



# TONGA 2016

## CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

### VOLUME 2: ANALYTICAL REPORT



Pacific  
Community  
Communauté  
du Pacifique

**TONGA 2016**

**CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING**

VOLUME 2:

ANALYTICAL REPORT

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This report was prepared by the staff of TSD – Census Team with the assistance of SPC in the data processing.

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## CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	iii
GLOSSARY .....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	viii
SUMMARY OF MAIN INDICATORS.....	x
KINGDOM OF TONGA MAP .....	xii
1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Geographic setting.....	1
1.2 Background to report.....	1
2. POPULATION SIZE, TREND, DISTRIBUTION AND STRUCTURE.....	2
2.1 Population size and trend .....	2
2.2 Population distribution .....	4
2.2.1 Urban–rural .....	5
2.3 Population density .....	5
2.4 Population structure.....	6
3. DEMOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS .....	10
3.1 Fertility.....	10
3.1.1 Census data .....	10
3.1.2 Birth estimates based on indirect fertility rates.....	13
3.1.3 Birth registration .....	14
3.2 Mortality.....	14
3.3 Migration.....	18
3.3.1 Internal migration.....	18
3.3.2 International migration.....	21
4. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS.....	22
4.1 Marital status .....	22
4.2 Religion .....	23
4.3 Ethnicity origin.....	24
4.4 Health .....	25
4.4.1 Disability.....	25
4.4.2 Illness, injury or other health complaints.....	27
4.4.3 Smoking habits.....	28
4.4.4 Alcohol and kava consumption habits .....	28
4.5 Educational characteristics .....	29
4.5.1 School enrolment .....	29
4.5.2 Educational attainment.....	30
4.5.3 Educational qualifications.....	31

4.5.4	Literacy .....	32
4.5.5	Internet and mobile phone use .....	32
4.6	Labour market activity .....	35
4.6.1	Introduction.....	35
4.6.2	Employed: paid workers and subsistence workers .....	36
4.6.3	Labour force participation rate and employment–population ratio .....	37
4.6.4	Employed paid workers by work status .....	39
4.6.5	Employed workers by industry group.....	40
4.6.6	Employed workers by occupational group .....	40
4.6.7	Unemployed.....	41
4.6.8	Not in labour force .....	42
5.	HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS.....	44
5.1	Household size .....	44
5.2	Household composition.....	46
5.3	Household income.....	46
5.3.1	Main source of household income .....	46
5.3.2	Remittances.....	48
5.4	Amenities and capital goods .....	49
5.4.1	Private households by building material used for dwelling.....	49
5.4.2	Private households by water source.....	50
5.4.3	Private households by main toilet facility.....	51
5.4.4	Private households by main energy source.....	51
5.4.5	Private households by main means of waste disposal .....	52
5.4.6	Private households by tenure .....	53
5.4.7	Private households and availability of various household items .....	53
6.	PROJECTED POPULATION .....	55
6.1	Introduction .....	55
6.2	Methodology .....	55
6.3	Projection Inputs and Assumptions.....	55
6.3.1	Input data .....	55
6.3.2	Base population and projection period .....	55
6.3.3	Fertility assumptions.....	55
6.3.4	Mortality assumptions.....	56
6.4	Projections results .....	57
	APPENDICES .....	58
	Appendix 1: Child mortality indices based on the number of children ever born and still alive, total, Tonga: 2016 .....	58
	Appendix 2: Divisions and Districts Summary, Tonga: 2016 .....	59
	TONGA.....	60

TONGATAPU .....	62
VAVA'U .....	64
HA'APAI.....	66
‘EUA.....	68
ONGO NIUA .....	70
Kolofo'ou .....	72
Kolomotu'a.....	74
Vaini.....	76
Tatakamotonga.....	78
Lapaha.....	80
Nukunuku.....	83
Kolovai.....	85
Neiafu.....	87
Pangaimotu .....	89
Hahake .....	91
Leimatu'a.....	93
Hihifo .....	95
Motu.....	97
Pangai Hp.....	99
Foa.....	101
Lulunga .....	103
Mu'omu'a.....	105
Ha'ano .....	107
Uiha.....	109
‘Eua Motu'a.....	111
‘Eua Fo'ou.....	113
Niuatoputapu.....	115
Niuafou'ou.....	117

## GLOSSARY

Indicator	Definition
Age-dependency ratio	Number of people in the “dependent” age category (population younger than 15 years plus population 60 years and older) per 100 in the “economically productive ages” 15–59 years
Average age at (first) marriage	Approximation of average age at marriage, based on the proportion of population never married (single)
Balance equation	Population growth = births – deaths + net migration
Child mortality rate (4q1)	The probability of dying between age 1 and age 5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	Estimated number of births per 1,000 population
Crude death rate (CDR)	Estimated number of deaths per 1,000 population
Crude net migration rate	Rate of growth minus rate of natural increase
Employment–population ratio	Proportion of employed people in cash work (by a given age and sex), as part of the corresponding total number of people of the same age and sex
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	Number of infant deaths (children younger than one year) per 1,000 births
Intercensal period	Time period between two censuses
Labour force	People employed (work for pay, produce goods for sale or own consumption, and subsistence work) and unemployed (excludes those not seeking or available for employment)
Labour force participation rate	Proportion of people in the labour force (by a given age and sex), as part of the corresponding total number of people of the same age and sex X 100
Life expectancy at birth	Number of years a newborn baby can expect to live on average
Mean age at childbearing	Average age of women when giving birth
Median age	The age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger
Parity (average)	Average number of children per woman
Rate of growth (%)	Average annual growth rate during 2011–2016
Rate of natural increase	Crude birth rate (CBR) minus crude death rate (CDR)
Sex ratio	Number of males per 100 females
Teenage fertility rate	Number of births by women aged 15–19 per 1,000
Total fertility rate (TFR)	Average number of children a woman will have over her lifetime, calculated as the sum of age-specific fertility rates for a single year.
Under 5 mortality (q5)	The probability of dying between birth and age 5
Urban population	Total population of Kolofou'ou, Ma'ufanga and Kolomotu'a villages. The rural population is the remainder of Tonga, excluding these three villages.

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Total population size and growth by division and district, Tonga: 2006, 2011 and 2016 .....	4
Table 2: Population density (number of people/km <sup>2</sup> ) by division, Tonga: 2006, 2011 and 2016 .....	5
Table 3: Population distribution by broad age group, dependency ratio, median age, and sex ratio, Tonga: 2011 and 2016 .....	8
Table 4: Females aged 15 years and older by number of children ever born alive, Tonga: 2016.....	10
Table 5: Average number of children born to women in Tonga, last three censuses.....	11
Table 6: Reported number of births during the one-year period before the census (December 2015 to November 2016) by age group of mother, Tonga: 2016.....	11
Table 7: Reconciled birth data from Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Tonga .....	12
Table 8: Estimated age-specific fertility rate (ASFR), total fertility rate (TFR), and mean age at childbearing (MAC), Tonga: 2016.....	13
Table 9: Children aged under five years of age without a birth certificate, by village, Tonga 2016 .....	14
Table 10: Female population aged 15 and older by number of children ever born, number of children still alive, and number of children dead, Tonga: 2016 .....	15
Table 11: Early childhood mortality indicators, Tonga: 2016 .....	16
Table 12: General mortality indicators, Tonga: 2016 .....	17
Table 13: Abridged life table, Tonga males: 2016.....	18
Table 14: Abridged life table, Tonga females: 2016.....	18
Table 15: Population by place of enumeration and usual residence one year ago (in 2015), Tonga: 2016 .....	19
Table 16: Interregional migration during the one-year period prior to the 2016 census, Tonga.....	19
Table 17: Population by place of enumeration and usual residence five-years ago (in 2011), Tonga: 2016.....	19
Table 18: Interregional migration during the five-year period prior to the 2016 census, Tonga: 2011 .....	20
Table 19: Population by place of residence in 2011 and place of birth (lifetime migration), Tonga: 2016.....	20
Table 20: Interregional lifetime migration, Tonga: 2016.....	20
Table 21: Population by religious affiliation, Tonga: 1986, 1996, 2006, 2011 and 2016.....	24
Table 22: Total population by ethnic origin, Tonga: 2016 .....	25
Table 23: Total population reporting moderate functionality limitation or reporting with a lot of difficulties, Tonga: 2016.....	26
Table 24: Total population reporting a severe functional limitation, Tonga: 2016.....	26
Table 25: Population aged 15 and older by urban–rural residence and educational attainment (%), Tonga: 2016 .....	30
Table 26: Population aged 15 and older by urban–rural residence and educational qualification (%), Tonga: 2016.....	32
Table 27: Number of households owning communication devices, Tonga: 2016 .....	34
Table 28: Population aged 10 years and over with a mobile phone and use mobile data, Tonga: 2016.....	34
Table 29: Population aged 15 and older by sex, urban–rural residence, labour force participation rate, and employment–population ratio, Tonga: 2016.....	38
Table 30: Population aged 15 and older and unemployment status according to various unemployment concepts, Tonga: 2011 .....	42
Table 31: Population aged 15 and older not in the labour force, Tonga: 2016 .....	42
Table 32: Number of private households, number of occupants, and average household size by division/district, Tonga: 2011 and 2016.....	44
Table 33: Number of private households by household size and people per household, Tonga: 2016.....	45
Table 34: Population by household composition (relationship to head of household), Tonga: 2016 .....	46
Table 35: Total number of private households by division, Tonga: 2016 .....	49
Table 36: Proportion of private households by division and availability of household items (as% of all households), Tonga: 2016.....	54
Table 37: Summary of population projections Tonga: 2016–2030.....	57

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Total population size, Tonga: 1901–2016.....	2
Figure 2: Intercensal average annual population change (in numbers), Tonga: 1901–2016.....	2
Figure 3: Average annual population growth rate (%) by division, Tonga: 2011–2016.....	3
Figure 4: Population distribution by Division (%), Tonga: 2016.....	4
Figure 5: Sex ratio by division, Tonga: 2016.....	6
Figure 6: Population pyramids, Tonga and Divisions: 2011 and 2016.....	7
Figure 7: Median age by division, Tonga: 2016.....	8
Figure 8: Youth population aged 15–24 years, as a proportion of total population, Tonga: 2016.....	9
Figure 9: Age dependency ratio by division, Tonga: 2016.....	9
Figure 10: Census estimated age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), Tonga: 1996–2016.....	12
Figure 11: Proportion of children ever born and whether mother’s children live in the same household as mother, Tonga: 2016.....	13
Figure 12: Proportion of children ever born and still alive by age of mother, Tonga: 2016.....	15
Figure 13: Proportion of children ever born and still alive by age of mother, Tonga: 2011 and 2016.....	15
Figure 14: Population aged 15 and older by marital status, Tonga: 2016.....	22
Figure 15: Population aged 15 and older by sex and proportion married, Tonga: 2016.....	22
Figure 16: Population aged 15 and older by sex and proportion never married (single), Tonga: 2016.....	23
Figure 17: Population aged 15 and older by sex and proportion widowed, Tonga: 2016.....	23
Figure 18: Population by top five religion, Tonga: 2016.....	24
Figure 19: Total population by ethnic origin (in% of total population), Tonga: 2016.....	25
Figure 20: Proportion of the population five years of age and over with a disability, Tonga: 2016.....	26
Figure 21: Proportion of the total population with an illness, injury, or health complaint, Tonga: 2016.....	27
Figure 22: Proportion of population with a ‘health complaint’ and whether and where they sought care, Tonga: 2016 ...	27
Figure 23: Population six years and older and whether smoking on a daily basis, Tonga: 2016.....	28
Figure 24: Population ten years and older drinking alcohol, Tonga: 2016.....	28
Figure 25: Population ten years and older drinking kava, Tonga: 2016.....	29
Figure 26: Population aged six years and older (by sex) attending school, Tonga: 2016.....	29
Figure 27: Gender parity index (GPI) in primary and secondary education, Tonga: 2016.....	30
Figure 28: Population aged 15 and older by sex and educational attainment (%), Tonga: 2016.....	30
Figure 29: Population aged 15 and older by sex and educational attainment (%), by Urban/Rural and Division, Tonga: 2016.....	31
Figure 30: Population aged 15 and older by sex and educational qualification (%), Tonga: 2016.....	31
Figure 31: Population aged six years and older by sex and whether literate in Tongan or English (in %), Tonga: 2016...	32
Figure 32: Population aged 10 years and over accessing the internet, Tonga: 2016.....	33
Figure 33: Internet access by ability to read English, Tonga: 2016.....	34
Figure 34: Main purpose of using mobile data for internet, Tonga 2016.....	34
Figure 35: Population aged 15 and older by sex and labour market activity, Tonga: 2016.....	36
Figure 36: Population aged 15 and older by urban–rural residence and labour market activity, Tonga: 2016.....	37
Figure 37: Employed population aged 15 and older by age and sex, Tonga: 2016.....	37
Figure 38: Population 15 years and older by labour force participation rate and employment–population ratio by sex, Tonga: 2016.....	38
Figure 39: Population aged 15 and older by age, sex and labour force participation rate, Tonga: 2016.....	38
Figure 40: Population aged 15 and older by age, sex and employment–population ratio, Tonga: 2016.....	39
Figure 41: Paid workers by work status and sex, Tonga: 2016.....	39
Figure 42: Employed workers by industry, Tonga: 2016.....	40
Figure 43: Employed workers by occupation, Tonga: 2011.....	41
Figure 44: Average household size (number of people per household) by division, Tonga: 2016.....	45
Figure 45: Distribution of households and population living in private households, by household size, Tonga: 2016.....	46
Figure 46: Main source of household income, Private households by division (% of total household income), Tonga: 2016.....	47
Figure 47: Main source of household income, Private households by district, (% of total household income), Tonga: 2016.....	47

Figure 48: Source of remittances, private households by division (% of households), Tonga: 2016 .....	48
Figure 49: Proportion of private households by division and the main type of material used for the outside walls of dwellings, Tonga: 2016.....	49
Figure 50: Proportion of private households by division and the main type of material used for the floors of dwellings, Tonga: 2011 .....	50
Figure 51: Proportion of private households by division and the main source of drinking water, Tonga: 2016 .....	50
Figure 52: Proportion of private households by division, main source of water apart from drinking water, Tonga: 2016 .....	51
Figure 53: Proportion of private households by division and main toilet facility, Tonga: 2016.....	51
Figure 54: Proportion of private households by division and main source of lighting, Tonga: 2016.....	52
Figure 55: Proportion of private households by division and main fuel for cooking, Tonga: 2016 .....	52
Figure 56: Proportion of private households by division and main mode of waste disposal, Tonga: 2011.....	53
Figure 57: Proportion of private households by division and tenure type, Tonga: 2016 .....	53
Figure 58: Estimated past levels of fertility and future fertility assumptions for projections, Tonga: 1986–2030.....	56
Figure 59: Past and future estimated life expectancies: Tonga 1996–2030 .....	56

## SUMMARY OF MAIN INDICATORS

Indicator	Total	Males	Females
<b>Total enumerated population (30 November 2016)</b>	<b>100,651</b>	<b>50,255</b>	<b>50,396</b>
Annual rate of population change (%), 2011 to 2016	-0.51%		
Population density (people per km <sup>2</sup> )			
Tonga	155		
Tongatapu	286		
Proportion of population living in urban area (%)	23%		
Proportion of population aged under 15 years of age	36%	38%	35%
Proportion of population aged 15 to 24 years (youth aged group)	19%	19%	18%
Proportion of population aged 15 to 59 years (working age population)	36%	35%	38%
Proportion of population aged 60 years and older	9%	8%	9%
Age dependency ratio	82		
Median age (years)	21.9	20.8	23.1
<b>Households</b>			
Number of private households	18,003		
Average household size	5.5		
Proportion of private households receiving a remittance in last 12 months	81%		
Number of institutions (non-private households)	193		
Number of people in institutions (resident and non-resident)	1,051	730	321
Proportion of private households with piped water supply	88%		
Proportion of private households with access to a flush toilet	82%		
Proportion of private households using electricity as the main source of lighting	93%		
Proportion of private households with access to the internet	13%		
Proportion of private households with access to a mobile phone	88%		
<b>Births and fertility</b>			
Estimated births	2,445		
Crude birth rate (CBR), per 1,000 population	24		
Total fertility rate (TFR), per woman	3.5		
Teenage fertility rate, per 1,000 (SDG 3.7.2)	36		
Mean age at childbearing	28.7		
Average age at first marriage		27.3	25.1
Children under 5 years of age whose birth has been registered (SDG 16.9.1)	97%		
<b>Health and Mortality</b>			
Estimated deaths	582		
Crude death rate (CBR), per 1,000 population	5.8		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	69.3	74.6
Infant mortality rate (IMR), per 1,000 live births (SDG 3.2.1)	8	9	6
Under-five mortality rate, per 1,000 live births (SDG 3.2.1)	9	11	7
Disability prevalence (population aged 10 years and over)	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%
Population (10 years+) smoking daily	17%	28%	7%
Population (10 years+) consuming at least one drink of alcohol per week	14%	24%	5%
<b>Net migration</b>			
Estimated annual net migration (2011-2016)	-2,370		
<b>Education</b>			
School enrolment rate of 6-15 year olds (% of population of same age)	98%	98%	98%
Proportion of population aged 15 years and over (%) with:			
secondary education	73%	73%	73%
secondary qualification (as highest grade completed)	4%	4%	5%

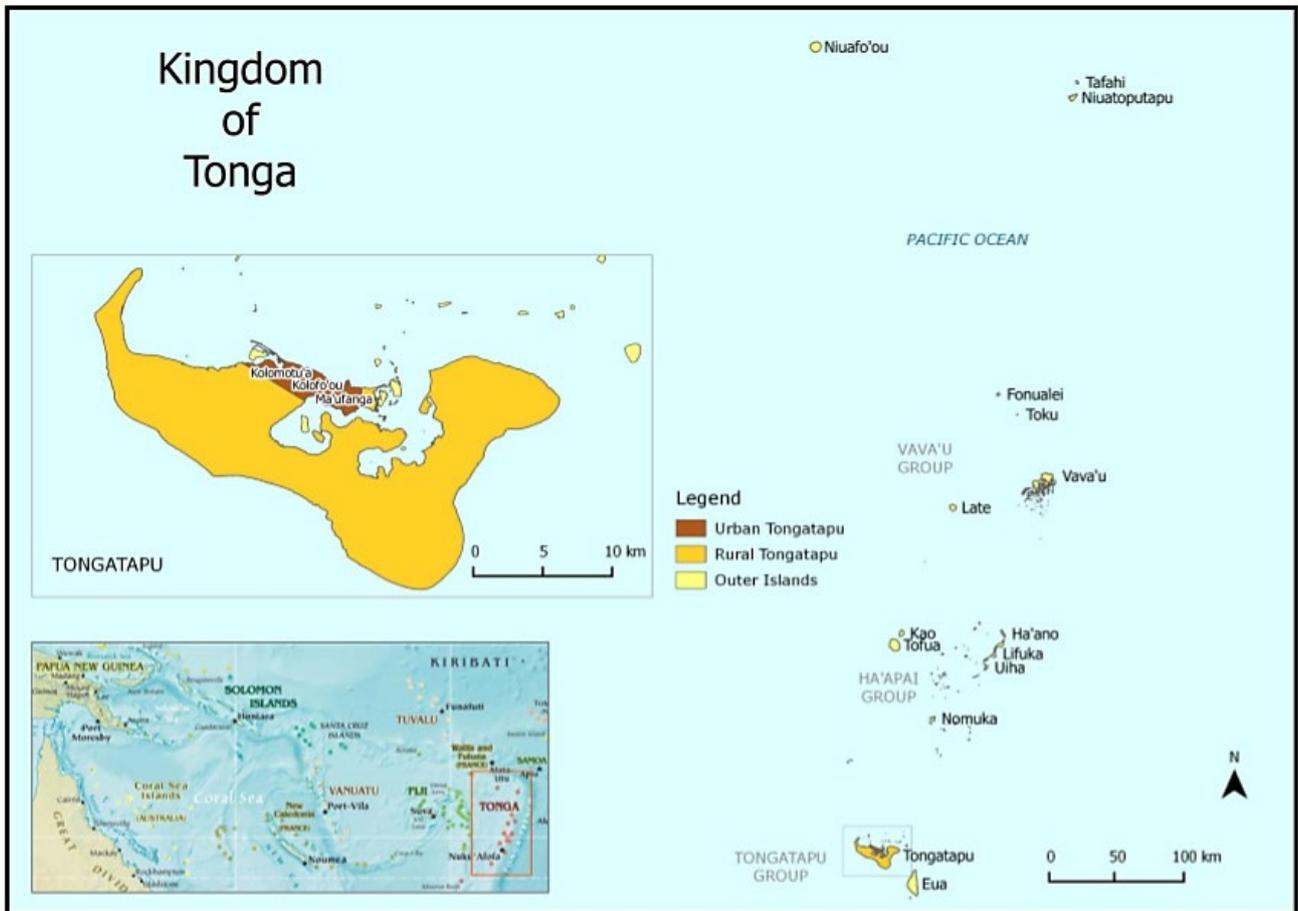
tertiary education	10%	9%	11%
tertiary qualification (as highest level completed)	11%	10%	12%
Gender parity index, Primary (GPI)	0.9		
Gender parity index, Secondary (GPI)	1.0		
<b>Labour force (population 15+ years)</b>			
Employed population (number)	33,973	20,390	13,583
Paid workers (number)	23,323	14,008	9,315
Subsistence workers (number)	7,470	4,493	2,977
Not in the labour force (number)	23,129	8,939	14,190
Labour force participation rate	63.7	71.2	56.7
Employment to population ratio	36.6	45.2	28.4
Unemployment rate (%) <sup>1</sup>	16.4	7.6	26.8
Unemployment rate (%) <sup>2</sup>	1.0	0.7	1.4
Unemployment rate (%) <sup>3</sup>	34.8	27.9	42.9

<sup>1</sup> people who did not work during the reference week but were available and willing to start work.

<sup>2</sup> People who did not work during the reference week but were looking for a work and were available and willing to start work.

<sup>3</sup> If subsistence workers were also included as unemployed.

# KINGDOM OF TONGA MAP



# 1. INTRODUCTION

This report provides an analysis of the Tonga 2016 census data and, where data are available, presents comparisons with census data from 2011.

## 1.1 Geographic setting

Tonga consists of five administrative island divisions: Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua, and Ongo Niua, spread over an area of 360,000 km<sup>2</sup> in the South Pacific with a total land area of 749 km<sup>2</sup>. It includes 171 islands, of which, about 40 are permanently inhabited. Nuku'alofa, the capital, is located on the island of Tongatapu and is the most populous division, followed by Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua. Ongo Niua is the most remote division and has the smallest population share.

Nuku'alofa is 890 km due south of Apia, Samoa; 750 km southeast of Suva, Fiji; and 2,000 km northeast of Auckland, New Zealand.

## 1.2 Background to report

This report is a collaborative effort between the Tonga Statistics Department (TSD) — particularly the Assistant Government Statistician, Sione F. Lolohea — and the Statistics for Development Division of the Pacific Community (SPC). For this purpose, Mr Lolohea and Ms Lu'isa Koloamatangi visited SPC in Noumea, New Caledonia from 24 November to 1 December 2017. Dr Viliami K. Fifita, Tonga's Government Statistician, reviewed and commented on the final draft of this report. This report is based on data collected during the population census enumeration, with 30 November 2016 being census day. The main purpose of the report is to:

- provide an analytical overview of the 2016 census results;
- generate interest among Tongan decision-makers and the general public; and
- inform and facilitate sound decision-making by policy-makers.

Data users are encouraged to contact either TSD or SPC's Statistics for Development Division for further information.

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## 2. POPULATION SIZE, TREND, DISTRIBUTION AND STRUCTURE

### 2.1 Population size and trend

The population of Tonga, as enumerated on 30 November 2016, was 100,651 people: 50,255 males and 50,396 females. This is a decrease of 2,601 people in five years – the 2011 population was 103,252 – and represents an annual rate of change of -0.51%.

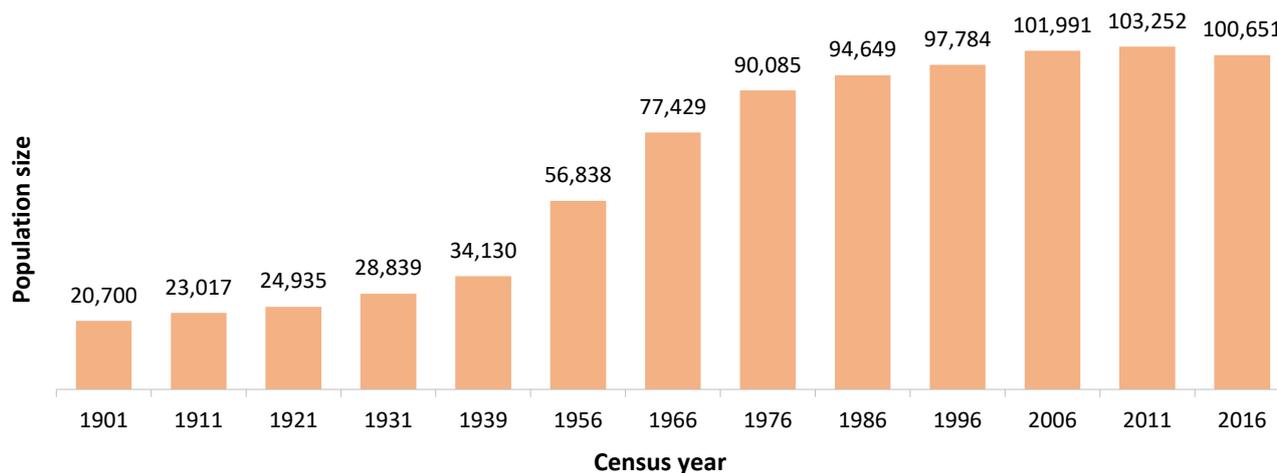


Figure 1: Total population size, Tonga: 1901–2016

Tonga’s population steadily increased since 1901 when the first census was conducted (Fig. 1). Growth was strongest between the 1930s and 1970s, when at times the population increased by more than 2,000 people per year (Fig. 2). From the 1970s until the 2011 census, the population increased only very slowly with an annual growth rate of less than 0.4% (about 375 people per year). The period 2011 to 2016 is the first time that the population of Tonga has declined, with an annual rate of change of -0.5% (about 520 people per year).

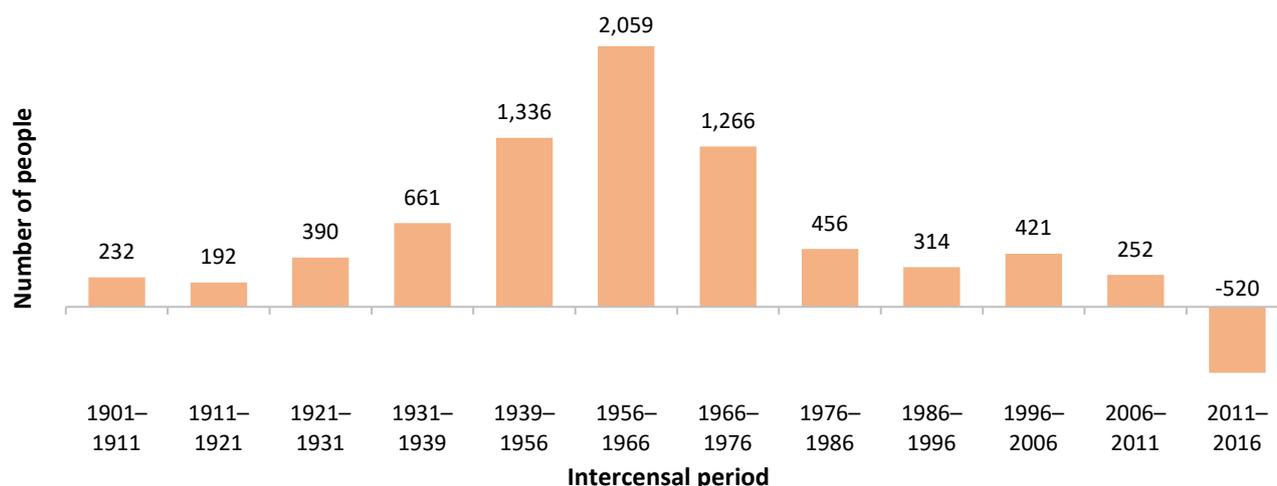


Figure 2: Intercensal average annual population change (in numbers), Tonga: 1901–2016

Population growth has varied extensively by division and district (Table 1, Fig. 3). While Tonga overall had negative growth between the 2011 and 2016 censuses, Tongatapu’s population also declined, at a rate of -0.2%. All other divisions experienced negative growth (i.e. population loss). Rates of population decline in the outer Islands were stronger in the 2011 to 2016 intercensal period than were experienced during the 2006 to 2011 intercensal period.

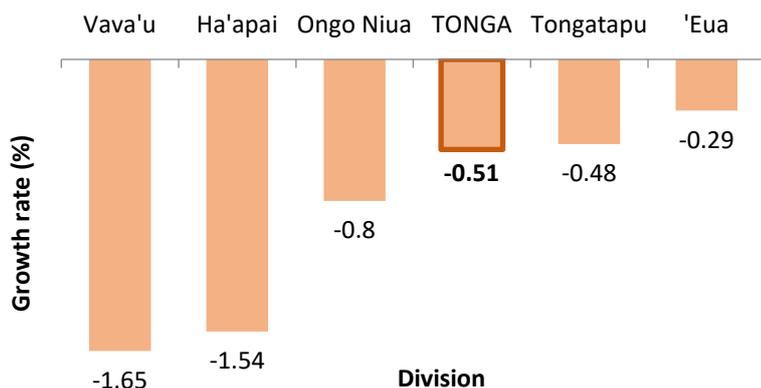


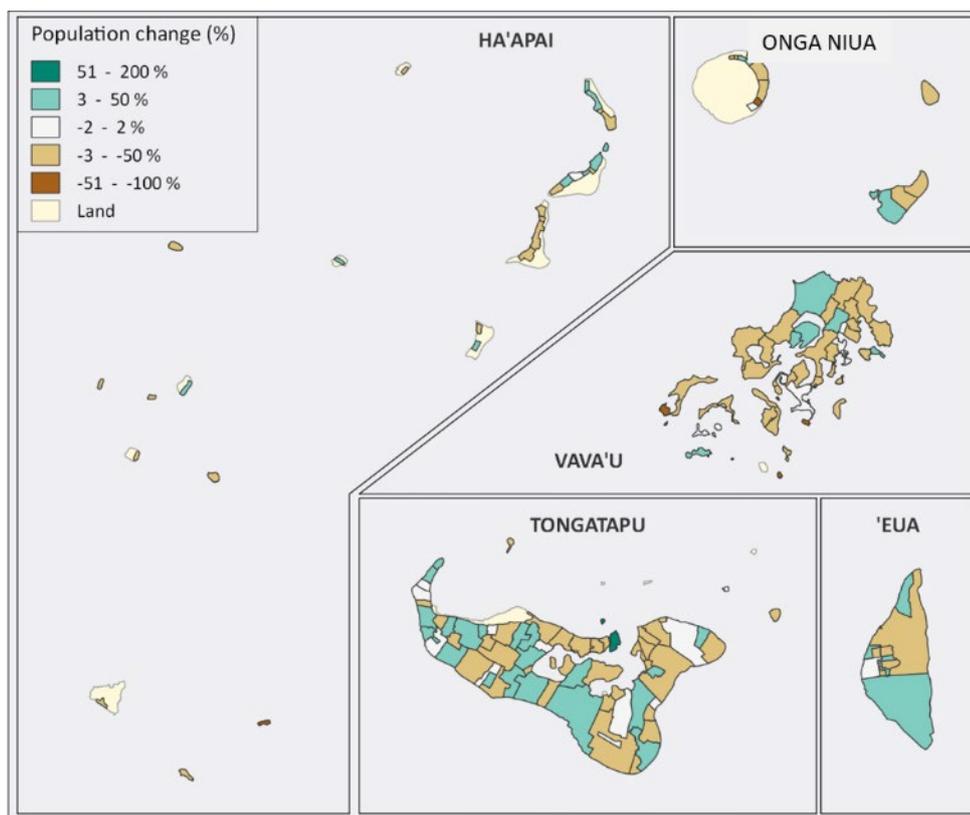
Figure 3: Average annual population growth rate (%) by division, Tonga: 2011–2016

Vava'u's population experienced a negative annual growth rate of -1.7%; its population decreased from 14,922 in 2011 to 13,738 in 2016 (Table 1). Most of the population decline was in the district of Mu'omu'a in Ha'apai, which experienced a negative annual growth rate of -6.9%.

Other districts experiencing higher rates of population decline between the 2011 and 2016 censuses were Motu in Vava'u (-5.6%) and Lulunga (-2.7%) in Ha'apai and Hahake (-2.6%) in Vava'u.

Compared with the 1996 to 2011 intercensal period, there were fewer districts showing substantial growth in the period 2011 and 2016. However, Nukunuku's rate of growth increased from 1% per annum between 1996 and 2006 to 2.5% per annum between 2006 and 2011, and remained positive between 2011 and 2016 at 0.7% per annum. Kolomotu'a's rate of growth increased from 0.9% in 2001 to 2006 to 1.5% in 2006 to 2011, yet the population was stable between 2011 and 2016. Both districts are situated on Tongatapu, which had a small population decline overall between 2011 and 2016.

Motu, in Vava'u, had a positive annual growth rate of 2.5% between 2006 and 2011, reversing a trend of population decline since 1986. In the 2011 to 2016 period however, it returned to population decline, losing on average 5.6% per annum.



Map 1: Intercensal Population change by division and district Tonga: 2011 to 2016

Table 1: Total population size and growth by division and district, Tonga: 2006, 2011 and 2016

Division/District	Census total population			Population change					
				(in numbers)		(in %)		(Annual growth rate)	
	2006	2011	2016	2006-11	2011-16	2006-11	2011-16	2006-11	2011-16
<b>TONGA</b>	<b>101,991</b>	<b>103,252</b>	<b>100,651</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>-2,601</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Tongatapu</b>	<b>72,045</b>	<b>75,416</b>	<b>74,611</b>	3,371	-805	4.7	-1.1	0.9	-0.2
Kolofo'ou	18,463	18,957	18,064	494	-893	2.7	-4.8	0.5	-1.0
Kolomotu'a	15,848	17,088	17,120	1,240	32	7.8	0.2	1.5	0.0
Vaini	12,594	12,949	12,999	355	50	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.1
Tatakamotonga	6,969	7,233	7,043	264	-190	3.8	-2.7	0.7	-0.5
Lapaha	7,255	7,380	7,117	125	-263	1.7	-3.6	0.3	-0.7
Nukunuku	6,820	7,733	8,001	913	268	13.4	3.9	2.5	0.7
Kolovai	4,096	4,076	4,267	-20	191	-0.5	4.7	-0.1	0.9
<b>Vava'u</b>	<b>15,505</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>13,738</b>	<b>-583</b>	<b>-1,184</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-7.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Neiafu	5,787	5,774	5,251	-13	-523	-0.2	-9.0	0.0	-1.9
Pangaimotu	1,412	1,325	1,242	-87	-83	-6.2	-5.9	-1.3	-1.3
Hahake	2,422	2,297	2,021	-125	-276	-5.2	-11.4	-1.1	-2.6
Leimatu'a	2,742	2,436	2,489	-306	53	-11.2	1.9	-2.4	0.4
Hihifo	2,267	2,105	1,990	-162	-115	-7.1	-5.1	-1.5	-1.1
Motu	875	985	745	110	-240	12.6	-27.4	2.4	-5.6
<b>Ha'apai</b>	<b>7,570</b>	<b>6,616</b>	<b>6,125</b>	<b>-954</b>	<b>-491</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Pangai	2,967	2,410	2,205	-557	-205	-18.8	-6.9	-4.2	-1.8
Foa	1,479	1,359	1,392	-120	33	-8.1	2.2	-1.7	0.5
Lulunga	1,075	1,055	923	-20	-132	-1.9	-12.3	-0.4	-2.7
Mu'omu'a	630	609	432	-21	-177	-3.3	-28.1	-0.7	-6.9
Ha'ano	619	511	478	-108	-33	-17.4	-5.3	-3.8	-1.3
'Uiha	800	672	695	-128	23	-16.0	2.9	-3.5	0.7
<b>'Eua</b>	<b>5,206</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>4,945</b>	<b>-190</b>	<b>-71</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
'Eua Motu'a	2,949	2,852	2,795	-97	-57	-3.3	-1.9	-0.7	-0.4
'Eua Fo'ou	2,257	2,164	2,150	-93	-14	-4.1	-0.6	-0.8	-0.1
<b>Ongo Niua</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>-383</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-23.0</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Niua Toputapu	1,019	759	739	-260	-20	-25.5	-2.0	-5.9	-0.5
Niua Fo'ou	646	523	493	-123	-30	-19.0	-4.6	-4.2	-1.2

## 2.2 Population distribution

In 2016, 74% of Tonga's population was living in Tongatapu, continuing the trend of increasing population share residing on the main island. The proportion of Tonga's population that lived in Vava'u was 14%, Ha'apai 6%, 'Eua 5%, and Ongo Niua 1% (Fig 4). These percentages are similar to what was observed in 2011.

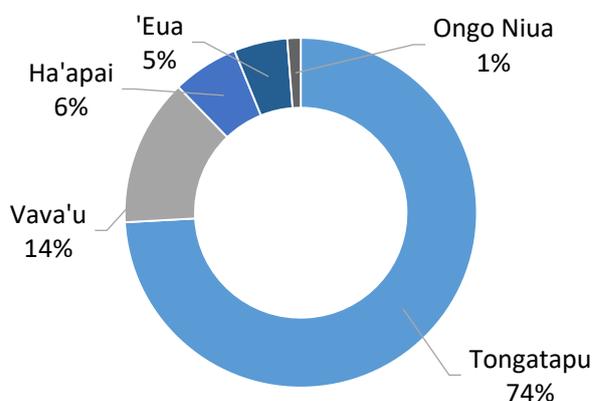


Figure 4: Population distribution by Division (%), Tonga: 2016

## 2.2.1 Urban–rural

Nearly one-quarter (23%) of Tonga’s population lived in the three urban districts of Kolofou, Kolomotu’a, and Ma’ufanga, which together form the township of Nuku’alofa, Tongatapu. The urban-rural split in the population has remained stable since 2006.

## 2.3 Population density

According to the 2016 census, Tonga’s average population density was 155 people/km<sup>2</sup>, a decrease from 157 in 2006 and 159 in 2011 (Table 2).

Population density varied widely by division. While there were 286 people/km<sup>2</sup> in Tongatapu, there were only 17 people per/km<sup>2</sup> in Ongo Niua. Between 1996 and 2011, the population density in Tongatapu has been steadily increasing, until 2016 census little decline. The population density in ‘Eua has stayed about the same and the population density in the Ongo Niua has fallen. The largest decline in density has been in Vava’u (by 9 people/km<sup>2</sup>), followed by Ha’apai (by 5 people/km<sup>2</sup>) and Tongatapu (by 4 people/km<sup>2</sup>).

Table 2: Population density (number of people/km<sup>2</sup>) by division, Tonga: 2006, 2011 and 2016

Division	Land area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population density		
		2006	2011	2016
<b>TONGA</b>	650	157	159	155
Tongatapu	260	277	290	286
Vava'u	121	128	123	114
Ha'apai	109	69	61	56
‘Eua	87	60	57	57
Ongo Niua	72	23	18	17



## 2.4 Population structure

A sex ratio of 100 means an equal numbers of males and females in the population. A sex ratio lower than 100 means fewer males than females, and a sex ratio higher than 100 means there were more males than females.

The enumerated 2016 population consisted of 50,255 males and 50,396 females. Females slightly out-numbered males by 141, resulting in a sex ratio of 99, meaning there were 99 males per 100 females. However, sex ratios varied widely by divisions (Fig. 5).

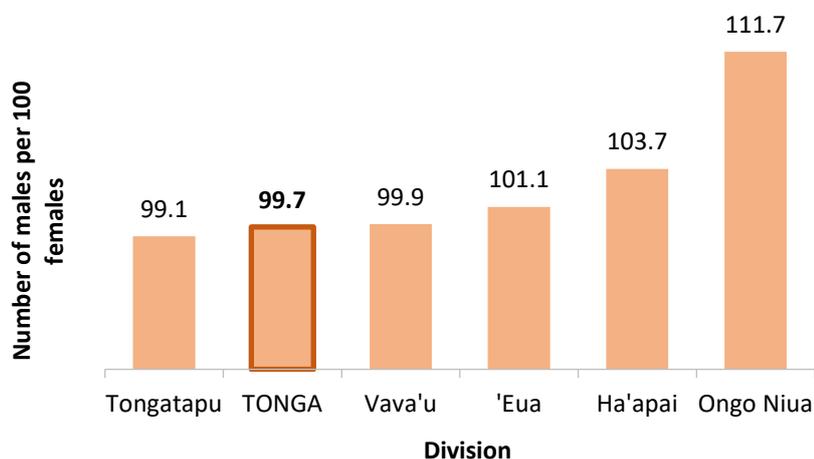


Figure 5: Sex ratio by division, Tonga: 2016

Figure 5 indicates there were more males than females in 'Eua and Ha'apai and significantly more males compared to the number of females in Ongo Niua,

Between the 2011 and 2016 censuses, all sex ratios for Tonga and other island division declined except 'Eua which increased from 100 to 101. The decline in the number of males per 100 females was largest in Ha'apai (from 106 to 104 males per 100 females), Vava'u (from 103 to 100), and Tongatapu (from 101 to 99). This can be explained by higher rates of out-migration among males than females from the outer islands, higher rates of overseas migration among males than females and slower improvements in life expectancy for males than females.

A population pyramid shows the number of males and females by age group, starting with the youngest age group at the bottom, and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The number of males is shown on the left and the number of females on the right.

**Figure 6** presents population pyramids for Tonga, Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua and Ongo Niua. The shaded areas show the population count of the 2011 census, while the thickly outlined areas show the population count of the 2016 census. Note that the people counted in the 2016 census were five years older than in the 2011 census, if they were present in Tonga and enumerated during both censuses.

Tonga's population pyramid has a wide base and narrower bars representing smaller counts as age increases, meaning that a large percentage of people are in the younger age groups. Such a population structure shows the impact of relatively high fertility rates (i.e. high numbers of births per woman).

Tongatapu's population pyramid is similar to that of Tonga's total population pyramid. However, the pyramids of Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua and Ongo Niua are characterized by a distinctly smaller proportion of people aged 20–34 as a result of out-migration of young people from the outer islands (rural areas) to Tongatapu or overseas.

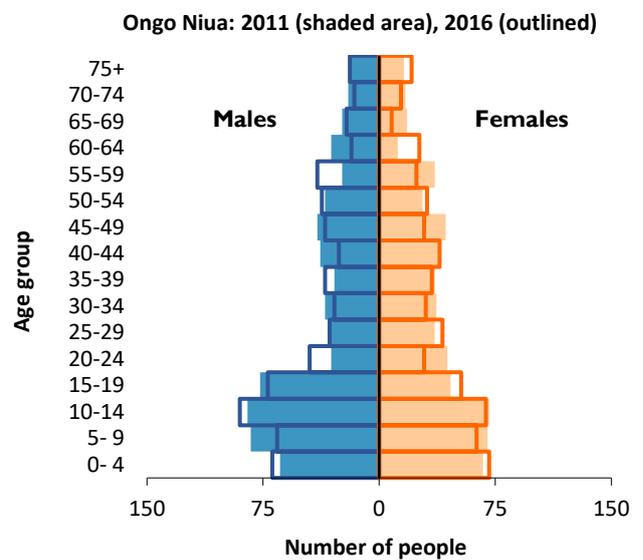
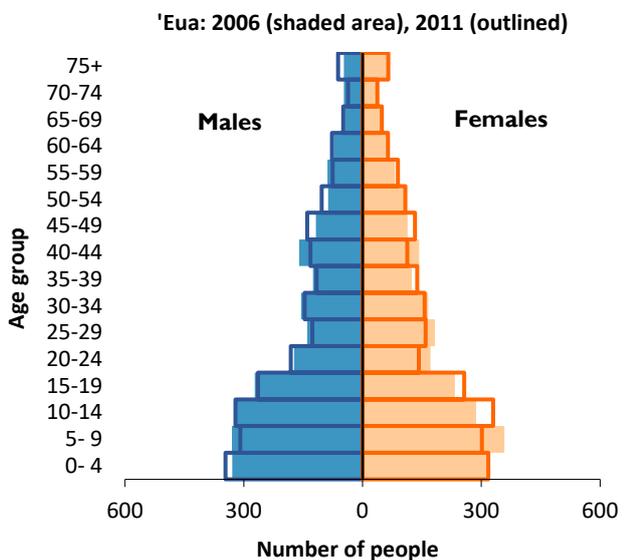
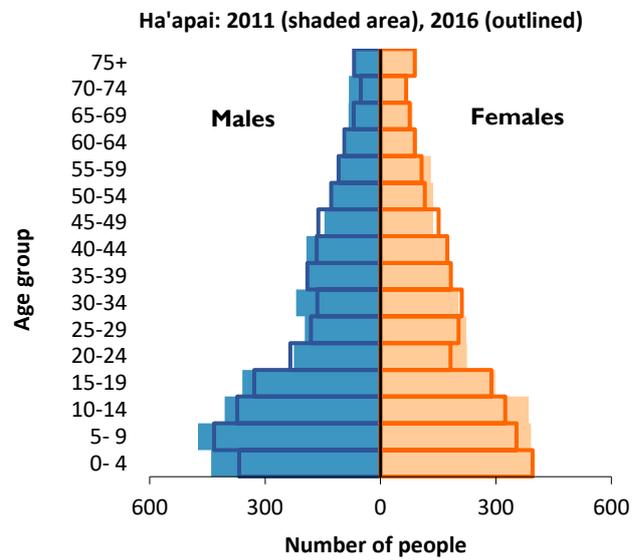
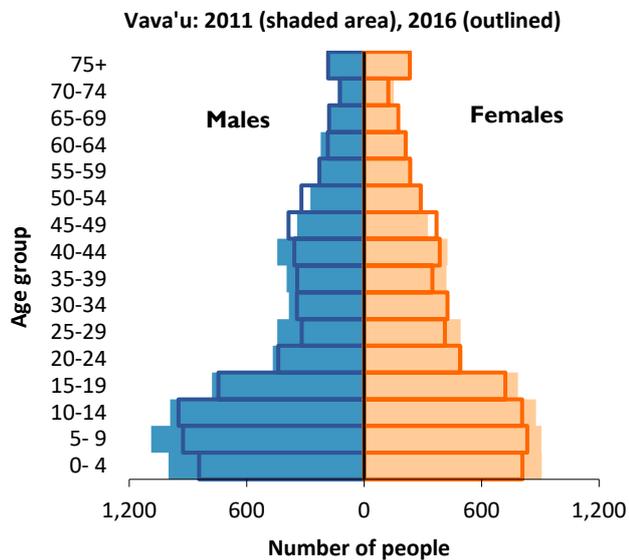
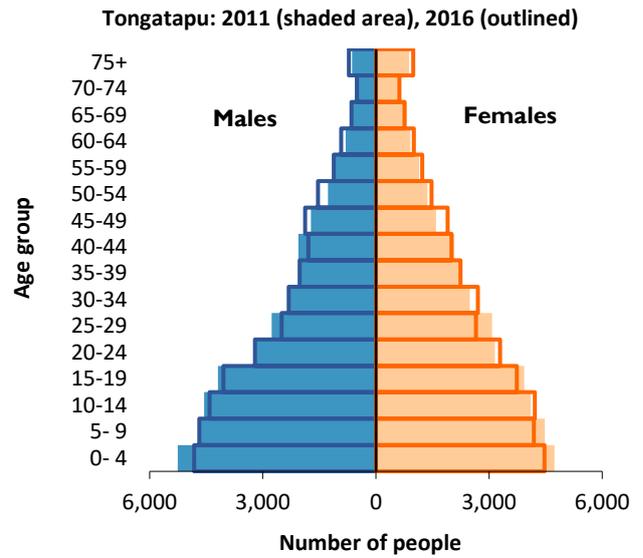
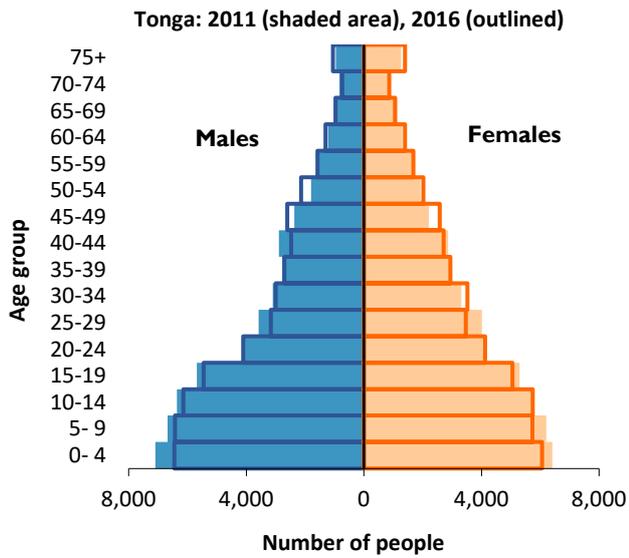


Figure 6: Population pyramids, Tonga and Divisions: 2011 and 2016

The narrowing of the population bar of the 0–4 year-olds relative to the population bar of the 5–9 year-olds in Vava’u, Ha’apai, ‘Eua and especially in Ongo Niua is attributable to declining fertility and out-migration of some of the children of the people aged 20–34 who have left the outer Islands for Tongatapu or overseas.

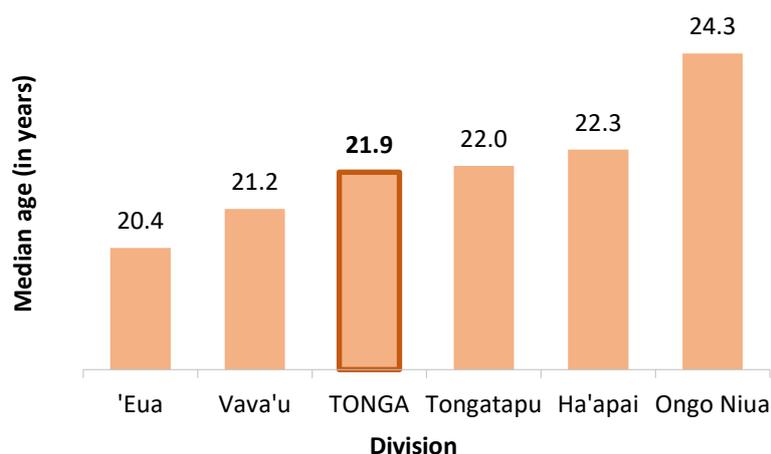
The general population decline in Tonga and all island division is illustrated by smaller thickly outlined bars, representing the size of the age groups in 2016 compared with the generally larger shaded bars that represent the size of these age groups in 2011.

Tonga’s population has a young age structure, with 36% of the population younger than 15 years of age, and only 9% older than 60 years (Table 3). This is also illustrated by the median age, of 22 years in 2016 (Table 3 and Fig. 7). This means that half of Tonga’s population is younger and the other half older than 22 years of age.

*Table 3: Population distribution by broad age group, dependency ratio, median age, and sex ratio, Tonga: 2011 and 2016*

Division	Year	Proportion of population by broad age group (in %)				Age dependency ratio (15–59)	Median age (years)	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
		0–14	15–24	25–59	60+			
TONGA	2011	37	19	36	8	84	21.3	101
	2016	36	19	36	9	82	21.9	100
Tongatapu	2011	37	19	36	8	81	21.4	101
	2016	36	19	37	8	79	22.0	99
Vava'u	2011	39	17	34	10	95	20.7	103
	2016	38	17	35	10	92	21.2	100
Ha'apai	2011	38	17	36	10	90	21.8	106
	2016	37	17	37	10	87	22.3	104
'Eua	2011	39	17	36	8	90	20.8	100
	2016	39	17	35	9	92	20.4	101
Ongo Niua	2011	34	15	38	12	87	25.2	108
	2016	35	16	38	12	86	24.3	112

Population age structures change gradually over time and accordingly there is little difference in median ages between the 2011 and 2016 censuses. However, as a result of out-migration of young adults, the median ages were higher in the divisions of Vava’u, Ha’apai, and ‘Eua in 2011 as compared to 2016.



*Figure 7: Median age by division, Tonga: 2016*

In Tonga, 19% of the population is aged between 15 and 24 years (the youth population) (Fig. 8). Tongatapu has the same proportion (19%) while the lowest proportion was in Ongo Niua (16%).

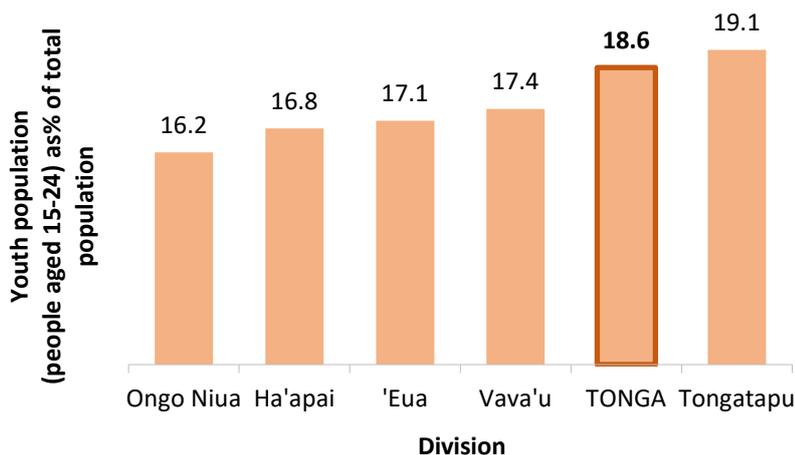


Figure 8: Youth population aged 15–24 years, as a proportion of total population, Tonga: 2016

A common way to describe a population’s age structure is via the age dependency ratio, which compares the economically dependent component of a country’s population with its productive component. This is conventionally expressed as the ratio of young people (0–14 years) and old people (60 years and over) to 100 people of working age (15–59 years). A higher dependency ratio means that a larger young and elderly population requires material support by the working age population and a lower dependency ratio means that the working age population has a smaller young and elderly population to support.

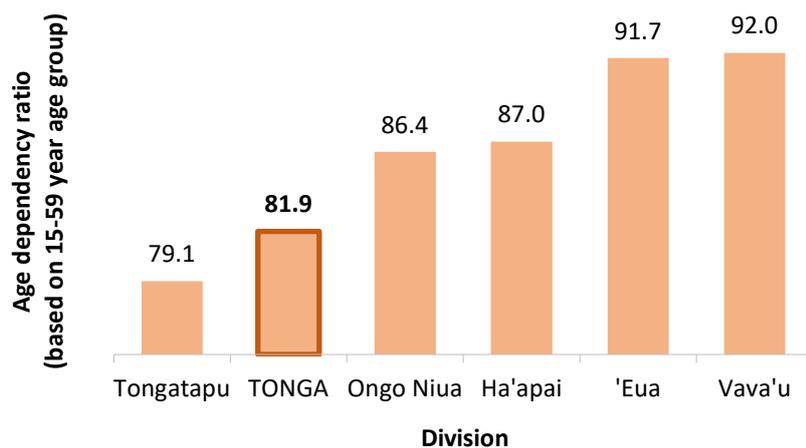


Figure 9: Age dependency ratio by division, Tonga: 2016

Tonga’s dependency ratio in 2016 was 82, meaning that for every 100 people of working age, 82 people were in the age dependent category (Table 3 and Fig. 9). In 2016, the dependency ratio had decreased by two, from 84 in 2011.

The most favorable dependency ratio can be found in Tongatapu with only 79 dependent people per 100 people of working age. Dependency ratios were higher in the outer islands. Vava’u and ‘Eua had the highest dependency ratio of 92, meaning that there were almost as many young (0–14 years) and old people (60 years and older), as people aged 15–59 years.

Between the 2011 and 2016 censuses the dependency ratio declined in all divisions (Table 3). The smallest decline was in Ongo Niua (from 87 in 2011 to 86 in 2016) and the largest decline was in Vava’u and Ha’apai (Table 3).

## 3. DEMOGRAPHIC COMPONENTS

### 3.1 Fertility

This section presents the following birth and fertility indicators for Tonga based on the census data:

- the *Age Specific Fertility Rate* (ASFR), which is the number of births to women of a particular age group during a specific period;
- the *Total Fertility Rate* (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her childbearing years (15–49) if she were to pass through all her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a specific time period;
- the *Crude Birth Rate* (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population in a specific time period;
- the *Teenage Fertility Rate* relates to child-bearing among women aged 15–19, and is equivalent to the ASFR (15–19); (SDG Indicator 3.7.2)
- *Mean Age at Childbearing* (MAC) refers to the mean age of mothers at the birth of their children
- The level of *birth registration* among children (SDG Indicator 16.9.1)

#### 3.1.1 Census data

In order to calculate the level and pattern of fertility in Tonga, women over 15 years of age were asked the following questions in the 2016 Census:

- How many children they had born alive
- When their last child was born.

The total number of children born alive to the 32,840 women aged 15 years and older was 79,238 (Table 4). The average number of children born alive to all women (average parity) was 2.4 children per woman.

Table 4: Females aged 15 years and older by number of children ever born alive, Tonga: 2016

Age of woman	Number of women	Number of children born			Average number children ever born		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15–19	5,053	115	83	198	0.02	0.02	0.04
20–24	4,128	1,010	913	1,923	0.24	0.22	0.47
25–29	3,467	2,254	2,050	4,304	0.65	0.59	1.24
30–34	3,527	4,152	3,720	7,872	1.18	1.05	2.23
35–39	2,941	4,533	4,196	8,729	1.54	1.43	2.97
40–44	2,716	4,626	4,315	8,941	1.70	1.59	3.29
45–49	2,581	4,956	4,671	9,627	1.92	1.81	3.73
50–54	2,021	4,234	3,731	7,965	2.10	1.85	3.94
55–59	1,683	3,748	3,390	7,138	2.23	2.01	4.24
60–64	1,399	3,211	2,951	6,162	2.30	2.11	4.40
65–69	1,062	2,636	2,321	4,957	2.48	2.19	4.67
70–74	866	2,163	1,955	4,118	2.50	2.26	4.76
75+	1,396	3,768	3,536	7,304	2.70	2.53	5.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,840</b>	<b>41,406</b>	<b>37,832</b>	<b>79,238</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>2.41</b>

As we would expect, average parity increases with age, since women have had more time to be exposed to the chance of bearing children. While women 20 to 24 years of age had less than one child on average, women aged 45–49 had 3.7 children, and women aged 75 year of over had on average of more than five children. The average parities of women over 49 years of age is also called the *completed fertility rate*, a cohort measure demonstrating how many children a certain cohort of women who have completed their childbearing actually produced during their childbearing years.

Comparing the average number of children ever born reported by women in Tonga over the last three censuses (Table 5) shows the sustained fertility decline that has occurred in the country over the last two decades. This fertility decline is apparent in every age group. For example, the average parity has fallen from 2.7 children per woman in 2006, to 2.4 in 2016.

*Table 5: Average number of children born to women in Tonga, last three censuses*

Age of woman	Average number children ever born		
	2006	2011	2016
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.4	0.5	0.5
25–29	1.4	1.5	1.2
30–34	2.6	2.5	2.2
35–39	3.6	3.4	3.0
40–44	4.2	4.1	3.3
<b>45–49</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
50–54	4.9	4.5	3.9
55–59	5.1	4.9	4.2
60–64	5.1	5.3	4.4
65–69	5.3	5.2	4.7
70–74	5.8	5.5	4.8
75+	5.7	6.0	5.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>

From the question on the date of birth of the last child born, the number of births per year or period can be calculated (Table 6). Responses from women during the 2016 census indicate that 2,068 children were born during the one-year period before the census, between December 2015 and November 2016. However, this count compares to 2,279 children younger than one year of age enumerated during the 2016 census, suggesting some under-reporting of births.

The demographic indicator most commonly used to describe a country's fertility situation is the total fertility rate (TFR). This is calculated from the number of live births by age of women in a given year divided by the number of women in those age groups—the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs). Based on the reported births in the last 12 months, the calculated TFR is 2.9 children per women (Table 6), which represents a continuation of the fertility decline observed in Tonga over recent decades. Given the suspected undercount in the census birth data, indirectly estimated fertility is preferred.

*Table 6: Reported number of births during the one-year period before the census (December 2015 to November 2016) by age group of mother, Tonga: 2016*

Age group	Number of women	Number of births			Age-specific fertility rate
		Male	Female	Total	
15–19	5,053	87	50	137	0.0271
20–24	4,128	266	254	520	0.1260
25–29	3,467	259	264	523	0.1509
30–34	3,527	267	240	507	0.1437
35–39	2,941	128	148	276	0.0938
40–44	2,716	47	43	90	0.0331
45–49	2,581	7	8	15	0.0058
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,413</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>TFR = 2.9</b>

TFR = Total Fertility Rate. This is the average number of children a woman living in Tonga can expect to have during her childbearing years, if she experiences the current age specific rates of fertility.



An alternate source of information on births is the Tongan Civil Registry system (administered through the Ministry of Justice), which registered 2,484 births occurring in the period December 2015 to November 2016 (equivalent to the one-year period prior to the census date). Approximately 100 of these births happened overseas. Similarly, a consolidation of Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health birth data by calendar year, showed the following annual birth numbers for Tonga (Table 7).

*Table 7: Reconciled birth data from Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health, Tonga*

Year	Number of births
2013	2,828
2014	2,899
2015	2,747
2016	2,620
2017	2,429

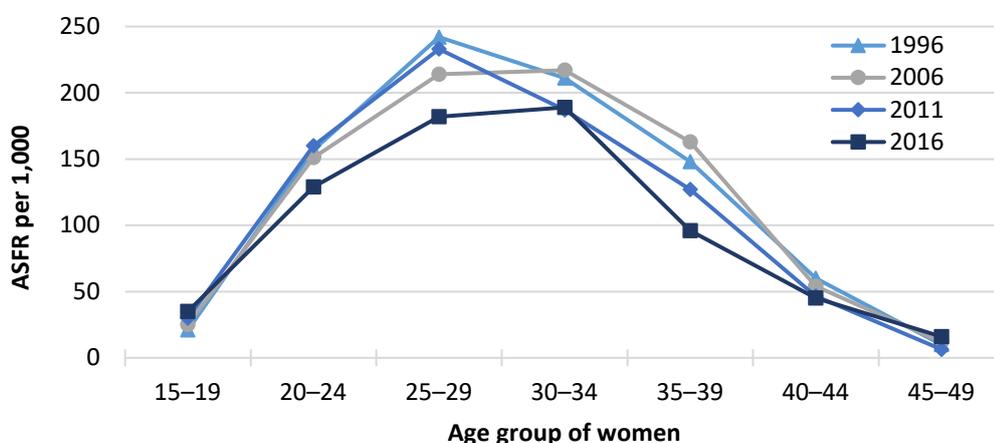
Mismatches in counts of births suggest that a number of women did not report the birth of their child during the year before the census, they did not accurately report the exact date of birth of their children, or they were out of the country on Census day. There was also a small number of multiple births, such as twins or triplets, which cannot be captured by the last child born question in the census.

Indirect estimation techniques, based on census data of the number of children ever born by age of women, and the number of children born during the year before the census by age of women as reported in the census, is an alternate means of estimating Tonga’s fertility. This is preferred to the direct estimation in Table 6 above, given the undercount in census reported births.

Fertility estimates based on 2011 and 2016 census data, to which the Arriaga method was applied using the MORTPAK 4.3 Software (procedure FERTPF), are shown in Table 8. The Arriaga method calculates age specific fertility based on an average of the adjustment factors for women aged 20–34, the age group for which women’s reported fertility is assumed to be most accurately reflected in census collection. Using this method, Tonga’s TFR was estimated at 3.5 children per woman, continuing the decline experienced since 2006 (TFR of 4.2) and 2011 (TFR 3.9).

During the last two decades, there have been shifts in the fertility pattern by age of women (Fig. 10). In 1996 and 2011, women aged 25–29 had peak fertility, whereas in 2016 and 2006 peak fertility was in the 30–34 year group. Fertility levels of women aged 45–49 remain consistently low.

The teenage fertility rate increased slightly from 21 in 1996 to 30 in 2011 and 36 in 2016 (i.e. 36 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19). This level of teenage fertility is about the average level observed in Polynesian countries.



ASFR: number of births per 1,000 women by age group

*Figure 10: Census estimated age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), Tonga: 1996–2016*

### 3.1.2 Birth estimates based on indirect fertility rates

The “real” number of births by age group of women during the one-year period before the 2016 census can now be estimated by multiplying the indirectly calculated age-specific fertility rates obtained using the Arriaga method described above, by the enumerated total number of women in each childbearing age group in the census.

In total 2,445 births were estimated to have occurred during the one-year prior to the census (Table 8). This is very close to the 2,484 births captured by Tonga’s registration system.

Table 8: Estimated age-specific fertility rate (ASFR), total fertility rate (TFR), and mean age at childbearing (MAC), Tonga: 2016

Age group	No. of women in 2016	Estimated ASFR	Estimated no. of births
15–19	5,053	0.0359	182
20–24	4,128	0.1286	531
25–29	3,467	0.1804	626
30–34	3,527	0.1885	665
35–39	2,941	0.0960	282
40–44	2,716	0.0436	118
45–49	2,581	0.0161	42
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,413</b>	<b>TFR = 3.5</b>	<b>2,445</b>
<b>MAC = 28.7 years</b>			

A CBR can now be calculated by dividing the estimated number of births (2,445) by the total 2016 census usually resident population (100,266), multiplied by 1,000:

$$\text{CBR} = 2,445 / 100,266 \times 1,000 = 24 \text{ (or 24 births per 1,000 population)}$$

The census also included questions on whether a mother’s children live in her household or elsewhere, and this was further broken down by whether they lived in households in Tonga or overseas (Fig. 11). The proportion of children living in their mother’s household decreased with the age group of mothers, because as children grow older they leave their parents’ home and form their own household. Interestingly, more than 40% of children to mothers aged 70 years and older now live overseas.

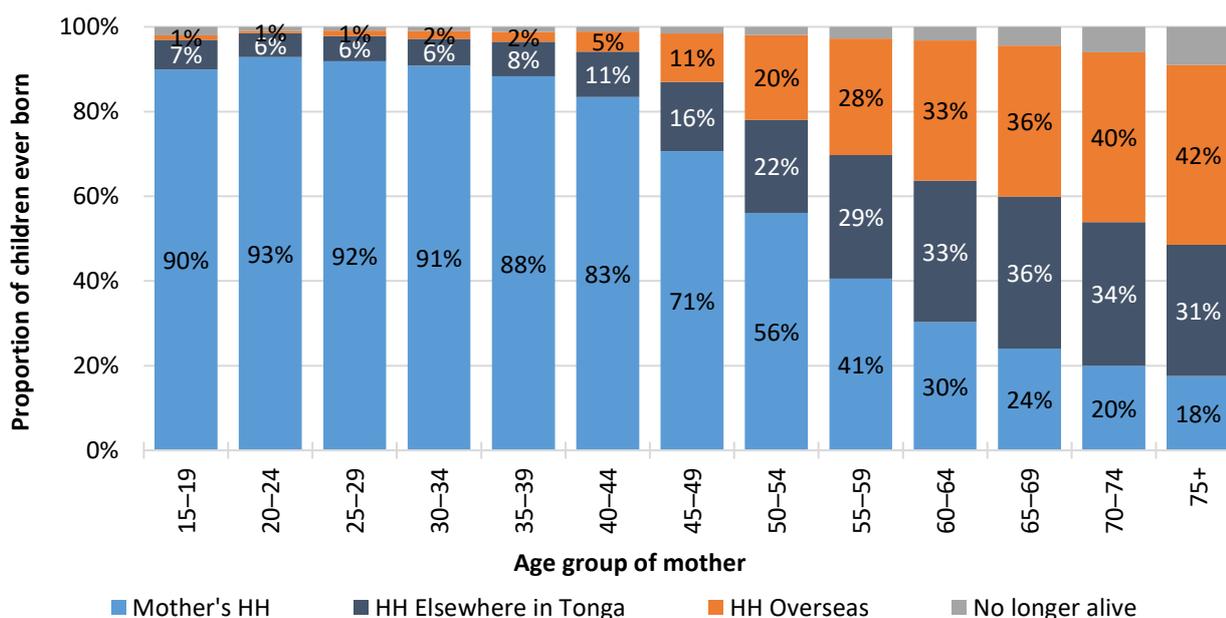


Figure 11: Proportion of children ever born and whether mother’s children live in the same household as mother, Tonga: 2016

### 3.1.3 Birth registration

A new question was included in the 2016 Census to allow estimation of the level of completeness of birth registration in Tonga and the proportion of the population in possession of a national identification card.

Of the children born within the past 12 months, i.e. between 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015 and 30<sup>th</sup> November 2016, 96% (1,984 infants) were reported to have their births registered, with 90% in possession of a birth certificate. This estimate excludes births in this period for which the month of birth was not provided.

A similar analysis conducted among children aged below five years reveals that 97% of these children had their births registered, and 94% were in possession of a birth certificate.

The United Nations considers 90% completeness as sufficient to undertake extensive vital statistics tabulations. It is recommended that registration be conducted as close to the event (birth or death) as possible and ideally within one year of occurrence, to ensure that data from these events is included in national vital statistics.

Tonga has maintained a birth registration completeness rate above 95% over the last five years. Birth registration completeness and certification appears to have dropped slightly between years 2015 and 2016.

The number of children without a birth certificate is shown by village of residence in Table 10.

*Table 9: Children aged under five years of age without a birth certificate, by village, Tonga 2016*

Village	Number
Kolofo'ou in Tongatapu	31
Ma'ufanga	30
Kolomotu'a	26
Fua'amotu	24
Tofoa	23
Havelu	21
Utui	20
Ha'akame	19
Lapaha	18
Vaini	16
Others	252
<b>Total children under 5 without a birth certificate</b>	<b>480</b>

It should be noted that this question was applied in reference to the last child born, and so the data may include the registration status of babies born outside of Tonga, whose registration is not a primary responsibility of the civil registration office of Tonga.

The census further sought to investigate the proportion of the Tongan population in possession of a national identity card. The distribution of the first National Identification (ID) card for Tonga occurred in 2010, and it is used by all registered voters as a form of identification when they go to a polling station. The card is valid for five years from the date of issue, and can be used as an alternate identification document to a passport or driver's license.

At the 2016 Census, just over two-thirds (72%) of people aged 15 years and older reported possessing a national identity card. A distribution of ownership of identification cards by age reveals that the youngest age groups 15–19 and 20–24 had the highest numbers of persons without identification cards.

## 3.2 Mortality

The data relating to mortality collected in the 2016 census were:

- How many live births a woman has ever had, and how many of those born were still alive or had died;
- Whether a respondent's marital status was "widowed" (widowhood); and
- Whether any residents of the household died during the last 12 months prior to the census.

Of all children that were ever born to women 15 years and older (79,238) reported in the 2016 census, 97% (77,081) were still alive, and 2,157 had died (Table 10). The proportion of surviving females was slightly higher than that of males (Table 10).

The proportion of surviving children decreases with the age of women (Fig. 12). Whilst 99% of all children that were ever born to women now aged under 25 years were still alive, only 90% of children born to women now aged 75 years and older were still alive. This is expected, since as mother's age increases, so does the age of her children and thus the risk of dying increases.

Table 10: Female population aged 15 and older by number of children ever born, number of children still alive, and number of children dead, Tonga: 2016

Age of woman	Number of children ever born			Children born alive who have died			Children still alive		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15–19	115	83	198	3	1	4	112	82	194
20–24	1,010	913	1,923	8	10	18	1,002	903	1,905
25–29	2,254	2,050	4,304	22	14	36	2,232	2,036	4,268
30–34	4,152	3,720	7,872	48	29	77	4,104	3,691	7,795
35–39	4,533	4,196	8,729	69	36	105	4,464	4,160	8,624
40–44	4,626	4,315	8,941	63	35	98	4,563	4,280	8,843
45–49	4,956	4,671	9,627	98	49	147	4,858	4,622	9,480
50–54	4,234	3,731	7,965	102	50	152	4,132	3,681	7,813
55–59	3,748	3,390	7,138	124	72	196	3,624	3,318	6,942
60–64	3,211	2,951	6,162	127	71	198	3,084	2,880	5,964
65–69	2,636	2,321	4,957	136	84	220	2,500	2,237	4,737
70–74	2,163	1,955	4,118	149	98	247	2,014	1,857	3,871
75+	3,768	3,536	7,304	390	269	659	3,378	3,267	6,645
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,406</b>	<b>37,832</b>	<b>79,238</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>2,157</b>	<b>40,067</b>	<b>37,014</b>	<b>77,081</b>

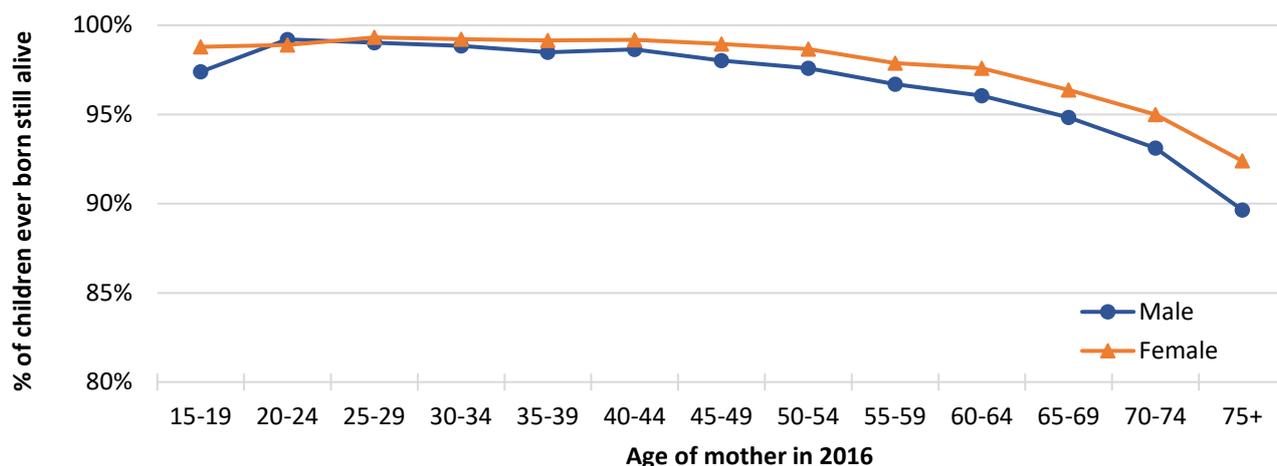


Figure 12: Proportion of children ever born and still alive by age of mother, Tonga: 2016

A comparison of data on children ever born and still alive from the last two censuses shows mortality improvements have occurred in most age groups in Tonga (Figure 13).

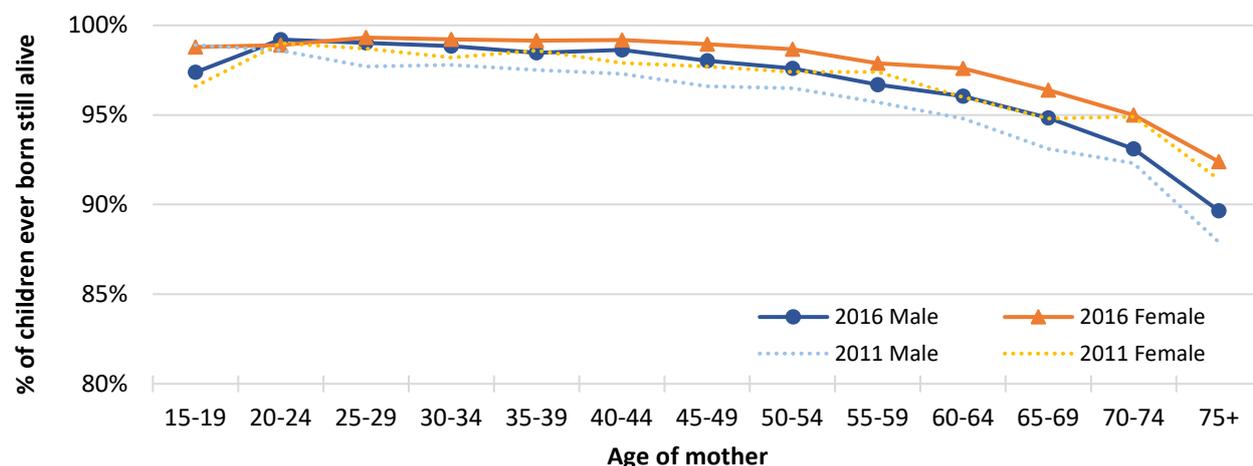


Figure 13: Proportion of children ever born and still alive by age of mother, Tonga: 2011 and 2016

Using the 2016 census data on children ever born and children surviving by age group of mother, childhood mortality rates can be calculated by applying the Brass method and model life tables (application QFIVE in MORTPAK 4.3), and the results are shown in Table 11, and Appendix 1.

Table 11: Early childhood mortality indicators, Tonga: 2016

Indicator	Total	Males	Females
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	8	9	6
Child mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	1	2	1
Under 5 mortality rate <sup>2</sup>	9	11	7

<sup>1</sup>The probability of dying between one and five years of age.

<sup>2</sup>The probability of dying between birth and five years of age.

The infant mortality rate (IMR) measures the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births, and is an important indicator of infant and maternal wellbeing. The IMR based on the 2016 census was estimated at 9 per 1,000 for males and 6 per 1,000 for females. This is significantly lower than the 22 and 15 for males and females, respectively in 2011, and we need to be cautious in interpreting this decrease without reconciling the death data with other administrative data sources.

Child mortality, the probability of dying between one and five years of age, was estimated at a low 1 death per 1,000 people of that age. Given the small numbers, it may not be reliable to comment on trends in child mortality between censuses.

Under five mortality, the probability of dying between birth and five years of age, was estimated at 11 and 7 for males and females, respectively, per 1,000 births. This is also much lower level than that reported in the 2011 census (26 and 17 for males and females, respectively, per 1,000 births).

The total deaths of household members reported as having occurred in the 12 months prior to the 2016 Census was 382. This is significantly lower than the 692 deaths in the 2016 calendar year, and 675 deaths in the 2015 calendar year, obtained by reconciling the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Health data in Tonga (performed by Tonga National Statistics Office). For comparison, the reported deaths in the 12 month period before the 2011 Census was 525, and this was within five percent of the Ministry of health counts for the same year.

Comparison of the registered deaths, where the date of death was in the period 2013 to 2016, with the reported deaths to household members tabulated from the 2016 Census, shows some underreporting of infant and child deaths in the Civil Registration data and under-reporting of deaths in the older age groups in the Census data (Figure 16, and Figure 17 displayed on a logarithmic scale).

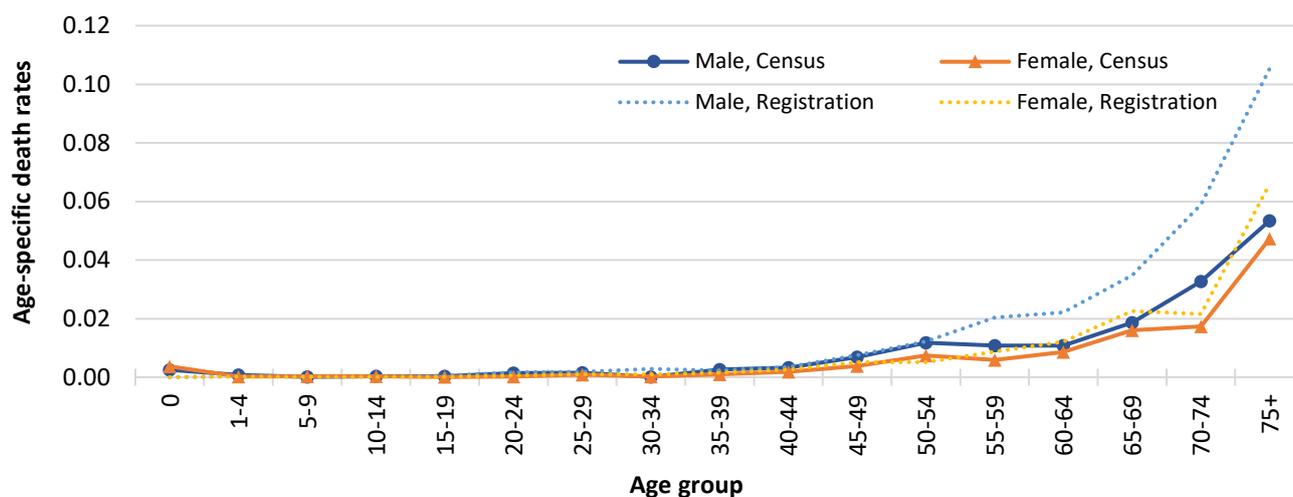


Figure 16: Age-sex-specific death rates, Census data and Civil Registry data, Tonga 2014–2017

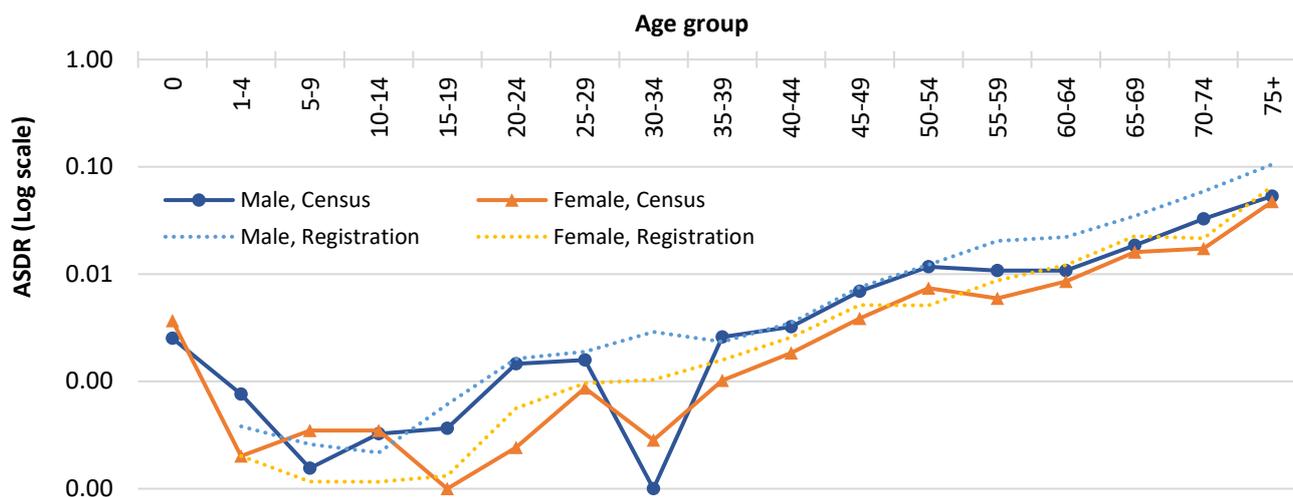


Figure 17: Age-sex-specific death rates, Census data and Civil Registration data, logarithmic scale, Tonga 2014–2017

As mentioned earlier, the number of deaths in the Census is considerably lower than the reconciled Registry and Ministry of Health data. This means that direct life expectancy estimates calculated using age-specific death rates based on census deaths understate the true mortality experience of the Tongan population.

Instead, an average annual number of deaths by age and sex across was calculated using deaths registered as having occurred in the period 2014 to 2017. Dividing by the population by age and sex from the 2016 Census, gives us age-specific death rates.

Life tables were constructed separately for males and females using these age-specific death rates, resulting in a life expectancy at birth of 69.3 years for males (Table 13) and 74.6 years for females (Table 14). This compares to 69.3 years and 73.1 years respectively in the 2011 Census analysis, showing no mortality increase for males and an increase of 1.5 years for females. It is recommended that new life tables from males and females be calculated once final death data by age and sex is reconciled from both Ministry of Health and Civil Registry databases.

These mortality patterns were compared with the different Coale-Demeny and United Nations model life tables to find the best fit for Tonga. The Far East Asian profile from the United Nations set best reflected the Tongan male mortality pattern, and the Tongan female pattern. Users may prefer to use the relevant model life table for any further analysis work.

The total number of deaths in 2016 can now be estimated by multiplying the estimated age-specific death rates ( $m(x)$ ) from the life tables (Tables 13 and 14) with the 2016 census population. This allows us to calculate the crude death rate (CDR) for Tonga, at 5.8. Using the deaths total for 2016 obtained from the reconciliation of MoH and Registry data, the crude death rate is 6.8, the same level reported from the 2011 Census analysis.

$$\text{CDR} = 582/100,266 \times 1,000 = 5.8 \text{ (that is, there were 5.8 deaths per 1,000 population in 2016)}$$

Table 12: General mortality indicators, Tonga: 2016

Indicator	Male	Female	Total
Life expectancy at birth (years)	69.3	74.6	73.7
Crude death rate (per 1,000) using census deaths			5.8
Crude death rate (per 1,000) using combined MoH and Registry deaths			6.8

Table 12 illustrates more positive mortality indicators for females than for males in 2016, with females living on average five years longer than males. However, the relative advantage in life expectancy for females as compared to males has declined since 2006.

Table 13: Abridged life table, Tonga males: 2016

Age	(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)
0	0.009	0.009	100,000	893	99,168	6,925,961	<b>69.3</b>
1	0.000	0.001	99,107	79	396,242	6,826,792	68.9
5	0.000	0.001	99,028	129	494,820	6,430,551	64.9
10	0.000	0.001	98,900	107	494,230	5,935,731	60.0
15	0.001	0.003	98,792	302	493,316	5,441,501	55.1
20	0.001	0.006	98,490	607	491,076	4,948,186	50.2
25	0.002	0.009	97,883	924	487,191	4,457,110	45.5
30	0.002	0.010	96,959	949	482,458	3,969,918	40.9
35	0.002	0.012	96,009	1,118	477,381	3,487,460	36.3
40	0.004	0.017	94,891	1,650	470,723	3,010,079	31.7
45	0.008	0.037	93,242	3,466	458,260	2,539,356	27.2
50	0.010	0.050	89,775	4,478	438,502	2,081,095	23.2
55	0.020	0.096	85,297	8,217	406,921	1,642,593	19.3
60	0.022	0.105	77,081	8,084	365,738	1,235,672	16.0
65	0.035	0.161	68,997	11,081	318,613	869,935	12.6
70	0.056	0.246	57,916	14,233	255,560	551,322	9.5
75	0.148	...	43,683	43,683	295,762	295,762	6.8

Table 14: Abridged life table, Tonga females: 2016

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)
0	0.006	0.006	100,000	597	99,444	7,459,965	<b>74.6</b>
1	0.001	0.004	99,403	397	396,627	7,360,521	74.0
5	0.000	0.001	99,007	58	494,890	6,963,894	70.3
10	0.000	0.001	98,949	57	494,602	6,469,004	65.4
15	0.000	0.001	98,892	65	494,317	5,974,402	60.4
20	0.001	0.003	98,827	279	493,550	5,480,084	55.5
25	0.001	0.005	98,548	473	491,615	4,986,534	50.6
30	0.001	0.005	98,075	509	489,155	4,494,919	45.8
35	0.002	0.008	97,566	771	486,047	4,005,763	41.1
40	0.003	0.013	96,795	1,240	481,174	3,519,716	36.4
45	0.005	0.026	95,555	2,438	472,001	3,038,542	31.8
50	0.005	0.025	93,117	2,352	459,935	2,566,541	27.6
55	0.009	0.043	90,765	3,876	444,764	2,106,606	23.2
60	0.012	0.059	86,889	5,134	422,500	1,661,842	19.1
65	0.023	0.107	81,755	8,757	387,515	1,239,342	15.2
70	0.022	0.103	72,998	7,492	347,592	851,827	11.7
75	0.130	...	65,505	65,505	504,235	504,235	7.7

e(0) = life expectancy at birth.

q(0) = an approximation of the infant mortality rate as calculated in Table 11.

## 3.3 Migration

### 3.3.1 Internal migration

Internal migration, the movement of people from one part of Tonga to another, can be estimated by comparing a person's:

- place of residence one year prior to the census with the place of residence during the census enumeration, and/or;
- place of residence five years prior to the census with the place of residence during the census enumeration and/or;
- place of birth with the place of residence during the census enumeration.

Based on place of residence in 2015 (one year prior to the 2016 census), 93,620 people (96% of the resident population one year and older) had not moved division of residence during the year prior to census night. Only 2,651 people said that they lived elsewhere in Tonga one year prior, and 1,752 had lived overseas.

Table 15: Population by place of enumeration and usual residence one year ago (in 2015), Tonga: 2016

Place of enumeration 2016 Census		Usual residence one year prior to the 2016 Census (2015)							
Division	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Ongo Nuia	Overseas	Not born	Visitors
Tongatapu	74,611	69,857	634	345	165	127	1,455	1,708	320
Vava'u	13,738	403	12,741	27	28	6	179	303	51
Ha'apai	6,125	349	67	5,466	23	9	56	141	14
'Eua	4,945	263	27	10	4,472	5	58	110	-
Ongo Nuia	1,232	97	18	4	8	1,084	4	17	-
<b>Tonga</b>	<b>100,651</b>	<b>70,969</b>	<b>13,487</b>	<b>5,852</b>	<b>4,696</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>385</b>

The net impact of migration flows (net migration) is the difference between the number of arrivals and departures between divisions during a certain time-period.

$$\text{Net migration} = \text{Arrivals} - \text{Departures}$$

A positive **net migration** means that the number of arrivals to a division is higher than the number of departures from that division. That is, there has been an increase to population through migration. Alternatively, a negative net migration value means more people have left the division than arrived.

Tongatapu had a net gain of 231 people from Vava'u (634 minus 403), a net loss of 98 people to Ha'apai (165 minus 263), a net loss to 'Eua of 217 people (211 minus 428), and a small net gain of 30 people from Ongo Nuiua (127 minus 97). While the net impacts are relatively small in size, these flows can result in changes in the structure of the divisional population if the characteristics of arriving and departing migrants is different.

Overall, Tongatapu had a net gain of 159 people from the rest of Tonga during the one-year prior to the 2016 census (Table 16). Vava'u had a net loss of 282 people to other divisions, and 'Eua had a net gain of 81 people, mostly from Tongatapu.

Table 16: Interregional migration during the one-year period prior to the 2016 census, Tonga

Division	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migrants
Tongatapu	1,271	1112	159
Vava'u	464	746	-282
Ha'apai	448	386	62
'Eua	305	224	81
Ongo Nuiua	127	147	-20
<b>Tonga</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>2,615</b>	<b>0</b>

Based on the question of place of residence in 2011 (five years prior to the census) 91% of the total population aged five years and older answered that they had not moved from their November 2011 division of residence; 5% (4,587 people) said that they lived elsewhere in Tonga, and 2,669 people were overseas (Table 17).

Table 17: Population by place of enumeration and usual residence five-years ago (in 2011), Tonga: 2016

Place of enumeration 2016 Census		Usual residence five years prior to the 2016 Census (2011)							
Division	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Ongo Nuiua	Overseas	Not born <sup>1</sup>	Visitors
Tongatapu	74,611	60,197	1,245	713	367	191	2,303	9,281	314
Vava'u	13,738	551	11,101	65	59	33	227	1,652	50
Ha'apai	6,125	541	108	4,588	31	12	69	762	14
'Eua	4,945	350	36	30	3,781	23	61	664	-
Ongo Nuiua	1,232	163	52	10	7	851	9	140	-
<b>Tonga</b>	<b>100,651</b>	<b>61,802</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>5,406</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>12,499</b>	<b>378</b>

Non-movers i.e. those people who did not change their residence during the reference period are shaded.

<sup>1</sup> People aged less than five years enumerated in the census.

Tongatapu had a net gain of 694 people from Vava'u (1,245 minus 551), a net gain from Ha'apai of 172 people (713 minus 541), and a small net gain of 28 people from Ongo Nuiua (191 minus 163).

Overall, Tongatapu gained 911 people from all other divisions during the five-year period prior to the 2016 census (Table 18). Vava'u had a net loss of 733 people to all other divisions, Ha'apai a net loss of 126 people, and 'Eua and Ongo Niua also recorded small net losses to other division.

This direction of migration flows during the five years prior to the 2016 census and the five years prior to the 2011 census were largely consistent, with the outer island divisions losing population and Tongatapu gaining population. The volume of migration flows between 2011 and 2016 was however slightly lower than the previous census period. Given their close proximity, the migration flows between 'Eua and Tongatapu are more likely to be cyclical, compared to the unidirectional flows between the more distant outer islands and Tongatapu.

Table 18: Interregional migration during the five-year period prior to the 2016 census, Tonga: 2011

Division	In-migrants	Out-migrants	Net migrants
Tongatapu	2,516	1,605	911
Vava'u	708	1,441	-733
Ha'apai	692	818	-126
'Eua	439	464	-25
Ongo Niua	232	259	-27
<b>Tonga</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>4,587</b>	<b>-</b>

Data on lifetime migration (number of people by current place of residence compared to place of birth) also indicate that the direction of internal migration flows was mainly towards Tongatapu.

Eight-tenths of Tonga's population was living at the same place where they were born; 18% (17,706 people) were born in Tonga but living in a different division to the one they were born in, and 4% of the population (3,798 people) was born overseas (Table 19).

Table 19: Population by place of residence in 2011 and place of birth (lifetime migration), Tonga: 2016

Place of residence 2016 census		Place of birth						
Division	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Ongo Niua	Overseas	Not stated
Tongatapu	74,611	58,953	5,340	4,458	1,355		3,308	29
Vava'u	13,738	1,215	11,722	310	84	104	303	0
Ha'apai	6,125	1,053	393	4,452	76	29	122	0
'Eua	4,945	1,227	206	195	3,146	111	60	0
Ongo Niua	1,232	222	100	40	20	845	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,651</b>	<b>62,670</b>	<b>17,761</b>	<b>9,455</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>3,798</b>	<b>29</b>

Non-movers i.e. those people who did not change their residence during the reference period are shaded.

Sixty-two percent (62,670) of the population was born in Tongatapu, 18% in Vava'u (17,761), 9% (9,455) in Ha'apai, 5% in 'Eua and 2% in Ongo Niua. Between the 2011 and 2016 censuses, the percentage of the population born and still residing in Tongatapu increased slightly, from 93% to 94%.

Only 64% of the 2016 residents of 'Eua were also born in 'Eua, which is the lowest proportion for all divisions.

Tongatapu had the highest proportion of residents born overseas, equivalent to 4% of its 2016 residents. Vava'u and 'Eua had 2, Ha'apai 1% and Ongo Niua less than 1% of residents in 2016 born overseas.

At the time of the 2016 census, Tongatapu had a net gain of 7,436 lifetime migrants, mainly from Vava'u and Ha'apai, both of these divisions having had a net loss of lifetime migrants (Table 20).

Table 20: Interregional lifetime migration, Tonga: 2016

Division	In-migration	Out-migration	Net-migration
Tongatapu	11,153	3,717	7,436
Vava'u	1,713	6,039	-4,326
Ha'apai	1,551	5,003	-3,452
'Eua	1,739	1,535	204
Ongo Niua	382	244	138
<b>Tonga</b>	<b>16,538</b>	<b>16,538</b>	<b>0</b>

### 3.3.2 International migration

International migration refers to movements across national boundaries. Time and intent are important. Someone coming for a short visit is not a migrant — he or she is a visitor or tourist. Migration usually involves a change of a person's permanent residential address in pursuit of employment, educational opportunities or family relocation.

The need to consider time and intent highlights one of the key problems concerning migration data, particularly in the census. Whether a particular person qualifies as a migrant can only be established after a certain period of time, usually at least six months, in order to establish whether the arriving and departing person represents a visitor or migrant.

The 2016 census included two questions that provide an indication of the level of international migration. Respondents were asked to report:

- residence one and five years prior to the 2016 census, and
- place of birth.

Less than 2% of the population one year and older answered that they had lived overseas one year prior to the 2016 census (1,752 people) (Table 15). Three percent of the population five years and older had lived overseas five years prior to the 2016 census (2,669 people) (Table 17).

Nearly 4% of the population at the time of the 2016 census (3,798 people) was born overseas (Table 19). This is lower than the 5% of the population (4,647 people) who reported having been born overseas in the 2011 census. This indicates that overseas-born people made up some of the migration outflow from Tonga between 2011 and 2016.

Tonga's population decreased from 103,252 people in 2011 to 100,651 people in 2016, an average annual loss of 0.51%. Earlier in this chapter, estimates for the crude birth rate (CBR) and crude death rate (CDR) were calculated.

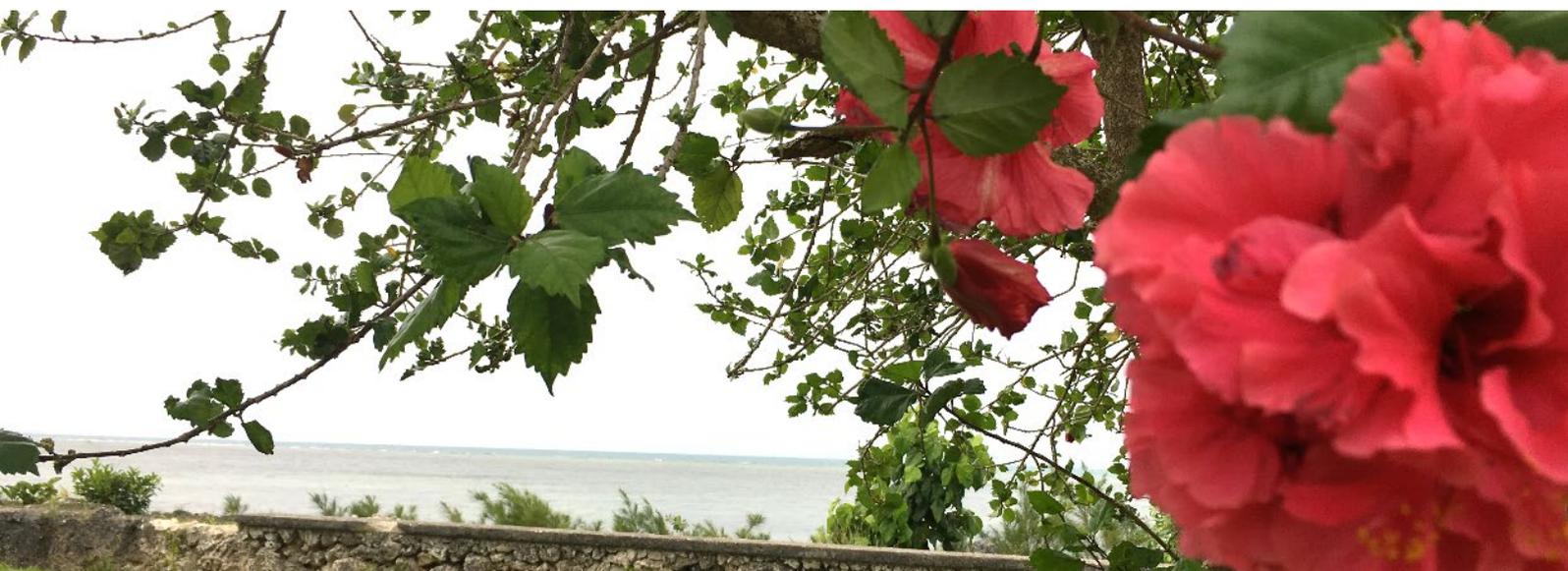
A crude estimate of the rate of net migration in Tonga can be calculated using the balancing equation, with all components expressed as a rate per 1,000 population.

$$\text{Population change} = \text{CBR} - \text{CDR} + \text{Net Migration Rate}$$

According to this equation, the net migration rate can thus be estimated as:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Net Migration Rate} &= -5.1\% - 24.4\% + 5.8\% \\ &= -23.3\% \end{aligned}$$

Applied to the total population of Tonga in 2016, this net migration rate is equivalent to an outflow of 2,300 to 2,400 persons per year. This continues the trend from the 2011 census, which was estimated at a net loss of 1,970 people per year through migration. (Note that using the higher crude death rate derived from registered deaths, results in an estimated net migration loss of 2,250 per year).



## 4. SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.1 Marital status

During the 2016 census, 55% of males (17,099) and 55% of females (18,139) aged 15 and older were married, another 39% of males (12,328) and 33% of females (10,958) were never married (single), and 3% of males (901) and 8% of females (2,570) were widowed (Fig. 14). The higher number of married females is explained by the fact that some male spouses were working overseas at the time of the census enumeration.

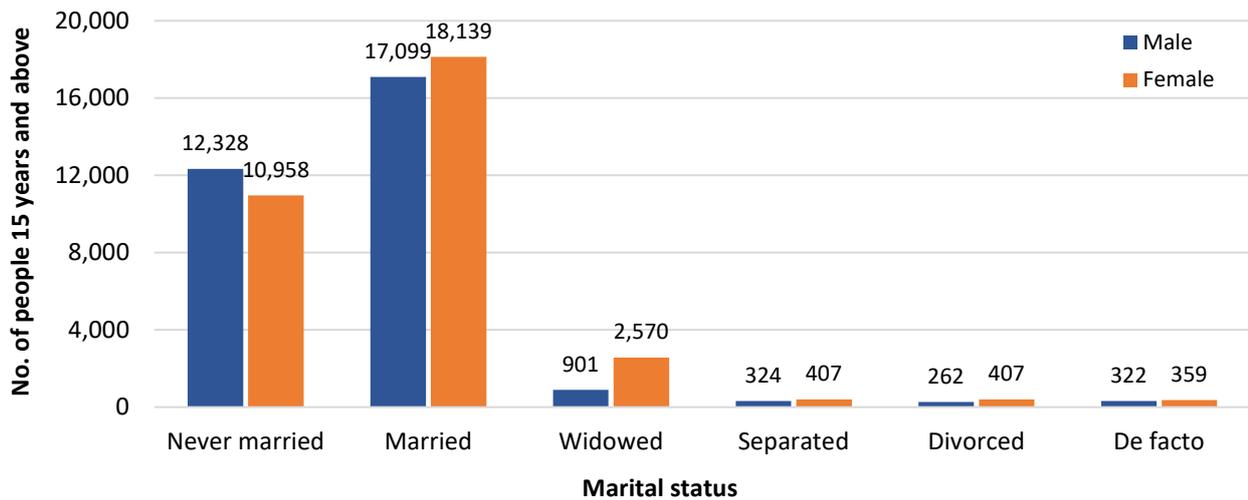


Figure 14: Population aged 15 and older by marital status, Tonga: 2016

In general, women marry at a slightly younger age than men. The mean age at marriage was 27.3 and 25.1 years for males and females, respectively, and was calculated based on the average number of years of single life among those who marry before age 50 (the singulate mean age at marriage, SMAM<sup>1</sup>). The singulate mean age at marriage has changed little since the last census.

The higher proportion of young married women compared with men of the same age further indicates that women generally marry at younger ages than men (Fig. 15).

Only 19% of males were married at age 20–24, compared with 30% of females, and 49% of males were married at age 25–29 years, compared with 60% of females. At ages 35–49 slightly over 80% of males and females were married. The proportion of married females declines after the age of 50 due to increasing widowhood (Fig. 15).

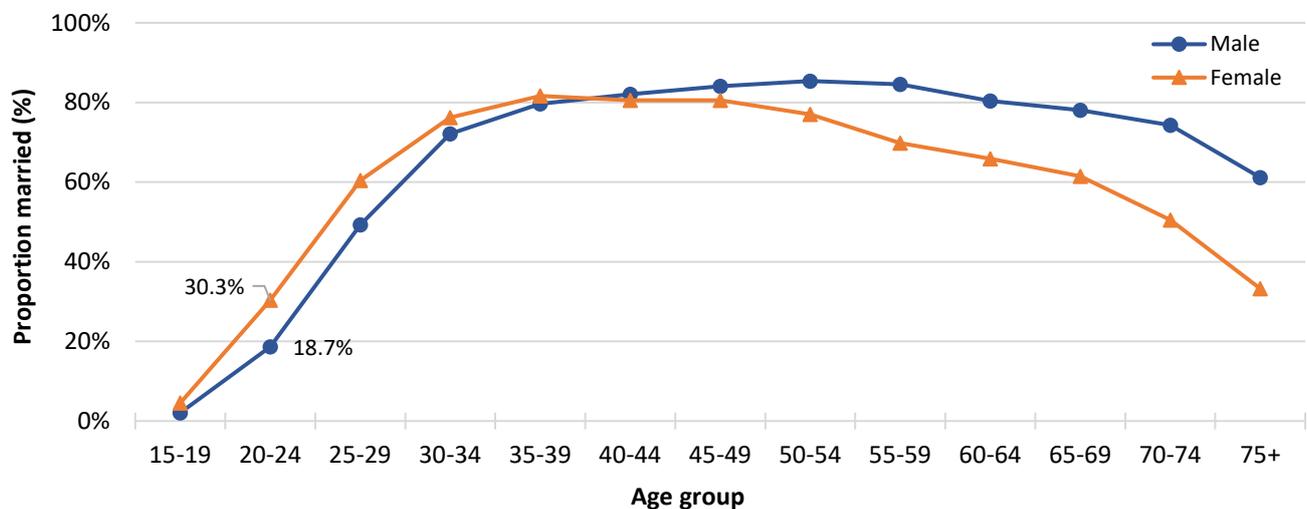


Figure 15: Population aged 15 and older by sex and proportion married, Tonga: 2016

<sup>1</sup> United Nations 1983. Manual X, indirect techniques for demographic estimation. New York: United Nations.

The same pattern can be seen by looking at the population who never married (single) (Fig. 16). A higher proportion of males than females was never married (single) at all age groups up to age 45.

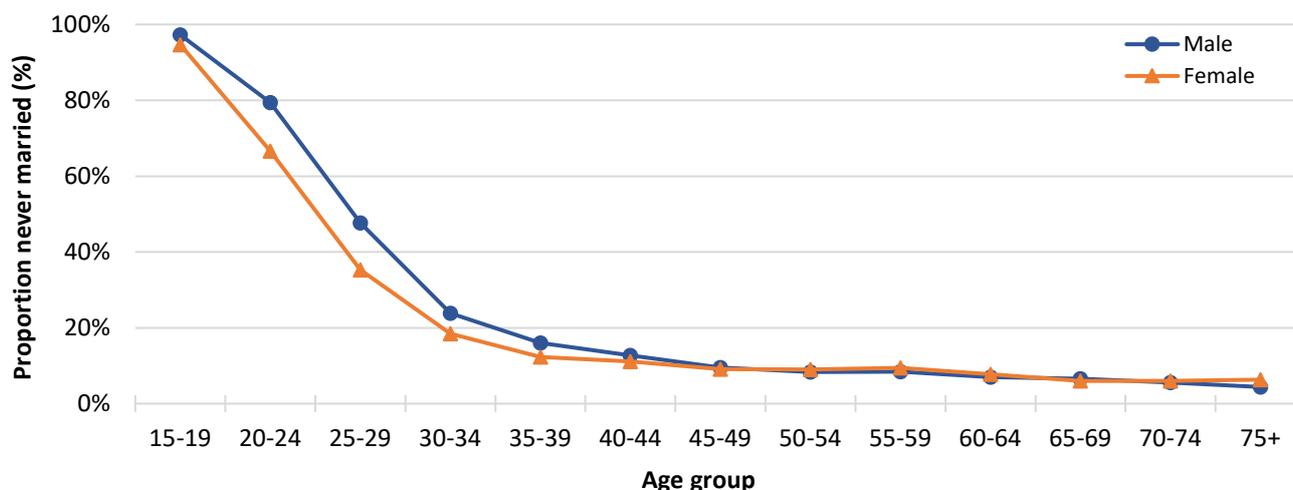


Figure 16: Population aged 15 and older by sex and proportion never married (single), Tonga: 2016

The discrepancy between the proportion of widowed males and widowed females, at ages 40 years and older, increased continuously to age 75 (Fig. 17). At ages 55–59, only 3% of males were widowed, compared with 17% of females. At age 75 and older, only 33% of males were widowed, compared with 60% of females.

The higher proportion of widowed females is explained by:

- lower female mortality rates, and therefore longer life expectancies of female spouses;
- older age at marriage of males compared with their female partners.

Therefore, male spouses usually die before their female partners.

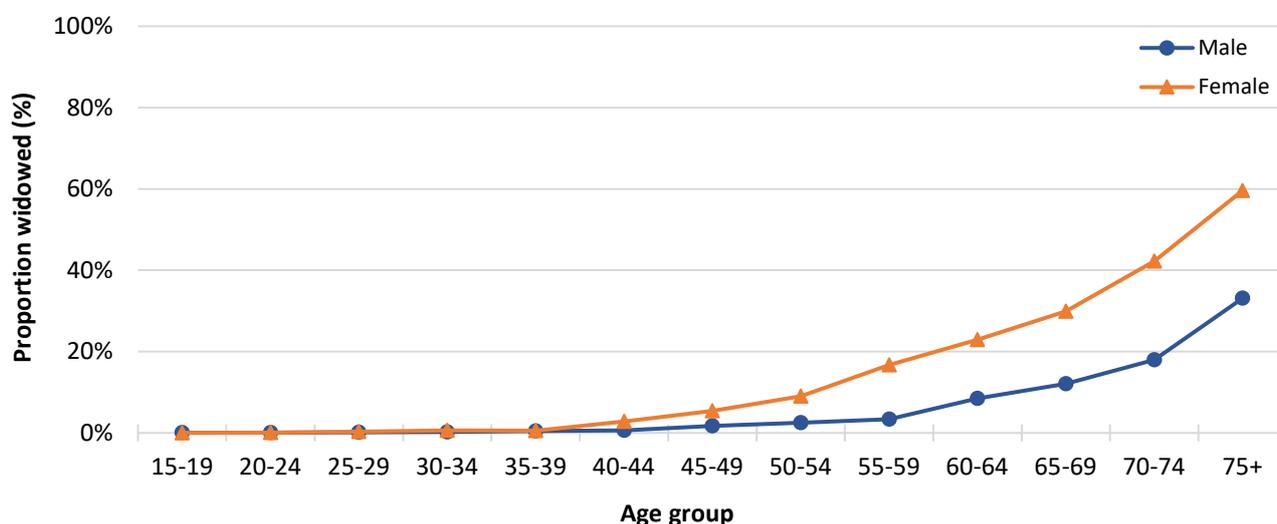


Figure 17: Population aged 15 and older by sex and proportion widowed, Tonga: 2016

## 4.2 Religion

Methodism is the dominant religion in Tonga, with 35% of the population (35,082 members) affiliated with the Free Wesleyan Church (Table 21 and Fig. 18). The Church of Latter Day Saints is the second largest, with 18,673 members (19% of the population) followed by the Roman Catholic Church with 14% (14,276 members), the Free Church of Tonga with 12% (11,896 members), and the Church of Tonga with 7% (6,868 members). All other religions had less than 3% of the population as members.

Table 21: Population by religious affiliation, Tonga: 1986, 1996, 2006, 2011 and 2016

Religion	1986	1996	2006	2011	2016
Free Wesleyan Church	40,371	39,703	38,052	36,592	35,082
Roman Catholic	14,921	15,309	15,922	15,441	14,276
Church of Latter Day Saints	11,270	13,225	17,109	18,554	18,673
Free Church of Tonga	10,413	11,226	11,599	11,863	11,896
Church of Tonga	6,882	7,016	7,295	6,935	6,868
Tokaikolo	3,047	2,919	2,597	2,533	1,562
Mo'ui Fo'ou 'ia Kalaisi					741
Anglican	563	720	765	728	697
Seventh Day Adventist	2,143	2,381	2,282	2,331	2,249
Assembly of God	565	1,082	2,350	2,602	2,347
Constitutional Church of Tonga			941	961	957
Gospel			243	236	287
Bahai			686	777	755
Buddahist			71	183	60
The Salvation Army				247	297
Jehova's Witness				462	385
Other Pentecostal Denomination				1,034	1,593
Hindu			104	100	-
Islam			47	24	-
Other	2,874 <sup>1</sup>	2,368 <sup>1</sup>	202	877	921 <sup>1a</sup>
No religious affiliation		61	28	288	516
Refuse to answer		10	1,509	34	104
Not stated			189	241	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,049<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>96,020<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>101,991<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>103,043<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>100,266<sup>4</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes Gospel, Baha'i Faith, Islam, The Salvation Army and other religions.

<sup>1a</sup> Includes Hindu and Islam and other religions.

<sup>2</sup> Tongan and part – Tongan population.

<sup>3</sup> Total population of Tonga.

<sup>4</sup> Population in private households and Tongan and part – Tongan population in institutions.

Note: 1986 and 1996 data refer to only the Tongan and part – Tongan population while 2006 refer to all population of Tonga, 2011 and 2016 refer to population in Private HH and Institution occupied by Tongan such as hospital, inmate peoples and Army Base.

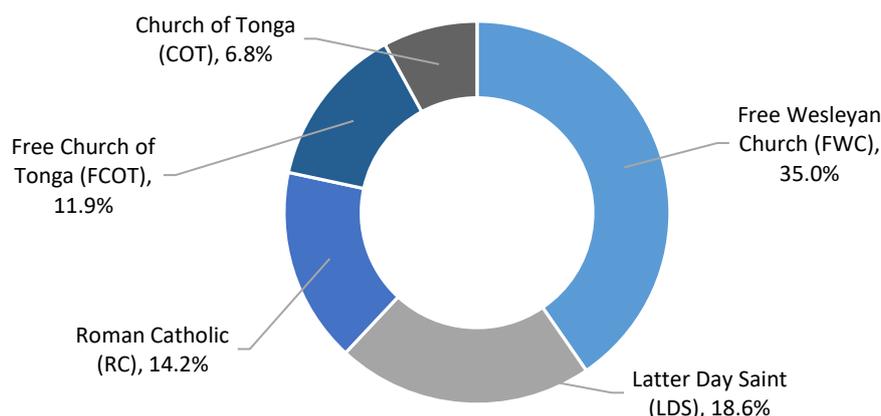


Figure 18: Population by top five religion, Tonga: 2016

### 4.3 Ethnicity origin

Based on information on the number of people by ethnic origin, Tonga has a very homogenous population with almost 97% (99,662) of Tongan origin, and another 1% (793) of part-Tongan origin (Fig. 19 and Table 22).

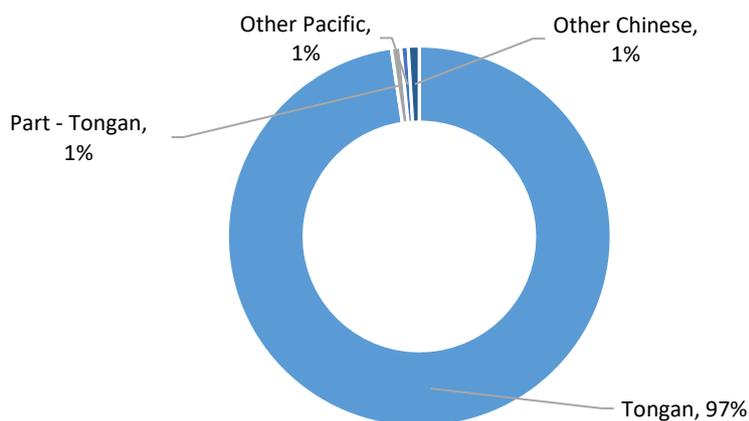


Figure 19: Total population by ethnic origin (in% of total population), Tonga: 2016

Less than 2% of the population is of an ethnic origin other than Tongan or Part-Tongan. The proportion of other ethnic origins is slightly higher in Tonga's urban area, where 5% are not Tongan or Part-Tongan (2% are of Chinese origin, 0.3% of European origin, and 1% are other Asians).

Table 22: Total population by ethnic origin, Tonga: 2016

	Total	Urban	Rural
Tongan	97,662	21,873	75,789
Part - Tongan	793	244	549
European	251	74	177
Fijian	306	191	115
Fijian Indian	117	80	37
Chinese	731	369	362
Other Pacific Islander	201	67	134
Other Asian	192	133	59
Not elsewhere classified	70	35	35
Other	302	129	173
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,625</b>	<b>23,195</b>	<b>77,430</b>

## 4.4 Health

### 4.4.1 Disability

The 2016 census questionnaire included additional questions on level of difficulties within the population. A set of six questions based on self-reported difficulties to perform basic activities because of health problems was developed by the Washington Group (WG). The six questions and domains are:

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
2. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
3. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
4. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
5. Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?
6. Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, (for example understanding or being understood by others)?

Each question has four response categories: (1) No – no difficulty; (2) Yes – some difficulty; (3) Yes – a lot of difficulty; and (4) Cannot do at all. These four levels of difficulty are used to capture the full range of functioning.

The WG recommendation for international reporting is to use “a lot of difficulty” as a threshold: persons who report “a lot of difficulty” or “unable to do” for at least one domain are considered to have a disability.

A separate Disability Survey was conducted by the Tonga Statistics Department in 2017, funded by UNICEF. A monograph describing the situation of people with a disability is being prepared separately and will provide more detail on their living and employment situations.

Five percent of the population reported have one or more form of disability. As can be expected, the proportion of the population increasing difficulties with age (Figure 20). Among school aged children, 3.5% reported living with a disability, and this increases to 12.7% among those aged 50 years and over.

Overall there was very little difference in the proportion of males and females with a disability. Increased reporting of difficulties can in part be attributed to ageing within the population (an actual increase in the number of people with disabilities associated with ageing) and in part to an increase in perception amongst Tongan people regarding what constitutes a disability.

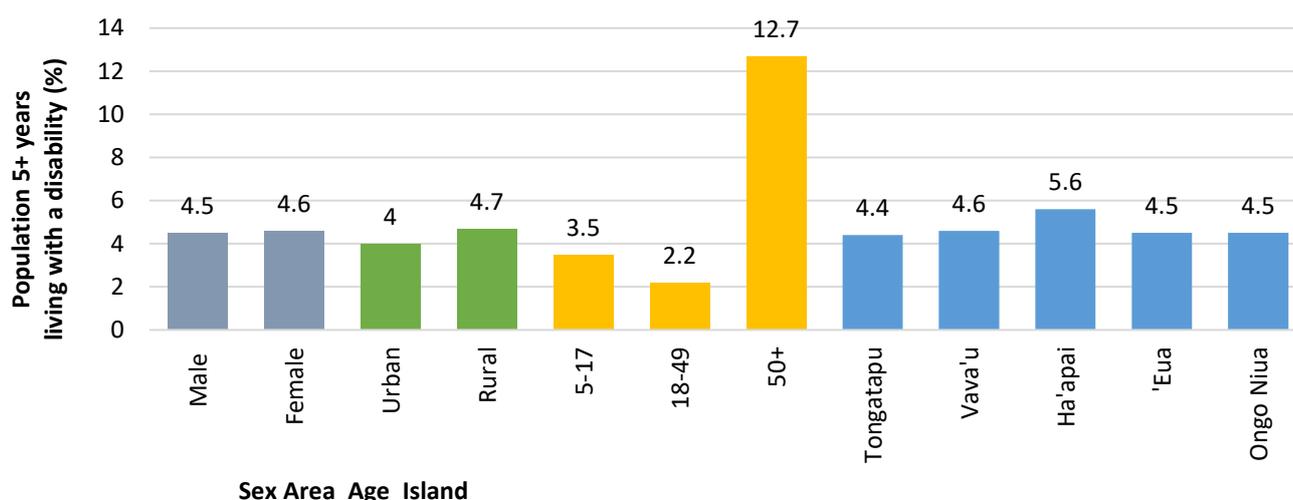


Figure 20: Proportion of the population five years of age and over with a disability, Tonga: 2016

In both moderate and severe functionality limitation, mobility was the most commonly reported difficulty (1,888 reporting a difficulty), 870 males and 1,018 females (Tables 23 and 24 combined). This was followed by difficulties with self-care (1,652), difficulties with communication (1,210), difficulties with seeing (807), difficulties with memory (787) and the last one is the difficulties with hearing (672).

Table 23: Total population reporting moderate functionality limitation or reporting with a lot of difficulties, Tonga: 2016

Moderate Functionality limitation	Total	Male	Female
Total Moderate functionality	4,167	1,999	2,168
% of Moderate functionality	4.7	4.6	4.9
Seeing	597	247	350
Hearing	472	242	230
Mobility	1,055	480	575
Memory	554	289	265
Selfcare	918	440	478
Communication	571	301	270

Table 24: Total population reporting a severe functional limitation, Tonga: 2016

Severe Functional limitation	Total	Male	Female
Total Severe functionality	2,849	1,433	1,416
% of Severe functionality	3.2	3.3	3.2
Seeing	210	102	108
Hearing	200	111	89
Mobility	833	390	443
Memory	233	121	112
Selfcare	734	369	365
Communication	639	340	299

#### 4.4.2 Illness, injury or other health complaints

The census questionnaire asked whether a person suffered an illness, injury or any health complaint during the two-week period prior to the interview. During this time, 3,033 people (1,496 males and 1,537 females), suffered an illness, injury or any health complaint, which equates to about 3% of the total population. This is lower than the level reported in the 2011 Census, at 5%.

The proportion of people who suffered an illness, injury or any health complaint increases with age, similar to the pattern with disability. In general, the proportion of people was similar between males and females across all age groups (3% for males against 3.1% for females). However, the rates were slightly higher for females aged between 15 and 49 years of age (most likely related to pregnancy) and was higher for males than females over 60 years of age (Fig. 21).

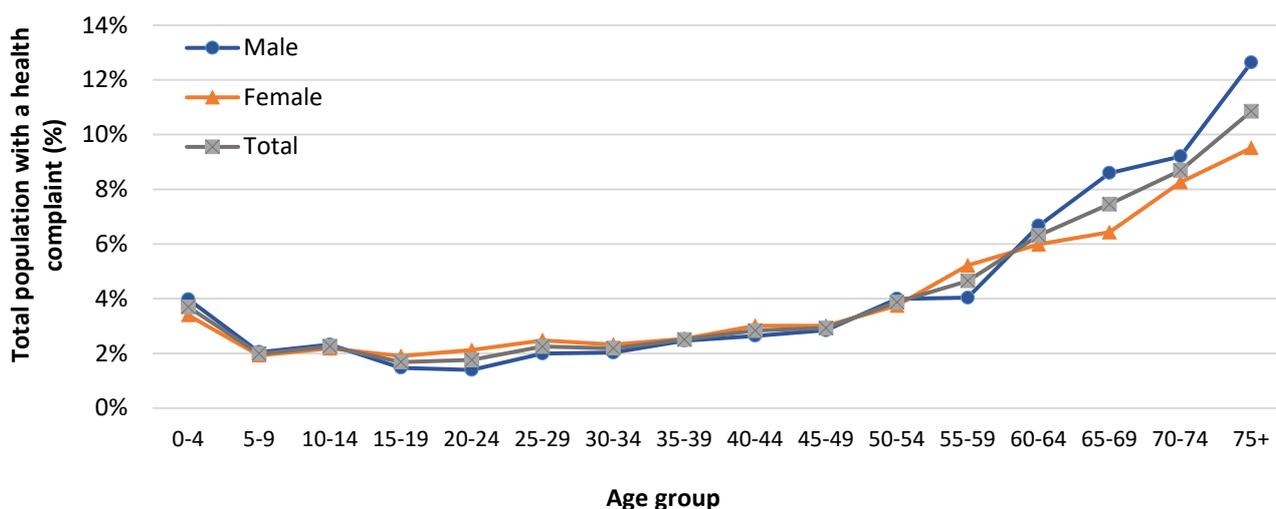


Figure 21: Proportion of the total population with an illness, injury, or health complaint, Tonga: 2016

Based on the question of whether, and where, a person with a health complaint sought care, 68% said that they went to the hospital, 5% went to a private doctor, 9% self-treated the complaint with modern medicine, while another 11% self-treated themselves with traditional medicine (Fig. 22). Six percent (197 people) did not seek any care. Compared to 2011 census data, the proportion of the population attending hospital for care went up by 2 percentage points and the proportion of the population who went to a private doctor was down by one percentage point in 2016. Self-treating with modern medicine was down by 5 percentage points in the 2016 census data while use of traditional medicine remained stable.

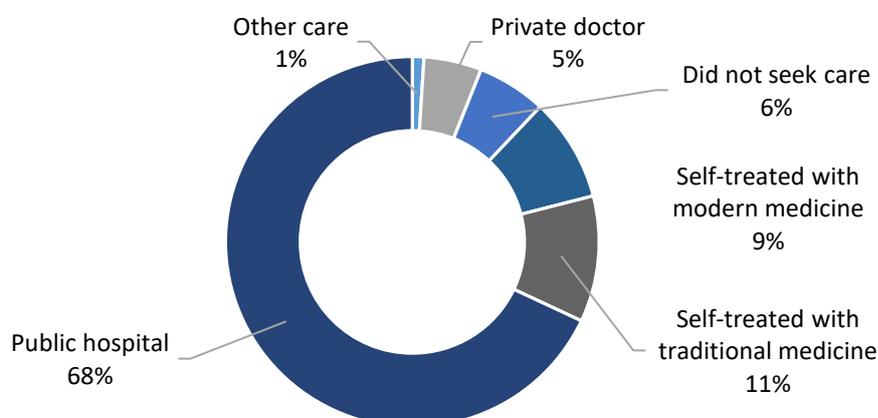


Figure 22: Proportion of population with a 'health complaint' and whether and where they sought care, Tonga: 2016

Subsequently, all people that did not seek any care (197 people against 80 as per the 2011 census data) were asked why they did not do so. Seventy-four percent believed that they were not ill enough, 11% said that they were too busy at that moment and 2% replied that they could not afford the treatment.

### 4.4.3 Smoking habits

During the 2016 census, those aged ten years and older were asked whether they smoked tobacco or cigarettes on a daily basis. Seventeen percent of the population aged ten years and older smoked on a daily basis: 28% of males and 7% of females. This contrasts with the 2011 census when 19% of all persons aged five years or older smoked on a daily basis (30% of males and 8% of females).

About 40% of all males aged 20–64 years of age smoked on a daily basis in 2016 (against around half of the population in 2006 and 2011). In addition, 9% of females aged 20 years and older smoked in 2016 (against 13% in 2006 and 2011). In 2011 and 2016, smoking on a daily basis was most prevalent in the 25–39 year old age groups (Fig. 23). Therefore, the incidence of smoking on a daily basis seems to have slightly declined in the Tongan population between 2011 and 2016.

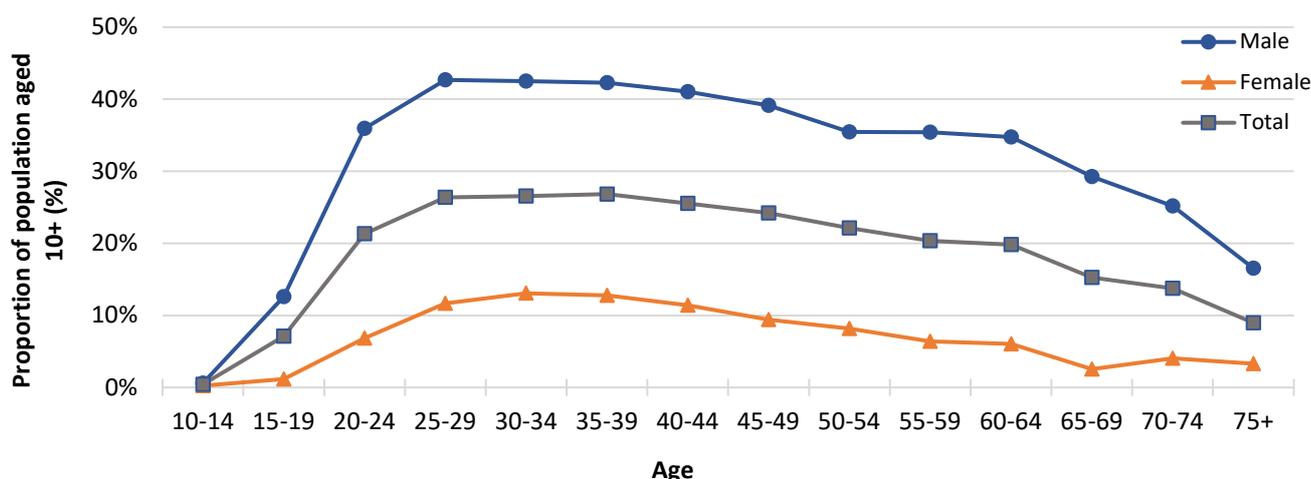


Figure 23: Population six years and older and whether smoking on a daily basis, Tonga: 2016

### 4.4.4 Alcohol and kava consumption habits

Among the population aged 10 years and over, 14.1% reported consuming an alcoholic drink at least once a week (23.5% of males and 5.1% of females). Less than 1% of people overall reported consuming more than 15 drinks per week (0.8% of males and 0.2% of females), although this increased to 1.5% for males aged 50 to 54 years.

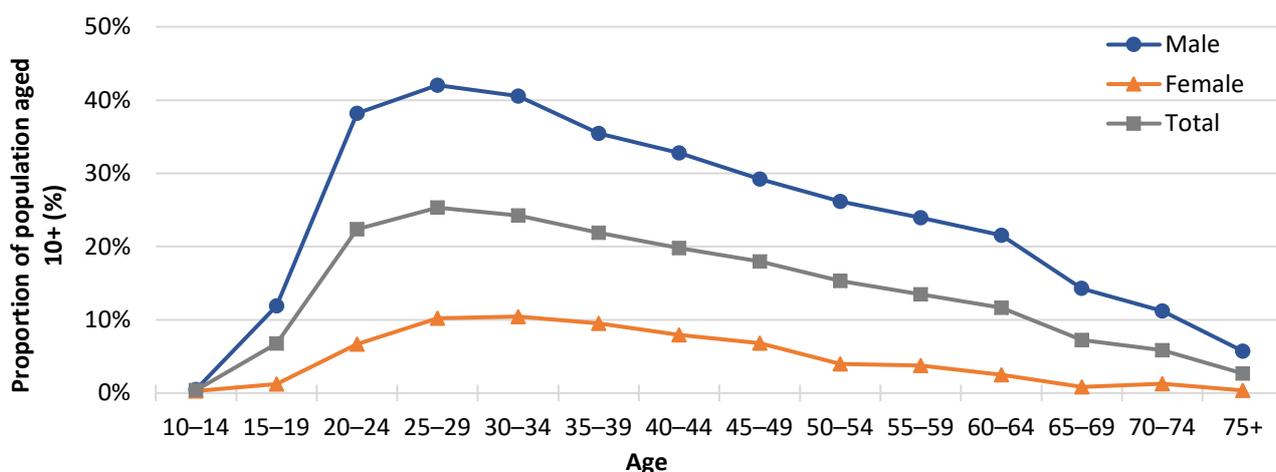


Figure 24: Population ten years and older drinking alcohol, Tonga: 2016

Consumption data collected in the 2016 census shows that the drinking of kava<sup>2</sup> is almost exclusively practiced by men. Only 0.6% of females aged 10 years or over reported drinking kava and one-half of these did so only

<sup>2</sup> Kava is a type of drink made from the ground roots of the plant *Piper methysticum*. Long-term kava use is thought to be associated with a range of health issues including apathy, skin ulcers and liver damage.

on special occasions. This compares to 35.7% of males, increasing to over 50% in all age groups between 30 and 69 years.

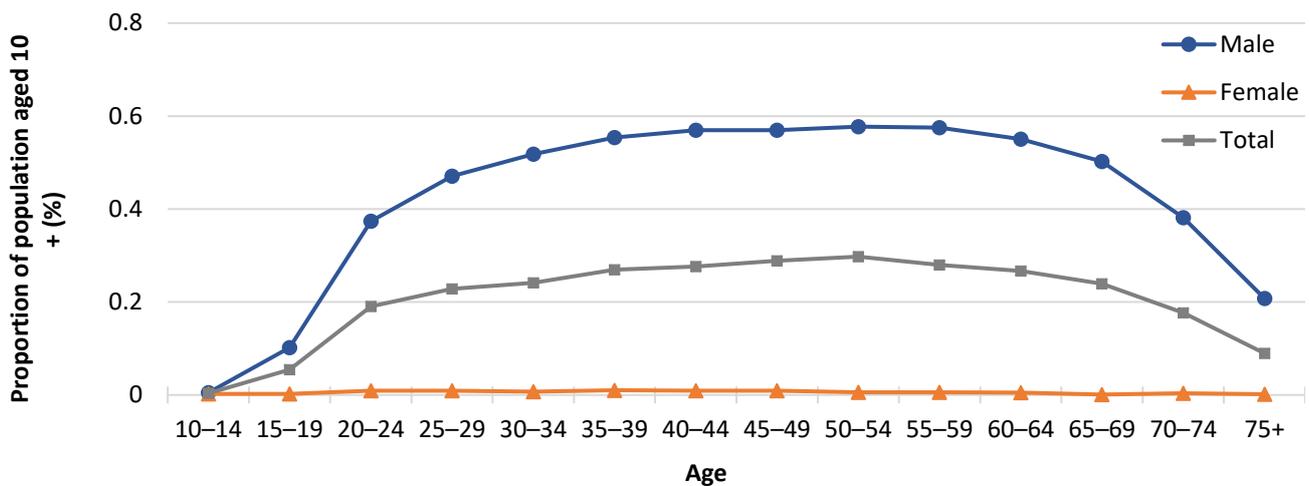


Figure 25: Population ten years and older drinking kava, Tonga: 2016

## 4.5 Educational characteristics

### 4.5.1 School enrolment

In Tonga, it is compulsory for children to be at school from ages six to 14. The formal education system is divided into three stages Primary (six years), Secondary (seven years) and post-secondary (generally six months to three years depending on type of training). Secondary education covers years 7 to 13 (during which students are generally aged 13 to 17). Secondary students in Tonga can attend government funded, mission, or non-government private schools.

As of the 2016 population census, 31,338 people aged six years and over were enrolled in school: 16,007 males and 15,331 females. A small proportion (3%) of the population aged 6 and over had never been to school.

Tonga has achieved near full enrolment in the compulsory Primary and Lower Secondary levels with 97.8% of 6–15 year-olds (97.6% of males and 98.0% of females) attending school in 2016 (Fig. 26). Enrolment rates decline among children aged 16 years and over, once they have completed compulsory schooling requirements. In general, age specific enrolment rates among females were higher than those of males in these older age groups.

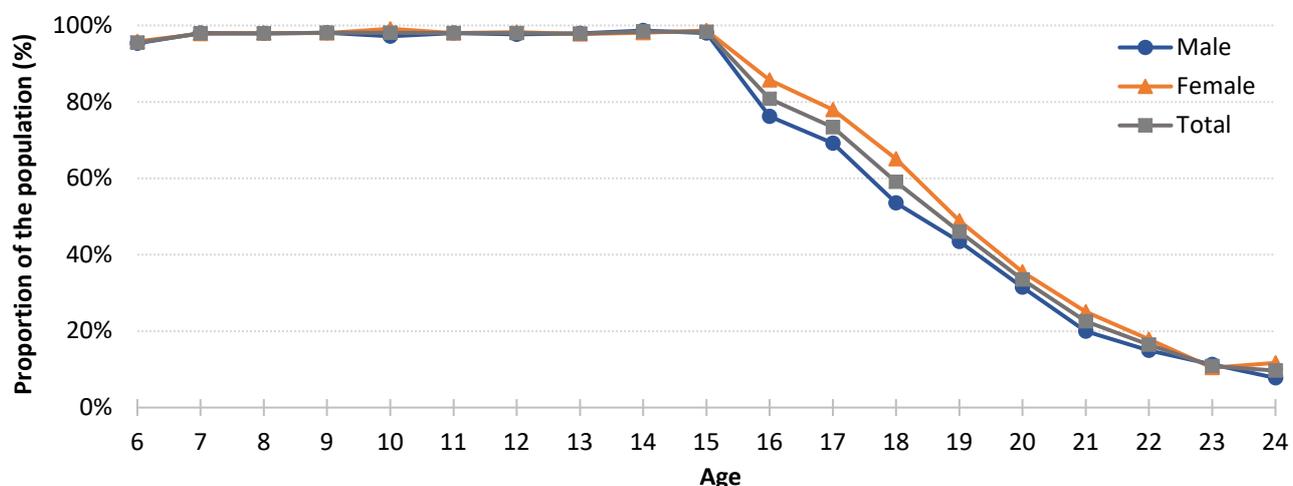


Figure 26: Population aged six years and older (by sex) attending school, Tonga: 2016

The gender parity index measures the ratio of females to males in school in the different school levels. 2016 census data shows that more boys than girls were attending primary school in Tonga but there is gender parity

at secondary level (Fig. 27). Fewer boys than girls are attending secondary school in 'Eua while the opposite is occurring in the Onga Niua.

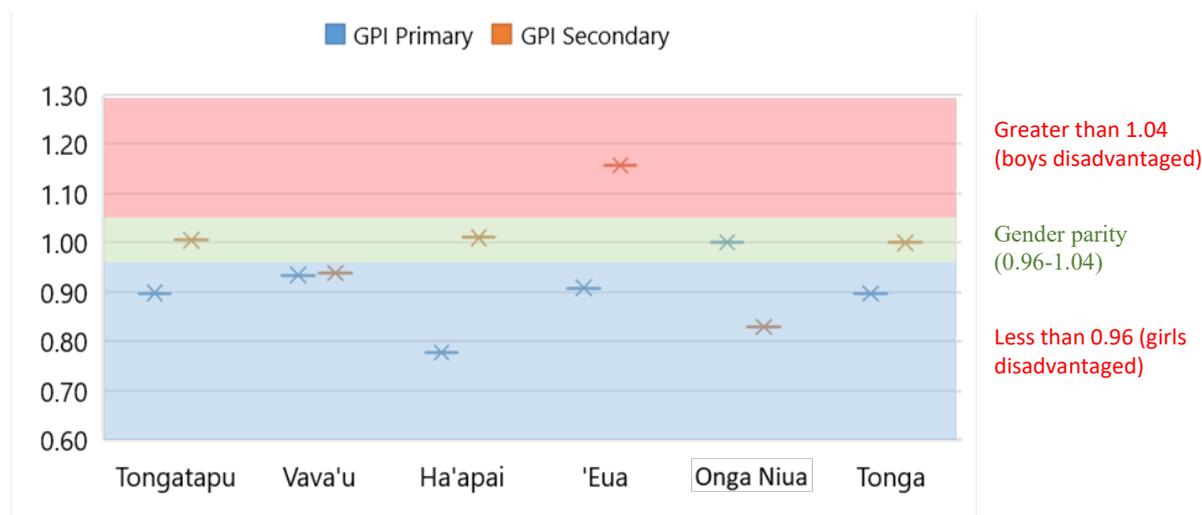


Figure 27: Gender parity index (GPI) in primary and secondary education, Tonga: 2016

#### 4.5.2 Educational attainment

Around 3% of the population aged 15 years and older reported having received no formal education whatsoever in the 2016 census, while about 5% had only primary education as highest education attended, (as compared with 25% in the 2006 census and 10% in 2011) (Fig. 28). This shows the positive impact of near complete enrolment in the compulsory school age groups in Tonga in recent years.

Nearly three-quarters (73%) of the population 15 years and older had at least secondary education, consistent with the 2011 census. Technical/vocational education attainment was reported by 7%, while 10% had tertiary education as at the 2016 census. Interestingly, there were no major differences between males and females in educational attainment, although there was a slightly higher proportion of females with a tertiary qualification.

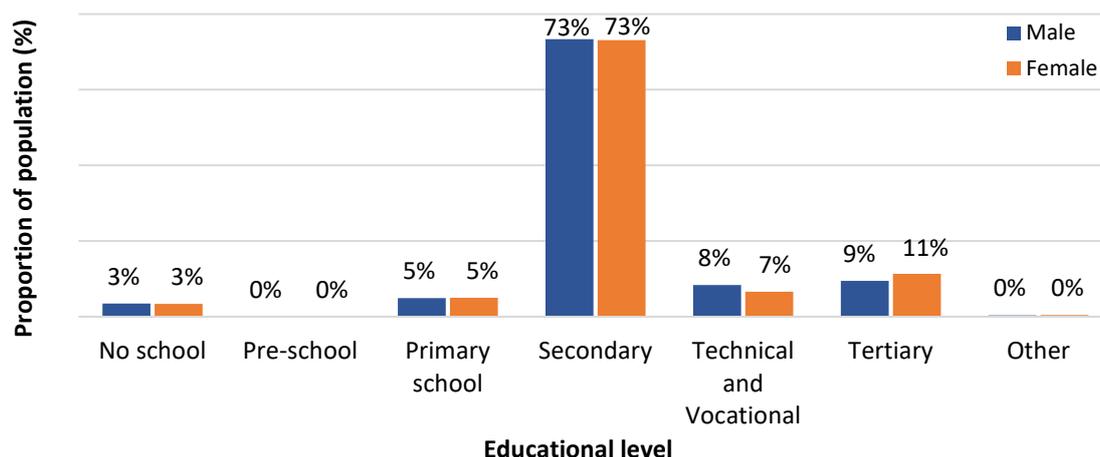


Figure 28: Population aged 15 and older by sex and educational attainment (%), Tonga: 2016

Table 25: Population aged 15 and older by urban–rural residence and educational attainment (%), Tonga: 2016

Place of residence	Education level						
	No school	Pre-school	Primary school	Secondary	Technical and Vocational	Tertiary	Other
<b>Total</b>	3%	0%	5%	73%	7%	10%	0%
<b>Urban</b>	3%	0%	3%	68%	9%	16%	1%
<b>Rural</b>	3%	0%	5%	75%	7%	9%	0%

People aged 15 years and older living in urban areas had higher educational attainment overall compared to those in rural areas in the 2016 census (Table 25). One-quarter of urban residents aged 15 years and older had higher than secondary schooling in 2016, compared to 16% of rural residents. In rural areas, 5% of the population aged 15 and over had only primary education in 2016, a big improvement from previous censuses (29% in 2006 and 9% in 2011).

Tonga has seen improvements in education levels in both rural areas than urban areas, which reflects the high value that community places on education. Education levels are lowest outside of Tongatapu (Fig. 29).

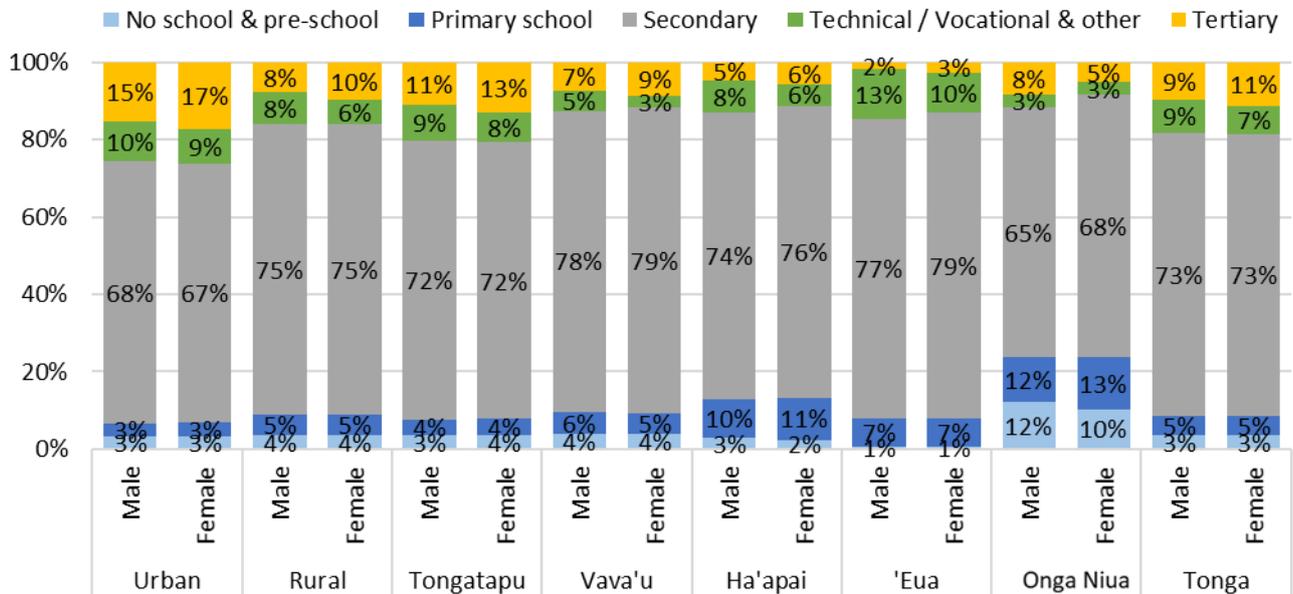


Figure 29: Population aged 15 and older by sex and educational attainment (%), by Urban/Rural and Division, Tonga: 2016

### 4.5.3 Educational qualifications

The proportion of the population aged 15 and over (excluding those currently attending school) with a primary qualification (having achieved at least Class 6 up to Form 6) was 76% for females and 77% for males according to the 2016 census. This was the most common highest qualification achieved in Tonga in 2016, as illustrated in Figure 30 below, and mirrors the data on highest educational attainment in described in the previous section.

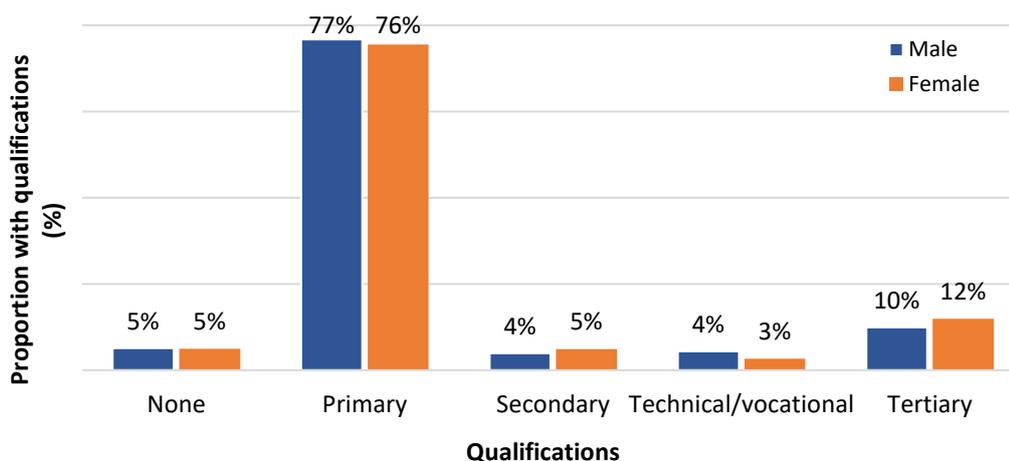


Figure 30: Population aged 15 and older by sex and educational qualification (%), Tonga: 2016

5% of females and 4% of males have completed Form 7 (meaning they completed secondary education) as their highest grade completed. This seemingly low rate is explained by the fact that a lot of Tongans having completed secondary continue studying in tertiary education: 12% of females and 10% of males have completed a tertiary degree according to the 2016 census. Tertiary education is categorized here as certificates, diplomas, bachelor's degree or above.

In the 2016 census, the urban population was more qualified than the rural population aged 15 years and older (Table 26). In urban areas, 17% had tertiary level qualifications, 4% had technical/vocational qualifications and 6% had secondary qualifications. In rural areas, 9% had tertiary qualifications, 3% had vocational/professional qualifications and 4% had secondary qualifications completed.

Table 26: Population aged 15 and older by urban–rural residence and educational qualification (%), Tonga: 2016

Place of residence	Education qualification				
	None/pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Technical/vocational	Tertiary
<b>Total</b>	5%	76%	4%	4%	11%
<b>Urban</b>	4%	69%	6%	4%	17%
<b>Rural</b>	5%	78%	4%	3%	9%

#### 4.5.4 Literacy

Literacy was measured by asking people to rate their ability to read and write in Tongan and English. In the 2016 census, English literacy competency was observed to increase from around 60% for age group 6–9 years to over 97% for age group 10–14 years for both males and females. Improvements were also observed in Tongan literacy over the same age range but from a higher base (from 90% for age group 6–9 years to 99% for age group 10–14 years) (Fig. 31).

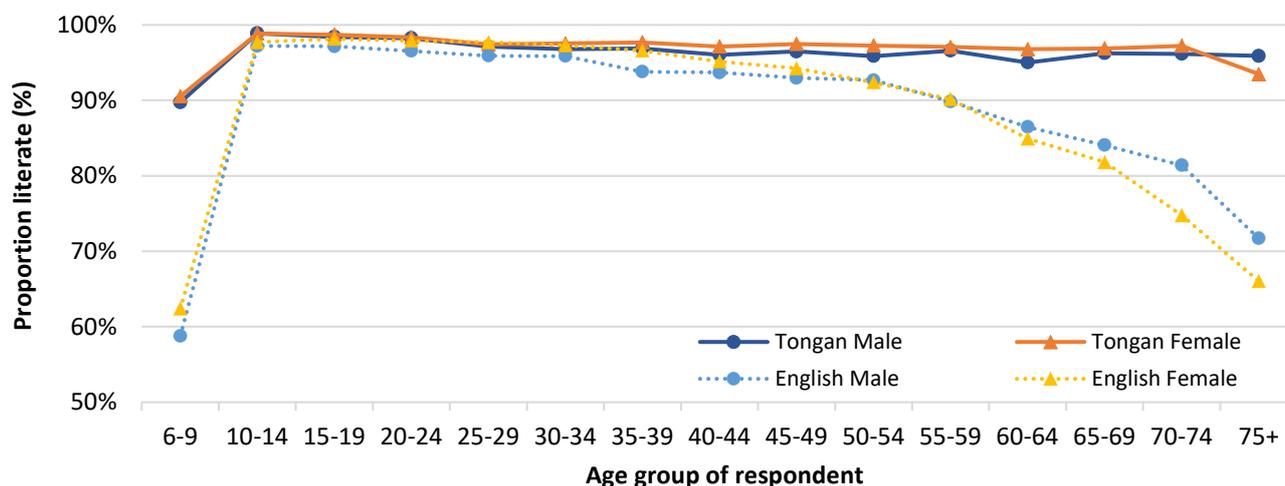


Figure 31: Population aged six years and older by sex and whether literate in Tongan or English (in %), Tonga: 2016

2016 census data illustrates that English literacy competency gradually declines from age group 35–39 years onwards, dropping below 90% for age group 60–64 years, and further decreases with age. This may reflect changes in the school curriculum over time. Female English literacy is slightly higher than for males aged between 10 and 49 years. However, at ages 50 years and above, a higher proportion of males than females is literate in English.

#### 4.5.5 Internet and mobile phone use

In the 2016 Census, respondents were asked a series of questions about their:

- access to, and use of, the internet,
- mobile phone ownership and data usage, and
- the purpose of using mobile data for internet

This data will be useful in monitoring a number of key SDG indicators for Tonga and informing government about which segments of the population require investment in ICT connectivity.

Overall, 23,247 people (30.7%) aged 10 years or over reported having access to the internet, and the majority of these people (15,959 or 69%) accessed the internet at home, followed by at the workplace (3,390 or 15%).

Females had higher levels of internet access than males between the ages of 15 and 50 years, after which the pattern switches.

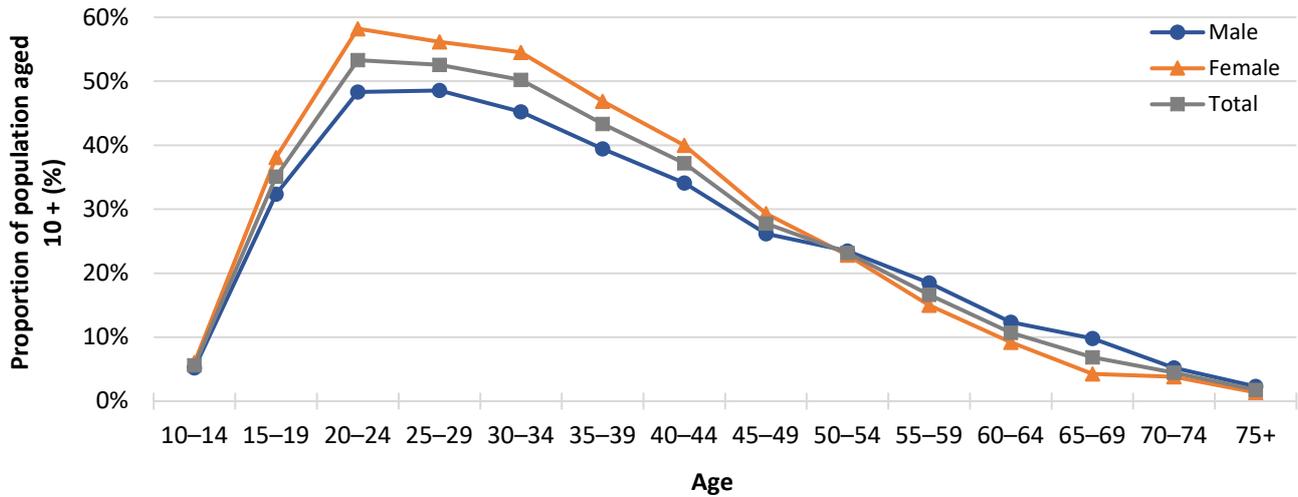
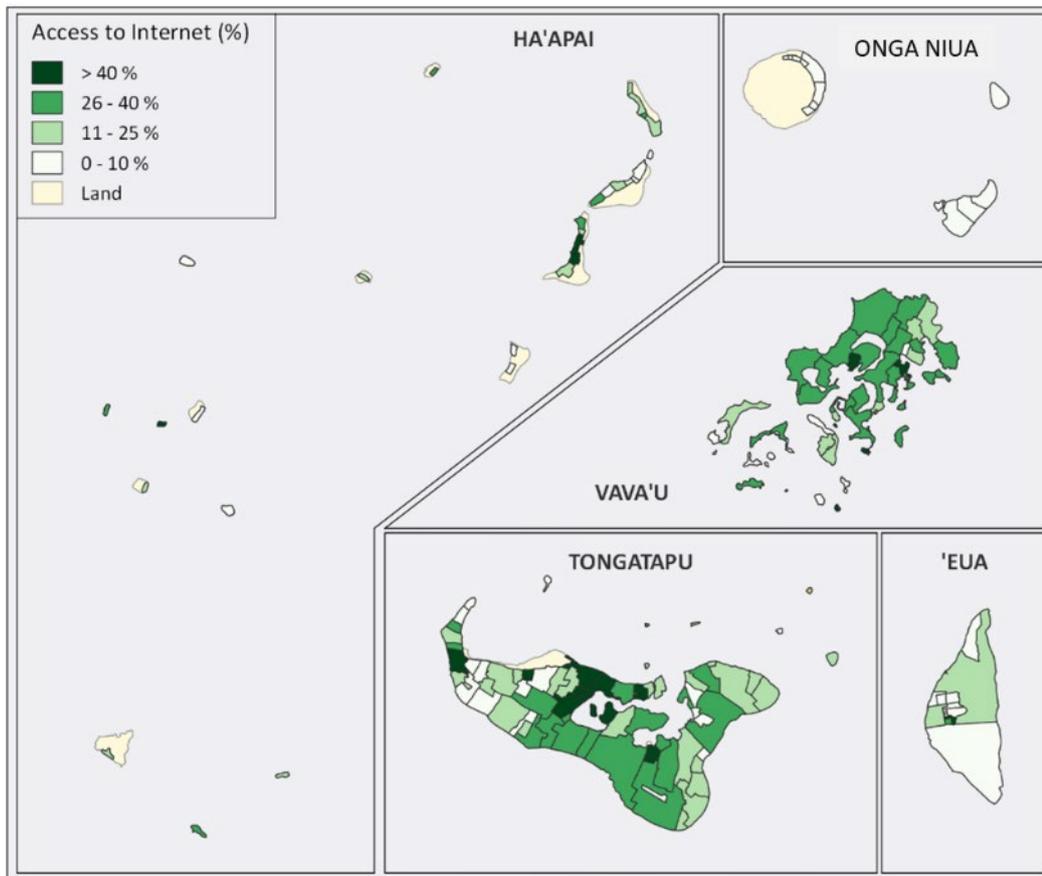


Figure 32: Population aged 10 years and over accessing the internet, Tonga: 2016

Internet access was higher in urban areas (43.9% of people aged 10 years or more) than rural areas (26.7%). This disparity becomes even greater when viewed at district level (Map 3).



Map 2: Internet access in Tonga, by Island Division and districts, 2016

Accessed from PopGIS, SPC

There is a strong positive relationship between the ability to read English and internet access, but there is no pattern when viewed by Tongan reading ability.

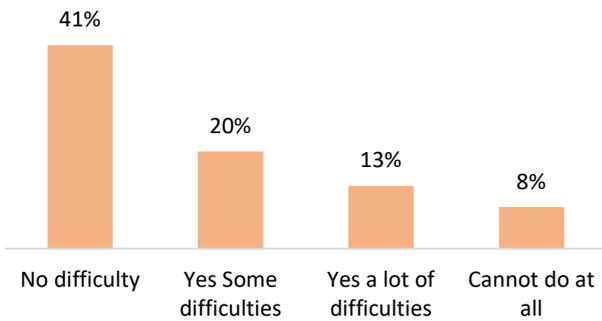


Figure 33: Internet access by ability to read English, Tonga: 2016

Nearly 90% of households had access to a mobile phone, compared to only one-quarter having a landline phone. Laptops are more common than tablets (Table 27).

Table 27: Number of households owning communication devices, Tonga: 2016

	Cellphone		Landline		Laptop		Tablet	
	Number of HHs	Proportion						
Total	18,005	100.0%	18,005	100.0%	18,005	100.0%	18,005	100.0%
No	2,076	11.5%	13,285	73.8%	11,214	62.3%	14,801	82.2%
Yes	15,929	88.5%	4,720	26.2%	6,791	37.7%	3,204	17.8%

61% of the population aged 10 years and over has a working mobile phone, with no difference in ownership rates between males and females.

Table 28: Population aged 10 years and over with a mobile phone and use mobile data, Tonga: 2016

	Mobile phone				Using mobile data		
	Total	No	Yes	% with a mobile	No	Yes	% of mobile owners using data
Total	75,625	29,789	45,836	60.6%	11,829	34,007	74.2%
Male	37,130	14,650	22,480	60.5%	6,425	16,055	71.4%
Female	38,495	15,139	23,356	60.7%	5,404	17,952	76.9%

The main uses of mobile data for the internet were to access social media (61% of those using mobile data), followed by communicating (28%) as shown in Figure 34.

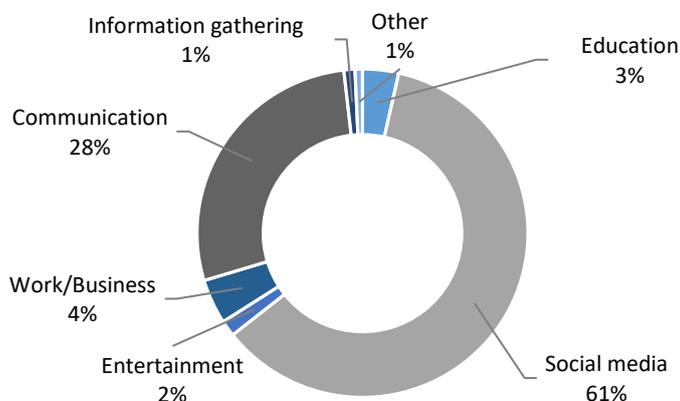
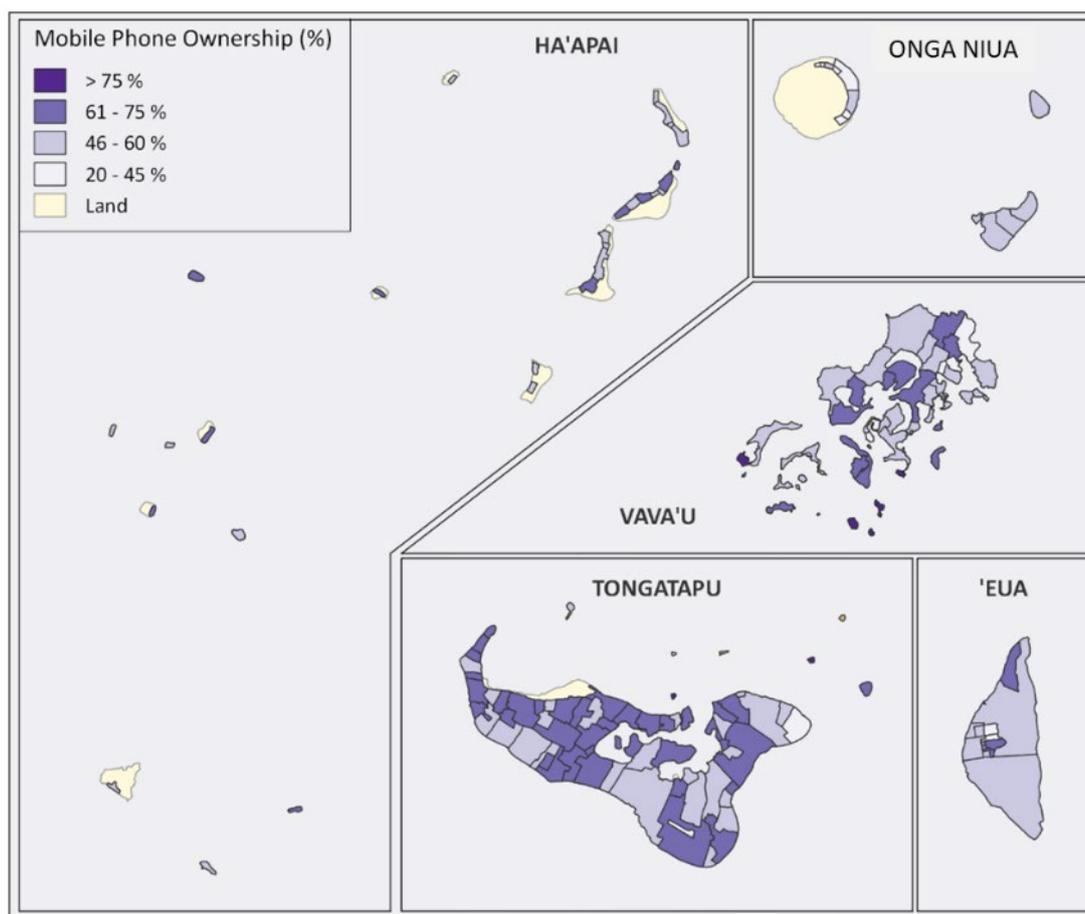


Figure 34: Main purpose of using mobile data for internet, Tonga 2016



Map 3: Population owning a mobile phone, Tonga Island Divisions and Districts, 2016

## 4.6 Labour market activity

### 4.6.1 Introduction

The 2016 census individual questionnaire included a "Labor Market Activity" section. Enumerators were instructed to ask each respondent 15 years of age and over the question: "During last week, what was your main activity?"

With the main activity during the reference week, or the last week, it was recorded if the person had a job and was paid for whatever they did. Respondents were coded on the questionnaire into the mutually exclusive categories of:

- 1) Employer
- 2) Self-employed
- 3) Employee, working for wages / salary in public sectors (including UN agencies)
- 4) Employee, working for wages / salary in private sector
- 5) Producing goods for own and / or family consumption
- 6) Unpaid family worker
- 7) Volunteer work (community, church, etc.)

An **Employer** is a person who, working on his or her own economic account or with one or more partners, was operating or running a business with paid employees during the week prior to the census.

A person that "self-employed" is one who is working on his/her own account or who produces goods or services for sale, running a business without paid employees.

An "employee" is a person working for wages/salary either in public or private sectors.

A person that did “work to support the household/family consumption or unpaid family worker” refers to those helping with basic household duties inside (washing, cooking, cleaning, etc.) and outside (gardening, maintaining lawn, etc.)

“Unpaid family worker” refers to those working without pay in a family business.

“Volunteer work” is a person engaged in unpaid community and volunteer services.

### People classified as *unemployed*

- 1) they did not work in the previous week (other than those who had a job but were not at work during the reference week), but
- 2) spent some time looking for work, and
- 3) were available to work if a job was offered to them

If the person did not work and was not available for work if a job was offered to him/her, and/or did not spend some time looking, they were then classified as **economically inactive** (not in the labour force).

The following analysis of Tonga’s unemployment level provides an alternative approach to include subsistence workers as part of the unemployed, on the grounds that these people would look for work if they believed cash work was available in their labour market community. Those indicating that they had a job but were not at work during the reference week were also classified as employed.

Three categories of labour market activities are used in the analysis:

- **employed** (those that “work for pay” or “work to support the household by producing goods mainly for sale” or “work to support the household by producing goods mainly for own consumption” or unpaid family worker and / or work volunteer);
- **unemployed** (see definition above);
- **not in the labour force** (those not employed or unemployed).

Optional definitions of unemployment are also provided below.

### 4.6.2 Employed: paid workers and subsistence workers

As indicated in the introduction, those people who are defined as being employed (33,973 people) included 23,323 (69%) paid workers, and 7,470 (22%) subsistence workers.

The total number of employed people consisted of 20,390 (60%) males and 13,583 (40%) females (Fig. 35). Of these, 7,468 (22%) lived in the urban area, and 26,505 (78%) in rural areas (Figs. 35 and 36).

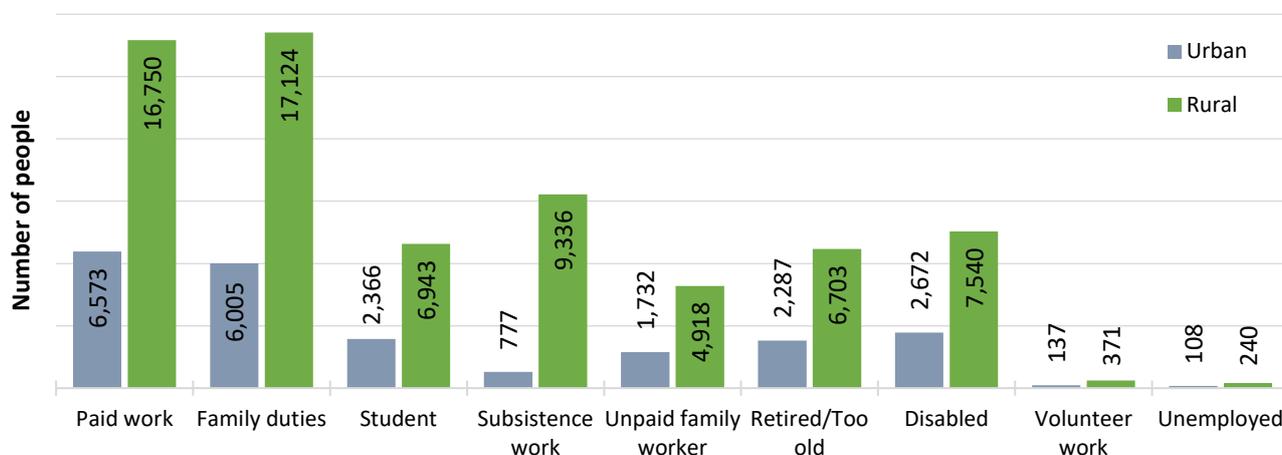


Figure 35: Population aged 15 and older by sex and labour market activity, Tonga: 2016

The total number of paid workers was 23,323 of which, 14,008 (60%) were males and 9,315 (40%) were females. This is consistent with the overall gender distribution of employed people, indicating that there is equal

opportunity for females to obtain paid positions. From an urban-rural perspective, 6,573 (28%) of the paid workers were in the urban area, and 16,750 (72%) held paying jobs in the rural areas.

The total number of subsistence workers included 4,493 males and 2,977 females. In the case of subsistence workers, however, only 418 (6%) were in the urban area, with 7,052 (94%) in rural areas.

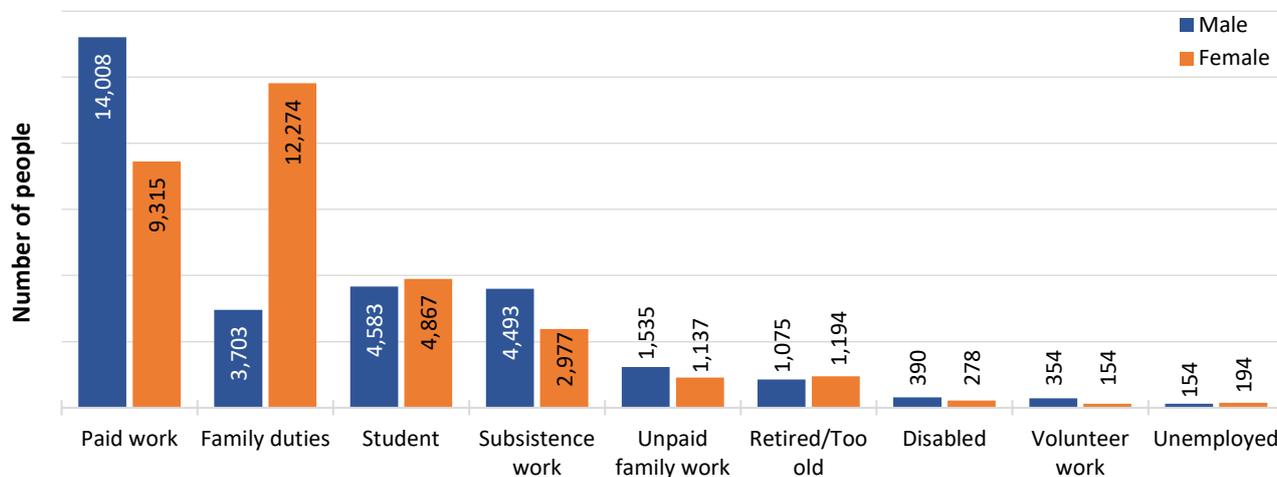


Figure 36: Population aged 15 and older by urban-rural residence and labour market activity, Tonga: 2016

Looking at employed people by age group, there were 5,344 people in the 15–24-year-old age group, 25,087 in the 25–59-year-old age group, and 3,542 in the 60 years and over age group (Fig. 37). In addition, one employed person did not state their age. The difference between males and female numbers is greatest in 15–24 year age group, and this may reflect women not entering the workforce until a later age due to study and/or childbearing.

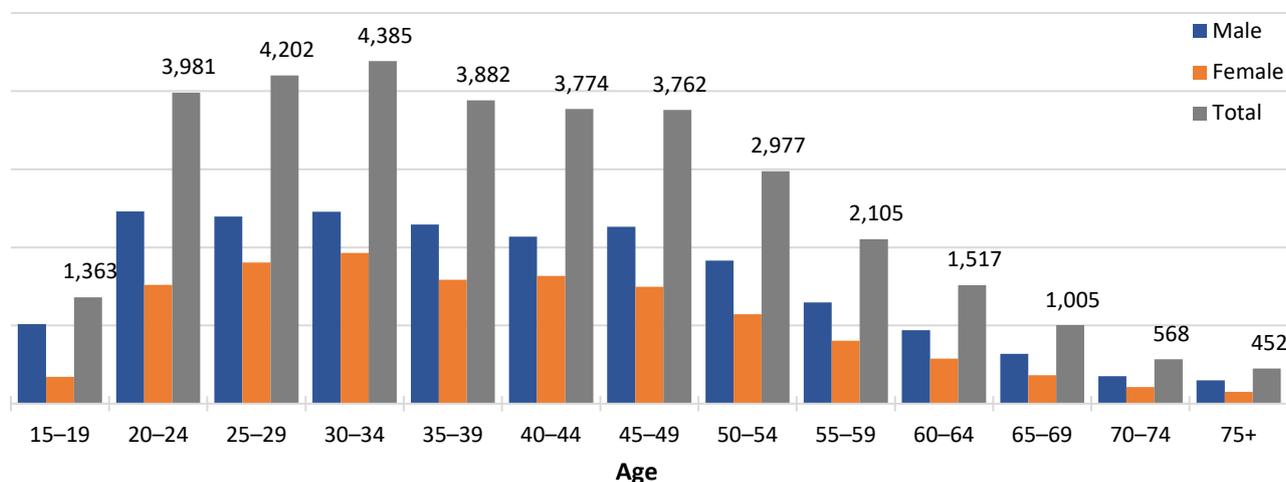


Figure 37: Employed population aged 15 and older by age and sex, Tonga: 2016

#### 4.6.3 Labour force participation rate and employment–population ratio

The labour force participation rate is the number of people in the labour force divided by the corresponding total population with the same characteristics, multiplied by 100. The employment-population ratio is the number of people employed in cash work divided by the corresponding total population with the same characteristics, multiplied by 100.

Figure 37 provides an overview of the labour force participation rate and the employment-population ratio for the total population aged 15 years and older by sex. Table 29 breaks the same indicators further down to urban and rural areas.

The labour force participation rates were higher for males than for females, and also higher for rural than urban populations. In contrast, the employment-population ratio was higher for the urban than the rural population.

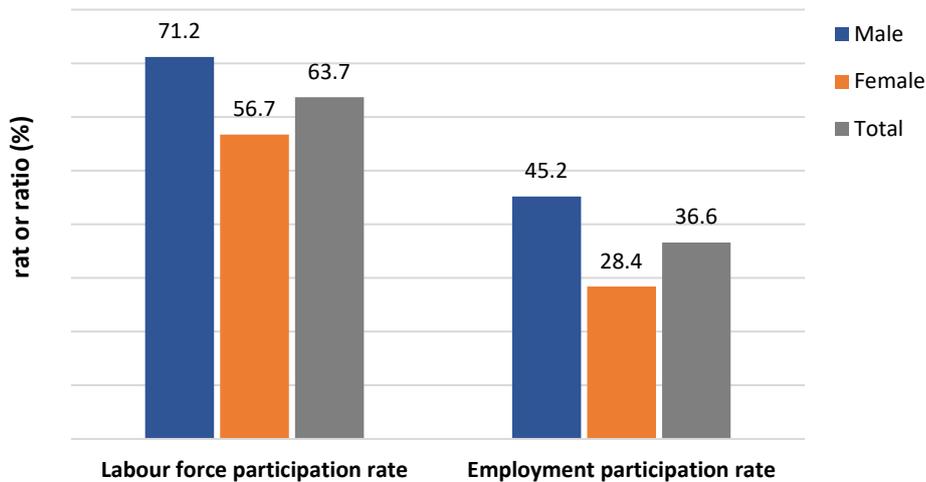


Figure 38: Population 15 years and older by labour force participation rate and employment-population ratio by sex, Tonga: 2016

Table 29: Population aged 15 and older by sex, urban-rural residence, labour force participation rate, and employment-population ratio, Tonga: 2016

	Labor Force participation rate	Employment population ratio
<b>TONGA</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Male	71.2	45.2
Female	56.7	28.4
<b>Urban</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>
Male	67.1	52.5
Female	54.4	34.4
<b>Rural</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Male	72.4	42.9
Female	57.4	26.6

The labour force participation rate and the employment-population ratio were higher for males than for females at all ages (Figs. 39 and 40).

The labour force participation rate for females did not exceed 80% at any age, while that of males was 90% at ages 40-49.

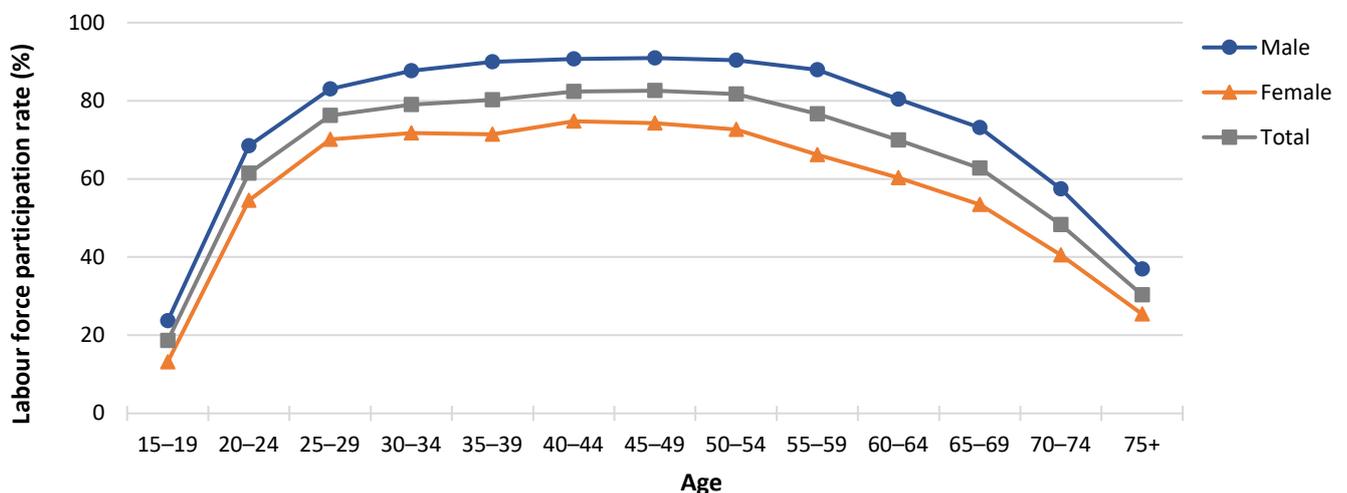


Figure 39: Population aged 15 and older by age, sex and labour force participation rate, Tonga: 2016

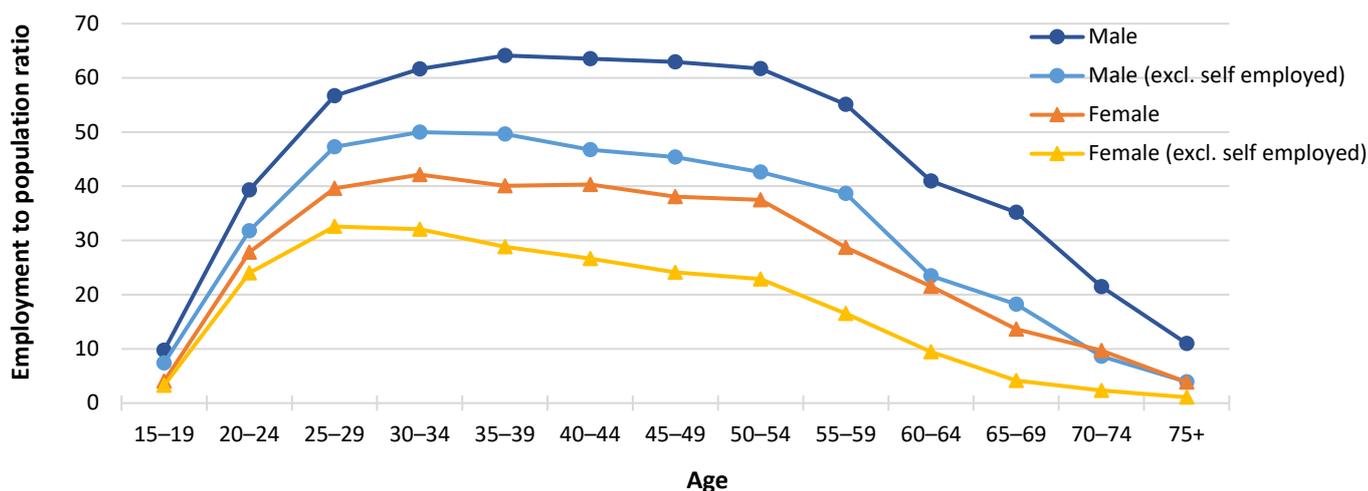


Figure 40: Population aged 15 and older by age, sex and employment–population ratio, Tonga: 2016

The employment-population ratio is categorized as either: *all* people that work for cash (whether contract worker or self-employed); or *excluding* self-employed people that farm, fish or produce handicrafts for sale.

Sixty-three percent of all males aged 45–49 years were employed as cash workers while less than 40% of females aged 45–49 years were employed as cash workers (Fig. 40). The highest percentage of female cash workers were aged 30–34 years (42%).

A general pattern of low participation rates at ages 15–19 years, and relatively high participation rates at ages 60 years and older was observed, indicating that many older people keep providing economically for themselves and their household/families.

#### 4.6.4 Employed paid workers by work status

About 70% of all paid workers were employees (employee – working for wages in the public sector or private sector): 10,006 males and 6,345 females (Fig. 41). The public sector was the largest employer of both men and women in Tonga in 2016, a shift from the 2011 census which showed private employees and self-employed as larger categories.

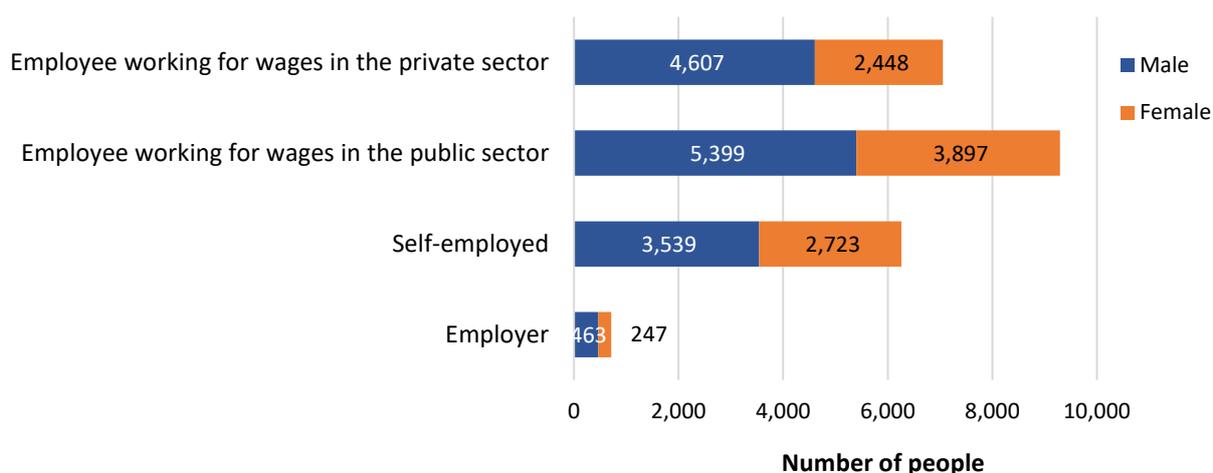


Figure 41: Paid workers by work status and sex, Tonga: 2016

There were only 710 employers, which is 4% of all cash workers. Another 6,262 people (27% of all cash workers) were self-employed; 3,539 males and 2,723 females.

In every work status category, there were considerably more males than females employed cash workers in 2016 than in 2011.

#### 4.6.5 Employed workers by industry group

The main industry groups of employed workers in Tonga were Agriculture Forestry and Fishing (8,182) and Manufacturing (5,808) which together made up 41% of the total employed workers (Fig. 42). While *Manufacturing* was dominated by females, employees in Agriculture Forestry and Fishing were almost all men.

The other sizeable industry groups with a significant proportion of the employed people were: *Trade (wholesale, retail or any other form of business)* – 2,565 (8%); *Public administration and defence* – 2,771 (8%); *Education* – 2,240 (7%), *Construction* – 2,236 (7%). Employment levels in the remaining industry groups all represent less than 5% of the total.

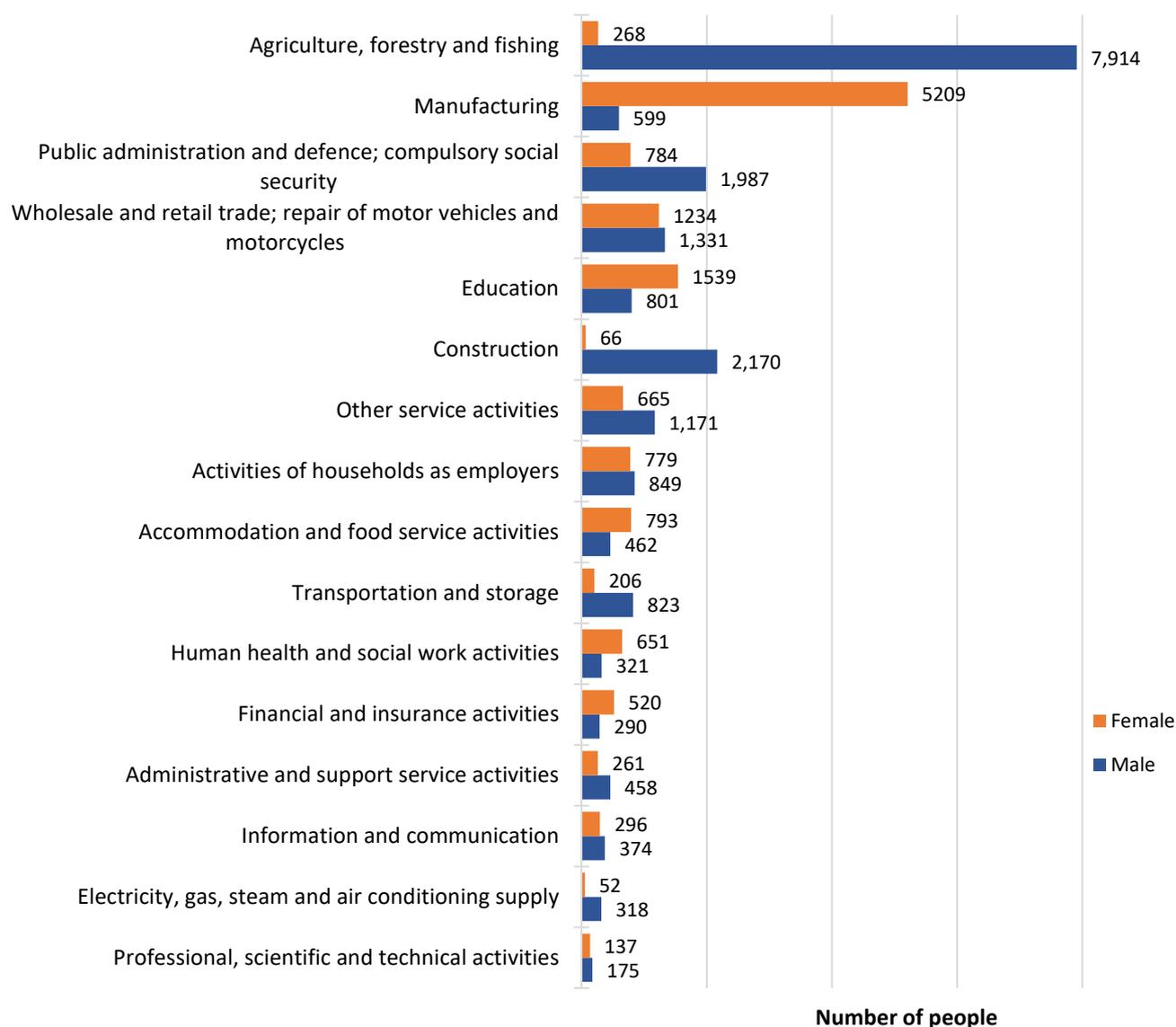


Figure 42: Employed workers by industry, Tonga: 2016

#### 4.6.6 Employed workers by occupational group

The largest number of employed workers were found in the Skilled Agricultural Forestry & Fishery Workers – 8,080 (29%), followed closely by Craft and related trades workers – 7,537 (28%) (Fig. 43). While the Craft and related trades workers were dominated by females (67%), the skilled agricultural & fishery category was dominated by males (98%).

The next most prominent occupational groups were Professionals (14% of all employed workers), Service works & Market sales workers (13%), Technician & associate professionals (7%), Manager (6%), and Elementary Occupations (5%). All other groups had less than 1,500 workers.

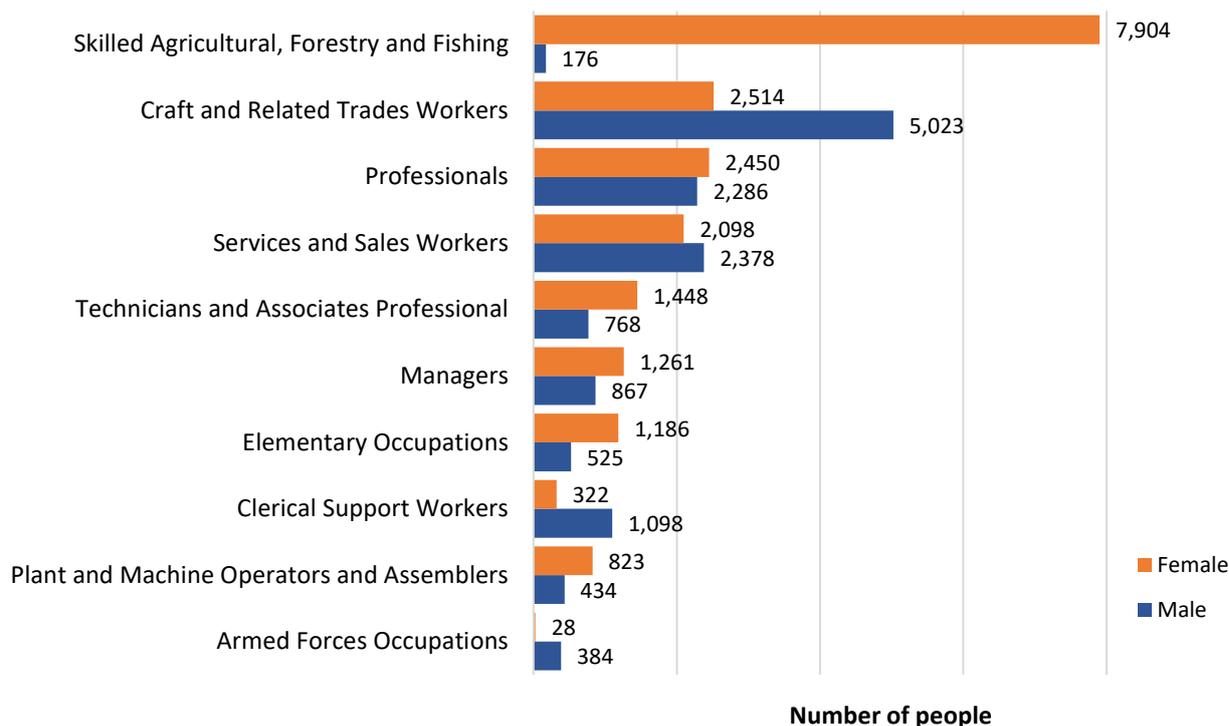


Figure 43: Employed workers by occupation, Tonga: 2011

#### 4.6.7 Unemployed

A number of ways of defining unemployment exist in the Pacific context, and these are described below in Table 30.

The number of people aged 15 years of age and older who did not work, but were available and willing to start work if a job was offered to them, was 6,650 people (1,668 males and 4,982 females). This level of unemployment represents 16.4% of the total labour force.



The total unemployment, for those who did not work but spent time looking for work, and were available and willing to start work if a job was offered to them, was only 348 people (154 males and 194 females). Note that this “standard” definition of unemployment gives a very low unemployment rate of only 1.0% of the total labour force.

The total unemployed, including subsistence workers, was 14,120 people, which equates to an unemployment rate of 34.8%. Broken down by urban and rural areas, this amounts to 2,146 people (23%) in the urban area, and 11,947 people (38%) in rural areas (Table 30).

*Table 30: Population aged 15 and older and unemployment status according to various unemployment concepts, Tonga: 2011*

Unemployment concept	Number of unemployed			Unemployment rate		
	Male	Female	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>According to relaxed definition*</b>						
Tonga	1,668	4,982	<b>6,650</b>	7.6	26.8	<b>16.4</b>
Urban	513	1,215	1,728	10.4	28.5	18.8
Rural	1,155	3,767	4,922	6.7	26.3	15.7
<b>According to standard definition**</b>						
Tonga	154	194	<b>348</b>	0.7	1.4	<b>1.0</b>
Urban	61	47	108	1.4	1.5	1.4
Rural	93	147	240	0.6	1.4	0.9
<b>If "subsistence work" is classified as unemployed***</b>						
Tonga	6,161	7,959	<b>14,120</b>	27.9	42.9	<b>34.8</b>
Urban	785	1,361	2,146	15.9	31.9	23.3
Rural	5,376	6,598	11,974	31.4	46.1	38.1

\* Equates from the total unemployment (6,650 people) – people who did not work during the reference week but were available and willing to start work.

\*\* Equates from the total employment (348 people) – people who did not work during the reference week but were looking for a work and were available and willing to start work.

\*\*\* Equates from the total unemployment (14,120 peoples) – if subsistence workers were also included as unemployed.

#### 4.6.8 Not in labour force

The total number of people classified as not in the labour force in the 2016 Tonga census was 23,129 (Table 31). The distribution of these individuals was as follows.

*Table 31: Population aged 15 and older not in the labour force, Tonga: 2016*

Non labour force	Male	Female	Total
Student	4,530	4,779	9,309
Home responsibilities or domestic duties	2,472	7,740	10,212
Retired or too old	947	1,077	2,024
None or did not work due to various reason	612	331	943
Physically / Mentally disabled	378	263	641
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,939</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>23,129</b>

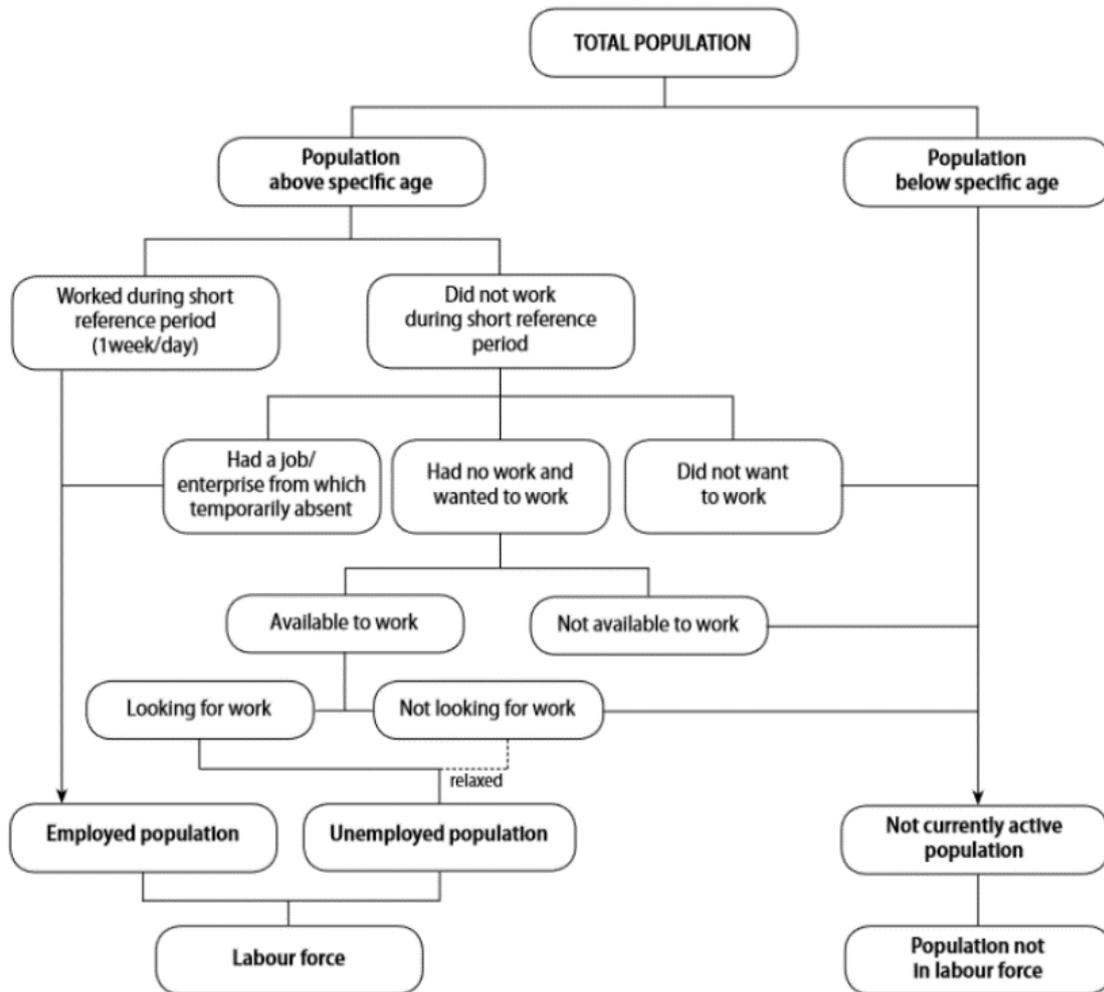
Of the population aged 15 years and older and not in the labour force, 61% were females (14,190), and 39% (8,939) males. This compares with 62% (18,952) females and 38% (11,850) males in 2011.

There were more female students (4,779) than male students (4,530). About 72% of those ‘retired, disabled or with family responsibilities’ were females (8,817), which was a decrease in number from 2011.

The total number of people not in the labour force in 2016 was significantly lower than 2011, due to the decrease in the total number of people from non-labour who were available and keen to work during the reference week and therefore were classified as unemployed. Thus, the number of people in the labour force increased and the non-labour force decreased.

The following schematic describes how the labour force analysis was done for the 2016 Census.

Labour force framework



Source: Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses Revision 2 (pg 159)

## 5. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

### 5.1 Household size

The number of (private) households decreased from 18,033 in 2011 to 18,005 in 2016, a small overall decrease of 28 households (Table 32) consistent with a smaller population. On average, the number of private households decreased by six per year between 2011 and 2016, whereas between 2006 and 2011 the number of households in Tonga increased by 114 each year.

*Table 32: Number of private households, number of occupants, and average household size by division/district, Tonga: 2011 and 2016*

Division/District	Number of private HHs		Number of people in private HHs		Average household size (number of people per HH)	
	2011	2016	2011	2016	2011	2016
<b>TONGA</b>	<b>18,033</b>	<b>18,005</b>	<b>101,969</b>	<b>99,600</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Tongatapu	12,818	12,953	74,327	73,750	5.8	5.7
Kolofo'ou	3,203	3,108	18,547	17,655	5.8	5.7
Kolomotu'a	2,988	3,031	16,791	16,923	5.6	5.6
Vaini	2,087	2,201	12,756	12,829	6.1	5.8
Tatakamotonga	1,220	1,248	7,105	7,020	5.8	5.6
Lapaha	1,274	1,234	7,378	7,104	5.8	5.8
Nukunuku	1,346	1,391	7,708	7,970	5.7	5.7
Kolovai	700	740	4,042	4,249	5.8	5.7
Vava'u	2,813	2,715	14,825	13,632	5.3	5.0
Neiafu	1,070	1,041	5,698	5,178	5.3	5.0
Pangaimotu	243	232	1,324	1,235	5.4	5.3
Hahake	418	403	2,297	2,021	5.5	5.0
Leimatu'a	465	482	2,418	2,489	5.2	5.2
Hihifo	405	385	2,105	1,988	5.2	5.2
Motu	212	172	983	721	4.6	4.2
Ha'apai	1,258	1,179	6,577	6,085	5.2	5.2
Pangai Hp	463	433	2,377	2,187	5.1	5.1
Foa	229	236	1,353	1,383	5.9	5.9
Lulunga	204	184	1,055	923	5.2	5.0
Mu'omu'a	111	99	609	432	5.5	4.4
Ha'ano	106	89	511	478	4.8	5.4
Uiha	145	138	672	682	4.6	4.9
'Eua	862	885	4,958	4,918	5.8	5.6
'Eua Motu'a	503	508	2,794	2,781	5.6	5.5
'Eua Fo'ou	359	377	2,164	2,137	6.0	5.7
Ongo Niu	282	273	1,282	1,215	4.5	4.5
Niuatoputapu	168	172	759	722	4.5	4.2
Niuafu'ou	114	101	523	493	4.6	4.9

In addition, there was an increase in the number of non-private dwellings (institutions), from 123 in 2011 to 193 in 2016, an increase of 57%. Non-private dwellings include accommodations such as hotels and hostels for short-term visitors, hospitals, camps and prisons.

The number of households increased in Tongatapu, in the districts of Kolofo'ou, Kolomotu'a, Vaini and Nukunuku. This was the same as during the period 2006 to 2011. The total number of households decreased in all other divisions of Tonga except 'Eua between 2011 and 2016.

The overall average household size decreased from 5.7 to 5.5 people per household between 2011 and 2016, maintaining a trend of declining household size from 6.0 people per household in 1996.

The average household size of 5.7 people in Tongatapu was higher than the average in all the other divisions. Ongo Niua had the lowest household size, at 4.5 people per household (Fig. 44).

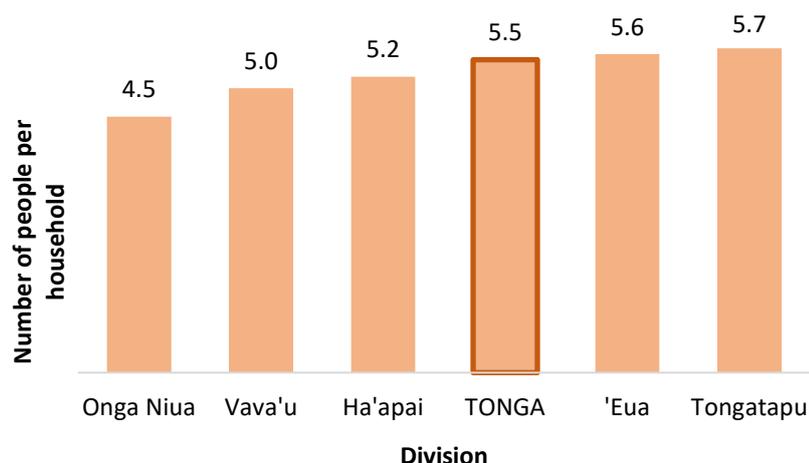


Figure 44: Average household size (number of people per household) by division, Tonga: 2016

In 2016, the most common household size was five, accounting for 14% of all households (Table 33 and Fig. 45). However, the highest proportion of people lived in households containing six people, which accounted for 13% of all households.

Twenty percent of the population lived in households of 10 or more people, and 3.2% of the population lived in households containing 15 or more people. Just over 1% of the population lived alone, although this represented 6.4% of all households.

Table 33: Number of private households by household size and people per household, Tonga: 2016

Household size	Private households		People per household size	
	Number	%	Number	%
1	1,156	6.4	1,156	1.2
2	1,632	9.1	3,264	3.3
3	2,052	11.4	6,156	6.2
4	2,453	13.6	9,812	9.9
5	2,510	13.9	12,550	12.6
6	2,344	13.0	14,064	14.1
7	1,827	10.1	12,789	12.8
8	1,355	7.5	10,840	10.9
9	925	5.1	8,325	8.4
10	620	3.4	6,200	6.2
11	420	2.3	4,620	4.6
12	276	1.5	3,312	3.3
13	143	0.8	1,859	1.9
14	106	0.6	1,484	1.5
15+	186	1.0	3,169	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,005</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>99,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>

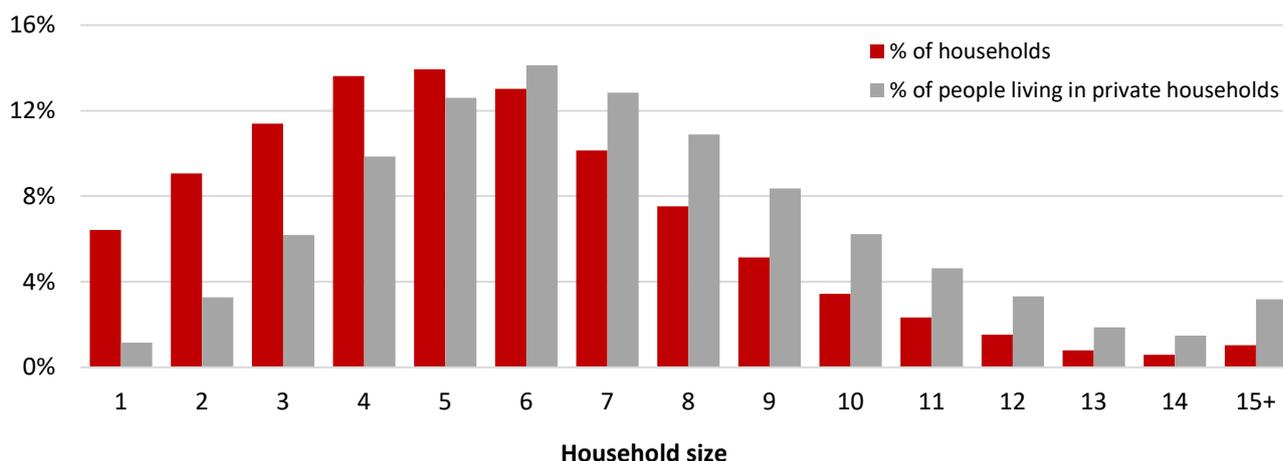


Figure 45: Distribution of households and population living in private households, by household size, Tonga: 2016

## 5.2 Household composition

Data on household composition were established by identifying a head of household who served as a reference person to whom all other people in the household, in terms of family membership, are related (Table 34).

The majority of all heads of households (77%) in Tonga were men (13,911) with 4,094 households headed by women.

Seven out of every ten household members consisted of a husband and wife and their children (nuclear family).

About 16% of household members consisted of other children such as adopted children or grandchildren of the household head. Another 12% of all household members were other relatives, such as uncles and aunts, nephews.

Less than 2% of all household members were a non-relative (no relation).

Table 34: Population by household composition (relationship to head of household), Tonga: 2016

Relationship	Number			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Head	18,005	13,924	4,081	18%	28%	8%
Spouse	11,588	104	11,484	12%	0%	23%
Biological son/daughter	39,184	20,037	19,147	39%	40%	38%
Adopted son/daughter	3,153	1,649	1,504	3%	3%	3%
Brother/Sister	1,867	939	928	2%	2%	2%
Grandchild	13,044	6,733	6,311	13%	14%	13%
Parent of Head	541	109	432	1%	0%	1%
Parent of Spouse	779	238	541	1%	0%	1%
Child of Spouse	704	333	371	1%	1%	1%
Other Relatives	9,209	4,635	4,574	9%	9%	9%
No Relation	1,526	824	702	2%	2%	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99,600</b>	<b>49,525</b>	<b>50,075</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 5.3 Household income

### 5.3.1 Main source of household income

Wages and/or salaries were the main source (46%) of household incomes during the 12 months prior to the 2016 census (Fig. 46). The second most common source was income from selling own products such as fish, crops or handicrafts (20% – down from 26% in the 2011 census). Income from remittances was the main source of income for 19% of households, increased from 15% of households relying on remittances in the 12 months

preceding the 2011 census. A small proportion (8%) of households relied on income from their own business in the 12 months preceding the 2016 census. Three percent of households in Tonga reported that they had no regular source of income in the 12 months preceding the 2016 census, down from 7% in 2011.

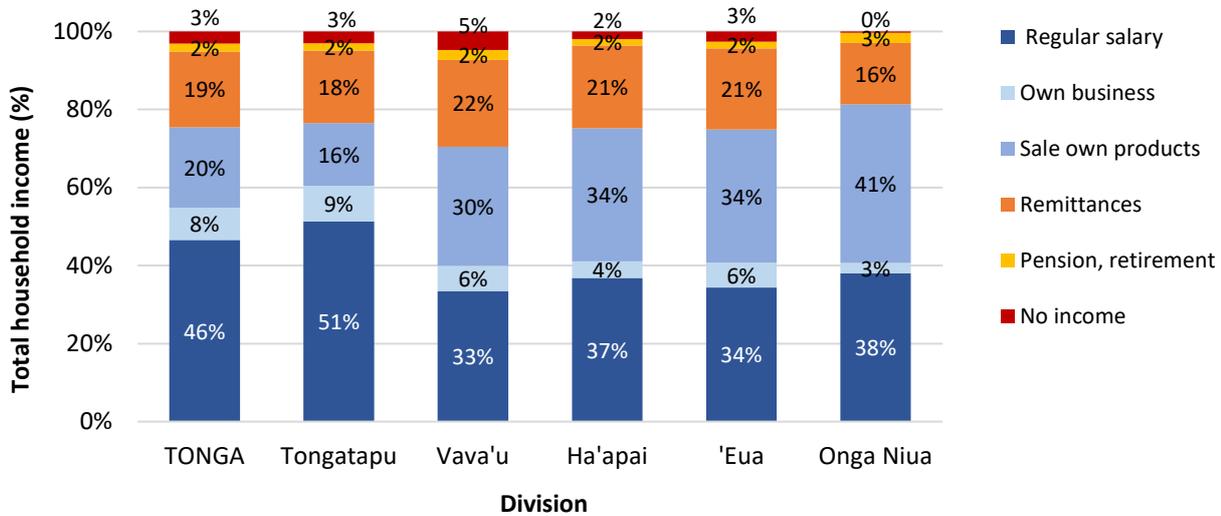


Figure 46: Main source of household income, Private households by division (% of total household income), Tonga: 2016

There were large differences in the main source of household income between divisions. While one-half of all households in Tongatapu mainly relied on income from wages and salaries, this proportion was lower in all other divisions. Income generated through sale of own products was highest in the Ongo Niua (41%) and in some districts such as Hihifo, Uiha, Lulunga, Leimatu'a and Mu'omu'a up to 68% of all households mainly relied on income from sale of own products (Fig. 47). Almost one-quarter of households in Kolovai, Lapaha and 'Uiha relied primarily on remittances as their main source of income in the 12 months preceding the 2016 census.

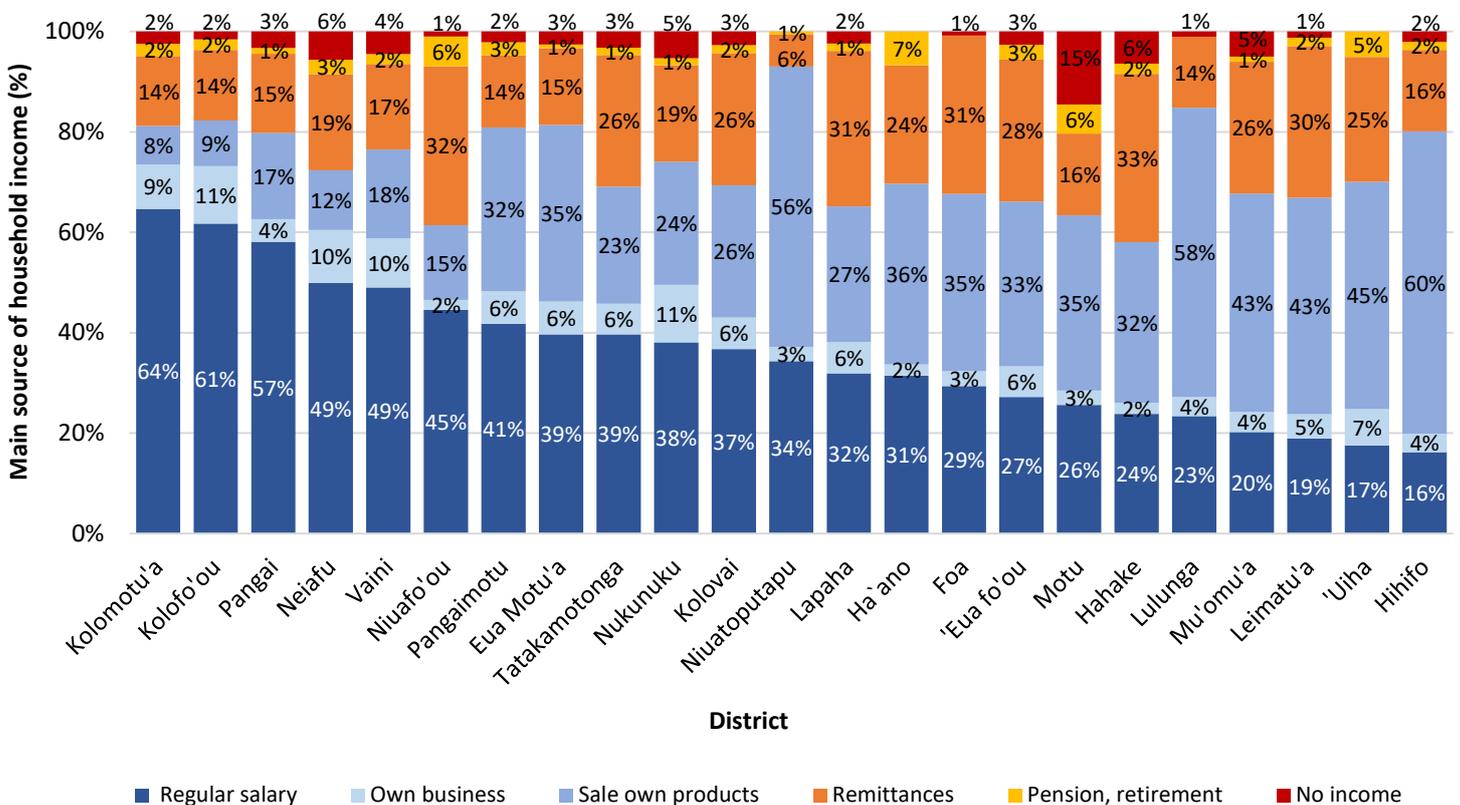


Figure 47: Main source of household income, Private households by district, (% of total household income), Tonga: 2016

### 5.3.2 Remittances

About 81% of households received remittances during the 12 months prior to the census (Fig. 48), while 19% did not receive any remittances.

Nearly two-thirds (61%) of all households received remittances from outside of Tonga only, and another 4% received them from both within and outside of Tonga. Sixteen percent of all households only received remittances from inside of Tonga.

The importance and source of remittances varies by division. While 24% of all households in Ongo Niua did not receive any remittances, this was lower at 16% in Tongatapu. Ongo Niua had the highest proportion of households receiving remittances from within Tonga only (17%), and Tongatapu had the highest proportion of households receiving remittances from outside Tonga only (61%).

There have been significant changes in remittances between the 2011 and 2016 censuses. There was a general decline in the percentage of households not receiving any remittances in all divisions except for Tongatapu and Ha'apai. The largest increase in households receiving remittances was in Ongo Niua (from 67% to 76%). In Vava'u, the increase was from 78% to 83%. The changes reflect out-migration from the outer islands of Tonga.

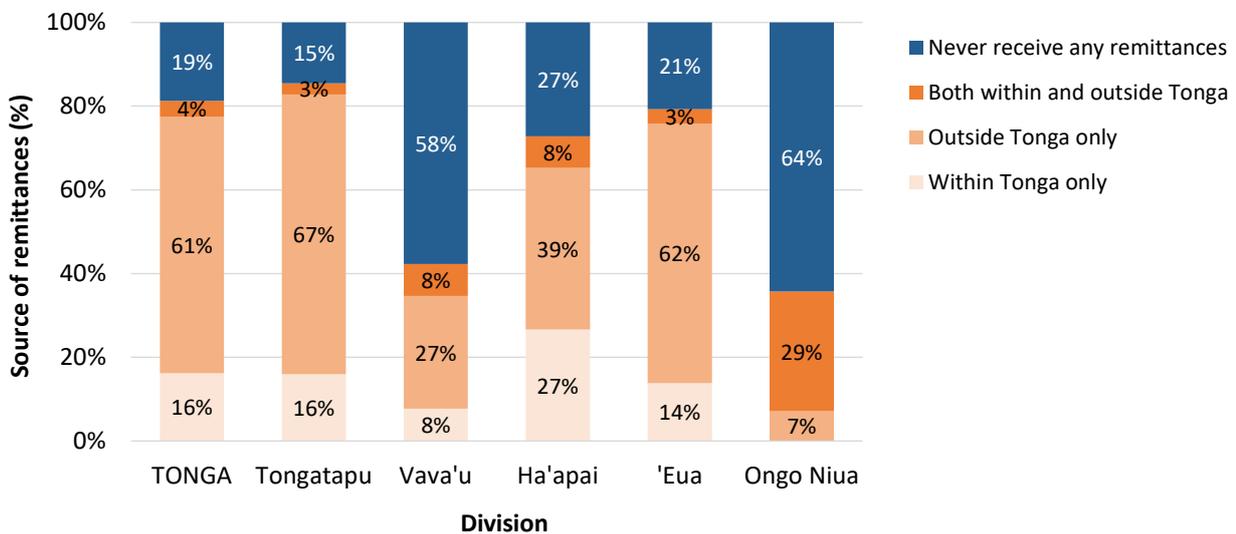


Figure 48: Source of remittances, private households by division (% of households), Tonga: 2016



## 5.4 Amenities and capital goods

Please note that the following data for this section is presented as percentages of all private households by division (Table 35). Since multiple households may live in the same dwelling, the information presented in this section does not refer to the number or percentage of dwellings.

Table 35: Total number of private households by division, Tonga: 2016

	Division					
	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Ongo Niua
Total numbers of private households	18,005	12,953	2,715	1,179	885	273

### 5.4.1 Private households by building material used for dwelling

Figures 48 to 50 present data on the building materials used to construct dwellings by division. About 58% of private households lived dwellings with wooden outside walls, and 38% of private households occupied dwellings with outside walls of concrete blocks (Fig. 49). In Ha'apai, the proportion of private households that occupied dwellings with wooden outside walls was 80%, as compared to only 16% occupying dwellings with outside walls constructed of concrete blocks. In 'Eua, roughly one-half of private households occupied dwellings with wooden outside walls and one-half with outside walls constructed of concrete blocks.

Between the 2011 and 2016 censuses, concrete blocks increased as a material used for outside walls (from 31% to 38%), while wood has decreased in use (from 61% to 58%). This trend is followed in all divisions except for Ongo Niua, where concrete block and metal outside walls continue to be replaced with wood. This trend commenced with the reconstruction of dwellings damaged in the Tsunami which occurred on 30 September 2009.

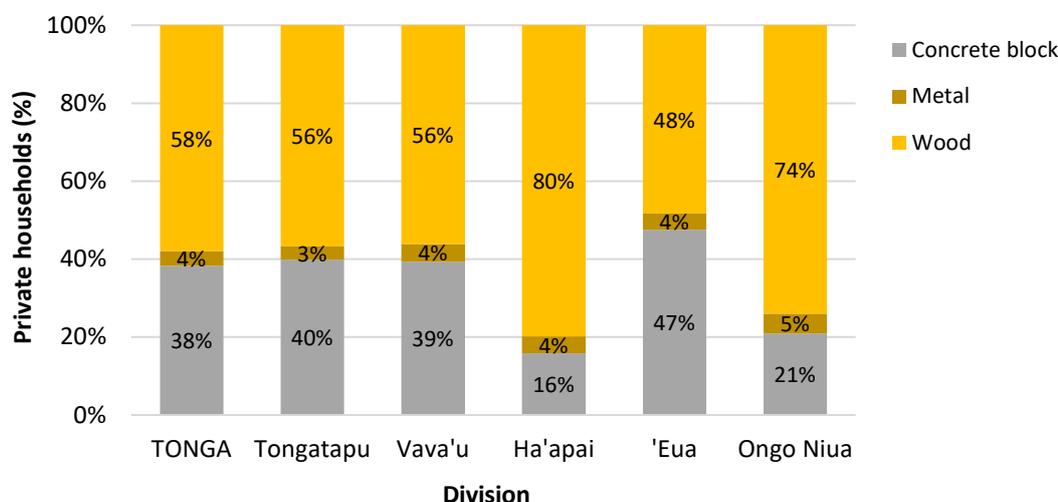


Figure 49: Proportion of private households by division and the main type of material used for the outside walls of dwellings, Tonga: 2016

Between the 2006 and 2011 censuses, the percentage of private households occupying dwellings with metal roofs increased from 93% to 95%, and this increased marginally to 96% in 2016. (Fig. 49). The remainder of occupied dwellings had wood or thatched roofs.

Eighty-one percent of private households occupy dwellings with concrete floors (Fig. 50). The percentage of private households with wooden floors in their dwelling declined from 23% in 2006 to 20% in 2011, to 17% in the 2016 census. The proportion of private households occupying dwellings with wooden floors ranged between 39% in Ha'apai to 10% in 'Eua in 2011.

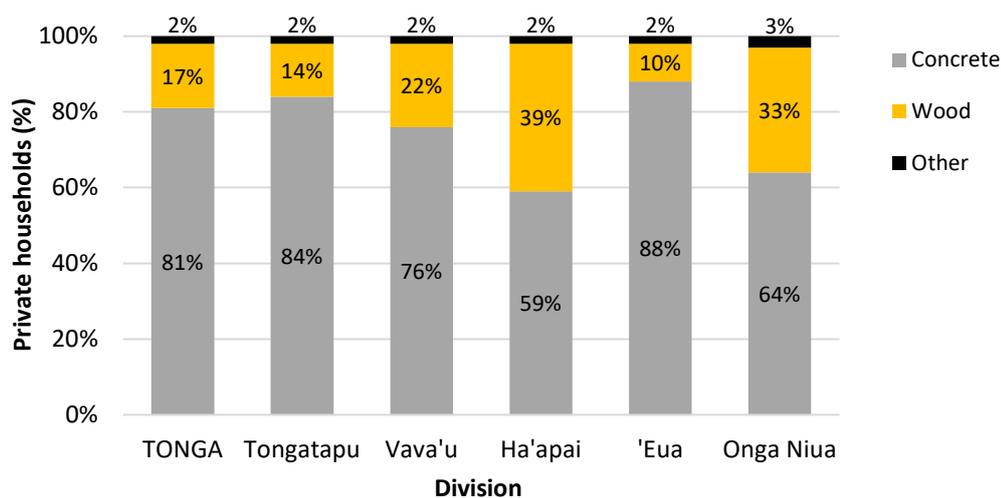


Figure 50: Proportion of private households by division and the main type of material used for the floors of dwellings, Tonga: 2011

#### 5.4.2 Private households by water source

Sixty percent of all private households in Tonga in 2016 occupied dwellings with a cement tank for drinking water (Fig. 51). Between 2006 and 2011, the option to state that drinking water was obtained from a neighbour was added to the census questionnaire. In 2016, the second most important source (20%) was water obtained from a neighbour. Bottled water was the main source of drinking water for one-in-ten private households, up from 4% in 2011. Bottled water was only a significant source of drinking water in Tongatapu and piped water was more readily used for drinking in Tongatapu and Vava'u (approximately 10% of private households) than elsewhere.

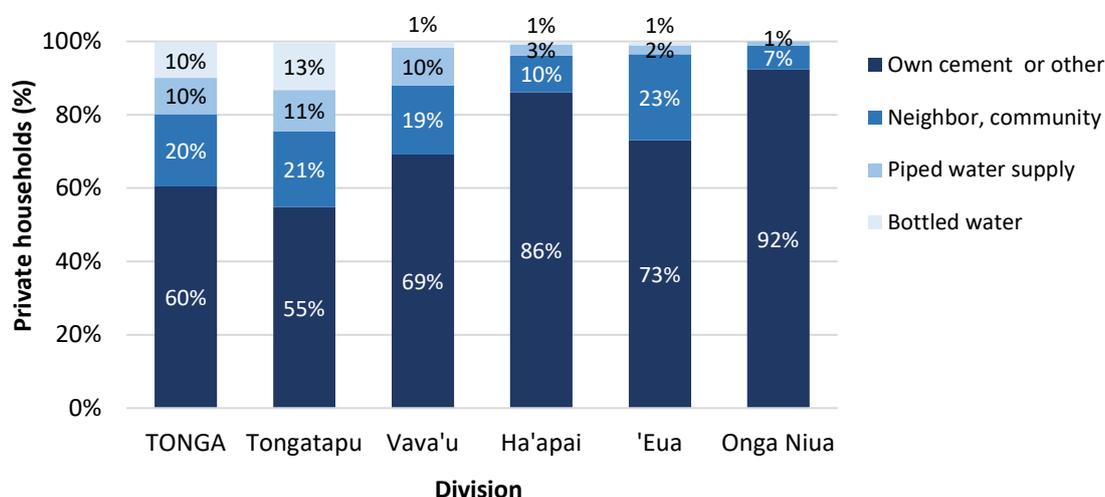


Figure 51: Proportion of private households by division and the main source of drinking water, Tonga: 2016

The main source of water apart from drinking water (cooking and washing) was piped water (88% of all private households), and a cement or other tank (11% of all private households) (Fig. 52). This is consistent with the results from the 2011 Census. The proportion of households relying on their own tank was a high 45% in Ha'apai and 40% in Onga Niua. In Ha'apai, a small proportion of all households obtained their water from a well.

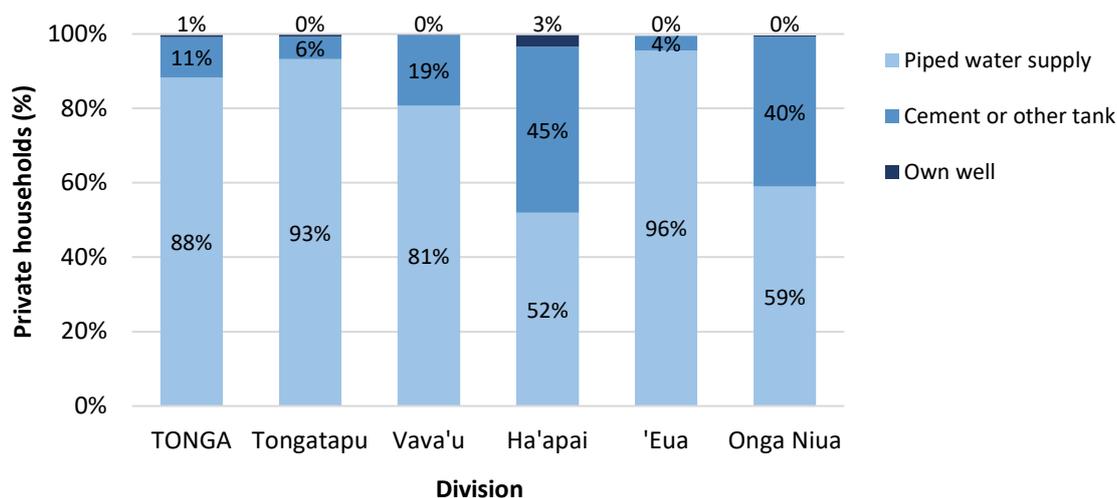


Figure 52: Proportion of private households by division, main source of water apart from drinking water, Tonga: 2016

### 5.4.3 Private households by main toilet facility

Flush toilets were the most common type of toilet facility in Tonga, used by 82% of all private households in 2016, although there were significant differences by division (Fig. 53). While 88% of all private households in Tongatapu occupied dwellings with a flush toilet, this percentage was much lower in Ha'apai (53%) and Onga Niua (62%).

In Ha'apai, the percentage of private households occupying dwellings with a pit toilet was 39% and in Onga Niua it was 29%. On average, 9% of all private households in Tonga occupied dwellings with a manual flush toilet. The largest percentage decline in use of pit toilets was in Ha'apai (from 56% in 2006 to 43% in 2011 to 39% in 2016).

Only 2% of private households reported sharing a toilet with other households.

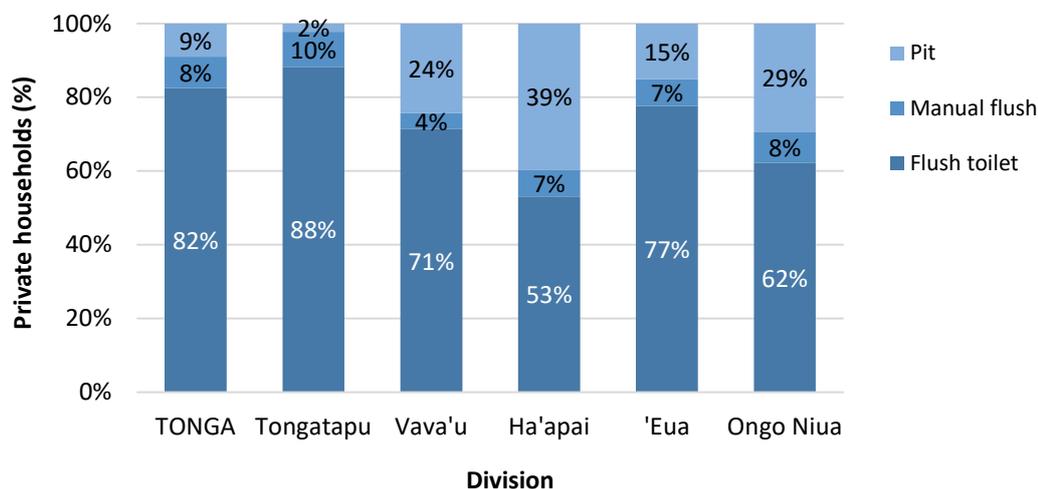


Figure 53: Proportion of private households by division and main toilet facility, Tonga: 2016

### 5.4.4 Private households by main energy source

The shift to more reliable energy sources has continued in Tonga. The main source of lighting in 2016 was electricity, used by 93% of all private households. The percentage using electricity as the main source of lighting was highest in Tongatapu (96%) and non-existent in Onga Niua where electricity was not supplied. In Onga Niua, 83% of all private households relied on solar panels as their main source of lighting, up from 2011 when 53% used solar and 40% kerosene lamps (Fig. 54).

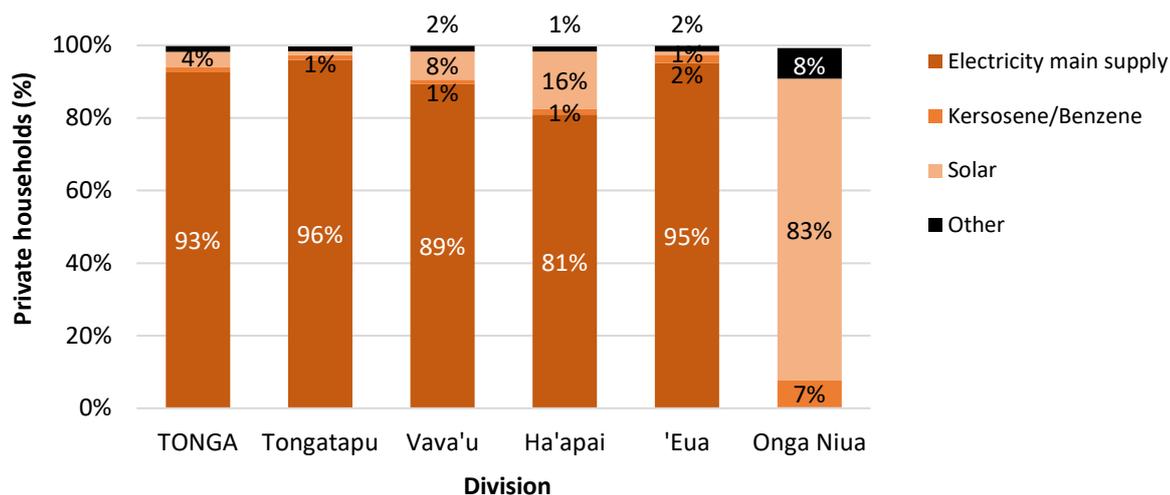


Figure 54: Proportion of private households by division and main source of lighting, Tonga: 2016

At the time of the 2016 census, two-thirds of all private households in Tonga used gas as the main fuel for cooking (Fig. 55). Gas was most commonly used in Tongatapu where 72% of all private households relied on this fuel for cooking. This percentage was much lower in all other divisions, and collected firewood was the main energy source for cooking for more than one-half of households in Ha'apai, 'Eua and Onga Niua.

Between the 2011 and 2016 censuses, reliance on collected firewood as a cooking fuel has decreased, reversing the trend observed between 2006 and 2011 where the cost of gas on household expenditures was seen as an inhibitor to the use of gas.

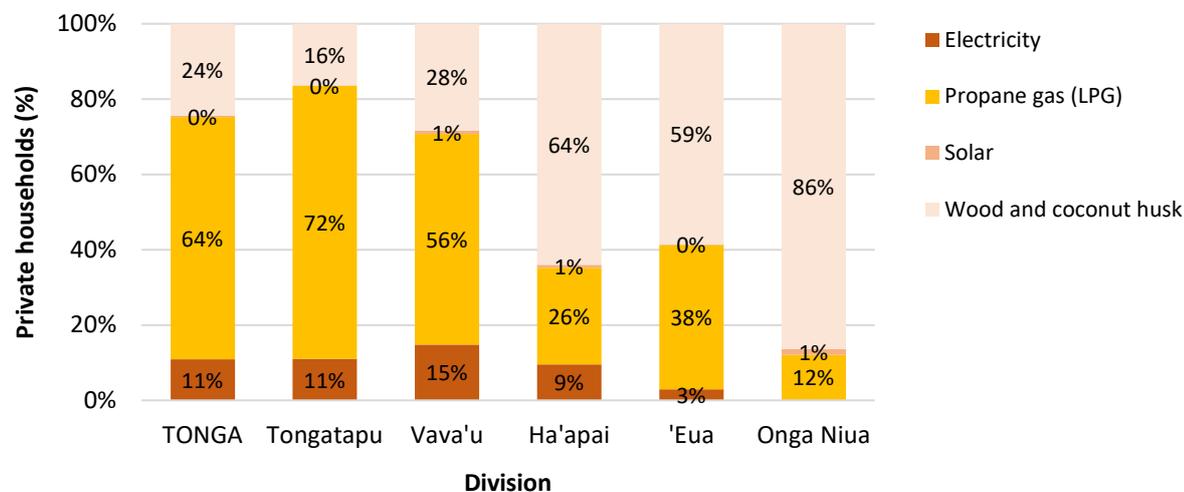


Figure 55: Proportion of private households by division and main fuel for cooking, Tonga: 2016

#### 5.4.5 Private households by main means of waste disposal

The use of burning as the main means of waste disposal in Tonga, has halved since 2011, now only practiced by one-quarter of private households (down from 58% of all private households). This can be attributed by the significant increase in the availability of organized garbage collection, which is now the main means of waste disposal by 69% of private households in Tonga (up from 34% in 2011), and policy directives and awareness campaigns. Very few private households now bury their waste or use the ocean to dispose of their waste.

In Tongatapu, the percentage of households using commercial waste collection was highest (90%), with only 6% of households burning waste. In Onga Niua, 95% of households still burn their waste (Fig. 56).

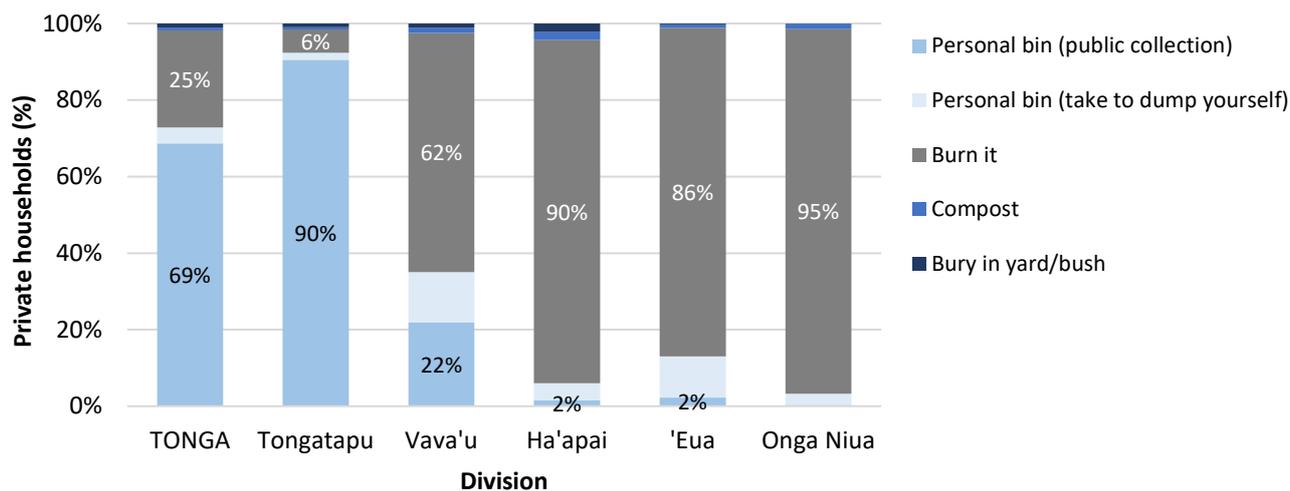


Figure 56: Proportion of private households by division and main mode of waste disposal, Tonga: 2011

#### 5.4.6 Private households by tenure

The majority of private households (64%) owned their dwelling (Fig. 57), 5% rented their dwelling, and another 24% stayed in their dwelling rent-free. This pattern is fairly consistent across divisions, although households in Onga Niua are more likely to occupy their dwelling without paying (39% of private households, compared to 23% in the rest of Tonga).

Twelve percent of private households living in urban areas in 2016 rented their dwelling, compared to only 3% in rural areas. This may reflect out-migration of owner-occupiers and their dwellings becoming available to rent (Fig. 57).

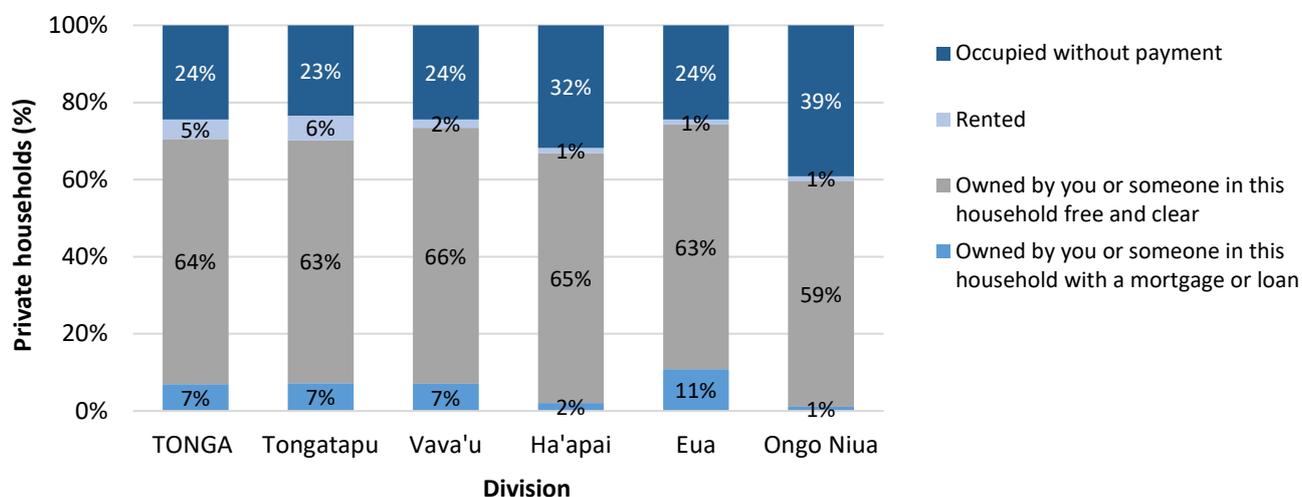


Figure 57: Proportion of private households by division and tenure type, Tonga: 2016

#### 5.4.7 Private households and availability of various household items

This section summarises the availability of a variety of household items (Table 36). In general, in 2016, a higher proportion of households in Tongatapu, compared to all other divisions, used household appliances such as a stove, washing machine, television, and whitegoods such as fridge and freezers. Some of this would reflect the greater household access to electricity in Tongatapu, but also the higher household income.

The most common household good in Tonga was mobile phones. Close to 90% of households used mobile telephones in all divisions except for Ongo Niua, where mobile telephones were used by 78% of households (although this is much higher than the 61% in 2011). Ownership of a boat was more common in Vava'u, Ha'apai and Ongo Niua than in Tongatapu, although overall only 4% of Tongan private households owned a boat.

Access to technology, in the form of laptops, tablets and personal computers has increased. In 2016, 38% of private households in Tonga had a laptop, 18% a tablet, and 9% a desktop computer. There has been a substitution of desktop to portable devices between 2011 and 2016. Similarly, as access to mobile telephones and the internet has increased, so, connection to landline telephones and households without any access to the internet has decreased.

In 2016, 13.2% of private households had access internet access at home, an increase from 9.0% in 2011 and 5.0% in 2006. No households in Onga Niua have internet access at home.

One positive observation from the 2016 and 2011 censuses, is the decline in differences in access to most household items between Tongatapu and the other divisions.

*Table 36: Proportion of private households by division and availability of household items (as% of all households), Tonga: 2016*

Private HHs Goods	TONGA		Tongatapu		Vava'u		Ha'apai		'Eua		Ongo Niua	
	Private HHs with access	Share of private HHs	Private HHs with access	Share of private HHs	Private HHs with access	Share of private HHs	Private HHs with access	Share of private HHs	Private HHs with access	Share of private HHs	Private HHs with access	Share of private HHs
Cell Phones	15,929	88%	11,505	89%	2,347	86%	1,074	91%	789	89%	214	78%
Stove	15,419	86%	11,491	89%	2,247	83%	889	75%	613	69%	179	66%
Washing Machine	13,947	77%	10,401	80%	1,989	73%	743	63%	681	77%	133	49%
TV	13,147	73%	10,387	80%	1,640	60%	417	35%	668	75%	35	13%
CD/ DVD Player	10,414	58%	7,727	60%	1,636	60%	466	40%	543	61%	42	15%
Fridges	8,959	50%	7,241	56%	981	36%	313	27%	386	44%	38	14%
Freezer	7,144	40%	5,469	42%	933	34%	423	36%	281	32%	38	14%
Laptops	6,791	38%	5,542	43%	636	23%	296	25%	249	28%	68	25%
Car	6,647	37%	5,675	44%	669	25%	166	14%	120	14%	17	6%
Van	6,103	34%	4,628	36%	832	31%	234	20%	345	39%	64	23%
Land Line Phones	4,720	26%	3,895	30%	365	13%	202	17%	242	27%	16	6%
Bicycles	4,695	26%	3,527	27%	372	14%	442	37%	236	27%	118	43%
Tablets	3,204	18%	2,670	21%	332	12%	104	9%	88	10%	10	4%
Sewing Machine	3,110	17%	2,349	18%	463	17%	176	15%	96	11%	26	10%
Desktop Computer	1,576	9%	1,380	11%	118	4%	49	4%	27	3%	2	1%
Generator	946	5%	535	4%	159	6%	123	10%	13	1%	116	42%
Trucks	920	5%	693	5%	146	5%	34	3%	32	4%	15	5%
Solar Panel	755	4%	225	2%	214	8%	121	10%	3	0%	192	70%
Boat	635	4%	294	2%	205	8%	111	9%	12	1%	13	5%
Air Condition	329	2%	299	2%	23	1%	3	0%	3	0%	1	0%
Motor Bike	237	1%	158	1%	41	2%	19	2%	16	2%	3	1%

## 6. PROJECTED POPULATION

### 6.1 Introduction

Population projections are a numerical calculation of a population's future size and characteristics based on assumptions on future trends of fertility, mortality and migration. Projections are an important tool in understanding the determinants of future population change, and the likely age-sex shape of the population.

Changes in population size and composition have many social, economic, environmental, and political implications. Results can thus be used for a number of planning purposes, and if required to assess the need for policies in the areas of family planning, service provision and immigration schemes for example.

### 6.2 Methodology

The cohort-component projection method was used to produce the population projections presented in this chapter. This method uses a base population disaggregated by five-year age group and sex. Mortality and migration rates are used to subtract people who are projected to die or emigrate from Tonga. Births are added to the infant age group after accounting for assumed levels of infant mortality. The population is aged year to year over the projection period.

### 6.3 Projection Inputs and Assumptions

#### 6.3.1 Input data

To project the Tongan population, the following inputs were required:

- Base population by five-year age group and sex (from the 2016 Census);
- Assumptions of future fertility by age of women;
- Assumptions of future mortality by age and sex;
- Assumptions of future net migration by age and sex.

#### 6.3.2 Base population and projection period

The 2016 census enumerated population by age and sex was the base used in the population projections. This population was adjusted back to mid-year 2016, from the November census date, taking into account changes in the three population components of fertility, mortality and migration. The creation of mid-year estimates will allow the results to be used for calculating indicators which typically require a mid-year population.

#### 6.3.3 Fertility assumptions

Fertility, measured as the total fertility rate (TFR) and the corresponding age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) are required to develop population projections. These rates were estimated in Chapter 3.

Assumptions on changes in future fertility are based on examination of historic and current rates. These data show that fertility decline has been experienced in Tonga with a high TFR of about 7.8 births per woman in 1971 down to about 4.8 births per woman in 1991. In 2016, fertility is estimated to have fallen to a TFR of 3.4 births per woman (Fig. 58). Similar fertility declines from high to low levels have been observed around the world. It is expected that Tongan fertility will continue to decline in the future, and a rate of 3.14 births per woman in 2030 has been used in this projection model.

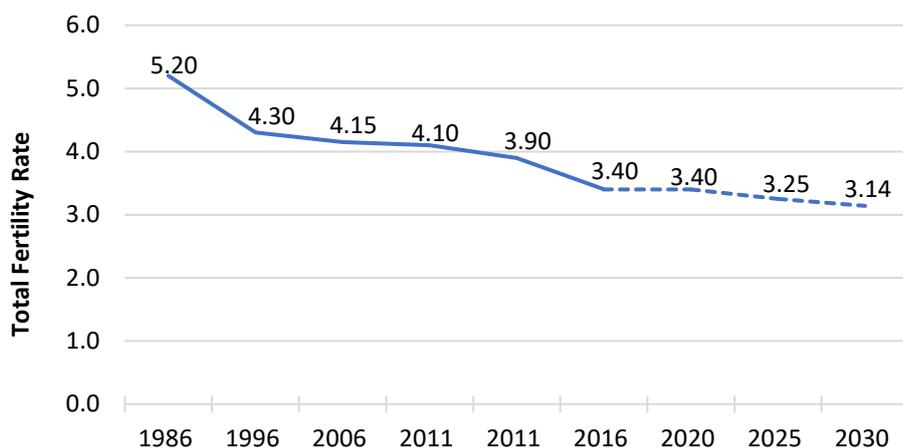


Figure 58: Estimated past levels of fertility and future fertility assumptions for projections, Tonga: 1986–2030

### 6.3.4 Mortality assumptions

Given prevailing morbidity and mortality conditions in Tonga, and the emergence of non-communicable diseases over recent decades, life expectancy is unlikely to increase sharply over the projection period. Thus, the best assumption is a slow change scenario between 2016 and 2030. Fitting a logistic curve to the past life expectancy values for males and females, the extrapolated life expectancy values for 2030 used in the projection model were 72.1 years for males and 74.8 years for females.

The age-specific mortality rates were obtained from the United Nations’ model life table that most closely matched the projected life expectancy values at each year of the projection.

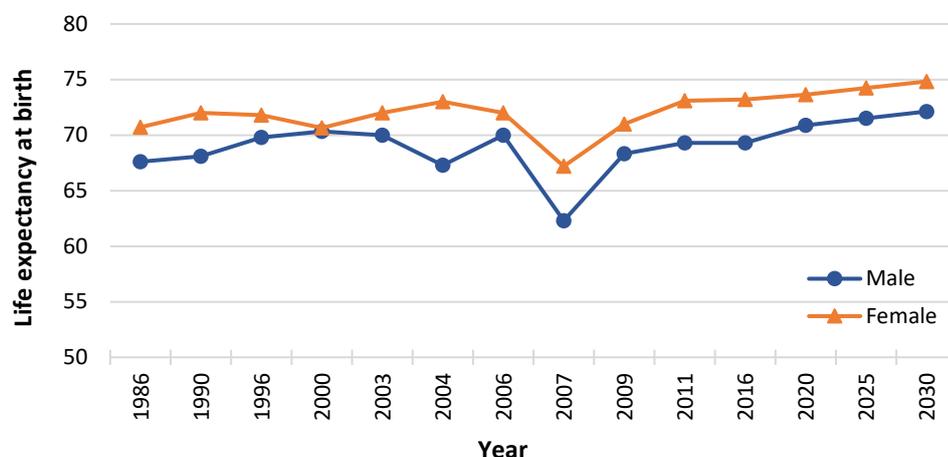


Figure 59: Past and future estimated life expectancies: Tonga 1996–2030

Note that the ‘low’ figures in 2007 were obtained from reconciled CRVS data, while the remaining observed figures are estimates from Census, or Ministry of Health data.

A net migration loss of -2,370 persons per annum was calculated for the period 2011 to 2016 using the balancing equation (Chapter 3). A smaller net migration loss of -1,970 persons per annum was estimated for the 2006 to 2011 intercensal period in the 2011 Census Report.

There is no indication that out-migration from Tonga will slow down or reverse significantly. Hence, for these projections, the assumption of out-migration of -2,300 persons per year has been used for the first five year period, after which the rate is reduced to -1,700 per year in 2030, to reflect the smaller overall population size from which migrants will be drawn.

Migration is the component of change which is most sensitive to government policy intervention. In the case of Tonga, this will reflect domestic policy but also policy settings in the key destination countries of New Zealand, Australia and the United States.

Statistics from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Estimated Resident Population by country of birth, show that the number of Tongan born people living in Australia has continued to increase. In 1996 there were 7,750 Tongan born living in Australia, in 2011 there were 10,560 and in 2018 there were 12,650. This represents an average annual net loss of 300 people from Tonga to Australia each year since 2011.

The number of Tongans living in New Zealand is even higher, with 26,856 people reporting their birthplace as Tonga in the 2018 New Zealand Census. This is an increase of 4,443 from the 2013 Census count, or 890 additional people per year.

## 6.4 Projections results

Table 37 summarises the population projection for Tonga, based on the assumptions described in section 6.3 above. The figures suggest a continuation of the overall population decrease first experienced in the 2011 to 2016 period, as the lower fertility in recent periods is sustained and births are offset by the projected continued out migration losses among both males and females.

*Table 37: Summary of population projections Tonga: 2016–2030*

	2020	2025	2030
Estimate population	99,800	98,500	97,300

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Child mortality indices based on the number of children ever born and still alive, total, Tonga: 2016

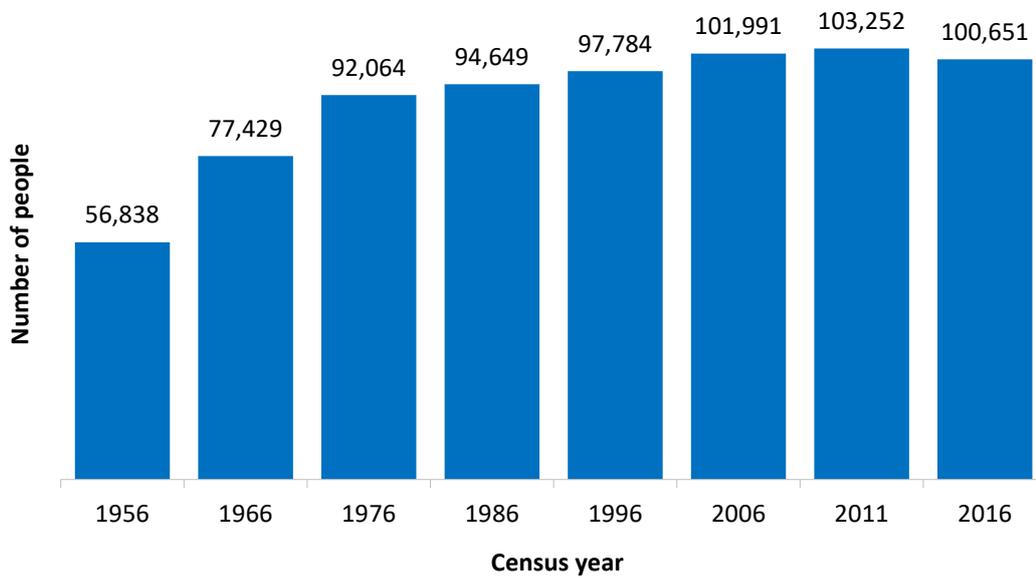
Age group of women	Reference Date	United Nations Models (Palloni-Heligman Equations)					Coale-Demeny Model (Trussell Equations)			
		Latin American q(x)	Chilean q(x)	South Asian q(x)	Far East q(x)	General q(x)	West q(x)	North q(x)	East q(x)	South q(x)
<b>Infant mortality rate: q(1)</b>										
15–19	2015.8	0.022	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.022	0.024	0.024	0.024	0.023
20–24	2014.9	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010
25–29	2013.5	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.008
30–34	2011.5	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.009
35–39	2009.1	0.040	0.047	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.041	0.036	0.045	0.046
40–44	2006.2	0.008	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.009
45–49	2002.8	0.011	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.009	0.012	0.012
<b>Probability of dying between ages 1 and 5: q(1,4)</b>										
15–19	2015.8	0.006	0.003	0.006	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.007	0.003	0.004
20–24	2014.9	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002
25–29	2013.5	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001
30–34	2011.5	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001
35–39	2009.1	0.014	0.007	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.011	0.014	0.008	0.009
40–44	2006.2	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001
45–49	2002.8	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002
<b>Probability of dying by age 5: q(5)</b>										
15–19	2015.8	0.028	0.027	0.028	0.026	0.027	0.029	0.030	0.027	0.027
20–24	2014.9	0.012	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011
25–29	2013.5	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009
30–34	2011.5	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
35–39	2009.1	0.053	0.053	0.054	0.052	0.053	0.051	0.050	0.052	0.055
40–44	2006.2	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011
45–49	2002.8	0.013	0.014	0.014	0.013	0.014	0.012	0.011	0.013	0.014

## Appendix 2: Divisions and Districts Summary, Tonga: 2016

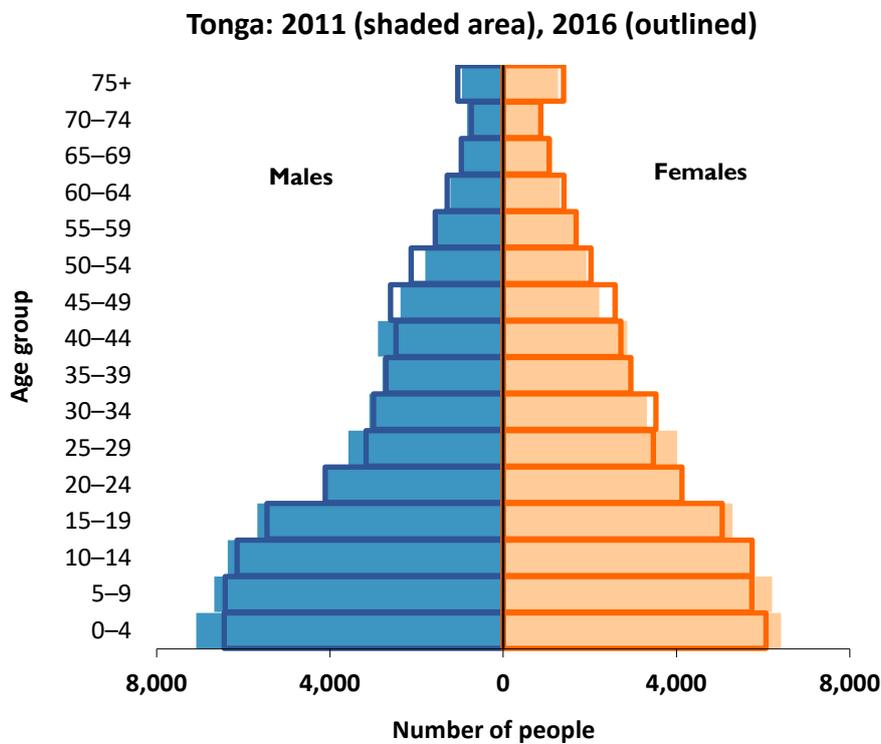
<b>Divisions</b>	<b>TONGATAPU</b>	<b>VAVA'U</b>	<b>HA'APAI</b>	<b>'EUA</b>	<b>ONGO NIUA</b>
Districts	Kolofo'ou Kolomotu'a Vaini Tatakamotonga Lapaha Nukunuku Kolovai	Neiafu Pangaimotu Hahake Leimatu'a Hihifo Motu	Pangai Hp Foa Lulunga Mu'omu'a Ha'ano Uiha	'Eua Motu'a 'Eua Fo'ou	Niuatoputapu Niuafu'ou

## TONGA

### Population trend: 1956–2016



### Population pyramid by five-year age groups and sex, 2011 and 2016

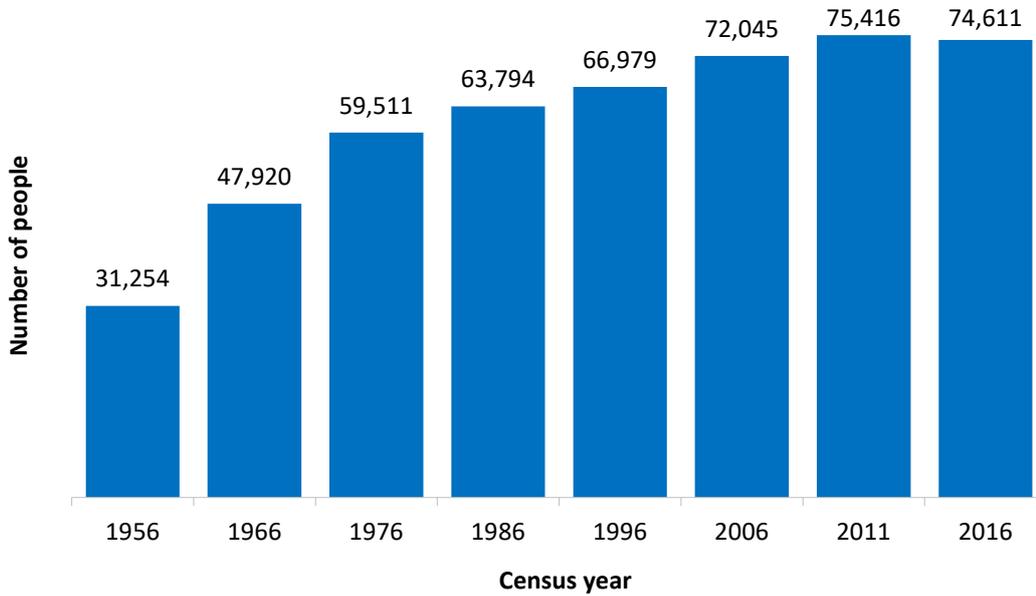


TONGA							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	7,086	6,415	13,501	0-4	6,443	6,061	12,504
5-9	6,672	6,203	12,875	5-9	6,420	5,738	12,158
10-14	6,362	5,725	12,087	10-14	6,142	5,745	11,887
15-19	5,676	5,293	10,969	15-19	5,451	5,055	10,506
20-24	4,131	4,099	8,230	20-24	4,108	4,129	8,237
25-29	3,576	4,015	7,591	25-29	3,163	3,468	6,632
30-34	3,095	3,317	6,412	30-34	2,995	3,528	6,524
35-39	2,784	2,972	5,756	35-39	2,705	2,942	5,647
40-44	2,890	2,864	5,754	40-44	2,474	2,717	5,191
45-49	2,368	2,214	4,583	45-49	2,601	2,582	5,183
50-54	1,796	1,921	3,718	50-54	2,130	2,022	4,152
55-59	1,522	1,637	3,159	55-59	1,572	1,684	3,255
60-64	1,220	1,308	2,528	60-64	1,298	1,399	2,697
65-69	1,010	1,133	2,143	65-69	968	1,062	2,031
70-74	836	889	1,725	70-74	735	866	1,602
75+	954	1,267	2,221	75+	1,048	1,396	2,445
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,979</b>	<b>51,273</b>	<b>103,252</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,255</b>	<b>50,396</b>	<b>100,651</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	20,121	18,342	38,463	<b>0-14</b>	19,005	17,544	36,549
<b>15-24</b>	9,807	9,392	19,199	<b>15-24</b>	9,559	9,184	18,744
<b>25-59</b>	18,030	18,942	36,972	<b>25-59</b>	17,641	18,943	36,584
<b>25-64</b>	19,251	20,250	39,501	<b>25-64</b>	18,939	20,342	39,281
<b>60+</b>	4,021	4,597	8,618	<b>60+</b>	4,050	4,725	8,775
<b>65+</b>	2,801	3,289	6,090	<b>65+</b>	2,752	3,325	6,077
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	39	36	37	<b>0-14</b>	38	35	36
<b>15-24</b>	19	18	19	<b>15-24</b>	19	18	19
<b>25-59</b>	35	37	36	<b>25-59</b>	35	38	36
<b>25-64</b>	37	39	38	<b>25-64</b>	38	40	39
<b>60+</b>	8	9	8	<b>60+</b>	8	9	9
<b>65+</b>	5	6	6	<b>65+</b>	5	7	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>84</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>82</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>76</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>73</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>101</b>				<b>100</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>
<b>Population growth 2011-2016</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-1,724	-877		<b>-2,601</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-172	-88		<b>-520</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-3.3	-1.7		<b>-2.5</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.3	-0.2		<b>-0.5</b>

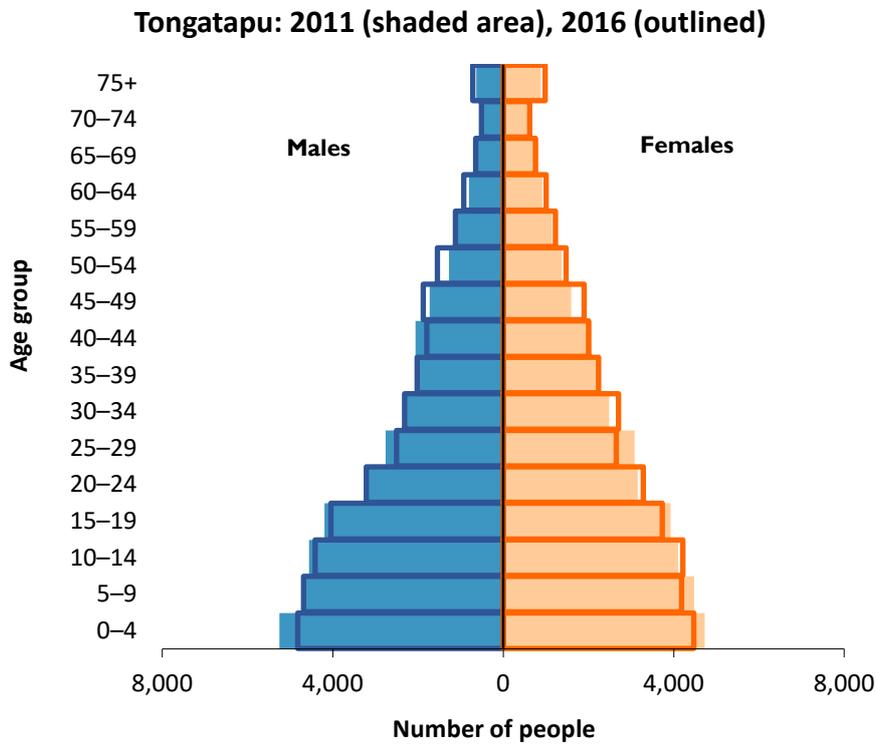
\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

## TONGATAPU

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age groups and sex, 2011 and 2016

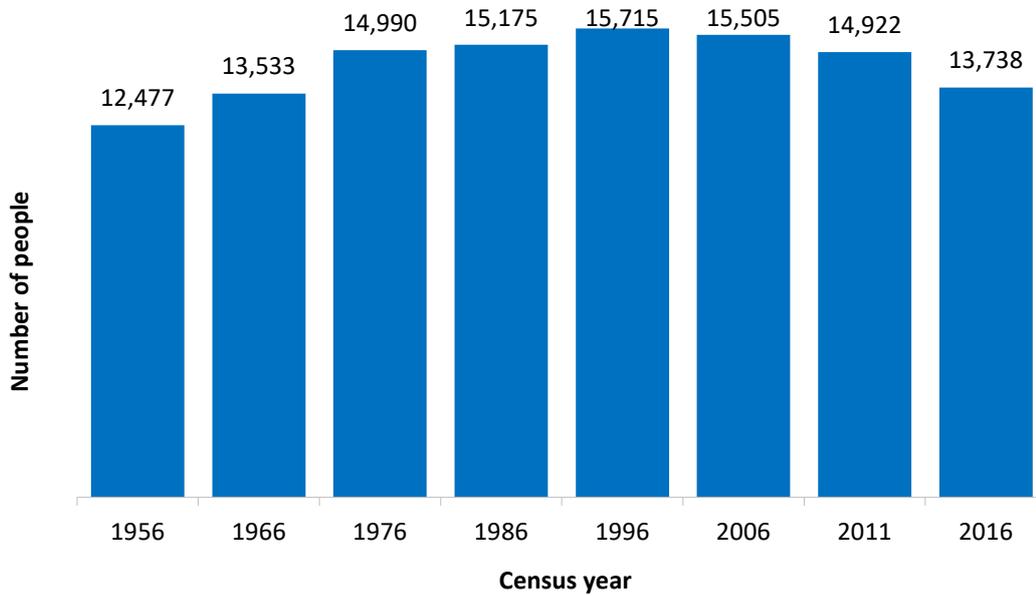


TONGATAPU							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	5,254	4,729	9,983	0-4	4,818	4,468	9,286
5-9	4,697	4,478	9,175	5-9	4,686	4,187	8,873
10-14	4,556	4,104	8,660	10-14	4,411	4,215	8,626
15-19	4,191	3,930	8,121	15-19	4,044	3,735	7,778
20-24	3,235	3,154	6,389	20-24	3,210	3,288	6,498
25-29	2,762	3,080	5,842	25-29	2,505	2,652	5,157
30-34	2,302	2,488	4,790	30-34	2,313	2,704	5,018
35-39	2,042	2,210	4,252	35-39	2,022	2,238	4,260
40-44	2,056	2,080	4,136	40-44	1,794	2,005	3,799
45-49	1,722	1,594	3,317	45-49	1,877	1,901	3,778
50-54	1,274	1,366	2,641	50-54	1,541	1,478	3,019
55-59	1,065	1,143	2,208	55-59	1,119	1,229	2,347
60-64	805	915	1,720	60-64	924	1,008	1,932
65-69	685	819	1,504	65-69	649	755	1,405
70-74	552	615	1,167	70-74	508	625	1,134
75+	634	877	1,511	75+	714	987	1,702
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,833</b>	<b>37,583</b>	<b>75,416</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,135</b>	<b>37,476</b>	<b>74,611</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	14,508	13,310	27,818	<b>0-14</b>	13,915	12,870	26,785
<b>15-24</b>	7,426	7,084	14,510	<b>15-24</b>	7,253	7,022	14,276
<b>25-59</b>	13,222	13,963	27,185	<b>25-59</b>	13,171	14,207	27,378
<b>25-64</b>	14,028	14,878	28,906	<b>25-64</b>	14,095	15,215	29,310
<b>60+</b>	2,677	3,226	5,903	<b>60+</b>	2,796	3,377	6,172
<b>65+</b>	1,871	2,311	4,183	<b>65+</b>	1,872	2,368	4,240
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	38	35	37	<b>0-14</b>	37	34	36
<b>15-24</b>	20	19	19	<b>15-24</b>	20	19	19
<b>25-59</b>	35	37	36	<b>25-59</b>	35	38	37
<b>25-64</b>	37	40	38	<b>25-64</b>	38	41	39
<b>60+</b>	7	9	8	<b>60+</b>	8	9	8
<b>65+</b>	5	6	6	<b>65+</b>	5	6	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>81</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>79</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>74</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>71</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>101</b>				<b>99</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-698	-107		<b>-805</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-140	-21		<b>-161</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-1.8	-0.3		<b>-1.1</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.2	0.0		<b>-0.2</b>

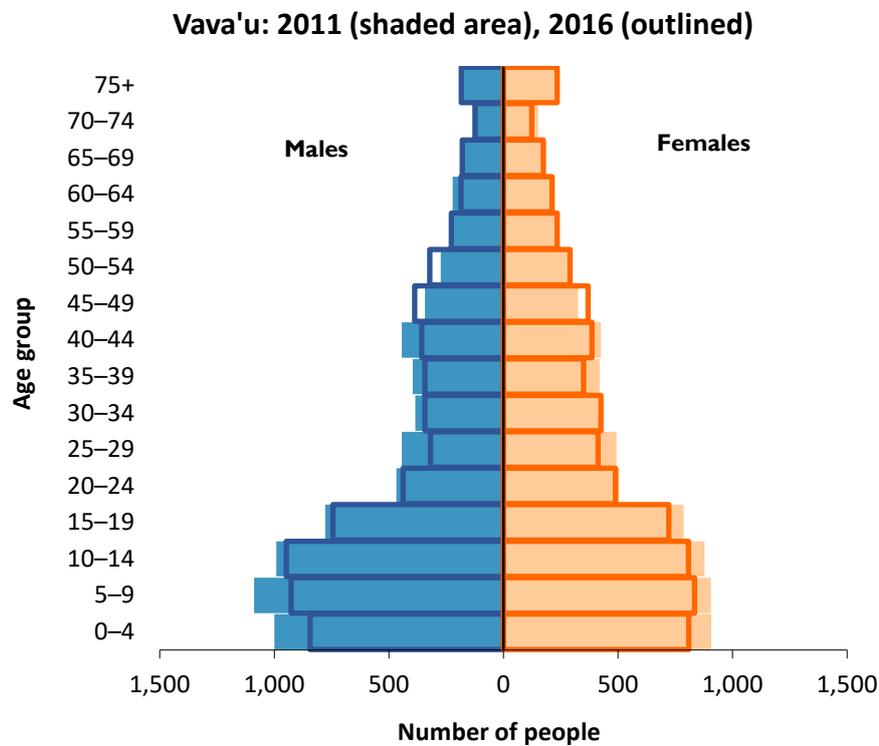
\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

## VAVA'U

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age groups and sex, 2011 and 2016

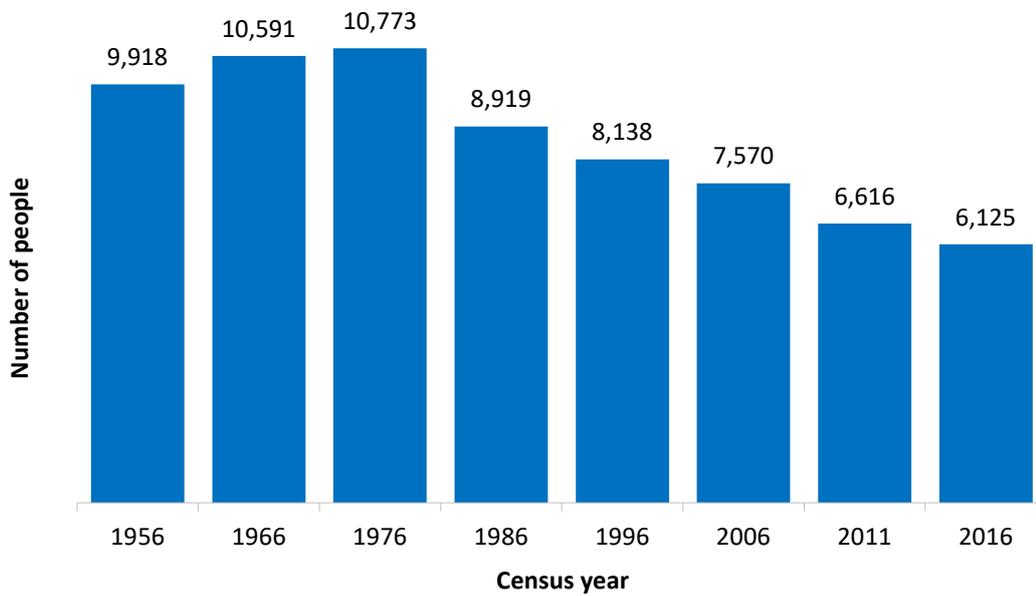


VAVA'U							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	999	907	1,906	0-4	843	809	1,652
5-9	1,088	906	1,994	5-9	926	834	1,760
10-14	991	878	1,869	10-14	948	807	1,755
15-19	777	786	1,563	15-19	744	722	1,466
20-24	467	505	972	20-24	438	489	927
25-29	444	493	937	25-29	319	413	732
30-34	384	423	807	30-34	343	426	769
35-39	396	420	816	35-39	342	349	691
40-44	443	426	869	40-44	356	386	742
45-49	342	326	668	45-49	387	369	756
50-54	274	285	559	50-54	321	290	611
55-59	234	245	479	55-59	228	235	463
60-64	222	224	446	60-64	185	212	397
65-69	173	163	336	65-69	179	174	353
70-74	135	152	287	70-74	123	123	246
75+	190	224	414	75+	184	234	418
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,559</b>	<b>7,363</b>	<b>14,922</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,866</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>13,738</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>2,691</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>5,167</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>2,393</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>2,517</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>4,764</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>2,842</b>	<b>5,581</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>5,161</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>1,414</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1,017</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>95</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>92</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>84</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>82</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>103</b>				<b>100</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-693	-491		<b>-1,184</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-139	-98		<b>-237</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-9.2	-6.7		<b>-7.9</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-1.9	-1.4		<b>-1.7</b>

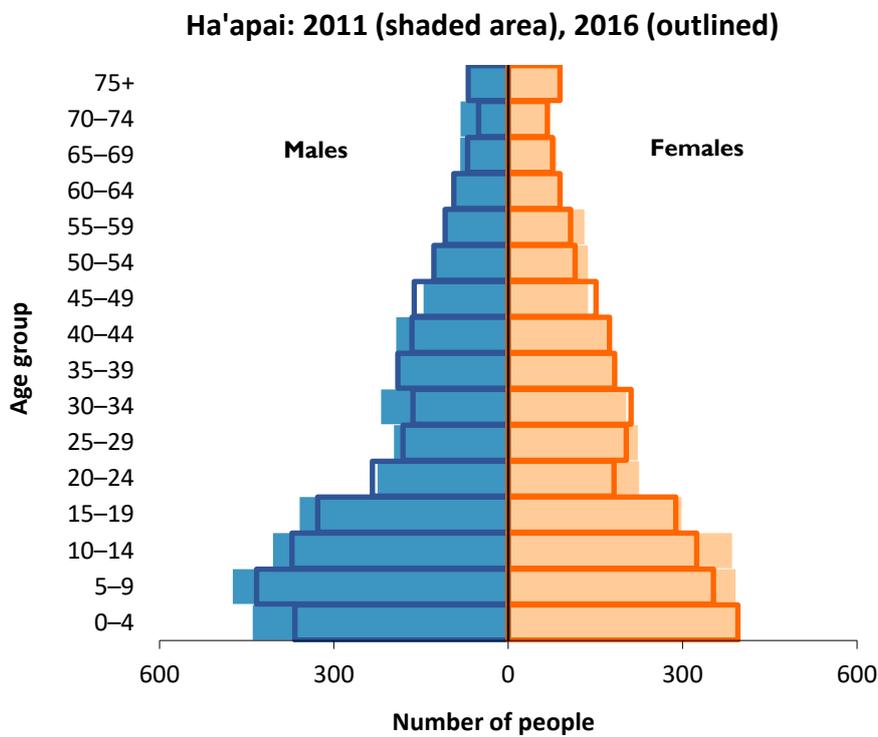
\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

## HA'APAI

Population trend: 2011–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age groups and sex, 2011 and 2016

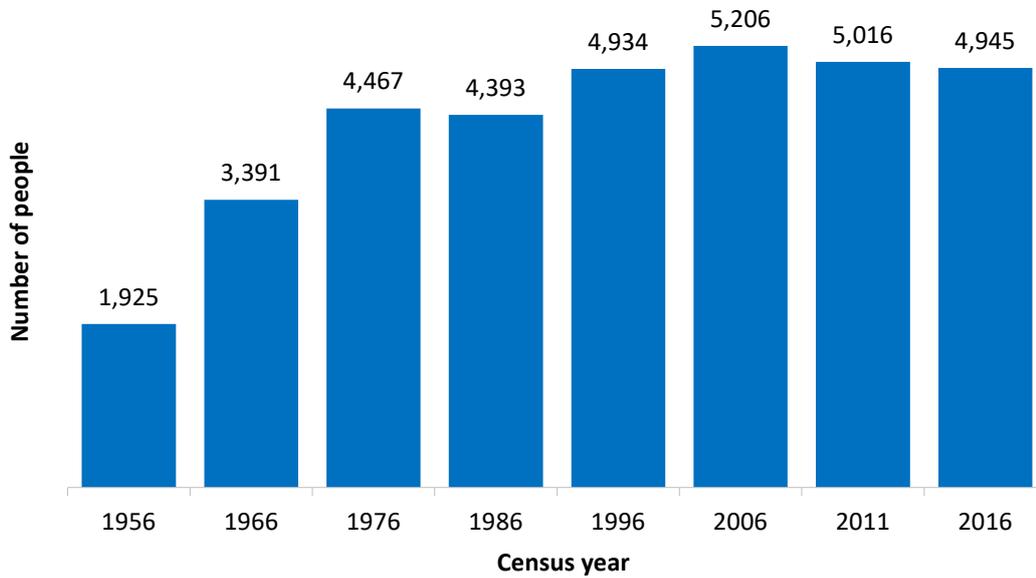


HA'APAI							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	440	391	959	0-4	367	395	762
5-9	474	391	978	5-9	433	353	786
10-14	405	385	937	10-14	372	324	696
15-19	359	298	803	15-19	328	288	616
20-24	225	225	592	20-24	234	182	416
25-29	197	223	490	25-29	181	203	384
30-34	219	203	463	30-34	164	211	375
35-39	192	182	432	35-39	190	183	373
40-44	193	177	364	40-44	166	174	340
45-49	146	137	312	45-49	162	151	313
50-54	126	137	277	50-54	128	115	243
55-59	110	131	236	55-59	109	107	216
60-64	90	94	214	60-64	94	89	183
65-69	83	83	203	65-69	70	76	146
70-74	82	64	134	70-74	51	67	118
75+	65	89	177	75+	69	89	158
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>7,570</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>6,125</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>2,244</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1,032</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>2,244</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>2,427</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>605</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>422</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>91</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>87</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>81</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>77</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>106</b>				<b>104</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-288	-203		<b>-1,445</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-58	-41		<b>-289</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-8.5	-6.3		<b>-19.1</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-1.8	-1.3		<b>-4.2</b>

\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

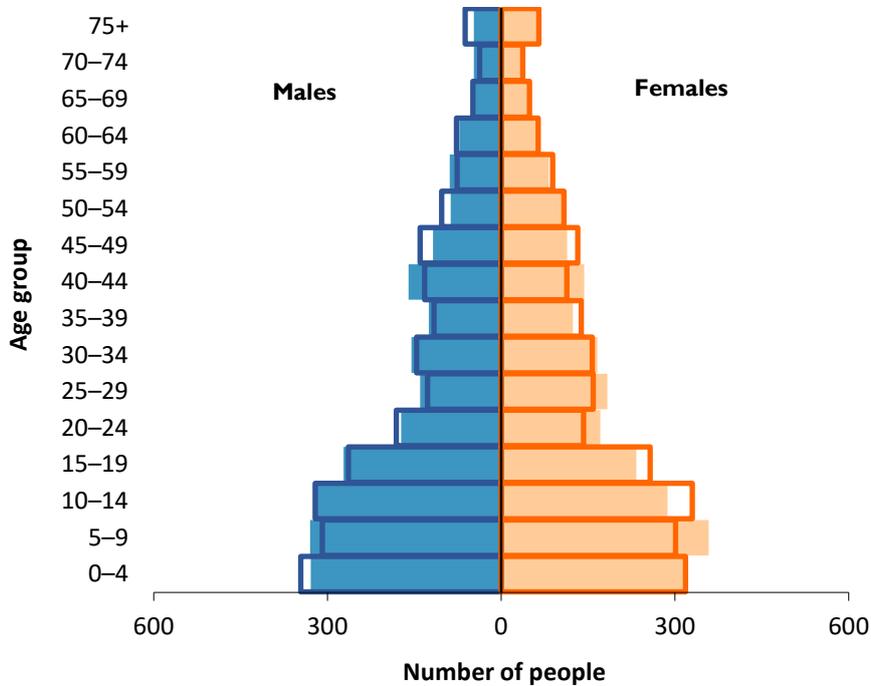
## 'EUA

Population trend: 2011–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age groups and sex, 2011 and 2016

'Eua: 2006 (shaded area), 2011 (outlined)

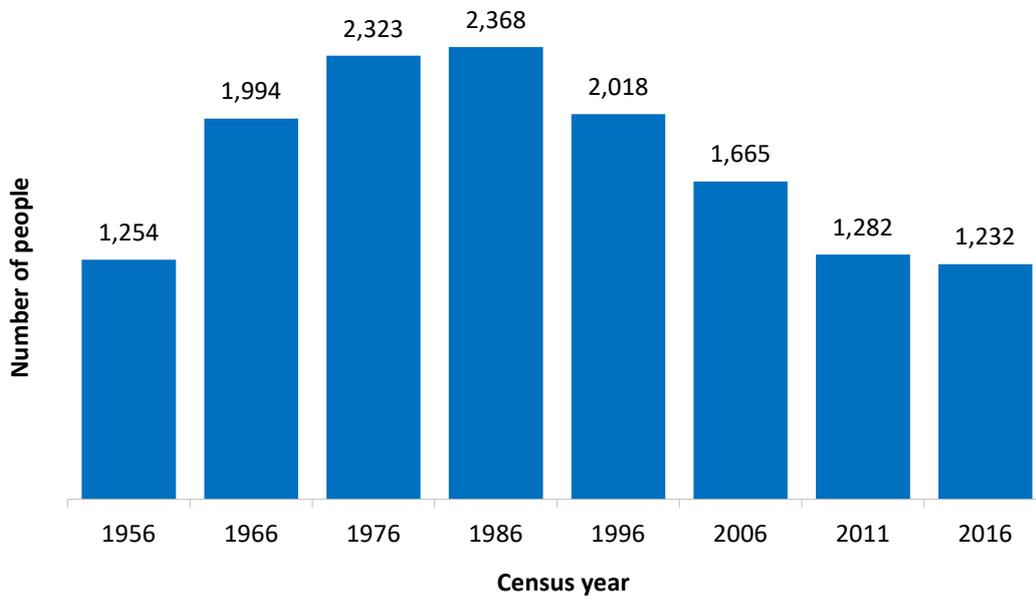


'EUA							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	329	321	650	0-4	346	318	664
5-9	330	358	688	5-9	309	301	610
10-14	325	287	612	10-14	321	330	651
15-19	272	233	505	15-19	264	257	521
20-24	173	171	344	20-24	181	142	323
25-29	140	183	323	25-29	127	159	286
30-34	155	166	321	30-34	146	157	303
35-39	125	124	249	35-39	116	138	254
40-44	160	143	303	40-44	132	113	245
45-49	118	114	232	45-49	140	132	272
50-54	87	105	192	50-54	103	108	211
55-59	89	82	171	55-59	76	89	165
60-64	72	63	135	60-64	77	64	141
65-69	45	50	95	65-69	49	49	98
70-74	47	41	88	70-74	37	37	74
75+	47	61	108	75+	62	65	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>2,502</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,486</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>4,945</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	984	966	1,950	<b>0-14</b>	976	949	1,925
<b>15-24</b>	445	404	849	<b>15-24</b>	445	399	844
<b>25-59</b>	874	917	1,791	<b>25-59</b>	840	896	1,736
<b>25-64</b>	946	980	1,926	<b>25-64</b>	917	960	1,877
<b>60+</b>	211	215	426	<b>60+</b>	225	215	440
<b>65+</b>	139	152	291	<b>65+</b>	148	151	299
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	39	39	39	<b>0-14</b>	39	39	39
<b>15-24</b>	18	16	17	<b>15-24</b>	18	16	17
<b>25-59</b>	35	37	36	<b>25-59</b>	34	36	35
<b>25-64</b>	38	39	38	<b>25-64</b>	37	39	38
<b>60+</b>	8	9	8	<b>60+</b>	9	9	9
<b>65+</b>	6	6	6	<b>65+</b>	6	6	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>90</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>92</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>81</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>82</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>100</b>				<b>101</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-28	-43		<b>-71</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-6	-9		<b>-14</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-1.1	-1.7		<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.2	-0.3		<b>-0.3</b>

\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

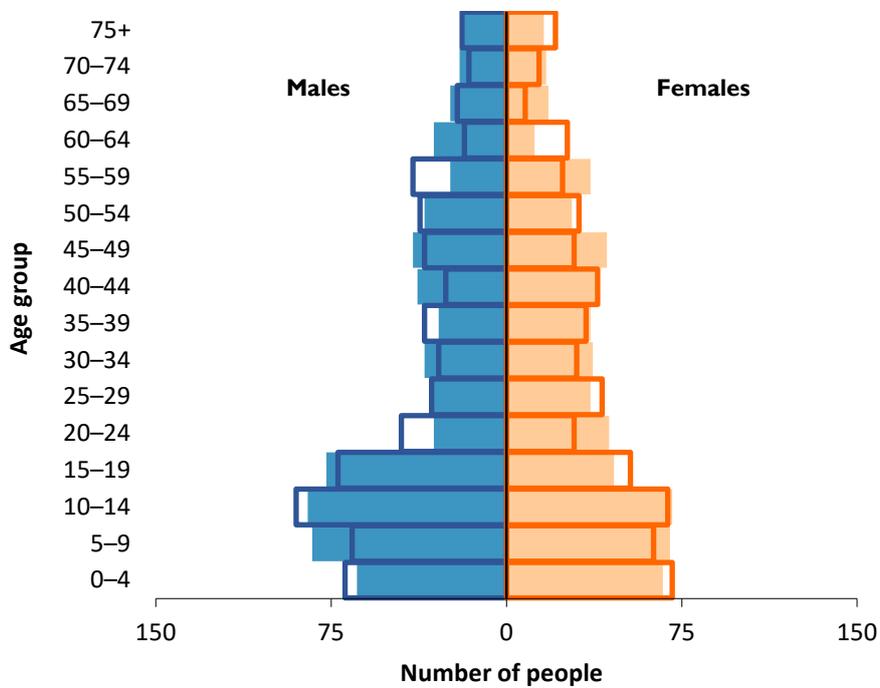
## ONGO NIUA

Population trend: 2011–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

Ongo Niua: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)

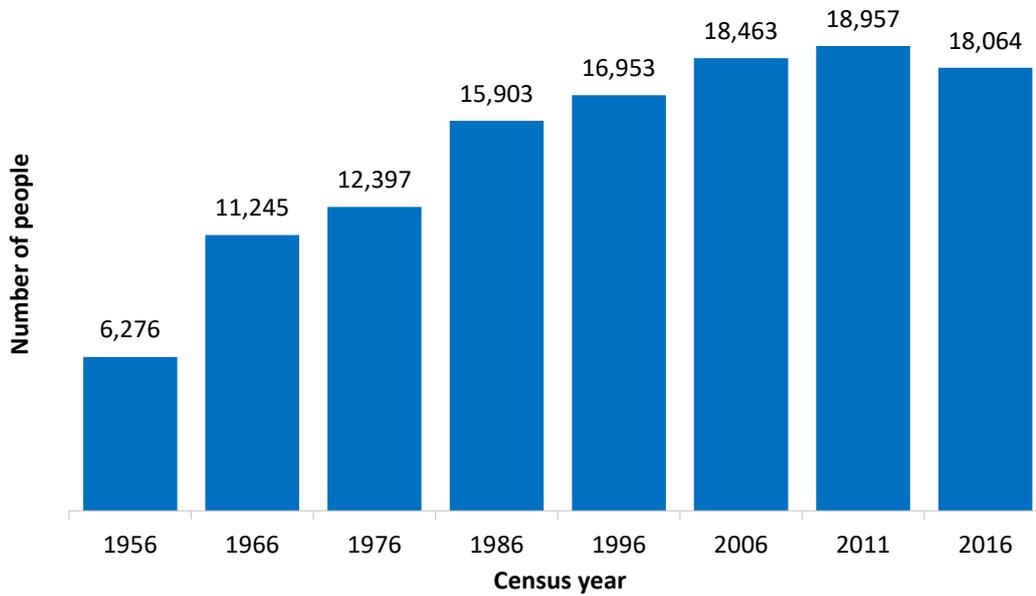


ONGO NIUA							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	64	67	131	0-4	69	71	140
5-9	83	70	153	5-9	66	63	129
10-14	85	71	156	10-14	90	69	159
15-19	77	46	123	15-19	72	53	125
20-24	31	44	75	20-24	45	29	74
25-29	33	36	69	25-29	32	41	73
30-34	35	37	72	30-34	29	30	59
35-39	29	36	65	35-39	35	34	69
40-44	38	38	76	40-44	26	39	65
45-49	40	43	83	45-49	35	29	64
50-54	35	28	63	50-54	37	31	68
55-59	24	36	60	55-59	40	24	64
60-64	31	12	43	60-64	18	26	44
65-69	24	18	42	65-69	21	8	29
70-74	20	17	37	70-74	16	14	30
75+	18	16	34	75+	19	21	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1,232</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	232	208	440	<b>0-14</b>	225	203	428
<b>15-24</b>	108	90	198	<b>15-24</b>	117	82	199
<b>25-59</b>	234	254	488	<b>25-59</b>	234	228	462
<b>25-64</b>	265	266	531	<b>25-64</b>	252	254	506
<b>60+</b>	93	63	156	<b>60+</b>	74	69	143
<b>65+</b>	62	51	113	<b>65+</b>	56	43	99
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	35	34	34	<b>0-14</b>	35	35	35
<b>15-24</b>	16	15	15	<b>15-24</b>	18	14	16
<b>25-59</b>	35	41	38	<b>25-59</b>	36	39	38
<b>25-64</b>	40	43	41	<b>25-64</b>	39	44	41
<b>60+</b>	14	10	12	<b>60+</b>	11	12	12
<b>65+</b>	9	8	9	<b>65+</b>	9	7	8
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>87</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>86</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>76</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>75</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>108</b>				<b>112</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>24.3</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-17	-33		<b>-50</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-3	-7		<b>-10</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-2.5	-5.4		<b>-3.9</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.5	-1.1		<b>-0.8</b>

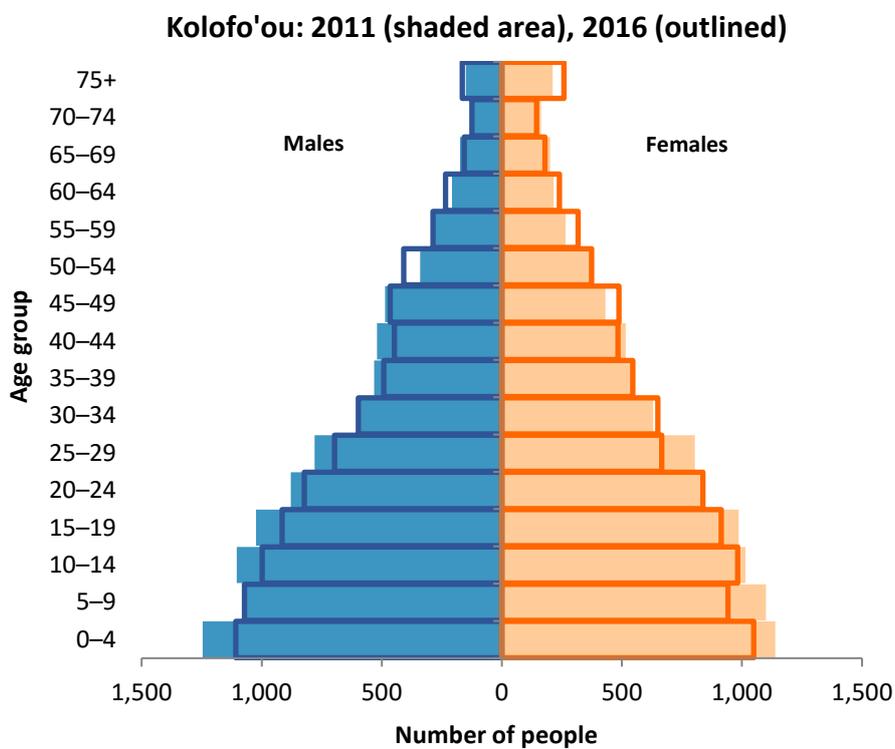
\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

## Kolofo'ou

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

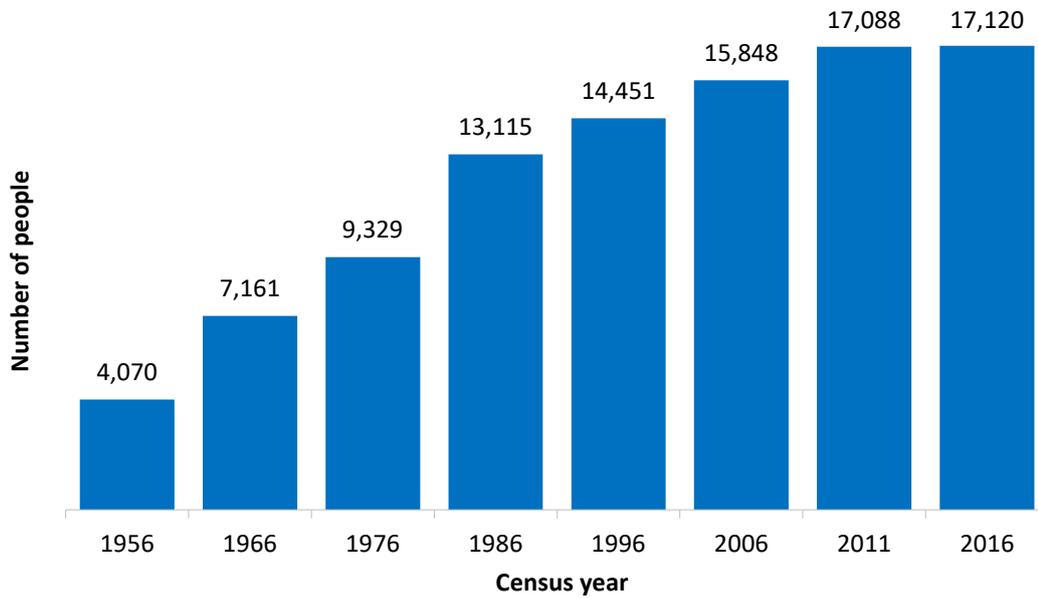


Kolofo'ou							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	1,246	1,138	2,385	0-4	1,108	1,048	2,157
5-9	1,079	1,099	2,179	5-9	1,072	941	2,014
10-14	1,103	1,014	2,118	10-14	998	982	1,981
15-19	1,023	986	2,010	15-19	915	913	1,829
20-24	879	835	1,715	20-24	822	837	1,660
25-29	780	804	1,585	25-29	697	666	1,363
30-34	602	630	1,232	30-34	598	649	1,247
35-39	532	554	1,086	35-39	492	545	1,037
40-44	520	516	1,036	40-44	447	483	930
45-49	486	431	917	45-49	465	488	953
50-54	340	365	705	50-54	408	374	782
55-59	280	265	545	55-59	286	318	604
60-64	208	215	423	60-64	235	240	475
65-69	174	201	375	65-69	157	180	337
70-74	121	164	285	70-74	125	145	270
75+	150	211	361	75+	165	259	424
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,526</b>	<b>9,431</b>	<b>18,957</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,992</b>	<b>9,072</b>	<b>18,064</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>6,681</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>3,179</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>6,151</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>3,488</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>3,566</b>	<b>7,107</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>3,525</b>	<b>6,918</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>3,749</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>3,629</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>7,393</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>1,444</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>1,507</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>1,031</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>75</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>74</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>68</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>66</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>101</b>				<b>99</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-534	-359		<b>-893</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-107	-72		<b>-179</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-5.6	-3.8		<b>-4.7</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-1.2	-0.8		<b>-1.0</b>

\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

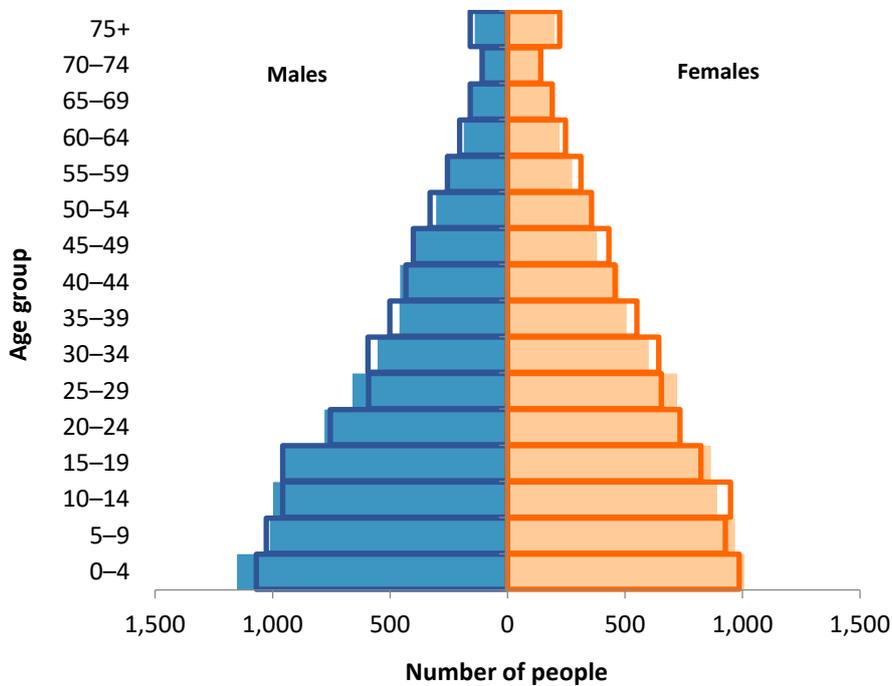
## Kolomotu'a

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

**Kolomotu'a: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)**

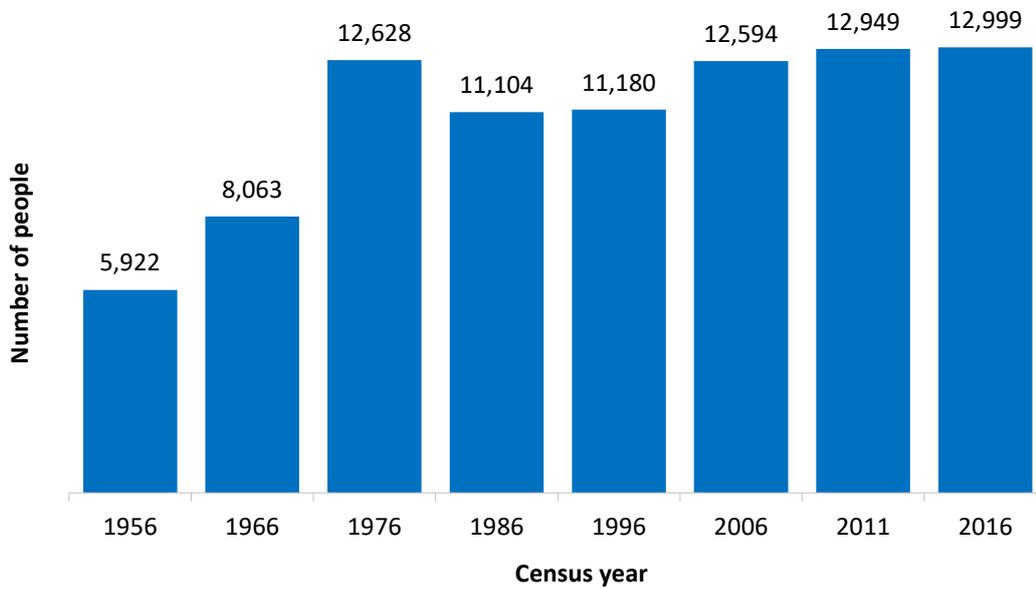


Kolomotu'a							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	1,151	1,007	2,158	0-4	1,069	986	2,054
5-9	1,012	968	1,980	5-9	1,027	928	1,954
10-14	998	892	1,890	10-14	956	949	1,905
15-19	959	865	1,824	15-19	957	823	1,781
20-24	780	730	1,510	20-24	754	733	1,487
25-29	659	721	1,380	25-29	591	654	1,246
30-34	552	601	1,153	30-34	593	643	1,237
35-39	459	507	966	35-39	501	550	1,051
40-44	457	475	932	40-44	432	457	889
45-49	390	380	770	45-49	401	431	832
50-54	304	345	649	50-54	330	358	687
55-59	248	275	523	55-59	256	313	568
60-64	186	222	408	60-64	205	246	451
65-69	160	187	347	65-69	159	190	350
70-74	118	139	257	70-74	108	141	250
75+	140	200	340	75+	158	221	380
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,574</b>	<b>8,514</b>	<b>17,088</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>8,498</b>	<b>8,622</b>	<b>17,120</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>2,867</b>	<b>6,027</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>3,052</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>5,913</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>1,738</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>3,268</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>6,375</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>6,509</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>3,257</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>6,960</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,430</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>979</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>76</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>75</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>69</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>67</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>101</b>				<b>99</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-76	108		<b>32</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-15	22		<b>6</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-0.9	1.3		<b>0.2</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.2	0.3		<b>0.0</b>

\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

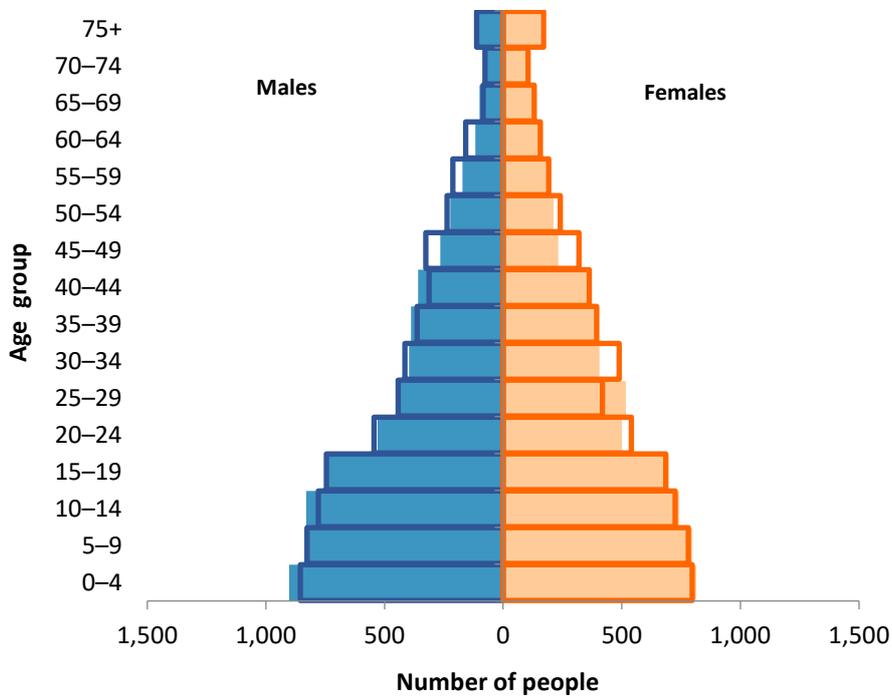
## Vaini

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

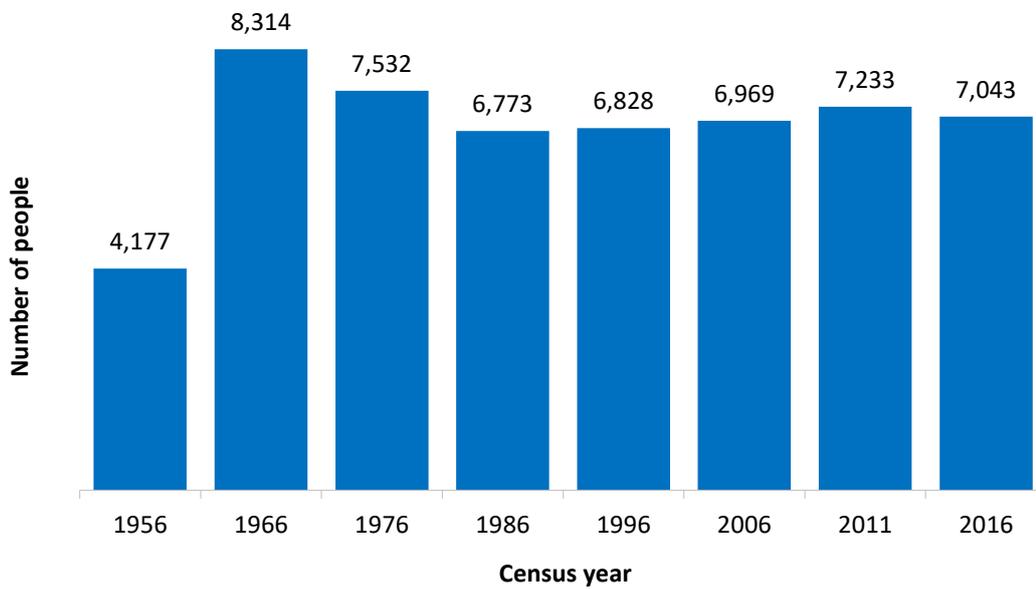
Vaini: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)



<b>Vaini</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	902	819	1,721	0-4	855	797	1,652
5-9	839	802	1,641	5-9	827	780	1,607
10-14	831	747	1,578	10-14	779	725	1,504
15-19	745	700	1,445	15-19	745	685	1,430
20-24	530	505	1,035	20-24	545	541	1,086
25-29	447	522	969	25-29	443	419	862
30-34	396	410	806	30-34	414	489	903
35-39	388	388	776	35-39	362	394	756
40-44	359	365	724	40-44	313	363	676
45-49	265	236	501	45-49	326	320	646
50-54	223	216	439	50-54	237	241	478
55-59	171	186	357	55-59	212	192	404
60-64	117	159	276	60-64	158	157	315
65-69	99	135	234	65-69	85	131	216
70-74	84	98	182	70-74	77	105	182
75+	104	161	265	75+	112	170	282
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,449</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,490</b>	<b>6,509</b>	<b>12,999</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	2,572	2,368	4,940	<b>0-14</b>	2,461	2,302	4,763
<b>15-24</b>	1,275	1,205	2,480	<b>15-24</b>	1,290	1,226	2,516
<b>25-59</b>	2,249	2,323	4,572	<b>25-59</b>	2,307	2,418	4,725
<b>25-64</b>	2,366	2,482	4,848	<b>25-64</b>	2,465	2,575	5,040
<b>60+</b>	404	553	957	<b>60+</b>	432	563	995
<b>65+</b>	287	394	681	<b>65+</b>	274	406	680
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	40	37	38	<b>0-14</b>	38	35	37
<b>15-24</b>	20	19	19	<b>15-24</b>	20	19	19
<b>25-59</b>	35	36	35	<b>25-59</b>	36	37	36
<b>25-64</b>	36	38	37	<b>25-64</b>	38	40	39
<b>60+</b>	6	9	7	<b>60+</b>	7	9	8
<b>65+</b>	4	6	5	<b>65+</b>	4	6	5
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>84</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>80</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>77</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>72</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>101</b>				<b>100</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Total</b>				-10	60	<b>50</b>	
<b>Average annual</b>				-2	12	<b>10</b>	
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-0.2	0.9	<b>0.4</b>	
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				0.0	0.2	<b>0.1</b>	

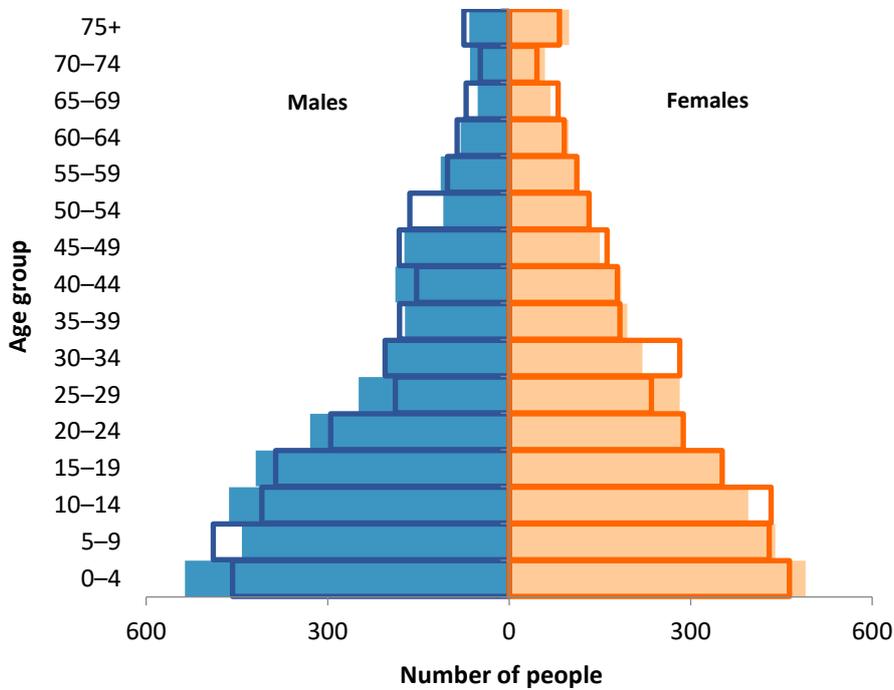
## Tatakamotonga

Population trend: 2011–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

### Tatakamotonga: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)

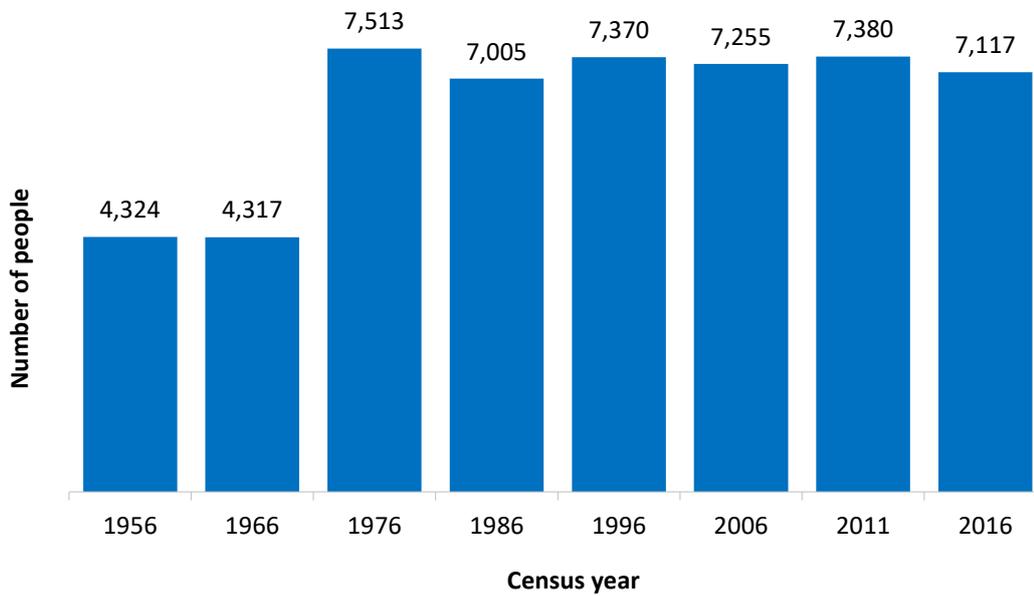


Tatakamotonga							
2011				2016			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	536	490	1,026	0-4	457	463	920
5-9	442	440	882	5-9	489	430	919
10-14	463	395	858	10-14	409	433	842
15-19	419	355	774	15-19	386	352	738
20-24	329	288	617	20-24	295	288	583
25-29	249	282	531	25-29	188	235	423
30-34	201	220	421	30-34	205	282	487
35-39	172	195	367	35-39	181	183	364
40-44	188	185	373	40-44	153	179	332
45-49	173	150	323	45-49	182	162	344
50-54	109	136	245	50-54	164	132	296
55-59	113	116	229	55-59	102	112	214
60-64	80	98	178	60-64	86	91	177
65-69	52	68	120	65-69	71	81	152
70-74	65	59	124	70-74	48	46	94
75+	66	99	165	75+	75	83	158
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>7,233</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>7,043</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>2,681</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,321</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>2,460</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>2,637</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>581</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>86</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>86</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>78</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>78</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>102</b>				<b>98</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.9</b>
<b>Population growth 1996-2006</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-166	-24		<b>-190</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-33	-5		<b>-38</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-4.5	-0.7		<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.9	-0.1		<b>-0.5</b>

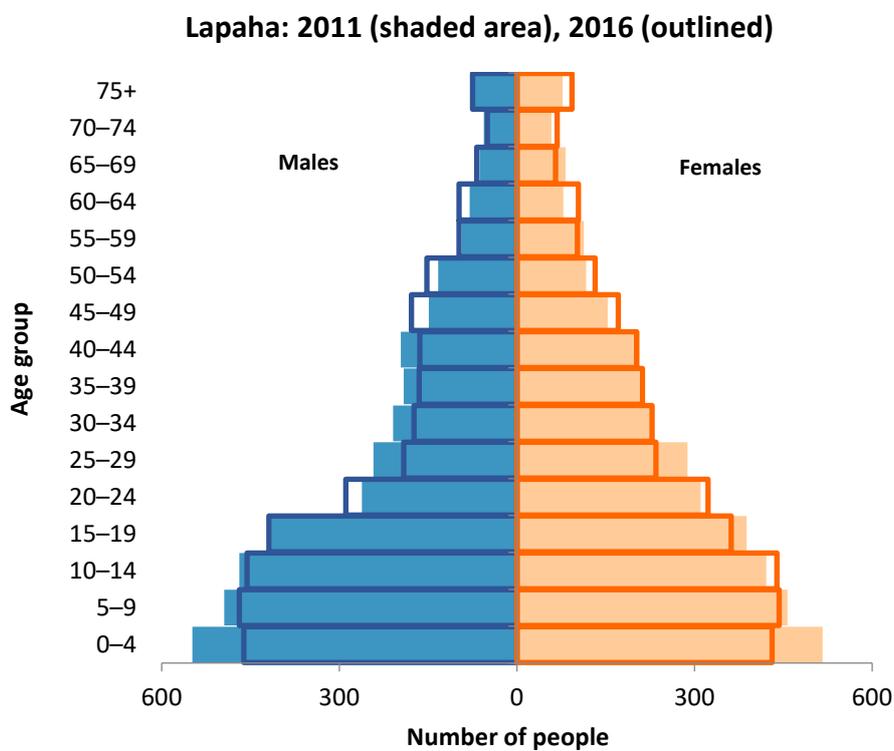
\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

## Lapaha

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



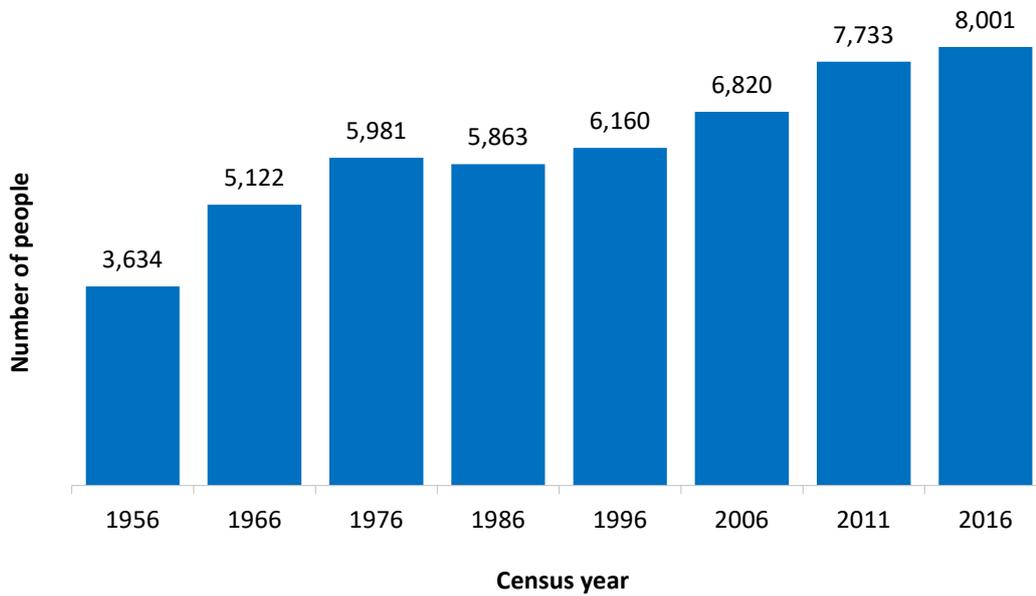
Lapaha							
2011				2016*			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	548	516	1,064	0-4	461	431	892
5-9	494	457	951	5-9	469	443	912
10-14	469	421	890	10-14	456	439	895
15-19	415	388	803	15-19	419	362	781
20-24	262	310	572	20-24	289	323	612
25-29	242	288	530	25-29	191	235	426
30-34	209	228	437	30-34	174	228	402
35-39	191	207	398	35-39	165	212	377
40-44	196	207	403	40-44	164	202	366
45-49	149	153	302	45-49	178	171	349
50-54	133	117	250	50-54	152	132	284
55-59	93	113	206	55-59	98	102	200
60-64	80	78	158	60-64	98	104	202
65-69	63	82	145	65-69	68	65	133
70-74	56	58	114	70-74	50	68	118
75+	77	77	154	75+	75	93	168
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>7,380</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,507</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>7,117</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	1,511	1,395	2,906	<b>0-14</b>	1,386	1,313	2,699
<b>15-24</b>	677	698	1,376	<b>15-24</b>	708	685	1,393
<b>25-59</b>	1,213	1,314	2,527	<b>25-59</b>	1,122	1,282	2,404
<b>25-64</b>	1,293	1,392	2,685	<b>25-64</b>	1,220	1,386	2,606
<b>60+</b>	276	295	571	<b>60+</b>	291	330	621
<b>65+</b>	196	217	413	<b>65+</b>	193	226	419
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	41	38	39	<b>0-14</b>	40	36	38
<b>15-24</b>	18	19	19	<b>15-24</b>	20	19	20
<b>25-59</b>	33	35	34	<b>25-59</b>	32	36	34
<b>25-64</b>	35	38	36	<b>25-64</b>	35	38	37
<b>60+</b>	8	8	8	<b>60+</b>	8	9	9
<b>65+</b>	5	6	6	<b>65+</b>	6	6	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>89</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>87</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>82</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>78</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>99</b>				<b>97</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-171	-92		<b>-263</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-34	-18		<b>-53</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-4.6	-2.5		<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-1.0	-0.5		<b>-0.7</b>

\*41 persons with age-not stated were distributed proportionally by known ages in 2016. This may cause some basic tables to differ slightly from numbers shown here.

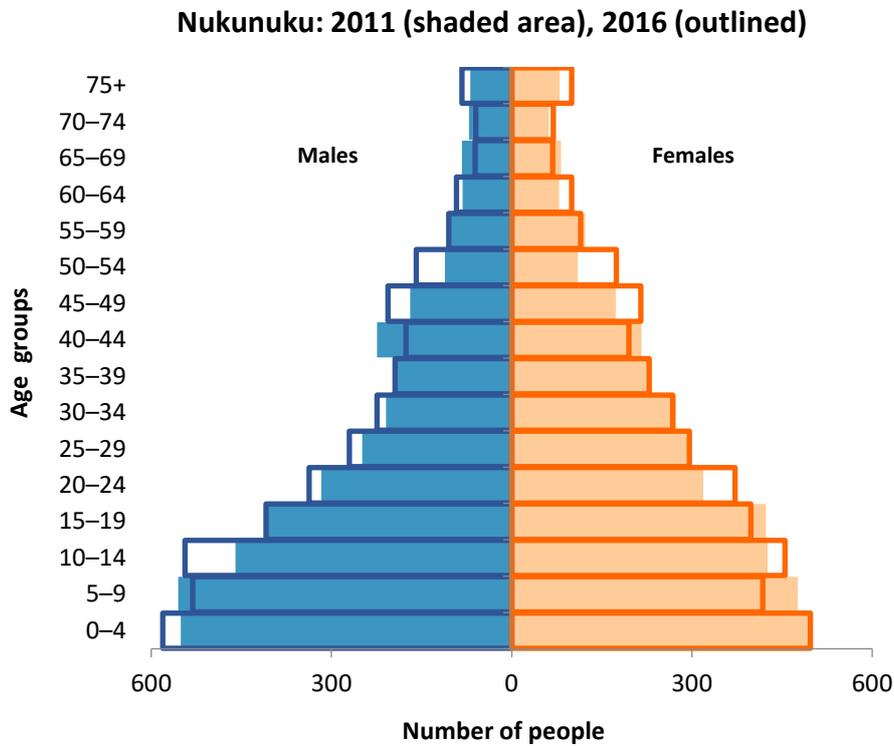
<b>Lapaha</b>							
<b>2006</b>				<b>2011</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	532	519	1,051	0-4	548	516	1,064
5-9	506	449	955	5-9	494	457	951
10-14	472	444	916	10-14	469	421	890
15-19	396	343	739	15-19	415	388	803
20-24	330	325	655	20-24	262	310	572
25-29	252	254	506	25-29	242	288	530
30-34	221	217	438	30-34	209	228	437
35-39	203	230	433	35-39	191	207	398
40-44	178	177	355	40-44	196	207	403
45-49	131	125	256	45-49	149	153	302
50-54	98	118	216	50-54	133	117	250
55-59	84	82	166	55-59	93	113	206
60-64	70	88	158	60-64	80	78	158
65-69	71	74	145	65-69	63	82	145
70-74	63	54	117	70-74	56	58	114
75+	68	79	147	75+	77	77	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>7,255</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>7,380</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	1,510	1,412	2,923	<b>0-14</b>	1,511	1,395	2,906
<b>15-24</b>	726	668	1,394	<b>15-24</b>	677	698	1,376
<b>25-59</b>	1,167	1,203	2,371	<b>25-59</b>	1,213	1,314	2,527
<b>25-64</b>	1,237	1,291	2,529	<b>25-64</b>	1,293	1,392	2,685
<b>60+</b>	272	295	567	<b>60+</b>	276	295	571
<b>65+</b>	202	207	409	<b>65+</b>	196	217	413
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	41	39	40	<b>0-14</b>	41	38	39
<b>15-24</b>	20	19	19	<b>15-24</b>	18	19	19
<b>25-59</b>	32	34	33	<b>25-59</b>	33	35	34
<b>25-64</b>	34	36	35	<b>25-64</b>	35	38	36
<b>60+</b>	7	8	8	<b>60+</b>	8	8	8
<b>65+</b>	5	6	6	<b>65+</b>	5	6	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>93</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>89</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>85</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>82</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>103</b>				<b>99</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>19.9</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				2	123		<b>125</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				0	25		<b>25</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				0.1	3.4		<b>1.7</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				0.0	0.7		<b>0.3</b>

## Nukunuku

Population trend: 1956–2016



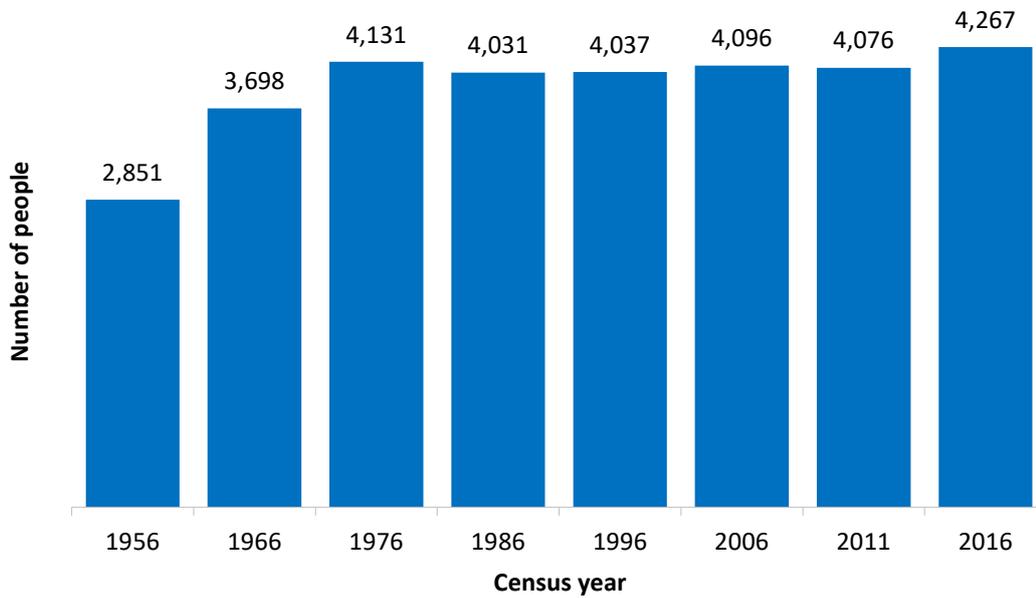
Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



<b>Nukunuku</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	551	501	1,052	0-4	581	497	1,078
5-9	555	476	1,031	5-9	531	418	949
10-14	460	426	886	10-14	544	455	999
15-19	412	423	835	15-19	409	398	807
20-24	317	319	636	20-24	337	372	709
25-29	249	296	545	25-29	270	296	566
30-34	209	274	483	30-34	224	268	492
35-39	194	233	427	35-39	194	229	423
40-44	224	216	440	40-44	176	195	371
45-49	169	173	342	45-49	206	215	421
50-54	111	110	221	50-54	159	174	333
55-59	105	122	227	55-59	105	115	220
60-64	82	79	161	60-64	92	100	192
65-69	83	82	165	65-69	61	68	129
70-74	71	62	133	70-74	60	69	129
75+	69	80	149	75+	83	100	183
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>3,872</b>	<b>7,733</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>8,001</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	1,566	1,403	2,969	<b>0-14</b>	1,656	1,370	3,026
<b>15-24</b>	729	742	1,471	<b>15-24</b>	746	770	1,516
<b>25-59</b>	1,261	1,424	2,685	<b>25-59</b>	1,334	1,492	2,826
<b>25-64</b>	1,343	1,503	2,846	<b>25-64</b>	1,426	1,592	3,018
<b>60+</b>	305	303	608	<b>60+</b>	296	337	633
<b>65+</b>	223	224	447	<b>65+</b>	204	237	441
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	41	36	38	<b>0-14</b>	41	35	38
<b>15-24</b>	19	19	19	<b>15-24</b>	19	19	19
<b>25-59</b>	33	37	35	<b>25-59</b>	33	38	35
<b>25-64</b>	35	39	37	<b>25-64</b>	35	40	38
<b>60+</b>	8	8	8	<b>60+</b>	7	8	8
<b>65+</b>	6	6	6	<b>65+</b>	5	6	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>86</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>84</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>79</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>76</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>100</b>				<b>102</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				171	97		<b>268</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				34	19		<b>54</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				4.4	2.5		<b>3.5</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				0.9	0.5		<b>0.7</b>

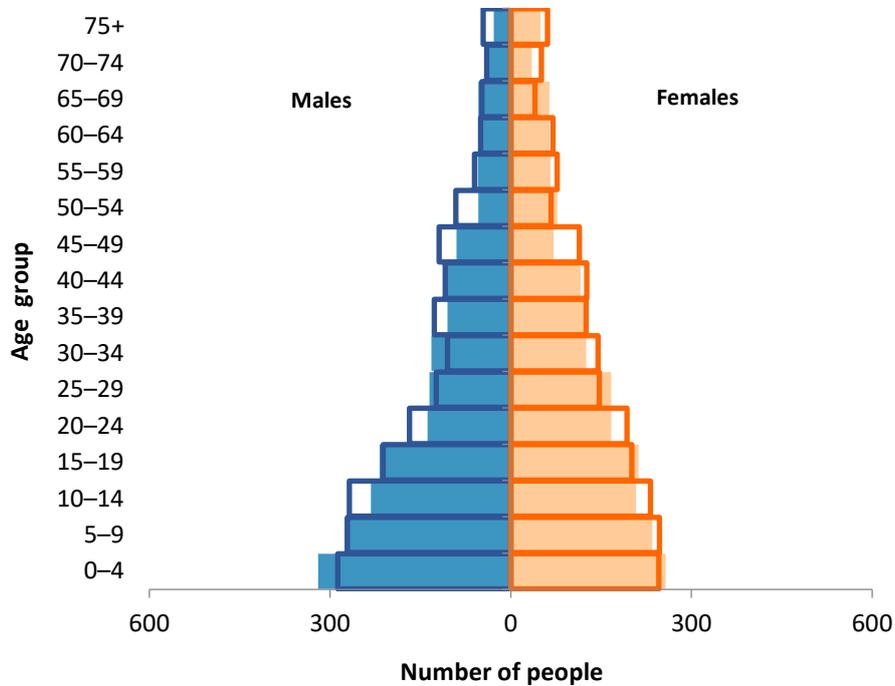
## Kolovai

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

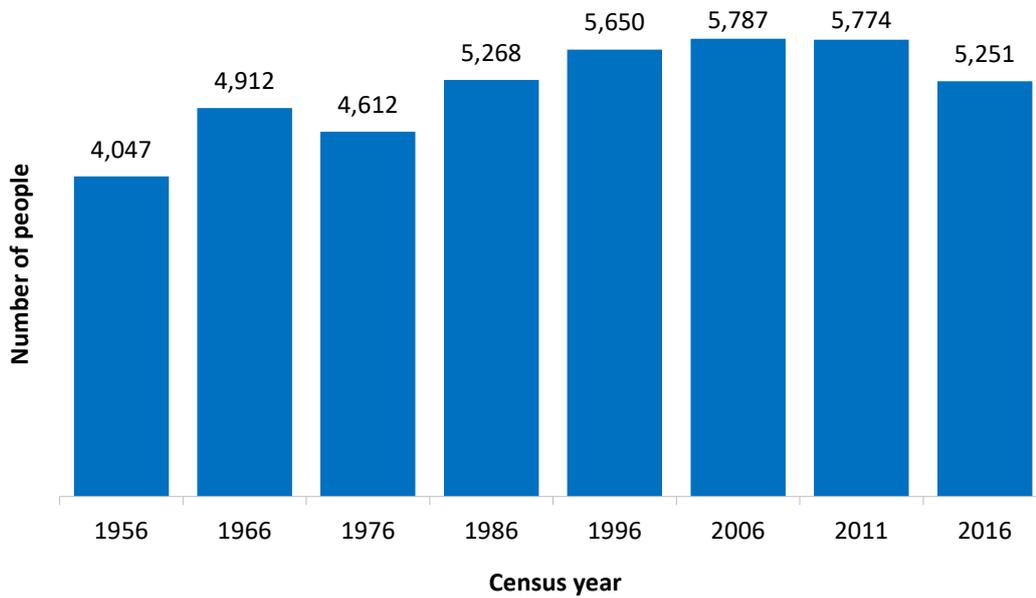
**Kolovai: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)**



<b>Kolovai</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	320	257	577	0-4	287	246	533
5-9	276	235	511	5-9	271	247	518
10-14	232	208	440	10-14	268	232	500
15-19	218	212	430	15-19	212	201	413
20-24	138	167	305	20-24	168	193	361
25-29	135	167	302	25-29	124	147	271
30-34	132	125	257	30-34	105	145	250
35-39	105	126	231	35-39	127	125	252
40-44	111	116	227	40-44	109	126	235
45-49	90	71	161	45-49	119	114	233
50-54	54	77	131	50-54	91	67	158
55-59	55	66	121	55-59	60	77	137
60-64	52	64	116	60-64	50	70	120
65-69	54	64	118	65-69	48	40	88
70-74	37	35	72	70-74	40	51	91
75+	28	49	77	75+	46	61	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,037</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>4,076</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>4,267</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1,551</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>774</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1,536</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1,656</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>406</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>88</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>85</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>79</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>76</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>100</b>				<b>99</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				88	103		<b>191</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				18	21		<b>38</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				4.3	5.1		<b>4.7</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				0.8	1.0		<b>0.9</b>

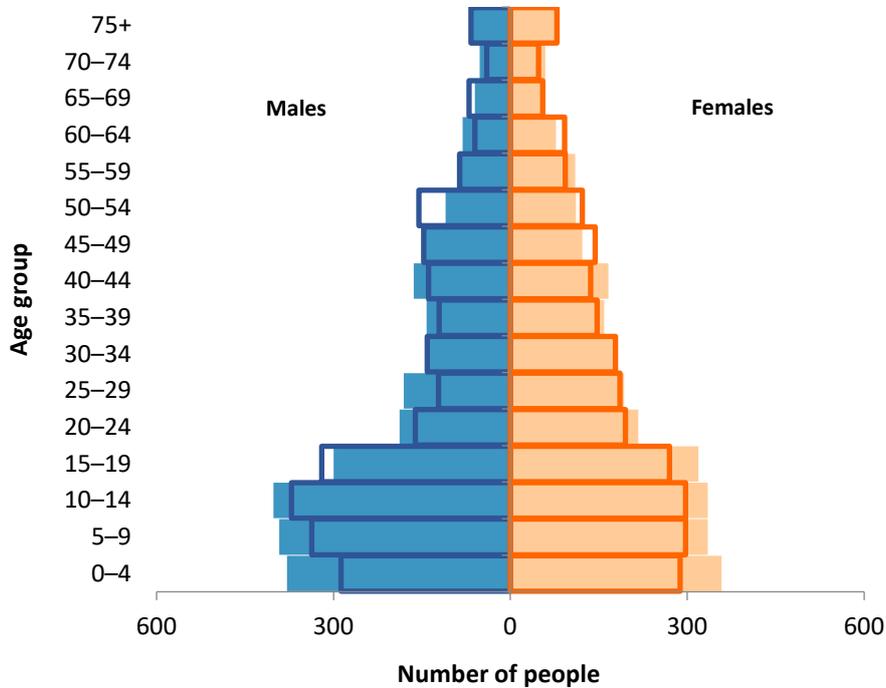
## Neiafu

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

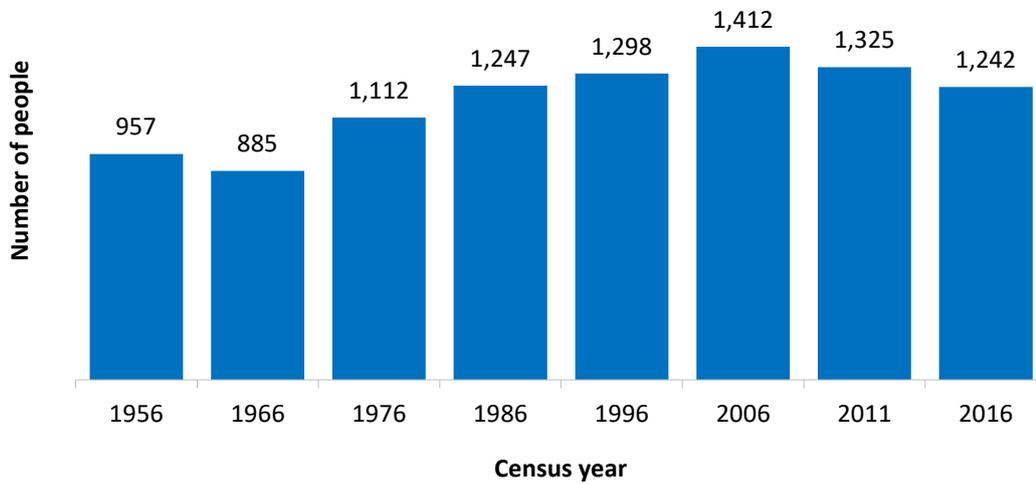
Neiafu: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)



<b>Neiafu</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	379	358	737	0-4	287	288	575
5-9	392	335	727	5-9	337	297	634
10-14	402	335	737	10-14	371	297	668
15-19	300	319	619	15-19	320	270	590
20-24	188	217	405	20-24	161	195	356
25-29	181	193	374	25-29	122	186	308
30-34	140	180	320	30-34	141	178	319
35-39	142	159	301	35-39	121	147	268
40-44	164	166	330	40-44	139	136	275
45-49	146	122	268	45-49	147	144	291
50-54	110	111	221	50-54	155	122	277
55-59	91	110	201	55-59	86	93	179
60-64	81	77	158	60-64	60	92	152
65-69	60	56	116	65-69	70	55	125
70-74	52	59	111	70-74	40	48	88
75+	65	84	149	75+	67	79	146
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>5,774</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>5,251</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>1,173</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>1,877</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>946</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,917</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>2,173</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>2,069</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>511</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>359</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>90</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>83</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>81</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>74</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>100</b>				<b>100</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-269	-254		<b>-523</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-54	-51		<b>-105</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-9.3	-8.8		<b>-9.1</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-2.0	-1.8		<b>-1.9</b>

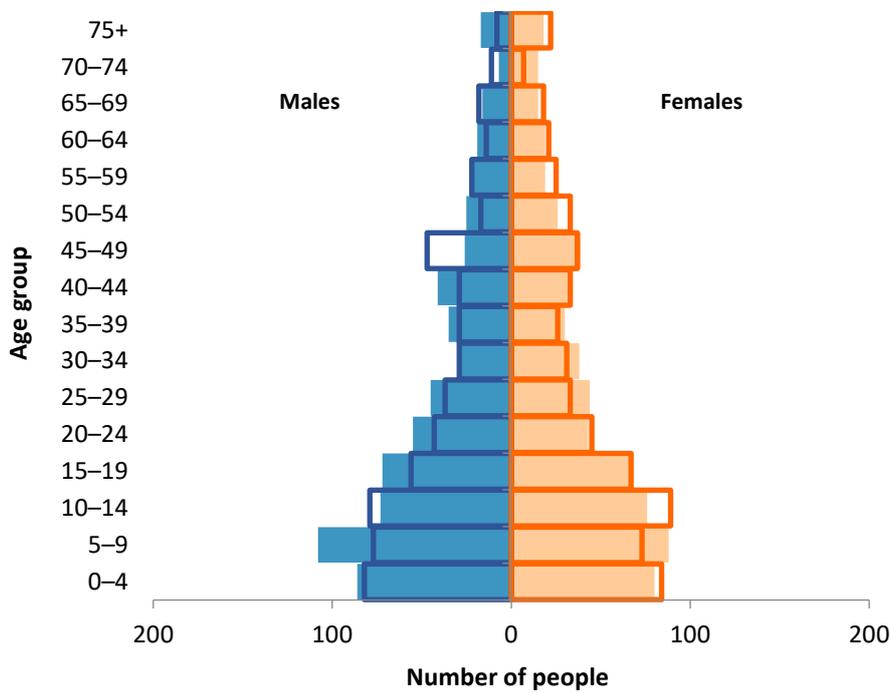
## Pangaimotu

### Population trend: 2011–2016



### Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

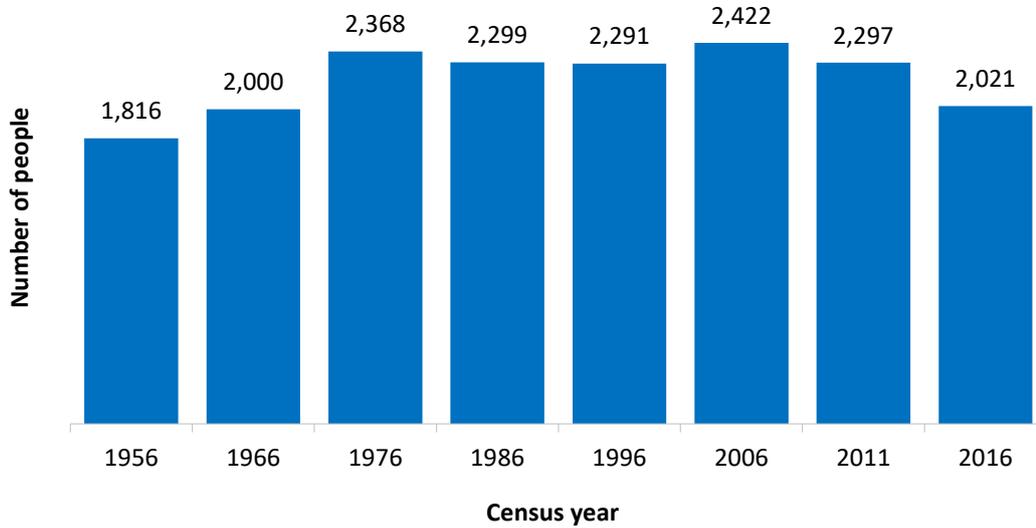
#### Pangaimot: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)



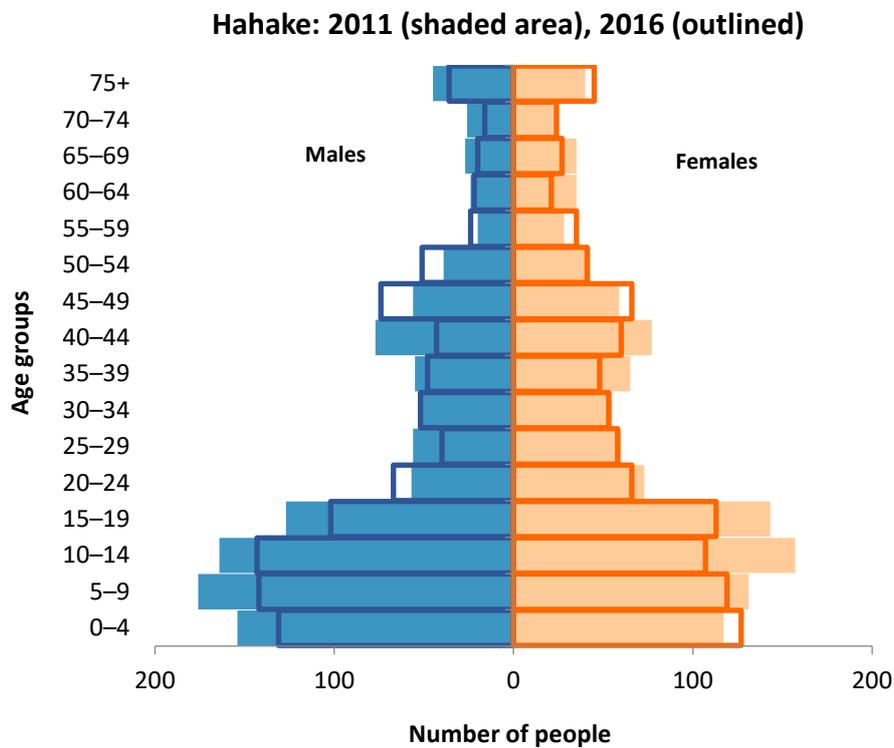
Pangaimotu							
2011				2016			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	86	80	166	0-4	82	84	166
5-9	108	88	196	5-9	77	73	150
10-14	73	76	149	10-14	79	89	168
15-19	72	66	138	15-19	56	67	123
20-24	55	43	98	20-24	43	45	88
25-29	45	44	89	25-29	37	33	70
30-34	29	38	67	30-34	29	31	60
35-39	35	30	65	35-39	29	26	55
40-44	41	34	75	40-44	29	33	62
45-49	26	39	65	45-49	47	37	84
50-54	25	26	51	50-54	17	33	50
55-59	21	19	40	55-59	22	25	47
60-64	19	19	38	60-64	14	21	35
65-69	16	15	31	65-69	18	18	36
70-74	7	15	22	70-74	11	7	18
75+	17	18	35	75+	8	22	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>1,242</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	267	244	511	<b>0-14</b>	238	246	484
<b>15-24</b>	127	109	236	<b>15-24</b>	99	112	211
<b>25-59</b>	222	230	452	<b>25-59</b>	210	218	428
<b>25-64</b>	241	249	490	<b>25-64</b>	224	239	463
<b>60+</b>	59	67	126	<b>60+</b>	51	68	119
<b>65+</b>	40	48	88	<b>65+</b>	37	47	84
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	40	38	39	<b>0-14</b>	40	38	39
<b>15-24</b>	19	17	18	<b>15-24</b>	17	17	17
<b>25-59</b>	33	35	34	<b>25-59</b>	35	34	34
<b>25-64</b>	36	38	37	<b>25-64</b>	37	37	37
<b>60+</b>	9	10	10	<b>60+</b>	9	11	10
<b>65+</b>	6	7	7	<b>65+</b>	6	7	7
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>93</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>94</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>83</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>84</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>104</b>				<b>93</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-77	-6		<b>-83</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-15	-1		<b>-17</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-11.4	-0.9		<b>-6.3</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-2.4	-0.2		<b>-1.3</b>

## Hahake

Population trend: 1956–2016



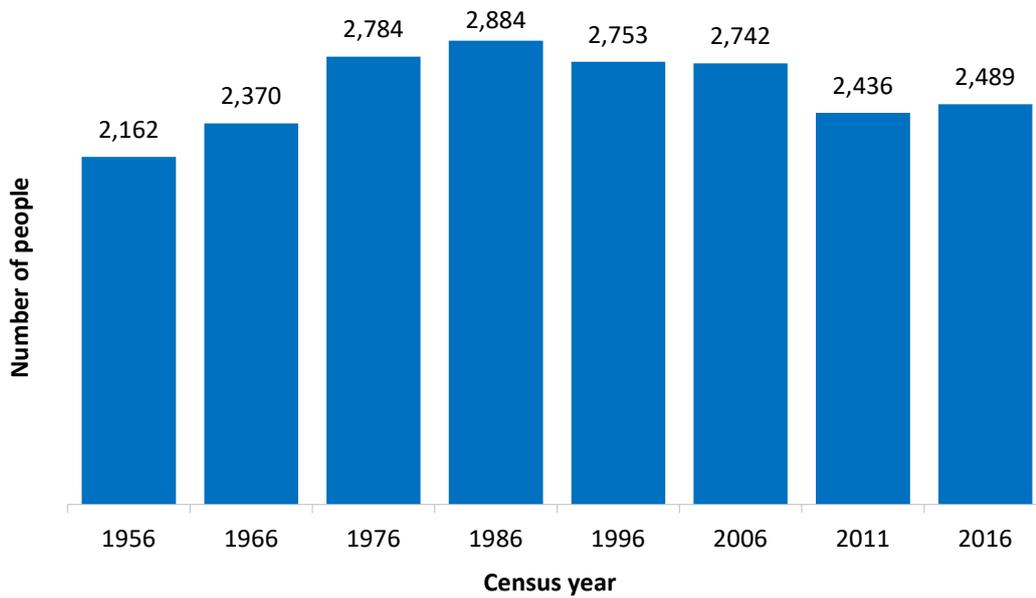
Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



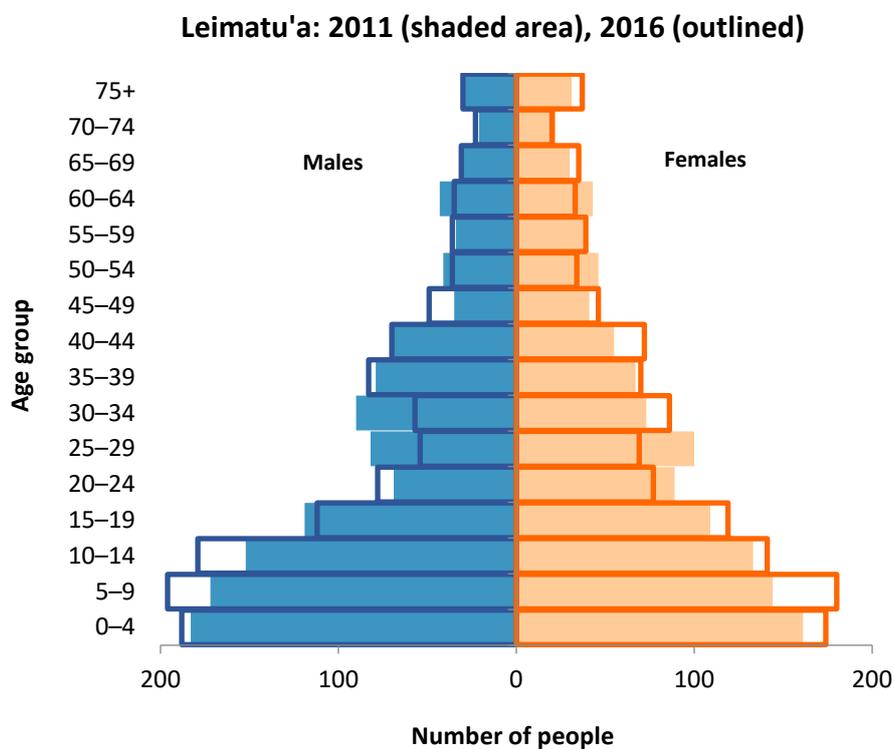
<b>Hahake</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	154	117	271	0-4	131	127	258
5-9	176	131	307	5-9	142	119	261
10-14	164	157	321	10-14	143	107	250
15-19	127	143	270	15-19	102	113	215
20-24	57	73	130	20-24	67	66	133
25-29	56	60	116	25-29	40	58	98
30-34	51	55	106	30-34	52	53	105
35-39	55	65	120	35-39	48	48	96
40-44	77	77	154	40-44	43	60	103
45-49	56	59	115	45-49	74	66	140
50-54	39	43	82	50-54	51	41	92
55-59	20	28	48	55-59	24	35	59
60-64	24	35	59	60-64	22	21	43
65-69	27	35	62	65-69	20	27	47
70-74	26	25	51	70-74	16	24	40
75+	45	40	85	75+	36	45	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>2,021</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	494	405	899	<b>0-14</b>	416	353	769
<b>15-24</b>	184	216	400	<b>15-24</b>	169	179	348
<b>25-59</b>	354	387	741	<b>25-59</b>	332	361	693
<b>25-64</b>	378	422	800	<b>25-64</b>	354	382	736
<b>60+</b>	122	135	257	<b>60+</b>	94	117	211
<b>65+</b>	98	100	198	<b>65+</b>	72	96	168
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	43	35	39	<b>0-14</b>	41	35	38
<b>15-24</b>	16	19	17	<b>15-24</b>	17	18	17
<b>25-59</b>	31	34	32	<b>25-59</b>	33	36	34
<b>25-64</b>	33	37	35	<b>25-64</b>	35	38	36
<b>60+</b>	11	12	11	<b>60+</b>	9	12	10
<b>65+</b>	8	9	9	<b>65+</b>	7	10	8
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>101</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>94</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>91</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>86</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>101</b>				<b>100</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-143	-133		<b>-276</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-29	-27		<b>-55</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-12.4	-11.6		<b>-12.0</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-2.6	-2.5		<b>-2.6</b>

## Leimatu'a

Population trend: 1956–2016



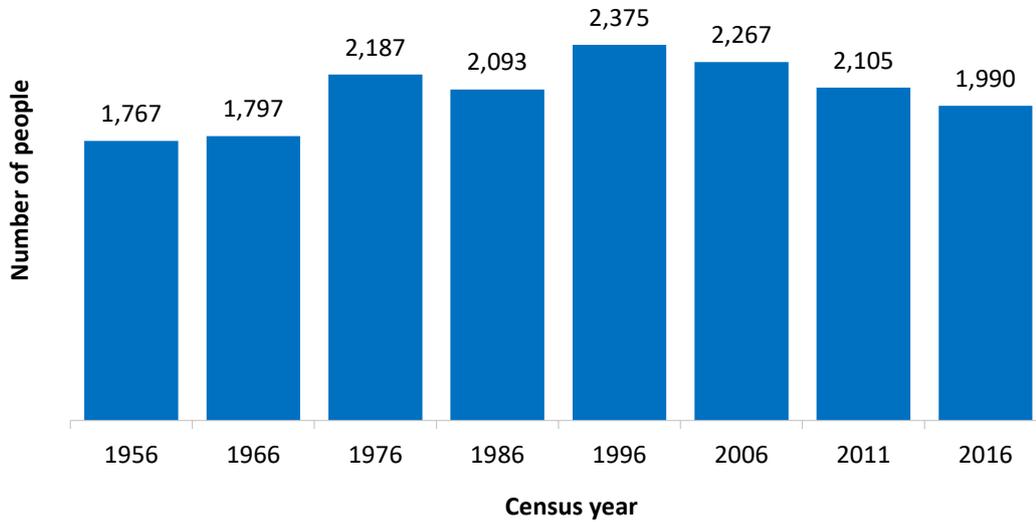
Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



<b>Leimatu'a</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	183	161	344	0-4	188	174	362
5-9	172	144	316	5-9	196	180	376
10-14	152	133	285	10-14	179	141	320
15-19	119	109	228	15-19	112	119	231
20-24	69	89	158	20-24	78	77	155
25-29	82	100	182	25-29	54	69	123
30-34	90	73	163	30-34	57	86	143
35-39	79	67	146	35-39	83	70	153
40-44	70	55	125	40-44	70	72	142
45-49	35	41	76	45-49	49	46	95
50-54	41	46	87	50-54	36	34	70
55-59	34	40	74	55-59	36	39	75
60-64	43	43	86	60-64	35	33	68
65-69	32	30	62	65-69	31	35	66
70-74	21	22	43	70-74	23	20	43
75+	30	31	61	75+	30	37	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>2,489</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>1,058</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>386</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>801</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>869</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>97</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>110</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>84</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>98</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>106</b>				<b>102</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				5	48		<b>53</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				1	10		<b>11</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				0.4	4.1		<b>2.2</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				0.1	0.8		<b>0.4</b>

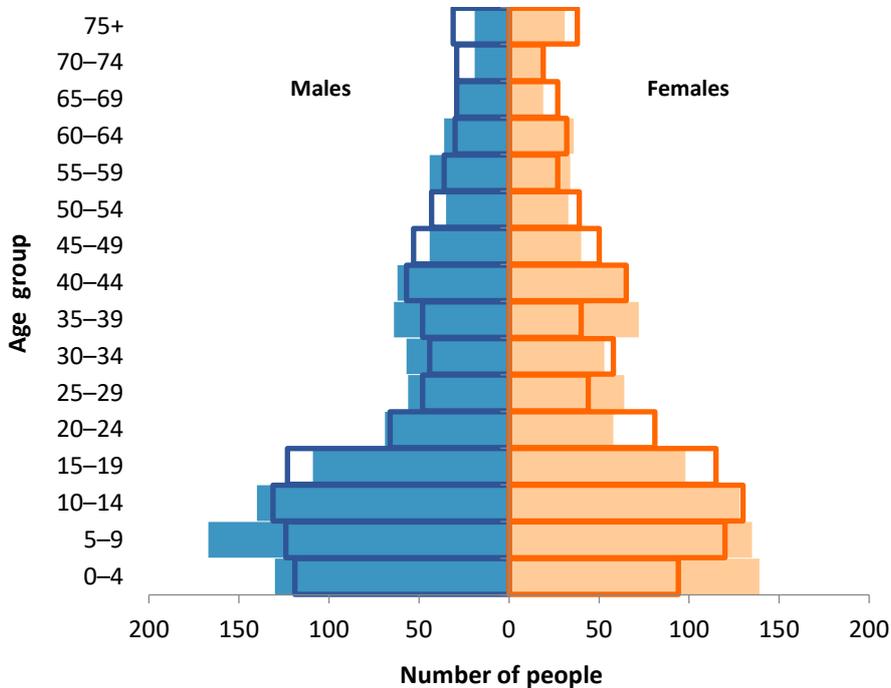
## Hihifo

Population trend: 2011–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

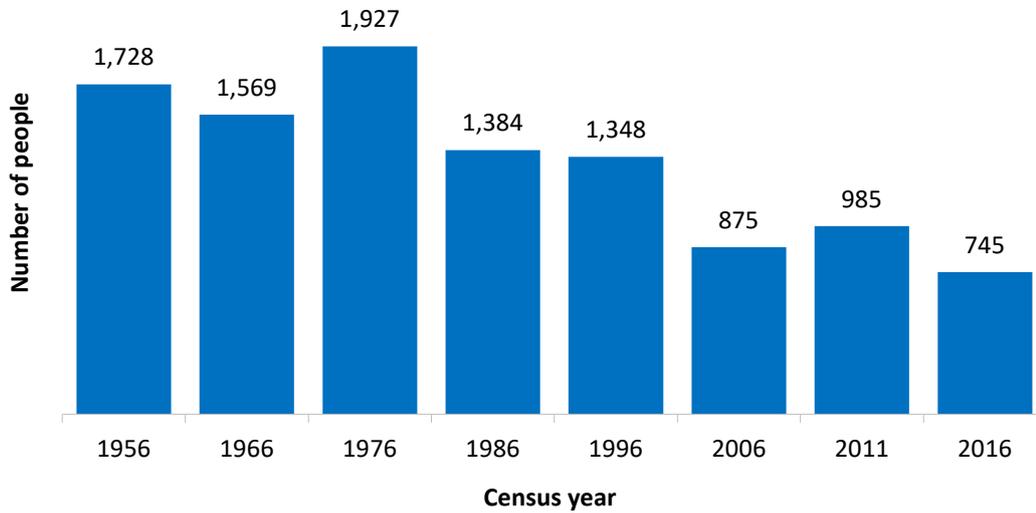
### Hihifo: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)



<b>Hihifo</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	130	139	269	0-4	119	94	213
5-9	167	135	302	5-9	124	120	244
10-14	140	128	268	10-14	131	130	261
15-19	109	98	207	15-19	123	115	238
20-24	69	58	127	20-24	66	81	147
25-29	56	64	120	25-29	48	44	92
30-34	57	53	110	30-34	44	58	102
35-39	64	72	136	35-39	48	40	88
40-44	62	66	128	40-44	57	65	122
45-49	44	40	84	45-49	53	50	103
50-54	35	33	68	50-54	43	39	82
55-59	44	34	78	55-59	36	27	63
60-64	36	36	72	60-64	30	32	62
65-69	28	19	47	65-69	29	27	56
70-74	19	20	39	70-74	29	19	48
75+	19	31	50	75+	31	38	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>1,990</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	437	402	839	<b>0-14</b>	374	344	718
<b>15-24</b>	178	156	334	<b>15-24</b>	189	196	385
<b>25-59</b>	362	362	724	<b>25-59</b>	329	323	652
<b>25-64</b>	398	398	796	<b>25-64</b>	359	355	714
<b>60+</b>	102	106	208	<b>60+</b>	119	116	235
<b>65+</b>	66	70	136	<b>65+</b>	89	84	173
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	41	39	40	<b>0-14</b>	37	35	36
<b>15-24</b>	16	15	16	<b>15-24</b>	19	20	19
<b>25-59</b>	34	35	34	<b>25-59</b>	33	33	33
<b>25-64</b>	37	39	38	<b>25-64</b>	36	36	36
<b>60+</b>	9	10	10	<b>60+</b>	12	12	12
<b>65+</b>	6	7	6	<b>65+</b>	9	9	9
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>99</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>92</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>86</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>81</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>105</b>				<b>103</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.3</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-68	-47		<b>-115</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-140	-14		<b>-9</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-1.8	-0.3		<b>-6.3</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.2	0.0		<b>-1.3</b>

## Motu

Population trend: 2011–2016



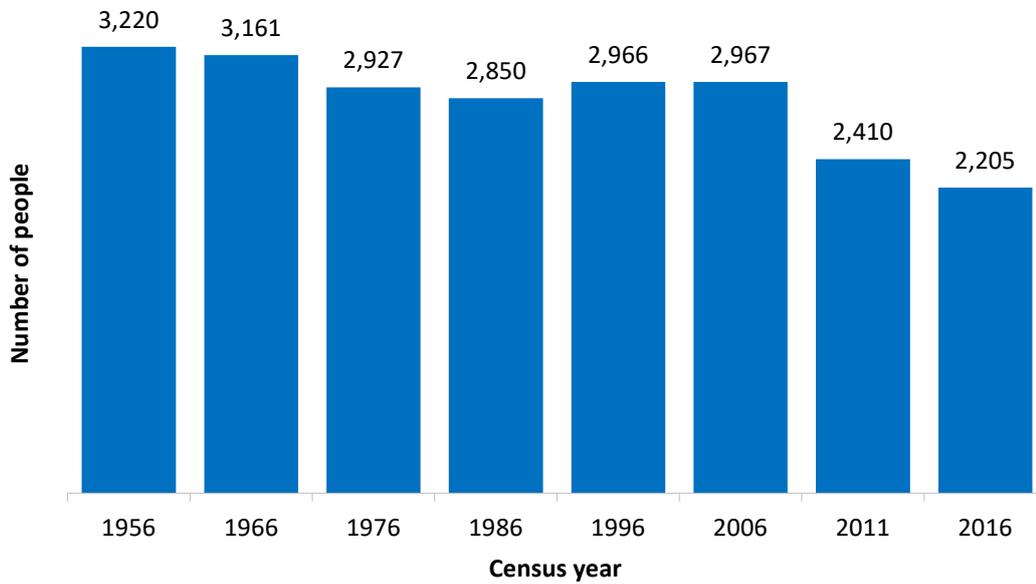
Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



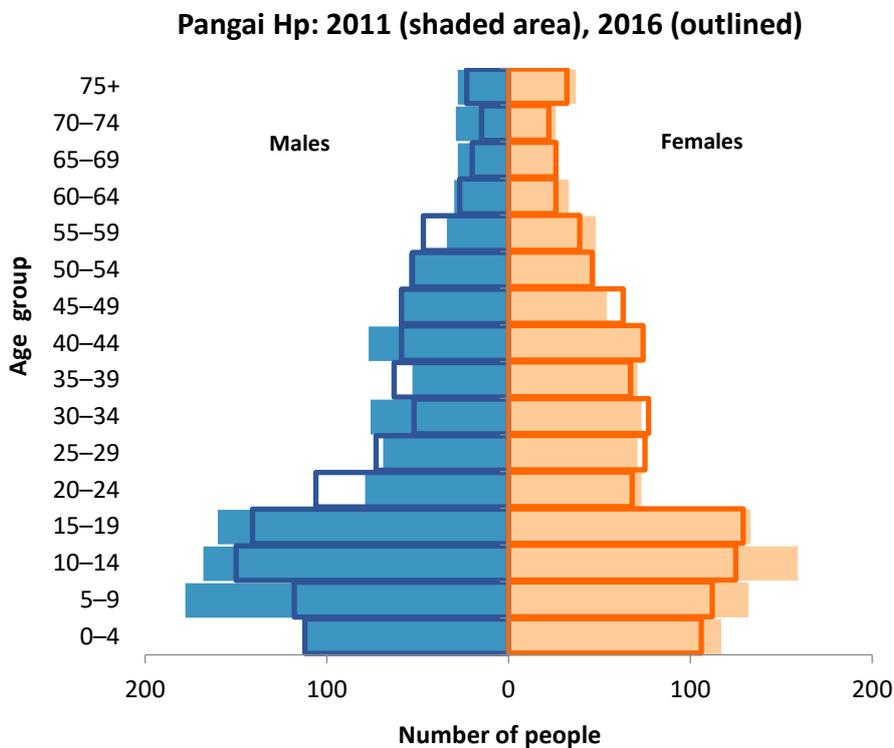
<b>Motu</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	67	52	119	0-4	36	42	78
5-9	73	73	146	5-9	50	45	95
10-14	60	49	109	10-14	45	43	88
15-19	50	51	101	15-19	31	38	69
20-24	29	25	54	20-24	23	25	48
25-29	24	32	56	25-29	18	23	41
30-34	17	24	41	30-34	20	20	40
35-39	21	27	48	35-39	13	18	31
40-44	29	28	57	40-44	18	20	38
45-49	35	25	60	45-49	17	26	43
50-54	24	26	50	50-54	19	21	40
55-59	24	14	38	55-59	24	16	40
60-64	19	14	33	60-64	24	13	37
65-69	10	8	18	65-69	11	12	23
70-74	10	11	21	70-74	4	5	9
75+	14	20	34	75+	12	13	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>745</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	200	174	374	<b>0-14</b>	131	130	261
<b>15-24</b>	79	76	155	<b>15-24</b>	54	63	117
<b>25-59</b>	174	176	350	<b>25-59</b>	129	144	273
<b>25-64</b>	193	190	383	<b>25-64</b>	153	157	310
<b>60+</b>	53	53	106	<b>60+</b>	51	43	94
<b>65+</b>	34	39	73	<b>65+</b>	27	30	57
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	40	36	38	<b>0-14</b>	36	34	35
<b>15-24</b>	16	16	16	<b>15-24</b>	15	17	16
<b>25-59</b>	34	37	36	<b>25-59</b>	35	38	37
<b>25-64</b>	38	40	39	<b>25-64</b>	42	41	42
<b>60+</b>	10	11	11	<b>60+</b>	14	11	13
<b>65+</b>	7	8	7	<b>65+</b>	7	8	8
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>95</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>91</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>83</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>74</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>106</b>				<b>96</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.5</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-141	-99		<b>-240</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-28	-48		<b>-20</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-27.9	-20.7		<b>-24.4</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-6.5	-4.6		<b>-5.6</b>

## Pangai Hp

Population trend: 1956–2016



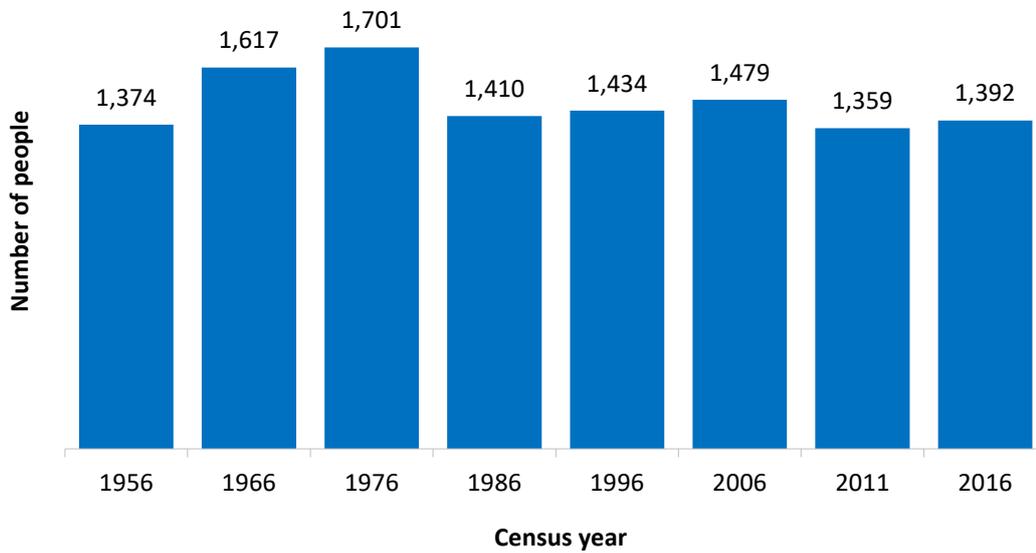
Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



<b>Pangai Hp</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	112	117	229	0-4	112	106	218
5-9	178	132	310	5-9	118	112	230
10-14	168	159	327	10-14	150	125	275
15-19	160	133	293	15-19	141	129	270
20-24	79	73	152	20-24	106	68	174
25-29	69	71	140	25-29	73	75	148
30-34	76	73	149	30-34	52	77	129
35-39	53	71	124	35-39	63	67	130
40-44	77	75	152	40-44	59	74	133
45-49	58	54	112	45-49	59	63	122
50-54	55	48	103	50-54	53	46	99
55-59	34	48	82	55-59	47	39	86
60-64	30	33	63	60-64	27	26	53
65-69	28	26	54	65-69	20	26	46
70-74	29	26	55	70-74	15	22	37
75+	28	37	65	75+	23	32	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>2,410</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,118</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>2,205</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>723</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>847</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>191</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>138</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>15-24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15-24</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>25-59</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>25-59</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>25-64</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25-64</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>60+</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>65+</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>65+</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>84</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>71</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>76</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>64</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>105</b>				<b>103</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-116	-89		<b>-205</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-23	-18		<b>-41</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-9.4	-7.6		<b>-8.5</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-2.0	-1.6		<b>-1.8</b>

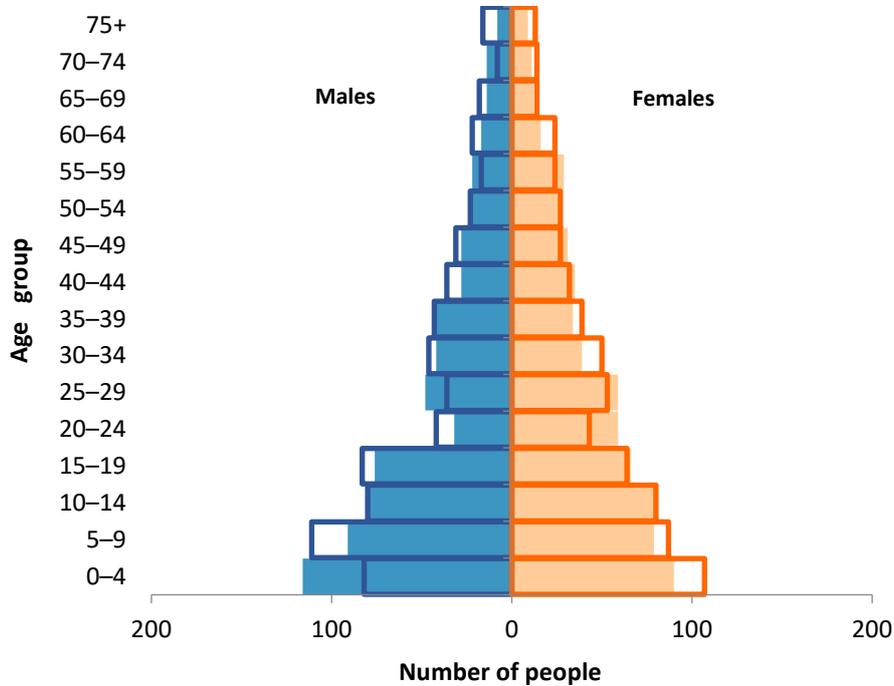
## Foa

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

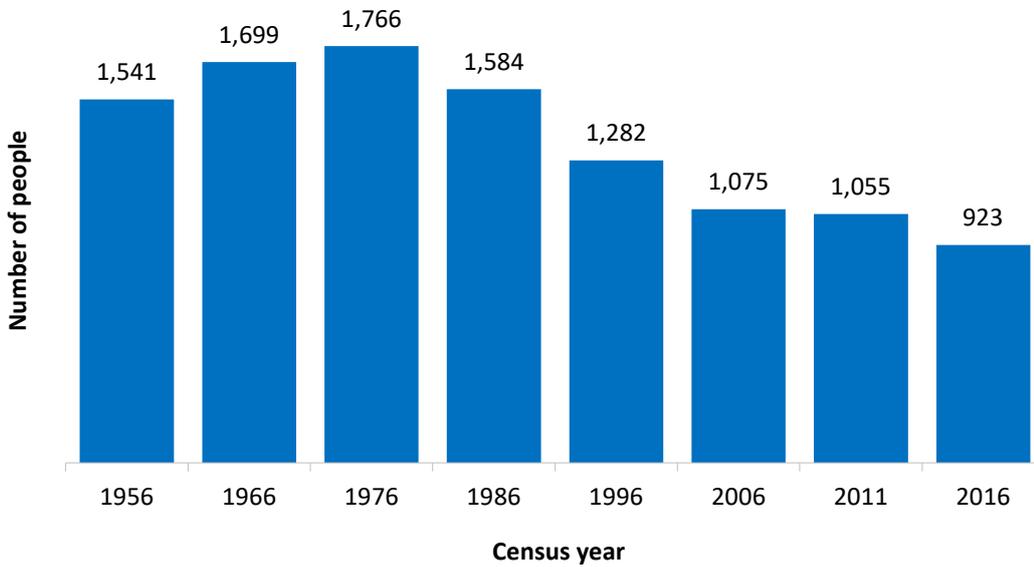
Foa: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)



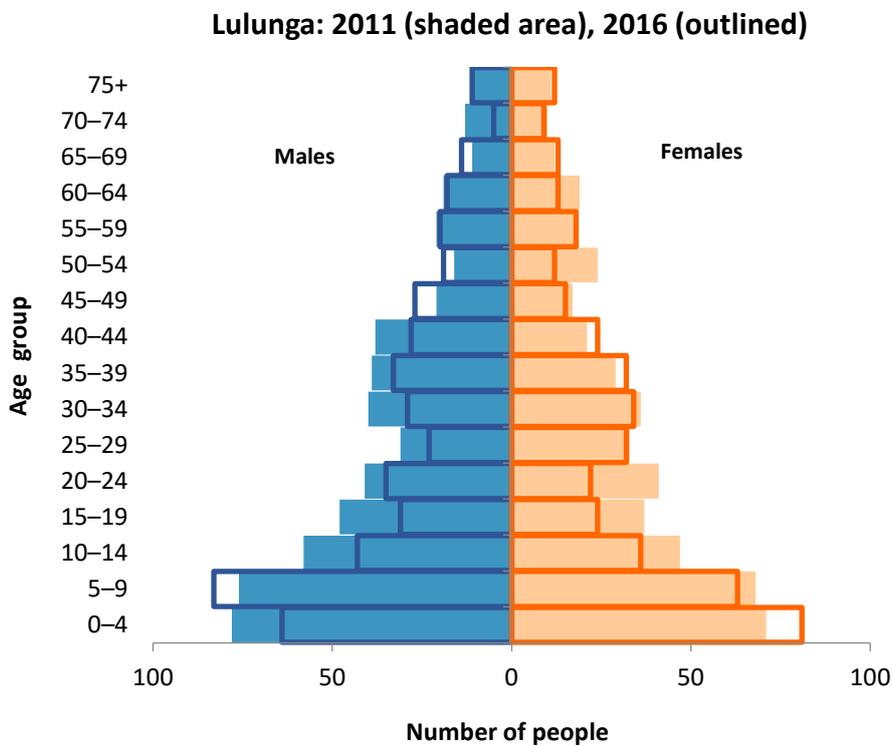
<b>Foa</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	116	90	206	0-4	82	107	189
5-9	91	79	170	5-9	111	87	198
10-14	81	79	160	10-14	80	80	160
15-19	76	66	142	15-19	83	64	147
20-24	32	59	91	20-24	42	43	85
25-29	48	59	107	25-29	36	53	89
30-34	42	39	81	30-34	46	50	96
35-39	43	34	77	35-39	43	39	82
40-44	28	35	63	40-44	36	32	68
45-49	28	31	59	45-49	31	27	58
50-54	24	27	51	50-54	23	27	50
55-59	22	29	51	55-59	17	24	41
60-64	17	16	33	60-64	22	24	46
65-69	14	12	26	65-69	18	14	32
70-74	14	11	25	70-74	8	14	22
75+	8	9	17	75+	16	13	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>1,392</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	288	248	536	<b>0-14</b>	273	274	547
<b>15-24</b>	108	125	233	<b>15-24</b>	125	107	232
<b>25-59</b>	235	254	489	<b>25-59</b>	232	252	484
<b>25-64</b>	252	270	522	<b>25-64</b>	254	276	530
<b>60+</b>	53	48	101	<b>60+</b>	64	65	129
<b>65+</b>	36	32	68	<b>65+</b>	42	41	83
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	42	37	39	<b>0-14</b>	39	39	39
<b>15-24</b>	16	19	17	<b>15-24</b>	18	15	17
<b>25-59</b>	34	38	36	<b>25-59</b>	33	36	35
<b>25-64</b>	37	40	38	<b>25-64</b>	37	40	38
<b>60+</b>	8	7	7	<b>60+</b>	9	9	9
<b>65+</b>	5	5	5	<b>65+</b>	6	6	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>88</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>94</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>80</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>83</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>101</b>				<b>99</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				10	23		<b>33</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				2	5		<b>7</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				1.5	3.4		<b>2.4</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				0.3	0.7		<b>0.5</b>

## Lulunga

Population trend: 1956–2016



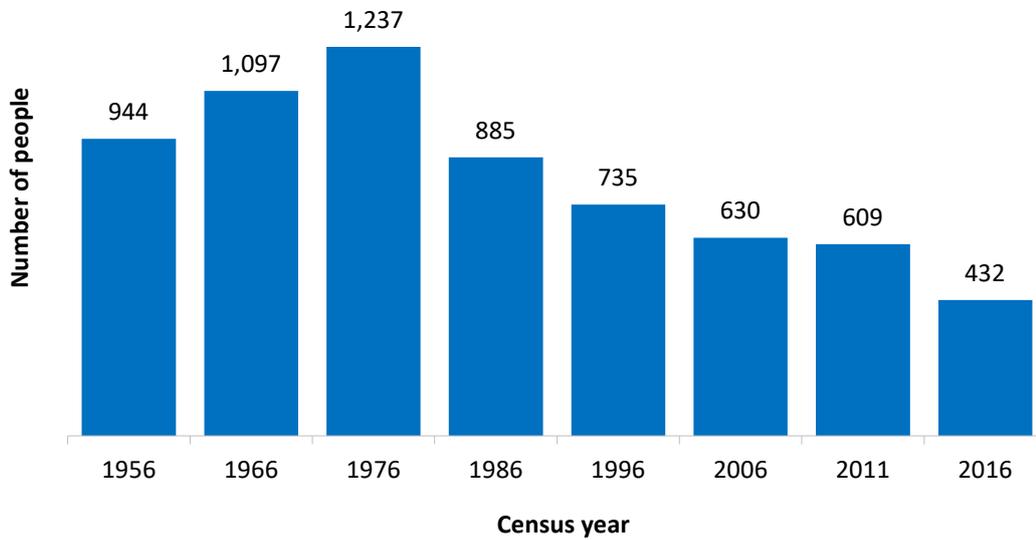
Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



<b>Lulunga</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	78	71	149	0-4	64	81	145
5-9	76	68	144	5-9	83	63	146
10-14	58	47	105	10-14	43	36	79
15-19	48	37	85	15-19	31	24	55
20-24	41	41	82	20-24	35	22	57
25-29	31	33	64	25-29	23	32	55
30-34	40	36	76	30-34	29	34	63
35-39	39	29	68	35-39	33	32	65
40-44	38	21	59	40-44	28	24	52
45-49	21	17	38	45-49	27	15	42
50-54	16	24	40	50-54	19	12	31
55-59	21	18	39	55-59	20	18	38
60-64	19	19	38	60-64	18	13	31
65-69	11	12	23	65-69	14	13	27
70-74	13	10	23	70-74	5	9	14
75+	11	11	22	75+	11	12	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>923</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	212	186	398	<b>0-14</b>	190	180	370
<b>15-24</b>	89	78	167	<b>15-24</b>	66	46	112
<b>25-59</b>	206	178	384	<b>25-59</b>	179	167	346
<b>25-64</b>	225	197	422	<b>25-64</b>	197	180	377
<b>60+</b>	54	52	106	<b>60+</b>	48	47	95
<b>65+</b>	35	33	68	<b>65+</b>	30	34	64
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	38	38	38	<b>0-14</b>	39	41	40
<b>15-24</b>	16	16	16	<b>15-24</b>	14	10	12
<b>25-59</b>	37	36	36	<b>25-59</b>	37	38	37
<b>25-64</b>	40	40	40	<b>25-64</b>	41	41	41
<b>60+</b>	10	11	10	<b>60+</b>	10	11	10
<b>65+</b>	6	7	6	<b>65+</b>	6	8	7
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>91</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>102</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>79</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>89</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>114</b>				<b>110</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-78	-54		<b>-132</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-5	-11		<b>-26</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-13.9	-10.9		<b>-12.5</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-3.0	-2.3		<b>-2.7</b>

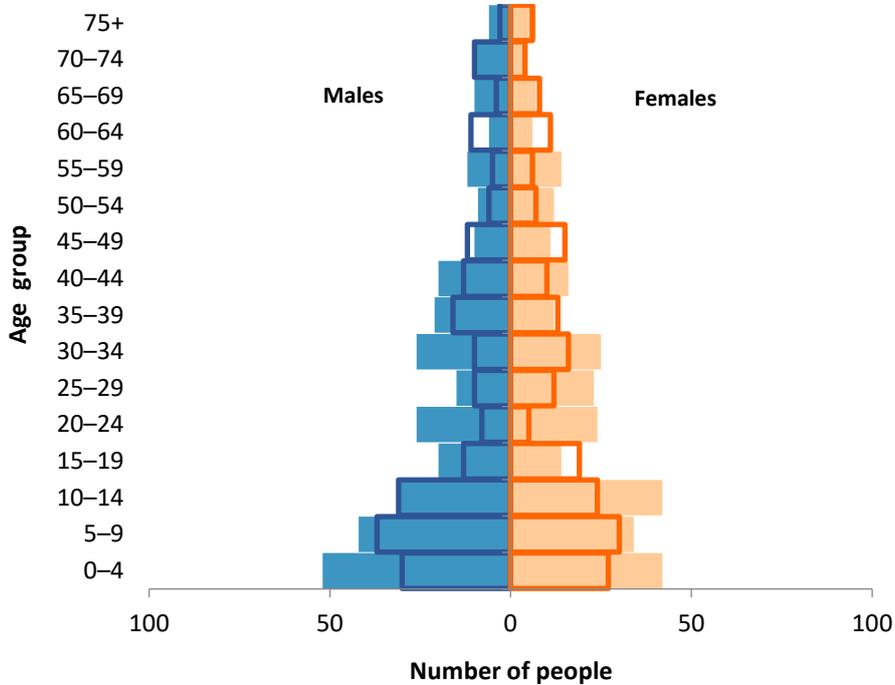
## Mu'omu'a

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

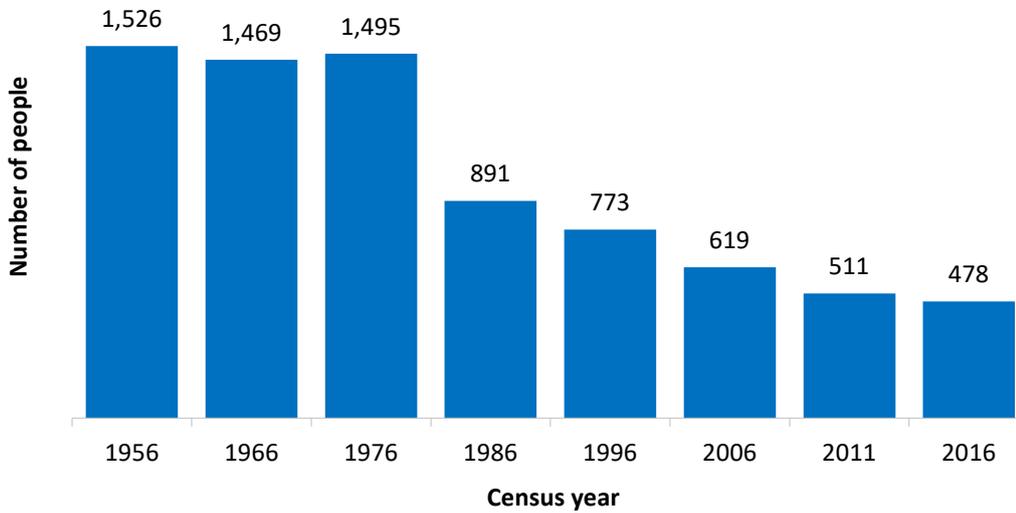
**Mu'omu'a: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)**



<b>Mu'omu'a</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	52	42	94	0-4	30	27	57
5-9	42	34	76	5-9	37	30	67
10-14	31	42	73	10-14	31	24	55
15-19	20	14	34	15-19	13	19	32
20-24	26	24	50	20-24	8	5	13
25-29	15	23	38	25-29	10	12	22
30-34	26	25	51	30-34	10	16	26
35-39	21	12	33	35-39	16	13	29
40-44	20	16	36	40-44	13	10	23
45-49	10	11	21	45-49	12	15	27
50-54	9	12	21	50-54	6	7	13
55-59	12	14	26	55-59	5	6	11
60-64	6	6	12	60-64	11	11	22
65-69	10	7	17	65-69	4	8	12
70-74	10	4	14	70-74	10	4	14
75+	6	7	13	75+	3	6	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>432</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	125	118	243	<b>0-14</b>	98	81	179
<b>15-24</b>	46	38	84	<b>15-24</b>	21	24	45
<b>25-59</b>	113	113	226	<b>25-59</b>	72	79	151
<b>25-64</b>	119	119	238	<b>25-64</b>	83	90	173
<b>60+</b>	32	24	56	<b>60+</b>	28	29	57
<b>65+</b>	26	18	44	<b>65+</b>	17	18	35
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	40	40	40	<b>0-14</b>	45	38	41
<b>15-24</b>	15	13	14	<b>15-24</b>	10	11	10
<b>25-59</b>	36	39	37	<b>25-59</b>	33	37	35
<b>25-64</b>	38	41	39	<b>25-64</b>	38	42	40
<b>60+</b>	10	8	9	<b>60+</b>	13	14	13
<b>65+</b>	8	6	7	<b>65+</b>	8	8	8
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>96</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>120</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>89</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>98</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>108</b>				<b>103</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-97	-80		<b>-177</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-19	-16		<b>-35</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-30.7	-27.3		<b>-29.1</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-7.3	-6.4		<b>-6.9</b>

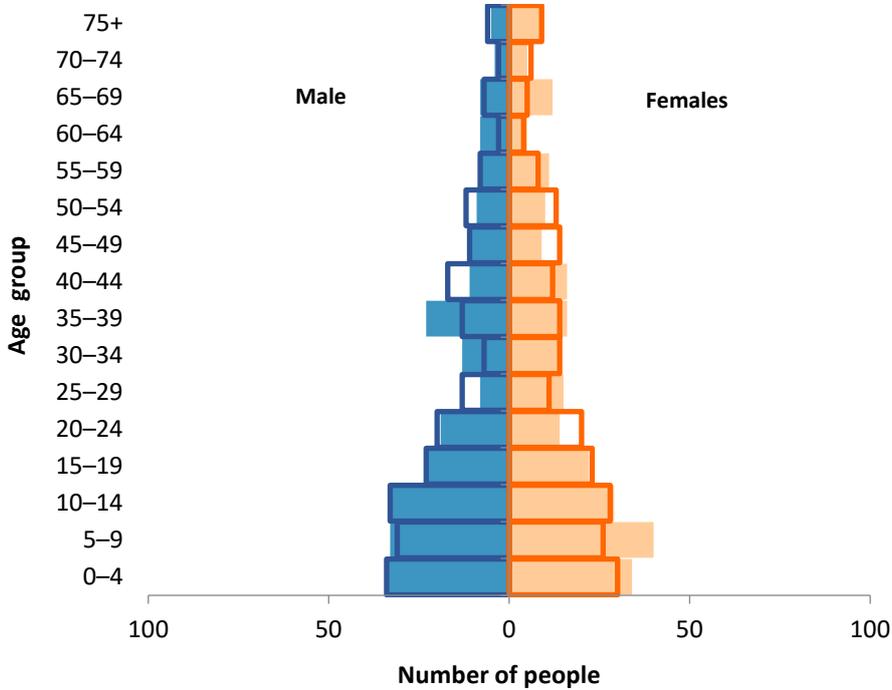
## Ha'ano

### Population trend: 1956–2016



### Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

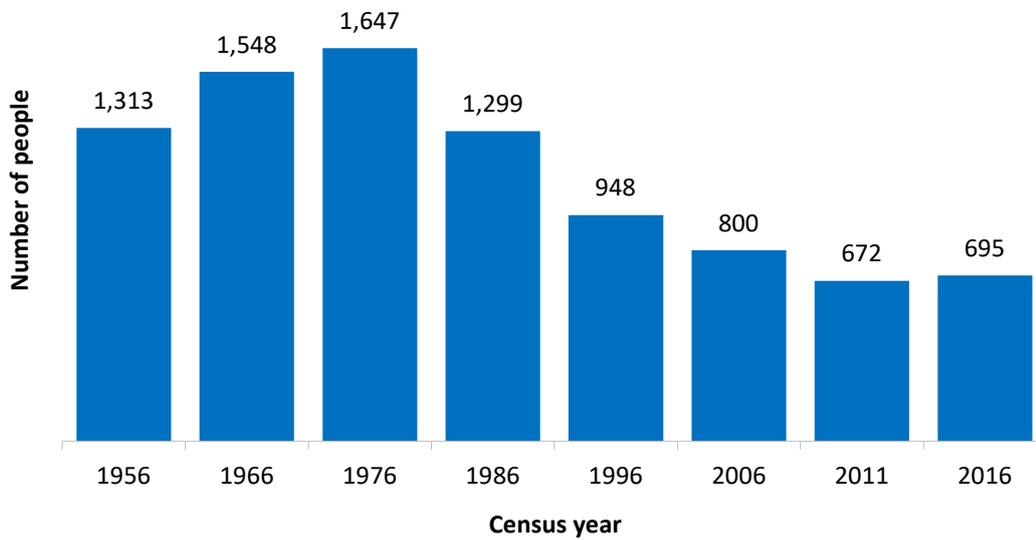
#### Ha'ano: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)



Ha'ano							
2011				2016			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	34	34	68	0-4	34	30	64
5-9	33	40	73	5-9	31	26	57
10-14	33	29	62	10-14	33	28	61
15-19	23	22	45	15-19	23	23	46
20-24	19	14	33	20-24	20	20	40
25-29	8	15	23	25-29	13	11	24
30-34	13	14	27	30-34	7	14	21
35-39	23	16	39	35-39	13	14	27
40-44	11	16	27	40-44	17	12	29
45-49	11	9	20	45-49	11	14	25
50-54	9	10	19	50-54	12	13	25
55-59	8	11	19	55-59	8	8	16
60-64	8	5	13	60-64	3	4	7
65-69	8	12	20	65-69	7	5	12
70-74	4	5	9	70-74	3	6	9
75+	5	9	14	75+	6	9	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>478</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	100	103	203	<b>0-14</b>	98	84	182
<b>15-24</b>	42	36	78	<b>15-24</b>	43	43	86
<b>25-59</b>	83	91	174	<b>25-59</b>	81	86	167
<b>25-64</b>	91	96	187	<b>25-64</b>	84	90	174
<b>60+</b>	25	31	56	<b>60+</b>	19	24	43
<b>65+</b>	17	26	43	<b>65+</b>	16	20	36
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	40	39	40	<b>0-14</b>	41	35	38
<b>15-24</b>	17	14	15	<b>15-24</b>	18	18	18
<b>25-59</b>	33	35	34	<b>25-59</b>	34	36	35
<b>25-64</b>	36	37	37	<b>25-64</b>	35	38	36
<b>60+</b>	10	12	11	<b>60+</b>	8	10	9
<b>65+</b>	7	10	8	<b>65+</b>	7	8	8
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>103</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>89</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>93</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>84</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>96</b>				<b>102</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-9	-24		<b>-33</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-2	-5		<b>-7</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-3.6	-9.2		<b>-6.5</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.7	-1.9		<b>-1.3</b>

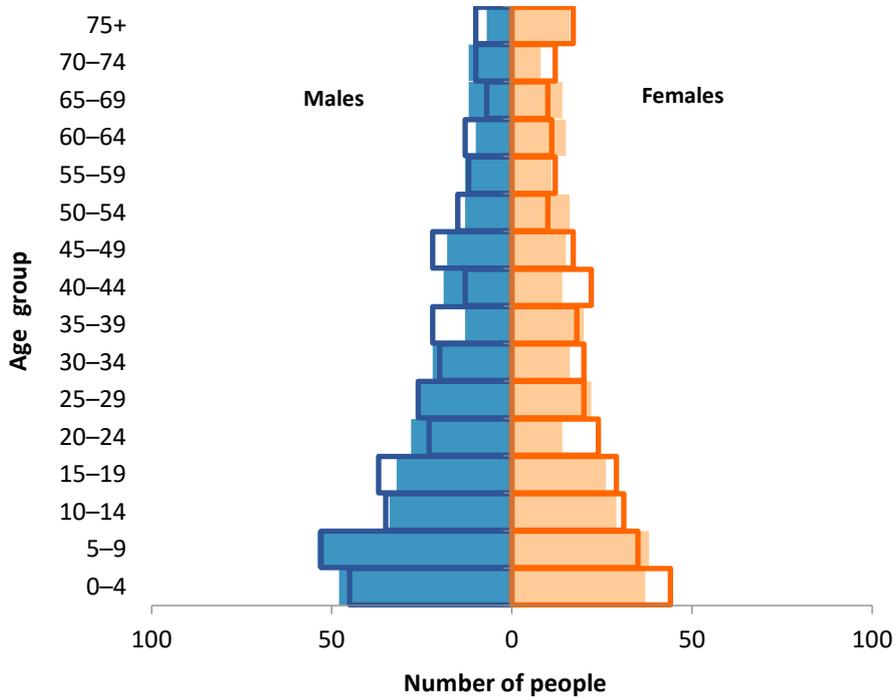
## Uiha

### Population trend: 1956–2016



### Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

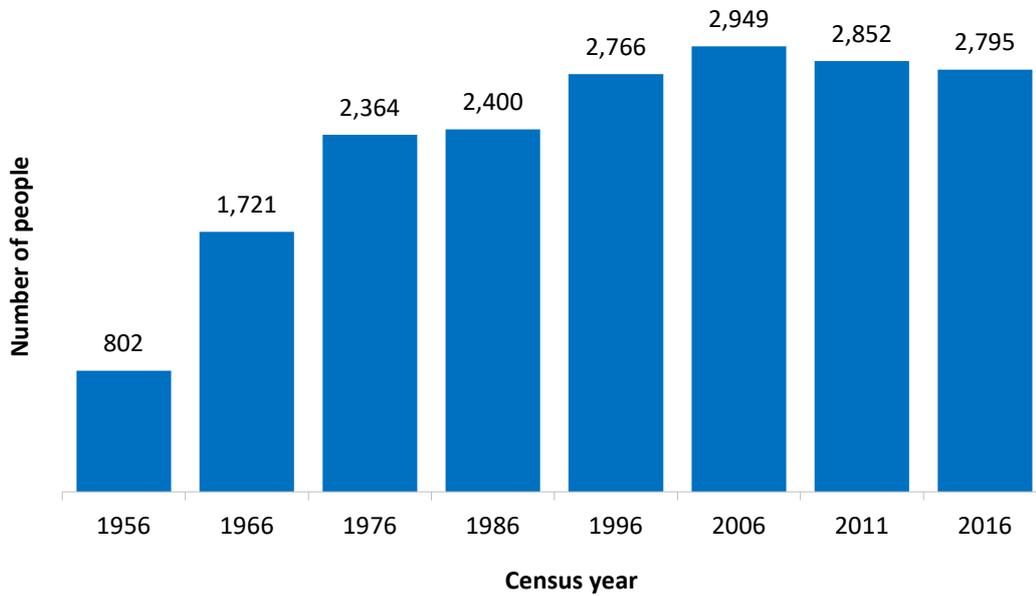
#### Uiha: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)



<b>Uiha</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	48	37	85	0-4	45	44	89
5-9	54	38	92	5-9	53	35	88
10-14	34	29	63	10-14	35	31	66
15-19	32	26	58	15-19	37	29	66
20-24	28	14	42	20-24	23	24	47
25-29	26	22	48	25-29	26	20	46
30-34	22	16	38	30-34	20	20	40
35-39	13	20	33	35-39	22	18	40
40-44	19	14	33	40-44	13	22	35
45-49	18	15	33	45-49	22	17	39
50-54	13	16	29	50-54	15	10	25
55-59	13	11	24	55-59	12	12	24
60-64	10	15	25	60-64	13	11	24
65-69	12	14	26	65-69	7	10	17
70-74	12	8	20	70-74	10	12	22
75+	7	16	23	75+	10	17	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>695</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	136	104	240	<b>0-14</b>	133	110	243
<b>15-24</b>	60	40	100	<b>15-24</b>	60	53	113
<b>25-59</b>	124	114	238	<b>25-59</b>	130	119	249
<b>25-64</b>	134	129	263	<b>25-64</b>	143	130	273
<b>60+</b>	41	53	94	<b>60+</b>	40	50	90
<b>65+</b>	31	38	69	<b>65+</b>	27	39	66
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	38	33	36	<b>0-14</b>	37	33	35
<b>15-24</b>	17	13	15	<b>15-24</b>	17	16	16
<b>25-59</b>	34	37	35	<b>25-59</b>	36	36	36
<b>25-64</b>	37	41	39	<b>25-64</b>	39	39	39
<b>60+</b>	11	17	14	<b>60+</b>	11	15	13
<b>65+</b>	9	12	10	<b>65+</b>	7	12	9
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>99</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>92</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>85</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>80</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>116</b>				<b>109</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				2	21		<b>23</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				0	4		<b>5</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				0.6	6.8		<b>3.4</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				0.1	1.3		<b>0.7</b>

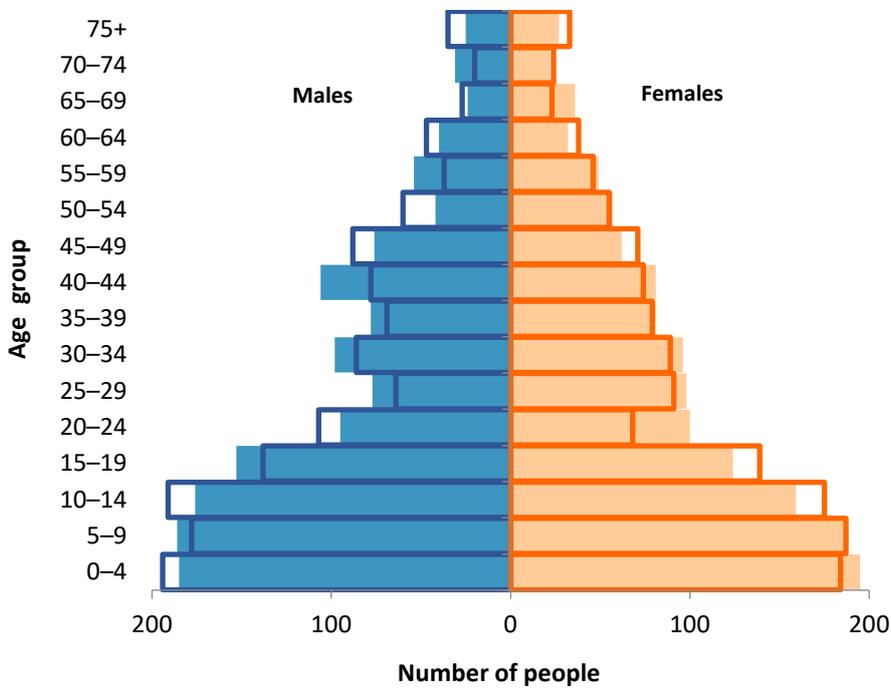
## 'Eua Motu'a

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

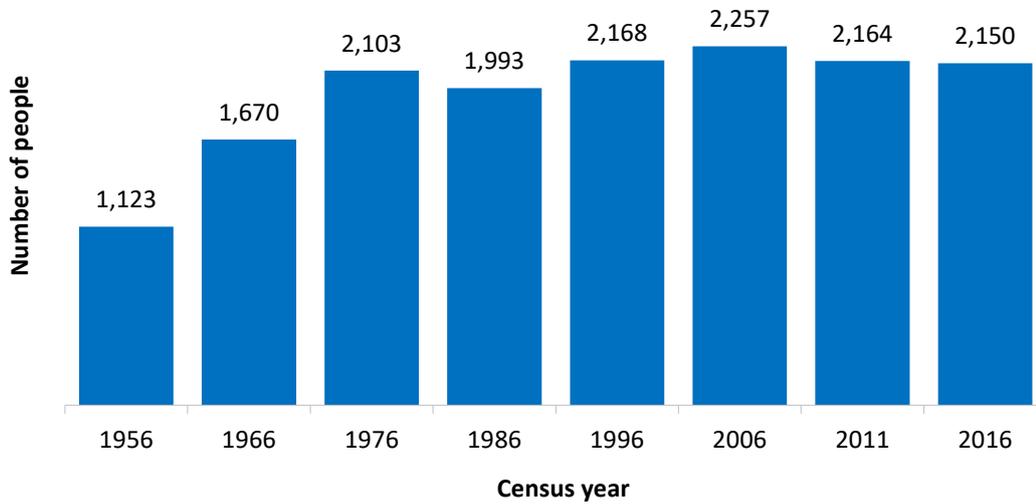
### 'Eua Motu'a: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)



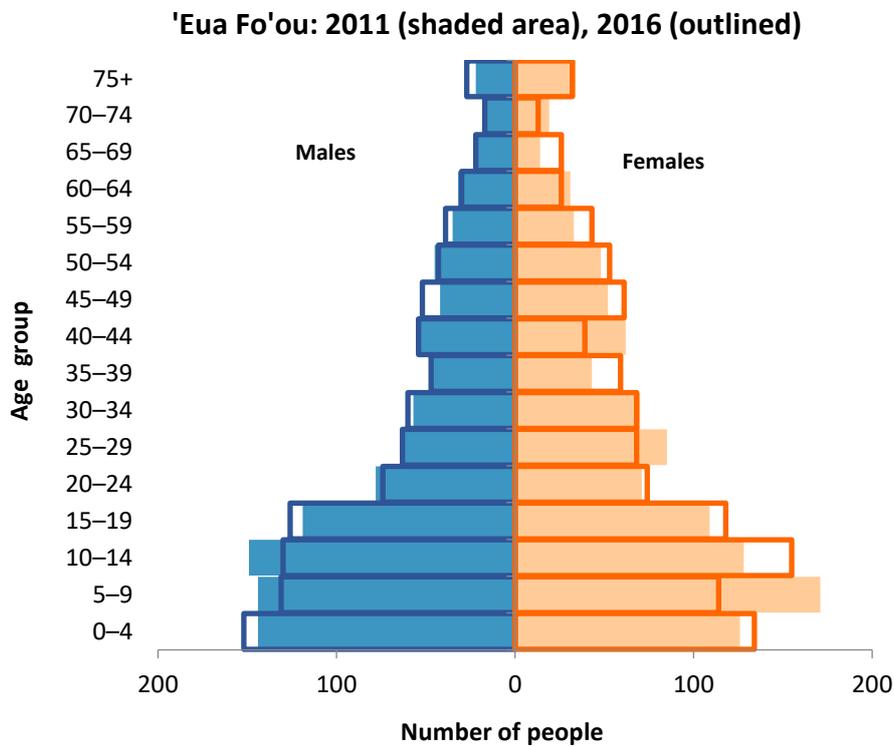
<b>'Eua Motu'a</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	185	195	380	0-4	194	184	378
5-9	186	187	373	5-9	178	187	365
10-14	176	159	335	10-14	191	175	366
15-19	153	124	277	15-19	138	139	277
20-24	95	100	195	20-24	107	68	175
25-29	77	98	175	25-29	64	91	155
30-34	98	96	194	30-34	86	89	175
35-39	78	81	159	35-39	69	79	148
40-44	106	81	187	40-44	78	74	152
45-49	76	62	138	45-49	88	71	159
50-54	42	57	99	50-54	60	55	115
55-59	54	49	103	55-59	37	46	83
60-64	40	32	72	60-64	47	38	85
65-69	24	36	60	65-69	27	23	50
70-74	31	22	53	70-74	20	24	44
75+	25	27	52	75+	35	33	68
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>2,795</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	547	541	1,088	<b>0-14</b>	563	546	1,109
<b>15-24</b>	248	224	472	<b>15-24</b>	245	207	452
<b>25-59</b>	531	524	1,055	<b>25-59</b>	482	505	987
<b>25-64</b>	571	556	1,127	<b>25-64</b>	529	543	1,072
<b>60+</b>	120	117	237	<b>60+</b>	129	118	247
<b>65+</b>	80	85	165	<b>65+</b>	82	80	162
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	38	38	38	<b>0-14</b>	40	40	40
<b>15-24</b>	17	16	17	<b>15-24</b>	17	15	16
<b>25-59</b>	37	37	37	<b>25-59</b>	34	37	35
<b>25-64</b>	39	40	40	<b>25-64</b>	37	39	38
<b>60+</b>	8	8	8	<b>60+</b>	9	9	9
<b>65+</b>	6	6	6	<b>65+</b>	6	6	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>87</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>94</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>78</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>83</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>103</b>				<b>103</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-27	-30		<b>-57</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-5	-6		<b>-11</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-1.9	-2.1		<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.4	-0.4		<b>-0.4</b>

## 'Eua Fo'ou

Population trend: 1956–2016



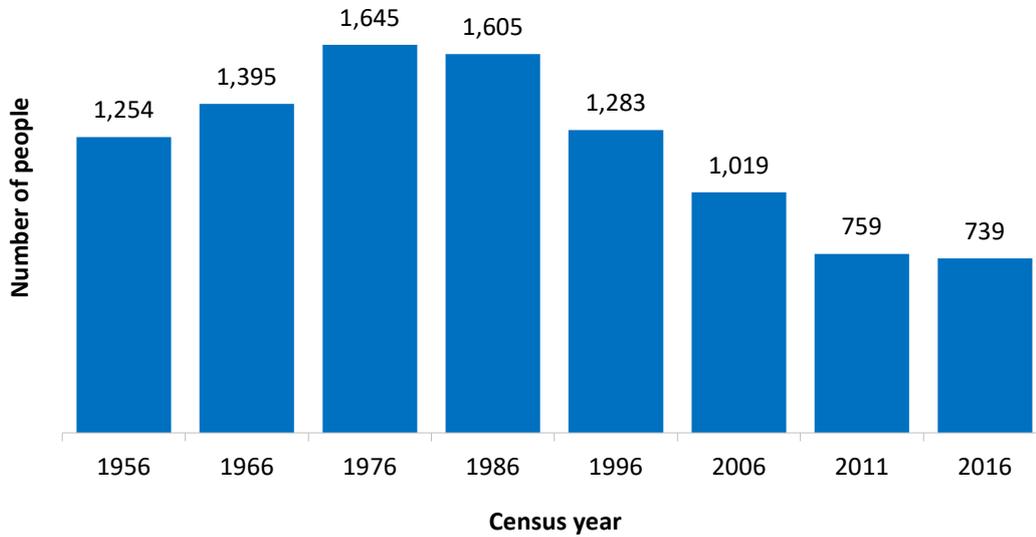
Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



<b>'Eua Fo'ou</b>							
<b>2011</b>				<b>2016</b>			
<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	144	126	270	0-4	152	134	286
5-9	144	171	315	5-9	131	114	245
10-14	149	128	277	10-14	130	155	285
15-19	119	109	228	15-19	126	118	244
20-24	78	71	149	20-24	74	74	148
25-29	63	85	148	25-29	63	68	131
30-34	57	70	127	30-34	60	68	128
35-39	47	43	90	35-39	47	59	106
40-44	54	62	116	40-44	54	39	93
45-49	42	52	94	45-49	52	61	113
50-54	45	48	93	50-54	43	53	96
55-59	35	33	68	55-59	39	43	82
60-64	32	31	63	60-64	30	26	56
65-69	21	14	35	65-69	22	26	48
70-74	16	19	35	70-74	17	13	30
75+	22	34	56	75+	27	32	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>2,150</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	437	425	862	<b>0-14</b>	413	403	816
<b>15-24</b>	197	180	377	<b>15-24</b>	200	192	392
<b>25-59</b>	343	393	736	<b>25-59</b>	358	391	749
<b>25-64</b>	375	424	799	<b>25-64</b>	388	417	805
<b>60+</b>	91	98	189	<b>60+</b>	96	97	193
<b>65+</b>	59	67	126	<b>65+</b>	66	71	137
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	41	39	40	<b>0-14</b>	39	37	38
<b>15-24</b>	18	16	17	<b>15-24</b>	19	18	18
<b>25-59</b>	32	36	34	<b>25-59</b>	34	36	35
<b>25-64</b>	35	39	37	<b>25-64</b>	36	39	37
<b>60+</b>	9	9	9	<b>60+</b>	9	9	9
<b>65+</b>	6	6	6	<b>65+</b>	6	7	6
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>94</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>88</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>84</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>80</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>97</b>				<b>99</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-1	-13		<b>-14</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				0	-3		<b>-3</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-0.1	-1.2		<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				0.0	-0.2		<b>-0.1</b>

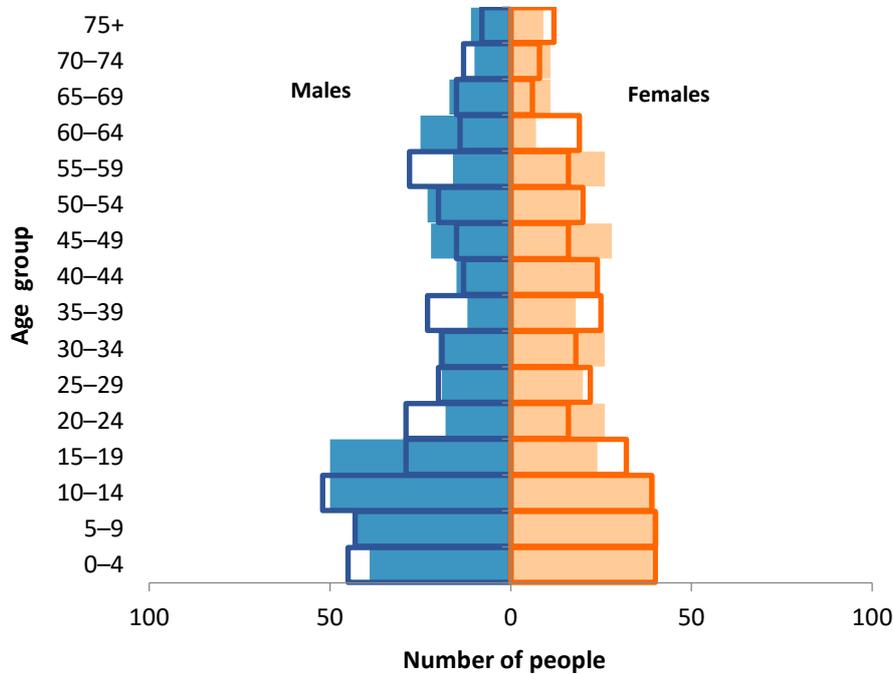
## Niutoputapu

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016

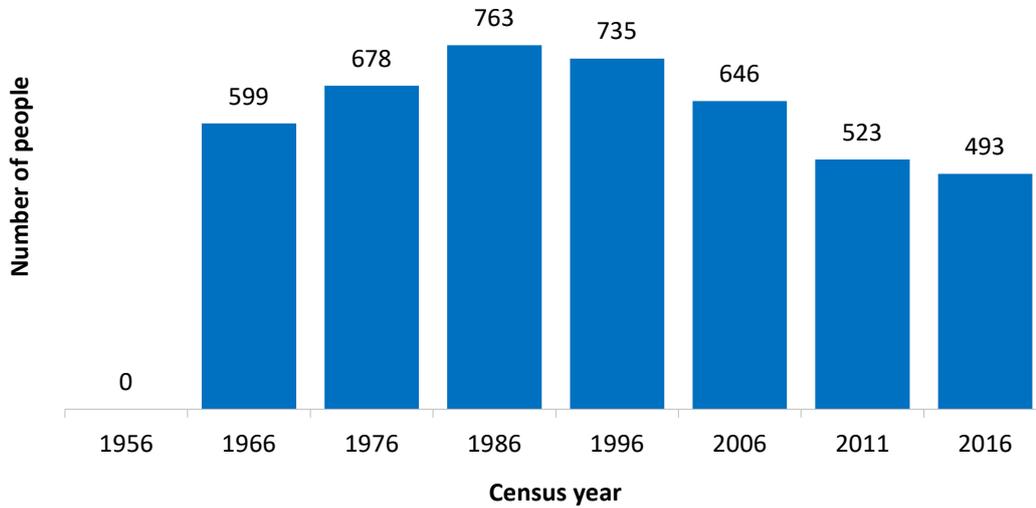
**Niutoputapu: 2011 (shaded area), 2016 (outlined)**



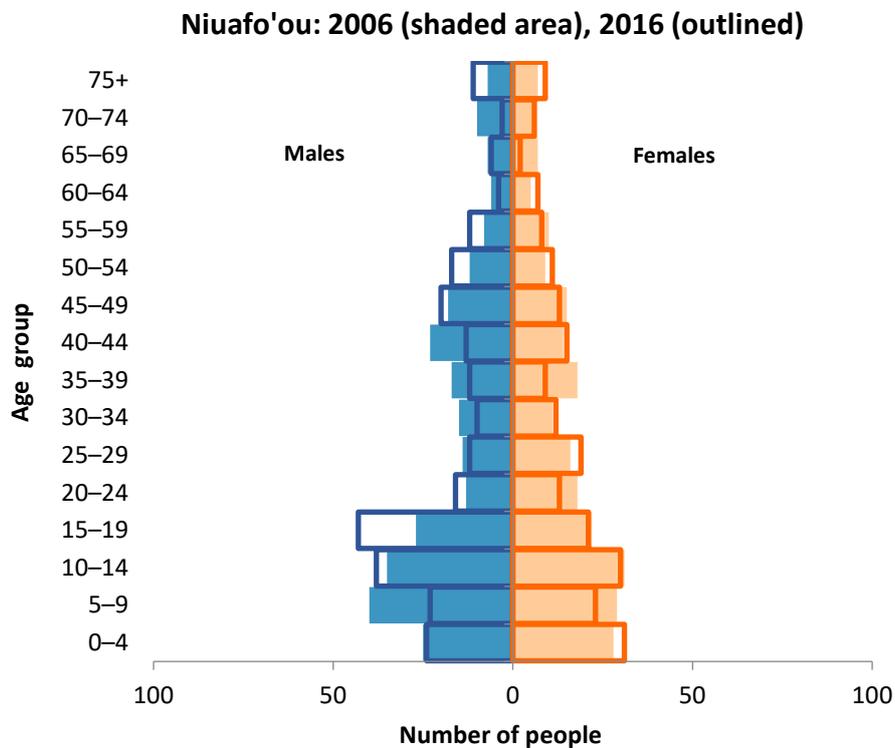
Niuatoputapu							
2011				2016			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	39	39	78	0-4	45	40	85
5-9	43	41	84	5-9	43	40	83
10-14	50	40	90	10-14	52	39	91
15-19	50	24	74	15-19	29	32	61
20-24	18	26	44	20-24	29	16	45
25-29	19	20	39	25-29	20	22	42
30-34	20	26	46	30-34	19	18	37
35-39	12	18	30	35-39	23	25	48
40-44	15	24	39	40-44	13	24	37
45-49	22	28	50	45-49	15	16	31
50-54	23	19	42	50-54	20	20	40
55-59	16	26	42	55-59	28	16	44
60-64	25	7	32	60-64	14	19	33
65-69	17	11	28	65-69	15	6	21
70-74	10	11	21	70-74	13	8	21
75+	11	9	20	75+	8	12	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>739</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	132	120	252	<b>0-14</b>	140	119	259
<b>15-24</b>	68	50	118	<b>15-24</b>	58	48	106
<b>25-59</b>	127	161	288	<b>25-59</b>	138	141	279
<b>25-64</b>	152	168	320	<b>25-64</b>	152	160	312
<b>60+</b>	63	38	101	<b>60+</b>	50	45	95
<b>65+</b>	38	31	69	<b>65+</b>	36	26	62
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	34	33	33	<b>0-14</b>	36	34	35
<b>15-24</b>	17	14	16	<b>15-24</b>	15	14	14
<b>25-59</b>	33	44	38	<b>25-59</b>	36	40	38
<b>25-64</b>	39	46	42	<b>25-64</b>	39	45	42
<b>60+</b>	16	10	13	<b>60+</b>	13	13	13
<b>65+</b>	10	8	9	<b>65+</b>	9	7	8
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>87</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>92</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>73</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>77</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>106</b>				<b>109</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>25.6</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-4	-16		<b>-20</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-1	-3		<b>-4</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-1.0	-4.3		<b>-2.6</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-0.2	-0.9		<b>-0.5</b>

## Niuafo'ou

Population trend: 1956–2016



Population pyramid by five-year age group and sex, 2011 and 2016



Niuafu'ou							
2011				2016			
Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
<b>Population by 5-year age groups and sex</b>							
0-4	25	28	53	0-4	24	31	55
5-9	40	29	69	5-9	23	23	46
10-14	35	31	66	10-14	38	30	68
15-19	27	22	49	15-19	43	21	64
20-24	13	18	31	20-24	16	13	29
25-29	14	16	30	25-29	12	19	31
30-34	15	11	26	30-34	10	12	22
35-39	17	18	35	35-39	12	9	21
40-44	23	14	37	40-44	13	15	28
45-49	18	15	33	45-49	20	13	33
50-54	12	9	21	50-54	17	11	28
55-59	8	10	18	55-59	12	8	20
60-64	6	5	11	60-64	4	7	11
65-69	7	7	14	65-69	6	2	8
70-74	10	6	16	70-74	3	6	9
75+	7	7	14	75+	11	9	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Population by broad age groups (in numbers)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	100	88	188	<b>0-14</b>	85	84	169
<b>15-24</b>	40	40	80	<b>15-24</b>	59	34	93
<b>25-59</b>	107	93	200	<b>25-59</b>	96	87	183
<b>25-64</b>	113	98	211	<b>25-64</b>	100	94	194
<b>60+</b>	30	25	55	<b>60+</b>	24	24	48
<b>65+</b>	24	20	44	<b>65+</b>	20	17	37
<b>Population by broad age groups (in percentages)</b>							
<b>0-14</b>	36	36	36	<b>0-14</b>	32	37	34
<b>15-24</b>	14	16	15	<b>15-24</b>	22	15	19
<b>25-59</b>	39	38	38	<b>25-59</b>	36	38	37
<b>25-64</b>	41	40	40	<b>25-64</b>	38	41	39
<b>60+</b>	11	10	11	<b>60+</b>	9	10	10
<b>65+</b>	9	8	8	<b>65+</b>	8	7	8
<b>Age dependency ratio</b>							
<b>15-59</b>			<b>87</b>	<b>15-59</b>			<b>79</b>
<b>15-64</b>			<b>80</b>	<b>15-64</b>			<b>72</b>
<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>							
			<b>113</b>				<b>115</b>
<b>Median age (years)</b>							
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>Population growth 2006-2011</b>							
				Males	Females		<b>Total</b>
<b>Total</b>				-13	-17		<b>-30</b>
<b>Average annual</b>				-3	-3		<b>-6</b>
<b>Percentage difference%</b>				-4.7	-6.9		<b>-5.7</b>
<b>Average annual growth rate</b>				-1.0	-1.4		<b>-1.2</b>