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Statistical Release: **Niue Vital Statistics** **January - June 2019**

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Residential population (2017 census)	1,591
Resident overseas	193
Total births	10
Males	6
Females	4
Sex ratio at birth	1.5
Crude birth rate (CBR)	6.3
Place of Birth	
In-country	5
Overseas	5
Total deaths	12
Males	9
Females	3
Crude death rate (CDR)	7.5
Natural increase	
Total (births – deaths)	-2
Natural growth rate (CBR – CDR)	-1.2
Total marriages	8

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 2019, which highlights the Live births, Deaths, Causes of Deaths and Marriages of Niue.

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

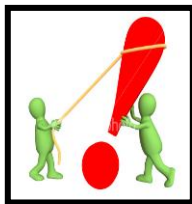
1. Births:
 - I. Total births
 - II. Births by Location
 - III. Mothers
 - IV. Place of Births
2. Deaths:
 - I. Total deaths
 - II. Death by Age Groups
 - III. Feotal and Child deaths
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3. Marriages:
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4. Others
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Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.

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Government Statistician

Disclaimer



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2. BIRTHS

2.1 Total births

For the second half of the year, there was a total of 10 births , of which 6 were boys and 4 were girls.

Table2.1: Total births by sex, January – June 2019

Months/Sex	Males	Females	Total
January	1	2	3
February	1	0	1
March	1	1	2
April	1	1	2
May	2	0	2
June	0	0	0
Total	6	4	10

January recorded the most number of births with a total of 3 births (one boy and two girls). This was followed by March and April recording 2 births each (both with 1 boy and 1 girl).

May also recorded 2 births, both were boys.

February had only 1 birth, a boy whilst there were no births in June.

2.2 Births by location

Table2.2: Total births by location or village of mother

Village	Male	Female	Total
Alofi South	2	1	3
Alofi North	1	1	2
Hikutavake	1	0	1
Liku	1	0	1
Vaiea	0	1	1
Avatele	0	1	1
Tamakautoga	1	0	1
Total	6	4	10

A total of 10 mothers from 7 different village gave birth between January and June 2019. Alofi South had a total of 3 births, followed by Alofi North with 2 births.

Hikutavake, Liku, Vaiea, Avatele, and Tamakautoga each recorded one new born each.

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.

As shown in table 2.3 below, between the months of January to June 2019, the age group of 20-24 years had the highest number women giving birth with a total of 4 births.

Table 2.3: Total number of women by age group

Age group	Number of women
Under 15	0
15-19	0
20-24	4
25-29	2
30-34	3
35-39	0
40-44	1
45+	0
Total	10

This was followed by those in the age group of 30-34 with 3 women giving birth.

The age group of 25-29 recorded two women giving birth and the age group of 40-44 recorded only one.

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	5
Total	10

For the period of January to June 2019, half of the births occurred in Niue and the other half in New Zealand.

2.5 Birth weight of baby

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). No birth weight of babies were recorded for this period.

2.6 Crude birth rate

The crude birth rate (CBR) for the period of January to June 2019 is 6.3 per 1,000 population. All births were handled by health professionals.

3. DEATHS

3.1 Total deaths

For the period of January to June 2019, there was a total of 12 deaths (9 males and 3 females) were recorded.

January recorded the highest number of deaths, all were males. This was followed by March with 3 deaths, 2 were males and 1 female.

February, April, and June all recorded 1 death each.

Table 3.1 Total numbers of deaths by month

Month/Sex	Males	Females	Total
January	4	0	4
February	0	1	1
March	2	1	3
April	1	0	1
May	1	1	2
June	1	0	1
Total	9	3	12

3.2 Deaths by age group

The majority of deaths were those above the age of 55, most of which were males (8) and only 1 female.

The age group, 15-24, 25-34, and 35-44 all recorded one death each.

There were no deaths for the age group of 0-4 and 45 - 54.

Table 3.2: Total number of deaths by age group and sex

Age group	Males	Females	Total
0-4	0	0	0
15-24	1	0	1
25-34	0	1	1
35-44	0	1	1
45-54	0	0	0
55-64	3	0	3
65-74	3	0	3
75+	2	1	3
Total	9	3	12

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.

Four deaths occurred in the village of Alofi South, and two deaths in the village of Hakupu and Tamakautoga,

The villages of Makefu, Toi, Mutalau, and Avatele each had one death respectively.

Of the 12 registered deaths occurring between January to June 2019, 3 deaths occurred overseas and were flown here for burial.

Table 3.3: Total number of deaths by village

Villages	Total
Alofi South	4
Makefu	1
Toi	1
Mutalau	1
Hakupu	2
Avatele	1
Tamakautoga	2
Total	12

3.4 Feotal and child deaths

There were no feotal or child deaths registered this period ending June 2019.

3.5 Causes of death

Table 3.4 shows the causes of death by international statistical codes for underlying causes of deaths. Of the 12 registered deaths, 3 deaths were due to heart diseases and another 3 deaths was caused from respiratory diseases. There were 2 deaths caused by cancer.

An infectious disease was recorded as cause of death for one person. One other death was due to external causes.

2 deaths were ill-defined and were recorded as not elsewhere classified.

Table 3.4: Total number of deaths by cause of death

ICD Codes	Cause of death	Total
1-001	Infectious diseases	1
1-026	Cancer	2
1-064	Heart diseases	3
1-072	Respiratory diseases	3
1-094	Not elsewhere classified	2
1-095	External causes	1
Total		12

3.6 Crude birth rate

The crude death rate (CDR) for the period of January to June 2019 is 7.5 per 1,000 population.

4. MARRIAGES

4.1 Total Marriages

In total there were 8 registered marriages between January to June 2019.

April, May and June recorded 2 marital ceremonies occurring in each respective month.

January and February recorded one marital ceremony for each month. No marital ceremonies occurred in the month of April.

Of the registered marriages, 4 marriages were of visitors to the island.

Table 4.1 Total Number of Marriages by Month

Month	Total
January	1
February	1
March	0
April	2
May	2
June	2
Total	8

4.2 Marriages by Age groups

Table 4.2: Total number of marriages by gender & age groups

Age groups	Groom	Bride	Total
15-24	2	0	2
25-34	3	4	7
35-44	1	2	3
45-54	0	0	0
55-64	1	1	2
65-74	1	1	2
75+	0	0	0
Total	8	8	16

Table 4.2 shows the sex of the bride and groom at the time of marriage by age groups.

The age group of 25-34 had the highest number of people getting married (3 were grooms and 4 were brides).

The age group of 35-44 had a total of 3 people getting married (1 groom and 2 brides).

There were two people each in the age groups of 15-24 (2 grooms), 55-64, and 65-74 (both 1 groom and 1 bride for each month respectively).

No person was recorded for the age groups of 45-54 and 75+.

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 become 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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