

# 10-CONSUMPTION-LIVING STANDARDS

Economic growth recorded in New Caledonia is not only illustrated by the increase in **GDP per inhabitant**, but also through improvements in the average standard of living of the New Caledonian population, confirmed by a number of indicators ; in particular, it has been observed that the relative importance of food in total **household consumption** has decreased in favour of more consumption of manufactured goods and services.

Developments in vehicle purchases and the overall **households' capital goods ownership rate**, as well as the **telephony penetration rate** (fixed and mobile) also confirm the trend.

In 2002, the **Human development indicator** calculated for New Caledonia placed the territory in 32<sup>nd</sup> position world-wide, and in 3<sup>rd</sup> position among the States and territories of the South Pacific, behind Australia (3<sup>rd</sup> in the world), New Zealand (18<sup>th</sup>) and also France (16<sup>th</sup> position world-wide), but far higher than the other small insular economies in the region.

According to the **economic accounts**, household consumption is estimated at over 2.5 billion Euros, or approximately half of all resources available to the New Caledonian economy in a given year ; it represents some 70% of GDP.

Services are the major expenditure item, accounting for almost half of household consumption. Foodstuffs represented one-fifth of consumption, as did various industrial products (which include, among other things, home appliances and vehicles), followed by energy products (electricity, water, fuel) at 7%, and textiles (4%).

▶ **GDP per inhabitant.** See 13.1.

▶ **Household consumption.** In terms of national accounting, it is defined as all goods and services purchased in New Caledonia by New Caledonian households, excluding housing purchases which are considered as investments.

▶ **Households' capital goods ownership rate.** See 10.3.

▶ **Telephony penetration rate.** See 10.6.

▶ **Human development indicator (IDH).** Elaborated by PNUD, it ranks countries not only by accounting for GDP per inhabitant (expressed at purchasing power parity), but also performance in terms of education (level of instruction) and health (life-expectancy at birth). IDH is an index calculated as the weighted average of three indicators : life-expectancy at birth, level of instruction (which is evaluated using adult literacy rates and the schooling rate) and GDP per inhabitant at purchasing power parity. Each indicator is "standardised" in relation to a theoretical maximum value.

▶ **Economic accounts.** Results published in this section come from the economic accounts, measured annually by ISEE. For a number of reasons relating to methods used, these results cannot be compared to the Household consumption budget survey. The last survey of this type dates back to 1991 ; the next is due to commence in the first quarter of 2007 and will last for 1 year ; the first results will be available in the course of 2008.

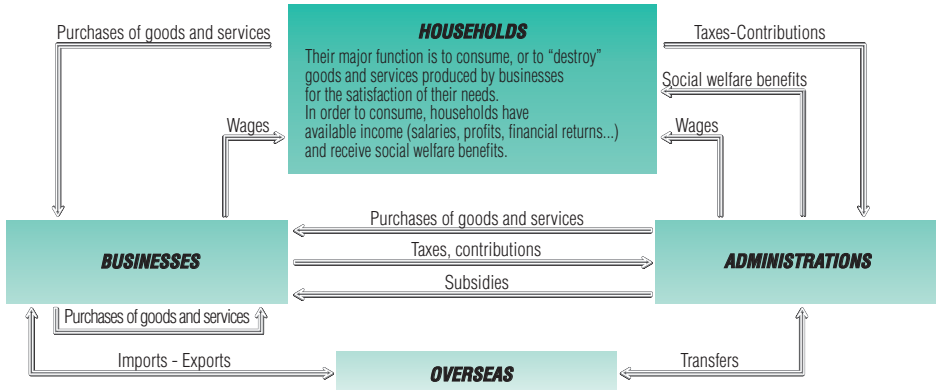
## SOURCES

[1] CEROM (ISEE/IEOM/AFD), supplément aux "Notes et Documents", *L'économie calédonienne en mouvement*, édition septembre 2005.

[2] Institut de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (ISEE), Comptes économiques définitifs.

# 10.1 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

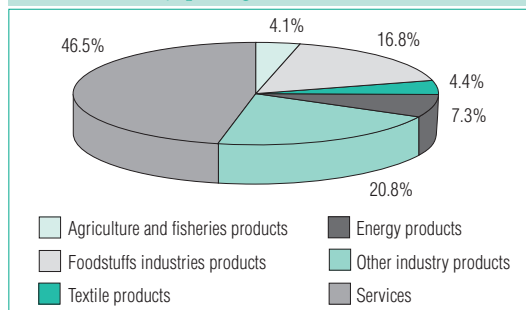
## Economic circuit



## Human development indicator (IDH) [1]

|  | World ranking<br>(out of 177 countries) | IDH<br>Value | Difference in compa-<br>rison to New Caledonia |
|--|---|--------------|--|
| Australia  | 3                                       | 0.946        | 109  |
| France   | 16                                      | 0.932        | 107  |
| New Zealand  | 18                                      | 0.926        | 107  |
| Average for highly developed countries               | -                                       | 0.915        | 105  |
| <b>New Caledonia</b>                                 | <b>32</b>                               | <b>0.868</b> | <b>100</b>                                     |
| Tonga  | 63                                      | 0.787        | 91   |
| Western Samoa  | 75                                      | 0.769        | 89   |
| Fiji   | 81                                      | 0.758        | 87   |
| Average for east Asia and the Pacific                | -                                       | 0.740        | 85   |
| World average  | -                                       | 0.729        | 84   |
| Average for countries with average human development | -                                       | 0.695        | 80   |
| Average for developing countries                     | -                                       | 0.663        | 76   |
| Solomon islands                                      | 124                                     | 0.624        | 72   |
| Vanuatu  | 129                                     | 0.570        | 66   |
| Papua New Guinea                                     | 133                                     | 0.542        | 62   |
| Average for countries with low human development     | -                                       | 0.436        | 50   |

## Household consumption by spending item in 2001 [2]



# 10-CONSUMPTION-LIVING STANDARDS

The notion of household **indebtedness** is an essential criterion in determining households' standard of living. The level of indebtedness can have a strong influence on households' residual financial capacity : high indebtedness can suppress all monetary resources. The "households-housing" survey of 2002 enabled an estimation of households' levels of indebtedness in Greater Nouméa (where 70% of New Caledonian households are located).

In Greater Nouméa, almost one in two households (47%) were in debt. In general terms, this is lower than in Metropolitan France (51%) and equal to the level in urban Tahiti (47%).

The impact of housing is very significant. For an average monthly indebtedness of 766.5 Euros, 411.8 Euros (54%) were dedicated to accommodation, and 354.7 Euros for other loans.

Households average monthly **level of indebtedness** was 20% in Greater Nouméa (18% for urban areas in Tahiti). Indebtedness logically varies in relation to households' income : the more significant the resources, the higher the capacity to go into debt. Accordingly, indebted households had average income (3 782.2 Euros) much higher than the average (3 157.6 Euros), while households without debt had income of 2 600.1 Euros.

In Greater Nouméa, **over-indebtedness** affected 10% of households overall. It particularly affected households with high incomes, given that 66% of over-indebted households had monthly income of over 2 500 Euros, while only 5% of over-indebted households had income of less than 1 250 Euros per month.

Households' indebtedness can also be measured in monetary terms. Accordingly, **IEOM** data showed that **lending** to private individuals amounted to 1 721 million Euros at the end of 2004, of which three-quarters for housing, and an average household debt of 26 816 Euros (64 345 households at the time of the 2004 population census).

► **Indebtedness.** Debt (formal by bank loan or informal through family) is considered normal consumer behaviour. For the majority of households, a certain level of indebtedness is inevitable, particularly in the first few years in the workforce. Many informed consumers indeed use debt to postpone spending from one period in their lives to another. Credit is a commonly used instrument to maintain a balanced consumer lifestyle, compatible with available resources, at the various stages in the lives of people and households. In contrast, when borrowings are too high, indebtedness becomes *over-indebtedness*.

► **"Households-Housing" survey.** Funded by the six partners to the Urban agglomeration contract (State, Southern province, municipalities of Nouméa, Mont-Dore, Dumbéa and Païta), the survey was carried out by the Urban development agency (ADUA) via its Greater Nouméa urban observatory, in collaboration with ISEE.

It was carried out with a sample of 2 694 households in Greater Nouméa, representative of all social categories and all types of housing. The reference date was July 22, 2002.

► **Level of indebtedness.** The amount of debt in relation to total income of indebted households.

► **Over-indebtedness.** Over-indebtedness is a fundamental problem in societies as it has significant social and economic repercussions. A household becomes over-indebted at a level of 30%. It is not however possible to determine a precise level beyond which debt becomes truly dangerous for a household. In effect, a debt level of 30% can be acceptable for high incomes, but not for a household with income of only 838 Euros.

► **IEOM. Overseas France central banking authority.** See 13.5.

► **Lending.** See 13.6.

## SOURCE

[1] ADUA-ISEE, *Étude de l'agglomération du Grand Nouméa*, Enquête "ménages-logements" 2002, Tome 1.

## SEE ALSO

Institut d'Émission d'Outre-Mer, Agence de Nouméa, *L'endettement bancaire des particuliers en Nouvelle-Calédonie*, Septembre 2003.

Lois n°78-22 du 10 janvier 1978 et n°79-596 du 13 juillet 1979 (dites lois Scrivener).

Loi n°66-1010 du 28 septembre 1966, publiée au JONC le 18 février 1977 et modifiée en 1989 par la loi Neiertz, étendue partiellement en Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Institut de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (ISEE) : [www.isee.nc](http://www.isee.nc)

# 10.2 HOUSEHOLD DEBT

## Households in Greater Nouméa by level of indebtedness in 2002 [1]

|                               | %            |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| No debt                       | 52.8         |
| Less than 30%                 | 37.0         |
| from 30% to 34.9%             | 4.4          |
| from 35 to 39.9%              | 2.9          |
| from 40 to 49.9%              | 2.6          |
| 50% and over                  | 0.3          |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>100.0</b> |
| Average level of indebtedness | 20.3         |

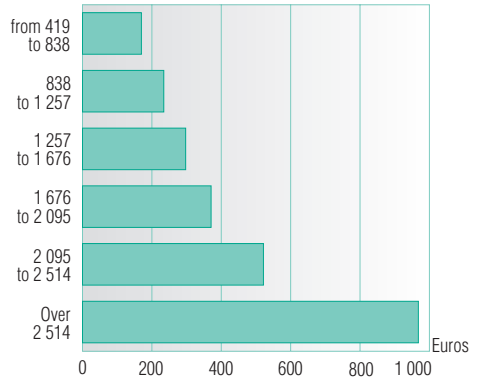
Unit : %

## Average monthly household debt in Greater Nouméa in 2002 [1]

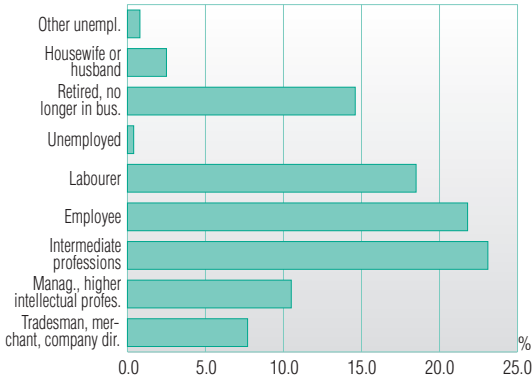
|                           | Indebted households | Households without debt | All households |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Debt for housing          | 766.5               | ///                     | 361.5          |
| Other debts               | 411.8               | ///                     | 194.2          |
| <b>Total indebtedness</b> | <b>354.7</b>        | <b>///</b>              | <b>167.3</b>   |
| Average monthly income    | 3 782.2             | 2 600.1                 | 3 157.6        |

Unit : Euros

## Average monthly household debt by household income range in Greater Nouméa in 2002 [1]

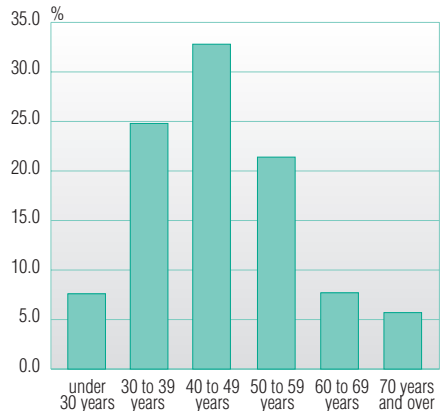


## Indebted households in Greater Nouméa by socio-professional category\* in 2002 [1]



\* Of the reference person in the household.

## Indebted households by age group\* in Greater Nouméa in 2002 [1]



\* Of the reference person in the household.

## Over-indebtedness of households in Greater Nouméa by socio-professional category\* in 2002 [1]



\* Of the reference person in the household.

# 10-CONSUMPTION-LIVING STANDARDS

In a few decades New Caledonian households have rapidly become well-equipped with appliances and goods linked to consumption. Accordingly in 2004, almost all households owned a refrigerator (83% as opposed to 68% in 1989) and a washing machine (77% as opposed to 55% in 1989). Ownership of these two appliances differs significantly across the provinces. Accordingly, in terms of refrigerators, 92% of Southern provinces owned one in 2004, as opposed to 56% in the Northern province and 54% in the Loyalty islands province. For washing machines, 86% of households in the Southern province owned one, 52% in the North and 47% in the islands.

Statistics for other goods also illustrate the improvement in household ownership levels in New Caledonia.

According to the 2004 population census, two-thirds (65%) of households owned a video machine, as opposed to slightly more than one-third (36%) in 1989. Similarly, 52% of households owned a separate freezer unit in 2004, as opposed to 32% fifteen years previously. Lastly, domestic air conditioning ownership has also reached new levels, with more than one-quarter (27%) of households equipped, as opposed to 16% in 1989.

In 2004, three-quarters (74%) of New Caledonian households had at least one car (automobile or light commercial), as opposed to 62% in 1989. Differences exist across the provinces. Accordingly, 83% of households in the Southern province had at least one vehicle (72% in 1989), as opposed to 55% in the North (38% in 1989) and 37% in the islands (24% in 1989). According to DIMENC statistics, the preference for diesel over petrol-powered vehicles was returning.

6% of New Caledonian households had a motorised two-wheeler and more than one-quarter owned at least one bicycle (similar proportions in all three provinces).

Lastly, 13% of New Caledonian households had a motor boat, with 22% in the Northern province, 12% in the Southern province and 5% in the Loyalty islands.

► **Households.** For the purposes of a census, a household is defined as all the inhabitants of a main residence. See 5.9.

► **Population census.** See 5.4.

► **DIMENC.** The New Caledonian department of industry, mines and energy publishes vehicle registration statistics each month, see 25.1.

## SOURCES

[1] INSEE-ISEE, Recensements de la population, 1989 et 2004.

[2] Direction de l'Industrie, des Mines et de l'Énergie de Nouvelle-Calédonie (DIMENC), données statistiques relatives aux immatriculations de véhicules.

[3] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE), Tableaux de l'Économie Française, Édition 2006.

[4] Institut de la Statistique de la Polynésie française (ISPF) : [www.ispf.pf](http://www.ispf.pf)

[5] Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE) : [www.insee.fr](http://www.insee.fr)

# 10.3 HOUSEHOLDS' CAPITAL GOODS OWNERSHIP

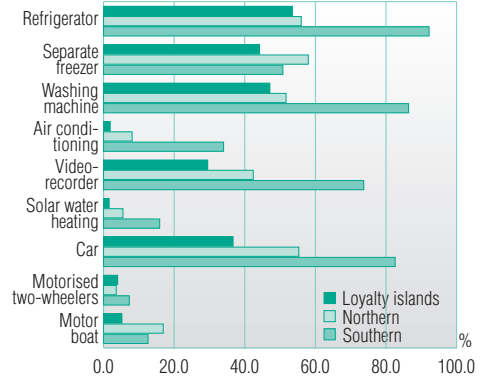
**Households' capital goods ownership by province and type in 2004 [1]**

|                               | Loyalty isl. province | North. prov. | South. prov. | incl. Greater Nouméa | New Caledonia |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Refrigerator                  | 53.5                  | 56.0         | 92.2         | 94.5                 | 83.0          |
| Separate freezer              | 44.2                  | 58.0         | 50.8         | 48.8                 | 51.5          |
| Washing machine               | 47.1                  | 51.7         | 86.4         | 88.2                 | 77.4          |
| Video machine                 | 29.5                  | 42.4         | 73.7         | 76.3                 | 64.9          |
| Gas or electric water heating | 16.1                  | 33.3         | 69.1         | 71.1                 | 58.9          |
| Solar water heating           | 1.6                   | 5.5          | 15.9         | 16.7                 | 13.0          |
| Air conditioning              | 1.9                   | 8.1          | 34.0         | 36.2                 | 27.1          |
| Car (a)                       | 36.7                  | 55.3         | 82.6         | 83.9                 | 74.4          |
| Bicycles                      | 27.8                  | 29.1         | 24.5         | 25.5                 | 25.6          |
| Motorised two-wheelers        | 4.0                   | 3.6          | 7.3          | 7.7                  | 6.4           |
| Motor boats                   | 5.2                   | 16.9         | 12.6         | 11.7                 | 12.8          |

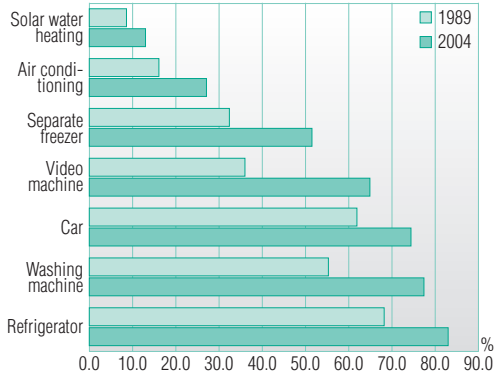
(a) Automobile, light commercial.

Unit : %

**Households' capital goods ownership rates by province and type in 2004 [1]**



**Households' capital goods ownership rates between 1989 and 2004 [1]**

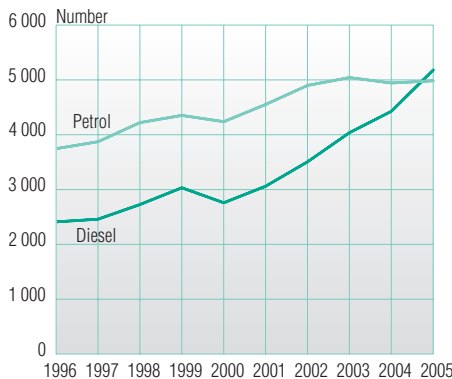


**Comparisons of households' capital goods ownership rates [1, 3, 4 and 5]**

|                     | Refrigerator | Separate freezer | Air conditioning | Washing machine | Car  |
|---------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------|
| New Caledonia       | 83.0         | 51.5             | 27.1             | 77.4            | 61.9 |
| Reunion island      | 98.6         | 49.6             | 25.1             | 84.4            | 63.9 |
| French guiana       | 90.6         | 61.6             | 13.7             | 75.5            | 55.2 |
| Martinique          | 98.2         | 72.2             | 25.5             | 86.2            | 63.2 |
| French Polynesia    | 95.5         | 44.3             | 52.6             | 89.5            | 71.5 |
| Metropolitan France | 98.9         | na               | na               | 92.2            | 80.7 |

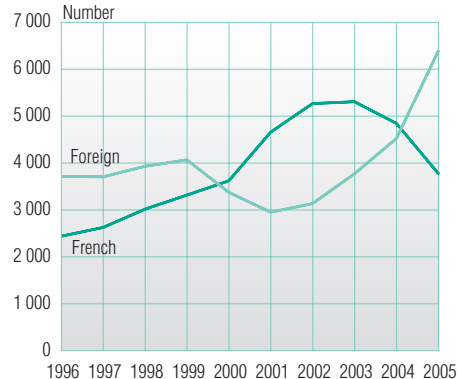
Unit : %

**New\* vehicle registrations by type of fuel [2]**



\* Private cars, utilities and light commercials.

**New\* vehicle registrations by brand origin [2]**



\* Private cars, utilities and light commercials.

# 10-CONSUMPTION-LIVING STANDARDS

Statistics from the “passenger survey” showed 95 859 overseas trips were made by New Caledonians in 2005, an absolute record. Over the past 15 years, New Caledonians have significantly increased the number of overseas trips. Accordingly, the number of trips, which was still less than 50 000 prior to 1993, less than 60 000 prior to 1996 and less than 70 000 prior to 2002, grew exponentially to almost 100 000 in 2005.

Travel by residents is clearly seasonal, and this has not changed in 15 years, matching the dates for school holidays : more than one-quarter of resident travellers return home in January and February. New Caledonians travel for holidays (almost 40% of cases), but also to visit family, for health reasons and study, with an average length of stay outside the territory between 15 and 30 days.

The star attraction for New Caledonians is Australia, in accordance with previous observations, and it was again the most visited country with 35 463 travellers in 2005, or 37% of all trips, the same as the previous five years. The number of trips to this destination has consistently risen, between +8% and +15% depending on the years. The second most popular destination, Metropolitan France, attracts a little less than 30% of travellers each year. However, after the increase observed under the influence of the “mobility passport” in 2003 and the implementation of air travel assistance in 2004, growth in the number of New Caledonians travelling to Metropolitan France settled down in 2005. The third most popular destination was New Zealand, followed by Vanuatu, then the other French territories of the Pacific, Wallis and Futuna islands, and French Polynesia. These six destinations attract approximately 90% of all New Caledonian travellers.

Asia, America and Africa are little visited, due to limited flight services. Certain destinations, previously serviced directly from Nouméa, in particular by airlines Air France, AOM and Corsair, were previously more popular, but were penalised by the departure of these airlines.

► **Passenger survey.** Statistics relating to New Caledonians’ travels are calculated using the permanent, anonymous, and confidential “passenger survey” forms given to passengers on international flights arriving at Tontouta. The survey provides much statistical information about residents’ travel outside New Caledonia : country visited, port of embarkation, reason for travelling, length of stay outside the territory, profession, age, main types of accommodation and means of travel.

► **New Caledonians’ overseas trips.** Statistics provided in this section illustrate the total number of trips undertaken and not the number of people travelling. Accordingly, a person making several trips in the same year will be counted as many times. Furthermore “New Caledonian” is used here to designate inhabitants or residents of New Caledonia.

► **Returns.** Prior to July 1999, ISEE provided arrival and departure statistics relating to passenger movements using information from the compulsory Air border police cards. Ever since the “Ravel order” of June 24, 1999, embarking and disembarking passengers of French nationality or any other European Union country (and therefore New Caledonians entering and leaving New Caledonia) no longer fill out these cards. To remedy the problem, ISEE implemented the “passenger survey” to collect statistical information about traveller returns, and no longer traveller departures.

► **Visited country.** This notion, which appears on the passenger survey card, is more precise than the embarking port (for flights arriving at Tontouta) used prior to the implementation of the passenger survey in 2001.

► **Mobility passport.** See 9.5.

► **Air travel assistance.** See 25.3.

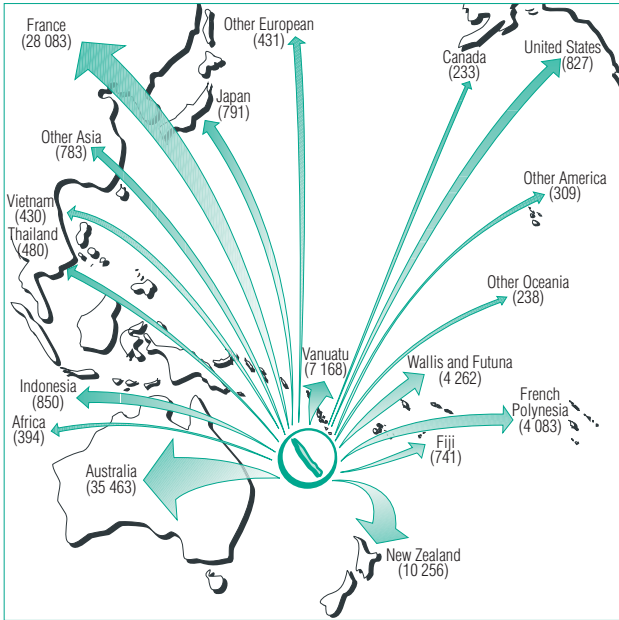
► **Flight services.** See 25.3.

## SOURCE

[1] Institut de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (ISEE), Statistiques de l’enquête passagers, disponible sur : [www.isee.nc](http://www.isee.nc)

# 10.4 NEW CALEDONIAN TRAVELLERS

**New Caledonians' overseas trips by country visited in 2005 [1]**



**Characteristics of New Caledonians' travelling overseas in 2005 [1]**

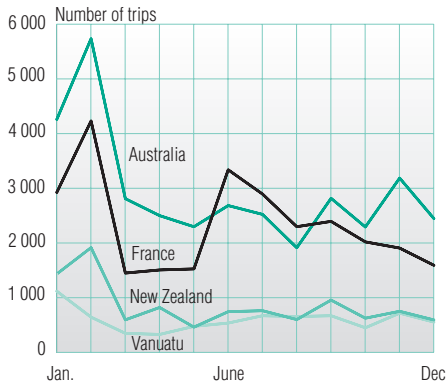
| Socio-professional category     |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Employee                        | 28 675 |
| Not working                     | 22 596 |
| Management, liberal professions | 14 294 |
| Retired                         | 9 569  |
| Intermediate professions        | 2 689  |
| Labourers                       | 1 849  |
| Tradespeople, merchants         | 1 734  |
| Farmers                         | 266    |
| Unknown                         | 14 187 |

| Age groups          |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| From 0 to 19 years  | 14 553 |
| From 20 to 29 years | 9 760  |
| From 30 to 39 years | 15 490 |
| From 40 to 49 years | 16 865 |
| From 50 to 59 years | 14 804 |
| From 60 to 69 years | 7 451  |
| 70 years and over   | 2 935  |
| Unknown             | 14 001 |

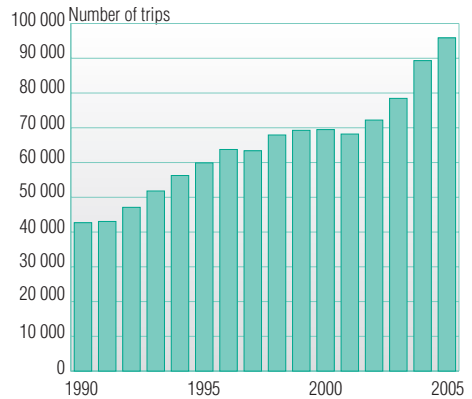
**Total 95 859**

Unit : number

**New Caledonians' monthly returns by country visited in 2005 [1]**



**New Caledonians' overseas trips [1]**



**New Caledonians' overseas trips by main country visited [1]**

|                   | 2001          | 2002          | 2003          | 2004          | 2005          |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Australia         | 24 905        | 28 670        | 30 167        | 32 821        | 35 463        |
| France            | 18 954        | 19 276        | 21 936        | 25 717        | 28 083        |
| New Zealand       | 7 029         | 8 398         | 9 279         | 10 194        | 10 256        |
| Vanuatu           | 4 366         | 5 200         | 5 372         | 6 559         | 7 168         |
| Wallis and Futuna | 2 273         | 2 743         | 2 841         | 4 275         | 4 262         |
| French Polynesia  | 3 090         | 3 288         | 3 710         | 3 704         | 4 083         |
| Asian countries   | 2 534         | 2 432         | 2 226         | 2 819         | 3 334         |
| Other and unknown | 5 045         | 2 214         | 2 930         | 3 232         | 3 210         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>68 196</b> | <b>72 221</b> | <b>78 461</b> | <b>89 321</b> | <b>95 859</b> |

Unit : number

**Reasons\* for overseas travel in 2005 [1]**

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Holidays          | 38 101         |
| Friends, family   | 7 539          |
| Business, work    | 4 994          |
| Health            | 2 472          |
| School, studies   | 1 970          |
| Other and Unknown | 45 156         |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>100 232</b> |

\* Travellers can declare several reasons.

Unit : number

# 10-CONSUMPTION-LIVING STANDARDS

With its climate and natural environment, participation in sport is highly significant in New Caledonia, particularly through clubs and associations. In 2005, the biggest sport was football (soccer) with 8 449 affiliated players. New Caledonians are also keen on nautical pursuits such as sailing, windsurfing, kite-surfing, fishing, diving. The territory is also set to benefit from the infrastructure put in place for the 14<sup>th</sup> Pacific Games to be hosted there in 2011.

In the cultural arena, **ADCK** and the **Cultural affairs mission** were set up under the Matignon accords. Construction of the **Tjibaou cultural centre** in Nouméa in 1998 illustrates the commitment to development of Kanak culture. Within this framework, the **cultural and customary affairs department** was established in 2005 within the New Caledonian administration.

There are still very few cinema theatres outside Nouméa where there are twelve theatres within the Cinecity complex. The cinema theatre at La Foa, which opened in June 1999, hosts an annual festival. There is also the "ciné-brousse" mobile cinema that shows films in many other municipalities.

With regard to music, there are some smaller indoor venues in Nouméa, but these are insufficient for major concerts that are held outdoors, at Kuendu Beach (reggae festival for example) or at the Kami Yo arena at the Tjibaou centre. A project is in development for the construction of a major concert venue in Nouméa. Furthermore, a local version of the SACEM copyright society, **SACENC**, was established in mid-2004.

A wide variety of cultural events (music festival, heritage days, book festival, contemporary art biennial, Equinox festival...) bear witness to efforts made to stimulate cultural activities. Lastly, fundamental teaching in the arts is provided by the Territorial music school, the School of arts, the Nouméa circus and performing arts workshops, with activities in many other municipalities, particularly through multimedia libraries.

► **ADCK.** *The Agency for the development of Kanak culture is a State public establishment created under article 93 of law n°88-1028 of November 9, 1988. In virtue of measures in the organic law of March 19, 1999, ADCK is to be transferred to New Caledonia.*

► **Cultural affairs mission.** *Decentralised structure of the ministry of culture and communication established in 1989 within the high commission, to assist territorial collectivities in the definition of their cultural policies, participate in the development of cultural establishments, and encourage and support all policies and activities in the cultural sector.*

► **Tjibaou cultural centre.** *Designed by architect Renzo Piano within the framework of the Republic's major works programme and of which ADCK is the works owner; it was officially opened on May 4, 1998, date of the anniversary of the disappearance of J.-M. Tjibaou. As a centre for the development, creation and distribution of traditional and contemporary Kanak culture, it is destined to become a major pole of influence and cultural exchange in Oceania.*

► **Cultural and customary affairs department (DACCNC).** *Established under order n°2005-1655/GNC of June 30, 2005, the department is responsible for co-ordination and exercise of New Caledonia's authority in customary and cultural matters, and administrative relations between the customary senate and the customary councils. To carry out its missions, the museums and heritage service, the archives service and the customary civil status and customary affairs service are attached to the department. See also chapters 3 and 4.*

► **SACENC.** *New Caledonian society of of authors, composers, and editors, with a primary mission to protect music writers and composers, before opening up to other creators (writers, visual artists, sculptors, photographers, painters...).*

## SOURCES

- [1] Direction de la Jeunesse et des Sports de Nouvelle-Calédonie, données relatives aux licenciés sportifs.
- [2] Communes de Nouvelle-Calédonie, données sur les équipements culturels.

## SEE ALSO

Agence de Développement de la Culture Kanak (ADCK) : [www.adck.nc](http://www.adck.nc)

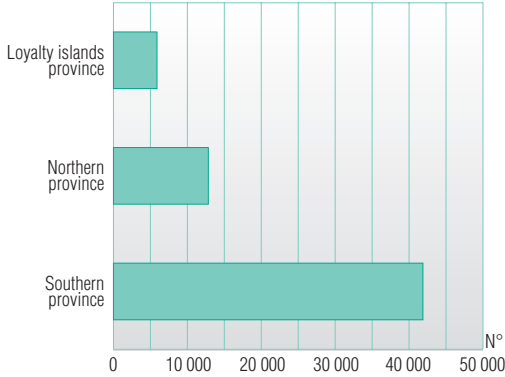
Société des Auteurs, Compositeurs et Éditeurs de Nouvelle-Calédonie (SACENC) : [www.sacenc.nc](http://www.sacenc.nc)

Festival du cinéma de la Foa : [www.festivalcinemalafao.com](http://www.festivalcinemalafao.com)

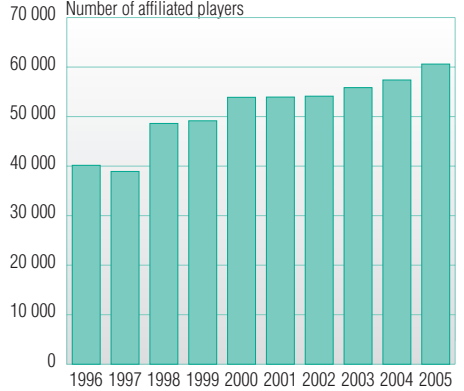
Bibliothèque Berheim : [www.berheim.nc](http://www.berheim.nc)

# 10.5 SPORT-LEISURE-CULTURE

**Affiliated players of sport by province in 2005 [1]**



**Affiliated players of sport in New Caledonia [1]**



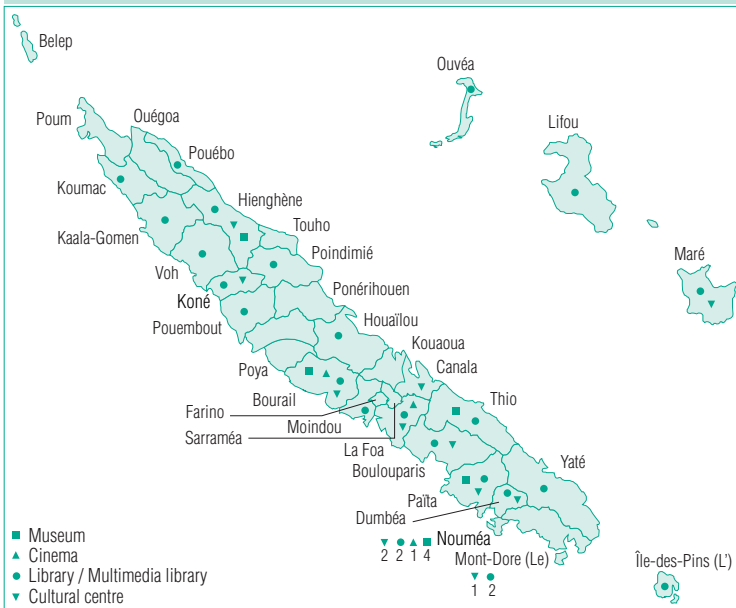
**Affiliated players\* of various sporting activities in 1999 and 2005 [1]**

|                       | 1999  | 2005  |                   | 1999  | 2005  |                        | 1999          | 2005          |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Aikido/Aikibudo       | 86    | nd    | Gymnastics        | 582   | 850   | Surfing                | 36            | 90            |
| Athletics             | 295   | 411   | Weightlifting     | 86    | nd    | Taekwondo              | 298           | 313           |
| Badminton             | 466   | 420   | Handball          | 686   | 2 035 | Tennis                 | 2 555         | 3 042         |
| Trapshooting          | nd    | 87    | Judo              | 822   | 1 389 | Table Tennis           | 1 087         | 1 175         |
| Basketball            | 763   | 1 009 | Karate            | 1 100 | 1 001 | Shooting               | 695           | 601           |
| Baseball              | 308   | 512   | Motorcycling      | 101   | 242   | Archery                | 131           | 300           |
| Boxing - Full contact | 235   | nd    | Jet-ski           | 88    | nd    | Triathlon              | 198           | 242           |
| Bowling - 10 pin      | 32    | nd    | Muaythai          | nd    | 145   | Outrigger canoe racing | nd            | 567           |
| Cricket - traditional | 3 872 | 3 064 | Swimming          | 1 867 | 2 030 | Sailing                | 1 927         | 1 606         |
| Cycling               | 517   | 395   | Pelota            | 96    | nd    | Volleyball             | 2 110         | 2 487         |
| Horse-riding          | 1 464 | 2 348 | Petanque          | 350   | 502   | Gliding                | 20            | nd            |
| Climbing              | nd    | 165   | Rugby             | 220   | 523   | Hang-gliding           | 134           | 210           |
| Football              | 8 210 | 8 449 | Underwater sports | 789   | 868   | <b>Total</b>           | <b>33 470</b> | <b>38 863</b> |
| Full contact          | nd    | 108   | Handicapped sport | 59    | 132   |                        |               |               |
| Golf                  | 1 012 | 1 212 | Squash            | 173   | 333   |                        |               |               |

\* Not including UNSS school sports union, which had 7 004 members in 2005 or the USEP primary schools sports union, which had 14 406 members in 2005.

Unit : number

**Major cultural infrastructure in 2006 by municipality\* [2]**



# 10-CONSUMPTION-LIVING STANDARDS

At the end of 2005, New Caledonia had 55 028 landline telephone subscribers. The introduction of **GSM** mobile telephony by **OPT** in 1996 encountered huge success, at the end of 2005, there were 26 827 “**mobilis**” subscribers and 107 030 were on prepaid “**carte liberté**”, which represents a **penetration rate** for GSM of 57% (74% in Metropolitan France). GSM coverage has expanded to cover the entire Mainland and the islands. Furthermore, 16 million SMS messages were exchanged in the course of 2005.

New Caledonia has been connected to the **internet** since 1995. At the end of 2006, there were approximately 25 000 internet connections (households and businesses) in New Caledonia, of which 15 000 **ADSL**. Furthermore, at the time of the 2004 population census, 21% of households declared an internet connection, which equates to approximately 50 000 net surfers (average 3.5 people per household) and a penetration rate of slightly more than 20%. Lastly, the majority of the territory's schools have Internet access.

For a long time, television broadcasting was limited to one or two public stations (today known as **Télé Nouvelle-Calédonie** and **Tempo**, for which the broadcasting and part of production is done by **RFO**). **Canal+** was launched in 1994, and later, at the end of 1999, **Canal'Sat** digital TV arrived with 45 paying channels. At the end of 2005, **Canal Calédonie** had approximately 26 700 subscribers to **Canal'Sat** and/or **Canal+**.

News is also broadcast via 5 radio stations : **Radio France Outre-mer (RFO radio)**, **France Inter** (live from Paris), **NRJ** (part of Metropolitan French network) and three local stations - **Radio Rythme Bleu**, **Radio Djido** and **Radio Océane**.

Lastly, New Caledonia has a daily newspaper (**Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes**) and many other locally published periodicals catering to the general public and specialised subjects. National and international print media are widely available, delivered to the archipelago by air and sea.

▶ **GSM**. *Global System for Mobile : European standard digital radiotelephone. It is marketed in New Caledonia under the name “mobilis”.*

▶ **OPT Post and telecommunications office**. *Established in December 1956, subsequent to the reorganisation of Postes et Télécommunications d'Outre-Mer. Becoming operational on January 1, 1958, OPT became a public establishment of New Caledonia as part of the transfers of authority provided for under the Organic Law of March 19, 1999. It assumes its role as a public service provider (mail, financial services and telecommunications), and also the implementation of the latest technologies for the internet, high speed access and telephony. The office is one of New Caledonia's major employers, with staff of 875 at the end of 2005.*

▶ **Carte “liberté”**. *At the end of 1999 OPT launched Mobilis “liberté” which provides non-subscriber prepaid access to the mobile network.*

▶ **Penetration rate**. *Number of mobile phone or internet subscribers in relation to the country's population.*

▶ **Internet**. *Data communications network offering access to information services (websites), electronic messaging, chat rooms, online shopping... At the end of 2006 there were approximately 1 000 “.nc” websites.*

▶ **ADSL**. *Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line. Permanent and unlimited high speed internet.*

▶ **RFO**. *Radio Télévision Française d'Outre-Mer, a public limited company under State governance. In New Caledonia, it is responsible for production and broadcasting of 2 TV stations and one radio station. At December 31, 2005, it employed 175 staff, at its Nouméa (head office) and Koné (branch) premises.*

## SOURCES

[1] Office des Postes et Télécommunications de Nouvelle-Calédonie (OPT), données statistiques

[2] INSEE-ISEE, Résultats du recensement de la population 2004

Radio Télévision Française d'Outre-Mer (RFO), données relatives à la radio et télédiffusion en Nouvelle-Calédonie, Nouméa.

Canal Calédonie, données relatives à Canal+ et Canal'Sat, Nouméa.

## SEE ALSO

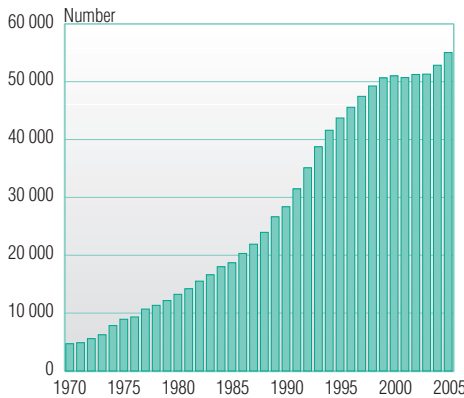
Office des Postes et Télécommunications (OPT) : [www.opt.nc](http://www.opt.nc)

Réseau France Outre-Mer (RFO) : <http://nouvellecaldonie.rfo.fr>

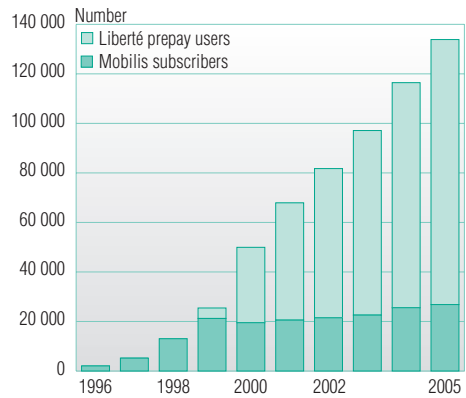
Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes : [www.lnc.nc](http://www.lnc.nc)

# 10.6 COMMUNICATION-MEDIA

Number of telephone lines [1]



Mobile telephone network [1]



Number of public phone boxes by province\* [1]

|                           | 1990       | 1995       | 2001         | 2005         |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| Loyalty islands           | ///        | 25         | 139          | 185          |
| North                     | ///        | 45         | 291          | 365          |
| South                     | ///        | 209        | 571          | 632          |
| <b>Public phone boxes</b> | <b>113</b> | <b>279</b> | <b>1 001</b> | <b>1 182</b> |

\* At December 31 each year.

Unit : number

Number of phone lines\* [1]

|                             | 1990          | 1995          | 2000          | 2005           |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Landline subscribers</b> | <b>23 382</b> | <b>43 725</b> | <b>51 005</b> | <b>55 028</b>  |
| Loyalty islands             | 653           | 1 464         | 1 832         | 1 914          |
| North                       | 2 318         | 4 299         | 5 438         | 6 068          |
| South                       | 25 411        | 37 962        | 43 735        | 47 046         |
| <b>GSM subscribers</b>      | <b>///</b>    | <b>///</b>    | <b>49 948</b> | <b>133 857</b> |
| Mobilis (a)                 | ///           | ///           | 19 511        | 26 827         |
| Carte Liberté (b)           | ///           | ///           | 30 437        | 107 030        |

\* At December 31 each year.

(a) Mobilis introduced into New Caledonia in 1996.

(b) Service launched in 1999.

Unit : number

Outbound international telephone traffic from landlines in New Caledonia [1]

|                   | 1970      | 1980         | 1990         | 1995         | 2000          | 2001          | 2002          | 2003          | 2004          | 2005          |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| France            | 23        | 1 180        | 3 380        | 5 553        | 12 235        | 12 778        | 13 536        | 14 132        | 13 762        | 12 274        |
| Australia         | 19        | 340          | 785          | 1 323        | 2 177         | 2 433         | 2 996         | 3 015         | 2 873         | 2 905         |
| French Polynesia  | -         | 279          | 524          | 699          | 1 144         | 1 221         | 1 285         | 1 399         | 1 406         | 1 383         |
| Wallis and Futuna | 25        | 49           | 160          | 425          | 871           | 917           | 924           | 939           | 1 110         | 1 218         |
| Vanuatu           | -         | 123          | 163          | 286          | 471           | 463           | 564           | 666           | 826           | 920           |
| New Zealand       | -         | 67           | 180          | 384          | 732           | 849           | 749           | 531           | 613           | 608           |
| United States     | -         | 25           | 84           | 129          | 40 (a)        | 78 (a)        | 192           | 180           | 196           | 170           |
| Fiji              | -         | -            | 46           | 72           | 64            | 93            | 90            | 133           | 134           | 158           |
| Japan             | -         | -            | 109          | 127          | 200           | 172           | 159           | 146           | 171           | 182           |
| Singapore         | -         | -            | 33           | 47           | 49            | 47            | 51            | 32 (b)        | 54            | 53            |
| <b>Total</b>      | <b>67</b> | <b>2 063</b> | <b>5 465</b> | <b>9 045</b> | <b>17 981</b> | <b>19 051</b> | <b>20 546</b> | <b>21 170</b> | <b>21 145</b> | <b>19 871</b> |

(a) United States direct link was suppressed in 2000 and 2001.

(b) Singapore direct link was suppressed in 2003.

Unit : thousands of paying minutes

Internet connections\* [1]

|                                     | 2000    | 2001      | 2002      | 2003    | 2004      | 2005    |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| <b>ADSL (a)</b>                     |         |           |           |         |           |         |
| Customers (number)                  | ///     | ///       | 720       | 1 668   | 5 146     | 9 960   |
| <b>Telephone switch network (b)</b> |         |           |           |         |           |         |
| Monthly communications (number)     | 770 000 | 1 050 000 | 1 108 602 | 924 670 | 1 007 969 | 788 492 |
| Traffic (millions of minutes)       | 66.1    | 94.1      | 106.4     | 118.9   | 127.5     | 128.4   |

\* New Caledonia has been connected to the internet since 1995.

(a) Service available in New Caledonia from July 1, 2002.

(b) These are "non-ADSL" net surfers connecting via the "RTC" switched telephone network.

Ordinary household computer ownership and internet connections by province in 2004 [2]

|                      | Computer      |             | Internet access |             |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
|                      | Number        | %           | Number          | %           |
| Loyalty islands      | 354           | 7.2         | 213             | 4.3         |
| North                | 1 794         | 16.2        | 899             | 8.1         |
| South                | 21 223        | 43.9        | 12 620          | 26.1        |
| <b>New Caledonia</b> | <b>23 371</b> | <b>36.3</b> | <b>13 732</b>   | <b>21.3</b> |

Units : number, %

# 10-CONSUMPTION-LIVING STANDARDS

Drinking water in New Caledonia is managed in three ways : **municipality controlled supply**, **lease**, and **concession**. The majority of municipalities, who have authority over **water management**, have opted for municipal supply, 6 for a lease system, and 2 have subcontracted this activity.

On average, each connection serves 4 to 5 people for consumption estimated at 400 litres per inhabitant per day. Annual drinking water consumption is estimated at 20 million m<sup>3</sup>, with three-quarters consumed in the Southern province. According to the 2004 population census, every inhabitant of New Caledonia had access to drinking water, either individually (96%) or from a communal water supply point (4%).

Access to water resources is most often provided by harnessing of water sources, drainage trenches, and wells. On Ouvéa, other than the well that supplies the dispensary, water is produced by a desalination plant with a capacity of 250 m<sup>3</sup>/day. To guarantee water supply to Greater Nouméa (Nouméa, Dumbéa, Mont-Dore, and Païta), the four municipalities of the urban agglomeration formed and SIVU Inter-municipal single vocation syndicate in order to proceed with the project commonly known as the “Big Pipe”.

With regard to water treatment, almost every municipality (except Houailou, providing no treatment of the water distributed, and Kouaoua which uses decanting and filtration processes) at least chlorinates the water. For waste water treatment, 5 municipalities (Hienghène, Poindimié, Nouméa, Dumbéa and Koumac) have one or more purifying stations, 4 municipalities use ponds, and lastly, some use only septic tanks (Ouégoa and Païta). Approximately 20 municipalities have no waste water treatment and one-third, including Nouméa, recognise the fact that communal effluent is disposed of in the sea. Maintenance of individual installations, requiring pumping operations, does not yet have adequate treatment capacity.

► **Municipality controlled supply.** This is a method of management of a service where the appropriate collectivity uses its own personnel to manage a utility like water. It is responsible for all related spending, and the invoicing of users ; external service providers are also used, paid directly in compliance with the public tenders code.

► **Lease.** Type of contract under which the owner (lessor) of an asset leaves exploitation to a farmer. The latter earns his income from the production of the farm and pays rent of an amount that is agreed in advance and not dependent on operational results.

► **Concession.** A concession is one format that can be a public service delegation. It differs from a *lease* through the concession holder (often a private company) not only paying for operational and ongoing maintenance costs, but also investment expenditure. The concession holder is paid directly by the user at a price set in the concession contract.

► **Water management.** Water management includes production, treatment, distribution, invoicing and payment collection. Water is however free in some areas, and some municipalities charge a flat rate, which makes it difficult to gather statistics in so far as, if there is no water meter, consumption levels are unknown (the only data available comes from the four municipalities of Greater Nouméa).

► **“Big pipe”.** Commonly used name for a water supply line in the municipalities of Greater Nouméa, pumped from the Tontouta river and transported through a drinking water supply pipe over 50 km. Construction, funding and management for the first fifty years was given to SADET Tontouta waters public limited company, a subsidiary of the Suez group. The new pipe came into service in October 2001.

## SOURCES

[1] INSEE-ISEE, Recensement de la population 2004.

[2] Calédonienne des Eaux, données relatives aux abonnés du Grand Nouméa.

[3] Institut de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (ISEE), Indice des prix de détail à la consommation des ménages de Nouvelle-Calédonie.

Service Public : [www.service-public.fr](http://www.service-public.fr)

Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, Schéma d'aménagement et de développement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, État des lieux, groupe environnement (avant-projet).

## SEE ALSO

Institut de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (ISEE) : [www.isee.nc](http://www.isee.nc)

Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Calédonie : [www.gouv.nc](http://www.gouv.nc)

## Populations of main residences by water supply and municipality in 2004 [1]

|                   | Individual supply (a) |       | Communal water supply point |      |                          | Individual supply (a) |             | Communal water supply point |            |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------|
|                   | Number                | %     | Number                      | %    |                          | Number                | %           | Number                      | %          |
| Belep             | 922                   | 99.1  | 8                           | 0.9  | Ouvéa                    | 1 703                 | 80.6        | 411                         | 19.4       |
| Boulouparis       | 2 047                 | 98.1  | 39                          | 1.9  | Ouvéa                    | 4 219                 | 96.9        | 137                         | 3.1        |
| Bourail           | 4 598                 | 98.5  | 70                          | 1.5  | Païta                    | 11 833                | 99.2        | 95                          | 0.8        |
| Canala            | 3 189                 | 90.8  | 323                         | 9.2  | Poindimié                | 4 422                 | 92.9        | 337                         | 7.1        |
| Dumbéa            | 17 767                | 96.0  | 748                         | 4.0  | Ponérihouen              | 2 249                 | 82.9        | 463                         | 17.1       |
| Farino            | 459                   | 100.0 | 0                           | 0.0  | Pouébo                   | 2 106                 | 88.5        | 275                         | 11.5       |
| Hlenghène         | 2 346                 | 89.4  | 278                         | 10.6 | Pouembout                | 1 452                 | 98.8        | 18                          | 1.2        |
| Houaïlou          | 4 485                 | 99.2  | 35                          | 0.8  | Poum                     | 922                   | 66.4        | 467                         | 33.6       |
| Île-des-Pins (L') | 1 752                 | 95.3  | 87                          | 4.7  | Poya                     | 2 118                 | 81.5        | 482                         | 18.5       |
| Kaala-Gomen       | 1 771                 | 94.2  | 110                         | 5.8  | Sarraméa                 | 610                   | 100.0       | 0                           | 0.0        |
| Koné              | 4 032                 | 89.8  | 456                         | 10.2 | Thio                     | 2 321                 | 84.6        | 422                         | 15.4       |
| Kouaoua           | 1 465                 | 92.4  | 121                         | 7.6  | Touho                    | 1 634                 | 71.9        | 640                         | 28.1       |
| Koumac            | 2 866                 | 96.1  | 117                         | 3.9  | Voh                      | 2 173                 | 97.1        | 66                          | 2.9        |
| La Foa            | 2 898                 | 99.9  | 4                           | 0.1  | Yaté                     | 1 835                 | 99.6        | 8                           | 0.4        |
| Lifou             | 9 418                 | 91.3  | 898                         | 8.7  | Loyalty islands province | 20 535                | 93.0        | 1 536                       | 7.0        |
| Maré              | 6 898                 | 93.2  | 501                         | 6.8  | Northern province        | 39 733                | 89.6        | 4 607                       | 10.4       |
| Moindou           | 537                   | 89.2  | 65                          | 10.8 | Greater Nouméa           | 142 029               | 99.0        | 1 462                       | 1.0        |
| Mont-Dore (Le)    | 23 493                | 98.9  | 271                         | 1.1  | Southern province        | 159 208               | 98.7        | 2 157                       | 1.3        |
| Nouméa            | 88 936                | 99.6  | 348                         | 0.4  | <b>New Caledonia</b>     | <b>219 476</b>        | <b>96.4</b> | <b>8 300</b>                | <b>3.6</b> |

(a) Inside or outside the dwelling.

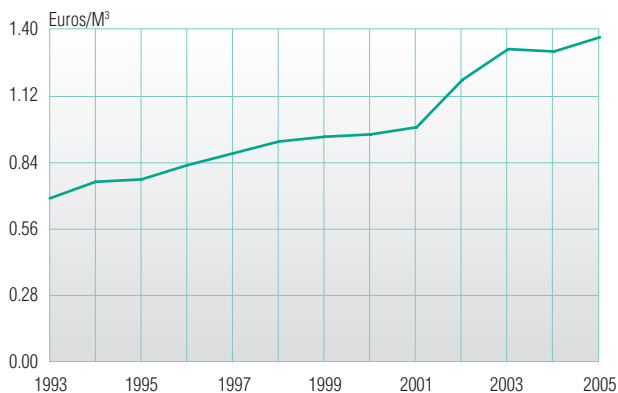
Units : number of inhabitants, %

## Consumption and number of subscribers in the municipalities of Greater Nouméa [2]

|      |             | Nouméa | Dumbéa | Mont-Dore | Païta | Grand Nouméa  | Consumption per subscriber |
|------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1990 | Subscribers | 19 081 |        | na        | na    | na            |                            |
|      | Consumption | 13 179 |        | na        | na    | na            | 691                        |
| 1995 | Subscribers | 19 086 | 2 989  | na        | na    | na            |                            |
|      | Consumption | 12 066 | 1 531  | na        | na    | na            | 616                        |
| 2000 | Subscribers | 21 937 | 3 775  | 5 404     | 2 244 | <b>33 360</b> |                            |
|      | Consumption | 11 333 | 1 724  | 2 332     | 1 199 | <b>16 588</b> | 497                        |
| 2001 | Subscribers | 23 087 | 3 973  | 5 596     | 2 661 | <b>35 317</b> |                            |
|      | Consumption | 12 009 | 1 830  | 2 376     | 1 325 | <b>17 540</b> | 497                        |
| 2002 | Subscribers | 23 797 | 4 186  | 5 720     | 2 793 | <b>36 496</b> |                            |
|      | Consumption | 11 865 | 1 830  | 2 451     | 1 454 | <b>17 600</b> | 482                        |
| 2003 | Subscribers | 24 541 | 4 298  | 5 866     | 2 874 | <b>37 579</b> |                            |
|      | Consumption | 11 664 | 1 884  | 2 267     | 1 397 | <b>17 212</b> | 458                        |
| 2004 | Subscribers | 25 484 | 5 995  | 4 389     | 3 028 | <b>38 896</b> |                            |
|      | Consumption | 12 243 | 2 432  | 1 908     | 1 578 | <b>18 161</b> | 467                        |

Units : number, thousands of m<sup>3</sup>, m<sup>3</sup> per subscriber

## Retail prices\* for water consumption distributed in Nouméa [3]



\* Average annual price per m<sup>3</sup>, all charges inclusive including subscription.