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HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

1977

Social Statistics

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Suva, Fiji
July 1983**

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PREFACE

This report is the third in a series emanating from the 1977 Household Income and Expenditure Survey. The earlier reports dealt with the methodology of the survey and with the information obtained on the major topic of enquiry: household income and expenditure. This report deals with other information collected by the survey.

Although the subjects dealt with here were subsidiary to the main purposes of the survey, they are none the less interesting and useful. This report presents information on various aspects of housing of the population of Fiji, and on access to, and utilisation of, various facilities: water, fuel, electricity, boats, bicycles, radios and so on. A final section of the report looks at employment and economic activity. Since this was not the main topic of the survey the coverage of this important subject is limited. Nevertheless the patterns that emerge are worth some examination.

Earlier reports mention some of the background to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey of 1977. The Survey was directed by Mr Mark Sturton (a Senior Planning Officer in the Central Planning Officer seconded part-time to the Bureau); Mr Sturton also directed the data processing of the Survey. For this project he was assisted by Mr Nand Kishor, a Statistician in the Bureau of Statistics.

It is the purpose of this report to provide government, planners, academics and the wider interested public access to some of the subsidiary information obtained through the HIES. The picture that emerges is only a glimpse of the condition of society in Fiji but, if that glimpse is of value, the preparation and publication of this Report will have been worthwhile.

I am most grateful to Mr M G Sardana, CFTC Survey Adviser, for his efforts in helping the Bureau produce this report.

JRB King

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Acting Government Statistician

August 1983

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1 Introduction

This report contains a summary of the data collected during the 1977 Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) pertaining to social aspects. In the early planning stages it had not been intended to use the survey as a vehicle for collection of such data. However, given the growing importance attached to social indicators and the question of policies towards 'basic needs', it was decided to include some questions on housing, access to availability of facilities like water, electricity, cooking and so on. The report also deals with some aspects of employment and internal migration.

2 Household Amenities and Basic Needs

2. It is the first time the survey data pertaining to certain aspects of household amenities and basic needs on such a large scale have been collected and as such HIES, 1977 does provide very valuable information on this important aspect of human life.

3. This section presents the results of analysis pertaining to (i) type of living quarters occupied by the household, (ii) tenancy status of the dwelling, (iii) type of construction of the house, (iv) construction age of the house, (v) average number of rooms per dwelling, (vi) average number of bedrooms per dwelling, (vii) type of kitchen facility available, (viii) type of water supply facility available, (ix) type of toilet facility available, (x) type of cooking facility available, (xi) type of lighting facility available and (xii) availability of certain consumer durables.

Type of Living Quarters

4. Table 1 presents the distribution of households by type of living quarters in different areas - urban, settlement and village.

TABLE 1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIVING
 QUARTERS IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Type of living quarters	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All Areas
Single house	59.0	66.5	60.6	61.9
Cluster of buildings	2.2	21.2	4.6	9.4
Flat	30.7	2.8	0.0	14.3
Bure	0.8	5.9	27.0	8.2
Shack	2.4	3.3	6.9	3.7
Building unsuitable for living	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Other	4.7	0.2	0.2	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

5. It would be seen from Table 1 that about 60 percent of the households in the urban as also the village areas occupy a house by itself, whereas in the settlement areas the corresponding figure is slightly high being 67 percent. About 30 percent of the households in the urban area live in flats. One in every five households in the settlement areas lives in a house which is not a single house but a part of cluster of buildings and about 6 percent of the households live in bure. A little over one fourth of the households in villages live in bure and another 7 percent occupy dwellings classified as shacks. Further disaggregated results by Division are presented in Statement 1.

Tenancy Status

6. Distribution of households by tenancy status of the dwelling occupied is presented in Table 2 separately for different areas - urban, settlement and village.

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TENANCY STATUS
OF THE DWELLING IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Tenancy status	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Rented - Housing Authority	7.8	0.3	0.0	3.5
Rented - Government	5.4	2.7	0.0	3.3
Rented - Private	19.8	2.1	0.0	9.3
Owned outright	44.1	75.4	97.8	66.6
Owned but paid by instalment	8.8	7.6	2.2	7.0
Occupied rent-free	13.5	11.2	0.0	9.8
Other	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

7. The results in Table 2 reveal that at the national level every two out of three households live in outright owned dwellings and another 7 percent live in owned dwellings which are being paid for by instalments. A little over 15 percent of the households live in rented dwellings, most of it being rented from private landlords and about 10 percent occupy rent-free dwelling. As expected, one in every three households in the urban area live in rented dwellings and some 50 percent live in owned dwellings (over 85 percent in this category being outright owned). Practically every household in the village area is living in outright owned dwelling, while 75 percent of the households in settlement areas occupy outright owned dwelling with another 8 percent in the process of being paid for on instalment basis. Only some 5 percent of the households in the settlement areas live in rented dwelling.

8. The distribution of households by tenancy status and by Division is presented for each of the areas - urban, settlement and village in Statement 2.

Type of Construction

9. It is perhaps a difficult procedure to provide an unambiguous classification of housing in Fiji. Many dwellings grow in size as money becomes available, a wooden house becomes partly concrete with may be a corrugated iron extension. Keeping in view the problem, in the HIES, 1977 a building was classified into one of the following six classes depending upon the criterion of "mainly constructed of":-

1. Concrete, cement, bricks etc, with permanent roof.
2. Wooden walls with permanent roof.
3. Corrugated iron walls with permanent roof.
4. Permanent roof with impermanent walls i.e. Bure.
5. Substandard, lean to, makeshift of improvised materials, iron, tin, wood etc.
6. Other

10. In the tabulation presented the above classes of housing are briefly described as "concrete", "wooden", "corrugated iron", "bure", "shack", and "other" respectively. Table 3 gives the distribution of households by type of construction of the dwelling separately for different areas - urban, settlement and village.

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
OF THE DWELLING OCCUPIED IN URBAN
SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Type of construction	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Concrete	47.2	9.7	5.8	26.0
Wooden	32.6	43.2	25.8	34.9
Corrugated iron	13.1	25.2	10.3	16.0
Bure	3.2	14.9	26.5	12.3
Shack	3.4	5.9	22.6	7.3
Other	0.5	1.1	9.0	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

11. At the national level, one in every four dwellings is made of concrete, cement, bricks etc with permanent roof and another one-third of the dwellings have wooden walls with permanent roof. Dwellings with corrugated iron walls with permanent roof account for another 16 percent, while some 12 percent of the dwellings have permanent roof with impermanent walls. Some 7 percent of the households occupy substandard type of dwellings.

12. As expected, the dwellings in the urban areas have better quality of construction as compared to the other two areas viz; settlements and villages. While about 50 percent of the dwellings in the urban areas belong to class 1, viz; concrete, cement, bricks etc. with permanent roof, only 10 and 6 percent belong to this class in settlement and village areas respectively. Another one-third of the dwellings in the urban area are made of wooden walls with permanent roof, while dwellings with corrugated iron walls with permanent roof account for another 13 percent occupancy by the households. In the settlement areas, a little over 40 percent of the dwellings are made of wooden walls with permanent roof and one in every four dwellings is made of corrugated iron walls with permanent roof. About 15 percent of the dwellings in the settlement areas fall under the category of 'Bure' and some 5 percent of the households occupy substandard dwellings.

13. In the village areas about 25 percent of the dwellings belong to each of the categories "wooden walls with permanent roof", "bure" and "shacks". Another 10 percent of the households occupy dwellings made of corrugated iron walls with permanent roof. Statement 3 presents further disaggregated results by Division for each of the three areas - urban, settlement and village.

Age of Construction

14. The information pertaining to the year of construction of the dwelling was also collected under HIES, 1977. Table 4 presents in a summary form the distribution of the households by number of years since the construction of the dwelling (age of the dwelling), separately for each of the three areas - urban, settlement and village.

TABLE 4 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF THE DWELLING IN
URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Age of dwelling (years)	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Less than 1	0.9	2.1	4.2	2.0
1	3.3	6.3	8.9	5.6
2	4.2	7.1	11.5	6.8
3 - 4	11.5	15.2	15.9	13.7
5 - 9	21.7	27.2	24.3	24.2
10 - 24	34.0	33.6	29.6	32.9
25 - 49	17.7	7.6	3.6	11.1
50 +	6.7	0.9	2.0	3.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

15. At the national level, every three out of four households live in dwellings which are at least five years old, which in other words means that only 25 percent of the dwellings are less than five years old. Some two percent of the dwellings are less than one year old, while about 4 percent of the dwellings are at least 50 years old.

16. The results pertaining to settlement areas are more or less similar in nature to those for the nation as a whole, while the results for village areas depict a slightly different story. While about 4 percent of the dwellings in the village areas are less than one year old, only 2 percent of the dwellings fall in the category of 50 years and above. About 25 percent of the households are not more than 2 years old.

17. The concrete construction being dominant in urban areas, the results indicate that one in every four households is at least 25 years old. Dwellings of less than one year constitute only one percent of the total, while some 8 percent of the dwellings are either one or two years old. Statement 4 gives disaggregated results by Division.

Number of Rooms

18. Under the HIES, 1977 information pertaining to number of rooms, excluding passageways, lobbies, kitchen, bathroom, toilet, in the dwelling unit occupied by the household was collected. The distribution of households by number of rooms and by area is given in Table 5.

TABLE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS IN
THE DWELLING IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT
AND VILLAGE AREAS

No. of rooms	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
1	20.4	18.2	77.6	31.9
2	17.1	22.1	12.2	17.8
3	27.8	22.6	7.1	21.6
4	20.2	15.9	2.2	14.8
5	9.2	11.4	0.2	8.0
6	2.8	6.0	0.7	3.5
7	1.2	2.3	0.0	1.3
8 +	1.3	1.5	0.0	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

19. The results in Table 5 reveal that in Fiji one in every three households occupies a single-room dwelling while some six percent of the households have dwellings consisting of at least six rooms. Some 18 percent of the households live in two-room dwellings and dwelling units of three and four rooms are under occupation of some 22 and 15 percent of the households. About 8 percent of the households live in dwelling units with five rooms.

20. Results pertaining to urban and settlement areas follow more or less same trend which in turn is somewhat comparable with the results at the national level but totally different from results for the village areas. Every three out of four households in the village areas live in single-room dwellings and another 12 percent of the households occupy two-room dwellings. Not more than 1 percent of the households live in dwellings of 5 or more rooms. One in every five households in urban as well as settlement areas have to manage living in single-room dwellings. About two to three percent of the households, both in urban and settlement areas, occupy dwelling units with more than six rooms. While every two out of three households in the urban area live in dwelling units of two-four rooms, the comparable figure for the settlement area is slightly lower being about 60 percent. Some 10 percent of the households, both in the urban and settlement areas, live in dwelling units with five rooms. For further disaggregated results a reference may be made to Statement 5.

Number of Bedrooms

21. In the strict sense of the words it is difficult to adopt the concept of a 'bedroom' in a survey extending to rural areas. Such a concept does not generally exist in rural areas as many of the households use a room as a multi-purpose room. A better way to collect the requisite data in this regard is to find out the number of rooms used by a household for sleeping purposes. This is what has been done in the Employment and Unemployment Survey, 1982 and Household Expenditure Survey, 1983.

22. Table 6 presents separately for urban, settlement and village areas the distribution of households by number of bedrooms in the dwelling unit occupied. Disaggregated results at the division level are given in Statement 6.

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS
IN THE DWELLING IN THE URBAN, SETTLEMENT
AND VILLAGE AREAS

No. of bedrooms	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
0	18.4	17.6	76.3	30.6
1	18.7	20.3	14.4	18.3
2	32.0	25.8	7.1	24.5
3	20.6	19.0	1.3	15.9
4	7.3	10.7	0.9	7.1
5	1.6	4.6	0.0	2.3
6	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.8
7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
8 +	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

23. Actually one would have expected all households living in single-room dwelling to have been classified under 'zero bedroom' class, but a comparison of results in Table 6 with Table 5 and Statement 6 with Statement 5 will reveal some slight difference. The difference is attributable to the way the answer has been recorded by the field staff. At the national level the two figures corresponding to 'rooms' and 'bedrooms' are 31.9 per cent and 30.6 per cent respectively and these in absolute terms are 814 and 780. The results in Tables 5 and 6 as also in Statements 5 and 6 reveal more or less the same trend and thus need no additional explanation.

Kitchen Facility

24. Table 7 presents the distribution of households by type of kitchen facility available.

TABLE 7 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF KITCHEN
FACILITY AVAILABLE IN THE URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Kitchen facility	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Kitchen inside	73.2	39.1	12.0	48.1
Kitchen outside	16.6	52.3	79.6	42.6
No kitchen	10.2	8.6	8.4	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

25. The results in Table 7 reveal that some 10 percent of the households in Fiji do not have a kitchen facility and this figure does not vary much for urban settlement and village areas. At the national level one in every two households has kitchen facility available inside the dwelling, while about 43 percent of the households have kitchen located outside the dwelling. As expected, kitchen facility available inside the dwelling is highest in urban areas, being 73 percent, followed by settlement with 39 percent and village with just 12 percent. About 80 percent of the households in village areas have kitchen facility outside the household and the corresponding figures for settlement and urban areas are 52 and 17 percent respectively. For further disaggregated results by division and by area, a reference may be made to Statement 7.

Water Supply Facility

26. The distribution of households by type of water supply facility available is given in Table 8. Further disaggregated results at the division level are given in Statement 8.

TABLE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF WATER
SUPPLY FACILITY AVAILABLE IN THE URBAN,
SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Water supply facility	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Piped exclusive indoor	69.7	17.8	0.9	36.7
Piped exclusive outdoor	12.6	14.3	17.0	14.1
Piped shared	13.0	7.9	8.6	10.3
Well	2.6	33.2	4.9	13.8
Rain	0.7	9.6	7.1	5.2
River	0.8	11.1	48.2	14.6
Other	0.6	6.1	13.3	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

27. It may be seen from Table 8 that at the national level about 60 percent of the households have piped water supply and of these households 60 percent have this facility available exclusive indoor and one in every four such households has exclusive supply but located outside the dwelling. The remaining about 15 percent of the households having piped water supply share this facility with other households. Some 15 percent of the households each get their water supply from a well or a river and 5 percent of the households depend upon rain for supply of water.

28. As one would expect, the urban households are more favourably placed than the rural households in so far as piped water supply is concerned. While some 95 percent of the urban households have piped water supply, either indoor exclusive or outdoor exclusive or on a sharing basis, only 40 percent of the households in settlement areas and some 25 percent of the households in village areas enjoy the benefit of piped water supply. One in every three households in settlement areas derives the water supply from a well, while 3-5 percent of the households in the urban and village areas depend upon well as a source of supply of water. Almost half of the households in the village areas use river as a source of supply of water, while a little over 10 percent of the households in settlement areas depend upon this source for supply of water. Some 7 to 10 percent of the households in village as also settlement areas use rain water, while less than 1 percent of the urban households depend upon rain as a source of water supply.

Toilet facility

29. Table 9 gives the distribution of households by type of toilet facility available in the three areas - urban, settlement and village.

TABLE 9 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE TYPE OF TOILET
FACILITY AVAILABLE IN THE URBAN, SETTLEMENT
AND VILLAGE AREAS

Toilet facility	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
None	1.3	2.7	18.2	5.4
Flush indoor	60.1	11.4	24.8	35.4
Flush outside	8.3	1.9	3.5	5.0
Pit - own	24.9	76.1	44.9	47.2
Pit - sharing	5.3	7.8	8.2	6.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

30. The results in Table 9 reveal that at the national level almost about half of the households have own - pit toilet facility and about 40 percent of the households have flush toilet facility available. Of the households having flush toilet some 90 percent have this facility located inside the dwelling and the remaining households have this facility located outside the dwelling. Some seven percent of the households have pit type of toilet facility available on a sharing basis with other household(s), while about five percent of the households do not have this facility available to them.

31. Type of toilet facility available not only varies from urban to rural areas but also between settlements and villages within the rural areas. Every two out of three households in the urban area have flush type of toilets, in 90 percent of the cases inside the dwelling, while in the settlement areas three out of four households have own pit toilet facility. Although own-pit type of toilet facility is most common, the exact figure being 45 percent of the households, as many as one out of four households have indoor flush type of toilet. In comparison to this only 11 percent of the households in settlement areas have indoor flush type of toilet. Another striking difference is revealed by noting that while some 18 percent of the households

in the village areas do not have any type of toilet facility available to them, only 1-3 percent of the households in the urban as well as settlement areas suffer from this disadvantage. Both in the settlement and village areas some eight percent of the households have pit type of facility available on a sharing basis, while the corresponding figure for the urban area is five.

32. For further disaggregated results on distribution of households by type of toilet facility available and by division in each of the three areas - urban, settlement and village, a reference may be made to Statement 9.

Cooking facility

33. Results pertaining to type of cooking facility available in the households are presented in Table 10 separately for urban, settlement and village areas. Further disaggregated results by division in each of the three areas - urban, settlement and village are given in Statement 10.

TABLE 10 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE TYPE OF COOKING FACILITY AVAILABLE IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Cooking facility	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Electric: no oven	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.6
Electric: with oven	8.9	0.1	0.0	3.9
Gas: no oven	4.1	0.7	0.2	2.1
Gas: with oven	7.4	2.0	0.0	3.9
Kerosene	58.3	15.0	4.7	31.6
Kerosene and wood	13.7	33.4	23.4	22.7
Wood	5.7	48.6	71.0	34.8
Lovo	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Other	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

34. The results in Table 10 reveal that cooking on kerosene or wood are equally common in Fiji. A little over one third of the households in Fiji use wood most of the time for cooking, while another one third of the households utilise kerosene as a cooking fuel most of the time. Almost one fourth of the households use both kerosene and wood most of the time for cooking. Some five percent of the households each use gas or electricity for most of the time for cooking and amongst these households majority of them have oven facility available for cooking.

35. In the urban households some 60 percent use kerosene most of the time for cooking, while only 15 percent of the households in settlement areas and about 5 percent of the households in villages use kerosene as a cooking fuel. Wood is the most common cooking fuel used in rural areas. While three out of every four households in the villages use wood for most of the time for cooking, only half of the households in settlement areas use this source of fuel for cooking. Kerosene and wood is the next best choice for cooking in all the three areas-urban, settlement and village. Some 10 percent of the urban households use electricity for most of the time for cooking, whereas hardly any household in the settlement or village areas utilises this source of energy for cooking. In so far as cooking on gas is concerned a little over 10 percent of the urban households utilise this source, while about 3 percent of households in settlement undertake most of the cooking on gas. Practically none of the households in village areas uses gas for cooking. Lovo cooking is not common even in the rural areas.

Lighting Facility

36. The distribution of households by type of lighting facility available is given in Table 11 separately for each of the three areas - urban, settlement and village.

TABLE 11 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING FACILITY AVAILABLE IN THE URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Lighting facility	Percentage distribution of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
No light	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.1
Electric	69.9	18.8	1.8	37.4
Benzine	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.3
Kerosene	12.0	24.6	53.3	25.2
Benzine and Kerosene	13.6	49.4	40.3	31.9
Oil	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Electric generator	0.2	4.0	1.5	1.8
Other	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

37. It may be seen from Table 11 that a little over one-third of the households in Fiji have electric supply for lighting purposes and another about one-third of the households use benzine and kerosene most of the time for lighting. One in every four households uses kerosene alone most of the time for lighting. Only two percent of the households use benzine alone most of the time for lighting, while almost equal number of households generate their own electricity either individually or jointly with one or more households.

38. As one would expect, urban households are better placed than rural households in matters of electric supply for lighting. While some 70 percent of the urban households use electricity most of the time for lighting, only 19 percent of the households in settlement areas and two percent of the village households use this type of facility for lighting purposes. A little over half of the households in villages use kerosene alone for most of the time for lighting, while in the settlement areas benzine and kerosene is used most of the time for lighting by one out of every two households. Another 40 percent of the village households use benzine and kerosene most of the time, whereas the same source of energy for lighting purposes is used by 25 percent of the households in settlement areas. In the urban areas about 13 percent of the households each use kerosene alone or benzine and kerosene most of the time for lighting. Only about two percent of the households in all the three areas - urban, settlement and village use benzine alone most of the time for lighting. While about four percent of the households in settlement areas use their own electric generator, less than 2 percent of the households in villages and practically none of the urban households have such an arrangement for lighting purposes.

39. For further disaggregated results by division within each of the three areas - urban, settlement and village a reference may be made to Statement 11.

Consumer Durables

40. A question was included in the HIES 1977 to ascertain the availability or otherwise of certain consumer durable items like radio/transistor, sewing machine, fridge, motor bike, motor car, boat (powered or unpowered) and bicycle. The availability of telephone facility was also ascertained in the same question. Table 12 presents percentage of households possessing each of the above mentioned items separately for urban, settlement and village areas. Further disaggregated results by division in each of the three areas - urban, settlement and village are presented in Statement 12.

TABLE 12 PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING CERTAIN CONSUMER DURABLES IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Consumer durable	Percentage of households			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Radio/transistor	94.3	94.5	78.8	91.1
Sewing machine	69.4	77.9	54.0	69.1
Fridge	54.0	22.1	3.6	32.0
Motor bike	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.0
Motor car	20.0	16.4	0.2	14.5
Unpowered boat	1.4	1.8	7.3	2.8
Powered boat	1.4	1.4	6.2	2.5
Bicycle	6.4	10.5	1.6	6.8
Telephone facility	23.4	3.5	0.0	11.4
Total sample	1,109	897	548	2,554

41. Over 90 percent of the households in Fiji possess a radio/transistor. While some 80 percent of households in village areas possess a radio/transistor, almost 95 percent of the households both in urban and settlement areas have this consumer durable.

42. Some 70 percent of the households in Fiji have a sewing machine and practically the same percentage of urban household possess this consumer durable. One in every two households in village areas possesses a sewing machine, while about 78 percent of the households in settlement areas have this consumer durable.

43. One in every three households in Fiji possesses a fridge. As expected, a greater proportion (a little over half) of urban household have this facility as compared to one-fourth for the settlement and only four percent for the village areas.

44. Motor bike is not a very common mode of conveyance. Just about 1 percent of the household possess a motor bike. Some 15 percent of the households in Fiji possess a motor car. While about 20 percent of the urban households and 16 percent of the households in settlement areas possess a motor car, practically none (the exact figure being 0.2 percent) of the households in village areas owns a car. Bicycle too appears to be more popular in urban and settlement areas than the village areas.

45. At the national level some five percent of the households possess a boat, half of them a powered boat and the other half an unpowered boat. While about 14 percent of village households have a boat, only some three percent of the households in urban as also settlement areas possess this item. There is not much of difference between the number of households possessing a powered boat and an unpowered boat.

46. Almost one in every four households in the urban areas has telephone facility, while less than 4 percent of the households in the settlement areas enjoy this facility. Telephone facility is not available in any of the households in village areas.

3 Employment

47. The HIES 1977 included some questions on certain aspects of employment with a view to establishing the type of income each person aged 14 years or more received, viz; wage, salary or business etc. As such the approach and wording of questions was different from the one generally adopted in a labour force survey.

48. Under the very first question on this subject each person aged 14 years and over was classified into one of the three classes - (i) actively engaged in working, (ii) unpaid family worker and (iii) not working - on the basis of what he/she was doing most, last month. Further, each person under (i) above was classified into (a) an hourly or daily wage earner on a casual basis, (b) a regular weekly wage earner paid either on an hourly basis or piece rate basis, (c) a salary earner, (d) an employer, and (e) self-employed or own-account worker. The class (a) above included all those persons who not only received wages on hourly or daily basis but also did not work for the same employer for the whole week and were more in the nature of casual workers who got job for a few hours or days at a time but not for a whole week. Category (b) above included all persons who had a regular job for the same employer all week and were paid at the end of the week either on hourly or piece rate basis. Basically (a) and (b) differed in the sense that (a) is casual or temporary in nature, while (b) is on a regular basis. Category (c) included persons who received their income either fortnightly or monthly or in periods less frequent than a week and again this is a regular form of payment. Business people were divided into two groups, one the type of business man who hires labour (called employer) and the other (called self-employed or own-account worker) who work by themselves.

49. Unpaid workers were those who fell under the category of working but of not receiving any income themselves although their family did.

50. The 'not working' class was further sub-divided into (i) unemployed, (ii) house keeping duties, (iii) studying, (iv) retired (v) unable to work, handicapped, crippled and (vi) other. To all persons under (i) above a question was asked to ascertain whether the person was (a) actively looking for job last month, (b) has a job to start soon, (c) not actively looking for job but believed no suitable work available and (d) not looking for work and do not want to work. Those who fell in category (ii) above were asked a further question to ascertain whether she/he would (a) not like a job and (b) like a job if available.

51. Provision was also made to record the occupation of each person falling under the category 'actively engaged in working'.

52. Table 13 gives the distribution of persons aged 14 years and over into the various activity classes mentioned in para 48 separately for each of the three areas-urban, settlement and village.

TABLE 13 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER BY
ACTIVITY CLASSIFICATION FOR EACH OF THE THREE AREAS-
URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE

Activity classification	Percentage distribution of persons 14 +			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Paid work	41.4	36.4	42.5	39.6
Unpaid work	1.4	6.7	8.8	5.0
Total at work	42.8	43.1	51.3	44.6
Unemployed looking for a job	5.5	3.0	2.0	3.8
Unemployed but have a job to start	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Unemployed but believe no work available	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3
Unemployed but do not want to work	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.8
Total unemployed	6.3	4.3	3.3	5.0
Household duties - would not like a job	27.8	33.0	22.5	28.7
Household duties - would like a job if available	4.2	2.7	10.1	4.9
Total household duties	32.0	35.7	32.6	33.6
Studying	14.6	13.4	6.9	12.5
Retired	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.2
Handicapped	1.3	1.2	3.2	1.7
Other	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

53. It would be seen from Table 13 that some 45 percent of persons aged 14 years and over were at work for most of the time during the reference period of one month. Of these persons almost 90 percent were either wage earners or salary earners or employers or self-employed and the remaining were unpaid family workers. The proportion of 'persons at work' is not different in urban and settlement areas, though it is slightly lower than the corresponding proportion at the national level. However, in village areas half of the persons aged 14 years and over were reported to be at work during the reference period of one month. As expected a larger proportion of such persons were unpaid family workers in the village and settlement areas as compared to the urban areas. Further disaggregated results pertaining to persons with paid work classified as casual wage earner, regular wage earner, salary earner, employer and self-employed by area are given in Table 14.

TABLE 14 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER AT PAID WORK BY TYPE OF PAID WORK IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Type of paid work	Percentage distribution of persons at paid work			
	Urban	Settlement	Village	All areas
Casual wage earner	7.2	19.5	11.1	12.3
Regular wage earner	49.3	25.9	12.3	32.8
Salary earner	31.7	13.2	6.4	19.6
Employer	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.8
Self-employed	10.0	41.3	70.2	34.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

54. The results in Table 14 reveal that at the national level one in every three persons aged 14 years and over at paid work received regular weekly wages and another one person out of three is self-employed. Further some 20 percent are salary earners and about 12 percent earn wages as casual workers. For the urban and rural areas and even between settlement and village areas, the results show different trends. In the urban areas some 50 percent of the persons aged 14 years and over at paid work, are regular weekly wage earners and another one-third are salary earners. Some 10 percent are self-employed, while about seven percent earn wages on a casual basis. About 2 percent of the persons fall under the category of employers.

55. In the settlement areas some 40 percent of the persons aged 14 years and over at paid work are self-employed, while another one-fourth earn regular weekly wages. Some 20 percent earn wages on a casual basis and about 13 percent are salary earners. Hardly any person falls under the category of employers.

56. Some 70 percent of the persons aged 14 years and over at paid work in the villages are self-employed, while another about 12 percent each earn regular weekly wages and wages on a casual basis. The salary earners only constitute some 6 percent of all paid workers aged 14 years and over. None of the persons was classified as an employer.

57. Reverting to Table 13 it may be seen that some five percent of the persons aged 14 years and over were reported to be unemployed in Fiji. In terms of the usual concept, it would be seen that the labour force participation rate works out to 50 percent and about 10 percent of the labour force was reported to be unemployed during the reference period. The labour force participation rates for urban settlement and village areas work out to 49, 47 and 55 percent respectively and some 12, 9 and 7 percent of the labour force were reported to be unemployed respectively.

58. On examining the reasons for being out of labour force, it would be seen from Table 13 that at the national level almost two-thirds were found to be involved in household duties and majority of these (the actual figure being 85 percent) would not like to take up a job. Studies is the next important reason for being out of the labour force and accounts for about one-fourth of the cases. Retired persons and handicapped persons each formed some 4 percent of the total persons aged 14 years and over and out-of-the-labour-force. The results pertaining to urban and settlement areas show more similarity with those at the national level, but the results for village areas reveal some different trends. Although almost two-third of the persons aged 14 years who were labelled as out-of-labour-force were involved in household duties in each of the three areas, urban, settlement and village, it may be seen that some 20 percent of them in the village areas would like to have a job if available as compared to some 8 percent in the urban areas and a little over 5 percent in the settlement areas. On the other hand while some 30 percent in the urban areas and 27 percent in the settlement areas are out-of-labour-force because of studies, only 14 percent are out-of-labour-force in the village areas on account of this reason. Some five percent of the persons out-of-labour-force fall under the category of retired persons in each of the three areas, while because of being handicapped three to six percent of persons are forced to be out of the labour force.

59. For further disaggregated results by division in each of the three areas-urban, settlement and village a reference may be made to Statement 13.

4 Migration

60. The survey schedule for the HIES 1977 also included a question to establish the number of persons aged 14 years and over who had migrated to urban and rural areas during the last 10 years. The reason for migrating to urban/rural areas was also ascertained in terms of the undermentioned codes:-

Migration to urban areas

Code 1: to look or take up better job and work opportunities.

Code 2: to live with relatives.

- Code 3: to accompany relatives or parents who were migrating.
- Code 4: to take advantage of the better amusements and pass time in the towns i.e., cinemas, nightclubs, sporting functions, general greater activities in the town etc.
- Code 5: to take advantage of the better social facilities, i.e. health, education, housing etc. found in towns.
- Code 6: Other

Migration to rural (settlement and village) areas

- Code 1: No adequate employment in the urban areas
- Code 2: To live with relatives
- Code 3: To accompany relatives or parents who were migrating
- Code 4: Seeking the tranquility and easier life style in rural areas
- Code 5: income earned inadequate to pay for high cost of living in urban areas
- Code 6: Other

61. Table 15 gives the percentage of persons aged 14 years and over who had migrated to urban, settlement and village areas.

TABLE 15 PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER WHO HAD MIGRATED TO URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS DURING THE LAST 10 YEARS

Area	Percentage of persons aged 14 years and over migrated
Urban	19.8
Settlement	7.3
Village	11.0
All areas	12.9

62. It may be seen from Table 15 that some 13 percent of persons aged 14 years and over had migrated from one of the three areas (urban, settlement and village) to any of the others during the last 10 years. As expected some 20 percent of persons aged 14 years and over had migrated to the urban areas, while the corresponding figures for settlements and villages were 7 and 11 respectively.

63. The distribution of persons by reason of migrating in the urban area is presented in Table 16.

TABLE 16 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER BY REASON OF MIGRATING TO THE URBAN AREA

Reason for migrating	Percentage of persons who migrated
Code* 1	23.0
Code 2	15.6
Code 3	39.1
Code 4	0.4
Code 5	14.2
Code 6	7.7
Total	100.0

* for explanation of codes refer to para 60.

64. Some 40 percent of the persons aged 14 years and over had migrated to urban areas because they were required to accompany relatives or parents who were migrating and one in every four persons had migrated to urban areas to look or take up better job and work opportunities. Some 15 percent each had moved to urban areas to either live with relatives or to take advantage of the better social facilities like health, education, housing etc. Better amusements and pass time in the towns like cinemas, nightclub, sporting functions, general greater activities in the town etc. was the reason for migrating to urban areas in less than half a percent of the cases.

65. Table 17 gives the distribution of persons aged 14 years and over by reason of migrating to settlement and village areas.

TABLE 17 DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER BY
REASON OF MIGRATING TO SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Reason for migrating	Percentage of persons who migrated	
	Settlement	Village
Code* 1	3.1	3.7
Code 2	36.5	50.2
Code 3	18.7	13.7
Code 4	4.4	6.4
Code 5	7.1	2.7
Code 6	30.2	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0

* for explanation of codes refer to para 60

66. It may be seen from the results in Table 17 that to 'live with relatives' is the most common reason for migrating to settlement and village areas and it accounts for some 37 percent of the cases in settlement areas and 50 percent in the village areas. Some 19 percent of the cases in settlement and 14 percent in village areas had migrated to that area because they had to accompany relatives or parents who were migrating. About three to four percent of persons had migrated to settlement and village areas because they did not find adequate employment in the urban areas. For seeking the tranquility and easier life style in rural areas, some five to six percent of the persons had moved to settlement and village areas. Some seven percent of the persons who had migrated to settlement areas had done so because they found income earned inadequate to pay for high cost of living in urban areas, while the corresponding figure for village areas was three percent.

67. Statement 14 presents further disaggregated results by reason for migrating and by divisions in each of the three areas - urban, settlement and village.

STATEMENT 1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS AND BY
DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Type of living quarters	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Single house	57.3	63.3	57.4	61.5	59.0
Cluster of buildings	1.2	1.7	13.2	1.9	2.2
Flat	38.7	18.3	22.1	18.9	30.7
Bure	0.3	2.5	2.9	0.7	0.8
Shack	1.2	6.7	2.9	3.4	2.4
Building unsuitable for living	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other	1.1	7.5	1.5	13.2	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
Single house	86.8	-	58.5	63.1	66.5
Cluster of buildings	2.4	-	22.7	26.6	21.2
Flat	4.2	-	5.3	1.3	2.8
Bure	3.6	-	10.1	5.0	5.9
Shack	3.0	-	3.4	3.4	3.3
Building unsuitable for living	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
Other	-	-	-	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
Single house	67.1	63.3	60.4	48.8	60.6
Cluster of buildings	1.3	3.6	16.8	-	4.6
Flat	-	-	-	-	-
Bure	21.9	26.0	16.8	43.1	27.0
Shack	8.4	5.9	6.0	7.3	6.9
Building unsuitable for living	1.3	0.6	-	0.8	0.7
Other	-	0.6	-	-	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TENANCY STATUS OF THE
DWELLING AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Tenancy status	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Rented - Housing Authority	11.0	0.8	7.4	3.0	7.8
Rented - Government	2.4	17.5	10.3	6.0	5.4
Rented - Private	20.9	15.8	11.8	21.1	19.8
Owned outright	40.7	50.9	61.8	44.5	44.1
Owned but paid by instalment	10.7	3.3	0.0	9.1	8.8
Occupied rent free	13.6	11.7	8.7	15.5	13.5
Other	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
Rented - Housing Authority	-	-	1.0	0.2	0.3
Rented - Government	1.8	-	7.2	1.1	2.7
Rented - Private	6.6	-	0.0	1.5	2.1
Owned outright	77.2	-	67.2	78.0	75.4
Owned but paid by instalment	6.0	-	4.8	9.2	7.6
Occupied rent free	8.4	-	19.3	9.0	11.2
Other	0.0	-	0.5	1.0	0.7
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
Rented - Housing Authority	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rented - Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rented - Private	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Owned outright	100.0	92.9	100.0	100.0	97.8
Owned but paid by instalment	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	2.2
Occupied rent free	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 3

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE
DWELLING AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Type of construction*	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Concrete	54.4	32.5	36.8	38.9	47.2
Wooden	30.0	35.0	42.6	35.8	32.6
Corrugated iron	13.3	8.3	5.9	16.6	13.1
Bure	0.5	8.3	10.3	5.3	3.2
Shack	1.7	12.5	4.4	3.4	3.4
Other	0.1	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
Concrete	10.8	-	4.8	11.3	9.7
Wooden	51.5	-	50.2	37.7	43.2
Corrugated iron	21.6	-	3.9	34.8	25.2
Bure	9.6	-	32.9	9.6	14.9
Shack	6.5	-	6.8	5.3	5.9
Other	0.0	-	1.4	1.3	1.1
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
Concrete	5.8	20.7	3.0	4.9	9.7
Wooden	25.8	24.3	27.7	26.8	25.9
Corrugated iron	10.3	11.2	1.0	0.8	6.7
Bure	26.5	21.9	21.8	36.6	26.5
Shack	22.6	9.5	22.8	17.9	17.5
Other	9.0	12.4	23.7	13.0	13.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

* For explanation see para 9 of the text.

STATEMENT 4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE OF THE DWELLING
AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Age of dwelling (years)	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Less than 1	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.9
1	2.9	7.5	1.5	2.6	3.3
2	3.5	7.5	5.9	4.2	4.2
3 - 4	11.9	11.7	7.4	11.7	11.5
5 - 9	21.7	20.0	25.0	21.9	21.7
10 - 24	35.5	22.5	23.5	38.1	34.0
25 - 49	18.1	14.2	13.2	19.2	17.7
50 +	5.3	16.6	22.0	1.5	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
Less than 1	3.0	-	1.5	2.1	2.1
1	6.0	-	6.3	6.5	6.3
2	9.0	-	8.7	5.9	7.1
3 - 4	9.0	-	13.0	18.0	15.2
5 - 9	35.3	-	28.5	24.1	27.2
10 - 24	25.7	-	32.4	36.5	33.6
25 - 49	11.4	-	7.7	6.3	7.6
50 +	0.6	-	1.9	0.6	0.9
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
Less than 1	3.9	3.5	4.0	5.7	4.2
1	9.7	9.5	13.9	3.3	8.9
2	10.3	17.8	9.9	5.7	11.5
3 - 4	16.1	14.8	9.9	21.9	15.9
5 - 9	21.3	14.2	23.8	42.3	24.3
10 - 24	27.1	36.1	37.6	17.1	29.6
25 - 49	6.4	4.1	0.0	2.4	3.6
50 +	5.2	0.0	0.9	1.6	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 5

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS IN THE
DWELLING AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

No. of rooms	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
1	18.6	33.3	10.3	21.5	20.4
2	17.2	12.5	26.5	16.6	17.1
3	30.6	22.5	23.5	24.5	27.8
4	19.7	17.5	27.9	20.8	20.2
5	9.2	6.7	8.8	10.6	9.2
6	2.1	3.3	3.0	4.1	2.8
7	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.2
8 +	1.2	2.5	0.0	1.1	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
1	18.0	-	22.2	16.6	18.2
2	21.5	-	29.5	19.3	22.1
3	21.5	-	26.1	21.6	22.6
4	17.4	-	12.1	17.0	15.9
5	12.0	-	6.8	13.0	11.4
6	5.4	-	1.9	7.9	6.0
7	2.4	-	0.5	3.1	2.3
8 +	1.8	-	0.9	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
1	86.5	67.4	78.2	79.7	77.6
2	6.4	18.3	7.9	14.6	12.2
3	3.9	10.1	10.9	4.1	7.1
4	2.6	3.0	2.0	0.8	2.2
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.2
6	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.7
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 6

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN THE
DWELLING AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

No. of bedrooms	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
0	17.1	32.6	7.4	18.0	18.4
1	18.8	14.2	25.0	18.9	18.7
2	32.8	22.5	35.3	33.6	32.0
3	21.0	20.8	25.0	18.5	20.6
4	7.0	7.5	4.4	8.7	7.3
5	1.8	0.0	2.9	1.5	1.6
6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7
7	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
8 +	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
0	19.8	-	18.9	16.5	17.6
1	21.0	-	30.4	16.1	20.3
2	23.3	-	28.5	25.4	25.8
3	18.5	-	14.0	21.0	19.0
4	12.0	-	5.3	12.4	10.7
5	3.6	-	1.9	5.9	4.6
6	1.8	-	0.5	1.7	1.3
7	0.0	-	0.0	0.4	0.2
8 +	0.0	-	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
0	82.6	66.3	78.2	80.5	76.3
1	11.6	19.5	10.9	13.8	14.4
2	3.2	11.2	8.9	4.9	7.1
3	1.9	1.8	1.0	-	1.3
4	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8 +	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 7

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE TYPE OF KITCHEN FACILITY
AVAILABLE AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Location of kitchen	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Kitchen inside	80.6	53.3	54.4	68.7	73.2
Kitchen outside	10.2	36.7	41.2	17.0	16.6
None	9.2	10.0	4.4	14.3	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
Kitchen inside	58.1	0.0	34.3	35.0	39.1
Kitchen outside	31.1	0.0	61.8	55.2	52.3
None	10.8	0.0	3.9	9.8	8.6
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
Kitchen inside	16.8	14.2	6.9	7.3	12.0
Kitchen outside	69.0	83.4	91.1	78.0	79.6
None	14.2	2.4	2.0	14.7	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 8

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY FACILITY
AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Water supply facility	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Piped exclusive indoor	77.7	54.2	54.4	60.8	69.7
Piped exclusive outdoor	9.6	20.0	19.1	15.1	12.6
Piped shared	8.7	20.8	10.3	20.8	13.0
Well	2.1	2.5	11.8	1.1	2.6
Rain	0.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.7
River	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.8
Other	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
Piped exclusive indoor	31.1	-	12.1	15.9	17.8
Piped exclusive outdoor	8.4	-	15.9	15.5	14.3
Piped shared	1.8	-	10.6	8.7	7.9
Well	14.4	-	31.9	39.8	33.2
Rain	32.9	-	9.2	2.3	9.6
River	9.6	-	19.8	8.0	11.1
Other	1.8	-	0.5	9.8	6.1
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
Piped exclusive indoor	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9
Piped exclusive outdoor	41.9	4.1	0.0	17.1	17.0
Piped shared	10.4	6.5	1.0	15.4	8.6
Well	0.0	2.4	9.9	10.6	4.9
Rain	1.9	20.1	0.0	1.6	7.1
River	36.8	60.4	37.6	54.5	48.2
Other	7.1	5.3	51.5	0.8	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 9

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY
AVAILABLE AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Toilet facility	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
None	0.5	4.2	1.5	1.9	1.3
Flush: indoor	67.7	53.3	50.0	47.2	60.1
Flush: outdoor	6.3	18.3	0.0	10.9	8.3
Pit (own)	21.6	22.5	42.6	29.4	24.9
Pit (other)	3.8	1.7	5.9	10.6	5.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
None	0.0	-	4.3	2.9	2.7
Flush: indoor	14.4	-	17.9	7.8	11.4
Flush: outdoor	0.0	-	3.4	1.9	1.9
Pit (own)	79.6	-	65.2	79.3	76.1
Pit (other)	6.0	-	8.7	8.1	7.8
Other	0.0	-	0.5	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
None	9.7	9.5	53.5	12.2	18.2
Flush: indoor	18.7	32.0	33.7	15.4	24.8
Flush: outdoor	1.9	5.3	0.0	5.7	3.5
Pit (own)	60.0	47.3	6.9	53.7	44.9
Pit (others)	8.4	5.9	5.9	13.0	8.2
Other	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 10

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF COOKING FACILITY
AVAILABLE AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Cooking facility	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Electric: no oven	0.9	0.0	4.4	1.1	1.1
Electric: with oven	11.7	7.5	4.4	3.8	8.9
Gas with oven	5.2	3.3	1.5	2.6	4.1
Gas no oven	5.5	9.2	2.9	12.5	7.4
Kerosene	60.4	35.8	33.8	69.4	58.3
Kerosene and wood	13.4	22.5	23.6	7.9	13.7
Wood	1.8	20.0	29.4	2.7	5.7
Lovo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
Electric: no oven	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electric: with oven	0.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gas with oven	1.8	-	1.0	0.2	0.7
Gas no oven	2.4	-	1.9	1.9	2.0
Kerosene	11.4	-	12.6	17.0	15.0
Kerosene and wood	43.7	-	25.1	33.5	33.4
Wood	39.5	-	58.9	47.4	48.6
Lovo	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.6	-	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
Electric: no oven	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.5
Electric: with oven	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gas with oven	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gas no oven	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene	10.3	2.4	1.0	4.1	4.7
Kerosene and wood	33.5	15.9	4.0	36.6	23.4
Wood	54.8	81.1	95.0	57.7	71.0
Lovo	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 11

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF LIGHTING FACILITY
AVAILABLE AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Lighting facility	Percentage distribution of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
No light	2.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6
Electric	77.1	60.0	48.5	61.9	69.9
Benzine	2.3	0.0	5.9	3.4	2.5
Kerosene	8.4	11.7	30.9	16.2	12.0
Benzine and kerosene	9.5	25.8	13.2	18.5	13.6
Oil	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Electric generator	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
No light	0.0	-	0.5	0.4	0.3
Electric	31.1	-	10.6	18.2	18.8
Benzine	10.2	-	0.5	0.4	2.2
Kerosene	17.4	-	52.2	15.9	24.6
Benzine and kerosene	39.5	-	29.9	60.2	49.4
Oil	0.0	-	0.0	0.2	0.1
Electric generator	1.8	-	6.3	3.8	4.0
Other	0.0	-	0.0	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
No light	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.6	1.1
Electric	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Benzine	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Kerosene	49.7	50.3	89.1	32.5	53.3
Benzine and kerosene	39.4	40.8	9.9	65.9	40.3
Oil	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2
Electric generator	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 12

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING CONSUMER DURABLES
BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Consumer durable	Percentage of households				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Radio/transistor	94.5	94.2	97.1	93.2	94.3
Sawing machine	69.1	72.5	76.5	67.2	69.4
Fridge	58.8	46.7	42.6	48.3	54.0
Motor bike	2.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.4
Motor car	19.5	16.7	20.6	22.6	20.0
Unpowered boat	1.5	3.3	0.0	0.8	1.4
Powered boat	1.1	5.0	0.0	1.1	1.4
Bicycle	4.0	7.5	22.1	7.9	6.4
Telephone facility	23.3	19.2	13.2	27.9	23.4
Total sample	656	120	68	265	1,109
<u>Settlement</u>					
Radio/transistor	92.2	-	93.2	95.8	94.5
Sewing machine	74.9	-	74.9	80.1	77.9
Fridge	25.7	-	20.3	21.6	22.1
Motor bike	0.0	-	2.4	0.8	1.0
Motor car	12.0	-	16.9	17.6	16.4
Unpowered boat	3.6	-	2.9	0.8	0.8
Powered boat	1.2	-	1.4	1.5	1.4
Bicycle	3.6	-	18.8	9.4	10.5
Telephone facility	4.2	-	5.3	2.5	3.5
Total sample	167	-	207	523	897
<u>Village</u>					
Radio/transistor	78.1	78.1	66.3	91.1	78.8
Sewing machine	47.7	53.8	53.5	62.6	54.0
Fridge	5.2	3.0	2.0	4.1	3.6
Motor bike	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Motor car	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Unpowered boat	7.1	10.1	9.0	2.4	7.3
Powered boat	5.8	7.7	6.9	4.1	6.2
Bicycle	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.6
Telephone facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sample	155	169	101	123	548

STATEMENT 13

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER BY ACTIVITY
CLASSIFICATIONS AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Activity classification	Percentage distribution of person 14+				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Urban</u>					
Daily casual wage	2.5	5.5	1.5	4.1	3.0
Weekly regular wage	21.6	17.4	17.7	19.4	20.4
Salary	14.7	11.0	12.7	9.8	13.1
Employer	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.8	0.8
Self employed	3.3	6.8	8.2	3.7	4.1
Unpaid worker	1.0	4.2	2.5	1.2	1.4
Unemployed looking for job	5.4	1.7	4.5	7.4	5.5
Unemployed but have a job to start	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Unemployed but believe no work available	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unemployed but do not want to work	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5
Housewife - would not like a job	28.3	27.1	29.5	26.0	27.8
Housewife - would like a job if available	3.8	3.4	5.5	4.9	4.2
Studying	13.9	17.8	11.8	16.9	14.6
Retired	2.6	0.9	3.3	1.6	2.3
Handicapped	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Other	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Settlement</u>					
Daily casual wage	1.6	-	7.8	8.4	7.1
Weekly regular wage	17.5	-	8.5	7.3	9.4
Salary	4.7	-	7.1	4.0	4.8
Employer	0.2	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Self employed	14.5	-	13.7	15.6	15.0
Unpaid worker	7.5	-	6.0	6.8	6.7
Unemployed looking for job	2.8	-	1.9	3.4	3.0
Unemployed but have a job to start	0.0	-	0.3	0.2	0.1
Unemployed but believe no work available	0.0	-	0.7	0.0	0.1
Unemployed but do not want to work	0.5	-	1.8	1.1	1.1
Housewife - would not like a job	32.8	-	33.1	33.1	33.0
Housewife - would like a job if available	1.3	-	4.0	2.7	2.7
Studying	12.3	-	11.2	14.5	13.4
Retired	3.0	-	1.9	1.6	2.0
Handicapped	1.1	-	1.7	1.0	1.2
Other	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT 13 (Cont'd)

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER BY ACTIVITY
CLASSIFICATIONS AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<u>Village</u>				
Daily casual wage	4.9	2.2	2.1	10.0	4.7
Weekly regular wage	10.0	3.0	1.4	5.8	5.2
Salary	4.7	2.5	1.7	1.6	2.7
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Self employed	20.4	25.0	54.5	23.2	29.9
Unpaid worker	9.3	12.4	4.1	7.8	8.8
Unemployed looking for job	4.0	1.4	0.0	2.7	2.0
Unemployed but have a job to start	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Unemployed but believe no work available	2.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.0
Unemployed but do not want to work	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.3
Housewife - would not like a job	21.6	28.6	19.5	18.8	22.5
Housewife - would like a job if available	8.3	8.7	10.5	13.8	10.1
Studying	8.1	8.7	1.4	8.0	6.9
Retired	3.4	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.6
Handicapped	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.6	3.2
Other	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

STATEMENT 14

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS AGED 14 YEARS AND OVER BY REASON
OF MIGRATING AND BY DIVISION IN URBAN, SETTLEMENT AND VILLAGE AREAS

Reason for migrating	Percentage of person who migrated				
	Central	Eastern	Northern	Western	All Divisions
<u>Urban</u>					
Code * 1	23.4	13.3	25.5	23.2	23.0
Code 2	14.2	44.5	23.6	7.6	15.6
Code 3	39.0	24.5	21.8	52.0	39.1
Code 4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4
Code 5	17.4	6.6	8.2	12.7	14.2
Code 6	6.0	11.1	20.9	3.0	7.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Settlement</u>					
Code * 1	5.5	-	3.9	1.1	3.1
Code 2	27.3	-	39.5	39.4	36.5
Code 3	29.1	-	21.1	10.6	18.7
Code 4	3.6	-	7.9	2.1	4.4
Code 5	7.2	-	1.3	11.7	7.1
Code 6	27.3	-	26.3	35.1	30.2
Total	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Village</u>					
Code * 1	4.7	0.0	6.5	4.1	3.7
Code 2	33.3	63.9	41.3	63.3	50.2
Code 3	25.4	4.9	13.0	10.2	13.7
Code 4	3.2	6.6	4.4	12.2	6.4
Code 5	4.8	3.3	2.2	0.0	2.7
Code 6	28.6	21.3	32.6	10.2	23.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* For explanation of codes refer to para 60