







Niue Household and Population Census 2017

Prepared by: Statistics and Immigration office Finance and Planning Government of Niue

NIUE

HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CENSUS 2017

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







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Original text: English
Report prepared by:
Fanuma Sioneholo, Statistics and Immigration Office, Niue
With assistance from:
Nicholas Cox, Pacific Support Programme, Statistics New Zealand
Cover pictures: Bill Vakaafi

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Preface

"The mission of the Niue National Strategic Plan is "Working together to protect the People and the Environment." It is the realisation of our vision "Niue ke monuina, A prosperous Niue".

(NNSP 2016 – 2026)

The Niue Household and Population census 2017 report is of great significance to the Niue National Strategic Plan vision and mission. The statistical information in this report will inform us about the people on Niue and how they may impact the environment – socially, economically, and culturally.

In a census everyone needs to be counted, Niue's biggest resource and asset are its people. They seek a good quality of life supported by access to good social services and recognise Niue's cultural values.

Niue's vision is about working together to protect the people and the environment by building a prosperous Niue responsibly and sustainably, and to meet social and economic needs and development aspirations whilst preserving Taoga Niue culture and heritage values, and protecting our environment. Therefore, it is imperative to the government, the business community, nongovernment organisations, the international development partners, researchers and academics, and our students that we continue capturing census information.

This report is a tribute to Niue's continuous efforts to develop its national capability and confidence to produce quality information for planning purposes. Census activities are an integral part of the broad and long-term focus and evidence based decision making.

A very special thank you to the census team, the enumerators, supervisors, data entry operators and the editors of the report for the great effort in ensuring this report is produced to the highest standard.

I also wish to acknowledge the great assistance from technical partners Statistics for Development Division of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Statistics Support Programme of Statistics New Zealand.

And most importantly to the people of Niue, for without their responses, this report would not even be possible.

Fakaaue lahi mahaki.

Therefore, with privilege and honour, I introduce this report "Niue Population and Household Census 2017 for the 10th census conducted since 1971.

"Niue ke monuina, A prosperous Niue"

Hon. Sir Toke Tufukia TALAGI, KNZM

Premier
Minister of Statistics and Immigration
Finance and Planning
Government of Niue

Acknowledgement from the Government Statistician

"Niue ke monuina, A prosperous Niue", the resounding vision of the nation and here I would like to add on, "ko e numela ke taki aki, let the numbers take lead".

The availability of statistics and statistical information cannot be overemphasized as the overarching factor in evidence-based policy and decision making and also as the fundamentals in assessing and evaluating of existing policies.

Therefore, the report spells out the fundamental objective of the Niue Population and Household Census 2017 - the realisation of the above (statements) for the Government of Niue, the Business community, the Civil Groups, the people of Niue and development partners.

This information may also be used in the monitoring and evaluation of the Niue National Strategic Plan 2016 – 2026, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN-SDGs), the Pacific Plan and other international reporting commitments of Niue.

On the 9th of March 2017, the Statistics Niue office conducted Niue's 10th national population and household census since 1971, under Niue's Acts. Taking of the census is one of the major undertakings of the national statistics office (NSO) of a nation, and this is no different to Niue. The taking of the 10th census for Statistics Niue was a huge success. This success is attributed to the collaborated efforts of everyone on Niue, from the Leaders and Heads of Government, Villages and Homes, and equally the enumerators and officers of the census. The use of modern technology in collection, data processing (input and tabulation), and analysis has made the reporting and dissemination component easier and quicker. Fakaaue lahi mahaki.

Our special acknowledgement to the Ridge to Reef (R2R) project for the great assistance in cofunding this important project contributing to its success. We also like to acknowledge the on-going technical assistance we had from our friends from the Statistics for Development Division (SDD) of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Census Division and Pacific of Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) Thank you very much.

"Kia monuina e totouaga he tau fakamauaga mo e tau talahauaga nai. Kia fakatumau foki ke fakaaoga ke he tau fifiliaga mo e tau fakatokatokaaga ma e tau fekau moe tau gahua kehekehe he motu fakahelehele ko Niue Fekai ma e tau momoui tagata".

"Niue ke Monuina. Numela ke taki aki."

Kimray Vaha

Government Statistician Statistics Niue Finance and Planning Government of Niue.

Executive summary table

2017 census population (de facto population)	1,719	
2017 Usual resident population	1,591	
Absent population	193	
Visiting population	128	
Population density	6.1	per km²
Average annual rate of population growth, 2011-2017	1.2	%
Average annual rate of growth (residents), 2011-2017	1.6	%
Percentage younger than 15 years	28.1	%
Percentage 15-59 years	53.2	%
Percentage 60+ years	18.7	%
Percentage of youths (15-24 years)	10.1	%
Median age	33	
Sex ratio	92	males/females
Dependency ratio (15-59), 2017	88.1	%
Crude birth rate (CBR), 2011-2017	17.2	per 1,000
Crude death rate (CDR), 2011-2017	7.2	per 1,000
Net migration rate, 2011-2017	0.56	
Average annual number of births, 2011-2017	26.2	
Average annual number of deaths, 2011-2017	10.9	
Average annual number of net migrants, 2011-2017	1.2	
Average household size	3.3	
Total fertility rate (TFR), 2011-2017	3.03	
Life expectancy at birth, males 2011-2017	72.8	
Life expectancy at birth, females 2011-2017	79.8	
Infant mortality rate (IMR), 2011-2017	0.0*	

Executive summary

The main purpose of this report is to make 2017 Niue census data and information accessible to as many users as possible, and to contribute to informed decision-making across government agencies, the private sector and civil society.

Niue's population at the time of the 2017 census (10th March) was 1,719 people, of whom 1,591 (93%) considered Niue to be their place of usual residence. This represents an increase, the first in twenty years, of 108 people in total and 131 usual residents from 2011.

The population density of Niue was 6.1 people per square kilometre

The average annual rate of total population growth was 1.2%. Not including visitors, the resident population experienced a 1.6% growth.

The crude birth rate was 17.2 per 1,000 population from an average of 26 births. The crude death rate was 7.2 per 1,000 population from an average of 11 deaths. This resulted in a natural increase rate of 10.0 per 1,000 population.

The net migration rate for 2011 to 2017 was 0.56%

Niue's current total fertility rate (the average number of children Niuean women can expect to have during their lifetime at prevailing fertility rates) is estimated to be 3.03.

Life expectancy at birth is estimated to be 72.8 for males and 79.8 for females. No infant deaths occurred between the period of 2011 and 2017.

Migration remains to be the main influence on Niue's population dynamics, with population losses in younger age groups. As a result, Niue's median age is high at 33 years of age. This means half of the population is below the age of 33 and the other half above it.

Overall the sex ratio was 92 males for every 100 females

The percentage of population under the age of 15 was 28% and 19% were over the age of 60. This left 53% of the population within the working age (15-59). Those age 15-24 made up 10% of the population.

The average household size was 3.3 people per household.

A copy of the 2017 census questionnaire, which outlines the broad spectrum of thematic issues covered by the census, is included in the appendix. More specific and detailed information can be obtained, on request, from the Statistics Niue Office.

Chapter 1: Population structure

Population structure refers to the population size, geographic distribution and composition, and agesex structure of a population. Population processes refers to the factors that affect population growth such as fertility, mortality, and migration - both national and international.

1.1 Population size and distribution

Niue's population, as enumerated on the 10th March 2017, was 1,719 people (831 males and 888 females).

Of the total enumerated, 1,591 considered Niue to be their place of usual residence. The remaining 128 people claimed to be visiting the island and are permanently residing elsewhere.

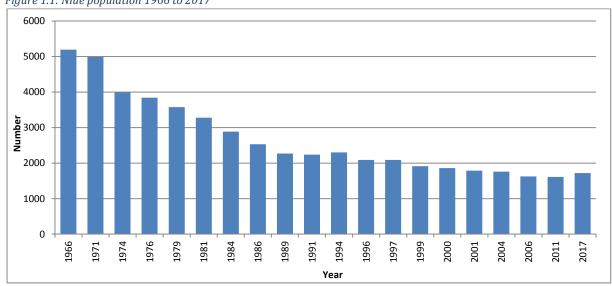
The 2017 census, like previous censuses, is a de facto population count, meaning all people on Niue were included – residents and visitors alike. Residents away during this time were not included in the count even if they were away for a short time.

Table 1.1: Total population of Niue, 2017

Total population (de facto)			ι	Jsual residents		Visitors			
Males	Females	Total	Males Females Total			Males	Females	Total	
831	888	1719	762	829	1591	69	59	128	

Figure 1.1 shows Niue's population from 1966 to 2017. It shows the decline of the population that occurred in the 1970's. The population in 2017 of 1,719 is the first increase to occur in the past 20 years.

Figure 1.1: Niue population 1966 to 2017



The 2011 census captured a total of 151 non-permanent residents on the island; this compares to 128 non-permanent residents in 2017.

Niue experienced an overall increase in population of 108 people (6.7%) since 2011, with an annual growth rate of 1.2%.

Table 1.2 provides Niue's de facto population distribution by village. The majority of the total population on Niue were located in the villages of Alofi South (24%), followed by Tamakautoga (12%), and Hakupu (11%).

Table 1.2: Total population by village distribution, 2011 and 2017

	Tota	population ar	nd distribution (%)	Population	chango	Average
Villages	201	11	201	7	Population	annual	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	growth rate* (%)
Alofi South	424	26.3	413	24.0	-11	-2.6	-0.5
Alofi North	215	13.3	157	9.1	-58	-27.0	-4.9
Makefu	69	4.3	64	3.7	-5	-7.2	-1.3
Tuapa	97	6.0	106	6.2	9	9.3	1.7
Namukulu	14	0.9	10	0.6	-4	-28.6	-5.2
Hikutavake	40	2.5	45	2.6	5	12.5	2.3
Toi	23	1.4	17	1.0	-6	-26.1	-4.7
Mutalau	94	5.8	98	5.7	4	4.3	0.8
Lakepa	51	3.2	91	5.3	40	78.4	14.3
Liku	70	4.3	88	5.1	18	25.7	4.7
Hakupu	129	8.0	190	11.1	61	47.3	8.6
Vaiea	89	5.5	103	6.0	14	15.7	2.9
Avatele	139	8.6	139	8.1	0	0.0	0.0
Tamakautoga	157	9.7	198	11.5	41	26.1	4.7
Total	1611	100.0	1719	100.0	108	6.7	1.2

The villages that experienced the largest proportion increases were Lakepa (78%), Hakupu (47%) and Tamakautoga (26%). The villages that experienced the largest proportion decreases were Namukulu (-29%), Alofi North (-27%), Toi (-26%).

1.2 Population composition

Niue's total enumerated population of 1,719 people included 1,591 permanent residents and 128 visitors (non-residents). This report will mainly concentrate on Niue's residential population which increased by 131 people (9.0%).

Alofi South remains the village with the highest usual resident population with 25% just as Namukulu remains the lowest residential populated village with 1.0% of the entire residential population.

The top three villages to grow in population were Lakepa (53%), Hakupu (47%), and Tamakautoga (17%). A total of five villages experienced a decline in population, Toi (-26%), Namukulu (-17%), Alofi North (-6.7%), Avatele (-3.8%) and Alofi South (-1.0%),

At the time of enumeration a total of 193 people were absent, not residing on island. This would bring the total residential population of Niue to 1,784 for 2017 if all residents were to be present at the time of enumeration.

Table 1.3: Resident population and absentees by village, 2011 and 2017

Villages		2011			2017		Resident population change			
Villages	Res	Absent	% Res only	Res	Absent	% Res only	Total	%	Annual*	
Alofi South	397	43	27.2	393	34	24.7	-4	-1.0	-0.2	
Alofi North	163	11	11.2	152	18	9.6	-11	-6.7	-1.2	
Makefu	54	10	3.7	62	8	3.9	8	14.8	2.7	
Tuapa	87	10	6.0	97	15	6.1	10	11.5	2.1	
Namukulu	12	0	0.8	10	1	0.6	-2	-16.7	-3.0	
Hikutavake	40	0	2.7	45	4	2.8	5	12.5	2.3	
Toi	23	2	1.6	17	5	1.1	-6	-26.1	-4.7	
Mutalau	90	7	6.2	93	7	5.8	3	3.3	0.6	
Lakepa	51	19	3.5	78	9	4.9	27	52.9	9.6	
Liku	70	4	4.8	81	17	5.1	11	15.7	2.9	
Hakupu	127	17	8.7	187	33	11.8	60	47.2	8.6	
Vaiea	89	8	6.1	103	12	6.5	14	15.7	2.9	
Avatele	130	7	8.9	125	18	7.9	-5	-3.8	-0.7	
Tamakautoga	127	9	8.7	148	12	9.3	21	16.5	3.0	
Total	1460	147	100.0	1591	193	100.0	131	9.0	1.6	

1.3 Age and sex structure

To ensure the effectiveness and maximum impact of public policy and development activities in general, it is essential that policy analysts, planners and policy-makers have a good understanding of their population's age structure as it reflects both current and future needs.

The population age-sex structure or population pyramid shows the gender make-up of a population, particularly in proportion of males and females in specific age-groups, beginning with the youngest group at the bottom and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The number of males is depicted on the left and the number of females on the right side of the pyramids.

The distribution of a population by age and sex is one of the most basic types of information needed in planning for the future. For example, a large number of women of childbearing age usually means high population growth rates; conversely, a more modest representation of women in their 'peak' childbearing years (i.e. 25-34) means fewer births; a predominance of older women to older men usually suggests higher male mortality; and fewer men than women in early adult age groups (i.e. 20-34) is usually indicative of male labour mobility.

Figure 1.2 shows the age-sex structure of Niue's residential population at the time of the 2017 census (blank) compared with the 2011 census (shaded) data.

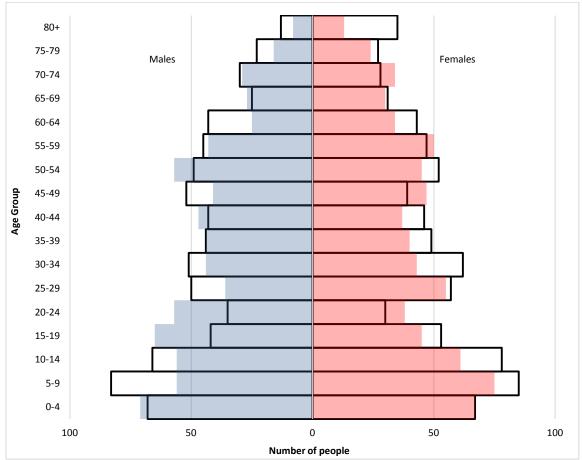


Figure 1.2: Population age-structure for resident population of 2011 (shaded) and 2017 (not shaded)

Highlights from the age-sex distribution illustrated in figure 1.2:

- The proportion of people in 2017 in the 65+ category illustrates a 'flat' pattern compared to the tapered pattern of 2011, with the proportion of females outnumbering the males.
- The prominent 'indent' in the distribution of the 15-24 age group, affecting both sexes, appears largely to be the result of emigration.
- The highest proportion of the population is in the 5-14 age group.

The residential population by broad age groups, median age, dependency ratios, as well as sex ratios is presented in table 1.4. The median age in Niue is 33 this compares to the median age of Niueans living in New Zealand of 20.

Niue's residential population consisted of 762 males and 829 females, (sex ratio of 92), this means there are 92 resident males for every 100 resident females.

Table 1.4: Resident population by broad age groups, median age, dependency ratio, and sex ratio, 2011 and 2017

		2011						2017				
Age group	Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1460	100.0	722	100.0	738	100.0	1591	100.0	762	100.0	829	100.0
0-14	386	26.4	183	25.3	203	28.1	447	61.9	217	28.5	230	27.7
15-59	834	57.1	434	60.1	400	55.4	846	117.2	411	53.9	435	52.5
60+	240	16.4	105	14.5	135	18.7	298	41.3	134	17.6	164	19.8
Median age			3	33			33					
Dependency ratio		75.1						88.1				
Sex ratio			9	7.8					9	1.9		

The age-dependency ratio can also help describe the country's population structure as it combines the economically dependent component of a population (the young and the old) to its productive component. For the purpose of this report, the dependency ratio has been defined as the population under the age of 15 and the population age 60 years and over as the dependent population, divided by the population in the age groups of 15-59 years, also known as the working age population, multiplied by 100. The 'old-age' cut-off point has been shifted to 60 instead of the internationally recommended 65 years, as Niue has an official retirement age of 60 although you can apply for early retirement at 55.

The dependency ratio for the 2017 was 88, an increase from that reported in the 2011 census of 75. This means there are 88 dependents (old and young) for every 100 people of working age.

Chapter 2: Population processes

This section describes Niue's population growth and its underlying dynamics including, fertility, mortality, and migration.

2.1 Population growth

Table 2.1 shows the total and residential population from 1986 to 2017. In 2017 there is an annualised increase in the population (1.2%) whilst the previous census years all show decreases.

Table 2.1: Total and residential population growth, 1986 to 2017

Census years	1986	1991	1997	2001	2006	2011	2017
Total population	2531	2239	2088	1788	1625	1611	1719
Residential population			2052	1736	1538	1460	1591
Male			1022	867	756	722	762
Female			1030	869	782	738	829
Median age	20.9	22.8	27	28.5	30.7	32.8	33.0
		Popula	tion growth (a	annual)			
Total		-2.3	-1.4	-2.9	-1.8	-0.2	1.2
Residential				-3.1	-2.3	-1.0	1.6
Males				-3.0	-2.6	-0.9	1.0
Females				-3.1	-2.0	-1.1	2.2

There are two ways to describe population growth: natural increase and net migration.

Total population growth was measured at 1.6%. Natural increase made up 1.6% and net migration contributed 0.6%. For more information refer to the information in appendix 2.

2.2Population density

Population density shows the number of people living in one square kilometre. Niue has a land area of 259 square kilometres with a residential population of 1,591. Therefore the population density of Niue is 6.1 people per square kilometre.

2.3 Fertility

Fertility refers to the reproductive behaviour of a population, and is related to the number of live births a woman has had. Fertility is the vital process which has the greatest impact on a country's age-sex composition (unless there are high levels of migration); because the composition and size of different age groups depend largely on birth rates. Populations become older with failing birth rates, because these reduce the proportion of children.

The total number of children born alive to women aged 15 and older was 1,645 (table 2.2) with the average number of children born alive to all women (also called average parity) standing at 2.7 children per woman.

For 2017, the average parity increases with the age of women, from a low average of 0.04 children among women aged 15-19, to 2.6 children among women aged 45-49 (considered to be the end of a

woman's childbearing years), to a little over 5 children among those older than 65. The normal gradual progression in average parity with age is absent in Niue, largely because of the small population size the overall impact migration has on Niue's population structure.

Table 2.2: Women ever given birth age 15 and older by number of children ever born, 2006 to 2017

	2006				2011			2017	
Age	Women	Total	Ave.	Women	Total	Ave.	Women	Total	Ave.
group	ever given	children	children	ever given	children	children	ever given	children	children
	birth	ever born	ever born	birth	ever born	ever born	birth	ever born	ever born
15-19	4	4	0.055	3	3	0.067	2	2	0.038
20-24	20	35	0.714	14	22	0.579	11	16	0.533
25-29	30	50	1.111	27	61	1.109	32	65	1.140
30-34	26	82	2.050	30	75	1.744	37	109	1.758
35-39	39	129	2.804	30	105	2.625	39	109	2.224
40-44	46	178	3.633	34	112	3.027	35	135	2.935
45-49	36	149	3.386	43	170	3.617	35	102	2.615
50-54	50	218	4.037	39	143	3.178	47	169	3.250
55-59	36	164	4.205	47	231	4.620	40	158	3.362
60-64	26	127	3.969	31	116	3.412	40	157	3.651
65+	90	596	6.208	92	544	5.386	114	623	5.149
Total	403	1732	3.055	390	1582	2.957	432	1645	2.746

2.4 Mortality

Three different methods were used to estimate Niue's life expectancies, as outlined in appendix 2, pointed to an average life expectancy of 73 years for men, and 80 for women.

Information on the crude death rates can be found in the appendix as well.

2.5 Migration

Migration has been a significant determinant of Niue's population. Migration is the movement of people across a certain boundary. When this boundary is a national border, we refer to the movement as international migration; otherwise we refer to it as internal migration. The people involved are referred to as migrants. We speak of immigration if people are moving into a country and emigration if they are moving out of a country. Movement within a country (between districts and municipalities), are referred to as internal migration where we speak of in-migrant and outmigrants.

- International migration

While most countries assess the importance of international migration across their borders through an analysis of passenger arrival and departure cards, population censuses can also provide some meaningful information, via questions on current and previous residence.

Table 2.3 shows that 368 (25%) of the residents of Niue age 4 years and older did not live in Niue five years prior to the census, suggesting a substantial extent of immigration to Niue in recent years.

For those who stated overseas as their place of residence as of 2012, 35% stated that they were returning residents, 25% to join their family, 16% stated they moved to Niue for employment and 14% stated they moved here for the lifestyle.

Table 2.3: Resident population by place of residence in 2012 and sex, 2017

Residence in 2012		Number		Percentage (%)			
Residence III 2012	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
This village	472	529	1001	68	69.3	68.7	
Another village	47	41	88	6.8	5.4	6	
Overseas	175	193	368	25.2	25.3	25.3	
Total	694	763	1457	100	100	100	

A total of 368 people were overseas five years prior to the 2017 census, of which 228 declared themselves as Niuean. The remaining 140 that migrated to Niue, half were from elsewhere in the Pacific, followed by European (24%) and Asian (16%).

Table 2.4: Resident population by place of residence in 2012, ethnicity and Sex, 2017

Residence 2012	Niuean				Grand total		
Residence 2012	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Grand total
This village	410	464	874	62	65	127	1001
Another village	25	27	52	22	14	36	88
Overseas	104	124	228	71	69	140	368
Total	539	615	1154	155	148	303	1457

The age of these recent arrivals shows that Niue is by no means a retirement destination. 25% of those residing overseas were under the age of 15, 22% between the ages of 15-29 and 21% for those in their 30s.

Table 2.5: Proportion of the resident population by place of residence in 2012 and age, 2017

Residence in 2012	<15	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
This village	20.9	16.0	10.8	12.2	14.4	25.8	100.0
Another village	15.9	31.8	23.9	12.5	9.1	6.8	100.0
Overseas	24.5	21.5	20.9	12.8	11.1	9.2	100.0
Total	21.5	18.3	14.1	12.4	13.2	20.5	100.0

The majority of the population expected to continue to live in Niue in the 12 months after 2017. 69 people anticipated that they would be living in New Zealand, a further 12 stated elsewhere.

Table 2.6: Population age 4 years and over living in the next 12 months, 2017

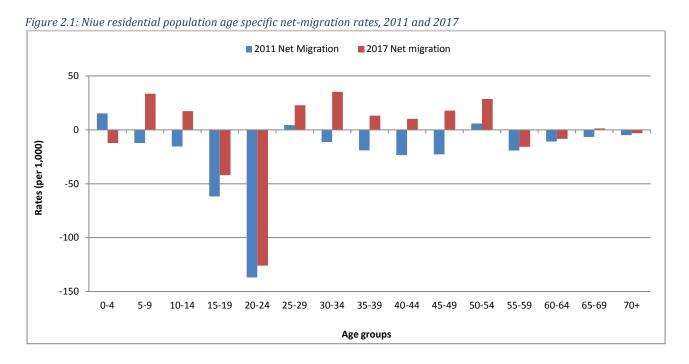
Living in next 12 months	Males	Females	Total	
Niue	665	739	1404	
New Zealand	35	34	69	
Elsewhere	7	5	12	

Table 2.7 shows the reasons for leaving by those who chose overseas as where they will be living in the next 12 months. This question required multiple answers. The majority selected family/friends as their main reason for leaving, followed by education and employment.

Table 2.7: Reason for leaving by sex, 2017

Reasons for leaving	Males	Females	Total
Family/Friends	18	17	35
Education	7	20	27
Job/Employment	13	10	23
Lifestyle	9	11	20
Retuning resident	9	7	16
Medical Facilities	5	9	14
Environment	4	6	10
Climate	4	5	9
Wide variety of shopping/products	3	6	9
Wide variety of entertainment	3	5	8
Others	6	1	7
Benefits	1	3	4

Figure 2.1 highlights that the negative net-migration remains high in the 20-24 age group as well as the 15-19 group. Also shown, in 2017 net-migration was notably higher in all age groups from 25 to 54.



In terms of internal migration or mobility within Niue, only 88 residents (5.5%) established their residence in another village five years prior to the census, with the majority (69%) having lived at their current residence.

Chapter 3: Social characteristics

3.1 Ethnicity

In 2017, 1,264 residents identified themselves of Niuean ethnicity this includes those that stated part-Niuean.

Table 3.1: Resident population by ethnicity and sex, 2011 and 2017

Tubic oil. Resident population by connectly and son, 2011 and 2017										
Ethnicity		2011		2017						
Limitity	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
Niuean	466	505	971	489	552	1041				
Part Niuean	101	94	195	108	115	223				
Non-Niuean	155	139	294	165	162	327				
Total	722	738	1460	762	829	1591				

Of the 327 that stated they were from other ethnic groups, the most common were Tuvaluans (80), Samoans (54), Tonga (45) and Fijians (21) and other Pacific Islanders (23).

3.2 Parents country of birth

Table 3.2 shows the resident populations parents country of birth, the majority of which were born in Niue, 66% for both mothers and fathers. This was followed by parents born in other Pacific countries and parents born in New Zealand and Australia.

Table 3.2: Resident populations parents country of birth, 2017

Country of Birth	Nu	mber	Percentage (%)		
Country of Birth	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	
Niue	1057	1045	66.4	65.7	
Pacific	309	327	19.4	20.6	
New Zealand and Australia	156	139	9.8	8.7	
Other	69	80	4.3	5.0	
Total	1591	1591	100.0	100.0	

3.3 Religion

The majority of Niueans consider themselves to be Christians with 981 people stating to be affiliated with the Ekalesia Niue Church. The Church of Latter Day Saints is the next largest with 139 people followed by the Catholic Church with 134 people.

Table 3.3: Resident population by religious affiliation, 1997 to 2017

Years	Ekalesia	Catholics	SDA	LDS	٦W	Others	None	Total population
1997	1336	125	42	209	42	84	251	2088
2001	1094	122	17	156	35	156	139	1736
2006	954	138	6	123	31	138	154	1538
2011	978	146	15	146	29	117	29	1460
2017	981	134	23	139	43	130	141	1591

Of the 130 categorised as 'other' in table 3.2, 8.2% noted other religious denominations which consist of Anglican, Baptist, Evangelical, Methodist, Pentecostal, Sikhism, Christian Fellowship and simply stated being a Christian but with no affiliation. Of the resident population, 141 stated they had no religion, and 5.1% chose not to state their religion.

3.4 Marital status

Marital status is reported for all people 15 years and older. The proportion of the population that is married, together with the incidence of widowhood and divorce, has an impact on the number of children born, with widowhood also seen as a useful indicator of mortality differences between males and females.

At the time of the 2017 census, 54% of the resident population was married, with a further 10% living in a de facto union, 26% never married, 7.3% widowed, 1.3% separated and 1.6% divorced. Four times more females than males stated they were widows.

350 ■ Females Males 300 250 200 150 100 50 Married Never Married Widowed Divorced Separated De facto **Marital Status**

Figure 3.1: Resident population 15 years and over by marital status, 2017

3.5 Education

Education levels are a key indicator of the development and quality of life of a country. Education plays an important role in development through its links with demographic as well as economic and social factors.

There are two government schools in Niue: the Niue Primary School and the Niue High School. The primary school offers early childhood classes prior to regular classes (Years 1 to 6); and high school offers classes from Form 1 to Form 7 (Year 7 to 13). There are opportunities for further studies under scholarships for those who have gained level 3 certificate of the National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) or a university entrance certificate to attend tertiary in New Zealand or elsewhere.

3.5.1 School enrolments

School enrolment is compulsory for ages 5 to 16. Enrolment is 100% for ages 5 to 15 and decreases in older age groups.

Table 3.4: School attendance by age and sex, 2017

	Resi	dent populat	ion			Currentl	y enrolled		
Age		Number			Number		Percentage (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
4	13	16	29	8	12	20	61.5	75.0	69.0
5	19	16	35	19	16	35	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	13	16	29	13	16	29	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	22	25	47	22	25	47	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	17	14	31	17	14	31	100.0	100.0	100.0
9	12	14	26	12	14	26	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	17	16	33	17	16	33	100.0	100.0	100.0
11	14	14	28	14	14	28	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	16	14	30	16	14	30	100.0	100.0	100.0
13	7	14	21	7	14	21	100.0	100.0	100.0
14	12	20	32	12	20	32	100.0	100.0	100.0
15	9	13	22	9	13	22	100.0	100.0	100.0
16	8	13	21	6	13	19	75.0	100.0	90.5
17	12	11	23	10	10	20	83.3	90.9	87.0
18	5	9	14	1	3	4	20.0	33.3	28.6
19	8	7	15	0	1	1	0.0	14.3	6.7
Total	204	232	436	183	215	398	89.7	92.7	91.3

A total of 9 people stated they were still attending school for tertiary studies. A total of 208 students were in primary and 170 in secondary school (intermediate and secondary combined) in 2017.

Table 3.5: Educational institute currently attending, 2017

Institute	ECE	ECE Primary Intermediate (Yr1-Yr6) (Yr7-Yr9)		Secondary (Yr10-Yr13)	Tertiary	Total
Total	19	208	77	93	9	406

3.5.2 Levels of educational qualifications

Table 3.5 shows 'trade' as the highest formal qualification attained by men at 22% for 2017, an increase from 17% in 2011.

Table 3.6: Percentage of highest level of educational qualifications by sex, 2011 and 2017

Highest Qualification		2011		2017			
Highest Qualification	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
None	17.8	22.4	20.1	17.8	21.7	19.8	
Post Primary	9.1	10.3	9.7	4.4	4.7	4.5	
School Certificate	16.1	20.6	18.3	16.5	17.4	17.0	
UE/Bursary	3.5	4.9	4.2	3.7	7.8	5.9	
NCEA	6.3	3.2	4.7	3.5	2.8	3.1	
NCEA (level 2)	5.2	5.2	5.2	3.7	4.0	3.8	
NCEA (level3)	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.2	5.3	4.8	
Trade Cert/Diploma	16.7	4.7	10.7	22.0	10.7	16.1	
Associates degree/Diplomas	8.0	9.5	8.8	5.1	6.8	6.0	
Bachelors Degree/Cert	9.6	10.8	10.2	11.2	9.8	10.5	
Post Grad Diploma/Cert	3.9	4.5	4.2	2.0	3.3	2.7	
Masters Degree	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	
Doctorate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

The highest level of educational qualifications of people by age 25 years and older by age and sex show some interesting variations as shown in table 3.6.

One third of the total population aged 60 years and over had no qualification. The majority of which were women (45%) compared to men (25 %).

The most prominent qualification in men from age 25-59 years was a trade qualification. For females in the same age group it was more common to have a bachelor's degree as their highest form of qualification.

Table 3.7: Highest level of educational qualifications, population aged 25 and older, 2017

	25-	-39	40	-59	60+		
Educational qualifications	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
Males 25 year and over	145	100.0	189	100.0	134	100.0	
None	21	14.5	33	17.5	34	25.4	
Post Primary	2	1.4	6	3.2	10	7.5	
School Cert	20	13.8	32	16.9	30	22.4	
U/E Bursary	4	2.8	4	2.1	2	1.5	
NCEA (Level 1,2 and 3)	21	14.5	2	1.1	0	0.0	
Trade	29	20.0	50	26.5	29	21.6	
Some College, no degree	6	4.1	3	1.6	1	0.7	
Associates Degree/Diploma	9	6.2	9	4.8	9	6.7	
Bachelors	18	12.4	34	18.0	8	6.0	
Post Grad/Masters/Doctorates	6	4.1	9	4.8	4	3.0	
Other	7	4.8	6	3.2	6	4.5	
Not Stated	2	1.4	1	0.5	1	0.7	
Females 25 years and over	168	100.0	184	100.0	164	100.0	
None	21	12.5	30	16.3	73	44.5	
Post Primary	2	1.2	4	2.2	12	7.3	
School Cert	21	12.5	43	23.4	30	18.3	
U/E Bursary	5	3.0	12	6.5	4	2.4	
NCEA (Level 1,2 and 3)	25	14.9	3	1.6	0	0.0	
Trade	25	14.9	24	13.0	12	7.3	
Some College, no degree	10	6.0	4	2.2	6	3.7	
Associates Degree/Diploma	13	7.7	20	10.9	7	4.3	
Bachelors	32	19.0	20	10.9	5	3.0	
Post Grad/Masters/Doctorates	7	4.2	18	9.8	4	2.4	
Other	6	3.6	6	3.3	10	6.1	
Not Stated	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	
Total population 25 years and over	313	100.0	373	100.0	298	100.0	
None	42	13.4	63	16.9	107	35.9	
Post Primary	4	1.3	10	2.7	22	7.4	
School Cert	41	13.1	75	20.1	60	20.1	
U/E Bursary	9	2.9	16	4.3	6	2.0	
NCEA (Level 1,2 and 3)	46	14.7	5	1.3	0	0.0	
Trade	54	17.3	74	19.8	41	13.8	
Some College, no degree	16	5.1	7	1.9	7	2.3	
Associates Degree/Diploma	22	7.0	29	7.8	16	5.4	
Bachelors	50	16.0	54	14.5	13	4.4	
Post Grad/Masters/Doctorates	13	4.2	27	7.2	8	2.7	
Other	13	4.2	12	3.2	16	5.4	
Not Stated	3	1.0	1	0.3	2	0.7	

3.6 Language and culture

Language plays an important role in defining one's identity and origins. There have been many concerns expressed in relation to maintaining and preserving vagahau Niue. The census continues to gather evidence on this important topic.

With regards to culture, questions about the presence of an umu kitchen and how often was it used were asked.

3.6.1 Vagahau - language

Of the resident population age 4 years and over, 69% stated vagahau Niue as their mother-tongue. For those who stated no, 62% were willing to learn, 32% stated that they already know how to communicate in vagahau Niue, and 5.7% were unwilling to learn.

Of the 1,485 resident population, 72% claim to be proficient in speaking, 72% proficient in reading, 69% in writing and 74% in understanding.

9.3% of the resident population stated that they did not understand the vagahau at all.

Table 3.8: Proficiency in vagahau Niue among resident population age 4 and older, 2006 to 2017

Proficiency in	Prof	icient	В	Basic	Can	inot				
vagahau Niue	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)				
2006*										
Speak	1230	86.4	97	6.8	97	6.8				
Read and write*	1230	86.4	90	6.3	97	6.8				
Understand	1312	92.1	84	5.9	28	2				
	2011									
Speak	1053	79.7	168	12.7	101	7.6				
Read	1006	76.1	179	13.5	137	10.4				
Write	992	75	168	12.7	162	12.3				
Understand	1067	80.7	173	13.1	82	6.2				
			2017							
Speak	1065	71.7	226	15.2	194	13.1				
Read	1062	71.5	213	14.3	210	14.1				
Write	1027	69.2	204	13.7	254	17.1				
Understand	1099	74	248	16.7	138	9.3				

Literacy of a language is just as important as speaking and understanding, especially where the preservation of vagahau Niue is of concern. The proportion of those who cannot read or write in vagahau Niue has been increasing since the question was first introduced in 2006.

As shown in table 3.8, the majority of households converse in both English and Niuean (40% of households) whereas 37% of households speak only with vagahau Niue. A further 9.6% of households speak English only.

Table 3.9: Main language spoken in household, 2017

Year	Vagahau Niue	English	Niue & English	Niue & other	English & other	Other	Total		
	Number								
2006	175	34	205	18	20	22	474		
2011	219	53	151	23	0	31	477		
2017	181	47	195	22	28	16	489		
	Percentage (%)								
2006	36.9	7.2	43.2	3.8	4.2	4.6	100		
2011	45.9	11.1	31.7	4.8	0	6.5	100		
2017	37	9.6	39.9	4.5	5.7	3.3	100		

3.6.2 Umu

Of the 489 households enumerated from the 2017 census, 329 households stated that they have an umu-kitchen and 160 households stated they did not have any.

120
100
80
20
0
1 2 3 4 5+
Number of times used

Figure 3.2: Number of times the umu-kitchen was used within the previous four weeks, 2017

The households with an umu-kitchen were further asked how often they used it in the four weeks prior to the enumeration period. One hundred households stated that they used it at least once within the four week period before enumeration, whilst 82 houses had not used it in that period.

3.7 Health: Disabilities, non-communicable diseases, and exercise

Questions on disabilities, non-communicable diseases (NCD's), and exercise were first introduced in the 2011 census. This was done in order to capture the health status of the nation's resident population.

3.7.1 Disabilities

Disability as an umbrella term refers to problems, such as impairment, activity limitation or participation restrictions that indicate the negative aspects of functioning in everyday life activities. The questions of disability for the 2017 census were adopted from the UN Washington Group.

The respondents were asked if they had any difficulty doing certain activities due to a health problem. The purpose of this introduction was to get the respondent to focus more on difficulties they may have that are the result of some physical or mental health problem. The daily activities were more focused on the difficulties of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, communicating and emotional, psychological or mental health conditions and what the level of difficulty was whether it was sometimes, often, always, or cannot do at all.

All members of the households were asked this question and where applicable the parents or other adults would provide the information of the younger children.

The majority of the population stated having no difficulties in performing daily activities, although there are a significant number who stated 'sometimes' having difficulty in daily activities.

The most common difficulty experienced during daily activities was seeing with a total of 204 people. The second most common difficulty in was walking with 117.

Table 3.10: Disability of activities by level of difficulty, 2017

Difficulty	No	Sometimes	Often	Cannot do at all/always	Total with disability	Percentage of total
Seeing	1387	164	25	15	204	14.7
Hearing	1500	71	14	6	91	6.1
Walking	1474	81	19	17	117	7.9
Remembering	1485	85	11	10	106	7.1
Self-care	1541	29	4	17	50	3.2
Communicating	1539	36	7	9	52	3.4
Mental Health	1543	39	4	5	48	3.1

There is not much disability in the younger 0-17 age group as well as those aged 18-49. Disability is more prominent with those aged 50 years and over with a total of 145 stating to have difficulty in seeing, the highest number in the overall disability group.

Although the level of difficulty was expected in the older age groups, it is an issue for health decision and policy makers to take into account when planning for the future.

Table 3.11: Population with disability by specific age group, 2017

Population with		0-17		18-49			50+				Total	
disability	Males	Females	Total									
Seeing	1	10	11	16	32	48	65	80	145	82	122	204
Hearing	4	8	12	11	9	20	25	34	59	40	51	91
Walking	6	3	9	10	4	14	33	61	94	49	68	117
Remembering	15	9	24	8	11	19	23	40	63	46	60	106
Self Care	10	5	15	4	2	6	13	16	29	27	23	50
Communication	15	6	21	5	4	9	10	12	22	30	22	52
Emotional	2	5	7	5	12	17	9	15	24	16	32	48

3.7.2 Non-communicable diseases

Non-communicable diseases (NCD's) are the leading cause of mortality in the world and are becoming increasingly important in the region. This is due to the heavy reliance of imported cheap goods into the country and not producing healthier goods to be consumed. Therefore it is important for governments and appropriate agencies to have some clear indication of its level of occurrence to effectively measure the disease burden of the population. The questions of NCD's were asked to those aged 15 years and above and whether or not they have diabetes, gout, asthma, and high blood pressure. The inclusion of asthma in the NCD's was to determine the effects it has on other conditions, and is important to note that those under the age of 15 year can develop asthma.

Figure 3.3 illustrates diabetes and high blood pressure predominately affects the older population.

Both diseases follow a similar trend, with a small number of cases at the younger age groups and increasing as the population ages. Diabetes is more common for those in the 45-59 age group.

• • • • Diabetes Asthma • High Blood Pressure Gout 30 25 20 Number 15 10 5 0 25-29 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 5 Year age groups

Figure 3.3: Resident population age 15 years and over with non-communicable diseases, 2017

The trend for gout stands out more with a clear increase in the 50-64 age group. When desegregated by sex, the disease predominately affects the male population, with a total of 116, than that of the females with only 41 stating they had gout. Seven people did not state whether they had any NCD's.

3.7.3 Health: sports and exercise

A healthy population makes a healthy nation and they contribute more to developments, they are assets to society and the economy. The census asked the population age 15 years and over for this information regarding their participation in any form of exercise for a minimum of 30 minutes a day.

Of the resident population aged 15 years and over, 65% people stated that they participated in a minimum of 30 minutes of exercise a day. Figure 3.4 shows participation in exercise by age and sex.

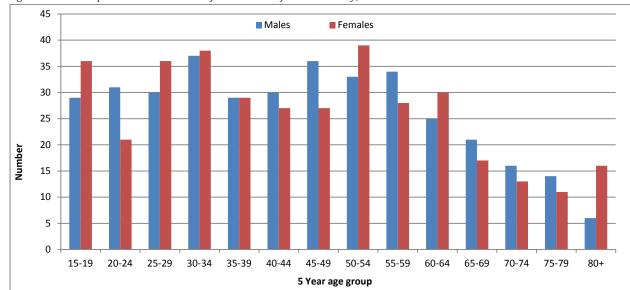


Figure 3.4: Participation in a minimum of 30 minutes of exercise a day, 2017

3.8 Smoking, alcohol, and kava consumption

The resident population aged 15 years and over were asked whether they smoke cigarettes, consumed alcohol or kava. If they answered yes, they were then asked a following question on how often they would smoke, drink alcohol or kava. People were also asked to state what age they started smoking, drinking alcohol or kava.

3.8.1 Smoking cigarettes

Table 3.11 shows the population smoking in total has decreased throughout between 1997 and 2017. Women are less likely to smoke compared to males.

Table 3.12: Percentage of Niue population who smoke by sex, 1997 to 2017

Years	Males	Females	Total
1997	30.8	13.6	22.2
2001	34.1	17.2	25.5
2006	30.7	16.2	23.4
2011	26.7	15.0	20.9
2017	24.6	11.5	17.7

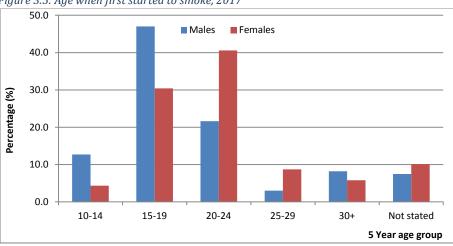
Of residents' aged 15 years and over, 203 (18%) of the population said they smoked, this was more prevalent among men (134) than women (69). Of the 203 people that stated they smoked, 25% stated they smoked 1 pack a week and a further 21% were occasional smokers of five or less cigarettes a day.

Table 3.13: Prevalence of smoking, 2017

Posnonso		Number		Percentage (%)				
Response	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Yes	134	69	203	24.6	11.5	17.7		
No	409	528	937	75.0	88.1	81.9		
Not Stated	2	2	4	0.4	0.3	0.3		
Total	545	599	1144	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Often								
Little, 1 pack /week	33	17	50	24.6	24.6	24.6		
Occasional, 5 cig/day	29	13	42	21.6	18.8	20.7		
Some, 10 cig/day	13	21	34	9.7	30.4	16.7		
Regular, 1 pack/day	46	14	60	34.3	20.3	29.6		
Heavy, 1+ pack/day	11	2	13	8.2	2.9	6.4		
Not Stated	2	2	4	1.5	2.9	2.0		
Total	134	69	203	100.0	100.0	100.0		

Figure 3.5 shows males started to smoke earlier than females with 13% male smokers starting when they were 10-14 years of age. It is also more common for males in the 15-19 age group to start smoking earlier.

Figure 3.5: Age when first started to smoke, 2017



3.8.2 Consuming alcohol

Table 3.13 shows the percentage population consuming alcohol in total has increased between 1997 and 2017. Like smoking, women are less likely to drink compared to males.

Table 3.14: Percentage of Niue population who consume alcohol by sex, 1997 to 2017

Years	Males	Females	Total	
1997	62.1	30.2	46.3	
2001	61.6	33.5	47.4	
2006	62.7	61.9	50.0	
2011	67.0	46.5	56.8	
2017	71.2	47.4	58.7	

A total of 672 or 59% of people age 15 years and over stated they consumed alcohol. Like smoking, drinking alcohol is more prevalent in males (388) than females (284). Of those who stated they consumed alcohol, 42% claimed they rarely consume alcohol and a further 33% stated they occasionally drink.

Table 3.15: Prevalence of alcohol consumption, 2017

Pasnansa		Number		Percentage (%)					
Response	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Yes	388	284	672	71.2	47.4	58.7			
No	155	313	468	28.4	52.3	40.9			
Not Stated	2	2	4	0.4	0.3	0.3			
Total	545	599	1144	100.0	100.0	100.0			
Often									
Rarely, 1-2 drinks/week	139	140	279	35.8	49.3	41.5			
Occasional, 3-7 drinks/week	135	89	224	34.8	31.3	33.3			
Some, 8-14 drinks/week	51	27	78	13.1	9.5	11.6			
Regularly, 15-21 drinks/week	39	11	50	10.1	3.9	7.4			
Frequently, 22+ drinks/week	15	2	17	3.9	0.7	2.5			
Not Stated	9	15	24	2.3	5.3	3.6			
Total	388	284	672	100.0	100.0	100.0			

The legal age to purchase alcohol in Niue is 18 years of age. Figure 3.6 shows males started drinking at a much younger age. In the 10-14 age group 6.4% of males had their first alcohol drink compared to females at 3.9%. In the 15-19 age group, 56% of males had their first drink compared to 46% for females.

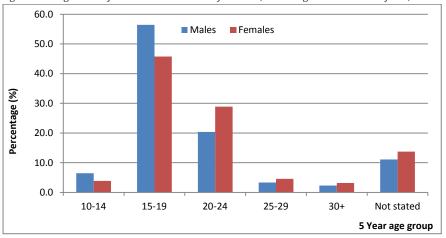


Figure 3.6: Age when first started to drink of alcohol, 2017 Figure 3.7: Place of use, 2017

3.8.3 Consuming kava

The inclusion of kava into the 2017 census was to capture information on those who consume kava. Only 5.1% (41) of the resident population age 15 years and over stated they drink kava. The findings also show the consumption of kava is mainly for special occasions (85%).

3.9 Communication

Having access to some type of communication service or device allows the community to be better informed about the activities and events of the nation.

3.9.1 Internet use

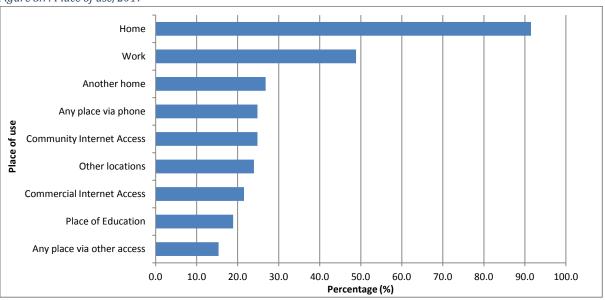
Niue has two main internet providers, Telecom and the Internet User Society of Niue (IUSN). A total of 1,044 people aged 4 years and over had access and used the internet. The majority of which were those age between the 25-34 age group (20%).

Table 3.16: Users of internet by age groups and sex, 2017

Age		Number		Percentage (%)			
groups	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
0-14	79	100	179	15.8	18.3	17.1	
15-24	74	81	155	14.8	14.9	14.8	
25-34	94	114	208	18.8	20.9	19.9	
35-44	81	91	172	16.2	16.7	16.5	
45-54	77	77	154	15.4	14.1	14.8	
55-64	62	59	121	12.4	10.8	11.6	
65+	32	23	55	6.4	4.2	5.3	
Total	499	545	1044	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Users are then asked about the place of access to the internet, this question required multiple responses and the results are shown on figure 3.7. The majority stated the place of access to internet as home (92%), second was work (49%).

Figure 3.7: Place of use, 2017



The main use of the internet was for communication (78%), followed by social media (69%), and information gathering (69%). Online shopping was least likely use of internet at 47%.

Social media
Information gathering
Banking
Entertainment
Education
News
Work/Business
Shopping/Product Info

Figure 3.8: Reason for internet use, 2017

3.9.2 Radio

Other

0.0

20.0

Questions relating to radio communication were first introduced in 2011. The 2017 census focused more on the radio audience and whether the public listens to radio and not the content.

60.0

Percentage (%)

80.0

100.0

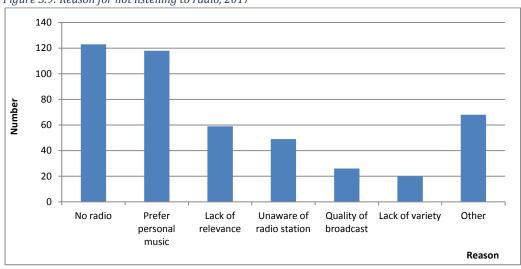
As of 2017 a total of 1,022 people were listening to radio Niue, an increase from 950 people in 2011. A total of 463 people stated they did not listen to radio Niue. The majority of listeners to the radio broadcasts are found in the 25-34 age group.

Table 3.17: Listeners to radio by age groups and sex, 2017

Age		Number		Percentage (%)		
groups	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0-14	74	77	151	15.3	14.3	14.8
15-24	48	56	104	9.9	10.4	10.2
25-34	76	89	165	15.7	16.6	16.1
35-44	68	69	137	14.0	12.8	13.4
45-54	75	78	153	15.5	14.5	15.0
55-64	77	75	152	15.9	14.0	14.9
65+	67	93	160	13.8	17.3	15.7
Total	485	537	1022	100.0	100.0	100.0

Reasons for not listening to the radio Niue included not having access to radio, preferring personal music, and lack of relevance.

Figure 3.9: Reason for not listening to radio, 2017



Chapter 4: Economic characteristics

The everyday activities of the people of a country or community are closely interrelated with population change and patterns. Economic activity and employment are shaped not only by the size of the working-age population and the educational and skill level of the labour force, but also by the economic resources available to a country.

The 2017 census included several questions on labour market activities undertaken by people age 15 years and over. This report provides a summary of 2017 labour market activities, and includes a brief occupation and industry profile.

4.1. Labour force

Table 4.1 shows a total of 785 people accounted for Niue's labour force, representing 69% of the population who were 15 years and older. Niue's labour force comprises of people who were economically active in the week before the census; that is, people who worked for paid employment as well as those for unpaid employment. The rest of the population over the age of 15 years of age, who did not undertake any of these activities, but were actively (i.e. were not employed or unemployed and therefore were not economically active), are regarded as not being in the labour force. This includes people engaged in fulltime housework, attending school, who were retired or pensioners, with a disability, and those claiming no interest in working.

While these questions allow for a detailed description of the working population, that is the active or employed part of the labour force, the true extent of unemployment in Niue cannot be ascertained with these questions for various reasons

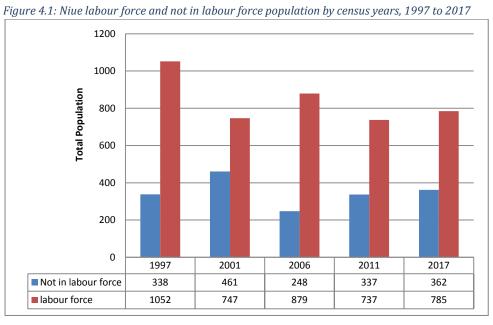
- People who undertake unpaid employment were not asked whether they were actively looking and available for paid employment in the week prior to the census.
- The filter question specifically addressing unemployment focussed exclusively on paid employment, and did no cater to people intending to start their own business, or planning to engage in other economic and subsistence activities.
- The question asking people while they did not look for paid employment did not allow for the possibility of people not looking because they felt such work was not available, and hence was unnecessary to actively look for it.

In 2017, Niue's labour force participation rate was 69% with only 3 people being classified as unemployed, less than 1% of the total labour force. Working for wages/salary in the public sector appeared as the most prominent labour force activity (38%) ahead of working for the private sector (19%)

Table 4.1: Labour market activities, 2017

Activity		Number		P	ercentage (%	6)
Activity	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Niue resident population age 15 years and older	545	599	1144	47.6	52.4	100.0
Labour force participation rate	422	363	785	77.4	60.6	68.6
Paid employment	395	345	740	72.5	57.6	64.7
Employer	21	13	34	3.9	2.2	3.0
Self-employed	34	24	58	6.2	4.0	5.1
Employee, working for wages/salary in public sector	220	211	431	40.4	35.2	37.7
Employee, working for wages/salary in private sector	120	97	217	22.0	16.2	19.0
Un-paid employment	26	16	42	4.8	2.7	3.7
Producing goods for own and/or family consumption	9	1	10	1.7	0.2	0.9
Unpaid family worker	1	2	3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Unpaid family worker, help with basic HH duties inside, outside, & family duties	5	6	11	0.9	1.0	1.0
Volunteer work	11	7	18	2.0	1.2	1.6
Unemployed	1	2	3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Not in the labour force	124	238	362	22.8	39.7	31.6
Student - full time	26	39	65	4.8	6.5	5.7
Home duties	19	88	107	3.5	14.7	9.4
Retired/Too old	74	104	178	13.6	17.4	15.6
None-did not pursue any activity at all	4	5	9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Physically/Mentally disable	1	2	3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	545	599	1144	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 4.1 shows the split between those in and not in the labour force over the last 20 years.



Labour force activity among the young (15-24) reflects the availability of educational opportunities, while labour force activity among older workers (55-64 years and over) gives an indication of the attitude towards retirement and existence of social safety nets for the retired.

Figure 4.2 shows the labour force participation rates for males and females by age group.

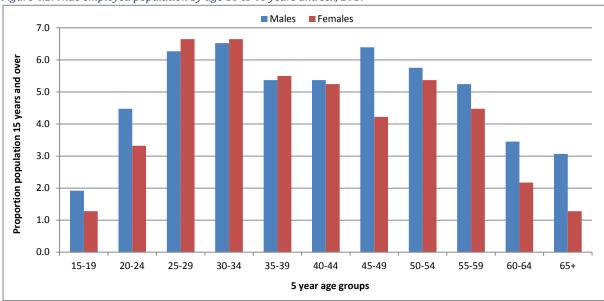


Figure 4.2: Niue employed population by age 15 to 65 years and sex, 2017

All people aged 15 years and older were asked if they participated in any secondary activity. A total of 537 people responded yes to this question. The majority of which were working in unpaid employment (383 or 71%).

Table 4.2: Secondary activity, 2017

Cocondany activity		Number		Р	ercentage (9	%)
Secondary activity	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1. Paid employment	35	37	72	13.2	13.7	13.4
Employer	4	3	7	1.5	1.1	1.3
Self-employed	11	12	23	4.1	4.4	4.3
Employee, working for wages/salary in public sector	3		3	1.1	0.0	0.6
Employee, working for wages/salary in private sector	17	22	39	6.4	8.1	7.3
2. Un-paid employment	198	185	383	74.4	68.3	71.3
Producing goods for own and/or family consumption	77	51	128	28.9	18.8	23.8
Unpaid family worker	24	7	31	9.0	2.6	5.8
Unpaid family worker, help with basic HH duties inside, outside, and family duties	77	103	180	28.9	38.0	33.5
Volunteer work	20	24	44	7.5	8.9	8.2
3. Not in labour force	33	49	82	12.4	18.1	15.3
Part-time student	1	2	3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Home duties	32	47	79	12.0	17.3	14.7
Total	266	271	537	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2 Occupation and industry

Occupation is briefly referred to by the ILO as the 'main type of duties performed', and industry as the 'main economic activity carried out where work is performed.' The 2017 census occupations and industries were coded according to the international standard of classification of occupations and the international standard of industrial classification of all economic activities.

4.2.1 Occupation

Table 4.3 shows the proportion of the employed labour-force of Niue by occupational groups and sex for 2011 and 2017.

Males were most likely to work in either craft related work (21%) or managers, legislators and senior officials (19%). Females were more likely to be professionals (20%) or service and sales workers (19%).

Table 4.3: Niue employed labour-force by occupational groups, 2011 and 2017

		2011			2017	
Occupation - 1 Level	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Armed forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Managers, legislators & senior officials	11.7	9.1	10.6	18.5	14.1	16.5
Professionals	11.2	15.7	13.2	11.9	19.7	15.5
Technicians & Associate Professionals	10.4	15.4	12.6	9.3	18.6	13.6
Clerical Support workers	3.2	21.7	11.4	3.1	18.3	10.1
Service & Sales workers	11.2	17.0	13.8	11.4	18.8	14.8
Skilled agricultural forestry & fisheries workers	9.5	3.8	6.9	6.4	1.4	4.1
Craft & related trade workers	14.9	2.8	9.6	20.9	1.1	11.8
Plant & machine operators and assemblers	12.7	0.9	7.5	7.8	1.4	4.9
Elementary occupations	15.2	13.5	14.4	10.7	6.6	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2.2 Industry

Table 4.4 shows the industries in which those aged 15 years and older are employed in. There are more males in the public administration & defence; compulsory social security (14%), construction (13%) and agriculture, forestry and fishing (12%). The top three industries that females were employed in for 2017 were administrative and support service activities (18%), education (13%), and accommodation and food service activities (10%).

Table 4.4: Niue employed labour-force by industry groups and sex, 2011 and 2017

Industry levels		2011			2017	
ilidustry levels	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	13.2	6.9	10.4	12.1	4.7	8.7
Mining & quarrying	2.0	0.0	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.3
Manufacturing	2.0	3.8	2.8	1.0	1.9	1.4
Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply	4.2	0.3	2.5	5.2	0.3	2.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities	2.0	0.3	1.3	2.6	0.3	1.5
Construction	11.4	0.3	6.5	12.8	0.3	7.0
Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles	10.7	9.1	10.0	10.9	8.0	9.6
Transportation & storage	4.2	3.1	3.8	5.5	2.8	4.2
Accommodation & food service activities	3.5	11.0	6.8	5.9	10.2	7.9
Information & communication	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.5	5.0
Financial & insurance activities	2.2	6.9	4.3	1.0	2.5	1.7
Real estate activities	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific & technical activities	19.7	21.7	20.6	4.8	5.0	4.9
Administrative & support service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	18.0	11.4
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	8.0	11.0
Education	4.0	13.2	8.1	4.5	13.0	8.4
Human health & social work activities	3.5	12.9	7.6	2.6	9.4	5.8
Arts, entertainment & recreation	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
Other service activities	5.2	2.5	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.1
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods & services producing activities of households for own use	6.7	2.5	4.9	0.7	2.5	1.5
Activities of extraterritorial organisations & bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3 Hours worked

2017 census collected information on hours worked. A total of 13 people stated 0 working hours, this may be due to them taking leave, were overseas, maternity, or other reasons. 37 people did not state the number of hours they worked in the week before census.

Table 4.5 shows the majority of people within the public sector worked 30-39 hours (197), a further 153 worked between 40-49 hours. In the private sector it was more common to work 40-49 hours a week.

Table 4.5: Number of hours worked by main activity, 2017

		Paid	d employment			Un-paid	employment		
Hours worked	Employer	Self-employed	Employee, working for wages/salary in public sector	Employee, working for wages/salary in private sector	Producing goods for own and/or family consumption	Unpaid family worker	Unpaid family worker, help with basic HH duties inside, outside, and family duties	Volunteer work	Total
0-9	0	9	12	11	0	1	0	0	33
10-19	1	6	6	12	1	0	1	3	30
20-29	3	11	24	29	1	1	0	0	69
30-39	6	6	197	59	0	0	0	4	272
40-49	15	11	153	75	1	0	4	4	263
50+	8	13	28	27	0	1	1	0	78
Not stated	1	2	11	4	7	0	5	7	37
Total	34	58	431	217	10	3	11	18	782

4.4 Income

Half of the working population earned less than \$20,000 a year. Of that 37%, earned between \$10,000 and \$20,000 and 13% earned less than \$10,000.

Table 4.6 shows the annual income levels at a total level and also by sex.

Table 4.6: Annual gross income levels by sex, 2017

Income levels		Number		Percentage (%)			
income levels	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
<\$10,000	55	45	100	13.1	12.5	12.8	
\$10,001-\$19,999	159	132	291	37.8	36.6	37.2	
\$20,000-\$29,999	84	90	174	20.0	24.9	22.3	
\$30,000-\$39,999	39	44	83	9.3	12.2	10.6	
\$40,000-\$49,999	22	14	36	5.2	3.9	4.6	
\$50,000+	28	12	40	6.7	3.3	5.1	
None	11	7	18	2.6	1.9	2.3	
Not stated	23	17	40	5.5	4.7	5.1	
Total	421	361	782	100.0	100.0	100.0	

4.5 Mode of transport

The 2017 census continues to capture the transportation method of the working population to their place of employment. There is no form of public transport system in Niue.

The majority of the working population use their own vehicles to get to work (77%), a further 12% shared a vehicle to their place of employment. A further 4% either biked or walked and 5% stated other forms of transports.

4.6 Pension

The retirement age in Niue is optional at age 55. The total population aged 55 and over is 390. Table 4.7 shows 232 people are receiving a pension from Niue, and a further 37 people are receiving a pension from New Zealand.

Table 4.7: Countries where pension was received by sex, 2017

Sex	Niue	New Zealand	Other	Not stated	No pension	Total res. popn.
Males	96	19	5	17	625	762
Females	136	18	3	10	662	829
Total	232	37	8	27	1287	1591

4.7 Participation in selected activities

All respondents over the age of 15 were asked about their participation in the following selected activities: operating agricultural land, growing own food crops, fishing, reef gleaning, raising livestock, uga hunting, other hunting, and the production of handicrafts.

Table 4.8: Participation in activities 6 months prior to census night, 2017

			Pu	rpose			
Activities participated in the last 6 months	Home consumption	Mainly sale	Mainly home consumption, some sale	Mainly sale, some home consumption	Other	Not stated	Total
Operated agricultural land	405	10	27	4	4	0	450
Grown own food crops	534	15	54	6	1	0	610
Fishing	298	7	18	10	3	0	336
Reef gleaning	239	3	2	2	2	6	254
Livestock	237	6	10	5	6	3	267
Uga hunting	272	5	18	3	1	7	306
Other hunting	120	2	3	1	1	2	129
Production of handicrafts	91	31	12	7	17	3	161

Chapter 5: Households and housing characteristics

Household characteristics are of fundamental importance for planning and policy purposes, to establish, for example, demands for housing and the different types of housing, quantities and qualities of dwellings and accommodation needed. Data on housing are needed to assess related requirements for land allocation, energy and water consumption, waste disposal and sewage connections, telephones and general infrastructure.

The size and composition of a household depend mainly on a country's socio-economic and cultural factors. Household size and composition are shaped mainly by the family structure (whether nuclear or extended), but also by the age at which young people leave their parents' home in order to form their own household, and whether they do this with or without family (single household, couples with/without children).

5.1 Household Size

The 2017 census counted 489 private households, 12 more than in 2011 (table 5.1). A total of 26 households were absent during the 2017 enumeration.

Table 5.1: Average household size, 2006 to 2017

Household Size	Household Size		20)11	2017		
Household Size	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	
1 person	90	19.0	102	21.4	107	21.9	
2 people	109	23.0	124	26.0	117	23.9	
3 people	75	15.8	81	17.0	78	16.0	
4 people	80	16.9	70	14.7	72	14.7	
5 people	49	10.3	43	9.0	39	8.0	
6 people	38	8.0	26	5.5	34	7.0	
7+ people	33	7.0	31	6.5	42	8.6	
Total	474	100.0	477	100.0	489	100.0	

The average number of people per household was 3.3. Single or two person households remain common in Niue. Single person households increased in the past ten years by 17 households. Of the 107 single person households, 58 of them were of those age 60 years and over, 34 males and 24 females.

The average household size ranges from a low of 2.0 people per household in Namukulu to a high of 7.4 in Vaiea (table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Private occupied households and average household size by village, 2006 to 2017

		2006			2011			2017		
Villages	# of	Res.	Ave. HH	# of	Res.	Ave. HH	# of	Res.	Ave. HH	
	НН	popn.	size	HH	Popn.	size	НН	popn.	size	
Alofi South	131	411	3.1	128	397	3.1	128	393	3.1	
Alofi North	46	143	3.1	56	163	2.9	49	152	3.1	
Makefu	21	57	2.7	22	54	2.5	21	62	3.0	
Tuapa	30	98	3.3	30	87	2.9	33	97	2.9	
Namukulu	5	14	2.8	6	12	2.0	5	10	2.0	
Hikutavake	20	55	2.8	15	40	2.7	18	45	2.5	
Toi	11	31	2.8	9	23	2.6	8	17	2.1	
Mutalau	31	85	2.7	31	90	2.9	35	93	2.7	
Lakepa	24	72	3.0	21	51	2.4	24	78	3.3	
Liku	18	62	3.4	22	70	3.2	25	81	3.2	
Hakupu	45	156	3.5	39	127	3.3	49	187	3.8	
Vaiea	11	57	5.2	15	89	5.9	14	103	7.4	
Avatele	44	160	3.6	43	130	3.0	38	125	3.3	
Tamakautoga	37	137	3.7	40	127	3.2	42	148	3.5	
Total	474	1538	3.2	477	1460	3.1	489	1591	3.3	

5.1.1 Household compositions

Information on household composition was established by identifying a head of household who serves as a reference person to whom all other people in the household, in terms of family membership, can be related. Table 5.3 shows the households composition in 2017.

Table 5.3: Household composition, 2017

Relationship		Number		Percentage (%)			
Relationship	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Head of household	352	135	487	46.2	16.3	30.6	
Spouse	18	250	268	2.4	30.2	16.8	
Son/daughter	216	268	484	28.3	32.3	30.4	
In-laws	33	21	54	4.3	2.5	3.4	
Grandchildren	87	86	173	11.4	10.4	10.9	
Other relation	48	60	108	6.3	7.2	6.8	
Not related	8	9	17	1.0	1.1	1.1	
Total	762	829	1591	100.0	100.0	100.0	

About 78% of all household members belonged to a 'nuclear family' (i.e. husband, wife, and their children). 11% of all household members were grandchildren of the household head.

5.2 Housing characteristics

5.2.1 Dwelling or housing type

Niue houses are typically of two types: the hurricane house and modern house. Hurricane houses were constructed in the early 1960s as part of New Zealand aid to Niue, which specifically aimed at providing hurricane resistant houses to Niuean families. Most hurricane houses have concrete walls and fibrolite roofing, although most were replaced by iron roofing after Cyclone Heta. Hurricane houses usually have three bedrooms and a sitting room, but most have no built-in toilet, although most families have extended their houses and have added toilets and kitchens.

Modern houses were built in the early 1970s under the housing programme. They structures were mainly made out of timber and sometimes concrete. The average number of bedrooms was also three, but in contrast to hurricane houses, they included a kitchen and bathroom facilities.

In 2017, 56% of households in Niue were modern houses, 33% were hurricane houses with extensions, and a further 9.2% were hurricane houses.

Table 5.4: Type of dwellings, 2011 and 2017

Type of dwellings	20)11	2017			
Type of aweilings	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)		
Hurricane	71	14.9	45	9.2		
Hurricane with extension	158	33.1	161	32.9		
Modern house	235	49.3	276	56.4		
Fale puga	7	1.5	7	1.4		
Other	6	1.3	0	0.0		
Total	477	100	489	100		

Table 5.5 shows the majority of households (87%) were a single or one family house detached from any other house.

Table 5.5: Description of households, 2017

Description of Households	Number	Percentage (%)
A one family house detached from any other house	425	86.9
A one-family house made up of multiple small structures	40	8.2
A one-family house attached to one or more houses	11	2.2
A building with two or more apartments	3	0.6
Dwelling attached to a shop or other non-residential building	6	1.2
Lodging house	4	0.8
Total	489	100.0

5.2.2 Household ownership

Of the 489 households enumerated on census night, 63% of dwellings were owned free and clear by their occupants, 13% were mortgage or loan, 12% were rented, 5.7% were occupied under arrangement with household owner and 5.1% were residing without payment. 1.8% of households were other forms of tenure such as the village pastors' residence.

5.2.3 Titled land

Most of the lands in the villages are owned by families. It is important to know if the land where the household is located is titled or not, because knowing the status of the land will assist the householder if renovating or building a new house.

Table 5.6 shows 83% of households are on titled land, an increase from 75.7% from 2011. 57 of the 489 households do not know whether or not their land the house is on is titled.

Table 5.6: Title land where the household stands, 2011 and 2017

Title land	20	11	2017			
Title lallu	Total HHs	Percentage (%)	Total HHs	Percentage (%)		
Yes	361	75.7	408	83.4		
No	38	8.0	24	4.9		
Don't know	78	16.4	57	11.7		
Total	477	100.0	489	100.0		

Of the 408 households with titled land, 343 were titled as private land and 52 were on crown land. The majority of the crown land is situated in Alofi South (32 households). A total of 11 households did not know if the land their house was on titled as private or crown land. Two households did not state whether the land was crown or private.

5.2.4 Construction materials for houses

Table 5.7 shows the use of different building materials for roofs, floors, and walls in Niue households.

Table 5.7: Percentage of main materials for the construction of roofs, walls, and floors, 2017

Construction materials		Roof		Wall	Floor		
Construction materials	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	
Wood/masonite	6	1.2	254	51.9	76	15.5	
Metal/iron/aluminium	472	96.5	14	2.9	6	1.2	
Concrete/cement/bricks	7	1.4	169	34.6	407	83.2	
Traditional materials	0	0.0	19	3.9	0	0.0	
Asbestos	3	0.6	22	4.5	0	0.0	
Other	0	0.0	7	1.4	0	0.0	
Not stated	1	0.2	4	0.8	0	0.0	
Total	489	100.0	489	100.0	489	100.0	

5.2.5 Number of rooms in households

A typical household in Niue would consist of three bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom, lounge, toilet, and dining room

Table 5.8: Distribution of households and total number of rooms, 2017

R	Rooms in living quarters	Bedroom	Kitchen	Bathroom	Lounge	Toilet	Dining	Laundry	Peito	Garage	Linen	Others
H	Hs with rooms	489	484	482	477	475	394	335	316	233	201	27
То	otal	1603	494	573	497	600	399	341	332	263	229	36

5.2.6 Household renovations and building a new house

A total of 188 (38%) out of 489 of households considered renovating their houses, with 185 (38%) of households stating they will not be undergoing any renovations in the next five years. 105 (22%) did not know and 11 (2%) did not state any response. Only 95 (20%) of households stated they were planning to build a new house.

Table 5.9 shows the percentage of households planning to renovate or build a new house.

Table 5.9: Households planning to renovate or build, 2017

		Renovation					New House			
Year	Yes	No	Don't know	Not stated	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Not stated	Total
2011	200	277			477	94	383			477
2017	188	185	105	11	489	95	235	143	16	489

5.3 Dwelling amenities

The majority of households in Niue have access to a flush toilet (96%), a shower (95%), a kitchen sink (90%), and a hand basin (80%). Table 5.10 shows the amenities of each dwelling in Niue for 2011 and 2017.

Table 5.10: Amenities of dwelling, 2011 and 2017

Amonities of develling		2011	2	2017
Amenities of dwelling	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
	Toilet and	sewage		
Toilet long drop	26	5.3	16	3.3
Toilet water seal	82	16.8	100	20.4
Toilet flush	443	90.6	469	95.9
Septic natural hole	50	10.2	40	8.2
Septic concrete bottomless	77	15.7	59	12.1
Septic concrete complete	372	76.1	371	75.9
Plastic septic complete	0	0	21	4.3
	Bathroom a	menities		
Hand basin	407	83.2	390	79.8
Washing tub	221	45.2	193	39.5
Bathing tub	83	17	62	12.7
Shower	451	92.2	463	94.7
	Kitchen am	enities		
Kitchen Sink	419	85.7	439	89.8
Food Safe	207	42.3	188	38.4
	Other	rs		
Food cupboard	299	61.1	356	72.8
Electricity public supply	472	96.5	435	89
Electricity own generator	22	4.5	38	7.8

5.3.1 Main toilet facilities and sewage types

Tables 5.11 shows 96% of households enumerated stated their toilet facility to be connected to a septic system. Of which, 89.2% were inside dwelling and 7% was outside of dwelling.

Table 5.11: Percentage of main toilet facility in household and location, 2017

Toilet facility location	Connection to septic system	Private latrine	Public latrine	Composting toilet	Bucket	No facility	Total
In own dwelling	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.2
In own yard/plot	7.0	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	10.2
Elsewhere	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Total	96.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	100.0

5.3.2 Electricity or Power

98% of all households in Niue have access to the public electrical grid. Of the remaining 11 households, the majority use solar energy.

5.4 Main means of cooking and hot water

Gas remains to be the main method of cooking (61% of households), followed by electricity (37%). However it recorded a decline in the use of gas compared to 2011 where 67% or 320 households stated gas as their main method of cooking. The most common source of hot water for households in Niue was solar (55%), followed by electricity (24%).

Table 5.12: Percentage distribution of main means of cooking and hot water, 1997 to 2017

	Perc	entage distribu	tion of main m	eans of cook	ing (%)	
Year	Electricity	Gas	Wood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Others
1997	44	20	18	0	10	8
2001	41	32	14	3	4	6
2006	56	31	7	5	1	0
2011	24	67	5	2	0	2
2017	37	61	1	1	0	0
	Perce	ntage distributi	ion of main me	ans of hot w	ater (%)	
Year	Electricity	Gas	Wood	Solar	None	Others
1997	61	7	0	19	13	0
2001	31	4	2	17	4	43
2006	44	8	8	25	0	17
2011	23	5	2	59	0	11
2017	24	8	0	55	14	0

A follow on question was asked about the main cooking area for the household. The results were that 94% of households cook inside the dwelling whilst 6% cook outside dwelling.

5.5 Sources of water

Figure 5.1 shows almost all households have access to the public piped water supply. The remaining households stated their source of water was from household water tank.

260 households (53%) have access to rainwater household tank. A total of 164 households (34%) stated bottled water as their third main source of water.

Other 3 Water truck Sources of water Wells **Bottled** water 164 Household tank 260 Public piped water 486 supply 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Number

Figure 5.1: Household accessible sources of water, 2017

Table 5.13 shows the majority of households use the public piped water supply as the main source of water for drinking (449), cooking (479), cleaning (481) and personal hygiene (485).

Table 5.13: Main sources of water used for drinking, cooking, cleaning and personal hygiene, 2017

Main source of water	Drinking	Cooking	Cleaning	Personal Hygiene
Public piped water supply	449	479	481	485
Household tank	28	10	8	4
Water bottle	12	0	0	0

5.6 Vehicles

Table 5.14 shows the majority of households have access to a vehicle. The number of privately owned vehicles (including bicycles) was 1,096.

Table 5.14: Number of vehicle by fuel consumption type, 2017

Vehicle	Petrol	Diesel	Total	Households
Motorbikes/Scooters	127	0	127	104
Car	600	23	623	398
Van	137	47	184	156
Light Truck	57	69	126	118
Heavy Truck	14	10	24	22
Bicycles			373	193
Others	5	7	12	11
Total	940	156	1096	

In total 297 broken down vehicles were reported in 2017 from a total of 193 households.

5.7 Household appliances

The number of households appliances is often used as an indicator of the standard of living, as people have the financial means to purchase them, particularly electrical appliances, which are costly to run. Table 5.15 shows the total number of household appliances in 2017.

Table 5.15: Household appliances, 2017

Kitchen appliances	No.	Other household appliances	No.	Leisure appliances	No.
Refrigerator	481	Washing machine	484	Stereo	226
Cooler (only)	151	Portable fan	866	Television set	554
Freezer (only)	483	Ceiling fan	302	DVD/VCD player	243
Gas stove	342	Air condition	45	DVD camera	30
Three phase stove	67	Treadle sewing machine	19	Still camera	56
Single phase stove	79	Electric sewing machine	236	Digital camera	165
Electric element	137	Wringer	44	Play station/XBOX	99
BBQ	254	Vacuum cleaner	282	BSB/mp3/mp4/lpod	164
Electric frying pan	357	Generator	87	Music keyboard	51
Rice cooker	335	Electric water pump	35	Piano/organ	22
Electric toaster	446	Iron	505	Guitar/ukulele	451
Wood range stove	49	Solar panel equipment	149	Sky TV	60
Coffee maker	61	Solar powered radio	31	Fishing rod	875
Crock-pot	134			Spear gun	148
Electric jug	504	Communication appliances	No.	Paddleboards	12
Deep fryer	204	Landline	381		
Microwave	373	Cell phones	300		
Kerosene stove	17	Smartphone	586		
Bread maker	44	Tablet	412		
Sandwich maker	307	Radio	375		
Gas element	175	Battery powered radio	167		
Food processor	217	Desktop computer	94		
Electric coconut scraper	172	Laptop computer	499		
Dishwasher	35	Computer printer	143		
		Fax machine	17		
		Other phone	39		
		1			

5.8 Waste collection

Poor waste management and improper household waste disposal can be an environmental hazard as well as cause disease outbreaks such as dysentery and cholera which are the main cause of death among young children and adults.

Households can dispose their waste in multiple ways. Most households use the public waste collection (91%), followed by households burning their waste (51%).

Table 5.16 shows how households have disposed of their waste.

Table 5.16: Number of households and percentage of households waste disposal methods, 2017

Villages	Total # HH	Personal bin (public collection)	Personal bin (take to dump yourself)	Community/ village disposal site	Burn it	Bury it	Compost	Other
Alofi South	128	89.1	60.2	19.5	47.7	5.5	22.7	0.8
Alofi North	49	93.9	49.0	10.2	61.2	10.2	36.7	0.0
Makefu	21	100.0	19.0	9.5	61.9	0.0	23.8	0.0
Tuapa	33	93.9	12.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	12.1	0.0
Namukulu	5	100.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	0.0
Hikutavake	18	100.0	11.1	0.0	72.2	0.0	11.1	0.0
Toi	8	100.0	0.0	12.5	87.5	0.0	25.0	0.0
Mutalau	35	80.0	57.1	51.4	60.0	2.9	17.1	2.9
Lakepa	24	100.0	20.8	0.0	62.5	12.5	25.0	4.2
Liku	25	100.0	28.0	4.0	68.0	4.0	16.0	4.0
Hakupu	49	93.9	24.5	4.1	57.1	6.1	16.3	2.0
Vaiea	14	57.1	71.4	78.6	64.3	7.1	28.6	0.0
Avatele	38	92.1	42.1	5.3	23.7	2.6	13.2	5.3
Tamakautoga	42	90.5	42.9	2.4	42.9	9.5	11.9	4.8
Total	489	91.4	40.9	13.9	50.9	5.3	20.2	1.8

5.9 Internet connection

A total of 357 households had access to internet and 132 stated they had no access. Table 5.17 shows the total number of households and access to internet providers.

Table 5.17: Number of households and access to internet by providers, 2017

Total number of	Access to	internet	AD	SL	W	'ifi	Otl	ner	Not
households	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	stated
489	357	132	190	161	208	143	4	347	6

5.10 Electrical energy efficiency

The purpose of including the questions on the electrical energy, efficiency and usage is to capture the power use in some of the highly used appliances in the household. The information aims to assist government with its energy efficiency initiatives.

Table 5.18 shows weekly usage of specified household appliances by the total number of people in the household.

Table 5.18: Weekly usage of specific household appliances by total number of people in the household, 2017

Table 5.18: Weekly u	sage of specij	tic household	appliances b	y total numb	er of people i	n the househ	old, 2017	
Number of people in the household	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total
Total households	107	117	78	72	39	34	42	489
Washing machine w	eekly usage							
0	28	16	11	6	0	2	2	65
1-3	68	61	31	20	14	7	8	209
4-7	10	38	28	37	20	18	22	173
8-14	0	1	5	2	4	4	7	23
15+	0	1	0	5	0	3	1	10
Not stated	1	0	3	2	1	0	2	9
Iron weekly usage								
0	29	15	4	6	3	1	2	60
1-3	55	57	43	28	11	11	10	215
4-7	22	44	29	32	24	19	26	196
8-14	1	1	0	3	1	2	4	12
15+	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Not stated	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Microwave weekly u	ısage							
0	39	28	24	21	9	9	13	143
1-3	40	38	24	15	12	12	13	154
4-7	21	50	24	31	16	8	13	163
8-14	4	1	4	4	1	3	3	20
15+	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Not stated	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	5
Electric jug weekly u	ısage							
0	13	10	8	6	3	1	3	44
1-3	24	21	13	10	1	3	8	80
4-7	52	78	42	41	28	17	18	276
8-14	8	6	10	9	6	9	8	56
15+	10	2	3	4	1	2	5	27
Not stated	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	6
Electric stove weekl	y usage							
0	96	82	61	49	27	25	34	374
1-3	3	16	5	8	2	4	1	39
4-7	6	18	9	10	6	3	4	56
8-14	1	1	1	3	2	0	2	10
15+	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Not stated	1	0	2	2	1	2	1	9

5.11 Household sources of income

Households can have multiple sources of income. Most households received income from a regular salary (75%). This was followed by pensions (41%). 66 households stated 'other' as their source of income, most of which were specified as child allowances, followed by super, stipends, and welfare benefits

Table 5.19: Source of income for households in Niue, 2017

Sources of income	Number	Percentage (%)
Regular salary	366	74.8
Own business	125	25.6
Sale of products	121	24.7
Land lease	25	5.1
Rental house	16	3.3
Remittances	18	3.7
Pension	211	43.1
Other	66	13.5
Total # HHs	489	100.0

Table 5.20 shows the majority of single person households received income from pensions.

Table 5.20: Source of income for households by number of people in households, 2017

Sources of	Number of people in households									
Income	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total		
Regular salary	56	76	63	64	34	33	40	366		
Own business	15	27	20	14	15	16	18	125		
Sale of products	18	29	20	26	8	11	9	121		
Land lease	3	6	7	3	2	2	2	25		
Rental house	2	6	2	3	1	1	1	16		
Remittances	3	5	1	3	1	0	5	18		
Pension	58	59	36	25	12	7	14	211		
Other	3	5	14	19	8	9	8	66		
Total HHs	107	117	78	72	39	34	42	489		

5.12 Household receiving and sending money to non-household members

The aim of including questions regarding the receiving and sending money in the 2017 census was to find if the household or any member of the household receives or sends money to or from anyone not listed in the household roster.

Table 5.21 shows 11% of households were receiving money from outside of Niue and 18% of households were sending money overseas.

Table 5.21: Proportion of households receiving or sending money to those not in the household, 2017

Frequency		Receiving		Sending			
rrequericy	Within Niue	Outside Niue	Both	Within Niue	Outside Niue	Both	
2 weeks	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	4.1	0.0	
Every month	0.1	2.7	0.2	0.2	3.9	0.0	
Every 3 months	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.0	3.5	0.0	
Twice a year	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.6	
Once a year	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	
Rarely	0.2	2.7	0.0	0.2	2.9	0.4	
Total	1.0	10.8	1.0	0.8	18.0	1.0	

Chapter 6: Agricultural and fisheries characteristics

Agricultural and fisheries information such as equipment, plantations, and livestock were sought from households to determine their ability to produce agricultural products, firstly for food and secondly as source of income or to supplement primary income.

Agriculture itself has a census that is conducted every ten years; however there is lack of data available within the intercensal period. This is the reason some agriculture questions are included into the household and population questionnaire. However, the information collected from the census is basic in comparison.

6.1 Agricultural tools and equipment

In 2017 the number of households with agricultural tools increased. Table 6.1 shows the number of households with agricultural tools as well as the total number of tools.

Table 6.1: Number of households with agricultural tools and total number of tools, 2017

		2011		2017			
Tools/Equipments	HHs with Agr. tools	Total No. of tools	Ave. per HH	HHs with Agr. tools	Total No. of tools	Ave. per HH	
Knapsack Sprayer	289	335	1	310	378	1	
Metal Husker	205	360	2	316	399	1	
Firearm	237	359	2	238	378	2	
Bush knife	428	1002	2	448	1216	3	
Koho				372	1087	3	
Grass Cutter	482	482	1	386	618	2	
Axe	315	340	1	307	411	1	
Chainsaw	204	246	1	263	342	1	
Motor mower	265	317	1	317	415	1	

6.2 Plantations and level of damages by feral pigs

The plantations and level of damages by feral pigs is important to understand in Niue. It is hard to sustain production of food in plantations if the feral pigs continuously roam the bush in villages. This is the reason the census continues to capture this information.

Table 6.2 shows in the past 6 years there has been less plantations totally destroyed. The decline in plantations damaged by feral pigs is likely the result of the 2016 Niue Pig Management Plan project by the Department of Environment and its partners.

Table 6.2: Plantations and level of damages by feral pigs, 2017

Age	Plantations	2	011	2017		
Age	Fidilitations	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	
	Total plantation	172		267		
3 months	Partial destroyed	0	0.0	35	13.1	
	Total destroyed	41	23.8	6	2.2	
	Total plantation	158		251		
6 months	Partial destroyed	0	0.0	36	14.3	
	Total destroyed	32	20.3	4	1.6	
42	Total plantation	174		231		
12 months and less	Partial destroyed	0	0.0	49	21.2	
.033	Total destroyed	59	33.9	5	2.2	

6.3 Households with livestock

There are two main livestock in Niue that are farmed, these are pigs and chickens. Niue maintains the two most practised ways of raising livestock, housed and no enclosure/free range.

6.3.1 Pigs

207 households had pigsties. In total there were 536 pig pens throughout Niue with 1,184 pigs. When examined by village, Vaiea had the majority of households owning a pigsty (86%).

Table 6.3: Number of pigs, sty and free range, with total number of pigpens, 2017

		S	ty		No	enclosur	e/free ran	ge	Ni. walaan af
Villages	Boars	Sows	Other	Total	Boars	Sows	Other	Total	Number of pigpens
Alofi South	46	90	56	192	1	1	7	9	118
Alofi North	13	31	26	70	0	0	0	0	22
Makefu	8	8	32	48	0	0	0	0	17
Tuapa	16	32	26	74	0	0	0	0	25
Namukulu	1	12	0	13	0	0	0	0	2
Hikutavake	7	15	7	29	0	0	0	0	6
Toi	2	7	16	25	0	0	0	0	9
Mutalau	27	57	71	155	1	0	0	3	69
Lakepa	11	17	34	62	0	0	0	0	33
Liku	18	23	40	81	0	0	0	0	51
Hakupu	22	50	68	140	0	0	0	0	68
Vaiea	24	29	9	62	1	0	0	1	17
Avatele	27	46	32	105	0	0	0	0	47
Tamakautoga	29	57	43	128	0	0	0	0	52
Total	251	474	460	1184	3	1	1	13	536

6.3.2 Chickens

Table 6.4 shows the number of chickens in enclosure and free range as well as the total number of enclosures.

Table 6.4: Number of chickens, enclosures and free range, with total number of enclosures, 2017

		Enclos	ures			Free r	ange		Number of
Villages	Roosters	Hens	Other	Total	Roosters	Hens	Other	Total	enclosures
Alofi South	2	250	0	312	534	525	86	1145	8
Alofi North	0	4	0	6	137	229	61	427	1
Makefu	0	1	0	1	152	187	54	393	1
Tuapa	0	22	0	22	120	163	29	312	4
Namukulu	0	0	0	3	14	30	0	44	1
Hikutavake	0	260	0	268	19	38	10	67	5
Toi	0	0	0	0	47	86	35	168	0
Mutalau	0	52	0	85	84	187	40	311	0
Lakepa	0	5	0	10	54	148	93	295	1
Liku	1	36	0	54	52	66	10	128	0
Hakupu	2	52	45	118	143	226	216	585	3
Vaiea	0	42	20	79	0	0	0	0	3
Avatele	2	155	3	181	105	189	31	325	17
Tamakautoga	0	14	5	27	123	226	43	392	27
Total	12	893	73	1166	1584	2300	708	4592	71

6.4 Number of pets

Table 6.5 shows the total number of pet cats in Niue was 596 and 400 pet dogs. The majority of the pets were located in Alofi South, 135 pet cats and 68 pet dogs. The majority of feral cats are located in Alofi South (23). Alofi North had the highest number of feral dogs (7).

Table 6.5: Number of cats and dogs by sex and feral cats and dogs by villages, 2017

Villagos		Cat	:s		Dogs				
Villages	Male	Female	Total	Feral	Male	Female	Total	Feral	
Alofi South	62	73	135	23	44	24	68	6	
Alofi North	25	35	60	8	37	25	62	7	
Makefu	14	17	31	0	12	1	13	0	
Tuapa	35	6	41	0	31	8	39	3	
Namukulu	10	1	11	0	4	2	6	0	
Hikutavake	24	18	42	0	10	4	14	0	
Toi	10	11	21	0	13	7	20	0	
Mutalau	27	20	47	3	31	6	37	1	
Lakepa	12	20	32	5	11	1	12	0	
Liku	4	9	13	0	15	6	21	0	
Hakupu	25	22	47	16	38	9	47	5	
Vaiea	6	2	8	11	6	1	7	3	
Avatele	24	33	57	11	18	14	32	5	
Tamakautoga	35	16	51	0	13	9	22	3	
Total	313	283	596	77	283	117	400	33	

6.5 Fishing vessels

Of the 489 households, 106 households own a traditional Niuean canoe, an increase from the 98 in 2011. The number of traditional canoe was 178.

Table 6.6: Fishing vessels, 2011 and 2017

		2011		2017			
Vessels	Number of HHs	% of HHs	Number of vessels	Number of HHs	% of HHs	Number of vessels	
Canoes	98	20.5	142	106	21.7	178	
Dinghies & boats	89	18.7	115	92	18.8	122	
Outboard motor	52	10.9	85	48	9.8	78	
Others	9	1.9	16	16	3.3	30	
Total Households	477	100		489	100.0		

6.6 Ridge to reef

The 2017 census included new questions about tapu areas in Niue as well as households participating in specific activities. These were questions requested by the Ridge to Reef organisation. Of the 489 households, 201 households were aware of tapu areas.

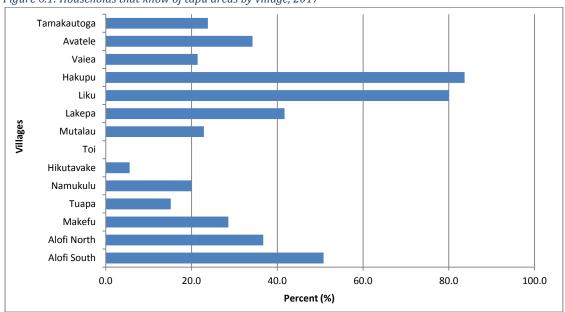


Figure 6.1: Households that know of tapu areas by village, 2017

Table 6.7 shows the proportion of households participating in selected activities. 178 households stated they participated in uga hunting, with 105 households stating they hunt at least once a month. One household stated they hunted at least 8 times a month.

Table 6.7: Households participating in selected activities, 2017

Activities	Yes	No	Not stated	Total number of HHs
Organic farming	80	401	8	489
Using pesticides	192	289	8	489
Planting fruit trees	198	283	8	489
Uga hunting	178	303	8	489
Recycling/separating waste	99	382	8	489

Appendices

Appendix 1: 2017 Niue Household and Population Census: Methods

Niue Government has developed and enhanced its capability in census data processing since 1986. The only remaining areas in which Niue continues to seek assistance are in the fields of data processing and analysis. Niue officials requested that the final census outputs are consistent with other outputs produced in the Pacific.

This section provides a brief description of the census operation – from the need to the dissemination stage. If you would like any more information about the methods used, contact the Niue Statistics Office

Need

Niue Government has conducted various censuses in the past and the operation of the 2017 Niue Households and Population Census is considered a routine undertaking.

The Niue Household and Population Census 2017 was conducted to provide the public, the Government and the private sector with reliable and up-to-date statistical information on demographic and socioeconomic developments. Census information is critical for planning purposes and for effective evaluation and monitoring of work programmes and projects.

The 2017 census was conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in the Niue Statistics Act of 2009. Every census undertaking provides an opportunity and a challenge to fine-tune statistical methodologies.

The budget for the 2017 Census operation was funded by the Government of Niue and the Ridge to Reef organisation.

Design

There were two types of questionnaires used in the census: the household questionnaire and the individual questionnaire. An enumerator manual was prepared by the Niue Statistics office to assist enumerators when conducting their duties.

The design of the questionnaires for the 2017 census only differed slightly from the design of questionnaires used previously. As part of this process Government departments were asked to submit a list of questions on any specific topic they would like to add. New questions were also included from recommendations from the SPC.

This led to new questions being asked on the household form, including questions on:

- Main cooking area
- Where toilet facilities are located and if shared with others
- Waste disposal methods
- Whether household members are sending or receiving money
- Ownership of broken down vehicles
- Any other livestock
- Household pets and feral cats or dogs

- Household participation in organic farming, using pesticides, planting fruit trees, uga hunting, recycling /separating waste
- Awareness of tapu areas

New questions added on the household form included:

- Parents country of birth
- Disability reworded for global comparison
- Listening to the radio
- Secondary activities in the week preceding the enumeration phase of census
- Pension
- Consumption of Kava
- Age at first child
- The date of death of last child if the last child was deceased

The changes to questionnaires were tested by staff members of the Niue Statistics Office and enumerators. A copy of both the household form and the individual form used can be found in the appendix.

Build

Updated maps from the Department of Justice, Lands, and Survey were used. These maps were attached to the preliminary household listing developed for the 2017 census. The enumerators used the new maps and household listing to record information about whether houses were occupied or not, as well as what state it is in (i.e. derelict). Enumerators were also required to note new houses or buildings in their enumeration area that were not on their listings.

Collect

Generally, Niue residents are aware of the census. Most of the older population have been enumerated in past censuses and due to this most are aware of the legal requirement to provide information in the census.

There was a publicity campaign for the 2017 census which included announcements on the radio in the week prior to the enumeration beginning. This was followed up with further radio announcements one week into the enumeration period.

Posters were posted in areas with high local movement and emails were sent out to remind the general public about the census.

Enumeration

Eighteen enumerators and four supervisors were employed for the data collection phase of the 2017 census. The majority of them were employees of the Niue Public Service and most of them had experience with previous census projects. A training session was held with all enumerators in the three days prior to the enumeration phase.

Enumeration of the 2017 census began on the 10th of March 2017 and ended on the 26th of March 2017. Schedules and listings were then handed into the office from the 27th to the 31st of March 2017.

Enumerators were asked to document who was in the households they were enumerating and whether there were any people staying in the household that may have been missed in the initial household listing.

Quality checks in the field included supervisors checking the work of the enumerators and also coding the responses where applicable. This process also ensured that responses to the census were returned in a completed state. There was a process for escalating any issues getting completed responses from both dwellings and individuals to ensure a response.

The response rate achieved from the enumeration phase was 100 percent.

Processing

The Niue Statistics Office used CSPro software to capture and process Niue census data, and Microsoft Excel as the predominant tool for analysis. The Niue Statistics Office are grateful for the technical assistance in data processing provided by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC).

Data entry did not begin until April 2017 as technical expertise was not available before and during the actual census enumeration.

No imputation techniques have been used in producing these published estimates.

Occupation and industry were coded using the United Nations International Standard Classification of Occupation and International Standard Industrial Classification.

Dissemination

The key publication of the Niue census is this published analytical report. In many of the areas of this report it is possible to produce more detailed breakdowns of information. If you would like to discuss a customised request of data, contact the Niue Statistics office.

Appendix 2: Civil registration information

Natural increase in population

At the most basic level we speak of natural increase, which defines population growth in terms of births and deaths, with growth occurring in a given time period when the number of births exceed the number of deaths. If deaths exceed births, the end result is a population decline.

In Niue, a total of 179 births and 71 deaths were registered between the years of 2011 to 2017. Of these, 144 births and 60 deaths took place during the intercensal period, September 2011 to March 2017. These numbers include all registered births and deaths including the events that occurred overseas and re-registered here in Niue. This means that the population of Niue had a natural increase of 84 people between September 2011 and March 2017.

Net migration

In countries where international emigration and immigration is of great significance, such as Niue, we cannot look only at natural increase. Population growth defines the change in a country's population as the net result of natural increase and net-migration.

2017 census recorded the first ever increase in the population. 2011 census recorded the population was 1,611 with a residential population of 1,460, whilst 2017 census recorded an increase population totalling at 1,719 with a residential population of 1591. The number of total net migrants during the intercensal period can be calculated by subtracting the natural growth of the population (89) from the overall difference in population change between 2011 and 2017 (131).

Between 2011 and 2017, 47 more people came to Niue than left, averaging to 8.5 or 9 people per year.

Crude birth and death rates

The most basic demographic measures of birth and death are the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR). They refer to the number of births and deaths in a given year for every 1,000 people. They are normally calculated by simply dividing the number of births and/or deaths in a given year by the (mid-year) total population size of that year, multiplied by 1,000. But for small populations, such as Niue's, it is essential to use mid-year averages because the random fluctuations of annual events can be quite considerable using small numbers. Therefore, all rates for Niue should be calculated as an average of several years, preferably the nearest intercensal period, in this case 2011-2017 (5.5 years).

The CBR and CDR for Niue are calculated by dividing the average population annual number of births and deaths of the intercensal period 2011-2017 by the mid period population size of the intercensal period.

For Niue, an average of 26.2 annual births during the intercensal period 2011-2017 translates into an average CBR of 17.2 ([26.2/1,525.5] x 1,000). An average of 10.9 annual deaths during the same period translates into an average CDR of 7.2 ([10.9/1,525.5] x 1,000).

By subtracting the CDR from the CBR, the rate of natural increase is obtained. CBR (17.2) - CDR(7.2) = 10.0 per 1,000, or expressed in the more frequently used percentage term, 1.00% per year.

Applying the corresponding rates in the intercensal period to the balancing equation outlined previously, yields an annual (crude) net migration rate of 0.56%.

Appendix table 1.1: Balancing equation, 2017

Population growth	=	Natural increase	+	Net migration
1.56%	=	1.00%	+	Net migration
1.56% - 1.00%	=	Net migration		
0.56%	=	Net migration		

Fertility

In the 2017 Niue census, 21 children were counted as less than 1 years of age. This compares to the 22 births recorded during the 12 month preceding the census (census date 2017 preceding). The difference in the numbers may be attributed to migration or the women of Niue giving birth overseas and may not have registered the child at the Civil Registry Office.

During the six-year intercensal period 2011-2017, 144 births were registered in Niue which is contrast to the census figure for the population age under seven years of age, of 199 children. The number of birth registered seems low as one would expect it to be higher that the number of surviving and enumerated children. The contrast in numbers could be a result of migration (people coming into Niue) or were the events that occurred overseas and have not yet been registered with the civil registry.

The demographic indicator most commonly used to describe a country's fertility situation is called the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). This measure is an indication of the average number of children women would give birth to during their reproductive lives (15-49 years of age), if they were subject to the present fertility level and pattern during their entire reproductive lives. It is calculated from the number of live births by age of women in a given year, the Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs). The data needed to calculate ASFRs are the total number of births by age of women in a given time interval (usually calendar year), and the total number of women in each age group.

Appendix figure 1.1 shows the age specific fertility rates (ASFR) for the census years 2006, 2011, and 2017. The trend for 2017, although higher than the 2011 trend but relatively lower than the 2006 trend for the ages of 15 to 29 shows that the women are having children at later ages compared to the previous census years as the trend for 2017 is greater than that of the 2011 and 2006 trend.

- • 2011 --- 2006 2017 0.160 0.140 0.120 0.100 0.080 0.060 0.040 0.020 0.000 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45+ Age group

Appendix figure 1.1: Age specific fertility rates (ASFR), 2006 to 2017

Registration data for the intercensal period 2011 - 2017, yields a multi-year average TFR of 3.0. This estimate is based on the average registered number of children born by age of mother during intercensal period 2011-2017, and estimated mid-period number of women of childbearing age. This figure means that the women in Niue currently have at least three live births. This is comparable to the figures in appendix table 1.3 (TFR of 2.7), appendix table 1.4 (TFR of 2.7), and appendix table 1.5 (TFR of 3.0).

Appendix table 1.2: Estimated age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) and total fertility rate (TFR), 2011 to 2017,

Age of	Number o	of women oulation)	Ave. #	Sept	ASFR		
women	2011	2017	women	# of births	Ave. annual # births*	7.51 K	
5-14	61	78	69.5	0	0.00	0.00	
15-19	45	53	49	11	2.00	0.04	
20-24	38	30	34	21	3.80	0.11	
25-29	55	57	56	42	7.60	0.14	
30-34	43	62	52.5	40	7.30	0.14	
35-39	40	49	44.5	27	4.90	0.11	
40-44	37	46	41.5	3	0.50	0.01	
45+	47	39	43	0	0.00	0.00	
Total	Total 305 336		320.5	144	26.20	0.55	
TFR (201:	1-2017)					3.03	

Appendix table 1.3: Estimated Niue fertility based on children ever born and registration data (Trussel variant of Brass P/F ratio method, PFRATIO, US Census Bureau PAS program), 2017

	Reported	Average	Cumulative		D/E			Ac	djusted A	SFR's
Age of Women	ASFR	CEB	fertility	F(i)	P/F ratio	ASFR *	P2/F2	P3/F3	P4/F4	Avg(P3/F3,P4/F4)
Women	f(i)	P(i)	Phi(i)		ratio		0.980	0.918	0.873	0.895
15-19	0.041	0.038	0.226	0.090	0.422	0.048	0.047	0.044	0.042	0.043
20-24	0.112	0.533	0.842	0.544	0.980	0.117	0.115	0.108	0.102	0.105
25-29	0.136	1.140	1.590	1.242	0.918	0.138	0.135	0.126	0.120	0.123
30-34	0.139	1.758	2.354	2.015	0.873	0.137	0.135	0.126	0.120	0.123
35-39	0.110	2.224	2.959	2.733	0.814	0.100	0.098	0.092	0.087	0.089
40-44	0.013	2.935	3.031	3.009	0.975	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009
45-49	0.000	2.615	3.031	3.030	0.863	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TFR	3.03					3.03	2.97	2.78	2.64	2.71

Appendix table 1.4: Estimated Niue fertility based on children ever born and registration data (Arriaga Method, ARFE-2, US Census Bureau PAS program), 2017

Year and	ASFR fr	om CEB	ASFR	Pattern	Adjusting	Adjusted ASFR based on age groups				
Item or age	ASFR	Cumulative	ASFR	Cumulative	Factors	20-29	25-29	25-34	30-34	
15-19	0.038	0.038	0.049	0.049	0.778	0.046	0.046	0.045	0.044	
20-24	0.118	0.156	0.117	0.166	0.940	0.110	0.109	0.107	0.105	
25-29	0.127	0.283	0.137	0.304	0.932	0.128	0.128	0.125	0.123	
30-34	0.111	0.394	0.137	0.441	0.895	0.128	0.128	0.125	0.123	
35-39	0.049	0.444	0.100	0.541	0.820	0.094	0.093	0.091	0.090	
40-44	0.055	0.499	0.010	0.551	0.905	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	
45-49	0.017	0.515	0.000	0.551	0.936	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
TFR	2.84		3.03			2.84	2.83	2.77	2.71	
Mean age	28.88									

Appendix table 1.5: Estimation of age-specific fertility rates from data on children ever born and the age pattern of fertility, at one or two points in time (FERTPF – UN MORTPAK), 2017

Age	Children Ever Born	Age	Fertility	Fertility	Fertility		Cumulation	of	Age Specific Fertility I		ty Rates
Group of		Specific Fertility Pattern	Consistent with CEB	Pattern by Age at Survey	Pattern by Age at Birth of	A.S.F.R.	Fertility Pattern by Age at	Adjustment Factors	Based on Adjustment Fac		
Woman		(A.S.F.P.)	(A.S.F.R.)	Date	Child		Birth		20 - 25	25 - 30	30 - 35
				Recorded	Calculated						
15 - 20	0.038	0.041	0.042	0.041	0.049	0.042	0.049	0.866	0.049	0.047	0.048
20 - 25	0.533	0.112	0.126	0.112	0.117	0.168	0.166	1.010	0.119	0.113	0.116
25 - 30	1.140	0.136	0.124	0.136	0.137	0.291	0.304	0.960	0.139	0.132	0.135
30 - 35	1.758	0.139	0.109	0.139	0.137	0.400	0.441	0.908	0.139	0.132	0.135
35 - 40	2.224	0.110	0.106	0.110	0.100	0.506	0.541	0.936	0.101	0.096	0.098
40 - 45	2.935	0.013	0.099	0.013	0.010	0.605	0.551	1.099	0.010	0.010	0.010
45 - 50	2.615	0.000	0.036	0.000	0.000	0.641	0.551	1.164	0.000	0.000	0.000
Mean Age	of Childbea	ring:	29.42	27.53							
Total Ferti	lity Rate:		3.53		3.03				3.06	2.91	2.99

Mortality

The mortality of a population depends on various factors, including:

- Demographic composition of the population (age and sex distribution);
- Health and medical services (immunisation programmes, maternal and child health care, primary health care);
- Environmental conditions and availability of infrastructure such as housing, water supply, sanitation, waste disposal;
- Exposure to risk factors, such as substance abuse (eg. Alcohol, tobacco);
- Work-related dangers;
- Exposure to events outside individual control (natural disasters, war); and
- Social class

The incidence of death reveals a lot about a population's standard of living and its general state of health. Indicators such as infant mortality and life expectancy at birth are widely used to describe the overall development status of a country.

The only question related to mortality in the 2017 census was the question regarding the number of children ever born and still alive. However, the small size of this single data set would be insufficient to calculate reliable infant and child mortality estimates. Consequently, as in previous demographic analyses, mortality estimates must rely on Niue's vital registration system, which records deaths by age and sex. Fortunately, Niue's registration of vital events such as births and deaths is considered complete and can be used to directly calculate a life table.

Even when applying five year averages, for example, to span the exact 6-year intercensal period, reported number of deaths are low, as one would expect in a small population (appendix table 1.6), with some age groups not recording a single death in 6 years.

Appendix table 1.6: Death registration data by specific age groups and sex, 2011 to 2017

Specific	Registered d	eaths (Sept. 1	l1 - Mar. 17)	2017 Population			
age group	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
<15	1	2	3	217	230	447	
15-29	0	2	2	127	140	267	
30-44	3	0	3	138	157	295	
45-59	7	1	8	146	138	284	
60+	25	19	44	134	164	298	
Total	36	24	60	762	829	1591	

The figures in appendix table 1.6 yield a CDR of 7.2/1,000 for the period of 2011-2017. This is lower than the 8.9/1,000 reported in the 2011 census report. The CDR for males (8.6/1,000) was higher than for females (5.6/1,000).

Appendix table 1.7: Crude death rates by sex and intercensal years: 2006 to 2017

Sex		2006			2011		2017*			
Jex	Deaths	Popn.	CDR	Deaths	Popn.	CDR	Deaths	Popn.	CDR	
Males	44	812	10.8	39	722	10.8	36	762	8.6	
Females	32	826	7.7	26	738	7	24	829	5.6	
Total	76	1638	9.3	65	1460	8.9	60	1591	7.2	

To provide the best estimate for Niuean life expectancy – the average number of years men and women are expected to live at birth – three indirect estimation techniques were applied. Two of these used the US Census Bureau's PAS software: one method (LTWST) selects a model life table (Coale-Demeny West) that reproduces a given CDR for a given population structure; data required for this method was the CDRs for both the male and female population, and the population distribution of Niue. The second method (LTPOPDTH), constructs a life table for either sexes, or one sex at a time; data requirements are ASDRs by sex, for intercensal reference year. The third method uses the United Nations MORTPAK4 software program (LIFTB), which requires ASDRs for males and females as data entry (nMx).

Appendix table 1.8: Life expectancy results for 3 methods by sex, 2017

Methods Used*	Males	Females	Total
LTWST (model West), US Bureau PAS			
Data Entry:	72.2	79.6	76.0
Residential population average 2011 and 2017 Census	, 2.2	75.0	70.0
CDR (m): 9, CDR (f): 6, CDR (total): 7			
LTPOPDTH, US Bureau PAS			
Data Entry:	74.1	84.7	78.8
Average Deaths September 2011 to March 2017 divisible by 5.5	74.1	04.7	70.0
Residential population average 2011 and 2017 Census			
LIFT B (UN MORTPAK)			
Data Entry:	72.0	75.2	73.2
Age specific death rate by sex for intercensal reference year	72.0	75.2	75.2
Rates calculated divisible by 5.5			
Average Life Expectancy	72.8	79.8	76.0

Appendix 3: Questionnaires used

Household form:

A BE	Stat	istics s for Prosperi	Niue	2	017 NI	UE I				ND POPULATION CENSUS elling Schedule						NE DE	
WAF	NING: DN	uiging of	any Inform	nation (us is conducted isus and mutilal		-	-				ction (1	2) and (13) of	the Niue Statis	atics Act
FIELD	STAFF																
	Enumerato	or name						[Su	Supervisor Name and Signature							
	INTE	RVIEW C	OMPLETED)	r	/Isit Num	ber	Date		Status Cod	le (Status Co		omplete complet			
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	DAT	A ENTRY	COMPLETE	ED		2									etent responde absent for per		
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VIIIa	ge/Area N	umber:			Į.		Household Nu	mber:		\bot	ı	Dwelling	Туре:		Private	Non-Pr	rivate
H1. H	ead of Hou	sehold					Hous	sehold Summ	nary	Census Nig	ght l	Usual (In	clude Absent	tees)			
First I	Name						H2.1	Males			l L		_				
Last N	lame						H3. F	Females									
							H4.1	Total Persons	5					H5. Fa	mily Units		
HG		RECORE	ALL PERS	SONS	RESIDING IN	THE HO	JSEHOLD INCL	UDING THO	SE WHO	ARE TEMP	ORARILY O	VERSEA	S (only thos	se abse	nt for 12 mont	ths and less)	
	First name	e and Sum	name as sho	wn on	Passport	Sex	Da	te of Birth		Age	Relations	ship to He	ead of HH	Code	Reason ((Length) of Abse	ence
1.						\top	/	/									
2.							/										
3.							/										
4.							/	/									
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H7	Type of o	twelling unicane		2. Hu	ırricane with e	extension	3. M	lodem house	•	4. Fale pug	_	5. Others		nmodatio	on, prison, hospit	tal, etc)	
	Tenure of	_							нэ		t describes	this bul	iding? Includ	de all ap	partments, flats	etc., even if vac	cant
Owned by you or someone in this HH with a mortgage or loan? Owned by you or someone in this HH they and year? (no loan)											-		from any oth of multiple sr				\neg
Owned by you or someone in this HH free and clear? (no loan) Rented? (With any payments made by member(s) of the HH)										3. A one-fa	amily house a	attached	to one or mo				\bot
			payment? <i>(li</i> t with owner		g provided by	y employe	ו				ng with two o g attached to		partments Ir other non-r	esidenti	al building		
	8. Other (S								6. Lodging 8. Other (S	house	-			,			

H10 Do you think that you or anyone in the household will be renovating or building a new	H22 Waste disposal methods (1. Yes/2. No)
house in the next 5 years? (1. Yes/ 2. No/ 3. Don't know)	Personal bin (public collection)
1. Renovate 2. New	Personal bin (take to dump yourself)
	Communal/Village disposal site
	4. Burn It
H11 Is the land this house built on titled?	6. Bury It
1. Yes If 'Yes', Is It: 1. Crown land	5. Compost
2. No 2. Private land	8. Other
3. Don't know 3. Don't know	(Specify:)
H12 MAIN material for: Material Code	H23 Number of rooms in the living quarter (Write actual number)
1. Floor 1. Wood/Masonite	1. Bedroom 7. Dining
If Other Specify 2. Metal/Iron/Aluminium	2. Kitchen 8. Tollet
2. R00f 3. Concrete/Cement/Bricks	3. Bathroom 9. Linen
If Other Specify 4. Traditional materials	4. Laundry 11. Pelto
3. Outer wall 5. Asbestos	5. Garage 10. Others
If Other Specify 8. Other	6. Sitting room (Specify:)
H13 MAIN source of lighting	H24 Amenities of dwelling (1. Yes/2. No/3. Don't know)
Public power supply (electricity) 5. Don't know	Toilet Long Drop Substitute Tub
2. Solar	2. Tollet Water Seal 10. Bathtub
3. Own generator 8. Other	3. Tollet Flush 11. Shower
4. Kerosene (Specify:)	4. Septic Natural Hole 12. Kitchen sink
· · · · ·	Septic Concrete Bottomiess 13. Food safe
H14 MAIN means of cooking:	Septic Concrete complete 14. Food cupboard
1.Electricity 5. Kerosene	7. Plastic Septic Complete 15. Electricity Public supply
2. Gas (LPG) 6. Don't know	8. Hand Basin 16. Electricity Own
3. Wood 8. Other	generator
4. Charcoal (Specify:)	
(desir)	H25 Does the HH have access to Internet? (1. Yes/2. No)
H15 MAIN cooking area	1. Yes If yes': ADSL
Inside the dwelling - separate kitchen area	2. No Wifi
Inside the dwelling - no separate kitchen area	Provider Other
Outside - open cooking area	Fidelia Cities
Outside - closed cooking area	H26 Sources of Income for the HH (1. Yes/2. No)
8. Other (Specify:)	Regular salary of HH members
o. Other (Specify)	2. Income from own business
H16 Which source of water do you have access to? (1. Yes/2. No)	1 ——
	3. Sale of products (crops, fish, handicrafts)
Public piped water supply	4. Rental income from land lease
2. Household tank	5. Rental income from house rented out
Protected dug wells	6. Remittances from anyone not on HH roster
Unprotected dug wells (Incl. cave water)	7. Pension or retirement fund
5. Water truck	8. Other (Specify)
6. Bottled water	
8. Other (Specify:	
	H27 Does anyone in HH receive or send money from anyone not listed on the HH roster? (1. Yes/2. No)
H17 MAIN source of water for (use list above as codes):	
1. Drinking 3. Cleaning	Receive If "Yes" please indicate source and frequency
	Send If "Yes" please Indicate source and frequency
	Both Both
Cooking 4. Personal hyglene	Within Outside within & Within Outside within &
	country country outside country the country outside
	only only the only only the country
H18 MAIN means of hot water:	Tick where
Electricity	appropriate RECEIVE SEND
2. Gas 8. Other	Every 2 weeks
3. Wood (Specify:)	Every month
4. Solar	Every 3 months
	Twice a year
H19 MAIN tollet facility used in HH	Once a year
Connection to septic system	Rarely
2. Private latrine	
3. Public latrine	H28 Transport (write actual number for only those in working order)
Composting tollet	1. Bicycle
5. Bucket	Petrol Diesel
6. No facility/beach/bush	2. Motorbike
	3. Scooters
H20 MAIN tollet facility located	4. Car
1. In own dwelling 2. In own yard/plot 3. Elsewhere	5. Van
	Light Truck Heavy Duty Truck
H21 Is this facility shared with others who are not members of your HH?	
	8. Other (Specify:)
1. Yes	Total number of unbising belongton in U.U.
2. No	Total number of vehicles belonging to HH

H29 Does the HH have any broken-down/non-functioning/abandoned vehicles? (Include	H36 Any other Livestock raised by HH					
those out in the bush)	1. Yes 1. Livestock:					
1. Yes If 'Yes' how many?	2. No 2. Livestock:					
2. No	(If Yes, Specify >>) 3. Livestock:					
H30 Fishing Vessels (write actual number for only those in working order)	H37 Number of household pets: (write actual number of pets in HH)					
1. Canoe 6. Kayak	Males Females Feral					
Aluminium Dinghy 8. Other	1. Cats					
Inflatable Dinghy (Specify)	2. Dogs					
4. Boat						
5. Outboard Motor	H38 Does the HH participate in: (1. Yes/2. No)					
H31 Agriculture Items (write actual number for only those in working order)	Organic Farming Since when:					
Knapsack Sprayer 6. Brush cutter	Using pesticides How often in a month:					
2. Metal husker 7. Axe	Planting fruit trees How many:					
3. Firearm 8.Chainsaw	4. Uga hunting >> How often in a month:					
4. Bush knife 9. Motor mower	5. Recycling/Separating waste					
5. Koho	o. recogning occurring mone					
O. Forto	H39 is the HH aware of any tapu/protected areas?					
H32 Number of taro plantations and number of destroyed or affected by feral pigs	inde to the first aware of any tapa protected areas r					
	1. Yes How many family Number of areas					
Total Plantations Partial Destroyed Total Destroyed	manufacture beautiful beautiful felder					
1. 3 months or less 2. 6 months or less	2. No members know? known in total					
3. < 12 months	H40 Umu Place					
	1. Yes If "Yes", how many times was it used in the last 4 weeks?					
H33 What is the total area of all the land used for agriculture purposes?	2. No					
1. Half hour 3. 2 hours 5. Backyard						
2. 1 hour 4. >2 hours 6. None	H41 What language is mainly spoken in this household?					
	1. Vagahau Niue					
H34 Number of pigs in stylfree range, breeding stock and others	2. English					
Total In Sty Total Free Range	3. Vagahau Niue & English					
1. Boars	Vagahau Niue & other (Specify:)					
2. Sows	5. English & other (Specify:					
3. Others	8. Other (Specify:					
4. Total						
4.150	H42 Electricity energy, efficiency and usage					
Number of Pigpens in total	Freezer size Small Medium Large					
Number of Pigpers III total	(Write actual number)					
H35 Number of chickens housed/free range, breeding stock and others	Weekly Usage					
Total In House Total Free Range	2. Automatic Washing Machine					
1. Roosters	3. Iron					
2. Hens	4. Microwave					
	5. Electric jug					
3. Others	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
3. Others 4. Total	6. Electric Stove					
4. Total	6. Electric Stove					
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
4. Total Number of Poultry House in total	Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month					
Number of Poultry House in total APPLIANCES (Write actual num	6. Electric Stove					
APPLIANCES (Write actual nun	Electric Stove T. Electricity bill from last month Der for only those in working order)					
A. Total Number of Poultry House in total APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 19. Sandwich Maker	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month ber for only those in working order) 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Computer printer					
4. Total Number of Poultry House In total APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 20. Food Processor	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month Aber for only those in working order) 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/Ipod 9. Computer printer 9. Music keyboard 10. Fax Machine					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 20. Food Processor 21. Electric Coconut Scr	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month ber for only those in working order) 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/Ipod 9. Computer printer 9. Music keyboard 10. Fax Machine 10. Plano Organ 11. Other phone					
4. Total Number of Poultry House In total APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 22. Crock-pot	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Computer printer 9. Music keyboard 10. Flax Machine 10. Plano Organ 11. Other phone					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 23. Coffee maker	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Computer printer 9. Music keyocard 10. Flax Machine 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukulele 12. Sky TV H46 Other household appliances					
4. Total Number of Poultry House In total APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 22. Crock-pot	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV H46 Other household appillances 1. Portable Fan					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 23. Coffee maker	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Computer printer 9. Music keyocard 10. Flax Machine 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukulele 12. Sky TV H46 Other household appliances					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 24. Gas element	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV H46 Other household appillances 1. Portable Fan					
4. Total Number of Poultry House In total APPLIANCES (Write actual num APPLIANCES (Write actual num APPLIANCES (Write actual num 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 25. Washing machine	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 14. Spear gun 15. Electricity bill from last month 9. Computer printer 10. Fax Machine 11. Other phone 11. Other household appliances 1. Portable Fan 2. Celling Fan					
APPLIANCES (Write actual nun Number of Poultry House in total APPLIANCES (Write actual nun APPLIANCES (Write actual nun APPLIANCES (Write actual nun In Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 2. Cooler (only) 2. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Coconut Scr 22. Crock-pot 23. Coffee maker 24. Gas element 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukulele 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards 16. Electric Stove 9. Computer printer 10. Fax Machine 11. Other phone 11. Other household appliances 12. Celling Fan 13. Air condition					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Computer printer 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukulele 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddieboards 15. Paddieboards 16. Electric Stove 19. Computer printer 10. Fax Machine 11. Other phone 11. Other household appliances 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddieboards 15. Paddieboards 16. Electric Stove 19. Computer printer 10. Fax Machine 11. Other household appliances 12. Celling Fan 13. Alr condition 4. Treadle sewing machine					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker H44 Lelsure appliances	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month B. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Computer printer 10. Fax Machine 11. Other phone 11. Other phone 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddieboards 15. Paddieboards 15. Paddieboards 16. Electric Sewing Machine 16. Electric Sewing Machine 17. Electric Sewing Machine 18. Electric Sewing Machine					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 11. Stereo 2. Television Set	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Guitar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddieboards H45 Communication appliances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones					
A. Total Number of Poutry House In total APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 20. Food Processor 20. Food Processor 21. Electric Coconut Sci 22. Crook-pot 22. Crook-pot 23. Coffee maker 24. Gas element 25. Washing machine 25. Washing machine 25. Washing machine 26. Single Phase stove 26. Single Phase stove 26. Single Phase stove 27. Electric Element 25. Washing machine 26. Single Phase stove 26. Single Phase stove 27. Electric Element 26. Single Phase stove 26	6. Electrict Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddieboards H45 Communication appliances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 9. Generator					
APPLIANCES (Write actual nun H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 11. Stereo 12. Wood Range Stove 11. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 14. DVD Camera	6. Electrict Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultari/Ukulele 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appliances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 10. Fax Machine 11. Other phone 11. Other household appliances 1. Portable Fan 2. Celling Fan 3. Air condition 4. Treadle sewing machine 5. Electric Sewing Machine 7. Wringer 8. Vacuum deaner 9. Generator 10. Electric Water Pump					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num APPLIANCES (Write actual num APPLIANCES (Write actual num APPLIANCES (Write actual num In Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric Jug 15. Still camera	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/Ipod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukulele 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appliances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 10. Electric Water Pump 11. Description of the provided appliances 11. Other household appliances 12. Celling Fan 3. Air condition 4. Treadle sewing machine 5. Electric Sewing Machine 7. Wringer 8. Vacuum cleaner 9. Generator 10. Electric Water Pump 11. Iron					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric lug 16. Deep Fryer 4. DVD Camera 5. Still camera 6. Digital camera	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSBIMP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukulele 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appliances 19. Ceiling Fan 2. Ceiling Fan 3. Air condition 4. Treadle sewing machine 5. Electric Sewing Machine 7. Wringer 2. Ceil phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 11. Electric Water Pump 15. Radio 11. Iron 12. Solar Panel/Equipment					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric Jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Digital camera 19. Sandwich Maker 20. Food Processor 21. Electric Coconut Sor 22. Crook-pot 22. Crook-pot 23. Coffee maker 24. Gas element 25. Washing machine 19. Seroe 21. Electric Poconut Sor 22. Crook-pot 23. Coffee maker 24. Gas element 25. Washing machine 10. Stero 2. Television Set 3. DVD / VCD Player 4. DVD Camera 5. Still camera 6. Digital camera 7. PlayStation / Xbox	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 2. Celling Fan 3. Air condition 4. Treadle sewing machine 5. Electric Sewing Machine 7. Wringer 2. Cell phones 9. Generator 10. Electric Waler Pump 11. Iron 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric lug 16. Deep Fryer 4. DVD Camera 5. Still camera 6. Digital camera	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSBIMP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukulele 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appliances 19. Ceiling Fan 2. Ceiling Fan 3. Air condition 4. Treadle sewing machine 5. Electric Sewing Machine 7. Wringer 2. Ceil phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 11. Electric Water Pump 15. Radio 11. Iron 12. Solar Panel/Equipment					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric Jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Bread Maker	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer 8. Laptop Computer					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric Jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Bread Maker	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 2. Celling Fan 3. Air condition 4. Treadle sewing machine 5. Electric Sewing Machine 7. Wringer 2. Cell phones 9. Generator 10. Electric Waler Pump 11. Iron 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer					
APPLIANCES (Write actual nun APPLIANCES (Write actual nun H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Bread Maker REMEMBER TO CHECK YOUR QUESTI	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer 8. Laptop Computer					
APPLIANCES (Write actual num H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric Jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Bread Maker	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer 8. Laptop Computer					
APPLIANCES (Write actual nun APPLIANCES (Write actual nun H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Bread Maker REMEMBER TO CHECK YOUR QUESTI	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer 8. Laptop Computer					
APPLIANCES (Write actual nun APPLIANCES (Write actual nun H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Bread Maker REMEMBER TO CHECK YOUR QUESTI	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer 8. Laptop Computer					
APPLIANCES (Write actual nun APPLIANCES (Write actual nun H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Rice Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Bread Maker REMEMBER TO CHECK YOUR QUESTI	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer 8. Laptop Computer					
APPLIANCES (Write actual nun APPLIANCES (Write actual nun H43 Kitchen appliances 1. Refrigerator (freezer and cooler) 2. Cooler (only) 3. Freezer (only) 4. Gas Stoves 5. Three Phase stove 6. Single Phase stove 7. Electric Element 8. BBQ 9. Electric Frying Pan 10. Ribe Cooker 11. Electric Toaster 12. Wood Range Stove 13. Dishwasher 14. Microwave 15. Electric jug 16. Deep Fryer 17. Kerosene Stove 18. Bread Maker REMEMBER TO CHECK YOUR QUESTI	6. Electric Stove 7. Electricity bill from last month 8. BSB/MP3/MP4/lpod 9. Music keyboard 10. Plano Organ 11. Gultar/Ukuéle 12. Sky TV 13. Fishing rod 14. Spear gun 15. Paddleboards H45 Communication appillances 1. Landline 2. Cell phones 3. Smartphones 4. Tablet 5. Radio 6. Battery powered radio 7. Desktop Computer 8. Laptop Computer					

Personal form:

Statistics ivide	AND POPULATION CENSUS al Schedule
Feison	al Scriedule
Village/Area Number: Household Number:	Person Number: of of
P1 Country of Birth P2 Marital Status 1. Married 2. Never Married 3. Widowed 4. Separated 6. De facto	P13 What is your highest qualification achieved
P3 Citizenship	P14 Is Vagahau Niue your mother-tongue? 1. Yes 2. No
P4 Ethnicity 1. Niuean 2. Part Niuean State: 3. Non Niuean State: P5 Is this village/country your place of usual residence?	P15 State your proficiency in Vagahau Niue Can you: 1.Yes/2.No State Proficiency Proficiency Code: 1. Speak 2. Read 3. Write 4. Understand 2. Basic 3. Cannot
1. Yes (skip to P7) 2. No P6 What do you consider to be your home village/country?	P16 Are you willing to learn the Niuean language? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Already know
P7 Are you a visitor?	P17 Do you use the internet? 1. Yes 2. No (Skip to P20)
1. Yes (Terminate interview here) 2. No (Continue to next question) P8 Parents country of birth: 1. Mother Country of birth:	P18 Where do you use internet (Multiple answers of 1. Yes/2. No) 1. Home
P9 Religious Affiliation	P19 What do you use the internet for? (Multiple answers of 1. Yes/2. No) 1. Education 2. Shopping/Product info 3. Entertainment 4. Work/Business 5. Information gathering 10. Other (Specify:
P10 DISABILITY Level of difficulty code: 1. No Do you have any: 1. Difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? 2. Difficulty hearing, even if using hearing aids? 3. Offen 2. Difficulty hearing, even if using hearing aids? 4. Always/Cannot do 3. Difficulty walking or climbing steps? 4. Always/Cannot do 4. Difficulty remembering or concentrating? 5. Difficulty in self-care, such as washing all over or dressing? 6. Difficulty in communicating using your usual language? 7. Emotional, psychological or mental health conditions (eg. Anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder, substance abuse, anorexia, etc.)	P20 Do you listen to Radio Niue 1. Yes 2. No 1. Unaware of radio station 2. Prefer personal music 3. Lack of relevance 4. Quality of broadcast 5. Commercials 6. Lack of variety 8. Other (Specify: P21 Where were you five years ago (March 2012)
All children under 4, terminate interview here P11 Are you still attending school	1. This village 2. Another village (Specify:) 3. Overseas (Specify:)
1. Yes 2. No (Skip to P13) P12 What institute of education school you are attending 0. ECE 3. Yr10-Yr13 6. Tertiary-Post Grad 1. Yr1 - Yr6 4. Tertiary-Foundation 7. Tertiary-Masters 2. Yr7-Yr9 5 Tertiary-Oegree 8. Tertiary-Phd	P22 If 'overseas' above, what was your main reason for coming here? 1. Returning resident 7. Missionary 2. Employment 8. Medical reasons 3. Be with spouse 9. Visiting/Vacation 4. Child of employed 10. Lifestyle 5. Other relative to employed person 98. Other 6. Student - attending school or college (Specify:

P23 Where do you think you will be living in the next 12 months?	P35 Where do you receive your pension from?
1. Nive	1. Niue Ask only if P25 = 12, skip for
2. Overseas (State:)	2. New Zealand all else
	3. Other
P24 If you indicated overseas, what is your main reason for leaving? (1. Yes/2. No)	P38 Have you participated in the below activitives in the last 8 months?
Returning resident 7. Education	Code: Response: 1. Yes Purpose 1. Home consumption
2. Lifestyle 8. Medical facilities	2. No 2. For sale
3. Family/friends 9. Wide variety of entertainment	If yes, what was the main purpose? 3. Mainly home consumption, some sale
4. Environment 10. Wide variety of shopping/products	If for sale, how much was earned on average 4. Mainly sale, some home consumption
5. Climate 11. Benefits	5. Other (eg. Customary)
6. Job/Employment 12. Others (Specify:)	Response Purpose Earning from sale
	Operated land for agriculture S Grown food crops
FOR ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER	2. Grown food crops 3. Fishing \$
P25 What was your main activity last week?	4. Reef gleaning 5
Paid Employment	5. Raised livestock \$
Employer (Producing goods or services for sale, running a business with paid employees)	6. a) Uga Hunting \$
2. Self-employed (Producing goods or services for sale, running a business without	b) Other Hunting \$
paid employees)	7. Production of Handicrafts
3. Employee, working for wages/salary in public sector	
Employee, working for wages/salary in private sector	P37 Do you participate in a minimum of 30 minutes of exercise a day?
Un-paid Employment	(only exercise involving whole body movement, eg walking) 1. Yes
Producing goods for own and/or family consumption (self employed)	2. No
Unpaid family worker (family business/plantation)	DAS Course have any of the following disease in the course of the second state of the
 Unpaid family worker, help with basic HH duties inside (washing, cooking, cleaning), outside, (gardening, sweeping, cutting grass) and family duties 	P38 Do you have any of the following disease / slokness? (1. Yes/2. No)
(caring for children/elderly members)	1. Diabetes 3. Asthma 2. Gout 4. High blood Pressure
8. Volunteer work (community, church, etc.)	4. rigil blood Pressure
Not in the labor force	P38 Do you smoke olgarettes?
9. Student - full time	1. Yes If Yes, how often
10. Student - part time — Go to P34	2. No 1. Little, 1 pack/week
11. Home duties	2. Occasional, 5 cig/day
12. Retired/Too old	3. Some, 10 cig/day
13. None - did not pursue any activity (no work) >> Go to P31	4. Regular, 1 pack a day
14. Physically/Mentally disable >> Go to P36	At what age did you first 5. Heavy, 1+ packs/day
and which was not assess than	start smoking?
P28 What is your main occupation?	P40 Do you concume alcohol?
	1. Yes If Yes, how often
	2. No 1. Rarely, 1-2 drinks/week
P27 What Industry do you work In?	2. Occasional, 3-7/week
	3. Some, 8-14/week
	At what age did you first start 4. Regularly, 15-21/week
	consuming alcohol? 5. Frequently, 22+
P28 How many hours did you work last week?	
	P41 Do you concume kava?
	1. Yes If Yes, how often
	2. No 1. Special Occasions 2. Once a week (avg.)
P29 What is your annual gross income? 1. < \$10,000 7, \$60,000 - \$69,999	2. Once a week (avg.) 3. 2-3 times/week
2. \$10,000 - \$19,999 8. \$70,000 - \$79,999	4.45 ((marriage)
3. \$20,000 - \$29,999 9. \$80,000 - \$89,999	At what age did you first start 4.4% times/week consuming kaya? 5. Everyday
4, \$30,000 - \$39,999 10, \$90,000 - \$99,999	
5. \$40,000 - \$49,999	FOR ALL FEMALES ONLY AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
6. \$50,000 - \$59,999 12. None	FOR ALL FEMALES ONLY AGED 15 TEARS AND OVER
	P42 Have you ever given birth to a child?
P30 What is your main mode of transport to work?	1. Yes Age at first child?
Own vehicle 4. Bicycle/Walk	2. No If "No", end Interview here
2. Shared vehicle 5. Other	P43 Total number of children born alive and are living:
3. Motorbike (Specify)	Males Females Total
P31 Did you actively look for paid work?	(a) in this HH
1. Yes If 'Yes', skip to P34 31- 33:Ask only if P25 =	
2. No If 'No', proceed to next question 13, all else skip to P34	(b) Eisewhere in
	Niue
P32 Why didn't you look for work?	(o) Overseas
Student 7. Waiting for family/friends to find	
Already have a full-time job work for me or tell me about other jobs	
3. Don't want to work more	P44 Total number of children born alive but later died
Physically/psychologically disabled 8. Weather/ No transport	Males Females Total
Believe no paid work available 9. Home duties (babysitting, chores, etc) Discouraged 10. Other	
Discouraged 10. Other (Specify:)	P45 Total number of children ever born alive
(apaca).	Males Females Total
P33 Were you available to work if a job had been available?	
1. Yes	
2. No	
	P48 Last Child (including a child that may have died later)
P34 in addition to this main activity, did you do any other activity?	Date of Birth Sex Date of Death
Yes If 'Yes' state what is the activity using the list in P26.	/
2. No	Month Year Month Year
I .	month rear Month Tear