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Statistical Release

Niue Vital Statistics December 2010



Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release, the Niue Vital Statistics for the half year ending 31st December 2010 which highlights the Live births, Deaths and Marriages of Niue.

This release covers the 6 months period from July –December 2010.

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

1. Figures at a glance;
2. Births:
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 - ii. Births by Location
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3. Deaths:
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Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.

KimRay Vaha

Government Statistician



1. FIGURES AT A GLANCE...

• Reference period	=	31 December 2010
• Estimated Residential Population	=	1,370
Residents Overseas	=	8
• TOTAL BIRTHS	=	11
Males	=	6
Females	=	5
Sex ratio at birth	=	6:5
Crude Birth Rate	=	8.03
• PLACE OF BIRTH		
In-country	=	6
Overseas	=	5
• TOTAL DEATHS	=	9
Males	=	5
Females	=	4
Crude Death Rate	=	6.7
• NATURAL INCREASE	=	2
• TOTAL MARRIAGES	=	3

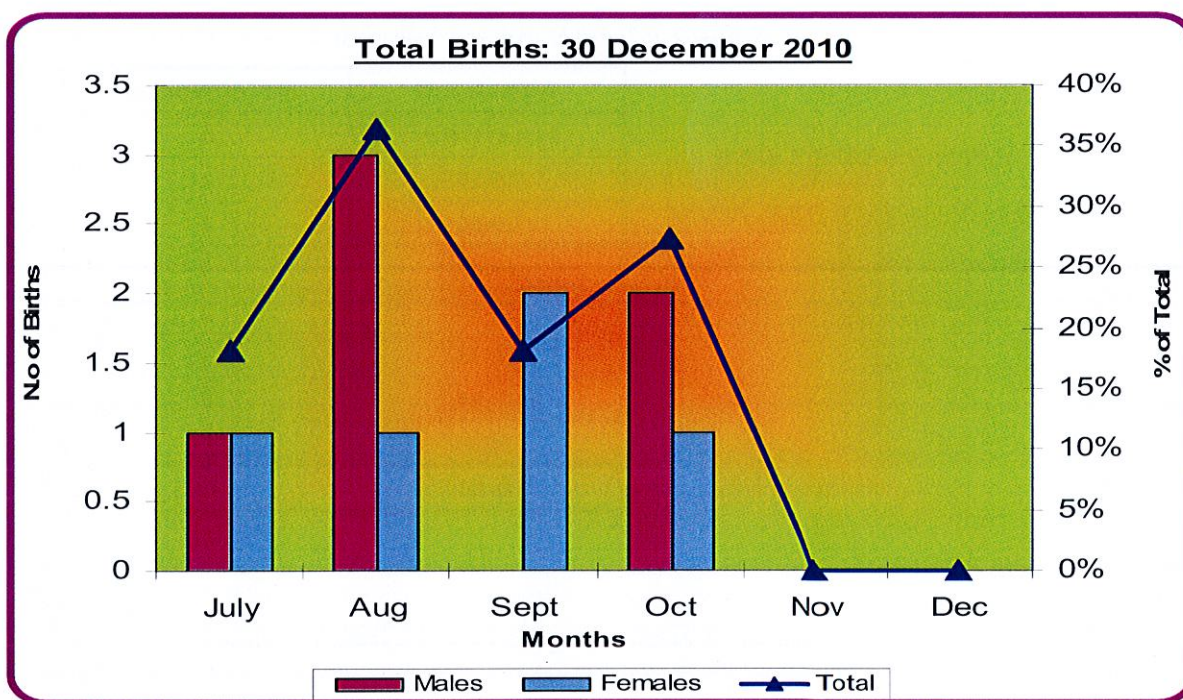
2. BIRTHS

2.1 Total Births

A total of 11 babies or live births (6 girls and 5 boys) were born in between the months of July 2010 and December 2010. No births were recorded in the months of November and December. For the month of July there were 2(1 boy and 1 girl), August recorded the highest number of new born with 4 babies (1 girl and 3 boys), 2 girls in September and October had 3 babies (2 boys and 1 girl). The table shows that there were more male than female babies.

Table2.1: Total Births by Sex: December 2010

Months	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Males	1	3	0	2	0	0	6
Females	1	1	2	1	0	0	5
Total	2	4	2	3	0	0	11



The sex ration for this period is 6 : 5. This means there were more baby girls than baby boys between the months of July and December 2010

2.2 Births by Location

Table 2.2: Total Births by Location or Village of mother

Villages	Male	Female	Total
Vaiea	0	1	1
Alofi North	2	1	3
Alofi South	2	2	4
Avatele	0	1	1
Hakupu	1	0	1
Hikutavake	1	0	1
Total	6	5	11

Mothers from 6 different villages gave birth in between July 2010 and December 2010. The highest recorded came from the village of Alofi South with 4 babies (2 girls and 2 boys). Alofi North had the next highest with 3 babies (2 boys and 1 girl). Mothers from Vaiea and Avatele gave birth to one girl each and Hakupu and Hikutavake had one boy each as well.

2.3 Births to Mothers in Age groups

Child bearing age groups for women begin from 15 years of age to 40 years of age. Babies born to mothers outside this age range are possible but not common.

Table 2.3: Total Number of Women by Age Group – Dec'10

Age Group	No. of Women
14 and Under	0
15-19	2
20-24	2
25-29	4
30-34	2
35-39	1
40-44	0
45 +	0
Total	11

Of the 11 births, 36% or 4 mothers were aged between 25-29 years of age. 18% of mothers were between the ages on 15-19, 20-24 and 30-34. Only one mother was in between the ages of 35-39.

2.4 Births by place of birth

In Niue, mothers have a dual decision of where to give birth to their babies, in-country or in New Zealand. Niueans as New Zealand citizens and other residents are very fortunate to have the opportunity of specialized healthcare during pregnancy provided for in New Zealand and to deliver their babies in a New Zealand hospital out of choice (for aboriginal Niueans) or on medical referrals (for others).

Table 2.4: Total Number of Births by Place of Birth – December 2010

Place of Birth	Total
Niue	6
New Zealand/Overseas	5
Total	11

At the end of 2010 more mothers chose the option of giving birth here in Niue than traveling overseas. Out of 11, 6 mothers gave birth here on the island and 5 gave birth overseas. Most mothers chose the option of giving birth overseas to be closer to family.

One birth was recorded from Australia, where the mother was residing at the time.

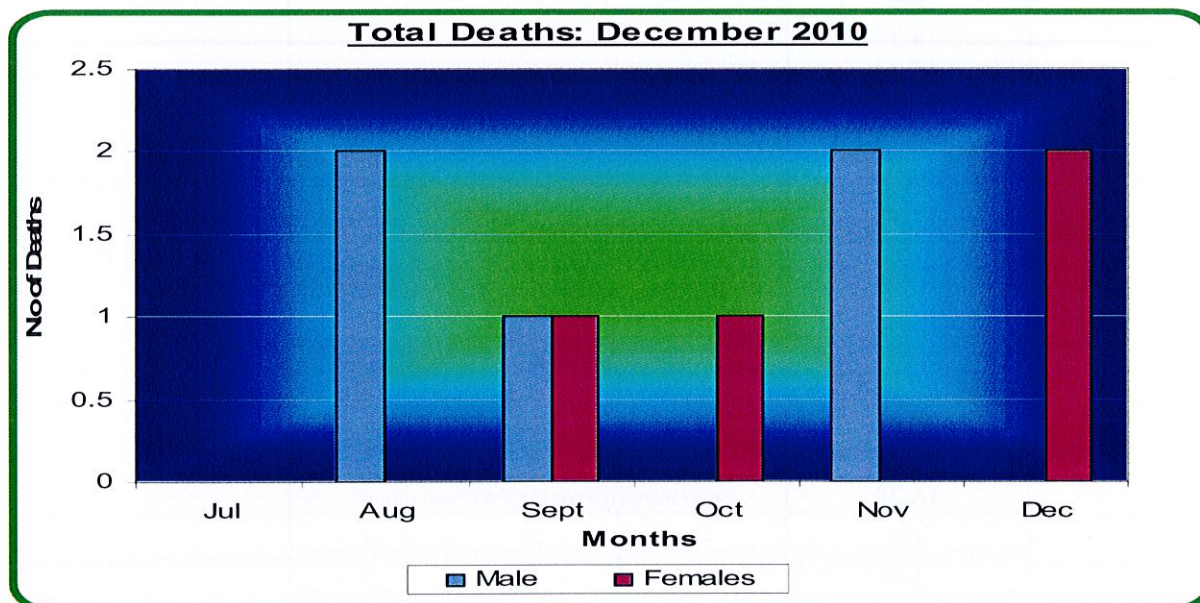
The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the half year ending December 2010 is 8.03/1,000

All births (100%) were handled by health professionals.



3. DEATHS

3.1 Total Deaths



For the half year ending 30 June 2010 a total of 6 deaths was recorded for Niue, 2 males and 4 females.

Table 3.1 Total Numbers of Deaths by Month – June 2010

Months	Males	Females	Total
Jul	0	0	0
Aug	2	0	2
Sept	1	1	2
Oct	0	1	1
Nov	2	0	2
Dec	0	2	2
Total	5	4	9

For the half of the year ending at 31st December 2010, a total of 9 deaths were recorded, 5 male and 4 females. Of the 9 registered 2 died in August and 4 females. Of the 9 registered 2 died in August and November, all male. September also had 2 deaths (1 female and 1 male). October had 1 death of female and 2 females died in December. There were no deaths recorded for the month of July.

3.2 Deaths by Age group

Deaths by age group indicate that people in Niue to the end of December 2010 died at the age of 50 and above. 5 deaths (2 males and 3 females) recorded were over the age of 80. The ages between 50-54, 65-69, and 70-74 all had one male death. Only 1 female was registered in the age of 60-64. There were no deaths recorded for the ages of 55-59 and 75-79. See table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Total Number of Deaths by Age Group and Gender –July - December 2010

Age Group by Sex	2010		
	Males	Females	Total
0-4	No Deaths recorded for this age group		
5-9			
10-14			
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54	1	0	1
55-59	No Deaths recorded for this age group.		
60-64	0	1	1
65-69	1	0	1
70-74	1	0	1
75-79	No Deaths recorded for this age group.		
80+	2	3	5
Total	5	4	9

3.3 Fetal and Child Deaths

There were no fetal deaths or child deaths registered this period ending June 2010.

3.4 Cause of Death

Table 3.3: Total Number of Deaths by Cause of Death and Gender – June 2010

Cause of Death by Gender	Illnesses/Diseases				Others						Total
	Heart Disease	Cancer	Asthma	Pneumonia	Senile	Accident	Suicide	Natural	Premature	Not Stated	
Males	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
Females	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9

Table 3.3 shows the causes of death, in the December 2010 the major cause of death was of Heart Diseases with a total of 7 deaths (4 males and 3 females). One death was of Pneumonia and a vehicle accident claimed the life of another, both were males.

3.5 Deaths by location

Deaths by location and in any age in Niue always affect the nation in more ways than one. The major effect was the declining population of Niue.

Table 3.4: Total Number of Deaths by Village and Gender – December 2010

Village	Female	Male	Total
Alofi North	1	0	1
Tuapa	2	0	2
Hikutavake	1	1	2
Lakepa	0	1	1
Mutalau	0	1	1
Alofi South	0	2	2
Total	4	5	9

The table shows that 6 villages had a recorded number of deaths. The table shows that three villages recorded 2 deaths in the village, these were Tuapa (2 males), Alofi South (2 females) and Hikutavake (1 male and 1 female). Alofi North recorded 1 death (female) as well as the villages Lakepa and Mutalau both having male. The rest of the 6 villages according to records did not register any death.

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for Niue for the half year ending December 2010 is 6.7 per 1,000.



4. MARRIAGES

4.1 Total Marriages

Table 4.1 Total Number of Marriages by Month – June 2010

In total there were 3 registered marriages in between July 2010 and December 2010. July and August did not have any marriages registered. The months of October, November and December all had one marriage in each month. In terms of who got married, 1 of these 3 marriages was a couple who was on holiday on Niue & decided to get married.

Year/Month	2010
July	0
August	0
September	0
October	1
November	1
December	1
Total	8

4.2 Marriages by Age groups

Table 4.2 below, shows the gender of the bride and grooms at the time of marriage. The ages of both female and male both register in between the ages of 20 and 49 years of age. This table shows that 2 (1 male and 1 female) were in the age group between 20-24, 2 (1 male 1 female) were in the age group of 25-29, one male in the age group of 40-44 and one female in between 45-49.

Table 4.2: Total number of Marriages by Gender & Age Groups – December 2010

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



5. OTHERS

Other areas of vital statistics such as Divorce, Annulment, Separation, Adoption, Legitimizing, 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 mid year 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

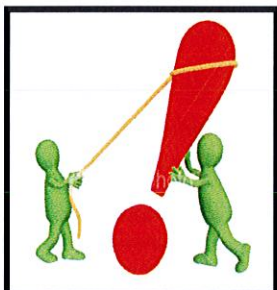
USES OF VITAL STATISTICS

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. Disclaimer



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

9. 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 of 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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