

AGRICULTURAL CENSUS OF NIUE 2009



Niue
Statistics
ECONOMIC PLANNING
DEVELOPMENT & STATISTICS



DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND
FISHERIES



PREFACE

It has been 20 years (1989 – 2009) since Niue have conducted an Agricultural Census. The 2009 Niue Agriculture Census was the second such census to be conducted in Niue to provide up to date information on the agricultural sector of the economy that was established some twenty years ago.

The Agricultural Census was conducted as a joint exercise between Statistics Niue and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with technical expertise provided by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization for which we are most appreciative. Although the Census was primarily a national undertaking, additional professional and technical assistance was provided by the consultant from the Samoa Bureau of Statistics and the computer programmer from the National Statistics Office of the Philippines, therefore its success reflects the hard work and dedication of everyone involved.

Equally important we would like to acknowledge the people of Niue who responded willingly to the questions put to them, the enumerators and supervisors without whom the information could not have been collected successfully and the management staff of the two departments who have worked tirelessly to ensure that things were running properly and success truly realized.

This report will provide a wealth of information on agricultural activities in Niue and a comprehensive baseline data and benchmark statistics for a particular point in time that will be used as a basis of the decisions-making, policy designing and forward planning of those concerns.

We feel confident that the information presented in this report will prove to be of great value to those concerned with developing the agricultural sector to the betterment of all the people of Niue.

Monuina a Niue Fekai.



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GOVERNMENT OF NIUE

FOREWORD

The availability of statistical information is imperative in evidence-based policy and decision making. It also provides the underlying basis to sound development planning. The fundamental objective of the Agricultural Census therefore is to ensure the realization of the above for the Government of Niue, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), the business community of Niue, members of the public and other parties who are involved in agricultural related activities in Niue. This information is vital to the work of DAFF and other Departments in implementing the Niue National Strategic Plan 2009-2013 (NNSP), the Niue development partners, prospect investors, and other agencies involved in implementing agricultural related projects. E.g. United Nations Community-Centred Sustainable Development Project (CCSDP), United Nations Sustainable Land Management Project (SLM) etc. This data will also be used in the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Food Security of Niue.

Whilst the Agricultural Census was primarily concerned with collecting data on the livestock and crops, information was also collected on fishing activities and the hunting of coconut crabs. Hence, this report on the 2009 Agricultural Census provides a comprehensive statistical analysis of the agricultural sector in Niue. The information contained in this report will be of immense value not only to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries but also to other Government Departments and members of the public.

The agricultural sector is one of the important sectors of the economy, providing the bulk of the country's staple food requirements as well as a source of cash income for some of the island's households or to supplement the household cash income. Agricultural commodities also have been a part of the export market of Niue for a long time now with potentials to expand through the introduction of new products or commodities and new methods or ways of cultivation. However, although the export potential of the industry is widely recognized it has proved a difficult task to establish sustainable export oriented production that is economically viable, due largely to fluctuating external market related variables and the vulnerability of Niue to natural disasters such as tropical cyclones and droughts.

The 2009 Agricultural Census was conducted as a joint undertaking between Statistics Niue and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with technical and professional expertise provided by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for which we are most appreciative. A special thank you to Laupua Fiti of the Bureau of Statistics of Samoa and Karina Paz Bacuyag of the National Statistics Office of the Philippines for their instrumental contributions to the success of the Census, to David Marshall and Jairo Castano from FAO for all their assistance in seeing that the support from FAO contributes to this success.

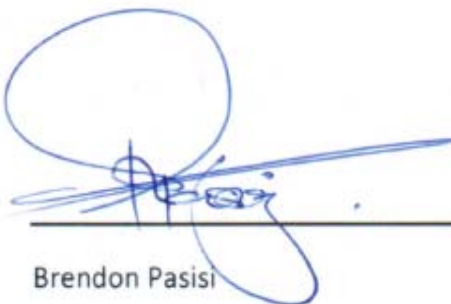
Fakaaue lahi mahaki to everyone in Niue, from Government officials, the enumerators, the supervisors, data operators, the management team and to more so every person in Niue for their contributions to the 2009 Agriculture Census. Its success reflects the hard work and dedication of everyone involved.

Kia monuina e totouaga he tau fakamauaga mo e tau talahauaga nai. Kia fakatumau foki ke fakaaoga ke he tau fifiliaga mo e tau fakatokatokaaga ma e tau fekau moe tau gahua ke he fonua poke tofia he motu fakahelhele ko Niue Fekai ma e tau momoui tagata. Niue ke Monuina.

Monu tagaloo, monu ti tonu.



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SUMMARY OF THE CENSUS RESULTS

Population (22 November 2009) **1,536**

Niuean	1,239
Non Niuean	297
Males	766
Females	770

Number of Households **466**

Agricultural Activity

1 Non Agricultural Households **44 (9%)**

Non Agricultural	35 (7.5%)
Minor agricultural	9 (2%)

2 Agricultural Households **422 (91%)**

Subsistence Only	299 (64%)
Subsistence/Cash	109 (23%)
Commercial	14 (3%)

Number of Agricultural Holdings **429**

Number of Parcels **1,267**

Livestock

Pigs	1,743
<u>Of which:</u>	
Boars	229
Sows	379
Other Pigs	1,135
Chickens	12,018
Cattle	7

Domestic animals

Dogs	282
Cats	515

Fishing

Number of household Engaged in Fishing 296

Equipments Owned:

Canoes	130
Dinghies	81
Outboard Motors	89

Coconut Crab Hunting:

No. of Household Engaged in Coconut Crab hunting 279

No. of coconut Crabs Caught (month before the Census) 12384

Average Number caught/Month/Household 44

Land Tenure: 'Family Owned' Parcels 89%

Main Crops: Area and Number of Plants -Single Crop Equivalent Area (acres)

Taro	713
Coconut	324
Vanilla	51
Yam	31
Banana	30

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CHAPTER 1 – METHODOLOGY

1.1 Introduction

This was the second Agricultural Census to be conducted in Niue since the last one in 1989. As well as collecting information on agriculture, the census also included some detail information on the population to provide the Government with up-to-date information on some important population parameters.

Although this is only the second agricultural census to be conducted in Niue, the country has a long history of Population activities and has gained experiences in data collection. Nevertheless, Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provided technical assistance under TCP/Niue/3101 through the services of an Agricultural Census Expert and a Data Processing Expert.

1.2 Census Administration

The Agricultural Census was conducted by the Statistic Niue (SN) in close collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF). The Niue Government Statistician assumes responsibility for the day-to-day activities of the census including the supervision of the fieldwork and the checking, editing and coding of the completed questionnaires.

The Agricultural census was taken under the authority of the Niue Census Act 2009.

1.3 The Questionnaires

The questionnaire was designed by the FAO Agricultural Statistics Expert in consultation with SN and DAFF. The design followed closely that used in the Samoa Agricultural Census, 1999, with some modifications taking into account the differences in agricultural emphasis in the two countries.

Altogether, three questionnaires were used.

- 1 Household Form
- 2 Holding Form
- 3 Parcel Form.

The following information was required from all households.

- (i) Location of household
- (ii) Date of birth, sex, Age, Decent, Country of Residence for all persons
- (iii) Educational Attainment, Main Activity, Hours worked in the Holding and Operator Status for persons 10 years and over
- (iv) Level of Agricultural Activity
- (v) Livestock, Poultry and Domestic Animals

(vi) Household Fishing Activities (fishing methods, Number of fishing trips, persons involved in fishing, proportion of catch sold, number of canoes ,dinghies and outboard motors owned or hired.

(vii) Number of Uga caught and method of Catching

(viii) Consumption of Major crops(drinking Nuts, Matured Coconuts, Green and Ripe Bananas, Taro, Cassava and Papaya

(ix) Number of Coconuts for Feeding Animals.

Additionally, the households identified as 'agriculturally Active, these information were collect.

(x) Number of Holdings, Number of parcels and method of Operation.

(xi) Total Area of Holding, Land Tenure, Land Use and Proportion of crops Damaged by wild Pigs.

(xii) Labour Inputs by Non-Household Members (wages and Other Benefits)

(xiii) Agricultural Income and Credit

(xiv) Use of Fertilizers and Chemicals (Insecticides, Herbicides and Fungicides)

(xv) Equipment owned, hired or Borrowed (knapsack Sprayer, Wheelbarrow, Chainsaw, Electric Generator, Brush Cutter, Planting Stick and Rotary Hoe)

(xvi) Land clearing Using Bulldozer

(xvii) Crops Grown and Crops Main Use

(xviii) Crop Grown in a Plot, Plot Area, Method of Sowing, Proportion of Mix and Number of Trees/Plants)

(xix) Crops Planted and harvested in 2009 (Area and/or Number of Plants Harvested and Proportion Sold)

The questionnaires were design such that households with no or very little agricultural activities (Non and Minor agricultural households) completed only the Household form.

An Enumeration Manual was also prepared as a reference document.

1.4 Recruitment and Training of Enumerators

Recruitment: The recruitment of census enumerators and other census workers were mainly of government employees from different government departments but more from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) and former employees (now retired) of DAFF. The consideration of their recruitment was based on their:

- experience as enumerators of previous censuses project so the concept was not new to them,
- basic knowledge of the content of the census, the definitions of crops, livestock and others; and
- basic knowledge of their prescribed area of enumeration, the residents and land of use making easy for them to relate to the householders and land they use for agricultural production.

Training: Training was conducted over a period of two weeks in three different days. Day one was in September 2009 for a full day with the census expert from FAO and Day two for the Field Supervisors and Data Operators and Day three for everyone in the team with the Government Statistician and Senior officials from DAFF.

The first training session with the enumerators concentrated on the concepts and definitions employed in the census. The enumerators also conducted mock interviews amongst themselves and completed sample copies of the questionnaires. This not only gave them some necessary practical experience in completing the questionnaires but also served to highlight those aspects of the questionnaires that were not fully understood by all the enumerators.

The second training session was divided into two sections; the first with the field supervisors and the second for the data operators. With the field supervisors, the training at first was similar to that of the above in terms of familiarizing with the concepts and definitions and gradually more on the supervisory and management of the interviewers out in the field doing the interviews and filling of questionnaires. There was a concentration of 'checks' to filled questionnaires and handling of hard cases and /or refusals. With the data operators, there was familiarization with the questionnaires and the flow of questions and codes used in the census.

The third training session served to bring the whole team together so they will know who they are working with and to highlight any aspect of the census that were not fully understood by enumerators, supervisors and data operators.

1.5 The Enumeration

The country was divided to 21 Enumeration Areas (EAs) for the enumeration purposes. This division was based on the Population and Household Census 2006. There were 30 EAs in the first Agriculture

Census in 1989 and the decline of number of EAs to 21 this time was the direct result of the declining population and number of households.

The household list of the 2006 census was update and used for this Agriculture census. The final updating of the household lists was carried out by the statistics office staff and the enumerators on the evening of the 4th of November 2009 and the pre-census count of the population and households was done. However the 'Census Night' for the count of the population and households was set for the weekend of 21 November 2009.

The enumeration and filling of questionnaires of households began on the 9th November and concludes 22nd November 2009 for period of 2 weeks. This period of the survey was thought to be necessary as the enumerators were expected to work 2 to 3 hours in the evenings considering the appropriate time respondents of households returned home from their normal day activities.

There were 3 different questionnaires: The Household form, The Holding form and The Parcel form to be completed for each of the households depending on the level of Agricultural activity of the household. The enumerator is expected to take about up to an hour to complete the three questionnaires. No major problems were experienced with the enumeration and all households were covered during the allotted time.

The tasks of the enumerators were undoubtedly facilitated by the fact that not only they were selected from the EAs there were familiar with but with less than 500 households in Niue most individuals knew each other and their activities. The field supervisors were tasked to make regular checks with the enumerators about the progress of their work and report to the Census manager (Government Statistician) on a day to day basis.

Overall the standard of enumeration was very high. The enumerators and field supervisors have ensured not only to collect from respondents of households' accurate and complete information but also to observe and uphold the legal provisions of taking the census.

1.6 Checking, Editing and Coding.

It is standard practice that as each enumeration area was completed the forms were first checked by the field supervisors for missing information and obvious inconsistencies. Omissions and errors identified at this stage were corrected by the enumerators.

The next stage was for the field supervisors to go through the completed forms again in the office to check in more detail for omissions and logical inconsistencies. Where they were found, the supervisors were responsible to take the necessary action.

Once the questionnaires had been thoroughly checked and edited, they were then coded in preparation for data processing.

Checking, editing and coding of the questionnaires in office were done after normal working hours as to ensure that the confidentiality of the survey is well observed.

1.7 Data Processing.

The data was entered using two office computers of Statistics Niue with a custom designed CPro database software by a computer programmer from The National Statistics office of the Philippines . Data entry was successfully done in a week.

The next stage of processing, on line editing and cleaning in preparation for tabulation was not straight forward as expected because of these issues: the programmer assigned by FAO for the census was based in the Philippines and was only available on part time basis, the census expert (consultant) was based in Samoa and was also available on part time basis while the rest of the team was in the Niue office. The 'distance' between the parties, the day and time differences had become a hurdle to the smooth running of the final stages of data processing, cleaning and tabulation of the data and not to mention the difficulties in the communication systems. The progress was very much depended on the availability of internet communications and they were times it has broken down. These composite issues have delayed the final stages of data processing dramatically.

1.8 The Post-Enumeration Survey.

As with all major fieldwork exercises it is important to conduct an independent assessment of the quality of the information gathered. In the case of the Agriculture Census, the most important component to be evaluated was the estimates of land area and root crops sown.

Whilst the census was conducted on an interview basis it was felt desirable that the post-enumeration survey should use objective measurement techniques (compass and tape-measure) to measure the physical area of the selected parcels of land. The office was very aware of the timing involved in conducting such survey so it was decided to enumerate only 20 parcels and plots contained therein, 10 parcels with crops currently growing in, 5 fallow parcels and 5 new parcels. Both the total area of the parcel and the area of plots were measured. A count of crops was done to 3 parcels with crops growing on it.

The results of the survey revealed some differences between the areas recorded in the census interview and the physical area as measured. This was very obvious on the areas that were slashed and burnt, and areas where there were bush or wild fires. The areas cleared by a bulldozer were fairly accurate.

On the basis of the results of this small post-enumeration survey it can be concluded that whilst individual area estimates may differ considerable from the actual physical area, within the country as a whole, and to a lesser extent individual village areas, these differences can be expected to balance each other out with little overall effect on the results. There is a slight exception in the cases of fallow parcels/land and new parcels where there were some evidence to conclude that the areas were probably underestimated.

CHAPTER 2 – POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS.

2.1 Introduction

As part of the 2009 agricultural census, a population count was undertaken and some basic demographic information obtained. Population agricultural information was collected together in the week before the census night on midnight November 22, 2009.

2.2 Population

A total of 1,536 persons were enumerated in Niue at the time of the census. Females accounted for 50.1% and 49.9 % for males. The village population ranges from 378 persons in Alofi South to 12 persons in Namukulu.

Niue experienced an overall population loss of 89 people or 5.5% since the 2006 population census, with an annual growth rate of -1.9%.

Seven villages had net population loss of more than 10 percent, with Tamakautoga and Toi recording the greatest loss of more than 20 percent.

Four villages experienced population growth with Vaeia and Liku recording the highest growth of 37 percent.

Table 1: Niue Population by Village 2006 and 2009

Village	Total Population		Population Change		Population Distribution
	2006	2009	Number	%	%
Total	1,625	1,536	-89	-5.5	100
Alofi South	434	378	-56	-12.9	24.6
Alofi North	147	168	21	14.3	10.9
Makefu	62	60	-2	-3.2	3.9
Tuapa	120	111	-9	-7.5	7.2
Namukulu	14	12	-2	-14.3	0.8
Hikutavake	56	49	-7	-12.5	3.2
Toi	31	24	-7	-22.6	1.6
Mutalau	85	93	8	9.4	6.1
Lakepa	72	65	-7	-9.7	4.2
Liku	62	85	23	37.1	5.5
Hakupu	162	138	-24	-14.8	9.0
Vaiea	59	81	22	37.3	5.3
Avatele	164	152	-12	-7.3	9.9
Tamakautoga	157	120	-37	-23.6	7.8

2.3 Population Profile

The census recorded 1,239 (80.7%) persons of Niuean decent with 297 from other ethnic groups.

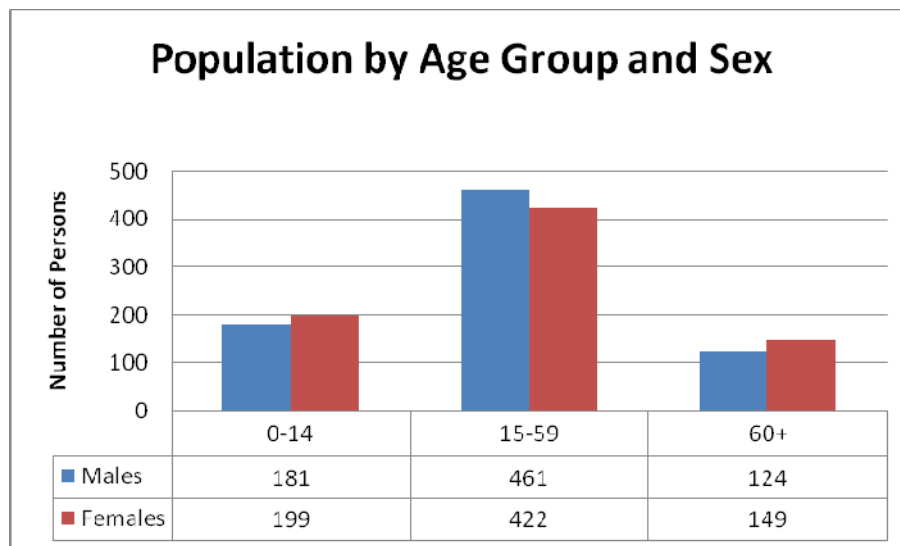
Table 2: Population by ethnicity and sex 2006 and 2009.

	2006						2009					
	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%	Males	%	Females	%
Total	1,538	100	756	100	782	100	1,536	100	766	100	770	100
Niuean	1246	81	588	77.8	658	84.1	1239	80.7	600	78.3	639	83
Non-Niuean	292	19	168	22.2	124	15.9	297	19.3	166	21.7	131	17

Overall, there was no significant change in the proportion of the Niuean population in terms of ethnicity from the 2006 population census. However, one of the villages, Vaiea, recorded only 30% of its population are of Niuean decent.

The population of Niue comprises of 25% below fifteen years of age, 57% in the labour force age group and the remaining 12% in the 60+ age group.

Figure 1



Niue's resident population in 2009 consisted of 766 males and 770 females reflecting a sex ratio of 99, that is, 99 resident males to every 100 resident females.

2.4 Country of Residence

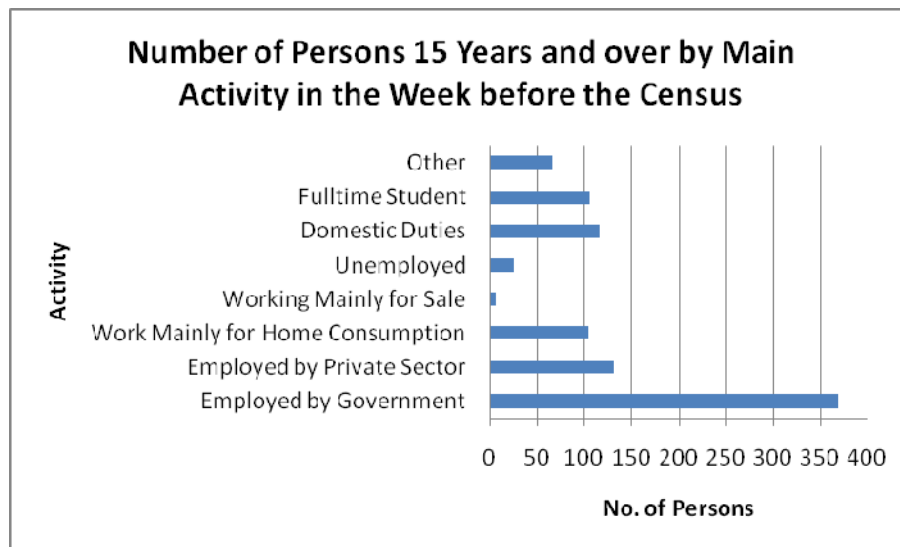
Some 1466, or 95 percent of the population indicated Niue as their country of residence at the time of the census with 70 persons describing their place of residence as being outside of Niue (43 from New Zealand)

Of the total population of 1536 at the time of the census, 1383 or 90 percent were resident of Niue a year earlier. The majority of the remaining 10 percent were resident in New Zealand, accounting for 64 percent.

2.5 Main Activity

Every person 10 years and over was asked of their main activity in the week before the census. Of the 649 persons formally employed, 65% were employed by Government, with males accounting for 54% of government's workforce.

Figure 2



Government remain the main employer which accounted for 36 percent of the total population in the working age group (15 and above). Of the 419 persons employed by government, about 95 percent were of Niuean decent. However, a much less percentage of Niuean was employed in the private sector accounting for about 57 percent of the private sector employment.

Table 3: Niuean population 15 Years and Above By Main activity

Main Activity	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Working						
-Government	198	43.9	171	36.1	369	39.9
-Private Sector	65	14.4	66	13.9	131	14.2
-Mainly for home consumption	57	12.6	48	10.1	105	11.4
-Mainly for sales	1	0.2	5	1.1	6	0.6
Total Working	321	71.2	290	61.2	611	66.1
Unemployed	14	3.1	12	2.5	26	2.8
Total Economically Active	335	74.3	302	63.7	637	68.9
Non Economically Active						
-Domestic	22	4.9	94	19.8	116	12.5
-Students	61	13.5	45	9.9	106	11.5
Others	33	7.3	33	7.0	66	7.1
Total Non Economically Active	116	25.7	172	36.3	288	31.1
TOTAL	451	100	474	100	925	100

The above table indicated some difference of employment by sex. Males were more likely to have a job, with 71 percent working in the week before the census compared to 61 percent of females. Not surprisingly, therefore, more males were employed by Government accounting for 54 percent of Government's workforce. However, the percentage of males and females employed in the private sector were the same.

The situation was reversed in the non economic sector, where the numbers of females were considerably higher than males. Most of them were classified as working in domestic duties.



CHAPTER 3 - RESULT OF THE CENSUS

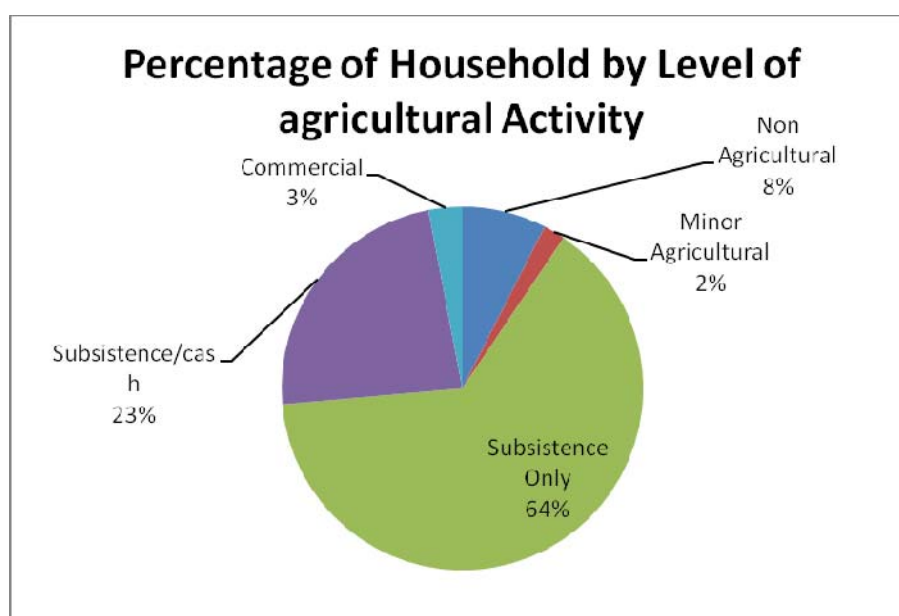
3.1 Introduction

The agricultural Census 2009 collected a large amount of information relating to the agricultural sector in Niue. However this chapter provides only the main findings of the census relating to the agricultural sector (excluding establishments).

3.2 Agricultural Activity

Households Agricultural Activities were classified into five categories namely Non agricultural, minor Agricultural, Subsistence, Subsistence and Cash and Commercial. Some 44 households (9.4%) were classified as either non agricultural or engaged in minor agricultural activities. Most of these households (84%) were located in the town area of Alofi.

Figure 3



Of the ninety one percent of the households recorded as agriculturally active, the majority (299 households) are engaged solely in subsistence activities with few crops, if any being grown for sales. Hundred and nine households were classified as being engaged both in subsistence and cash activities and fourteen households in commercial agricultural activities.

This reflects the extent of the involvement of the local population in the agricultural sector and the subsistence nature of their activities. The Table below indicates a similar pattern in the agricultural

activity in the urban and rural areas. However, agricultural involvement was very much higher in the rural area

Table 4: Number of Households by level of agricultural Activity

Level of agricultural Activity	Alofi	Rest of Niue	Niue
Non Agricultural	29	6	35
Minor Agricultural	8	1	9
Subsistence Only	117	182	299
Subsistence/Cash	14	95	109
Commercial	3	11	14
Number of Households	171	295	466

3.3 Domestic Animals.

Forty seven percent of households were keeping a cat and thirty four percent kept a dog at the day of enumeration. For the households keeping cats, the average number of cats kept is between 2 and 3. The average number of dogs kept by those households keeping dogs is between 1 and 2.

In comparison to the 1989 agricultural census, the number of households keeping cats decreases by one third with a corresponding decline in the number of cats of one third. On the other hand, the number of households keeping dogs and the number of dogs decreases by forty six percent.

Table 5: Number of Domestic Animals kept, 2009 and 1989

Census Year	Number of Households Keeping Dogs	Number of Dogs	Number of Households Keeping Cats	Number of Cats
2009	159	282	220	515
1989	295	527	330	766

3.4 Livestock.

As with most Pacific Island Nations, the keeping of livestock is an integral part of subsistence agriculture. It does not only provide for household consumption but more importantly for cultural obligation. The census collected information on three main livestock normally kept by households namely pigs, chicken and cattle.

Altogether, 336 households or 72 percent of all households in Niue kept some form of livestock.

3.4.1 Pigs

Two hundred and thirty seven households were recorded to be keeping a total of 1743 pigs at the day of enumeration or an average of 4 pigs per household or 7 pigs per household keeping pigs. Of the total of 1743 pigs, 229 were boars, 379 were sows and the remaining was classified as 'other pigs'.

Figure 4

Most households keeping pigs had between 1 and 4 pigs (121 households or 51 percent of households keeping pigs. A further 58 households (24 %) kept between 5 and 9 pigs, 33 households between 10 and 19 (14%) and 20 households or 11% claimed to have kept 20 or more pigs at the time of the census.

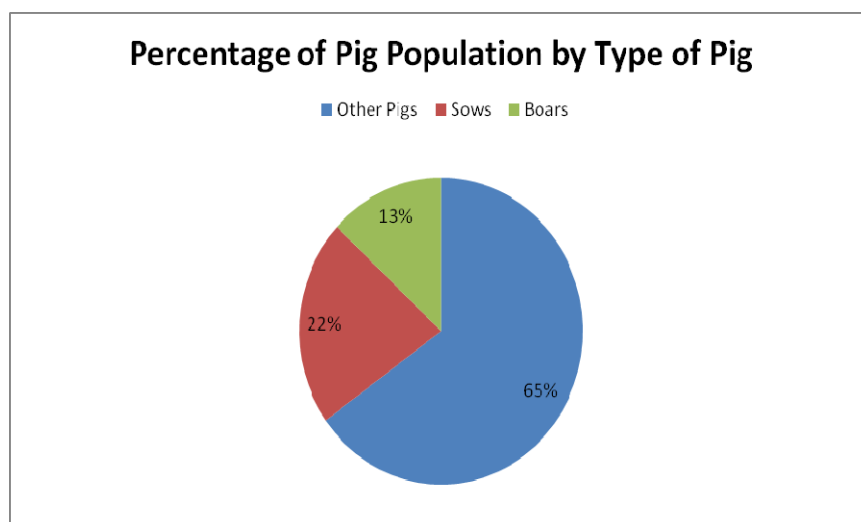
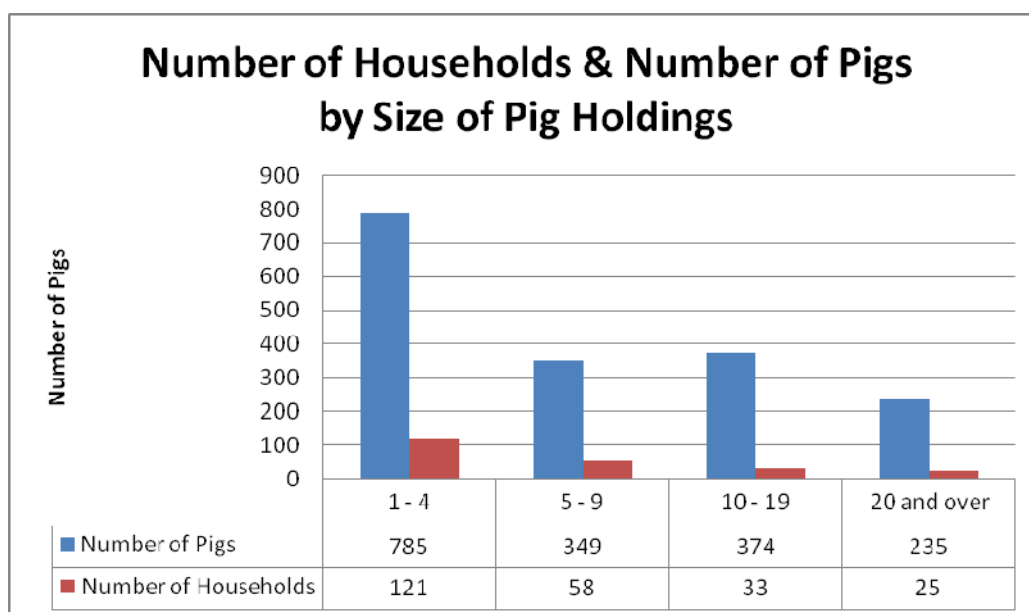


Figure 5



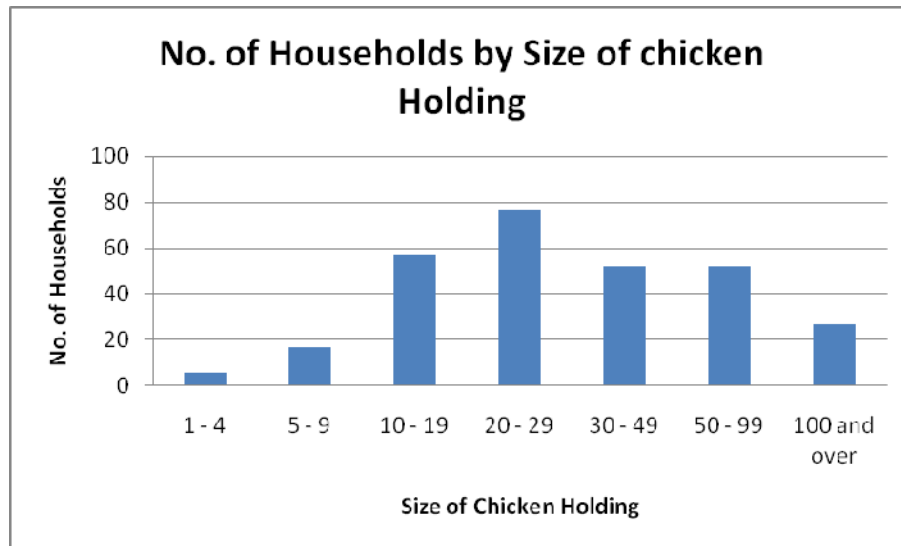
3.4.2 Chickens

Two hundred and eighty eight households (52 % of all households) were recorded to have kept 12,018 chickens at the time of enumeration; an average of 42 chickens per households for those households keeping chickens and an average of 26 for the total number of households.

Most of the households kept their chickens' free range. Of the total number of chickens, some 93 % are free range.

In terms of chicken population, the largest concentration of chickens was found in the 50-59 size groups. However the 10-19, 20-29, 30-49 and over 100 size groups were also significant.

Figure 6



3.4.3 Cattle

In terms of cattle, only seven households were recorded to have kept a total of seven cattle, or one cattle each. Keeping of cattle in Niue is not common it was way back in 1989 when 129 were known to have been kept in Niue. It was established that the handful of cattle kept this time around was known as not being kept as a source of food but more of a weed control activity around the coconut plantations and around the homes.

3.5 Consumption

3.5.1 Coconut

The coconut palm is still the single most important tree not only in Niue but other Pacific Islands. Coconut oil derived from the dried flesh of the matured coconut and dried copra are some of the major exports in many Pacific Islands and the primary source of income for many households. However, this is not the case with Niue as producing coconut oil is done in a very small scale and dried copra was a thing of the past. Nevertheless coconut is still very important as a source of food, livestock feed, firewood, etc. Therefore, the census looked at the two main uses of coconuts, that for human consumption and that for feeding animals.

A total of 423 household (91%) were reported to have consumed a total of 7,275 young coconuts per week or 17 young coconuts per household per week.

A significantly less numbered of households (24%) uses 6,696 matured coconuts for human consumption or for cooking. This equates to an average weekly consumption of 19 nuts per household per week, similar to the rate of consumption of young coconuts per household.

The census recorded 302 or 65% of households as using some thirty thousand coconuts for feeding animals per week or an average of hundred coconuts per household per week. Given that 336 households were recorded to have kept any type of livestock, this emphasizes the almost universal use of coconuts as a regular component of animal feed.

3.5.2 Taro

Apart from coconut, consumption of other crops namely taro, green and ripe bananas, cassava and papaya were included in the census. The household was asked to estimate the number of meals each crop was consumed per week in the last month.

Taro is a staple food in Niue. This is reflected in the high percentage (96%) of households consuming taro in the month prior to enumeration with an average number of meals per week in which taro was consumed of 12.

3.5.3 Green Bananas

A total of 311 households consumed green bananas in the month prior to enumeration with an average of 6 meals per week in which green banana was consumed.

3.5.4 Ripe Banana

The number of households consuming ripe banana is slightly more than those consuming green banana with a slightly higher average of 8 meals per week.

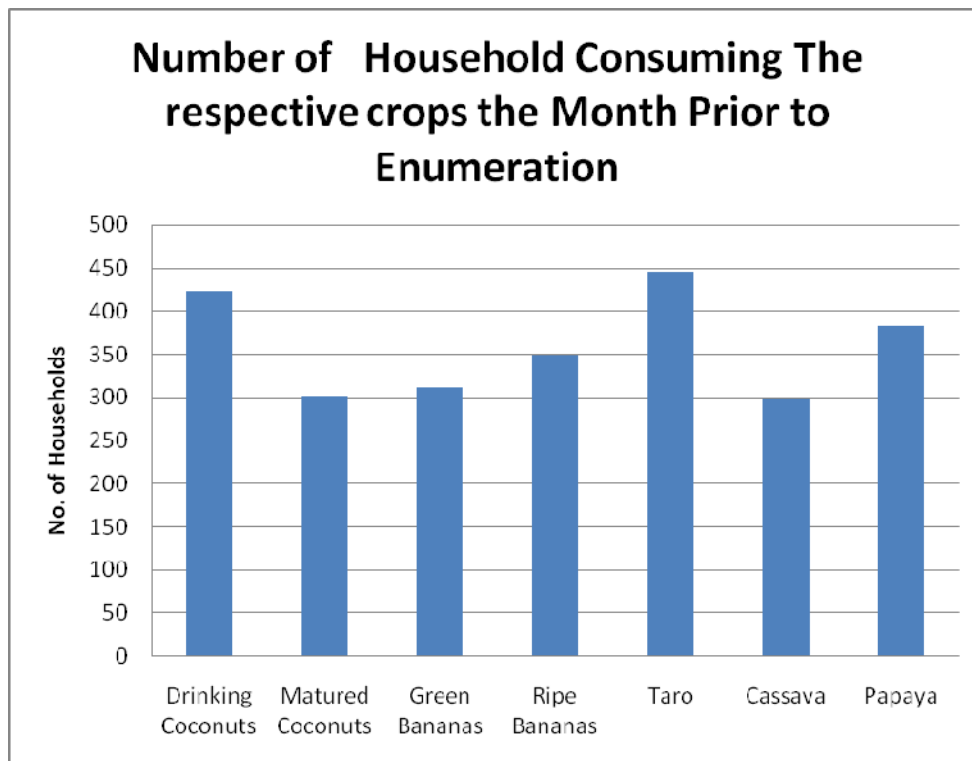
3.5.5 Cassava.

Cassava is another stable, to a lesser extent, source of carbohydrates in the Niuean diet. Sixty four percent of Niuean households were recorded to have consumed cassava a month prior to enumeration, with an average of 5 meals per week in which cassava was consumed.

3.5.6 Papaya.

Eighty two percent of households were recorded to have consumed papaya on an average of four meals per week, in the month prior to enumeration.

Figure 6



3.6 Coconut Crab Hunting.

Coconut crabs are also an important feature of Niuean agriculture and diet. Coconut crab hunting remains to be a subsistence activity of households around Niue. The census recorded 60% of the households engaged in coconut crab hunting, catching over 12,000 crabs in the month prior to enumeration, or an average of 44 crabs caught per household per month involved in crab hunting. Most households engaged in coconut crab hunting by setting up hunting trails (85%) which caught 93% of the total number of coconut crabs caught during the month prior to enumeration.

Figure 7

The national average number of coconut crabs caught in the month prior to the census was 44. The numbers caught in villages of Hakupu, Hikutavake, Liku, Avatele, Mutalau and Makefu were higher than the national average, with Hakupu recorded 19.1% of the total numbers caught.

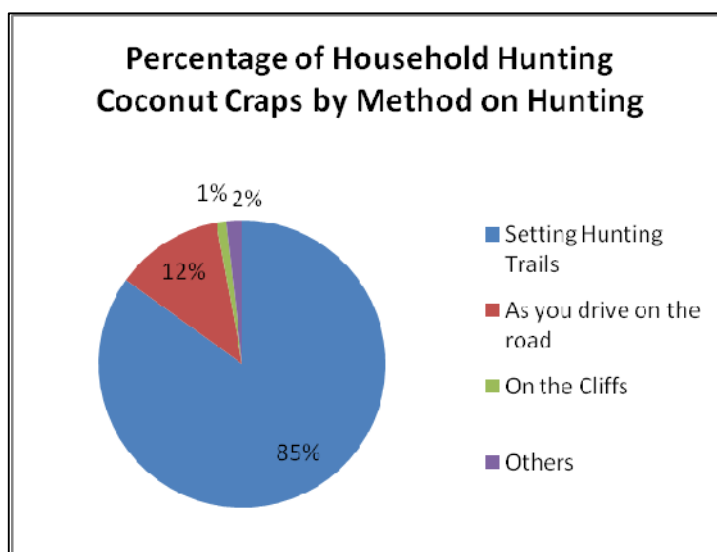


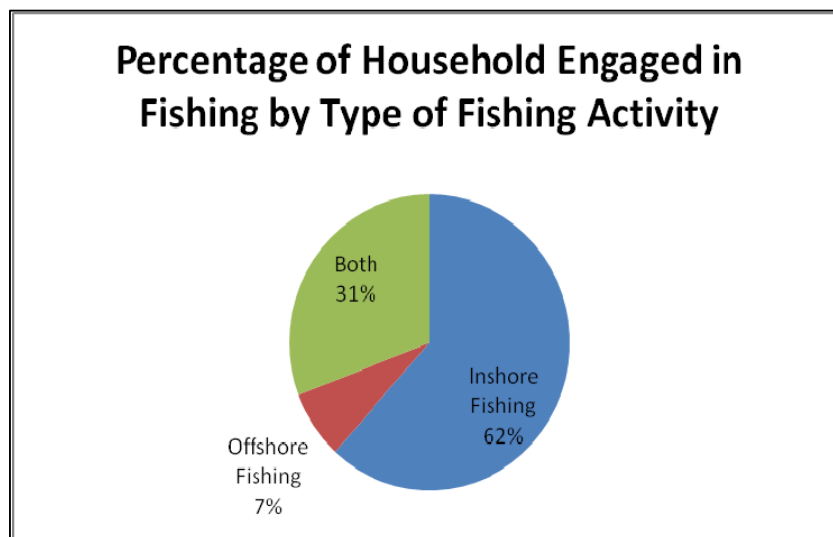
Table 6: Average Number of Coconut Crabs Caught by Households Engaged in Coconut Crab hunting During the Month Prior to Enumeration.

Village	No. of Coconut Crabs Caught	No. of household Engaged in Coconut Crab Hunting	Average No. of Coconut crabs caught
Alofi South	1,221	52	23
Alofi North	646	26	25
Makefu	715	15	48
Tuapa	654	19	34
Namukulu	15	1	15
Hikutavake	710	11	65
Toi	305	8	38
Mutalau	1,043	19	55
Lakepa	278	10	28
Liku	1,078	18	60
Hakupu	2,365	30	79
Vaiea	363	10	36
Avatele	2,027	35	58
Tamakautoga	964	25	39
NIUE	12,384	279	44

3.7 Fishing Activities

Fishing is another important activity in Niue and 296 households were recorded as having engaged in fishing activity from January 2009 to the day of enumeration. Most of the household were engaged in inshore fishing (62%), 31% were involved in both inshore and offshore with the remaining 7% being involved in offshore fishing only. This showed that fishing in Niue is still more of a subsistence activity as oppose to commercial fishing. Whilst all villages are close to the sea, much of the coastline prohibits easy access to the water particularly along the north and east coast.

Figure 8



Household participation in fishing activity was very high across the country with only one village (Lakepa) with less than 50 percent participation rate.

Toi had the highest participation rate of 89 percent where 8 out of 9 household were involved in fishing in the last 10 months.

Fishing is male dominated activity as indicated by 64% of persons engaged in fishing are males.

Table 7: Persons Engaged in Fishing Activity Prior to the Census by Sex

Persons Engaged in Fishing Activity		
Total	Female	Male
564	201	363

Fishing households were also asked for the number of fishing trips made in the month prior to enumeration. Vaiea had the highest average number of fishing trips in the month prior to the census which was more that double the national average.

Table 8: Percentage of Households Engaged in Fishing any time from January 2009 to the Day of Enumeration and Average Number of Fishing Trips in the month Prior to the Census by Village.

Village	Percent Fishing	Average No. of Fishing Trips
Alofi South	56	5
Alofi North	63	4
Makefu	76	5
Tuapa	79	6
Namukulu	75	4
Hikutavake	72	6
Toi	89	4
Mutalau	56	3
Lakepa	47	7
Liku	62	2
Hakupu	53	2
Vaiea	53	11
Avatele	83	6
Tamakautoga	66	7
NIUE	67	5

It must be noted that participation in fishing activities is also very much dependent on the weather.

The census also sought information on the fishing method used. The two most common fishing methods used were hook and line and reef gleaning with 252 (85%) and 210 (71%) households engaged in each respectively. Other fishing methods used were bottom fishing ((3%), Trolling (3%) and fish net and spears each with 2%. (Note that a household may employed more than one fishing methods.)

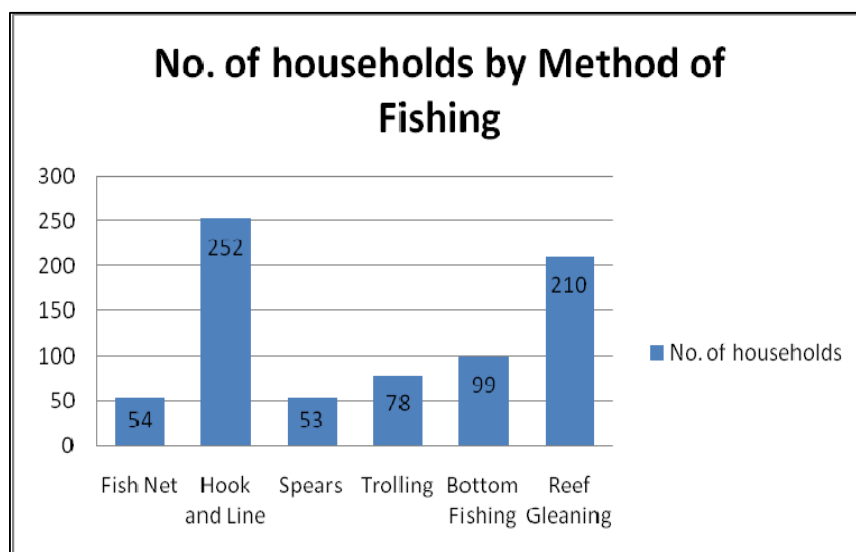


Figure 9

The main purpose of household fishing activity were for home consumption accounting for 82% of fishing households with 16% selling some of their catches with the remaining 2% of fishing households mainly for sale. This is also reflected in the majority of fishing household (80%) who

did not sell any of their catch in the month prior to the census.

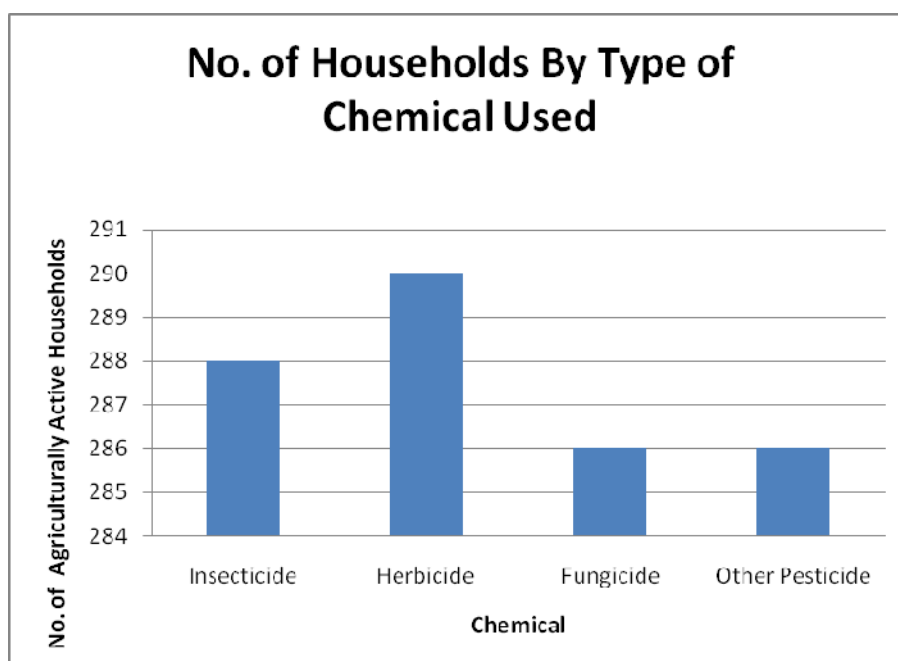
3.8 Fishing equipment

One hundred and twenty six household were recorded to own 130 canoes, 81 dinghies and 89 outboard motors. Thirty four households indicated that they had hired or borrowed a total of 19 canoes, 15 dinghies and 13 outboard motors.

3.9 Agricultural Chemicals

The Census recorded a relatively high number of agricultural active households using agricultural chemicals. However, there was no dominant chemical used as all herbicides, fungicide, insecticide and other pesticide were use by 68% of agricultural households.

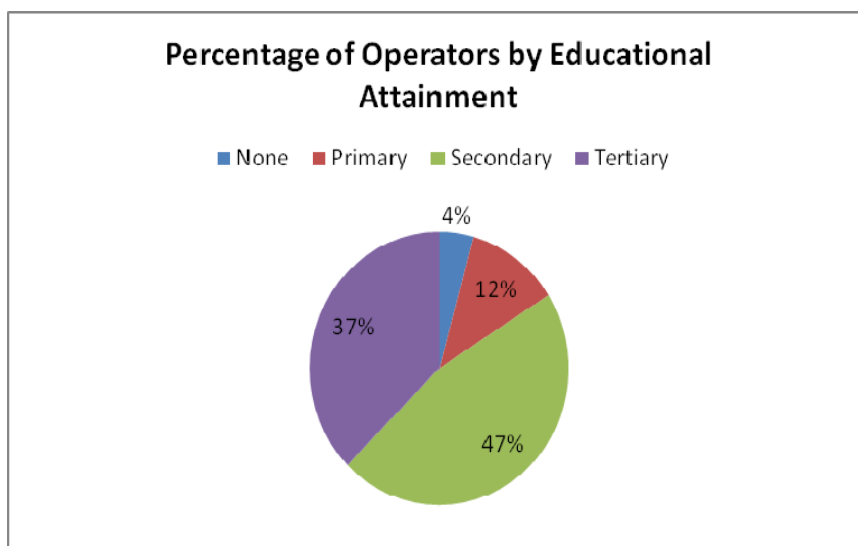
Figure 10



3.10 Operators

An operator plays an important role in the operation of the agricultural holding. He/She exercises management control over the operation of the holding. In the Pacific, it is common to be the Head of Household also plays the operators role.

Figure 11



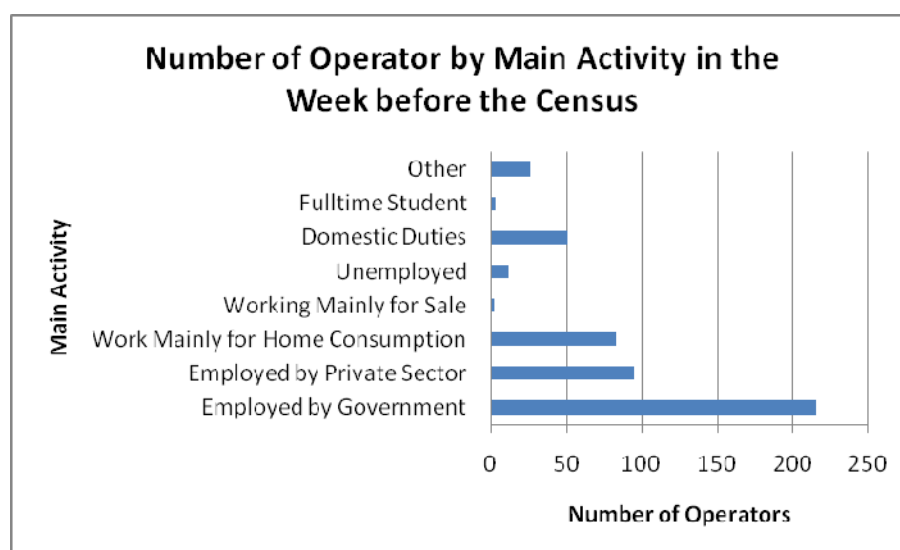
In some cases two persons from the same household may exercise management control on separate part of the holding. Example, the head of the household may be responsible for the plantation (crops) while the wife exercises management control of the livestock. In this case the agricultural

holding has two operators.

Some 96 percent of operators have attained primary education or higher, with close to 50 percent having attained tertiary education. This high level of educational attainment by operators will contribute to the development of agriculture in a variety of ways.

However, more than half (57%) of operators are fulltime employees

Figure 12



3.11 Labour Input

3.11.1 Household Member

Information on the average number of hours each household member 10 years and over spend working in the holding were collected. Although the majority of operator were fulltime employees, they also spent more hours working in the holding (12hours/week) than other household members who, on average spent 5 hours/week.

Table 9: Household members as Operators and Non-operators and times of working in Holding

Operators			Non-Operators		
Total Number	Total hours/week	Average hours/week	Total Number	Total hours/week	Average hours/week
488	5,846	12	785	4,060	5

3.11.2 Non Household Members

Labour inputs provided by non-household members working in the holding in the month prior to the census in a paid and unpaid capacity were collected from the agriculturally active households. In total, only ten persons were employed in the holdings in a paid capacity with an average wage of \$3.60 per hour and eight persons employed in an unpaid capacity in terms of wages but were all compensated with free meals.

Table 9: Non-household members employed in Holdings

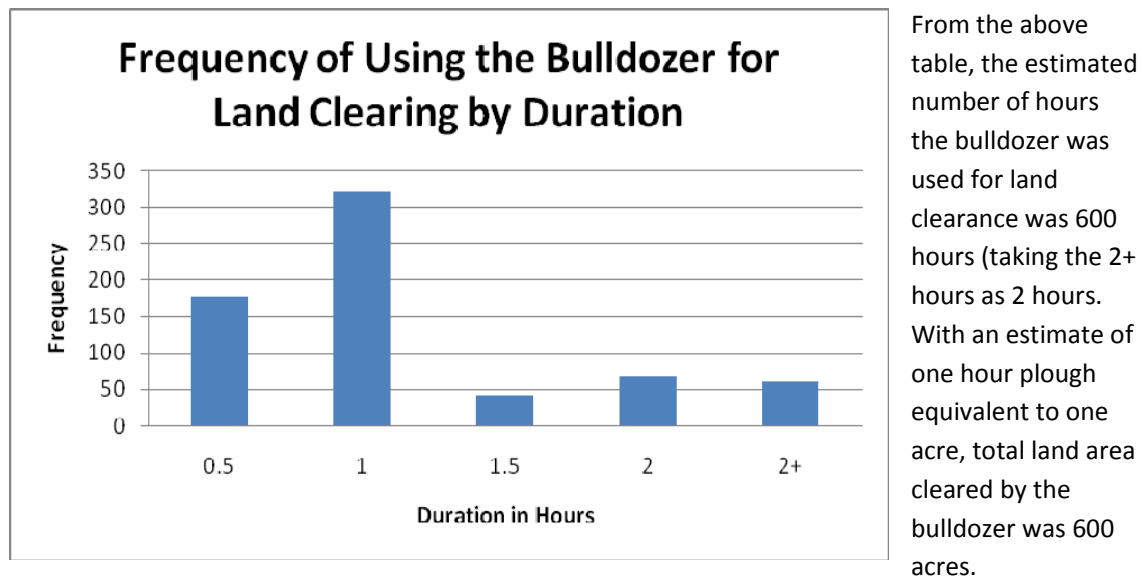
Methods of Compensation	Paid	Un-paid
Total	10	8
Monetary benefits	10	0
free or subsidized housing	0	0
free meals	0	8
other benefits	0	0

This indicated that most of the labour inputs into the holding were provided by household members and by other means.

3.12 Land Clearance

The use of the bulldozer for land clearing is still dominant with 64 percent of agricultural households using it. The census seeks information on the frequency and duration of use of the bulldozer which shall provide some estimated of land area cleared in the 10 months before the census.

Figure 13



3.13 Household Income from Agricultural Activities.

Some 77 percent indicated that they received little or none of their income from their agricultural/fishing activity. Eleven percent of households received about a quarter of their income from agricultural/fishing activity; 8 percent about half of their total income; 3 percent about quarter of their income and 1 percent indicated that all of their income was from agricultural/fishing activities.

This re enforces the fact that, agricultural activity in Niue is mainly for home consumption.

Figure 14

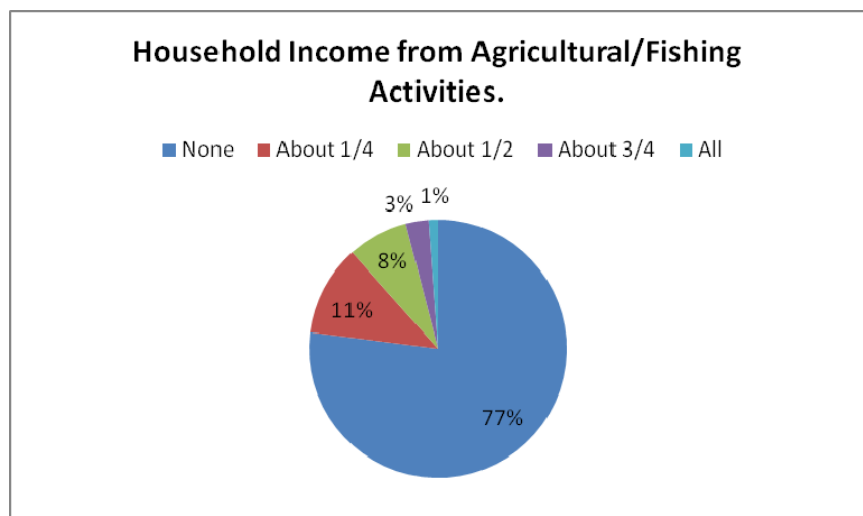
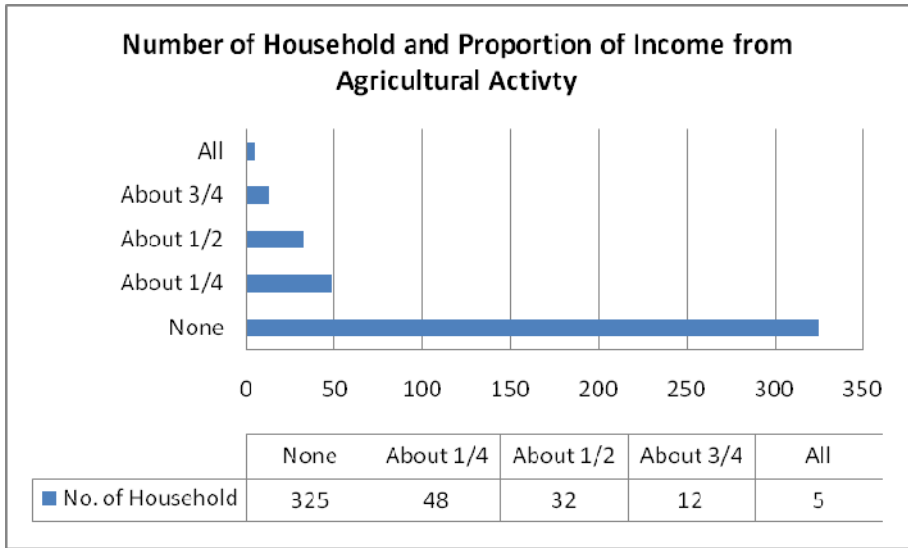


Figure 15



3.14 Location of Households and Holding

In five of the villages (Makefu,Toi, Mutalau, Hakupu and Vaiea) all of the holdings were located in the same village as the household. In the remaining villages, 1 to 3 of the holdings were located elsewhere from the location of the household.

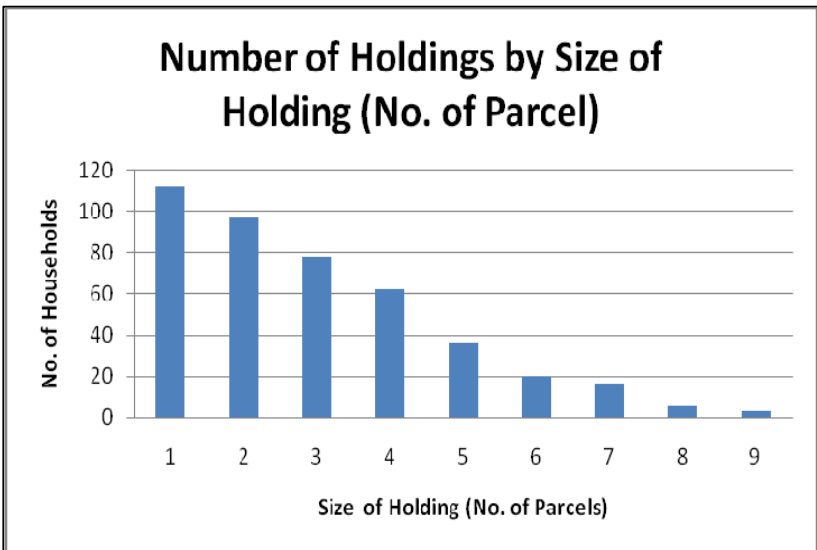
Since the ‘location of the holding’ is taken as the village where the major portion of the holding was located, there may be some parcels of a holding located in different villages than where the holding and household was located.

3.14.1 Holdings and Parcels

An agricultural holding may consist of one or more parcels. Almost fifty percent (49%) of the holdings had between 1 and 2 parcels of land.

Figure 16

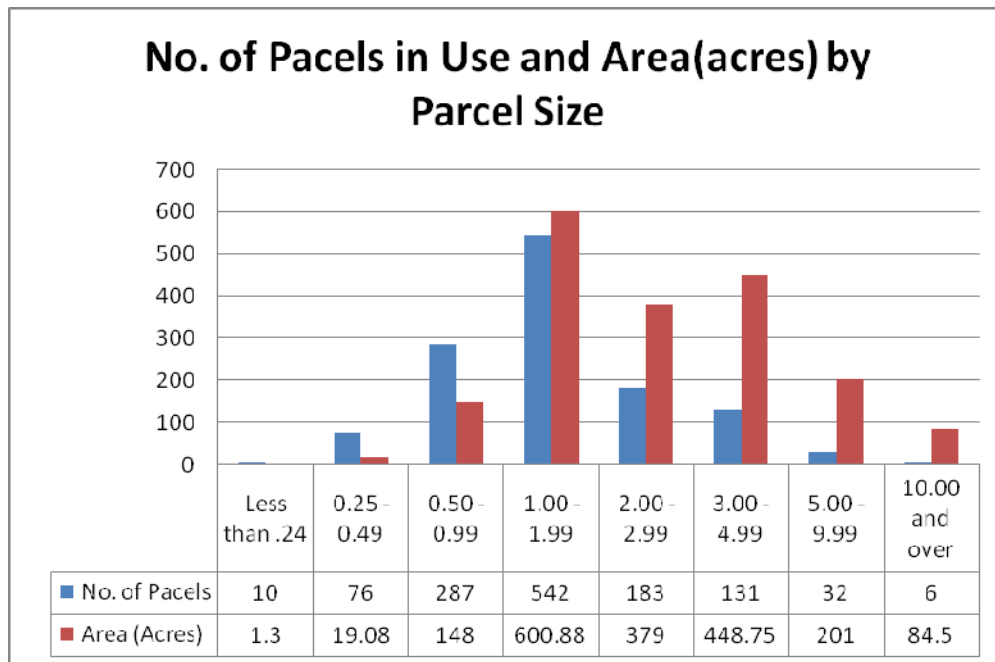
The census recorded 1,267 parcels of land ‘in use’ with an estimated area of 1,882 acres at



the time of enumeration, with about 90% of the parcels were between half and five acres in size. However, parcel size of 1-2 acres accounted for 32% of the total parcel area.

The average parcel size in Niue is about 1.5 acres

Figure 17



3.15 Land Tenure

Most of the land in Niue is classified as 'family own' accounting for 89 percent of parcels equivalent to 92% of the parcel area. Only 4% of parcels were leased with the remaining 7% under 'other' forms of land tenure such as being looked after for families/friends overseas.

3.16 Land Rotation

Land rotation was derived from the information collected about the number of years that each parcel of land had been in 'continuous use'. The census recorded some 715 parcels or 56% of land had been in continuous use for less than 5 years. This in itself indicates that shifting cultivation is still widely practice in Niue. However, the full extent of this practice may be understated for two reasons. Firstly, on parcels supporting permanent crops, the number of years of continuous use is dictated by the age of trees, even if shifting cultivation of short term crops is practice in the same parcel. Secondly, while a parcel is classified as under continuous use for a number of years, shifting cultivation may have been still carried out between plots within a parcel.

3.17 Parcel Damaged by Wild Pigs

Information was collected on the number of parcels of land damaged by wild pigs. Some 231 parcels or about 18% of all parcels were reported to have sustained some damages from wild pigs. Of the 231 parcels, the reported proportion of damages ranges from 3% of parcels been completely damaged.

3.18 Crop Detail

Information on crops was collected for both crops growing at the time of the census and crops that had been planted 12 months prior to the census but already harvested. This is particularly important to ensure proper coverage of short term and seasonal crops. Thirty six crops were listed in which information on whether they are currently growing, not grown or had been grown but already harvested.

In addition, information on crops grown but already been harvested were collected for each parcel.

To overcome the problem of double counting in mixed crop cultivation, the concept of 'single crop equivalent' was used. That is, the area covered by a crop if it had been grown as a single crop.

The table below summaries the "single crop equivalent area' in acres of the crops with more than 10 acres.

Table 9: Number of Plots by Method of Cultivation and estimated Single crop equivalent Area of major Crops.

CROP NAME	Plots		Estimated Single Crop Equivalent Area(acres)			
	Single	Mixed	Single	Mixed	Scattered	Total
Taro	740	73	652	55	6	713
Coconut	89	6	157	6	162	324
Vanilla	55	6	43	3	5	51
Yam	27	41	16	14	2	31
Green Banana	7	2	4	1	26	30
Breadfruit	-	-	-	-	24	24
Nonu	1	1	1	1	15	18
Watermelon	10	3	11	1	1	13
Kumara	3	24	5	7	1	12
Mango	1	-	0	-	12	12
Cassava	7	29	2	7	2	11
Vi	-	-	-	-	11	11

Of the 713 acres of taro, (single crop equivalent), 652 were grown as a 'single crop (89%), 55 as 'mixed' (8%) and the remaining 6 acres as 'scattered' plants. In the case of coconut, the

proportions of single and scattered, in terms of single crop equivalent were similar (48 and 50 percent respectively). Yam, on the other hand was either grown as a single or mixed crop.

3.19 Crops Planted in the Last 12 Months Prior to the census and Already Harvested.

As well as collecting information on crops on the ground at the time of the census, the census also sought information on crops grown in the census year but already been harvested. This is particularly true on short term crops.

Altogether, some 57 acres of crops were planted and harvested in the 12 month before the census.

Taro features prominently accounting for 82 percent of the total area of such crop.

Only spring onions and kumara indicated planted and harvested areas of more than an acre. All other crops account for about 4 acres.



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Table 1. Population by Village, Descent and Sex

Villages	Total			Niuean			Non Niuean		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,536	766	770	1,239	600	639	297	166	131
Alofi South	378	180	198	267	120	147	111	60	51
Alofi North	168	90	78	131	67	64	37	23	14
Makefu	60	31	29	52	26	26	8	5	3
Tuapa	111	52	59	97	44	53	14	8	6
Namukulu	12	6	6	6	4	2	6	2	4
Hikutavake	49	25	24	49	25	24	0	0	0
Toi	24	11	13	24	11	13	0	0	0
Mutalau	93	45	48	86	42	44	7	3	4
Lakepa	65	32	33	62	32	30	3	0	3
Liku	85	41	44	72	33	39	13	8	5
Hakupu	138	78	60	132	74	58	6	4	2
Vaiea	81	42	39	24	11	13	57	31	26
Avatele	152	77	75	126	61	65	26	16	10
Tamakautoga	120	56	64	111	50	61	9	6	3



Table 2. Population by Village, Age Group and Sex

Village	Total			0 - 4			5 - 9			10 - 14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1536	766	770	121	61	60	142	66	76	117	54	63
Alofi South	378	180	198	29	10	19	34	17	17	31	12	19
Alofi North	168	90	78	14	6	8	14	10	4	10	5	5
Makefu	60	31	29	5	3	2	6	3	3	3	2	1
Tuapa	111	52	59	8	2	6	13	6	7	7	4	3
Namukulu	12	6	6	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	2
Hikutavake	49	25	24	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Toi	24	11	13	0	0	0	4	3	1	2	1	1
Mutalau	93	45	48	5	4	1	6	3	3	4	1	3
Lakepa	65	32	33	4	3	1	5	2	3	4	0	4
Liku	85	41	44	7	2	5	5	1	4	7	2	5
Hakupu	138	78	60	12	9	3	11	4	7	16	12	4
Vaiea	81	42	39	18	12	6	6	3	3	4	1	3
Avatele	152	77	75	8	4	4	19	8	11	19	10	9
Tamakautoga	120	56	64	9	5	4	14	3	11	5	3	2

Table 2. Continue...

Village	15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29			30 - 34		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	133	86	47	96	43	53	89	38	51	78	41	37
Alofi South	33	22	11	18	8	10	23	10	13	25	13	12
Alofi North	17	13	4	5	2	3	8	2	6	9	7	2
Makefu	3	2	1	7	2	5	5	4	1	2	1	1
Tuapa	9	6	3	7	2	5	8	3	5	6	4	2
Namukulu	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	8	8	0	4	0	4	3	1	2	2	1	1
Toi	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mutalau	6	3	3	7	5	2	6	1	5	6	2	4
Lakepa	7	4	3	6	3	3	3	1	2	4	2	2
Liku	7	4	3	4	2	2	4	0	4	6	2	4
Hakupu	16	8	8	5	3	2	4	3	1	7	2	5
Vaiea	4	2	2	15	8	7	8	4	4	3	2	1
Avatele	14	10	4	7	4	3	7	4	3	6	4	2
Tamakautoga	7	3	4	10	4	6	9	5	4	2	1	1

Table 2. Continue...

Village	35 - 39			40 - 44			45 - 49			50 - 54		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	89	45	44	103	57	46	92	44	48	106	59	47
Alofi South	33	15	18	28	17	11	26	9	17	25	16	9
Alofi North	6	4	2	12	7	5	8	3	5	16	9	7
Makefu	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	6	2	4
Tuapa	9	4	5	3	1	2	4	2	2	9	4	5
Namukulu	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	1
Hikutavake	2	2	0	2	1	1	6	3	3	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	0	1
Mutalau	6	3	3	12	8	4	4	3	1	2	0	2
Lakepa	3	0	3	3	2	1	8	6	2	3	2	1
Liku	3	1	2	6	6	0	3	1	2	5	2	3
Hakupu	8	5	3	13	6	7	9	6	3	9	7	2
Vaiea	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	6	1	5
Avatele	10	5	5	9	4	5	8	3	5	13	9	4
Tamakautoga	5	4	1	10	3	7	8	2	6	9	6	3

Table 2. Continue...

Village	55 - 59			60 - 64			65 - 69			70 +		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	97	48	49	70	32	38	65	33	32	138	59	79
Alofi South	21	9	12	20	9	11	9	4	5	23	9	14
Alofi North	11	6	5	9	3	6	4	2	2	25	11	14
Makefu	4	2	2	3	2	1	6	2	4	4	2	2
Tuapa	6	4	2	5	3	2	6	2	4	11	5	6
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Hikutavake	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	6	3	3
Toi	1	0	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Mutalau	7	4	3	3	0	3	5	3	2	14	5	9
Lakepa	6	3	3	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	1
Liku	10	7	3	1	0	1	9	7	2	8	4	4
Hakupu	10	4	6	6	4	2	5	2	3	7	3	4
Vaiea	9	4	5	3	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	2
Avatele	5	2	3	10	4	6	2	0	2	15	6	9
Tamakautoga	3	1	2	4	2	2	8	6	2	17	8	9

Table 3. Niuean Population by Village, Age Group and Sex

Village	Total			0 - 4			5 - 9			10 - 14		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	1239	600	639	96	49	47	118	50	68	100	50	50
Alofi South	267	120	147	19	6	13	23	9	14	24	12	12
Alofi North	131	67	64	13	6	7	11	8	3	9	5	4
Makefu	52	26	26	4	3	1	5	2	3	3	2	1
Tuapa	97	44	53	8	2	6	12	5	7	7	4	3
Namukulu	6	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	49	25	24	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Toi	24	11	13	0	0	0	4	3	1	2	1	1
Mutalau	86	42	44	5	4	1	6	3	3	4	1	3
Lakepa	62	32	30	4	3	1	5	2	3	4	0	4
Liku	72	33	39	6	2	4	4	1	3	7	2	5
Hakupu	132	74	58	12	9	3	11	4	7	16	12	4
Vaiea	24	11	13	6	4	2	3	1	2	2	1	1
Avatele	126	61	65	8	4	4	18	8	10	14	6	8
Tamakautoga	111	50	61	9	5	4	12	2	10	5	3	2

Table 3. Continue...

Village	15 - 19			20 - 24			25 - 29			30 - 34		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	119	77	42	72	29	43	58	17	41	46	22	24
Alofi South	28	19	9	11	4	7	14	5	9	9	4	5
Alofi North	14	11	3	4	1	3	4	0	4	5	3	2
Makefu	3	2	1	7	2	5	4	3	1	2	1	1
Tuapa	9	6	3	6	2	4	6	1	5	5	3	2
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	8	8	0	4	0	4	3	1	2	2	1	1
Toi	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Mutalau	6	3	3	7	5	2	5	0	5	4	1	3
Lakepa	7	4	3	6	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	1
Liku	7	4	3	2	0	2	4	0	4	5	2	3
Hakupu	16	8	8	4	2	2	3	2	1	5	2	3
Vaiea	1	0	1	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Avatele	12	8	4	7	4	3	3	0	3	4	2	2
Tamakautoga	7	3	4	10	4	6	8	4	4	2	1	1

Table 3. Continue...

Village	35 - 39			40 - 44			45 - 49			50 - 54		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	72	36	36	82	45	37	79	38	41	84	50	34
Alofi South	26	11	15	22	13	9	19	6	13	18	12	6
Alofi North	5	3	2	8	4	4	8	3	5	11	7	4
Makefu	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	2	4
Tuapa	7	4	3	3	1	2	3	1	2	8	4	4
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
Hikutavake	2	2	0	2	1	1	6	3	3	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	0	1
Mutalau	6	3	3	9	7	2	3	3	0	2	0	2
Lakepa	3	0	3	3	2	1	8	6	2	3	2	1
Liku	3	1	2	4	4	0	3	1	2	4	2	2
Hakupu	7	4	3	13	6	7	9	6	3	9	7	2
Vaiea	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Avatele	9	5	4	6	3	3	7	3	4	10	8	2
Tamakautoga	3	2	1	9	3	6	7	2	5	8	5	3

Table 3. Continue

Village	55 - 59			60 - 64			65 - 69			70 +		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	72	35	37	59	25	34	54	25	29	128	52	76
Alofi South	12	3	9	16	7	9	6	2	4	20	7	13
Alofi North	7	4	3	7	1	6	4	2	2	21	9	12
Makefu	4	2	2	3	2	1	5	1	4	4	2	2
Tuapa	6	4	2	4	3	1	4	1	3	9	3	6
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Hikutavake	4	2	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	6	3	3
Toi	1	0	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
Mutalau	7	4	3	3	0	3	5	3	2	14	5	9
Lakepa	5	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	1
Liku	8	5	3	1	0	1	6	5	1	8	4	4
Hakupu	10	4	6	5	3	2	5	2	3	7	3	4
Vaiea	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Avatele	3	1	2	9	4	5	2	0	2	14	5	9
Tamakautoga	3	1	2	4	2	2	7	5	2	17	8	9

Table 4. Population by Single Years of Age and Sex

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	1,536	766	770
0	5	3	2
1	26	8	18
2	34	23	11
3	25	14	11
4	31	13	18
5	35	22	13
6	25	12	13
7	33	8	25
8	26	13	13
9	23	11	12
10	19	7	12
11	24	10	14
12	30	15	15
13	22	12	10
14	22	10	12
15	24	16	8
16	32	20	12
17	31	20	11
18	25	13	12
19	21	17	4
20	22	8	14
21	27	16	11
22	12	5	7
23	20	9	11
24	15	5	10
25	16	6	10
26	17	8	9
27	17	8	9
28	18	6	12
29	21	10	11
30	21	9	12
31	12	11	1
32	13	7	6

...cont'd

Age	Total	Male	Female
33	18	8	10
34	14	6	8
35	17	9	8
36	21	11	10
37	17	7	10
38	18	9	9
39	16	9	7
40	16	8	8
41	24	11	13
42	16	11	5
43	19	11	8
44	28	16	12
45	17	8	9
46	17	8	9
47	22	7	15
48	16	9	7
49	20	12	8
50	25	17	8
51	21	11	10
52	11	6	5
53	25	17	8
54	24	8	16
55	26	10	16
56	16	9	7
57	21	13	8
58	20	8	12
59	14	8	6
60	20	8	12
61	14	8	6
62	8	4	4
63	13	6	7
64	15	6	9
65	15	7	8
66	9	6	3

...cont'd

Age	Total	Male	Female
67	17	9	8
68	6	3	3
69	18	8	10
70	14	8	6
71	7	2	5
72	14	5	9
73	16	6	10
74	15	7	8
75	10	5	5
76	5	2	3
77	10	6	4
78	8	3	5
79	4	2	2
80	5	2	3
81	6	5	1
82	5	2	3
83	3	2	1
84	3	0	3
85	3	0	3
86	4	0	4
87	0	0	0
88	0	0	0
89	1	1	0
90	1	0	1
91	1	0	1
92	0	0	0
93	1	0	1
94	0	0	0
95	1	1	0
96	0	0	0
97	0	0	0
98	0	0	0
99	1	0	1

Table 5. Niuean Population by Single Years of Age and Sex

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	1239	600	639
0	4	2	2
1	20	6	14
2	26	18	8
3	21	12	9
4	25	11	14
5	30	18	12
6	22	9	13
7	28	7	21
8	20	8	12
9	18	8	10
10	17	7	10
11	21	10	11
12	25	13	12
13	18	11	7
14	19	9	10
15	21	14	7
16	28	18	10
17	28	18	10
18	25	13	12
19	17	14	3
20	17	5	12
21	22	12	10
22	10	4	6
23	12	4	8
24	11	4	7
25	12	4	8
26	10	3	7
27	12	3	9
28	11	2	9
29	13	5	8
30	11	4	7
31	7	7	0
32	7	2	5

...cont'd

Age	Total	Male	Female
33	12	6	6
34	9	3	6
35	14	7	7
36	16	9	7
37	14	6	8
38	14	7	7
39	14	7	7
40	13	8	5
41	22	10	12
42	9	7	2
43	14	7	7
44	24	13	11
45	13	7	6
46	17	8	9
47	18	6	12
48	14	7	7
49	17	10	7
50	22	15	7
51	17	11	6
52	9	5	4
53	17	12	5
54	19	7	12
55	16	8	8
56	11	7	4
57	17	9	8
58	17	6	11
59	11	5	6
60	18	7	11
61	10	7	3
62	6	2	4
63	11	4	7
64	14	5	9
65	12	4	8
66	8	5	3

...cont'd

Age	Total	Male	Female
67	14	7	7
68	6	3	3
69	14	6	8
70	11	6	5
71	6	2	4
72	13	4	9
73	16	6	10
74	15	7	8
75	10	5	5
76	5	2	3
77	10	6	4
78	8	3	5
79	3	1	2
80	2	0	2
81	5	4	1
82	5	2	3
83	3	2	1
84	3	0	3
85	3	0	3
86	4	0	4
87	0	0	0
88	0	0	0
89	1	1	0
90	1	0	1
91	1	0	1
92	0	0	0
93	1	0	1
94	0	0	0
95	1	1	0
96	0	0	0
97	0	0	0
98	0	0	0
99	1	0	1

Table 6. Population by Country of Residence, Age Group and Sex

Age group	Total			Niue			New Zealand			Samoa			Tonga			Other Pacific Is.			Other Country		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Total	1,536	766	770	1,466	735	731	43	17	26	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	3	2	21	10	11
0 - 4	121	61	60	118	60	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
5 - 9	142	66	76	138	63	75	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
10 - 14	117	54	63	113	54	59	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
15 - 19	133	86	47	129	84	45	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
20 - 24	96	43	53	94	41	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
25 - 29	89	38	51	82	35	47	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2
30 - 34	78	41	37	71	39	32	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	2
35 - 39	89	45	44	88	45	43	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40 - 44	103	57	46	96	54	42	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
45 - 49	92	44	48	87	42	45	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	1
50 - 54	106	59	47	101	55	46	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
55 - 59	97	48	49	90	43	47	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 - 64	70	32	38	66	31	35	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65 - 69	65	33	32	62	32	30	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 +	138	59	79	131	57	74	5	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1

Table 7. Population by Country of Residence Last Year, Age Group and Sex

Age group	Total			Niue			New Zealand			Samoa			Tonga			Other Pacific Is.			Other Country		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Total	1536	766	770	1383	684	699	98	50	48	5	4	1	2	2	0	15	7	8	33	19	14
0 - 4	121	61	60	112	55	57	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	0
5 - 9	142	66	76	125	52	73	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
10 - 14	117	54	63	110	51	59	3	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
15 - 19	133	86	47	121	77	44	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1
20 - 24	96	43	53	86	39	47	4	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	3	3	0
25 - 29	89	38	51	73	30	43	7	3	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	3	1	2
30 - 34	78	41	37	65	34	31	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	6	3	3
35 - 39	89	45	44	83	42	41	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
40 - 44	103	57	46	93	52	41	7	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2
45 - 49	92	44	48	82	39	43	5	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1
50 - 54	106	59	47	99	55	44	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1
55 - 59	97	48	49	88	43	45	9	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 - 64	70	32	38	61	29	32	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
65 - 69	65	33	32	60	31	29	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70 +	138	59	79	125	55	70	11	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1

Table 8. Population by Country of Residence and Country of Residence Last Year

Country of Residence	Total	Niue	New Zealand	Samoa	Tonga	Other Pacific Is.	Other Country
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Total	1,536	1,383	98	5	2	15	33
Niue	1,466	1,369	58	5	1	11	22
New Zealand	43	3	40	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other Pacific Is.	5	4	0	0	0	1	0
Other Country	21	7	0	0	0	3	11

Table 9. Niuean Population by Country of Residence and Country of Residence Last Year

Country of Residence	Total	Niue	New Zealand	Samoa	Tonga	Other Pacific Is.	Other Country
Total	1239	1140	81	1	1	4	12
Niue	1195	1134	53	1	1	4	2
New Zealand	28	0	28	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pacific Is.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Country	16	6	0	0	0	0	10

Table 10. Population Aged 15 Years and Above by Main Activity in the Week before Census, Age Group and Sex

Main Activity by Sex	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 +
TOTAL											
Total	1,156	133	96	89	78	89	103	92	106	97	273
Employed by Government	419	10	47	44	43	54	60	53	48	32	28
Employed by Private Sector	230	6	29	29	24	23	26	20	27	23	23
Work Mainly for Home Consumption	121	0	1	3	2	4	4	3	5	12	87
Working Mainly for Sale	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3
Unemployed	33	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	15
Domestic Duties	150	5	7	8	6	3	6	7	16	19	73
Fulltime Student	115	107	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	80	2	3	3	1	3	5	7	7	5	44
MALE											
Total	585	86	43	38	41	45	57	44	59	48	124
Employed by Government	226	10	22	19	23	24	34	26	33	20	15
Employed by Private Sector	135	4	17	17	16	15	15	10	16	12	13
Work Mainly for Home Consumption	69	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	3	5	52
Working Mainly for Sale	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unemployed	16	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	8
Domestic Duties	29	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	17
Fulltime Student	67	66	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	41	2	2	1	0	2	3	4	5	3	19
FEMALE											
Total	571	47	53	51	37	44	46	48	47	49	149
Employed by Government	193	0	25	25	20	30	26	27	15	12	13
Employed by Private Sector	95	2	12	12	8	8	11	10	11	11	10
Work Mainly for Home Consumption	52	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	7	35
Working Mainly for Sale	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Unemployed	17	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	2	7
Domestic Duties	121	3	6	8	6	2	5	6	15	14	56
Fulltime Student	48	41	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	39	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	25

Table 11. Niuean Population AGed 15 Years and Above by Main Activity in the Week before Census, AGe Group and Sex

Main Activity by Sex	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 +
TOTAL											
Total	925	119	72	58	46	72	82	79	84	72	241
Employed by Government	369	9	42	35	31	51	52	51	46	27	25
Employed by Private Sector	131	4	16	11	10	13	17	14	15	13	18
Work Mainly for Home Consumption	105	0	1	2	1	2	4	2	5	10	78
Working Mainly for Sale	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Unemployed	26	2	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	13
Domestic Duties	116	4	3	6	2	2	4	5	10	14	66
Fulltime Student	106	98	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	66	2	1	3	1	2	3	6	6	4	38
MALE											
Total	451	77	29	17	22	36	45	38	50	35	102
Employed by Government	198	9	21	13	16	23	30	25	32	16	13
Employed by Private Sector	65	2	7	3	5	9	8	6	10	6	9
Work Mainly for Home Consumption	57	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	3	45
Working Mainly for Sale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unemployed	14	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	6
Domestic Duties	22	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	13
Fulltime Student	61	60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	33	2	0	1	0	1	2	4	4	3	16
FEMALE											
Total	474	42	43	41	24	36	37	41	34	37	139
Employed by Government	171	0	21	22	15	28	22	26	14	11	12
Employed by Private Sector	66	2	9	8	5	4	9	8	5	7	9
Work Mainly for Home Consumption	48	0	1	2	1	0	2	0	2	7	33
Working Mainly for Sale	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Unemployed	12	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7
Domestic Duties	94	2	3	6	2	1	3	5	10	9	53
Fulltime Student	45	38	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other	33	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	22

Table 12 : Number of Households by Location of Household and Level of Agricultural Activity

Location	Total Households	Non-Agricultural Households	Minor Agricultural Households	Subsistence Only Households	Subsistence/Cash Households	Commercial Agricultural Households
Total	466	35	9	299	109	14
Alofi South	117	24	3	81	9	0
Alofi North	54	5	5	36	5	3
Makefu	17	1	0	7	8	1
Tuapa	33	0	1	20	11	1
Namukulu	4	0	0	3	0	1
Hikutavake	18	0	0	13	5	0
Toi	9	0	0	2	7	0
Mutalau	34	0	0	17	15	2
Lakepa	19	1	0	14	4	0
Liku	26	1	0	10	13	2
Hakupu	43	2	0	31	8	2
Vaiea	15	0	0	14	1	0
Avatele	42	0	0	30	11	1
Tamakautoga	35	1	0	21	12	1

Table 13: Number of Households and Numbers of Domestic Animals by Type of Domestic Animal and Location of Household

Village	Number of Households				Numbers of :	
	Not Keeping Domestic Animals	Keeping Domestic Animals	Keeping Cats	Keeping Dogs	Cats	Dogs
Total	192	274	220	159	515	282
Alofi South	61	56	48	25	95	39
Alofi North	23	31	26	18	55	39
Makefu	5	12	11	3	33	9
Tuapa	14	19	13	17	36	39
Namukulu	2	2	2	2	5	6
Hikutavake	3	15	12	9	27	13
Toi	2	7	5	7	8	13
Mutalau	11	23	17	16	40	28
Lakepa	5	14	13	2	36	3
Liku	12	14	9	10	21	16
Hakupu	20	23	19	14	42	24
Vaiea	6	9	8	4	15	7
Avatele	15	27	23	17	59	25
Tamakautoga	13	22	14	15	43	21

Table 14: Number of Households and Numbers of Livestock by Type of Livestock and Location of Household

Village	Number of Households						Number of...		
	Total Households	Keeping Livestock	Not Keeping Livestock	Keeping Pig	Keeping Poultry	Keeping Cattle	Pig	Poultry	Total Cattle
Total	466	336	130	237	288	7	1,743	12,018	7
Alofi South	117	70	47	44	50	2	263	1,670	2
Alofi North	54	40	14	28	36	0	142	701	0
Makefu	17	12	5	7	12	0	75	413	0
Tuapa	33	27	6	20	26	0	150	781	0
Namukulu	4	4	0	3	4	0	6	163	0
Hikutavake	18	13	5	7	12	0	42	1,021	0
Toi	9	8	1	7	7	0	77	118	0
Mutalau	34	26	8	20	20	3	166	947	3
Lakepa	19	17	2	12	15	0	91	527	0
Liku	26	18	8	14	15	1	127	775	1
Hakupu	43	32	11	20	26	1	241	1,639	1
Vaiea	15	13	2	13	13	0	86	853	0
Avatele	42	32	10	24	30	0	209	1,382	0
Tamakautoga	35	24	11	18	22	0	68	1,028	0

Table 15: Number of Households Keeping Pigs by Location of Household and Size of Pig Holding

Village	Size of Pig Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	237	121	58	33	25
Alofi South	44	25	9	4	6
Alofi North	28	17	9	1	1
Makefu	7	4	0	1	2
Tuapa	20	13	2	2	3
Namukulu	3	3	0	0	0
Hikutavake	7	4	1	1	1
Toi	7	2	1	2	2
Mutalau	20	7	8	3	2
Lakepa	12	6	4	1	1
Liku	14	6	2	4	2
Hakupu	20	8	3	6	3
Vaiea	13	3	7	3	0
Avatele	24	12	6	4	2
Tamakautoga	18	11	6	1	0

Table 16: Number of Households Keeping Boar by Location of Household and Size of Pig Holding

Village	Size of Pig Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	111	102	7	2	0
Alofi South	29	25	3	1	0
Alofi North	13	13	0	0	0
Makefu	4	4	0	0	0
Tuapa	7	5	1	1	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	2	2	0	0	0
Toi	6	5	1	0	0
Mutalau	11	9	2	0	0
Lakepa	3	3	0	0	0
Liku	8	8	0	0	0
Hakupu	3	3	0	0	0
Vaiea	6	6	0	0	0
Avatele	15	15	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	4	4	0	0	0

Table 17: Number of Households Keeping Sow by Location of Household and Size of Pig Holding

Village	Size of Pig Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	168	154	13	1	0
Alofi South	31	28	3	0	0
Alofi North	24	22	2	0	0
Makefu	4	3	1	0	0
Tuapa	18	16	1	1	0
Namukulu	1	1	0	0	0
Hikutavake	5	5	0	0	0
Toi	7	6	1	0	0
Mutalau	18	18	0	0	0
Lakepa	6	6	0	0	0
Liku	10	10	0	0	0
Hakupu	10	9	1	0	0
Vaiea	9	8	1	0	0
Avatele	19	16	3	0	0
Tamakautoga	6	6	0	0	0

Table 18: Number of Households Keeping Other Pigs by Location of Household and Size of Pig Holding

Village	Size of Pig Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	150	82	33	21	14
Alofi South	16	8	5	2	1
Alofi North	15	10	3	1	1
Makefu	6	3	1	1	1
Tuapa	10	6	1	2	1
Namukulu	3	3	0	0	0
Hikutavake	6	4	0	2	0
Toi	3	0	1	1	1
Mutalau	10	5	3	0	2
Lakepa	10	5	3	1	1
Liku	12	5	4	1	2
Hakupu	20	10	1	7	2
Vaiea	10	4	3	3	0
Avatele	12	7	3	0	2
Tamakautoga	17	12	5	0	0

Table 19: Number of Pigs by Location of Household and Size of Pig Holding

Village	Size of Pig Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	1,743	785	349	374	235
Alofi South	263	164	58	41	0
Alofi North	142	85	26	11	20
Makefu	75	28	28	19	0
Tuapa	150	83	31	36	0
Namukulu	6	6	0	0	0
Hikutavake	42	17	8	17	0
Toi	77	30	12	14	21
Mutalau	166	69	27	18	52
Lakepa	91	23	23	45	0
Liku	127	40	35	52	0
Hakupu	241	71	21	74	75
Vaiea	86	40	25	21	0
Avatele	209	82	34	26	67
Tamakautoga	68	47	21	0	0

Table 20: Number of Boars by Location of Household and Size of Pig Holding

Village	Size of Pig Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	229	197	32	0	0
Alofi South	76	55	21	0	0
Alofi North	16	16	0	0	0
Makefu	6	6	0	0	0
Tuapa	25	25	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	2	2	0	0	0
Toi	18	18	0	0	0
Mutalau	30	19	11	0	0
Lakepa	3	3	0	0	0
Liku	8	8	0	0	0
Hakupu	4	4	0	0	0
Vaiea	7	7	0	0	0
Avatele	29	29	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	5	5	0	0	0

Table 21: Number of Sow by Location of Household and Size of Pig Holding

Village	Size of Pig Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	379	321	58	0	0
Alofi South	75	65	10	0	0
Alofi North	50	50	0	0	0
Makefu	12	6	6	0	0
Tuapa	54	41	13	0	0
Namukulu	1	1	0	0	0
Hikutavake	7	7	0	0	0
Toi	18	12	6	0	0
Mutalau	37	37	0	0	0
Lakepa	9	9	0	0	0
Liku	19	19	0	0	0
Hakupu	24	18	6	0	0
Vaiea	20	15	5	0	0
Avatele	45	33	12	0	0
Tamakautoga	8	8	0	0	0

Table22: Number of Other Pigs by Location of Household and Size of Pig Holding

Village	Size of Pig Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	1,135	267	259	374	235
Alofi South	112	44	27	41	0
Alofi North	76	19	26	11	20
Makefu	57	16	22	19	0
Tuapa	71	17	18	36	0
Namukulu	5	5	0	0	0
Hikutavake	33	8	8	17	0
Toi	41	0	6	14	21
Mutalau	99	13	16	18	52
Lakepa	79	11	23	45	0
Liku	100	13	35	52	0
Hakupu	213	49	15	74	75
Vaiea	59	18	20	21	0
Avatele	135	20	22	26	67
Tamakautoga	55	34	21	0	0

Table23: Number of Households Keeping Chickens by Location of Household and Size of Chicken Holding

Village	Size of Chicken Holding							
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	100 and over
Total	288	6	17	57	77	52	52	27
Alofi South	50	3	3	9	19	10	3	3
Alofi North	36	1	3	11	15	5	1	0
Makefu	12	0	1	2	2	3	4	0
Tuapa	26	0	0	9	7	6	2	2
Namukulu	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Hikutavake	12	0	1	1	1	2	5	2
Toi	7	0	1	3	2	1	0	0
Mutalau	20	1	0	6	5	4	2	2
Lakepa	15	0	0	4	5	1	3	2
Liku	15	0	2	2	4	4	0	3
Hakupu	26	0	0	2	2	4	13	5
Vaiea	13	0	1	1	3	1	5	2
Avatele	30	1	5	4	6	3	6	5
Tamakautoga	22	0	0	2	5	8	6	1

Table 24: Number of Households Keeping Housed Poultry by Location of Household and Size of Chicken Holding

Village	Size of Chicken Holding							
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	100 and over
Total	15	4	2	2	0	1	3	3
Alofi South	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Alofi North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lakepa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	5	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
Tamakautoga	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 25: Number of Households Keeping Free-Range Poultry by Location of Household and Size of Chicken Holding

Village	Size of Chicken Holding							
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	100 and over
Total	284	4	16	59	76	52	54	23
Alofi South	48	2	2	9	19	10	3	3
Alofi North	36	1	3	11	15	5	1	0
Makefu	12	0	1	2	2	3	4	0
Tuapa	26	0	0	9	7	6	2	2
Namukulu	4	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Hikutavake	12	0	1	1	1	3	5	1
Toi	7	0	1	3	2	1	0	0
Mutalau	19	0	0	6	5	4	2	2
Lakepa	15	0	0	4	5	1	3	2
Liku	15	0	2	2	4	4	0	3
Hakupu	26	0	0	3	2	4	12	5
Vaiea	13	0	1	1	3	1	5	2
Avatele	29	1	5	4	6	2	9	2
Tamakautoga	22	0	0	3	4	8	6	1

Table 26: Number of Chickens By Location of Household and Size of Chicken Holding

Village	Size of Chicken Holding							
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	100 and over
Total	12,018	57	263	1,288	2,088	2,396	3,311	2,615
Alofi South	1,670	18	28	174	440	420	180	410
Alofi North	701	9	23	164	325	130	50	0
Makefu	413	4	19	100	40	100	150	0
Tuapa	781	5	5	136	185	250	200	0
Namukulu	163	0	8	35	20	0	100	0
Hikutavake	1,021	2	36	70	20	182	321	390
Toi	118	0	16	42	60	0	0	0
Mutalau	947	1	7	104	105	130	160	440
Lakepa	527	2	5	40	120	30	230	100
Liku	775	1	34	50	110	130	50	400
Hakupu	1,639	0	5	119	125	400	790	200
Vaiea	853	0	8	31	110	184	270	250
Avatele	1,382	12	39	95	281	130	600	225
Tamakautoga	1,028	3	30	128	147	310	210	200

Table 27: Number of Housed Poultry by Location of Household and Size of Chicken Holding

Village	Size of Chicken Holding							
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	100 and over
Total	862	13	28	63	42	95	241	380
Alofi South	9	3	6	0	0	0	0	0
Alofi North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	365	2	0	12	0	0	91	260
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	128	1	7	0	0	0	0	120
Lakepa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	11	1	0	10	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	65	0	0	0	0	65	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	275	3	9	41	42	30	150	0
Tamakautoga	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table28: Number of Free-Range Poultry by Location of Household and Size of Chicken Holding

Village	Size of Chicken Holding							
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 49	50 - 99	100 and over
Total	11,156	44	235	1,225	2,046	2,301	3,070	2,235
Alofi South	1,661	15	22	174	440	420	180	410
Alofi North	701	9	23	164	325	130	50	0
Makefu	407	4	13	100	40	100	150	0
Tuapa	781	5	5	136	185	250	200	0
Namukulu	163	0	8	35	20	0	100	0
Hikutavake	656	0	36	58	20	182	230	130
Toi	118	0	16	42	60	0	0	0
Mutalau	819	0	0	104	105	130	160	320
Lakepa	527	2	5	40	120	30	230	100
Liku	764	0	34	40	110	130	50	400
Hakupu	1574	0	5	119	125	335	790	200
Vaiea	853	0	8	31	110	184	270	250
Avatele	1,107	9	30	54	239	100	450	225
Tamakautoga	1,025	0	30	128	147	310	210	200

Table 29: Number of Households Keeping Cattle by Location of Household and Size of Cattle Holding

Village	Size of Cattle Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	7	6	0	1	0
Alofi South	2	2	0	0	0
Mutalau	3	3	0	0	0
Liku	1	1	0	0	0
Hakupu	1	0	0	1	0

Table 30: Number of Cattle by Location of Household and Size of Cattle Holding

Village	Size of Cattle Holding				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 and over
Total	7	6	0	1	0
Alofi South	2	2	0	0	0
Mutalau	3	3	0	0	0
Lakepa	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	1	1	0	0	0
Hakupu	1	0	0	1	0

Table 31: Number of Households using Drinking Coconuts, Total Weekly and Average Weekly Consumption by Location of Household

Village	Households		Number of nuts		
	Total	Not Using	Using	Drinking coconut	Average per week
Total	466	43	423	7,275	17
Alofi South	117	15	102	1,099	11
Alofi North	54	6	48	507	11
Makefu	17	0	17	589	35
Tuapa	33	3	30	663	22
Namukulu	4	1	3	25	8
Hikutavake	18	5	13	122	9
Toi	9	0	9	51	6
Mutalau	34	2	32	232	7
Lakepa	19	0	19	430	23
Liku	26	2	24	753	31
Hakupu	43	3	40	779	19
Vaiea	15	1	14	424	30
Avatele	42	2	40	659	16
Tamakautoga	35	3	32	942	29

Table 32: Number of Household using Dry Coconuts for Consumption, Total Weekly and Average Weekly Consumption by Location of Household

Village	Households		Number of nuts		
	Total	Not Using	Using	Dry Coconuts for HH	Average per week
Total	466	105	361	6,696	19
Alofi South	117	36	81	982	12
Alofi North	54	15	39	452	12
Makefu	17	3	14	376	27
Tuapa	33	6	27	535	20
Namukulu	4	2	2	15	8
Hikutavake	18	8	10	170	17
Toi	9	1	8	38	5
Mutalau	34	6	28	137	5
Lakepa	19	2	17	270	16
Liku	26	2	24	1,234	51
Hakupu	43	10	33	686	21
Vaiea	15	0	15	552	37
Avatele	42	5	37	315	9
Tamakautoga	35	9	26	934	36

Table 33: Number of Households using Dry Coconuts for feeding animals, Total Weekly and Average Weekly Consumption by Location of Household

Village	Households			Number of nuts	
	Total	Not Using	Using	Dry Coconuts for Animals	Average per week
Total	466	164	302	30,080	100
Alofi South	117	65	52	3,397	65
Alofi North	54	23	31	3,073	99
Makefu	17	6	11	1,780	162
Tuapa	33	6	27	2,431	90
Namukulu	4	0	4	66	17
Hikutavake	18	5	13	589	45
Toi	9	2	7	458	65
Mutalau	34	10	24	1,834	76
Lakepa	19	4	15	1,042	69
Liku	26	5	21	3,755	179
Hakupu	43	14	29	3,975	137
Vaiea	15	2	13	2,085	160
Avatele	42	12	30	3,194	106
Tamakautoga	35	10	25	2,401	96

Table 34: Number of Households Consuming Green Bananas, Number of Main Meals per Week that Household Consumed Green Bananas by Location of Household

Village	Households			Number of meals per week	
	Total	Not Consuming	Consuming	Banana, Green	Average per week
Total	466	155	311	1721	6
Alofi South	117	54	63	412	7
Alofi North	54	22	32	215	7
Makefu	17	5	12	24	2
Tuapa	33	11	22	70	3
Namukulu	4	2	2	17	9
Hikutavake	18	9	9	70	8
Toi	9	3	6	24	4
Mutalau	34	5	29	113	4
Lakepa	19	3	16	168	11
Liku	26	4	22	248	11
Hakupu	43	8	35	102	3
Vaiea	15	5	10	27	3
Avatele	42	6	36	106	3
Tamakautoga	35	18	17	125	7

Table 35: Number of Households Consuming Ripe Bananas, Number of Main Meals per Week that Household Consumed Ripe Bananas by Location of Household

Village	Households		Number of meals per week		
	Total	Not Consuming	Consuming	Banana, Ripe	Average per week
Total	466	123	343	2,767	8
Alofi South	117	39	78	587	8
Alofi North	54	16	38	305	8
Makefu	17	2	15	50	3
Tuapa	33	5	28	299	11
Namukulu	4	1	3	26	9
Hikutavake	18	9	9	129	14
Toi	9	1	8	48	6
Mutalau	34	8	26	169	7
Lakepa	19	6	13	176	14
Liku	26	7	19	273	14
Hakupu	43	9	34	104	3
Vaiea	15	2	13	49	4
Avatele	42	6	36	159	4
Tamakautoga	35	12	23	393	17

Table 36: Number of Households Consuming Taro, Number of Main Meals per Week that Household Consumed Taro by Location of Household

Village	Households			Number of meals per week	
	Total	Not Consuming	Consuming	Taro	Average per week
Total	466	20	446	5370	12
Alofi South	117	12	105	1302	12
Alofi North	54	2	52	1060	20
Makefu	17	0	17	80	5
Tuapa	33	1	32	471	15
Namukulu	4	0	4	25	6
Hikutavake	18	0	18	183	10
Toi	9	0	9	51	6
Mutalau	34	0	34	262	8
Lakepa	19	0	19	296	16
Liku	26	1	25	458	18
Hakupu	43	2	41	305	7
Vaiea	15	0	15	148	10
Avatele	42	0	42	255	6
Tamakautoga	35	2	33	474	14

Table37: Number of Households Consuming Cassava, Number of Main Meals per Week that Household Consumed Cassava by Location of Household

Village	Households		Number of meals per week		
	Total	Not Consuming	Consuming	Cassava	Average per week
Total	466	167	299	1449	5
Alofi South	117	51	66	355	5
Alofi North	54	14	40	231	6
Makefu	17	3	14	37	3
Tuapa	33	16	17	54	3
Namukulu	4	3	1	6	6
Hikutavake	18	8	10	48	5
Toi	9	1	8	21	3
Mutalau	34	8	26	86	3
Lakepa	19	11	8	58	7
Liku	26	16	10	63	6
Hakupu	43	14	29	97	3
Vaiea	15	6	9	72	8
Avatele	42	7	35	113	3
Tamakautoga	35	9	26	208	8

Table38: Number of Households Consuming Papaya, Number of Main Meals per Week that Household Consumed Papaya by Location of Household

Village	Households		Number of meals per week		
	Total	Not Consuming	Consuming	Papaya	Average per week
Total	466	83	383	1636	4
Alofi South	117	31	86	337	4
Alofi North	54	11	43	190	4
Makefu	17	2	15	50	3
Tuapa	33	3	30	164	5
Namukulu	4	1	3	9	3
Hikutavake	18	6	12	46	4
Toi	9	1	8	30	4
Mutalau	34	1	33	91	3
Lakepa	19	1	18	66	4
Liku	26	1	25	195	8
Hakupu	43	5	38	152	4
Vaiea	15	4	11	56	5
Avatele	42	6	36	149	4
Tamakautoga	35	10	25	101	4

Table39- Number of Households by Location of Household and Whether or Not Coconut Crap Hunting in the Month prior to the Census

Village	Total	Engaged in Uga Hunting	Not Engaged in Uga Hunting	Total number caught	Average number caught per Household
Total	466	279	187	12,384	27
Alofi South	117	52	65	1,221	10
Alofi North	54	26	28	646	12
Makefu	17	15	2	715	42
Tuapa	33	19	14	654	20
Namukulu	4	1	3	15	4
Hikutavake	18	11	7	710	39
Toi	9	8	1	305	34
Mutalau	34	19	15	1,043	31
Lakepa	19	10	9	278	15
Liku	26	18	8	1,078	41
Hakupu	43	30	13	2,365	55
Vaiea	15	10	5	363	24
Avatele	42	35	7	2,027	48
Tamakautoga	35	25	10	964	28

Table40. Number of households by Location of household and Main Method of catching Coconut Crabs

Village	Main method of catching uga			
	Setting Hunting Trails	As you drive on the road	On the Cliffs	Others
Total	237	34	3	5
Alofi South	43	6	0	3
Alofi North	22	4	0	0
Makefu	11	3	0	1
Tuapa	18	1	0	0
Namukulu	0	1	0	0
Hikutavake	10	1	0	0
Toi	6	2	0	0
Mutalau	19	0	0	0
Lakepa	8	2	0	0
Liku	18	0	0	0
Hakupu	27	2	1	0
Vaiea	10	0	0	0
Avatele	27	6	2	0
Tamakautoga	18	6	0	1

Table41. Number of coconut crabs caught in the month prior to the Census by Location of household and Main Method of catching Coconut Crabs

Villages	Total Number Uga Caught	Main method of catching uga							
		Setting Hunting Trails	% Uga Caught	As you drive on the road	% Uga Caught	On the Cliffs	% Uga Caught	Others	% Uga Caught
Total	12,384	11,482	92.7%	544	4.4%	198	1.6%	160	1.3%
Alofi South	1,221	1,063	87.1%	58	4.8%	0	0.0%	100	8.2%
Alofi North	646	589	91.2%	57	8.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Makefu	715	666	93.1%	39	5.5%	0	0.0%	10	1.4%
Tuapa	654	639	97.7%	15	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Namukulu	15	0	0.0%	15	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hikutavake	710	690	97.2%	20	2.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Toi	305	300	98.4%	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mutalau	1,043	1,043	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lakepa	278	265	95.3%	13	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Liku	1,078	1,078	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hakupu	2,365	2,234	94.5%	31	1.3%	100	4.2%	0	0.0%
Vaiea	363	363	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Avatele	2,027	1,724	85.1%	205	10.1%	98	4.8%	0	0.0%
Tamakautoga	964	828	85.9%	86	8.9%	0	0.0%	50	5.2%

Table 42: Number of Coconut Crabs (Uga) caught in the Month Prior to the Census by Location of Household and Size of Coconut Crab (Uga) Catch

Village	Size of Catch					
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 49	50 and over
Total	12,384	31	130	510	2,830	8,883
Alofi South	,1221	6	62	97	557	499
Alofi North	646	10	31	55	210	340
Makefu	715	0	15	30	90	580
Tuapa	654	0	9	70	215	360
Namukulu	15	0	0	15	0	0
Hikutavake	710	0	0	15	175	520
Toi	305	5	0	0	100	200
Mutalau	1,043	0	0	69	155	819
Lakepa	278	3	0	25	170	80
Liku	1,078	0	8	0	380	690
Hakupu	2,365	5	0	15	160	2,185
Vaiea	363	0	0	39	105	219
Avatele	2,027	1	0	39	175	1,812
Tamakautoga	964	1	5	41	338	579

Table 43. Number of Households by Location of household and Whether or Not in Fishing in the Census Year

Village	Household Engaged in Fishing		
	Total	Engaged in Fishing	Not Engaged in Fishing
Total	466	296	170
Alofi South	117	66	51
Alofi North	54	34	20
Makefu	17	13	4
Tuapa	33	26	7
Namukulu	4	3	1
Hikutavake	18	13	5
Toi	9	8	1
Mutalau	34	19	15
Lakepa	19	9	10
Liku	26	16	10
Hakupu	43	23	20
Vaiea	15	8	7
Avatele	42	35	7
Tamakautoga	35	23	12

Table44. Number of Households Engaged in Fishing by location of household by Type of Fishing Activity

Village	Household Engaged in fishing	Type of Fishing Activity			
		Total	Inshore Fishing	Offshore Fishing	Both
Total	296	296	183	22	91
Alofi South	66	66	38	6	22
Alofi North	34	34	17	4	13
Makefu	13	13	6	1	6
Tuapa	26	26	19	0	7
Namukulu	3	3	1	0	2
Hikutavake	13	13	9	0	4
Toi	8	8	8	0	0
Mutalau	19	19	8	0	11
Lakepa	9	9	6	0	3
Liku	16	16	13	3	0
Hakupu	23	23	22	0	1
Vaiea	8	8	2	0	6
Avatele	35	35	19	7	9
Tamakautoga	23	23	15	1	7

Table 45. Number of Households by Location of households by type of Fishing Method

Village	Household Engaged in fishing	Fishing Method					
		Fish Net	Hook and Line	Spears	Trolling	Bottom Fishing	Reef Gleaning
Total	296	54	252	53	78	99	210
Alofi South	66	15	58	16	22	24	39
Alofi North	34	5	27	8	11	14	22
Makefu	13	0	13	4	7	7	11
Tuapa	26	5	20	5	6	7	21
Namukulu	3	2	3	0	2	2	3
Hikutavake	13	4	11	4	4	4	11
Toi	8	2	8	2	0	2	8
Mutalau	19	3	19	2	1	6	16
Lakepa	9	4	9	1	2	3	7
Liku	16	4	11	2	2	3	10
Hakupu	23	3	16	7	0	1	15
Vaiea	8	1	8	0	6	6	6
Avatele	35	5	30	0	12	13	22
Tamakautoga	23	1	19	2	3	7	19

Table 46. Number of Fishing Trips in the Month prior to the Census by Location of Households.

Village	Household Engaged in fishing	Total Fishing Trips	Average Fishing trips per Household
Total	296	1,441	5
Alofi South	66	329	5
Alofi North	34	138	4
Makefu	13	59	5
Tuapa	26	149	6
Namukulu	3	11	4
Hikutavake	13	74	6
Toi	8	34	4
Mutalau	19	59	3
Lakepa	9	63	7
Liku	16	27	2
Hakupu	23	39	2
Vaiea	8	85	11
Avatele	35	219	6
Tamakautoga	23	155	7

Table 47 Number of Households by Location of Household and Proportion of Catch Sold in the Month Prior to the Census

Village	Aquatic Product Sold					
	Total	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All
Total	296	237	22	18	12	7
Alofi South	66	51	7	3	4	1
Alofi North	34	31	0	1	0	2
Makefu	13	13	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	26	21	1	2	1	1
Namukulu	3	1	2	0	0	0
Hikutavake	13	11	1	1	0	0
Toi	8	4	3	0	0	1
Mutalau	19	16	0	3	0	0
Lakepa	9	4	0	3	1	1
Liku	16	8	2	4	2	0
Hakupu	23	22	1	0	0	0
Vaiea	8	4	0	0	4	0
Avatele	35	32	2	0	0	1
Tamakautoga	23	19	3	1	0	0

Table 48. Number of Persons Normally Engaged in Fishing Location of household and Sex

Village	Persons Engaged in Fishing Activity		
	Total	Female	Male
Total	564	201	363
Alofi South	114	36	78
Alofi North	55	12	43
Makefu	34	17	17
Tuapa	54	22	32
Namukulu	3	1	2
Hikutavake	25	9	16
Toi	17	9	8
Mutalau	31	12	19
Lakepa	21	10	11
Liku	27	9	18
Hakupu	54	18	36
Vaiea	11	0	11
Avatele	70	24	46
Tamakautoga	48	22	26

Table 49. Number of Households by Location of household and Main Purpose of Fishing Activity

Village	Total Households	Main Purpose of Fishing Activity		
		Home Consumption Only	Mainly for Home Consumption	Mainly for Sale
Total	296	243	48	5
Alofi South	66	50	16	0
Alofi North	34	30	2	2
Makefu	13	13	0	0
Tuapa	26	20	6	0
Namukulu	3	1	2	0
Hikutavake	13	9	4	0
Toi	8	7	1	0
Mutalau	19	18	1	0
Lakepa	9	5	4	0
Liku	16	15	1	0
Hakupu	23	22	1	0
Vaiea	8	4	2	2
Avatele	35	30	4	1
Tamakautoga	23	19	4	0

Table 50. Number of Fishing Trips by location of Households and frequency of Trips

Village	Number of Fishing Trips				
	Total	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29
Total	1,441	321	195	497	428
Alofi South	329	77	57	130	65
Alofi North	138	49	26	63	0
Makefu	59	6	13	40	0
Tuapa	149	25	13	47	64
Namukulu	11	0	11	0	0
Hikutavake	74	9	5	20	40
Toi	34	17	5	12	0
Mutalau	59	28	11	0	20
Lakepa	63	8	5	28	22
Liku	27	18	9	0	0
Hakupu	39	19	10	10	0
Vaiea	85	7	8	10	60
Avatele	219	33	11	107	68
Tamakautoga	155	25	11	30	89

Table 51. Number of Households Using Inorganic Fertilizer, Organic Fertilizer and Agricultural Chemicals by Location of Household

Area Number	Total Agricultural Households	Total Households using Fertilizers	Type of Fertilizer Used		
			Inorganic Fertilizers	Organic Fertilizers	Agricultural Chemicals
Total	431	422	93	89	290
Alofi South	93	90	14	30	53
Alofi North	49	44	6	14	27
Makefu	16	16	2	0	9
Tuapa	33	32	6	8	22
Namukulu	4	4	0	1	3
Hikutavake	18	18	1	0	16
Toi	9	9	3	1	7
Mutalau	34	34	13	3	26
Lakepa	18	18	3	3	15
Liku	25	25	4	3	20
Hakupu	41	41	10	7	32
Vaiea	15	15	0	0	8
Avatele	42	42	20	13	31
Tamakautoga	34	34	11	6	21

Table 52. Number of Households Using Agricultural Chemicals by Location of Household and Main Type of chemical Used

Area Number	Total Agricultural Households	Total Households Using Agricultural Chemicals	Type of Agricultural Chemical			
			Insecticide	Herbicide	Fungicide	Other Pesticide
Total	431	290	288	290	286	286
Alofi South	93	53	53	53	53	53
Alofi North	49	27	26	27	25	25
Makefu	16	9	9	9	9	9
Tuapa	33	22	22	22	22	22
Namukulu	4	3	3	3	3	3
Hikutavake	18	16	16	16	16	16
Toi	9	7	6	7	6	6
Mutalau	34	26	26	26	25	25
Lakepa	18	15	15	15	15	15
Liku	25	20	20	20	20	20
Hakupu	41	32	32	32	32	32
Vaiea	15	8	8	8	8	8
Avatele	42	31	31	31	31	31
Tamakautoga	34	21	21	21	21	21

Table 53: Number of Households Owning Fishing Equipment by Location of Household and Type of Equipment Owned

Village	Number of Household Owning Any Fishing equipment	Number of Equipment Owned		
		Canoes	Dinghies	Outboard Motor
Total	126	130	81	89
Alofi South	30	28	26	33
Alofi North	16	17	13	16
Makefu	7	11	1	2
Tuapa	7	11	3	2
Namukulu	2	1	1	1
Hikutavake	4	4	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	9	11	3	2
Lakepa	6	5	2	2
Liku	5	7	2	2
Hakupu	3	2	3	1
Vaiea	4	3	6	7
Avatele	20	18	12	13
Tamakautoga	8	12	9	8

Table 54: Number of Fishing Households Hiring/Borrowing Agricultural Equipment by Location of Household and Type of Equipment
Hired/Borrowed

Village	Number of Household			
	Total Household Who Hired or Borrowed Equipment	Borrowed or Hired Canoes	Borrowed or Hired Dinghies	Borrowed or Hired Outboard Motor
Total	34	19	15	13
Alofi South	14	6	9	8
Alofi North	3	1	3	2
Makefu	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	1	1	0	0
Namukulu	2	1	1	1
Hikutavake	3	3	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	6	4	1	0
Lakepa	0	0	0	0
Liku	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	0	0	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0
Avatele	4	2	1	2
Tamakautoga	1	1	0	0

Table 55: Number of Agricultural Equipment Owned, Hired or Borrowed by Location of Household and Type of Equipment.

Villages	Knapsack		Wheelbarrow		Chainsaw		Generator		Brush cutter		Planting Stick		Rotary Hoe	
	Owned	Borrowed	Owned	Borrowed	Owned	Borrowed	Owned	Borrowed	Owned	Borrowed	Owned	Borrowed	Owned	Borrowed
Total	345	69	242	52	241	43	91	16	476	70	1117	61	22	6
Alofi South	71	9	52	11	51	11	20	4	96	16	205	15	8	1
Alofi North	35	4	32	3	38	1	16	0	55	3	110	1	2	0
Makefu	12	2	9	0	11	0	6	0	21	0	36	1	1	0
Tuapa	18	5	20	4	15	2	4	0	32	5	96	3	6	2
Namukulu	3	3	5	1	2	2	2	0	5	4	6	3	0	0
Hikutavake	13	12	7	5	3	3	3	3	15	10	33	14	0	0
Toi	10	0	8	0	7	0	4	0	15	0	28	0	0	0
Mutalau	32	20	26	20	23	13	10	8	42	23	96	18	1	3
Lakepa	18	1	11	0	13	0	10	0	29	0	54	0	0	0
Liku	27	4	21	0	20	0	7	0	39	1	67	2	0	0
Hakupu	35	4	19	4	15	6	5	0	36	4	138	2	2	0
Vaiea	6	1	4	0	6	0	0	0	11	0	25	1	0	0
Avatele	37	4	16	2	21	3	4	1	48	2	118	1	1	0
Tamakautoga	28	0	12	2	16	2	0	0	32	2	105	0	1	0

Table 56 Number of Agriculturally Active Households by Location of household and Use of Bulldozer for Land Clearance.

Use of Bulldozer for Land Clearance			
Village	Yes	No	Grand Total
Total	271	151	422
Alofi South	49	41	90
Alofi North	23	21	44
Makefu	10	6	16
Tuapa	12	20	32
Namukulu	1	3	4
Hikutavake	13	5	18
Toi	9	0	9
Mutalau	26	8	34
Lakepa	6	12	18
Liku	21	4	25
Hakupu	37	4	41
Vaiea	8	7	15
Avatele	34	8	42
Tamakautoga	22	12	34

Table 57: Number of Agriculturally Active Households by Location of Household and Frequency of Bulldozer Use by Length of Use

Village	Frequency					
	No. household	Half Hour	One Hour	One & Half	Two Hours	More than Two Hours
Total	271	176	320	41	66	60
Alofi South	49	27	63	7	9	0
Alofi North	23	11	26	4	4	6
Makefu	10	4	15	0	3	0
Tuapa	12	3	13	2	3	0
Namukulu	1	0	2	0	0	0
Hikutavake	13	10	14	1	1	0
Toi	9	6	2	2	0	0
Mutalau	26	5	17	12	6	0
Lakepa	6	7	1	1	1	3
Liku	21	14	16	5	8	27
Hakupu	37	36	68	5	25	21
Vaiea	8	3	5	0	0	3
Avatele	34	34	48	1	1	0
Tamakautoga	22	16	30	1	5	0

Table 58: Number of Agricultural Household by Location of household and Proportion of Household Income from Agricultural/Fishing Activities

Village	Proportion of Income					Total Household
	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All	
Grand Total	325	48	32	12	5	422
Alofi South	85	4	0	1	0	90
Alofi North	34	6	3	1	0	44
Makefu	11	4	0	1	0	16
Tuapa	21	3	7	1	0	32
Namukulu	3	0	0	1	0	4
Hikutavake	13	3	1	1	0	18
Toi	6	0	2	1	0	9
Mutalau	25	2	4	3	0	34
Lakepa	15	2	0	1	0	18
Liku	12	1	7	0	5	25
Hakupu	32	8	1	0	0	41
Vaiea	14	1	0	0	0	15
Avatele	32	7	3	0	0	42
Tamakautoga	22	7	4	1	0	34

Table 59: Number of Operators by Sex , Age Group and Educational Attainment

	Total					Male					Female				
Age group	Educational Attainment					Educational Attainment					Educational Attainment				
	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Total	488	21	57	227	183	375	9	39	178	149	113	12	18	49	34
10 - 19	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 39	109	1	3	51	54	91	1	3	46	41	18	0	0	5	13
40 - 59	224	4	10	122	88	180	3	9	93	75	44	1	1	29	13
60 and over	150	16	44	49	41	99	5	27	34	33	51	11	17	15	8

Table 60: Number of Operators by Sex , Age Group and Main Activity Last Week

Total									
age group	Main Activity								
	Total	Employed by Government	Employed by Private Sector	Work Mainly for Home Consumption	Working Mainly for Sale	Unemployed	Domestic Duties	Fulltime Student	Other
Total	488	216	95	83	2	12	51	3	26
10 - 19	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
20 - 39	109	74	29	2	0	1	1	0	2
40 - 59	224	123	51	16	2	6	16	0	10
60 and over	150	17	15	65	0	5	34	0	14

Male									
age group	Main Activity								
	Total	Employed by Government	Employed by Private Sector	Work Mainly for Home Consumption	Working Mainly for Sale	Unemployed	Domestic Duties	Fulltime Student	Other
Total	375	180	79	62	1	11	18	3	21
10 - 19	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
20 - 39	91	60	26	2	0	1	0	0	2
40 - 59	180	105	43	11	1	5	6	0	9
60 and over	99	13	10	49	0	5	12	0	10

Female									
age group	Main Activity								
	Total	Employed by Government	Employed by Private Sector	Work Mainly for Home Consumption	Working Mainly for Sale	Unemployed	Domestic Duties	Fulltime Student	Other
Total	113	36	16	21	1	1	33	0	5
10 - 19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 - 39	18	14	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
40 - 59	44	18	8	5	1	1	10	0	1
60 and over	51	4	5	16	0	0	22	0	4

Table 61: Number of Operators by Sex, Age Group and Paid Job Status

Total				
Age group	Paid Job			
	Total	Fulltime	Part time	None
Total	488	280	56	152
10 - 19	5	2	0	3
20 - 39	109	94	10	5
40 - 59	224	158	32	34
60 and over	150	26	14	110

Male				
Age group	Paid Job			
	Total	Fulltime	Part time	None
Total	375	241	36	98
10 - 19	5	2	0	3
20 - 39	91	79	8	4
40 - 59	180	139	19	22
60 and over	99	21	9	69

Female				
Age group	Paid Job			
	Total	Fulltime	Part time	None
Total	113	39	20	54
10 - 19	0	0	0	0
20 - 39	18	15	2	1
40 - 59	44	19	13	12
60 and over	51	5	5	41

Table 62: Average Number of Hours working in the Holding per Week by Operator and Location of Household

Operators			
Village	Number of Operators	hours/week	Average hours/week
Grand Total	488	5846	12
Alofi South	122	1313	11
Alofi North	48	482	10
Makefu	19	217	11
Tuapa	37	581	16
Namukulu	4	48	12
Hikutavake	18	210	12
Toi	9	107	12
Mutalau	38	580	15
Lakepa	18	141	8
Liku	27	272	10
Hakupu	44	476	11
Vaiea	15	232	15
Avatele	50	592	12
Tamakautoga	39	595	15
Non-Operators			
Village	Number of Non-Operators	hours/week	Average hours/week
Grand Total	785	4060	5
Alofi South	193	471	2
Alofi North	92	259	3
Makefu	30	123	4
Tuapa	53	263	5
Namukulu	6	30	5
Hikutavake	26	34	1
Toi	11	65	6
Mutalau	44	336	8
Lakepa	38	113	3
Liku	46	107	2
Hakupu	71	471	7
Vaiea	42	574	14
Avatele	75	511	7
Tamakautoga	58	703	12

Table63 : Average Hours Worked per Month by Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, Working on Holdings During the Month Prior to the Census, by Paid/Unpaid Status, Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Total			Paid			Unpaid		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	112	112	0	79	79	0	33	33	0
10 - 19	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
20 - 39	28	28	0	3	3	0	25	25	0
40 - 59	81	81	0	76	76	0	5	5	0
60 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 64: Average Wages per Month of Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, Working in a Paid Capacity on Holdings During the Month Prior to the Census, by Sex and Age Group

Age Group	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	285	285	0
10 - 19	0	0	0
20 - 39	30	30	0
40 - 59	255	255	0
60 and over	0	0	0

Table65: Number of Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, Working in a Paid Capacity on Holdings During the Month Prior to the Census, by Sex, Age Group and Type of Other Benefits Received

Other benefits	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	10	10	0
No other benefits	10	10	0
free or subsidized housing	0	0	0
free meals	0	0	0
other benefits	0	0	0

Table 66: Number of Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, Working in an Unpaid Capacity on Holdings During the Month Prior to the Census, by Sex, Age Group and Type of Other Benefits Received

Other benefits	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	8	8	0
No other benefits	0	0	0
free or subsidized housing	0	0	0
free meals	8	8	0
other benefits	0	0	0

Table 67: Number of Holdings by Location of Holding and Location of Household

Holding District	Household District														
	Total	Alf Sth	Alf Nth	Mkf	Tup	Nmkl	Hktv	Toi	Mtl	Lak	Lik	Hkp	Vai	Avtl	Tmk
Total	429	92	44	16	33	4	18	9	35	18	28	41	15	42	34
Alofi South	92	90	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alofi North	42	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	19	0	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	35	0	0	0	32	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	18	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Toi	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	1
Hakupu	42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0
Vaiea	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Avatele	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
Tamakautoga	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33

Table68: Number of Holdings by Location of Holding and Size of Holding (number of parcels in use)

District		Number of Parcels									
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	429	112	97	78	62	36	20	16	5	3	0
Alofi South	92	41	23	12	9	4	1	1	0	1	0
Alofi North	42	17	12	4	1	5	3	0	0	0	0
Makefu	19	7	3	3	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
Tuapa	35	5	11	5	6	4	0	3	1	0	0
Namukulu	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	18	4	8	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	9	0	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	35	5	4	4	7	4	4	6	1	0	0
Lakepa	17	3	3	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	26	2	3	8	5	5	2	1	0	0	0
Hakupu	42	5	7	12	8	4	2	4	0	0	0
Vaiea	15	7	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	41	6	12	11	6	4	0	0	2	0	0
Tamakautoga	35	8	4	4	10	2	5	1	0	1	0

Table 69: Number of Parcels In Use by Location of Parcel and Size of Parcel (acres)

District	Size of Parcel								
	Total	Less than 0 .25	0.25 - 0.49	0.50 - 0.99	1.00 - 1.99	2.00 - 2.99	3.00 - 4.99	5.00 - 9.99	10.00 and over
Total	1,267	10	76	287	542	183	131	32	6
Alofi South	164	1	26	32	64	17	20	3	1
Alofi North	106	2	3	27	46	19	8	1	0
Makefu	68	2	7	18	29	7	5	0	0
Tuapa	101	0	3	15	48	21	12	2	0
Namukulu	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	42	0	0	11	24	3	4	0	0
Toi	30	0	0	10	16	2	2	0	0
Mutalau	130	0	4	33	68	15	7	2	1
Lakepa	52	0	12	8	14	12	6	0	0
Liku	109	0	3	26	29	22	18	11	0
Hakupu	158	3	4	25	54	29	29	10	4
Vaiea	44	0	0	11	27	3	3	0	0
Avatele	108	2	6	24	43	20	11	2	0
Tamakautoga	150	0	8	46	76	13	6	1	0

Table 70: Area (acres) of Parcels In Use by Location of Parcel and Size of Parcel (acres)

District	Size of Parcel								
	Total	Less than .24	0.25 - 0.49	0.50 - 0.99	1.00 - 1.99	2.00 - 2.99	3.00 - 4.99	5.00 - 9.99	10.00 and over
Total	1,883	1	19	148	601	379	449	201	85
Alofi South	236	0	7	17	73	36	73	20	13
Alofi North	138	0	1	14	54	40	25	5	0
Makefu	73	0	2	9	30	14	18	0	0
Tuapa	158	0	1	8	54	44	40	11	0
Namukulu	5	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	51	0	0	6	26	7	14	0	0
Toi	34	0	0	5	18	4	7	0	0
Mutalau	175	0	1	17	78	31	22	12	15
Lakepa	71	0	3	5	17	25	22	0	0
Liku	222	0	1	13	33	46	63	67	0
Hakupu	358	0	1	14	60	59	98	69	57
Vaiea	51	0	0	6	31	6	9	0	0
Avatele	154	0	2	12	47	40	40	13	0
Tamakautoga	156	0	2	24	80	28	18	5	0

Table 71: Number of Parcels In Use by Location of Parcel and Land Tenure

District	Land Tenure			
	Total	Family Owned	Leased	Others
Total	1,267	1,123	53	91
Alofi South	164	122	27	15
Alofi North	106	94	5	7
Makefu	68	60	2	6
Tuapa	101	90	0	11
Namukulu	5	4	1	0
Hikutavake	42	40	0	2
Toi	30	29	0	1
Mutalau	130	122	4	4
Lakepa	52	49	1	2
Liku	109	105	0	4
Hakupu	158	152	1	5
Vaiea	44	21	1	22
Avatele	108	101	4	3
Tamakautoga	150	134	7	9

Table72- Area (acres) of Parcels in Use by Location of Parcel and Land Tenure

District	Land Tenure			
	Total	Family Owned	Leased	Others
Total	1,883	1,724	50	109
Alofi South	236	196	23	18
Alofi North	138	127	4	7
Makefu	73	65	0	8
Tuapa	158	143	0	15
Namukulu	5	4	1	0
Hikutavake	51	49	0	3
Toi	34	34	0	1
Mutalau	175	166	6	4
Lakepa	71	67	1	3
Liku	222	213	0	10
Hakupu	358	350	1	8
Vaiea	51	30	1	21
Avatele	154	144	6	4
Tamakautoga	156	138	8	10

Table 73: Number of Parcels In Use by Location of Parcel and Number of Years in Continuous Use

District	Number of Years in Continued Use								
	Total	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 and over
Total	1,267	715	92	74	33	102	89	61	101
Alofi South	164	72	24	16	11	10	9	7	15
Alofi North	106	59	8	3	5	5	8	8	10
Makefu	68	50	3	1	2	3	2	3	4
Tuapa	101	57	4	8	1	9	9	3	10
Namukulu	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Hikutavake	42	26	1	1	1	5	7	0	1
Toi	30	19	1	2	0	1	1	3	3
Mutalau	130	82	3	7	2	8	12	6	10
Lakepa	52	29	6	2	0	5	3	1	6
Liku	109	56	14	2	3	12	10	12	0
Hakupu	158	93	10	6	3	18	6	5	17
Vaiea	44	31	4	4	0	3	0	1	1
Avatele	108	35	9	16	3	14	11	10	10
Tamakautoga	150	106	5	5	2	9	7	2	14

Table74: Area (acres) of Parcels In Use by Location of Parcel and Number of Years of Continuous Use

District	Number of Years in Continued Use								
	Total	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 and over
Total	1,883	1,003	149	110	75	170	156	108	112
Alofi South	236	87	24	24	34	25	12	8	22
Alofi North	138	62	17	5	7	6	15	15	13
Makefu	73	56	3	1	1	2	7	2	2
Tuapa	158	95	6	9	3	13	14	4	15
Namukulu	5	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Hikutavake	51	29	4	2	3	6	7	0	1
Toi	34	21	2	5	0	1	1	2	3
Mutalau	175	99	5	6	2	10	32	10	12
Lakepa	71	34	10	3	0	7	5	4	8
Liku	222	90	29	6	15	29	19	36	0
Hakupu	358	228	27	9	4	45	13	19	14
Vaiea	51	35	3	6	0	6	0	1	2
Avatele	154	47	15	28	6	15	25	8	9
Tamakautoga	156	119	6	7	1	6	4	2	11

Table 75: Number of Parcels Damaged by Wild Pigs by Location of Parcel

District	Proportions of Crops Damaged by Wild Pigs					
	Total	None	1/4	1/2	3/4	All
Total	1,267	1,036	151	57	16	7
Alofi South	164	147	14	3	0	0
Alofi North	106	85	9	9	0	3
Makefu	68	65	2	0	1	0
Tuapa	101	73	16	6	6	0
Namukulu	5	5	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	42	23	16	2	0	1
Toi	30	22	5	3	0	0
Mutalau	130	100	18	10	2	0
Lakepa	52	46	6	0	0	0
Liku	109	77	15	12	4	1
Hakupu	158	128	22	6	1	1
Vaiea	44	40	3	1	0	0
Avatele	108	82	20	3	2	1
Tamakautoga	150	143	5	2	0	0

Table 76: Number of agricultural Household by Crop, Crop status and crop Use

Crops	Total	Crop Status Code		
		Not Grown in 2009	Currently Growing	Not Grow Now But Grown During 2009
Cassava	332	62	262	8
Kape	186	105	81	0
Kava	120	111	9	0
Kumara	279	79	189	11
Taro	353	27	324	2
Taro Pulaka	204	107	92	5
Yam	312	58	251	3
Bean	140	105	30	5
Chinese Cabbage	174	102	56	16
Corn	263	81	163	19
Cucumber	249	87	140	22
Egg Plant	138	113	22	3
Head Cabbage	151	110	36	5
Lettuce	138	109	21	8
Pele	310	31	270	9
Pineapple	152	97	52	3
Pumpkin	173	96	71	6
Spring Onions	332	43	285	4
Tomato	286	80	191	15
Watermelon	249	130	106	13
Avocado	224	52	166	6
Banana Ripe	286	60	218	8
Banana. Green	382	12	359	11
Bread Fruit	332	41	287	4
Soursop	107	52	54	1
Grapefruit	134	105	28	1
Fekakai	181	85	95	1
Lemon	144	94	49	1
Lime	234	50	182	2
Mango	274	42	231	1
Nonu	220	46	170	4
Orange	135	89	45	1
Papaya	357	16	335	6
Passionfruit	185	70	113	2
Vanilla	196	73	123	0
Vi	303	36	265	2
Coconut	396	5	386	5
Chestnut(ifi)	80	9	71	0
Sugar Cane	36	10	26	0
Chilies	39	7	31	1
		116		

Tava	42	4	38	0
Ai/Foto	18	4	14	0
Sefito	12	5	7	0
Luku	13	5	8	0
Coffee	15	7	8	0
Saladia	8	4	3	1
Sinapi	41	6	34	1
Silverbeet	8	4	4	0
Polofua	11	6	5	0
Others NEC	78	7	70	1

Table 76: Number of agricultural Household by Crop, Crop status and crop Use (cont'd)

Crops	Crop Use code		
	Mainly grown for Home Consumption	Mainly grown for sale	Partly grown for home consumption and partly for sale
Cassava	321	3	8
Kape	181	2	3
Kava	119	0	1
Kumara	265	4	10
Taro	293	3	57
Taro Pulaka	195	1	8
Yam	289	1	22
Bean	137	2	1
Chinese Cabbage	166	2	6
Corn	249	2	12
Cucumber	228	4	17
Egg Plant	132	1	5
Head Cabbage	142	3	6
Lettuce	131	2	5
Pele	304	1	5
Pineapple	148	0	4
Pumpkin	164	2	7
Spring Onions	304	2	26
Tomato	257	5	24
Watermelon	228	3	18
Avocado	217	4	3
Banana Ripe	280	0	6
Banana. Green	360	3	19
Bread Fruit	329	1	2
Soursop	106	0	1
Grapefruit	133	0	1
Fekakai	178	1	2

Lemon	142	0	2
Lime	229	1	4
Mango	269	1	4
Nonu	207	9	4
Orange	135	0	0
Papaya	343	5	9
Passionfruit	179	1	5
Vanilla	157	31	8
Vi	297	2	4
Coconut	375	1	20
Chestnut(ifi)	79	0	1
Sugar Cane	35	0	1
Chilies	36	2	1
Tava	41	0	1
Ai/Foto	18	0	0
Sefito	12	0	0
Luku	13	0	0
Coffee	15	0	0
Saladia	7	0	1
Sinapi	39	0	2
Silverbeet	7	0	1
Polofua	11	0	0
Others NEC	73	1	4

Table 77: Number of Plots Waiting to be Planted and Fallow Land in Parcels In Use by Area and Location of Household

Location of Parcel - Village	Number of Plots			Area (acres)		
	Total	Fallow	New plot	Total	Fallow	New plot
Total	410	202	117	354	183	118
Alofi South	61	25	10	46	20	11
Alofi North	20	15	3	13	11	2
Makefu	15	4	9	13	5	8
Tuapa	52	23	7	32	22	7
Namukulu	3	0	0	3	0	0
Hikutavake	7	2	1	6	2	0
Toi	8	6	1	4	3	1
Mutalau	40	22	7	25	13	6
Lakepa	17	8	8	14	4	7
Liku	37	32	2	54	42	5
Hakupu	74	41	23	83	47	32
Vaiea	6	2	3	3	1	2
Avatele	35	15	17	28	12	17
Tamakautoga	35	7	26	31	5	23

Table 78 Number of Plots and Estimated Single Crop Equivalent by Method of Cultivation by Location of Household

Crop name	Plots		Estimated Single Crop Equivalent Area (acres)			
	Single	Mixed	Single	Mixed	Scattered	Total
Grand Total	1,020	200	917	96	312	1,326
TARO	740	73	652	55	6	713
COCONUT	89	6	157	6	162	324
VANILLA	55	6	43	3	5	51
YAM	27	41	16	14	2	31
GREEN BANANA	7	2	4	1	26	30
BREADFRUIT	-	-	-	-	24	24
NONU	1	1	1	1	15	18
OTHERS NEC	17	2	16	0	0	16
WATERMELON	10	3	11	1	1	13
KUMARA	3	24	5	7	1	12
MANGO	1		0	-	12	12
CASSAVA	7	29	2	7	2	11
VI	-	-	-	-	11	11
CHESTNUT	1	-	1	-	6	7
AVOCADO	-	-	-	-	7	7
RIPE BANANA	-	-	-	-	6	6
PAPAYA	4	-	0	-	4	5
PASSIONFRUIT	2	-	0	-	3	4
CHINESE CABBAGE	9	2	3	0	0	4
FEKAKAI	1	-	0	-	3	3
LIME	1	-	1	-	2	2
SOURSOU	-	-	-	-	2	2
COFFEE	-	-	-	-	2	2
ORANGE	4	-	1	-	1	2
CORN	3	2	1	0	1	2
SPRING ONIONS	4	2	0	1	0	1
TARO PULAKA	2	2	1	1	0	1
BEAN	5	-	1	-	0	1
TAVA	-	-	-	-	1	1
SALADIA	3	-	1	-	0	1
KAVA	1	-	1	-	0	1
LEMON	-	-	-	-	1	1
KAPE	-	-	-	-	1	1
AI/FOTO	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOMATO	4	1	0	0	0	1
LETTUCE	5	1	0	0	0	0
PINEAPPLE	2	-	0	-	0	0
SINAPI	-	-	-	-	0	0
SUGAR CANE	-	-	-	-	0	0
CUCUMBER	6	1	0	0	0	0
SILVERBEET	1	-	0	-	0	0
PELE	-	-	-	-	0	0
GRAPEFRUIT	-	-	-	-	0	0
CHILLIES	-	-	-	-	0	0
HEAD CABBAGE	4	1	0	0	0	0
EGG PLANT	1	1	0	0	0	0
POLOFUA	-	-	-	-	0	0
LUKU	-	-	-	-	0	0
PUMPKIN	-	-	-	-	0	0
SEFITO	-	-	-	-	0	0
GUAVA	-	-	-	-	0	0

Note: o indicates the area is less than half the area employed

Table 79: Number of Plants Planted and Harvested from January 2009 to Day of Enumeration and Number sold

NAME OF CROP	Number Planted and Harvested	Number Sold	Not Sold	Not Stated
TARO	226,987	54,164	170,774	2,049
SPRING ONIONS	4,499	954	3,490	55
CORN	3,862	452	3,355	55
CASSAVA	3,410	77	3,287	46
YAM	3,042	1,060	1,936	46
KUMARA	2,321	923	1,358	40
TOMATO	2,191	1,008	1,173	10
GREEN BANANA	2,054	343	1,604	107
CHINESE CABBAGE	1,663	337	1,326	-
LETTUCE	980	847	123	10
PELE	934	13	872	49
SINAPI	833	63	770	-
WATERMELON	803	571	232	-
OTHERS NEC	787	216	571	-
CUCUMBER	672	251	421	-
HEAD CABBAGE	509	296	208	5
BANANA RIPE	424	15	389	20
BEAN	298	128	170	-
TARO PULAKA	212	16	196	-
SALADIA	153	113	40	-
SILVERBEET	140	25	115	-
CHILLIES	133	72	61	-
PINEAPPLE	96	63	25	8
PUMPKIN	95	9	82	4
POLOFUA	90	50	40	-
EGG PLANT	77	55	22	-
KAPE	74	3	71	-
SUGAR CANE	47	5	42	-
SEFITO	11	0	11	-

Appendix 2: Crop Density Factor

Name of Crop	Crop Code	Density Factor: No Trees/Acre
Cassava	1	4,840
Kape	2	833
Kava	3	4,840
Kumara	4	4,840
Taro	5	4,840
Taro Pulaka	6	4,840
Yam	7	4,840
Bean	8	27,000
Chinese Cabbage	9	10,125
Corn	10	10,125
Cucumber	11	10,125
Egg Plant	12	10,125
Head Cabbage	13	10,125
Lettuce	14	10,125
Pele	15	10,125
Pineapple	16	10,800
Pumpkin	17	10,125
Spring Onions	18	27,000
Tomato	19	10,125
Watermelon	20	1,095
Avocado	21	48
Banana, Ripe	22	302
Banana, Green	23	302
Breadfruit	24	48
Soursop	25	134

Name of Crop	Crop Code	Density Factor: No Trees/Acre
Grapefruit	26	193
Fekakai	27	48
Lemon	28	193
Lime	29	193
Mango	30	48
Nonu	31	100
Orange	32	193
Papaya	33	833
Passionfruit	34	100
Vanilla	35	405
Vi	36	48
Coconut	37	64
Chestnut (ifi)	38	48
Sugar cane	39	833
Chillies	40	833
Tava	41	48
Ai /Foto	42	48
Sefito	43	4,840
Luku	44	10,125
Coffee	45	100
Saladia	46	10,125
Sinapi	47	10,125
silverbeet	48	10,125
polofua	49	10,125
Others NEC	50	10,125

Appendix 3: Concepts, Definitions and some Explanations.

Household

Population census Definition - One or more persons that live together and have their meals together.

Note that:

- ◆ Just one person, living on his own and looking after himself/herself would be considered a household.
- ◆ Usually a household will occupy one building but in a few cases two or even more households may share one building. For example, four households living in an apartment building containing four apartments.
- ◆ Alternatively, one household can occupy more than one building –A family will normally not be one household but would be composed of several households.

Head of Household

The person who is considered to be the head by the members of a household, that is, all persons living in the household.

Holding

An agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising of all livestock kept on all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size. Single management may be exercised by an individual or household, jointly by two or more individuals or households by a clan, or tribe or by a juridical person such as corporation, cooperative or government agency.

The holding's land may consist of one or more parcels, located in one or more separate areas or in one or more enumeration areas, provided the parcels share the same production means utilized by the holding such as labor, farm buildings or machinery.

Operator

An operator of agricultural holding is the person who exercises management control over the operation of the agricultural holding. Where a single household is operating the holding, the head of the household in most cases is the operator but if two people in the household (husband and wife) make joint decisions on the management of the holding, both should be recorded as operators.. A holding can also be operated as a partnership or some other form of joint operation between different households. In some cases the operator is not necessarily the head of the household, or the owner of the place, he/she may be a member of the owner's household, a hired manager, a tenant or a renter, a person who operates customary land as assigned to him/her by his *leveki magafaoa* or a person who operates the land under government permit.

Parcel

A holding parcel is any piece of land entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest etc., and not forming part of this holding. A parcel may consist of one or more fields adjacent to each other. In other words a parcel is a contiguous piece of land in a holding. The entire land of the holding may consist of one or more than one parcel.

Plot

A plot is a part or whole of a parcel on which a specific crop or crop mixture is cultivated. A plot can also be a fallow land or land ready for planting or bush plot or plot under other use like homestead.

Institution

An institution is an organization providing a specific service or performing some general public function for a group of individuals such a prison, hospital, hotel, church boarding school etc.

Land Tenure

Land Tenure refers to arrangements or rights under which the holder holds or uses holding land.

Level of Agricultural Activity

1. Non-Agricultural. The household does not engage in any crop production. Such households may own or look after land NOT IN USE and also own or look after livestock.
2. Minor Agricultural Activity. The household has only very few crops defined as less than (25 x 25 yds.) (23X23 meters) of land under garden crops or less than 20 coconut trees or less than 20 banana plants or less than 20 other tree crops.
3. Subsistence Only. The household produces crops but does not sell.
4. Subsistence and Cash Cropping. The household's main purpose of agricultural productions is to feed itself (subsistence) but some crops or surplus crops are sold.
5. Commercial. The households in this category differ from those in category 4 by the fact that their main purpose of production is to sell their produce either locally or for export.

Land Area

Land area will be measured in acres. There are 4,840 square yards in an acre. As a rough guide the following proportions of an acre are represented by squares whose sides have the following lengths.

Area in Acres	Length of sides of square in yards		Meters
1	70		64
$\frac{3}{4}$	60	55	
$\frac{1}{2}$	50	45	
$\frac{1}{4}$	35	32	
$\frac{1}{8}$	25	23	

Single cropped

A “single cropped” pattern refers to one crop’ which has been planted in a regular pattern such as rows. If there are a few other trees/plants of different crops in scattered plantings over the plot, consider the plot to be ‘single cropped’ to the crop that is planted in a regular pattern.

Mixed Crop

A “mixed crop” pattern refers to two or more crops which are interplanted in a regular pattern such as rows. Again if there are a few scattered plantings of other crops do not consider them to be crops that are interplanted in a “mixed cropping”

Scattered Crop Pattern

A scattered pattern refers to crops/plants which have not been planted in any regular pattern such as rows or some uniform method of spacing and are usually few in numbers.. Scattered crops/plants can be found among plants of a regularly (pattern) planted plot.

Reference Periods

Agriculture Census 2009

The general reference period is one calendar year i.e. 1st January 2009 to 31ST December 2009. However, for the purpose of this census, the reference period for most of the items will be from January 1, 2009 to the time of visit or day of enumeration. Reference period for specific sections are indicated in the respective sections

Appendix 4: List of Forms

1. Household Form

The Household Form is the form to be filled up for all households located in your enumeration area that operates any agricultural land and/or livestock or poultry.

2. Holding Form

The Holding Form is the form to be filled with the purpose to identify each of the different agricultural holdings that the members of the households are engaged in from January 1, 2009 to the time of enumeration

3. Parcel Form

The Parcel Form is the form to be filled with the purpose to identify the number of parcels within the agricultural holdings and the different plots within the parcels and the crops planted or grown and crops harvested.

4. Table of Density Factor

The density factor refers to the globally agreed number of plants to an area in acres usually provided by UNFAO.

2009 NIUE MINI CENSUS OF POPULATION AND CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Village Name: _____

Head of Household: _____

Area number: Enumeration Area: Household Number: Date of Interview:

Enumerator:.....

SECTION I - HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION as of the Day of Enumeration) (The usual composition of household excludes temporary visitors but includes usual household members) **TOTAL:** **FEMALES:** **MALE:**

								All Persons Aged 10 Years and over				
No.	Full Name	Sex M-1 F-2	Date of Birth dd/mm/y	Age	Descent Niuean-1 Non Niuean-2	Country of Residence (Code)	Country of Residence 1 Year Ago (Code)	Educational Attainment (Code)	Main Activity last week (Code)	Paid Job F/Time-1 P/Time-2 None-3	Ave. Hrs/Week Work On Holding (Code)	Holding Operator Yes-1 No-2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												

Country of Residence/ Country of Residence 1 Year Ago

- 1 Niue
2 New Zealand
3 Samoa

- 4 Tonga
5 Other Pacific Islands
6 Other Countries

Educational Attainment

- 1 None
2 Primary
3 Secondary
4 Tertiary

Main Activity

- 1 Employed by Government
2 Employed by Private Sector
3 Work mainly for Home Consumption
4 Working mainly for sale
5 Unemployed
6 Domestic Duties
7 Fulltime Student
8 Others

SECTION II – LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF THE HOUSEHOLDS (During the Period January 1, 2009 to Day of Enumeration)

(1) Does your household operate any garden crops, coconuts, bananas or other tree crops? (Encircle "1" for YES and continue to Q 2. Otherwise encircle "2" for NO and Tick the box provided).

1 YES 2 NO → Go to Section III ☐ 1

(2) Does your household have more than 1/8 acre (23 meters x 23 meters) of land under garden crops or more than 20 coconuts or more than 20 bananas or more than 20 other crops? (Encircle "1" for YES and continue to Q 3. Otherwise encircle "2" for NO and Tick the box provided)

1 YES 2 NO → GO to Section III ☐ 2

(3) Did your household sell any vegetables, fruits, or other agricultural produce? (Encircle "1" for YES and continue to Q 4. Otherwise encircle "2" for NO and Tick the box provided)

1 YES 2 NO → Go to Section III ☐ 3

(4) What do you regard as the main purpose of your agricultural production, to produce crops primarily for home consumption or for sale? (Tick the appropriate code.)

Mainly for Home Consumption ☐ 4

Mainly for Sale ☐ 5

SECTION III – LIVESTOCK, POULTRY and DOMESTIC ANIMALS

1) Does the household have any livestock and/or domestic animals as of the day of enumeration? (Encircle "1" for Yes, otherwise encircle "2" for NO and enter code in box provided.

1 YES 2 NO → GO TO Section IV ☐

Kind of Livestock And Poultry	Code	Number Kept (as of visit)	Slaughtered (Jan. 1, 2009 to time of visit)			Number of Live Animals Sold (Jan. 1, 2009-visit time)
			Sold	Consumed	Customary	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Cattle	1					
2 Boars	2					
3 Sows	3					
4 Other Pigs	4					
5 Total Pigs	5					
6 Poultry, Housed	6					
7 Poultry, Free range	7					
Domestic Animals)						
8 Cats	8		////////	//////////	//////////	//////////
9 Dogs	9		////////	//////////	//////////	//////////

2) How many pigpens does your household have? ☐ ☐

SECTION IV– FISHERIES (during the period Jan. 1, 2009 to Day of Enumeration)

- (1) Did any members of this household engage in fishing anytime from January 1, 2009 to Day of Enumeration? (Encircle "1" for Yes, otherwise, encircle "2 and enter the code in the box provided).

1 YES 2 NO → Go To Section V

☐

- (2) If Yes, what type of fishing did the household engage in? (Encircle the appropriate code and enter in the box provided.)

1 Inshore Fishing
2 Offshore Fishing
3 Both

☐

- (3) Did the household use the following fishing methods? (Encircle code "1" for Yes, otherwise Encircle code "2." For NO Then enter the code in the box provided.)

a) Fish net?	1 Yes	2 No
b) Hook and Line	1 Yes	2 No
c) Spears	1 Yes	2 No
d) Trolling	1 Yes	2 No
e) Bottom Fishing	1 Yes	2 No
f) Reef gleaning	1 Yes	2 No

☐
☐
☐
☐
☐
☐

- (4) How many fishing trips did the household make during the last month? (Enter the number of fishing trips made during the last month in the boxes provided.)

- (5) How much of the fish or other aquatic products caught during the last month were sold? (Encircle the appropriate code and enter in the box provided.)

0 None	3 About 3/4
1 About 1/4	4 All
2 About 1/2	

☐

- (6) How many members of this household are normally engaged in fishing? (Enter the number of household members in the boxes provided.)

Total Number of Household Members engaged
In fishing
Number of Female Members
Number of Male Members

- (7) What was the main purpose of the household fishing activity? (Encircle code and enter the answer in the box provided.)

1 Home Consumption Only
2 Mainly for Home Consumption but with occasional selling
3 Mainly for Sale

☐

SECTION V EQUIPMENT

(1) (1) **Does your household own, hired, borrowed any of the following equipment.**
(Encircle "1" for Yes, otherwise, encircle "2" for NO and enter the code in the box provided).

1 YES

2 NO Go TO SECTION VI

☐

Type of Equipment	Code	Number Owned (as of visit)	Hired/Borrowed (from Jan. 1, 2009 to day of enumeration)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Canoes	01		1-YES	2-NO
Dinghies	02		1-YES	2-NO
Outboard motors	03		1-YES	2-NO

SECTION VI – UGA HUNTING (during the last month)

(2) Did any members of this household engage in uga hunting **last month** *(Encircle "1" for Yes, otherwise, encircle "2" for NO and enter the code in the box provided).*

1 YES

2 NO → GO TO SECTION VII

☐

(3) If Yes, How many ugas were caught? *Enter the number in the box provided.*

(3) What is your main method of catching uga?

- 1 Setting Hunting Trails
- 2 As you drive on the road
- 3 On the Cliffs
- 4 others

Specify _____

☐**SECTION VII – CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR CROPS**

Did the household consume the following crops in the last month? *(Encircle "1" for Yes and "2" for No.)* If Yes to any of the crops mentioned below, what is the average weekly consumption?

Major Crops		Yes or No		Units	Number
Drinking coconut	1	1 – Yes	2 – No	nuts	
Dry coconut for cooking	2	1 – Yes	2 – No	Nuts	
Dry coconut for feeding animals	3	1 – Yes	2 – No	Nuts	
Banana green	4	1 -- Yes	2 -- No	Meals/week	
Banana, Ripe	5	1 – Yes	2 – No	Meals/week	
Taro	6	1 – Yes	2 – No	Meals/Week	
Cassava	7	1 – Yes	2 – No	Meals/Week	
Papaya	8	1 – Yes	2 – No	Meals/week	

GOVERNMENT OF NIUE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES AND
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE

2009 NIUE MINI CENSUS OF POPULATION AND CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE

Village Name _____ Head of Household _____
 Area Number: EA Number Household Number
 Date of interview Enumerator _____ Holding Number

SECTION I – NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND METHOD OF OPERATION *(During the period January 1, 2009 to Day of Enumeration)*

List the different **agricultural holdings** that the household is engaged in: (sole operation, family or other group operation – each combination forms a different holding). Check for parcels adjacent to the house, fallow land and parcels with abandoned or semi-abandoned crops.

Holding Number	Name(s) of Operator(s)*	Method of Operation (Enter Code)	Number of Separate Parcels	Location (Enter Code)	
				Area Number	Enumeration Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

* Write the name of the household head or the operator in the case of individual household operations or write the names of individual members if partnership or group operation – Encircle the respondent to be used for each holding if more than one operator.

Code for the Method of Operation (Col.3):

- 1 Individual Household on Own Account
- 2 In Partnership
- 3 A Village Association
- 4 Institution

SECTION II- TOTAL AREA OF THE HOLDING (as of the Day of Enumeration)

Parcel Number *	Location		Total Area *		Land Tenure (Code)	Land Use (Code)	Period Of Use (Years)	Proportion of crops Damaged by wild pigs
	Area Number (Code)	Enumeration Area (code)	Whole acres	Fractions of acre				0=None 1=1/4 2=1/2 3=3/4 4=All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	8	9
1 (Homestead)								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
TOTAL								

* Compute for the total number of parcels and the total area.

Codes for:

Land Tenure (Column 6)

- 1 Family owned
- 2 Leased
- 3 Others

Main Land Use (Column 7)

- 1 Land under tree crops
- 2 Land under other crops
- 3 Land under tree crops and other crops
- 4 Land under temporary fallow
- 5 Land under non-agriculture use
- 6 Land under livestock and poultry

SECTION III - LABOUR INPUTS (During the last week)

(1) Details of **Non Household Members**, aged 10 years and over, working on the holding in the last week.

Did the household employ any non household members on the holding during the last week? (Encircle "1" for Yes and "2" for No. Enter the answer on the box provided.)

1 Yes 2 No → Go to Section IV

☐

Line No.	Sex (1/2)	Age	Paid- 1 Unpaid-2	Hours/ week	Wages/week	Other Benefits (Encircle Code)			
1						0	1	2	3
2						0	1	2	3
3						0	1	2	3
4						0	1	2	3
5						0	1	2	3

Sex: 1 – Male

2 -Females

Benefits: 0 – No other benefits

1 – free or subsidized housing

2 – free meals

3 – other benefits

SECTION IV - HOUSEHOLD AGRICULTURAL INCOME AND CREDIT

(1) What is the proportion of household's total income usually derived from agricultural activities.
(Encircle the code for the answer and enter it in the box provided.)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 0 None | 3 About ¾ |
| 1 About ¼ | 4 All |
| 2 About ½ | |

(2) Did any member of your household receive any loans directly related to agricultural activities in the last 5 years?

1 Yes

2 **No Go to section V**

(3) What is the source of loans directly related to the household's agricultural activities in the last five years? (Encircle the code for the answer and enter it in the box provided.)

1 NDB

2 Bank of South Pacific

3 other

SECTION V- USE OF FERTILIZERS, AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS in 2009

(1) Did the household use any inorganic fertilizers? (Encircle "1" for Yes or "2" for No and enter in the box provided.)

1 YES

2 NO

((2) Did the household use any organic fertilizers such as leaves, animal manure, etc.? (Encircle "1" for Yes or "2" for No and enter in the box provided.)

1 YES

2 NO

((3) Did the household use any agricultural chemicals? (Encircle "1" for Yes or "2" for No and enter in the box provided.)

1 YES

2 NO Go to Section VI

(4) If Yes, specify the agricultural chemicals used.

Main chemical used

(office use only)

1 Insecticide

2 Herbicide

3 Fungicide

SECTION VI – EQUIPMENT OWNED (WORKING ORDER) AND HIRED/BORROWED

(1) Does your household own any of the equipment below? Did they hire or borrow any? Circle the appropriate code.

Type of Equipment	Code	Number Owned (as of visit)	Hired/Borrowed (from Jan. 1, 2009 to Time of Visit)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Knapsack Sprayer	01		1-YES	2-NO
Wheelbarrow	02		1-YES	2-NO
Chainsaw	03		1-YES	2-NO
Electric Generator	04		1-YES	2-NO
Brush Cutter	05		1-YES	2-NO
Planting stick(koho)	06		1-YES	2-NO
Rotary Hoe	07		1-YES	2-NO

(2) Did your Household hire a bulldozer in the last year? (Encircle "1" for Yes or "2" for No and enter code in the box provided.)

1 YES

2 NO Go to Section VII

(3) If Yes, how many such hires by duration?

Half Hour	One Hour	One & half Hour	Two Hours	Others.....

SECTION VII – CROPS GROWN (during the period Jan. 1, 2009 to Time of Visit)

For EACH CROP listed indicate the CROP STATUS CODE and, if Codes 1 or 2, the CROP USE CODE?

Name of Crop	Crop Code	Crop Status Code			Crop Use Code	Name of Crop	Crop Code	Crop Status Code			Crop Use Code
(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)			(4)
Cassava	01	0	1	2	1 2 3	Avocado	21	0	1	2	1 2 3
Kape	02	0	1	2	1 2 3	Banana, Ripe	22	0	1	2	1 2 3
Kava	03	0	1	2	1 2 3	Banana, Green	23	0	1	2	1 2 3
Kumara	04	0	1	2	1 2 3	Breadfruit	24	0	1	2	1 2 3
Taro	05	0	1	2	1 2 3	Corn	25	0	1	2	1 2 3
Taro Pulaka	06	0	1	2	1 2 3	Grapefruit	26	0	1	2	1 2 3
Yam	07	0	1	2	1 2 3	Fekakai	27	0	1	2	1 2 3
Bean	08	0	1	2	1 2 3	Lemon	28	0	1	2	1 2 3
Chinese Cabbage	09	0	1	2	1 2 3	Lime	29	0	1	2	1 2 3
Corn	10	0	1	2	1 2 3	Mango	30	0	1	2	1 2 3
Cucumber	11	0	1	2	1 2 3	Nonu	31	0	1	2	1 2 3
Egg Plant	12	0	1	2	1 2 3	Orange	32	0	1	2	1 2 3
Head Cabbage	13	0	1	2	1 2 3	Papaya	33	0	1	2	1 2 3
Lettuce	14	0	1	2	1 2 3	Passionfruit	34	0	1	2	1 2 3
Pele	15	0	1	2	1 2 3	Vanilla	35	0	1	2	1 2 3
Pineapple	16	0	1	2	1 2 3	Vi	36	0	1	2	1 2 3
Pumpkin	17	0	1	2	1 2 3	Others:~~~~~		0	1	2	1 2 3
Spring Onions	18	0	1	2	1 2 3			0	1	2	1 2 3
Tomato	19	0	1	2	1 2 3			0	1	2	1 2 3
Watermelon	20	0	1	2	1 2 3			0	1	2	1 2 3

Codes for Crop Status

0 – Not grown in 2009

1 – Currently growing

2 – Not Growing now BUT grown during 2009

Codes for Crop Use

1 – Mainly grown for home consumption

2 – Mainly grown for sale

3 – Partly grown for home consumption and partly for sale

Confidential

Acres	Fraction
-------	----------

Important Note: Age in Years is only for coconut and cocoa plantation only.

SECTION P3. CROPS PLANTED AND HARVESTED ON THIS PARCEL *(during the Period Jan. 1, 2009 to Time of Visit)*

[illegible]

* Fill in one only, either in area or number of plants.

Codes for Proportion Sold:

0	None	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
1	$\frac{1}{4}$	4	All
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	9	Not Stated

Appendix 5: List of Enumerators and Support Staff

No.	ENUMERATORS	LOCATION
1	Juvena Siataga	Alofi South 1
2	Ofa Jackson-Williams	Alofi South 2
3	Judy Tanevesi	Alofi South 3
4	Joy Leolahi	Alofi South 4
5	Susana St. Clair	Tamakautoga 1
	Susana St. Clair	Tamakautoga 2
7	Amanda Heka	Tamakautoga 2
8	Brandon Tauasi	Avatele 1
	Amanda Heka	Avatele 2
9	New Aue	Vaiea
10	Tom Misikea	Hakupu 1
11	Diamond Tauevihi	Hakupu 2
12	Sifa Pulehetoa	Liku
13	Crisbina Konelio	Lakepa
14	Pamela Togiakona	Mutalau 1
15	Leo Pita	Mutalau 2
	Pamela Togiakona	Toi
	Leo Pita	Hikutavake
	Pamela Togiakona	Hikutavake
	Leo Pita	Namukulu
16	Taufakavalu Tukiuha	Tuapa 1
17	Charlene Tukiuha	Tuapa 2
18	Jamal Talagi	Makefu
19	Fanuma Sioneholo	Alofi North 1
20	TerryAnne Mokoia	Alofi North 2
	SUPERVISORS	Enumeration Areas
1	Gaylene Tasmania	AL STH
2	Natasha Toeono	TMK - HKP
3	Poi Okesene	LIK - NAM
4	Jaye Gataua	TUP - AL NTH
	CO-ORDINATOR	
1	Charlene Funaki	
	DATA ENTREES	
1	Kayla Mokoia	
2	Alana Tukuniu	
	CENSUS OFFICER	
1	Kimray Vaha	