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Ongoing Government of Tokelau
Tokelau National Statistics Office

Stats **NZ**
Tatauranga Aotearoa

Profile of Tokelau

2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings





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Abstract

The five-yearly Census of Population and Dwellings is a very important item on Tokelau's agenda. Its results provide the most authoritative data on how many people we have, what the composition of their households is, what education level they have, how they contribute to Tokelau's economy, and so on.

As a non-self-governing territory, Tokelau has a special constitutional relationship with New Zealand. This special relationship is strengthened by connections between the tiny Tokelau National Statistics Office (TNSO) and Statistics NZ. It is the latter organisation that has been largely responsible for the excellent Tokelau Censuses in 2006, 2011, and again in 2016.

With the publication of *Profile of Tokelau: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings*, we now have a very reliable time series over an entire decade with a wealth of data that are fully comparable (which is not always the case with 5-yearly censuses that were conducted prior to 2006).

In addition to objective data ('things you can count'), this report includes a number of subjective measures ('how you feel about things'), especially around the topic of 'quality of life'. This is a 'first' for the Tokelau census. Tokelauans generally consider themselves mostly very 'happy and healthy', as the reader will see.

The current census is notable for another reason: it is our first one (indeed in the entire Pacific region) to have been conducted using tablet computers rather than paper-based questionnaires. Assistance from the Pacific Community (SPC) is gratefully acknowledged. Not only did tablets facilitate data entry and validation, data analysis was considerably faster.

It is with some pride that we completed the final 2016 Census report within six months of census day, 18 October 2016.

Acknowledgements

Without the incessant energy and motivation of Mr Michael Berry – leading the wider Stats NZ Census team of about 20 Wellington staff, supported strongly by Ms Sophie Davies and Ms Avril Macfarlane, and the Stats NZ editing team – there would have been little to show for.

Extensive support in the Apia TNSO was given by Dr Jaap Jasperse and Mrs Mafa Mativa. Locally trained interviewers conducted the questionnaires on the three atolls and in Apia, with the District Supervisors putting in a great job of data validation. All participants are gratefully acknowledged for their hard work, not to mention all Tokelauans for their data, and the three Taupulega (village councils) for supporting the operations.

Sadly our National Statistician, Mr Kele Lui, was unable to partake in his favourite survey for this third time, due to ill health. His presence and calmly persuasive style were at times sorely missed.

Nevertheless we think the 2016 Census was a great success, as evidenced by the series of official statistics publications that have emanated from it, and of which the present work forms the pinnacle.

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1 Introduction

The 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings was carried out on 18 October 2016. This report marks the final official release from the census.

Profile of Tokelau contains detailed analysis of population and demography, social and cultural life, education, paid and unpaid employment, household and dwellings, and aspects of quality of life for Tokelauans.

This report offers readers a comprehensive snapshot of life for the people of Tokelau in 2016. Where possible, we've compared findings from the 2016 Census with those of the previous two censuses in 2006 and 2011.

The 2016 Census was carried out by local enumeration staff, trained by Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ) staff. Significant planning and consultation occurred in both Tokelau and New Zealand, to develop and carry out a census that best met the needs of the Tokelau public and policy makers. Tokelau Public Service staff, key atoll stakeholders (including the general managers), staff from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and subject matter experts from Stats NZ were consulted on all aspects of the census throughout its development.

The 2016 Census form was based on the 2011 Census, although with substantial content additions, most notably around including quality of life measures.

Technology changes

Before the 2016 Tokelau Census we decided to move from administering the census on paper, as was done previously, to using a tablet-assisted questionnaire. Moving to CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing) was a carefully considered decision, motivated by a desire to produce high quality statistics for Tokelau decision-making as efficiently as possible.

Enumerators in Tokelau for previous censuses wanted to use a format that was more user friendly, to let them more easily navigate the questionnaire and provide a better experience for respondents. Paper questionnaires were used previously, which meant a considerable amount of time and resource was used to enter the data before analysis could begin.

The ability to alert interviewers to mistakes they made (eg incorrectly entering the locations of a respondent's children based on a total number of children), and to direct them to questions they need to ask of respondents, based on age or sex, meant we had to resolve far fewer errors during the enumeration and post-enumeration phases.

Using tablets required more intensive training, which the trainers did well. The trade-offs in time spent training were more than recouped in the post-census phase.

Stats NZ loaned the tablets and we used a World Bank programme (Survey Solutions) developed primarily for developing countries to administer surveys and censuses to administer the 2016 Census.

As internet access in Tokelau can be limited, and at the time of the census there was no mobile data capability on the atolls, we needed a wireless solution. Survey Solutions can collect data offline. When interviewers returned to the each atoll's headquarters on census day, we used the wi-fi connection to upload the data to a server in Washington DC in the United States.

An additional benefit of the tablets was that once the data was uploaded to the server it was safe and secure. In previous censuses, although we had no issues, there was the risk that forms could be lost between the census on the atolls and the data entry phase in Samoa.

Tokelau was the first place in the Pacific to use tablets to conduct their census.

Challenges of measuring Tokelau's population

[Chapter 4, Population structure](#), explores Tokelau's migratory characteristics. The high degree of migration poses a unique challenge in counting the population.

In the 2016 Census, approximately 20 percent of the usually resident population was away from Tokelau. While Tokelauans travel overseas for many reasons, healthcare and education are two notable reasons for absence. Due to the high number of people absent from Tokelau on census day, in 2006 we developed stringent criteria to determine who was a 'usual resident'. These criteria were applied consistently across the 2006, 2011, and 2016 Censuses.

The Tokelau Census team was committed to producing an accurate count of Tokelau's population and ensuring we collected information about all usual residents. Demographic information was completed by the head of the household for usual residents who were away on census day (absentees). Where the whole household was absent on census day, the census day supervisor for each atoll was responsible for answering basic demographic information for the household. We also collected information that allowed the team analysing the data to ascertain whether the absentee was a usual resident (under the criteria).

The 2016 Census also collected information about Tokelauan members of the Tokelau Public Service (TPS) and their families in Samoa.

Stats NZ's role

A special relationship exists between the Tokelau National Statistics Office (TNSO) and Stats NZ. Stats NZ was contracted to conduct the Tokelau Censuses in 2006, 2011, and 2016. For the 2011 and 2016 Censuses we seconded a statistics adviser from Stats NZ to TNSO, for two successive periods of 2.5 years.

The main aim of the position (currently continued as a three-year separate employment contract) is to build the statistical capacity of the Tokelau people, so there is a degree of local self-sufficiency when it comes to official statistics. Other than census, the adviser's focus is economic statistics, such as calculating the quarterly consumer price index (CPI), since 2012, and various other indicators. We expect Stats NZ will continue to play a significant role in expanding and improving TNSO's work.

The purpose of Tokelau's Census

The Tokelau Census provides detailed information about the entire population and dwellings of Tokelau. There is currently no other source of official data about Tokelau collected on the same scale.

Collecting data to make decisions is a primary purpose for the census. We hope the census data will be particularly helpful for policy makers to make decisions that benefit Tokelau. Time-series information can be used to compare 2016 Census results with 2011 and 2006 results. However, due to changes and additions to the latest census questionnaire, some time-series comparisons won't be possible.

2 Geography and history

Geography

Tokelau comprises three small coral atolls – Fakaofu, Nukunonu, and Atafu. Fakaofu sits roughly 500 km north of Samoa. Nukunonu lies 64 kilometres north-west of Fakaofu, and Atafu lies 92 kilometres north-west of Nukunonu.

The three atolls have four villages, with Nukunonu and Atafu having one each, and Fakaofu having two, with close ties between these two. All Tokelau's villages are concentrated on the western sides of the atolls, close to small natural passes into the sheltered central lagoon. Canoes and small boats can enter the lagoon, while larger passenger and cargo boats drift in the deeper ocean.

Tokelau has close ties to Samoa, with many Tokelauans living in Samoa. Boats transporting passengers and cargo arrive from Samoa approximately once a week. The only way to reach Tokelau is by boat, which takes a minimum of 24 hours to reach the first atoll.

The low fertility of the coral soil in Tokelau means that few crops are supported. Coconuts, breadfruit, and some bananas grow on the islands. Fish are an important food source. Food needs not met by produce grown on the atoll are supplemented by imports.

History and settlement

Archaeological evidence shows that Tokelau was settled about 1,000 years ago. Linguistic records that stretch back over the last few hundred years detail significant cultural shifts throughout the 19th Century.

Oral traditions tell the three atolls were largely independent, while maintaining cultural and linguistic similarities. A fourth island, Swains Island, is considered culturally part of Tokelau, although it is now administered by the United States as part of American Samoa.

The first European contact with Tokelau was reported in 1765. From the 1840s, Europeans increased their exploration of the region, introducing new food and materials to Tokelau.

In the 1860s, Peruvian slave ships visited Tokelau and removed almost all able-bodied men from the islands. Of the 253 men forcibly taken, most died of smallpox or dysentery – very few returned to Tokelau. The removal of almost the entire population of able-bodied men forced a change in the governance structure of Tokelau. Tokelau moved towards a Taupulega system of governance, where families on each atoll are represented on the village Council of Elders (Taupulega).

From 1877 to 1926, Tokelau was a British Protectorate.

Tokelau's relationship with New Zealand

In 1926, the administration of Tokelau passed from Britain to New Zealand. However, Tokelau is relatively autonomous with New Zealand providing a light-handed governance. Each atoll is responsible for its own running, and since 2003 Tokelau has been responsible for administering its own national budget.

In 2006 and 2007, Tokelau ran two referendums to decide whether the country should become a 'self-governing state in free association with New Zealand', a similar legal status as the Cook

Islands and Niue. Both referendums failed to reach the required margin to pass. Tokelau remains a non-self-governing territory of New Zealand.

Regardless of the future legal state of the relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand, Tokelau will continue to have close ties with New Zealand. In New Zealand's 2013 Census, more than 7,000 people identifying as Tokelauan were living in New Zealand.

3 Population definitions

The 2016 Tokelau Census used three main population counts to define the population of Tokelau. Each count has an important difference, and people need to understand these differences to be able to use the most appropriate count.

In figures 3.1 to 3.3, a dark blue box indicates the group is included in the population count, and a light blue box indicates the group is excluded from the count.

De jure usually resident population

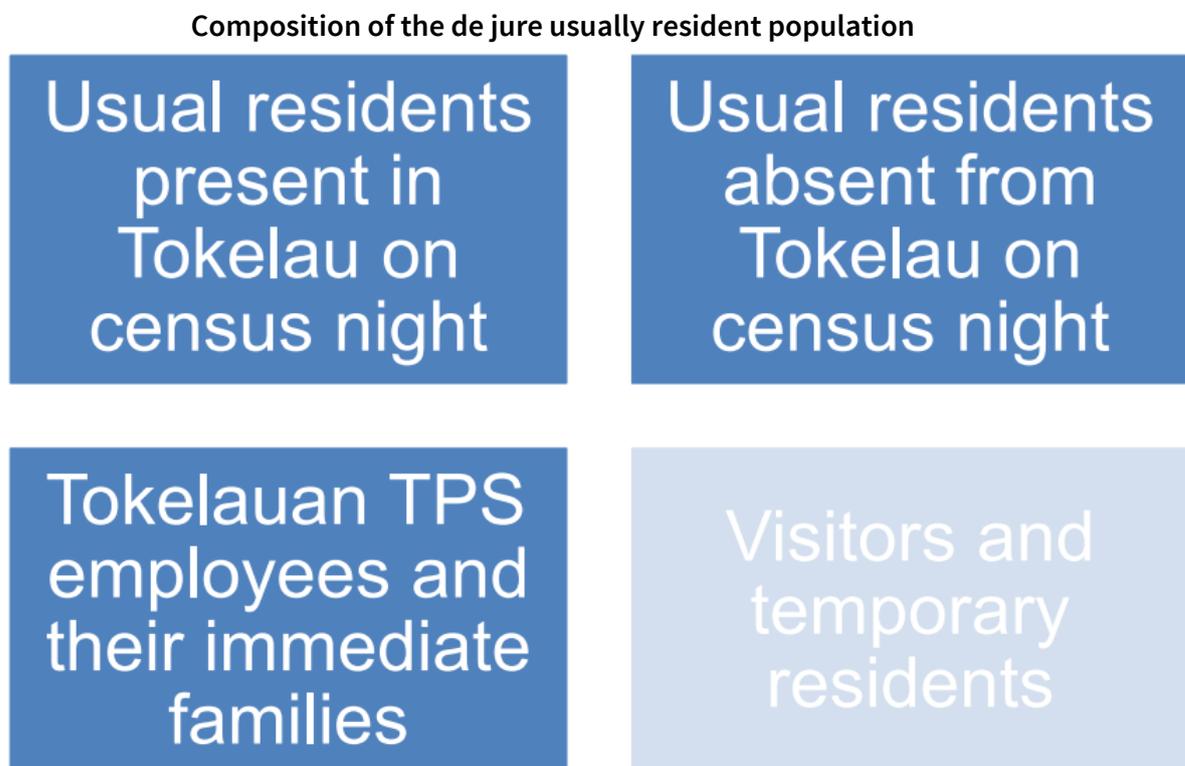
The de jure usually resident population count includes the usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night plus usual residents who are temporarily overseas at the time of the census. Those temporarily overseas include Tokelauan employees of the Tokelau Public Service (TPS) based in Apia, and their immediate families, and usual residents who are temporarily overseas.

The de jure usually resident count is the one that determines the number of representatives for each atoll in the General Fono (parliament).

Figure 3.1 illustrates which groups are included and excluded from the 2016 Tokelau Census de jure usually resident population count.

Note: TPS is Tokelau Public Service.

Figure 3.1



Usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night

The usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night is a count of all people who usually live in Tokelau who were present in Tokelau on census night.

This count excludes visitors from overseas and excludes residents who are temporarily overseas on census night. Residents who are in Tokelau and were away from their usual address (ie another atoll) on census night are counted as part of the population of the atoll where they usually live.

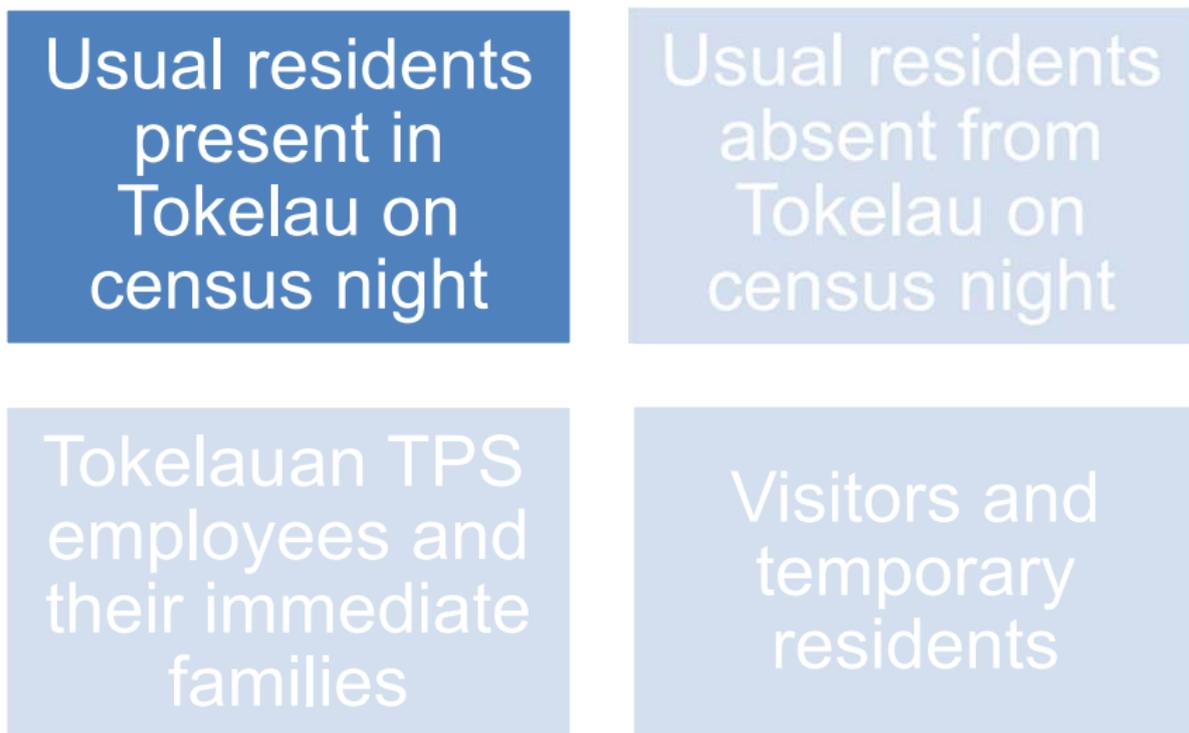
While the other population counts provide national and atoll population counts, this count will be of most use to analysts and policy-makers as it provides the widest range of information. We collected the full set of census information for these respondents, as they were present on census night.

Other population counts contain only the limited information provided on behalf of absentees.

Figure 3.2 illustrates who was included in the usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night in 2016.

Figure 3.2

Composition of the Tokelau usually resident population present on census night



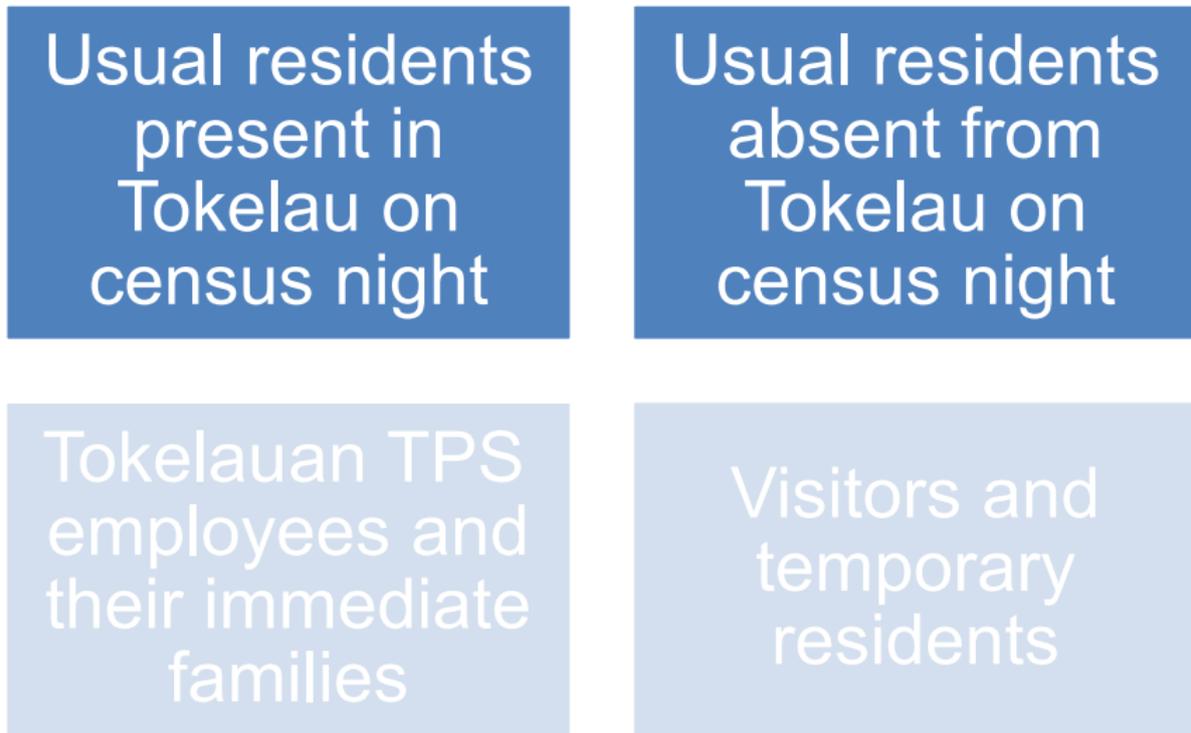
Census night population count

The census night population count includes everyone present in Tokelau on census night. It includes visitors and temporary residents and excludes residents who are absent on census night. It also excludes Tokelauan TPS employees, and their immediate families, who are based in Apia.

Figure 3.3 illustrates who was included in the 2016 census night population for Tokelau.

Figure 3.3

Composition of the census night population



4 Population structure

This chapter provides information about the three different population counts from the 2016 Census. It gives a detailed breakdown of the composition of the Tokelau population.

Due to Tokelau's remoteness and small population, access to services such as education and healthcare are limited. As a result, many of Tokelau's population frequently travel overseas to access these important services. Because such a large proportion of the Tokelau population is temporarily overseas, we collect information about these usual residents.

Final counts for 2016

The three different population counts available from the 2016 Census are outlined below.

De jure usually resident population

The de jure usually resident population in 2016 was 1,499. This was a 6.2 percent increase from the 2011 de jure count, which was 1,411.

The de jure count was made up of 1,197 usual residents who were present in Tokelau on census night, and 302 usual residents who were overseas.

The absentee sub-population of 302 includes 48 Tokelauan TPS employees and their immediate families based in Apia, and 254 usual Tokelauan residents who were overseas at the time of the census.

Usually resident population present on census night

The usually resident population present on census night in 2016 was 1,197. All usual residents had a census interview, or had one done on their behalf (young children), and therefore this count is the group we have the most information about. Heads of households provided some basic information about absentees.

There was a 4.7 percent increase in the usual resident population present on census night from 2011, when the population was 1,143.

Census night population

The census night population count in 2016 was 1,285. This figure includes all residents, temporary residents, and visitors present in Tokelau on census night. This is a 6.6 percent increase from 2011, when 1,205 people were present on census night.

The census night population count shows how many people are in Tokelau at a point in time every five years.

About the population's structure

One-fifth of the population were away on census night

Of the total de jure usually resident population, 20.1 percent were absentees (302 people). The absentee figure includes the TPS employees and their immediate families based in Apia.

The proportion of absentees is down from the 2011 and 2006 Censuses. In 2011, 23.4 percent of the de jure usually resident population were absentees, and in 2006 over one-quarter (26.7 percent) of this count were absent on census night.

Atafu was the atoll with the highest proportion of absentees (23.7 percent), followed by Fakaofu (21.1 percent). Nukunonu had the lowest proportion of absentees (14.8 percent). In 2011 Nukunonu was the atoll with the highest proportion of absentees.

At the national level there were similar proportions of male and female absentees. Of the total male population, 20.5 percent were absent on census night, compared with 19.8 percent of females.

Ratio of male to female absentees on each atoll

Looking at the de jure usually resident population for each atoll (table 4.1), the ratio of males to females for each atoll varies. Atafu had 94 males for every 100 females and for Fakaofu the ratio was 88. The ratio was substantially higher for Nukunonu with 127 males for every 100 females.

Nationally the ratio of males to females was relatively balanced, at 102 males to 100 females, which was similar to 2011 where it was 99 males to 100 females.

These results are similar to those in 2011, when Nukunonu had the highest ratio of males to females. Nukunonu had exactly the same sex ratio (127 to 100 females) in 2011 and 2016.

Table 4.1

Men and women present and absent from Tokelau on census night						
By atoll of usual residence						
For de jure usually resident population, 2016						
Usual residence	Male		Female		Total	
	Present	Absent	Present	Absent	Present	Absent
Atafu	198	53	215	53	413	106
Fakaofu	185	41	214	44	399	85
Nukunonu	218	33	167	30	385	63
Samoa	0	28	0	20	0	48
Total	601	155	596	147	1,197	302

Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Most of Tokelau's people are under 30 years

Figure 4.1 shows the age-sex distribution of the usually resident population who were present in Tokelau on census night. The figure widens at the base, showing that Tokelau has a youthful population.

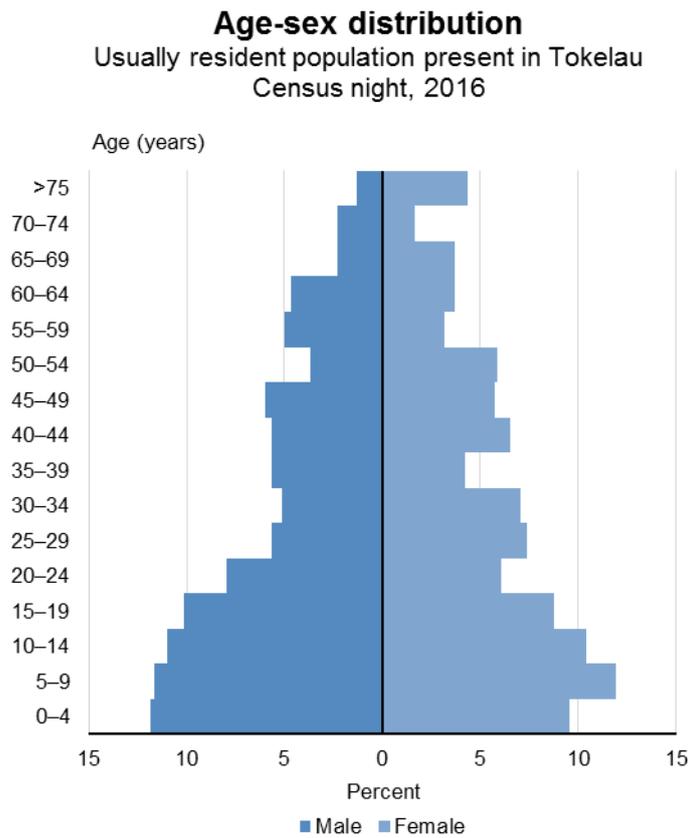
The shape starts to narrow from the 35–39 age group, with fewer people in these older age groups. It becomes particularly narrow for the 65+ age groups, with only 12.0 percent of the population being 65+.

Figure 4.1 also shows the sex structure across the different age groups. Overall men show a smoother transition between the age groups, with a general decrease as you move to the older age groups. The percentage of women in each age group shows less consistency. Some of this is explained by women living longer – significantly more women than men were aged 75+.

More detailed analysis of the variability would be an interesting avenue for further analysis. It may be simply a feature of the small population size. Other possible explanations are that more women leave Tokelau, or there were periods in Tokelau’s history when fewer female babies were born.

The median age for the usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night was 25 years. In 2006 the median age was 22 years and in 2011 it was 24 years. In 2016, the median age for males was 23 years (22 years in 2011) and 27 years for females (25 years in 2011).

Figure 4.1



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

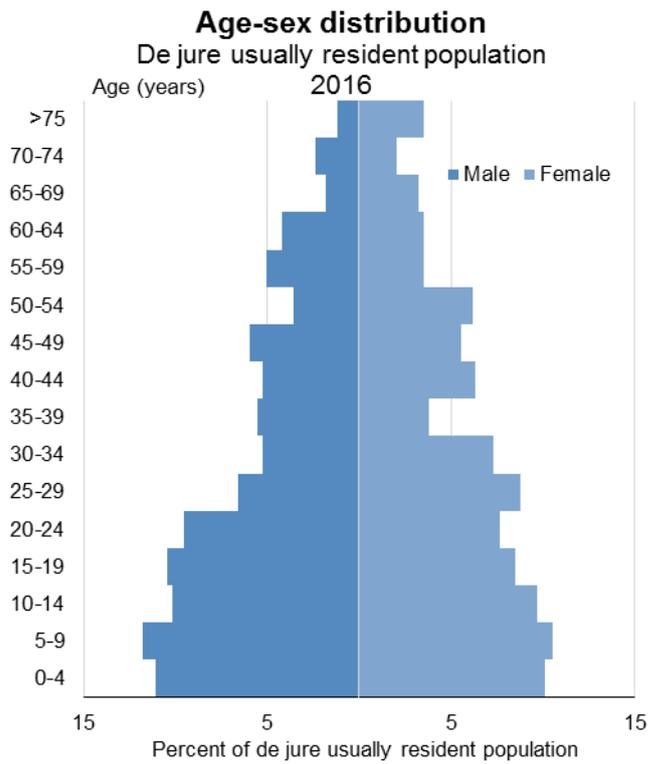
Figure 4.2 shows the age-sex distribution for the de jure usually resident population, which includes absentees and TPS employees and their immediate families based in Apia.

Figures 4.1 and 4.2 show few differences.

The biggest differences are for the 20–24 and 25–29-year age groups – figure 4.2 is wider for these two groups than figure 4.1. Many absentees are aged 20–29 years, an age group with members who leave Tokelau for higher education, or to pursue employment opportunities not available in Tokelau.

A similar narrowing begins from the 35–39-year age group. Between 40 and 64 years the proportions of the population in these age groups remain reasonably constant.

Figure 4.2



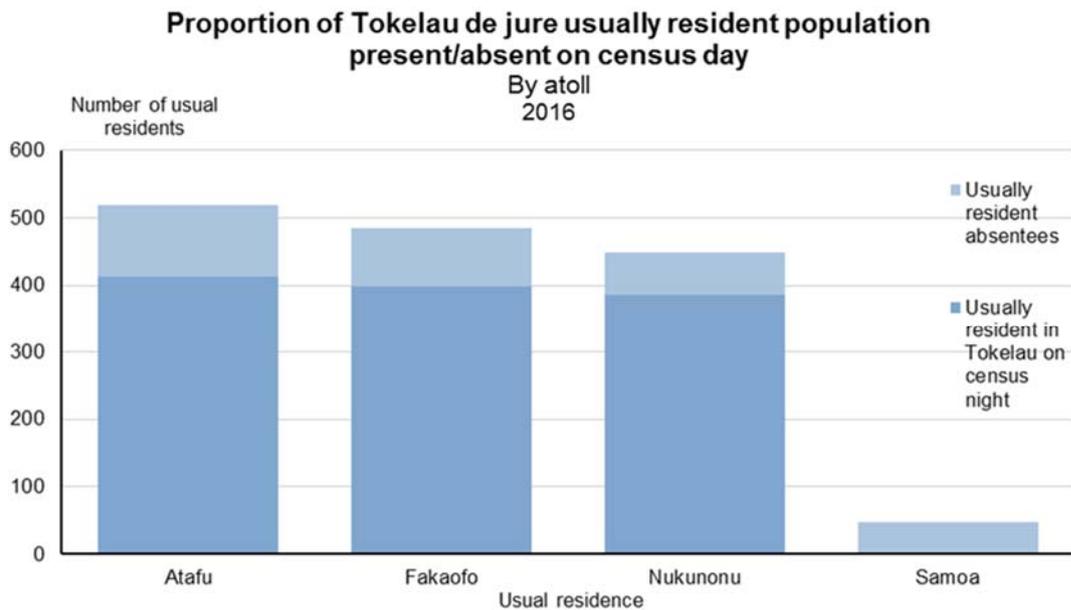
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Understanding the absentee population

The high number of usual residents who are away from Tokelau can make it difficult to measure and understand the population. To account for absentees, the head of their usual household completes core demographic information about them on their behalf. This information is important for us to collect as they are only temporarily away from Tokelau.

Figure 4.3 shows the proportion of the de jure usually resident population who were present, and absent, on census night in 2016.

Figure 4.3



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Nukunonu had fewest people away on census night

Nukunonu had a lower proportion of absentees (14.1 percent) than Fakaofu (17.6 percent) and Atafu (20.4 percent) (figure 4.3).

The proportions of absentees differ from the 2006 and 2011 Censuses, when Nukunonu had the highest proportion of usual residents on census night, and the lowest proportion of absentees. In 2006 nearly one-third of Nukunonu’s usual residents were away (32.6 percent); in 2011 this dropped to 28.5 percent.

Fakaofu had a major increase (107 percent) in absentees from 2011 to 2016. The significant change from 2011 to 2016 indicates how much the absentee population fluctuates – something to be aware of when making comparisons between censuses.

Despite an absentee increase in Fakaofu, compared with 2011 the total proportion of absentees in Tokelau decreased slightly (from 23.4 percent in 2011 to 20.1 percent in 2016).

The 48 absentees in Samoa on census day were Tokelauan TPS employees and their immediate families (all are part of the de jure usually resident population of Tokelau).

Note: the census is a measure of the population at a point in time every five years. It does not measure population fluctuations over shorter periods of time.

Due to the small population size of Tokelau, even a small number of people being away can have a sizeable effect on the proportion of the population absent on census night.

More than a quarter of absentees away for education

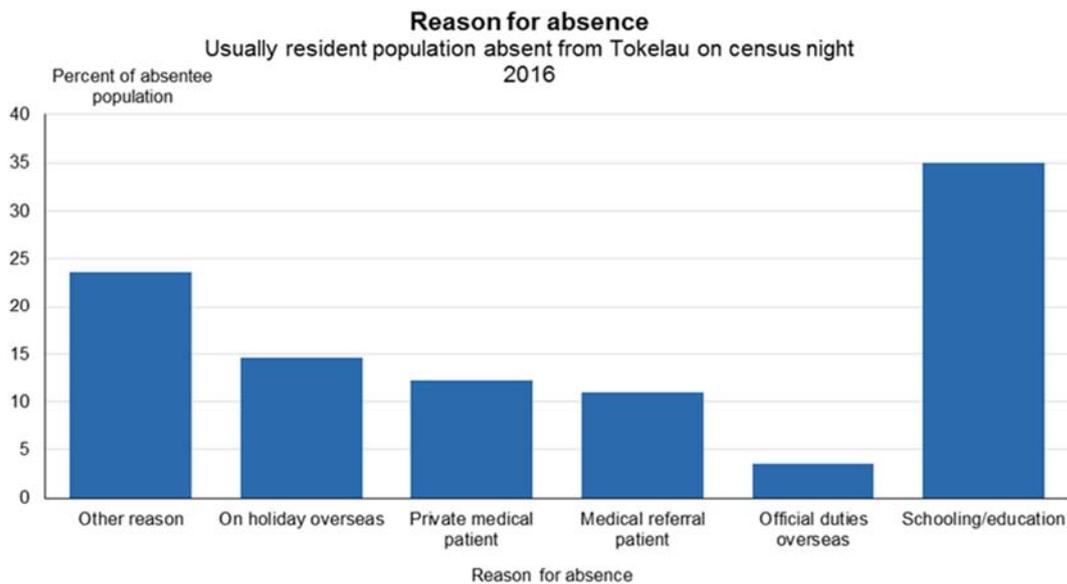
Figure 4.4 shows the main reasons people were away on census night in 2016. The most common reason for absence was for schooling or education (35.0 percent). This is up from 2011 when 26.1 percent of absentees were away for education.

Being away on holiday overseas (14.6 percent), and being a private medical patient (12.2 percent) were the next most-common reasons for absence.

On all three atolls, schooling or education was the main reason for absence. Atafu had the highest proportion of usual residents absent for this reason (36.8 percent).

As figure 4.4 shows, a number of people were absent for ‘other’ reasons. These included family commitments, accompanying family on a medical referral, or who are overseas studying. Some people were overseas to attend a funeral.

Figure 4.4



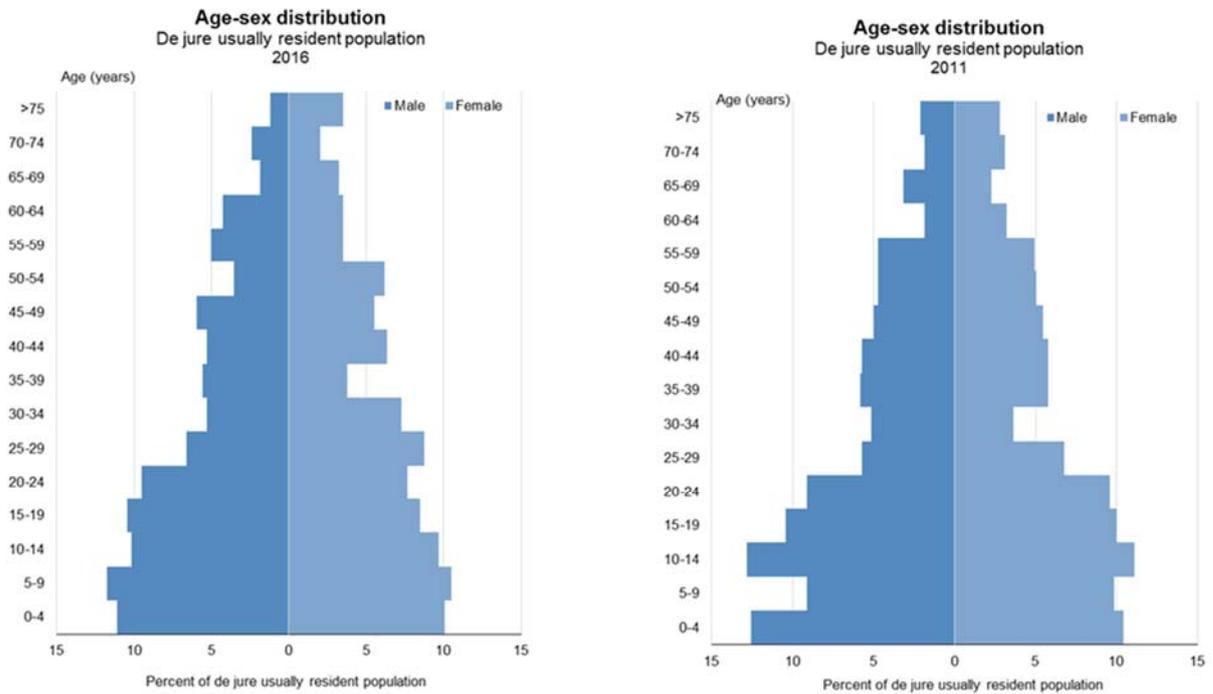
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Population changes between censuses

Looking at the age-sex distributions over time provides interesting insight into the population trends for Tokelau.

Figure 4.5 shows the age-sex distribution of the Tokelau population in 2016 and 2011.

Figure 4.5



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Source: 2011 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Overall, the age-sex distributions in 2016 and 2011 are relatively similar. The shapes have broad bases then narrow from age 30 years. However, to some extent we can see birth cohorts moving through. There appears to be a relatively large cohort aged 35 to 59 years in 2016.

There are differences. The proportion of 5–9-year-olds increased between the 2011 and 2016 Censuses, particularly for males. In contrast, the proportion of 10–14-year-olds fell.

For the 25–29 and 30–34-year age groups, the shape widens in 2016.

We also see changes in the sex distribution in figure 4.5. In 2016 males and females had even proportions in the 0–24 age groups; in 2011 the proportions varied. In 2016 there was more variability in all age groups from 35 years than in 2011.

The changes could be due to many factors. Birth rate is mainly responsible for change in the 0–4 age group, whereas migration is likely to be the main reason behind changes in the middle age groups (25–59 years).

By comparing one age group in 2016 with the age group five years younger in the 2011 Census, we are able to identify some of the population movements.

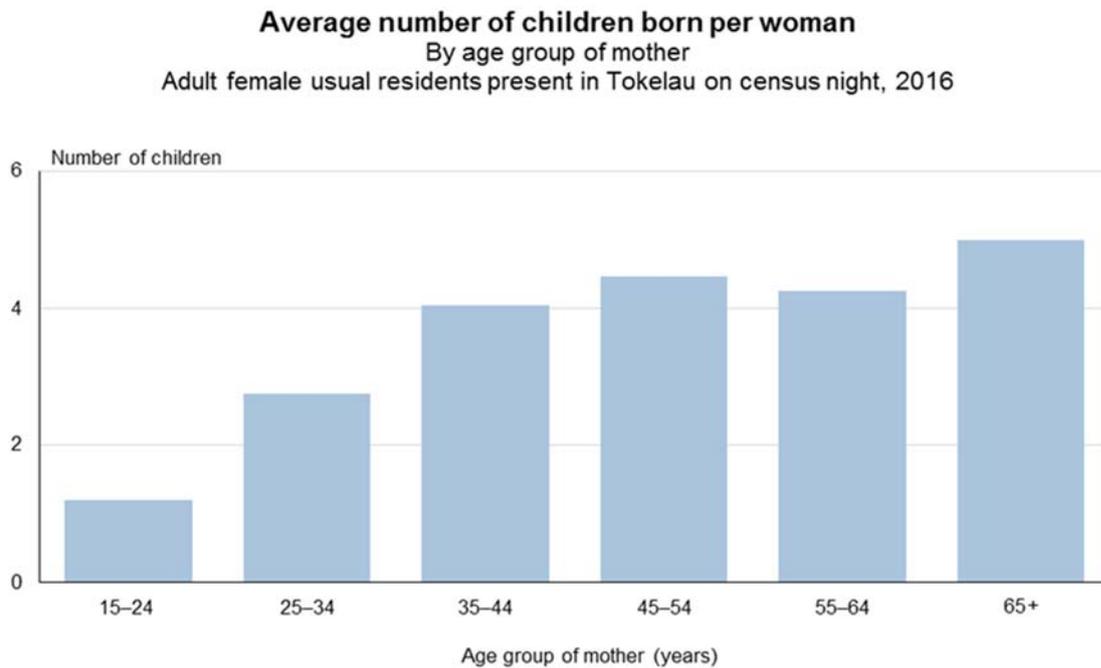
Tokelau’s birth rate lower than Samoa’s

We asked women (15 years and over) how many children they had ever given birth to and the date their youngest child was born. This provides useful information about the fertility patterns of Tokelau.

Figure 4.6 shows the average number of children born, by the mother’s age group. The 65+ age group had the highest average number of children (5.0) in 2016, although this was down from 2011 (6.3 births). The average for all age groups, except for women aged 25–34 years, had decreased from 2011.

Overall, the average number of children per woman was 3.8 in 2016.

Figure 4.6



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

In the 12 months before 2016's census night, 28 mothers had given birth to their youngest child. Almost half (12) these newborn babies were from Fakaofu, while 10 were from Atafu, and six were from Nukunonu.

The 2016 Tokelau Census showed a crude birth rate of 19.4. This means that for every 1,000 people in Tokelau, 19.4 babies are born each year. The crude birth rate uses the de jure usually resident population, so it includes absentees.

In 2011, the crude birth rate for the de jure usually resident population was 18.4. The change is reflected in the 6.2 percent growth of the total population between 2011 and 2006.

Tokelau's 2016 crude birth rate is higher than the rate for New Zealand (13.3 per 1,000), but lower than Samoa's (26.0 per 1,000) (United Nations, nd,a).

Note: birth and fertility data must be used with caution. In Tokelau it is common for children to be raised by people who are not their birth parents. These children are typically considered to be the children of the people who raise them. While we aimed to ensure we collected only information about birth children, the Tokelau National Statistics Office and Stats NZ cannot guarantee the quality of this data.

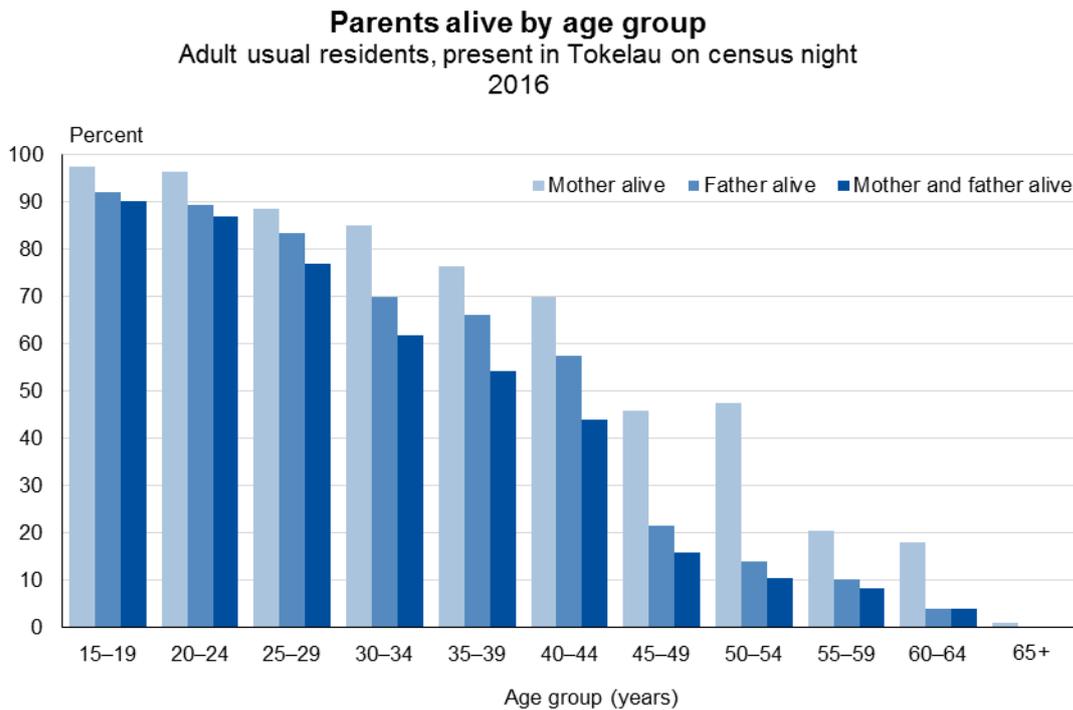
Mothers tend to live longer than fathers

We asked adults (15 years and older) whether their birth mother and father were still alive. As figure 4.7 shows, for all age groups a higher proportion of mothers were alive than fathers.

This difference was particularly evident in the older age groups. The biggest difference was for the 50–54-year age group – 47.4 percent of their mothers were still alive but only 14.0 percent of fathers. Females have a greater life expectancy than males.

Figure 4.7 also shows the proportions with both parents alive. As expected, it shows a steady decline across the age groups. The biggest drop occurred between being 40–44 years and being 45–49 years – down almost 30 percentage points, from 43.8 percent to 15.7 percent.

Figure 4.7



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Most adults aged 30–69 are married

For the two youngest age groups (15–24 years) the married proportion (8.8 percent) is heavily outweighed by those not married (91.2 percent). For the 25–29-year age group, the proportions are almost even. From age 30 the trend reverses – the married proportion was considerably higher than the never married group. The married proportion peaks for those aged 45–49 years – 87.1 percent of this group were married.

Separated or divorced proportion unchanged

In 2016, only 2.5 percent of usual residents were divorced or separated, exactly the same proportion as in the 2011 Census. In 2016, 56.9 percent of Tokelau’s adult population were married, 33.5 percent had never married, and 4.9 percent were widowed.

Tokelau population mobile

Almost three-quarters of usual residents (72.3 percent) who were present in Tokelau on census night were also in Tokelau at the time of the 2011 Census. Other than Tokelau, New Zealand was the most-common country people were in five years before the 2016 Census (8.4 percent of residents).

the most-common country people were in five years before the 2016 Census (8.4 percent of residents).

People aged 20–29 years were the age group most likely to be overseas in 2011 (35.8 percent). This shows the high mobility of this group, and again emphasises that young people go overseas for education.

Birthplace

Looking at the 2006, 2011, and 2016 Censuses we see the proportion of residents born overseas continues to increase. In 2016, just over half the usual residents (55.1 percent) were born in Tokelau. This was down from 62.1 percent in 2011, and a major change from 2006 where 75.8 percent of residents were born in Tokelau.

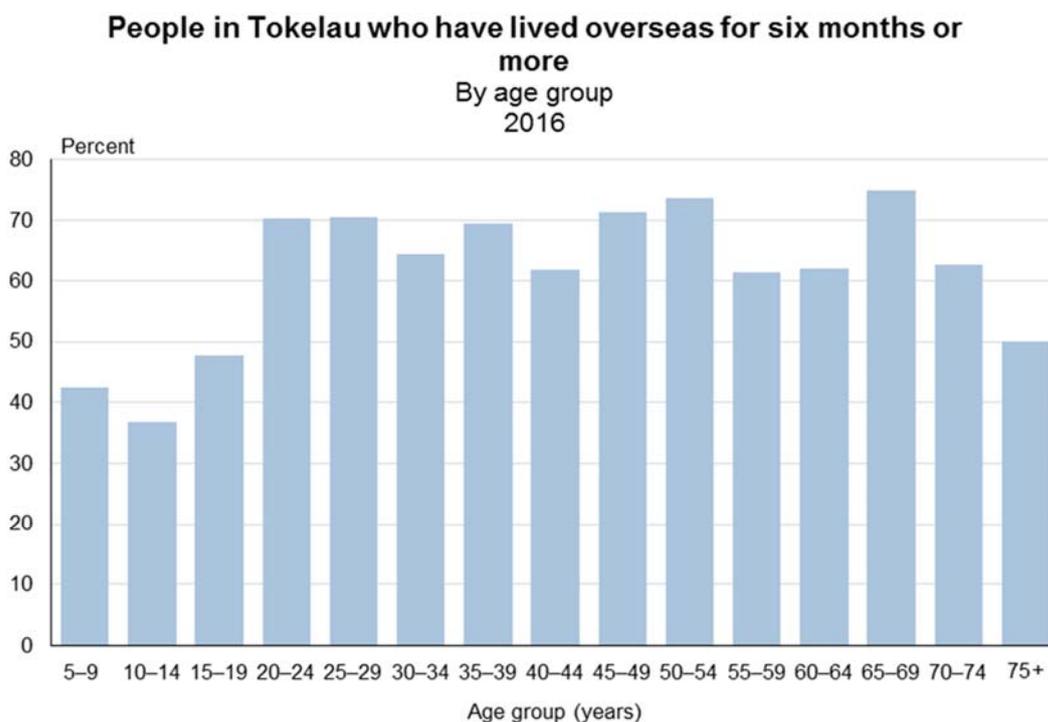
For those not born in Tokelau, the most-common countries of birth were Samoa (15.3 percent of the total population) and New Zealand (11.5 percent).

Nukunonu had the most diverse population for birthplace. Just 51.4 percent of Nukunonu’s usual residents were born in Tokelau, 16.1 percent were born in Samoa, and 11.5 percent in New Zealand. Nukunonu had the greatest proportion of residents born in Fiji (7.8 percent). Fakaofu had the most usual residents born in Samoa (17.0 percent) while Atafu had the highest proportion born in Australia (6.8 percent).

In addition to the high number of people born overseas, most of Tokelau’s population had lived overseas for at least six months. For all people aged five years or older, 59.1 percent had lived overseas at some time. Atafu had the greatest proportion that had lived overseas (69.5 percent).

Figure 4.8 shows the proportions in each five-year age group that had ever lived overseas. For ages 20–74, at least 60 percent of people had lived overseas.

Figure 4.8



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

5 Social and cultural profile

Census data on the social and cultural make-up of Tokelau’s population gives planners and policy-makers a detailed picture of the profile of Tokelau. Information about ethnic origin, languages spoken, and religious affiliation is vital for policy-makers, as different groups often require different policy interventions.

The social and cultural profile of Tokelau is useful in areas such as education and healthcare.

Literacy rates and languages spoken are important indicators of the social development of Tokelau. Languages spoken is covered in this section, information about literacy rates in Tokelau is discussed in chapter 6, education.

Languages spoken

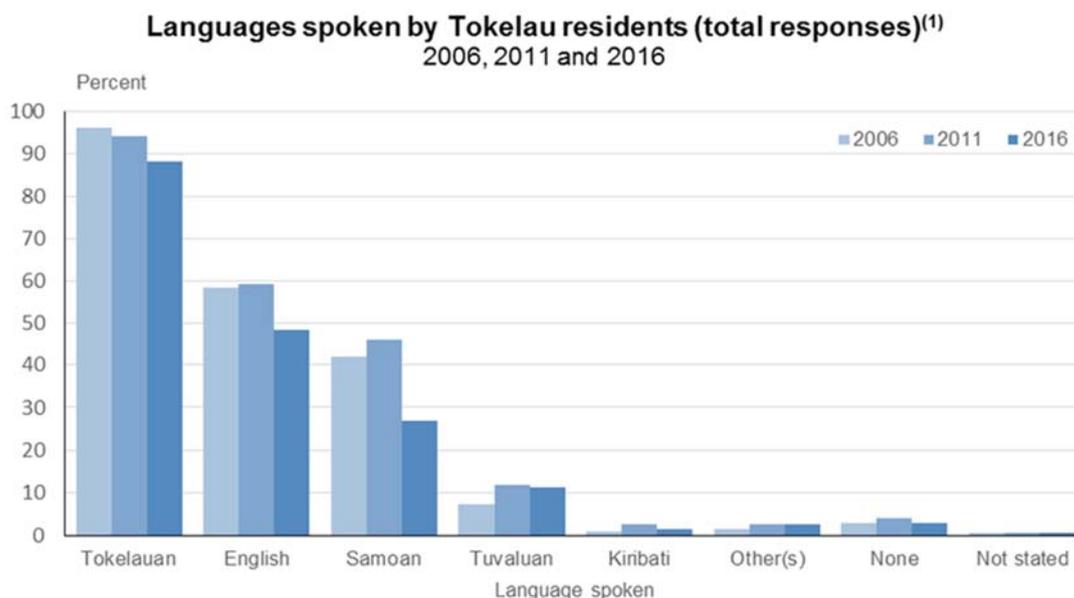
In the 2016 Census we made changes to the questions asked about languages. An extended suite of questions aimed to gain a broader, more comprehensive view of the language skills of Tokelauans.

Proportion of Tokelauan speakers experiences slight decline

Having data from three censuses, back to 2006, offers an opportunity to observe how things have changed over time.

In the census, we ask Tokelauans which languages they can have an everyday conversation in. Figure 5.1 demonstrates that in 2006, 96.1 percent of Tokelauans reported they could have a conversation in Tokelauan. By 2016, the proportion had fallen to 88.1 percent.

Figure 5.1



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night.
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

English was the second most-commonly spoken language. In 2011, 59.2 percent of usual residents could have a conversation in English. In 2006, the figure was 58.4 percent. However, by 2016 English proficiency had fallen to 48.6 percent.

The proportion who could have a conversation in Tuvaluan stayed steady between 2011 and 2016 – 11.7 percent in 2011 and 11.2 percent in 2016. In 2006, 7.2 percent had proficiency in Tuvaluan.

Most people in Tokelau speak more than one language

In Tokelau, half the population (52.3 percent) spoke two or more languages in 2016. The proportion speaking more than one language was a significant decline on 2011, when more than two-thirds (67.6 percent) of the population spoke two or more languages.

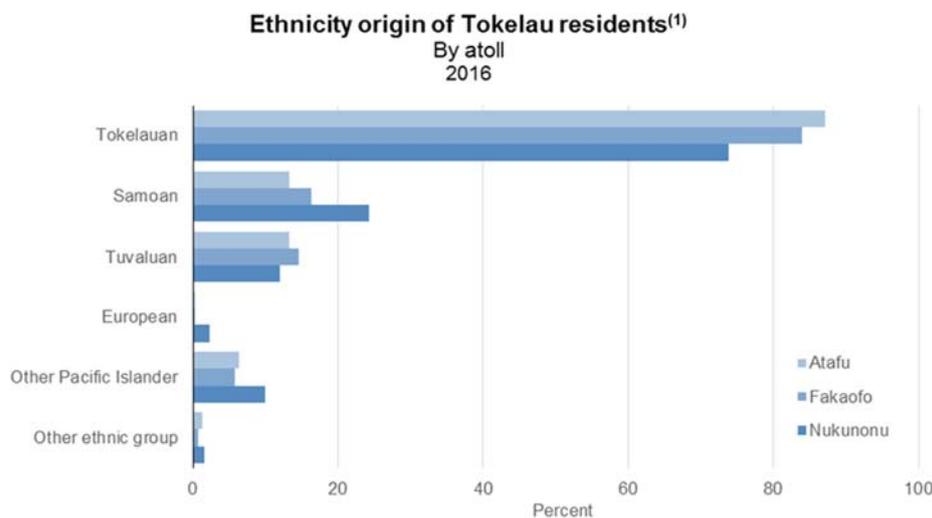
Almost one-quarter of the population (23.7 percent) in 2016 reported they could speak three or more languages. Eleven people in Tokelau spoke five languages. Across the three atolls, almost 10 percentage points separated the atolls with the highest and lowest proportions of multi-lingual residents. On Nukunonu, 57.2 percent of residents spoke two or more languages, while on Atafu 47.5 percent of the population could do so. Much of the difference came from the larger proportion of Nukunonu’s population that could speak three or more languages (27.7 percent), compared with Atafu’s 19.5 percent.

On Fakaofu 52.4 percent could speak more than one language. The ability to speak two or more languages also varied significantly by age. More than three-quarters (75.4 percent) of the 50–54-year-old group in Tokelau spoke two or more languages in 2016. Understandably, only 14.4 percent of children aged four and under spoke more than one language.

Ethnicity

In the 2016 Tokelau Census, we asked respondents to identify their ethnicity. They could select more than one ethnicity; consequently the totals add to more than 100 percent. Figure 5.2 shows the proportions of the population identifying with each ethnic group across the three atolls. There are some significant differences across the three atolls. Nukunonu had the lowest proportion reporting their ethnicity as Tokelauan (73.9 percent). This compares with 84.0 percent in Fakaofu and 87.2 percent in Atafu.

Figure 5.2



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night.
 Note: percentages of less than 1 percent do not display on graph.
 Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Most Tokelauans of Tokelauan ethnicity born there

Of people who identified their ethnicity as Tokelauan, two-thirds (67.0 percent) were born in Tokelau. This compares with just 4.2 percent of those who did not identify as Tokelauan. The comparatively high rates of Tokelauan ethnicity for people born there suggests that ethnicity and nationality are intrinsically tied together in Tokelau. This contrasts with a nation like New Zealand, where many people identify with European ethnicity but are unlikely to have national ties to a country in Europe.

Despite most of the population identifying as Tokelauan, it appears that Tokelau is becoming more ethnically diverse. Figure 5.3 shows the proportion of each age group identifying as Tokelauan or part-Tokelauan (Tokelauan and one other ethnicity) or as other ethnicities.

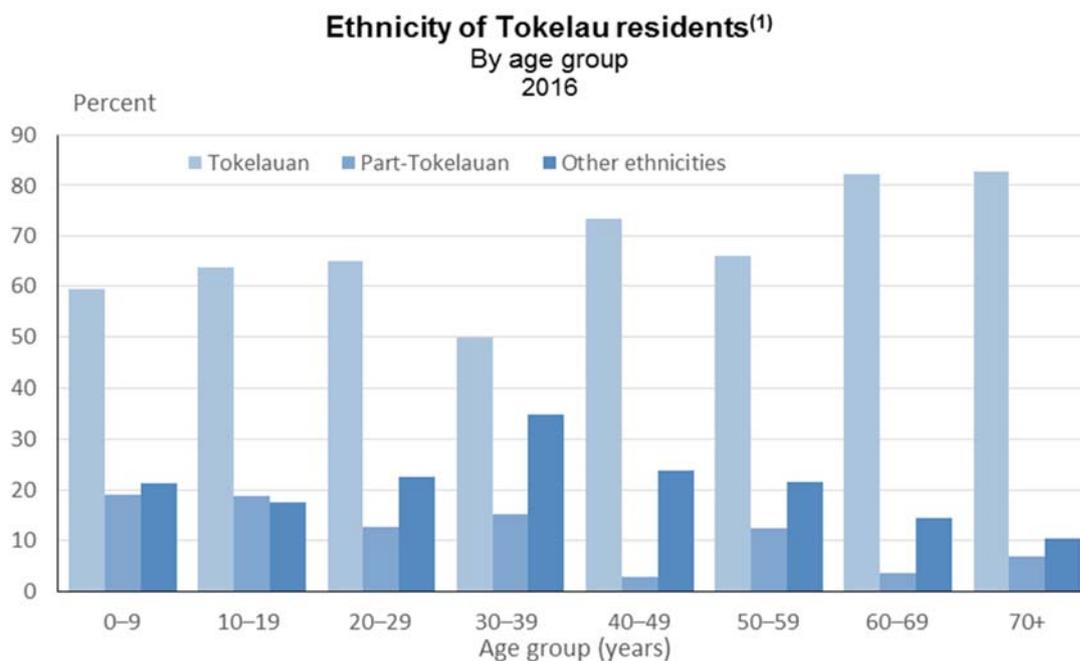
In the 2006 Census, we recorded ethnicity slightly differently from later censuses. People were asked to give only one answer for their ethnicity, but could then select multiple ethnicities (eg by reporting themselves as part Tokelauan/Samoan). The categories we use in figure 5.3 allow comparisons back to 2006.

Figure 5.3 shows that older groups have greater proportions identifying as being of full-Tokelauan ethnicity. Younger age groups have greater proportions identifying as either part-Tokelauan or other ethnicities.

In the youngest age group (0–9 years) 59.4 percent of the group identified as full-Tokelauan. In contrast, in the oldest age group (70+ years) 82.8 percent identified as full-Tokelauan.

While the proportion of each group identifying as full-Tokelauan generally increases from the youngest to the oldest age group, people aged 30–39 years had the lowest proportion of full-Tokelauans (50.0 percent).

Figure 5.3



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Religion maintains importance

Religion is a central part of faka Tokelau (the Tokelauan way of life). Most people in Tokelau are Christian, and to reflect this, the census questionnaire included three major denominations as options – Congregational Christian, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian – along with an ‘other, please specify’, option.

Figure 5.4 shows the two main denominations were Congregational Christian and Roman Catholic. There is a significant difference across the three atolls. Congregational Christian is the major denomination on both Atafu and Fakaofu, with 78.3 percent and 62.7 percent, respectively, while on Nukunonu 81.8 percent identified as Roman Catholic.

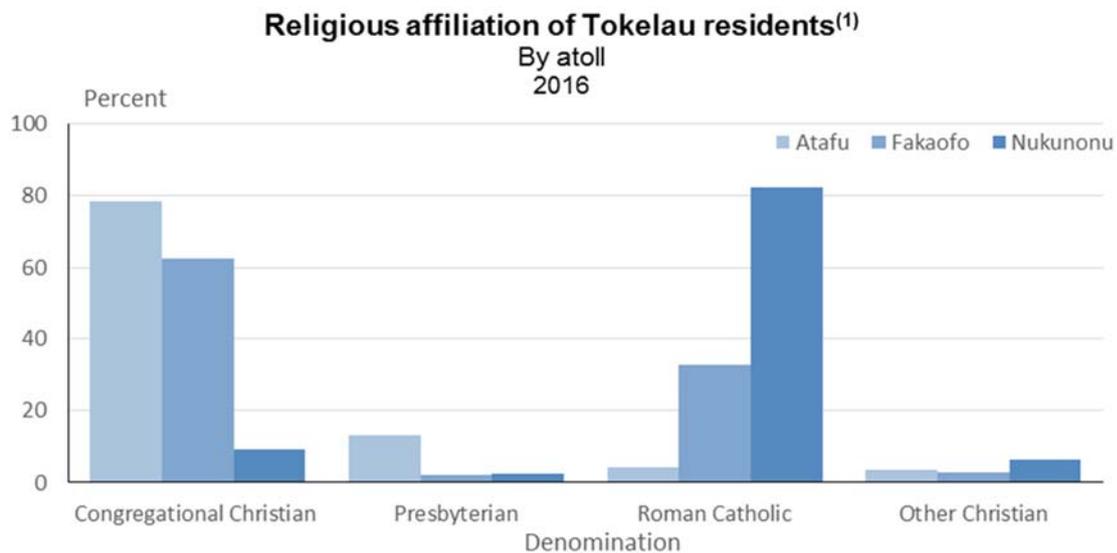
Comparing 2016 with 2011 and 2006, the proportion of residents on Atafu and Fakaofu who were Congregational Christian has continued to decline. The proportions fell from 95.4 percent (2006) to 89.8 percent (2011) on Atafu, and from 70.7 percent (2006) to 68.9 percent (2011) on Fakaofu.

On Nukunonu, there has been a continuing decline in the proportion identifying as Roman Catholic – 81.8 percent was down from 93.9 percent in 2006 and 96.9 percent in 2006.

In contrast, the proportion of people on Fakaofu identifying as Roman Catholic has been rising, up to 32.6 percent in 2016, from 25.9 percent in 2011, and 22.2 percent in 2006.

Presbyterian was the third most-common denomination overall (4.2 percent), although on Fakaofu (2.8 percent) and Nukunonu (6.2 percent), ‘other Christian’ was more common.

Figure 5.4



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Smoking behaviour

In the 2016 Tokelau Census, we asked adults (aged 15+ years) whether they smoked regularly (one or more cigarettes a day). If they did not currently smoke, we asked if they had ever smoked regularly in the past. The 2016 Census was the third time we asked questions about smoking.

More than half the adults smoked

In the 2016 Census, 51.3 percent of adults reported they smoked regularly. The smoking rate was a slight increase from 2011, when 47.8 percent of adults reported they smoked. The 2016 rate was identical to the rate in 2006 (51.3 percent).

Figure 5.5 shows the proportion of each atoll’s usual residents who currently smoked, used to smoke regularly but did not now, and who had never smoked regularly.

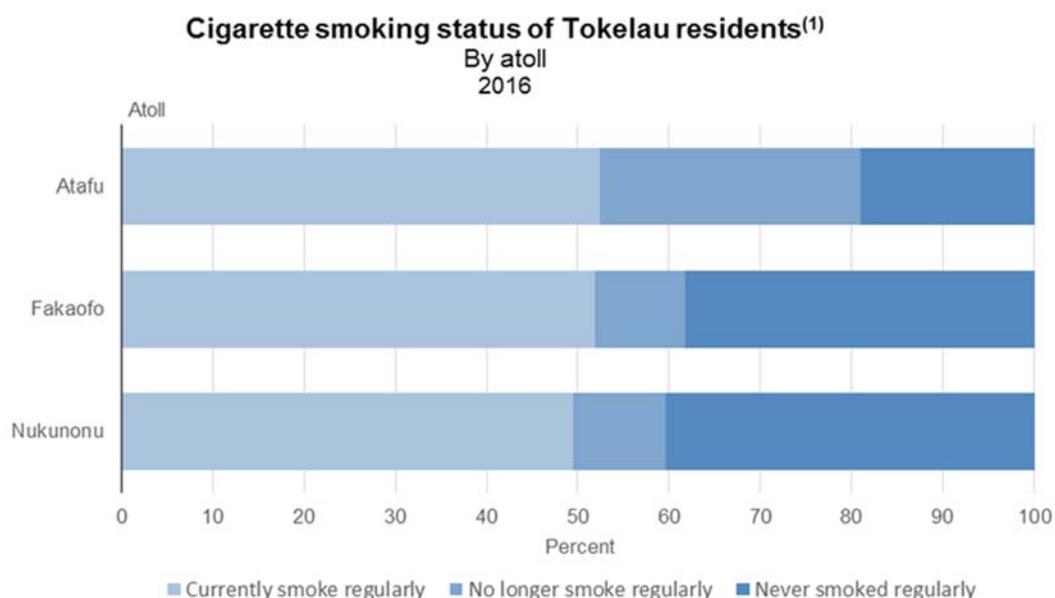
Atafu had the highest rate of current smokers (52.5 percent), although there was no significant variation across Tokelau. Nukunonu had the lowest rate, with 49.4 percent of adults being current smokers.

Larger differences appear in the rates for people who previously smoked regularly and didn’t any longer, and those who had never smoked. Atafu had the highest smoking cessation rate, with 28.5 percent of adults saying they used to smoke. Atafu also had the lowest rate for people who had never smoked (19.0 percent).

Fakaofu and Nukunonu had similar rates of smoking cessation (9.8 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively). The two atolls also had similar rates for people who had never smoked – 38.3 percent in Fakaofu and 40.4 percent in Nukunonu.

Looking at adults who had ever smoked regularly, Atafu had the highest proportion (81.0 percent). Fakaofu and Nukunonu had much lower rates for people who had ever smoked, 61.7 percent of Fakaofu residents, and 59.6 percent of Nukunonu residents.

Figure 5.5



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night.
Note: percentages of less than 1 percent do not display on graph.
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

6 Education

An education system is key in developing a country and its people. The level and duration of education provided for the population are primary determinants of a nation's skill level. This chapter examines the level of education of Tokelau's usual residents, and how this differs by sex, age group, occupation, and atoll.

Education in Tokelau

Secular education began in Tokelau in the early 1950s, after the Tokelau Act 1948 was passed. By the early 1960s, scholarships were available for students to allow them to further their education in New Zealand.

Today, Tokelau has a free, compulsory education system for primary and secondary students up to 16 years. A distance learning foundation course run by the University of the South Pacific is available in Tokelau via satellite for students who want to prepare for tertiary study. A scholarship scheme also offers some students the chance to undertake tertiary study abroad.

At the time of the 2016 Tokelau Census, 6.9 percent of usual residents aged 15+ and present in Tokelau (54 students) were still at school. Almost half of all residents (44.5 percent) said the last school they attended was a Tokelau village school, 15.6 percent had last attended secondary school in Samoa, and 14.2 percent had been at secondary school in New Zealand.

The 6.9 percent still at school was a drop from 10.6 percent in 2011, while the 15.6 percent whose last school was a Samoan secondary school in 2016 was down from 19.9 percent in 2011. This may reflect in part the ageing of the population. The proportion who had attended secondary school in New Zealand (14.2 percent) was up slightly from 13.6 percent in 2011.

Older people less likely to have school qualifications

Note: In the 2016 Census, we collected qualifications gained after leaving school for TPS employees based in Samoa. We didn't ask for 'highest qualification gained while at school'. Where figures include TPS employees in Samoa, we say this.

Around two-thirds of Tokelau's resident adult population (69.1 percent) had a school qualification. The development of Tokelau's education system is evident in figure 6.1, which shows age differences in the proportion of usual residents aged 15+ who had no qualification.

Figure 6.1 shows that three in four residents aged under 55 years (75.4 percent) had a school qualification, compared with only half (49.2 percent) of the 55+ group. People aged 75+ had the lowest proportion with a school qualification (32.4 percent).

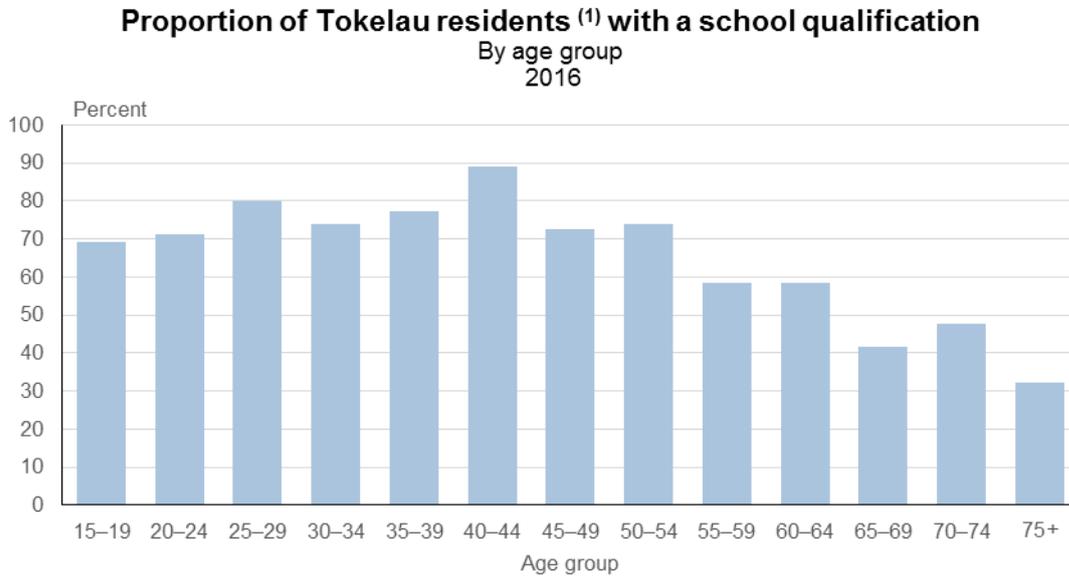
The proportion of Tokelau adults with a school qualification increased markedly from 2011, up from 53.3 percent to 69.1 percent in 2016.

We made some changes to the education categories in 2016, including New Zealand qualifications. However most people under 25 years with school qualifications held non-New Zealand certificates, which suggests a real rise in the proportion of young people gaining a school qualification since 2011 (up from 42.7 percent to 69.1 percent in 2016).

As in the 2011 Census, males were more likely to have a school qualification than females, although in 2016 the gender gap had narrowed from 5 percentage points down to less than 2.

In 2016, 29.6 percent of males aged 15+ had no qualification, compared with 31.3 percent of females. In 2006 the gap was wider, with 41.4 percent of females having no qualifications and 34.7 percent of males – almost 7 percentage points difference.

Figure 6.1



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

School qualification is the highest for one-third of Tokelau adults

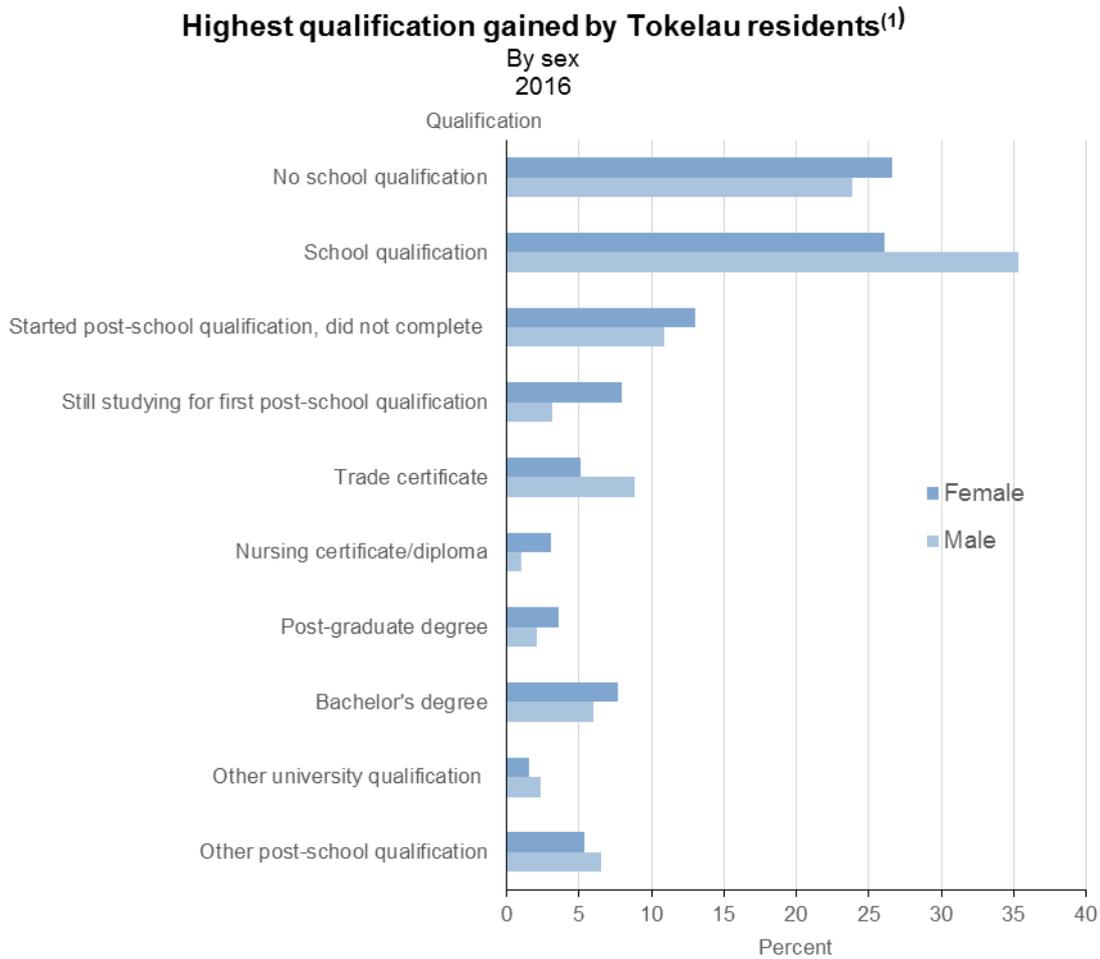
Figure 6.2 shows highest school and post-school qualifications gained by adults present in Tokelau on census night.

In 2016, for 30.6 percent of Tokelauan residents, their highest educational qualification was a school qualification. This was more likely for males than females (35.3 percent and 26.1 percent, respectively). School qualifications are gained at either primary or secondary school (see figure 6.4 for more information).

Figure 6.2 also shows that males were more likely than females to hold a trade certificate (8.8 percent and 5.1 percent for females), while females were more likely to have a degree-level qualification (bachelor’s or postgraduate). The proportion of females still studying at tertiary level was also higher than for males (7.9 percent and 3.1 percent).

Of all Tokelauan adult residents present on census night, 45.1 percent were either currently studying or had studied at tertiary level, which was higher than in 2011 (36.8 percent).

Figure 6.2



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

2016 qualification levels are higher for all atolls than in 2011

All three Tokelau atolls had fewer adult residents with no qualifications in 2016 than in 2011. Residents living on Fakaofu were the most likely (33.7 percent) to have no school qualification in 2016, down from 48.0 percent in 2011. On Atafu, 22.1 percent of adults had no qualifications (33.8 percent in 2011) and on Nukunonu, 19.6 percent had no qualifications (30.0 percent in 2011).

In 2016, Atafu residents were more likely to have gained a school qualification (35.0 percent) than their counterparts on Nukunonu (32.5 percent) and Fakaofu (25.8 percent). The level of school qualifications was higher on all three atolls than in 2011.

In Tokelau, 26.3 percent of residents aged 15+ had completed a post-school qualification (eg a university or a technical/trade institution qualification); a further 11.9 percent had started a post-school qualification but did not complete it. Nukunonu residents were more likely to have gained a post-school qualification (32.2 percent) than Fakaofu (23.5 percent) or Atafu (23.6 percent) residents.

Table 6.1

Highest qualifications gained by Tokelau residents aged 15+ years								
By atoll of usual residence								
For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, 2016								
Highest qualification	Atoll of usual residence						Total people	
	Atafu		Fakaofu		Nukunonu			
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
No qualification	58	22.1	89	33.7	50	19.6	196	25.1
School qualification ⁽¹⁾	92	35	68	25.8	83	32.5	243	31.1
Still studying for first post-school qualification	16	6.1	14	5.3	13	5.1	43	5.5
Started post-school qualification, did not complete	35	13.3	31	11.7	27	10.6	93	11.9
Bachelor's degree	15	5.7	17	6.4	21	8.2	53	6.8
Post-graduate degree	7	2.7	2	0.8	13	5.1	22	2.8
Other university qualification	4	1.5	4	1.5	7	2.7	15	1.9
Trade certificate	13	4.9	24	9.1	17	6.7	54	6.9
Nursing certificate/diploma	8	3	4	1.5	4	1.6	16	2
Other post-school qualification	15	5.7	11	4.2	20	7.8	46	5.9
Total people stated	263	100	264	100	255	100	782	100
Not stated	15	...	3	18	...
Total people	278	...	267	...	255	...	800	...

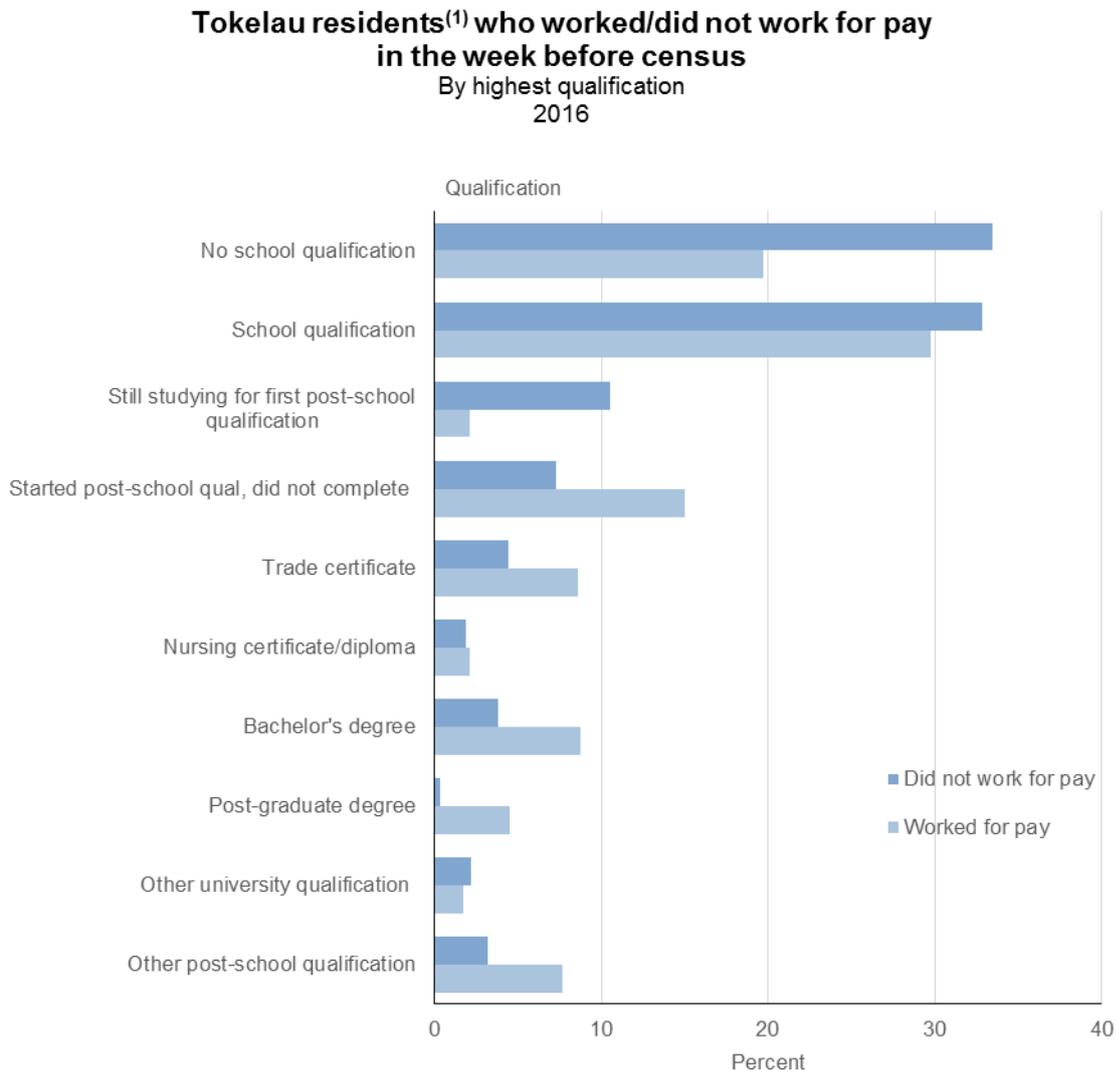
1. School qualifications are gained either at primary or secondary school (eg primary school to form 2 certificate, leaving certificate, school certificate, university entrance, and NCEA Levels 1–3).
Symbol: ... not applicable
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

People with a qualification are more likely to work for pay

Figure 6.3 shows the proportions of people who were, and were not, in paid work in the week before the 2016 Tokelau Census, at each qualification level.

Note: figure 6.3 does not include data for TPS employees based in Samoa.

Figure 6.3



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Overall, 59.8 percent of Tokelau residents worked for pay in the seven days before the 2016 Census. The difference in the proportions for Tokelau residents with no qualifications is noticeable. One in three Tokelau residents not in paid employment (33.4 percent) had no qualification, compared with only 19.7 percent of those who worked for pay.

Conversely, residents who worked for pay in the week before the 2016 Tokelau Census were more likely to hold a school or post-school qualification than those not in paid work. Of particular note are the differences for people with a bachelor's or postgraduate degree who did and didn't work for pay (see figure 6.3).

Occupation relates to educational qualification level

Table 6.2 displays occupations for Tokelau's population and TPS employees by the highest qualification they held in 2016.

People in less technical/skilled jobs were more likely to have no qualifications than those in more highly-skilled employment – 66.3 percent of people with no qualifications worked in the 'labourers, agriculture, and fisheries workers' occupation group.

In contrast, most people with a postgraduate degree worked in the 'professionals' (66.7 percent) or 'legislators, administrators, and managers' (25.0 percent) occupation groups.

Table 6.2

Occupation of Tokelau employed⁽¹⁾ residents aged 15+ years							
By highest qualification							
For usually resident Tokelau population and Samoa TPS employees present on census night, 2016							
Highest qualification	Occupation group count						
	Legislators, administrators, and managers	Professionals	Technicians & trade workers	Clerical and administrative workers	Labourers, agriculture and fisheries workers	Not stated	Total
No qualification	3	13	11	4	61	0	92
School qualification ⁽²⁾	8	26	19	11	75	1	140
Still studying for first post-school qualification	3	9	0	0	1	0	13
Started post-school qualification, did not complete	6	22	11	6	28	0	73
Bachelor's degree	5	35	2	2	3	0	47
Post-graduate degree	6	16	0	1	1	0	24
Other university qualification	1	4	1	1	1	0	8
Trade certificate	1	10	14	4	12	1	42
Nursing certificate/diploma	0	9	0	0	1	0	10
Other post-school qualification	6	16	2	2	11	0	37
Total	39	160	60	31	194	2	486
<p>1 Employed refers to those who worked for pay in the week before the census. School qualifications are gained at either primary or secondary school (eg primary school to form 2 certificate, leaving certificate, school certificate, university entrance, and NCEA levels 1–3. Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings</p>							

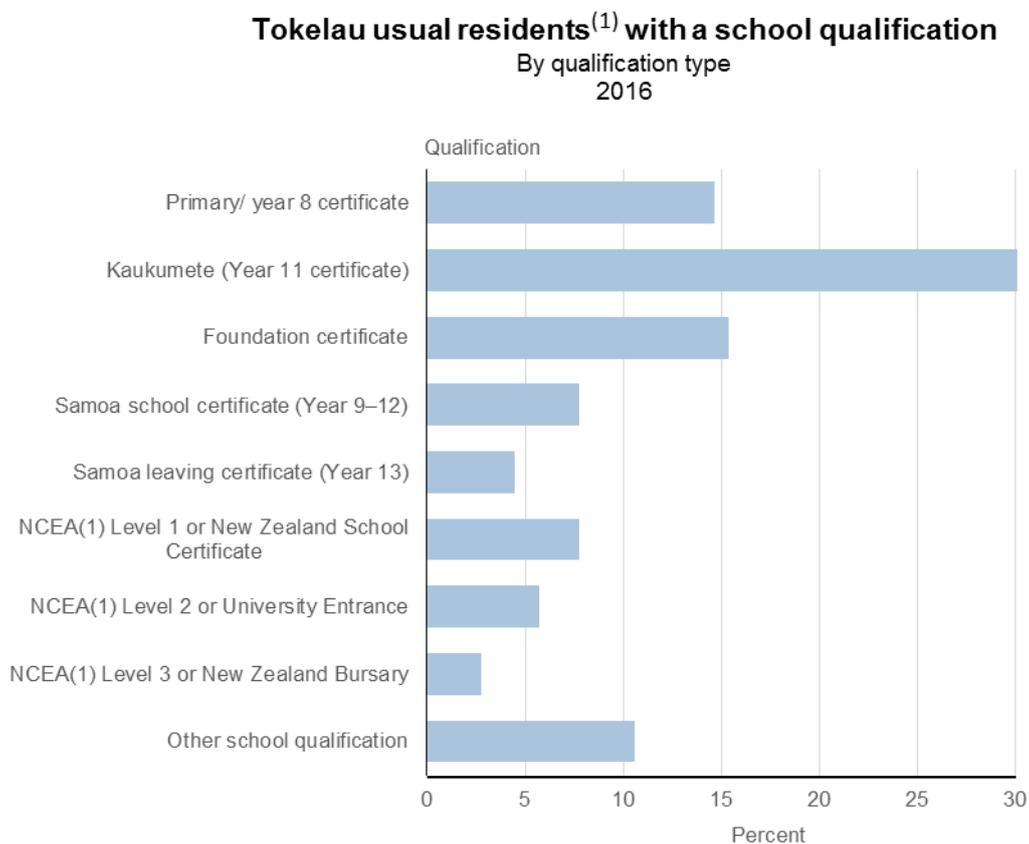
Two in three Tokelau residents hold a school qualification

In 2016, two-thirds (69.1 percent) of Tokelau's usual residents had a school qualification. This figure is largely influenced by the population's age distribution, with younger residents having higher school qualification rates.

As figure 6.4 shows, 14.9 percent of residents with a school qualification had a Year 8 Primary certificate and 30.9 percent had a Kaukumete Year 11 certificate. The proportion of Tokelau residents with a New Zealand NCEA qualification was 16.3 percent.

Note: 6.9 percent of Tokelau residents aged 15+ were still at school at the time of the 2016 Tokelau Census so are excluded from the figures. Also, many young people were absent from Tokelau for their education. (Schooling or education was the most-common reason for absence from Tokelau on census night).

Figure 6.4



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Reading and writing skills

Literacy rates are an important indicator of Tokelau's educational development. In 2016, we asked respondents about the languages they spoke (see chapter 5, Social and cultural profile), and their reading and writing skills – as an indicator of adult literacy in Tokelau.

We asked about their ability to read and write in Tokelauan and in English.

Older people less able to read well in English

Figure 6.5 shows the proportion of Tokelau residents who reported having 'good' and 'very good' reading skills in Tokelauan and English.

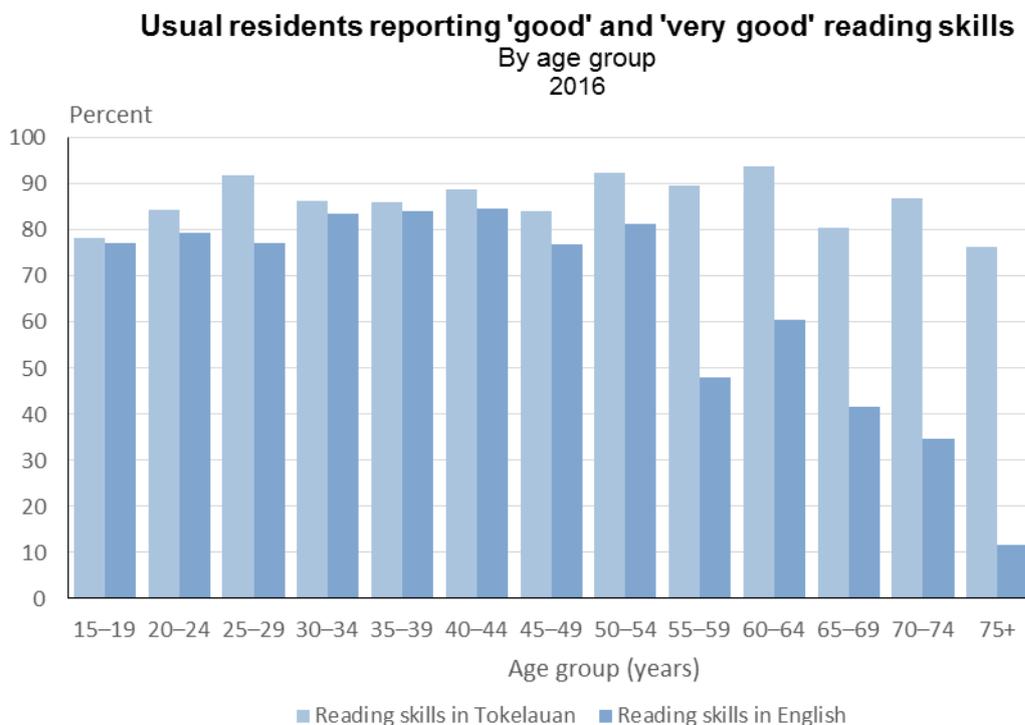
Older people were less likely than young people to have good or very good reading skills in English. Figure 6.5 shows a notable decrease in English reading skills from age 55 years in 2016. This pattern fits with the 2011 Census results, when the 50+ age group had much lower English reading skills than younger age groups. While 71.0 percent of Tokelau residents aged 15+ reported having good or very good reading skills in English (down from 75.3 percent in 2011), only 11.8 percent of people aged 75+ had the same skill level.

The skill level of males reading English dropped in 2016, with only 65.9 percent saying they could read English well or very well (74.5 percent in 2011). For females, 75.9 percent said they had good or very good reading skills in English, the same as in 2011.

Fewer Tokelauan residents aged 15+ said they could not read at all in English (2.8 percent compared with 4.2 percent in 2011).

In contrast to English, reading skills in Tokelauan were high (between 77 and 94 percent) across all age groups. In 2011, 90.4 percent of Tokelau residents aged 15+ reported their reading skills in Tokelauan were good or very good, but this dropped to 85.9 percent in 2016. Less than 1 percent of adult residents could not read in Tokelauan at all in 2011, but in 2016 this figure rose to 2.2 percent.

Figure 6.5



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Writing skills decrease in 2016

In 2016, two-thirds (67.6 percent) of Tokelau residents aged 15+ reported their English writing skills were either good or very good. This was lower than in the 2011 Census (72.3 percent).

English writing skills follow the same age-related pattern as English reading skills, with a marked decline from age 55+. In 2011, English writing skills were lower after 50+ years.

Females were more likely than males to have good or very good English writing skills (71.6 percent for females and 63.6 percent for males). The gender gap has widened 3 percentage points since 2011.

Four out of five adult residents (81.8 percent) reported their Tokelauan writing skills were either good or very good in 2016. This was below 2011, when 88.1 percent reported good or very good Tokelauan writing skills.

The proportions of Tokelau's adult population who could not write in English and Tokelauan were similar (3.6 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively).

Proficiency in both English and Tokelauan reading and writing has generally declined over the five years between the censuses, although the 50–54-year age group reported higher literacy skills in 2016 than in 2011.

7 Quality of life

The 2016 Census was the first time we collected information on people’s quality of life in Tokelau.

International research suggests subjective well-being measures are needed in combination with objective measures to get a detailed picture of societal progress. This is evident in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Goal three of the SDGs is to “ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” (United Nations, nd,b).

Measuring quality of life has been an area of interest for some time in Tokelau. Due to its remoteness, scarce resources, and small population size, economic development is constrained. Although there are challenges to living in Tokelau, there are the advantages of close family and community ties. Collecting subjective measures gives a more-rounded perspective of living in Tokelau, and complements the objective measures such as income and education.

How we assess quality of life

There are many different aspects to the quality of life topic. In the census, we asked about overall life satisfaction, self-assessed health, social connectedness, sense of belonging, and income adequacy (explained in more detail below). Most of these are asked about in the New Zealand General Social Survey, so we can make comparisons between New Zealand and Tokelau.

Key stakeholders noted that collecting this information will help target policies to improve the overall well-being of Tokelau’s people.

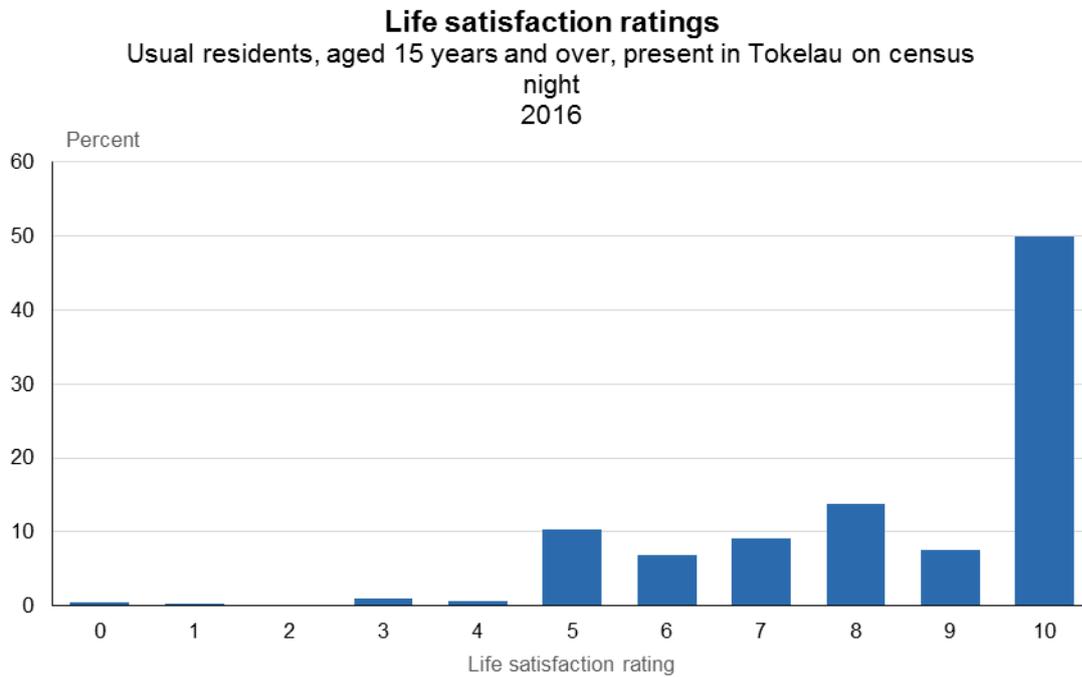
Most people rate life satisfaction 10 out of 10

We asked residents 15+ years to rate their overall life satisfaction on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 was completely dissatisfied and 10 was completely satisfied. This scale is used internationally, which means we can make international comparisons, and is the most important and widely used measure of well-being.

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of people’s self-reported life satisfaction in Tokelau. Overall, people reported very high levels of life satisfaction. Almost three-quarters of residents (71.3 percent) rated it at 8 or higher; only 2.5 percent gave a rating of 4 or lower.

The most-common response by a considerable margin was 10 (49.9 percent). The next most-common response was 8 (36.1 percent). These results indicate that the majority of people were satisfied with their lives in Tokelau.

Figure 7.1



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

All atolls report similar levels of life satisfaction

All three atolls had a similar distribution of life satisfaction rating – more than 65 percent of residents rated their life satisfaction as 8 or higher, and had less than 5 percent of people rating it at 4 or below.

Fakaofu had the greatest proportion of residents (52.8 percent) who rated their life satisfaction as a 10. Atafu had the greatest proportion rating their life satisfaction at 8 or higher (75.5 percent) and the lowest proportion rating it at 4 or below (1.8 percent).

Life satisfaction increases with age

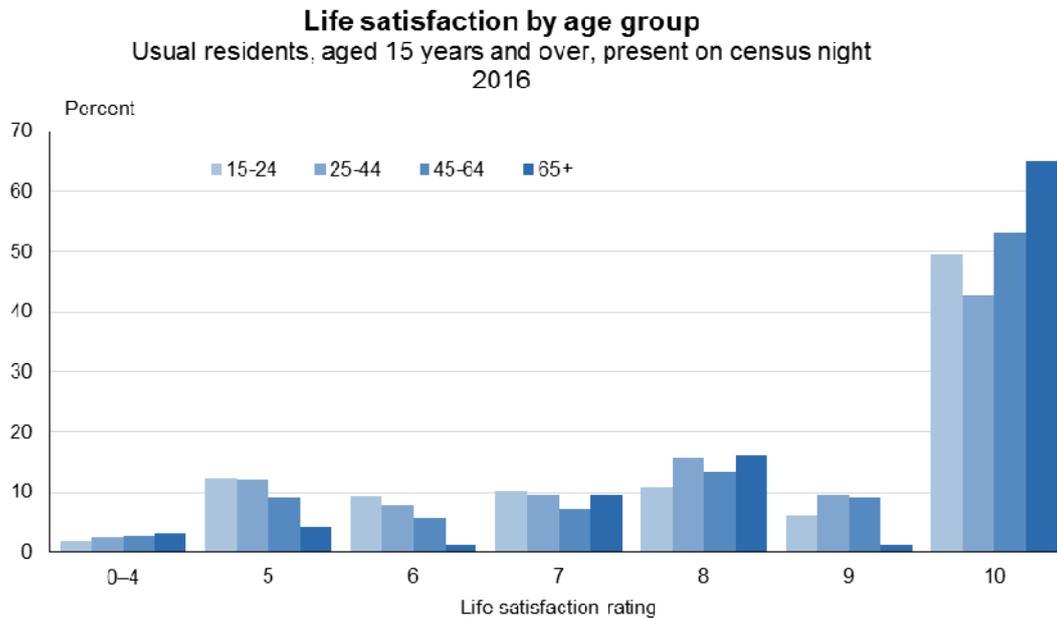
Figure 7.2 shows life satisfaction for each age group, with ratings generally being higher for the older age groups. The 65+ age group had the highest proportion of people who rated their life satisfaction as 10 (64.9 percent). In contrast, for people aged 25-44 years only 42.7 percent gave a rating of 10.

The proportions rating life satisfaction at 8 or higher were: 66.3 percent for the 15–24 age group, 68.0 percent for those aged 25–44, 75.4 percent for the 45–64 age group, and 81.9 percent for people aged 65+.

For all age groups similar proportions (all under 5 percent) rated their life satisfaction at 4 or lower.

When we break down life satisfaction by five-year age groups we find no one aged 70-74 years gave a rating of less than 7. However, the 70–74-year age group had the smallest number of people. No one in the 30–34, 35–39, or 65–69 age groups gave a rating under 5.

Figure 7.2



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Tokelauans generally have greater life satisfaction than New Zealanders

In New Zealand, life satisfaction data is collected by the New Zealand General Social Survey (GSS). The GSS is a sample survey that runs every two years and has a sample size of approximately 8,000 people.

Results for New Zealanders from the 2014 GSS (Statistics NZ, 2015) and for Tokelauans from the 2016 Tokelau Census showed that New Zealanders had lower levels of life satisfaction than Tokelauans. Only 17.8 percent of people in New Zealand rated their life satisfaction as 10, compared with 49.9 percent for people in Tokelau. In addition, 63.3 percent of people in New Zealand gave a rating of 8 or higher whereas in Tokelau this was 71.3 percent.

The increase in life satisfaction across the age groups was similar for New Zealand and Tokelau.

Note: the 2016 Tokelau Census was the first time the quality-of-life questions were asked. Therefore, we don't have a time series to observe these variables across time. Neither can we infer if older people are more satisfied with their lives as a result of being older, nor whether higher quality of life is a feature of these cohorts.

Self-assessed health

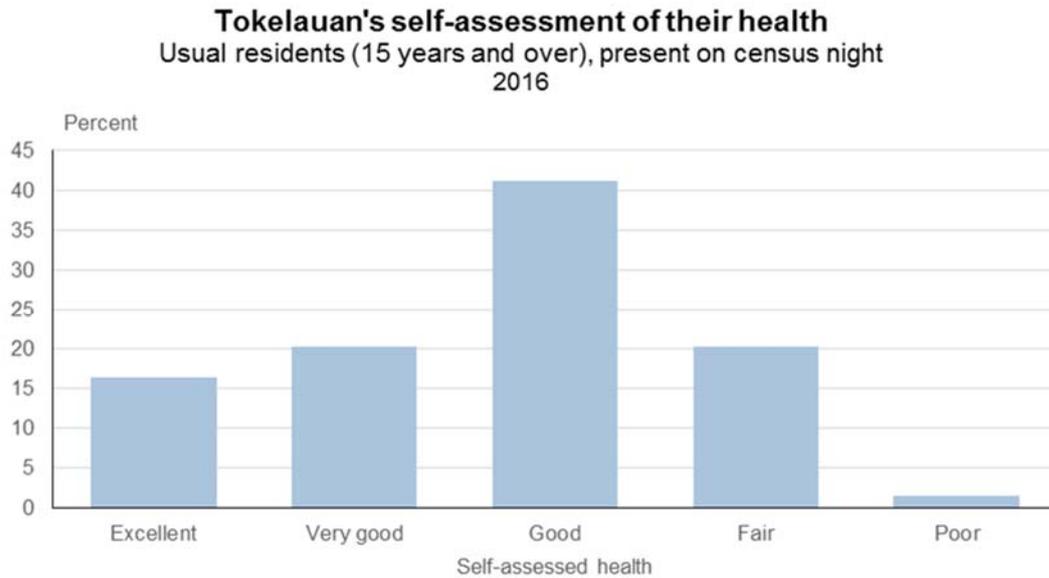
Health is an important part of people's well-being and is likely to be a contributor to overall life satisfaction. New Zealand's GSS asks people to self-assess their health as do other

In Tokelau, we asked people aged 15+ years to rate their health on a five-point scale. The scale consisted of the categories: poor, fair, good, very good, and excellent.

Most people rated their health as ‘good’

For Tokelau, the most-common rating was ‘good’ (41.3 percent). There were very few people who assessed their health as poor (1.6 percent). Figure 7.3 shows the distribution of self-assessed health ratings across the Tokelauan population.

Figure 7.3



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

‘Good’ was the most-common response for all three atolls. Nukunonu had the highest proportion of people who rated their health as either ‘very good’ or ‘excellent’ (42.0 percent) compared with Fakaofu (33.3 percent) and Atafu (35.5 percent). For each atoll, less than 3 percent of residents rated their health as ‘poor’.

The results were also similar for men and women. Less than 2 percentage points separated the sexes for three of the categories (very good, good, and poor). The proportion of men who rated their health as ‘excellent’ (18.0 percent) was greater than that of women (14.8 percent), which is interesting as the age-sex distribution shows women live longer. On the other hand, more women (22.7 percent) than men (17.5 percent) rated their health as ‘fair’.

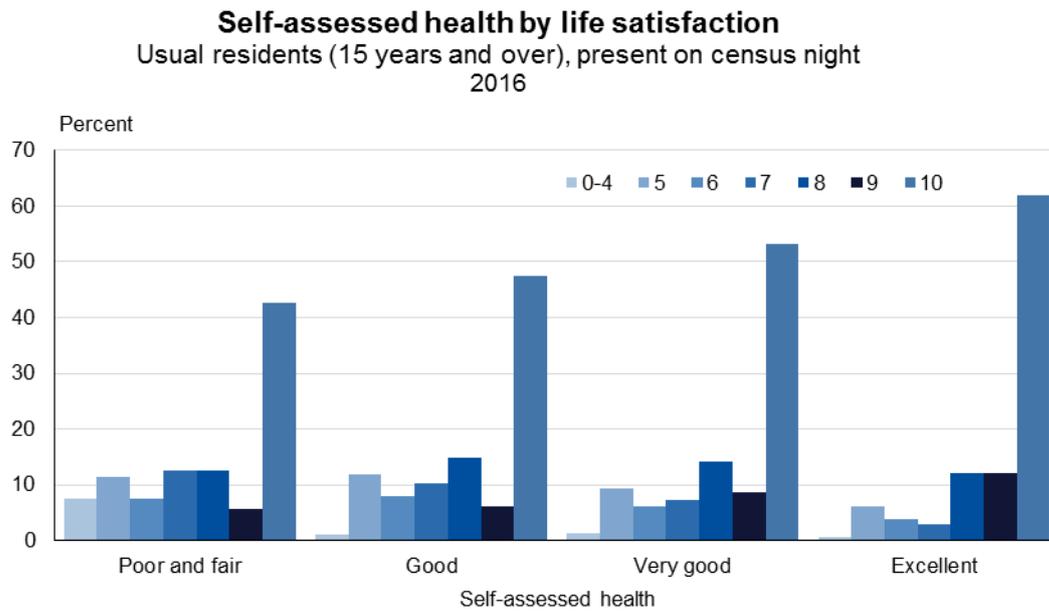
Self-assessed health affects life satisfaction ratings

Figure 7.4 gives the breakdown of life satisfaction by self-assessed health rating. Generally as people’s health rating improves so too does their life satisfaction. This relationship is most evident for those rating their life satisfaction as 10. The proportion of people with a rating of 10 increased from 42.5 percent for those assessing their health as poor or fair, to 61.8 percent for people who thought their health was excellent.

People with a poor or fair health rating had the highest proportion rating their life satisfaction at 4 or lower (7.5 percent). Life satisfaction ratings of 5–9 were similar for all five health categories.

We see a relationship between how healthy people feel and their level of life satisfaction in Tokelau. It demonstrates how important access to health care and improving people’s health is to people’s overall quality of life.

Figure 7.4

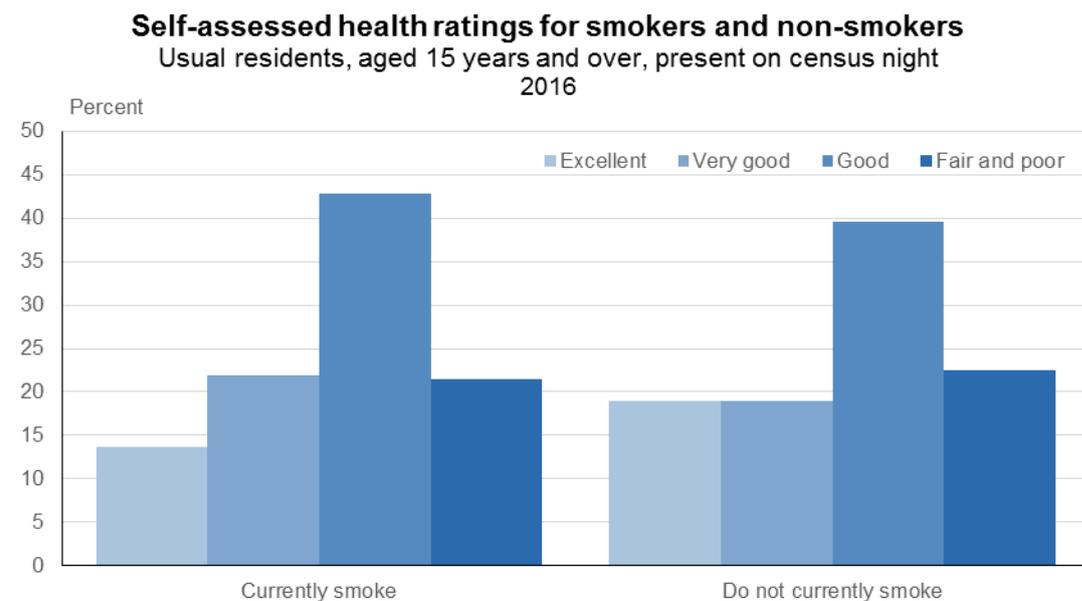


Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Lowest smoking rate for people rating their health ‘excellent’

We examined self-assessed health against smoking rates in Tokelau. Figure 7.5 shows that people rating their health as ‘excellent’ had the lowest smoking rate (42.0 percent). This suggests a link between the two variables for this group.

Figure 7.5



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

For all other health ratings, the proportion of smokers was higher than the proportion of non-smokers. The biggest difference was in the ‘very good’ health, where 54.3 percent were smokers and 44.4 percent were non-smokers. In both the ‘very good’ or ‘good’ health categories, more than 50 percent of people smoked.

Sense of belonging

We asked residents 15+ years about their sense of belonging to the community. As for life satisfaction, they rated this on a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 indicated no sense of belonging and 10 was a strong sense of belonging.

We collected this information to get an indication about whether people enjoyed the strong community relations that exist in Tokelau. Physical proximity does not necessarily correlate with a strong sense of belonging so we asked the question to assess whether strong interpersonal connections exist between individuals and their community.

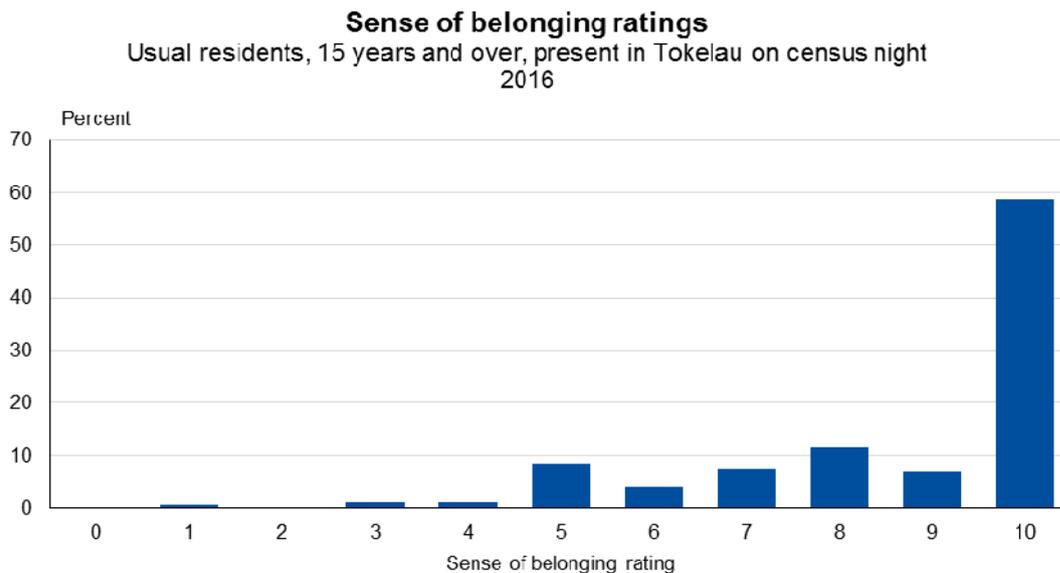
Sense of belonging is thought to contribute to overall life satisfaction.

Strong sense of belonging exists among residents

Overall, the results were similar to those for life satisfaction. Figure 7.6 shows most residents (58.6 percent) rated their sense of belonging to the community at 10. Only 2.8 percent of residents gave a rating below 5.

Fakaofu had the highest proportion of residents rating their belonging at 10 (67.8 percent). Atafu and Nukunonu proportions were 54.7 percent and 49.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 7.6



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

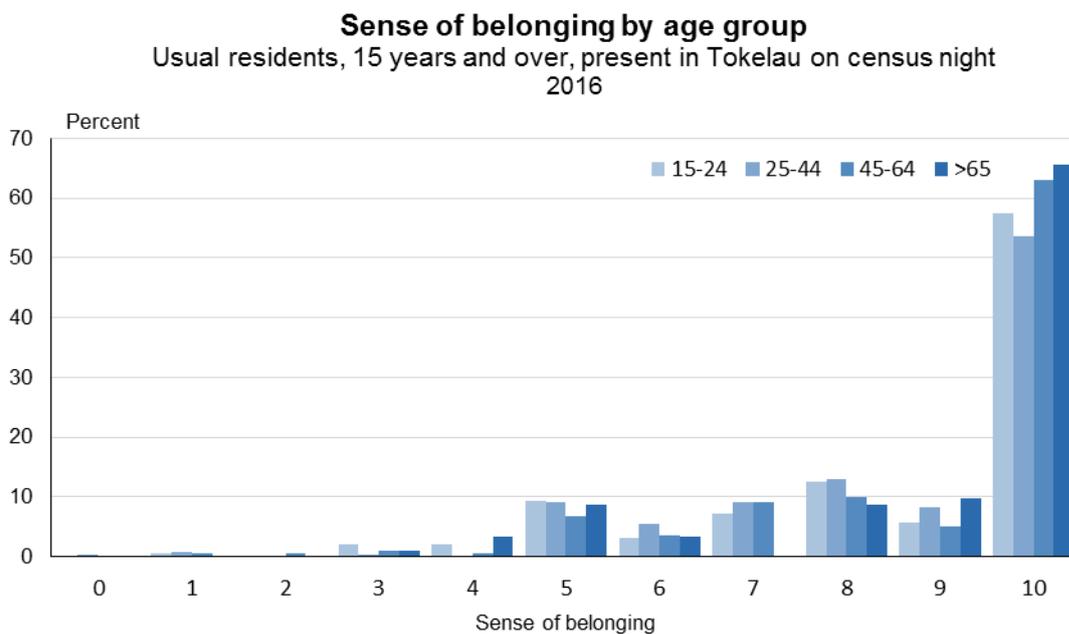
Sense of belonging increases with age

Figure 7.7 displays people’s sense of belonging by age group. There was a relatively even measure of belonging across the age groups, although a slightly higher proportion of older people rated their sense of belonging at 10.

Ratings of 10 varied from 53.6 percent for people aged 25–44 to 64.9 percent for those aged 65+ years.

The results indicate that Tokelauans feel a very strong sense of belonging to their community. It suggests they enjoy the close-knit community and the many activities done together on each atoll.

Figure 7.7



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Stronger sense of belonging for those who have lived overseas

Of the people who had a very strong sense of belonging (8, 9, or 10 rating), most had lived overseas for six months or longer (64.8 percent). Of the overall Tokelauan population, 59.1 percent had lived overseas, demonstrating those who had lived overseas had a slightly higher sense of belonging than those who had not.

Social connectedness

Relationships and contact with family and friends is an important part of people’s well-being. Tokelau’s people live in relatively close physical proximity to one another.

The major benefit of this is that people can easily see their family and friends every day. However, the geographic location of Tokelau poses challenges for external social contact. The long distance to travel to visit overseas family and friends and the high cost of telecommunications makes it difficult to have frequent contact with them.

Understanding how much contact Tokelau residents have with overseas family and friends is important to consider when looking at their overall quality of life.

Most people saw overseas family/friends in the last year

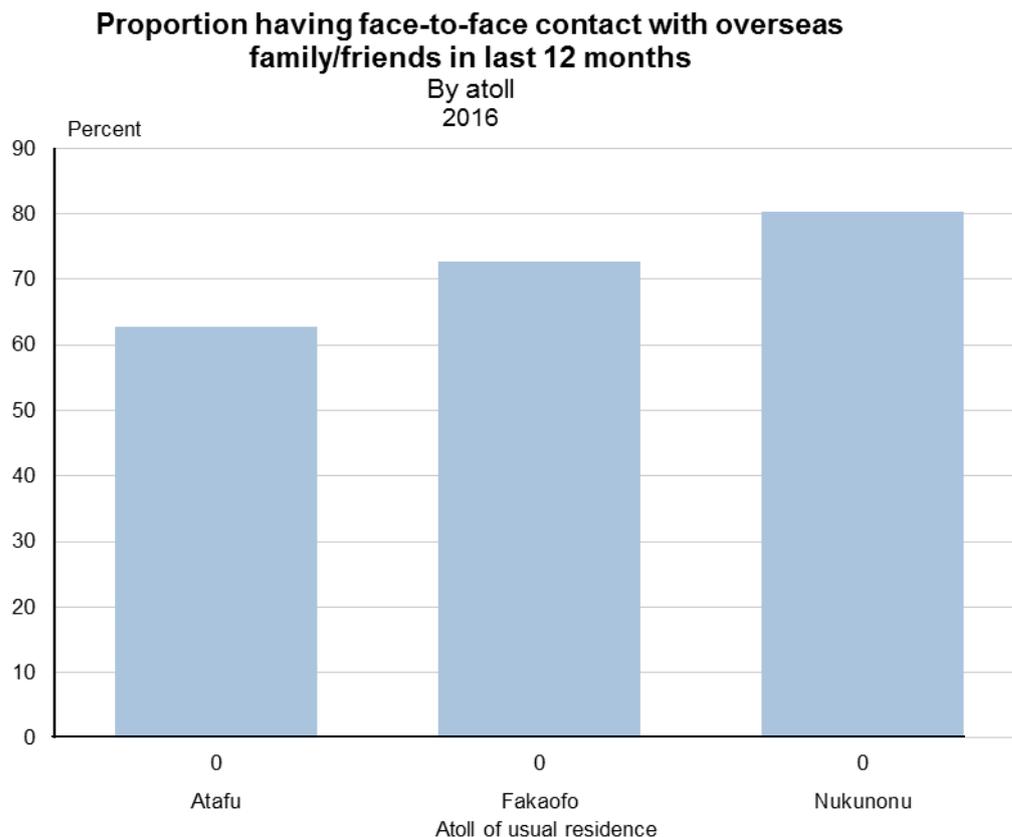
We used a pre-screening question to eliminate people who had no family or friends overseas. Therefore the totals for questions about the frequency of contact using telephone and internet refer to those who do have family and friends overseas.

We asked residents aged 15+ years about the frequency and type of contact they have with overseas family and friends. We first asked whether they had seen, in person, family or friends who live overseas in the last 12 months. We then asked about their frequency of contact – by telephone and over the internet.

Most residents 15+ years (71.9 percent) had seen their overseas family and/or friends in person in the last 12 months. Figure 7.8 shows the proportion of residents from each atoll who had. It shows some interesting differences between the atolls.

On Nukunonu, just over 80 percent (80.4 percent) of residents had seen their family/ friends in the last year. This was much higher than the proportion of Atafu residents (62.7 percent) and almost 10 percentage points higher than for Fakaofu residents (72.7 percent).

Figure 7.8

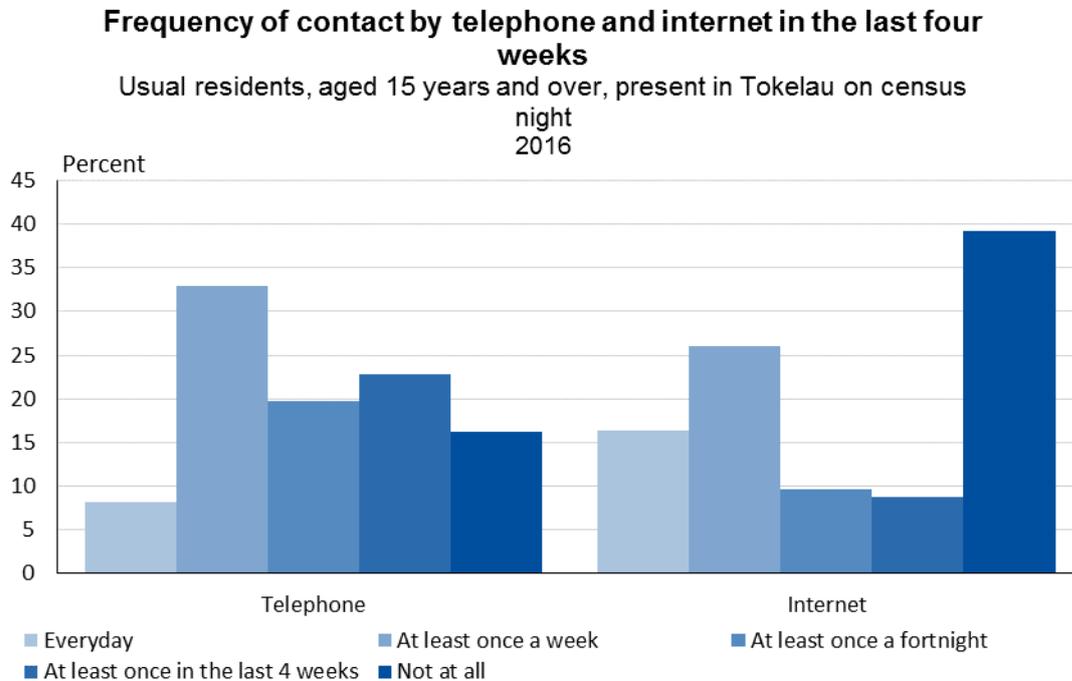


Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Telephone commonly used to contact family/friends overseas

As figure 7.9 shows, people often use the telephone to contact their family and/or friends overseas.

Figure 7.9



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Of those who contact their family and/or friends every day, more used the internet (16.4 percent) than the telephone (8.2 percent). However, for people who contacted their overseas family and/or friends less frequently, more used the telephone.

A greater proportion of people said they never used the internet to contact their family and/or friends (39.2 percent) than those who never used the telephone (16.3 percent).

The internet seemed to allow more-frequent contact with overseas friends/family, whereas telephone contact was favoured for less-frequent contact.

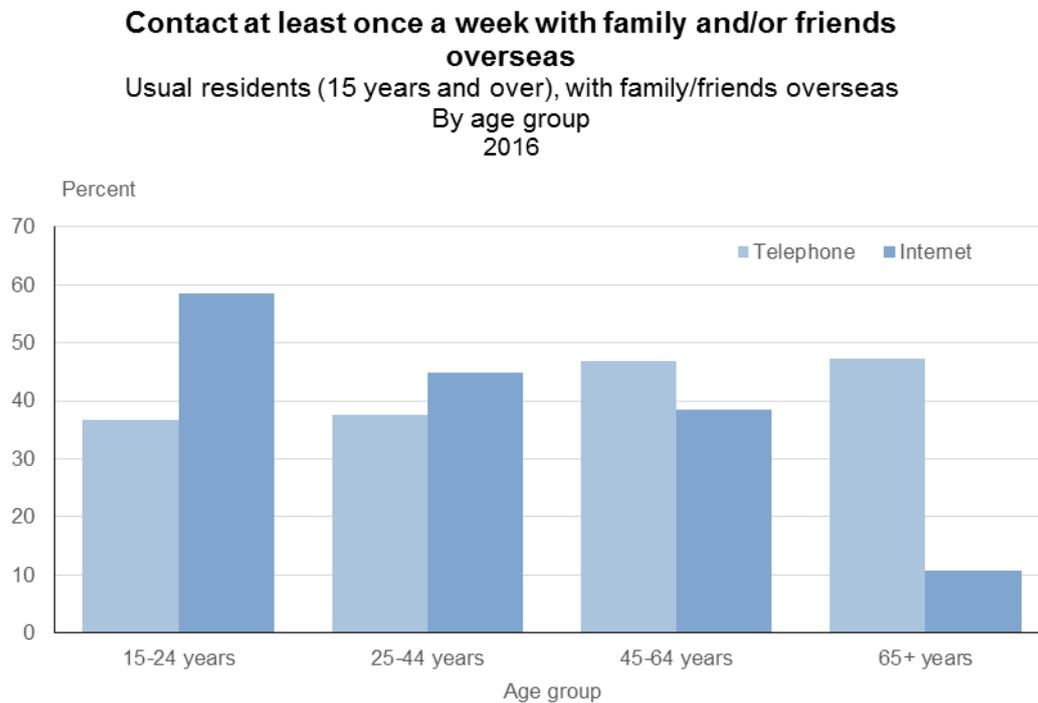
Contact using internet decreases with age

Figure 7.10 shows the frequency of contact over the internet and telephone by four age groups. It shows a clear age difference for people who use the internet more than the telephone.

For the younger age groups (15–24 years and 25–44 years), more people used the internet to contact their family and/or friends overseas. The youngest age group showed the biggest difference – 58.5 percent used the internet and 36.8 percent used the telephone.

From age 45 onwards, the proportion of people using the telephone to contact their family/friends at least once a week was greater than those using the internet. The biggest difference occurs in the oldest age group (65+ years). In this group, only 10.8 percent used the internet, whereas 47.3 percent contacted their friends and/or family at least once a week using the telephone.

Figure 7.10



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Amount of contact with family/friends overseas hardly affects life satisfaction

We looked at the frequency of contact with family/friends overseas, either by internet or telephone, alongside life satisfaction. The results showed the amount of contact did not affect people’s life satisfaction ratings. However, most people who had no contact with family/ friends overseas also had a low life satisfaction rating (under 5).

It appears that while the frequency of contact has little relationship with life satisfaction, having some contact relates to greater life satisfaction.

Income adequacy

Using only objective measures of society, such as household income, has been criticised as being one-dimensional and not giving a full understanding of people’s experiences and living conditions (OECD, 2013). As a result, we decided to collect people’s subjective view of whether they received enough income each year.

Using a four-point scale, we asked Tokelau households if they had ‘not enough money’ to ‘more than enough money’ to meet their everyday needs. This question is usually asked of individuals about their personal income but as income is generally shared within a household in Tokelau, it was not appropriate to do this for Tokelau individuals.

Largest proportion of households who have ‘enough’ money are from Fakaofu

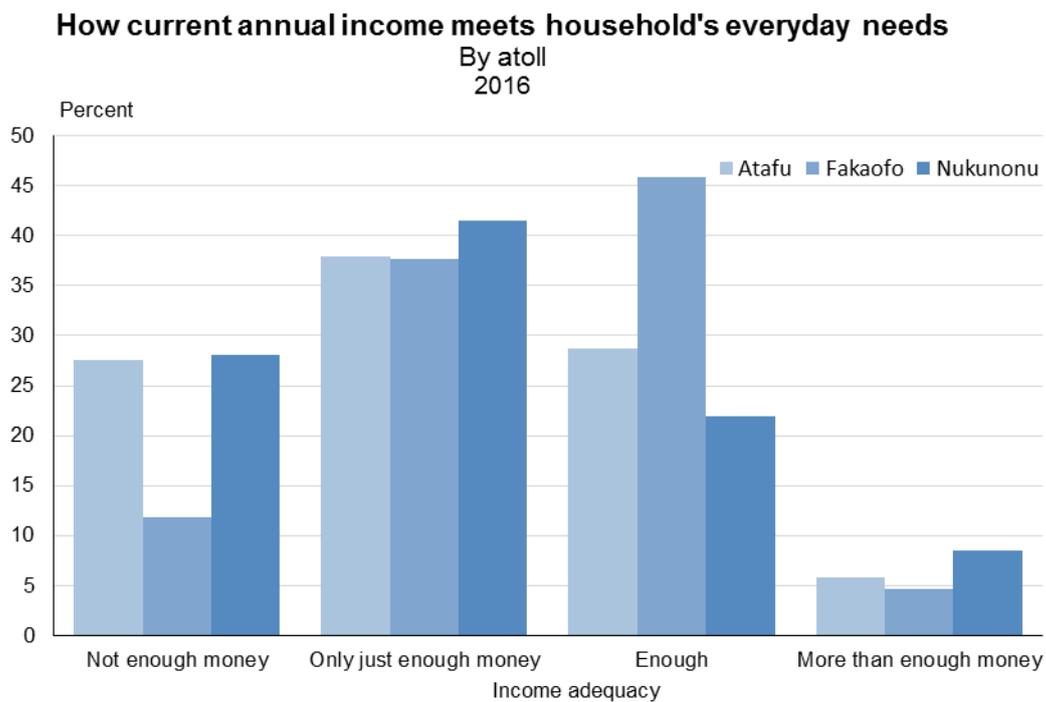
Figure 7.11 compares income adequacy for the atolls. We see that just a small proportion of households (an average of 6.3 percent) felt they had more than enough money.

Atafu and Nukunonu had similar proportions across the different ratings of income adequacy. Fakaofu showed a major difference – 45.9 percent of its households had ‘enough’ money to meet their everyday needs, compared with 28.7 percent for Atafu and 22.0 percent for Nukunonu.

Of all Tokelauan households, 39.0 percent considered their yearly income to be ‘only just enough money’ to meet their everyday needs.

Fakaofu also had the lowest proportion of households (11.8 percent) that said they did not have enough money.

Figure 7.11



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

As income adequacy is closely related to the household’s actual income, we explore the relationship between these two variables further in [chapter 9, Dwellings and households](#).

8 Paid and unpaid work

A census can be a good source of information on the workforce of a country. This chapter presents findings from the 2016 Tokelau Census about both paid and unpaid work.

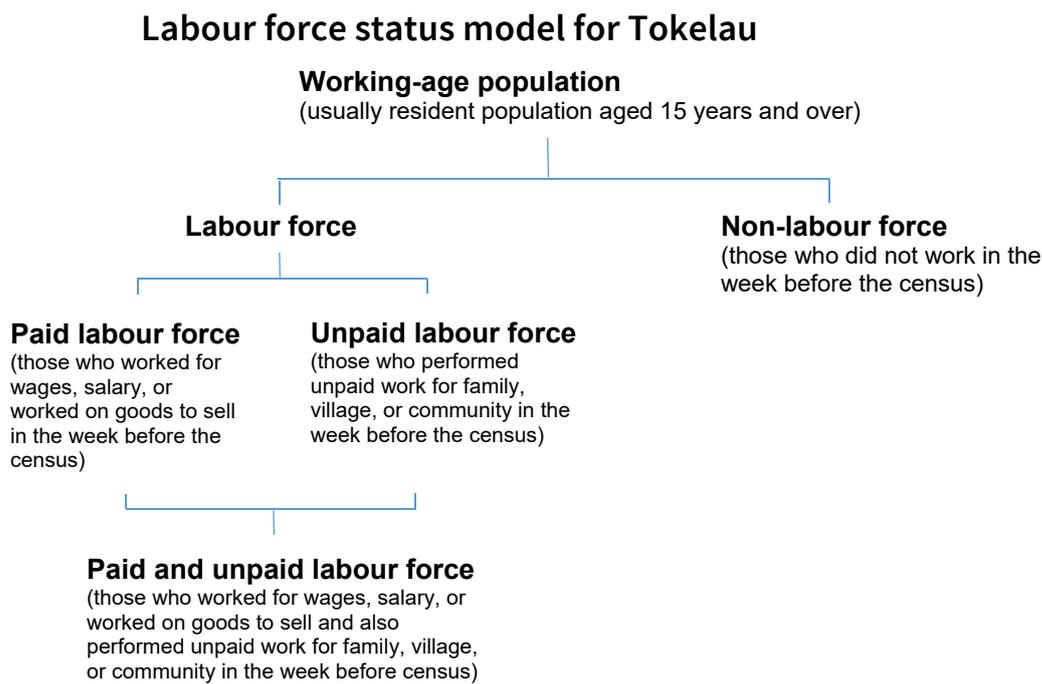
People aged 15+ years make up Tokelau’s working-age population. In the census, we asked these people about the types of work they carried out (with or without pay) in the week before the census.

Their information provides a picture of Tokelau’s labour force.

Tokelau labour force model

Several variables are used when analysing a country’s working-age population. Those we used in Tokelau combine concepts from international standards alongside a specifically tailored model – together they help explain the work situation in Tokelau. Since the western concept of unemployment is difficult to apply in the Tokelau situation, we used other measures. Because unpaid work plays an important role in Tokelau, we include people who did unpaid work in the labour force.

Figure 8.1



Labour force status

Table 8.1 shows the labour force status of people in Tokelau – with a breakdown for each atoll and based on the model in figure 8.1. It shows the number and percentage of people aged 15+ who worked for pay, who did unpaid work, who did both paid and unpaid work, and who did not work in the week before the census. In 2016, labour force status counted respondents in each group they reported (see table 8.1).

Most of Tokelau's working-age population contributes work

As table 8.1 shows, 79.2 percent of Tokelau's residents (619 people) aged 15+ years were in the unpaid labour force. Well over half (59.8 percent or 468 people) the residents were in the paid labour force, and 50.9 percent (398 people) were in both the paid and unpaid labour force.

Nukunonu had the highest proportion of its people (70.2 percent) in the paid labour force. Fakaofu had 57.6 percent and Atafu had 52.1 percent.

Nukunonu also had the highest proportion of people not in the labour force – 16.1 percent, compared with 12.5 percent for Fakaofu and 7.2 percent for Atafu.

For the whole of Tokelau, 11.9 percent of residents aged 15+ were not in the labour force. This group consists of people who did not work in the week before the census (with or without pay).

Table 8.1

Labour force status of Tokelau residents⁽¹⁾ aged 15+ years								
By atoll of usual residence								
For usually resident population in Tokelau on census night, 2016								
Labour force status	Atoll of usual residence						Total respondents	
	Atafu		Fakaofu		Nukunonu		Count	Percent
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Unpaid labour force	239	90.9	221	83.7	159	62.4	619	79.2
Paid labour force	137	52.1	152	57.6	179	70.2	468	59.8
Paid and unpaid labour force	132	50.2	142	53.8	124	48.6	398	50.9
Non-labour force	19	7.2	33	12.5	41	16.1	93	11.9
Not stated	15	5.7	3	1.1	0	0.0	18	2.3

1. In 2016, labour force status counted respondents in each group they reported. Therefore percentages will not sum to 100 percent.

Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Labour force status varies with age and sex

In 2016, people in the youngest working-age group (15–19 years) had the lowest proportions in the paid labour force (19.1 percent) and the combined paid and unpaid labour force (18.2 percent). However, most were still likely to be in the unpaid labour force (70.9 percent).

People aged 40 to 49 years had the highest proportions in both the paid labour force (79.4 percent) and the combined paid and unpaid labour force (66.7 percent). Those aged 50–59 years had the highest proportion in the unpaid labour force (88.2 percent).

Of all people not in the labour force, people aged 70+ years had the highest proportion (36.2 percent), followed by those under 20 years (27.4 percent).

Because males and females contributed in different ways to providing for the household, labour force status varied by sex. Males had a higher proportion in the paid labour force (70.0 percent) than females (49.9 percent). There was also a higher proportion of males (59.9 percent) than females (42.0 percent) doing both paid and unpaid work. The sexes had relatively similar proportions within the unpaid labour force (81.4 percent for males and 77.0 percent for females).

The non-labour force had a higher proportion of females (15.2 percent) than males (8.5 percent).

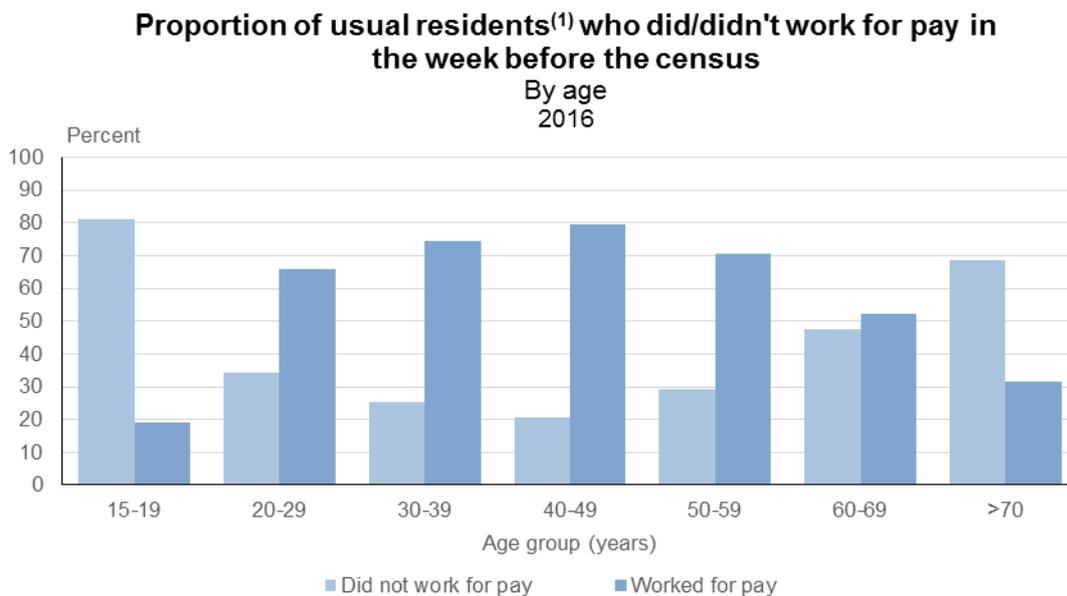
Some groups less likely to work for pay

Figure 8.2 shows the proportions of working-age people of different ages who were, and were not, in paid work in the week before the 2016 Tokelau Census. It clearly shows that the oldest age group (70+) and the youngest (15–19 years) were less likely to work for pay – 80.9 percent of 15 to 19-year-olds and 68.4 percent of people aged 70+ did not work for pay in the week before the census.

People aged 70+ were also less likely to have done unpaid work in the week before the census. Almost half (47.4 percent) of them reported they did not do unpaid work that week.

Males were more likely than females to be in paid work in the week before the census. In Tokelau, 57.9 percent of the employed population was male. In contrast, 63.1 percent of those who did not do paid work in the week before the census were female.

Figure 8.2



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Occupation

The following section looks at the occupations of people in Tokelau’s paid labour force, as measured on census night. The 2016 Tokelau Census also collected occupation information for those working for the TPS in Apia, Samoa. Where figures include TPS employees in Apia, we state this.

Tokelau has an occupational classification that includes the types of occupations carried out in Tokelau. It is based on an international model.

[See chapter 10, Census process](#) for details of this classification.

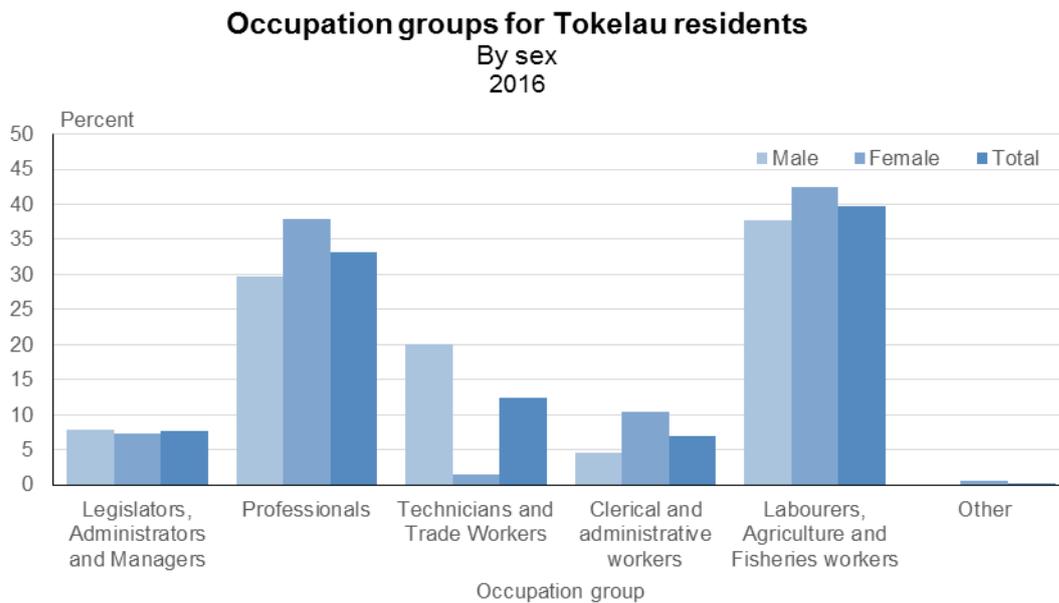
Females and males have preferred occupations

Figure 8.3 displays the proportions of people in each occupational group in 2016, broken down by sex. It includes TPS employees working in Samoa.

Despite the difference in the numbers of men and women in paid employment, women were much more likely to be in the professional group than men were. In 2016, 37.9 percent of women were professionals, compared with 29.7 percent of men. In contrast, men were more likely than women to be technicians and trade workers (20.1 percent of men, and 1.5 percent of women).

Figure 8.3 also shows that women were more likely than men to work in clerical and administrative roles (10.3 percent of women, 4.6 percent of men), and in the agriculture and fisheries group (42.4 percent of women, 37.8 percent of men).

Figure 8.3



1. For employed usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over. Employed means in paid employment.
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Professionals includes people working as:

- doctors, dentists, nurses, or nursing professionals
- teachers or teaching professionals
- communication, medical, finance, health, or police officers.

Technicians and trade workers includes people working as:

- mechanics, plumbers, or builders
- cooks/bakers, electricians, or power workers.

Labourers, and agriculture and fisheries workers includes people working as:

- foremen
- general village workers
- machine operators/generator operators
- fishermen.

Occupation varies by age

In 2016, most employed 15–19-year-olds (57.1 percent) worked as labourers, or agriculture and fisheries workers. This was also true for people in the oldest age group – 52.6 percent of employed people aged 70+ worked as labourers, or agriculture and fisheries workers. For other age groups, 45.5 percent of those aged 60–69, and 41.9 percent of those aged 50–59 worked in this occupation group.

Employed people aged 40 to 59 had the highest proportion of legislators, administrators, and managers (13.4 percent for 40–49-year-olds, and 14.9 percent for 50–59-year-olds). This contrasts with 1.9 percent for people aged 20–29 and 2.9 percent for those aged 30–39. People aged 20–39 years were more likely to be professionals than any other occupation.

Labourers, agriculture and fisheries workers remains most-common occupation group

In 2016, 39.7 percent of Tokelau’s employed population worked as labourers, and agriculture and fisheries workers, down from 44.1 percent in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of employed residents working as professionals increased – up from 23.8 percent in 2011 to 33.1 percent in 2016.

However, most people in paid employment worked as labourers, and agriculture and fisheries workers – on all three atolls. The proportions of people employed in other occupation groups were similar throughout Tokelau.

In 2016 in Samoa, the majority of TPS workers (44.0 percent) were in the professionals category. In 2011, the majority were in the legislators, administrators, and managers category (60.0 percent).

Employment status

The following section looks at how people who worked for pay in the week before census described their main job.

Most paid workers work for government or village council

In 2016, most people in paid employment were either salaried TPS members, working for government (47.2 percent), or village council workers (46.8 percent) (table 8.2).

Very few people (less than 2 percent) described themselves as employees; or as working for wages or salary from a private person or business in Tokelau, or an overseas institution. Only 3 percent described themselves as self-employed in their main job.

Table 8.2

Employment status for Tokelau residents aged 15+ years								
By atoll of usual residence								
For the employed(1) usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, 2016								
Employment status	Atoll of usual residence						Total respondents	
	Atafu		Fakaofu		Nukunonu		Count	Percent
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		
Salaried member TPS	60	43.8	68	44.7	93	52.0	221	47.2
Worker for village council	64	46.7	79	52.0	76	42.5	219	46.8
Self-employed	8	5.8	2	1.3	4	2.2	14	3.0
Employee (private person/business)	2	1.5	2	1.3	4	2.2	8	1.7
Employee (overseas institution)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.2
Other	3	2.2	1	0.7	1	0.6	5	1.1

1 Employed means working in paid employment in the previous 7 days.
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Most TPS employees in 'middle' years

National TPS employees based in Samoa were most likely to be middle-aged, with 77.8 percent being 30–49 years. About half of salaried TPS employees were in this age group.

Over one-third (37.3 percent) of village council workers were aged 30 to 49 years and nearly one-third (33.2 percent) were under 30 years.

People in the employee group (working for wages or salary from a private person or business in Tokelau, or an overseas institution) were most likely to be between 30 and 49 years (75 percent).

Unpaid activities

Unpaid work contributes a great deal to the daily running of Tokelauan society. Most usual residents (79.2 percent) aged 15+ years were involved in unpaid work in the week before the 2016 Tokelau Census. This is down from 84.5 percent at the time of the 2011 Census.

Contribution of unpaid work falls from 2011

While males were more likely than females to be in the paid labour force, in 2016 they were also slightly more likely than females to be in the unpaid labour force (81.4 percent for males, 77.0 percent for females).

This reflects a decline since the 2011 Tokelau Census when 85.1 percent of males and 84.3 percent of females carried out unpaid work in the week before the census.

People aged 50–59 years most likely to do unpaid work

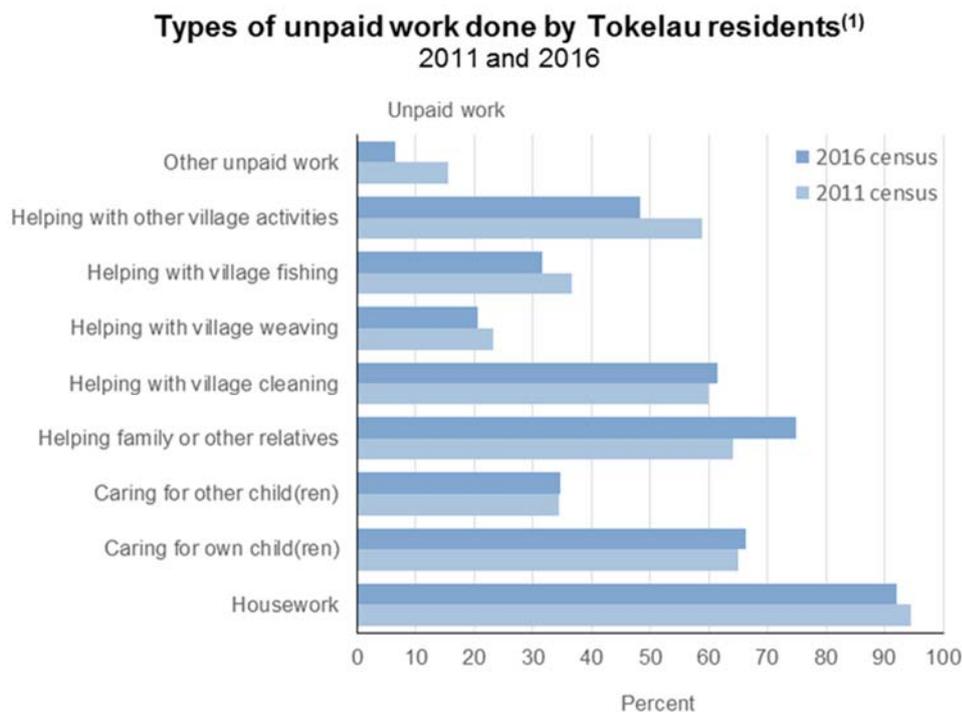
In Tokelau, people aged 50–59 years were the age group most likely (88.2 percent) to have done unpaid work in the week before census. Those in both the oldest and youngest age groups were less likely to do unpaid work. People aged 70+ years had the lowest proportion of people doing unpaid work in the week before census (52.6 percent). The next lowest was those aged 15–19 years, at 70.9 percent.

Of those who did do some form of unpaid work, the most common types of unpaid work were: housework (92.1 percent), helping family or other relatives (75.0 percent), and caring for children from own household (66.4 percent).

More unpaid work by adults helping family in 2016 than 2011

Figure 8.4 shows comparisons in the types of unpaid work done by Tokelau adults in the week before the 2011 and 2016 Tokelau Censuses. It shows some differences in the types of unpaid work done between the two censuses.

Figure 8.4



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over, who carried out unpaid work in the week before census.
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

The only main increase in type of unpaid work done by Tokelau residents was in helping family or other relatives (up to 75.0 percent in 2016 from 64.1 percent in 2011). All other groups remained relatively constant.

The biggest decreases in types of unpaid work were in helping with other village activities not elsewhere mentioned (down to 48.3 percent in 2016 from 58.8 percent in 2011), and other unpaid work (down to 6.5 percent in 2016 from 15.5 percent in 2011).

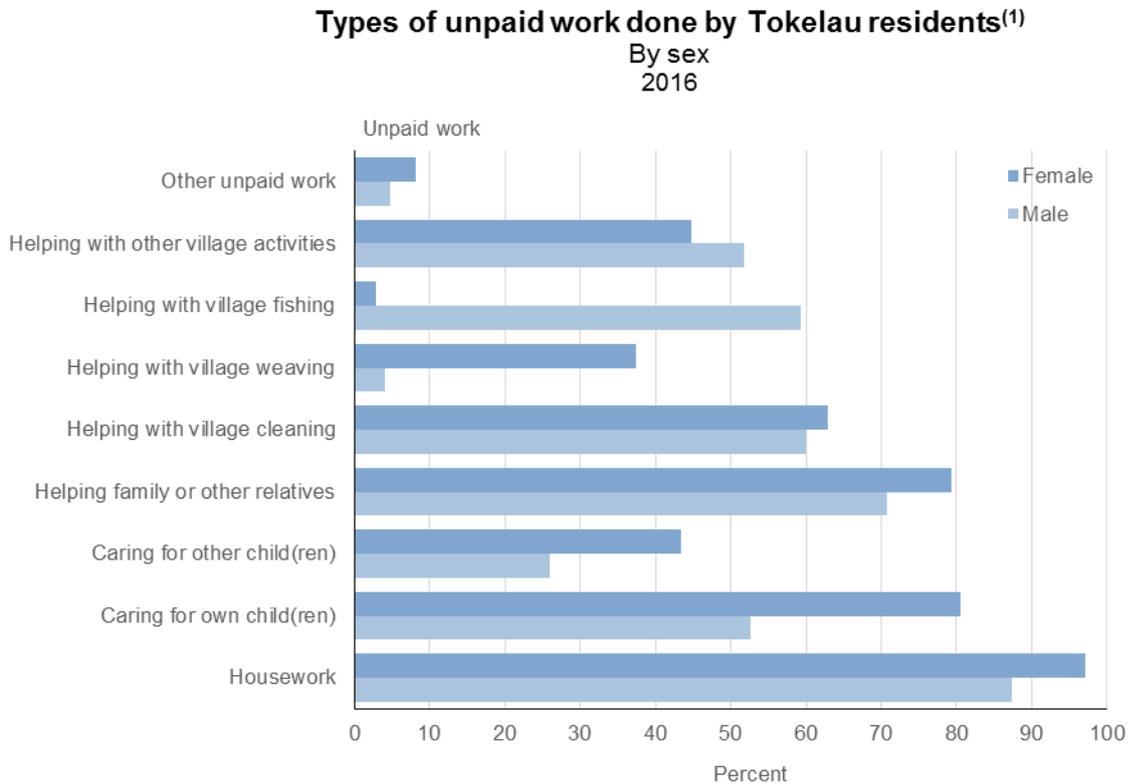
Traditional roles evident in types of unpaid work

Figure 8.5 shows the types of unpaid work done by Tokelau adults in the week before the 2016 Tokelau Census. It shows some differences in the work done by males and females.

Traditional roles were evident in the data – for example, males were much more likely than females to help with village fishing (59.4 percent compared with 3.0 percent for females). In contrast, females were more likely than males to contribute to village weaving (37.5 percent

compared with 4.1 percent). Females were also more likely than males to care for children from their own household (80.6 percent) or other households (43.4 percent) compared with 52.7 percent and 26.0 percent, respectively.

Figure 8.5



1. For usually resident population present in Tokelau on census night, aged 15 years and over, who carried out unpaid work in the week before census.

Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

The type of unpaid work done also varied between age groups. A high proportion of people in their thirties cared for children from their own household (82.5 percent). Those in the youngest age group (15–19 years) had the highest proportion of those helping family or other relatives (84.6 percent). The highest proportion of those helping village cleaning were in their fifties (66.7 percent).

Usual residents aged 40 to 49 years had the highest proportion of people who helped with village fishing (38.8 percent) and helped with other village activities (51.7 percent).

Those aged 60–69 years had the highest proportion of people who helped with village weaving (34.4 percent) while those aged under 20 years had the lowest proportion of people who helped with village weaving (5.1 percent).

9 Dwellings and households

In the 2016 Tokelau Census, the head of the household was asked questions about the dwelling and members of the household. This chapter focuses on the results from these questions relating to private occupied dwellings – the majority of dwellings in Tokelau – and the households that occupy them.

This chapter provides information on the conditions in which Tokelauans live and the level of income across the three atolls. This information in this section can be used to inform housing policy decisions and plan for Tokelau's future resource requirements.

For the first time a measure of household income adequacy has been included in the census. This was done to indicate to policy makers how Tokelauan households were dealing with meeting their everyday needs with their current level of income.

Information we collected about dwellings and households

The 2016 Tokelau Census of Populations and Dwellings collected information on:

- main dwelling facilities
- age of the main dwelling
- items owned by the household
- the household's collective income
- the household's income adequacy
- access to the internet and Sky television.

In Tokelau, it is not uncommon for extended families to live in sub-dwellings surrounding a main dwelling. The nature of the household's structure can pose a challenge in collecting and analysing definitive household statistics for Tokelau.

The 2016 Tokelau Census only collected information relating to the main dwelling. Respondents were explicitly asked to only include things pertaining to the main dwelling. By only collecting statistics relating to the main dwelling, we are able to maintain comparability with international standards.

The census defines the main dwelling as the structure that usually, but not always, contains the household's cooking, washing, or living facilities, and is the building in which most household activity takes place.

The 2016 Census collected information on private and non-private occupied main dwellings. Occupied dwellings are those that are currently in use, and usually have someone living or sleeping in them. A private dwelling is one where an individual or family lives, and which is not available for public use. A non-private dwelling is one where occupants are generally not related, and in which people stay temporarily; for example a hospital, boat, or guest house.

The census did not collect information on unoccupied dwellings.

No information on the three types of houses in Tokelau

Unlike previous censuses, the 2016 Tokelau Census did not collect the type of housing – Tokelauan fale, European style house, and mixed housing – in Tokelau. This is because the housing stock in Tokelau has become relatively homogenised, with most houses being a European style house, as a result of a housing scheme established in the 1980s by the New Zealand Government that allows

households in Tokelau to apply to their Taupulega (local government) for funding to improve their housing. There was little change between the 2006 and 2011 Censuses in the proportion of houses in each of the three categories.

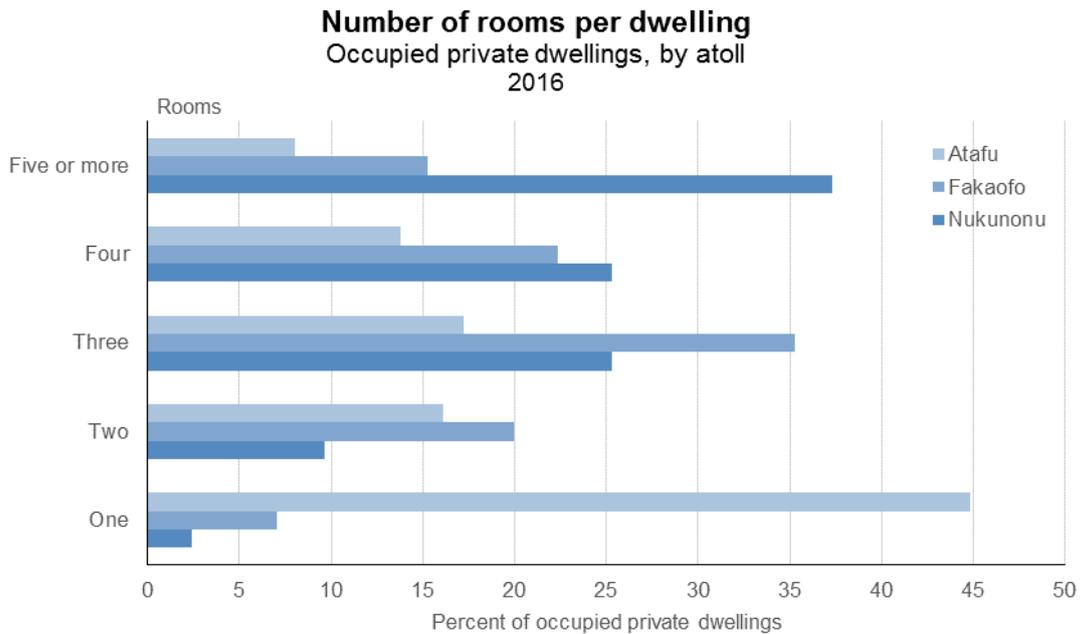
Rooms have many uses

Households were asked how many rooms their main dwelling had. Most dwellings in Tokelau have only one or two rooms with most household activities taking place in these rooms. As these rooms are used for multiple purposes, they need to be counted for each use. For example, if a room was used as a living room and a bedroom, households were asked to count this as two rooms.

Counting rooms based on their uses was an attempt to ensure a meaningful definition of a room for the analysis, and to allow for meaningful comparison with other nations.

Figure 9.1 shows a substantial variation in the number of rooms per private dwelling across the three atolls. In Atafu, the most common number of rooms is one (44.8 percent of private occupied dwellings), where it is common for the living space to be in one dwelling, and then sleeping, cooking, etc to be in other sub-dwellings. In Nukunonu, five or more rooms was the most common number of rooms in private dwellings (37.3 percent).

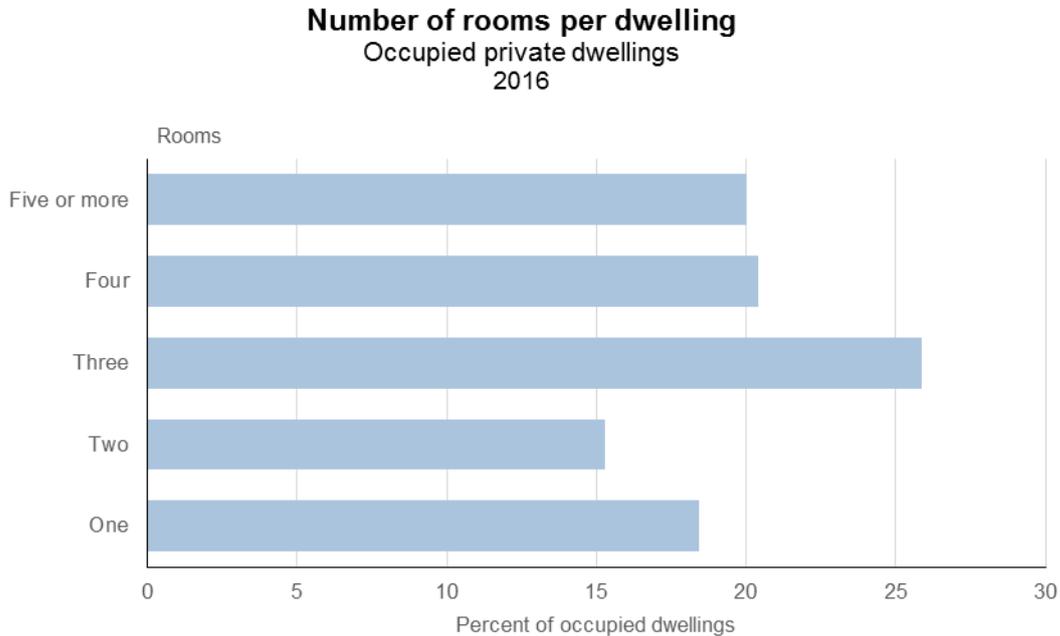
Figure 9.1



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Figure 9.2 shows that across the whole of Tokelau, the most common number of rooms per dwelling is three.

Figure 9.2



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

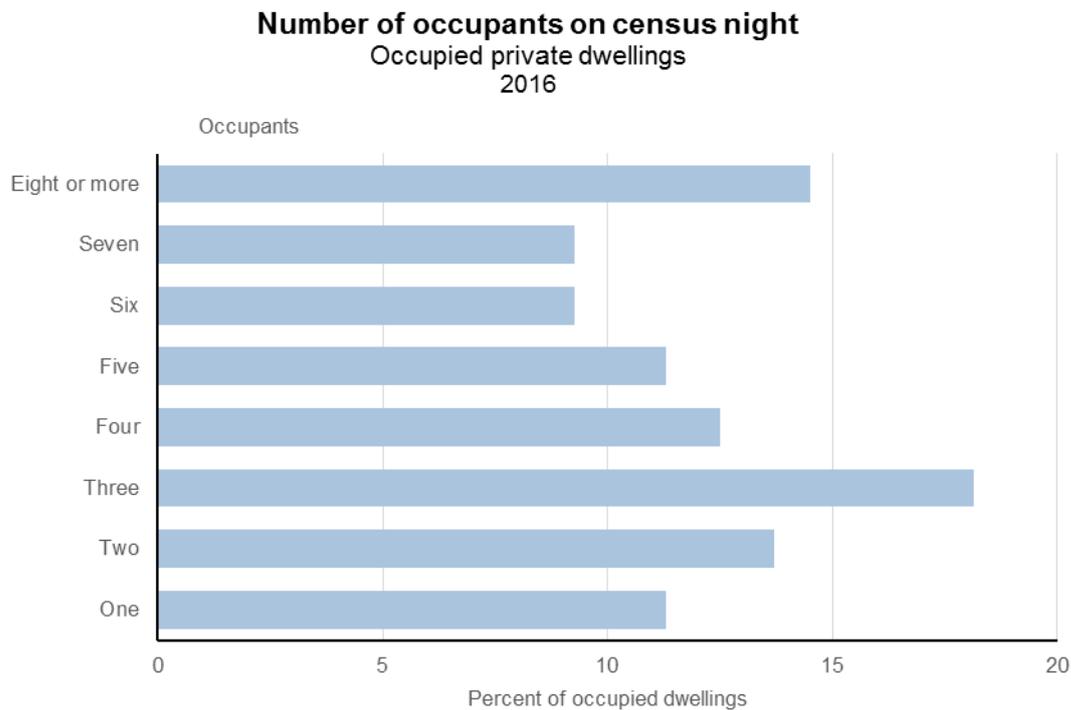
Number of occupants in a dwelling an important indicator of community and household well-being

The number of occupants is also an important variable when constructing an analysis of dwellings and households in Tokelau.

Figure 9.3 shows that the most common number of occupants for a household on census night was three (18.1 percent of private occupied dwellings). It was also common to have eight or more occupants in a house (14.5 percent). Tokelauan society is based on large networks within communities. It is not uncommon for large extended families to live in one household, which could explain the high numbers of people living together.

While it is common to have large numbers of people living in single dwellings, figure 9.3 also shows us that single-occupant dwellings were not rare on census night, with 11.3 percent of private occupied dwellings having only one occupant.

Figure 9.3



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Housing stock relatively new

Tokelau's housing stock is relatively new. The housing programme established in the early 1980s has allowed for the regeneration of Tokelau's housing. The majority of the housing in Tokelau has been built in the last 30 years, with 50 percent of housing being built since 1990. Since 1980, more than 75 percent (77.2 percent) of houses have been constructed. Only 11.8 percent of the private housing stock was built before 1970.

Water and power

Water source changing over time

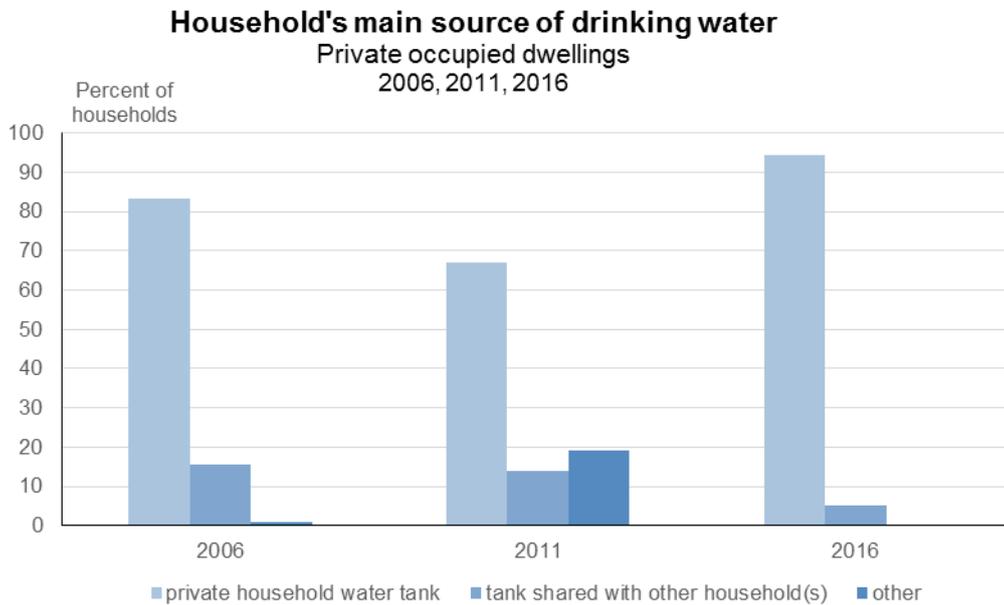
Tokelau relies entirely on rain water, as the small coral atolls have no ground water. This makes it vulnerable to droughts. The significant drought of 2011 affected the population's water supply. The impact of the drought can be seen in the data collected in the 2011 Census.

In 2016 there was no such drought. Figure 8.4 shows a much higher proportion of households had a private water tank as their main water source (94.5 percent) in 2016 than in 2011 (67.1 percent). The proportion of households using a private water tank as their main water source was slightly higher than in 2006 (83.4 percent) when there was also no drought. Significant moves have been made over the last few years to increase the capacity of water tanks for private dwellings, which may explain some of the increase in private water tank use.

Figure 9.4 also compares the proportion of households using other water sources (that is, not a private or shared water tank). In 2011, 19.1 percent of households used another water source for their drinking water, mostly village water sources that were brought in to deal with the national

water emergency. In 2016, only 0.4 percent of households used another source for their drinking water, similar to the rates for the 2006 Census (0.9 percent).

Figure 9.4



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Shower and toilet facilities vary across Tokelau

A small majority of Tokelau households reported having an indoor shower (51.0 percent). Most of the rest had a private outdoor shower (47.1 percent), and only 5 of the 255 households living in private dwellings who responded to this question had a shower shared with neighbours.

The proportion of indoor and outdoor showers varied substantially between atolls, with 63.2 percent of dwellings having an indoor shower in Atafu, and 39.8 percent in Nukunonu.

Most Tokelauans had access to a private toilet in their homes: 72.9 percent of private occupied dwellings had an indoor flush toilet, and 21.6 percent of dwellings had an outdoor flush toilet. Atafu had the highest proportion of dwellings with an indoor toilet (87.4 percent), and Nukunonu had the highest proportion of households with an outdoor toilet (34.9 percent).

Electricity use

In 2012, Tokelau switched from diesel-generated electricity to close to 100 percent renewable energy generation.

The trend towards gas for cooking has continued. In 2006, 34.6 percent of households used gas as their main means for cooking, this rose to 57.6 percent in 2011, and to 72.0 percent in 2016. Gas cooking has become the preferred cooking method, replacing kerosene stoves, used by 56.6 percent of households in 2006, 38.0 percent in 2011, dropping to just 23.6 percent in 2016.

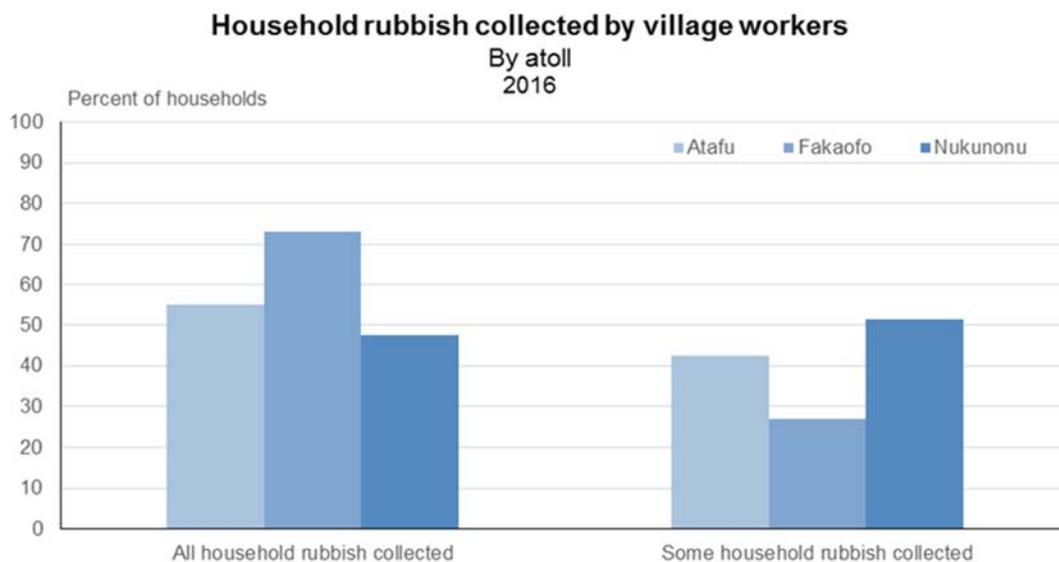
Rubbish disposal

Most household rubbish collected by village workers

In Tokelau as a whole, most household rubbish was collected by village workers – 98.8 percent of all private occupied dwellings had at least some of their household rubbish collected. Figure 9.5 shows Fakaofu had the highest proportion of households where all rubbish was collected by village workers (72.9 percent). All households in Fakaofu had at least some household rubbish collected.

Nukunonu had the lowest proportion of households across the three atolls where all household rubbish was collected, with 47.6 percent of households having all their rubbish collected.

Figure 9.5



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Burning a common method of rubbish disposal

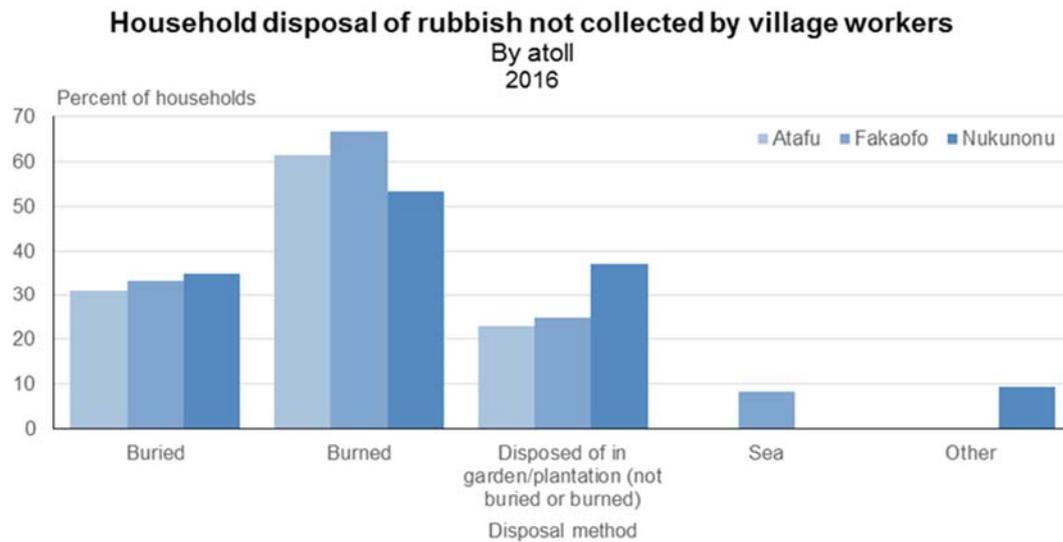
Where village workers do not collect rubbish, households used alternate methods for disposing of household rubbish.

Figure 9.6 shows common methods of getting rid of uncollected rubbish were burning, burial, and disposing of in the garden.

Burning was the most common method of disposal in all three atolls, with Nukunonu burning rubbish at a slightly lower rate (53.5 percent of private occupied dwellings) than Atafu (61.5 percent) and Fakaofu (66.7 percent).

For Atafu and Fakaofu, the next most common method of disposal was burying (30.8 percent and 33.3 percent, respectively); for Nukunonu, the second most common method was disposing of rubbish in gardens or plantations (37.2 percent).

Figure 9.6



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

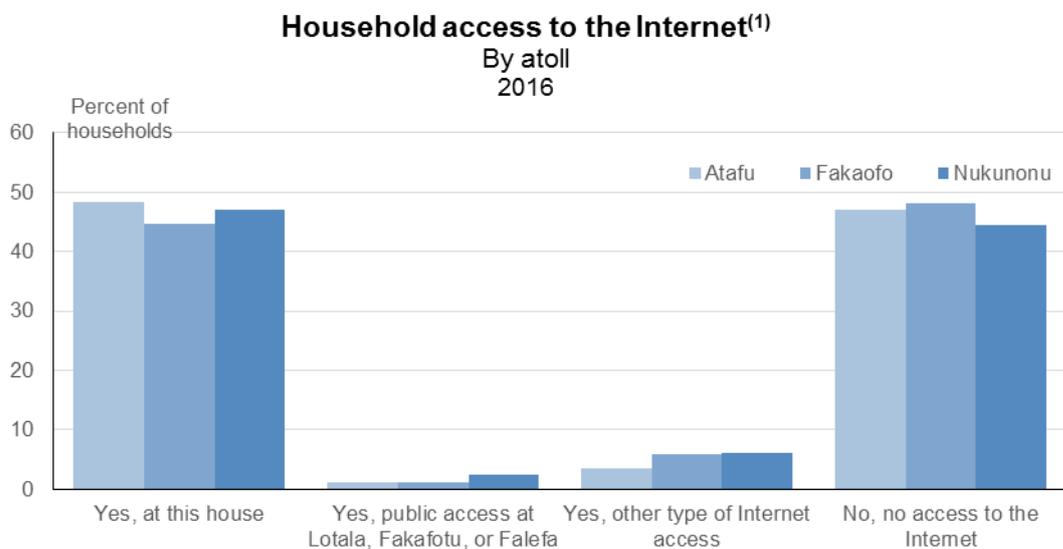
Internet and television

Internet in Tokelau

The 2016 Tokelau Census was the second time internet access was measured in Tokelau, the first being the 2011 Census.

Many households in Tokelau operated on a shared usage model for internet. It was common practice for households to use their neighbour’s router to access the internet. The 2016 Census measured three types of access: privately purchased, public access, or another type of access (typically access through a neighbour’s router).

Figure 9.7



1. Private occupied dwellings

Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

The most common type of access across all atolls was privately purchased internet access (see figure 9.7). Nukunonu had the highest proportion of households (55.4 percent) who could access the internet in some way.

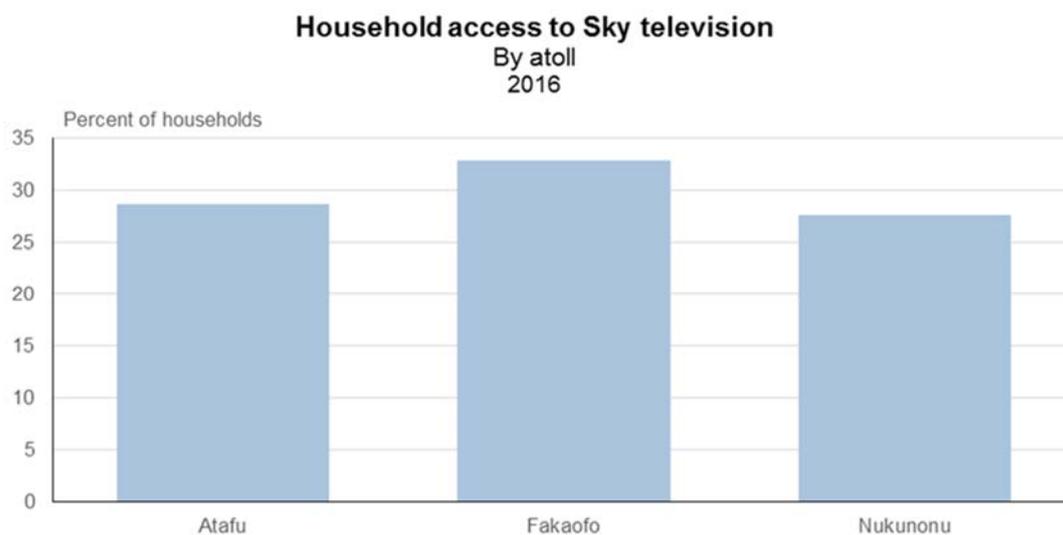
On all atolls, at least 50 percent of households had access to the internet through privately purchasing it at their house, through public access, or another type of access. For Tokelau as a whole, 53.3 percent of private occupied dwellings had access to the internet.

Internet access increased across Tokelau from the 2011 Census to the 2016 Census. The proportion of households with access to the internet grew by almost 13 percentage points (12.9 percent), up from 40.4 percent of households in 2011.

Sky television access nears 30 percent coverage

Tokelau does not have free-to-air television so some households chose to subscribe to Sky television. The proportion of households with access to Sky television for the whole of Tokelau was just under 30 percent of households (29.8 percent), see figure 9.8.

Figure 9.8



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Fakaofu had the highest proportion of households with access to Sky television (32.9 percent), with Atafu coming second (28.7 percent), and Nukunonu last (27.7 percent).

Household goods

Nearly all households have a freezer

The 2016 Tokelau Census asked households whether they owned common household items. There was no distinction between items owned solely by the household, or where these items were owned communally. The items were included in the census because they are thought to improve the well-being and standard of living of households in Tokelau.

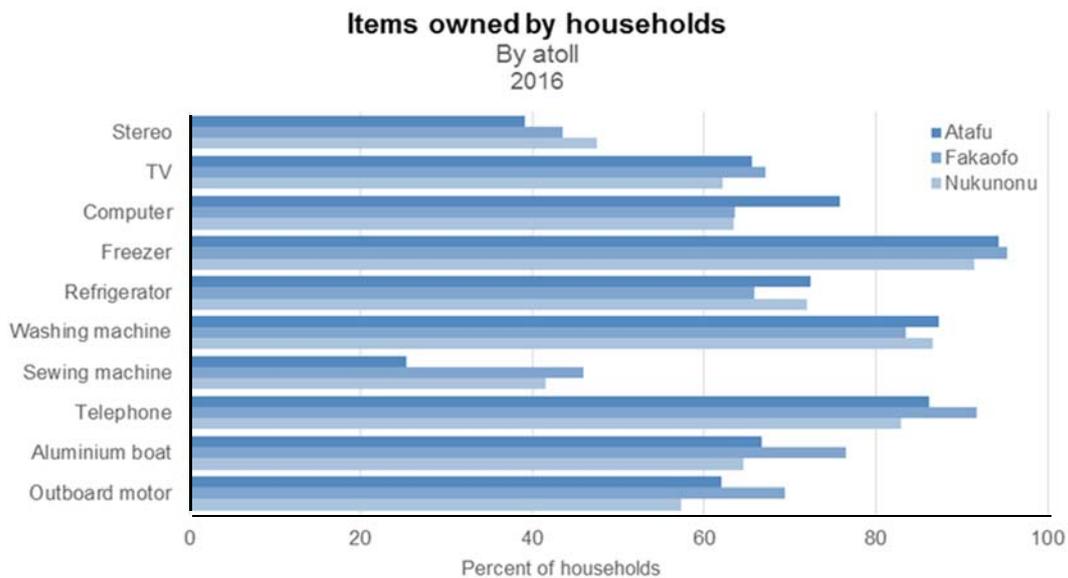
The list of items in the census is not exhaustive, and there is nothing to suggest that a household that does not have one or more of the items is worse off than a household with all the items. The results are simply an indicator to the economic well-being of households.

Freezers were the most commonly owned items across all three atolls – 94.3 percent of households in Atafu, 95.3 percent in Fakaofu, and 91.5 percent of households in Nukunonu owned a freezer. Telephones and washing machines were also commonly owned items.

Some items, like freezers, televisions, and washing machines were owned at similar rates across the three atolls. Ownership rates of other items, such as sewing machines, stereos, and computers, varied significantly across the three atolls.

Figure 9.9 shows the proportions of ownership across the three atolls for each item.

Figure 9.9



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Atafu had the highest proportions of household ownership of:

- washing machines (87.4 percent)
- computers (75.9 percent)
- refrigerators (72.4 percent).

Fakaofu had the highest proportions of household ownership of:

- freezers (95.3 percent)
- telephones (91.8 percent)
- aluminium boats (76.5 percent)
- outboard boats (69.4 percent)
- televisions (67.1 percent)
- sewing machines (45.9 percent).

Nukunonu had the highest proportions of household ownership of:

- stereos (47.6 percent).

Household income

Most common source of income for Fakaofa and Nukunonu was TPS

Income statistics are important in measuring standards of living across the population.

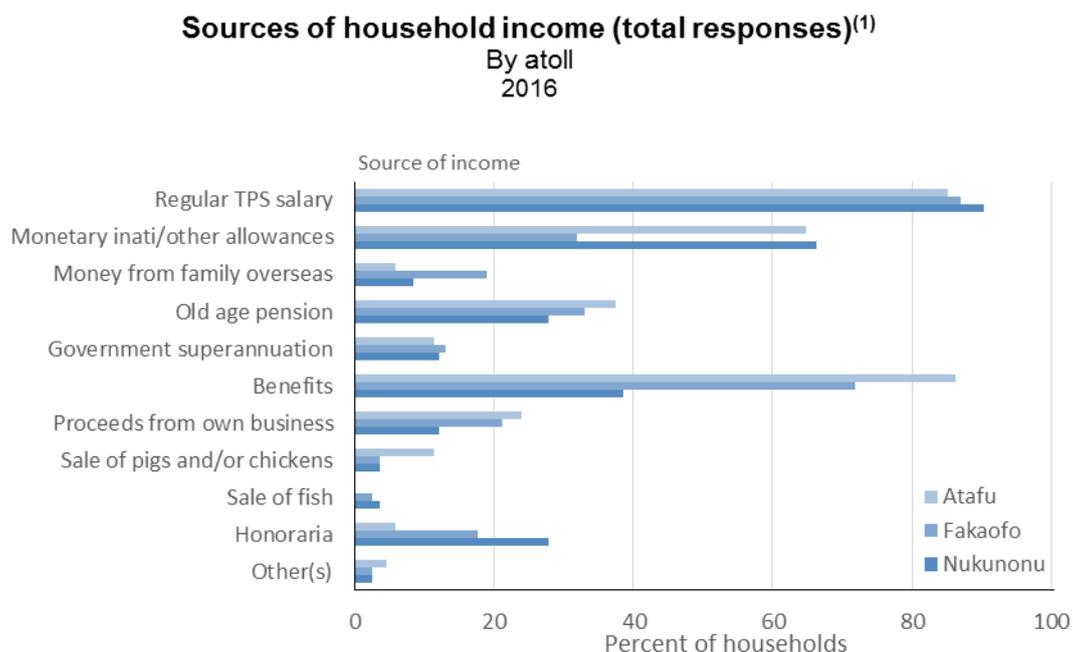
Household income has been collected across three Tokelau censuses: 2006, 2011, and most recently 2016. Due to the communal nature of Tokelauan society, it was more practicable to collect household income than individual income.

Figure 9.10 shows where Tokelauans received their income from. The most common source of income for Fakaofa and Nukunonu was TPS (Tokelau Public Service) salary – 87.1 percent and 90.4 percent of households, respectively, received TPS income at some point over the last 12 months. Atafu had 85.2 percent of households receiving TPS salary in the last 12 months, just slightly lower than the proportion receiving benefits over the past 12 months (86.4 percent). Recent changes to how village workers are employed has meant that people previously employed by the village, and paid village wages, are now employed by the TPS.

Benefits and monetary inati were also common sources of income in Atafu (64.8 percent of households) and Nukunonu (66.3 percent). Inati is a system where resources are shared amongst households, usually by villages or atolls. As the inati is decided by each village, the amount received in each village is not necessarily the same.

Atafu had the highest proportion of households receiving income from proceeds from their own business (21.2 percent), Nukunonu had the highest proportion of households receiving honoraria (27.7 percent), and Fakaofa had the highest proportion of households receiving money from family overseas (18.8 percent).

Figure 9.10



1. Where each household has reported more than one income source, the household is counted in each group
Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Quality of household income data

The 2016 Census asked an adult member of each household to report the combined income all members of the household received over the previous 12 months to census night.

While income questions are common in censuses around the world, there are known issues with the quality of the data, primarily as people tend to have poor recall of their income or are reluctant to disclose their income. From our experiences with the New Zealand Census, we assume data quality was an issue for the 2016 Tokelau Census. Census interviewers reported to us that some heads of households found it difficult to recall and combine annual income for their entire households, and some heads of households were reluctant to divulge the information.

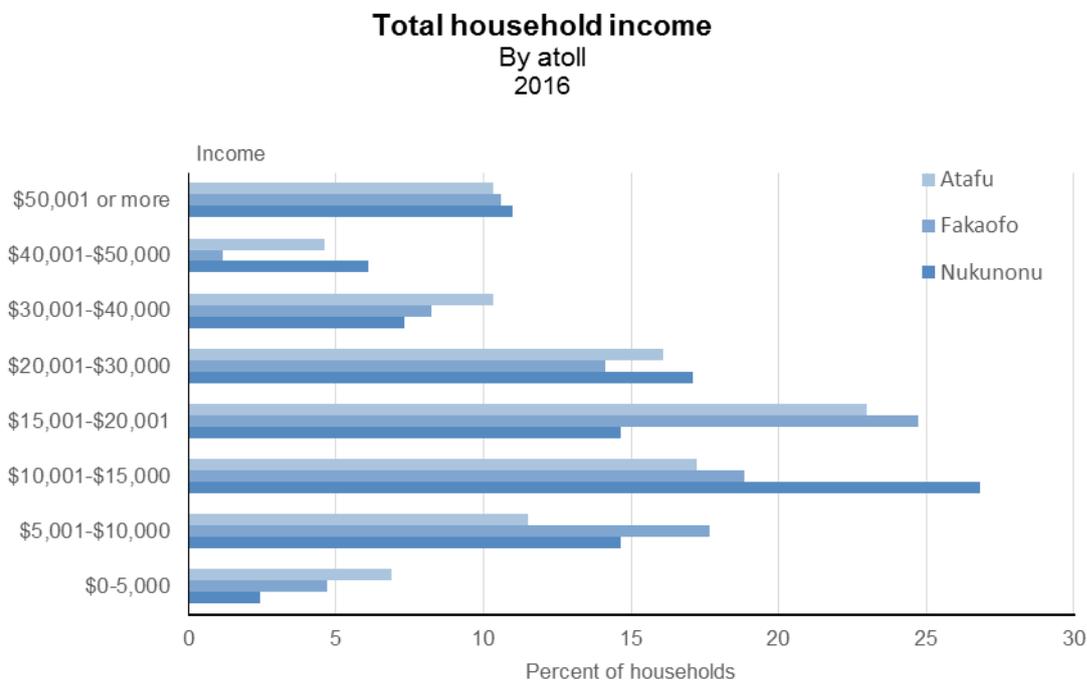
While there are potential issues with data quality, income remains a useful measure for Tokelau. The quality issues were consistent across the three atolls.

Median income \$17,500

The median income for all households in Tokelau was \$17,500 (the mid-way point of the median bracket, \$15,001–\$20,000). This was consistent across each of the three atolls. The consistent median indicated a relatively even distribution of income across the three atolls.

Figure 9.11 shows a relatively normal distribution of household income in Tokelau, centred on the \$15,001–\$20,000 bracket. However, there was a higher than expected concentration of households in the highest income bracket; \$50,001 or more per year. The proportion of households in the highest income bracket was similar across the three atolls.

Figure 9.11



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

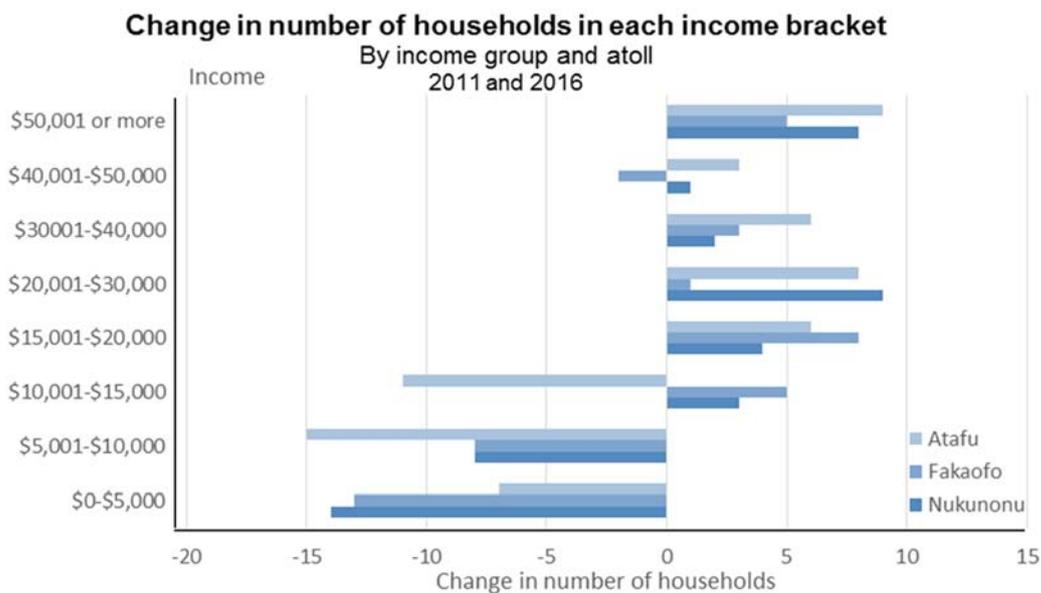
While the distribution was relatively similar across the three Tokelau atolls, there were some small differences. Nukunonu had a lower proportion of households earning less than \$5,000 per year (2.4 percent of households) compared with Atafu (6.9 percent) and Fakaofu (4.7 percent).

The median income bracket for Nukunonu was \$15,001–\$20,000, while the most common income bracket for the atoll was \$10,001–\$15,000, with 26.8 percent of households having an income within this range.

Fakaofu had a much lower proportion of households in the second highest income bracket (\$40,001–\$50,000) with just 1.2 percent of households having an income in this range, compared with 4.6 percent for Atafu and 6.1 percent for Nukunonu.

Household income has grown between 2011 and 2016 as fewer households have a total household income in the lower income groups. There was a decrease in the number of households in these lower income groups, as evidenced by the negative numbers in figure 9.12. As the numbers of households with low incomes declined from the 2011 Census to the 2016 Census, the number of households in the higher income brackets increased.

Figure 9.12



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

The largest decrease in the number of households in an income bracket was for Atafu in the \$5,001–\$10,000 income bracket, with 15 fewer households in this group in 2016 compared with 2011.

For the whole of Tokelau, the three atolls combined, the largest decrease in households in a single income bracket was in the lowest income bracket, \$0–\$5,000. In the 2016 Census, 34 fewer households reported having an annual income in this bracket than in the 2011 Census.

The income bracket with the largest increase in the number of households across the three atolls was \$50,001 or more. The combined increase of this income bracket was 22 households.

Income adequacy asked for the first time

For the first time in the Tokelau Census, households were asked how they felt their current income met their everyday needs. Respondents could answer that their income was not enough money, only just enough money, enough money, or more than enough money.

This income adequacy question was included to support the income data, and give Tokelau a better idea of how its residents were finding meeting their everyday needs (accommodation, food, clothing, other necessities) with their income.

When households are better able to meet their needs with their current income it is thought that they will experience less financial stress, and in turn well-being will be improved.

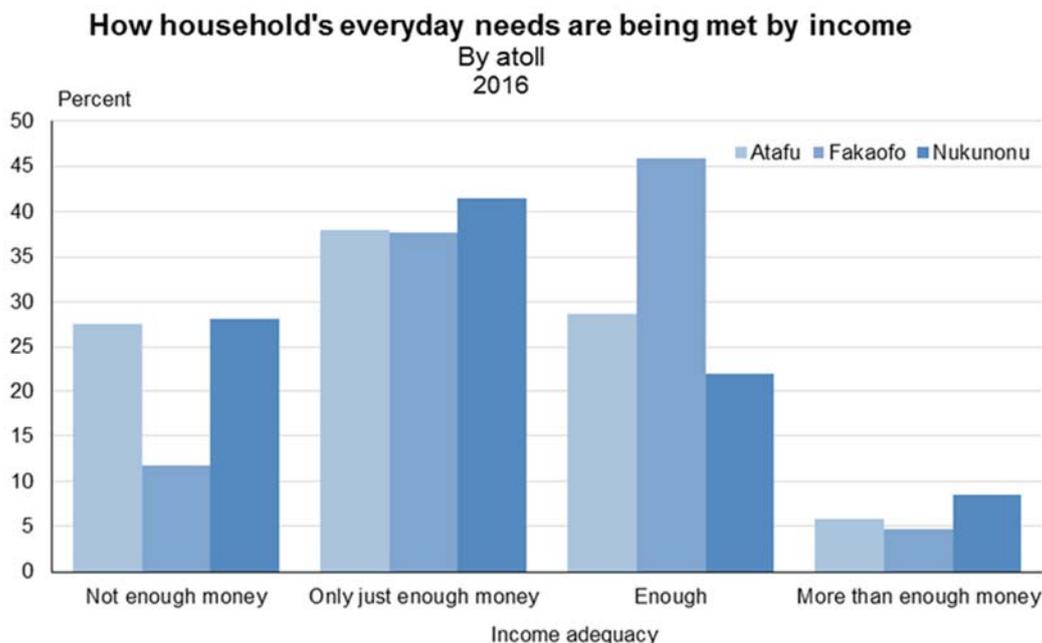
Most households are struggling to meet needs

Across the whole of Tokelau, more than 70 percent (71.3 percent) of households reported that they had only just enough or enough money to meet their everyday needs.

Only a small proportion of households (6.3 percent) reported that they had more than enough money.

Figure 9.13 shows the proportions of households that reported each level of income adequacy. Fakaofu had the smallest proportion of households who felt they did not have enough money (11.8 percent). The proportion of households in Fakaofu who felt they did not have enough money to meet their everyday needs was substantially lower than in Atafu (27.6 percent) and Nukunonu (28.0 percent).

Figure 9.13



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

Nukunonu had the highest proportion of households who felt they had more than enough money (8.5 percent).

The proportion of households who felt like they had only just enough money was similar between the three atolls, with between 37.6 percent (Fakaofu) and 41.5 percent (Nukunonu) of households reporting that this was how they felt about their income.

Fakaofu had the highest percentage of households who felt that they had enough money to meet their household's needs. Nearly half (45.9 percent) of households in Fakaofu felt that their needs were being met with their current income (but did not have more than enough money). The proportion of households who felt they had enough money was substantially less for Atafu (28.7 percent) and again for Nukunonu (22.0 percent).

The proportions of households who reported that their income is enough money or more than enough money to meet their everyday needs, presents a picture of how households across the three atolls are coping financially.

More than half (50.6 percent) of households in Fakaofu reported that they felt they had enough or more than enough money. Fakaofu had the highest proportion of households of the three atolls who felt their needs were being met by their current income. In Atafu, 34.5 percent of households felt that they had enough or more than enough money to meet their everyday needs. In Nukunonu, this figure was just 30.5 percent of households. For Atafu and Nukunonu, more than 65 percent of households felt that they were struggling to meet their everyday needs with their current income.

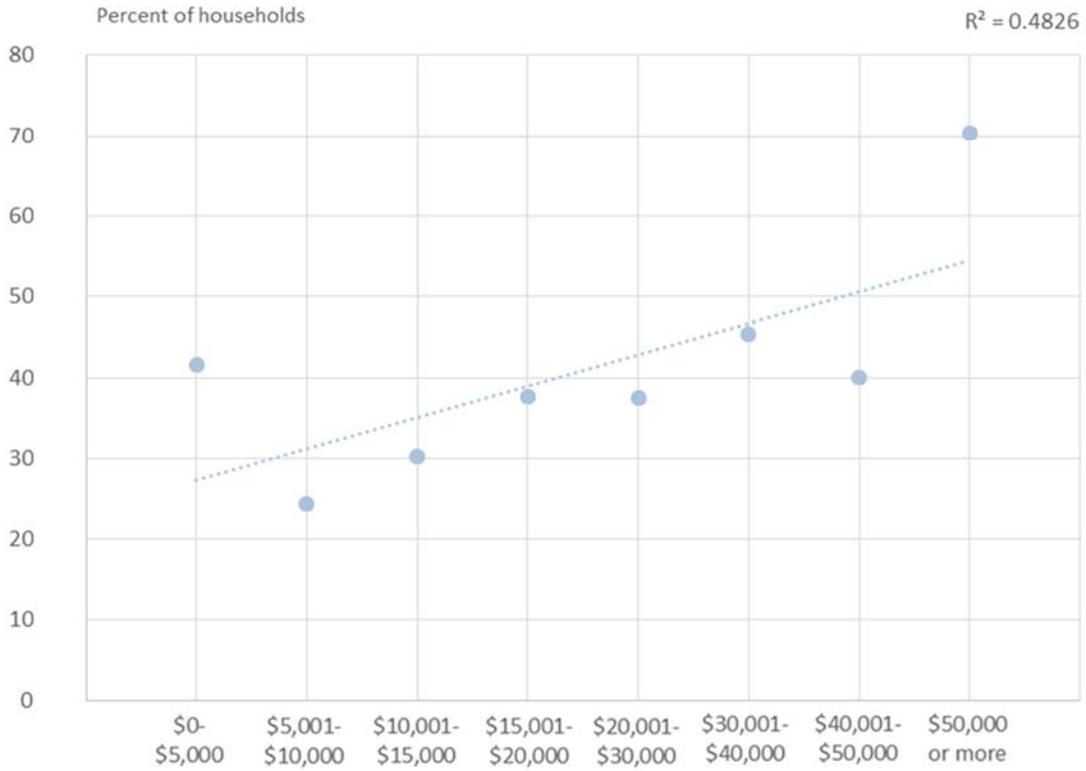
To identify the relationship between the amount of income a household has, and the degree to which their needs are being met, we plotted income brackets against the proportion of the households within those brackets who say that their income is enough or more than enough to meet their everyday needs (see figure 9.14).

In the case of Tokelau, as the level of income increased, on the whole, so too did the proportion of households who felt their income was adequate to meet their everyday needs. There is one significant exception – those households on very low incomes, equal to or less than \$5,000, reported their income was enough or more than enough to meet their everyday needs at higher rates than we would expect. In fact, there were only two income brackets (\$30,001–\$40,000 and \$50,001+) where a higher proportion of households reported their income was adequate to meet their everyday needs.

The regression line in figure 9.14 produced a R^2 value of 0.48, meaning 48 percent of the variance in the percent of households with enough or more than enough money is explained by their level of household income.

Figure 9.14

Household income and the proportion of households whose income is enough or more than enough
 Private occupied dwellings
 2016



Source: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings

10 Census process

This chapter summarises the methodologies and processes we used to develop, operate, and prepare outputs for the 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings.

A major focus of the census is to ensure good time-series comparisons. Although a new data collection method was used for this census, where possible we reused other processes and methods from the 2006 and 2011 Censuses.

Planning

We developed a high-level plan and three stage plans for the 2016 Tokelau Census. The stage plans covered the development, operation, and output phases of the census. Detailed census planning ensured good preparation and a fully documented process.

We reused the majority of the 2011 Census forms, though we had to add a reasonable amount of new content, particularly around the new quality of life topic.

A significant amount of planning and research prior to census day went into preparing for the new data collection method – for the first time ever, tablets were used for collecting the census data.

The Tokelau National Statistics Office consulted key Tokelauan stakeholders at appropriate times during planning.

The forms

The 2016 Census forms were based on the 2011 versions, with the aim to produce time-series comparisons as a priority. Although having consistency over time is a priority, it is also important to ensure content remains relevant. As a result, some variables from the household form were removed as there was no need to collect this information any more. For example the source of lighting variable was no longer needed as Tokelau recently become nearly 100 percent solar powered.

The main new content was around the quality of life, which has been a topic of interest for some time in Tokelau. This topic included questions on life satisfaction, self-assessed health, income adequacy, sense of belonging, and social connectedness.

Questions around language proficiency and mortality were added as these areas were identified as currently having a lack of accurate data.

The English version of the questionnaire was reviewed by using cognitive testing with Wellington-based Tokelauan families.

We consulted about the forms in Tokelau and Samoa with Tokelau government representatives and decision-makers. This consultation gave us an opportunity to determine what information was required by various data users and how it could best be delivered.

We developed a questionnaire translation strategy early in the process, to try and ensure there was an improvement on how the translation was carried out for the 2016 Tokelau Census.

The census form was a tablet-computer-based, interviewer-administered form with questions available in two languages (English and Tokelauan). Answer choices were in English with a Tokelauan version of the answers available as showcards.

Data collection

Data collection was significantly different to all previous Tokelau censuses.

Interviewers used Samsung tablet computers to collect data from each individual. The application we used to collect and store the data was called Survey Solutions, developed by the World Bank.

The 2016 Tokelau Census was a **modified de jure census**. A de jure census counts people where they usually reside. The census was done this way to ensure Tokelauan employees of the Tokelau Public Service (TPS), based in Apia, were included in the census count.

A modified de jure census is also used by Statistics Canada – so government employees who are stationed overseas are included in the census population count.

Preparing for census day

To ensure that local people were aware of the census, and its importance, the Tokelau National Statistics Office distributed pamphlets with information about the census to the key decision makers on each of the atolls.

The team also carried out a consultation in Tokelau earlier in 2016. The purpose of this was to consult about the proposed content for the 2016 census and to promote and raise awareness about the census.

In Tokelau, we recruited people from each atoll to work as district supervisors and interviewers – we had three district supervisors and 29 interviewers in the field.

The plan was to train the entire field staff on one atoll – Fakaofu. We set aside five days and had training modules prepared. However, because of the boat schedule having to change for unexpected circumstances, the training had to take place on each individual atoll. The core team trained the Fakaofu field staff together; however the Nukunonu and Atafu field staff were trained by only one member of the core team on their respective atolls. Due to the training having to be done separately, the training time had to be significantly reduced. Although this was not ideal, the core team ensured that the training was consistent across the three atolls.

The training sessions, and atoll-based field collection staff, provided ways to gain local engagement in the census process.

Census day process

The 2016 Tokelau Census took place on Tuesday, 18 October 2016. On that day every person in Tokelau was interviewed. Tokelauan employees of the TPS based in Apia (and their immediate families), were also interviewed in Apia on census day. The census forms and data collection methodologies used in Tokelau and Apia were different – they were altered to meet local requirements.

A person from their own atoll interviewed Tokelau respondents at their homes in Tokelau. The head of the household completed the household questionnaire and the individual questionnaires were answered by the individual or by the head of the household in the case of young children. Each household nominated their own head of household.

In this census, because of the new quality of life questions, it was particularly important that each individual answered their own individual questionnaire. As a result of this, it was more challenging and took longer than expected to complete all the interviews on census day.

Two members of the Tokelau National Statistics Office were responsible for carrying out the collections process at the TPS office in Apia. We completed interviewer training in one day, and interviews were completed at the Apia TPS office on census day. The TPS employee was asked about each member of their immediate family. We used a shorter version of the full individual questionnaire, which consisted of only basic demographic questions about each member of the household. No dwelling questions were asked in Samoa.

On each of Tokelau's atolls, one of the census management team oversaw field operations and undertook quality monitoring on census day.

Checking after census day

Thanks to the new data collection method, it was possible to quality check census forms on census day as soon as the interviewers uploaded them. Supervisors helped the census management team to quality check every census form and if there were missing answers or errors found, the forms were sent back to the interviewers to fix. The ability to check the quality of answers was one of the major benefits of using tablets for data collection; it made the checking process faster and more thorough. This checking also ensured that the final population counts were able to be released only three weeks after census.

Identification numbers and household lists

We used basic maps and the supervisors' local knowledge to help come up with a list of households for each atoll. This was then used to allocate households to each interviewer. This household list was used by the supervisor on census day to check that no households had been missed. Each interviewer had a list of 9 or 10 households and was given an identification number for each of these households. Each time they started a household they were required to put in this identification number.

The census management team noted that this system was very successful.

Classifications

The classifications used for the answers were based on the 2006 and 2011 Tokelau Censuses, with a few minor tweaks. The majority of the classifications were based on the tick-box options from each question on the form.

Thanks to tablets being used, we were able to reduce the number of questions with open-ended responses. For those questions that did allow for open-ended responses, such as occupation, we built code files. A coding dictionary was created for all of the questions from the household form and the individual form.

Wherever possible, we based the classifications on New Zealand standard classifications. Often these classifications have multiple levels of detail, where the most-detailed level covers all the countries or religions in the world and the least-detailed level covers the main groups or areas.

Classifications were tailored for the Tokelau situation. Knowledge of and experience in Tokelau suggested some categories would be likely responses to the questions, while others were unlikely. We included the unlikely categories only to ensure exhaustive classifications.

Usual residence and address five years ago

The classification for usual residence and address five years ago was based on the one used in 2011. It was based on the New Zealand classification, NZSCC4N99–Country–New Zealand Standard Classification 1999.

The classification is as follows:

- 10 At this address
- 20 Elsewhere in Tokelau
- 99 Other country
- 21 elsewhere – Fale, Fakaofu
- 22 elsewhere -- Fenua Fala, Fakaofu
- 23 elsewhere – Nukunonu
- 24 elsewhere – Atafu
- 31 American Samoa
- 32 Australia
- 33 Cook Islands
- 34 Fiji
- 35 New Zealand
- 36 Samoa
- 37 Tonga
- 38 Tuvalu
- 99 Not stated

Place of birth

The classification used for place of birth, varied only slightly from the one used for usual residence and address five years ago. We changed the category descriptor used for code 10 from ‘at this address’ to ‘in this village/ on this atoll’.

Citizenship

The classification for citizenship was slightly different to reflect the most common answers people gave to this question in 2011. The classification is as follows:

- 10 New Zealand
- 11 Samoa
- 12 Tonga
- 13 Tuvalu
- 14 United States of America
- 15 Australia
- 16 Fiji
- 99 other citizenship

Religion

The classification for religion was based on the 2011 one which was based on the following New Zealand classification: RELIGAFF – Religion Affiliation – New Zealand Standard Classification 1999.

The least-detailed level of the classification is as follows:

- 1 Congregational Christian
- 2 Presbyterian

- 3 Roman Catholic
- 4 Other Christian
- 5 Buddhist & Hindu
- 6 Islam/Muslim & Judaism/Jewish
- 7 Spiritualism and New Age Religions
- 8 No Religion
- 99 Other
- 999 Not Stated

Occupation

The occupation classification was based on these two standard classifications:

NZSCO99 – New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 1999

ANZSCO – Australian and New Zealand Standard Classifications of Occupations.

Data for the occupation categories was available at two levels of detail.

100 Legislators, Administrators and Managers

- 101 Director
- 102 General Manager
- 103 Assistant Director
- 104 School Principal and Deputy Principal
- 105 Human Resources Development Manager
- 106 Village Budget Manager
- 107 Office / Finance / Power / Health / Environment / Economic Development / Manager
- 108 Health Programme Coordinator
- 109 Retail / Hotel Manager
- 110 Youth and Sports Coordinator
- 111 Mayor / Government Minister
- 112 Businessman
- 113 NGO Focal Points

200 Professionals

- 201 Communications Officer
- 202 Medical Officer
- 203 Finance Officer
- 204 Stores Officer
- 205 Education Officer
- 206 Health Educator
- 207 Environment Officer
- 208 Policy/Advisory Officer
- 209 Advisory Officer TALO
- 210 Doctor
- 211 Nurse/Nursing Professional
- 212 Teacher/Teaching Professional
- 213 Dentist
- 214 Dental Nurse
- 215 Radio Announcer
- 216 Librarian
- 217 Police Officer

- 218 Travel Agent
- 219 Sportsperson
- 220 Church minister / Priest
- 221 Law Commissioner
- 222 Met Officer
- 223 Caretaker
- 224 Statistics Officer
- 225 Member of Taupulega/ Council

300 Technicians and Trade Workers

- 301 IT Technician
- 302 Laboratory Technician
- 303 X-ray Technician
- 304 Electrician / Power Worker
- 305 Mechanic
- 306 Plumber
- 307 Builder
- 308 Cook / Baker
- 309 Welder
- 310 Seaman
- 311 Engineer

400 Clerical and Administrative Workers

- 401 Personal Assistant / Billing Officer
- 402 Clerk
- 403 Secretary / Receptionist
- 404 Typist
- 405 Registry/Records Clerk
- 406 Postal Worker
- 407 Retail Worker / Shop Assistant
- 408 Support officer

500 Labourers, Agriculture and Fisheries Workers

- 501 Foreman
- 502 Leading Hand
- 503 Village Worker (General) inc Weaver
- 504 Village Worker (School Leaver)
- 505 Machine Operator / Generator Operator
- 506 Driver
- 507 Cleaner / Porter

999 Not elsewhere defined

Mandatory variables

We created a list of mandatory variables, based on the 2011 Tokelau Census. Variables were considered mandatory if they were required to calculate the usually resident count, or if they helped to detect duplicates.

Ensuring these mandatory variables were completed was made easier by the use of tablets. When a question was missed not fill in, the interviewers would get a red error message. If such mandatory variables were somehow still missed then we determined the answer by one of these methods:

- the interviewer was instructed to go back to the respondent
- the supervisor would determine the answer based on their personal knowledge of the respondent.

Editing and data processing (Survey Solutions)

This time editing was quite different from the 2011 Census. We had checks in place on the data collection software (Survey Solutions) for unrealistic answers and quality-checked the raw data on census day and the day after. If there were any errors that we spotted, they were immediately fixed by the interviewer. This meant that much less editing was needed to be done on the dataset.

Any changes that were made were documented. We took this approach to allow a record to be kept of how many changes were undertaken which will be of use when planning the next census.

The main form of editing that took place on the final dataset was the checks around who was a usual resident. This was to make sure the official population count was accurate.

Output consultation

We made two trips to Tokelau and Apia in the six months leading up to the 2016 Tokelau Census. In both of these visits we met key stakeholders on each of the atolls as well as those in the Tokelau Public Service in Apia. We sought to determine first of all what content people needed to be collected and what outputs they would like to see us produce. We also invited the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade to provide comment and they provided some useful feedback. The approach to produce the same outputs as 2011 was agreed on and the respective output products were produced and released.

The following census data releases have been completed, and are available on www.tokelau.org.nz:

- 11 November 2016 – Final population counts: 2016 Tokelau Census
- 1 February 2017 – 2016 Tokelau Census tables (for demography, economic activity, migration, education, social profile, dwellings and households, and quality of life)
- 13 March 2017 – 2016 Tokelau Census atoll profiles (for Atafu, Fakaofu, and Nukunonu)
- 2 May 2017 – Profile of Tokelau: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings.

Confidentiality rules

To offer a degree of confidentiality protection, and to ensure that Tokelau census tables are of good quality, we used a confidentiality calculation to control the size of tables produced for the census outputs.

The confidentiality rule, called the ‘mean cell size rule’, states there must be on average two or more observations per cell before the information for a geographic area can be released. For the 2016 Tokelau Census there are three output geographies: national, atoll, and village. The smallest geography is village. The main purpose of these rules is to prevent tables from becoming sparse (that is, with many cells containing zeros and ones).

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Appendix 1: Criteria for usual residence

This appendix describes in detail the criteria for being counted as a 'usual resident' in the 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings.

The distinction between the usually resident population and the census night population is critically important to the people and administration of Tokelau. For clarity, this appendix defines 'people who usually reside overseas'. No separate population count was produced for this group, but understanding its definition provides background to the usual residence criteria.

It is important to note that usual residence in the context of this census is not a legal definition of residence, nor of immigration status. It is a statistical definition used to frame and measure populations. The Tokelau language does not easily make this distinction.

A. Usually resident population for the 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings criteria

A.1. People normally living in Tokelau and present in Tokelau on census night regardless of their:

- immigration status
- ethnicity
- country of birth.

A.2. Respondents must have lived in Tokelau for three months or more.

A time criterion applies when a respondent comes from another country. To be usually resident in Tokelau, the respondent must have been residing there for three months or more.

If the respondent has not resided in Tokelau for three months or more, they are required to give the address of the country they have recently come from.

This is consistent with statistical concepts of long-term migration and enables counts of a 'stable' population over time.

However, where a respondent has lived in Tokelau for more than three months, and moves from one village (Village A) to another (Village B) within Tokelau, the following applies.

- If they have lived in Village B for less than three months, they are a 'usual resident' of the village they recently moved from (Village A).
- If they have lived in Village B for three months or more, they are a 'usual resident' of their 'new' village (Village B).

A.3. People normally living in Tokelau who are absent on census night.

These people are counted as part of the usually resident population if they are absent for less than 12 months in total. This includes people who are absent because they are:

- students who live outside Tokelau to attend secondary school (eg education scholarship system students)
- people who normally live in Tokelau but who are travelling on official duties
- people who are away from Tokelau for medical treatment as:
 - o medical patients under the health referral scheme or privately funded
 - o family member (s), caregiver(s), or guardian(s) accompanying patients overseas to get medical treatment

- people visiting other countries who are away for less than 12 months.

A.4. Tokelauan Tokelau Public Service (TPS) employees based in Apia, Samoa, and any immediate family who usually live in their households.

The definition of ‘Tokelauan’ is based on TPS employees who identify their ethnicity as Tokelauan.

‘Any immediate family members who usually live in the employee’s household’ includes the TPS employee’s spouse/partner and children, regardless of:

- their ethnicity
- whether they have ever lived in Tokelau.

Immediate family who were away from the dwelling on the night of Tuesday, 18 October 2016 are still counted – as long as they usually live at the same household as the TPS employee completing the form.

A.5. The usually resident count excludes:

- temporary visitors to Tokelau who indicated in the census that their usual residence is overseas
- people who are not from Tokelau and who work at the national TPS office in Apia, Samoa
- people who usually live in Tokelau but who are away for 12 months or more and are not covered by A.2.

Note: People who are travelling overseas for 12 months or more for personal reasons, and who are legal residents of Tokelau from an immigration or citizenship perspective, are not counted as statistical usual residents.

B. Census night population for the 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings criteria

B.1. All people in Tokelau on census night.

B.2. Census night population count includes:

- temporary visitors to Tokelau
- people travelling between Samoa and Tokelau, if they are in Tokelauan international waters.

B.3. Census night population count excludes:

- people normally living in Tokelau who are absent on census night.

C. People who usually reside overseas criteria

C.1. People who gave an overseas location as their usual residence in question 5 (ie visitors).

C.2. People who live overseas who plan to migrate or return permanently to Tokelau in the future.

C.3. People from Tokelau who have moved overseas to live.

C.4. People who are not from Tokelau and who work at the national TPS office in Apia, Samoa.

Appendix 2: 2016 Tokelau Census of Population and Dwellings Questionnaire (Paper version)

PLEASE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR THIS DWELLING	
H1	<p>Ko anafea tena fau muamua ai te fale koutu? 1 <input type="radio"/> before 1970</p> <p>When was the main building of this dwelling first constructed? 2 <input type="radio"/> 1970 - 1979</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 <input type="radio"/> 1980 - 1989</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4 <input type="radio"/> 1990 - 1999</p> <p style="text-align: right;">5 <input type="radio"/> 2000 - 2009</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6 <input type="radio"/> 2010 and after</p>
H2	<p>E fia ia potu ite fale koutu?</p> <p><i>Faitau na potu moe, potu malolo, potu kai, potu hukehuke mfm. Faitau na potu talaetae venei: potu kuka-potu malolo-potu kai ni potu e tolu. Nahe faitaua na potu takele, tukutua, potu fai tagamea, poletito, pe potu teu koloa.</i></p> <p>How many rooms are there in the main building? <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> Number of rooms </p> <p><i>Count bedrooms, kitchens, living rooms, dining rooms, studies, etc. Count open plan rooms like this: kitchen-lounge-dining as three rooms Do not count bathrooms, showers, toilets, laundries, hallways, or pantries.</i></p>
H3	<p>He itukaiga tukutua vehea te fakaaoga e te kaiga tenei? 1 <input type="radio"/> tank flush - private, inside dwelling</p> <p>What toilet facility does this household use? 2 <input type="radio"/> tank flush - private, outside dwelling</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 <input type="radio"/> tank flush - shared with other household(s)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4 <input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
H4	<p>He auala koutu vehea te maua ai na vai inu a te kaiga tenei? 1 <input type="radio"/> private household water tank</p> <p>What is this household's main source of water for drinking? 2 <input type="radio"/> water tank - shared with other household(s)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 <input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
H5	<p>He auala koutu vehea te maua ai na vai takele a te kaiga tenei? 1 <input type="radio"/> shower facility - private, inside dwelling</p> <p>What is this household's main source of water for personal washing/bathing? 2 <input type="radio"/> shower facility - private, outside dwelling</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 <input type="radio"/> shower facility - shared with other household(s)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4 <input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
H6	<p>He auala koutu vehea te tunu aina meakai a te kaiga tenei? 1 <input type="radio"/> gas stove</p> <p>What is this household's main means of cooking? 2 <input type="radio"/> kerosene stove</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3 <input type="radio"/> tokelauan umu</p> <p style="text-align: right;">4 <input type="radio"/> other</p>

<p>H7 E ao na lapihi a te kaiga tenei e te kaufaigaluega a te nuku?</p> <p>Is this household's rubbish collected by village workers?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> all household rubbish collected → go to H9</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> some household rubbish collected</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> no household rubbish collected</p>
<p>H8 Ni auala vehea te tiaki ai na lapihi a te kaiga tenei e he aoa e te kaufaigaluega a te nuku?</p> <p>In which ways does this household dispose of rubbish not collected by village workers?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> buried</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> burned</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> disposed of in garden/plantations and not buried or burned</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> disposed of at sea</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> other. Specify:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>H9 E iei ni mea e takua atu ite lihi tenei koi lelei e maua ite fale tenei, pe ni mea fai fakatahi ma he tahi kaiga?</p> <p>Does this household own, or partly own, any of the following items in working order?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> stereo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> television</p> <p><input type="radio"/> computer (desktop and/or laptop)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> freezer</p> <p><input type="radio"/> refrigerator</p> <p><input type="radio"/> washing machine</p> <p><input type="radio"/> sewing machine</p> <p><input type="radio"/> telephone</p> <p><input type="radio"/> aluminium boat</p> <p><input type="radio"/> outboard motor</p>
<p>H10 E iei he Sky TV ma te kaiga tenei?</p> <p>Does this household have Sky television?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> no</p>
<p>H11 E maua te Initaneti ite kaiga tenei?</p> <p>Does this household have access to the Internet?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes, privately purchased at this house</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> yes, public access at Lotala or Fakafotu or Falefa</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> yes, other type of internet access</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> no, no access to Internet</p>
<p>H12 E fia a koutou pua?</p> <p><i>Fitau na pua lava a te kaiga fakatahi ai ma na pua e fai fakatahi ma he tahi kaiga.</i></p> <p>How many pigs does this household own?</p> <p><i>Count pigs that are owned by the household as well as pigs where ownership is shared with other households.</i></p> <p>E fia ia pua fafine/tanoa?</p> <p><i>Mate mai kafai e he mautinoa te aofaki.</i></p> <p>How many of those pigs are female?</p> <p><i>Give an estimate if actual number is unknown.</i></p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TOTAL pigs</p> <p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> female pigs</p>

H13 E fia a koutou moa? TOTAL chickens

Faitau oioti na moa e fakaaoga ma meakaj, e kau ai na moa e fofoa ai na fuamoa vena ma/pe kakano

How many chickens does this household own?

Count only chickens that will be used for food, that is eggs and/or meat.

E fia ia moa fafine/tanoa? female chickens

Mate mai kafai e he mautinoa te aofaki.

How many of those chickens are female?

Give an estimate if actual number is unknown.

H14 E iei he tino ite kaiga tenei e maua ni ana tupe mai na auala ienei? Weekly Fortnightly or Monthly A few times a year or less often

Fakafia? Faitau na tali.

Fakataga ke lahi ni tali.

Does anyone in this household receive income from any of the following sources?

Probe - how often? Read out options.

Allow multiple responses.

<input type="radio"/> regular TPS salary	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> monetary inati/other allowances	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> money from family overseas	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> old age pension	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> government superannuation	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> benefits	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> proceeds from own business	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> sale of pigs and/or chickens	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> sale of fish	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> honoraria	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> other(s). <i>Specify:</i>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="radio"/>	2	<input type="radio"/>	3	<input type="radio"/>

H15 Mai na auala uma na maua ai na tupe kua ke takua, ko hea te aofaki katoa ote tupe maua a te kaiga ite 12 mahina kua teka e fakagata ite aho nei, kae ko heki tokehea na lafoa pe ko ni ietahi vaega?

From all of the sources of income you just told me about, what was the total household income for the last 12 months ending today, before tax or anything else was taken out of it?

1	○	\$0 - \$5,000
2	○	\$5,001 - \$10,000
3	○	\$10,001 - \$15,000
4	○	\$15,001 - \$20,000
5	○	\$20,001 - \$30,000
6	○	\$30,001 - \$40,000
7	○	\$40,001 - \$50,000
8	○	\$50,001 or more

<p>H16 Hea te tulaga o te tupe maua a te kaiga ke fakamaliegia ai ona manakoga fakaaho eve ko na fale e nonof ai, meakai, lavalava ma ietahi vaega taua?</p> <p>How well does your household income meet the household's everyday needs for things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> not enough money</p> <p><input type="radio"/> only just enough money</p> <p><input type="radio"/> enough money</p> <p><input type="radio"/> more than enough money</p>
<p>END OF DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONS, PLEASE RECORD EVERYONE WHO USUALLY LIVES IN THIS DWELLING BUT WILL NOT BE COMPLETING THE CENSUS HERE.</p>	

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS FOR EACH MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD WHO WILL SPEND CENSUS NIGHT IN THIS DWELLING																	
<p>Q1 Ko ai na igoa ona tino tautokatahi (fakatahi ai ma na tino ahiahi mai) e momoe i te fale tenei ite po o te tuhigaigoa?</p> <p><i>Ko te igoa e lahi fakaaoga ma iloa ai te tino e te nuku.</i></p> <p>What is your name?</p> <p><i>By name we mean the common or village name by which the respondent is known.</i></p>	<p>First name(s)</p> <input type="text"/> <p>Family name</p> <input type="text"/>																
<p>Q2 Ko koe he taumalo pe he tautiti?</p> <p>Are you male or female?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> male</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> female</p>																
<p>Q3 Ko hea to pikitaga ki te tino kautu (te tino na ia talia na fehili agai ki te fale ma te kaiga)?</p> <p>What is your relationship to the reference person (i.e. the person who answered questions about the dwelling and household)?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> reference person</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> spouse</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> stepchild/adopted child</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> son or daughter</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> mother or father</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> brother or sister</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> other family relationship</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> unrelated</p>																
<p>Q4 Ko hea te aho fanau o?</p> <p>What is your date of birth?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">day</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">month</td> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;">year</td> </tr> </table>									day		month		year			
day		month		year													
<p>Q5 Ko fea te mahani nofo ai koe?</p> <p>Where do you usually live?</p>	<p>10 <input type="radio"/> at this address</p> <p><input type="radio"/> elsewhere in Tokelau. <i>Specify village:</i></p> <input type="text"/> <p><input type="radio"/> other country. <i>Specify:</i></p> <input type="text"/>																
<p>Q6 Ko hea to hitiheni?</p> <p>What is your citizenship?</p>	<p>10 <input type="radio"/> New Zealand citizen</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other citizenship. <i>Specify:</i></p> <input type="text"/>																
<p>Q7 Ko koe na fanau i fea?</p> <p>Where were you born?</p>	<p>10 <input type="radio"/> in this village/on this atoll</p> <p>20 <input type="radio"/> elsewhere in Tokelau</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other country. <i>Specify:</i></p> <input type="text"/>																
<p>Q8 Na nofo koe ite nuku tenei ite 12 mahina kua teka pe mataloa atu foki?</p> <p>Have you lived in this village for the last 12 months or longer?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes → go to Q10</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> no</p>																

<p>Q9 Ko hea te mahina ma te tauhaga na taunuku mai ai koe ki kinei?</p> <p><i>Taku mai te mahina ini matainumela e lua, e ve ko Mei = 05. Kafai e he manatua tonu te mahina, oi mate fakalelei mai.</i></p> <p>What month and year did you arrive here?</p> <p><i>Give month in two digits, ie May = 05. If exact month is unknown, give a close, careful estimate.</i></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>month</i></td> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: center;"><i>year</i></td> </tr> </table>							<i>month</i>		<i>year</i>			
<i>month</i>		<i>year</i>											
<p>Q10 Ko hea te atunuku e tupuga mai ai koe?</p> <p><i>Faitau uma na tali. Fakataga mo ni tali e lahi</i></p> <p>Which ethnic group(s) do you belong to?</p> <p><i>Read out all options. Allow multiple responses.</i></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Tokelauan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Tuvaluan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> European</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>												
<p>IF RESPONDENT IS UNDER 15, GO TO QUESTION 13</p>													
<p>Q11 Kafai ko te helo (0) ko te matua he fiafia lava, ma te hefulu (10) ko te matua fiafia, hea tau fakalogo agai ki to olaga fakakatoa?</p> <p>Where zero is completely dissatisfied, and ten is completely satisfied, how do you feel about your life as a whole?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>												
<p>Q12 I he kikilaga fakakatoa, e mafai koe ke lea mai ko to ola malolo e matua lelei katoatoa, matua lelei, lelei, feoloolo pe tulaga he lelei?</p> <p>In general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> excellent</p> <p><input type="radio"/> very good</p> <p><input type="radio"/> good</p> <p><input type="radio"/> fair</p> <p><input type="radio"/> poor</p>												
<p>Q13 Ko hea tau lotu?</p> <p>What is your religion?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 Congregational Christian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 Presbyterian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 Roman Catholic</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>												
<p>IF RESPONDENT IS UNDER 15, GO TO QUESTION 15</p>													
<p>Q14 Koi ola mai to matua na fanau mai ai koe?</p> <p>Is your birth mother still alive?</p> <p>Koi ola mai to tamana na fanau mai ai koe?</p> <p>Is your birth father still alive?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> 1 yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 no</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 don't know</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 no</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 don't know</p>												

<p>Q15 Hea he gagana (pe ni gagana) e ke mafaia oi tautala ai ini mea e lahi fakaaho?</p> <p><i>Fakataga mo ni tali e lahi.</i></p> <p>In what language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?</p> <p><i>Allow multiple responses.</i></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Tokelauan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> English</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Tuvaluan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kiribati</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> none (e.g. too young to talk)</p>
<p>Q16 Hea te gagana e lahi tautala ai koe i to kaiga?</p> <p>What language do you speak most often at home?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Tokelauan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> English</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Tuvaluan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kiribati</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> none (e.g. too young to talk)</p>
<p>Q17 E iei ni ietahi gagana e mahani tautala ai koe i loto o to kaiga?</p> <p><i>Fakataga mo ni tali e lahi.</i></p> <p>Do you speak any other other language(s) on a regular basis at home?</p> <p><i>Allow multiple responses.</i></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Tokelauan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> English</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Tuvaluan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kiribati</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other(s). <i>Specify:</i></p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> none (e.g. too young to talk)</p>
<p>Q18 Hea te gagana na ke mafaia muamua oi tautala ai i loto o to kaiga ite taimi nae tamaiti ai koe ma koi malamalama ai ite taimi nei?</p> <p>What is the language that you first learned at home in childhood and still understand?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Tokelauan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> English</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Tuvaluan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kiribati</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> none (e.g. too young to talk)</p>
<p>ONLY CONTINUE FOR PEOPLE AGED THREE YEARS OR MORE WHO ARE USUALLY RESIDENT IN TOKELAU</p>	
<p>Q19 Interviewer: Only for respondents aged 3, 4 or 5.</p> <p>E aoga koe ina vahega pepe ite taimi nei? <input type="radio"/> yes</p> <p>Are you currently attending pre-school? <input type="radio"/> no</p>	
<p>ONLY CONTINUE FOR PEOPLE AGED FIVE YEARS OR MORE WHO ARE USUALLY RESIDENT IN TOKELAU</p>	

<p>Q20 Ko koe nae nofo i fea ite lima tauhaga kua teka, ite aho 18 Oketopa 2011??</p> <p>Where were you living five years ago, on 18 October 2011?</p>	<p>10 <input type="radio"/> at this address</p> <p>20 <input type="radio"/> elsewhere in Tokelau</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other country. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Q21 Na kua nofo koe i fafo ihe taimi e hilia atu ite ono mahina te mataloa?</p> <p><i>Kafai e io, faitau uma na tali. Fakataga mo ni tali e lahi.</i></p> <p>Have you ever lived overseas for more than six months?</p> <p><i>If yes, read out all response options. Allow multiple responses.</i></p>	<p>2 <input type="radio"/> no</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes → <i>Specify:</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Samoa</p> <p><input type="radio"/> New Zealand</p> <p><input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Q22 Ko hea te akoga mulimuli nae aoga ai koe?</p> <p><i>Matau ko te fehili tenei e fakafehili agai oioli mo na akoga maualalo ma tulaga lua na aoga ai. Ko na iunivehite ma na ietahi akoga maualuluga e fakafehiligia ite fehili 24 ma te 26.</i></p> <p>What was the last school you attended?</p> <p><i>Note: this question is asking about primary or secondary schools attended. University or higher education is asked about in questions 25 and 26.</i></p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> still at school → <i>go to Q24</i></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> never been to school → <i>go to Q25</i></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Tokelau village school</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Samoan secondary school</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> New Zealand secondary school</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> other Pacific Island secondary school</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> other school</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> home-schooled</p>
<p>Q23 (Hea te levolo tau akoakoga maualuga na auhia e koe ina akoga?)</p> <p>What is the highest level of education you reached at school?</p> <p><i>Interviewer:</i> year 6 = standard 4 year 7 = form 1 year 8 = form 2 year 9 = form 3 year 10 = form 4 year 11 = form 5 year 12 = form 6 year 13 = form 7 foundation = year13/form 7</p> <p><i>Tino fai fehili:</i> tauhaga 6 = hitene 4 tauhaga 7 = fomu 1 tauhaga 8 = fomu 2 tauhaga 9 = fomu 3 tauhaga 10 = fomu 4 tauhaga 11 = fomu 5 tauhaga 12 = fomu 6 tauhaga 13 = fomu 7 vahega fakavae = tauhaga 13 fomu 7</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> up to year 6</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> year 6 - year 9</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> year 10 - year 11</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> year 12 - foundation</p>
<p>Q24 Ko hea te tuhi pahi pito pe fakailoga maualuga na Maua e koe ina akoga?</p> <p><i>Matau ko te fehili tenei e fakafehili oioli agai ki na tuhi pahi ina akoga maualalo ma na akoga tulaga lua. Ko na tuhi pahi na maua i tua mai e fakafehiligia ite fehili Q26.</i></p> <p>What is the highest certificate or qualification that you have gained at school?</p> <p><i>Note this question is asking about primary or secondary school qualifications. Qualifications gained after school are asked about in question 26.</i></p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> no school qualification</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> primary/Year 8 certificate</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Kaukumete (Year 11 certificate)</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Foundation certificate</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Samoa school certificate (Year 9-12)</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> Samoa leaving school certificate (Year 13)</p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> NCEA Level 1 or New Zealand School Certificate</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> NCEA Level 2 or University Entrance</p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> NCEA Level 3 or New Zealand Bursary</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> other school qualification. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 15px; width: 100%;"></div>

ONLY CONTINUE FOR PEOPLE AGED FIFTEEN YEARS OR MORE WHO ARE USUALLY RESIDENT IN TOKELAU	
<p>Q25 Na fakatino ni au hukehukega pe ni koleniga ihe tahi aoga maualuga e kehe mai ma na aoga maualalalo ma na aoga tulagalua?</p> <p>Have you done any study or training in an institution other than primary or secondary school?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> YES → go to Q26</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> NO → go to Q27</p>
<p>Q26 E kehe ai mai na tuhi pahi na maua mai na akoga tulagalua, ko hea to fakailoga pito maualuga??</p> <p>Apart from secondary school qualifications, what is the highest qualification you have completed?</p>	<p>11 <input type="radio"/> still studying for the first post-school qualification</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> started studying, but did not complete qualification</p> <p>13 <input type="radio"/> Bachelors degree</p> <p>14 <input type="radio"/> Post-graduate degree</p> <p>15 <input type="radio"/> other university qualification. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>16 <input type="radio"/> trade certificate. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <p>17 <input type="radio"/> nursing certificate/diploma</p> <p>18 <input type="radio"/> other post-school qualification. <i>Specify:</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>
<p>Q27 Ko hea to tulaga tau fakaipoipo?</p> <p>What is your current marital status?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> never married</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> married</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> separated</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> divorced</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> widowed</p>
<p>Q28 I te 7 aho na fakagata ite aho Gafua 17 Oketopa, na fakatino e koe ni galuega totoi pe na fakatino hau pihinihi??</p> <p><i>Maka 'io' kafai ko te tino e mahani lava oi faigaluega kae nae he faigaluega mo ni mafuaaga.</i></p> <p>In the seven days that ended on Monday 17 October, did you do any work for pay or operate a business?</p> <p><i>Mark 'yes' if respondent would usually have worked but was away or off work for some reason.</i></p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> YES → go to Q29</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> NO → go to Q31</p>
<p>Q29 I tau galuega totoi na fakatino ite vaiaho kua teka, ko hea tau galuega tena?</p> <p><i>Kafai e tali mai te tino 'he tino faigaluega i te nuku' fakamolemole oi fehili mo te tulaga patino.</i></p> <p>In your main paid job held last week, what was your occupation?</p> <p><i>If respondent answers 'village worker' please ask for specific role.</i></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

<p>Q30 Ite galuega tena, e fakamatala vehea e koe te galuega tena? In that job, how would you best be described?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> salaried member of TPS 2 <input type="radio"/> worker for village council 3 <input type="radio"/> self-employed 4 <input type="radio"/> employee (work for wages/salary for private person or business in Tokelau) 5 <input type="radio"/> employee (paid by an overseas institution) 6 <input type="radio"/> other. <i>Specify:</i> <input type="text"/> → go to Q33</p>
<p>Q31 Na hakili galuega totogi koe ite vaiaho kua teka? Did you look for a paid job last week?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes 2 <input type="radio"/> no</p>
<p>Q32 Mo nei ake na foki atu hau galuega totogi e he tino ite vaiaho kua teka, mata nei na avanoa koe ke kamata faigaluega ite vaiaho kua teka? If someone had offered you a paid job, would you have been available to start work last week?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes 2 <input type="radio"/> no</p>
<p>Q33 I te 7 aho na gata ite aho Gafua, 17 Oketopa, na fakatino ni au galuega he totogia mo te kaiga, nuku pe ko te nofonofoga katoa? In the seven days that ended on Monday 17 October, did you do any unpaid work for the family, village or community?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes → go to Q34 2 <input type="radio"/> no → go to Q35</p>
<p>Q34 Ko ni itukaiga galuega he totogia vehea ta koe na fai? <i>Faitau uma na tali. Fakataga ni tali e lahi.</i> What type of unpaid work did you do? <i>Read out all response options. Allow multiple responses.</i></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> housework - in own household <input type="radio"/> caring for children - from own household <input type="radio"/> caring for children - from another household <input type="radio"/> helping family or other relatives <input type="radio"/> helping with community/village cleaning <input type="radio"/> helping with community/village weaving <input type="radio"/> helping with community/village fishing <input type="radio"/> helping with other community/village activities <input type="radio"/> other unpaid/voluntary work. <i>Specify:</i> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>Q35 I te 7 aho na gata ite aho Gafua, 17 Oketopa, na fakatino e koe he vaega ona vaega ienei mo he tahi kaiga? <i>Faitau uma na tali. Fakataga ni tali e lahi.</i> In the seven days that ended on Monday 17 October, did you do any of the following for the household's use only? <i>Read out all response options. Allow multiple responses.</i></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> work in a garden plot, bush or coastal activity, or catch fish <input type="radio"/> make cloth, garments, mats or handicrafts <input type="radio"/> build or repair houses, boats or umu <input type="radio"/> none of these</p>

<p>Q36 I te 7 aho na gata ite aho Gafua, 17 Oketopa, na fakatino e koe he vaega ona vaega ienei mo he tahi kaiga?</p> <p><i>Faitau uma na tali. Fakataga ni tali e lahi.</i></p> <p>In the seven days that ended on Monday 17 October, did you do any of the following for use by other households?</p> <p><i>Read out all response options. Allow multiple responses.</i></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> work in a garden plot, bush or coastal activity, or catch fish</p> <p><input type="radio"/> make cloth, garments, mats or handicrafts</p> <p><input type="radio"/> build or repair houses, boats or umu</p> <p><input type="radio"/> none of these</p>
<p>Q37 E mahani ulaula hikaleti koe (e fokotahi pe lahi atu ite aho)?</p> <p>Do you smoke cigarettes regularly (that is, one or more a day)?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes → go to Q39</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> no → go to Q38</p>
<p>Q38 Nae mahani koe oi ulaula hikaleti?</p> <p>Have you ever been a regular smoker of one or more cigarettes a day?</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> yes</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> no</p>
<p>Q39 I luga o he fua mai te helo (0) ki te hefulu (10), ko te helo ko te heai o he lagona "ko kita e aofia", ma te hefulu ko te malohi o he lagona "ko kita e aofia" hea hau fakatulagaga ki to lagona ko koe e aofia i to nuku?</p> <p>On a scale of zero to ten, where zero is no sense of belonging, and ten is a strong sense of belonging, how would you rate your sense of belonging to your community?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>Q40 Hea hau fakatulagaga ki o hikili faitau tuhi faka-Tokelau?</p> <p><i>Faitau uma na tali.</i></p> <p>How would you rate your current reading skills in Tokelauan?</p> <p><i>Read out all response options.</i></p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> cannot read in Tokelauan</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> poor</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> fair</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> good</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> very good</p>
<p>Q41 Hea hau fakatulagaga ki o hikili faitau tuhi faka-Igilihhi?</p> <p><i>Faitau uma na tali.</i></p> <p>How would you rate your current reading skills in English?</p> <p><i>Read out all response options.</i></p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> cannot read in English</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> poor</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> fair</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> good</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> very good</p>
<p>Q42 Hea hau fakatulagaga ki o hikili tuhituhi faka-Tokelau?</p> <p><i>Faitau uma na tali.</i></p> <p>How would you rate your current writing skills in Tokelauan?</p> <p><i>Read out all response options.</i></p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> cannot write in Tokelauan</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> poor</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> fair</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> good</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> very good</p>

<p>Q43 Hea hau fakatulagaga ki o hikili tuhituhi faka-Igilihi?</p> <p><i>Faitau uma na tali.</i></p> <p>How would you rate your current writing skills in English?</p> <p><i>Read out all response options.</i></p>	<p><input type="radio"/> cannot write in English</p> <p><input type="radio"/> poor</p> <p><input type="radio"/> fair</p> <p><input type="radio"/> good</p> <p><input type="radio"/> very good</p>
<p>Q44 I te 12 mahina kua teka, na iei ni au hokotakiga fakafehagai ma ni o kaiga oe ni uo e nonofo i atunuku fafo?</p> <p>In the last 12 months, have you had any face-to-face contact with family or friends living overseas?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> no</p> <p><input type="radio"/> no family/friends overseas → go to Q46 if female, end of questionnaire if male</p>
<p>Q45 I te 4 vaiaho talu ai nei, na fakafia ona hokotaki koe ma o kaiga pe uo e nonofo i atunuku i fafo i luga ote:</p> <p><i>Faitau uma na tali.</i></p> <p>In the last four weeks, how often have you had contact with family or friends living overseas over the:</p> <p><i>Read out all response options.</i></p> <p>- telefoni? - telephone?</p> <p>- initaneti? - internet?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> every day</p> <p><input type="radio"/> at least once a week</p> <p><input type="radio"/> at least once a fortnight</p> <p><input type="radio"/> at least once in the last four weeks</p> <p><input type="radio"/> not at all</p> <p><input type="radio"/> every day</p> <p><input type="radio"/> at least once a week</p> <p><input type="radio"/> at least once a fortnight</p> <p><input type="radio"/> at least once in the last four weeks</p> <p><input type="radio"/> not at all</p>
<p>END OF QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MALES IF FEMALE AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER CONTINUE TO Q46</p>	
<p>Q46 Na kua fanau hau pepe?</p> <p><i>Faitau uma lele na taimi e tuha lava pe ko te pepe na oti mulimuli.</i></p> <p>Have you ever given birth to a baby?</p> <p><i>Count all births, even if the baby later died.</i></p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> YES → go to Q47</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> NO → end of this questionnaire</p>
<p>Q47 E toka fia au pepe na fanau koi feola ite taimi nei?</p> <p>How many babies have you given birth to alive?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TOTAL babies born alive</p>
<p>Q48 I na tamaiti iena, ko anafea na fanau ai tau pepe mulimuli??</p> <p>Of those children, when was your last baby born?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>day month year</p>

<p>Q49</p>	<p>Koi ola mai tau pepe tena?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1 <input type="radio"/> yes 2 <input type="radio"/> no</p> <p><i>TOKELAUAN: Interviewer: If respondent had only one child, and that child is not still alive, end questionnaire here.</i></p> <p>Is that child still alive?</p> <p><i>Interviewer: If respondent had only one child, and that child is not still alive, end questionnaire here.</i></p>	
<p>Q50</p>	<p>I au tamaiti na fanau mai, e tokafia ia tamaiti tane, kafai e iei, kua gagalo?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> males</p> <p>Of the children you have given birth to, how many male children, if any, have died?</p> <p>I au tamaiti na fanau mai, e tokafia ia tamaiti fafine, kafai e iei, kua gagalo?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> females</p> <p>Of the children you have given birth to, how many female children, if any, have died?</p>	
<p>Q51</p>	<p>I au tamaiti na fanau mai, e tokafia ia tamaiti tane, e nonofo nei ite fale tenei?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> males</p> <p>Of the children you have given birth to, how many male children are living in this household?</p> <p>I au tamaiti na fanau mai, e tokafia ia tamaiti fafine, e nonofo nei ite fale tenei?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> females</p> <p>Of the children you have given birth to, how many female children are living in this household?</p>	
<p>Q52</p>	<p>I au tamaiti na fanau mai, e tokafia ia tamaiti tane, e nonofo nei i he tahi koga o Tokelau?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> males</p> <p>Of the children you have given birth to, how many male children are living somewhere else in Tokelau?</p> <p>I au tamaiti na fanau mai, e tokafia ia tamaiti fafine, e nonofo nei i he tahi koga o Tokelau?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> females</p> <p>Of the children you have given birth to, how many female children are living somewhere else in Tokelau?</p>	
<p>Q53</p>	<p>I au tamaiti na fanau mai, e tokafia ia tamaiti tane, e nonofo nei i he tahi atunuku?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> males</p> <p>Of the children you have given birth to, how many male children are living overseas?</p> <p>I au tamaiti na fanau mai, e tokafia ia tamaiti fafine, e nonofo nei i he tahi atunuku?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> females</p> <p>Of the children that you have given birth to, how many female children are living overseas?</p>	
<p>END OF QUESTIONNAIRE THANK YOU FOR TAKING PART IN THE 2016 CENSUS</p>		