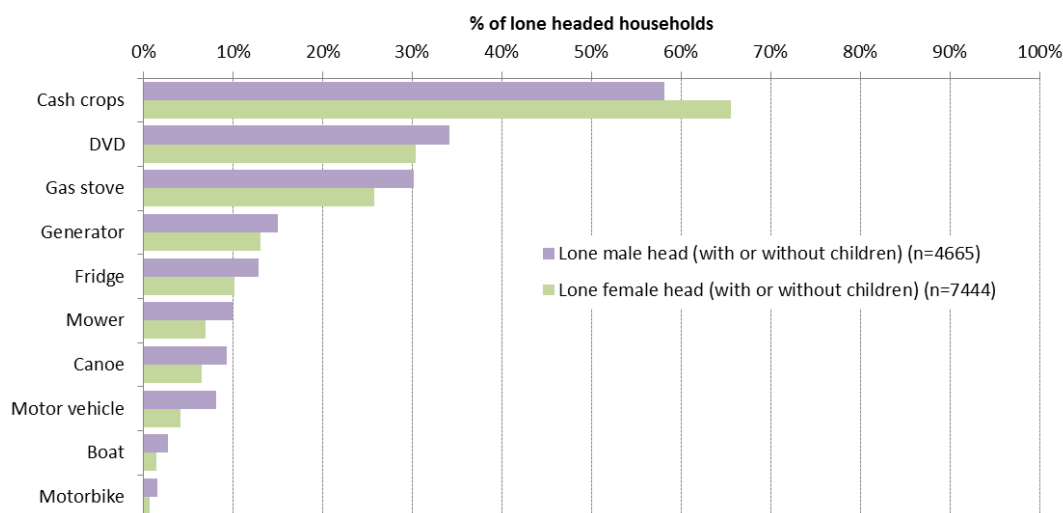


Policymakers should ensure that job creation schemes target both men and women and provide security for those in informal employment. It may be necessary to develop adult education and employment policies aimed at single and lone women with children to address this gender imbalance.

Except for cash crops, households with a lone male head tend to own more assets than households headed by lone women. Ownership of ICT-related assets is covered in the chapter on Information and technology (page 53).

Lone male headed households own more possessions than lone female headed

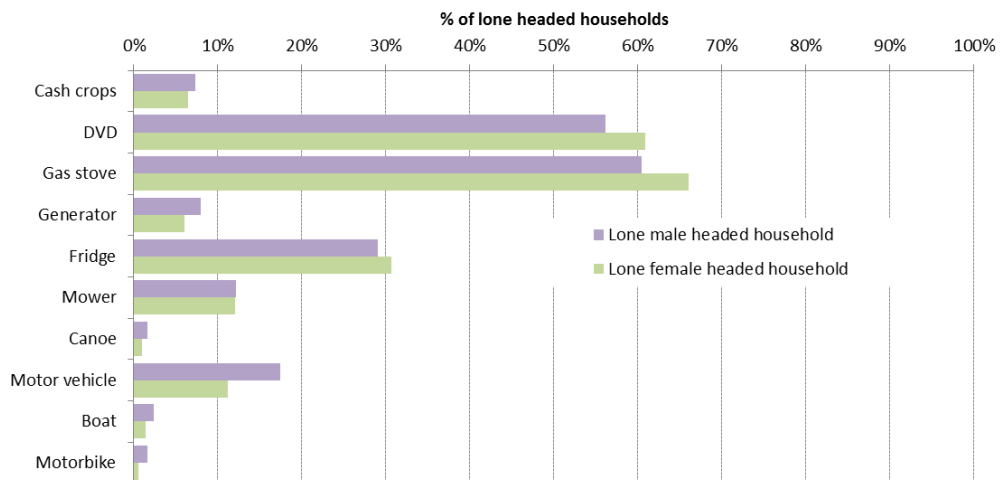
Ownership of assets by household type and sex of household head, Vanuatu, 2009



Not surprisingly, asset ownership is quite different between urban and rural areas. Few urban households have canoes, cash crops and generators compared to rural households. Urban households headed by lone women are more likely to own gas stoves, DVDs and fridges than lone male headed households. However, lone male headed households are more likely to own motor vehicles.

Female headed households in urban areas own more gas stoves, DVDs and fridges

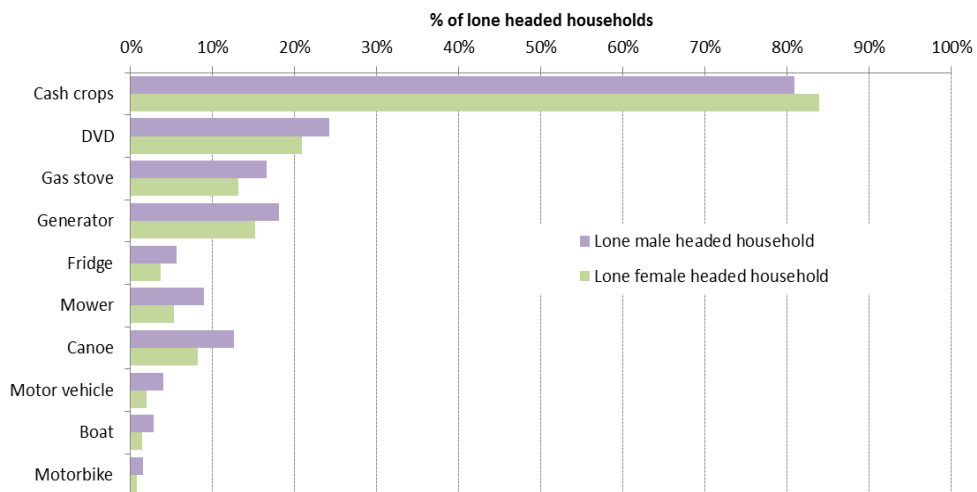
Ownership of assets by household type and sex of household head, urban Vanuatu, 2009



Almost all lone headed households in rural areas have cash crops and relatively few other assets. A greater proportion of lone male headed households own assets than lone female headed households.

Rural households are less likely to own assets apart from cash crops

Ownership of assets by household type and sex of household head, rural Vanuatu, 2009



Glossary

Adolescent mothers

Women aged 15-19 years who have given birth to a child.

Age Dependency ratio

The ratio of persons defined as dependent (under 15 years and over 64 years) to persons defined as economically productive (15 –64 years).

Agriculture

Including farming, fishing and logging.

Average age at first marriage (SMAM)

Approximation of average age at marriage, based on proportion of population never married (single).

Defacto marriage

Couples who live together without being legally married.

Divorced

The final termination of a marital union, canceling the legal duties and responsibilities of marriage and dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the parties (unlike annulment which declares the marriage null and void).

Education attainment

Highest level of formal schooling attended and successfully completed.

Employed population

Population aged 15 years and over working for cash or pay.

Employer

Person or business that employs one or more people especially for wage or salary.

Female lone headed household

A household that identified a woman as its household head and that woman had no spouse currently living in the household.

Gender

Refers to the relatively fluid socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities and attributes considered appropriate for men and women

Gender parity index

Is an index designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females.

Health professionals

Includes paramedics, dentists, optometrists, dieticians, pharmacists, physiotherapists and other health care workers.

Household

Those persons who usually eat together and share the work of preparing the food and/ or the cost of work for providing it.

Household head

Person who identifies as the head of the household. It may be the main breadwinner in the house, or the oldest adult male, if one is present, or the responsible adult who is interviewed by the census collector.

Household size

Number of persons living together in one household.

Information and communication technologies (ICT)

This includes any computing and communication device or application.

Industry

A basic category of business activity. Including manufacturing and mining.

Infant mortality rate

The number of deaths of infants under the age of 12 months, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Internal migration

The temporary or permanent relocation or movement of population inside the boundaries of a national state.

International migration

When peoples cross state boundaries and stay in the host state for some minimum length of time.

Jobless population

People without jobs or applicable to persons without jobs especially to those who are seeking employment.

Kava

Kava (*Piper methysticum*) is a shrub belonging to the pepper family, Piperaceae. The root or stump of the shrub contains kavalactones, which have sedative and muscle-relaxant effects.

Life expectancy

The average number of additional years a person could expect to live if current mortality trends were to continue for the rest of that person's life, usually in terms of years from birth.

Literacy rate

Proportion of the population who reported they could read and write a simple sentence in any language.

Primary basic education

Grade 1 to grade 8.

Population census

A count of a given area resulting in an enumeration of the entire population and the compilation of demographic, social and economic information pertaining to that population at a specific time.

Male lone headed household

A household that identified a man as its household head and that man had no spouse currently living in the household.

Median age

The age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

Economically inactive

Those people who did nothing in the reference week (the week prior to the census) to provide for themselves or their families or household, eg: full time student, retired, disabled.

Person

This is any individual member of the household or institution who is present on the census night and counted in the census.

Pre-school

Early childhood education for children ages 4 to 5 years old.

Producing goods for home consumption

Performing a variety of tasks such as farming, gardening, fishing or producing handicrafts for own consumption and often described as subsistence by the household.

Producing goods for sale

Performing a variety of tasks such as farming, gardening, fishing or producing handicrafts, the goods from which are then sold.

Professional workers

Includes occupations such as teachers, medical doctors, nurses/midwives, lawyers, accountants and civil engineers.

Sanitation

The type of toilet facilities used by the household.

Secondary education

Year 9 up to year 13 for English system and up to year 14 for French system.

Services

Including tourism, retail sales and transportation.

Sex

Refers to the relatively fixed biological and physical characteristics that define men and women.

Sex ratio

The ratio of males to females in a given population, usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females.

Subsistence

See producing goods for home consumption.

Technical workers

Includes occupations such as mechanics, ship engineers, dental assistants and farming advisors.

Total fertility rate

The average number of children per woman.

Under 5 mortality rate

Probability of a child dying before reaching age 5 (expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births).

Unemployed population

People aged 15 years and over who did not work in the week prior to the census (other than those who had a job but were not at work during the reference week), but spend time looking for work, and were available to work if a job was offered to them.

University

An educational institution of learning at tertiary level either in Vanuatu or another country.

Unpaid family work

Those persons aged 15 years and over who do work but did not receive wage, salary, commission or other commission of remuneration from their family business.

Vocational education

Technical education combined with practical experience in Vanuatu or another country.

Voluntary work

Those persons aged 15 years and over who work without pay, commission or profit for an organization.

Wage and salary employment

Remuneration (pay) based on time worked or items produced, independent of profits or expectations of profits.

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Statistical tables

Table 1: Total population by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu

	1999			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
VANUATU	186,678	95,682	90,996	234,023	119,091	114,932
URBAN	40,094	20,723	19,371	57,195	29,618	27,577
RURAL	146,584	74,959	71,625	176,828	89,473	87,355
PROVINCE						
TORBA	7,757	3,937	3,820	9,359	4,727	4,632
SANMA	36,084	18,676	17,408	45,855	23,623	22,232
PENAMA	26,646	13,724	12,922	30,819	15,543	15,276
MALAMPA	32,705	16,653	16,052	36,727	18,446	18,281
SHEFA	54,439	28,119	26,320	78,723	40,550	38,173
TAFEA	29,074	14,573	14,474	32,540	16,202	16,338

Table 2: Number of households by household type, sex of household head and urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Total	Urban			Rural		
		Male head	Female head	Total	Male head	Female head	Total
One person household	2,997	565	274	839	1,322	836	2,158
Couple	2,754	719	124	843	1,844	67	1,911
Nuclear family	19,324	3,112	589	3,701	14,953	670	15,623
Nuclear family + not related	194	44	19	63	112	19	131
Lone head - child(ren)	3,483	189	545	734	650	2,099	2,749
Lone head - extended family	5,019	587	881	1,468	1,089	2,462	3,551
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	276	5	16	21	49	206	255
Lone head - parents (in law)	90	16	5	21	42	27	69
Lone head + other	244	81	44	125	70	49	119
Extended family - grandchildren	2,739	320	67	387	2,278	74	2,352
Extended family - grandchildren + other	2,153	520	53	573	1,531	49	1,580
Extended family - other	8,002	2,344	422	2,766	4,938	298	5,236
Not related	98	41	24	65	21	12	33

Table 3: Marital status of people aged 15+ by sex, 5 year age groups, urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Never married		Legally Married		Defacto		Divorced		Separated		Widowed	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	25,255	19,438	35,555	37,704	9,049	9,987	225	331	463	790	1,017	3,236
URBAN	8,015	6,084	7,985	8,005	3,825	4,068	73	122	161	272	126	394
RURAL	17,240	13,354	27,570	29,699	5,224	5,919	152	209	302	518	891	2,842
PROVINCE												
TORBA	985	719	1,353	1,478	226	265	9	17	24	54	64	178
SANMA	4,802	3,535	6,888	7,100	2,029	2,167	21	46	87	161	175	468
PENAMA	3,076	2,182	5,068	5,485	564	684	28	26	51	62	194	660
MALAMPA	3,609	2,954	5,786	6,408	1,032	1,253	16	22	62	101	186	623
SHEFA	10,409	7,880	11,297	11,517	4,671	5,029	108	153	208	331	269	759
TAFEA	2,374	2,168	5,163	5,716	527	589	43	67	31	81	129	548

Table 4: Women by age, number of children, urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

Female population with indicated total number of children ever born alive													
	Total no. women	Total children ever born	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
Total	71,486	189,333	20,214	8,221	8,925	8,459	7,649	5,907	4,248	2,855	1,620	982	968
15 - 19	11,855	1,144	9,872	767	154	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	11,126	9,865	5,170	3,082	1,864	670	189	49	5	2	-	-	-
25 - 29	9,291	17,632	1,866	1,951	2,500	1,656	834	299	101	21	15	1	-
30 - 34	7,903	23,136	767	846	1,558	1,823	1,533	778	327	144	52	18	13
35 - 39	7,095	25,790	504	423	986	1,435	1,538	994	615	315	140	59	40
40 - 44	5,709	23,461	362	309	573	936	1,074	969	715	396	183	99	60
45 - 49	5,175	22,863	342	267	428	721	928	873	640	453	225	147	126
50 - 54	3,626	16,716	240	138	332	427	548	588	502	345	205	127	118
55 - 59	3,102	15,263	224	140	181	305	412	522	448	379	226	128	119
60 - 64	2,127	10,658	210	92	128	172	229	320	316	242	168	116	120
65 - 69	1,772	9,298	182	70	88	117	186	224	261	238	147	111	134
70+	2,705	13,507	475	136	133	174	178	291	318	320	259	176	238

Table 5: Total women given birth by age and highest level of education attained, Vanuatu, 2009

	Age group											
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70+
No school completed	113	591	767	862	1,005	903	933	789	830	731	770	1,333
Pre school	9	26	41	45	58	43	63	53	59	53	50	70
Some primary	235	1,156	1,372	1,336	1,279	1,151	1,150	872	881	545	420	468
Primary leaving certificate	317	1,873	2,363	2,443	2,281	1,754	1,512	960	590	301	174	147
Form 3 certificate	66	314	341	231	237	255	222	120	110	36	22	13
Yr.10 leaving certificate	100	897	1,101	973	746	444	283	129	108	51	32	31
Snr Secondary certificate	35	530	712	440	329	227	177	98	53	28	11	13
University entrance	6	96	127	136	106	82	57	39	20	12	5	5
Some college but no degree	21	54	103	127	83	74	72	44	30	24	9	4
Bachelors degree	-	57	104	129	105	75	57	34	22	14	12	4
Masters degree	-	5	11	20	24	22	15	10	9	2	2	4
Doctorate degree	-	-	-	1	5	2	5	1	1	1	-	1
Vocational certificate	4	36	58	76	58	59	57	28	17	9	3	5
Others	-	12	27	17	12	12	13	8	3	8	4	7
Total	906	5,647	7,127	6,836	6,328	5,103	4,616	3,185	2,733	1,815	1,514	2,105

Table 6a: Female population 15 years and over by 5 year age group and whether given birth by urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

		Age group											
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70+
VANUATU	Total	11,855	11,126	9,291	7,903	7,095	5,709	5,175	3,626	3,102	2,127	1,772	2,705
	Yes	944	5,861	7,378	7,092	6,545	5,314	4,808	3,330	2,860	1,903	1,576	2,223
	No	10,911	5,265	1,913	811	550	395	367	296	242	224	196	482
URBAN	Total	3,338	3,580	2,605	2,217	1,879	1,532	1,343	887	650	371	235	308
	Yes	194	1,468	1,835	1,907	1,666	1,385	1,213	773	577	299	202	218
	No	3,144	2,112	770	310	213	147	130	114	73	72	33	90
RURAL	Total	8,517	7,546	6,686	5,686	5,216	4,177	3,832	2,739	2,452	1,756	1,537	2,397
	Yes	750	4,393	5,543	5,185	4,879	3,929	3,595	2,557	2,283	1,604	1,374	2,005
	No	7,767	3,153	1,143	501	337	248	237	182	169	152	163	392

Table 6b: Female population 15 years and over by 5 year age group and whether given birth by provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

		Age group											
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70+
TORBA	Total	455	427	349	275	286	211	190	127	117	85	70	119
	Yes	62	300	309	261	276	204	184	117	109	82	63	108
	No	393	127	40	14	10	7	6	10	8	3	7	11
SANMA	Total	2,510	2,118	1,872	1,566	1,318	1,035	929	610	518	380	291	330
	Yes	249	1,213	1,525	1,418	1,227	973	875	568	470	340	257	273
	No	2,261	905	347	148	91	62	54	42	48	40	34	57
PENAMA	Total	1,481	1,146	1,104	921	907	716	664	508	481	299	297	575
	Yes	108	651	927	840	841	671	620	490	456	284	273	479
	No	1,373	495	177	81	66	45	44	18	25	15	24	96
MALAMPA	Total	1,712	1,443	1,389	1,177	1,136	942	899	653	605	425	337	643
	Yes	153	851	1,156	1,060	1,060	893	855	605	568	388	308	534
	No	1,559	592	233	117	76	49	44	48	37	37	29	109
SHEFA	Total	4,290	4,534	3,329	2,946	2,569	2,091	1,827	1,286	984	635	508	670
	Yes	270	2,050	2,422	2,555	2,297	1,902	1,644	1,127	884	542	441	524
	No	4,020	2,484	907	391	272	189	183	159	100	93	67	146
TAFEA	Total	1,407	1,458	1,248	1,018	879	714	666	442	397	303	269	368
	Yes	102	796	1,039	958	844	671	630	423	373	267	234	305
	No	1,305	662	209	60	35	43	36	19	24	36	35	63

Table 7: Male headed households with main toilet facility, household type and urban location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Male headed households								
	Flush - Private	Flush - Shared	Water sealed - private	Water sealed shared	VIP - private	VIP - shared	Pit latrine - private	Pit latrine - share	None
One person household	248	149	11	26	26	34	44	24	3
Couple	357	147	23	37	31	48	38	38	-
Nuclear family	1,259	652	113	191	207	245	306	138	1
Nuclear family + not related	25	6	-	3	3	3	3	1	-
Lone head - child(ren)	78	36	8	17	14	16	12	8	-
Lone head - extended family	270	130	17	41	23	40	39	27	-
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Lone head - parents (in law)	8	3	-	1	1	1	2	-	-
Lone head + other	22	23	4	4	11	4	7	6	-
Extended family - grandchildren	127	58	11	18	34	17	40	15	-
Extended family - grandchildren + other	256	61	25	29	29	35	59	25	1
Extended family - other	1,091	489	79	127	141	136	186	95	-
Not related	32	5	-	2	-	-	2	-	-

VIP : Ventilated improved pit latrine

Table 8: Female headed households with main toilet facility, household type and urban location, Vanuatu, 2009

Female headed households									
	Flush – Private	Flush - Shared	Water sealed - private	Water sealed shared	VIP - private	VIP - shared	Pit latrine - private	Pit latrine - share	None
One person household	120	91	4	17	10	15	10	7	-
Couple	53	36	2	13	1	9	2	8	-
Nuclear family	205	195	13	61	14	45	19	37	-
Nuclear family + not related	15	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lone head - child(ren)	181	149	25	52	41	28	48	21	-
Lone head - extended family	414	197	33	54	48	50	49	35	1
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	9	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lone head - parents (in law)	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Lone head + other	19	17	-	1	-	4	3	-	-
Extended family - grandchildren	23	21	2	5	1	8	1	6	-
Extended family - grandchildren + other	23	6	6	3	3	5	4	3	-
Extended family - other	170	102	21	32	18	15	25	39	-
Not related	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VIP : Ventilated improved pit latrine

Table 9: Male headed households with main toilet facility, household type and rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

Male headed households									
	Flush - Private	Flush - Shared	Water sealed - private	Water sealed shared	VIP - private	VIP - shared	Pit latrine - private	Pit latrine - share	None
One person household	110	15	77	40	197	96	619	155	13
Couple	129	31	116	42	265	153	846	246	16
Nuclear family	707	169	823	305	2,442	1,301	7,240	1,789	177
Nuclear family + not related	11	2	11	2	26	6	48	5	1
Lone head - child(ren)	38	4	39	12	110	58	322	60	7
Lone head - extended family	68	19	74	15	189	90	492	132	10
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	-	-	4	2	10	5	24	4	-
Lone head - parents (in law)	1	1	5	1	8	1	22	3	-
Lone head + other	7	3	2	4	9	6	31	7	1
Extended family - grandchildren	81	14	192	56	460	176	1,074	210	15
Extended family - grandchildren + other	101	17	115	34	334	128	609	182	11
Extended family - other	314	83	291	147	941	397	2,159	559	47
Not related	5	-	1	-	5	2	4	4	-

Table 10: Female headed households with main toilet facility, household type and rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

Female headed households										
	Flush - Private	Flush - Shared	Water sealed - private	Water sealed shared	VIP - private	VIP - shared	Pit latrine - private	Pit latrine - share	None	
One person household	51	20	61	24	126	67	356	122	9	
Couple	3	3	3	-	4	2	44	7	1	
Nuclear family	34	12	20	11	67	31	381	112	2	
Nuclear family + not related	1	-	2	-	1	1	12	2	-	
Lone head - child(ren)	67	24	101	56	363	208	927	325	28	
Lone head - extended family	116	26	191	58	470	210	1,049	326	16	
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	2	3	10	3	37	15	101	31	4	
Lone head - parents (in law)	-	1	-	-	9	5	10	2	-	
Lone head + other	4	1	4	2	7	8	13	10	-	
Extended family - grandchildren	5	3	5	1	14	3	34	9	-	
Extended family - grandchildren + other	4	1	3	1	9	2	23	6	-	
Extended family - other	22	4	14	4	37	19	150	48	-	
Not related	1	2		-	2	-	4	3	-	

Table 11: Male headed households with main source of drinking water, household type and urban location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Male headed households									
	Piped private	Piped share	Village stand pipe	Well protect	Well unprotect	HH tank	Share tank	Bottled water	River, lake, spring	Other
One person household	238	225	2	17	2	25	25	16	1	14
Couple	323	248	1	34	2	46	27	22	3	13
Nuclear family	1,275	1,106	8	103	29	204	193	80	14	100
Nuclear family + not related	21	10	-	2	-	9	2	-	-	-
Lone head - child(ren)	80	74	1	8	2	7	11	5	-	1
Lone head - extended family	287	209	-	9	3	24	34	8	1	12
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	2	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lone head - parents (in law)	3	4	1	2	-	5	-	1	-	-
Lone head + other	29	35	-	1	-	7	5	-	-	4
Extended family - grandchildren	145	102	2	15	5	26	12	5	-	8
Extended family - grandchildren + other	261	139	-	16	6	46	37	3	1	11
Extended family - other	1,090	755	6	63	18	202	121	35	4	50
Not related	30	7	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-

Table 12: Female headed households with main source of drinking water, household type and urban location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Female headed households										
	Piped private	Piped share	Village stand pipe	Well protect	Well unprotect	HH tank	Share tank	Bottled water	River, lake, spring	Other	
One person household	103	128	-	3	2	9	16	8	1	4	
Couple	51	58	-	1	-	5	4	5	-	-	
Nuclear family	207	284	-	13	6	29	39	9	-	2	
Nuclear family + not related	16	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Lone head - child(ren)	177	246	1	15	4	34	31	22	1	14	
Lone head - extended family	409	313	1	24	8	55	40	14	3	14	
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	9	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lone head - parents (in law)	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Lone head + other	14	26	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	
Extended family - grandchildren	22	33	-	1	1	5	4	1	-	-	
Extended family - grandchildren + other	27	16	1	2	1	3	2	1	-	-	
Extended family - other	175	183	2	6	7	19	19	7	1	3	
Not related	15	6	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	

Table 13: Male headed households with main source of drinking water, household type and rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

Male headed households										
	Piped private	Piped share	Village stand pipe	Well protect	Well unprotect	HH tank	Share tank	Bottled water	River, lake, spring	Other
One person household	121	270	18	51	29	288	369	21	130	25
Couple	154	461	18	99	23	384	442	16	221	26
Nuclear family	1,345	3,912	266	735	200	2,202	3,436	139	2,464	254
Nuclear family + not related	15	24	2	2	1	27	18	2	20	1
Lone head - child(ren)	63	173	7	33	9	113	151	8	87	6
Lone head - extended family	109	237	13	41	17	259	245	6	136	26
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	2	11	2	2	-	13	10	-	8	1
Lone head - parents (in law)	2	12	1	3	1	5	11	-	6	1
Lone head + other	6	13	3	3	-	13	23	1	6	2
Extended family - grandchildren	193	489	33	133	27	526	517	26	303	31
Extended family - grandchildren + other	188	304	7	96	23	334	295	7	221	56
Extended family - other	575	1,157	67	221	66	947	1,064	56	683	102
Not related	5	7	-	2	-	3	2	-	2	-

Table 14: Female headed households with main source of drinking water, household type and rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

Female headed households										
	Piped private	Piped share	Village stand pipe	Well protect	Well unprotect	HH tank	Share tank	Bottled water	River, lake, spring	Other
One person household	58	223	5	49	12	132	269	7	72	9
Couple	4	24	-	1	-	17	17	-	3	1
Nuclear family	84	199	11	26	6	96	185	7	55	1
Nuclear family + not related	4	2	-	1	-	2	6	1	3	-
Lone head - child(ren)	163	539	22	109	30	352	572	30	253	29
Lone head - extended family	251	558	26	152	26	503	661	16	230	39
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	13	49	1	12	2	43	63	2	17	4
Lone head - parents (in law)	-	10	1	3	-	6	2	-	4	1
Lone head + other	5	17	-	-	-	12	14	-	1	-
Extended family - grandchildren	9	21	1	-	-	18	18	1	6	-
Extended family - grandchildren + other	12	12	-	3	-	5	12	-	5	-
Extended family - other	44	51	1	16	4	66	90	-	23	3
Not related	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	5	-

Table 15: Smokers 15+ age group by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Total	Male	Female
VANUATU	34,294	31,225	3,069
URBAN	9,619	8,088	1,531
RURAL	24,675	23,137	1,538
PROVINCE			
TORBA	1,415	1,338	77
SANMA	7,055	6,414	641
PENAMA	4,323	4,080	243
MALAMPA	4,717	4,543	174
SHEFA	12,822	11,012	1,810
TAFEA	3,962	3,838	124

Table 16: Smokers age 15 years and over by sex and highest level of education attained, Vanuatu, 2009

	No school completed		Primary		Senior secondary		Tertiary		Vocational	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	4,992	503	16,053	1,163	7,719	1,033	875	176	424	48
URBAN	376	64	3,105	497	3,624	752	462	120	174	30
RURAL	4,616	439	12,948	666	4,095	281	413	56	250	18
PROVINCE										
TORBA	281	33	840	36	168	7	17	-	12	1
SANMA	1,036	210	3,476	221	1,458	153	123	15	65	2
PENAMA	714	77	2,339	117	837	35	78	1	34	1
MALAMPA	500	31	2,940	92	878	34	66	6	40	3
SHEFA	895	108	4,976	649	3,921	788	537	150	244	38
TAFEA	1,566	44	1,482	48	457	16	55	4	29	3

Table 17: Use of alcohol by 15+ age, sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Total	Male	Female
VANUATU	13,780	11,721	2,059
URBAN	6,818	5,469	1,349
RURAL	6,962	6,252	710
PROVINCE			
TORBA	107	103	4
SANMA	1,695	1,542	153
PENAMA	387	353	34
MALAMPA	1,401	1,239	162
SHEFA	8,906	7,273	1,633
TAFEA	1,284	1,211	73

Table 18: Use of kava by 15+ age, sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Total	Male	Female
VANUATU	43,087	37,232	5,855
URBAN	11,881	9,529	2,352
RURAL	31,206	27,703	3,503
PROVINCE			
TORBA	2,163	1,657	506
SANMA	7,917	7,067	850
PENAMA	5,938	5,423	515
MALAMPA	6,149	5,533	616
SHEFA	16,157	12,979	3,178
TAFEA	4,763	4,573	190

Table 19: Prevalence of disability by seeing, severity, sex and urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Seeing					
	Some difficulties			Cannot do at all		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
VANUATU	17,187	8,366	8,821	397	207	190
URBAN	3,454	1,675	1,779	61	33	28
RURAL	13,733	6,691	7,042	336	174	162
PROVINCE						
TORBA	705	357	348	16	5	11
SANMA	2,704	1,385	1,319	91	47	44
PENAMA	2,586	1,235	1,351	60	37	23
MALAMPA	3,449	1,657	1,792	77	40	37
SHEFA	6,113	2,956	3,157	106	50	56
TAFEA	1,630	776	854	47	28	19

Table 20: Prevalence of disability by hearing, severity, sex and urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Hearing					
	Some difficulties			Cannot do at all		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
VANUATU	7,323	3,654	3,669	504	284	220
URBAN	1,013	507	506	62	33	29
RURAL	6,310	3,147	3,163	442	251	191
PROVINCE						
TORBA	337	169	168	24	9	15
SANMA	1,167	601	566	94	52	42
PENAMA	1,239	596	643	79	48	31
MALAMPA	1,450	705	745	91	59	32
SHEFA	2,073	1,053	1,020	127	65	62
TAFEA	1,057	530	527	89	51	38

Table 21: Prevalence of disability by walking, severity, sex and urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Walking					
	Total	Some difficulties		Total	Cannot do at all	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
VANUATU	11,555	5,259	6,296	1,010	479	531
URBAN	1,451	657	794	219	93	126
RURAL	10,104	4,602	5,502	791	386	405
PROVINCE						
TORBA	571	261	310	25	10	15
SANMA	1,945	937	1,008	102	53	49
PENAMA	1,727	776	951	149	67	82
MALAMPA	2,513	1,124	1,389	180	91	89
SHEFA	3,234	1,447	1,787	357	156	201
TAFEA	1,565	714	851	197	102	95

Table 22: Prevalence of disability by remembering, severity, sex and urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Remembering or concentrating					
	Total	Some difficulties		Total	Cannot do at all	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
VANUATU	8,449	3,876	4,573	810	408	402
URBAN	901	408	493	146	75	71
RURAL	7,548	3,468	4,080	664	333	331
PROVINCE						
TORBA	287	133	154	13	4	9
SANMA	1,189	605	584	85	46	39
PENAMA	1,095	488	607	88	44	44
MALAMPA	1,741	800	941	205	106	99
SHEFA	2,590	1,171	1,419	241	111	130
TAFEA	1,547	679	868	178	97	81

Table 23: Health care workers by occupation type and sex, Vanuatu, 2009

Occupation type	Men	Women	Total
Doctors	49	14	63
Medical technicians and assistants	13	6	19
Nurses and midwives	113	241	354
Assistant nurses	42	66	108
Traditional and complementary medicine professionals	18	8	26
Other Health Professionals and workers*	50	46	96

*Includes paramedics, dentists, optometrists, dieticians, pharmacists, physiotherapists and health care workers

Table 24: Children aged 6 - 13 who attended primary school, by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
VANUATU	Male	3,403	3,550	2,997	3,162	1,948	2,083	665	475
	Female	3,118	3,049	2,625	2,722	1,762	1,995	791	537
URBAN	Male	559	613	525	563	448	495	244	158
	Female	562	539	479	543	353	479	285	189
RURAL	Male	2,844	2,937	2,472	2,599	1,500	1,588	421	317
	Female	2,556	2,510	2,146	2,179	1,409	1,516	506	348
PROVINCE									
TORBA	Male	166	136	135	164	71	73	29	12
	Female	130	147	110	134	79	69	22	20
SANMA	Male	660	712	547	586	336	409	123	117
	Female	629	618	473	473	349	376	156	96
PENAMA	Male	475	482	437	469	273	317	73	36
	Female	470	464	374	381	250	260	97	72
MALAMPA	Male	588	628	538	614	396	379	109	56
	Female	493	496	462	511	366	367	130	66
SHEFA	Male	889	899	805	880	637	688	272	216
	Female	831	785	768	779	494	701	323	223
TAFEA	Male	625	693	535	449	235	217	59	38
	Female	565	539	438	444	224	222	63	60

Table25: Population aged 5years and over attending primary school by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8
VANUATU	Male	4,244	3,646	3,098	3,350	2,312	2,754	1,392	1,521
	Female	3,929	3,120	2,720	2,859	1,982	2,534	1,392	1,470
URBAN	Male	733	625	535	581	478	565	382	404
	Female	742	550	498	550	365	527	385	432
RURAL	Male	3,511	3,021	2,563	2,769	1,834	2,189	1,010	1,117
	Female	3,187	2,570	2,222	2,309	1,617	2,007	1,007	1,038
PROVINCE									
TORBA	Male	184	144	143	176	98	120	71	57
	Female	153	152	114	142	86	105	64	84
SANMA	Male	810	735	566	607	386	512	239	321
	Female	766	627	489	495	391	458	247	280
PENAMA	Male	560	491	447	486	320	418	182	174
	Female	554	467	382	398	283	335	186	206
MALAMPA	Male	727	642	549	628	451	517	245	258
	Female	638	507	471	522	391	443	245	223
SHEFA	Male	1,143	915	814	919	690	818	471	544
	Female	1,084	799	788	795	519	813	455	524
TAFEA	Male	820	719	579	534	367	369	184	167
	Female	734	568	476	507	312	380	195	153

Table 26: Children aged 14 - 19 years who attend secondary school, by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Year 9		Year 10		Year 11		Year 12		Year 13		Year 14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	766	805	1,174	1,183	432	460	468	452	129	125	21	22
URBAN	291	312	417	442	261	290	258	271	106	98	14	17
RURAL	475	493	757	741	171	170	210	181	23	27	7	5
PROVINCE												
TORBA	20	28	23	18	4	-	7	3	1	-	-	-
SANMA	150	182	276	246	69	83	79	97	22	22	2	-
PENAMA	107	106	133	161	51	42	41	27	4	4	2	-
MALAMPA	99	94	171	156	24	30	39	40	3	8	-	-
SHEFA	291	301	460	498	262	287	277	266	97	91	17	20
TAFEA	99	94	111	104	22	18	25	19	2	-	-	2

Table27: Adults aged 20 years and over who completed secondary school or higher by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	SECONDARY		TERTIARY		VOCATIONAL		OTHERS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	15,006	13,312	2,724	1,872	955	539	289	217
URBAN	7,240	6,459	1,561	1,085	424	274	144	102
RURAL	7,766	6,853	1,163	787	531	265	145	115
PROVINCE								
TORBA	279	254	32	30	20	3	13	3
SANMA	2,649	2,350	371	251	150	71	45	33
PENAMA	1,580	1,356	206	116	68	26	14	6
MALAMPA	1,661	1,506	198	139	85	36	33	37
SHEFA	7,859	6,956	1,770	1,250	569	355	167	127
TAFEA	978	890	147	86	63	48	17	11

Table 28: Population aged 5 years and over by current education status, sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Full time		Part time		Left school		Never been to school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	30,512	27,844	1,330	1,267	59,632	57,374	10,307	12,390
URBAN	6,952	6,566	441	431	17,680	16,458	717	726
RURAL	23,560	21,278	889	836	41,952	40,916	9,590	11,664
PROVINCE								
TORBA	1,285	1,139	29	36	2,124	2,031	592	726
SANMA	6,142	5,651	240	211	11,872	11,016	1,877	2,160
PENAMA	4,174	3,967	115	103	7,606	7,222	1,311	1,734
MALAMPA	5,006	4,333	314	298	9,187	9,636	1,277	1,528
SHEFA	9,561	8,838	487	492	23,639	22,354	1,593	1,678
TAFEA	4,344	3,916	145	127	5,204	5,115	3,657	4,564

Table 29: Adults aged 15 years and over who completed primary school or higher by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	PRIMARY		SECONDARY		TERTIARY		VOCATIONAL		OTHERS	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	34,545	34,624	18,488	17,023	2,924	2,155	1,004	576	426	328
URBAN	7,094	7,131	8,807	8,213	1,633	1,200	448	291	211	156
RURAL	27,451	27,493	9,681	8,810	1,291	955	556	285	215	172
PROVINCE										
TORBA	1,557	1,519	328	329	39	38	22	3	13	3
SANMA	7,094	6,762	3,360	3,111	415	302	157	76	65	55
PENAMA	4,794	4,704	2,014	1,792	229	152	77	32	24	8
MALAMPA	6,553	7,096	2,003	1,860	228	175	88	39	43	54
SHEFA	11,236	11,308	9,526	8,783	1,849	1,377	595	376	252	192
TAFEA	3,311	3,235	1,257	1,148	164	111	65	50	29	16

Table 30: Highest level of education attained by sex and urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Vanuatu		Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No schooling	10,337	12,746	878	940	9,459	11,806
Primary schooling	34,545	34,624	7,094	7,131	27,451	27,493
Secondary schooling	18,488	17,023	8,807	8,213	9,681	8,810
University degrees	2,924	2,155	1,633	1,200	1,291	955
Vocational certificates	1,004	576	448	291	556	285
Total	67,298	67,124	18,860	17,775	48,438	49,349

Table 31: Highest level of education attained, by sex and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Torba		Sanma		Penama		Malampa		Shefa		Tafea	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No schooling	568	775	2,069	2,345	1,452	1,956	1,318	1,586	2,021	2,205	2,909	3,879
Primary schooling	1,557	1,519	7,094	6,762	4,794	4,704	6,553	7,096	11,236	11,308	3,311	3,235
Secondary schooling	328	329	3,360	3,111	2,014	1,792	2,003	1,860	9,526	8,783	1,257	1,148
University degrees	39	38	415	302	229	152	228	175	1,849	1,377	164	111
Vocational certificates	22	3	157	76	77	32	88	39	595	376	65	50
Total	2,514	2,664	13,095	12,596	8,566	8,636	10,190	10,756	25,227	24,049	7,706	8,423

Table 32: Children aged 14 - 19 who attend secondary school, by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Year 9		Year 10		Year 11		Year 12		Year 13		Year 14	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	766	805	1,174	1,183	432	460	468	452	129	125	21	22
URBAN	291	312	417	442	261	290	258	271	106	98	14	17
RURAL	475	493	757	741	171	170	210	181	23	27	7	5
PROVINCE												
TORBA	20	28	23	18	4	-	7	3	1	-	-	-
SANMA	150	182	276	246	69	83	79	97	22	22	2	-
PENAMA	107	106	133	161	51	42	41	27	4	4	2	-
MALAMPA	99	94	171	156	24	30	39	40	3	8	-	-
SHEFA	291	301	460	498	262	287	277	266	97	91	17	20
TAFEA	99	94	111	104	22	18	25	19	2	-	-	2

Table 33: Population aged 5 years and over attending pre-school by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Total	Pre - school	
		Male	Female
VANUATU	5,953	3,131	2,822
URBAN	1,165	626	539
RURAL	4,788	2,505	2,283
PROVINCE			
TORBA	349	177	172
SANMA	1,393	767	626
PENAMA	889	428	461
MALAMPA	1,073	589	484
SHEFA	1,630	854	776
TAFEA	619	316	303

Table 34: Population aged 5+ with the able to read and write a simple sentence by language, sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	English		French		Bislama		Other language	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	64,710	60,603	36,769	35,476	73,641	70,336	50,483	47,749
URBAN	20,742	19,441	12,467	12,166	22,503	21,183	16,382	15,251
RURAL	43,968	41,162	24,302	23,310	51,138	49,153	34,101	32,498
PROVINCE								
TORBA	2,266	2,111	788	764	2,566	2,497	1,277	1,207
SANMA	12,203	11,388	7,111	6,700	14,134	13,173	8,635	8,001
PENAMA	8,028	7,401	4,303	4,138	8,979	8,531	8,208	7,898
MALAMPA	8,945	8,786	5,979	5,916	11,466	11,663	5,169	5,187
SHEFA	27,424	25,575	14,395	13,946	29,826	28,234	22,046	20,674
TAFEA	5,844	5,342	4,193	4,012	6,670	6,238	5,148	4,782

Table 35: Labour force status by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Sex	VANUATU	URBAN	RURAL	TORBA	SANMA	PENAMA	MALAMPA	SHEFA	TAFEA
Total	Male	53,646	12,432	41,214	2,192	10,553	7,428	8,957	18,055	6,461
	Female	40,814	8,320	32,494	1,838	8,082	6,398	7,060	12,198	5,238
Employee - government	Male	3,987	2,018	1,969	126	711	319	394	2,051	386
	Female	2,502	1,217	1,285	63	479	254	287	1,222	197
Employee - private	Male	11,761	6,998	4,763	83	2,337	342	557	7,912	530
	Female	6,756	4,605	2,151	39	1,116	159	245	4,915	282
Employer	Male	953	546	407	7	94	52	65	687	48
	Female	416	282	134	1	30	19	34	317	15
Self employed	Male	3,570	1,174	2,396	39	455	763	611	1,436	266
	Female	2,304	713	1,591	12	185	689	342	906	170
Voluntary work	Male	1,232	183	1,049	46	176	188	424	287	111
	Female	739	118	621	27	94	115	257	200	46
Unpaid family work	Male	4,556	238	4,318	169	566	966	1,291	897	667
	Female	3,761	205	3,556	95	417	975	1,059	688	527
Producing goods for sale	Male	5,645	144	5,501	243	1,235	1,437	1,294	1,216	220
	Female	4,401	315	4,086	103	952	853	883	1,429	181
Producing goods for own consumption	Male	21,942	1,131	20,811	1,479	4,979	3,361	4,321	3,569	4,233
	Female	19,935	865	19,070	1,498	4,809	3,334	3,953	2,521	3,820

Table 36: Employees by sector (private/public), sex and highest level of education attained, Vanuatu, 2009

Qualification	Government - Employee		Private - Employee	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lower Primary	1,631	926	8,473	4,516
Completed Senior Secondary	1,660	1,142	2,161	1,655
Tertiary	562	340	746	376
Total	3,853	2,408	11,380	6,547

Table 37: Economically inactive by sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Didn't want to work		Full time home maker		Student		Disabled		Believe no work available		Retired/Old age		Weather/No transport		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	1,456	1,295	3,030	14,810	4,625	4,383	329	252	539	358	1,823	2,657	32	19	494	494
URBAN	712	703	1,183	4,210	2,073	2,039	77	59	250	154	668	724	7	3	250	222
RURAL	744	592	1,847	10,600	2,552	2,344	252	193	289	204	1,155	1,933	25	16	244	272
PROVINCE																
TORBA	22	28	75	485	135	121	13	4	9	5	57	98	1	-	7	9
SANMA	262	150	553	2,601	804	799	59	43	92	61	358	421	22	13	127	92
PENAMA	51	45	225	1,261	443	397	59	35	16	11	246	326	1	-	32	44
MALAMPA	112	86	275	2,431	494	436	63	44	22	11	228	463	1	-	32	52
SHEFA	856	827	1,656	5,959	2,226	2,134	99	82	361	238	783	1,049	7	6	252	235
TAFEA	153	159	246	2,073	523	496	36	44	39	32	151	300	-	-	44	62

Table 38: Population working for pay or profit by sector, aged 15 years and over, sex and urban/rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

Employment type	Total			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Employee - government	6,489	3,987	2,502	3,235	2,018	1,217	3,254	1,969	1,285
Employee - private	18,517	11,761	6,756	11,603	6,998	4,605	6,914	4,763	2,151
Employer	1,369	953	416	828	546	282	541	407	134
Self employed	5,874	3,570	2,304	1,887	1,174	713	3,987	2,396	1,591
Producing goods for sale	10,046	5,645	4,401	459	144	315	9,587	5,501	4,086
Total	42,295	25,916	16,379	18,012	10,880	7,132	24,283	15,036	9,247

Table 39: Top ten occupation for men and women, Vanuatu, 2009

TOP TEN OCCUPATIONS			
Male	Total	Female	Total
Subsistence crop farmers	8,397	Subsistence crop farmers	7,852
Field crop and vegetable growers	8,332	Field crop and vegetable growers	7,520
Subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmer	6,099	Subsistence mixed crop and livestock farmer	5,202
Crop farm labourers	4,688	Cleaner	3,236
Block layer	4,058	Crop farm labourers	3,197
Kava grower	2,676	Primary, early childhood educators and teachers	1,258
Car taxi and van drivers	1,855	Copra cutter	1,009
Copra cutter	1,482	Handicrafts	800
Protective services workers	1,444	Sale person	758
Primary, early childhood educators and teachers	826	Market seller	688
TOTAL	39,857	TOTAL	31,520

Table 40: Legislators, senior officials and managers by sex and highest level of education attained

Occupation	Qualification	Male	Female
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Lower primary	662	242
	Completed senior secondary	499	232
	Tertiary	309	108
Total		1,470	582

Table 41: Professionals and technical workers by sex and highest level of education attained

Occupation	Qualification	Male	Female
Professionals and technical workers	Lower primary	1,625	1,272
	Completed senior secondary	1,838	1,435
	Tertiary	738	496
Total		4,201	3,203

Table 42: Unemployed population by 15 years and over, sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

Place of residence	Sex	Age group											
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 - 64	65 - 69	70+
VANUATU	Male	562	599	357	195	177	128	96	67	69	22	13	16
	Female	477	563	386	256	190	128	92	55	32	11	9	18
URBAN	Male	279	414	228	103	111	71	52	41	42	10	4	7
	Female	304	399	265	169	106	84	57	27	15	4	2	3
RURAL	Male	283	185	129	92	66	57	44	26	27	12	9	9
	Female	173	164	121	87	84	44	35	28	17	7	7	15
PROVINCE													
TORBA	Male	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Female	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANMA	Male	89	115	63	34	40	31	20	10	5	2	1	4
	Female	107	113	52	34	28	17	13	4	5	1	1	1
PENAMA	Male	13	9	5	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
	Female	13	5	7	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1
MALAMPA	Male	46	27	19	16	14	14	7	4	1	4	2	1
	Female	33	24	27	22	17	10	9	6	3	1	4	2
SHEFA	Male	288	366	199	108	90	52	46	36	40	10	5	6
	Female	260	347	237	152	101	73	49	30	12	3	2	4
TAFEA	Male	121	82	70	34	32	30	21	16	23	6	5	5
	Female	63	74	63	47	44	25	19	15	12	6	2	10

Table 43: Unemployed population by 15 years and over, sex, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Total	Male	Female
VANUATU	948	571	377
URBAN	414	257	157
RURAL	534	314	220
PROVINCE			
TORBA	15	10	5
SANMA	188	114	74
PENAMA	28	17	11
MALAMPA	34	23	11
SHEFA	612	368	244
TAFEA	71	39	32

Table 44: Population aged 15 years and over in private households who used the internet by sex, age, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Total Men	Total Women	Men who used the internet	Women who used the internet
VANUATU	69,594	70,048	5,063	4,227
URBAN	19,602	18,666	3,369	2,863
RURAL	49,992	51,382	1,694	1,364
PROVINCE				
TORBA	2,549	2,690	14	21
SANMA	13,492	13,117	513	412
PENAMA	8,643	8,805	314	252
MALAMPA	10,453	11,161	214	171
SHEFA	26,250	25,161	3,772	3,208
TAFEA	8,207	9,114	236	163

Table 45: Population aged 15 years and over working in ICT-related occupations and by sex, Vanuatu, 2009

	Men	Women	Total
ICT managers, professionals and engineers	32	10	42
IT Technicians	104	19	123
Total	136	29	165

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

Table 46: Population aged 15 years and over working in ICT-related industries by sex, Vanuatu, 2009

ICT Industry	Men	Women	Total
Radio broadcasting	40	17	57
Television programming and broadcasting activities	13	7	20
Wired telecommunications activities	165	67	232
Wireless telecommunications activities	61	54	115
Satellite telecommunications activities	12	-	12
Other telecommunications activities	23	18	41
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	7	4	11
Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals	90	50	140
Other information service activities	5	4	9
Total	416	221	637

ICT: Information and Communication Technology

Table 47: Household heads by sex who own mobile phones, computers, television, radios and telephone, urban/rural and provincial location, Vanuatu, 2009

	Mobile Phones		Computers		Television		Radio		Telephone	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
VANUATU	28,634	7,266	2,953	756	13,939	3,697	13,385	3,114	1,521	395
URBAN	7,744	2,782	1,994	588	6,186	2,148	4,632	1,538	1,029	288
RURAL	20,890	4,484	959	168	7,753	1,549	8,753	1,576	492	107
PROVINCE										
TORBA	147	35	30	10	233	56	297	61	15	8
SANMA	6,398	1,032	410	75	2,866	489	3,134	438	196	38
PENAMA	3,475	1,212	85	27	931	349	1,382	408	53	16
MALAMPA	4,887	1,087	124	22	1,623	321	1,654	301	69	14
SHEFA	10,637	3,285	2,165	591	7,395	2,275	6,069	1,722	1,122	296
TAFEA	3,090	615	139	31	891	207	849	184	66	23

Table 48: Male headed households with main source of income, household type and urban location, Vanuatu, 2009

Male								
	None	Wages/salary	Land lease	Remittances	House rent	Sale of fish/crops and handicrafts	other	Own business
One person household	58	382	1	10	27	6	29	52
Couple	20	536	-	10	15	28	22	88
Nuclear family	75	2,645	4	23	44	81	56	184
Nuclear family + not related	2	38	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lone head - child(ren)	12	141	2	3	7	2	3	19
Lone head - extended family	25	480	1	3	14	9	8	47
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
Lone head - parents (in law)	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	5
Lone head + other	7	68	-	-	-	1	1	4
Extended family - grandchildren	11	230	-	4	12	21	6	36
Extended family - grandchildren + other	20	404	2	6	19	25	4	40
Extended family - other	65	1,992	2	7	39	47	26	166
Not related	-	35	-	-	-	-	4	2
Total	296	6,963	12	67	178	221	161	645

Table 49: Female headed households with main source of income, household type and urban location, Vanuatu, 2009

Female headed households								
	None	Wages/salary	Land lease	Remittances	House rent	Sale of fish/crops and handicrafts	other	Own business
One person household	15	185	-	17	10	9	17	21
Couple	3	101	-	-	-	-	4	13
Nuclear family	9	527	1	2	7	10	6	27
Nuclear family + not related	1	11	-	1	-	4	1	1
Lone head - child(ren)	29	375	-	21	32	22	22	44
Lone head - extended family	40	693	1	17	25	32	26	47
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	2	7	-	-	-	2	-	5
Lone head - parents (in law)	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lone head + other	2	34	-	1	1	1	1	4
Extended family - grandchildren	1	56	1	1	1	2	2	3
Extended family - grandchildren + other	1	41	-	1	1	2	1	6
Extended family - other	10	374	2	4	6	7	1	18
Not related	-	19	-	-	-	-	5	-
Total	114	2,427	5	65	83	91	86	189

Table 50: Male headed households with main source of income, household type and rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

Male headed households								
	None	Wages/salary	Land lease	Remittances	House rent	Sale of fish/crops and handicrafts	other	Own business
One person household	147	332	6	23	6	611	97	100
Couple	156	345	7	29	4	1,049	112	142
Nuclear family	750	2,511	27	108	32	9,437	1,063	1,025
Nuclear family + not related	6	27	2	-	1	57	4	15
Lone head - child(ren)	45	124	-	10	1	374	52	44
Lone head - extended family	84	247	4	18	1	600	63	72
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	10	5	-	3	-	24	5	2
Lone head - parents (in law)	7	2	-	3	-	23	3	4
Lone head + other	7	24	-	-	1	31	4	3
Extended family - grandchildren	109	283	14	49	7	1,529	129	158
Extended family - grandchildren + other	55	276	11	21	7	970	64	127
Extended family - other	273	1,236	15	45	7	2,742	271	349
Not related	1	10	-	1	-	5	2	2
Total	1,650	5,422	86	310	67	17,452	1,869	2,043

Table 51: Female headed households with main source of income, household type and rural location, Vanuatu, 2009

Female headed households									
	None	Wages/salary	Land lease	Remittances	House rent	Sale of fish/crops and handicrafts	other	Own business	
One person household	131	120	-	61	3	428	58	35	
Couple	5	16	-	1	-	37	5	3	
Nuclear family	22	169	1	1	1	401	24	51	
Nuclear family + not related	-	4	-	-	-	12	1	2	
Lone head - child(ren)	150	239	4	49	3	1,356	175	123	
Lone head - extended family	212	398	3	78	8	1,461	147	155	
Lone head - grandchild(ren)	22	7	-	16	1	139	12	9	
Lone head - parents (in law)	1	2	-	-	-	17	2	5	
Lone head + other	4	19	-	1	-	21	4	-	
Extended family - grandchildren	7	16	1	2	-	36	5	7	
Extended family - grandchildren + other	2	9	-	-	-	28	6	4	
Extended family - other	5	92	-	4	-	159	15	23	
Not related	-	7	-	-	1	4	-	-	
Total	561	1,098	9	213	17	4,099	454	417	