

Factsheet: Kiribati

Last update: 21 April 2014

DEFINITION OF YOUTH

The national youth policy of Kiribati refers to young people as those within the age group of 15 to 29 years but recognises a number of additional definitions, both legal and societal.

CANDIDACY AGE

Lower House **21**

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) Partially appointed or by other means.

Upper House **--**

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#) Unicameral.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

	Without Parental Consent	Opposite Sex With Parental Consent	Same Sex
Male	21	16	XX
Female	21	16	XX

Homosexual acts illegal. Source: [UNSD, ILGA](#)

VOTING AGE

18

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#)

MAJORITY AGE

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No data.

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

10

Minimum Age

From 10-14 years old, the state must prove criminal capacity. A child below 10 cannot be held legally responsible for their actions.

Source: [Penal Code of Kiribati \(1977\)](#)

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

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Year: No data.

Source: [Commonwealth Youth Programme](#)

LITERACY RATES

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Both sexes (15-24) %

Male (15-24) % Female (15-24) %

Year: No data.

Source: [UNESCO](#)

NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School

69.76%

Both sexes %

Male % Female %

Year: 2005

Source: [UNESCO](#)

SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

PREVALENCE OF HIV

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Male (15-24) %

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Female (15-24) %

Year: No data.

Source: [World Bank](#)

TOBACCO USE

Consumed any smokeless or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey.

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Both sexes (13-15) %

Male (13-15) %

Female (13-15) %

Year: No data.

Source: [WHO](#)

POLICY & LEGISLATION

The national youth policy summaries the key legislative and policy frameworks forming part of the rationale for the policy:

The [Constitution of the Republic of Kiribati \(1980\)](#) is the supreme law of the country and guarantees in Chapter II, the respect of "the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual". These rights but also responsibilities apply to everybody including young people.

The legal rights of young I-Kiribati are also defined in several other pieces of domestic legislation. The revised Employment Ordinance (1977) specifies the rights of young workers. The National Education Policy (1999–2012) commits further support for the rationale for youth, as does the Youth Employment National Action Plan (2009–2012) and the Kiribati National Disability Policy (2010–2013).

Is there a national youth policy?

YES

Kiribati has a new national youth policy for 2011-2015, and a draft action plan to implement it.

GDP PER CAPITA

USD 1650.71

Year: 2013

Source: [World Bank](#)

HDI

0.629

Year: 2013

Source: [UNDP](#)

133 out of 187 countries.

GINI

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Year: No data.

Source: [World Bank](#)

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

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Year: No data.

Source: [Transparency International](#)

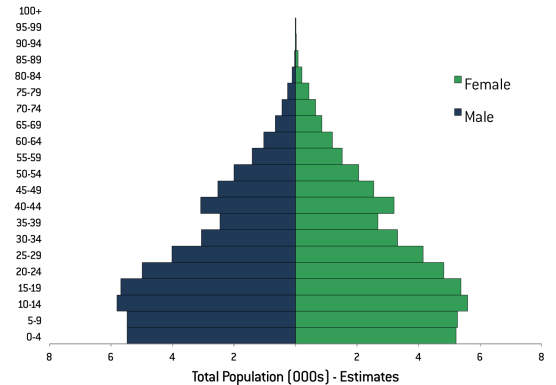
PRESS FREEDOM

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Year: No data.

Source: [Reporters Without Borders](#)

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 2010

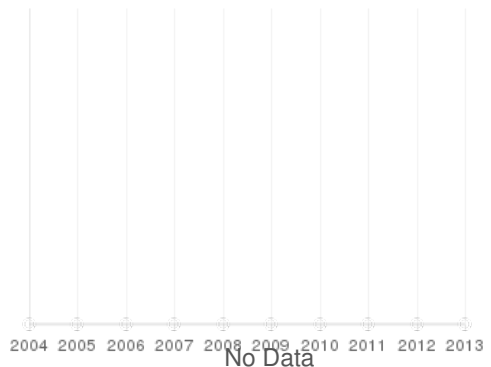


Source: [United Nations Population Division - Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects The 2012 Revision \(Estimates\)](#): <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm> (accessed July 2013)

Source: [United Nations - Department of Economic and Social Affairs - Population Division](#)

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Share of labour force aged 15-24 available and seeking employment



male - (15-24)

female - (15-24)

total labour force

Source: [World Bank](#)

BUDGET & SPENDING

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or youth programming?

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

The Youth Unit within the [Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs \(MISA\)](#) is responsible for youth affairs and activities and is staffed by one Senior Youth Development Officer and two Youth Officers. Between 2007-2010, the Ministry for Education, Youth and Sport was responsible for youth affairs. The [national youth policy](#) details that the "Youth Unit within MISA is responsible for coordinating, monitoring and overseeing implementation of the National Youth Policy and its accompanying Plan of Action."

Is there a governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth?

YES

YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

The [Kiribati National Youth Council \(KNYC\)](#) is an umbrella organisation for youth organisations in Kiribati. Its mission statement is "more visibility, commitment and impact for the young people in Kiribati". The [national youth policy](#) specifically mentions the KNYC as a stakeholder in the performance report section covering policy implementation: "MISA is responsible for sharing annual reports with youth stakeholders and young people themselves through the National Youth Council."

Does the country have a national youth organisation / association (council, platform, body)?

YES

BUDGET & SPENDING

The [Kiribati Budget 2013](#) details specific expenditure on Youth Development under the breakdown of the [Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs \(MISA\)](#) budget. Please note that the Kiribati Dollar is pegged to the Australian dollar at a 1:1 ratio. The [Kiribati Budget 2013](#) details the full expenditure of the Ministry for Education as AUS 19,584,421. According to the [World Bank](#), Kiribati spent 11.6% of its GDP on education provision in 2002 but does not calculate what this translates to in terms of percentage of government expenditure.

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or youth programming?

AUS 69,556

USD 63,678

AUS 69,556

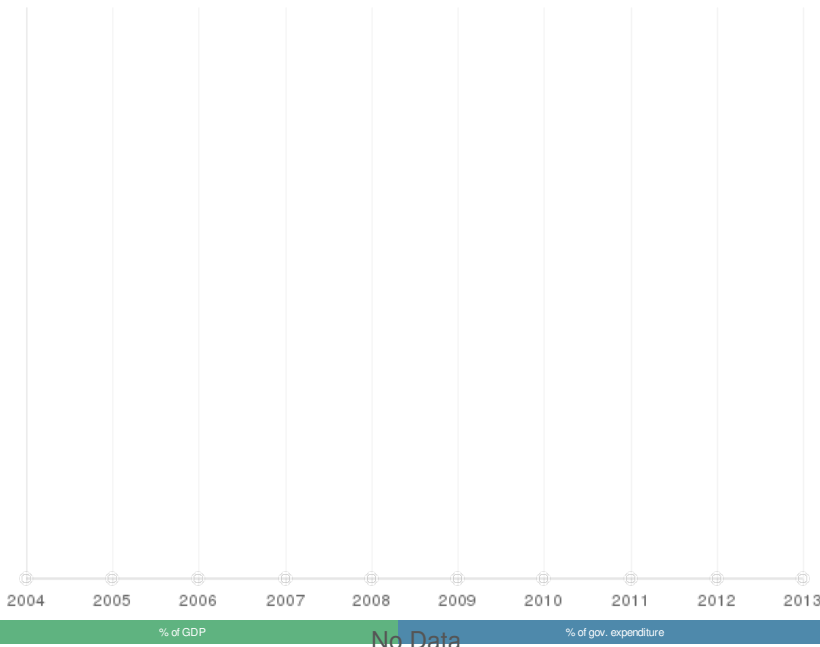
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TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP

No Data

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP



Source: [World Bank](#)

% of GDP

% of gov. expenditure

Source: [World Bank](#)

PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS

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