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Statistical Release: **Niue Vital Statistics** **July to December 2019**

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

Residential population *	1,669
Total births	5
Males	1
Females	4
Sex ratio at birth	75:100
Crude birth rate (CBR)	3.0
Place of Birth	
In-country	2
Overseas	3
Total deaths	2
Males	2
Females	0
Crude death rate (CDR)	1.2
Natural increase	
Total (births – deaths)	3
Natural growth rate (CBR – CDR)	1.8
Total marriages	3

**Residential population calculated using 2017 census residential average annual growth rate of 1.6 for each consecutive year to the present.*

Introduction

Fakaalofa lahi atu.

Statistics Niue is very happy to put out this statistical release, the Niue Vital Statistics for the months of July to December 2019, which highlights the Live births, Deaths, Causes of Deaths and Marriages of Niue. Due to the very small number of events occurring within this period, no data was tabulated to allow for anonymity and confidentiality of the data.

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

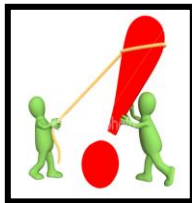
1. Births:
 - I. Total births
 - II. Births by Location
 - III. Mothers
 - IV. Place of Births
2. Deaths:
 - I. Total deaths
 - II. Death by Age Groups
 - III. Fetal and Child deaths
 - IV. Cause of Death
 - V. Deaths by Location
3. Marriages:
 - I. Total Marriages
 - II. Marriages by Age groups
4. Others
- *5. Definitions
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- *7. Metadata

Kia monuina e totouaga. Fakaauae lahi.

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Disclaimer



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2. BIRTHS

2.1 Total births

For the second half of the year, there were a total of 5 births, of which one was male and the remaining four were girls.

One birth was recorded for the month of July, whilst August and October both registered a total of 2 births each respectively.

2.2 Births by location

A total of 5 mothers from 4 different villages gave birth between July and December 2019, these villages were Alofi South, Alofi North, Vaiea, and Avatele.

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.

Between the months of July and December 2019, the age group of 30-34 years had the highest number women giving birth with a total of 3 births. One birth was recorded for the age group of 20-24 years and 35-39 years 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).

For the period July to December 2019, two of the five births occurred in Niue and the remaining three births occurred overseas.

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).

Only two birth weights were recorded for this period, both between the 3 to 3.5 kilograms.
Birth weights for those born overseas were not recorded.

2.6 Crude birth rate

The crude birth rate (CBR) for the period of July to December 2019 is 3.0 per 1,000 population.
All births were handled by health professionals.

<h2>3. DEATHS</h2>

3.1 Total deaths

There were a total of two deaths recorded for the period of July to December 2019, both were males.

3.2 Deaths by age group

Two of the deaths recorded were above the age of 60 years.

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.

All deaths for the July to December 2019 period were from two different villages, Alofi South and Mutalau.

3.4 Foetal and child deaths

There was no foetal or child death registered this period ending December 2019.

3.5 Causes of death

Of the total three deaths recorded for the July to December 2019 period, one was due to respiratory disease, another was recorded ill-defined and was recorded as not elsewhere classified.

3.6 Crude birth rate

The crude death rate (CDR) for the period of July to December 2019 is 1.2 per 1,000 population.

<h2>4. MARRIAGES</h2>

4.1 Total Marriages

In total there were 3 registered marriages between July to December 2019. The months of July, August and October recorded one marital ceremony for each month. No marital ceremonies occurred for the months of September, November, and December.

Of the registered marriages, 2 marriages were of visitors to the island.

4.2 Marriages by Age groups

The age group of 25-34 had the highest number of people getting married, one was a groom and two were brides.

The age groups 35-44 years and 65-74 years each recorded one groom respectively and only one bride was recorded within the age group of 45-54 years.

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*)

Niue National Statistics Office 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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