



REPUBLIC OF NAURU

2020-21 BUDGET

BUDGET PAPER NO 2
ECONOMIC STATISTICS EXTRACT

CIRCULATED BY

THE HON MARTIN HUNT MP

MINISTER FOR FINANCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU

ON THE OCCASION OF THE BUDGET 2020-21

4 JUNE 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ECONOMIC STATISTICS EXTRACT.....	3
KEY ECONOMIC STATISTICS	3
PART 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS.....	4
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS.....	4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	6
TRADE STATISTICS	9
LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS	15

Conventions used in this document:

- All amounts are expressed in Australian dollars, unless otherwise stated
- Due to rounding, there may be minor discrepancies in the totals shown in tables
- Exchange rate conversions assume USD1=AUD1.6 unless otherwise stated.

2020-21 BUDGET

BUDGET PAPER NO 2

ECONOMIC STATISTICS EXTRACT

This extract is sourced from 2020-21 Budget Paper No 2. Budget Paper No 2 provides more detail on the economic outlook, economic statistics, State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS).

KEY ECONOMIC STATISTICS

This part provides more detail on the national accounts, consumer prices, trade and labour force statistics. The services sector has now replaced phosphate exports as the main source of economic growth. Consumer price rises are around 1.2 percent year on year (December 2019), and Nauru continues to run a balance of trade deficit, reflecting the decline in phosphate exports. Australia, Fiji and New Zealand are the major sources of imports.

A mini-census was conducted in 2019. In summary, of those aged between 15-59 years, 62 percent were employed, and 38 percent not specified, and considered unemployed. Of the employed, public sector entities (RON Government and SOEs) accounted for 63 percent, with the Private Sector, 31 percent, and Other 1 percent.

RON Government and Other have a higher proportion of females employed than SOEs and the Private Sector. Of the Not Specified group, there were more females than males. In the dependency groups, there were more males aged between 0-14 years than females, but this switches around for high school and the over 60's groups, where there are more females than males.

PART 2: ECONOMIC STATISTICS

This part provides more detail on economic statistics. It covers:

- National accounts
- Consumer prices
- Trade statistics
- Labour force statistics.

Nauru became a full member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2016, and became the 189th country member to join. Membership of the IMF supports Nauru's economic management through improved data collection. Statistical data requirements are primarily related to economic statistics comprising System of National Accounts (SNA) for deriving the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Balance of Payments (BOP), Government Financial Statistics (GFS), Consumer Price Index (CPI) International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) and Labour Force Statistics.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

The last SNA update was undertaken during an IMF Pacific Technical Assistance Centre (PFTAC) mission in May 2019 to assist the Nauru Bureau of Statistics (NBS) improve the quality of national accounts and price statistics, and culminated in finalised of the National Account report in January 2020. The SNA estimate was made in line with the standards and recommendations in the UN's System of National Accounts, and thus comparable with estimates made elsewhere using the same system.

As described in the National Accounts Report, Nauru is at a point of transition with a decline in phosphate mining and the activity associated with the Regional Processing Centre (RPC) for asylum seekers. New sources of economic growth and income are needed to support Nauru's development agenda.

In FY2018, growth picked up to 5.7 percent boosted by RPC related activity, fisheries, and preparations for the Pacific Island Forum, but then slowed in FY2019.

Despite improved economic performance in recent years, Nauru continues to face challenges in sustaining growth and ensuring fiscal sustainability due to its limited sources of growth and income. The country is also vulnerable to climate change, its ageing infrastructure hampers trade and growth, and its health indicators are below those of peers due to high incidence of non-communicable diseases.

Table 2.1. shows historic GDP performance and compares the IMF projections from the January Article IV report to the April 2020 World Economic Outlook.

Table 2.1: Gross Domestic Product at constant prices (percent change) 2010-2021

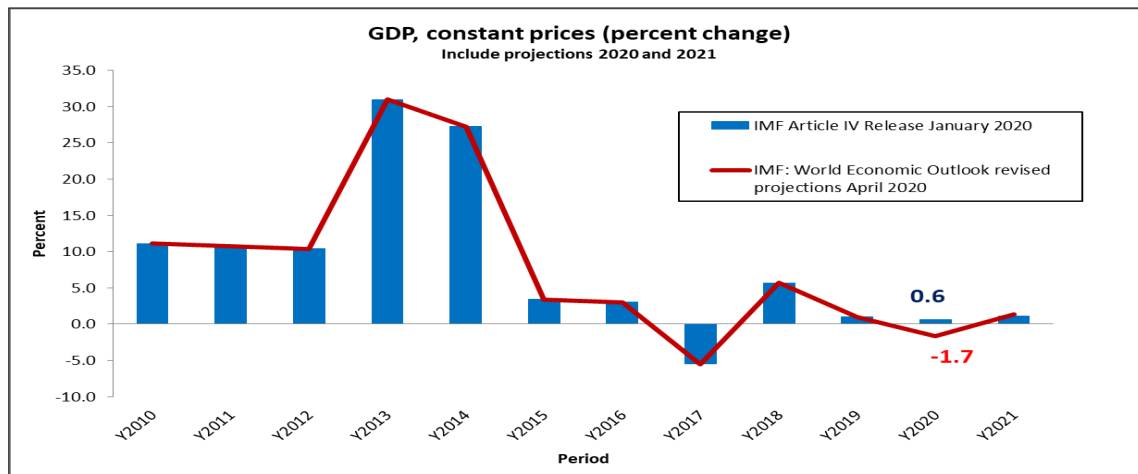
Note: Year 2020 and 2021 are projections

GDP at constant prices (percent change)	Y2010	Y2011	Y2012	Y2013	Y2014	Y2015	Y2016	Y2017	Y2018	Y2019	Y2020	Y2021
IMF Article IV Release January 2020	11.1	10.8	10.4	31.0	27.2	3.4	3.0	-5.5	5.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
IMF: World Economic Outlook revised projections April 2020	11.1	10.8	10.4	31.0	27.2	3.4	3.0	-5.5	5.7	1.0	-1.7	1.3

Source: IMF/PFTAC 2019 Article IV – Press Release, and April 2020 IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO)

Chart 2.1: Gross Domestic Product at constant prices (percent change) 2010-2021

Note: Year 2020 and 2021 are projections



Source: IMF/PFTAC 2019 Article IV – Press Release, and April 2020 IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO)

Chart 2.1 above includes the latest revised projection from the IMF World Economic Outlook published in April 2020, and reflects the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic on world economic growth. Economic activity in Nauru is expected to moderate in 2020 and recover in 2021 as global economic activity increases.

The slow-down in 2020 reflects:

- decline in port construction activity from supply chain disruptions
- contraction in services from the departure of expatriate workers
- negative impact of domestic containment measures that include a limited travel ban on international flights and strict quarantine measures of all entering passengers.

There are also factors mitigating the growth impact of the pandemic effect in Nauru. These include the softening of commodity prices, particularly fuel, and the significant size of the public sector as a source of aggregate demand and employment.

Figure 2.1: Social and Economic Indicators (include revised projections 2020-2021)

GDP (FY2018 est.) (in millions of Australian dollars)	160	Poverty	24 percent (2013)
Per capita GDP (FY2018 est.) (in Australian dollars)	12,120	Life Expectancy at Birth	60.4 years (2011)
Population (FY2018 est.)	13,201	Total fertility rate	4.3 births per woman (2011)
		Infant mortality rate	29.9 per 1,000 live births (2013)
		Adult literacy rate	96.5 2011
	2015	2016	2017
			2018
			2019
			2020
			2021
Output			
Real GDP growth (change %)	3.4	3.0	-5.5
Real GDP per capita (change %)	-1.8	-1.5	-8.7
Population (thousand)	12.5	13.0	13.4
Prices			
Consumer price index (period average, change %)	9.8	8.2	5.1
General Government Finances			
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	10.5	21.4	21.4
Balance of Payments			
Current account (% of GDP)	-21.3	2.0	12.7

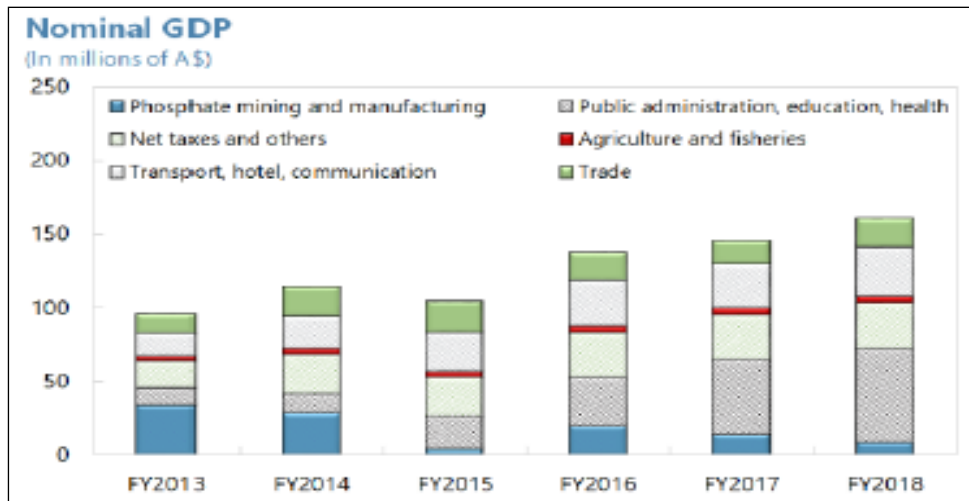
Sources: Data provided by Government of Nauru; and IMF staff estimates and projections. IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) revised April 2020

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) FY2013-FY2018

The following charts are sourced from the IMF Article IV Report in January 2020.

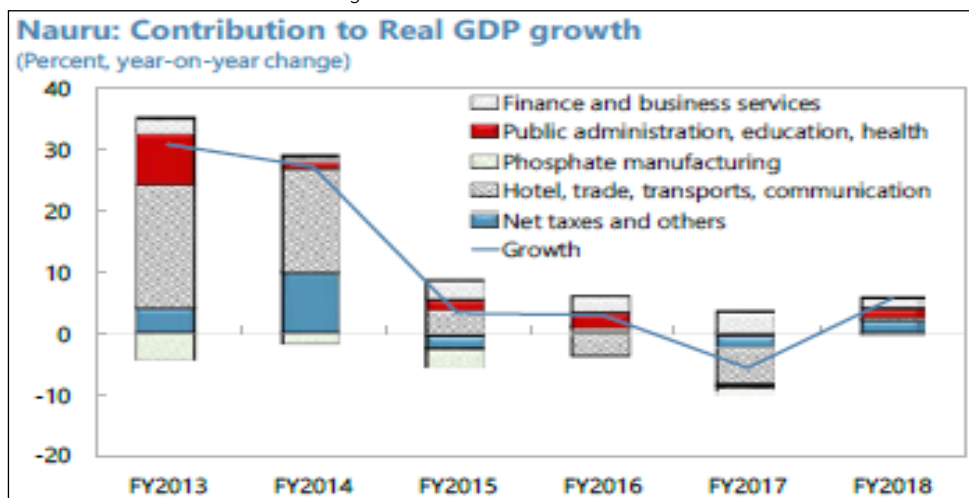
The charts illustrate that recent economic activity has been driven by the trade and service sectors, related to the operation of the Regional Processing Centre (RPC). The services sector has now replaced phosphate mining and manufacturing as the main source of growth.

Chart 2.2: Nominal GDP FY2013-FY2018



Sources: Nauru Authorities, and IMF staff estimates and projections, IMF Article IV Report January 2020

Chart 2.3: Contribution to Real GDP growth – FY2013-FY2018



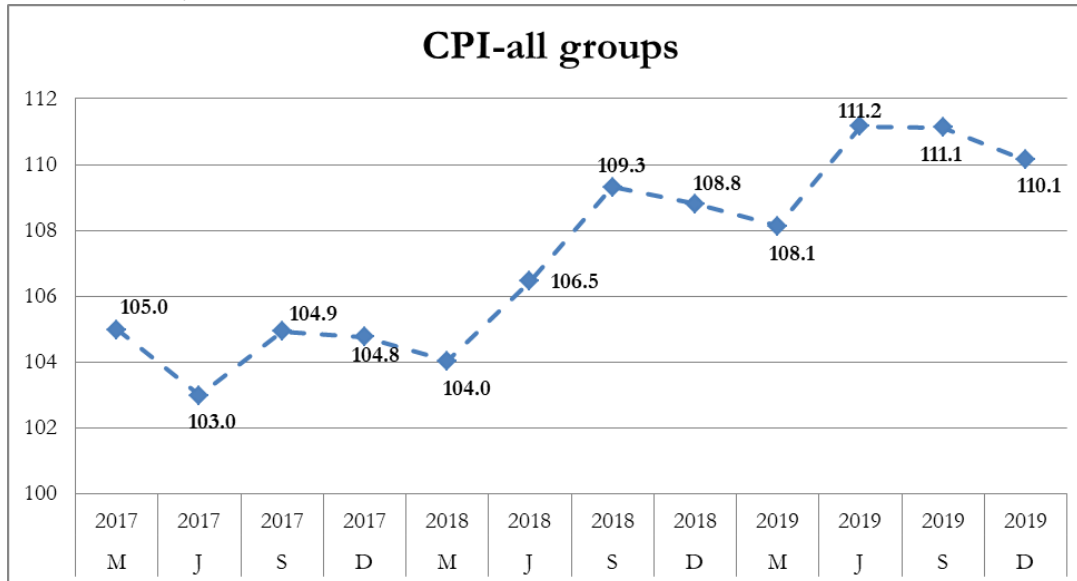
Sources: Nauru Authorities, and IMF staff estimates and projections, IMF Article IV Report January 2020

Economic activity in FY2018 reflected a higher than expected refugee presence, alongside strong fishing activity and preparations for hosting of the Pacific Island Forum. In FY2019 these factors have moderated, with RPC operations winding down, and no major events occurring.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

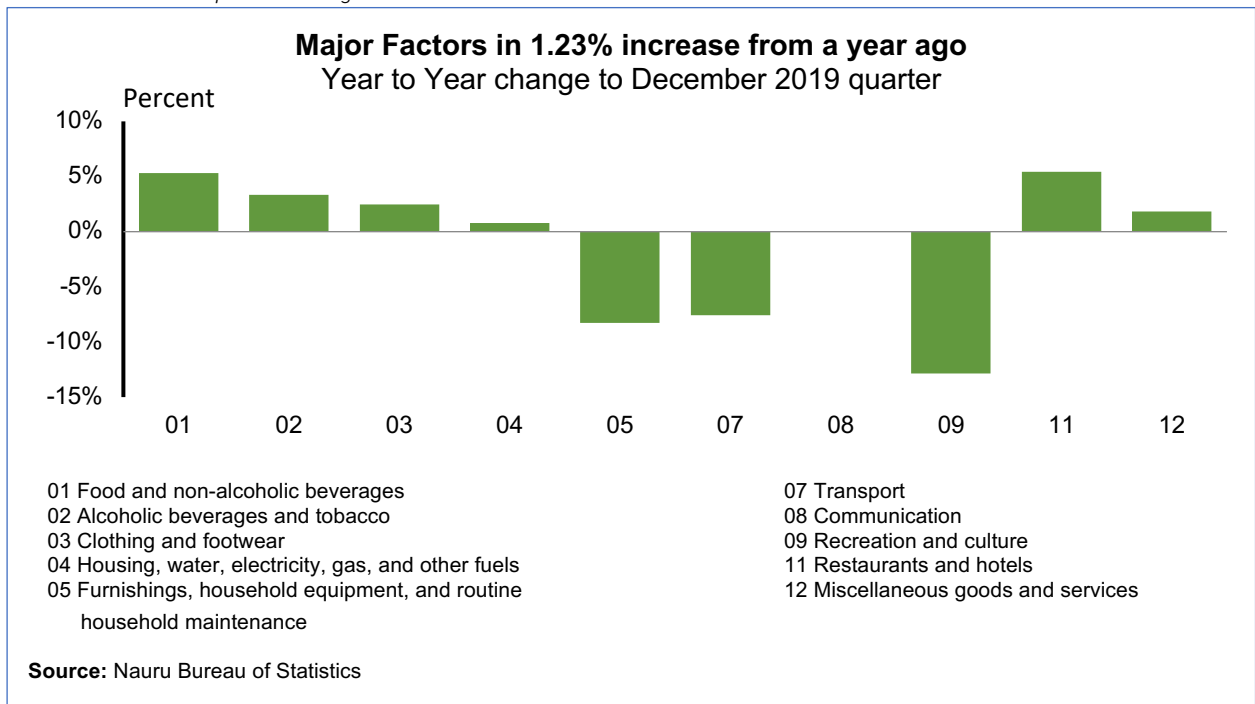
The most recent Consumer Price Index (CPI) data is for the December quarter 2019. With reference to Chart 2.4, consumer prices peaked in January 2019 and began to decline through the year, in line with reduced economic activity. However, year on year, prices were higher in December 2019 than December 2018 (Chart 2.5).

Chart 2.4. All Groups CPI Historical Trend



Source: Nauru Bureau of Statistics

Chart 2.5. CPI Annual percent change



Six of the ten divisions in the CPI contributed the year on year increase in prices, with Restaurants and Hotels registering the largest increase (up 5.41 percent):

- Food and non - alcoholic beverage (up 5.31 percent)
- Alcohol beverages and tobacco (up 3.35 percent)
- Clothing and footwear (up 2.49 percent)
- Miscellaneous goods and services (up 1.84 percent)
- Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (up 0.78 percent).

Downward pressure on CPI came from the divisions:

- Recreation and culture (down 12.88 percent)
- Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance (down 8.30 percent)
- Transport (down 7.56 percent).

A breakdown of individual upward contributions during the year came from:

- Reef fish (up 100 percent)
- General Saltwater Fish (up 66.7 percent)
- Drink mix (refresh, vita fresh, cool-c, Kool-Aid, tang) (up 26 percent)
- Women - shoes. (up 21.32 percent)
- Frozen Lamb products (up 20.7 percent).

Individually, the main downward contribution came from lower prices for mens trousers (down 32.90 percent). Lower prices were also recorded for:

- Laundry soap (down 28.18 percent)
- Potatoes (down 22.60 percent)
- Petrol (down 21.09 percent)
- Diesel (down 20.15 percent).

Annual price change for Alcohol beverages and tobacco group

For the year to the December 2019 quarter, Alcohol beverages and tobacco prices rose 3.35 percent. An increase in the price of cigarettes (up 4.89 percent) while spirits and beer remained unchanged.

Summary of other group movements in the quarterly CPI

In the December 2019 quarter, prices in the Transport group decreased 7.56 percent, attributed to the slight decline of tyre prices (21.09 percent) and petrol (20.15 percent). Food and non-alcohol beverages increased 3.35 percent and is mainly attributed to growth from Reef fish (up 100 percent) and General Saltwater Fish (up 66.7 percent). The Recreation and Culture group decreased 12.88 percent as a result of drop in prices for televisions (down 11.69 percent), whereas Clothing and Footwear increased 2.49 percent influenced by women's shoes (up 21.32 percent) and boys trousers (up 13.62 percent).

The Miscellaneous goods and services group also increased 1.84 percent, influenced by bathing soap (up 16.67 percent) and deodorant (up 10.97 percent). Furnishings, household equipment, and routine household maintenance group decreased 8.30 percent, driven by laundry soap (down 28.18 percent). Communications group remained stagnant for this quarter.

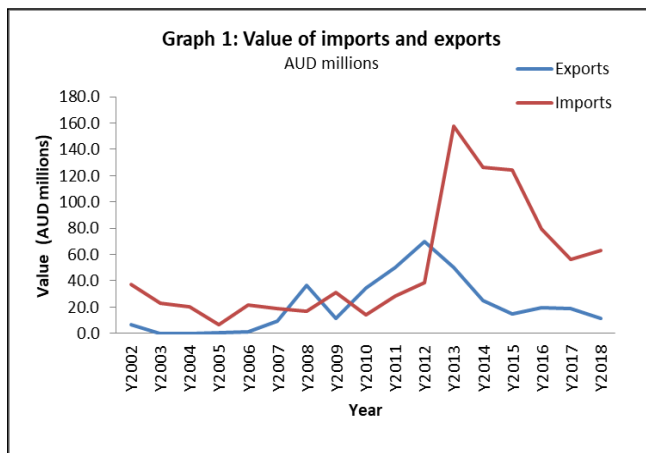
TRADE STATISTICS

The Nauru Bureau of Statistics uses data sources from partner country and mirror data to compile Nauru's International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) on an annual basis, and will continue doing so until such time it is able to source data from Nauru Customs.

Nauru's major trading partner countries of consignment are Australia, Fiji and New Zealand. The following analysis were sourced from the IMTS latest release prepared by the Nauru Bureau of Statistics and technical assistance from the Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC) Statistics Division.

Provisional International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) 2002-2018

Value of exports and imports

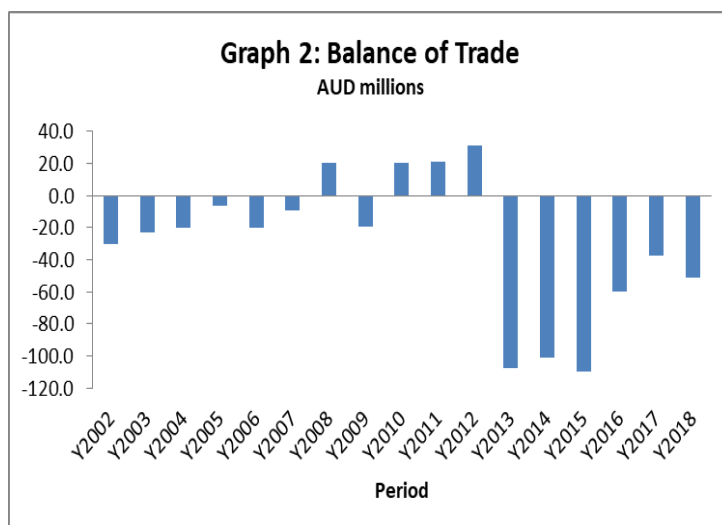


Annual IMTS from 2016 to 2018 compared to earlier years shows a general slowdown.

Exports: Considerable decline in the exports of phosphate by 2018 is responsible for the declining trend in exports. When compared to 2015, exports in 2016 grew by 33.2 percent and stood at \$19,537. Exports in 2017 compared to 2016 declined by 3.1 percent and stood at \$18,925 in 2018 compared to 2017 declined by 37.8 percent and stood at \$11,772.

Imports: Completion of major construction projects saw imports decline in 2016 and 2017. In 2016, it declined by 35.9 percent compared to 2015 and stood at \$79,608. It took a further dip of 29.0 percent in 2017 compared to 2016 and stood at \$56,499. However, in 2018 imports increased by 11.7 percent over 2017 and stood at \$63,116; this increase was driven by the imports of mineral fuel.

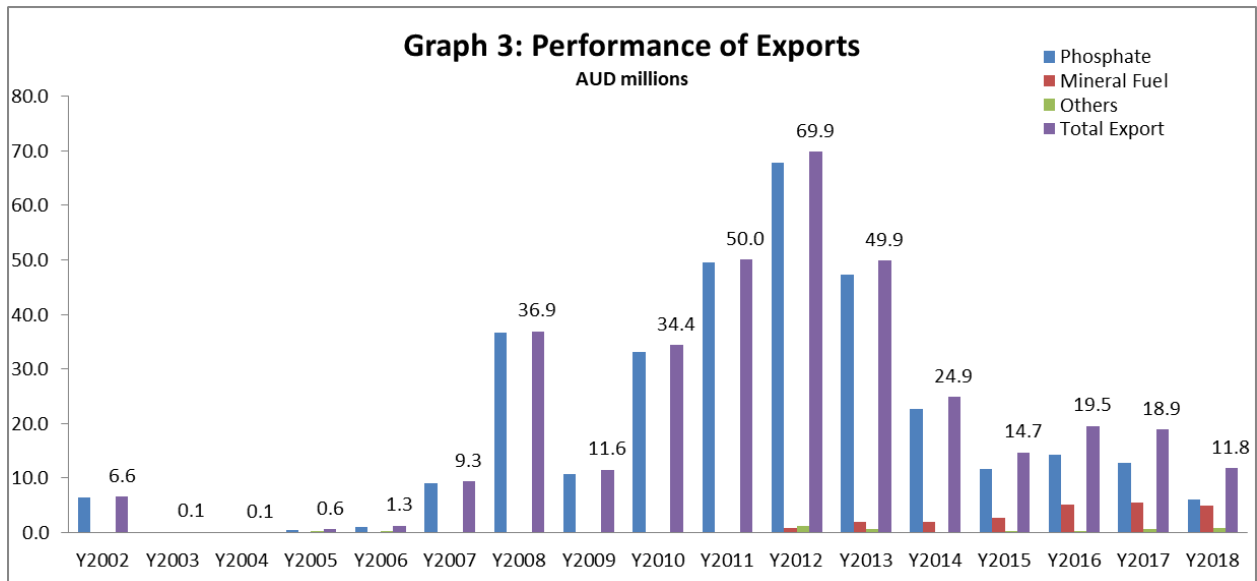
Balance of trade



From a trade deficit of \$109.5m in 2015, the deficit improved to \$60m in 2016 and \$37.5m in 2017 but worsened in 2018 to stand at \$51.3m.

The reasons in the movement of imports and exports will become clearer from the analysis below on principal exports, re-exports and imports.

Performance of exports and re-exports



Exports: Phosphate is the most important export of Nauru, but earnings have declined significantly since peaking in 2012, as shown in Graph 3. In 2016 it stood at \$14.2m; an increase of 22.4 percent over 2015. It stood at \$12.8m in 2017; a decline of 10.0 percent over 2016. It further declined by a significant 53.3 percent in 2018 to stand at \$5.9m. Exports of phosphate is on the decline because of a slowdown in its production and exhaustion of primary reserves.

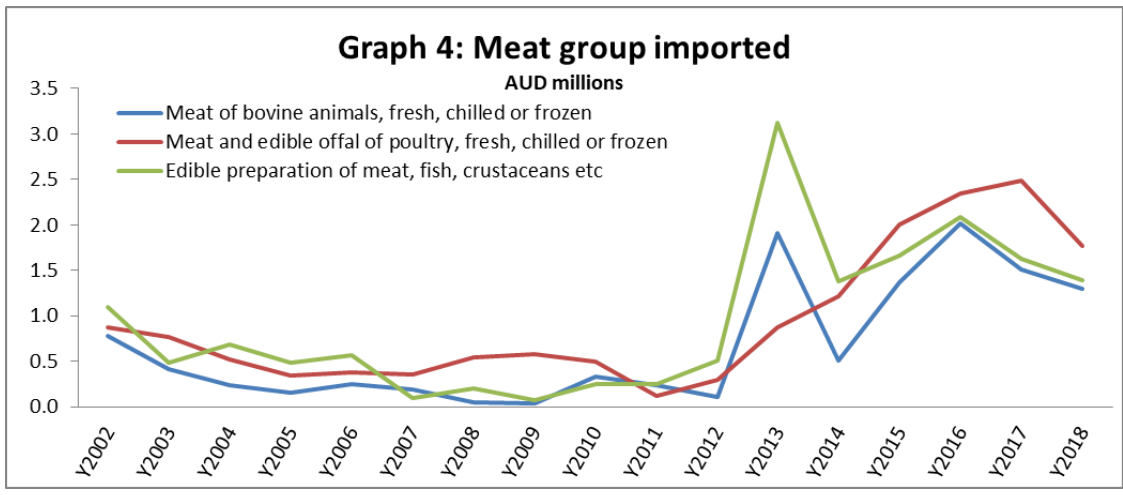
Re-export: Fuel is the single most important commodity re-exported. In 2016, it stood at \$5m which was an 83.2 percent increase over 2015. It stood at \$5.4m dollars in 2017 before declining in 2018 to stand at \$4.9m. An important component of it is the Jet A1 fuel sold to visiting aircraft. As can be seen from Graph 3 data on fuel is only available from 2012.

Performance of imports

Imports have declined considerably since 2015 when it stood at \$124.1m to \$63.1m in 2018. The higher imports prior to 2016 were mainly due to the:

- re-construction of the Regional Processing Centre (RPC) which had burnt down,
- construction of accommodation for the RPC security officers from Australia,
- construction settlements, other construction and repair, maintenance work, and
- the presence of more people on the island e.g. RPC residents being integrated into society, Australian security guards, non-resident construction workers, refugees and asylum seekers.

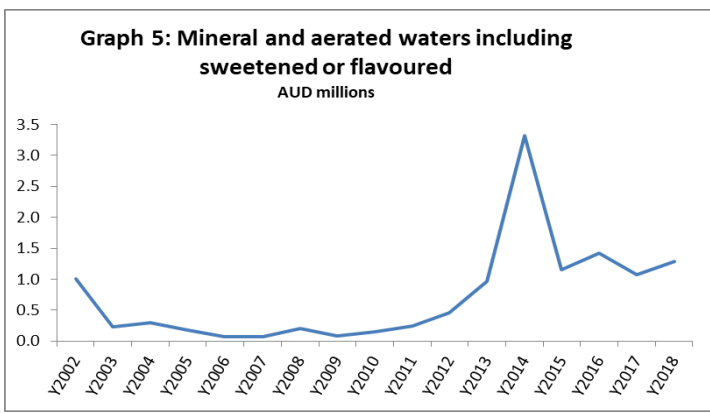
With the RPC moving out of its construction phase, imports have declined. A reason for fluctuations in imports reflects the stock build-up of commodities e.g. in the case of imports of mineral and aerated waters including sweetened or flavoured - refer to Graph 5.



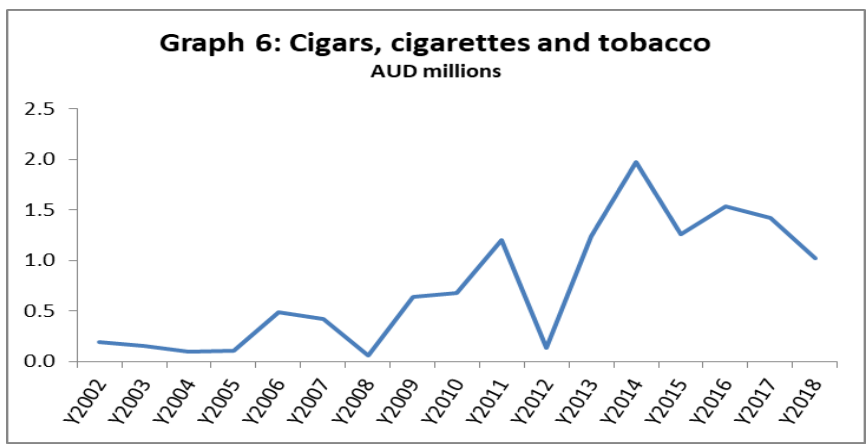
Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen Imports of meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen stood at \$2m in 2016; an increase of 47.4 percent over 2015. 2017 registered a decline of 25.2 percent over 2016 and 2018 registered a further decline to just \$1.3m.

Meat and edible offal of poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen Imports of meat and edible offal of poultry, fresh, chilled or frozen rose steadily from 2011 to a peak of \$2.5m in 2017 before declining in 2018.

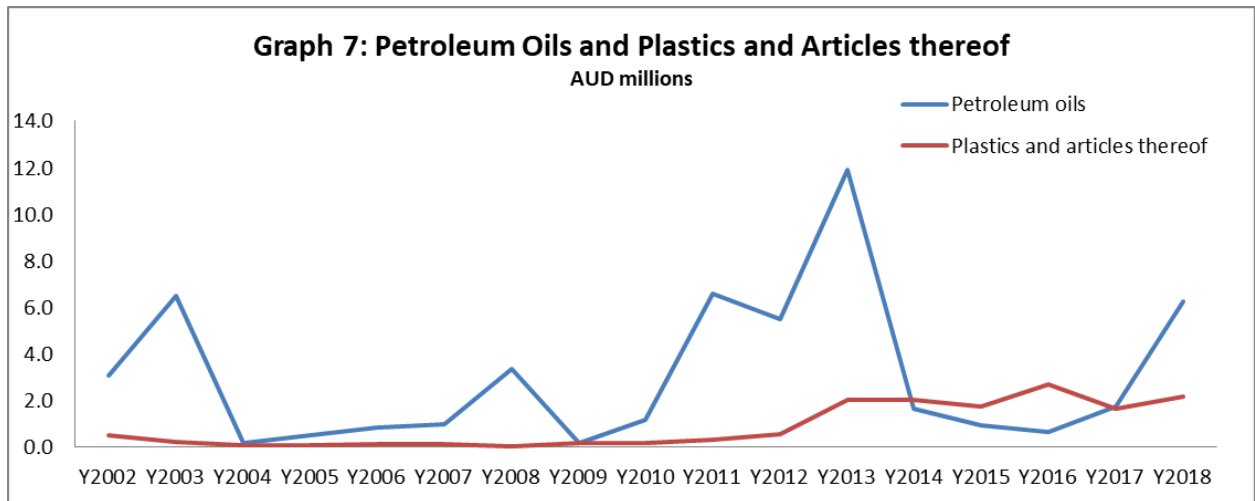
Edible preparation of meat, fish, crustaceans Imports of edible preparation of meat, fish and crustaceans spiked in 2013 before moderating to \$1.4m 2018.



Mineral and aerated waters including sweetened or flavoured. After imports of mineral and aerated waters including sweetened or flavoured peaked in 2014, value of total imports moderated to \$1.3m in 2018.

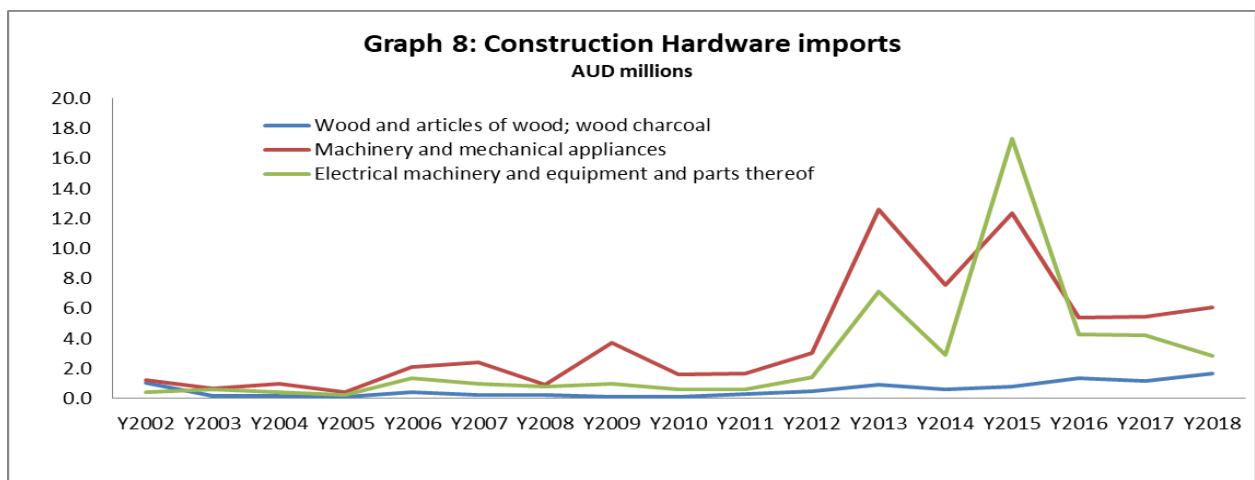


Cigars, cigarettes and tobacco Imports of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco peaked in 2014 and declined to \$1.0m in 2018.



Petroleum oils Imports of petroleum oils stood at \$0.6m dollars in 2016; a decline of 30.1 percent over 2015. Thereon it registered significant increases: 2017 registered an increase of 168.0 percent over 2016 and stood at \$1.7m dollars and 2018 registered an increase of 262.1 percent and stood at \$6.3m dollars. Petroleum oil is an important commodity needed to generate electricity and provide clean water to the people of Nauru.

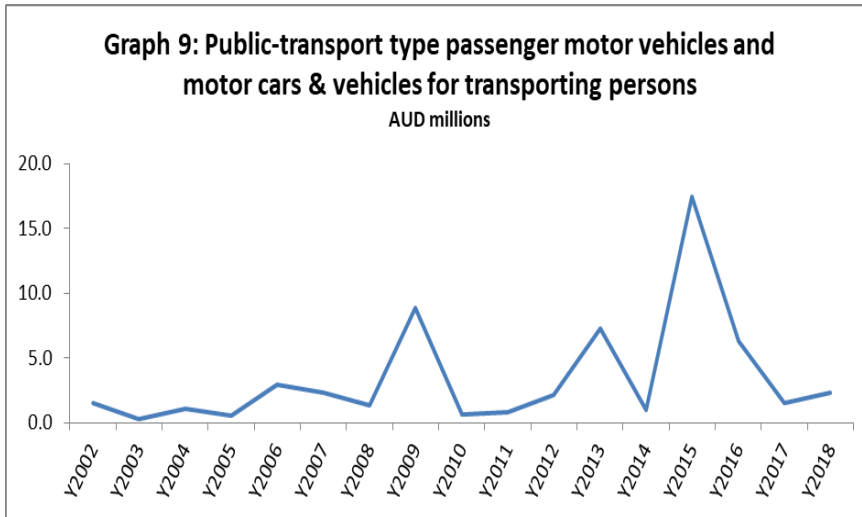
Plastics and articles thereof stood at \$2.7m dollars in 2016; an increase of 52.4 percent over 2015. 2017 registered a decline of 38.5 percent over 2016 and stood at \$1.7m dollars. 2018 registered an increase of 31.2 percent and stood at \$2.2m dollars.



Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal Imports of wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal stood at \$1.4m dollars in 2016; an increase of 72.2 percent over 2015. 2017 registered a decline of 17.7 percent over 2016 and stood at \$1.1m dollars. 2018 registered an increase of 46.6 percent and stood at \$1.6m dollars.

Machinery and mechanical appliances Imports of machinery and mechanical appliances stood at \$5.3m dollars in 2016; a decline of 56.7 percent over 2015. Thereon it registered increases: 2017 registered an increase of 2.1 percent over 2016 and stood at \$5.5m dollars and 2018 registered an increase of 10.4 percent and stood at \$6.0m dollars.

Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof Imports of electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof stood at \$4.3m dollars in 2016; a decline of 75.4 percent over 2015. 2017 and 2018 registered further declines: 2017 registered a decline of 1.9 percent over 2016 and stood at \$4.2m dollars and 2018 registered a decline of 33.0 percent and stood at \$2.8m dollars.



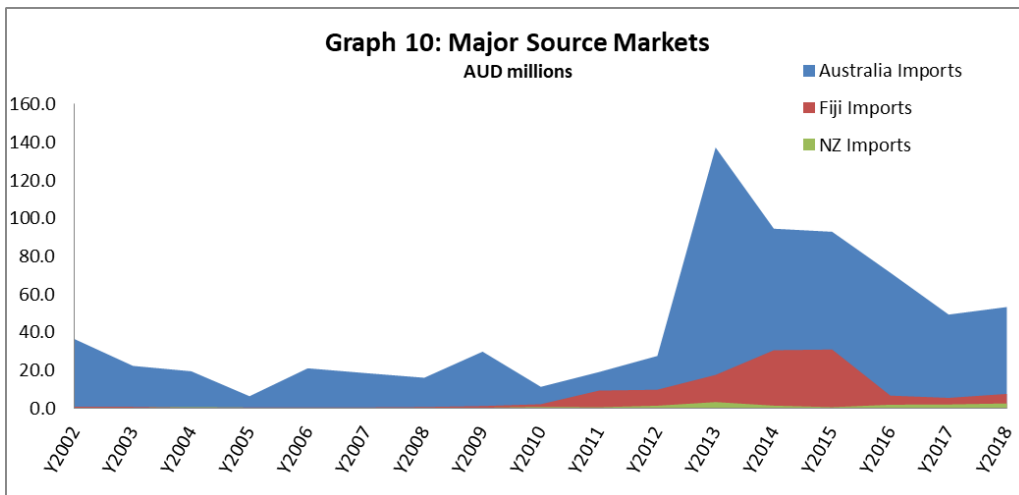
Public-transport type passenger motor vehicles and motor cars & vehicles for transporting persons

Imports of public-transport type passenger motor vehicles and motor cars & vehicles for transporting persons stood at \$6.3m dollars in 2016; a decline of 63.8 percent over 2015. 2017 further declined by 75.5

percent over 2016 and stood at \$1.6m dollars. 2018 registered an increase of 50.7 percent over 2017 and stood at \$2.3m dollars.

Direction of Trade

Traditionally for the direction of trade, exports are reported by the country of destination and imports by the country of origin. For Nauru, because of the source of data used for the compilation of IMTS, country of consignment is also used for reporting direction of trade. For more information on source markets and destinations, refer to Table 8 on Balance of trade by major partner countries.

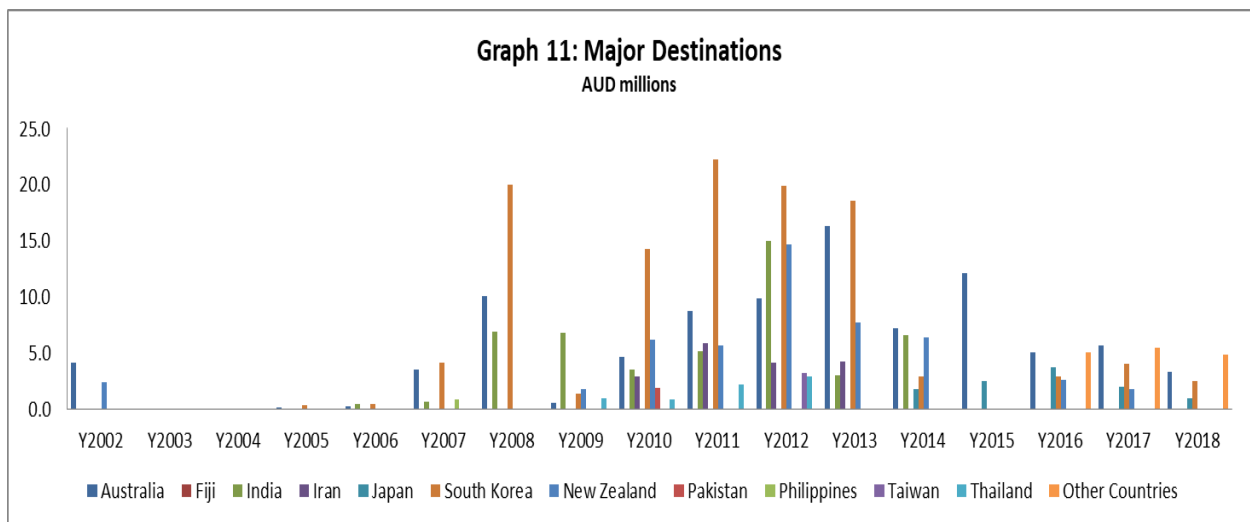


Nauru’s major source markets from 2016 to 2018 continued to be Australia, Fiji and New Zealand. All imports, be it vehicles from Japan or garments from China, came through one of these three countries. Graph 10 shows that most of the imports either originated from or were consigned from Australia.

Imports from Australia stood at \$71.3m dollars in 2016; a decline of 23.2 percent over 2015. 2017 further declined by 30.9 percent over 2016 and stood at \$49.2m dollars. 2018 registered an increase of 8.0 percent over 2017 and stood at \$53.2m dollars.

Imports from Fiji stood at \$6.6m dollars in 2016; a decline of 78.7 percent over 2015. 2017 further declined by 18.5 percent over 2016 and stood at \$5.4m dollars. 2018 registered an increase of 39.3 percent over 2017 and stood at \$7.5m dollars.

Imports from New Zealand grew from 2016 to 2018. It stood at \$1.8m dollars in 2016; an increase of 252.6 percent over 2015. 2017 increased by 7.7 percent over 2016 and stood at \$1.9m dollars. 2018 increased by 28.9 percent over 2017 and stood at \$2.5m dollars.



Nauru's major export destinations from 2016 to 2018 were Australia, Fiji, New Zealand Japan and South Korea.

Exports to Australia stood at \$5.1m dollars in 2016; a decline of 58.1 percent over 2015. 2017 increased by 10.9 percent over 2016 and stood at \$5.7m dollars. 2018 increased by 41.3 percent over 2017 and stood at \$3.3m dollars.

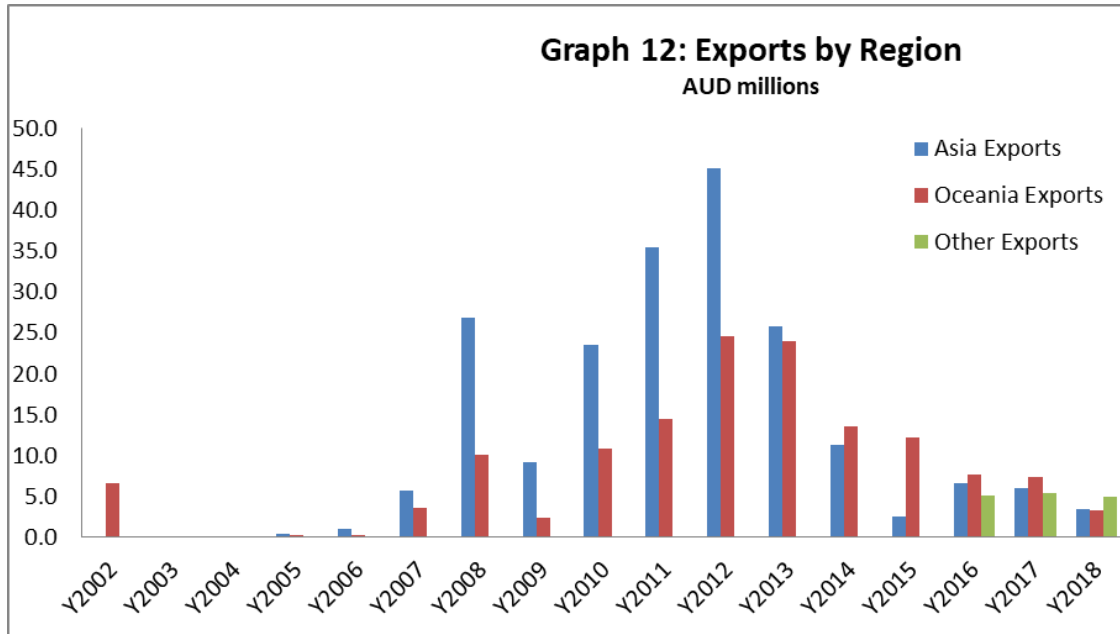
Exports to Fiji stood at \$10 thousand dollars in 2016; a decline of 9.1 percent over 2015. 2017 further declined by 90.0 percent over 2016 and stood at \$1 thousand dollars. 2018 registered an increase of 600.0 percent over 2017 and stood at \$7 thousand dollars.

Exports to New Zealand stood at \$2.6m dollars in 2016; an increase of 87,833.3 percent over 2015 due to exports of phosphate. Thereon it showed declines: 2017 declined by 33.3 percent over 2016 and stood at \$1.8m dollars and 2018 declined by 98.9 percent over 2017 and stood at \$20 thousand dollars

Exports to Japan stood at \$3.8m dollars in 2016; an increase of 51.7 percent over 2015. Thereon it showed declines: 2017 declined by 47.1 percent over 2016 and stood at \$2.0m dollars and 2018 declined by 48.6 percent over 2017 and stood at \$1.0m dollars.

Exports to Korea stood at \$2.9m dollars in 2016 – in 2015 there were no exports. 2017 increased by 38.6 percent over 2016 and stood at \$4.0m dollars. 2018 declined by 38.1 percent over 2017 and stood at \$2.5m dollars.

Fuel is a major commodity re-exported. Unfortunately, the data are not available by country.



Nauru's exports analysed by Geographical Regions show Nauru exports going to Asia and Oceania. For years, 2016 and 2017 Oceania seems to have had a slight edge over Asia. The graph also shows a residual category Others, which is higher than Asia and Oceania in 2018. This Others comprise fuel sold to visiting vessels and aircraft for which data are not available by country. However, there is a good chance that these vessels and aircraft are all owned by countries in Oceania.

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

In 2019, Nauru undertook a mini-census. This has informed the following labour force analysis.

In summary, of those aged between 15-59 years, 62 percent are employed, and 38 percent not specified, and considered unemployed. Of the employed, public sector entities (RON Government and SOEs) account for 63 percent, with the Private Sector 31 percent, and Other 1 percent.

RON Government and Other have a higher proportion of females employed than SOEs and the Private Sector. Of the Not Specified group, there are more females than males. In the dependency groups, there are more males aged between 0-14 years than females, but this switches around for high school and aged groups, where there are more females than males.

Table 2.2: Population census 2019 – by nationality, gender and employer

EMPLOYER (15-59 YRS)	Nauruan			Non-Nauruans			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
RON Government	601	725	1,326	28	37	65	629	762	1,391
Nauru Regional Processing Centre	100	64	164	5	2	7	105	66	171
Eigigu Corporation Group	141	118	259	10	6	16	151	124	275
RONPHOS	160	32	192	15	2	17	175	34	209
Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation	73	30	103	0	1	1	73	31	104
Nauru Utilities Corporation	95	25	120	12	2	14	107	27	134
Nauru Airlines	49	37	86	0	0	0	49	37	86
Private Sector	799	404	1,203	94	32	126	893	436	1,329
Not Specified	820	1,317	2,137	58	109	167	878	1,426	2,304
Other Group	23	27	50	4	1	5	27	28	55
Child Dependency (0-14yrs)	2,218	2,004	4,222	46	38	84	2,264	2,042	4,306
High School Dependency (15-18yrs)	391	425	816	9	5	14	400	430	830
Elderly Dependency (60+ yrs)	115	224	339	5	12	17	120	236	356
Grand Total	5,585	5,432	11,017	286	247	533	5,871	5,679	11,550

Sources: 2019 Nauru Mini Census Listing

Note: Not specified cases may include unemployed, and other agencies that are under count.

Table 2.3. Population census 2019 – by nationality, gender and employer (%)

PROPORTION	Nauruan (%)			Non-Nauruans (%)			Total (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EMPLOYER (15-59 YRS)									
RON Government	43.2	52.1	95.3	2.0	2.7	4.7	45.2	54.8	100
State Owned Entity (SOEs)	63.1	31.3	94.4	4.3	1.3	5.6	67.4	32.6	100
- Nauru Regional Processing Centre	58.5	37.4	95.9	2.9	1.2	4.1	61.4	38.6	100
- Eigigu Corporation Group	51.3	42.9	94.2	3.6	2.2	5.8	54.9	45.1	100
- RONPHOS	76.6	15.3	91.9	7.2	1.0	8.1	83.7	16.3	100
- Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation	70.2	28.8	99.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	70.2	29.8	100
- Nauru Utilities Corporation	70.9	18.7	89.6	9.0	1.5	10.4	79.9	20.1	100
- Nauru Airlines	57.0	43.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	43.0	100
Private Sector	60.1	30.4	90.5	7.1	2.4	9.5	67.2	32.8	100
Not Specified	35.6	57.2	92.8	2.5	4.7	7.2	38.1	61.9	100
Other Group	41.8	49.1	90.9	7.3	1.8	9.1	49.1	50.9	100.0
Child Dependency (0-14yrs)	51.5	46.5	98.0	1.1	0.9	2.0	52.6	47.4	100
High School Dependency (15-18yrs)	47.1	51.2	98.3	1.1	0.6	1.7	48.2	51.8	100
Elderly Dependency (60+ yrs)	32.3	62.9	95.2	1.4	3.4	4.8	33.7	66.3	100

Sources: 2019 Nauru Mini Census Listing

Note: Not specified cases may include unemployed, and other agencies that are under count.

The tables above show the actual totals and proportionate breakdown for the Nauruan population. The group aged 15-59 are considered to be in the Labour Workforce.

- **RON Government** represents all Government Departments in the public service which includes Finance Department, Education Department, Health Department, Justice

Department, Home Affairs, Commerce Industry and Environment (CIE), Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and any other departments.

- The total number of people working for RON Government is 1,391 and majority are Nauruans with a total of 1,326 compared to Non-Nauruans with a total of 65.
- The proportion of Nauruans at RON Government is 95.3 percent whereas non-Nauruans is only 5.7 percent.
- There are more females working for the RON Government in the public service than males for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- The proportion of females at RON Government is 54.8 percent whereas males are 45.2 percent for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- **State Owned Entity (SOEs)** represents the Nauru Regional Processing Centre, Eigigu Holdings Corporation Group, RONPHOS, Nauru Rehabilitation Corporation, Nauru Utilities Corporation and Nauru Airlines.
 - The total number of people working for SOEs is 979 and majority are Nauruans with a total of 924 compared to Non-Nauruans with a total of 55.
 - The proportion of Nauruans working for the SOEs is 94.4 percent whereas non-Nauruans is only 5.6 percent.
 - There are more males working for the SOEs than the female population for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
 - The proportion of males working for the SOEs is 67.4 percent whereas females are 32.8 percent for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- **Private Sector** represents Security Companies, Chinese Businesses, Local owned businesses, Clean and Green, Construction, Catering and any micro businesses.
 - The total number of people working for the Private Sector is 1,329 and majority are Nauruans with a total of 1,203 compared to Non-Nauruans with a total of 126.
 - The proportion of Nauruans working for the Private Sector is 90.5 percent whereas non-Nauruans is only 9.5 percent.
 - There are more males working for the SOE's than the female population for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
 - The proportion of males working for the Private Sector is 67.2 percent whereas females are 38.1 percent for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- **Other group** - represents the variation of small scale of office and organization.
 - The total number of people working for Other Group is 55 and majority are Nauruans with a total of 50 compared to Non-Nauruans with a total of 5.
 - The proportion of Nauruans working for Other Group is 90.9 percent whereas non-Nauruans is only 9.1 percent.
 - There are more females working for Other Group than the male population for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
 - The proportion of males working for Other Group is 49.1percent whereas females are 50.9 percent for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- **Not specified** represents is a combination for not stated cases and the assumption includes unemployment.
 - The total number of people under Not Specified response is 2,304 and majority are Nauruans with a total of 2,137 compared to Non-Nauruans with a total of 167.

- The proportion of Nauruans under Not Specified response is 92.8 percent whereas non-Nauruans is only 7.2 percent.
- There are more females under Not Specified response than the male population for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- The proportion of female population under Not Specified response is 61.9 percent whereas males are 32.6 percent for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.

The tables also indicate the actual totals and proportion breakdown for Child Dependency, High School Dependency and Elderly Dependency which are age group classified as not in the Labour Workforce and includes infants, students and retiree population.

Child Dependency, High School Dependency and Elderly Dependency are all considered as the AGE DEPENDENCY. This population age group is entirely dependent on financial and economic plans from the working age economy as they are classified not engaged to paid employment and not earning money.

- ***Child Dependency*** represents the population age group between 0-14 years which includes infants under maternal health care and children attending school which is part of the educational compulsory school age.
 - The total number of people for Child Dependency is 4,306 and majority are Nauruans with a total of 4,222 compared to Non-Nauruans with a total of 84.
 - The proportion of Nauruans for Child Dependency is 98 percent whereas non-Nauruans is only 2 percent.
 - There are more males for Child Dependency than the female population for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
 - The proportion of male population for Child Dependency 52.6 percent whereas females are 47.4 percent for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- ***High School Dependency*** represents the population age group between 15-18 years which is also part of the educational compulsory school age. This age group includes students attending high school and exposed to further educational training which leads to preparation whether for tertiary education or engage to paid employment once completed year 12 education after 18 years of age.
 - The total number for High School Dependency Population is 830 and majority are Nauruans with a total of 816 compared to Non-Nauruans with a total of 14.
 - The proportion of Nauruans for High School Dependency is 98.3 percent whereas non-Nauruans is only 1.7 percent.
 - There are more females for High School Dependency than the male population for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
 - The proportion of female population for High School Dependency 51.8 percent whereas males are 48.2 percent for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- ***Elderly or Ageing Dependency*** represents the population age group 60 years and over. This population age group in Nauru is considered a retired population and otherwise voluntary cases is currently open for population who wishes to retain their job until reaching the age of 65 years or over.
 - The total number for Elderly Dependency Population is 356 and majority are Nauruans with a total of 339 compared to Non-Nauruans with a total of 17.

- The proportion of Nauruans for Elderly Dependency is 95.2 percent whereas non-Nauruans is only 4.8 percent.
- There are more female population for Elderly Dependency than the male population for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.
- The proportion of female population for Elderly Dependency 66.3 percent whereas males are 33.7 percent for both Nauruans and non-Nauruans.