



KIRIBATI GENDER STATISTICS ABSTRACT

NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE, MINISTRY OF FINANCE & ECONOMIC, KIRIBATI

2017

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2017

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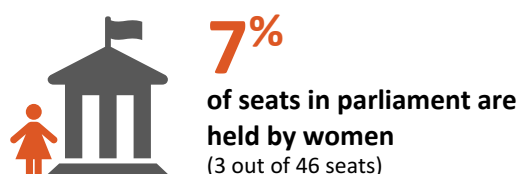
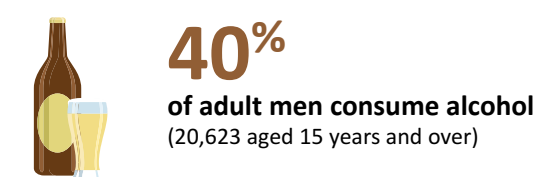
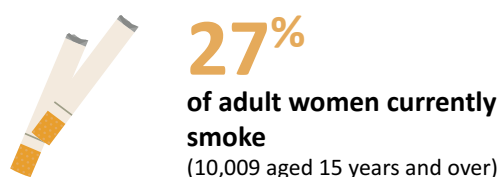
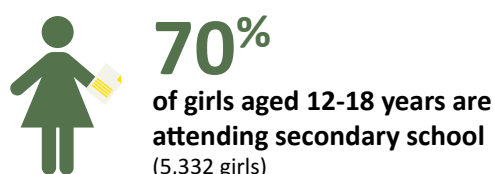
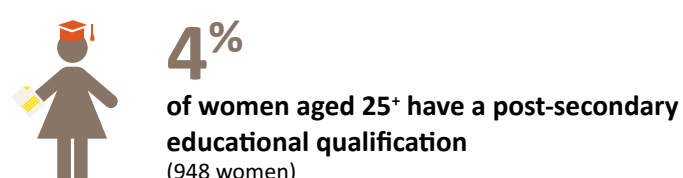
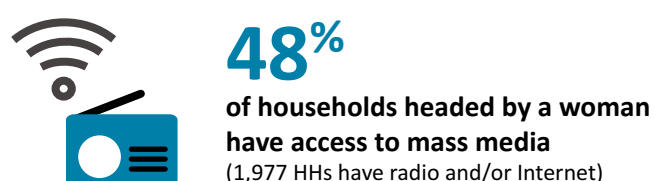
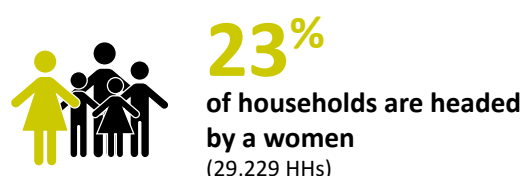
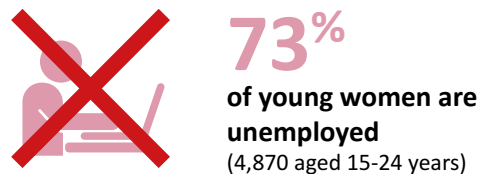
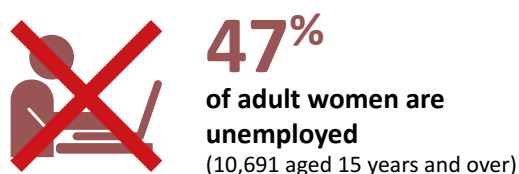
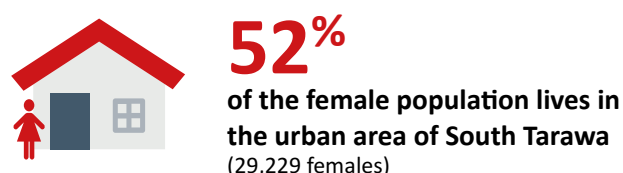
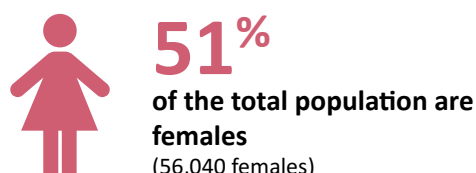
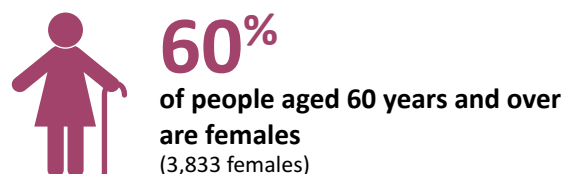
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INDICATOR SUMMARY



FOREWORD

Mauri and welcome to the Kiribati National Statistics Office first statistics publication presenting sex disaggregated statistical cross tabulations and indicators. The statistics contained here show the similarities, and differences, between men and women, girls and boys in Kiribati. The statistics are only part of the story to be told about gender equality in Kiribati, showing us 'what' has happened or is happening but not 'why' or 'how' women and men, boys and girls are similar – or different - which involves analysis and evaluation of regulatory frameworks, programs, projects and so on in the context of social norms, customs and traditions in Kiribati.

This publication shows us different aspects about access to services like the internet, dimensions of work and employment, education and so on. It is often assumed that publications like this are only to support the empowerment of women and girls; but in reality, this is not the case. For example, the attendance statistics from the 2015 Census of Population and Housing show that boys are not attending primary or secondary school, are more likely than girls to die before they are 12 months old, that about half of all adult men smoke tobacco, and the same proportion drink kava. These statistics highlight the need for initiatives by government, civil society and the private sector to address the gender needs of boys and men as well as women and girls.

Gender statistics are fundamental to providing evidence of development aspirations for wealth and peace for equality among men and women. Gender statistics provide the evidence to show where both similarities and disparities exist and indicate how societies are changing. Gender equality can only be realised when we consider the needs of women and men, boys and girls. Gender statistics allows for relevant questions to be asked; collection and presentation of sex-disaggregated data; for data to be analysed through a gender-lens to inform decision-making.

The indicators and statistical tabulations in this publication is derived from the data holdings of the Kiribati National Statistics Office, notably the 2015 Census of Population and Housing to derive relevant United Nations (UN) Minimum Set of Gender Indicators, focusing on population composition and key demographic indicators, education, health, human rights of women and girl children, public life and decision making and economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources.

This publication is the result of technical assistance and capacity strengthening Kiribati has received from development partners including the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations Statistics Division, and the World Bank as well as the Pacific Community through its Australian Government funded Pacific Gender Equality Programme.

This report is the first of its kind for Kiribati, providing key gender statistics sourced from the Census, administrative records, and the 2009 Demographic and Health Survey. It comprises the five thematic domains from the UN Minimum Set of Gender Indicators as well as a sixth section on population size and composition. It provides relevant statistical information for policy makers and planners, students, researchers and development partners for monitoring and evaluating progress towards gender equality and rights to access to education, health care, decent work and so on. We are working to extend the contents of our next gender statistics publication to provide information relevant to our national, regional and international gender equality commitments.



Honorable Dr Teuea Toatu

Minister of Finance & Economic Development

I. ECONOMIC STRUCTURES, PARTICIPATION IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO RESOURCES

INDICATORS

 MEN	 WOMEN	
73%	60%	Labour force participation rate, aged 15 years and over ¹
36%	47%	Unemployment rate, aged 15 years and over ²
67%	61%	Labour force participation rate aged 15–24 years ¹
62%	73%	Unemployment rate aged 15–24 years ²
33%	42%	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, aged 15 years and over
0.5%	0.7%	Proportion of employed who are employers, aged 15 years and over
32%	13%	Percentage distribution of employed population working in agriculture, aged 15 years and over
12%	27%	Percentage distribution of employed population working in industry, aged 15 years and over
56%	60%	Percentage distribution of employed population working in services, aged 15 years and over
3%	16%	Percentage distribution of employed population working in cultural occupations ³ , aged 15 years and over
7%	20%	Percentage distribution of employed population working in cultural industries ³ , aged 15 years and over
20%	22%	Proportion of individuals using the Internet, aged 15–64 years
47%	48%	Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio and/or Internet), by sex of household head
- Up to 12 weeks ⁴		Length of maternity leave
- 0%		Percentage of wages paid during maternity leave

¹ People working (paid and unpaid) or unemployed (the labour force) as percent of all people.

² People not working who were seeking and/or available for work as a percent of the labour force.

³ As defined in the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics, ISBN 978-92-9189-075-0.

⁴ The Employment Relations and Industrial Relations Code 2015 makes 12 weeks maternity leave possible, depending on individual employment contracts. There are 12 weeks of maternity leave in the public sector, fully paid for the first two births only. Maternity leave can only be taken six weeks prior to delivery and six weeks after delivery.

Source: Kiribati Statistics Office, Census of Population and Housing 2015

STATISTICAL TABULATIONS

Table 1: Work status, age group and sex, Census 2015

Age group	Unemployed			Employed			Labour Force			Working age Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15–24	4,599	4,870	9,469	2,821	1,765	4,586	7,420	6,635	14,055	11,050	10,946	21,996
25–59	4,289	5,707	9,996	12,501	9,393	21,894	16,790	15,100	31,890	20,710	22,581	43,291
60+	102	114	216	796	678	1,474	898	792	1,690	2,578	3,833	6,411
Total	8,990	10,691	19,681	16,118	11,836	27,954	25,108	22,527	47,635	34,338	37,360	71,698

Table 2: Employment status, sex, population aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Employment Status	Male	Female	Total
Employee	9,630	6,101	15,731
Self-employed	4,856	4,436	9,292
Employer	70	73	143
Subsistence	1,562	1,226	2,788
Unemployed	8,990	10,691	19,681
Total	25,108	22,527	47,635

Table 3: Employed population, sex and sector of employment, aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Sector of employment	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture	5,212	1,600	6,812
Industry	1,895	3,180	5,075
Services	9,084	7,187	16,271
Total	16,191	11,967	28,158

Table 4: Working population (including subsistence), sex and cultural occupations and industries, aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Occupation and Industry	Male	Female	Total
Cultural occupations ¹	454	1,869	2,323
All other occupations	15,664	9,967	25,631
Cultural industries	1,081	2,340	3,421
All other industries	15,037	9,496	24,533
Total	16,118	11,836	27,954

¹ includes main and secondary occupations.



20%
of women work in cultural industries
(2,340 aged 15 years and over)

Table 5: Proportion of individuals using the Internet by sex, aged 15–64 years, Census 2015

Use the internet	Male	Female	Total
No	26,338	27,272	53,610
Yes	6,473	7,610	14,083
Total	32,811	34,882	67,693

Table 6: Proportion of households with access to mass media (radio and/or Internet) by sex of household head, Census 2015

Access to mass media	Male	Female	Total
Has internet connection	836	417	1,253
Has radio	6,192	1,847	8,039
Total with radio and/or internet	6,464	1,977	8,441
Total households	13,669	4,103	17,772



48%
of households headed by a woman have access to mass media
(1,977 households have radio and/or Internet)

QUALITATIVE INDICATORS



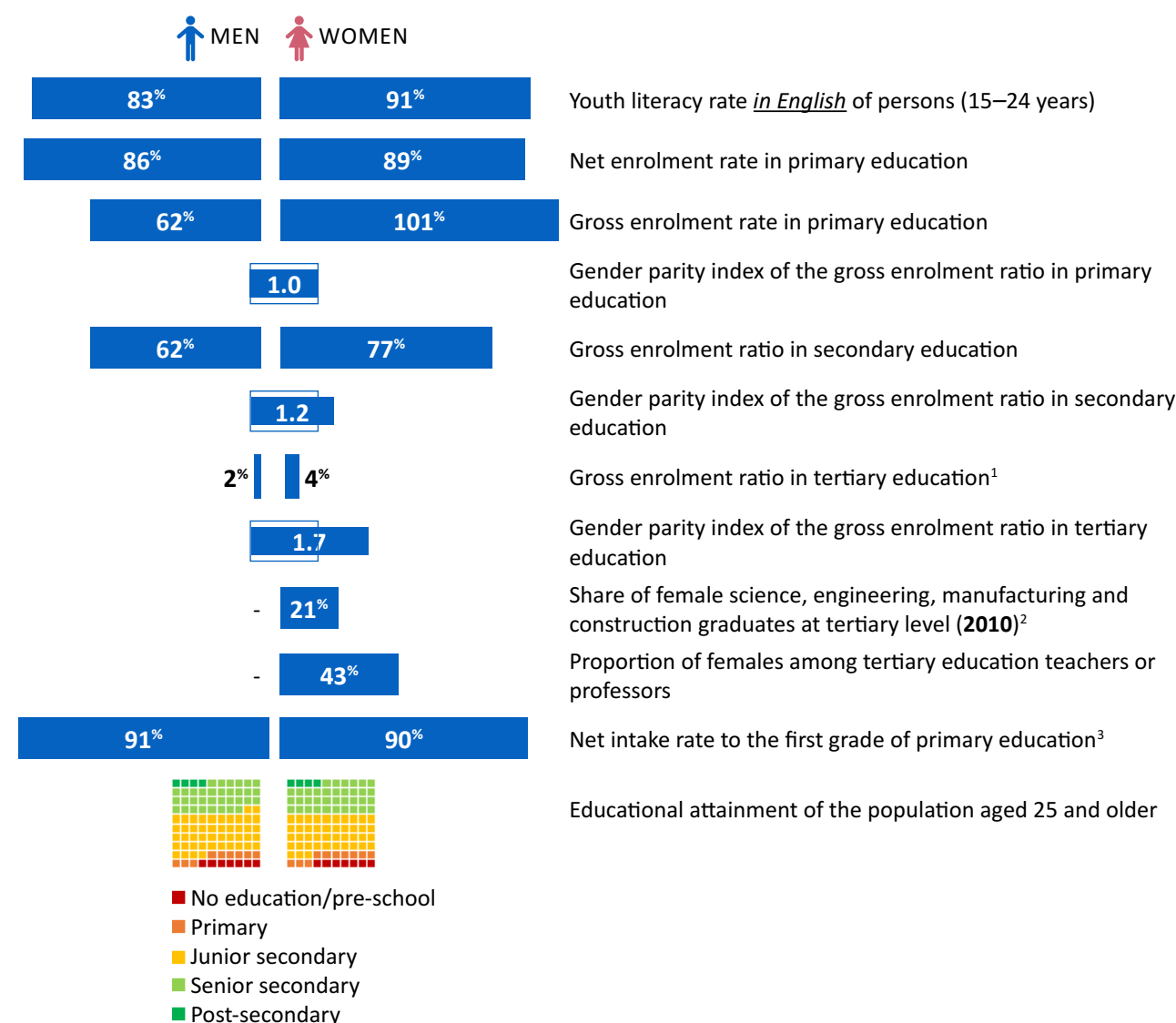
Kiribati became a member of the ILO in 2000 and has ratified all 8 of the ILO fundamental conventions including:

- C100 on equal remuneration for women and men; and
- C111 on discrimination in employment and occupation.

Kiribati has not yet ratified ILO conventions 156 (workers with family responsibilities), 175 (part-time work), 177 (home work), and 183 (maternity protection); although dimensions of these conventions are addressed in the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP) signed off on 21 December 2009.

II. EDUCATION

INDICATORS



¹ Tertiary defined as people currently attending education for certificate, degree, diploma or masters level education as a proportion of the population aged 19–24 years.

² Field of study was not collected in the 2015 Census, this data is from the 2010 Census and includes 233 people with field of study of life sciences, physical sciences, engineering, manufacturing and processing and architecture and building.

³ Census estimate based on number of children aged 6 years attending Class 1.

Kiribati government scholarship recipients, number all awardees (PLGED)

Source: Kiribati Statistics Office, Census of Population and Housing 2015, Census of Population and Housing 2010

STATISTICAL TABULATIONS

Table 7: Youth population (aged 15–24 years) who can and cannot read and write in English, by sex, Census 2015

Ability to read/write in English	Male	Female
Yes	9,150	9,955
No	1,900	990
Not Stated		1
Total	11,050	10,946

Table 8: All students attending primary level of school, by sex, Census 2015

School Level	Boys	Girls	Total
Class 1	1,477	1,438	2,915
Class 2	1,377	1,368	2,745
Class 3	1,275	1,368	2,643
Class 4	1,267	1,166	2,433
Class 5	1,125	1,041	2,166
Class 6	1,010	1,102	2,112
Total	7,531	7,483	15,014

Table 9: Students aged 6–11 years attending primary level of school, by sex, Census 2015

School Level	Male	Female	Total
Class 1	1,381	1,314	2,695
Class 2	1,348	1,348	2,696
Class 3	1,252	1,351	2,603
Class 4	1,212	1,139	2,351
Class 5	954	921	1,875
Class 6	368	490	858
Total	6,515	6,563	13,078

Table 10: Persons 6–11 years, by sex, Census 2015

Age	Male	Female	Total
6	1,515	1,454	2,969
7	1,383	1,323	2,706
8	1,175	1,216	2,391
9	1,227	1,224	2,451
10	1,209	1,112	2,321
11	1,090	1,062	2,152
Total	7,599	7,391	14,990

Table 11: All students attending secondary level of school, by sex, Census 2015

School level	Male	Female	Total
Form 1	984	975	1,959
Form 2	883	933	1,816
Form 3	999	1,166	2,165
Form 4	669	868	1,537
Form 5	634	833	1,467
Form 6	414	723	1,137
Form 7	203	375	578
Total	4,786	5,873	10,659



Table 12: Students aged 12–18 years attending secondary level of school, by sex, Census 2015

School level	Male	Female	Total
Form 1	931	941	1,872
Form 2	875	930	1,805
Form 3	954	1,129	2,083
Form 4	634	840	1,474
Form 5	576	789	1,365
Form 6	289	562	851
Form 7	56	141	197
Total	4,315	5,332	9,647



70%
of girls aged 12-18 years are
attending secondary school
(5,332 girls)

Table 13: Persons 12–18 years, by sex, Census 2015

Age	Male	Female	Total
12	990	1,003	1,993
13	991	964	1,955
14	1,029	995	2,024
15	1,291	1,208	2,499
16	1,139	1,177	2,316
17	1,110	1,164	2,274
18	1,179	1,149	2,328
Total	7,729	7,660	15,389

Table 14: All students attending tertiary level of education, by sex, Census 2015

Tertiary level	Male	Female	Total
Certificate	46	69	115
Degree	46	77	123
Diploma	51	92	143
Masters		1	1
Total	143	239	382

Table 15: Students aged 19–24 years attending tertiary level of education, by sex, Census 2015

Tertiary level	Male	Female	Total
Certificate	24	40	64
Degree	23	52	75
Diploma	31	65	96
Total	78	157	235

Table 16: Persons 19–24 years, by sex, Census 2015

Age	Male	Female	Total
19	1,132	1,127	2,259
20	1,122	1,053	2,175
21	993	1,014	2,007
22	1,070	1,080	2,150
23	1,103	1,058	2,161
24	911	916	1,827
Total	6,331	6,248	12,579

Table 17: Number of science, engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates by sex, Census 2015

Field of study	Male	Female	Total
Life sciences	15	30	45
Physical sciences	30	10	40
Engineering	105	4	109
Manufacturing and processing	9	4	13
Architecture and building	24	2	26
Total	183	50	233

Table 18: Number and proportion of College or University Lecturers by sex, aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total
College/University lecturers	8	6	14
% of University Lecturers	57.14	42.86	100

Table 19: Highest educational attainment by sex for population aged 25 years and over, Census 2015

Highest education attainment	Male	Female	Total
No Education	1,521	1,937	3,458
Not Classified by grade or level	14	19	33
Primary	2,200	2,709	4,909
Junior Secondary	10,657	11,302	21,959
Senior Secondary	7,684	9,376	17,060
Higher Education	999	948	1,947
Not Stated	213	123	336
Total	23,288	26,414	49,702



4%

of women aged 25+ have a post-secondary educational qualification
(948 women)

III. HEALTH AND RELATED SERVICES

INDICATORS

	MEN	WOMEN	
	59.7	67.5	Life expectancy at birth (2010)
	25	29	Neonatal mortality rate (2009) ¹
	45	44	Infant mortality rate (2009) ¹
	77	67	Under-five mortality rate (2009) ¹
	51%	27%	Smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 years and over
	40%	7%	Alcohol prevalence among persons aged 15 years and over
	51%	6%	Kava prevalence among persons aged 15 years and over
-		71%	Antenatal care coverage (2009) ²
-		80%	Proportion of births attended by skilled health professional (2009)
-		22%	Contraceptive prevalence rate - any method, married women aged 15–49 years (2009)
-		18%	Contraceptive prevalence rate - modern methods, married women aged 15–49 years (2009)
-		28%	Unmet need for family planning, married women aged 15–49 years (2009)
	3.8		Total fertility rate (2009)
	4.8 months		Mean duration for exclusive breastfeeding (2009)
	5.7 months		Mean duration for predominantly breastfeeding (2009)
	23.8 months		Mean duration for any breastfeeding (2009)

¹ Rate per 1,000 live births for the 10-year period preceding 2009.

² Women seen by a skilled health professional at least four or more times during their pregnancy, national estimate derived from average of urban and rural.

Source: Kiribati Statistics Office, Census of Population and Housing 2015, Census of Population and Housing 2010, Demographic and Health Survey 2009



STATISTICAL TABULATIONS

Table 20: Whether the person smokes or not by sex for population aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Smoke or not	Male	Female	Total
Do not smoke	16,753	27,351	44,104
Smoke	17,585	10,009	27,594
Total	34,338	37,360	71,698



27%

of adult women currently smoke
(10,009 aged 15 years and over)

Table 21: Whether the person drinks alcohol or not by sex for population aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Drink alcohol or not	Male	Female	Total
Do not drink alcohol	20,623	34,872	55,495
Drink Alcohol	13,715	2,488	16,203
Total	34,338	37,360	71,698



40%

of adult men consume alcohol
(20,623 aged 15 years and over)

Table 22: Whether the person drinks kava or not by sex for population aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Drink kava or not	Male	Female	Total
Do not drink kava	17,667	35,043	52,710
Drink kava	16,671	2,317	18,988
Total	34,338	37,360	71,698



IV. PUBLIC LIFE AND DECISION-MAKING

INDICATORS



WOMEN Women's share of government ministerial positions

7%

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament 2015

37%

Women's share of managerial positions¹

5%

Percentage of female police officers²

44%

Percentage of female judges³

54%

Women's share of Secretary of Ministry positions

15%

Women's share of Chief Executive Officer positions in State Owned Enterprises

¹ Managerial positions are those occupations that have been coded by the national statistics office as falling under the International Standard Classification for Occupations (ISCO) Major Group 1 (referred to as "Legislators, senior officials and managers" under ISCO-88).

² From Census occupation information.

³ Census occupations of Magistrate class I and Magistrate class II.

Source: Kiribati Statistics Office, Census of Population and Housing 2015, composition of parliament from Inter-Parliamentary Union PARLINE database (<http://archive.ipu.org/parline/reports/2169.htm>)

STATISTICAL TABULATIONS

Table 23: Reported occupations in the legislators, senior officials and managers group, from main economic activity, by sex for population aged 15 years and over, Census 2015*

Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Legislator	3	0	3
Cabinet members	4	2	6
Members of Parliament	31	2	33
Island Councillors	135	7	142
Chief government officials	1	2	3
Senior government officials	14	14	28
Deputy	6	1	7
Government assistant	22	43	65
Island council clerks	8	24	32
Chief Executive Officer	19	8	27
Officer in Charge	10	5	15
Managing Directors	6	9	15
Business Manager	49	31	80
General Managers	67	50	117
Commercial Managers	10	6	16
NGO Managers	19	14	33
Human Resource Manager	1	5	6
Project Coordinator	10	14	24
Other Managers	69	50	119
Total	484	287	771



7%

of seats in parliament are held by women
(3 out of 46 seats)

*A person's reported main economic activity from Census can differ from other indicators. For example, 15 male MPs and 1 female MP did not consider being an MP to be their main activity, so the total is lower than the number of seats held (43 and three respectively).

Table 24: Police offices and correction services employees, by sex for population aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Constable	510	28	538
Head warder	2	0	2
Warder	28	4	32
Total	540	32	572

Table 25: Magistrate judges, by sex for population aged 15 years and over, Census 2015

Main Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Magistrate class I	18	14	32
Magistrate class II	10	8	18
Total	28	22	50

Table 26: Gender of the head of government ministries, SOEs and statutory bodies, February 2018

Government body	Sex of Secretary/CEO		
	Men	Women	Women's share
Ministries	6	7	54%
SOEs	11	2	15%
Statutory Bodies	1	1	50%
Total	18	10	36%

QUALITATIVE INDICATORS



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy for everyone

Kiribati does not have a gender quota for parliament (reserved seats and legal candidate quotas). Kiribati does not have a gender quota for parliament (voluntary party quotas).



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V. HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRL CHILDREN

INDICATORS



WOMEN

36%

Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15–49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months (2008)

68%

Proportion of ever-partnered women (aged 15–49) subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in their lifetime (2008)

10%

Proportion of women (aged 15–49) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15 (2008)

19%

Childhood sexual abuse (2008)

26%

Percentage of women aged 20–24 years old who were married or in union before age 18 (2009)

51 Adolescent birth rate (2009)

Source: Kiribati Family Health and Support Study 2008, Kiribati Demographic and Health Survey 2009

STATISTICAL TABULATIONS

Table 27: Age-specific fertility rate and total fertility rate, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three years preceding the survey, by residence, Kiribati 2009

Age group	Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
15–19	44	61	51
20–24	166	209	186
25–29	201	196	198
30–34	154	203	184
35–39	101	113	108
40–44	34	33	33
45–49	0	14	8
Total Fertility Rate	3.5	4.1	3.8
General Fertility Rate	115	144	131
Crude Birth Rate	30.7	28.8	29.9

QUALITATIVE INDICATORS



Kiribati ratified CEDAW on 17 March 2004 without reservations for any article.



In 2014 the Family Peace Act (Te Rau N Te Mweenga) was passed in Parliament and the penal code amended so that domestic violence is a crime.

Legal minimum age of marriage: 21 years without consent; 17 years with consent. Section 5 of the Marriage Ordinance stipulates that a marriage solemnized between persons either of who are under the age of 16 is void; and persons aged over 21 years do not require consent from their father, mother or guardian to marry. The Marriage Ordinance and the Children, Young People and Family Welfare Act 2013 state that persons aged over 17 years and under 21 years of age require the consent of their father, mother or guardian before marrying. However, the Registrar-General may, if satisfied after due inquiry that the intended marriage is a proper one, dispense with such consent.

VI. POPULATION SIZE AND COMPOSITION STATISTICAL TABULATIONS

Table 28: Number of people by broad age-group and sex, Kiribati 2015

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female	% Total Male	% Total Female	% Total
0–14	19,758	18,680	38,438	51.40%	48.60%	36.52%	33.33%	34.90%
15–24	11,050	10,946	21,996	50.24%	49.76%	20.43%	19.53%	19.97%
25–59	20,710	22,581	43,291	47.84%	52.16%	38.28%	40.29%	39.31%
60+	2,578	3,833	6,411	40.21%	59.79%	4.77%	6.84%	5.82%
Total	54,096	56,040	110,136	49.12%	50.88%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Kiribati Statistics Office, Census of Population and Housing 2015

Table 29: Number of people by island and sex, Kiribati 2015

Island	Male	Female	Total	% Male	% Female
Banaba	148	120	268	55%	45%
Makin	1,006	984	1,990	51%	49%
Butaritari	1,573	1,651	3,224	49%	51%
Marakei	1,387	1,412	2,799	50%	50%
Abaiang	2,743	2,825	5,568	49%	51%
NTarawa	3,257	3,372	6,629	49%	51%
STarawa	18,674	20,384	39,058	48%	52%
Betio	8,485	8,845	17,330	49%	51%
Maiana	998	984	1,982	50%	50%
Abemama	1,593	1,669	3,262	49%	51%
Kuria	535	511	1,046	51%	49%
Aranuka	579	546	1,125	51%	49%
Nonouti	1,407	1,336	2,743	51%	49%
NTabiteuea	1,924	2,031	3,955	49%	51%
STabiteuea	672	634	1,306	51%	49%
Beru	1,026	1,025	2,051	50%	50%
Nikunau	900	889	1,789	50%	50%
Onotoa	730	663	1,393	52%	48%
Tamana	576	528	1,104	52%	48%
Arorae	483	528	1,011	48%	52%
Teeraina	909	803	1,712	53%	47%
Tabuaeran	1,182	1,133	2,315	51%	49%
Kiritimati	3,300	3,156	6,456	51%	49%
Kanton	9	11	20	45%	55%
Kiribati	54,096	56,040	110,136	49%	51%



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