



1984 MINI-CENSUS of Population

REPORT

STATISTICS UNIT
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
P.O. BOX 42
ALOFI, NIUE

319.623
NIU

C O N T E N T S

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NIUE : MINI-CENSUS 1 OCTOBER 1984

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Economic Development conducted an intercensal count of the population (generally referred to as the 1984 Mini-Census) on the 1 October for planning purposes, verifying the sudden drop in the current population estimates, providing up to date information on the population and to determine the utilisation of manpower resources. The proposal to carry out a count was made in June/July 1984 by the organising staff and endorsed by the Cabinet and the Unemployment and Migration Committee.

This is the second mini-census to be conducted by the Government, the first was in March 1979 by the Department of Justice, Lands and Survey who were then responsible for the censuses. As in the past this census was conducted on the basis of enumerating people present on Niue and their location on census night.

Census night was on Monday 1 October and enumeration was optionally started on Sunday 30 September. Post-enumeration was held on Tuesday 2 October.

Briefly, the enumerated population of 2,887 (consisting of 1,479 males and 1,408 females) indicates that the population of Niue has dropped by 12.0% since the 1981 census. See tables for detailed information.

CENSUS METHODOLOGY AND ORGANISATION

After the initial proposal to conduct a mini-census, the preparations were not made until September. This gave us very little time to prepare and organise a proper census operation. Despite this and other setbacks, the whole project was deemed successful.

The personal questionnaire was designed for each person and covered the above issues (using questions drafted by Mr M.V.S. Rao, ILO regional adviser on household surveys) and general demographic information. See Appendix 1.

The household record or control record of households was designed to record the number of households and the number of members therein.

Column headings consisted of household number, name of head of household, sex, Niuean, non-Niueans and a space for remarks on any changes during enumeration and post-enumeration. See appendix 2.

Enumeration area maps of the 1981 census were reproduced for the project, using the recent electricity and water reticulation system maps of Public Works to update them. These maps provided a controlling medium of the household records of each enumeration area.

The number of houses on a map were to have corresponded with the total number of households on the household records. New or demolished houses were drawn in or omitted accordingly on the maps and noted as such on the household records.

Twenty-eight enumerators were recruited from various departments and supervised by the census organisers. Training was undertaken on two afternoons prior to the census night. A pilot test of the questionnaires was held on the first afternoon by the enumerators, on their families. These were checked on the following day and it became obvious that the enumerators were having difficulties with the questions on industry, occupation and employment status. An intensive training session on these questions was convened on that afternoon. Enumeration time was set for one day, however, the enumerators were given the option of starting on Sunday 30 September. The two supervisors visited the enumerators of the areas under their control to check on progress any problems encountered during enumeration.

A few problems did arise, namely a delay in completing one area on time and the loss of census materials in another. The supervisors and two enumerators re-enumerated this area.

Post-enumeration was conducted by the enumerators on Tuesday 2 October for any changes incurred i.e. deaths, births, changes of residence etc. on census night before returning the census materials. These were checked by the supervisors for accuracy and completeness before releasing the enumerators.

Further investigations of the remarks on the household records were carried out by the Statistics Unit to ensure that over-enumeration or underenumeration had not occurred.

Provisonal results were released to the chiefs and the process of checking, editing and coding for computer processing commenced. The latter procedure was aborted in favour of manual processing in accordance to free advice from Mr Andrew M. Turua of the Cook Islands' Statistics Department. Mr Turua also drafted most of the tabulation plan and processed with his staff the Alofi area.

Some problems were encountered in tabulating data by the Statistics Unit due to inexperience of the staff. The combination of some of the tables processed by the Cook Island's Statistics Department with ours was not possible because different tabulation methods were used. As a result, only nine basic tables were released with this report.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Quoted below are some of the concepts and definitions used on the Mini-Census.

"Work", for the purpose of enumerating the economically active population is defined as work for the production of economic goods and services, which includes:

- (a) all production and processing of primary products, whether for the market, for barter or for own consumption;
- (b) the production of all other goods and services for the market and, in the case of households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption.

Primary products are the products of agriculture, livestock farming, fishing, forestry, hunting, mining and quarrying.

Pay includes payment in cash or kind as wages, salaries, commissions and related allowances, bonuses, gratuities etc. Persons who work for pay are referred to as employees and such employment as paid employment.

Profit includes profits from business enterprises, farms and service undertakings in which the person is actively engaged either as an employer or as an own account worker. An employer is a person who operates his or her own business enterprise, farm or service undertaking with the aid of one or more hired employees. An own account worker is a person who operates his or her own business enterprise, farm or service undertaking without the aid of an employee. Farms include all farms whether the products are used for sale, barter or own consumption.

A person is regarded as working for family gain if the work is done not for pay or personal profit but without any remuneration in a business enterprise, farm or service undertaking operated by a member of the family. Persons who work for family gain are referred to as unpaid family workers.

Household members engaged solely in domestic chores such as cooking food, making, mending, washing and ironing clothes, etc. for household consumption are not regarded as working.

For purposes of enumeration, "any work" may be interpreted as work for at least one hour during the last week.

The concept of availability for work may be interpreted as unconditional availability for paid employment as an employee on locally prevailing terms for persons with similar qualifications and experience under conditions usually governing such employment, or readiness to undertake suitable self-employment as an employer, own account worker or unpaid family worker, given the necessary resources and facilities.

A person may be regarded as actively looking for work if during the recent past, say during the last year, (s)he has taken any specific steps in search of employment, such as registration at a public or private employment exchange, application to a potential employer, checking at work sites, farms, factories, markets or other assembly places, placing or answering advertisements seeking assistance of friends or relatives, looking for land, building machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise, arranging for financial resources, applying for permits and licences, etc."

Brief paper prepared by Mr M.V.S. Rao, ILO regional adviser on household surveys - which is based on his paper "New International Standards for Statistics of the Economically Active Population."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mr T. T. Talagi, the Census Officer and organising staff, Mr L. Lipitua and writer, wishes to convey their appreciation to the public for co-operating in this fact-finding mission and the enumerators for undertaking the enumeration. Special thanks go to Mr M.V.S. Rao (ILO regional adviser on household surveys), Mr L H Lewis (ESCAP regional adviser on population censuses and surveys), Mr A.M. Turua (Cook Islands' Government Statistician) for their advice and assistance, and the staff (Mr B. Vakaafi, Miss M.A. Touna and Mrs G. Tukiuha) for making it work.

B. H. Feilo
Statistics Officer

ANALYSIS OF THE MINI-CENSUS POPULATION1. General

As briefly mentioned in the introduction, the population has declined by 12% since 1981. This means that the population has been declining at an annual negative growth rate of -4.3%. If this negative growth rate continues, Niue will have less than 1500 people by the year 2000. However, the massive emigration trend may slow down after the departure of the migration-prone. If this is the case, then the population may experience a boost from the high rates of natural increase. For example the rates of natural increase since the beginning of this decade were above 2%.

The following table provides a summary of the population changes since 1976.

| Census Date | <u>Total Population</u> | | | Intercensal Change | Annual Negative Growth Rate |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 28 Sept 1976 | 1928 | 1915 | 3843 | | |
| 10 March 1979 ¹⁾ | 1823 | 1755 | 3578 | - 6.9% | - 2.9% |
| 28 Sept 1981 | 1672 | 1609 | 3281 | - 8.3% | - 3.5% |
| 01 October 1984 ¹⁾ | 1479 | 1408 | 2887 | - 12.0% | - 4.3% |

1) Mini-Censuses

2. Emigration

As mentioned above, emigration is responsible for the losses in population. Since the opening of the international airport in 1971, the losses have varied from year to year depending on social, economic and climatic circumstances.

In the current decade for example, the migration losses were very high (more than 7% of the population in 1980, 2.2% in 1981, 3.5% in 1982, 5.7% in 1983 and 7.5% in 1984) after the occurrences of two natural disasters namely, Cyclone Ofa in mid-December 1979 and the 16-months drought of 1982-83. Cheaper and better access to New Zealand has also contributed.

This reflects the increase of departures in 1982-83 after Air Nauru's inauguration in late September 1982. The influx of expatriate Niueans on short-term visits during the festive season may be responsible also for the emigration trend by influencing some of their relatives to migrate.

The following table provides a summary on migration for 1980-84 periods:

| Item | Year | 1st Qtr | 2nd Qtr | 3rd Qtr | 4th Qtr | Total |
|-------------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| Excess of Departures | 1980 | 226 | 60 | (-) 4 | 57 | 339 |
| | 1981 | 142 | (-)67 | (-)10 | 5 | 70 |
| | 1982 | 168 | 11 | 43 | (-)108 | 114 |
| | 1983 | 282 | (-)12 | 33 | (-)118 | 185 |
| | 1984 | 328 | 2 | (-) 4 | (-) 90 | 236 |

Note: Minus sign (-) denotes excess of arrivals.

3. Population Structure

Due to the high migration rates, the age and sex structure of the population has changed.

The median age (i.e. the age at which half the population is older and half younger) changed from 16 years in 1976 to 19 years in 1984. This means that the population is getting older due to emigration of the younger age groups rather than a decrease in the birth rates.

The proportion of males to females has changed also from 100.7 males per 100 females in 1976 to 105.0 per 100 in 1984. Further analysis reveals substantial changes in the sex ratios of the age groups. Ages 0-9 declined from 118.3 males per 100 females in 1976 to 100.3 per 100 in 1984 whereas the other ages, except 60+, increased with ages 50-59 having the most significant change of 83.8 per 100 to 120.0 per 100.

It appears from these changes that the migration pattern has changed from predominantly males in the productive category to the young and female population, which is in accordance with the hypothesis of chain-migration.

That is, the productive males migrate first and are later joined by their families. It also indicates that the population of ages 40-59, especially males, may have reached the stable stage. That is to say they have decided to stay rather than migrate.

The following table provides details on the age and sex structures of the population in 1976 and 1984.

| Age Group (Years) | 28 September 1976 | | | 01 October 1984 | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Sex Ratio | Male | Female | Sex Ratio |
| 0-9 | 621 | 525 | 118.3 | 365 | 364 | 100.3 |
| 10-19 | 558 | 525 | 106.3 | 416 | 317 | 131.2 |
| 20-29 | 231 | 229 | 100.9 | 215 | 203 | 105.9 |
| 30-39 | 162 | 189 | 85.7 | 136 | 133 | 102.3 |
| 40-49 | 134 | 152 | 88.2 | 142 | 146 | 97.3 |
| 50-59 | 88 | 105 | 83.8 | 102 | 85 | 120.0 |
| 60+ | 132 | 187 | 70.6 | 103 | 159 | 64.8 |
| NS | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Total | 1928 | 1915 | 100.7 | 1479 | 1408 | 105.0 |
| 0-19 | 1179 | 1050 | 112.3 | 781 | 681 | 114.7 |
| 20-59 | 615 | 675 | 91.1 | 595 | 567 | 104.9 |
| 60+ | 132 | 187 | 70.6 | 103 | 159 | 64.8 |
| NS | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | - |

4. Niuean and Non-Niuean Component

The Niuean component (including half Niueans) of the population consists of 1,295 resident males (44.9%), 1,264 resident females (43.8%), ten visiting males (0.3%) and seven visiting females (0.2%).

The non-Niuean component (predominantly New Zealanders and Tongans) consists of 150 resident males (5.2%), 125 resident females (4.3%), 24 visiting males (0.8%) and 12 visiting females (0.4%).

The following table indicates that the Niuean population has declined by 27.7% since 1976 whereas the non-Niuean population, which was influenced by visitor movements, fluctuated.

| Census Year | Niuean | | | | Non-Niuean | | | |
|----------------|--------|------|------|--------|------------|-----|-----|--------|
| | M | F | T | Change | M | F | T | Change |
| 1976 | 1772 | 1793 | 3565 | | 156 | 122 | 278 | |
| 1979 | 1680 | 1654 | 3334 | -6.5% | 143 | 101 | 244 | -12.2% |
| 1981 | 1462 | 1457 | 2919 | -12.4% | 209 | 152 | 361 | +48.0% |
| 1984 | 1305 | 1271 | 2576 | -11.8% | 174 | 137 | 311 | -13.9% |

5. Percentage Changes in Villages

Comparing changes in villages since 1976 showed that all villages, except Alofi North which gained more than 8%, experienced losses. Liku lost more than 50% of its population and was followed closely by Namukulu, Vaiea, Avatele and Mutaleu with losses of 49.6%, 49.4%, 37.9% and 35.1% respectively.

Since 1981 however, apart from Namukulu, Vaiea and Liku which continued to show major population losses, the villages of Tuapa, Hikutavake, Toi, Lakepa and Tamakautoga experienced minor losses which may indicate that the stage of stability is nearly reached. Alofi North continued to gain (7.2%) from immigration and in-migration (internal movement from other villages) and Makefu also continued to show very little change.

The following table provides information on percentage changes in villages. Details are available on basic Table 2.

| Village of Enumeration | Percentage Change | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | 1981 - 1984 | 1976 - 1984 |
| Makefu | - 4.4 | - 5.1 |
| Tuapa | - 4.4 | -16.6 |
| Namukulu | -34.5 | -49.6 |
| Hikutavake | -10.1 | -30.0 |
| Toi | - 4.2 | -20.8 |
| Mutalau | -14.9 | -35.1 |
| Lakepa | - 0.7 | -31.8 |
| Liku | -22.0 | -50.3 |
| Hakupu | -19.3 | -24.9 |
| Vaiea | -33.9 | -49.4 |
| Avatele | -17.5 | -37.9 |
| Tamakautoga | - 9.6 | -26.1 |
| Alofi South | -16.7 | -13.8 |
| Alofi North | + 7.2 | + 8.2 |
| Total | -12.0 | -24.9 |

6. Age Group 0-9

The number of children of all components in this group was 729 (25.3% of the population) consisting of 365 males and 364 females. Declines of up to 41% and 31% for males and females respectively were experienced since 1976. These changes were due to emigration and perhaps of ^{the} decline in the productive population. If the current negative growth rate continues, the group may decline to 669 children in 2 years, 588 in 5 years and 540 in 7 years.

7. Age Group 10-14

This age group of all components of the population consists of 374 children (13% of the population) with 209 males and 165 females. The male population declined by 32.6% and females by 44.4% since 1976.

If not for emigration, all of these children will be moving into the productive category of the population in five years time with about 40% needing jobs.

8. Age Group 15-19

There were 207 males and 152 females in this group and they represent 12.4% of the population. More than forty-five percent were in school, nearly twenty-six percent were active in the economy, about eighteen percent unemployed (consists of people who looked for work and people who did not look for work but were available for work) and the rest were involved in non-economic activities. The male population decreased by 13.4% and females by 30% since 1976.

9. Age Group 20-59

This broader age group consists of 1,162 people (40.2% of the population) with 595 males and 567 females. Decreases of 3.3% and 16.0% were recorded for males and females respectively since 1976. The overall percentage decrease of males was due to gains in age groups 40-59.

There were more than sixty-seven percent (784 people) of this group active in the economy and seven percent (85 people) who were unemployed. The people who were not active in the economy consisted of seventeen percent (197) house workers and eight percent retirees, infirmed or disabled people and visitors.

10. Age Group 60 and Over

This group consists of 262 people (9.1% of the population) with 103 males and 159 females. Both sexes have decreased in numbers since 1976 (22% for males and 15% for females) due mainly to mortality.

The majority of this group (62%) were in the category of retired and old aged. Twenty-two percent were still active in the economy, that is mostly subsistence farming. People suffering from infirmity and inability, and other reasons complement the group with nearly six percent.

11. Economically Active Population

The economically active population, as defined by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) consists of "all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified time-reference period."

The reference period of the Mini-Census was the week prior the census night, which made it the 'currently active population' of employed persons only. For our purposes, the analysis of the unemployed population is not included in this section nor in the tables for the economically active population.

The following table provides an analysis of the 1981 and 1984 economically active populations by employment status and percentage distribution:

| Employment status | 1981 Census | | 1984 Census | |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| Employer | 15 | 1.5 | 12 | 1.3 |
| Own-account worker | 38 | 3.9 | 81 | 8.7 |
| Wage & Salary worker | 902 | 93.2 | 731 | 78.1 |
| Unpaid family worker | 9 | 0.9 | 112 | 12.0 |
| Not stated | 4 | 0.4 | -- | -- |
| TOTAL | 968 | 100.0 | 936 | 100.0 |

The table also indicates that the number of wage and salary workers has declined by 19%. This represents a very significant drop and although the Government has steadily decreased its labourforce, there may be a discrepancy and possibly misinterpretation of the definitions which could have influenced this change. For example, politicians (except Cabinet members) and handcraft weavers were not classified as wage and salary earners in the 1984 mini-census whereas they were in the 1981 census.

The increase of own-account workers was due mainly to the inclusion of handcraft weavers. The inflated figure for unpaid family workers in 1984 was due to the inclusion of subsistence farmers.

The following table provides an analysis of the economically-active population according to the industrial classifications of all economic activities:

| Industrial Classification of Economic Activities | 1981 Census | | 1984 Census | |
|--|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | Total Number | % Dist. | Total Number | % Dist. |
| Agricultural Activities | 191 | 19.7 | 199 | 21.3 |
| Quarrying | - | - | 11 | 1.2 |
| Manufacturing | 85 | 8.8 | 101 | 10.8 |
| Electricity & Water Supply | 123 | 12.7 | 16 | 1.7 |
| Construction | 46 | 4.8 | 98 | 10.5 |
| Trade and Hotels | 77 | 8.0 | 89 | 9.5 |
| Transport/Communications | 41 | 4.2 | 43 | 4.6 |
| Finance/Business | 35 | 3.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Services | 368 | 38.0 | 378 | 40.4 |
| Not stated | 2 | 0.2 | - | - |
| TOTAL | 968 | 100.0 | 936 | 100.0 |

The extreme changes in electricity and water supply, construction and finance and business were due mainly to the reclassification of workers according to their actual economic activities. Active population in agriculture, transport/communications and services showed very little change whereas manufacturing and commercial activities (internal trade and hotels) increased by 18.8% and 15.6% respectively.

12. Underemployment

"Persons visibly underemployed comprise all persons in paid or self-employment, whether at work or not at work, involuntarily working less than the normal duration of work determined for the activity, who were seeking or available for additional work during the reference period," among other things, was the 'new' definition resolved in 1982 by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statistic (ICLS.)

Table 7 indicates that 175 people were underemployed with 102 (more than 10% of the active population) who were available for additional work. Table 8 provides detailed information which indicates that the majority were working in agriculture i.e. predominantly subsistence farming (37.3%), manufacturing (26.5%), services (15.7%) and commercial enterprises with (8.8%). Most were unskilled and semi-skilled labourers.

13. Unemployment

The Mini-Census adopted the new ICLS Resolution of unemployment as consisting of persons who were without work but currently available for work during the reference period. These people were asked the nature of work they require and if they have actively looked for work in the recent past. This is an expansion of the standard concept of unemployment which covers only the persons who actively looked for work - a concept more applicable to the developed countries with organised and extensive labour markets.

Tables 5 and 9 provide detailed information on the unemployed population. Eighty-seven (58.8%) were actively looking for work and sixty-one (41.2%) were not actively looking for work but available for work.

The unemployed population (actively looking for work and not actively looking for work) preferred full-time employment (77.7%) and were mostly young people.

The following analysis indicates the changes in the number of unemployed persons (i.e. only those who actively looked for work) in the past censuses:

| Census Year | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | Total Number | % Change | Total Number | % Change | Total Number | % Change |
| 1976 | 10 | - | 8 | - | 18 | - |
| 1981 | 20 | 100.0 | 17 | 112.5 | 37 | 105.6 |
| 1984 | 49 | 145.0 | 38 | 123.5 | 87 | 135.1 |

14. Population Projections

The assumption used in projecting the population of Niue is that the annual negative growth rate of -4.3% will remain constant and equal for all age groups.

| Age Group | 1 Oct 1984 | 28 Sept 1986 | 1 Oct 1989 | 28 Sept 1991 |
|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 0-4 | 436 | 400 | 352 | 323 |
| 5-9 | 293 | 269 | 236 | 217 |
| 10-14 | 374 | 343 | 302 | 277 |
| 15-19 | 359 | 329 | 290 | 266 |
| 20-29 | 418 | 384 | 337 | 309 |
| 30-39 | 269 | 247 | 217 | 199 |
| 40-49 | 288 | 264 | 232 | 213 |
| 50-59 | 187 | 172 | 151 | 138 |
| 60+ | 262 | 240 | 211 | 194 |
| NS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 2887 | 2649 | 2329 | 2137 |
| 0-14 | 1103 | 1012 | 890 | 817 |
| 15-59 | 1521 | 1396 | 1227 | 1125 |
| 60+ | 262 | 240 | 211 | 194 |
| NS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

These projections provide a very pessimistic view of the population in the future. The population may not decline as much if there is a slow down of emigration trends, however, the pool of potential migrants (for example unemployed persons, unpaid family workers, underemployed persons and school leavers) is very high. The Government should formulate action plans such as assisting the development of the private sector which will then absorb these unutilised manpower resources and perhaps by doing so, curb the drain of the population.

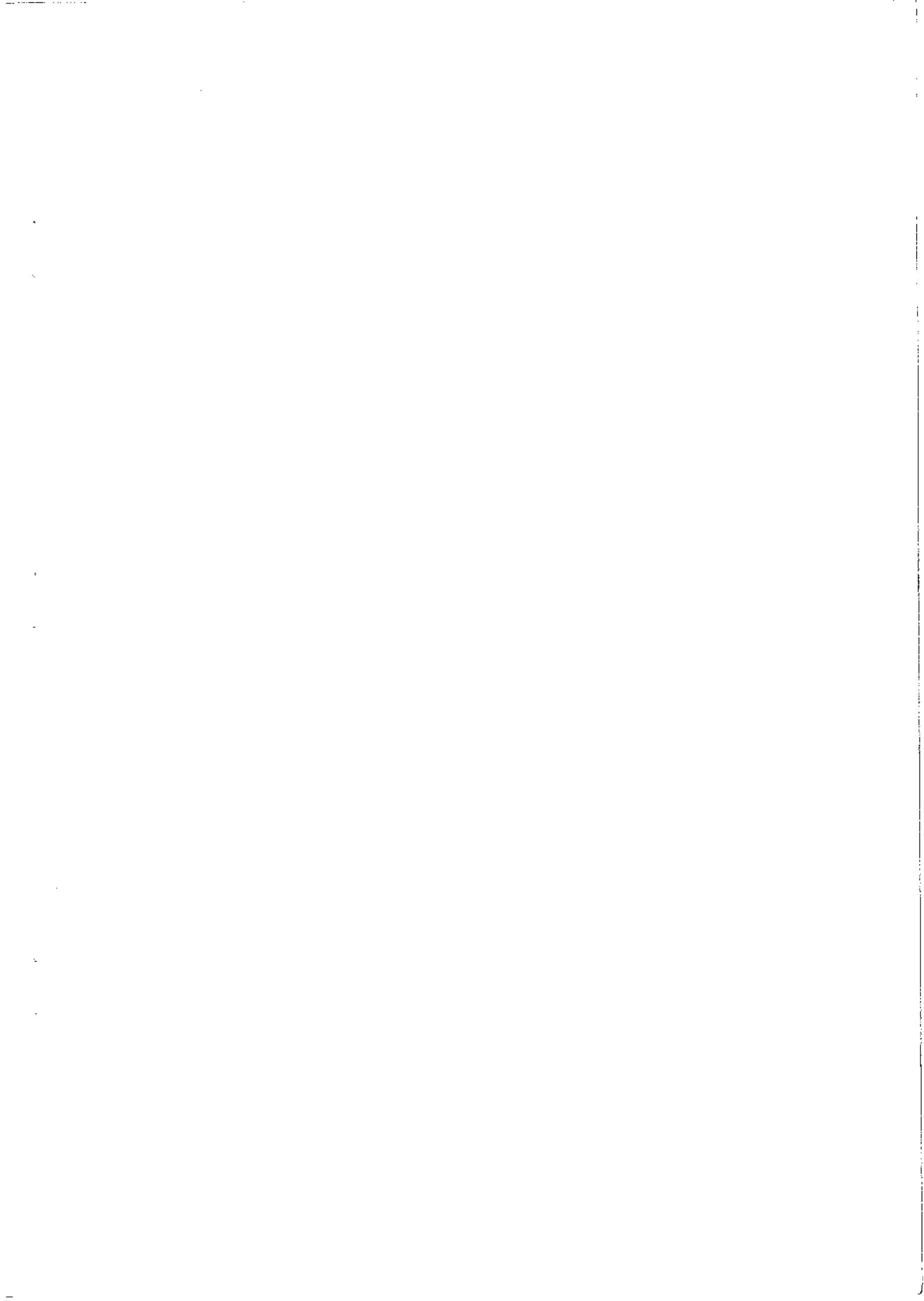


Table 1 POPULATION BY SEX AND VILLAGE OF ENUMERATION
1984, 1981 and 1976 Censuses

| VILLAGE | 1984 MINI-CENSUS | | | | | | | | | | 1981 CENSUS | | | | | | | | | | 1976 CENSUS | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|------|------|-----|-----|------------|------|------|------|------|-------------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|------|------|------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|------|--|--|--|
| | NIUEAN | | | | | NON-NIUEAN | | | | | TOTAL | | | | | NIUEAN | | | | | NON-NIUEAN | | | | | TOTAL | | | | |
| | M | F | T | M | F | M | F | T | M | F | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | M | F | T | | | | | |
| MAAIFU | 68 | 57 | 125 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 71 | 59 | 130 | 73 | 61 | 134 | 2 | - | 2 | 75 | 61 | 136 | 71 | 66 | 137 | - | - | - | 71 | 66 | 137 | | | |
| TUAPA | 117 | 119 | 236 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 121 | 120 | 241 | 131 | 113 | 244 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 136 | 116 | 252 | 140 | 146 | 286 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 142 | 147 | 289 | | | |
| NAMJKULU | 32 | 25 | 57 | - | - | - | 32 | 25 | 57 | 45 | 42 | 87 | - | - | - | 45 | 42 | 87 | 55 | 58 | 113 | - | - | - | 55 | 58 | 113 | | | |
| HIKUTAVAKE | 84 | 68 | 152 | - | - | - | 84 | 68 | 152 | 89 | 78 | 167 | 2 | - | 2 | 91 | 78 | 169 | 109 | 106 | 215 | 2 | - | 2 | 111 | 106 | 217 | | | |
| TOI | 59 | 55 | 114 | - | - | - | 59 | 55 | 114 | 59 | 60 | 119 | - | - | - | 59 | 60 | 119 | 69 | 74 | 143 | 1 | - | 1 | 70 | 74 | 144 | | | |
| MUFALAU | 98 | 131 | 229 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 103 | 132 | 235 | 120 | 152 | 272 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 122 | 154 | 276 | 174 | 186 | 360 | 2 | - | 2 | 176 | 186 | 362 | | | |
| LAKAPA | 88 | 58 | 146 | 2 | - | 2 | 90 | 58 | 148 | 85 | 64 | 149 | - | - | - | 85 | 64 | 149 | 124 | 92 | 216 | - | 1 | 1 | 124 | 93 | 217 | | | |
| LIKU | 72 | 66 | 138 | 4 | - | 4 | 76 | 66 | 142 | 88 | 83 | 171 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 94 | 88 | 182 | 147 | 136 | 283 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 148 | 138 | 286 | | | |
| HAKUPU | 129 | 133 | 262 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 134 | 138 | 272 | 163 | 158 | 321 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 171 | 166 | 337 | 174 | 178 | 352 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 179 | 183 | 362 | | | |
| VAIFA | 15 | 25 | 40 | 1 | - | 1 | 16 | 25 | 41 | 24 | 34 | 58 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 35 | 62 | 31 | 48 | 79 | 2 | - | 2 | 33 | 48 | 81 | | | |
| AVATELE | 105 | 104 | 209 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 113 | 113 | 226 | 129 | 134 | 263 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 134 | 140 | 274 | 178 | 176 | 354 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 181 | 183 | 364 | | | |
| IMAKAUTOGA | 125 | 99 | 224 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 132 | 103 | 235 | 136 | 117 | 253 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 142 | 118 | 260 | 174 | 139 | 313 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 178 | 140 | 318 | | | |
| ALOFI SOUTH | 175 | 188 | 363 | 95 | 79 | 174 | 270 | 267 | 537 | 187 | 213 | 400 | 143 | 102 | 245 | 330 | 315 | 645 | 199 | 236 | 435 | 106 | 82 | 188 | 305 | 318 | 623 | | | |
| ALOFI NORTH | 138 | 143 | 281 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 178 | 179 | 357 | 133 | 148 | 281 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 161 | 172 | 333 | 127 | 152 | 279 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 155 | 175 | 330 | | | |
| TOTAL | 1305 | 1271 | 2576 | 174 | 137 | 311 | 1479 | 1408 | 2887 | 1462 | 1457 | 2919 | 209 | 152 | 361 | 1672 | 1609 | 3281 | 1772 | 1793 | 3565 | 156 | 122 | 278 | 1928 | 1915 | 3843 | | | |

Table 2 POPULATION BY VILLAGE, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND CHANGE

1984, 1981, 1979 and 1976 Censuses

| VILLAGE OF ENUMERATION | 1984 TOTAL | 1984 % | 1981 TOTAL | 1981 % | 1979 TOTAL | 1979 % | 1976 TOTAL | 1976 % | Percentage changes from 1976 to 1984 |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---|
| Makefu | 130 | 4.5 | 136 | 4.1 | 150 | 4.2 | 137 | 3.6 | -5.1 |
| Tuapa | 241 | 8.3 | 252 | 7.7 | 291 | 8.1 | 289 | 7.5 | -16.6 |
| Namukulu | 57 | 2.0 | 87 | 2.7 | 89 | 2.5 | 113 | 2.9 | -49.6 |
| Hikutavake | 152 | 5.3 | 169 | 5.2 | 200 | 5.6 | 217 | 5.6 | -30.0 |
| Toi | 114 | 3.9 | 119 | 3.6 | 132 | 3.7 | 144 | 3.7 | -20.8 |
| Mutalau | 235 | 8.1 | 276 | 8.4 | 299 | 8.4 | 362 | 9.4 | -35.1 |
| Lakepa | 148 | 5.1 | 149 | 4.5 | 182 | 5.1 | 217 | 5.6 | -31.8 |
| Liku | 142 | 4.9 | 182 | 5.5 | 224 | 6.3 | 286 | 7.4 | -50.3 |
| Hakupu | 272 | 9.4 | 337 | 10.3 | 370 | 10.3 | 362 | 9.4 | -24.9 |
| Vaiea | 41 | 1.4 | 62 | 1.9 | 73 | 2.0 | 81 | 2.1 | -49.4 |
| Avatele | 226 | 7.8 | 274 | 8.4 | 326 | 9.1 | 364 | 9.5 | -37.9 |
| Tamakautoga | 235 | 8.1 | 260 | 7.9 | 282 | 7.9 | 318 | 8.3 | -26.1 |
| Alofi South | 537 | 18.6 | 645 | 19.7 | 602 | 16.8 | 623 | 16.2 | -13.8 |
| Alofi North | 357 | 12.4 | 333 | 10.1 | 352 | 9.8 | 330 | 8.6 | + 8.2 |
| TOTAL | 2887 | 100.0 | 3281 | 100.0 | 3578 | 100.0 | 3843 | 100.0 | -24.9 |

Table 3 POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE IN SINGLE YEARS

| AGE | TOTAL | | AGE | TOTAL | | AGE | TOTAL | | AGE | TOTAL | | AGE | TOTAL | | TOTAL |
|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|-------|----|-------|
| | M | F | | M | F | | M | F | | M | F | | M | F | |
| 0 | 34 | 44 | 20 | 26 | 23 | 40 | 11 | 9 | 60 | 6 | 12 | 60-64 | 31 | 44 | 75 |
| 1 | 47 | 42 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 41 | 15 | 16 | 61 | 7 | 6 | 65 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| 2 | 42 | 43 | 22 | 25 | 23 | 42 | 12 | 11 | 62 | 5 | 12 | 66 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| 3 | 40 | 49 | 23 | 20 | 28 | 43 | 27 | 19 | 63 | 7 | 5 | 67 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 4 | 51 | 44 | 24 | 20 | 12 | 44 | 15 | 13 | 64 | 6 | 9 | 68 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 0-4 | 214 | 222 | 20-24 | 115 | 107 | 40-44 | 80 | 68 | 60-64 | 31 | 44 | 45-49 | 80 | 68 | 148 |
| 5 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 18 | 19 | 45 | 8 | 18 | 65 | 1 | 12 | 65 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| 6 | 30 | 24 | 26 | 28 | 18 | 46 | 16 | 17 | 66 | 8 | 6 | 66 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| 7 | 35 | 27 | 27 | 21 | 17 | 47 | 15 | 10 | 67 | 6 | 7 | 67 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 8 | 21 | 28 | 28 | 17 | 25 | 48 | 14 | 18 | 68 | 4 | 5 | 68 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 9 | 32 | 34 | 29 | 16 | 17 | 49 | 9 | 15 | 69 | 7 | 5 | 69 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| 5-9 | 151 | 142 | 25-29 | 100 | 96 | 45-49 | 62 | 78 | 65-69 | 26 | 35 | 65-69 | 26 | 35 | 61 |
| 10 | 42 | 30 | 30 | 14 | 12 | 50 | 9 | 10 | 70 | 4 | 5 | 70 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 11 | 45 | 30 | 31 | 20 | 15 | 51 | 14 | 13 | 71 | 6 | 5 | 71 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 12 | 39 | 27 | 32 | 13 | 15 | 52 | 10 | 13 | 72 | 3 | 5 | 72 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 13 | 37 | 47 | 33 | 13 | 14 | 53 | 8 | 7 | 73 | 1 | 5 | 73 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 14 | 46 | 31 | 34 | 18 | 15 | 54 | 6 | 6 | 74 | 4 | 7 | 74 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 10-14 | 209 | 165 | 30-34 | 78 | 71 | 50-54 | 47 | 49 | 70-74 | 18 | 27 | 70-74 | 18 | 27 | 45 |
| 15 | 55 | 43 | 35 | 7 | 12 | 55 | 10 | 8 | 55 | 10 | 8 | 55 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| 16 | 41 | 39 | 36 | 12 | 13 | 56 | 8 | 9 | 56 | 8 | 9 | 56 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| 17 | 40 | 21 | 37 | 13 | 10 | 57 | 12 | 3 | 57 | 12 | 3 | 57 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| 18 | 37 | 27 | 38 | 15 | 13 | 58 | 12 | 7 | 58 | 12 | 7 | 58 | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| 19 | 34 | 22 | 39 | 11 | 14 | 59 | 13 | 9 | 59 | 13 | 9 | 59 | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| 15-19 | 207 | 152 | 35-39 | 58 | 62 | 55-59 | 55 | 36 | 55-59 | 55 | 36 | 55-59 | 55 | 36 | 91 |

| AGE | M | F | TOTAL | AGE | M | F | TOTAL |
|-------|----|----|-------|---------|------|------|-------|
| 75 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 90 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 76 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 91 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 77 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 92 | - | - | - |
| 78 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 93 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 79 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 94 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 75-79 | 17 | 24 | 41 | 90-94 | - | 4 | 4 |
| 80 | 3 | 12 | 15 | 95 | - | - | - |
| 81 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 96 | - | - | - |
| 82 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 97 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 83 | 1 | - | 1 | 98 | - | - | - |
| 84 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 99 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 80-84 | 9 | 19 | 28 | 95-99 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 85 | - | 1 | 1 | Over 99 | - | - | - |
| 86 | 1 | 2 | 3 | N.S. | - | 1 | 1 |
| 87 | - | 1 | 1 | TOTAL | 1479 | 1408 | 2887 |
| 88 | - | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| 89 | - | - | - | | | | |
| 85-89 | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | | |

Table 7 ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION BY VILLAGE, SEX, NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED DURING THE REFERENCE WEEK AND WERE AVAILABLE FOR ADDITIONAL WORK

| | TOTAL | | | MALES | | | FEMALES | | |
|-------------|------------------|--|-------|------------------|--|-------|------------------|--|-------|
| | 35 hours or more | Less than 35 hrs Available for additional work | Total | 35 hours or more | Less than 35 hours Available for additional work | Total | 35 hours or more | Less than 35 hours Available for additional work | Total |
| TOTAL | 761 | 175 | 102 | 524 | 85 | 48 | 237 | 90 | 54 |
| Makefu | 29 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Tuapa | 58 | 16 | 8 | 42 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 3 |
| Namukulu | 9 | - | - | 7 | - | - | 2 | - | - |
| Hikutavake | 25 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Toi | 15 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Mutalau | 37 | 39 | 23 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 24 | 13 |
| Lakepa | 48 | 2 | - | 37 | 1 | - | 11 | 1 | - |
| Liku | 47 | 7 | 1 | 30 | 5 | 4 | 17 | 2 | 1 |
| Hakupu | 80 | 17 | 5 | 55 | 6 | 1 | 25 | 11 | 4 |
| Vaiea | 6 | 2 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | - |
| Avatele | 56 | 13 | 9 | 43 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 6 |
| Tamakautoga | 64 | 30 | 26 | 51 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 12 |
| Alofi South | 175 | 14 | 8 | 111 | 5 | 3 | 64 | 9 | 5 |
| Alofi North | 112 | 16 | 7 | 71 | 11 | 5 | 41 | 5 | 2 |

Table 9. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO WERE AVAILABLE FOR WORK (EITHER LOCKED OR DID NOT LOOK FOR WORK)
BY NATURE OF WORK REQUIRED

| SEX AND EMPLOYMENT TYPE | Total | AGE GROUP (Years) | | | | | | | | | | NS | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|---|
| | | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60+ | | |
| BOTH SEXES | 148 | 63 | 34 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - |
| Full-time employment | 115 | 54 | 27 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Part-time employment | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary or casual | 4 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Self-employment | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Other (more than one type) | 13 | 6 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| MALES | 75 | 40 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Full-time employment | 65 | 33 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Part-time employment | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary or casual | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Self-employment | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other (more than one type) | 8 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| FEMALES | 73 | 23 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Full-time employment | 50 | 21 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Part-time employment | 13 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Temporary or casual | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Self-employment | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Other (more than one type) | 5 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |

GOVERNMENT OF NIUE

MINI-CENSUS OF POPULATION IN NIUE, 1984

(conducted pursuant to the Census Ordinance 1971)

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| ENUMERATOR AREA NO. | |
| Household Number | |
| Person Number | |

(A) To be answered by or for each person in the household:

- 1. FULL NAME: _____
- 2. SEX: Write M for males F for females.
- 3. DATE OF BIRTH: (If unknown estimate year.)
- 4. NATIONALITY OR DESCENT: (Count $\frac{1}{2}$ Niueans as Niueans)

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

- 5. NIUEAN RESIDENT NON-NIUEAN RESIDENT
- NIUEAN VISITOR NON-NIUEAN VISITOR

(B) To be answered by every person 15 years and over (i.e. born before 2 October 1969)

6. DID YOU DO ANY WORK FOR PAY, PROFIT OR FAMILY GAIN LAST WEEK? (tick one)

YES skip to 8.
NO

7. DID YOU HAVE A JOB OR ENTERPRISE (i.e. a business, a farm or a service undertaking) AT WHICH YOU DID NOT WORK LAST WEEK? (tick one)

YES
NO skip to 11.

8. NATURE OF MAIN ACTIVITY: (specify)

- (i) INDUSTRY _____
- (ii) OCCUPATION _____
- (iii) STATUS _____

9. NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED LAST WEEK (ON ALL ACTIVITIES INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY ACTIVITIES IF ANY): (tick one)

35 or more stop.
less than 35

10. WERE YOU AVAILABLE FOR ADDITIONAL WORK? (tick one)

YES stop
NO stop

11. WERE YOU AVAILABLE FOR WORK? (tick one)

YES
NO skip to 14.

12. WHAT TYPE OF WORK WOULD YOU BE AVAILABLE FOR? (tick one)

- FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT 1
- PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT 2
- TEMPORARY OR CASUAL EMPLOYMENT 3
- SELF-EMPLOYMENT 4
- ANY(MORE THAN ONE TYPE) 5

13. HAVE YOU BEEN ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR WORK? (tick one)

YES stop
NO stop

14. REASON FOR NON-AVAILABILITY: (tick one)

- STUDIES 1
- HOUSEHOLD DUTIES 2
- RETIREMENT, OLD AGE 3
- INFIRMITY, DISABILITY 4
- OTHER 5

