



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

Statistical Release:
Niue Vital Statistics
June 2018

Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release, the Niue Vital Statistics for the months of January to June 2018, which highlights the Live births, Deaths, Causes of Deaths and Marriages of Niue.

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

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Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.

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Disclaimer



publication.

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1. FIGURES AT A GLANCE...

REFERENCE PERIOD	1 ST JANUARY to 30 TH JUNE 2018	
POPULATION	2017 Census ¹	
Residential Population	1591	
Resident Overseas	193	
TOTAL BIRTHS	15	
Males	8	
Females	7	
Sex Ratio at Birth	114 males : 100 females	
Crude Birth Rate	9.4	
Place of Birth		
In-Country	6	
Overseas	9	
TOTAL DEATHS	9	
Males	5	
Females	4	
Crude Death Rate	5.7	
NATURAL INCREASE		
Total (Births – Deaths)	4	
Natural Growth Rate (CBR – CDR)	2.5/1000	
TOTAL MARRIAGES	9	

¹ Total residential population captured in 2017 Population and Household Census is used for the calculation of the CBR and CDR

2. BIRTHS

2.1 Total Births

For the first half of the year, there were a total of 15 births, of which 8 were boys and 7 were girls. The months with the most number of births were January (4, all boys) and April (a total of 4, 2 girls and 2 boys), whilst only 1 birth was recorded for each of the month of February (boy) and June (girl).

Table2.1: Total Births by Sex: January – June 2018

Sex/Months	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Males	4	1	1	2	0	0	8
Females	0	0	1	2	3	1	7
Total	4	1	2	4	3	1	15

2.2 Births by Location

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

Village	Males	Females	Total
Alofi South	1	1	2
Alofi North	1	0	1
Makefu	0	1	1
Tuapa	1	2	3
Lakepa	1	0	1
Liku	0	2	2
Hakupu	2	0	2
Avatele	1	1	2
Tamakautoga	1	0	1
Total	8	7	15

A total of 15 mothers from 9 different villages gave birth in between January and June 2018. The village of Tuapa had the most number of births with 3 babies.

Alofi South, Liku, Hakupu, and Avatele each had a total of 2 births respectively whilst only one birth was recorded from each village of the following villages, Alofi North, Makefu, Lakepa, and Tamakautoga

2.3 'Births to Mothers in Age groups

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

Table 2.3: Total Number of Women by Age Group

In the months of January to June 2018, a total of 6 mothers were recorded in the age group of 35-39, the highest of all age groups. The age groups of 20-24, 25-29, and 30-34 each had a total of 3 mothers who gave birth.

There were no mothers for all other age groups.

Age Group	No. of Women
14 and Under	0
15-19	0
20-24	3
25-29	3
30-34	3
35-39	6
40-44	0
45 +	0
Total	15

2.4 Births by place of birth

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

Table 2.4: Total Number of Births by Place of Birth

Place of Birth	Total
Niue	6
New Zealand/Overseas	9
Total	15

For the period of January to June 2018, most of the births occurred overseas (9) whilst only 6 were born on island.

2.5 Birth weight of newborns

An important predictor of baby's health at birth and thus its chance of survival is its weight at birth. A low birth weight can indicate a public health problem, such as long-term maternal malnutrition, ill health of the mother and poor health care. Low birth weight is considered to be less than 2.5kg (2500grams).

Only births on island recorded the birth weight of each birth. All but one baby's birth weight was above 2.5kg.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the period of January to June 2018 is 9.4 per 1,000 population. All births were handled by health professionals.

3. DEATHS

3.1 Total Deaths

For the period of January to June 2018, there was a total of 9 deaths (5 males and 4 females) were recorded.

Table 3.1 Total Numbers of Deaths by Month

Months	Males	Females	Total
January	0	2	2
February	2	0	2
March	1	0	1
April	0	0	0
May	2	0	2
June	0	2	2
Total	5	4	9

Two deaths were recorded for each month of January (all females), February (all males), May (all males), and June (all females). The other single death was recorded in the month of March, while there were no deaths recorded for the month of April.

3.2 Deaths by Age group

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

Age Groups	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	0	0	0
5- 14	0	0	0
15 - 24	0	0	0
25- 34	0	0	0
35 - 44	0	0	0
45 - 54	0	0	0
55 - 64	1	1	2
65 - 74	1	0	1
75+	3	3	6
Total	5	4	9

For deaths occurring within the months of January to June 2018, all deceased were over the age of 55. Majority of deaths occurred in the age group of those age 75 years and older with a total of 6 deaths (3 males and 3 females). One male and one female in the age group of 55-64 years of age and only one male in the 65-74 age group.

3.3 Deaths by location

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

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

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

Table 3.4: Total Number of Deaths by Village

Village	Total
Alofi South	2
Alofi North	1
Hakupu	2
Vaiea	2
Avatele	2
Total	9

Two deaths occurred in each of the villages of Alofi South, Hakupu, Vaiea, and Avatele. Alofi North was the only village to have one death.

In total 5 deaths occurred here in Niue and 4 occurred overseas and was flown here for burial.

3.4 Fetal and Child Deaths

There were no feotal or child deaths registered this period ending June 2018.

3.5 Cause of Death

Table 3.3: Total Number of Deaths by Cause of Death

ICD Codes	Cause of Death	Total
1-064	Heart Diseases	5
1-072	Respiratory Diseases	2
1-026	Cancer	1
1-051	Diabetes	1
Total		9

Table 3.3 shows the causes of death by international statistical codes for underlying causes of deaths. Of the 9 registered deaths, 5 deaths were attributed to heart diseases, 2 to respiratory diseases, and 1 for both cancer and diabetes.

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for the period of January to June 2018 is 5.7 per 1,000 population.

4. MARRIAGES

4.1 Total Marriages

In total there were 9 registered marriages in between January – June 2018. January recorded the most number of marriages, 3, whilst February, March, and May each registered 2 marriages. Of the registered marriages, 4 marriages were to residents of Niue and the rest were visitors to the island.

Table 4.1 Total Number of Marriages by Month

Month	Number
January	3
February	2
March	2
April	0
May	2
June	0
Total	9

4.2 Marriages by Age groups

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

Age Groups	Male	Female	Female
15-19	0	0	0
20-24	0	0	0
25-29	1	3	4
30-34	5	2	7
35-39	1	2	3
40-44	0	1	1
45-49	1	0	1
50-54	0	0	0
55-59	1	1	2
60-64	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0
Total	9	9	18

Table 4.2 shows the sex of the bride and groom at the time of marriage by age groups. There were no marriages under the age of 24 for both males and females. There were no marriages over the age of 60 for both males and females. The age group of 30-34 had the highest number of people getting married (5 males and 2 females).

5. OTHERS

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

6. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. GENERAL INFORMATION & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

USES OF VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are an essential input for the planning of human development. Knowledge of the size and characteristics of a country's population on a timely basis is a prerequisite to socioeconomic planning. Because a population increases by the addition of live births and decreases by the subtraction of deaths, information about the number of live births and deaths occurring in a population is crucial for estimating the natural increase (or decrease) and the annual change in population size and structure for that population.

Information on the number of live births occurring over a time period, classified by various characteristics of the women giving birth, constitutes the basis for analysis of the dynamics of reproduction.

Information on deaths, classified by various characteristics of the deceased, especially age and sex, is necessary for calculating life-tables and estimating the probability of dying at various ages.

The fertility and mortality estimates thus derived are essential for a variety of purposes, including an understanding of the growth dynamics of the population concerned; an assessment of the human aspects of Socioeconomic development; the measurement of the risks of dying for males and females at specific ages for insurance and social security purposes; and for population projections. ***(Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System. Rev2 UNDESA)***

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

8. METADATA

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

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

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

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

There are cases of which death occurs in New Zealand and the body is flown back to Niue for burial. These deaths are received by the Civil Registry Office in order to receive the burial permit and are essentially re-registered at the Civil Registry Office of Niue as a death.

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