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Niue National Head Count - September 2004

Introduction

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Following the devastating events of cyclone Heta in the opening weeks of this year (05 January 2004) there have been some noticeable observations of the changes to the number and settlement of the population of Niue. There was movement of people to and from overseas as well as from one village to another, more so the most affected coastal villages from Hikutavake to Avatele. In order to know the true picture of these movements and changes the national statistics office of the Government of Niue was tasked with the exercise to conduct a comprehensive "Population Head Count of Niue".

The objectives of this exercise was seen as:

- To determine the total population of Niue and at the same time re-establish the nominal roll of all people living in Niue and where they are at a certain point in time to be used in estimating the population during that period;
- To record the changes and update the appropriate information (Population and Households Census 2001 and the compilation of the National Accounts) contained in the department to reflect;
- To serve as a data source for the electoral rolls, planning for school rolls, and social policy in general; and
- To be used in times of emergencies such as cyclones as a "guiding roll" of residents or occupiers of the households in each villages.

The enumeration was completed on Tuesday 7th of September 2004. The data was collated, processed and tabulated with due care and diligence in order to minimise errors. However, this office gives no warranty that the information or data supplied contains no errors. On that note, the national statistics office of the Government of Niue, Statistics Niue, is proud to report on the findings of the National Head Count conducted for all residents of Niue as at September 2004.

Please note that this exercise does not replace the National Population and Household Census which take place every five years but a survey of a similar nature aiming at realising the afore mentioned objectives. Also note that the findings are reported in the two human population counts, the *de-facto population* and the *de-jure population*

The *de-facto human population* is defined as those persons physically in the country at the time of enumeration. The *de-jure population* is defined as those persons living in the country including persons or residents temporarily outside the country but excluding persons physically in the country at the time of enumeration but legally residents elsewhere.(*UNESCAP Manual on Training of Statisticians 1988,p76*)

For the purpose of this report most of the analysis will be based on the *de-jure population* and will be referred to as the *residential population*.

1. The Population of Niue

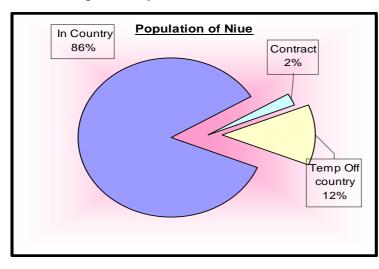
The de-facto population of Niue as at September 2004 totalled to 1,590 persons (1,503 Niueans Residents in country + 43 Contract residents living in Niue + 44 Non-residents temporarily living in Niue) and the dejure population of Niue for the same period (September 2004) totalled to 1,761 persons (1503 Niueans Residents in country + 43 Contract residents living in Niue + 215 Niuean residents temporarily away from Niue).

(Please note that tables and charts for villages are presented in geographic order)

		Niuean	Residents	Non-Resider	Grand Total			
	In Country	Contract	Temp Off country	Total	Tourists	Contract	Total	
Total	1,503	43	215	1,761	9	35	44	1,805

Table 1: The Population of Niue

Chart 1: Population of Niue 2004



Out of the 1,761 persons living in Niue 88 per cent were residing in country and the final 12 per cent were overseas temporary on various reasons.

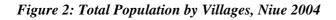
(see Table 4: Purpose of Niuean Residents Temporarily Absent from Country)

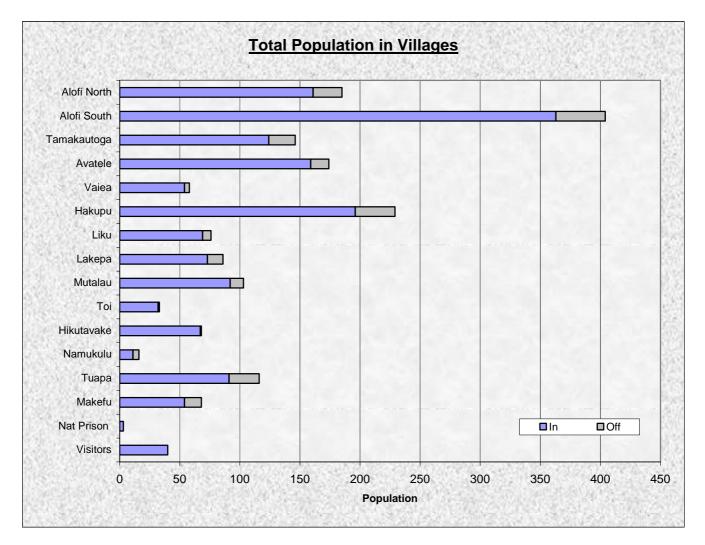
2. Distribution of Population by Villages

The distribution of population over the 14 villages remains the same as in previous counts. The bigger villages such Alofi South, Hakupu, Alofi North and Avatele have the most numbers, whereas Makefu, Tuapa, Hikutavake, Mutalau, Lakepa, Liku, and Tamakautoga with average numbers, and the smaller villages such as Namukulu, Toi and Vaiea with the least numbers.

Village		Niuean	Residents		Non-Reside	Grand		
_	In Country	Contract	Temp Off country	Total	Tourists	Contract	Total	Total
Makefu	54	-	14	68	-	-	0	68
Tuapa	89	-	25	114	-	2	2	116
Namukulu	10	-	5	15	-	1	1	16
Hikutavake	67	-	1	68	-	-	0	68
Тоі	32	-	1	33	-	-	0	33
Mutalau	92	-	11	103	-	-	0	103
Lakepa	73	-	13	86	-	-	0	86
Liku	69	-	7	76	-	-	0	76
Hakupu	196	-	33	229	-	-	0	229
Vaiea	54	-	4	58	-	-	0	58
Avatele	156	2	15	173	-	1	1	174
Tamakautoga	124	-	22	146	-	-	0	146
Alofi South	325	38	41	404	-	-	0	404
Alofi North	159	3	23	185	-	-	0	185
Nat.Prison	3	-	-	3	-	-	0	3
Tour.Acc	-	-	-	0	9	31	40	40
Total	1503	43	215	1761	9	35	44	1805

Table 2: The Population of Niue by Villages.





3. <u>Residential Population of Niue</u>

The total residential population of Niue living in 14 villages was 1,761 (*re: Table 3 below*). Almost a quarter of them stated as living in Alofi South (23%). There were three other villages with the population of 10 per cent or more of the total population - Hakupu (13%), Alofi North (11%) and Avatele (10%). There were seven villages that fell below the 5 per cent mark in the total population. These villages include Lakepa (4.9%), Liku (4.3%), Hikutavake and Makefu (3.9% each), Vaiea (3.3%), Toi (1.9%), and Namukulu (0.9%).

On average there were five villages above the national average of 126 persons. Namely, Alofi South with 404 persons, Hakupu 229, Alofi North 185, Avatele 173, and Tamakautoga with 146 persons. The other nine villages fall below the national average.

Village	In Country	% In-country.	Off Island	% Off-island	Total	% of Total
Makefu	54	3.5	14	20.6	68	3.9
Тиара	89	5.8	25	21.9	114	6.5
Namukulu	10	0.6	5	33.3	15	0.9
Hikutavake	67	4.3	1	1.5	68	3.9
Тоі	32	2.1	1	3.0	33	1.9
Mutalau	92	6.0	1 1	10.7	103	5.8
Lakepa	73	4.7	13	15.1	86	4.9
Liku	69	4.5	7	9.2	76	4.3
Hakupu	196	12.7	33	14.4	229	13.0
Vaiea	54	3.5	4	6.9	58	3.3
Avatele	158	10.2	15	8.7	173	9.8
Tamakautoga	124	8.0	22	15.1	146	8.3
Alofi South	363	23.5	41	10.1	404	22.9
Alofi North	162	10.5	23	12.4	185	10.5
National Prison	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2
Total	1,546	100	215	12.2	1,761	100

Table 3: Residential Population of Niue

4. Niuean Residents Temporarily Absent from Country

The population of Niue throughout the years is very flexible in terms of movement - internally and externally. A nation with free association with New Zealand coupling with being citizens of New Zealand, one can convincingly say that Niueans have two places to be called 'home' of which they can move freely to and from it. Subsequently it is fair to say that the population of Niue is "a moving population". Niueans travels a lot and they travel for various reasons. For this assessment the inclusion of the population temporarily away from the country was based on the understanding that; 1. Government expend money on their absence, such as health referrals, scholarships and official duties; and 2. Other travels including funeral attendance, mission duties and stress holidays were confirmed by householders as returning within the12 months period.

Table 4: Puri	pose of Niuean	Residents	Temporarily	v Absent from	Country
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Purpose	Males	Females	Total
Funeral	2	1	3
Mission Duties	2	2	4
H o lid a y	4	4	8
Official Duties	7	4	11
Health and Accompanies	29	52	8 1
Studies	56	52	108
Total	100	115	215

Out of the 215 persons temporarily away from the country 50 per cent (108 persons) were studying overseas, 38 per cent (81 persons) on health referrals and the rest were for other purposes. Table 3 above gave details of how many residents were away from each village.

5. Distribution of Residential Population by Location

The residential (permanent residents) population of Niue in this report is divided into two categories – the Niuean residents (of Niuean Origin) and the Non-niuean Residents (inclusive-persons with/without permanent residency status). The findings saw that 1,551 or 88 per cent of residents were Niueans and 210 or 12 per cent were Non-niueans.

Table 5: Distribution of Residential Population by Location

		Niu	ean Resid	dents		Non-niuean Residents					
Village	In-country		Out of	Out of country		In-country		Out of country		Total	Total Residents
	Μ	F	М	F	Total	М	F	М	F	Total	
Makefu	27	22	7	7	63	2	3	0	0	5	68
Тиара	39	43	10	12	104	4	3	1	2	10	114
Namukulu	5	4	1	2	12	1	0	1	1	3	15
Hikutavake	32	33	0	1	66	2	0	0	0	2	68
Тоі	16	15	1	0	32	0	1	0	0	1	33
Mutalau	42	47	7	4	100	1	2	0	0	3	103
Lakepa	34	37	6	6	83	0	2	0	1	3	86
Liku	31	38	5	2	76	0	0	0	0	0	76
Hakupu	102	94	14	19	229	0	0	0	0	о	229
Vaiea	7	8	1	3	19	21	18	0	0	39	58
Avatele	66	72	7	8	153	13	7	0	0	20	173
Tamakautoga	56	66	5	17	144	1	1	0	0	2	146
Alofi South	125	156	21	19	321	50	32	1	0	83	404
Alofi North	66	58	12	11	147	20	18	0	0	38	185
National Prison	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3
Grand Total	650	693	97	111	1551	116	87	3	4	210	1761

6. Age and Sex distribution

The distribution of population by age and sex is one of the basic types of information needed in forward planning for the future. It can be used in the analysis of education requirements, health needs, labour force projection, retirement, voting practices and many more.

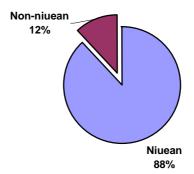
Age is the basic or fundamental variable in demographic analysis as well as socio-economic analysis.

Age Groups	Re	sidents in Co	untry	Residen	% Total			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
0-4	40	76	116	13	8	21	137	7.8
5-9	63	62	125	7	7	14	139	7.9
10-14	99	71	170	2	4	6	176	10.0
15-19	87	79	166	9	17	26	192	10.9
20-24	40	58	98	24	25	49	147	8.3
25-29	41	29	70	10	9	19	89	5.1
30-34	48	48	96	11	9	20	116	6.6
35-39	53	38	91	0	5	5	96	5.5
40-44	53	50	103	4	5	9	112	6.4
45-49	57	48	105	3	5	8	113	6.4
50-54	45	53	98	3	5	8	106	6.0
55-59	32	38	70	3	3	6	76	4.3
60-64	31	34	65	5	6	11	76	4.3
65+	77	96	173	6	7	13	186	10.6
Total	766	780	1546	100	115	215	1761	100.0

Table 6: Distribution of Population by 5 years Age Groups.

Figure 3: Distribution of Permanent Population

Permanent Residents



6.1 Age and Sex Composition

The percentage distribution of total population by broad age group, median age for both sexes, males and females as well as dependency ratios are presented in Table 7. The median age for all persons, males, and females are 30.0, 29.8, and 30.2 years respectively.

Dependency Ratio – The dependency ratio for the purpose of this report is calculated as the population under the age of 15 years and the population above the age of 60 years and above divided by the population in the age group 15-19 years.

Dependency Ratio = Dependent population / working age population

The dependency ratio for the total population of Niue in September 2004 stood at 68.19 per cent meaning that for every 100 persons in the working age group they are supporting 68 dependents. For the separate sexes the dependency rate is higher amongst the female population (71) compare to the male population (66).

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Total Population by Broad Age Group, Gender, SexRatio, Median Age and Dependency Ratio, Niue 2004

Age Group	Sex Ratio	Total		Ma	le	Female	
	Sex Rallo	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	97	1761	100	866	100	895	100
Under 15 years	98	452	26	224	26	228	25
15-59 years	100	1047	59	523	60	524	59
60+ years	83	262	15	119	14	143	16
Median Age	Median Age		30.0 Years		29.8 Years		ears
Dependency Ratio		68.19		65.58		70.80	

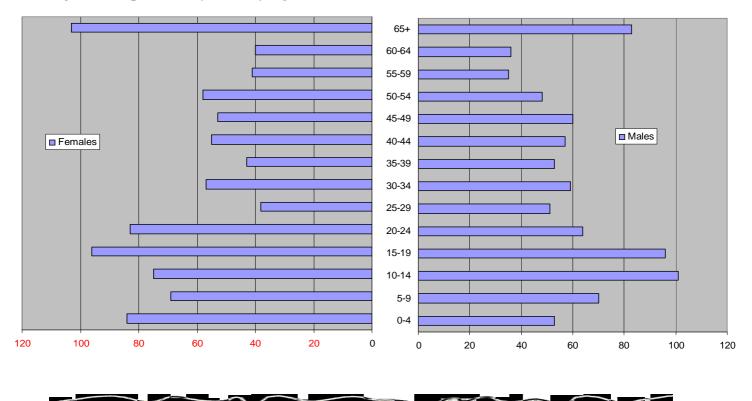
Sex Ratio – The sex ratio is calculated as the number of males per 100 females.

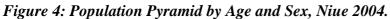
The table shows that the sex ratio for the total population is 97, which means there were slightly more females than males living in Niue. The ratios for the age groups under 15 years and 15-29 years were pretty much even with 98 and 100 respectively.

Median Age - The median age is that age where 50 per cent of the population is younger 50 percent older. The median age for the population of Niue is 30 years of age. For the male and female population they are about the same with that in the total population.

6.2 Age and Sex Structure

Figure 4 presents the Population Pyramid of Niue, based on the 2004 headcount.





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