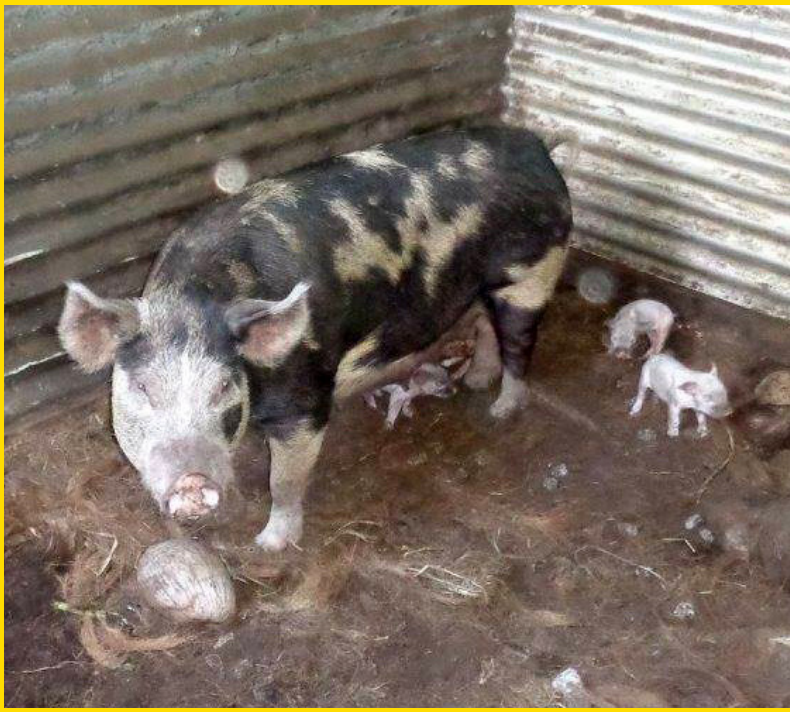
REPORT OF THE
NIUE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2021



DAFF

Statistics Niue
"Statistics for Prosperity"

REPORT OF THE

NIUE CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE 2021

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Government of NIUE
Alofi, 2022

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Message

The Agriculture Sector remains at the forefront as the backbone for economic growth under the Economic development pillar of the Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP 2016–2026) that underpins the overarching strategic direction of Government towards achieving the overall vision for a "Prosperous Niue" – "Niue ke Monuina."

Equally in importance under the Environment pillar (NNSP 2016–26) provides the platform for the Agriculture Sector to promote protection and conservation of natural resources through responsible, sustainable use and management for food and nutrition security that is sufficient, safe, affordable and accessible to all people of Niue.

The Agricultural Census therefore provides the basis for development of a comprehensive integrated national system of agricultural statistics for sound decision making process and better planning for both short- and long-term investment and development within the Agriculture Sector. The Agriculture Sector will remain crucial towards contributing to the overall national food security, income generation and trade opportunities.

The basic aim of the Niue Census of Agriculture is to provide structural data on agriculture production such as farm size, cropping patterns, livestock, farm labour input, farm machinery and other agriculture inputs. The Fisheries and Forestry Sector data information including hunting and food resource gathering were also captured as key overlapping areas under the agriculture food security umbrella.

Conducting census periodically provides the opportunity to monitor short, medium and long-term changes and development in the agriculture sector. The last Census in Agriculture for Niue was conducted more than 10 years ago in 2009.

I acknowledge with sincere appreciation everyone that contributed to the Niue Agricultural Census. In particular, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) in working collaboratively with the Niue Statistics Office, together with technical assistance from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Also recognizing contributions from other Government Agencies such as Department of Justice, Lands and Survey (DJLS) Staff and the key role the National Census Steering Committee provides towards completing this national task.

I also extend my utmost gratitude to the people of Niue for their cooperation and willingness to furnish the information requested to all enumerators and other on-field staff during the data collection and enumeration phase.

I am optimistic that this publication of the Niue Census of Agriculture will be put to good use by all key stakeholders such as resource use planners, policy makers, academic institutions and researchers. More importantly to assist the Government of Niue and its people with future developments towards enhancing Niue's Agriculture Sector.

Fakaue lahi Mahaki moe Fakamonuina mai he Atua.

Hon. Esa Sharon Mona Ainuu
Minister for the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Ministry of Natural Resources

Preface

Conducting Agricultural census is an extremely important exercise as it not only throws bench marks for various agricultural parameters but also provides frame for conducting sample surveys during inter-census years.

The current agricultural census has been a unique exercise because of two reasons. First, along with several other pacific countries like Samoa, Fiji etc, Niue has also embarked on the path of using contemporary technology in the field viz. CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) in place of Paper and Pen method being used thus far. First time uses have their advantages and equal share of challenges too. Since the data is directly captured in a hand held device (Tablet), the requirement of data entry gets dispensed. Also, it has the capacity of on the spot consistency checks which obviates the need of back and forth references from the field cutting a lot of time which earlier used to be spent on such activities.

Imparting training to supervisors/enumerators in their use in the field, continuing with the interview when the tablet suddenly hanged during the interview, porting the data to the main server and its scrutiny were some of the challenges that we faced and learnt to successfully resolve making the introduction of CAPI a success story in NIUE.

The second challenge, though non-technical, proved much more difficult to handle. Just before commencement of our training activities, Covid-19 epidemic broke out, all international travel was suspended bringing almost all the census activities to halt. Consultants from Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) who were advising on different activities could not visit the country and therefore, most of the technical/ financial/administrative targets had to be rescheduled. I take this opportunity to place on record our sincere thanks to FAO coordinator Rasmiyya Aliyeva and the consultants for their whole hearted support in completing supporting activities remotely.

I will be failing in my duties if I do not thank enough to each and every staff member of DAFF and all other organizations who contributed to successful completion of Niue Agriculture Census 2021. Last but not the least, I profusely thank Niue households who responded to our call for providing the data for the census.

I am sure, the publication will be found useful by all the users.

Kimray Vaha
Government Statistician

It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the tremendous effort and contribution of all key parties and stakeholders towards the overall production and findings of the Niue Census of Agriculture 2021 Report. I am extremely grateful towards the two key Government Agencies who spearheaded the Agriculture Census work in a joint effort between Statistics Niue Department and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) with technical and professional support rendered by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Agriculture is one of the key important sectors of the economy and regarded as the backbone for economic development that provides the majority of the country's staple food supply towards improving food security and livelihoods of the people. It also provides extra income generating opportunities for many households that operates in the Agriculture sector.

Although it primarily focusses on the collection of data and information from the Agriculture Sector, it also captures important data from key sectors such as Fisheries and Forestry that directly or indirectly support and contribute to the overall Food Security aspects in Niue. The advancement of new technology has also enabled the collection of more reliable data for the first time in Niue through the Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) through the utilization of hand-held electronic computer tablets.

The statistical information and data captured in the Agriculture Census report is of significant value to DAFF and other relevant Government Departments in implementing the key pillars of the overarching Niue National Strategic Plan 2016–2026(NNSP). The information is crucial to key political decision makers, policy makers and relevant institutions dealing with Agricultural related research and project implementation. It is also fundamentally important in evidence-based policy and decision making that underpins the basis for future Agriculture development investment and planning purposes moving forward. The data will also be used in the monitoring of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Niue and other crosscutting Social related issues and impacts on Food Security in the entirety.

The challenges of Covid-19 had major setbacks towards the implementation and completion of the Agriculture Census work over the last 2 years and I highly commend the team on the ground who are able to successfully and finally bringing this to a reality.

Fakaaue Lahi Mahaki to the coordination Team on the ground from both the key Government Agencies (DAFF and Niue Statistics Office) plus our FAO Coordinator and supporting FAO Consultants. Not forgetting also, the technical support from DJLS staff on digitized GIS data information including maps and to all the enumerators for the great effort in collecting the information. Lastly to all the households and people of Niue for your willingness to provide the necessary information towards the Niue Census for Agriculture 2021. Oue Tulou kia mutolu oti.

May the statistical information in the Niue Census for Agriculture 2021 Report be of significant value to all appropriate key stakeholders and end users.

Fakamonuina mai he Atua.

Poimatagi Tafatu Okesene
Director
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Ministry of Natural Resources

Acknowledgments

Acknowledgement is given to the various stakeholders that have been involved in the implementation of the Niue Agricultural Census starting from the preparations in 2018 until the completion of this report in 2022. The completion of the Niue Agricultural Census would not have been possible without the tremendous support, assistance and contribution from the following organsations, stakeholders and individuals:

Niue Government

United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation

Technical advisors – Rasmiyya Aliyeva, Vidyadhar Tripathi, Lachlan Bruce, Mosese Qaloewai, and Helen Stott

Niue Agricultural Census (NAC) Steering Committee consisting of the Niue NAC Coordinating team – Poi Okesene (Director, DAFF), Natasha Toeono-Tohovaka (Deputy Director, DAFF), Tom-Vaitolo Vaha (Livestock Officer, DAFF), Kimray Vaha (Government Statistician, Niue Statistics Office) Fanuma Sioneholo (Statistics Officer, Niue Statistics Office), Richard Siataga (GIS/LIS Tech. Officer, Department of Justice, Lands and Survey) and committee members.

Ministry of Natural Resources, Director General, Directors and staff (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Department of Environment, Niue Meteorological Office)

Government Statistician and the staff of the Niue Statistics Office

NAC Field staff and enumerators consisting of NAC Coordinating Committee who played role of supervisors and enumerators – Gregory Harding, Monu Hipa, Judy Nemaia, Goretti Strickland, Haven Siosikefu, Etaena Poihega, Brandon Tauasi, Tom Vaha, Jasmine Lee-Vaha, Crisbina Konelio, Adorra Misikea, Aytron Tatui, John Hetutu, Tanya Sionetuato-Frost, and Sean Tukutama.

Ridge to Reef (R2R) and AREAN (Accelerating Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Applications in Niue) for their assistance and resources provide for the field work.

Lastly, the people of Niue for your kind cooperation in participating and supporting the agricultural census.

Acronyms

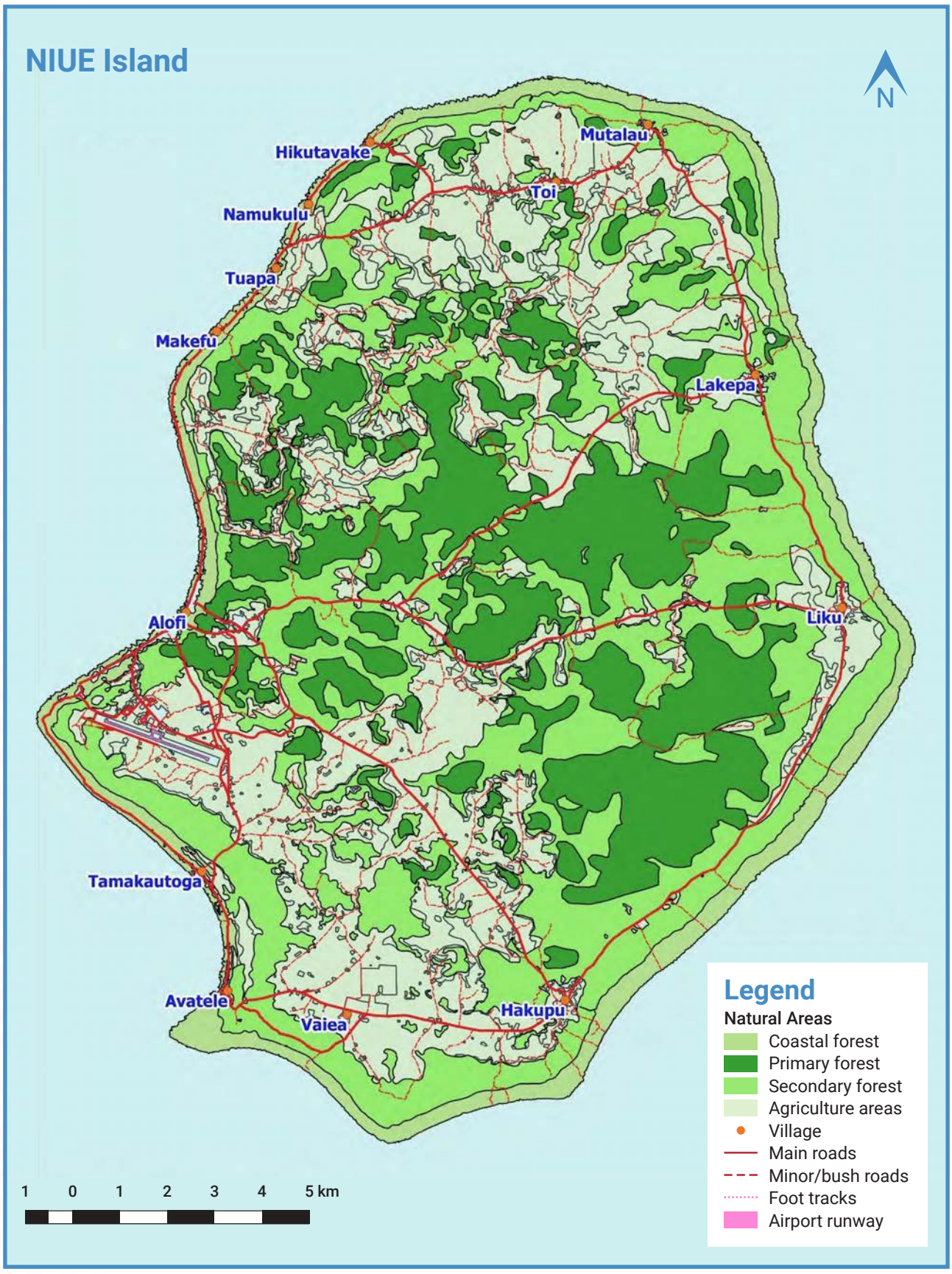
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
DAFF	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
DJLS	Department of Justice, Lands and Survey
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
HHs	Households
MNR	Ministry of Natural Resources
NAC	Niue Agricultural Census
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
NNSP 2016–2026	Niue National Strategic Plan 2016–2026
NSO	Niue Statistics Office
PAPI	Paper and Pen Interview
QC	Query Control
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
WCA2020	World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020

NIUE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2021 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Characteristics	Agriculture census 2021	
Total number of households	**528**	
Total population of Niue (2021)	**1 720**	
Male	824	
Female	893	
Number of households growing agricultural crops	467	
Total number of agricultural households	**481**	
Total number of persons involved in holding operations	1 276	
Average hours worked on holding per week per person		
Male	19.17	
Female	15.62	
Total number of parcels	**1 363**	
Number of households having only one parcel of land	148	
Number of parcels where some soil conservation method was applied	79	
Total area under crops in acres	**527.59**	
Number of holdings using irrigation	175	
Number of households growing crops only for home consumption and sale	146	
Number of households growing crops only for home consumption	314	
Number of households growing crops only for sale and other	7	
Number of households engaged in floriculture	208	
Livestock:	Number of households	**Total number**
Pigs	211	**1 711**
Poultry	158	**8 215**
Number of households affected by menace of cats and dogs	388	
Domestic animals:	Number of households	**Total number**
Cats	268	**651**
Dogs	288	**629**
Number of households aware of veterinarian services being provided by DAFF	373	
Total number of households having used animal healthcare services for pigs	**53**	
Total number of households having used healthcare service for poultry	**17**	
Main crops:	Area (acres)	
Taro	213.39	
Coconuts	143.54	
Banana	29.00	
Breadfruit	15.49	
Watermelon	12.55	

Characteristics	Agriculture census 2021	
Damage to crops:	**Number of households**	**Total area (acres)**
By chickens	160	**29.02**
By pigs	190	**17.50**
Agricultural households using chemicals:	**Number of households**	**Proportion (%)**
Inorganic fertilisers	121	25.91
Organic fertilisers	83	17.77
Insecticides	50	10.71
Herbicides	264	56.52
Fungicides	34	7.28
Number of households employing non-household labour	**16**	
Number of households deriving some sort of Income from agricultural activities	**110**	
Number of agricultural households which received financial support during last three years	**10**	
Number of households which owned any agricultural equipment	**506**	
Agriculture equipment owned by households	**Number of households**	**Total number**
Knapsack sprayer	334	**474**
Planting stick	405	**1 314**
Bush knife	496	**1 577**
Number of households which used bulldozer for land clearance	**231**	
Number of households engaged in fishing	**264**	
Total number of persons engaged in fishing activity	**535**	
Average fishing trips made per household during May to July 2021	**3.90**	
Average quantity of fish caught (Kg) per household during May to July 2021	**17.91**	
Number of households engaged in fishing only for home consumption on average	**101**	
Number of households owning fishing equipment/accessory	**262**	
Fishing equipment owned by households	**Number of households**	**Total number**
Canoes	91	**154**
Dinghies	47	**60**
Outboard motors	40	**91**
Number of household engaged in Uga hunting	**204**	
Total number of persons engaged in Uga hunting	**388**	
Average number of Uga caught per month (February to July 2021)	**5**	
Number of Uga caught during February to July 2021	**6 186**	
Number of households engaged in Lupe/Peka hunting	**85**	
Total number of Lupe caught during May to July 2021	**1 032**	
Total number of Peka caught during May to July 2021	**954**	

Map of Niue


NIUE Island
N
Hikutavake
Mutalau
Toi
Namukulu
Tuapa
Makefu
Lakepa
Alofi
Liku
Tamakautoga
Avatele
Vaiea
Hakupu
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 km
Legend
Natural Areas
Coastal forest
Primary forest
Secondary forest
Agriculture areas
Village
Main roads
Minor/bush roads
Foot tracks
Airport runway

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Agriculture census

Historically, the census of agriculture has aimed to provide data on the structure of agricultural holdings, with attention given to providing data for small administrative units. Agricultural censuses have also been used to provide benchmarks to improve current crop and livestock statistics and to provide sampling frames for follow-up agricultural sample surveys.[1]

As agricultural censuses are mainly concerned with data on the basic organizational structure of agricultural holdings, such as size of holding, land tenure, land use, crop area, irrigation, livestock numbers, labour, use of machinery and other agricultural inputs, these are conducted at longer intervals, say, at 10 yearly intervals, though some countries conduct the operation at shorter intervals to provide more up-to-date structural data for agricultural policy purposes. Normally, agricultural censuses do not include data that change from year to year, such as agricultural production or agricultural prices. However, the actual scope of agricultural census in a particular country is determined by the available statistical infrastructure in the country and its data requirements.

The country

Niue is an independent sovereign nation in free association with New Zealand, also, the largest stand-alone raised coral atoll in the world. With a close-in reef and no lagoon, it rises nearly vertically from the sea to a perimeter elevation of around 25–30 meters then slowly rises to a central plateau having a maximum elevation of 68 meters. Niue is located east of the dateline and nestled within the triangle of the Tonga, Samoa and Cook Island groups of islands. It has a total land mass of 261.42 Km^2 and a coastline of 64 kms surrounded by of 450 000 Km^2 of exclusive economic zone (EEZ). There are no beaches and access to the sea is by way of steep foot paths down the cliff. About 20% of the land is considered arable though only a fraction of that is continually under crops. Forests cover over 60% of the land and are mostly protected against cutting through a system of legal and traditional sanctions.

Niue is a self-governing parliamentary democracy (Fono Ekepule), fully responsible for its internal affairs, in free association with New Zealand which retains responsibility for external affairs and defense to be exercised at the request of the Government of Niue. The Government's vision is of a prosperous and thriving Niue-Niue ke Monuina, developing economically and socially while preserving environment integrity and stability. Achieving a food secure Niue will contribute towards achieving this vision.

Population

The Niue statistics office runs the Population Census every five years to provide the official count of the population and the dwellings in Niue. After establishment of free association with New Zealand, Niue's population has declined due to emigration. The Census count of Niueans which was 2 088 in 1997 declined, as per Niue Household and Population Census 2017 (de facto population), to 1 719 with sex ratio at 92. There has been some effort to encourage repatriation though there continues to be a slow loss of families to New Zealand with net migration rate at 0.56 percent.[2]

Most of the population is bilingual, speaking both English and Niuean well. Education is compulsory from age 5 to 14 years. The population is almost all Christian with about 75 percent belonging to the Ekalesia Niue, a faith developed from the London Missionary Society and 10 percent are associated with the Latter Day Saints. The remaining 15 percent are mostly Roman Catholic, Jehovah's Witnesses and Seventh Day Adventists.

1 World Census of Agriculture 2020, Vol 1

2 National Household and Population Census, 2017

Climate and rainfall

Niue's climate is tropical with an average temperature of 26o with a range of about 21°–32° Celsius and an average annual rainfall of 2000 mm (79 inches).[3] There are two distinct seasons in Niue – the hot and wet (summer) season during November to April and the cool and dry (winter) season during May to October. Niue's climate is also influenced by sub-tropical high pressure systems and the trade winds, which blow mainly from the south-east. Changes in the temperature from season to season are relatively small (4°C difference between the warmest and coolest months) and strongly tied to changes in the surrounding ocean temperature. The hot season is also the hurricane season and most of the rainfall occurs during this season. Rains are distributed fairly evenly over the year though precipitation during December to March is somewhat higher than the average. Tropical cyclones are a serious risk for Niue with a major passage about once every 10 years.

Environment

Niue's environment remains an important priority for the government and it is one of the seven pillars under the Niue ke Monuina, NNSP 2016–2026.[4] The national strategy advocates for sustainable use and management of natural resources and the environment for present and future generations. The key threats to Niue's biological diversity are cyclones and droughts, although other pressures, including solid waste and pollution, are largely kept in check due to the limited population. There are very few endemic species found in Niue but some are highly susceptible to human activities and natural disasters. The peka (flying fox), lupe (pacific pigeon) and the Uga (coconut crab) are hunted for food and as such their numbers are on the decline.

The people of Niue have taken positive action to maintain the environment for future generations. The low population density has allowed large areas of the island's interior to remain as natural forests and this natural state has become a tourist attraction along with the exotic coral formations, caves and other natural attractions of the island. In general water quality and air quality are very good. Periods of drought occur that can cause loss of crops and hardship for residents.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Agriculture is a very important aspect of the Niuean culture, lifestyle and economy. A majority of households on Niue are subsistence farmers, growing, fishing, hunting and gathering food for family consumption and for community obligations with surplus being sold at the local market or shared with the wider extended family.

At constant prices, the Gross Domestic Product has increased from NZD 25.40 million in 2014 to NZD 27.26 million in 2016 and further to NZD 29.71 million in 2018 recording 6.5 percent annual growth rate. This outcome is consistent with the development efforts and strategies by Government, business community and individuals. In general, there has been constant growth in the economy since 2013 in spite of the economic downturns experienced by international economies during the same period.

GDP in the year 2018 was estimated about NZD 43.5 million at current prices with 33.34 percent coming from the Government non-market sector (health, education, etc.) followed by agriculture – 18.64%. During the same year, the per capita nominal GDP stood at NZD 25 847. Remittances from family members overseas are also an important input to the economy. Niue has no mineral or fertilizer resources. The soil is thin and rocky though generally fertile.

Though several development strategies from growing various crops for export to small-scale manufacturing have been experimented for economic growth but tourism industry has been the only option that has experienced significant growth and gained consistent support from the Niue government and from New Zealand's aid since the 1970s, with a renewed effort since 2009.[5] As regards, infrastructure, there is only one full service hotel operational on the island. The road system in Niue is very good with around 125 km paved and another 100 km unpaved but in good condition. Access is easy to all populated areas. Air access has been a long-term problem despite the presence of an excellent airport facility. Air New Zealand services Niue with twice weekly flights from Auckland, New Zealand.

3 Current and future Climate of Niue, 2011

4 Niue National Strategic Plan, 2016–2026

5 Tourism Development in Niue and the Impact of New Zealand's Aid

Agricultural exports

Niue has a scarce natural resource-base for production of goods and/or services to replace some of the imports or/and to maximize the production of goods for exports. Compounded by its geographic remoteness, Niue is highly dependent on its trading partners for the provision of goods and/or services. The International Merchandise and Trade Statistics reveals that Niue imports four times more than it exports. The total export of Niue in the year 2019 stood at NZD 2.51 million. Nonu juice, Stamps and coins, Coconut and Vanilla in some years and Taro have been main export commodities during past decade. Honey, in recent years, has also become a significant export item. New Zealand, Australia, Fiji and Cook Islands are the major export partners.

An increase in taro and coconut exports to New Zealand and Australia commenced in 2021 as an alternative income generating opportunity for farmers following the COVID-19 pandemic.

Employment

The principal employer is the government and about half of all employed persons work as part of the civil service. Small shops, tourist services and other services provide work in the private sector for the remaining half. More than three-fourth of the population, aged 15 years or more, is involved in holding operations. Out of the persons engaged in holding operations, about 60 percent males and 25 percent females provide managerial input to the holding.

History of agriculture censuses in Niue

The first Agriculture Census in Niue was conducted in the year 1989. It took some 20 years to conduct the second such census in the year 2009 to provide up to date information on the agricultural sector of the economy. The 2009 Agricultural Census was conducted as a joint exercise between Statistics Niue and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with technical assistance provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN).

The Niue Agriculture Census 2021 is the third of such exercise in the series. The present Agricultural Census is being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) under the Statistics Act of 2009 in collaboration with the Niue Statistics Office. A Steering Committee was constituted to provide technical/advisory support to DAFF for conducting Agricultural Census 2021.

Delay in planned activities

The Agricultural Census was originally planned to be conducted with the reference year 2019 but due to spread of COVID-19 and consequent imposition of lockdowns/travel restrictions in several countries, FAO consultants were not able to travel to the country. This led to delay in completion of several constituent activities. The fund allocated for the purpose also lapsed meanwhile. Restoration of funds and later completion of activities through online mode took longer than expected. The actual work of census taking was, therefore, postponed to the year 2021.

Uses of agriculture census data

The agriculture sector contributed to about 18.64 percent of GDP in the country in the year 2018. Growing reliance on imported food is increasingly recognized as a major cause of increasing Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD) problems in Niue. Most Niueans depend on agriculture (crop and livestock) and fishing for their livelihood. As a small island state, it is vulnerable to climate change, natural disasters and economic shocks. In Niue National Strategic Plan (NNSP) 2016–2026, agriculture sector has been identified as one of the priority areas for economic development. Reliable agricultural statistics would be a prerequisite for evidence based planning and effective evaluation of agricultural development strategies. The agricultural census and the follow-up surveys would provide the much needed data sets that clearly identify such occurrences and allow for responsive development strategies based on evidence.

CHAPTER 2

Methodology

Introduction

The programme for World Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020) is the tenth decennial programme, which provides the basis for supporting agricultural censuses by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in member countries between 2016 and 2025. FAO issues guidelines to help countries conduct agricultural censuses. Niue has earlier undertaken two Agriculture Censuses since 1989. The 2021 Niue Agricultural Census (2021 NAC) is the third in the series. With the active guidance and technical support of National Statistics Office (NSO), the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) has the overall responsibility to organize the Agriculture Census in the country.

"GET COUNTED, BECAUSE YOU MATTER!
was adopted as the tag line for 2021 NAC to motivate farmers for their participation in this important national exercise to plan for their better future in agriculture.

Objectives

The 2021 NAC aims to obtain information on the structure of the agricultural sector in the country. In addition to providing benchmarks to improve current crop, livestock and fisheries statistics, it will also generate sampling frames for follow-up agricultural surveys. In support of the Niue National Strategic Plans 2016–2026 and programmes of the Government on agriculture and fisheries, the 2021 Niue Census of Agriculture aims:

- To provide data on the structure of agriculture, especially for small administrative units and to enable detailed cross-tabulations;
- To provide data to use as benchmarks for and reconciliation of current agricultural statistics;
- To provide up-to-date frame for follow-up agricultural sample surveys.

Authority for conducting census

The data for 2021 NAC has been collected under the provisions of Niue Statistics Act 2009. This act provides for the total confidentiality of the information collected in the census. The information can only be used for the purpose of compiling statistics and no individual information can be disclosed to anyone outside the census organization.

Statistical unit

A Statistical Unit for any data collection is the basic unit for which data is collected. In its guidelines for agricultural censuses, FAO defines the main statistical unit for agricultural censuses namely the agricultural holding, defined as "an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size." The holding's land may consist of one or more parcels, located in one or more separate areas. Most agriculture in Niue is carried out by households.

Most households operate land that they consider to be their own. However, sometimes, they also have access to family land that they operate jointly with other households in the family. For agricultural activities undertaken by households on their own land, the household is considered to be the same as the agricultural holding unit.

Agricultural year and reference year

The financial year covers the period from July to June but there is no specified Agricultural Year in the country. Therefore, for 2021 NAC, generally the data has been collected for last 3 months/6 months/ 12 months.

Scope

As was done for the previous Census 2009, all households in the island have been covered for data collection for Niue Agriculture Census 2021 also. Besides HH profile, the Census has covered agricultural activities of the HHs (including crop production and livestock) in detail. Along with crops, fishery is another important activity in the country which naturally supplements the food requirement of subsistence HHs in this island country, has also been included in the Census. Uga are a historical source of protein for the Niuean people and the coconut crabs are firmly enmeshed in Niuean culture. These days, crabs are being caught faster than they can reproduce and grow and the Government of Niue is making efforts to protect them from over-exploitation. To provide up-to-date information for making appropriate policies on this subject, Uga hunting has been covered in the census. Strengthening the synergistic connections between achieving food security and improving nutrition and health outcomes is essential and this requires a whole of society approach. To meet the data needs of monitoring the progress of Sustainable Developments Goals, a section on Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) of the household also finds place in the Census questionnaire.

Coverage

Though, the Niue Agricultural Census 2021 aims to measure the structure of country's agriculture sector but, in view of very small base, all households in the island's 14 villages were covered irrespective of their involvement in agricultural activities to generate important demographic profile.

In addition to households, there are 2 hydroponic farms and a few agriculture research institutions in the country. In the previous Agriculture Census 2009, institutional holdings were not covered on the ground there being just a few such holdings in the country, their inclusion/exclusion may not make any substantial difference to the census results. However, excluding institutional holdings from the purview of the Agricultural Census would have led to the coverage being incomplete. Therefore, for the sake of complete coverage, institutional holdings have been included in the Census 2021.

Census frame

For census purposes, each village in Niue was divided into enumeration areas (EAs). Household lists were provided for each EA and these were updated during enumeration, so that all households in the country are covered at the time of the census. EA maps were also provided. The household updating process involved identifying changes in the households living in an existing house, vacant/demolished houses, and new houses constructed since 2017. The final updating of the household lists was carried out by the statistics office staff and the enumerators in the month of July 2021.

Census enumeration

Following the practice adopted in earlier censuses conducted in 1989 and 2009, the present census was also conducted on complete enumeration basis to facilitate generation of estimates of various characteristics at lower geographies like villages. Also, the complete enumeration census will throw a frame for future agricultural surveys that may be conducted by DAFF and other interested agencies.

Technological innovation

The DAFF adopted the Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system through Survey Solution software on tablets for data collection during the Agricultural Census 2021. Each census enumerator was provided with a tablet for use in the census data collection, replacing to a large extent, the paper questionnaires used in past censuses. CAPI was used for both the household and institutional questionnaires. In a few cases, though very small, paper questionnaire was also used to collect the data.

The census questionnaire was designed to accommodate the CAPI methodology. Questionnaire was loaded into the tablets. Census enumerators asked the questions as displayed on the screen and entered responses directly into the tablets. Once an interview was completed, the questionnaire was transmitted electronically to the respective area coordinators.

Within the CAPI system, the questionnaire was structured to provide a coherent sequence of questions to lead the enumerator efficiently through the questionnaire. Each question to be asked was displayed on the screen; questions that were not relevant based on the answers to previous questions were automatically skipped.

A comprehensive array of data validation checks were incorporated into the CAPI data collection system to help enumerators identify possible errors/outliers in the data reported. This was done as the responses were recorded so that enumerators could correct the data on the spot. This greatly helped to improve data quality compared with previous censuses and reduced the time taken in data cleaning as back and forth reference from the filed were minimized.

The adoption of this new technology substantially improved quality and transparency of data collected, shortened duration of data processing and led to timely dissemination of results for Census data users. Across the world, some countries are leading this global trend and Niue has joined this revolutionary move.

Pre-census preparations

Coordinating committee for NAC 2021

A coordinating team was established which included two representatives from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, two representatives from the Niue Statistics office and one representative from the Department of Justice, Lands and Survey for the mapping purposes of the agricultural census. This was the team that would coordinate with the consultants from FAO over the three year period since the approval of the census project in 2019.

Constituting national agriculture census steering committee

The steering committee for the NAC2021 was establish and approved by cabinet in March 2019. The steering committee also functioned as the working group in assisting with the logistics such as providing technical support to the coordinating committee in implementing the Niue Agricultural Census under the governance of the Statistics Act of 2009.

Demarcating enumeration areas (EAs), updating maps including GIS maps and other cartographic materials

The coordinating committee, directed by the Department of Justice, Lands and Survey, assisted in the compilation and updating of the map in regards to the households of Niue. Boundaries were separated by villages and assigned Enumeration areas where villages were too large.

The mapping of households was further updated during training of the enumerators and finalized in July 2021 before the field team were out for the official start of the NAC 2021.

Training (Field supervisors/coordinators/ enumerators)

Training had initially been envisaged to be facilitated by the technical experts who had been assisting with the NAC, however due to the travel restrictions of COVID 19 they were unable to travel to Niue to accomplish this.

The coordinating committee assisted in the training that was to occur on July 2021 with a pilot census to follow straight after training so that the field team were better prepared for the actual enumeration period.

The technical experts were available (remotely) if any questions were to arise during training.

Needless to mention that good quality/effective training to enumerators/supervisors to familiarize with concepts and definitions is essential to collection of good quality data, especially in view of there being the substantial changes in the data collection instruments in comparison to earlier censuses. All census staff was trained prior to the census. Training was held at Scenic Matavai Conference room. A combined training for supervisors and enumerators was conducted from 12th to the 15th of July 2021. Manuals (Field and CAPI) were provided to help field staff in their work.

The training to enumerators/supervisors was organized for two objectives viz. clarifying to the staff the concepts/definitions and procedure to be followed, including guidance on conducting interviews etc. In addition, this time thorough training for handling tablets for CAPI was provided. It was followed, thereafter, with a hands-on mock exercise of filling-up of questionnaire to assess the level of their understanding and fine-tuning the instruments appropriately. There being roughly 600 households (HHs) in the country to be enumerated, it was felt that it would not require the services of more than 15 enumerators and 2 supervisors. Therefore, the training for all the 17 people was conducted in one-go without going for training of trainers etc. In all, 2 field/CAPI supervisors and 15 enumerators were deployed in the field to complete census enumeration.

The work plan called for the census enumeration to be undertaken immediately after the training. A two-week enumeration period was envisaged. The fieldwork commenced on schedule on 1st August 2021 but was halted mid-way through because of the Covid-19 pandemic. It eventually resumed in first week of November 2021 and most of the fieldwork, including that for institutional holdings, was finished on 13 November 2021.

Publicity (In Print and Electronic media)

Adequate publicity was given to census field activities using News Papers, Radio, TV and the social media platforms so that responds are aware about the exercise, understand its importance and cooperate to give good quality reliable data.

Field operations management

Recruitment for the field operations was undertaken by the coordinators of the census. Majority of those recruited for the field work were from the Ministry of Natural Resources staff and experienced persons from census or surveys undertaken in previous years. The field team consisted of two field supervisors along with 15 field enumerators, all in total there was a team on 17.

The main role of the enumerators was to visit all of the households in the area assigned to them and complete the Niue Agricultural Census Questionnaire regardless of the level of agricultural activity undertaken by the household.

They were also informed to make note of any households with no one present, absent or overseas. If no one was available at home during the visit the enumerators were to notify their respective supervisor.

Most importantly, the enumerators were to make sure the households know that the information provided are all confidential and to confirm the follow up contact details if needed.

The supervisors role was to be available whenever problems or questions that enumerators cannot solve in the field given the instructions in the manual provided. Enumerators were told to write the issues and consult the supervisor for help.

The supervisors were also responsible in supplying the enumerators with the Niue Agricultural Census Questionnaires or extra materials if needed so that the fieldwork was not delayed or interrupted. They were to review the enumerators work where necessary and explain ways on how to improve the field work.

The main aim was to see that the enumerators had completed the field work as quickly and accurately as possible.

The Coordinating committee were responsible for the training for the field staff.

Questionnaire

While developing the questionnaire, the underlying philosophy was that it should not be very lengthy to avoid putting too much burden on respondents and minimize respondent fatigue. The data collection exercise should be limited to collecting data on relevant and important items which could be used for establishing baseline for the agriculture sector and can serve as starting point for the development of the sector/economy. Accordingly, the questionnaire design basically considered previous census questions, guidelines of WCA 2020 on inclusion of type of questions and suggestions of various stakeholders and data needs for monitoring progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) etc.
The Steering Committee in its meeting held on 18th September 2019 laid the broad framework for type of question to be included in the questionnaire, which were later fine-tuned through a series of online meetings and deliberations between DAFF officials and consultants. The following thematic areas were adopted in the questionnaire for households:

I. Household Composition
II. Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
III. Level of Agricultural Activity of the Household
IV. Livestock, Poultry and Domestic Animals
V. Fisheries
VI. Uga Hunting
VII. Land Operated by the Household
VIII. Crops
IX. Labour Hired
X. Households Agricultural Support

Details of data captured on different themes may be seen at Annex Y.

The institution questionnaire was similar to the household questionnaire. Items on household composition, FIES, household farm labour, family land, purpose of production, and fishing were excluded and a few items like modes of disposal of farm produce etc were included.

Field operation manual

The operation manuals play an extremely important role in establishing the procedures to be followed and the work expected to be carried out during such large scale data collection exercises. Majority of the staff would carry out the census work and resolve the challenges in their own way, but to generate a uniform dataset, it is essential that they all proceed in the same manner at all levels (enumerators/supervisors) and follow the same concept, definitions, standards and procedures. With a comprehensive instruction manual, it is much easier to achieve this objective and maintain data uniformity.

The draft manual was used for the Supervisors and Enumerators Training. Thereafter, it was updated incorporating the feedback, printed and was made available to field staff a week before the actual field work for census commenced on 1st August 2021.

Census reference period

In absence of any concept of agriculture year in the country, it was felt appropriate to take last 12 months from the date of enumeration as the reference period for the Niue Agriculture census 2021 data collection. For most of the census questions, the period from the 1st of August 2020 to the 31st of July 2021 was taken as the reference period. While this is the general reference period, specific reference periods for certain items on which information was to be collected were included in the questions concerned like past 6 months from the day of enumeration for Uga hunting, day of the enumeration for livestock, poultry and domestic animals etc.

Enumeration period

The field work of Niue Agriculture Census 2021 was undertaken during 1st August to 13th November, 2021.

Pilot census

A Pilot Census was carried out in selected villages in the country to test the clarity of the questions, data collection methods, efficacy of the training programme for field staff, comprehensiveness of instruction manuals. Duration of interview per household and enumerators depth of understanding on NAC 2021 questionnaire were also tested. A small set of tables were produced using data from the pilot census to evaluate the census instruments, quality of data and tabulation software. The results of the pilot census were utilized to make further improvements in the census instruments including the data processing system.

Refusals

The number of households in Niue is very small. For any data collection exercise, these same households are visited again and again and the respondents, quite often, do not relish the idea of being interviewed frequently and thus, at times, are not inclined to cooperate. But for this exercise which is meant for establishing baseline for the agriculture sector that can serve as starting point for the development of the sector/economy, the refusals were rare due to sufficient advance publicity. The enumerators were cautioned that at times they may find respondents who are a little bit reluctant to give information mainly because they do not understand its importance. In such cases, they were instructed to explain the importance or objectives of the census to the respondent but remain calm and courteous. Owing to these precautions, most of the cases were successfully handled by enumerators. However, in a few cases, where enumerators could not convince households for giving the interviews, were reported to DAFF which deployed senior officers to contact them and persuade them for giving the information for census. Due to the all-out efforts made by the DAFF, all households, without any exception, could be interviewed.

Post-enumeration survey (PES)

As censuses become more complicated, and as the results of censuses are used for more and more data driven policy and planning purposes, it is important to examine the quality and limitations of census data and to understand the types and extent of inaccuracies that occur. Several methods are available to evaluate censuses, including demographic analysis, comparison of census results with data from other sources and matching census responses with responses from interviews conducted during a PES. Basically, a PES is an independent survey that replicates a census. The survey results are compared with census results, permitting estimates to be made of coverage and content errors. Coverage errors refer to HHs missed in the census or erroneously included, whereas content errors evaluate response quality of selected questions. Thus the PES allows census organizers to uncover deficiencies in the methodology of the census and make adjustments for future censuses.

In view of very small target population in the country, roughly 600 households in all, it was decided to select 14 households, one household from each of the 14 villages and canvass the full questionnaire, except for cropping details, to capture, analyze and compare the results from the census results. The PES was undertaken during 1st to the 12th November 2021 immediately after conclusion of the field work.

Data collection

The data collection work was undertaken, as in case of Census 2009, by the civil servants mainly by officials from the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) as well as those who had previous experience with field census work. Since the Questionnaire for Agriculture Census 2021 has undergone substantial change, both in terms of design and content, and also in view of introduction of electronic data capture for this Census, comprehensive training was provided to the enumerators and the supervisors to help them fully familiarize with the concept/definitions and procedures and also in handing tablets so that the field work is completed smoothly and also the quality of data is improved.

Distribution of administrative units covered date-wise

Village	Enumeration areas	Household list	Households captured
Alofi South	1, 2, 3, 4	165	159
Alofi North	4, 5	61	59
Makefu	6	23	20
Tuapa	7	44	35
Namukulu	8	5	5
Hikutavake	9	22	22
Toi	10	13	13
Mutalau	11	36	37
Lakepa	14	36	31
Liku	15	35	36
Hakupu	16, 17	62	53
Vaiea	18	15	17
Avatele	19, 20	43	41
Tamakautoga	21, 22	52	48
Total		**612**	**576**

Data processing

Quality control during Fieldwork

After an interview case was completed by an interviewer in the field it was synchronised using mobile internet to the data server (referred to as Headquarters). Once the case is received on the server two CAPI supervisors logged into the interface and reviewed each case received from the field. The cases were reviewed to check for:

- Outlier values – Any values which offended CAPI system validation rules or other unexpected data.
- Comments from enumerators – interviewer comments at a case and individual question level are checked for any qualifications required to answer values.
- Completeness – Cases are checked for completeness and any missing values. Missing values were permitted provided they are accompanied by a comment from the interviewer explaining the reason; to keep in accordance with respondents right to refuse to answer any question within the survey.

Upon reviewing each case the CAPI supervisor takes a decision to either 'approve' or 'reject' the case. If the case is approved it has passed field QC process and is stored in the final database. If a case is rejected it is returned to the field interviewer along with comments from the CAPI supervisor for correction. After this the checking process is repeated until the case is satisfactory and approved.

Data cleaning post fieldwork

Upon the completion of fieldwork additional data cleaning checks were performed. These included:

- Coding of open end (other specify) questions – where an open end answer had been used by interviewers and should have belonged to the parent category it was re-coded to be included in the parent category.
- Numeric outlier checks – Although checked case by case during fieldwork QC an overall check of numeric values was performed to check for any outliers which required correcting.

Corrections were made to the data as a result of these checks and a final clean data set produced in SPSS and Excel format.

Tabulation

Data was tabulated using SPSS Software. The cleaned data set was prepared for tabulation by recording SPSS syntax to complete data processes such as formatting, re-coding, aggregation, merging of data sets, etc. Further syntax were prepared to tabulate the data in accordance with the table specification designed based on the questionnaire. After tabulations were created quality control was conducted on them, checking values balance and noting any missing values, etc before being finalising.

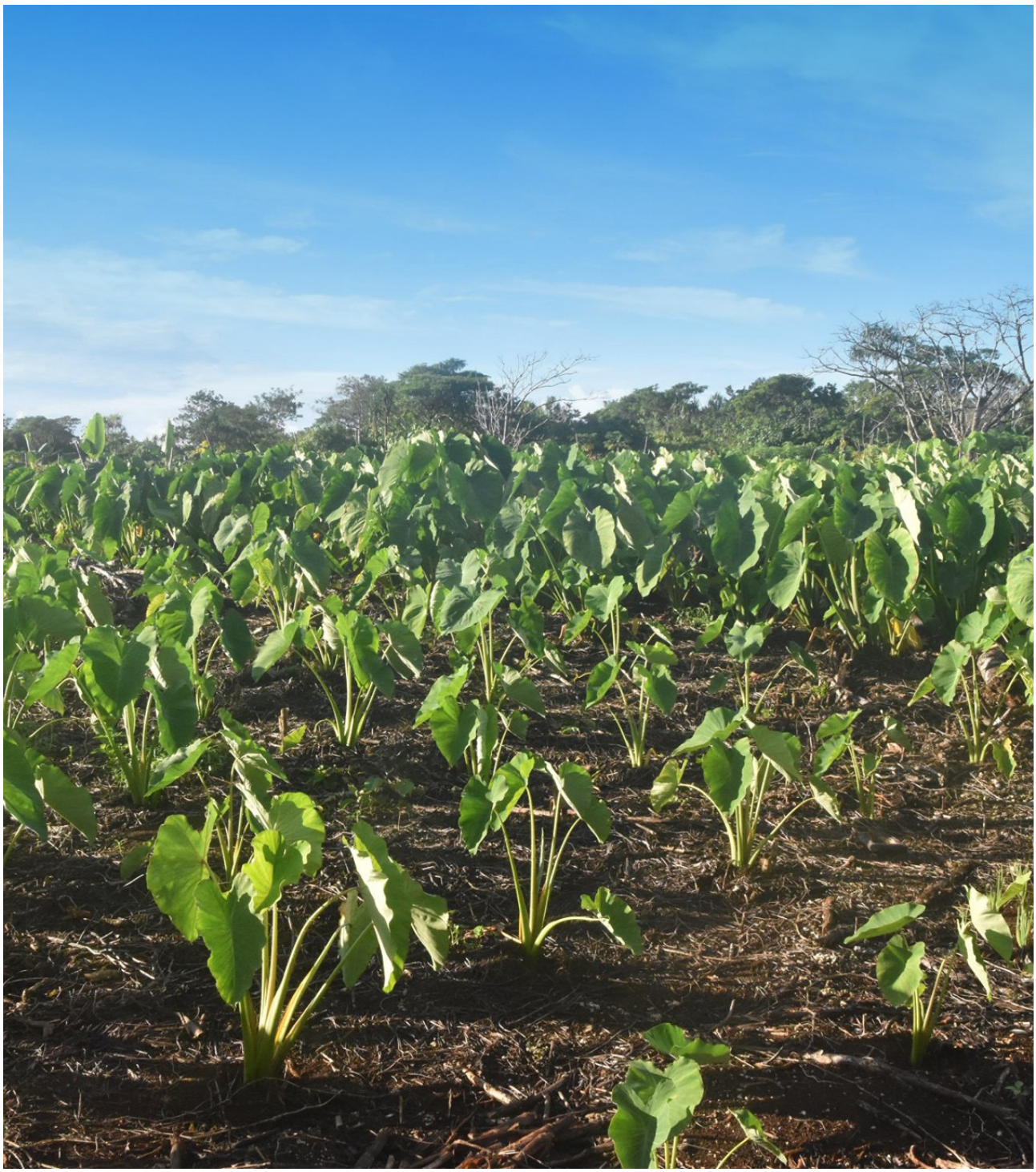
In all, 115 tables covering different aspects of data collected have been prepared. Most of these tables are included in this report.

Evaluation of census results

As mentioned earlier, CAPI was introduced in Niue for the first time. Due to Covid-19 restrictions, the questionnaire as well as CAPI training was conducted remotely. Though, the data was validated, scrutinized and thoroughly cleaned before starting tabulation, there are differing cell frequencies in several related tables. It is due to several reasons including missing values in several places. Since field operations had come to an end quite sometimes back, re-confirmation of entries was not possible. Therefore, inconsistency of cell frequencies, to the extent possible, has been explained and analysis has, in such cases, been restricted to available data in respective tables only. In view of this, users seeking to analyze characteristics across tables would be advised to be conscious of this limitation of data.

Data dissemination

The main results of the census are being presented through this report. The report is available in hard copy form as well as on the DAFF website. It is anticipated that further census analysis will be undertaken following the release of the census report. This might include in-depth studies on themes such as gender, the environment and agricultural enhancing agricultural productivity. Therefore, tables are also being made available on the website in Microsoft Excel format to facilitate further data analysis. Census metadata and other documentation are also being hosted on the website.



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Though a large number of tables have been produced and included in the report, DAFF will also consider providing additional tables to researchers on request. DAFF will also consider releasing census micro-data to government and international agencies subject to its usual confidentiality conditions.

Data archiving

An anonymized (de-identified) version of the database in SPSS format has been produced where all respondent details such as names, household number and GPS co-ordinates have been removed. These identifying variables are stored in a separate database which can be re-identified by running an SPSS syntax. The 2021 NAC micro-data, final tables and final reports will be secured in the main server located at SPC with limited access to staff of the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF).

CHAPTER 3

Population charateristics

Niue's population which stood at 1 536 in the previous agricultural census year 2009 increased to 1 720 in 2021 showing an increase of 11.98 percent during 12 the year period. A village level comparative picture is given in the following table.

TABLE 3.1
Total population by village distribution, 2009 and 2021

Village	Total population				Population change	
	2009	Percent (%)	2021	Percent (%)	Difference	Percent (%)
NIUE	**1 536**	**100.00**	**1 720**	**100.00**	**184**	**11.98**
Alofi South	378	24.61	428	24.88	50	13.23
Alofi North	168	10.94	182	10.58	14	8.33
Makefu	60	3.91	62	3.60	2	3.33
Tuapa	111	7.23	126	7.33	15	13.51
Namukulu	12	0.78	8	0.47	-4	-33.33
Hikutavake	49	3.19	47	2.73	-2	-4.08
Toi	24	1.56	36	2.09	12	50.00
Mutalau	93	6.05	85	4.94	-8	-8.60
Lakepa	65	4.23	91	5.29	26	40.00
Liku	85	5.53	86	5.00	1	1.18
Hakupu	138	8.98	204	11.86	66	47.83
Vaiea	81	5.27	88	5.12	7	8.64
Avatele	152	9.90	135	7.85	-17	-11.18
Tamakautoga	120	7.81	142	8.26	22	18.33

It can be seen from the above table that population has increased in all the villages except in Namukulu, Hikutavake, Mutalau and Avatele where it come down though the decrease has not been very sharp. Out of the total 1 720 persons, 824 were males (47.91%), 896 were females (52.09 %).

If we look at the ethnicity of the population, 1 172 were counted as Niuean (68.14%), 177 as Part-Niuean (10.29%) and remaining 371 as non-Niuean (21.57%). Counted by single years of age and sex, 7 males and 11 females were reported age of 85 years and above. About 97 percent of the reference year population was resident of Niue one year ago too.

The distribution by level of education shows that 9.21 percent of the population (including infants etc.) had No education, 8.51 percent had Early Childhood Education (ECE), 12.09 Percent had Primary education, 35.68 percent Secondary Education, 30.34 percent Tertiary education and 4.17 percent had Vocational education.

In the Population aged 15 years or more distributed by the Main Activity in the week before census, it was found that 38.56 percent were employed in Government/Public Sector, 20.61 percent in Private Sector, 4.23 percent were producing Goods and Services for Sale (Self Employed), 2.90 percent

TABLE 3.2
Educational attainment of population 15 years and over, 2021

Educational attainment	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
None	80	9.78	77	8.69	**157**	**9.21**
Early childhood education	74	9.05	71	8.01	**145**	**8.51**
Primary	99	12.10	107	12.08	**206**	**12.09**
Secondary	275	33.62	333	37.58	**608**	**35.68**
Tertiary	247	30.20	270	30.47	**517**	**30.34**
Vocational training	43	5.26	28	3.16	**71**	**4.17**
Total	**818**	**100.00**	**886**	**100.00**	**1 704**	**100.00**

TABLE 3.3
Main activity by sex, 2021

Main activity	Number			Percent (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Employed in government/public sector	244	248	**492**	40.53	36.795	**38.56**
Employed by private sector	137	126	**263**	22.76	18.694	**20.61**
Producing goods/services for sale (self employed)	32	22	**54**	5.32	3.264	**4.23**
Producing goods/services for family consumption	28	9	**37**	4.65	1.335	**2.90**
Voluntary/community work	9	2	**11**	1.50	0.297	**0.86**
Domestic duties	31	84	**115**	5.15	12.463	**9.01**
Student	50	73	**123**	8.31	10.831	**9.64**
Retired/too old	54	89	**143**	8.97	13.205	**11.21**
Unemployed	17	21	**38**	2.82	3.116	**2.98**
Total	**602**	**674**	**1 276**	**100.00**	**100.000**	**100.00**

TABLE 3.4
Involvement in holding operations, type of involvement and sex, 2021

Involvement in holding operations	Number			Percent (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Manage and work	314	114	**428**	52.16	16.91	**33.54**
Work	197	346	**543**	32.72	51.34	**42.55**
No Involvement	91	214	**305**	15.12	31.75	**23.90**
Total	**602**	**674**	**1 276**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

producing Goods and Services for family consumption, 0.86 percent were engaged in Voluntary/Community work, 9.01 percent in Domestic duties and only 2.98 percent reported as Un-employed. Rest was accounted for by too young/retired/too old etc. Out of these persons, more than 80 percent were engaged in their main activity on full time basis.

As regards, involvement in holding operations of persons aged 15 years or more, it emerged from the data that out of the 1 276 such persons, 33.54 percent managed and worked on the holding whereas 42.55 percent only worked on the holding and 23.90 percent had no involvement in the holding operations. Out of the persons involved in management (with work), 73.36 percent were males and only 26.64 percent were females.

TABLE 3.5
Number of households and area under agricultural crops

Area under agricultural crops (acres)	Number of households	Percent (%)
Less than 0.50 acres	156	33.40
0.50–0.99 acres	77	16.49
1–1.99 acres	109	23.34
2–2.99 acres	49	10.49
3–4.99 acres	46	9.85
5–9.99 acres	22	4.71
10–19.99 acres	6	1.28
Total	**467**	**100.00**

On the average, on the holding, male worked 19.17 hours per week and females worked 15.62 hours per week.

Data was also collected on vehicles owned by households. An analysis of the table on number of households having vehicles reveals that out of 528 households covered in the current agricultural census, 82.58 percent households owned Cars, 15.72 percent owned Motor Bike, 25.00 percent owned Bicycle, 10.80 percent owned Truck, 22.16 percent owned Light Truck and 21.40 percent owned Van. A total of 6.25 percent of the households did not own any vehicle.

The FIES module was included for the first time in Niue through the 2021 Agriculture Census. The standard 8 questions module was used with a reference period of 12 months asking respondents to report on their experience in accessing enough and/or nutritious food with respect to their resources. The scale has been adopted to monitor progress towards SDG 2.1 through the SDG 2.1.2 indicator of the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the FIES. Food insecurity as measured by this indicator refers to limited access to food, at the level of individuals or households, due to lack of money or other resources.

The FIES was administered on 528 households representing 1 720 individuals which corresponds to the entire population of Niue.

The analysis of the missing values showed that 19 respondents (3.6%) either didn't know or refused to answer to at least one of the eight FIES questions (the question "You were worried you would run out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?" presented the highest rate of non response). Such cases are not valid to be included in the analysis.

The results of the analysis are then based on 508 valid cases (a case is dropped from the analysis for any non response to any of the 8 item of the scale). Number of non-extreme cases (cases for which raw score is different from 0 or 8) represents 64 households which is not considered enough to provide with reliable results. Therefore, the scale cannot be statistically validated.

However, the simple frequency distribution of the raw score (number of "yes" to the 8 questions) shows that 87 percent of the households denied all the 8 questions which means they did not experience any difficulties in accessing food in enough quantity or quality due to lack of money or other resources. It can be said that food insecurity in Niue is not an issue and most of the households are food secure or mildly food insecure.

Households were enquired about the area being operated under agricultural crops. The analysis in this table is based on 465 crop growing households only as 2 households had not responded to this question. It emerged from the analysis of this data that a total of 33.40 percent of the households had less than 0.5 acres under agricultural crops, 16.49 percent had 0.5–0.99 acres, 23.34 percent households had 1.0–1.99 acres, 10.49 percent had 2.0–2.99 acres, 9.85 percent households had 3–4.99 acres, 4.71 percent households had 5.0–9.99 acres and 1.28 percent of the households had 10.0–19.99 acres under agricultural crops. None of the households in Niue had 20 acres or more area under agricultural crops.

The table on number of households selling fruits/ vegetables or other agricultural produce on analysis reveals that out of the total 528 households covered in the current agricultural census, 467 households accounting for 88.45 percent were growing crops.

TABLE 3.6
Number of households by purpose of crop production, 2021

Purpose of crop production	Number	Percent (%)
Only for home consumption	314	67.24
Mainly for home consumption and some sale	123	26.34
Mainly for sale and some home consumption	23	4.93
Only for sale	3	0.64
Other	4	0.86
Total growing agricultural crops	**467**	**100.00**

TABLE 3.7
Number of households engaged in floriculture, 2021

Floriculture	Number	Percent (%)
Managing flower nurseries	65	13.51
Marketing flowers/pot plants	31	6.44
Planting of flowers	145	30.15
Growing pandanus trees	94	19.54
Harvesting pandanus leaves	106	22.04
Total	**208**	**43.24**

Out of the crop growing households, 31.69 percent responded in affirmative to the query whether the household sold any fruit/vegetable or any other agricultural produce during the reference period.

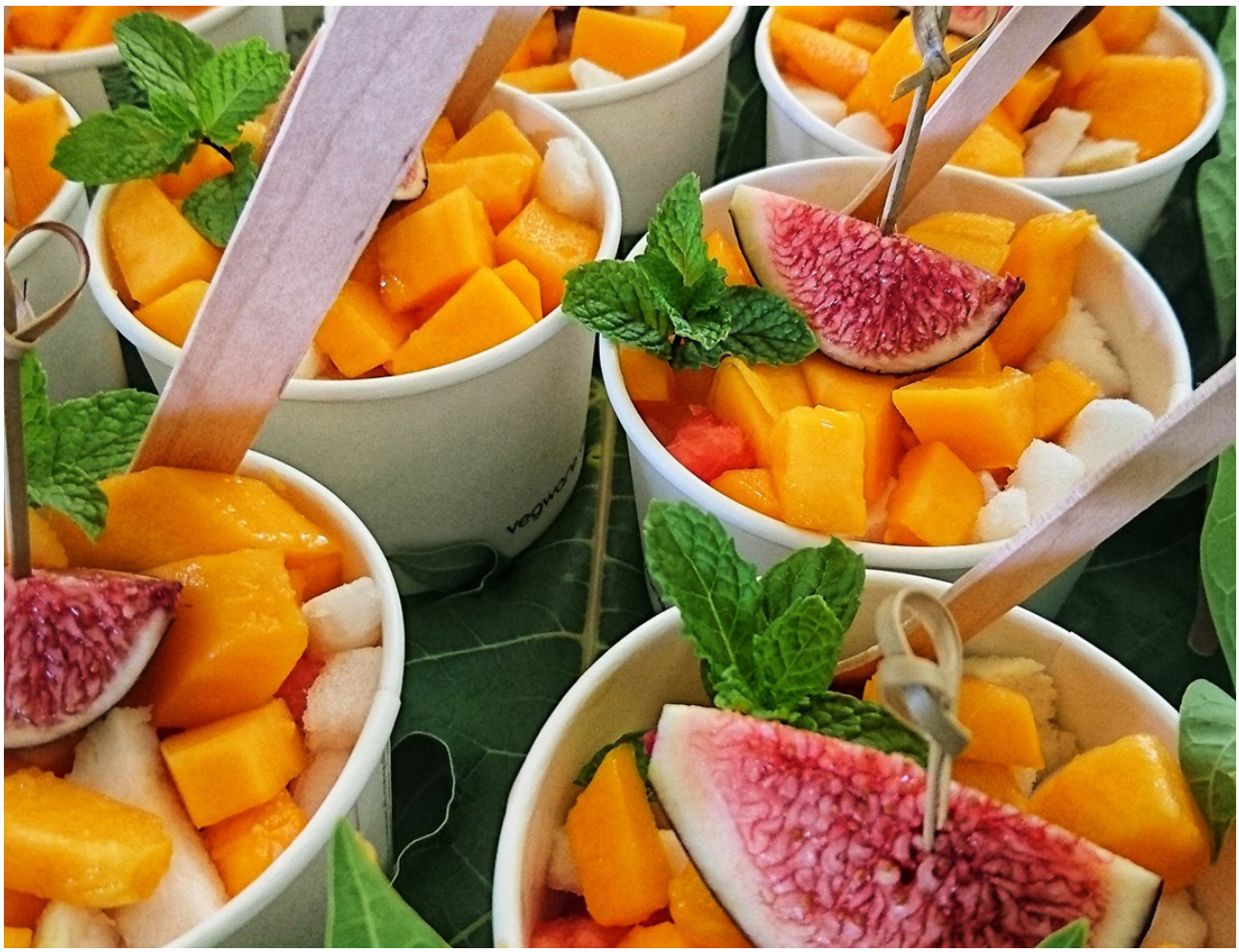
The households were also enquired about purpose of their crop production. A very high proportion of 67.24 percent stated the purpose of growing crops as only for home consumption, 26.34 percent as mainly for home consumption and some sale, 4.93 percent as mainly for sale and some home consumption and a small fraction of less than one percent (0.64 %) stated the purpose as only for sale. A small proportion of 0.86 percent households stated the purpose as other than those described here. They may possibly grow crops for gifts or customary purposes.

Out of the 481 agricultural households reported in the country, 208 households making 43.24 percent were engaged in growing nurseries. Out of these 208 households, 31.25 percent were found engaged in managing flower nurseries, 14.90 percent in marketing flowers/pot plants, 69.71 percent in planting of flowers, 45.91 percent were engaged in growing Pandanus trees and 50.96 percent were engaged in harvesting Pandanus leaves. This question being a multi-select one, the percentages will not sum up to 100 as a particular household may be engaged in more than one activity.

The holding operator is one who takes most of the decisions regarding operation of the holding. He/she may or may not be the head of the household. Though, there are 481 agricultural households reported in the country, only 428 operators have been reported. Therefore, the analysis of operators characteristics are limited to this available data.

Out of these 428 operators reported in the data, 1.87 percent had No education, none had Early Childhood Education (ECE), 1.40 percent had Primary education, 35.05 percent had Secondary education, 3.50 percent had Tertiary Education (Agriculture Qualification), 50.70 percent had Tertiary (Other Qualification) and 7.48 percent had Vocational training.

An analysis of the main activity status of the operators reveals that out of these 428 operators reported in the data, 40.65 percent were employed in Government/Public Sector, 21.26 percent were Employed by Private Sector, 9.11 percent were Producing goods/services for Sale (Self Employed), 5.14 percent were Producing goods/services for family consumption, 1.64 percent were in Voluntary/ Community Work, 7.48 percent were engaged in Domestic Duties, 0.23 percent were Student, 12.38 percent were Retired/Too Old and 2.10 percent were reported Unemployed.



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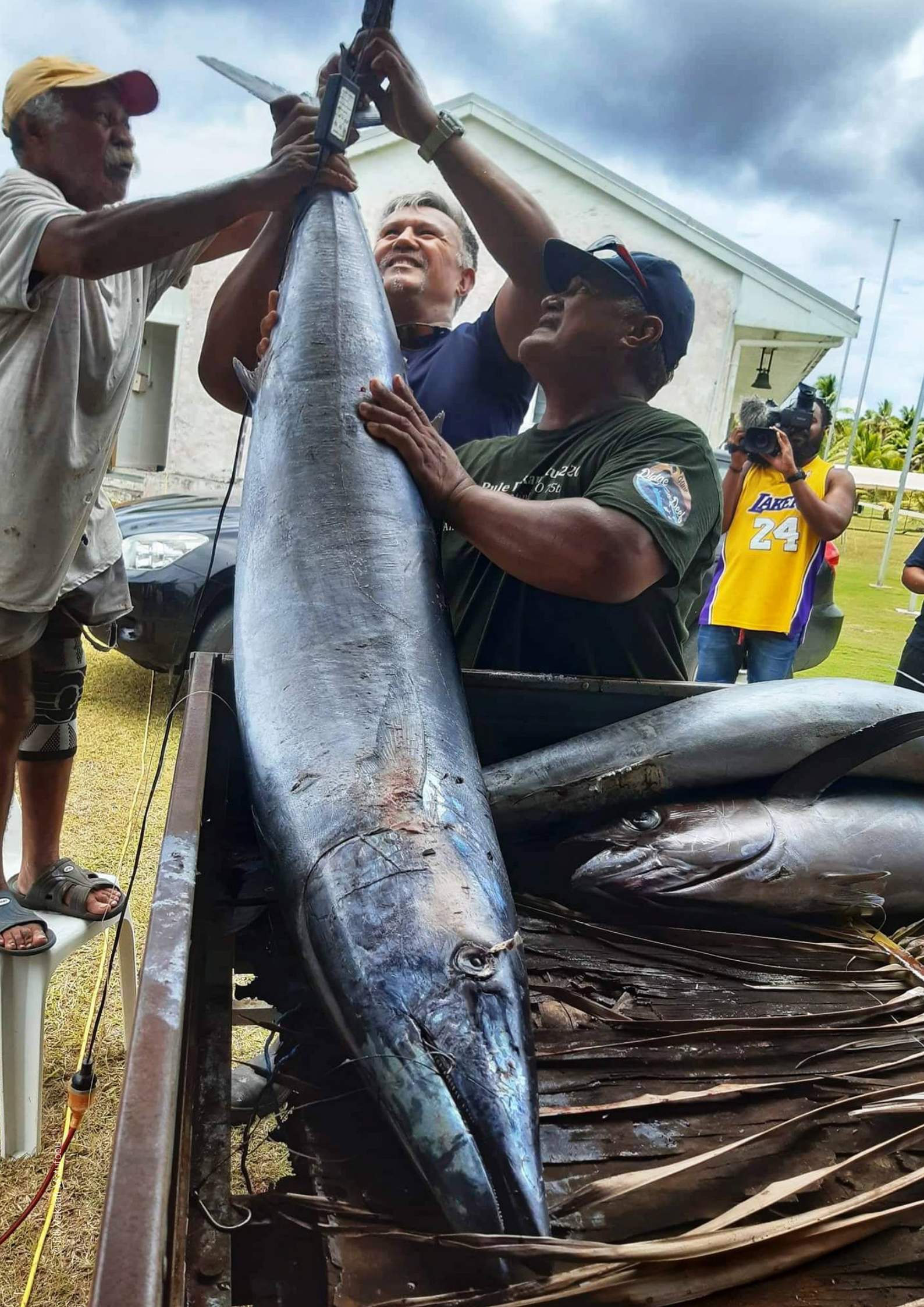
While scrutinizing their extent of engagement in main activity i.e. full time/part time, only 364 cases have been reported. Out of these 364 operators, 89.56 percent were engaged in main activity on full time basis whereas 10.44 percent were engaged on part time basis during the week before the census. When looked at from the gender perspective, it is found that while for males, the percentages for full time and part time engagement were 91.21 and 8.79, for females these figure were 84.62 and 15.38 percent respectively.

The village-wise data on Average Number of Hours worked on the holding by Operators when analyzed shows that in Niue, on an average an operator worked for 18.32 hours per week on holding. As regards villages, in Alofi South, operators worked for 16.97 hours per week, in Alofi North, for 18.56 hours per week, in Makefu, for 18.80 hours per week, in Tuapa, 16.22 hours per week, in Namukulu, 25.00 hours per week, in Hikutavake, 10.67 hours per week, in Toi, 15.36 hours per week, in Mutalau, 11.67 hours per week, in Lakepa, 36.57 hours per week, in Liku, 34.37 hours per week, in Hakupu, 16.15 hours per week, in Vaiea, 31.00 hours per week, in Avatele, 28.11 hours per week and in Tamakautoga, operators worked for 10.25 hours per week on the holding.

As against this, the number of hours put in by the non-operators on the holding was also analyzed. It emerged from the analysis that on an average in Niue, a non-operator worked for 14.81 hours per week on the holding. Among villages, in Alofi South, non-operators worked for 14.54 hours per week, in Alofi North, for 14.69 hours per week, in Makefu, for 11.15 hours per week, in Tuapa, 9.22 hours per week, in Namukulu, 16.67 hours per week, in Hikutavake, 5.95 hours per week, in Toi, 8.76 hours per week, in Mutalau, 12.95 hours per week, in Lakepa, 19.49 hours per week, in Liku, 33.68 hours per week, in Hakupu, 13.76 hours per week, in Vaiea, 21.82 hours per week, in Avatele, 29.48 hours per week and in Tamakautoga, non-operators on an average worked for 4.45 hours per week on the holding.

Further details of data giving distribution by village and some other parameters are given at the Annex (Tables 1 to 24 and for Operators Tables 108 to 112).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CHAPTER 4

Livestock rearing

The livestock in Niue is mostly small scale with farmers rearing only Pigs and Poultry though it greatly contributes to the food security of the household. Here while analyzing the data captured in tables, households/villages having/not having certain characteristics have been reported in percentages. These are statistical statements. While making use of such percentages for drawing inferences, it would be advisable to look at the actual frequencies under reference as these are often such small numbers as 1 or 2 or 3.

Out of the 481 agricultural households, 290 i.e. over 60.29 percent households were keeping either Pigs, Poultry or both during the reference period. Among villages, all households in Namukulu and over 81 percent in Vaiea were engaged in rearing Pigs/Poultry.

TABLE 4.1
Number of households by village and number of pigs and poultry, 2021

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Households keeping pigs		Total number of pigs		Households keeping poultry		Total number of poultry	
		Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
NIUE	**481**	**211**	**43.87**	**1 711**	**100.00**	**158**	**32.85**	**8 215**	**100.00**
Alofi South	126	41	32.54	**277**	**16.19**	32	25.40	**1 963**	**23.90**
Alofi North	53	16	30.19	**113**	**6.60**	12	22.64	**391**	**4.76**
Makefu	20	8	40.00	**68**	**3.97**	10	50.00	**419**	**5.10**
Tuapa	30	16	53.33	**114**	**6.66**	17	56.67	**1 088**	**13.24**
Namukulu	4	1	25.00	**18**	**1.05**	4	100.00	**300**	**3.65**
Hikutavake	16	3	18.75	**16**	**0.94**	7	43.75	**425**	**5.17**
Toi	12	3	25.00	**30**	**1.75**	7	58.33	**325**	**3.96**
Mutalau	31	20	64.52	**99**	**5.79**	10	32.26	**876**	**10.66**
Lakepa	26	14	53.85	**111**	**6.49**	13	50.00	**389**	**4.74**
Liku	24	14	58.33	**120**	**7.01**	8	33.33	**578**	**7.04**
Hakupu	51	33	64.71	**346**	**20.22**	15	29.41	**359**	**4.37**
Vaiea	16	13	81.25	**117**	**6.84**	0	0.00	**0**	**0.00**
Avatele	32	15	46.88	**154**	**9.00**	11	34.38	**793**	**9.65**
Tamakautoga	40	14	35.00	**128**	**7.48**	12	30.00	**309**	**3.76**

Total 211 households accounting for 43.87 percent of agricultural households had 1711 Pigs. Among villages Vaiea accounted for the highest proportion of 81.25 percent HHs having Pigs.

About 158 or 32.85 percent of agricultural households rearing poultry had 8215 birds. In Namukulu, all i.e. 100 percent of the households were reported having Poultry. Among villages, 20.22 percent of all Pigs were reported in Hakupu whereas 23.90 percent of all poultry were found in Alofi South. Among households having Pigs, 46.92 percent had 1 to 4, 28.44 had 5 to 9, 14.22 had 10 to 19 and 9 percent had more than 20 pigs.

TABLE 4.2
Number of households keeping pigs by types of pigs being kept, 2021

Tyes of pigs	Number	Percent (%)
Boars	136	64.45
Sows	167	79.15
Piglets	122	57.82
Other pigs	23	10.90
Total	**211**	**100.00**

TABLE 4.3
Number of households keeping pigs by number of pig pens, 2021

Number of pig pens	Number	Percent (%)
None	24	11.37
1	53	25.12
2	39	18.48
3	28	13.27
4	12	5.69
5 and above	55	26.07
Total	**211**	**100.00**

TABLE 4.4
Number of households keeping pigs by types of feed given for pigs

Types of feed	Number	Percent (%)
Imported feeds	189	89.57
Coconuts	208	98.58
Household food	200	94.79
Leaves	183	86.73
Others	9	4.27
Total number of households keeping pigs	**211**	**–**

TABLE 4.5
Number of households keeping poultry by method of keeping poultry, 2021

Method of keeping poultry	Number	Percent (%)
Housed: imported	5	3.16
Housed: local	7	4.43
Free range	151	95.57
Others	2	1.27
Total households keeping poultry	**158**	**–**

TABLE 4.6
Number of households keeping poultry and number of poultry by size of poultry holding, 2021

Size of poultry holding	Number of households		Number of poultry	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
1–4	7	4.43	18	0.22
5–9	5	3.16	43	0.52
10–19	25	15.82	279	3.40
20–29	35	22.15	340	4.14
30–49	35	22.15	785	9.56
50 and above	51	32.28	5 840	71.09
Total	**158**	**100.00**	**8 215**	**100.00**

TABLE 4.7
Number of households by type of feed given to poultry, 2021

Number of households keeping poultry	Number	Percent (%)
Imported feeds	45	28.48
Coconuts	134	84.81
Household food waste	101	63.92
Other	13	8.23
Total number of households keeping poultry	**158**	**–**

Out of the total 211 pig keeping households, more than 64.45 percent had Boars, over 79.15 percent had Sows and 122 households accounting for about 57.82 percent had Piglets. Of all the 1 711 pigs, 37.58 percent were accounted for by the households with pig holding of 1 to 4, 21.80 percent with pig holding 5 to 9, 14.90 percent with pig holding of 10 to 19 and remaining 25.72 percent with households having more than 20 pigs.

The data was tabulated for number of Pigpens the pig keeping households had. The analysis revealed that 11.37 percent households had no pigpens while 25.12 percent had only one pigpen, 18.48 percent had 2 pigpens, 13.27 percent had 3 pigpens, 5.69 percent had 4 pigpens, 26.07 percent had 5 or more pigpens.

In Niue, 89.57 percent of the pig keeping households were reported feeding Imported Food, 98.58 percent feeding Coconut, 94.79 percent feeding House Food, 86.73 percent feeding Leaves and 4.27 percent giving feed other than those enumerated here.

As stated earlier, in Niue 158 households were reported having poultry. Out of these, 95.57 percent households kept free range poultry. Other methods, housed (imported) accounted for 3.16 percent, housed (local) percent accounted for 4.43 percent and Other poultry recorded 1.27 percent. The sum of percentages does not equal to 100 as households could have more than one method of keeping poultry.

Out of the total 158 households keeping poultry, 4.43 percent had 1 to 4 poultry, 3.16 percent had 5 to 7, 15.82 percent had 10 to 19, 22.15 percent had 20 to 29, 22.15 percent each had 20 to 29 and 30 to 49, 32.28 percent had 50 and above.

An analysis of the poultry holding by size reveals that only 4.14 percent of the total poultry was accounted for by the households keeping 1 to 19 poultry, whereas 9.56 percent was accounted for by the households keeping 20 to 29 poultry, 15.22 by households with 30 to 49 poultry, and 71.09 percent by households with 50 to 99 poultry.

As regards data on number of poultry houses poultry keeping household had, the analysis revealed that 86.71 percent keeping poultry had no poultry house while 9.49 percent such households had 1 poultry house. The remaining 3.8 percentage points were accounted for by the poultry keeping households with 2 or more poultry houses.

TABLE 4.8
Number of households keeping cats and dogs by number of cats and dogs, 2021

	Cats		Dogs	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Number of households	268	50.76	288	54.55
Male	342	52.53	388	61.69
Female	309	47.47	241	38.31
Total	**651**	**100.00**	**629**	**100.00**

TABLE 4.9
Number of households aware of veterinarian services available at DAFF and use of services, 2021

	Awareness of services provided		Use of services			
			For pigs		For poultry	
Services provided	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Vaccination	317	65.90	30	56.60	10	58.82
Castration	296	61.54	20	37.74	0	0.00
Euthanizing	225	46.78	6	11.32	0	0.00
External parasite spraying	217	45.11	23	43.40	0	0.00
General healthcare	240	49.90	24	45.28	8	47.06
Number of households	373	77.55	53	100.00	17	100.00

The analysis of data on poultry feed reveals that 28.48 percent of households gave imported feed, 84.81 percent fed coconut, 63.92 gave household food waste and 8.23 percent households fed other feed to their poultry. It may be noted here that percentage of households giving different kind of feed to their poultry exceeds 100 as a particular household may provide more than one type of feed to its poultry and may be counted under more than once in a multi-select option.

In Niue, out of 528 households covered in the current Agriculture Census, 50.76 percent households had Cats and 54.55 percent households had Dogs. The proportions do not add up to 100 as a particular household may have cats and dogs as well. Out of the total 651 cats in the country, 47.47 percent were females. Similarly, of the total 629 dogs, 38.31 percent were females.

A total of 388 i.e. more than 74 percent households were reported affected by the menace of cats or dogs. Out of the affected households, 21.74 percent were reported affected by cats, 27.17 by dogs and 51.09 percent affected by both cats and dogs.

Out of a total 481 agricultural households in the country, 77.55 percent reported awareness about veterinary services being available ay DAFF. From amongst such households, 65.90 percent reported awareness about availability of vaccination, 61.54 percent about castration, 46.78 percent about Euthanizing, 45.11 percent about external parasite spraying and 49.90 percent about general health care. It may be noted here that being a multi-select question, proportions will not add up to 100. Out of the total 481 agricultural households, only 35 i.e. 11 percent households used animal health care services for pigs, 3.53 percent used animal health care services for poultry.

The detailed data can be seen in tables annex with this report (Table 25 to Table 57a).

CHAPTER 5
Fisheries

Fishing is an important activity in Niue. Much of the fishing in Niue is undertaken from small boats outside the reef using light weight canoes or aluminum dinghies powered by outboard motors particularly for coastal trolling. Bigger fishing boats are normally used for charters and for open water sports fishing activities.

For the current census, a total of 528 households have been covered. Out of these, 264 households accounting for exactly 50.00 percent of the total are engaged in fishing. During the reference period, there were 1 016 members in these fisheries households out of which 535 members i.e. 52.66 percent were engaged in fisheries related activities. It can be seen that 62.06 percent of such members were males and the remaining 37.94 percent were females.

An analysis of households by type of fishing activities reveals that 48.86 percent of the households were engaged in Inshore fishing only, 18.18 percent in Off shore fishing only while 32.95 percent of the households were using both methods of fishing.

Data was collected on number of fishing trips made to the sea during 3 months viz May to July 2021. An analysis of the data shows that these 264 households made in all 3087 trips during these 3 months meaning thereby that on an average a household made just 3.90 trips per month, ie 3 to 4 trips a month. This pattern is quite consistent as average number of trips for the month of May, June and July works out to 3.01, 3.72 and 3.67 respectively showing that average number of trips are pretty much month neutral. Toi and Vaiea, on an average having less than one trip (0.60 trip/month) and more than 14 trips (14.25 trips/month) have shown exception to the trend.

An analysis of the table on quantity of the fish captured during 3 months before the date of Census reveals that during months from May to July 2021, on an average a household captured 17.91 Kg of fish per month. This proportion has been found to be 19.13 Kg, 16.84 Kg and 17.90 Kg per household for the months of May, June and July respectively.

TABLE 5.1
Number of fishing trips made, quantity of fish captured, purpose of fishing, and proportion sold by months, 2021

Fishing	May	June	July	Total
Number of household catching fish	264	264	264	**792**
Number of fishing trips made	1137	982	968	**3 087**
Average number of fishing trips	4.31	3.72	3.67	**3.90**
Quantity of fish captured (Kg)	5 051.50	4 404.50	4 725.70	**14 181.70**
Average quantity of fish captured (Kg)	19.13	16.68	17.90	**17.91**
Proportion of households fishing only for home consumption	72.14%	74.81%	72.54%	**73.12%**
Proportions of households fishing mainly for home consumption and some sale	19.29%	12.21%	17.61%	**16.46%**
Proportion of households fishing mainly for sale and some home consumption	6.43%	6.87%	7.75%	**7.02%**
Proportion of households fishing only for sale	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	**0.00%**
Proportion of households fishing for other purposes	2.14%	6.11%	2.11%	**3.39%**
Number of households selling fish	39	33	39	**111**

TABLE 5.2
Number of households selling fish and proportions sold three months prior to enumeration, 2021

Month	May 2021	June 2021	July 2021	Total	Average
Number of households selling fish	39	33	39	**111**	37
Proportion of households selling fish	42.05	15.93	6.03	**2.29**	0.76
Proportion sold none	5.13	15.15	5.13	**8.11**	2.70
Proportion sold about 1/4	48.72	42.42	35.90	**42.34**	14.11
Proportion sold about 1/2	25.64	21.21	41.03	**29.73**	9.91
Proportion sold about 3/4	12.82	21.21	17.95	**17.12**	5.71
Proportion sold all	7.69	0.00	0.00	**2.70**	0.90

TABLE 5.3
Number and proportion of households with fishing equipments, 2021

Fishing equipments	Number	Percent (%)	Fishing equipments	Number	Percent (%)
Households owning fishing equipment/accessory	262	99.24	Fishing rods	214	81.68
Canoes	91	34.73	Traditional fishing rods	133	50.76
Aluminium dinghy/boat	47	17.94	Life jackets	120	45.80
Inflatable dinghy	1	0.38	Spear gun	43	16.41
Outboard motors	40	15.27	Other	24	9.16
Boat (charters)	16	6.11	Households which hired/borrowed fishing equipment/accessory	31	11.74
Kayak	6	2.29			

Data has also been analyzed by the purpose of capturing fish. The analysis shows that none of the households reported the purpose of fish capture as 'only for sale'. On average, 73.12 percent of households stated the purpose for fishing as mainly for home consumption, whilst 16.46 percent mainly for home consumption and some sale and 7.02 percent for mainly sale and some home consumption. It is also noteworthy that a small proportion 3.39 percent households captured fish for purposes other than those mentioned, probably for gifts etc.

An analysis of the data on proportion of the total catch sold during 3 months (May – July, 2020) prior to the date of census reveals that a total of 111 households accounting for 42.05 percent sold their catch during this period, an average of 37 households stating they sold fish per month. Looking at the proportion of the catch sold, it was found that 8.11 percent of the household did not sell their catch at all, 42.34 percent sold about one-fourth, 29.73 percent about half, 17.12 percent about three-fourth and a small proportion of 2.70 percent households sold their entire catch.

From the table on number of households owning fishing equipment/accessory, it was noted that almost every household (99.24 percent households) owns some equipment accessory. Analyzed for different equipment/accessory, it was found that 34.47 percent households owned Boat, 17.80 percent owned Aluminum dingy/boat, 0.38 percent Inflatable dingy, 15.15 percent Outboard motors, 6.06 percent Boat (Charter), 2.27 percent Kayak, 81.06 percent Fishing rod, 50.38 percent traditional fishing rod, 45.45 percent Life jackets, 16.29 percent Spear gun and 9.09 percent equipment other than those detailed here. The proportion of households which hired/borrowed fishing equipment or accessory were just 11.74 percent.

The detailed data on Fisheries can be seen in tables annex with this report (Table 58 to Table 67).

CHAPTER 6
Hunting

In Niue, it is quite common to fish or hunt to meet the food requirement of the household. Out of the 528 households covered for the current agricultural census, 204 accounting for 38.64 percent reported engaged in Uga (Coconut crab) hunting. Among villages, the highest proportion of households participating in uga hunting were Hakupu reporting the highest proportion of 60.78 percent, followed by Makefu with 60.00 percent and Hikutavake at 52.94 percent. Namukulu recorded the no households engaged in UGA hunting.

TABLE 6.1
Number of households and persons engaged in Uga hunting, 2021

Village	Total number of households	Total population	Number of households engaged in Uga hunting		Number of persons engaged in Uga hunting	
			Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
NIUE	**528**	**1 720**	**204**	**38.64**	**388**	**22.56**
Alofi South	**150**	**428**	38	25.33	65	15.19
Alofi North	**54**	**182**	22	40.74	49	26.92
Makefu	**20**	**62**	12	60.00	18	29.03
Tuapa	**35**	**126**	11	31.43	17	13.49
Namukulu	**4**	**8**	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hikutavake	**17**	**47**	9	52.94	16	34.04
Toi	**12**	**36**	6	50.00	15	41.67
Mutalau	**32**	**85**	11	34.38	19	22.35
Lakepa	**27**	**91**	13	48.15	23	25.27
Liku	**28**	**86**	13	46.43	21	24.42
Hakupu	**51**	**204**	31	60.78	65	31.86
Vaiea	**16**	**88**	2	12.50	4	4.55
Avatele	**39**	**135**	18	46.15	31	22.96
Tamakautoga	**43**	**142**	18	41.86	45	31.69

The Uga hunting households had a total of 802 members out of which 388 accounting for 48.38 percent were engaged in Uga hunting. The gender-wise break of these members indicated 69.59 percent were males and remaining 30.41 percent were females.

An analysis of households by method of Uga catching reveals that 68.14 percent households caught Uga by setting hunting trails, 55.88 percent while driving on road, 12.75 percent households on the cliffs and 4.41 percent of the households using methods other than those described here.

The data capture on month-wise number of Uga caught by households reveals that during 6 months preceding the census i.e. during months of February to July 2021, each household on an average caught 5 Uga per month. On average the number of Uga caught per household during specific months is

TABLE 6.2
Number of households engaged in Uga hunting by hunting method

Households catching Uga by using method of	Number	Percent (%)
Number of households engaged in Uga hunting	204	100.00
Setting hunting trails	139	68.14
As you drive on the road	114	55.88
On the cliffs	26	12.75
Other	9	4.41

TABLE 6.3
Purpose of Uga hunting for six months prioir to enumeration, 2021

Purpose of Uga hunting	6-month total	6-month average	Percent (%)
Only for home consumption	448	75	80.72
Maily for home consumption and some sale	60	10	10.81
Maily for sale and some home consumption	32	5	5.77
Only for sale	4	1	0.72
Other	11	2	1.98
Total	**555**	**93**	**100.00**

TABLE 6.4
Proportion of Uga sold for six months prior to enumeration, 2021

Proportion of Uga sold	6-month total	6-month average	Percent (%)
None	**11**	1.8	10.09
About 1/4	**28**	4.7	25.69
About 1/2	**41**	6.8	37.61
About 3/4	**25**	4.2	22.94
All	**4**	**0.7**	**3.67**
Total	**109**	**18.2**	**100.00**

reported at 6 in February, 4 each in March and April, 5 in May, 6 in June and again 5 in July. Thus, it can be seen that number of Uga caught per household is fairly stable during the specified 6 months period.

The table on main purpose of catching Uga also covers a period of six months. This table has been analyzed by first taking six monthly average across columns and then working out percentages across rows. The analysis reveals that 80.72 percent of the households caught Uga only for home consumption, 10.81 percent caught Uga mainly for home consumption and some sale, 5.77 percent mainly for sale and some home consumption, 0.72 percent only for sale and 1.98 percent for purposes other than enumerated here like customary/gifts etc.

The table on month-wise proportion of Uga catch sold has again been analyzed on the basis of six monthly averages. The table reveals that on an average, 10.09 percent households did not sell their Uga catch at all, 25.69 percent households sold one fourth of their Uga catch, highest proportion of 37.61 percent households sold half of their Uga catch, 22.94 percent three fourth and 3.67 percent household sold their entire catch.

An analysis of the table on number of households engaged in Lupe/Peka hunting reveals that out of 528 households covered for the current agricultural census, 85 household accounting for 16.10 percent were engaged in Lupe/Peka shooting. Among villages, Hakupu reported highest proportion of 37.25 percent, followed by Lakepa with

TABLE 6.5
Number of households engaged in Lupe/Peka hunting in the last three months, 2021

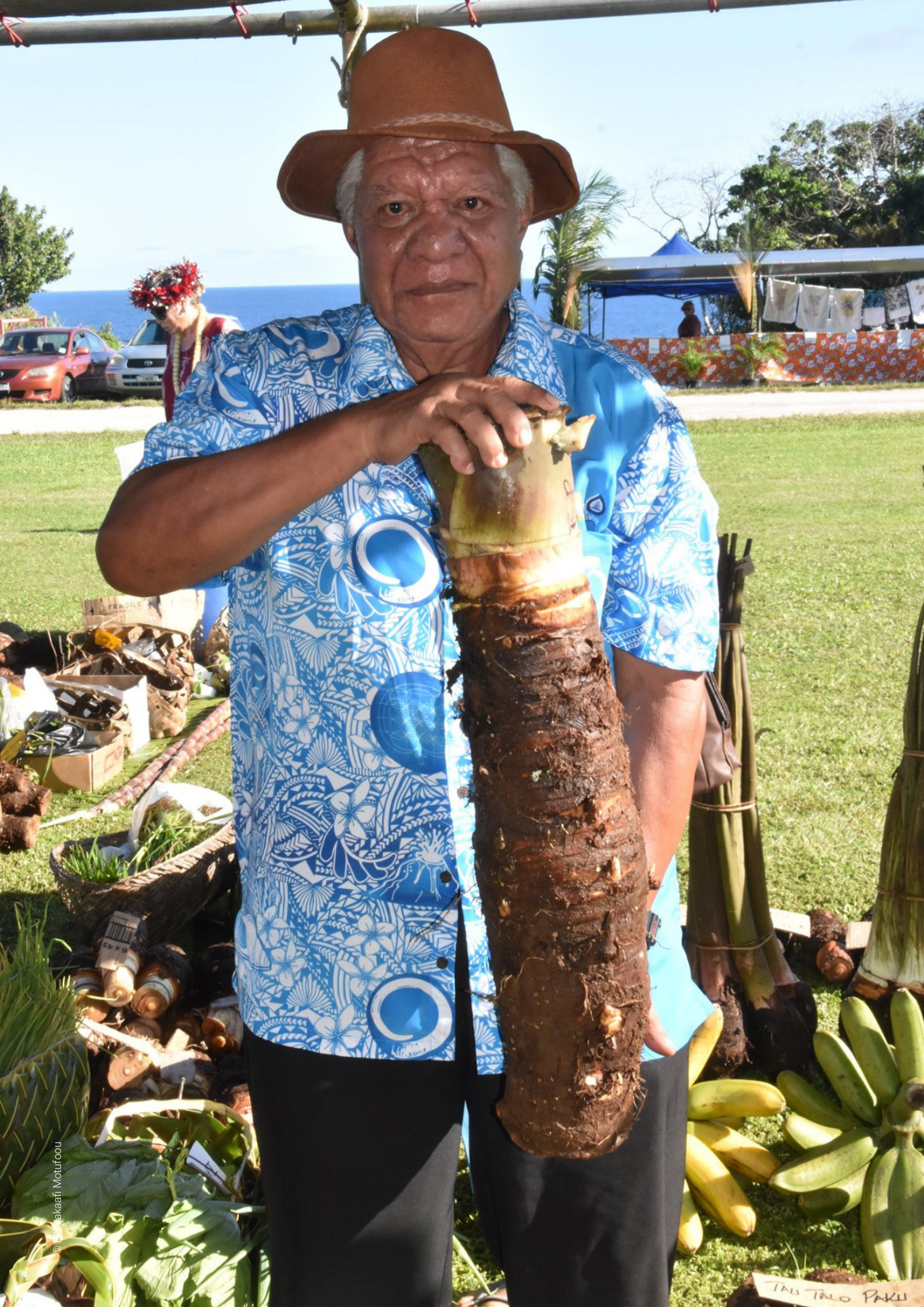
Village	Total number of households	Households engaged in Lupe/Peka hunting in the last 3 months		Number of Lupe were shot in last 3 months?		Number of Peka were shot in the last 3 months?	
		Number	Percent (%)	Number	Monthly average per household	Number	Monthly average per household
NIUE	**528**	**85**	**16.10**	**1 032**	**4.05**	**954**	**3.74**
Alofi South	**150**	10	6.67	90	3.00	82	2.73
Alofi North	**54**	5	9.26	112	7.47	47	3.13
Makefu	**20**	4	20.00	11	0.92	5	0.42
Tuapa	**35**	7	20.00	64	3.05	62	2.95
Namukulu	**4**	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Hikutavake	**17**	1	5.88	0	0.00	2	0.67
Toi	**12**	2	16.67	15	2.50	12	2.00
Mutalau	**32**	7	21.88	111	5.29	73	3.48
Lakepa	**27**	8	29.63	61	2.54	107	4.46
Liku	**28**	4	14.29	10	0.83	16	1.33
Hakupu	**51**	19	37.25	295	5.18	341	5.98
Vaiea	**16**	4	25.00	63	5.25	72	6.00
Avatele	**39**	10	25.64	130	4.33	79	2.63
Tamakautoga	**43**	4	9.30	70	5.83	56	4.67

29.63 percent, and Avatele with 25.64 percent of households. Namukulu recorded no households engaged in Lupe/Peka shooting. The proportion of households in other villages also shows that it is not a very much preferred activity.

In the same vein, the table on number of Lupe and Peka caught during May to July, 21 reveals that on an average 4.05 Lupe and 3.74 Peka were shot per household per month in the country. Among villages, on an average maximum number of 7.47 Lupe were shot in Alofi North and maximum number of 6.00 Peka were shot in Vaiea.

The views of the households were sought on ban currently imposed on Lupe/Peka shooting. An analysis of the data shows that out of the 528 households covered for the census, 44.32 percent households were of the view that ban is good for conservation of species and it should continue, 28.79 percent households responded by saying that it being a social practice, the ban should be lifted and the remaining 26.89 percent had no definite view and responded as 'can not say'.

The detailed tables on Hunting can be seen in tables annex with this report (Table 68 to Table 76).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CHAPTER 7

Land resources, crops and non-household labour

The land resources in Niue are very limited. In the entire country, a total of 1 363 parcels of land comprising total area of 2 884.19 acres have been reported in the current agricultural census. It has been observed that generally, the entire land of the household is not located in the same village where the household is located. Accordingly, as expected, a total of 81.29 percent of the parcels making up 67.21 percent of the area were located within the village of residence of the holder whereas 18.71 percent of the parcels consisting of 32.79 percent of the area were located outside the village of residence of the holder. If we look at the distribution of the parcels in villages, it is found that Alofi South accounted for the highest of 20.62 percent of parcels, followed by Hakupu at 14.09 percent and Alofi North with 47.5%. Namukulu had the lowest 0.73 percent of the total parcels.

TABLE 7.1
Number of parcels by village location, 2021

Village	Total number of parcels	Total area of the parcel, in acres	Total area of the parcel							
			Parcels within village of residence				Parcels outside village of residence			
			Number	Percent (%)	Area	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Area	Percent (%)
NIUE	**1 363**	**2 884.19**	**1 108**	**81.29**	**1 938.60**	**67.21**	**255**	**18.71**	**945.58**	**32.79**
Alofi South	**281**	**1 126.91**	229	20.62	526.28	46.70	52	18.51	600.63	53.30
Alofi North	**120**	**148.57**	78	8.80	70.35	47.35	42	35.00	78.22	52.65
Makefu	**54**	**91.49**	42	3.96	70.54	77.11	12	22.22	20.95	22.89
Tuapa	**104**	**87.14**	76	7.63	60.95	69.95	28	26.92	26.18	30.05
Namukulu	**10**	**8.21**	6	0.73	4.78	58.23	4	40.00	3.43	41.77
Hikutavake	**50**	**35.86**	33	3.67	19.74	55.03	17	34.00	16.13	44.97
Toi	**30**	**31.74**	19	2.20	21.98	69.26	11	36.67	9.76	30.74
Mutalau	**118**	**171.67**	94	8.66	146.14	85.13	24	20.34	25.53	14.87
Lakepa	**97**	**353.48**	85	7.12	262.74	74.33	12	12.37	90.74	25.67
Liku	**84**	**386.99**	77	6.16	374.65	96.81	7	8.33	12.34	3.19
Hakupu	**192**	**258.25**	170	14.09	234.36	90.75	22	11.46	23.89	9.25
Vaiea	**26**	**23.09**	26	1.91	23.09	100.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Avatele	**87**	**93.28**	74	6.38	63.43	68.00	13	14.94	29.85	32.00
Tamakautoga	**110**	**67.52**	99	8.07	59.57	88.23	11	10.00	7.95	11.77

An analysis of the table on distribution of holdings by number of parcels indicated that out of a total of 481 agricultural households, 30.77 percent of households had only one parcel, 25.36 percent households had two parcels, 15.80 percent households had three parcels, 13.10 percent households had four parcels, 7.07 percent had five parcels, 3.74 percent had six parcels and 4.16 percent of the households had seven parcels or more.

TABLE 7.2
Distribution of holdings by number of parcels, 2021

Number of parcels	Number of household	Percent (%)
1	148	30.77
2	122	25.36
3	76	15.80
4	63	13.10
5	34	7.07
6	18	3.74
7+	20	4.16
Total	**481**	**100.00**

TABLE 7.3
Number of parcels in use by village and size of parcel, 2021

Area	Number of parcels in use		Areas of parcel in use		Distribution of area by size of holding	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Less than 0.50 acres	488	36.34	133.03	4.62	89	18.50
0.50–0.99 acres	344	25.61	233.37	8.11	161	33.47
1–1.99 acres	300	22.34	380.99	13.24	0	0.00
2–2.99 acres	94	7.00	222.17	7.72	67	13.93
3–4.99 acres	53	3.95	195.83	6.81	70	14.55
5–9.99 acres	35	2.61	236.16	8.21	47	9.77
10–19.99 acres	13	0.97	184.85	6.42	26	5.41
20 acres and above	16	1.19	1 290.84	44.86	20	4.16
Total	**1 343**	**100.00**	**2 877.23**	**100.00**	**481**	**100.00**

The table on number parcel in use by size when analyzed reveals that out of 1 363 parcels reported in the country, 1 351 parcels accounting for more than 99 percent are in use. If we look the distribution of number of these parcels by their size viz area, it is found that highest proportion of 36.34 percent parcels belonged to size category less than 0.5 acre, 25.61 percent parcels had size 0.5–0.99 acres, 22.34 percent had size 1.0–1.99 acres, 7.00 percent were of the size 2.0–2.99 acres, 3.95 percent had size 3.0–4.99 acres, 2.61 percent had 5.0–9.99 acres, 0.97 percent had 10.0–19.99 and 1.19 percent of the parcels had area of 20 acres or more.

Looked at the point of view of area of the parcels, the distribution pattern is very much different, though expected, from numbers. It is noted that parcels of size less than 0.05 acres account for 4.62 percent of the total area whereas parcels of large size viz. 20 acres or more account for 44.86 percent of the area. A total of 8.11 percent of area is accounted for by the parcels of size (area) 0.5–0.99 acres, 13.24 percent by parcels of size 1.0–1.99 acres, 7.72 percent by parcels of size 2.0–2.99 acres, 6.81 percent by parcels of size 3.0–4.99 acres, 8.21 percent by parcels of size 5.0–5.99 acres and 6.42 percent by parcels of size 10.0–19.99 acres.

Now moving forward from size of the parcels, let us look at the distribution of size of the land being operated by the households. An analysis of the table on distribution of area by size of holding reveals that 18.50 households had less than 0.5 acres of land area, 33.47 percent households had 0.5–0.99 acres, 13.93 percent households had 2.0–2.99 acres, 14.55 percent households had 3.0–4.99 acres, 9.77 percent households had 5.0–9.99 acres, 5.41 percent households had 10.0–19.99 acres and only 4.16 percent households had land area of 20 acres or more.

TABLE 7.4
Number and area of parcels and land tenure, 2021

Land tenure	Number	Percent (%)	Area (acres)	Percent (%)
Owned/family	1121	85.18	2 708.07	94.36
Leased-in	62	4.71	37.72	1.31
Other (community)	38	2.89	54.01	1.88
Leased without pay	95	7.22	70.03	2.44
Total	**1 316**	**100.00**	**2 869.83**	**100.00**

TABLE 7.5
Number of households and area of parcels by period of use, 2021

Period of use	Number	Percent (%)	Area (acres)	Percent (%)
Less than 6 months	131	9.61	237.46	8.23
6–11 months	215	15.77	298.34	10.34
1–5 years	290	21.28	815.30	28.27
6–10 years	75	5.50	95.71	3.32
11–15 years	43	3.15	43.17	1.50
More than 15 years	609	44.68	1 394.22	48.34
Total	**1 363**	**100.00**	**2 884.19**	**100.00**

An analysis of the table on number and area of parcels by tenure reveals that of the total number of 1 316 parcels (counted for this table) with 2 869.83 acres of area, 85.18 percent of parcels accounting for 94.36 percent of area were owned/family, 4.71 percent parcels accounting for 1.13 percent of area were leased-in, 2.89 percent of parcels accounting for 1.88 percent of area were other (community) and 7.22 percent of parcels accounting for 2.44 percent of area were leased without pay.

Different parcels of land have been in use for different periods. When the data is analyzed for distribution of number of parcels by period of use, it emerges that while highest proportion of 44.68 percent of parcels have been in use for more than 15 years and 9.61 percent for less than 6 months. Another 15.77 percent parcels have been in use for 6–11 months, 21.28 percent for 1–5 years, 5.50 percent for 6–10 years and 3.15 percent for 11–15 years.

The area distribution of parcels by period of use follows pattern different from the number of parcels. Out of the total 2884.19 acres of land captured under this table, highest proportion of 48.34 percent of area has been under use a period of more than 15 years as against 8.23 percent for less than just 6 months. Another 10.34 percent has been under use for 6–11 months, 28.27 percent has been under use for 1–5 years, 3.32 percent has been under use for 6–10 years and 1.50 percent has been under use for 11–15 years.

Data was collected to assess the extent of use of soil conservation method by farmers on their land to preserve it. An analysis of the data reveals that on only 6.00 percent of parcels accounting for 8.18 percent of land area one or the other conservation techniques were applied. In most of the villages, on none of the parcels were soil conservation methods applied. Soil testing is another important technique for assessing the suitability of land for nutrient content and for raising specific crops. The data collected on extent of soil testing done in Niue, it was found that on less than one percent of parcels (0.84 percent) accounting for 11.82 percent of the area soil testing has been done. This is an area which should attract the attention of the planners for increasing crop productivity and thereby food security of its citizens.

Out of a total number of 467 agricultural households in the country, 175 households constituting 37.47 percent were reported using irrigation. Out of the 175 irrigation using households, 46.86 percent irrigated their field using Drum/Bucket/Bottle, 6.29 percent through Own Tank, 0.57 percent using community Tank, 59.43 percent through Main

TABLE 7.6
Number of agricultural holdings by method of irrigation, 2021

Method of irrigation	Number of households		Area under crop	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
Drum/bucket/bottle	82	46.86	12.59	43.10
Own tank	11	6.29	11.32	38.72
Community tank	1	0.57	0.00	0.02
Main water supply	104	59.43	5.01	17.14
Other irrigation	9	5.14	0.30	1.02
Total	**175**	**37.47**	**29.22**	**5.54**

Water Supply and 5.14 percent using methods other than those described in this paragraph. It may be seen that percentage of households using different modes of irrigation exceeds hundred as some households may have used more than one mode.

In Niue, total area under crop is reported at 527.59 acres out of which 29.22 acres crop area accounting for 5.54 percent was irrigated. The highest proportion of 43.10 percent of irrigated crop area was irrigated using Drum/Bucket/Bottle, 38.72 percent through Own Tank, 0.02 percent using community Tank, 17.14 percent through Main Water Supply and 1.02 percent using methods other than those mentioned in this paragraph.

From analysis of the table on number of holdings using fertilizers and chemicals, it emerges that 25.91 percent households used Inorganic Fertilizers, 17.77 percent households used Organic Fertilizers, 10.71 percent used Insecticides, 56.53 percent used Herbicide and 7.28 percent households used Fungicide. It can be seen that sum total of percentages exceeds hundred as some of the households might have used more than one type of fertilizer/chemical.

From the 467 households growing agricultural crops, a total of 160 households or 34.26 percent stated damage to crops due to chickens, a total of 190 households or 40.69 stated crop damage by pigs. Parcel areas most affected with damage to crops by pigs were Hakupu with 21.22 percent damage, Tuapa with 19.17 percent, and Alofi South with 13.34 percent.

The parcel areas most affected with damage to crops by chickens were Tuapa with 12.63 percent of damage, Alofi South with 10.85 percent, and Hakupu with 9.77 percent.

The detailed data on Land and crops can be seen in tables annex with this report (Table 77 to Table 94).

It can be seen that out of the total 528 households covered in agricultural census in the country, only 16 accounting for about 3.03 percent households have reported to have engaged non-household labour. Among villages, none of the households in Makefu, Namukulu, Hikutavake, Toi, Mutalau, Vaiea, Avatele engaged any non-household labour. In those villages where households engaged non-household labour, 5.33 percent households in Alofi South, 1.85 percent households in Alofi North, 2.86 percent households in Tuapa, 3.70 percent households in Lakepa, 7.14 percent households in Liku, 3.92 percent households in Hakupu and 2.33 percent households in Tamakautoga engaged non-household labour.

In these 16 households, a total of 23 non-household labour were engaged. In these 23 labours, 17 accounting for 73.91 percent were males and remaining 26.09 percent were females. In Niue, on an average, a non-household labour worked for 15.25 hours for the household in the week before the census. The data in the villages has been very scanty and, therefore, is not being commented.

The data on non-household labour is presented in Tables 95 to 98.

CHAPTER 8

Household's agricultural support

Agriculture in Niue is largely on a subsistence level small scale and agricultural census affords an opportunity to assess to what extent where households derive their income from agricultural operations. The table on number of agricultural households and proportion of income derived from agriculture shows that out of 481 agricultural households, 77.13 percent households derived no income from agricultural activities, 16.84 percent households derive about one fourth of their total income from agricultural activities, 4.37 percent derive about half of their total income, 1.04 percent about three fourth and only 0.62 percent households derive their entire income from agricultural activities only.

TABLE 8.1
Proportion of households total income derived from agricultural activities

Proportion of income	Number	Percent (%)
None	371	77.13
About 1/4	81	16.84
About 1/2	21	4.37
About 3/4	5	1.04
All	**3**	**0.62**

In response to the question – whether any member of the household received any financial support directly related to agricultural activities during last 3 years, only 1.87 percent households responded in affirmative and remaining 98.13 percent denied having received any support.

On the number of agricultural households receiving support directly related to agricultural activities by Village and source of support, total 10 households have been reported (against 9 households in the earlier table). Out of the 10 households which received support, 10 percent households received support from Niue Development Bank (Kiwi Bank), 30 percent households received support from Government, 30 percent households received donor support, 50 percent received NCOC Grants and remaining 10 percent households received support from other sources.

The detailed tables on Household's Agricultural Support is annex with this report (Table 99 to Table 102).

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CHAPTER 9

Agricultural equipment

The type of equipment and machinery that is utilized for assisting agricultural activities to a large extent exemplifies the stage of development of the agricultural sector in the country. The distribution of type of farm equipment being used by farm households is described in following paragraphs.

As noted in earlier chapters, there are 481 agricultural households in the country but the question on ownership of agricultural equipment was asked from all 528 households covered for the current agricultural census. Therefore, the distribution has been given over all 528 households. An analysis of this table reveals that in all 506 households accounting for 95.83 percent owned some agricultural equipment. A total of 63.26 percent of all households owned Knapsack Sprayer, 64.02 percent owned Wheel Barrow, 61.36 percent owned Chainsaw, 18.18 percent owned Electric Generator, 81.82 percent owned Bush Cutter, 76.70 percent owned Planting Stick (Koho), 2.27 percent owned Rotary Hoe, 63.83 percent owned Metal Husker, 42.23 percent owned Fire arm, 93.94 percent owned Bush Knife, 70.27 percent owned Axe, 53.60 percent owned Ride-on/Motor Mower, 0.38 percent owned Tractor, 4.36 percent owned Mist Blower, 4.55 percent owned Motorized Blower, 4.55 percent owned Slasher Mower, and 10.42 percent households owned equipment other than those described here.

An analysis of the table on number of households by use of Bulldozer for land clearance reveals that out of the 528 households covered in the current agricultural census, 43.75 percent households reported use of bulldozer for land clearance. Among villages, 32.67 percent households in Alofi South, 46.30 percent households in Alofi North, 65.00 percent households in Makefu, 65.71 percent households in Tuapa, none of the households in Namukulu, 58.82 percent households in Hikutavake, 58.33 percent households in Toi, 65.63 percent households in Mutalau, 3.70 percent households in Lakepa, 17.86 percent households in Liku, 70.59 percent households in Hakupu, 37.50 percent households in Vaiea, 35.90 percent households in Avatele, 48.84 percent households in Tamakautoga used bulldozer for land clearance.

Households reported resorting to different methods of land clearance. From analysis of the table number of households resorting to different methods for Land Clearance, it emerged that a total of 148 households accounting for 28.03 percent of total 528 households covered in the current agricultural census in all cleared 112.98 acres of land using different methods. This shows that, on an average, a household cleared about 0.76 acres of land. Out of the 122 households which used slash and burn method for land clearance, 62.30 percent reported Bulldozer not available, 6.56 percent reported Bulldozer expensive and 31.15 percent reported other reasons for resorting to this method of land clearance.

TABLE 9.1
Number of households resorting to different methods of land clearing and reason for clearing, 2021

Method for land clearance	Number of households	Area cleared (acres)	Percent (%)	Reason for clearing (%)		
				Bulldozer not available	Bulldozer expensive	Other
Slash and burn	122	92.55	81.92	62.30	6.56	31.15
Tractor/mower	11	6.68	5.91	63.64	27.27	9.09
Excavator	3	3.50	3.10	0.00	0.00	100.00
Other	12	10.26	9.08	33.33	25.00	41.67
Total	**148**	**112.98**	**100.00**	**58.78**	**9.46**	**31.76**

Out of the total 112.98 acres of land that was cleared using different methods of land clearance, 81.92 percent of land was cleared by using slash and burn method, 5.91 percent using Tractor/Mower, 3.10 percent using Excavator and 9.08 percent of land was cleared by using methods other than those described here.

The detailed tables on Agricultural Equipment are annex with this report (Table 103 to Table 107).

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TABLES
POPULATION

TABLE 1
Population by village, ethnicity and sex

Village	Niuean			Part-Niuean			Non-Niuean			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**543**	**629**	**1 172**	**93**	**84**	**177**	**188**	**183**	**371**	**824**	**896**	**1 720**
Alofi South	103	137	**240**	27	33	**60**	75	53	**128**	**205**	**223**	**428**
Alofi North	44	51	**95**	12	13	**25**	30	32	**62**	**86**	**96**	**182**
Makefu	22	29	**51**	1	2	**3**	4	4	**8**	**27**	**35**	**62**
Tuapa	37	55	**92**	11	6	**17**	7	10	**17**	**55**	**71**	**126**
Namukulu	5	3	**8**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	**5**	**3**	**8**
Hikutavake	20	23	**43**	3	0	**3**	1	0	**1**	**24**	**23**	**47**
Toi	11	18	**29**	2	2	**4**	1	2	**3**	**14**	**22**	**36**
Mutalau	37	36	**73**	5	2	**7**	1	4	**5**	**43**	**42**	**85**
Lakepa	40	34	**74**	8	5	**13**	2	2	**4**	**50**	**41**	**91**
Liku	30	36	**66**	6	8	**14**	3	3	**6**	**39**	**47**	**86**
Hakupu	85	80	**165**	5	4	**9**	15	15	**30**	**105**	**99**	**204**
Vaiea	5	8	**13**	5	4	**9**	27	39	**66**	**37**	**51**	**88**
Avatele	59	64	**123**	0	0	**0**	7	5	**12**	**66**	**69**	**135**
Tamakautoga	45	55	**100**	8	5	**13**	15	14	**29**	**68**	**74**	**142**

TABLE 2
Population by village, age-group and sex

Village	Total			0–4 years			5–9 years			10–14 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**822**	**894**	**1 716**	**55**	**62**	**117**	**78**	**66**	**144**	**87**	**92**	**179**
Alofi South	**205**	**223**	**428**	17	14	**31**	11	17	**28**	16	23	**39**
Alofi North	**86**	**96**	**182**	9	6	**15**	9	5	**14**	11	11	**22**
Makefu	**27**	**34**	**61**	2	2	**4**	3	3	**6**	3	3	**6**
Tuapa	**55**	**71**	**126**	2	6	**8**	5	6	**11**	6	10	**16**
Namukulu	**5**	**3**	**8**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	**23**	**23**	**46**	5	1	**6**	1	2	**3**	3	1	**4**
Toi	**14**	**22**	**36**	0	2	**2**	1	1	**2**	0	1	**1**
Mutalau	**43**	**41**	**84**	2	1	**3**	9	0	**9**	3	3	**6**
Lakepa	**50**	**41**	**91**	3	2	**5**	6	0	**6**	9	3	**12**
Liku	**39**	**47**	**86**	3	4	**7**	2	3	**5**	3	4	**7**
Hakupu	**105**	**99**	**204**	3	7	**10**	11	13	**24**	14	11	**25**
Vaiea	**37**	**51**	**88**	2	6	**8**	5	8	**13**	7	9	**16**
Avatele	**66**	**69**	**135**	4	11	**15**	10	3	**13**	5	7	**12**
Tamakautoga	**67**	**74**	**141**	3	0	**3**	5	5	**10**	7	6	**13**

TABLE 2
Population by village, age-group and sex *(continued)*

Village	15–19 years			20–24 years			25–29 years			30–34 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**62**	**78**	**140**	**38**	**49**	**87**	**43**	**42**	**85**	**51**	**46**	**97**
Alofi South	14	17	**31**	11	13	**24**	13	9	**22**	13	10	**23**
Alofi North	4	6	**10**	3	6	**9**	4	5	**9**	6	5	**11**
Makefu	2	1	**3**	1	0	**1**	0	2	**2**	2	1	**3**
Tuapa	6	7	**13**	1	1	**2**	2	2	**4**	3	3	**6**
Namukulu	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	2	1	**3**	1	2	**3**	2	1	**3**	0	2	**2**
Toi	1	1	**2**	2	1	**3**	1	2	**3**	0	0	**0**
Mutalau	3	2	**5**	1	2	**3**	2	4	**6**	1	3	**4**
Lakepa	4	6	**10**	1	6	**7**	3	1	**4**	1	3	**4**
Liku	2	5	**7**	2	2	**4**	1	4	**5**	4	5	**9**
Hakupu	9	7	**16**	5	7	**12**	9	4	**13**	6	2	**8**
Vaiea	1	5	**6**	1	2	**3**	2	2	**4**	6	3	**9**
Avatele	9	8	**17**	4	3	**7**	2	2	**4**	5	3	**8**
Tamakautoga	4	12	**16**	5	4	**9**	2	4	**6**	4	6	**10**

Village	35–39 years			40–44 years			45–49 years			50–54 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**44**	**68**	**112**	**53**	**50**	**103**	**43**	**45**	**88**	**63**	**48**	**111**
Alofi South	14	10	**24**	13	13	**26**	16	16	**32**	20	11	**31**
Alofi North	3	9	**12**	10	9	**19**	5	3	**8**	8	9	**17**
Makefu	1	4	**5**	1	0	**1**	3	3	**6**	2	1	**3**
Tuapa	4	7	**11**	5	2	**7**	4	7	**11**	4	3	**7**
Namukulu	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	1	1	**2**	1	3	**4**	2	0	**2**	2	2	**4**
Toi	0	2	**2**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**	2	1	**3**
Mutalau	3	3	**6**	2	2	**4**	2	2	**4**	3	5	**8**
Lakepa	2	3	**5**	2	0	**2**	0	2	**2**	1	2	**3**
Liku	2	1	**3**	2	4	**6**	1	2	**3**	4	0	**4**
Hakupu	7	8	**15**	4	7	**11**	5	5	**10**	7	8	**15**
Vaiea	6	6	**12**	4	1	**5**	0	1	**1**	1	1	**2**
Avatele	0	9	**9**	2	0	**2**	1	2	**3**	5	3	**8**
Tamakautoga	1	5	**6**	6	8	**14**	4	2	**6**	4	2	**6**

TABLE 2
Population by village, age-group and sex *(continued)*

Village	55–59 years			60–64 years			65–69 years			70–74 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**49**	**56**	**105**	**56**	**48**	**104**	**40**	**55**	**95**	**21**	**29**	**50**
Alofi South	14	22	**36**	17	10	**27**	5	14	**19**	5	8	**13**
Alofi North	4	7	**11**	4	3	**7**	2	5	**7**	2	4	**6**
Makefu	0	2	**2**	3	4	**7**	2	1	**3**	1	1	**2**
Tuapa	4	2	**6**	2	2	**4**	2	6	**8**	1	0	**1**
Namukulu	1	0	**1**	0	2	**2**	2	0	**2**	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	1	2	**3**	0	1	**1**	2	2	**4**	0	0	**0**
Toi	2	2	**4**	1	3	**4**	0	1	**1**	2	2	**4**
Mutalau	3	1	**4**	1	2	**3**	3	5	**8**	1	4	**5**
Lakepa	6	4	**10**	5	2	**7**	3	5	**8**	3	1	**4**
Liku	3	2	**5**	0	2	**2**	6	3	**9**	0	1	**1**
Hakupu	7	5	**12**	7	5	**12**	6	5	**11**	1	2	**3**
Vaiea	0	0	**0**	0	3	**3**	1	3	**4**	1	0	**1**
Avatele	1	3	**4**	12	3	**15**	3	3	**6**	3	5	**8**
Tamakautoga	3	4	**7**	4	6	**10**	3	2	**5**	1	1	**2**

Village	75–79 years			80–84 years			85+ years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**17**	**29**	**46**	**17**	**22**	**39**	**5**	**9**	**14**
Alofi South	3	9	**12**	2	5	**7**	1	2	**3**
Alofi North	1	2	**3**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**
Makefu	0	3	**3**	1	3	**4**	0	0	**0**
Tuapa	2	3	**5**	2	2	**4**	0	2	**2**
Namukulu	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	1	**2**
Hikutavake	0	0	**0**	0	2	**2**	0	0	**0**
Toi	0	1	**1**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**
Mutalau	2	0	**2**	1	1	**2**	1	1	**2**
Lakepa	0	1	**1**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**
Liku	1	1	**2**	3	2	**5**	0	2	**2**
Hakupu	2	3	**5**	2	0	**2**	0	0	**0**
Vaiea	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**
Avatele	0	2	**2**	0	2	**2**	0	0	**0**
Tamakautoga	6	4	**10**	3	3	**6**	2	0	**2**

TABLE 3
NIUEAN population by village, age-group and sex

Village	Total			0–4 years			5–9 years			10–14 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**542**	**627**	**1 169**	**31**	**33**	**64**	**43**	**40**	**83**	**51**	**50**	**101**
Alofi South	103	137	**240**	10	5	**15**	2	12	**14**	4	7	**11**
Alofi North	44	51	**95**	2	1	**3**	1	3	**4**	9	5	**14**
Makefu	22	28	**50**	1	1	**2**	2	2	**4**	3	3	**6**
Tuapa	37	55	**92**	0	4	**4**	4	4	**8**	2	7	**9**
Namukulu	5	3	**8**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	19	23	**42**	3	1	**4**	1	2	**3**	3	1	**4**
Toi	11	18	**29**	0	2	**2**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**
Mutalau	37	35	**72**	2	1	**3**	7	0	**7**	1	3	**4**
Lakepa	40	34	**74**	2	1	**3**	4	0	**4**	5	2	**7**
Liku	30	36	**66**	3	2	**5**	1	2	**3**	2	3	**5**
Hakupu	85	80	**165**	2	4	**6**	7	10	**17**	12	8	**20**
Vaiea	5	8	**13**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**
Avatele	59	64	**123**	4	11	**15**	10	2	**12**	5	6	**11**
Tamakautoga	45	55	**100**	2	0	**2**	3	2	**5**	5	4	**9**

Village	15–19 years			20–24 years			25–29 years			30–34 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**43**	**54**	**97**	**28**	**36**	**64**	**22**	**27**	**49**	**29**	**32**	**61**
Alofi South	6	12	**18**	9	9	**18**	5	5	**10**	7	6	**13**
Alofi North	3	3	**6**	2	4	**6**	1	1	**2**	2	2	**4**
Makefu	2	1	**3**	1	0	**1**	0	1	**1**	1	1	**2**
Tuapa	4	4	**8**	1	1	**2**	1	2	**3**	1	2	**3**
Namukulu	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	1	1	**2**	1	2	**3**	1	1	**2**	0	2	**2**
Toi	1	0	**1**	1	1	**2**	1	2	**3**	0	0	**0**
Mutalau	2	1	**3**	1	1	**2**	2	3	**5**	1	3	**4**
Lakepa	4	4	**8**	1	6	**7**	2	0	**2**	1	3	**4**
Liku	2	3	**5**	1	1	**2**	1	3	**4**	3	4	**7**
Hakupu	7	6	**13**	4	6	**10**	6	3	**9**	5	2	**7**
Vaiea	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**	2	0	**2**
Avatele	7	8	**15**	3	3	**6**	2	2	**4**	5	3	**8**
Tamakautoga	2	10	**12**	3	2	**5**	0	3	**3**	1	4	**5**

TABLE 3
NIUEAN population by village, age-group and sex *(continued)*

Village	35–39 years			40–44 years			45–49 years			50–54 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**24**	**48**	**72**	**24**	**30**	**54**	**32**	**30**	**62**	**44**	**41**	**85**
Alofi South	6	5	**11**	4	7	**11**	11	11	**22**	10	8	**18**
Alofi North	1	5	**6**	4	2	**6**	3	1	**4**	4	6	**10**
Makefu	1	4	**5**	1	0	**1**	2	2	**4**	1	1	**2**
Tuapa	3	7	**10**	3	1	**4**	3	6	**9**	4	3	**7**
Namukulu	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	1	1	**2**	1	3	**4**	2	0	**2**	2	2	**4**
Toi	0	2	**2**	0	1	**1**	0	0	**0**	2	1	**3**
Mutalau	3	3	**6**	1	2	**3**	2	1	**3**	3	4	**7**
Lakepa	2	3	**5**	1	0	**1**	0	1	**1**	1	2	**3**
Liku	1	1	**2**	2	3	**5**	1	1	**2**	2	0	**2**
Hakupu	5	6	**11**	3	5	**8**	4	3	**7**	6	8	**14**
Vaiea	0	1	**1**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**	1	1	**2**
Avatele	0	8	**8**	1	0	**1**	1	2	**3**	5	3	**8**
Tamakautoga	1	2	**3**	2	6	**8**	3	2	**5**	3	2	**5**

Village	55–59 years			60–64 years			65–69 years			70–74 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**42**	**44**	**86**	**49**	**35**	**84**	**34**	**47**	**81**	**16**	**26**	**42**
Alofi South	10	16	**26**	12	5	**17**	4	11	**15**	3	6	**9**
Alofi North	3	5	**8**	4	2	**6**	2	4	**6**	1	4	**5**
Makefu	0	1	**1**	3	3	**6**	2	1	**3**	1	1	**2**
Tuapa	4	1	**5**	1	2	**3**	2	6	**8**	1	0	**1**
Namukulu	1	0	**1**	0	2	**2**	2	0	**2**	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	1	2	**3**	0	1	**1**	2	2	**4**	0	0	**0**
Toi	1	2	**3**	1	2	**3**	0	1	**1**	2	1	**3**
Mutalau	3	0	**3**	1	2	**3**	3	5	**8**	1	4	**5**
Lakepa	6	4	**10**	5	2	**7**	2	4	**6**	3	1	**4**
Liku	3	2	**5**	0	2	**2**	5	3	**8**	0	1	**1**
Hakupu	7	5	**12**	7	4	**11**	5	5	**10**	1	2	**3**
Vaiea	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**	0	1	**1**	0	0	**0**
Avatele	0	3	**3**	11	2	**13**	2	2	**4**	3	5	**8**
Tamakautoga	3	3	**6**	4	5	**9**	3	2	**5**	0	1	**1**

TABLE 3
NIUEAN population by village, age-group and sex *(continued)*

Village	75–79 years			80–84 years			85+ years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**12**	**26**	**38**	**14**	**20**	**34**	**4**	**8**	**12**
Alofi South	0	7	**7**	0	4	**4**	0	1	**1**
Alofi North	1	2	**3**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**
Makefu	0	3	**3**	1	3	**4**	0	0	**0**
Tuapa	2	2	**4**	1	1	**2**	0	2	**2**
Namukulu	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	1	**2**
Hikutavake	0	0	**0**	0	2	**2**	0	0	**0**
Toi	0	1	**1**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**
Mutalau	2	0	**2**	1	1	**2**	1	1	**2**
Lakepa	0	1	**1**	1	0	**1**	0	0	**0**
Liku	0	1	**1**	3	2	**5**	0	2	**2**
Hakupu	2	3	**5**	2	0	**2**	0	0	**0**
Vaiea	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	1	**1**
Avatele	0	2	**2**	0	2	**2**	0	0	**0**
Tamakautoga	5	4	**9**	3	3	**6**	2	0	**2**

TABLE 4
Population by single years of age and sex

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
0.000	14	10	**24**	20.000	5	13	**18**
1.000	8	7	**15**	21.000	8	8	**16**
2.000	9	12	**21**	22.000	4	11	**15**
3.000	14	17	**31**	23.000	10	13	**23**
4.000	10	16	**26**	24.000	11	4	**15**
5.000	14	8	**22**	25.000	8	11	**19**
6.000	17	12	**29**	26.000	9	10	**19**
7.000	14	16	**30**	27.000	6	10	**16**
8.000	21	11	**32**	28.000	13	7	**20**
9.000	12	19	**31**	29.000	7	4	**11**
10.000	12	21	**33**	30.000	8	7	**15**
11.000	23	19	**42**	31.000	6	7	**13**
12.000	18	22	**40**	32.000	13	11	**24**
13.000	19	16	**35**	33.000	13	7	**20**
14.000	15	14	**29**	34.000	11	14	**25**
15.000	12	17	**29**	35.000	11	14	**25**
16.000	17	15	**32**	36.000	7	13	**20**
17.000	15	17	**32**	37.000	13	11	**24**
18.000	6	17	**23**	38.000	6	16	**22**
19.000	12	12	**24**	39.000	7	14	**21**

TABLE 4
Population by single years of age and sex *(continued)*

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
40.000	7	17	**24**	66.000	8	11	**19**
41.000	11	11	**22**	67.000	6	10	**16**
42.000	16	2	**18**	68.000	11	8	**19**
43.000	7	7	**14**	69.000	7	13	**20**
44.000	12	13	**25**	70.000	3	8	**11**
45.000	6	10	**16**	71.000	3	15	**18**
46.000	8	9	**17**	72.000	6	0	**6**
47.000	15	9	**24**	73.000	3	3	**6**
48.000	6	7	**13**	74.000	6	3	**9**
49.000	8	10	**18**	75.000	4	8	**12**
50.000	10	9	**19**	76.000	5	4	**9**
51.000	9	5	**14**	77.000	4	5	**9**
52.000	13	19	**32**	78.000	2	7	**9**
53.000	12	4	**16**	79.000	2	5	**7**
54.000	19	11	**30**	80.000	6	6	**12**
55.000	8	15	**23**	81.000	1	4	**5**
56.000	9	12	**21**	82.000	1	4	**5**
57.000	9	11	**20**	83.000	6	3	**9**
58.000	13	9	**22**	84.000	1	3	**4**
59.000	10	9	**19**	85.000	2	2	**4**
60.000	8	11	**19**	86.000	1	3	**4**
61.000	14	10	**24**	87.000	0	2	**2**
62.000	11	6	**17**	88.000	3	2	**5**
63.000	8	12	**20**	89.000	1	0	**1**
64.000	15	9	**24**	90.000	0	1	**1**
65.000	8	13	**21**	91.000	0	1	**1**

TABLE 5
NIUEAN population by single years of age and sex

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
0.000	8	5	**13**	10.000	3	16	**19**
1.000	3	3	**6**	11.000	14	9	**23**
2.000	8	7	**15**	12.000	12	10	**22**
3.000	6	9	**15**	13.000	11	7	**18**
4.000	6	9	**15**	14.000	11	8	**19**
5.000	8	6	**14**	15.000	9	12	**21**
6.000	9	3	**12**	16.000	13	11	**24**
7.000	5	11	**16**	17.000	10	12	**22**
8.000	14	7	**21**	18.000	3	12	**15**
9.000	7	13	**20**	19.000	8	7	**15**

TABLE 5
NIUEAN population by single years of age and sex *(continued)*

Age	Male	Female	Total	Age	Male	Female	Total
20.000	3	10	**13**	56.000	8	7	**15**
21.000	5	5	**10**	57.000	8	10	**18**
22.000	2	9	**11**	58.000	10	7	**17**
23.000	10	9	**19**	59.000	9	7	**16**
24.000	8	3	**11**	60.000	7	8	**15**
25.000	4	8	**12**	61.000	14	7	**21**
26.000	5	4	**9**	62.000	11	4	**15**
27.000	4	6	**10**	63.000	7	9	**16**
28.000	6	5	**11**	64.000	10	7	**17**
29.000	3	4	**7**	65.000	6	12	**18**
30.000	4	4	**8**	66.000	7	7	**14**
31.000	4	6	**10**	67.000	5	9	**14**
32.000	7	6	**13**	68.000	9	6	**15**
33.000	8	6	**14**	69.000	7	13	**20**
34.000	6	10	**16**	70.000	1	8	**9**
35.000	7	11	**18**	71.000	2	12	**14**
36.000	5	10	**15**	72.000	5	0	**5**
37.000	6	7	**13**	73.000	3	3	**6**
38.000	3	13	**16**	74.000	5	3	**8**
39.000	3	7	**10**	75.000	2	7	**9**
40.000	4	12	**16**	76.000	4	4	**8**
41.000	4	6	**10**	77.000	3	5	**8**
42.000	7	0	**7**	78.000	1	7	**8**
43.000	3	4	**7**	79.000	2	3	**5**
44.000	6	8	**14**	80.000	6	4	**10**
45.000	4	6	**10**	81.000	0	4	**4**
46.000	5	5	**10**	82.000	1	4	**5**
47.000	11	5	**16**	83.000	4	3	**7**
48.000	6	6	**12**	84.000	1	3	**4**
49.000	6	8	**14**	85.000	2	2	**4**
50.000	9	8	**17**	86.000	1	3	**4**
51.000	7	5	**12**	87.000	0	2	**2**
52.000	7	15	**22**	88.000	3	1	**4**
53.000	8	3	**11**	89.000	0	1	**1**
54.000	13	10	**23**	90.000	0	1	**1**
55.000	7	13	**20**	91.000	0	1	**1**

TABLE 6

Population by country of residence, age-group

Age-group	Total	Niue	New Zealand	Australia	Samoa	Tonga	Tuvalu	Fiji	Other pacific countries	Other countries
0–4 years	**117**	112	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
5–9 years	**144**	134	5	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
10–14 years	**179**	168	3	0	0	3	1	4	0	0
15–19 years	**140**	129	6	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
20–24 years	**87**	77	4	0	0	3	1	1	0	1
25–29 years	**85**	75	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	2
30–34 years	**97**	91	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
35–39 years	**112**	97	2	0	0	2	4	5	1	1
40–44 years	**103**	93	3	0	0	2	0	3	1	1
45–49 years	**88**	82	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
50–54 years	**111**	105	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
55–59 years	**105**	98	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
60–64 years	**104**	103	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65–69 years	**95**	94	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70–74 years	**50**	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75–79 years	**46**	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80–84 years	**39**	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+ years	**14**	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 7

Population by country of residence one year ago, age-group

Age-group	Total	Niue	New Zealand	Australia	Samoa	Tonga	Tuvalu	Fiji	Other pacific countries	Other countries
0–4 years	**117**	113	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9 years	**144**	140	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10–14 years	**179**	175	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
15–19 years	**140**	133	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
20–24 years	**87**	82	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
25–29 years	**85**	80	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30–34 years	**97**	95	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35–39 years	**112**	108	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
40–44 years	**103**	100	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45–49 years	**88**	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50–54 years	**111**	105	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
55–59 years	**105**	101	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
60–64 years	**104**	101	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65–69 years	**95**	93	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
70–74 years	**50**	49	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75–79 years	**46**	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80–84 years	**39**	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85+ years	**14**	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 8

Population by country of residence and country of residence one year ago

Country	Niue	New Zealand	Australia	Samoa	Tonga	Tuvalu	Fiji	Other pacific countries	Other countries	All
Niue	1 572	27	4	0	0	1	3	1	1	**1 609**
New Zealand	26	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**39**
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Samoa	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Tonga	14	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	**17**
Tuvalu	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
Fiji	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**24**
Other pacific countries	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
Other countries	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	**12**
All	**1 665**	**40**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1 720**

TABLE 9

NIUEAN population by country of residence and country of residence one year ago

Country	Niue	New Zealand	Australia	Samoa	Tonga	Tuvalu	Fiji	Other pacific countries	Other countries	All
Niue	1 131	20	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	**1 156**
New Zealand	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**16**
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other pacific countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
All	**1 142**	**25**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1 172**

TABLE 10

Population by village, educational attainment and sex

Village	None			Early childhood education			Primary			Secondary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**80**	**77**	**157**	**74**	**71**	**145**	**99**	**107**	**206**	**275**	**333**	**608**
Alofi South	20	17	**37**	14	17	**31**	22	27	**49**	59	72	**131**
Alofi North	9	4	**13**	13	6	**19**	10	14	**24**	17	29	**46**
Makefu	3	4	**7**	3	4	**7**	4	6	**10**	9	8	**17**
Tuapa	2	8	**10**	4	5	**9**	6	13	**19**	22	21	**43**
Namukulu	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	1	0	**1**	2	3	**5**
Hikutavake	5	1	**6**	2	2	**4**	3	1	**4**	6	13	**19**
Toi	0	2	**2**	1	2	**3**	1	0	**1**	7	14	**21**
Mutalau	8	1	**9**	4	2	**6**	6	4	**10**	11	22	**33**
Lakepa	17	8	**25**	1	1	**2**	3	1	**4**	18	17	**35**
Liku	2	4	**6**	2	4	**6**	5	6	**11**	21	20	**41**
Hakupu	6	9	**15**	10	14	**24**	16	11	**27**	33	34	**67**
Vaiea	3	6	**9**	4	6	**10**	4	13	**17**	24	21	**45**
Avatele	2	12	**14**	12	4	**16**	8	5	**13**	12	19	**31**
Tamakautoga	3	1	**4**	4	4	**8**	10	6	**16**	34	40	**74**

TABLE 10
Population by village, educational attainment and sex *(continued)*

Village	Tertiary (agriculture qualification)			Tertiary (other qualification)			Vocational training		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**18**	**6**	**24**	**229**	**264**	**493**	**43**	**28**	**71**
Alofi South	5	1	**6**	79	84	**163**	5	1	**6**
Alofi North	2	1	**3**	33	37	**70**	1	3	**4**
Makefu	1	0	**1**	7	12	**19**	0	1	**1**
Tuapa	1	1	**2**	12	16	**28**	8	7	**15**
Namukulu	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	2	0	**2**
Hikutavake	0	0	**0**	4	3	**7**	4	3	**7**
Toi	0	0	**0**	1	4	**5**	4	0	**4**
Mutalau	2	1	**3**	7	10	**17**	3	2	**5**
Lakepa	1	0	**1**	9	13	**22**	1	1	**2**
Liku	0	0	**0**	5	9	**14**	4	4	**8**
Hakupu	5	1	**6**	25	24	**49**	10	5	**15**
Vaiea	0	1	**1**	0	3	**3**	0	0	**0**
Avatele	0	0	**0**	32	29	**61**	0	0	**0**
Tamakautoga	1	0	**1**	15	20	**35**	1	1	**2**

TABLE 11
Population aged 15 years and above by main activity in the week before the census, age-group and sex

	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55–59 years	60+ years
TOTAL											
Total	**1 276**	**140**	**87**	**85**	**97**	**112**	**103**	**88**	**111**	**105**	**348**
Employed in government/ public sector	**492**	21	44	43	65	61	62	58	66	50	22
Employed by private sector	**263**	6	26	33	23	38	32	21	20	23	41
Producing goods/services for sale (self employed)	**54**	0	0	1	2	8	4	7	6	8	18
Producing goods/services for family consumption	**37**	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	29
Voluntary/community work	**11**	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	5
Domestic duties	**115**	1	4	3	7	3	4	1	9	12	71
Student	**123**	111	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired/too old	**143**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	140
Unemployed	**38**	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	5	5	22

TABLE 11

Population aged 15 years and above by main activity in the week before the census, age-group and sex *(continued)*

	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55–59 years	60+ years
MALE											
Total	**602**	**62**	**38**	**43**	**51**	**44**	**53**	**43**	**63**	**49**	**156**
Employed in government/ public sector	**244**	10	24	22	38	19	32	24	37	24	14
Employed by private sector	**137**	3	10	19	11	19	18	14	10	12	21
Producing goods/services for sale (self employed)	**32**	0	0	0	1	4	1	4	5	5	12
Producing goods/services for family consumption	**28**	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	23
Voluntary/community work	**9**	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	3
Domestic duties	**31**	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	0	22
Student	**50**	47	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired/too old	**54**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	52
Unemployed	**17**	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	9
FEMALE											
Total	**674**	**78**	**49**	**42**	**46**	**68**	**50**	**45**	**48**	**56**	**192**
Employed in government/ public sector	**248**	11	20	21	27	42	30	34	29	26	8
Employed by private sector	**126**	3	16	14	12	19	14	7	10	11	20
Producing goods/services for sale (self employed)	**22**	0	0	1	1	4	3	3	1	3	6
Producing goods/services for family consumption	**9**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
Voluntary/community work	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Domestic duties	**84**	0	3	2	6	3	3	0	6	12	49
Student	**73**	64	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired/too old	**89**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	88
Unemployed	**21**	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	13

TABLE 12

Population aged 15 years and above by main activity in the week before the census, type of employment and sex

Main activity	Full time			Part time			None		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	**451**	**446**	**897**	**62**	**88**	**150**	**16**	**30**	**46**
Employed in government/ public sector	237	235	**472**	7	11	**18**	0	2	**2**
Employed by private sector	109	89	**198**	27	37	**64**	1	0	**1**
Producing goods/services for sale (self employed)	27	18	**45**	5	4	**9**	0	0	**0**
Producing goods/services for family consumption	20	4	**24**	8	5	**13**	0	0	**0**
Voluntary/community work	6	1	**7**	1	1	**2**	0	0	**0**
Domestic duties	19	50	**69**	9	22	**31**	3	12	**15**
Student	33	49	**82**	5	8	**13**	12	16	**28**
Retired/too old	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**
Unemployed	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**0**

TABLE 13

Involvement in holding operations by village, type of Involvement and sex (aged 15 years or more)

Village	Manage and work			Work			No involvement		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
NIUE	**314**	**114**	**428**	**197**	**346**	**543**	**91**	**214**	**305**
Alofi South	84	32	**116**	41	64	**105**	36	73	**109**
Alofi North	38	25	**63**	15	39	**54**	4	10	**14**
Makefu	10	5	**15**	6	9	**15**	3	12	**15**
Tuapa	27	9	**36**	11	25	**36**	4	15	**19**
Namukulu	2	0	**2**	1	2	**3**	2	1	**3**
Hikutavake	9	3	**12**	3	12	**15**	2	4	**6**
Toi	8	3	**11**	3	12	**15**	2	3	**5**
Mutalau	15	9	**24**	9	20	**29**	5	8	**13**
Lakepa	5	2	**7**	19	16	**35**	8	18	**26**
Liku	19	8	**27**	9	16	**25**	3	12	**15**
Hakupu	42	6	**48**	28	45	**73**	7	17	**24**
Vaiea	4	0	**4**	19	18	**37**	0	10	**10**
Avatele	20	7	**27**	20	23	**43**	7	18	**25**
Tamakautoga	31	5	**36**	13	45	**58**	8	13	**21**

TABLE 14

Average hours per week worked on holding by village, age-group and sex (aged 15 years or more)

Village	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55–59 years	60+ years
NIUE											
Male	**19.166**	11.310	19.133	20.289	23.489	21.895	18.318	16.900	20.897	19.467	19.132
Female	**15.620**	10.462	16.455	16.032	22.114	16.377	12.722	19.188	15.902	16.878	14.109
Alofi South											
Male	**18.288**	7.556	18.571	22.625	17.000	21.167	25.889	16.933	21.474	21.333	13.960
Female	**14.083**	7.857	11.800	18.000	17.000	9.286	11.714	20.333	16.667	12.083	14.710
Alofi North											
Male	**20.264**	11.250	34.333	28.250	21.833	22.333	8.111	30.400	19.167	17.250	22.889
Female	**17.563**	12.250	25.833	18.200	36.250	4.714	8.444	31.000	17.556	10.167	23.909
Makefu											
Male	**18.688**	7.000	6.000		28.500		10.000	19.000	17.500		23.167
Female	**13.571**	4.000			17.000	14.000		4.000	4.000	25.000	13.800
Tuapa											
Male	**15.421**	5.600	15.000	15.500	21.000	19.000	10.000	21.500	12.750	18.250	18.833
Female	**11.559**	9.833	5.000	2.500	4.000	16.200	17.000	13.714	8.000	17.000	12.714
Namukulu											
Male	**20.000**	10.000								20.000	30.000
Female	**20.000**										20.000
Hikutavake											
Male	**10.333**	4.000	4.000	8.000		5.000	8.000	11.000	15.000		17.500
Female	**6.867**	5.000	5.000	4.000	5.000	10.000	6.667		6.000		8.600
Toi											
Male	**13.364**	6.000	2.000	6.000					15.000	11.000	20.250
Female	**10.733**		10.000	6.000		10.500			10.000	6.000	13.714
Mutalau											
Male	**16.917**	6.667		7.500	37.000	11.500	25.000	12.000	18.333	24.333	19.143
Female	**11.000**	5.000	3.500	3.333	17.667	8.000	5.000	3.000	22.333	37.000	10.091
Lakepa											
Male	**24.833**	37.000	37.000	34.000	37.000	37.000	10.000		37.000	16.667	22.111
Female	**20.278**		15.000	40.000	19.000	36.333		8.000	3.000	15.000	20.667
Liku											
Male	**34.107**	38.000	39.000	38.000	29.500	41.000	31.500	15.000	45.667	30.000	32.600
Female	**33.958**	35.000	8.000	38.000	40.600	40.000	36.500	35.000		22.500	32.000
Hakupu											
Male	**16.857**	12.625	20.000	13.556	21.333	16.500	22.500	15.250	18.833	15.857	17.353
Female	**15.059**	7.333	21.600	16.667	21.000	17.200	9.600	12.250	16.000	26.600	9.273

TABLE 14

Average hours per week worked on holding by village, age-group and sex (aged 15 years or more) *(continued)*

Village	Total	15–19 years	20–24 years	25–29 years	30–34 years	35–39 years	40–44 years	45–49 years	50–54 years	55–59 years	60+ years
Vaiea											
Male	**28.000**	15.000	35.000	30.000	29.000	30.500	25.750		6.000		34.000
Female	**17.222**	10.000	15.000	12.500	4.500	25.800	8.000	37.000	15.000		15.667
Avatele											
Male	**27.975**	16.333	21.750	37.500	38.800		21.500	7.000	34.800	70.000	24.706
Female	**30.833**	43.667	35.000	32.500	37.667	30.857		35.000	29.333	55.000	10.333
Tamakautoga											
Male	**7.227**	20.000	3.400	6.000	3.000	6.000	19.600	4.250	5.250	7.333	5.214
Female	**6.400**	2.800	10.250	11.750	12.750	4.000	11.200	1.000	3.500	5.500	4.273

TABLE 15

Average hours per week worked on holding by village, educational attainment and sex (aged 15 years or more)

Village	Total	None	Early childhood education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary (agriculture qualification)	Tertiary (other qualification)	Vocational training
NIUE								
Male	**19.166**	9.857		10.739	20.000	13.471	19.960	19.361
Female	**15.620**	21.250		6.773	14.759	17.000	17.309	17.364
Alofi South								
Male	**18.288**	6.000		7.200	19.488	7.500	19.864	11.800
Female	**14.083**	17.000		9.000	11.139	10.000	16.585	
Alofi North								
Male	**20.264**	10.000		15.000	24.294	23.500	19.000	8.000
Female	**17.563**			3.000	22.364		14.861	29.333
Makefu								
Male	**18.688**			8.000	23.000	30.000	12.833	
Female	**13.571**	16.000		4.000	12.000		15.000	17.000
Tuapa								
Male	**15.421**				16.778	5.000	13.091	16.875
Female	**11.559**			4.200	12.167	40.000	14.091	6.200
Namukulu								
Male	**20.000**			10.000	25.000			
Female	**20.000**				20.000			
Hikutavake								
Male	**10.333**				11.333		10.000	8.667
Female	**6.867**				7.000		6.000	7.000

TABLE 15

Average hours per week worked on holding by village, educational attainment and sex (aged 15 years or more) *(continued)*

Village	Total	None	Early childhood education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary (agriculture qualification)	Tertiary (other qualification)	Vocational training
Toi								
Male	**13.364**			6.000	14.833		12.000	13.333
Female	**10.733**				12.455		6.000	
Mutalau								
Male	**16.917**	13.333		6.667	27.667	7.000	9.667	25.000
Female	**11.000**			4.333	11.056	6.000	16.200	10.000
Lakepa								
Male	**24.833**	7.000		37.000	17.333	7.000	37.500	37.000
Female	**20.278**				20.889		19.667	
Liku								
Male	**34.107**				33.263		33.400	39.000
Female	**33.958**			35.000	29.417		40.143	36.500
Hakupu								
Male	**16.857**			25.000	17.400	18.800	13.174	21.100
Female	**15.059**	42.000		5.667	18.435	12.000	11.500	13.200
Vaiea								
Male	**28.000**				28.000			
Female	**17.222**				14.800		29.333	
Avatele								
Male	**27.975**			10.000	25.250		29.258	
Female	**30.833**				34.083		28.667	
Tamakautoga								
Male	**7.227**			5.000	5.346	2.000	12.667	
Female	**6.400**	10.000		5.000	3.364		12.933	

HOUSEHOLDS

TABLE 16
Number of households having vehicles

Village	Vehicles owned by household							Number of cars	Number of moto bikes	Number of bicycle	Number of truck	Number of light truck	Number of van
	Number of households – cars	Number of households – motor bike	Number of households – bicycle	Number of households – truck	Number of households – light truck	Number of households – van	Number of households – number vehicles owned						
NIUE	**436**	**83**	**132**	**57**	**117**	**113**	**33**	**838**	**110**	**294**	**72**	**128**	**137**
Alofi South	127	24	47	12	34	24	9	242	33	109	15	40	32
Alofi North	49	6	17	6	12	11	0	85	9	36	10	14	14
Makefu	18	1	4	4	2	2	2	48	2	5	5	2	2
Tuapa	27	6	7	5	6	7	4	49	7	30	7	6	8
Namukulu	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	4	1		1	1	1
Hikutavake	12	2	0	2	5	6	1	18	2		3	5	7
Toi	11	2	0	0	2	3	0	24	3			2	4
Mutalau	25	4	3	3	11	8	1	49	6	10	3	12	9
Lakepa	22	6	8	5	8	8	0	39	9	13	7	8	9
Liku	23	4	8	0	6	11	2	45	4	12		6	11
Hakupu	45	10	16	9	12	15	2	92	14	33	11	12	22
Vaiea	12	2	2	1	2	3	3	22	2	2	1	2	3
Avatele	35	11	14	5	8	3	3	74	12	28	5	9	3
Tamakautoga	29	4	6	4	8	11	5	47	6	16	4	9	12

TABLE 17
Food insecurity experience of households

Type of food insecurity			Type of food insecurity		
Worried about not having enough food to eat	Yes	14	Ate less than thought should eat	Yes	20
	No	506		No	505
	Don't know	8		Don't know	3
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious Food	Yes	22	Household ran out of food	Yes	5
	No	500		No	519
	Don't know	6		Don't Know	4
Ate only a few kinds of food	Yes	37	Hungry but did not have food to eat	Yes	7
	No	484		No	515
	Don't know	7		Don't know	6
Had to skip a meal	Yes	29	Went without eating for a whole day	Yes	24
	No	493		No	500
	Don't know	6		Don't know	4

TABLE 18

Food insecurity experience of households by sex of head of household

Type of food insecurity		Male	Female	Type of food insecurity		Male	Female
Worried about not having enough food to eat	Yes	10	4	Ate less than thought should eat	Yes	15	5
	No	378	128		No	378	127
	Don't know	7	1		Don't know	2	1
Unable to eat healthy and nutritious Food	Yes	16	6	Household ran out of food	Yes	3	2
	No	374	126		No	389	130
	Don't know	5	1		Don't know	3	1
Ate only a few kinds of food	Yes	26	11	Hungry but did not have food to eat	Yes	5	2
	No	363	121		No	386	129
	Don't know	6	1		Don't know	4	2
Had to skip a meal	Yes	22	7	Went without eating for a whole day	Yes	20	4
	No	368	125		No	372	128
	Don't know	5	1		Don't know	3	1

TABLE 19

Food security experience by village and type of insecurity

	Worried about not having enough food to eat			Unable to eat healthy and nutritious food			Ate only a few kinds of food			Had to skip a meal		
Village	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
NIUE	**14**	**506**	**8**	**22**	**500**	**6**	**37**	**484**	**7**	**29**	**493**	**6**
Alofi South	8	141	1	11	139	0	21	129	0	20	130	0
Alofi North	3	50	1	5	48	1	11	42	1	7	47	0
Makefu	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0
Tuapa	1	34	0	1	34	0	1	34	0	1	34	0
Namukulu	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Hikutavake	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0
Toi	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	11	1
Mutalau	0	32	0	1	30	1	1	30	1	0	31	1
Lakepa	1	26	0	1	26	0	1	26	0	0	25	2
Liku	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0
Hakupu	1	46	4	2	46	3	2	45	4	1	48	2
Vaiea	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Avatele	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	39	0
Tamakautoga	0	41	2	1	41	1	0	42	1	0	43	0

TABLE 19
Food security experience by village and type of insecurity *(continued)*

Village	Ate less than thought should eat			Household ran out of food			Hungry but did not have food to eat			Went without eating for a whole day		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
NIUE	**20**	**505**	**3**	**5**	**519**	**4**	**7**	**515**	**6**	**24**	**500**	**4**
Alofi South	12	138	0	4	145	1	4	145	1	20	130	0
Alofi North	6	47	1	1	53	0	1	53	0	3	51	0
Makefu	1	19	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0
Tuapa	0	35	0	0	35	0	1	34	0	1	34	0
Namukulu	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Hikutavake	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	17	0
Toi	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	12	0
Mutalau	0	32	0	0	32	0	0	31	1	0	32	0
Lakepa	0	27	0	0	27	0	0	26	1	0	26	1
Liku	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0	0	28	0
Hakupu	1	49	1	0	49	2	1	49	1	0	49	2
Vaiea	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	16	0
Avatele	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	39	0	0	39	0
Tamakautoga	0	42	1	0	42	1	0	41	2	0	42	1

TABLE 20
Number of households growing agricultural crops by village

Village	Total number of households	Not growing agricultural crops	Growing agricultural crops
NIUE	**528**	**61**	**467**
Alofi South	**150**	29	121
Alofi North	**54**	5	49
Makefu	**20**	0	20
Tuapa	**35**	6	29
Namukulu	**4**	0	4
Hikutavake	**17**	1	16
Toi	**12**	0	12
Mutalau	**32**	2	30
Lakepa	**27**	2	25
Liku	**28**	4	24
Hakupu	**51**	0	51
Vaiea	**16**	0	16
Avatele	**39**	7	32
Tamakautoga	**43**	5	38

NOTE: Agricultural crops include temporary crops, tree crops, plantation crops, flowers etc. grown singly or in mixture.

TABLE 21
Number of households by village and area under agricultural crops

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Growing agricultural crops	Number of households having area under agricultural crops (in acres)							
			Less than 0.50	0.50–0.99	1–1.99	2–2.99	3–4.99	5–9.99	10–19.99	20 and above
NIUE	**481**	**467**	**156**	**77**	**109**	**49**	**46**	**22**	**6**	**0**
Alofi South	**126**	121	52	22	22	10	9	6	0	0
Alofi North	**53**	49	18	6	14	3	4	4	0	0
Makefu	**20**	20	10	1	3	1	3	2	0	0
Tuapa	**30**	29	13	3	7	2	1	2	0	0
Namukulu	**4**	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**16**	16	6	3	2	4	1	0	0	0
Toi	**12**	12	2	5	1	1	3	0	0	0
Mutalau	**31**	30	7	7	10	1	3	2	0	0
Lakepa	**26**	25	5	5	4	3	5	2	1	0
Liku	**24**	24	0	4	7	7	6	0	0	0
Hakupu	**51**	51	11	7	12	8	6	3	4	0
Vaiea	**16**	16	7	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**32**	32	11	3	8	4	4	1	1	0
Tamakautoga	**40**	38	12	11	12	1	1	0	0	0

TABLE 22
Number of households selling fruits/vegetables or other agricultural produce by village

Village	Total number of households	Did your household sell any vegetables, fruits, or other agricultural product	
		Yes	No
NIUE	**528**	**148**	**319**
Alofi South	**150**	21	100
Alofi North	**54**	16	33
Makefu	**20**	12	8
Tuapa	**35**	9	20
Namukulu	**4**	0	4
Hikutavake	**17**	6	10
Toi	**12**	4	8
Mutalau	**32**	11	19
Lakepa	**27**	10	15
Liku	**28**	12	12
Hakupu	**51**	22	29
Vaiea	**16**	2	14
Avatele	**39**	11	21
Tamakautoga	**43**	12	26

TABLE 23

Number of households by village and purpose of crop production

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Growing agricultural crops	What do you consider as the purpose of your crop production?				
			Only for home consumption	Mainly for home consumption and some sale	Mainly for sale and some home consumption	Only for sale	Other
NIUE	**481**	**467**	**314**	**123**	**23**	**3**	**4**
Alofi South	**126**	121	98	17	4	1	1
Alofi North	**53**	49	33	13	2	1	0
Makefu	**20**	20	8	11	1	0	0
Tuapa	**30**	29	19	7	2	0	1
Namukulu	**4**	4	4	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**16**	16	10	4	2	0	0
Toi	**12**	12	8	4	0	0	0
Mutalau	**31**	30	19	8	3	0	0
Lakepa	**26**	25	15	10	0	0	0
Liku	**24**	24	12	11	1	0	0
Hakupu	**51**	51	28	17	5	0	1
Vaiea	**16**	16	14	2	0	0	0
Avatele	**32**	32	21	8	2	1	0
Tamakautoga	**40**	38	25	11	1	0	1

TABLE 24

Number of households by village and purpose of crop production

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Number of household engaged in floriculture	Managing flower nurseries	Marketing flowers/ pot plants	Planting of flowers	Growing pandanus trees	Harvesting pandanus leaves
NIUE	**481**	**208**	**65**	**31**	**145**	**94**	**106**
Alofi South	**126**	44	18	7	32	16	17
Alofi North	**53**	26	8	8	24	9	6
Makefu	**20**	12	2	2	8	8	9
Tuapa	**30**	12	5	0	10	3	4
Namukulu	**4**	2	0	0	1	2	1
Hikutavake	**16**	9	3	1	5	4	4
Toi	**12**	7	4	1	4	5	4
Mutalau	**31**	15	4	6	9	7	5
Lakepa	**26**	9	1	0	8	5	7
Liku	**24**	14	3	2	10	10	10
Hakupu	**51**	24	9	0	17	10	12
Vaiea	**16**	1	1	0	1	0	0
Avatele	**32**	12	2	2	4	6	10
Tamakautoga	**40**	21	5	2	12	9	17

LIVESTOCK

TABLE 25
Number of households having livestock by village

Village	Total number of households	Total number of agricultural households	Not keeping either pigs or poultry	Keeping pigs or poultry
NIUE	**528**	**481**	**238**	**290**
Alofi South	**150**	**126**	91	59
Alofi North	**54**	**53**	32	22
Makefu	**20**	**20**	6	14
Tuapa	**35**	**30**	12	23
Namukulu	**4**	**4**	0	4
Hikutavake	**17**	**16**	8	9
Toi	**12**	**12**	4	8
Mutalau	**32**	**31**	11	21
Lakepa	**27**	**26**	9	18
Liku	**28**	**24**	11	17
Hakupu	**51**	**51**	12	39
Vaiea	**16**	**16**	3	13
Avatele	**39**	**32**	18	21
Tamakautoga	**43**	**40**	21	22

TABLE 26
Number of households and number of domestic animals by village

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Number of households keeping pigs	Total number of pigs	Number of households keeping poultry	Total number of poultry
NIUE	**481**	**211**	**1 711**	**158**	**8 215**
Alofi South	**126**	41	**277**	32	**1963**
Alofi North	**53**	16	**113**	12	**391**
Makefu	**20**	8	**68**	10	**419**
Tuapa	**30**	16	**114**	17	**1 088**
Namukulu	**4**	1	**18**	4	**300**
Hikutavake	**16**	3	**16**	7	**425**
Toi	**12**	3	**30**	7	**325**
Mutalau	**31**	20	**99**	10	**876**
Lakepa	**26**	14	**111**	13	**389**
Liku	**24**	14	**120**	8	**578**
Hakupu	**51**	33	**346**	15	**359**
Vaiea	**16**	13	**117**	0	
Avatele	**32**	15	**154**	11	**793**
Tamakautoga	**40**	14	**128**	12	**309**

TABLE 27
Number of households keeping pigs by village and size of pig holding

Village	Number of households keeping pigs	1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**211**	**99**	**60**	**30**	**19**
Alofi South	41	24	7	5	4
Alofi North	16	9	4	1	1
Makefu	8	3	3	1	1
Tuapa	16	5	7	2	1
Namukulu	1	0	0	1	0
Hikutavake	3	2	0	1	0
Toi	3	1	0	2	0
Mutalau	20	12	6	2	0
Lakepa	14	5	7	0	2
Liku	14	6	3	4	1
Hakupu	33	12	11	5	5
Vaiea	13	5	4	3	1
Avatele	15	9	4	1	1
Tamakautoga	14	6	4	2	2

TABLE 28
Number of households keeping boar by village and size of boar holding

Village	Number of households keeping boars	1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**136**	**133**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Alofi South	24	24	0	0	0
Alofi North	12	12	0	0	0
Makefu	4	4	0	0	0
Tuapa	10	10	0	0	0
Namukulu	1	1	0	0	0
Hikutavake	1	1	0	0	0
Toi	2	2	0	0	0
Mutalau	8	8	0	0	0
Lakepa	12	12	0	0	0
Liku	10	10	0	0	0
Hakupu	26	25	1	0	0
Vaiea	10	9	1	0	0
Avatele	10	9	0	0	1
Tamakautoga	6	6	0	0	0

TABLE 29
Number of households keeping sow by village and size of sows holding

Village	Number of households with size of pig holding				
	Number of households keeping sows	1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**167**	**146**	**16**	**4**	**1**
Alofi South	28	23	3	2	0
Alofi North	11	9	2	0	0
Makefu	5	4	1	0	0
Tuapa	13	12	1	0	0
Namukulu	1	1	0	0	0
Hikutavake	3	2	1	0	0
Toi	3	3	0	0	0
Mutalau	14	14	0	0	0
Lakepa	13	12	1	0	0
Liku	13	11	2	0	0
Hakupu	31	28	3	0	0
Vaiea	13	11	1	1	0
Avatele	11	9	1	0	1
Tamakautoga	8	7	0	1	0

TABLE 30
Number of households keeping other pigs by village and size of other pig holding

Village	Number of households with size of pig holding				
	Number of households keeping pigs other than boars, sows, piglets	1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**23**	**17**	**4**	**1**	**1**
Alofi South	3	3	0	0	0
Alofi North	1	0	1	0	0
Makefu	1	1	0	0	0
Tuapa	1	1	0	0	0
Namukulu	1	0	1	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	4	2	1	1	0
Lakepa	7	7	0	0	0
Liku	1	1	0	0	0
Hakupu	1	0	1	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	3	2	0	0	1

TABLE 30A
Number of households keeping piglets

Village	Number of households with size of pig holding				
	Number of households keeping piglets	1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**122**	**60**	**35**	**15**	**12**
Alofi South	20	10	4	3	3
Alofi North	10	8	1	0	1
Makefu	6	5	0	0	1
Tuapa	9	4	2	2	1
Namukulu	1	0	1	0	0
Hikutavake	2	1	1	0	0
Toi	3	1	1	1	0
Mutalau	11	7	4	0	0
Lakepa	8	5	1	1	1
Liku	8	1	5	2	0
Hakupu	17	4	6	3	4
Vaiea	8	2	3	3	0
Avatele	8	5	3	0	0
Tamakautoga	11	7	3	0	1

TABLE 31
Number of pigs by village and size of pig holding

Village	Number of households with size of pig holding			
	1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**643**	**373**	**255**	**440**
Alofi South	110	40	67	60
Alofi North	50	27		36
Makefu	31	7		30
Tuapa	49	21	24	20
Namukulu	3	15		
Hikutavake	6	10		
Toi	10	9	11	
Mutalau	56	31	12	
Lakepa	58	10	18	25
Liku	40	50	30	
Hakupu	101	72	36	137
Vaiea	38	32	47	
Avatele	49	27		78
Tamakautoga	42	22	10	54

TABLE 32
Number of boars by village and size of pig holding

Village	Number of households keeping boars	Number of households with size of pig holding			
		1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**140**	**199**	**12**		**35**
Alofi South	25	33			
Alofi North	13	18			
Makefu	4	5			
Tuapa	11	15			
Namukulu	1	1			
Hikutavake	1	1			
Toi	2	2			
Mutalau	8	10			
Lakepa	12	17			
Liku	10	15			
Hakupu	27	42	5		
Vaiea	10	14	7		
Avatele	10	17			35
Tamakautoga	6	9			

TABLE 33
Number of sows by village and size of pig holding

Village	Number of households keeping sows	Number of households with size of pig holding			
		1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**168**	**270**	**100**	**52**	**43**
Alofi South	28	48	17	29	
Alofi North	12	14	13		
Makefu	5	7	7		
Tuapa	13	24	8		
Namukulu	1	2			
Hikutavake	3	3	5		
Toi	3	7			
Mutalau	14	21			
Lakepa	13	17	5		
Liku	13	20	12		
Hakupu	31	50	21		
Vaiea	13	22	6	13	
Avatele	11	21	6		43
Tamakautoga	8	14		10	

TABLE 34
Number of other pigs by village and size of pig holding

Village	Number of households keeping other pigs	Number of households with size of pig holding			
		1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**23**	**33**	**25**	**12**	**26**
Alofi South	3	6			
Alofi North	1		7		
Makefu	1	2			
Tuapa	1	3			
Namukulu	1		6		
Hikutavake	0				
Toi	0				
Mutalau	4	7	7	12	
Lakepa	7	12			
Liku	1	1			
Hakupu	1		5		
Vaiea	0				
Avatele	0				
Tamakautoga	3	2			26

TABLE 34A
Number of piglets by village and size of pig holding

Village	Number of households keeping piglets	Number of households with size of pig holding			
		1–4	5–9	10–19	20 and above
NIUE	**125**	**141**	**236**	**191**	**336**
Alofi South	20	23	23	38	60
Alofi North	11	18	7		36
Makefu	6	17			30
Tuapa	9	7	13	24	20
Namukulu	1		9		
Hikutavake	2	2	5		
Toi	3	1	9	11	
Mutalau	11	18	24		
Lakepa	9	12	5	18	25
Liku	8	4	38	30	
Hakupu	18	9	41	36	137
Vaiea	8	2	19	34	
Avatele	8	11	21		
Tamakautoga	11	17	22		28

TABLE 35
Number of households by village and number of pigpens

Village	Number of households having											
	Total number of households having pigs	No pig-pen	1 pig-pen	2 pig-pens	3 pig-pens	4 pig-pens	5 pig-pens	6 pig-pens	7 pig-pens	8 pig-pens	9 pig-pens	10 pig-pens and above
NIUE	**211**	**24**	**53**	**39**	**28**	**12**	**17**	**9**	**7**	**6**	**7**	**9**
Alofi South	**41**	6	16	3	4	2	5	1	0	1	1	2
Alofi North	**16**	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Makefu	**8**	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tuapa	**16**	2	1	5	3	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
Namukulu	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**3**	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Toi	**3**	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mutalau	**20**	1	5	5	4	1	0	3	0	1	0	0
Lakepa	**14**	0	0	4	2	2	4	1	0	0	1	0
Liku	**14**	0	3	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Hakupu	**33**	3	8	4	6	3	3	0	2	0	1	3
Vaiea	**13**	0	4	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Avatele	**15**	3	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Tamakautoga	**14**	4	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1

TABLE 36
Number of households by village and type of feed given to pigs

Village	Number of households giving feed to pigs					
	Number of households keeping pigs	Imported feeds	Coconuts	Household food	Leaves	Others
NIUE	**211**	**189**	**208**	**200**	**183**	**9**
Alofi South	41	34	39	39	29	2
Alofi North	16	13	16	16	15	1
Makefu	8	8	8	8	7	0
Tuapa	16	15	15	14	12	0
Namukulu	1	1	1	1	1	0
Hikutavake	3	3	3	3	3	0
Toi	3	3	3	2	2	0
Mutalau	20	18	20	19	19	2
Lakepa	14	14	14	13	13	2
Liku	14	14	14	12	10	1
Hakupu	33	30	33	33	33	1
Vaiea	13	13	13	13	12	0
Avatele	15	12	15	15	14	0
Tamakautoga	14	11	14	12	13	0

TABLE 37

Number of households by village and method of keeping poultry

Village	Number of households keeping poultry	Housed: Imported	Housed: Local	Free range	Others
NIUE	**158**	**5**	**7**	**151**	**2**
Alofi South	32	2	2	29	1
Alofi North	12	0	0	12	0
Makefu	10	0	0	10	0
Tuapa	17	1	0	17	0
Namukulu	4	0	0	4	0
Hikutavake	7	0	2	5	0
Toi	7	1	1	6	0
Mutalau	10	0	0	10	0
Lakepa	13	0	0	13	0
Liku	8	0	1	8	0
Hakupu	15	0	0	15	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	11	1	1	11	0
Tamakautoga	12	0	0	11	1

TABLE 38

Number of households keeping poultry by village and size of poultry holding

Village	Number of households keeping poultry	Number of households with size of poultry holding						
		1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and above
NIUE	**158**	**7**	**5**	**25**	**35**	**35**	**27**	**24**
Alofi South	32	5	0	2	11	6	5	3
Alofi North	12	0	0	2	3	4	3	0
Makefu	10	0	2	2	1	1	2	2
Tuapa	17	0	1	1	1	2	6	6
Namukulu	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Hikutavake	7	0	0	1	1	3	0	2
Toi	7	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
Mutalau	10	0	1	1	2	2	1	3
Lakepa	13	0	0	3	4	4	1	1
Liku	8	1	0	2	1	1	1	2
Hakupu	15	0	0	7	4	3	0	1
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	11	1	0	1	2	2	2	3
Tamakautoga	12	0	1	3	4	1	3	0

TABLE 39
Number of households keeping housed poultry: Imported by village and size of holding

Village	Number of households with size of housed poultry: Imported holding	Number of households with size of poultry holding						
		1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and above
NIUE	**5**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Alofi South	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Alofi North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mutalau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 40
Number of households keeping housed poultry: Local by village and size of holding

Village	Number of households with size of poultry holding							
	All	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and above
NIUE	**7**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Alofi South	**2**	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Alofi North	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**2**	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Toi	**1**	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mutalau	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hakupu	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaiea	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**1**	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tamakautoga	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 41
Number of households keeping poultry: Free range by village and size of holding

Village	Number of households with size of poultry holding							
	All	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and above
NIUE	**151**	**5**	**5**	**25**	**37**	**35**	**23**	**21**
Alofi South	**29**	3	0	2	12	7	3	2
Alofi North	**12**	0	0	2	3	4	3	0
Makefu	**10**	0	2	2	1	1	2	2
Tuapa	**17**	0	1	1	1	2	6	6
Namukulu	**4**	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
Hikutavake	**5**	0	0	1	1	3	0	0
Toi	**6**	0	0	0	1	4	1	0
Mutalau	**10**	0	1	1	2	2	1	3
Lakepa	**13**	0	0	3	4	4	1	1
Liku	**8**	1	0	2	1	1	1	2
Hakupu	**15**	0	0	7	4	3	0	1
Vaiea	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**11**	1	0	1	3	1	2	3
Tamakautoga	**11**	0	1	3	4	0	3	0

TABLE 42
Number of poultry by village and size of holding

Village	Number of households with size of poultry holding							
	Total	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and above
NIUE	**8 215**	**18**	**43**	**279**	**785**	**1 250**	**1 565**	**4 275**
Alofi South	**1 963**	16		26	240	230	296	1 155
Alofi North	**391**			25	66	130	170	
Makefu	**419**		14	20	25	30	130	200
Tuapa	**1 088**		14	10	25	75	364	600
Namukulu	**300**					100		200
Hikutavake	**425**			10	25	120		270
Toi	**325**				20	175	130	
Mutalau	**876**		6	10	40	70	50	700
Lakepa	**389**			30	84	125	50	100
Liku	**578**	1		22	20	30	55	450
Hakupu	**359**			79	80	100		100
Vaiea								
Avatele	**793**	1		12	80	30	170	500
Tamakautoga	**309**		9	35	80	35	150	0

TABLE 43
Number of housed poultry: Imported by village and size of holding

Village	Number of households with size of poultry holding							
	Total	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and above
NIUE	**1 008**	**3**	**5**		**20**		**80**	**900**
Alofi South	**903**	3						900
Alofi North								
Makefu								
Tuapa	**5**		5					
Namukulu								
Hikutavake								
Toi	**80**						80	
Mutalau								
Lakepa								
Liku								
Hakupu								
Vaiea								
Avatele	**20**				20			
Tamakautoga	**309**							0

TABLE 44
Number of housed poultry: Local by village and size of holding

Village	Number of households with size of poultry holding							
	Total	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and above
NIUE	**604**	**4**				**30**	**100**	**470**
Alofi South	**54**	4					50	
Alofi North								
Makefu								
Tuapa								
Namukulu								
Hikutavake	**270**							270
Toi	**30**					30		
Mutalau								
Lakepa								
Liku	**200**							200
Hakupu								
Vaiea								
Avatele	**50**						50	
Tamakautoga	**309**							0

TABLE 45
Number of free-range poultry by village and size of holding

Village	Number of households with size of poultry holding							
	Total	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–49	50–99	100 and above
NIUE	**6 488**	**11**	**38**	**279**	**765**	**1 185**	**1 305**	**2 905**
Alofi South	**926**	9		26	240	230	166	255
Alofi North	**391**			25	66	130	170	
Makefu	**419**		14	20	25	30	130	200
Tuapa	**1 083**		9	10	25	75	364	600
Namukulu	**300**					100		200
Hikutavake	**155**			10	25	120		
Toi	**215**				20	145	50	
Mutalau	**876**		6	10	40	70	50	700
Lakepa	**389**			30	84	125	50	100
Liku	**378**	1		22	20	30	55	250
Hakupu	**359**			79	80	100		100
Vaiea								
Avatele	**723**	1		12	60	30	120	500
Tamakautoga	**274**		9	35	80		150	0

TABLE 46
Number of animals slaughtered/sold or given in customary alive by village

Village	Total number of pigs	Total pigs slaughtered and sold	Total pigs slaughtered and consumed	Total pigs slaughtered and used for customary purposes	Total pigs sold alive	Total pigs gifted alive	Total number of poultry	Total poultry slaughtered and sold	Total poultry slaughtered and consumed	Total poultry slaughtered and used for customary purposes	Total poultry sold alive	Total poultry gifted alive
NIUE	**1 711**	**230**	**123**	**599**	**130**	**248**	**8 215**	**293**	**1 146**	**188**	**170**	**215**
Alofi South	277	66	22	84	23	80	1963	15	68	11	125	55
Alofi North	113	72	36	27	68	30	391	0	54	14	0	10
Makefu	68	8	2	7	0	23	419	0	63	28	0	0
Tuapa	114	22	8	48	6	5	1088	40	175	45	0	0
Namukulu	18	0	2	6	0	2	300	0	25	60	0	0
Hikutavake	16	0	1	8	0	0	425	60	57	10	0	0
Toi	30	0	5	23	0	0	325	20	40	10	0	0
Mutalau	99	24	15	139	8	12	876	35	81	10	25	0
Lakepa	111	5	7	7	0	28	389	10	65	0	0	0
Liku	120	14	11	26	12	9	578	0	270	0	0	0
Hakupu	346	7	10	200	2	32	359	8	114	0	0	0
Vaiea	117	9	3	6	0	6						
Avatele	154	3	1	18	0	7	793	15	46	0	20	150
Tamakautoga	128	0	0	0	11	14	309	90	88	0	0	0

TABLE 47
Number of households by village and purpose of keeping poultry

Village	Number of households keeping poultry	Poultry kept for egg laying		Poultry kept for meat production	
		Number of households	Number of birds	Number of households	Number of birds
NIUE	**158**	**13**	**1 130**	**35**	**1 188**
Alofi South	32	5	932	6	226
Alofi North	12	0		3	44
Makefu	10	0		1	8
Tuapa	17	0		8	434
Namukulu	4	0		0	
Hikutavake	7	0		1	10
Toi	7	2	90	3	60
Mutalau	10	1	8	2	170
Lakepa	13	0		2	16
Liku	8	2	60	3	85
Hakupu	15	0		4	98
Vaiea	0	0		0	
Avatele	11	1	12	2	37
Tamakautoga	12	2	28	0	

TABLE 48
Number of households by village and number of poultry houses

Village	Number of households by village and number of poultry houses	Number of households having										
		No poultry houses	1 poultry houses	2 poultry houses	3 poultry houses	4 poultry houses	5 poultry houses	6 poultry houses	7 poultry houses	8 poultry houses	9 poultry houses	10 poultry houses and above
NIUE	**158**	**137**	**15**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Alofi South	32	27	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alofi North	12	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	17	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	7	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lakepa	13	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	15	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	12	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 49
Number of households by village and type of feed given to poultry

Village	Number of households keeping poultry	Imported feeds	Coconuts	Household food waste	Other
NIUE	**158**	**45**	**134**	**101**	**13**
Alofi South	32	7	21	24	1
Alofi North	12	2	9	12	2
Makefu	10	2	9	8	0
Tuapa	17	7	16	7	0
Namukulu	4	0	4	0	1
Hikutavake	7	2	7	1	2
Toi	7	3	7	1	0
Mutalau	10	3	8	4	1
Lakepa	13	5	13	11	0
Liku	8	3	8	4	0
Hakupu	15	4	11	11	3
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	11	4	11	9	0
Tamakautoga	12	3	10	9	3

TABLE 50
Number of households keeping cats or dogs by village

Village	Total number of households	Cats	Dogs
NIUE	**528**	**268**	**288**
Alofi South	**150**	66	72
Alofi North	**54**	30	29
Makefu	**20**	13	13
Tuapa	**35**	20	21
Namukulu	**4**	1	2
Hikutavake	**17**	10	10
Toi	**12**	9	11
Mutalau	**32**	20	21
Lakepa	**27**	15	16
Liku	**28**	12	15
Hakupu	**51**	25	25
Vaiea	**16**	7	7
Avatele	**39**	20	23
Tamakautoga	**43**	20	23

TABLE 50A
Number of households keeping cats or dogs by village (part 2)

Village	Number of households keeping cats or dogs			
	Cats		Dogs	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
NIUE	**309**	**342**	**241**	**388**
Alofi South	91	105	74	69
Alofi North	38	33	25	46
Makefu	10	20	0	21
Tuapa	26	25	12	35
Namukulu	1	1	1	5
Hikutavake	17	15	16	11
Toi	12	7	18	14
Mutalau	17	22	17	38
Lakepa	16	16	16	22
Liku	10	10	8	17
Hakupu	19	22	20	36
Vaiea	5	6	5	8
Avatele	30	34	10	33
Tamakautoga	17	26	19	33

TABLE 51
Number of households affected with the menace of cats and/or dogs by village

Village	Number of households affected by menace of cat and/or dog	Yes, cats	Yes, dogs	Yes, cats and dogs
NIUE	**368**	**80**	**100**	**188**
Alofi South	96	24	30	42
Alofi North	40	11	10	19
Makefu	17	4	4	9
Tuapa	26	5	6	15
Namukulu	2	0	1	1
Hikutavake	13	3	3	7
Toi	11	0	2	9
Mutalau	25	4	5	16
Lakepa	21	5	6	10
Liku	18	3	6	9
Hakupu	33	8	8	17
Vaiea	10	3	3	4
Avatele	26	3	6	17
Tamakautoga	30	7	10	13

TABLE 52
Number of households aware of veterinarian services being available at DAFF by village

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Nimber of households aware of veterinarian service being provided by DAFF					
		Number of households aware of veterinarian services being provided by DAFF	Vaccination	Castration	Euthanizing	External parasite spraying	General healthcare
NIUE	**481**	**373**	**317**	**296**	**225**	**217**	**240**
Alofi South	**126**	112	83	78	68	57	83
Alofi North	**53**	39	33	30	27	24	28
Makefu	**20**	17	17	15	15	10	9
Tuapa	**30**	29	27	23	18	16	12
Namukulu	**4**	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**16**	6	5	4	2	2	4
Toi	**12**	8	5	4	3	2	2
Mutalau	**31**	26	24	22	15	15	18
Lakepa	**26**	16	13	14	12	13	14
Liku	**24**	25	24	22	17	20	17
Hakupu	**51**	39	38	37	30	35	31
Vaiea	**16**	6	6	5	0	0	0
Avatele	**32**	19	17	16	4	4	3
Tamakautoga	**40**	30	25	25	14	19	19

NOTE: Sum total of number of households aware of different services may total with total number of agricultural households as a particular household may be aware of more than one service.

TABLE 53
Number of households using animal healthcare services for pigs by village

Village	Total number of households having used animal healthcare services for pigs	Number of households using animal healthcare service for pigs				
		Vaccination	Castration	Euthanizing	External parasite spraying	General healthcare
NIUE	**53**	**30**	**20**	**6**	**23**	**24**
Alofi South	**10**	7	5	2	4	3
Alofi North	**4**	2	3	1	1	1
Makefu	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	**3**	3	1	0	1	0
Namukulu	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**1**	1	0	0	0	0
Toi	**1**	0	0	0	0	1
Mutalau	**5**	3	3	1	1	3
Lakepa	**4**	0	1	0	3	3
Liku	**4**	1	1	0	1	4
Hakupu	**11**	5	1	0	9	7
Vaiea	**1**	1	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**6**	4	3	1	0	1
Tamakautoga	**3**	3	2	1	3	1

TABLE 54
Number of households using animal healthcare services for poultry by village

Village	Total number of households having used animal healthcare services for poultry	Number of households using animal healthcare service for poultry				
		Vaccination	Castration	Euthanizing	External parasite spraying	General healthcare
NIUE	**17**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**
Alofi South	**5**	3	0	0	0	3
Alofi North	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	**1**	1	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	**3**	1	0	0	0	2
Liku	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	**3**	1	0	0	0	2
Vaiea	**0**	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**3**	3	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	**2**	1	0	0	0	1

TABLE 55
Number of households using animal healthcare services for pigs by village the service provider

Village	Vaccination			Castration			Euthanizing			External parasite spraying			General healthcare		
	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other
NIUE	**26**	**4**	**0**	**17**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**23**	**0**	**0**	**24**	**0**	**0**
Alofi South	7	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	3	0	0
Alofi North	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Makefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mutalau	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Lakepa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
Liku	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
Hakupu	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	0
Vaiea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tamakautoga	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE 56

Number of households using animal healthcare services for poultry by village and the service provider

Village	Main service provider for poultry														
	Vaccination			Castration			Euthanizing			External parasite spraying			General healthcare		
	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other
NIUE	**5**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2**	**2**
Alofi South	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Alofi North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Liku	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE 57

Number of households by village and type of animal healthcare services used for cats

Village	Main service provider for cats														
	Vaccination			Castration			Euthanizing			External parasite spraying			General healthcare		
	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other
NIUE	**15**	**10**	**0**	**8**	**10**	**0**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**5**	**0**	**14**	**12**	**0**
Alofi South	3	3	0	2	4	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	4	6	0
Alofi North	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Makefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mutalau	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0

TABLE 57

Number of households by village and type of animal healthcare services used for cats *(continued)*

Village	Main service provider for cats														
	Vaccination			Castration			Euthanizing			External parasite spraying			General healthcare		
	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other
Lakepa	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Liku	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Hakupu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Vaiea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	3	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

TABLE 57A

Number of households by village and type of animal healthcare services used for dogs

Village	Main service provider for dogs														
	Vaccination			Castration			Euthanizing			External parasite spraying			General healthcare		
	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other	DAFF	Rockvets	Other
NIUE	**18**	**14**	**2**	**15**	**17**	**0**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**9**	**6**	**1**	**22**	**16**	**1**
Alofi South	6	4	1	4	6	0	4	3	0	1	5	0	4	8	0
Alofi North	1	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
Makefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Mutalau	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
Lakepa	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0
Liku	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Hakupu	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	3	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tamakautoga	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	0

FISHING

TABLE 58
Number of households engaged in fishing during last 12 months by village

Village	Total number of households	Number of households NOT engaged in fishing	Number of households engaged in fishing
NIUE	**528**	**315**	**264**
Alofi South	**150**	92	68
Alofi North	**54**	34	26
Makefu	**20**	10	10
Tuapa	**35**	16	20
Namukulu	**4**	2	2
Hikutavake	**17**	8	14
Toi	**12**	9	5
Mutalau	**32**	26	11
Lakepa	**27**	14	17
Liku	**28**	23	13
Hakupu	**51**	29	24
Vaiea	**16**	13	4
Avatele	**39**	16	25
Tamakautoga	**43**	23	25

TABLE 59
Number of persons normally engaged in fishing by village and sex

Village	Total number of members in fisheries households	How many male members of your household were normally engaged in fishing	How many female members of your household were normally engaged in fishing	How many other members of your household were normally engaged in fishing
NIUE	**1 016**	**332**	**203**	**0**
Alofi South	**233**	84	45	
Alofi North	**102**	36	29	
Makefu	**34**	12	8	
Tuapa	**90**	24	15	
Namukulu	**5**	2	1	
Hikutavake	**40**	12	10	
Toi	**11**	4	4	
Mutalau	**42**	15	4	
Lakepa	**59**	19	11	
Liku	**45**	13	19	
Hakupu	**125**	43	15	0
Vaiea	**33**	7	0	
Avatele	**99**	30	12	
Tamakautoga	**98**	31	30	

TABLE 60
Number of households by village and type of fishing activity

Village	Number of households engaged in fishing	What type of fishing did the household engage in?		
		Inshore fishing	Offshore fishing	Both
NIUE	**264**	**129**	**48**	**87**
Alofi South	68	27	18	23
Alofi North	26	14	3	9
Makefu	10	5	0	5
Tuapa	20	10	3	7
Namukulu	2	1	0	1
Hikutavake	14	8	2	4
Toi	5	5	0	0
Mutalau	11	5	1	5
Lakepa	17	11	3	3
Liku	13	10	1	2
Hakupu	24	7	3	14
Vaiea	4	1	2	1
Avatele	25	8	9	8
Tamakautoga	25	17	3	5

TABLE 61
Number of households by village, fishing method and timing

Village	Number of households using fishing method											
	Fishing net			Hook and line			Spears			Trolling		
	Day	Night	Both	Day	Night	Both	Day	Night	Both	Day	Night	Both
NIUE	**7**	**2**	**13**	**88**	**5**	**114**	**11**	**3**	**15**	**52**	**5**	**24**
Alofi South	1	1	4	21	3	26	4	0	7	19	3	9
Alofi North	0	0	3	3	1	8	2	1	1	4	1	0
Makefu	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tuapa	0	0	0	11	0	7	3	0	0	2	0	2
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	1	2	1	0	2
Lakepa	1	0	1	9	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	1
Liku	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hakupu	2	1	1	10	0	10	2	0	2	5	0	1
Vaiea	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	2
Avatele	0	0	0	5	0	17	0	0	1	6	1	5
Tamakautoga	3	0	3	11	1	8	0	0	1	6	0	2

TABLE 61
Number of households by village, fishing method and timing *(continued)*

Village	Number of households using fishing method								
	Bottom fishing			Reef gleaning			Other		
	Day	Night	Both	Day	Night	Both	Day	Night	Both
NIUE	**56**	**12**	**36**	**64**	**3**	**66**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Alofi South	17	4	7	14	1	12	0	0	0
Alofi North	6	3	4	5	0	7	0	0	0
Makefu	2	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	0
Tuapa	5	1	2	4	0	3	0	0	0
Namukulu	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hikutavake	4	0	1	2	0	7	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	3	1	2	3	0	6	0	0	0
Lakepa	1	0	2	11	1	1	0	0	0
Liku	3	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0
Hakupu	6	1	4	5	0	7	0	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	4	1	10	2	0	8	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	4	1	0	10	1	6	0	0	0

TABLE 62
Number of fishing trips made during may to July 2021 by village

Village	Fishing trips made by household during							
	May 2021		June 2021		July 2021		Total	
	Sum	Mean	Sum	Mean	Sum	Mean	Sum	Mean
NIUE	**1 137**	**4.307**	**982**	**3.720**	**968**	**3.667**	**3 087**	**3.898**
Alofi South	326	4.794	297	4.368	309	4.544	**932**	**4.569**
Alofi North	54	2.077	51	1.962	42	1.615	**147**	**1.885**
Makefu	92	9.200	25	2.500	24	2.400	**141**	**4.700**
Tuapa	94	4.700	95	4.750	101	5.050	**290**	**4.833**
Namukulu	10	5.000	10	5.000	15	7.500	**35**	**5.833**
Hikutavake	45	3.214	38	2.714	39	2.786	**122**	**2.905**
Toi	4	0.800	2	0.400	3	0.600	**9**	**0.600**
Mutalau	36	3.273	40	3.636	26	2.364	**102**	**3.091**
Lakepa	39	2.294	29	1.706	20	1.176	**88**	**1.725**
Liku	16	1.231	23	1.769	21	1.615	**60**	**1.538**
Hakupu	165	6.875	181	7.542	131	5.458	**477**	**6.625**
Vaiea	59	14.750	54	13.500	58	14.500	**171**	**14.250**
Avatele	140	5.600	98	3.920	142	5.680	**380**	**5.067**
Tamakautoga	57	2.280	39	1.560	37	1.480	**133**	**1.773**

TABLE 63

Quantity of fish captured during 3 months prior to date of census by village

Village	May 2021		June 2021		July 2021		Total	
	Number of household catching fish	Quantity captured	Number of household catching fish	Quantity captured	Number of household catching fish	Quantity captured	Number of household catching fish	Quantity captured
NIUE	**264**	**5 051.500**	**264**	**4 404.500**	**264**	**4 725.700**	**792**	**1 4181.700**
Alofi South	68	1 787.500	68	1 275.500	68	1 540.300	**204**	**4 603.300**
Alofi North	26	101.000	26	93.500	26	85.000	**78**	**279.500**
Makefu	10	162.000	10	32.000	10	63.000	**30**	**257.000**
Tuapa	20	168.000	20	135.000	20	183.000	**60**	**486.000**
Namukulu	2	20.000	2	15.000	2	20.000	**6**	**55.000**
Hikutavake	14	115.000	14	105.000	14	146.000	**42**	**366.000**
Toi	5	13.000	5	5.000	5	20.000	**15**	**38.000**
Mutalau	11	154.000	11	230.000	11	115.000	**33**	**499.000**
Lakepa	17	27.000	17	21.000	17	19.500	**51**	**67.500**
Liku	13	45.000	13	50.000	13	51.000	**39**	**146.000**
Hakupu	24	675.000	24	762.000	24	449.000	**72**	**1 886.000**
Vaiea	4	1 065.000	4	1 195.000	4	1 234.000	**12**	**3 494.000**
Avatele	25	468.000	25	247.000	25	571.900	**75**	**1 286.900**
Tamakautoga	25	251.000	25	238.500	25	228.000	**75**	**717.500**

TABLE 64

Number of households by village and main purpose of fishing activity during May to July 2021

Village	What was the main purpose of fishing during May 2021					What was the main purpose of fishing during June 2021				
	Only for home consumption	Mainly for home consumption and some sale	Mainly for sale and some home consumption	Only for sale	Other	Only for home consumption	Mainly for home consumption and some sale	Mainly for sale and some home consumption	Only for sale	Other
NIUE	**101**	**27**	**9**	**0**	**3**	**98**	**16**	**9**	**0**	**8**
Alofi South	28	8	2	0	1	31	3	4	0	2
Alofi North	14	0	1	0	0	12	0	1	0	0
Makefu	1	5	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Tuapa	8	3	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	5	3	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	1
Toi	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	7	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1
Lakepa	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Liku	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	9	0	2	0	2	12	0	2	0	3
Vaiea	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Avatele	6	3	1	0	0	6	3	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	7	2	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	1

TABLE 64

Number of households by village and main purpose of fishing activity during May to July 2021 *(continued)*

Village	What was the main purpose of fishing during July 2021					What was the main purpose of fishing during 3 months				
	Only for home consumption	Mainly for home consumption and some sale	Mainly for sale and some home consumption	Only for sale	Other	Only for home consumption	Mainly for home consumption and some sale	Mainly for sale and some home consumption	Only for sale	Other
NIUE	**103**	**25**	**11**	**0**	**3**	**302**	**68**	**29**	**0**	**14**
Alofi South	29	9	3	0	3	88	20	9	0	6
Alofi North	9	1	1	0	0	35	1	3	0	0
Makefu	2	3	0	0	0	5	9	2	0	0
Tuapa	9	4	0	0	0	24	10	0	0	0
Namukulu	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Hikutavake	4	3	1	0	0	12	8	4	0	1
Toi	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
Mutalau	3	0	1	0	0	16	1	1	0	1
Lakepa	4	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Liku	3	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	14	0	1	0	0	35	0	5	0	5
Vaiea	2	1	1	0	0	6	5	1	0	0
Avatele	10	3	2	0	0	22	9	3	0	0
Tamakautoga	11	1	0	0	0	24	4	0	0	1

TABLE 65

Number of households by village and proportion of catch sold during 3 months prior to date of census

Village	What was the proportion sold during May 2021						What was the proportion sold during June 2021					
	Number of households selling fish	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All	Number of households selling fish	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All
NIUE	**39**	**2**	**19**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**33**	**5**	**14**	**7**	**7**	**0**
Alofi South	11	1	7	2	1	**0**	9	1	5	1	2	**0**
Alofi North	1	0	1	0	0	**0**	1	0	1	0	0	**0**
Makefu	7	0	2	0	4	**1**	1	0	0	1	0	**0**
Tuapa	3	0	1	2	0	**0**	3	0	2	1	0	**0**
Namukulu	1	0	1	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	4	0	3	1	0	**0**	5	1	2	1	1	**0**
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mutalau	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	2	0	1	0	1	**0**
Lakepa	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Liku	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

TABLE 65

Number of households by village and proportion of catch sold during 3 months prior to date of census *(continued)*

Village	What was the proportion sold during May 2021						What was the proportion sold during June 2021					
	Number of households selling fish	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All	Number of households selling fish	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All
Hakupu	4	1	2	0	0	**1**	5	2	1	0	2	**0**
Vaiea	2	0	1	1	0	**0**	2	0	1	1	0	**0**
Avatele	4	0	0	4	0	**0**	3	0	0	2	1	**0**
Tamakautoga	2	0	1	0	0	**1**	2	1	1	0	0	**0**

Village	What was the proportion sold during July 2021						What was the proportion sold during 3 months					
	Number of households selling fish	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All	Number of households selling fish	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All
NIUE	**39**	**2**	**14**	**16**	**7**	**0**	**111**	**9**	**47**	**33**	**19**	**3**
Alofi South	15	2	4	7	2	**0**	35	4	16	10	5	**0**
Alofi North	2	0	2	0	0	**0**	4	0	4	0	0	**0**
Makefu	3	0	1	2	0	**0**	11	0	3	3	4	**1**
Tuapa	4	0	1	2	1	**0**	10	0	4	5	1	**0**
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	1	0	1	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	4	0	3	1	0	**0**	13	1	8	3	1	**0**
Toi	1	0	0	1	0	**0**	1	0	0	1	0	**0**
Mutalau	1	0	0	0	1	**0**	3	0	1	0	2	**0**
Lakepa	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Liku	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Hakupu	1	0	0	0	1	**0**	10	3	3	0	3	**1**
Vaiea	2	0	1	0	1	**0**	6	0	3	2	1	**0**
Avatele	5	0	1	3	1	**0**	12	0	1	9	2	**0**
Tamakautoga	1	0	1	0	0	**0**	5	1	3	0	0	**1**

TABLE 66

Number of households owning fishing equipment/accessory by village and type of equipment owned

Village	Number of households engaged in fishing	Number of households which owned equipment (in working condition)											
		Number of households owning fishing equipment/accessory	Canoes	Aluminium dinghy/boat	Inflatable dinghy	Outboard motors	Boat (charters)	Kayak	Fishing rods	Traditional fishing rods	Life jackets	Spear gun	Other
NIUE	**264**	**262**	**91**	**47**	**1**	**40**	**16**	**6**	**214**	**133**	**120**	**43**	**24**
Alofi South	68	68	24	19	0	18	11	3	53	25	35	16	9
Alofi North	26	26	4	2	0	1	1	2	23	8	10	4	3
Makefu	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	4	0	0
Tuapa	20	20	9	5	0	2	0	0	15	11	9	5	0
Namukulu	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Hikutavake	14	14	5	2	0	2	0	0	13	7	7	0	0
Toi	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Mutalau	11	11	6	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	6	2	1
Lakepa	17	16	3	3	0	2	0	0	11	9	4	2	0
Liku	13	12	2	2	0	1	0	0	10	7	3	0	3
Hakupu	24	24	14	1	0	1	1	1	20	13	15	5	3
Vaiea	4	4	0	3	0	3	0	0	4	0	3	1	0
Avatele	25	25	15	7	1	7	1	0	22	21	18	5	0
Tamakautoga	25	25	3	3	0	3	2	0	18	16	5	3	5

TABLE 67

Number of fishing households hiring/borrowing fishing equipment/accessory by village and type of equipment

Village	Number of households which hired/borrowed fishing equipment/ accessory	Fishing equipment									
		Canoes		Aluminium dinghy/boat		Inflatable dinghy		Outboard motors		Boat (charters)	
		Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed
NIUE	**31**	**0**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**1**
Alofi South	19	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	5	1
Alofi North	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Makefu	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 67

Number of fishing households hiring/borrowing fishing equipment/accessory by village and type of equipment *(continued)*

Village	Number of households which hired/borrowed fishing equipment/ accessory	Fishing equipment									
		Canoes		Aluminium dinghy/boat		Inflatable dinghy		Outboard motors		Boat (charters)	
		Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed
Lakepa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Village	Fishing equipment											
	Kayak		Fishing rods		Life jackets		Spear gun		Other		Traditional fishing rods	
	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed	Hired	Borrowed
NIUE	**0**	**0**	**2**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Alofi South	0	0	1	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Alofi North	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Makefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Liku	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

HUNTING

TABLE 68
Number of household engaged in Uga hunting by village

Village	Total number of households	Number of households normally	
		Engaged in Uga hunting	NOT engaged in Uga hunting
NIUE	**528**	**204**	**324**
Alofi South	**150**	38	112
Alofi North	**54**	22	32
Makefu	**20**	12	8
Tuapa	**35**	11	24
Namukulu	**4**	0	4
Hikutavake	**17**	9	8
Toi	**12**	6	6
Mutalau	**32**	11	21
Lakepa	**27**	13	14
Liku	**28**	13	15
Hakupu	**51**	31	20
Vaiea	**16**	2	14
Avatele	**39**	18	21
Tamakautoga	**43**	18	25

TABLE 69
Number of persons normally engaged in Uga hunting by village and sex

Village	Total number of Uga hunting household members	Males	Females	Others
NIUE	**802**	**270**	**118**	**0**
Alofi South	**141**	48	17	0
Alofi North	**86**	29	20	0
Makefu	**43**	13	5	0
Tuapa	**46**	16	1	0
Namukulu				
Hikutavake	**28**	10	6	0
Toi	**20**	8	7	0
Mutalau	**42**	14	5	0
Lakepa	**49**	17	6	0
Liku	**42**	14	7	0
Hakupu	**151**	52	13	0
Vaiea	**10**	4	0	0
Avatele	**74**	20	11	0
Tamakautoga	**70**	25	20	0

TABLE 70
Number of households engaged in Uga hunting by village and method of catching

Village	Engaged in Uga hunting	Households catching Uga by using method of			
		Setting hunting trails	As you drive on the road	On the cliffs	Other
NIUE	**204**	**139**	**114**	**26**	**9**
Alofi South	38	26	19	7	2
Alofi North	22	17	16	4	2
Makefu	12	10	6	0	0
Tuapa	11	8	8	1	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	9	6	4	0	0
Toi	6	2	5	0	0
Mutalau	11	9	3	2	1
Lakepa	13	11	4	1	1
Liku	13	11	5	6	0
Hakupu	31	24	14	4	3
Vaiea	2	1	1	0	0
Avatele	18	9	12	0	0
Tamakautoga	18	5	17	1	0

TABLE 71
Month-wise number of Uga caught by village

Village	Number of households engaged in Uga hunting	Number of households catching Uga during					
		Febuary 21	March 21	April 21	May 21	June 21	July 21
NIUE	**204**	**1 158**	**890**	**851**	**1 021**	**1 252**	**1 014**
Alofi South	38	272	175	174	176	217	174
Alofi North	22	97	77	94	75	85	99
Makefu	12	50	32	34	146	0	55
Tuapa	11	65	43	31	62	21	42
Namukulu	0						
Hikutavake	9	8	20	31	20	12	34
Toi	6	8	7	16	14	2	29
Mutalau	11	17	25	45	12	42	162
Lakepa	13	145	55	52	45	57	26
Liku	13	137	127	95	86	76	38
Hakupu	31	175	156	99	238	510	138
Vaiea	2	10	12	12	17	22	24
Avatele	18	88	87	93	63	101	94
Tamakautoga	18	86	74	75	67	107	99

TABLE 72
Number of households by main purpose of catching Uga

Proportion of Uga catch sold	Number of households catching Uga during					
	Febuary 21	March 21	April 21	May 21	June 21	July 21
What was the main purpose of catching Uga?						
Only for home consumption	82	82	83	67	70	64
Maily for home consumption and some sale	10	8	8	11	9	14
Maily for sale and some home consumption	2	2	4	7	11	6
Only for sale	1	0	0	0	2	1
Other	1	0	0	2	3	5
All	**96**	**92**	**95**	**87**	**95**	**90**

TABLE 73
Number of households by month-wise proportion of Uga catch sold

Proportion of Uga catch sold	Number of Households catching Uga during					
	Febuary 21	March 21	April 21	May 21	June 21	July 21
What was the proportion sold?						
None	2	0	0	2	2	5
About 1/4	4	3	4	7	3	7
About 1/2	8	5	6	5	9	8
About 3/4	1	2	2	6	9	5
All	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**

TABLE 74
Number of household engaged in Lupe/Peka hunting by village

Village	Total number of households	Has any member in your household participated in the Lupe and Peka shooting	
		Yes	No
NIUE	**528**	**85**	**443**
Alofi South	**150**	10	140
Alofi North	**54**	5	49
Makefu	**20**	4	16
Tuapa	**35**	7	28
Namukulu	**4**	0	4
Hikutavake	**17**	1	16
Toi	**12**	2	10
Mutalau	**32**	7	25
Lakepa	**27**	8	19
Liku	**28**	4	24
Hakupu	**51**	19	32
Vaiea	**16**	4	12
Avatele	**39**	10	29
Tamakautoga	**43**	4	39

TABLE 75

Number of Lupe/Peka caught during May to July 2021 by village

Village	Number of households engaged in Lupe/Peka hunting during May to July 2021	How many Lupe were shot in the last 3 months?	How many Peka were shot in the last 3 months?
NIUE	**85**	**1 032.000**	**954.000**
Alofi South	10	90.000	82.000
Alofi North	5	112.000	47.000
Makefu	4	11.000	5.000
Tuapa	7	64.000	62.000
Namukulu	0		
Hikutavake	1	0.000	2.000
Toi	2	15.000	12.000
Mutalau	7	111.000	73.000
Lakepa	8	61.000	107.000
Liku	4	10.000	16.000
Hakupu	19	295.000	341.000
Vaiea	4	63.000	72.000
Avatele	10	130.000	79.000
Tamakautoga	4	70.000	56.000

TABLE 76

Views on ban on Lupe/Peka hunting by village

Village	Total number of households	Number of households engaged in Lupe/ Peka hunting during May to July 2021	What are your Views on the ban imposed on Lupe and Peka hunting?		
			It is good for conservation of the species and should contin	It being a social practice, the ban should be lifted	Cannot say
NIUE	**528**	**85**	**234**	**152**	**142**
Alofi South	**150**	10	78	36	36
Alofi North	**54**	5	40	7	7
Makefu	**20**	4	6	12	2
Tuapa	**35**	7	6	20	9
Namukulu	**4**	0	2	0	2
Hikutavake	**17**	1	4	3	10
Toi	**12**	2	2	2	8
Mutalau	**32**	7	5	10	17
Lakepa	**27**	8	8	14	5
Liku	**28**	4	21	4	3
Hakupu	**51**	19	23	19	9
Vaiea	**16**	4	5	0	11
Avatele	**39**	10	17	13	9
Tamakautoga	**43**	4	17	12	14

LAND

TABLE 77
Number of parcels by village and location

Village	Total number of households	Total number of parcels	What is the total area of the parcel?	Parcels within village of residence – What is the total area of the parcel?		Parcels outside village of residence – What is the total area of the parcel?	
				Number	Area	Number	Area
NIUE	**528**	**1 363**	**2 884.187**	**1 108**	**1 938.603**	**255**	**945.584**
Alofi South	**150**	**281**	1 126.909	229	526.282	52	600.626
Alofi North	**54**	**120**	148.565	78	70.347	42	78.218
Makefu	**20**	**54**	91.489	42	70.543	12	20.946
Tuapa	**35**	**104**	87.135	76	60.953	28	26.182
Namukulu	**4**	**10**	8.211	6	4.781	4	3.430
Hikutavake	**17**	**50**	35.865	33	19.738	17	16.127
Toi	**12**	**30**	31.740	19	21.982	11	9.758
Mutalau	**32**	**118**	171.665	94	146.139	24	25.526
Lakepa	**27**	**97**	353.484	85	262.740	12	90.745
Liku	**28**	**84**	386.988	77	374.652	7	12.336
Hakupu	**51**	**192**	258.247	170	234.358	22	23.889
Vaiea	**16**	**26**	23.091	26	23.091	0	
Avatele	**39**	**87**	93.282	74	63.429	13	29.853
Tamakautoga	**43**	**110**	67.517	99	59.568	11	7.949

TABLE 78
Distribution of number of parcels by village and location

Village	Location of parcel															
	Total number of parcels with the households	Missing	Alofi South	Alofi North	Makefu	Tuapa	Namukulu	Hikutavale	Toi	Mutalau	Lakepa	Liku	Hakupu	Vaiea	Avatele	Tamakautoga
NIUE	**1 363**	**0**	**281**	**98**	**60**	**103**	**11**	**43**	**25**	**111**	**102**	**101**	**207**	**28**	**82**	**111**
Alofi South	**281**	0	229	8	5	2	0	1	1	3	3	9	14	0	3	3
Alofi North	**120**	0	26	78	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	1	1	2
Makefu	**54**	0	3	0	42	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tuapa	**104**	0	2	2	4	76	0	3	0	5	3	0	7	0	1	1
Namukulu	**10**	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**50**	0	2	0	0	5	2	33	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Toi	**30**	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	19	7	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	**118**	0	4	2	2	2	0	1	1	94	3	6	2	0	0	1
Lakepa	**97**	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	85	2	1	0	0	0
Liku	**84**	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	77	2	0	0	0

TABLE 78
Distribution of number of parcels by village and location *(continued)*

Village	Location of parcel															
	Total number of parcels with the households	Missing	Alofi South	Alofi North	Makefu	Tuapa	Namukulu	Hikutavale	Toi	Mutalau	Lakepa	Liku	Hakupu	Vaiea	Avatele	Tamakautoga
Hakupu	**192**	0	3	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	6	1	170	0	1	1
Vaiea	**26**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
Avatele	**87**	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	74	4
Tamakautoga	**110**	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	99

TABLE 79
Distribution of holdings by number of parcels and village

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Number of households having number of parcels									
		1 parcel	2 parcels	3 parcels	4 parcels	5 parcels	6 parcels	7 parcels	8 parcels	9 parcels	10 parcels and above
NIUE	**481**	**148**	**122**	**76**	**63**	**34**	**18**	**10**	**4**	**2**	**4**
Alofi South	**126**	60	29	21	8	5	2	1	0	0	0
Alofi North	**53**	21	14	8	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
Makefu	**20**	5	4	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	**30**	4	10	3	4	5	3	1	0	0	0
Namukulu	**4**	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**16**	5	2	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0
Toi	**12**	5	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mutalau	**31**	5	4	6	9	1	2	2	0	1	1
Lakepa	**26**	3	5	8	4	1	2	1	1	0	1
Liku	**24**	2	8	5	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
Hakupu	**51**	10	10	6	12	3	3	2	3	0	2
Vaiea	**16**	10	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**32**	7	12	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	**40**	9	14	6	4	6	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 80

Number of parcels in use by village and size (area) of parcel *(continued)*

Village	Number of parcels with size (area)								
	Total number of parcels	Less than 0.50 acres	0.50–0.99 acres	1–1.99 acres	2–2.99 acres	3–4.99 acres	5–9.99 acres	10–19.99 acres	20 acres and above
NIUE	**1 343**	**488**	**344**	**300**	**94**	**53**	**35**	**13**	**16**
Alofi South	**280**	125	67	48	17	8	4	5	6
Alofi North	**119**	53	31	14	13	2	4	1	1
Makefu	**53**	17	16	12	4	1	2	0	1
Tuapa	**102**	34	36	26	3	2	1	0	0
Namukulu	**10**	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**50**	20	19	9	2	0	0	0	0
Toi	**30**	6	11	11	1	1	0	0	0
Mutalau	**118**	49	26	28	6	5	2	1	1
Lakepa	**97**	14	12	34	13	11	8	2	3
Liku	**77**	13	14	22	9	9	4	2	4
Hakupu	**192**	61	46	46	18	10	10	1	0
Vaiea	**26**	8	5	12	1	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**85**	34	18	23	6	3	0	1	0
Tamakautoga	**104**	51	38	14	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE 81

Area of parcels in use by village and size (area) of parcel

Village	Area of parcels with size (area)								
	Total number of parcels	Less than 0.50 acres	0.50–0.99 acres	1–1.99 acres	2–2.99 acres	3–4.99 acres	5–9.99 acres	10–19.99 acres	20 acres and above
NIUE	**2 877.233**	**133.032**	**233.366**	**380.988**	**222.169**	**195.831**	**236.159**	**184.848**	**1 290.841**
Alofi South	**1 126.418**	31.238	44.586	60.464	39.369	28.727	35.749	65.520	820.766
Alofi North	**147.572**	13.435	20.208	16.705	30.282	7.078	25.702	12.262	21.900
Makefu	**89.498**	6.071	11.871	15.330	10.322	3.330	15.719		26.855
Tuapa	**85.141**	9.318	24.288	29.813	7.030	7.000	7.692		
Namukulu	**8.211**	0.391	3.350	1.470		3.000			
Hikutavake	**35.865**	5.854	13.359	12.212	4.440				
Toi	**31.740**	1.707	7.332	16.181	2.830	3.690			
Mutalau	**171.665**	14.583	16.997	35.875	13.630	20.011	14.968	14.911	40.690
Lakepa	**353.484**	3.573	7.467	44.117	31.549	42.481	51.787	25.680	146.830
Liku	**386.988**	4.097	9.201	27.570	20.711	31.818	27.691	32.100	233.800
Hakupu	**258.247**	16.438	29.481	59.060	42.245	37.873	56.850	16.300	
Vaiea	**23.091**	2.782	3.484	14.424	2.400				
Avatele	**92.294**	8.332	13.239	26.464	15.361	10.823		18.075	
Tamakautoga	**67.022**	15.213	28.505	21.303	2.000				

TABLE 82
Distribution of area by size of holding and village

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Number of households with area (in acres)							
		Less than 0.50 acres	0.50–0.99 acres	1–1.99 acres	2–2.99 acres	3–4.99 acres	5–9.99 acres	10–19.99 acres	20 acres and above
NIUE	**481**	**103**	**107**	**202**	**192**	**284**	**206**	**112**	**98**
Alofi South	**126**	34	31	50	47	40	17	17	19
Alofi North	**53**	17	17	14	15	21	24	9	2
Makefu	**20**	2	7	8	14	6	8	4	5
Tuapa	**30**	5	10	19	13	23	23	6	0
Namukulu	**4**	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**16**	6	3	8	5	21	6	0	0
Toi	**12**	2	2	5	3	11	7	0	0
Mutalau	**31**	6	2	22	19	29	16	10	13
Lakepa	**26**	0	0	11	1	9	20	36	19
Liku	**24**	1	0	9	12	11	23	10	14
Hakupu	**51**	6	8	18	25	48	43	18	26
Vaiea	**16**	3	2	5	8	8	0	0	0
Avatele	**32**	5	17	12	4	24	16	2	0
Tamakautoga	**40**	14	8	21	26	25	3	0	0

TABLE 83
Number/area of parcels by village and land tenure

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Total		Owned/family		Leased-in		Other (community)		Leased without pay	
		Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area	Number	Area
NIUE	**481**	**1 316**	**2 869.827**	**1 121**	**2 708.067**	**62**	**37.722**	**38**	**54.007**	**95**	**70.031**
Alofi South	**126**	257	1 118.825	185	1 059.917	40	22.287	10	24.635	22	11.987
Alofi North	**53**	119	148.235	98	138.864	7	1.803	10	4.821	4	2.748
Makefu	**20**	54	91.489	49	78.119	0		4	12.234	1	1.136
Tuapa	**30**	99	85.784	89	76.399	1	2.670	1	0.600	8	6.114
Namukulu	**4**	10	8.211	10	8.211	0		0		0	
Hikutavake	**16**	49	35.548	39	29.141	0		1	0.414	9	5.993
Toi	**12**	30	31.740	28	30.168	0		0		2	1.572
Mutalau	**31**	117	171.555	103	160.262	0		1	0.353	13	10.940
Lakepa	**26**	96	353.357	95	350.937	1	2.420	0		0	
Liku	**24**	80	385.515	78	384.195	0		0		2	1.320
Hakupu	**51**	192	258.247	168	232.317	6	5.873	7	9.690	11	10.367
Vaiea	**16**	26	23.091	7	7.806	1	0.782	0		18	14.503
Avatele	**32**	80	92.166	76	89.344	2	1.329	1	0.272	1	1.221
Tamakautoga	**40**	107	66.066	96	62.388	4	0.559	3	0.989	4	2.130

TABLE 84
Distribution of number of parcels by village and period of use

Village	How long has this parcel been in use (period of use)						
	Total number of parcels	Less than 6 months	6–11 months	1–5 years	6–10 years	11–15 years	More than 15 years
NIUE	**1 363**	**131**	**215**	**290**	**75**	**43**	**609**
Alofi South	**281**	24	18	62	26	12	139
Alofi North	**120**	9	14	28	12	4	53
Makefu	**54**	2	12	17	1	0	22
Tuapa	**104**	13	18	28	8	1	36
Namukulu	**10**	1	4	2	0	0	3
Hikutavake	**50**	6	19	8	4	3	10
Toi	**30**	3	9	8	0	0	10
Mutalau	**118**	14	39	25	5	3	32
Lakepa	**97**	13	33	24	0	3	24
Liku	**84**	1	2	2	6	3	70
Hakupu	**192**	35	26	56	7	4	64
Vaiea	**26**	3	0	8	2	3	10
Avatele	**87**	6	18	18	4	5	36
Tamakautoga	**110**	1	3	4	0	2	100

TABLE 85
Distribution of parcel area by village and period of use

Village	How long has this parcel been in use (period of use)						
	Total area of parcels	Less than 6 months	6–11 months	1–5 years	6–10 years	11–15 years	More than 15 years
NIUE	**2 884.187**	**237.456**	**298.339**	**815.298**	**95.707**	**43.169**	**1 394.218**
Alofi South	**1 126.909**	20.745	37.330	389.239	31.101	7.032	641.463
Alofi North	**148.565**	9.575	13.332	51.118	11.114	4.121	59.305
Makefu	**91.489**	1.167	10.649	35.717	0.275		43.680
Tuapa	**87.135**	11.069	12.218	23.917	7.824	2.010	30.097
Namukulu	**8.211**	1.470	4.960	0.719			1.062
Hikutavake	**35.865**	6.071	14.193	7.029	2.219	1.851	4.502
Toi	**31.740**	1.560	6.665	9.224			14.291
Mutalau	**171.665**	58.186	67.302	17.546	3.887	4.810	19.934
Lakepa	**353.484**	80.891	90.251	143.898		2.882	35.563
Liku	**386.988**	0.720	3.730	4.051	7.317	6.941	364.229
Hakupu	**258.247**	22.583	21.754	99.808	26.322	7.253	80.527
Vaiea	**23.091**	2.329		8.864	1.271	1.738	8.889
Avatele	**93.282**	20.148	15.788	23.483	4.377	4.232	25.254
Tamakautoga	**67.517**	0.942	0.169	0.685		0.299	65.422

TABLE 86
Distribution of area by village and extent of soil conservation methods used

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Total number of parcels	Total area of parcels	Soil consevation methods used? – Yes	
				Number of parcels	Area
NIUE	**481**	**1 316**	**2 869.827**	**79**	**234.765**
Alofi South	**126**	**257**	**1 118.825**	26	112.155
Alofi North	**53**	**119**	**148.235**	19	26.225
Makefu	**20**	**54**	**91.489**	0	
Tuapa	**30**	**99**	**85.784**	5	9.350
Namukulu	**4**	**10**	**8.211**	0	
Hikutavake	**16**	**49**	**35.548**	0	
Toi	**12**	**30**	**31.740**	1	1.021
Mutalau	**31**	**117**	**171.555**	0	
Lakepa	**26**	**96**	**353.357**	5	23.574
Liku	**24**	**80**	**385.515**	0	
Hakupu	**51**	**192**	**258.247**	14	55.200
Vaiea	**16**	**26**	**23.091**	0	
Avatele	**32**	**80**	**92.166**	7	6.318
Tamakautoga	**40**	**107**	**66.066**	2	0.922

TABLE 87
Distribution of area by village and extent of soil testing done

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Total number of parcels	Total area of parcels	Has soil testing been done at any time? – Yes	
				Number of parcels	Area
NIUE	**481**	**1 316**	**2 869.827**	**11**	**339.209**
Alofi South	**126**	**257**	**1 118.825**	5	320.077
Alofi North	**53**	**119**	**148.235**	4	2.290
Makefu	**20**	**54**	**91.489**	0	
Tuapa	**30**	**99**	**85.784**	0	
Namukulu	**4**	**10**	**8.211**	0	
Hikutavake	**16**	**49**	**35.548**	0	
Toi	**12**	**30**	**31.740**	0	
Mutalau	**31**	**117**	**171.555**	0	
Lakepa	**26**	**96**	**353.357**	0	
Liku	**24**	**80**	**385.515**	0	
Hakupu	**51**	**192**	**258.247**	2	16.842
Vaiea	**16**	**26**	**23.091**	0	
Avatele	**32**	**80**	**92.166**	0	
Tamakautoga	**40**	**107**	**66.066**	0	0.922

TABLE 88

Distribution of area by village and type of land-use

Village	What is the total area of the parcel?	Area under temporary crops	Area under permanent crops	Area under mix of permanent and temporary crops	Area under temporary fallow	Area under livestock and/or poultry	Area under home-stead	Area under other non-agricultural uses
NIUE	**2 884.187**	**405.450**	**66.891**	**301.977**	**103.422**	**9.980**	**120.616**	**21.557**
Alofi South	**1 126.909**	93.100	9.963	44.476	35.124	3.486	43.000	1.746
Alofi North	**148.565**	9.920	1.440	49.608	11.800	1.158	6.940	4.781
Makefu	**91.489**	15.860	0.470	3.546	0.100		2.523	0.010
Tuapa	**87.135**	19.910	2.572	7.889	1.500	0.263	1.886	
Namukulu	**8.211**	3.680	1.140	0.089		0.100	0.030	
Hikutavake	**35.865**	17.910	3.235	1.100	0.600	0.125	0.161	0.001
Toi	**31.740**	10.500	2.924	3.680	0.120	0.154	0.952	
Mutalau	**171.665**	30.740	12.699	11.089	2.500	1.775	2.613	0.048
Lakepa	**353.484**	33.040	8.632	11.776	9.508	1.000	14.718	4.990
Liku	**386.988**	71.450	9.500	55.332	36.200	0.000	17.083	3.626
Hakupu	**258.247**	78.060	9.364	83.385	4.870	1.262	11.290	2.500
Vaiea	**23.091**	4.760	1.633	2.310		0.150	3.961	0.700
Avatele	**93.282**	11.630	1.972	15.283	1.100	0.271	9.325	0.251
Tamakautoga	**67.517**	4.890	1.347	12.415		0.235	6.134	2.905

TABLE 89

Distribution of area by village and type of use (agricultural/non-agricultural)

Village	Number				Percent (%)			
	What is the total area of the parcel?	Area under agricultural uses	Area under temporary fallow	Area under non-agricultural uses	What is the total area of the parcel?	Area under agricultural uses	Area under temporary fallow	Area under non-agricultural uses
NIUE	**2 884.187**	**784.30**	**103.422**	**142.17**	**27.19**	**3.59**	**4.93**	**0.94**
Alofi South	**1 126.909**	151.02	35.124	44.75	**13.40**	3.12	3.97	1.19
Alofi North	**148.565**	62.13	11.800	11.72	**41.82**	7.94	7.89	28.15
Makefu	**91.489**	19.88	0.100	2.53	**21.73**	0.11	2.77	23.75
Tuapa	**87.135**	30.63	1.500	1.89	**35.16**	1.72	2.16	40.35
Namukulu	**8.211**	5.01		0.03	**61.00**	0.00	0.37	742.95
Hikutavake	**35.865**	22.37	0.600	0.16	**62.37**	1.67	0.45	173.92
Toi	**31.740**	17.26	0.120	0.95	**54.37**	0.38	3.00	171.31
Mutalau	**171.665**	56.30	2.500	2.66	**32.80**	1.46	1.55	19.11
Lakepa	**353.484**	54.45	9.508	19.71	**15.40**	2.69	5.58	4.36
Liku	**386.988**	136.28	36.200	20.71	**35.22**	9.35	5.35	9.10
Hakupu	**258.247**	172.07	4.870	13.79	**66.63**	1.89	5.34	25.80
Vaiea	**23.091**	8.85		4.66	**38.34**	0.00	20.19	166.05
Avatele	**93.282**	29.16	1.100	9.58	**31.26**	1.18	10.27	33.51
Tamakautoga	**67.517**	18.89		9.04	**27.97**	0.00	13.39	41.43

NOTE: Area under agricultural uses = area under permanent crops + area under temporary crops + area under mix of permanent and temporary crops + area under livestock and/or poultry. Area under non-agricultural uses = area under homestead + area under other non-agricultural uses.

CROPS

TABLE 90
Crop-wise area by method of sowing

Crop	Total area under crop	Crop area sown as			
		Single crop	Mixed crop	Scattered	Rotationally cropped
Ai/Foto	**2.241**	0.729	0.042	1.471	
Avocado	**4.714**	2.104	0.229	2.381	
Banana, green	**28.613**	5.394	3.706	19.377	0.136
Banana, ripe	**4.542**	0.566	0.543	3.390	0.043
Bean	**0.005**	0.001	0.001	0.002	
Breadfruit	**14.991**	4.698	0.083	10.209	
Cassava	**5.014**	1.265	0.582	3.154	0.012
Chestnut (ifi)	**2.847**	1.147		1.700	
Chillies	**1.362**	0.195	0.047	1.120	
Chinese cabbage	**0.011**	0.008	0.004		
Coconut	**124.484**	25.903	2.969	95.613	
Coffee	**6.190**	0.030	4.500	1.660	
Corn	**0.995**	0.447	0.246	0.293	0.008
Cucumber	**1.155**	1.057	0.031	0.045	0.021
Egg plant	**0.144**	0.108	0.021	0.016	
Fekakai	**3.174**	0.970	0.708	1.495	
Grapefruit	**0.047**	0.047			
Head cabbage	**0.102**		0.001	0.101	
Kape	**1.182**	0.504	0.130	0.549	
Kava	**0.006**			0.006	
Kumara	**2.597**	0.984	0.186	1.422	0.006
Lemon	**0.373**	0.187	0.010	0.176	
Lettuce	**0.089**	0.006		0.002	0.081
Lime	**4.522**	2.135	0.010	2.377	
Luku	**0.225**	0.138	0.002	0.085	
Mango	**7.562**	3.824	0.063	3.675	
Nonu	**7.870**	2.330		5.540	
Orange	**0.587**	0.483		0.104	
Papaya	**5.618**	0.613	0.290	4.703	0.012
Passionfruit	**2.774**	1.360	0.250	1.160	0.004
Pele	**1.353**	0.320	0.067	0.965	
Pineapple	**0.194**	0.098	0.026	0.070	
Polofua	**0.043**	0.015	0.017	0.011	
Pumpkin	**0.161**	0.112	0.008	0.040	0.001
Saladia	**0.012**	0.011	0.001		
Sefito	**0.022**	0.012	0.003	0.007	
Silverbeet	**0.010**	0.003	0.006	0.001	
Sinapi	**0.490**	0.346	0.042	0.097	0.005
Soursop	**1.234**	0.353	0.104	0.776	
Spring onions	**0.939**	0.395	0.100	0.433	0.011
Sugarcane	**0.405**	0.184	0.067	0.154	
Taro	**129.516**	64.168	26.264	25.870	13.213
Taro Pulaka	**0.559**	0.163	0.284	0.112	
Tava	**3.525**	1.354	0.625	1.546	
Tomato	**1.724**	0.490	0.116	1.107	0.012
Vanilla	**9.184**	9.068		0.116	
Vi	**5.334**	2.178	0.042	3.114	
Watermelon	**12.549**	7.242	3.687	1.610	0.010
Yam	**2.199**	1.178	0.319	0.700	0.001

TABLE 91

Number of agricultural holdings by village and method of irrigation

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Number of holdings using irrigation	Drum/ bucket/bottle	Own tank	Community tank	Main water supply	Other irrigation
NIUE	**467**	**175**	**82**	**11**	**1**	**104**	**9**
Alofi South	**121**	41	20	3	0	20	7
Alofi North	**47**	20	15	1	1	9	0
Makefu	**20**	11	6	1	0	6	0
Tuapa	**30**	15	3	0	0	13	0
Namukulu	**4**	2	1	0	0	1	0
Hikutavake	**16**	8	1	0	0	8	0
Toi	**12**	4	1	0	0	3	0
Mutalau	**31**	12	8	0	0	6	0
Lakepa	**25**	3	3	0	0	0	0
Liku	**24**	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	**50**	20	11	4	0	9	1
Vaiea	**16**	11	4	0	0	7	0
Avatele	**32**	16	8	1	0	12	0
Tamakautoga	**39**	11	0	1	0	10	1

TABLE 92

Area irrigated by village and method of irrigation

Village	Total area under crop	Main method of irrigation used					
		Total crop area irrigated	Drum/ bucket/bottle	Own tank	Community tank	Main water supply	Other
NIUE	**403.621**	**27.687**	**11.694**	**11.316**	**0.005**	**4.373**	**0.299**
Alofi South	**82.463**	2.905	1.425	0.284		0.940	0.256
Alofi North	**34.868**	1.713	1.513	0.013	0.005	0.183	
Makefu	**23.024**	0.159	0.038	0.040		0.081	
Tuapa	**29.454**	0.411	0.014			0.397	
Namukulu	**1.196**	0.016	0.009			0.007	
Hikutavake	**5.283**	0.200	0.009			0.191	
Toi	**9.293**	0.201	0.069			0.132	
Mutalau	**33.784**	6.703	5.510			1.193	
Lakepa	**32.365**	0.366	0.366				
Liku	**30.295**	1.250	1.250				
Hakupu	**53.474**	11.452	0.307	10.945		0.199	0.001
Vaiea	**13.108**	1.102	1.041			0.060	
Avatele	**20.773**	0.920	0.143	0.001		0.776	
Tamakautoga	**34.240**	0.290		0.034		0.214	0.042

TABLE 93
Number of holdings using fertilizers and chemicals by village

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Inorganic fertilizer used? – Yes	Organic fertilizer used? – Yes	Insecticide used? – Yes	Herbicide used? – Yes	Fungicide used? – Yes
NIUE	**467**	**121**	**83**	**50**	**264**	**34**
Alofi South	**121**	22	23	7	43	6
Alofi North	**47**	16	12	10	13	4
Makefu	**20**	2	1	1	14	1
Tuapa	**30**	10	8	6	27	4
Namukulu	**4**	1	1	0	4	0
Hikutavake	**16**	1	5	0	12	0
Toi	**12**	2	5	0	11	1
Mutalau	**31**	6	2	4	24	3
Lakepa	**25**	1	0	1	17	0
Liku	**24**	0	0	0	1	0
Hakupu	**50**	28	13	6	37	4
Vaiea	**16**	5	2	2	12	3
Avatele	**32**	15	9	7	23	7
Tamakautoga	**39**	12	2	6	26	1

TABLE 94
Age distribution of trees

Tree	Number of trees by average age				
	≤ 3 years	>3 and ≤ 5 years	>5 and ≤ 10 years	>10 and ≤ 15 years	> 15 years
Grapefruit	1	0	2	2	2
Lemon	7	4	2	1	2
Lime	60	51	54	22	12
Mango	7	9	18	16	79
Orange	8	4	9	4	3
Papaya	267	66	36	3	1
Vanilla	9	2	6	3	4

Households proportion of crop damaged by wild pigs

	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid percent (%)	Cumulative percent (%)
Household not affected	307	65.7	65.7	65.7
Household affected by wild pigs	160	34.3	34.3	100.0
Total	**467**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Households proportion of crop damaged by chickens

	Frequency	Percent (%)	Valid percent (%)	Cumulative percent (%)
Household not affected	277	59.3	59.3	59.3
Household affected by wild chickens	190	40.7	40.7	100.0
Total	**467**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

Area (acres) damaged by pigs and chickens by village

Village	Area damaged by pigs	Area damaged by chickens
NIUE	**29.02**	**17.50**
Alofi South	3.87	3.15
Alofi North	1.45	1.19
Makefu	0.66	0.31
Tuapa	5.56	3.67
Namukulu	0.15	0.00
Hikutavake	0.92	0.38
Toi	0.66	0.09
Mutalau	3.30	1.91
Lakepa	1.96	0.39
Liku	0.25	0.47
Hakupu	6.16	2.83
Vaiea	0.22	0.01
Avatele	1.19	0.71
Tamakautoga	2.66	2.38

LABOUR

TABLE 95
Number of households by village and employing non-household labour

Village	Total number of households	Did the household employ any non-household member, aged 15 years and above	
		Yes	No
NIUE	**528**	**16**	**513**
Alofi South	**150**	8	143
Alofi North	**54**	1	53
Makefu	**20**	0	20
Tuapa	**35**	1	34
Namukulu	**4**	0	4
Hikutavake	**17**	0	17
Toi	**12**	0	12
Mutalau	**32**	0	32
Lakepa	**27**	1	26
Liku	**28**	2	26
Hakupu	**51**	2	49
Vaiea	**16**	0	16
Avatele	**39**	0	39
Tamakautoga	**43**	1	42

TABLE 96
Number of non-household labour employed by village and sex of labour employed

Village	Number of households employing non-household labour	Male	Female
NIUE	**16**	**17**	**6**
Alofi South	8	10	3
Alofi North	1	0	1
Makefu	0	0	0
Tuapa	1	1	0
Namukulu	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0
Mutalau	0	0	0
Lakepa	1	0	2
Liku	2	2	0
Hakupu	2	3	0
Vaiea	0	0	0
Avatele	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	1	1	0

TABLE 97
Number of households employing non-household labour by village and mode of payment

Village	Number of households employing non-household labour	Number of households employing non-household labour			
		Was the person paid in cash? – Yes	Did this person receive free/subsidized house? – Yes	Did this person receive free meals? – Yes	Did this person receive any other benefits? – Yes
NIUE	**16**	**7**	**0**	**6**	**2**
Alofi South	8	3	0	3	0
Alofi North	1	1	0	0	0
Makefu	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	1	1	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	1	0	0	0	1
Liku	2	0	0	1	1
Hakupu	2	1	0	1	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	1	1	0	1	0

TABLE 98
Average number of hours per month worked by non-household member by village

Village	Number of households employing non-household labour	Number of hours worked during the last week	Average of hours worked during the last week
NIUE	**16**	**244.000**	**15.25**
Alofi South	8	191.000	23.88
Alofi North	1	0.000	0.00
Makefu	0		0.00
Tuapa	1	2.000	2.00
Namukulu	0		0.00
Hikutavake	0		0.00
Toi	0		0.00
Mutalau	0		0.00
Lakepa	1	40.000	40.00
Liku	2	4.000	2.00
Hakupu	2	4.000	2.00
Vaiea	0		0.00
Avatele	0		0.00
Tamakautoga	1	3.000	3.00

AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT

TABLE 99
Number of agricultural households by village and proportion of income derived from agricultural activities

Village	Total agricultural households	None	About 1/4	About 1/2	About 3/4	All
NIUE	**481**	**371**	**81**	**21**	**5**	**3**
Alofi South	**126**	109	10	4	2	**1**
Alofi North	**53**	40	12	1	0	**0**
Makefu	**20**	9	8	3	0	**0**
Tuapa	**30**	23	3	4	0	**0**
Namukulu	**4**	4	0	0	0	**0**
Hikutavake	**16**	16	0	0	0	**0**
Toi	**12**	12	0	0	0	**0**
Mutalau	**31**	29	2	0	0	**0**
Lakepa	**26**	21	4	1	0	**0**
Liku	**24**	17	3	2	0	**2**
Hakupu	**51**	34	16	0	1	**0**
Vaiea	**16**	11	5	0	0	**0**
Avatele	**32**	22	7	2	1	**0**
Tamakautoga	**40**	24	11	4	1	**0**

TABLE 100
Number of agricultural households by village and receiving financial support during last three years

Village	Total agricultural households	Yes	No
NIUE	**481**	**9**	**472**
Alofi South	**126**	3	123
Alofi North	**53**	2	51
Makefu	**20**	0	20
Tuapa	**30**	0	30
Namukulu	**4**	0	4
Hikutavake	**16**	0	16
Toi	**12**	0	12
Mutalau	**31**	0	31
Lakepa	**26**	0	26
Liku	**24**	0	24
Hakupu	**51**	2	49
Vaiea	**16**	0	16
Avatele	**32**	1	31
Tamakautoga	**40**	1	39

TABLE 101

Number of agricultural households receiving support directly related to agricultural activities by village and source of support

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Number of households which received support from					
		Number of households receiving support	Niue development bank (Kiwi bank)	Government support	Donor support	NCOC grants	Others
NIUE	**481**	**10**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**1**
Alofi South	**126**	3	1	0	2	2	0
Alofi North	**53**	2	0	1	0	1	0
Makefu	**20**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	**30**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**16**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	**12**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	**31**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	**26**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	**24**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	**51**	2	0	0	1	2	0
Vaiea	**16**	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**32**	1	0	0	0	0	1
Tamakautoga	**40**	2	0	2	0	0	0

TABLE 102

Number of households received service(s) related to agricultural activities by village, type of service and service provider

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Crop production/ plant protection – from whom?		Livestock – from whom?		Fisheries – from whom?		Forestry – from whom?		None of the above – from whom?	
		DAFF	Other	DAFF	Other	DAFF	Other	DAFF	Other	DAFF	Other
NIUE	**481**	**10**	**5**	**34**	**1**	**12**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Alofi South	**126**	2	4	7	0	6	0	1	0	0	0
Alofi North	**53**	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	**20**	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	**30**	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Namukulu	**4**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	**16**	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	**12**	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	**31**	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	**26**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	**24**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	**51**	2	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Vaiea	**16**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	**32**	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	**40**	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

EQUIPMENT

TABLE 103
Number of households which owned agricultural equipment by village

Village	Total number of agricultural households	Number of households which owned								
		Number of households owning any agricultural equipment	Knap-sack sprayer	Wheel burrow	Chainsaw	Electric generator	Brush cutter	Planting stick (koho)	Rotary hoe	Metal husker
NIUE	**481**	**506**	**334**	**338**	**324**	**96**	**432**	**405**	**12**	**337**
Alofi South	**126**	136	65	87	70	27	105	95	3	77
Alofi North	**53**	52	30	38	29	7	46	40	2	36
Makefu	**20**	20	15	15	13	2	16	14	0	15
Tuapa	**30**	32	29	21	25	4	29	28	0	23
Namukulu	**4**	4	4	4	3	0	3	4	0	4
Hikutavake	**16**	17	13	11	12	5	17	15	0	14
Toi	**12**	12	9	10	9	6	11	11	0	9
Mutalau	**31**	32	25	21	22	10	28	30	0	26
Lakepa	**26**	27	20	20	20	6	26	24	0	22
Liku	**24**	27	20	23	23	3	25	23	0	23
Hakupu	**51**	51	43	31	42	8	44	46	0	36
Vaiea	**16**	14	6	9	5	2	13	8	0	0
Avatele	**32**	39	25	27	26	10	33	30	4	22
Tamakautoga	**40**	43	30	21	25	6	36	37	3	30

Village	Number of households which owned										
	Fire arm	Bush knife	Axe	Ride-on/ motor mower	Tractor	Mist blower	Motorized blower	Slasher mower	Others 1	Others 2	Others 3
NIUE	**223**	**496**	**371**	**283**	**2**	**23**	**24**	**24**	**43**	**8**	**4**
Alofi South	41	131	92	73	0	7	8	12	10	4	2
Alofi North	20	51	34	27	0	3	3	4	2	0	0
Makefu	11	20	16	12	0	1	3	0	1	0	0
Tuapa	17	32	23	22	0	1	2	1	2	1	0
Namukulu	2	4	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hikutavake	7	17	15	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Toi	7	12	11	12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mutalau	17	31	19	19	0	1	0	1	3	0	0
Lakepa	18	27	21	18	0	3	0	1	6	1	1
Liku	11	26	23	12	0	3	2	1	2	2	1
Hakupu	37	50	44	32	0	2	3	2	6	0	0
Vaiea	4	13	8	9	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Avatele	18	39	29	18	1	2	2	1	3	0	0
Tamakautoga	13	43	33	16	1	0	0	0	3	0	0

TABLE 104

Number of equipments owned by all households by village

Village	Number of equipment owned by village									
	Knapsack sprayer	Wheelbarrow	Chainsaw	Electric generator	Brush cutter	Planting stick (koho)	Rotary hoe	Metal husker	Fire arm	Bush knife
NIUE	**474**	**414**	**513**	**115**	**820**	**1 314**	**15**	**479**	**396**	**1 577**
Alofi South	85	111	101	32	167	264	3	97	60	393
Alofi North	50	45	58	8	83	124	2	50	47	164
Makefu	20	20	20	2	25	49		19	17	71
Tuapa	42	26	45	5	60	96		39	27	89
Namukulu	4	4	4		6	18		5	2	12
Hikutavake	17	14	16	6	30	49		18	10	54
Toi	13	10	13	6	22	32		13	8	40
Mutalau	32	25	34	10	62	114		45	31	117
Lakepa	26	24	39	8	58	97		35	31	81
Liku	27	27	33	3	69	68		39	17	86
Hakupu	68	37	61	8	87	182		49	77	166
Vaiea	10	10	7	3	22	21			8	39
Avatele	40	35	42	16	65	97	6	29	38	131
Tamakautoga	13	43	33	16	1	0	0	0	23	134

Village	Number of equipment owned by village						
	Axe	Motor mower	Tractor	Mist blower	Motorized blower	Slasher mower	Other
NIUE	**526**	**364**	**2**	**25**	**24**	**31**	**69**
Alofi South	122	88		7	8	15	20
Alofi North	58	34		4	3	5	2
Makefu	20	15		1	3		1
Tuapa	32	27		1	2	1	3
Namukulu	4	3			1		2
Hikutavake	21	15					1
Toi	18	19					2
Mutalau	28	24		1		1	3
Lakepa	31	25		4		4	9
Liku	32	19		3	2	1	8
Hakupu	67	43		2	3	2	10
Vaiea	10	9				1	1
Avatele	43	23	1	2	2	1	3
Tamakautoga	40	20	1				4

TABLE 105
Number of households hired/borrowed agricultural equipment by village

Village	Total number of households which hired/borrowed any equipment	Number of households hired/borrowed:								
		Knapsack sprayer	Wheelbarrow	Chainsaw	Electric generator	Brush cutter	Planting stick (koho)	Rotary hoe	Metal husker	Fire arm
NIUE	**93**	**8**	**10**	**8**	**1**	**18**	**14**	**0**	**6**	**2**
Alofi South	47	5	4	5	0	9	7	0	1	0
Alofi North	24	1	4	2	1	6	4	0	1	0
Makefu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Tuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lakepa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Liku	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hakupu	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tamakautoga	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

Village	Number of households hired/borrowed:							
	Bush knife	Axe	Motor mower	Tractor	Mist blower	Motorized blower	Slasher mower	Other
NIUE	**9**	**3**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Alofi South	6	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Alofi North	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Makefu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuapa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namukulu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hikutavake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutalau	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lakepa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liku	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hakupu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaiea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Avatele	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamakautoga	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 106

Number of households by village and use of bulldozer for land clearance

Village	Did your household hire a bulldozer during last 12 months?		
	Total number of households	Yes	No
NIUE	**528**	**231**	**297**
Alofi South	**150**	49	101
Alofi North	**54**	25	29
Makefu	**20**	13	7
Tuapa	**35**	23	12
Namukulu	**4**	0	4
Hikutavake	**17**	10	7
Toi	**12**	7	5
Mutalau	**32**	21	11
Lakepa	**27**	1	26
Liku	**28**	5	23
Hakupu	**51**	36	15
Vaiea	**16**	6	10
Avatele	**39**	14	25
Tamakautoga	**43**	21	22

TABLE 107

Number of households resorting to different methods for land clearance by village

Village	Method	How much land was cleared (acres)		Reason for clearing		
		Number of households using the method	Area cleared (acres)	Bulldozer not available	Bulldozer expensive	Other
NIUE	**Slash and burn**	**122**	**92.548**	**76**	**8**	**38**
	Tractor/mower	**11**	**6.676**	**7**	**3**	**1**
	Excavator	**3**	**3.501**	**0**	**0**	**3**
	Other	**12**	**10.255**	**4**	**3**	**5**
	All methods	**148**	**112.980**	**87**	**14**	**47**
Alofi South	Slash and burn	27	20.402	10	2	15
	Tractor/mower	2	1.500	0	1	1
	Excavator	2	0.501	0	0	2
	Other	6	7.500	2	1	3
	All methods	37	29.903	12	4	21
Alofi North	Slash and burn	11	12.058	9	1	1
	Tractor/mower	2	1.500	1	1	0
	Excavator	1	3.000	0	0	1
	Other	2	1.500	2	0	0
	All methods	16	18.058	12	2	2

TABLE 107

Number of households resorting to different methods for land clearance by village *(continued)*

Village	Method	How much land was cleared (acres)		Reason for clearing		
		Number of households using the method	Area cleared (acres)	Bulldozer not available	Bulldozer expensive	Other
Makefu	Slash and burn	2	0.002	2	0	0
	Tractor/mower	0		0	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	2	0.002	2	0	0
Tuapa	Slash and burn	8	3.554	5	1	2
	Tractor/mower	0		0	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	8	3.554	5	1	2
Namukulu	Slash and burn	2	3.500	2	0	0
	Tractor/mower	0		0	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	2	3.500	2	0	0
Hikutavake	Slash and burn	6	4.154	3	0	3
	Tractor/mower	0		0	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	6	4.154	3	0	3
Toi	Slash and burn	3	3.000	2	0	1
	Tractor/mower	0		0	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	3	3.000	2	0	1
Mutalau	Slash and burn	8	2.570	2	1	5
	Tractor/mower	1	0.180	0	1	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	9	2.750	2	2	5
Lakepa	Slash and burn	8	4.750	5	0	3
	Tractor/mower	1	0.500	1	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	9	5.250	6	0	3

TABLE 107

Number of households resorting to different methods for land clearance by village *(continued)*

Village	Method	How much land was cleared (acres)		Reason for clearing		
		Number of households using the method	Area cleared (acres)	Bulldozer not available	Bulldozer expensive	Other
Liku	Slash and burn	5	3.570	1	0	4
	Tractor/mower	0		0	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	1	1.000	0	0	1
	All methods	6	4.570	1	0	5
Hakupu	Slash and burn	24	25.589	20	1	3
	Tractor/mower	3	2.612	3	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	1	0.100	0	0	1
	All methods	28	28.301	23	1	4
Vaiea	Slash and burn	1		1	0	0
	Tractor/mower	1		1	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	2		2	0	0
Avatele	Slash and burn	5	5.000	4	0	1
	Tractor/mower	0		0	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	0		0	0	0
	All methods	5	5.000	4	0	1
Tamakautoga	Slash and burn	12	4.399	10	2	0
	Tractor/mower	1	0.384	1	0	0
	Excavator	0		0	0	0
	Other	2	0.155	0	2	0
	All methods	15	4.938	11	4	0

OPERATORS

TABLE 108
Number of operators by sex, age-group and educational attainment

Age group	Total number of operators						
	None	Early childhood education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary (agriculture qualification)	Tertiary (other qualification)	Vocational training
15–19	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
20–39	0	0	1	27	3	40	8
40–59	1	0	0	65	8	107	15
60+	7	0	5	56	4	69	9
All	**8**	**0**	**6**	**150**	**15**	**217**	**32**

Age group	Male						
	None	Early childhood education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary (agriculture qualification)	Tertiary (other qualification)	Vocational training
15–19	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
20–39	0	0	1	19	2	27	8
40–59	0	0	0	52	8	79	13
60+	5	0	4	36	3	47	7
All	**5**	**0**	**5**	**109**	**13**	**154**	**28**

Age group	Female						
	None	Early childhood education	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary (agriculture qualification)	Tertiary (other qualification)	Vocational training
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–39	0	0	0	8	1	13	0
40–59	1	0	0	13	0	28	2
60+	2	0	1	20	1	22	2
All	**3**	**0**	**1**	**41**	**2**	**63**	**4**

TABLE 109
Number of operators by sex, age-group and main activity last week

Age group	Main economic activity – all									
	Total	Employed in government/ public sector	Employed by private sector	Producing goods/services for sale (self employed)	Producing goods/services for family consumption	Voluntary/ community work	Domestic duties	Student	Retired/too old	Unemployed
15–19	**3**	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20–39	**79**	46	27	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
40–59	**196**	113	41	19	3	4	10	0	1	5
60+	**150**	14	22	16	19	2	21	0	52	4
All	**428**	**174**	**91**	**39**	**22**	**7**	**32**	**1**	**53**	**9**

TABLE 109

Number of operators by sex, age-group and main activity last week *(continued)*

Age group	Main economic activity – male									
	Total	Employed in government/ public sector	Employed by private sector	Producing goods/services for sale (self employed)	Producing goods/services for family consumption	Voluntary/ community work	Domestic duties	Student	Retired/too old	Unemployed
15–19	**3**	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20–39	**57**	38	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
40–59	**152**	90	33	14	3	4	3	0	1	4
60+	**102**	10	13	11	18	1	15	0	32	2
All	**314**	**139**	**63**	**27**	**21**	**6**	**18**	**1**	**33**	**6**

Age group	Main economic activity – female									
	Total	Employed in government/ public sector	Employed by private sector	Producing goods/services for sale (self employed)	Producing goods/services for family consumption	Voluntary/ community work	Domestic duties	Student	Retired/ too old	Unemployed
15–19	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–39	**22**	8	11	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
40–59	**44**	23	8	5	0	0	7	0	0	1
60+	**48**	4	9	5	1	1	6	0	20	2
All	**114**	**35**	**28**	**12**	**1**	**1**	**14**	**0**	**20**	**3**

TABLE 110

Number of operators by sex, age-group and type of employment

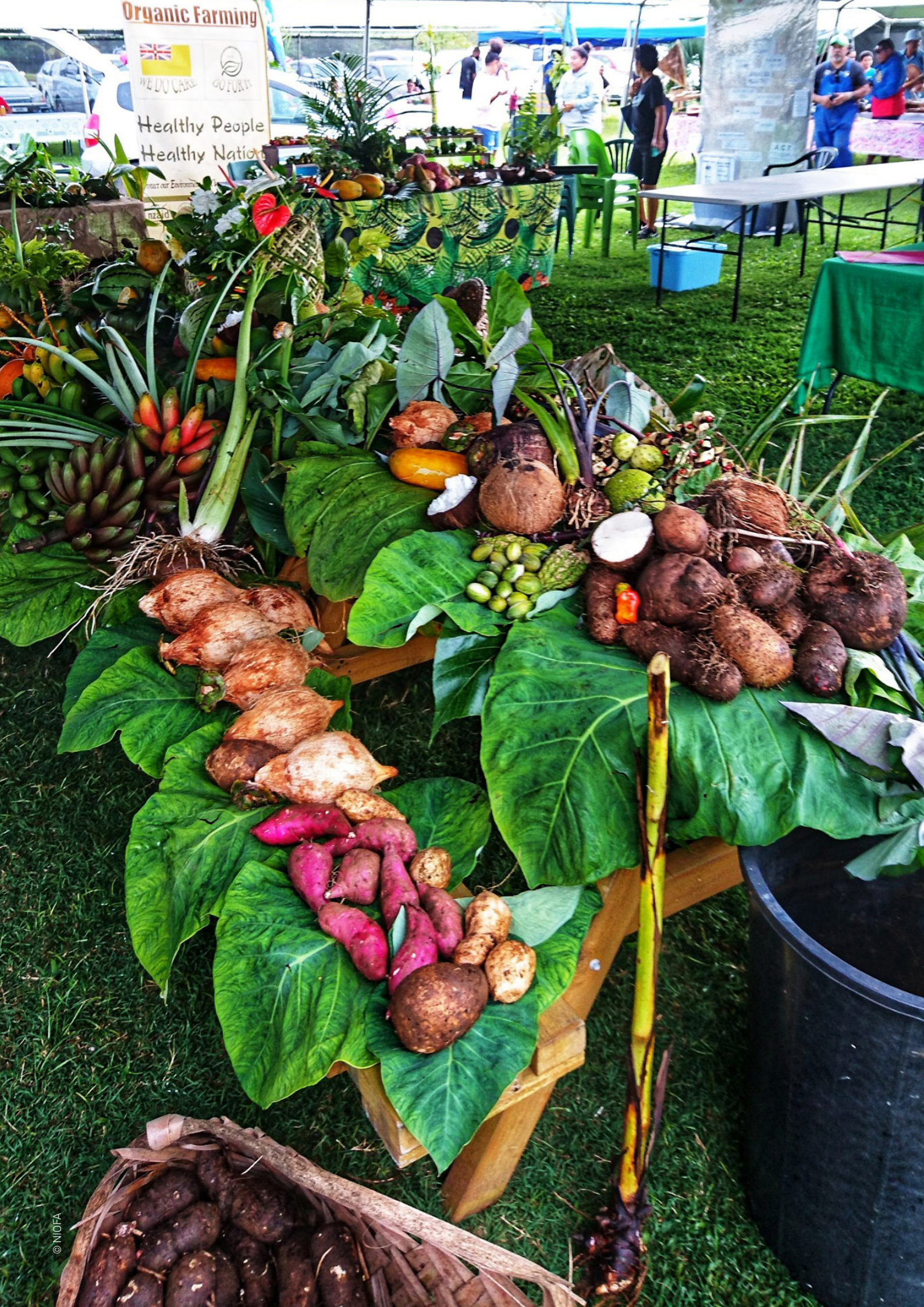
Age group	Extent of engagement in main activity – all				Extent of engagement in main activity – male				Extent of engagement in main activity – female			
	Total	Full time	Part time	None	Total	Full time	Part time	None	Total	Full time	Part time	None
15–19	**3**	3	0	0	**3**	3	0	0	**0**	0	0	0
20–39	**78**	76	2	0	**56**	55	1	0	**22**	21	1	0
40–59	**189**	179	10	0	**146**	138	8	0	**43**	41	2	0
60+	**94**	68	26	0	**68**	53	15	0	**26**	15	11	0
All	**364**	**326**	**38**	**0**	**273**	**249**	**24**	**0**	**91**	**77**	**14**	**0**

TABLE 111
Village-wise average number of hours worked on the holding by operators

Village	Number of holdings	Hours/week spent working on holding	Average hours spent per holding
NIUE	**428**	**7 841.000**	**18.320**
Alofi South	116	1 968.000	16.966
Alofi North	63	1 169.000	18.556
Makefu	15	282.000	18.800
Tuapa	36	584.000	16.222
Namukulu	2	50.000	25.000
Hikutavake	12	128.000	10.667
Toi	11	169.000	15.364
Mutalau	24	280.000	11.667
Lakepa	7	256.000	36.571
Liku	27	928.000	34.370
Hakupu	48	775.000	16.146
Vaiea	4	124.000	31.000
Avatele	27	759.000	28.111
Tamakautoga	36	369.000	10.250

TABLE 112
Village-wise average number of hours worked on the holding by non-operators

Village	Number of non-operators	Hours/week spent working on holding	Average hour/week spent working on holding
NIUE	**664**	**9 832.000**	**14.807**
Alofi South	124	1 803.000	14.540
Alofi North	84	1 234.000	14.690
Makefu	20	223.000	11.150
Tuapa	49	452.000	9.224
Namukulu	3	50.000	16.667
Hikutavake	22	131.000	5.955
Toi	17	149.000	8.765
Mutalau	38	492.000	12.947
Lakepa	37	721.000	19.486
Liku	25	842.000	33.680
Hakupu	93	1 280.000	13.763
Vaiea	39	851.000	21.821
Avatele	44	1 297.000	29.477
Tamakautoga	69	307.000	4.449


Organic Farming
WE DO CARE
GO FURTHER
Healthy People
Healthy Nation
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ANNEX X
Concepts and definitions

Household

Where one or more persons live and have their meals together is called a household. It may be noted that Just one person, living on his own and looking after himself/herself would be considered as single person household. Usually a household will occupy one building but in a few cases two or even more households may share one building e.g. 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.

Holding

An agricultural holding is an economic unit of agricultural production under single management comprising of all livestock kept and 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 labour, farm buildings or machinery.

Operator

An operator of an 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. A holding can have more than one operator especially in cases where the holding is being operated as partnership or some other form of joint operation. 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 tenant or a renter, a person who operates customary land as assigned to him/her or a person who operates the land under government permit.

Parcel

A parcel is any piece of land entirely surrounded by other land, water, road, forest etc., 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.

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 household – 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 on less than (25×25 yards.) or (23×23 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 and utilizes for its own consumption.
4. Subsistence and Cash Cropping – The household's main purpose of agricultural productions is to feed itself (subsistence) but has some crops or surplus which can be spared for sale.
5. Commercial. The households in this category differ from those in the above category by the fact that their main purpose of production is to sell their produce either locally or for export.

Single cropped

A "single cropped" pattern refers to 'one crop' which has been planted in a regular pattern such as rows. Even if there are a few other trees/plants of different crops in scattered plantings over the plot, it is still considered as the plot with '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 inter-planted in a regular pattern such as rows. Again if there are a few scattered plantings of other crops, it should not be considered as crops that are inter-planted 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. Scattered crops/plants can be found among plants of a regularly (pattern) planted plot.

ANNEX Y

Niue agricultural census data items

SECTION 1: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION
Characteristics of each household member:
Full Name
Relationship with head of household
Date of Birth
Age (in full years)
Ethnicity
Country of Residence
Country of Residence one year ago
Educational Attainment
Marital Status
Main Activity Last week
Extent of engagement in Main Activity
Involvement in the Holding Operations
Average hours per week worked on holding
Does the household have any vehicles? If yes, number
SECTION 2: FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE SCALE (FIES)
During last 12 months, was there any time, when because of lack of resources
There were concerns that any adult in the household would not have enough food to eat?
Any adult in the household was unable to eat/healthy and nutritious/good/food?
Any adult in your household ate only a few kinds of foods?
Any adult in your household had to skip a meal?
Any adult in your household ate less than you thought he/she should?
Any adult in your household were hungry but did not eat?
Any adult in your household went without eating for a whole day?
Your household ran out of food?
SECTION 3: LEVEL OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD
If the Household operated any agricultural crops
Land under agricultural crops
If the household sold any crop produce
Purpose of crop production

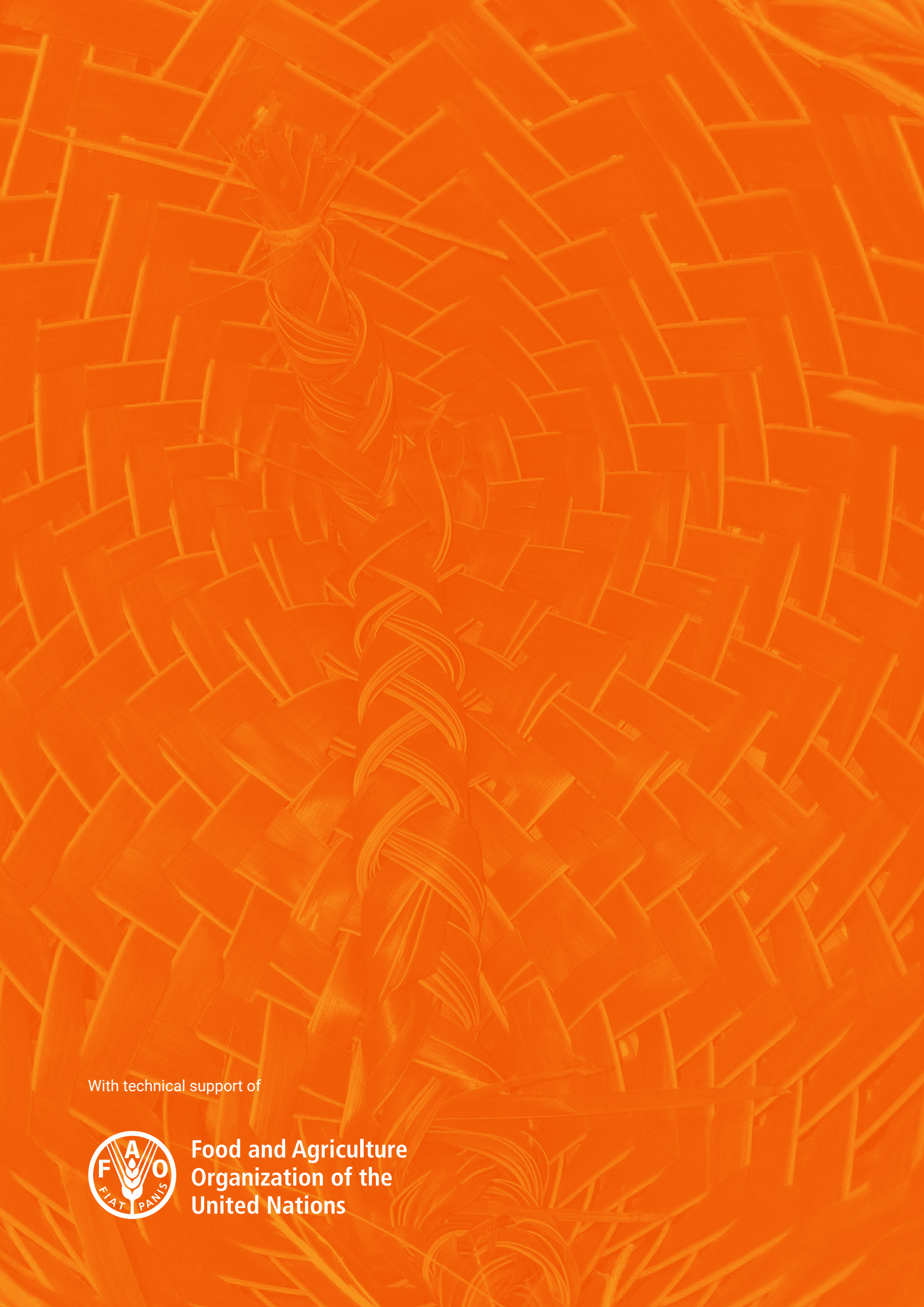
If the household was engaged in
Managing flower nurseries
Marketing of flowers/pot plants
Planting of flowers
Growing pandanus trees
Harvesting of pandanus leaves
SECTION 4: LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
PIGS
Number of Pigs by type (Boars, Sows, Piglets, Other Pigs) Kept on day of visit
Number of Pigs by type (Boars, Sows, Piglets, Other Pigs) slaughtered and sold
Number of Pigs by type (Boars, Sows, Piglets, Other Pigs) slaughtered and consumed
Number of Pigs by type (Boars, Sows, Piglets, Other Pigs) slaughtered and given away in customary
Number of Pigs by type (Boars, Sows, Piglets, Other Pigs) sold alive
Number of Pigs by type (Boars, Sows, Piglets, Other Pigs) Gifted alive
Number of Pigpens
Type of Feed for Pigs
POULTRY
Number of Poultry by type (Imported, Local, Free Range, Others) kept on day of visit
Number of Poultry by type (Imported, Local, Free Range, Others) slaughtered and sold
Number of Poultry by type (Imported, Local, Free Range, Others) slaughtered and consumed
Number of Poultry by type (Imported, Local, Free Range, Others) slaughtered and given away in customary
Number of Poultry by type (Imported, Local, Free Range, Others) sold alive
Number of Poultry by type (Imported, Local, Free Range, Others) gifted alive
Purpose of keeping Chicken
Number of poultry houses
Type of feed
DOMESTIC ANIMALS
Cat – Male
Cat – Female
Dog – Male
Dog – Female
General Animal Health Service Provider for
Pigs
Poultry
Cats
Dogs

SECTION 5: FISHERIES
Number of members engaged in fishing
Male
Female
Others
Number of members engaged in
On-shore fishing
Off-shore fishing
Both
Methods used for fishing
Time of fishing
Number of fishing trips made
Quantity of the fish captured
Main Purpose of fishing
Proportion Sold
Agricultural machinery/Equipment
Use of fishing machinery/equipment by type
Canoes
Aluminum dinghy/Boat
Inflatable dinghy
Outboard motors
Boat (Charters)
Kayak
Traditional Fishing Rods
Fishing Rods
Life Jackets
Spear Gun
Others
For each type of machinery used:
Number of items owned
Whether the household hired or borrowed the machinery
SECTION 6: HUNTING
Number of members engaged in Uga hunting
Male
Female
Others

Methods used for catching Uga
Number of Uga caught
Main Purpose of catching Uga
Proportion Uga catch sold
Where any member participated in the lupe and peka shooting during last 3 months?
Number of Lupe shot
Number of Peka shot
Views on the ban imposed on Lupe and Peka hunting
SECTION 7: LAND OPERATED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE HOUSEHOLD
Location of Parcel
Area Name
Does the household operate this land with other households
Number of other households that have access to this land
Total Area of parcel
Land Tenure
Period of use
Whether any Soil conservation methods used
Whether Soil Testing done
Area under Temporary Crops (acre)
Number of times this parcel was planted during last 12 months
Area Under Permanent Crops (acre)
Area under mix of permanent and Temporary crops (acre)
Area under Temporary fallow (acre)
Area under Livestock and/or Poultry (area)
Area under Home-Stead
Area under other non-agricultural uses
SECTION 8: CROPS
Name of the Crop
Method of Sowing
Area under Crop
Number of Trees/Plants
Average Age in Years
Main Method of Irrigation used
Whether Inorganic Fertilizer Used
Whether Inorganic Fertilizer Used

Whether Agricultural Chemicals Used
Insecticide
Herbicide
Fungicide
Other
Proportion damaged by wild Pigs
Proportion damaged by Chicken
Total Production
Unit of Production
Proportion consumed
Proportion sold
Proportion Gifted
SECTION 9: LABOUR INPUT
Employment of non-household labour in the last one month (individual workers)
Age
Sex
Number of Hours worked during last one month
Where Cash Payment made
Benefits Provided
Free/Subsidized House
Free Meals
Other Benefits
SECTION 10: HOUSEHOLDS AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT
Proportion of households total income usually derived from agricultural activities
Financial support directly related to agricultural activities received during last 3 years
Type of financial support directly related to household's agricultural activities received by the household during last 3Years?
Whether service received related any of the following activities during last 12 months
Crop production/Plant protection
Livestock
Fisheries
Forestry

SECTION 11: EQUIPMENTUSED BY THE HOUSEHOLD FORAGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES
Use of agricultural machinery/equipment by type
Knapsack Sprayer
Wheelbarrow
Chainsaw
Electric Generator
Brush Cutter
Planting Stick (Koho)
Rotary Hoe
Metal Husker
Fire arm
Bush Knife
Axe
Ride-on/Motor mower
Tractor
Mist Blower
Motorized blower
Slasher-Mower
Others
For each type of machinery used:
Number of items owned
Whether the household hired or borrowed the machinery



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