



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

Statistical Release:
Niue Vital Statistics
June 2017

Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release, the Niue Vital Statistics for the last half of the year ending 30th June 2017 which highlights the Live births, Deaths, Causes of Deaths and Marriages of Niue.

This release covers the 6 months period from January to June 2017.

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

1. Figures at a glance;
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Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.

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Disclaimer



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1. FIGURES IN A GLANCE...

| REFERENCE PERIOD | 1st January - 30th June |
|-----------------------------|--|
| ESTIMATED POPULATION | 2017 Census |
| Residential Population | 1591 |
| Resident Overseas | 193 |
| TOTAL BIRTHS | 8 |
| Males | 3 |
| Females | 5 |
| Sex Ratio at Birth | 0.6:1 |
| Crude Birth Rate | 5 |
| Place of Birth | |
| In-Country | 5 |
| Overseas | 3 |
| TOTAL DEATHS | 9 |
| Males | 4 |
| Females | 5 |
| Crude Death Rate | 5.7 |
| NATURAL INCREASE | -0.7 per 1,00 population or -1 person |
| TOTAL MARRIAGES | 3 |

2. BIRTHS

2.1 Total Births

For the first half of the year, there were a total of 8 new births with 3 baby boys and 5 baby girls. June recorded the highest number of births within the first half year period with a total of 4 babies (1 boy and 3 girls). March had a total of 3 births, 2 boys and 1 girl, and only 1 birth was recorded for the month of May, a baby girl.

There were no births registered for the months of January, February, and April.

Table 2.1: Total Births by Sex: June 2017

| Sex/Months | January | February | March | April | May | June | Total |
|------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|-------|
| Males | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Females | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 8 |

2.2 Births by Location

Table 2.2: Total Births by Location or Village of mother

| Village | Males | Females | Total |
|-------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Alofi South | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Hakupu | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Hikutavake | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Makefu | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 5 | 8 |

A total of 8 mothers from 4 different villages gave birth between the months of January and June 2017. The village of Alofi South recorded the highest number of births with 5 births, 4 of which were girls and only 1 boy.

Hakupu, Hikutavake, and Makefu all recorded one birth each.

2.3 Births to Mothers in Age groups

Table 2.3: Total Number of Women by Age Group

| Age group | Total |
|-----------|-------|
| Under 15 | 0 |
| 15-19 | 0 |
| 20-24 | 1 |
| 25-29 | 4 |
| 30-34 | 1 |
| 35-39 | 1 |
| 40-44 | 1 |
| 45+ | 0 |
| Total | 8 |

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.

Between the months of January and June, the majority of mothers giving birth were recorded to be between the ages of 25 and 29 with a total of 4 mothers.

The youngest mother for the first half year period was in the 20-24 age group and the oldest was in the 40-44 year age group, both age groups recording one birth each respectively.

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 | 5 |
| Overseas | 3 |
| Total | 8 |

For the first half of the year 2017, most mothers preferred to give birth here in Niue rather than travel overseas. Out of 8 births, only three mothers chose to give birth overseas.

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) for the half year ending 30st June 2017 is 5.0 per 1,000 population.

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

3. DEATHS

3.1 Total Deaths

For the period of July to June 2017, there was a total of 9 deaths (4 males and 5 females) were recorded.

Table 3.1 Total Numbers of Deaths by Month

| Sex/Month | Males | Females | Total |
|-----------|-------|---------|-------|
| January | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| February | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| March | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| April | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| May | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| June | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 4 | 5 | 9 |

Three deaths were recorded for the month of May (2 females and 1 male), and 2 deaths were recorded for both the months of March (both females) and April (both males). Only one death was recorded for the month of February (male) and June (female).

There were no deaths recorded for the month of January

3.2 Deaths by Age group

The months between the January and June 2017 registered a total of 9 deaths (4 males and 5 females).

Table 3.2: Total Number of Deaths by Age Group and Gender – January – June 2017

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

The majority of deaths were recorded in 75+ age group, a total of 5 deaths (1 male and 4 females).

The youngest death was recorded to be in the 20-24 age group, a female.

3.3 Fetal and Child Deaths

There were no fetal deaths registered this period ending June 2017.

3.4 Deaths by location

Deaths by location and in any age in Niue always affect the nation in more ways than one. The major effect was the declining population of Niue. Deaths of the residential population may occur overseas and not recorded in the residential population if the body is not bought back for burial. This is crucial information in terms of Niue's health statistics.

Table 3.4: Total Number of Deaths by Village – June 2017

| Villages | Total |
|-------------|-------|
| Alofi North | 2 |
| Avatele | 1 |
| Liku | 1 |
| Makefu | 1 |
| Mutalau | 1 |
| Tamakautoga | 2 |
| Tuapa | 1 |
| Total | 9 |

There was 1 birth each recorded for the villages of Avatele, Liku, Makefu, Mutalau, and Tuapa.

Alofi North and Tamakautoga both recorded a total of 2 births each respectively.

3.5 Cause of Death

Table 3.3: Total Number of Deaths by Cause of Death and Gender –June 2017

| ICD Codes | Cause of Death | Total |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1-001 | Infectious Diseases | 0 |
| 1-026 | Cancer | 1 |
| 1-048 | Blood Diseases | 0 |
| 1-051 | Diabetes | 2 |
| 1-055 | Mental and behavioral disorders | 0 |
| 1-058 | Diseases of the nervous system | 0 |
| 1-062 | Diseases of the eye and adnexa | 0 |
| 1-063 | Diseases of the ear and mastoid | 0 |
| 1-064 | Heart Diseases | 3 |
| 1-072 | Respiratory Diseases | 0 |
| 1-078 | Digestive System Diseases | 0 |
| 1-082 | Skin Diseases | 0 |
| 1-083 | Muscle and Tissue Diseases | 0 |
| 1-084 | Genitourinary Diseases | 0 |
| 1-087 | Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium | 0 |
| 1-092 | Perinatal Conditions | 0 |
| 1-093 | Congenital abnormalities | 0 |
| 1-094 | Ill-Defined | 3 |
| 1-095 | External causes | 0 |
| Total | | 9 |

Table 3.3 shows the causes of death by international statistical codes for causes of deaths by sex. In total there were nine deaths (4 males and 5 females). There were 3 deaths recorded for heart diseases being the cause of death. Two deaths were due to diabetes and one death a result of cancer.

The 3 ill-defined deaths recorded are records retrieved from New Zealand.

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for Niue for the half year ending 30st June 2017 is 5.7 per 1,000 population.

4. MARRIAGES

4.1 Total Marriages

In total there were 3 registered marriages in between January June 2017. February, March, April, and June did not register any marriages whereas January recorded 2 weddings and May recorded 1.

In terms of who got married, all these couples were visitors to the island.

Table 4.1 Total Number of Marriages by Month – June 2017

| Month | Total |
|--------------|----------|
| January | 2 |
| February | 0 |
| March | 0 |
| April | 0 |
| May | 1 |
| June | 0 |
| Total | 3 |

4.2 Marriages by Age groups

Table 4.2: Total number of Marriages by Gender & Age Groups – June 2013

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

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 29 or above the age of 55, for both males and 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 mid year population.

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

7. General Information & Acknowledgements

USES OF VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are an essential input for the planning of human development. Knowledge of the size and characteristics of a country's population on a timely basis is a prerequisite to socioeconomic planning. Because a population increases by the addition of live births and decreases by the subtraction of deaths, information about the number of live births and deaths occurring in a population is crucial for estimating the natural increase (or decrease) and the annual change in population size and structure for that population. Information on the number of live births occurring over a time period, classified by various characteristics of the women giving birth, constitutes the basis for analysis of the dynamics of reproduction. Information on deaths, classified by various characteristics of the deceased, especially age and sex, is necessary for calculating life-tables and estimating the probability of dying at various ages. The fertility and mortality estimates thus derived are essential for a variety of purposes, including an understanding of the growth dynamics of the population concerned; an assessment of the human aspects of socioeconomic development; the measurement of the risks of dying for males and females at specific ages for insurance and social security purposes; and for population projections. **(Principles and Recommendations for a Vital Statistics System. Rev2 UNDESA)**

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

8. Disclaimer

9. Metadata

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

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

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

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

There are cases of which death occurs in New Zealand and the body is flown back to Niue for burial.



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