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NIUE Population Estimate

30 June 2010

Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release of the Population Estimates of Niue for the half year ending 30 June 2010.

There are five main parts with three supporting parts to this release:

- i. Figures at a Glance
 1. The estimated population of Niue by villages;
 2. The estimated population of Niue by Age and Sex Distribution;
 3. The estimated population of Niue by:
 - Sex ratio;
 - Dependency ratio; and
 - Median Age;
 4. The Birth rates and Death rates of the population of Niue;
 5. General Information
 6. Metadata
 7. Disclaimer

Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaaue lahi.

KimRay Vaha

Government Statistician

i. FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Reference period: Half year - June 2010

- Base Year 2006 Census Population (Census night)
 - De facto count = 1,625 persons
 - De jure count = 1,538 persons
- June 2007 (residents in country) 1,524 persons
- June 2010 (residents in country) 1,496 persons
 - Males = 754 Females = 740
 - Babies = 2
- Population growth rate = -0.78 (2006-2010)
- Sex ratio = 102m : 100f
- Dependency ratio = 67%
- Median Age = 33 years

Movements: Off-island

- 2006 = 128 persons
- 2007 = 184 persons
- 2010 = 151 persons

1. THE ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NIUE BY VILLAGES

Niue's estimated residential population for the half year ending 30 June 2010 totaled 1,647 persons - 1,494 on-island and 151 off-island plus the *natural increase of 2 persons (babies).

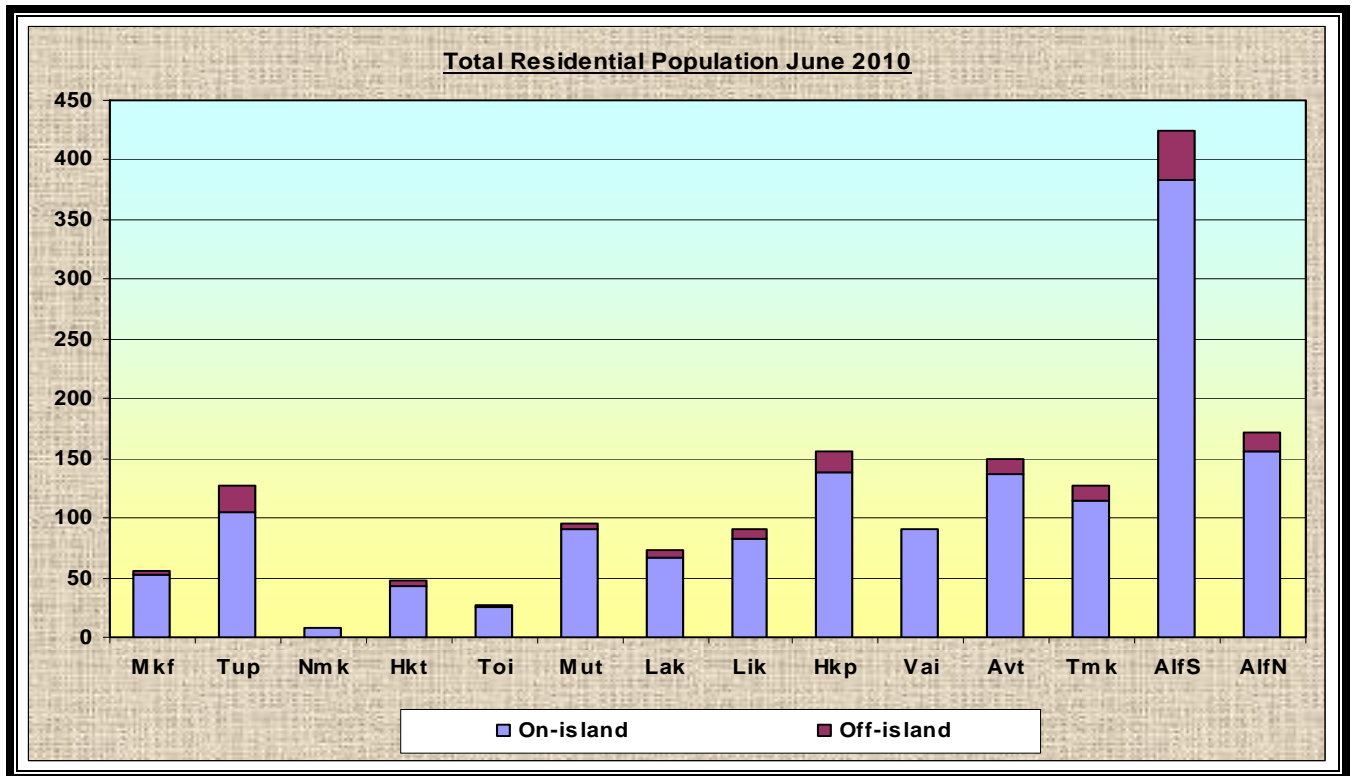


Table 1: Niue's Population by Location (on-island/off-island): Census 2006-June 2010

VILLAGE	CENSUS 2006			1ST Half year 2010		
	ON	OFF	TOTAL	ON	OFF	TOTAL
Makefu	57	7	64	52	4	56
Tuapa	98	7	105	105	22**	127**
Namukulu	14	0	14	8	0	8
Hikutavake	55	3	58	43	5	48
Toi	31	1	32	26	1	27
Mutalau	85	10	95	91	5	96
Lakepa	72	6	78	67	6	73
Liku	62	9	71	82	9	91
Hakupu	156	20	176	138	18	156
Valea	57	1	58	90	0	90
Avatele	160	11	171	137	13	150
Tamakautoga	137	2	139	115	12**	127**
Alofi South	411	44	455	384	41	425
Alofi North	143	7	150	156	15	171
TOTAL	1,538	128	1,666	*1,496	151	*1,647

** - Medical referral mothers

Table 2: Niue's Population Change by Location: Sep'06 – Jun'10

Village	On-Island Population				Total Residential Population (incl absentees)			
	Sep'06	Jun'10	No. Difference	% Change	Sep'06	Jun'10	No. Difference	% Change
Makefu	57	52	-5	-8.8%	64	56	-8	-12.5%
Tuapa	98	105	7	7.1%	105	127	22	21.0%
Namukulu	14	8	-6	-42.9%	14	8	-6	-42.9%
Hikutavake	55	43	-12	-21.8%	58	48	-10	-17.2%
Toi	31	26	-5	-16.1%	32	27	-5	-15.6%
Mutalau	85	91	6	7.1%	95	96	1	1.1%
Lakepa	72	67	-5	-6.9%	78	73	-5	-6.4%
Liku	62	82	20	32.3%	71	91	20	28.2%
Hakupu	156	138	-18	-11.5%	176	156	-20	-11.4%
Vaiea	57	90	33	57.9%	58	90	32	55.2%
Avatele	160	137	-23	-14.4%	171	150	-21	-12.3%
Tamakautoga	137	115	-22	-16.1%	139	127	-12	-8.6%
Alofi South	411	384	-27	-6.6%	455	425	-30	-6.6%
Alofi North	143	156	13	9.1%	150	171	21	14.0%
Total	1,538	1,496	-42	-2.7%	1,666	1,647	-19	-1.1%

The total estimated residential population of Niue of 1,647 persons to end of June 2010 has decreased by 1.1 % or 19 persons from September 2006 (*Table 2*). In 3.5 years this equates to an average of about 5 less persons per year. However, number of people who were physically living in Niue (on island population) for the same period has gone down by 42 persons (from 1,538 to 1,496), an average decrease of about 10.5 persons per year. This result depicts or confirms the rate of mobility of Niue's residential population as very mobile or very high in terms of movement away from the island. In the half year ending June 2010 a total of 151 residents who were away from Niue for various reasons ranging from those on official business travels, holidaying and visiting friends and relatives, studying, health referrals and others.

Population Growth Rate: In terms of population growth in 3.5 years, this was worked out to be 0.78% per year.

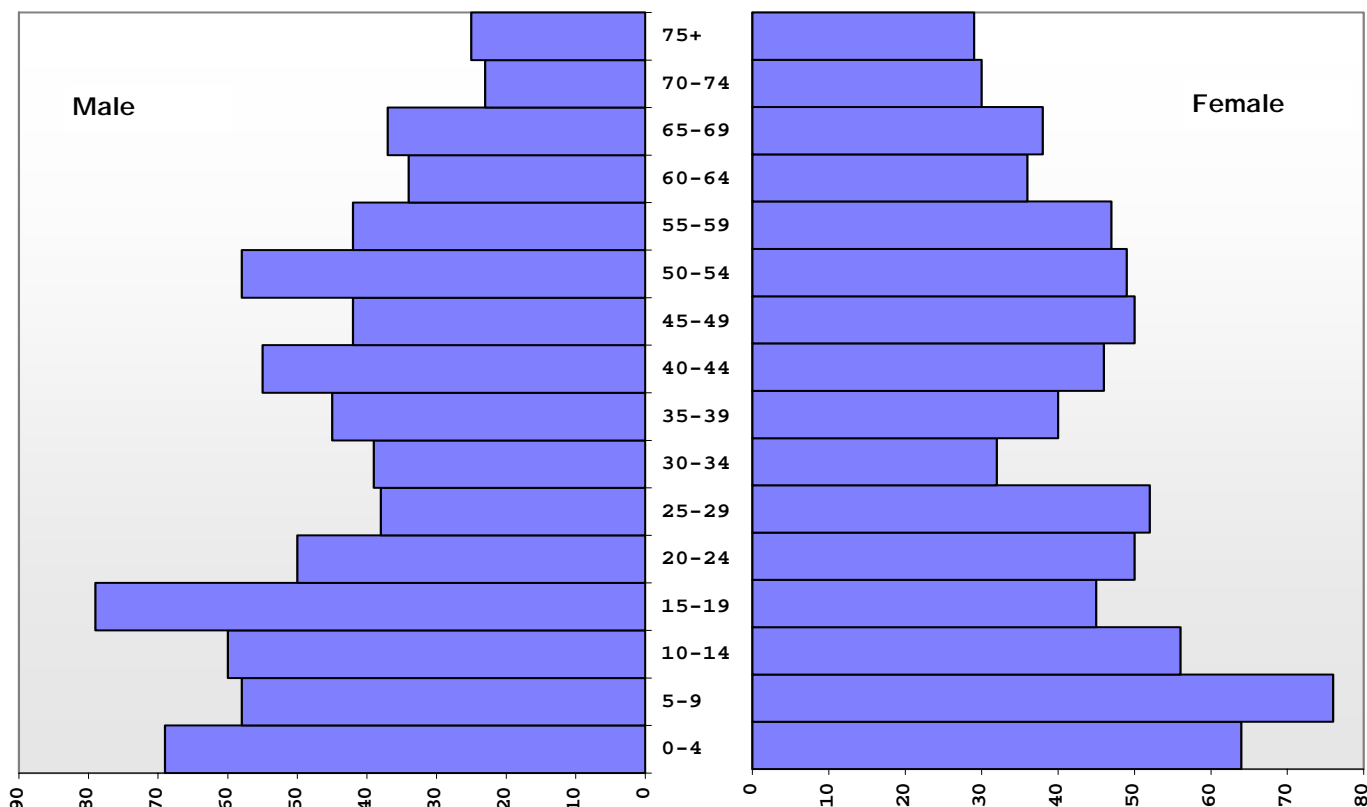
2. THE ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NIUE BY AGE & SEX DISTRIBUTION

Table 2: Niue's Population by Age & Sex as at June 2010

Age Group	Total Estimated Population					
	Males	%	Female	%	Total	%
0 - 4	69	9.15%	64	8.65%	135	9.02%
5 - 9	58	7.69%	76	10.27%	134	8.96%
10 - 14	60	7.96%	56	7.57%	116	7.75%
15 - 19	79	10.48%	45	6.08%	124	8.29%
20 - 24	50	6.63%	50	6.76%	100	6.68%
25 - 29	38	5.04%	52	7.03%	90	6.02%
30 - 34	39	5.17%	32	4.32%	71	4.75%
35 - 39	45	5.97%	40	5.41%	85	5.68%
40 - 44	55	7.29%	46	6.22%	101	6.75%
45 - 49	42	5.57%	50	6.76%	92	6.15%
50 - 54	58	7.69%	49	6.62%	107	7.15%
55 - 59	42	5.57%	47	6.35%	89	5.95%
60 - 64	34	4.51%	36	4.86%	70	4.68%
65 - 69	37	4.91%	38	5.14%	75	5.01%
70 - 74	23	3.05%	30	4.05%	53	3.54%
75+	25	3.32%	29	3.92%	54	3.61%
Total	754	100.00%	740	100.00%	1,496	100.00%

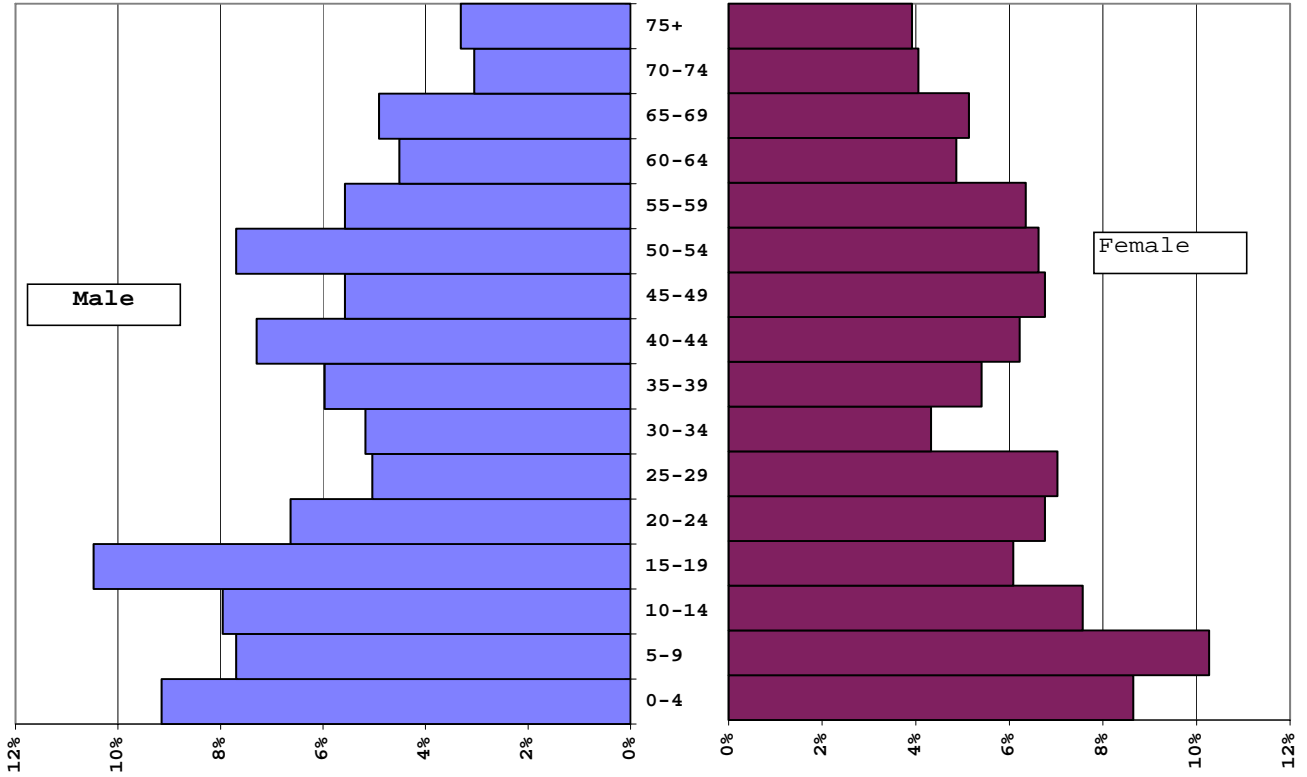
NIUE: 2010 June

1. Population by Age and Sex



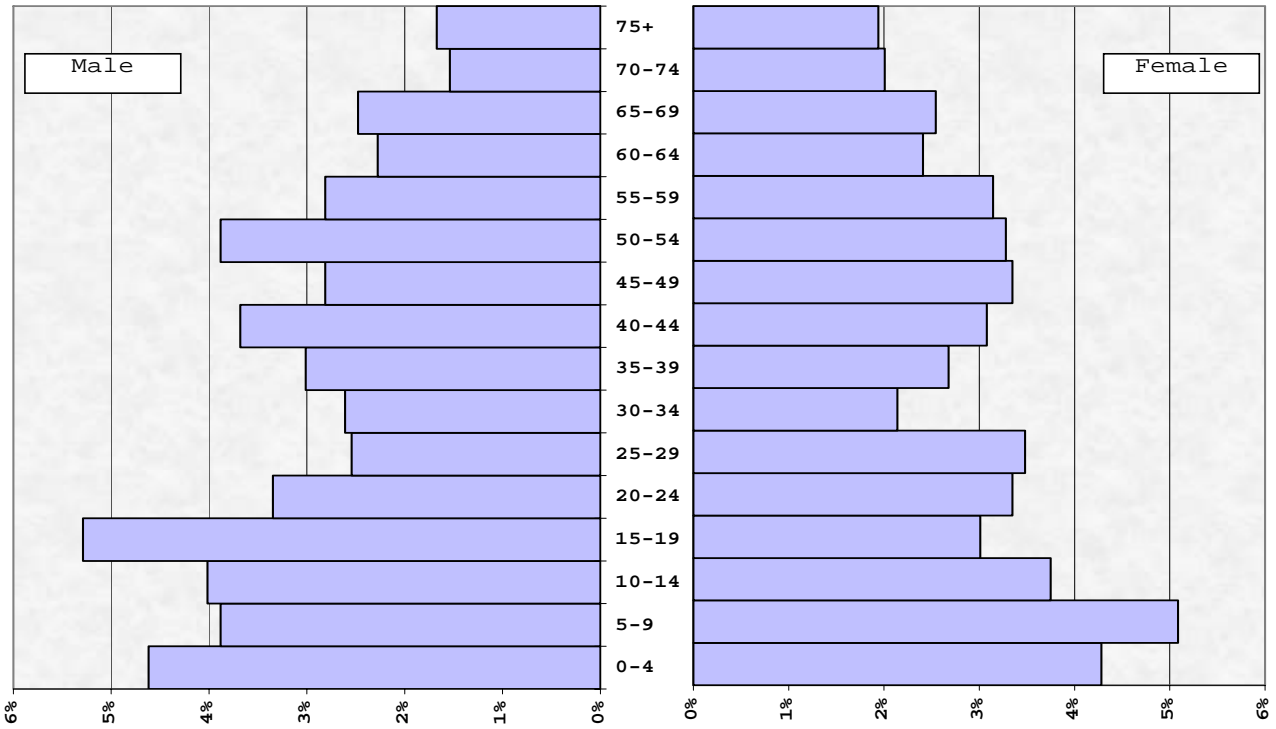
NIUE: 2010 June

2. Percent of Each Sex



NIUE: 2010 June

3. Percent of Total Population



There is no uniformity or clear pattern in the population pyramid of Niue but overall it resembles those of a population that is slow in growth or a negative rate in growth.

The population pyramid for Niue indicates the following:

- The base continues to shrink, which indicates low fertility rate which subsequently decrease the birth rate. The pyramid also shows that there are more female babies than male babies in the 0 – 4 age group.
- The mortality rates are low and continue to be like that particularly in the elderly/retiring age groups which means people tend to live longer. A revelation to good health services and high living standards. The age group 75+ illustrates that there are more women than men, which is expected as women generally have a higher life expectancy than men.
- Migration is very high as expected in all age groups. The obvious age groups that are migrating begin from the age groups 20 –24 years, especially males followed by both males and females 25 – 29 years and males in the 20 –24 age group, 40 – 44 age group and also in the 55 – 59 age group.
- A low proportion of natural increase (births minus deaths) to the population growth.


3. THE ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NIUE BY SEX RATIO, DEPENDENCY, and MEDIAN AGE.

3.1 Sex Ratio: The sex ratio in September 2006 was **0.97 : 1.00 or 97 males for every 100 females** meaning there were more women than men living in Niue then; and as at June 2010 the ratio was **1.02 : 1.00 or 102 males to 100 females**. There were more men than women living in Niue at the end of June 2010.

3.2 Dependency Ratio: The age dependency ratio for the population of Niue in September 2006 was **71%** which means that for every 100 persons of working age there are 71 persons in the dependent age group in September 2006. In June 2010 the dependency ratio stood at **61%**. It has decreased by 10% since 2006 but still a lot of people to look after by those in the working age group at about two working persons to a dependent.

3.3 Median Age: The estimated median age for this quarter ending June 2010 is 33 years, which means that the population is divided equally at the age of 33. Half the estimated population of Niue is younger than 33 years and the other half is older therefore Niue's estimated population is an aging one.

Table 6: Estimated Sex Ratio, Age Dependency & Median Age, September 2006 and June 2007

	Sept 2006	Jun 2007	Jun 2010	% Change since 2006
Estimated Sex Ratio (Males / Females)	97	96.6	102	5.2
Estimated Age Dependency	71	69.3	61	-14.1
Estimated Median Age	30.7	30.1	33	

4. THE BIRTH and DEATH RATES OF THE ESTIMATED POPULATION OF NIUE .

4.1 Birth rate: The total number of births for Niue for the period of September 2006 to June 2010 was 64 babies which equates to the **crude birth rate (CBR) of 10.5/1000 population.**

4.2 Death rate: There were 40 deaths registered in the same period hence the **crude death rate (CDR) was 6.6/1000.** These mortalities were old folks and adults other than maternal related.

Other mortality rates:

- The **perinatal mortality rate was 0**, the sum of neonatal deaths and feotal deaths (stillbirths) per 1,000 births.
- The **maternal mortality rate was 0**, the number of maternal deaths due to childbearing per 100,000 live births.
- The **infant mortality rate was 0**, the number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per thousand live births.
- The **child mortality rate was 0**, the number of deaths of children less than 5 year old per thousand live births.

This gave evidence to the good health services offered to residence of Niue and the high standard of living all of them enjoyed.

5. GENERAL INFORMATION

There are several methods used to measure or in this case estimate a country or an area's population. However each method depends largely on the situation and condition of the concerned population.

Population Measures

There are three population measures commonly produced by Statistics Niue:

1. Census night population count: A count of all people present in a given area on a given census night - a de-facto count.
The census night population count of Niue includes visitors from overseas who are counted on census night, but excludes Niue residents who are temporarily overseas.
2. Census usually resident population count: A count of all people who usually live in a given area, and are present in Niue, on a given census night - a **de-jure** count.
The census usually resident population count of Niue excludes visitors from overseas and excludes Niue residents who are temporarily overseas.
3. Estimated resident population: An estimate of all people who usually live in a given area at a given date.
The estimated resident population of Niue includes all residents present in Niue and counted by the census (census usually resident population count), residents who are temporarily overseas (who are not included in the census), and an adjustment for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount). Visitors from overseas are excluded.

Due to Niue's unique population situation, Statistics Niue will continue to use the method implemented in the previous estimate of the last quarter, 2005. This method monitors the actual movements of the resident population at a certain period.

6. Meta data.

Component Methodology

All estimates of population undertaken by Statistics Niue use the component methodology, where the components of population change (births, deaths and migration) are used to update a base population or a previous estimate of population. Censuses of Population and Dwellings provide the starting point for deriving population estimates. Estimates are labeled 'provisional' if they are based on incomplete data. 'Final' estimates are based on complete data (ie when all data required by the estimation methodology is available).

Population estimates are normally only defined for events that have already occurred. This feature distinguishes them from population projections, which are concerned with what will happen in the future, given specific assumptions about future births, deaths and permanent and long-term migration.

The main objectives of this method are:

- ❖ To identify the actual number of residents on Niue at a certain period of time.
- ❖ To identify the actual number of residents abroad at a certain period of time.
- ❖ To identify the purpose or reason of a departure in detail.
- ❖ To identify the gender and age groups of residents in Niue.
- ❖ To identify the gender and age groups of residents abroad.

The above exercise is carried out using the following data sources:

1. The 2006 Census of Population and Households
2. The migration cards from the Immigration Office
3. Vital registrations from the Department of Justice, Lands and Survey

Errors may arise due to the following reasons:

- ❖ Errors contained in the migration cards used to monitor the arrivals and departures of residents and overseas births.
- ❖ Passengers failing to complete a migration card on arrival or departure
- ❖ Late registrations of births

- ❖ NZ births are sometimes not registered at the Justice Department
- ❖ Health referrals (length of absence is uncertain)
- ❖ Both residents and intending residents departing or arriving fail to state their correct length of absence or stay
- ❖ Lack of urgency from the involved department towards the collected data

It is important to minimize the above problems as much as possible in order to depict Niue's population accurately.

One may ask why the inclusion of people who are absent or temporarily? *"...the inclusion of the population temporarily away from the country was based on the understanding that; 1. Government expends money on their absence such as health referrals, scholarships and official duties; and 2. They will be returning after these reasons that they have been absent."* Therefore the inclusion of these people is essential for planning purposes of Niue.

Again due to Niue's unique population situation as well as for the purpose of consistency in future estimates, those temporarily abroad are categorized as follow including how their absence is measured:

- ❖ **Students (including family members if any that accompany the student)**
 - Duration of study.
 - Number of times a student returns after each study year.
 - Failing to return 3 months after completion of study.
- ❖ **Health referrals (including those accompanying the patient)**
 - Failing to return after 12 months, taking into consideration further check ups.
- ❖ **Holidaymakers / Visiting Friends and Relatives**
- ❖ **Official Travelers**
 - Information stated on their departure card.
- ❖ **Leaving permanently**
 - Information stated on their departure card.

In regards to those returning to reside permanently on Niue, they will be included to the population after 3 months from their arrival date. However the following points will be taken into consideration:

❖ **Returning Niueans**

- Included after 3 months of arrival date
- Shown some indication of residing permanently (e.g. employment, attend school, community involvement, etc)
- Information stated in the arrival card

❖ **Non-Niueans**

- Expatriates, including their families, who receive a contract to work for the Government
- Those seeking to reside permanently by applying for a residential permit
- Information stated in the arrival card

The dependency ratio tells us how many young people (under 16) and older people (over 64) depend on people of working age (16 to 64). The dependency ratio is worked out with this formula

$$\text{Dependency Ratio} = \frac{(\% \text{under } 15) + (\% \text{over } 65)}{\% \text{between } 15 \text{ and } 64} \times 100$$

7. Disclaimer

Statistics Niue gives no warranty that the information or data supplied contains no errors. However, all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting the information. Therefore, Statistics Niue shall not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the customer consequent upon the direct or indirect use of the information supplied in this publication.

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