

Statistics and Immigration Unit Ministry of Finance and Planning Government of Niue

# Statistical Release: Niue Vital Statistics December 2017



### Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release, the Niue Vital Statistics for the months of July to December 2017, which highlights the Live births, Deaths, Causes of Deaths and Marriages of Niue.

There are five main parts with four supporting parts\* to this release:

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  - III. Mothers
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Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaaue lahi.

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### Government Statistician

### Disclaimer



publication.

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

# 1. FIGURES IN A GLANCE...

REFERENCE PERIOD		1 <sup>ST</sup> JULY to 31 <sup>ST</sup> D	ECEMBER 2017
POPULATION			2017 Census*
	Residential Population		1591
	Resident Overseas		193
TOTAL BIRTHS			14
	Males		5
	Females		9
	Sex Ratio at Birth		55.6 per 100 females
	Crude Birth Rate		8.8
	Place of Birth		
		In-Country	12
		Overseas	2
TOTAL DEATHS			5
	Males		3
	Females		2
	Crude Death Rate		3.1
NATURAL INCREASE			
	Total (Births – Deaths)		9
	Natural Growth Rate (C	BR – CDR)	5.7/1000
TOTAL MARRIAGES			7

### BIRTHS

### 2.1 Total Births

For the second half of the year, there were a total of 14 new births with 5 baby boys and 9 baby girls. September had the number of births with a total of 5 babies, 1 boy and 4 girls. July had 4 births, 4 boys and 1 girl. 2 babies were born in the months of August (both girls) and November (1 girl and 1 boy). There were no births registered for the month of October.

Table2.1: Total Births by Sex: July – December 2017

Sex/Months	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Males	3	0	1	0	1	0	5
Females	1	2	4	0	1	1	9
Total	4	2	5	0	2	1	14

# 2.2 Births by Location

A total of 14 mothers from 7 different villages gave birth in between July and December 2017. The village of Hakupu had a total of 3 births, Alofi South and Avatele both had 2 births each, and Alofi North, Lakepa, Liku and Tamakautoga had 1 birth each.

Table2.2: Total Births by Location or Village of mother

Villages	Male	Female	Total
Alofi South	1	1	2
Alofi North	1	0	1
Lakepa	0	1	1
Liku	1	0	1
Hakupu	0	3	3
Avatele	0	2	2
Tamakautoga	1	0	1
Total	5	9	14

# 2.3 Births to Mothers in Age groups

Child bearing age groups for women commonly begin from 15 years to 49 years of age according to the United Nations World Health Organization. (UNWHO) Babies born to mothers outside this age range are possible but not common.

Table 2.3: Total Number of Women by Age Group

In the months of July – December 2017, the majority of mothers who gave birth were in the age group of 25-29. 3 mothers were in the age group of 30-34 and the age groups of 20-24 and 35-39 each had a total of 2 mothers of whom gave birth. There was 1 mother in the age groups of 15-19 and 40-44.

Age Group	No. of Women
14 and Under	0
15-19	1
20-24	2
25-29	5
30-34	3
35-39	2
40-44	1
45 +	0
Total	14

or on medical referrals (for others).

# 2.4 Births by place of birth

In Niue, mothers have the option of where to give birth, in-country or in New Zealand. Niueans as New Zealand citizens are very fortunate to have access to specialized healthcare during pregnancy and to deliver their babies in a New Zealand hospital if desired (for aboriginal Niueans)

Table 2.4: Total Number of Births by Place of Birth

Place of Birth	Total
Niue	12
New Zealand/Overseas	2
Total	14

For the second half of the year 2017, most mothers preferred to give birth here in Niue rather than travel overseas. Out of 14 births, only two mothers chose to give birth overseas.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the period of July to December 2017 is 8.8 per 1,000. All births were handled by health professionals.

### 3. DEATHS

### 3.1 Total Deaths

For the period of July to December 2017, there was a total of 9 deaths (3 males and 2 females) were recorded.

Table 3.1 Total Numbers of Deaths by Month

Months	Males	Females	Total
July	1	1	2
August	0	0	0
September	2	0	2
October	0	0	0
November	0	0	0
December	0	1	1
Total	3	2	5

Two deaths were recorded for each month of July (1 male and 1 female) and September (both males); the other single death was recorded in the month of December. There were no deaths recorded for the months of October and November.

# 3.2 Deaths by Age group

Table 3.2: Total Number of Deaths by Age Group and Gender

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	0	0	0
5- 14	0	0	0
15 - 24	0	0	0
25- 34	0	0	0
35 - 44	0	0	0
45 - 54	0	0	0
55 - 64	2	0	2
65 - 74	1	0	1
75+	0	2	2
Total	3	2	5

From the registered 5 deaths occurring within the months of July to December 2017, all deceased were over the age of 55. Two males were in the age group of 55-64, one male in the 55-64 group and two females in the 75+ group.

# 3.3 Deaths by location

It is important to note the following in regards to deaths by location:

- 1. If a death is to occur overseas to a resident of Niue and the body is not flown back for burial it is not recorded in the death register of Niue.
- 2. If a death was to occur overseas to a person of Niuean descent that was not residing in Niue for the past 12 months or more and the body is flown back to Niue for burial, it will be recorded in the death register as an overseas death.

This is crucial in terms of analyzing information on Niue's health statistics.

Table 3.4: Total Number of Deaths by Village

Village	Total
Alofi South	1
Liku	1
Hakupu	2
Avatele	1
Total	5

Hakupu was the only village with two deaths (both were females), whilst Alofi South, Liku and Avatele all registered 1 death from each village.

# 3.4 Feotal and Child Deaths

There were no feotal or child deaths registered this period ending December 2017.

# 3.5 Cause of Death

Table 3.3: Total Number of Deaths by Cause of Death and Gender

ICD Codes	Cause of Death	Males	Females
1-001	Infectious Diseases	0	0
1-026	Cancer	0	0
1-048	Blood Diseases	0	0
1-051	Diabetes	0	1
1-055	Mental and behavioral disorders	0	0
1-058	Diseases of the nervous system	0	0
1-062	Diseases of the eye and adnexa	0	0
1-063	Diseases of the ear and mastoid	0	0
1-064	Heart Diseases	2	0
1-072	Respiratory Diseases	0	0
1-078	Digestive System Diseases	0	0
1-082	Skin Diseases	0	0
1-083	Muscle and Tissue Diseases	0	0
1-084	Genitourinary Diseases	0	0
1-087	Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	0	0
1-092	Perinatal Conditions	0	0
1-093	Congenital abnormalities	0	0
1-094	III-Defined	0	2
1-095	External causes	0	1
	Total	2	3

Table 3.3 shows the causes of death by international statistical codes for causes of deaths by sex. Of the 5 registered deaths, 2 deaths recorded Heart Diseases as cause of

death, 1 cause was diabetes and the other was due to external causes. There were 2 ill-defined deaths.

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the period of July to December 2017 is 3.1 per 1,000

## 4. MARRIAGES

# 4.1 Total Marriages

In total there were 11 registered marriages in between July – December 2017. July only registered 1 marriage, whilst August, September, October, November, and December each registered two marriages.

In terms of who got married, only 1 of these couples were residents of Niue and the rest were visitors to the island.

Table 4.1 Total Number of Marriages by Month

Month	Number
July	1
August	2
September	2
October	2
November	2
December	2
Total	11

# 4.2 Marriages by Age groups

Table 4.2: Total number of Marriages by Gender & Age Groups

Age Groups	Male	Female	Total
15-19	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0
25-29	2	4	6
30-34	2	1	3
35-39	3	2	5
40-44	2	2	4
45-49	0	1	1
50-54	1	1	2
55-59	0	0	0
60-64	1	0	1
65+	0	0	0
Total	11	11	22

Table 4.2 shows the sex or the bride and groom at the time of marriage by age groups. There were no marriages under the age of 24 for both males and females. There were no marriages for males over the age of 65 and for females over the age of 55.

### 5. OTHERS

Other areas of vital statistics such as Divorce, Annulment, Separation, Adoption, Legitimating, and Recognition were not common in Niue therefore being omitted in the compilations. However if they happen to occur and became a common occurrence it will be included in the future releases.

### 6. **DEFINITIONS**

**Live Birth:** is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born (all live born infants should be registered and counted as such, irrespective of gestational age or whether live or dead at time of registration, and if they die at any time following birth they should also be registered and counted as deaths).

**Crude Birth Rate (CBR):** (per 1000 population) is the annual number of live births occurring per thousand mid-year population.

**Death:** is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (post natal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation)-this definition excludes foetal deaths, which are defined separately.

**Foetal Death (Deadborn Foetus):** is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother or a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the foetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles-note that this definition broadly includes all terminations of pregnancy other than live births.

**Crude Death Rate (CDR):** (per 1000 population) is the annual number of deaths occurring per thousand midyear population.

**Marriage:** is the act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. This legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means, as recognized by the laws of each country.

# 7. General Information & Acknowledgements

### **USES OF VITAL STATISTICS**

Vital statistics are an essential input for the planning of human development. Knowledge of the size and characteristics of a country's population on a timely basis is a prerequisite to socioeconomic planning. Because a population increases by the addition of live births and decreases by the subtraction of deaths, information about the number of live births and deaths occurring in a population is crucial for estimating the natural increase (or decrease) and the annual change in population size and structure for that population. Information on the number of live births occurring over a time period, classified by various characteristics of the women giving birth, constitutes the basis for analysis of the dynamics of reproduction. Information on deaths, classified by various characteristics of the deceased, especially age and sex, is necessary for calculating life-tables and estimating the probability of dying at various ages. The fertility and mortality estimates thus derived are essential for a variety of purposes, including an understanding of the growth dynamics of the population concerned; an assessment of the human aspects of Socioeconomic development; the measurement of the risks of dying for males and females at specific ages for insurance and social security purposes; and for population projections. (Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System. Rev2 UNDESA)

**Statistics Niue** of the EPDS would like to acknowledge the effort of the staff concerned in keeping the data updated and for the delivery of the cards and ensuring that the information contained therein is relevant and useful to all users and stakeholders.

# 8. Metadata

In Brief: The information contained herein this release was extracted from:

- Official Registrations of the **Department of Justice**, **Lands and Survey (DJLS)**, and
- Arrival Cards from the **Immigration Office of the Niue Police Department**.

It's important to note the following difficulties that often affect the outcome of the information.

Some mothers choose to travel to New Zealand to give birth and on return only some will register their babies with DJLS. For those babies that are not registered with DJLS, Statistics Niue are still able to get information by using the arrival cards, however the information on the arrival cards may contain error or it may not be completed correctly. Common examples include incorrect or failing to complete the birth date and/or gender o the child.

There are cases of which death occurs in New Zealand and the body is flown back to Niue for burial.

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# NIUE

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