2022 NIUE CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING REPORT

Statistics Niue
"Statistics for Prosperity"

Pacific Community
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NIUE

HOUSEHOLD AND POPULATION CENSUS 2022

Niue Statistics Office

Ministry of Finance and Planning

Government of Niue

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

Fakaalofa lahi atu!

On the 11th November 2022, the Niue Statistics Office conducted its 11th national census, the 2022 Niue Census of Population and Housing. The outcome of the census is presented here with analysis of the data collected. This report is of great significance to the Niue National Strategic Plan vision and mission as it shows us who we are, where we are and where we need to go. As Minister in charge of the Niue Statistics Office, I am very privileged and honoured to introduce this report to the wider public.

The fundamental purpose of the population census is to provide the facts essential to Niue's policymaking, planning and administration. Information on the size, distribution and characteristics of Niue's population is essential for describing and assessing its economic, social, and demographic circumstances and for developing sound policies and programmes aimed at fostering the welfare of Niue and its population. You will recognize one of the major national challenges we continue to face is the declining population, which this report illustrates.

I would like to acknowledge everyone who contributed to the success of the census operation, in particular the assistance of Statistics New Zealand and the Pacific Community for their continuous support in undertaking this project. I also know that without the co-operation of the public as a whole and those responsible for collecting the census information this report would have never been compiled nor its presentation possible. Therefore, I would like to congratulate everyone for the contribution to the 2022 Census and thank you all for your hard work.

This report represents Niue's continuous effort to develop its national capability and confidence to produce quality information for planning purposes. Like every tool, this report is only as good as what you make of it. The challenge for everyone, the policy-makers and planners of Niue especially, for the present and future generation is to use the report to improve the quality of service we provide to the people we serve.

To conclude, I am confident you will find the statistics user-friendly, as well as helpful in addressing the priority issues facing Niue.

Niue ke monuina, fakaaue lahi

Hon. Crossley Tatui

Minister for the Niue Statistics Office, Ministry of Finance and Planning

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S MESSAGE

Every five years the Niue Statistics Office conducts a national census, and is the only opportunity that the office has to capture a picture of the population of Niue at a specific point in time. Undertaking a national census is no easy task. To accomplish this task there is a lot of work that goes on behind the scenes, from planning, collecting, editing, tabulating, analysing and disseminating.

This was the first time the NSO utilised tablets in the population and household census, a major milestone in the advancements of data collection methods in the region. Previous censuses were paper-based and although we continue to use this method, the tablets have provided sufficient time management and has removed data entry from the usual processing of data collection. In future we hope to continue to develop more in this area of data collection.

As the Government Statistician I wish to acknowledge and express my sincerest appreciation to all who contributed to the success of this census round.

This work would not have been possible without the financial assistance from the Government of Niue, the technical assistance from the team at Statistics for Development Division at the Pacific Community and the Pacific Programme team at Statistics New Zealand. Thank you all for your vast contribution in the various stages of the census in order to complete this project
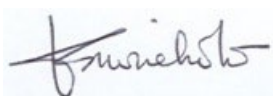
I wish to also acknowledge the Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries in allowing us to utilise their tablets, Mrs Jasmine Lee-Vaha for sharing her knowledge and assistance in the setting up of tablets and especially to Mr Matthew Flanagan for his guidance and expertise throughout the entire Census project and the compilation of this report.

I am also grateful to all the field enumerators for their commitment, dedication and hard work to complete this project whilst covid was in the community and not forgetting the general public for continuously providing and trusting us with their information. Without you all this project would not have been successful.

Finally, I must express my appreciation to the former Government Statistician Mr Kimray Vaha for his endless guidance and support in the preparations and implementation for the 2022 Niue Census of Population and Housing, Fakaaue lahi mahaki ma takitaki ke he haau a tau gahua.

As the need for data is increasing in the region the Niue Statistics Office aims to continue to provide the public with up-to-date information and data so that they are able to make more informed decisions.

Fakaaue lahi mahaki

Fanuma Sioneholo

Government Statistician, Niue Statistics Office

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TABLE AND REPORT

The main purpose of this report is to make the 2022 Niue census information accessible to as many users as possible, and to contribute to the informed decision-making across government agencies, the private sector and the general public.

Niue's census night population was 1,681 people of whom 827 (49.2%) were male, and 854 (50.8%) female. This is a decrease of 38 from the 2017 census night (1,719). Of the 2022 census night population, 1,564 (93%) considered Niue to be their place of usual residence, a decrease of 27 from 2017 (1,591).

The average annual rate of population decrease was 0.4%; not including visitors the rate of decrease was 0.3%.

The population density of Niue is 6.0 people per square kilometer. The average household size of Niue is 3.0.

Niue's current total fertility rate (the average number of children Niuean women can expect to have during their lifetime at prevailing fertility rates) is 2.94.

2022 Population and Household Census	2017	2022
Census population (de facto population)	1,719	1,681
Usual resident population	1,591	1,564
Absent population (overseas on census night)	193	125
Visiting population	128	117
Population density	6.1 people/km^2	6.0 people/km^2
Average annual rate of population growth, 2017 - 2022	1.2%	-0.4%
Average annual rate of growth (residents), 2017 - 2022	1.6%	-0.3%
Percentage younger than 15 years	28.1%	26.2%
Percentage 15-59 years	53.2%	51.5%
Percentage 60+	18.7%	22.3%
Percentage youths (15-24 years)	10.1%	11.8%
Median age (usual residents)	33 years	35 years
Sex ratio (males per 100 females, usual residents)	91.9	95.3
Dependency ratio (working age people (15-59 years old) per 100 of non-working age, usual residents)	88.1	94.0
Average household size	3.3	3.0
Total fertility rate (female population aged 15 years and over)	3.03	2.94

COUNTRY CONTEXT

GEOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL

Niue is an island country in the South Pacific Ocean – its nearest neighbour being Tonga which lies around 600 kilometers to the South-West. At 260 square kilometers, it is one of the world's largest coral islands – known colloquially as the "Rock of Polynesia" or simply "The Rock".

Niue is a self-governing state in free association with New Zealand. As a "New Zealand Realm" country (together with the Cook Islands and Tokelau) the people of Niue are citizens of New Zealand. As for New Zealand, the Head of State for Niue is the reigning British Monarch (King Charles III), with the New Zealand Governor General (Dame Cindy Kiro) acting as the King's representative.

For local governance matters, Niue holds elections every three years to elect members of the Niue assembly. Representatives are elected for each of the 14 villages that make up Niue, with a further 6 representatives elected from a common nation-wide roll. The 20 elected representatives making up the Assembly then elect a Premier amongst themselves, who then selects a Cabinet.

Figure 1. The villages that make up Niue and their boundaries.
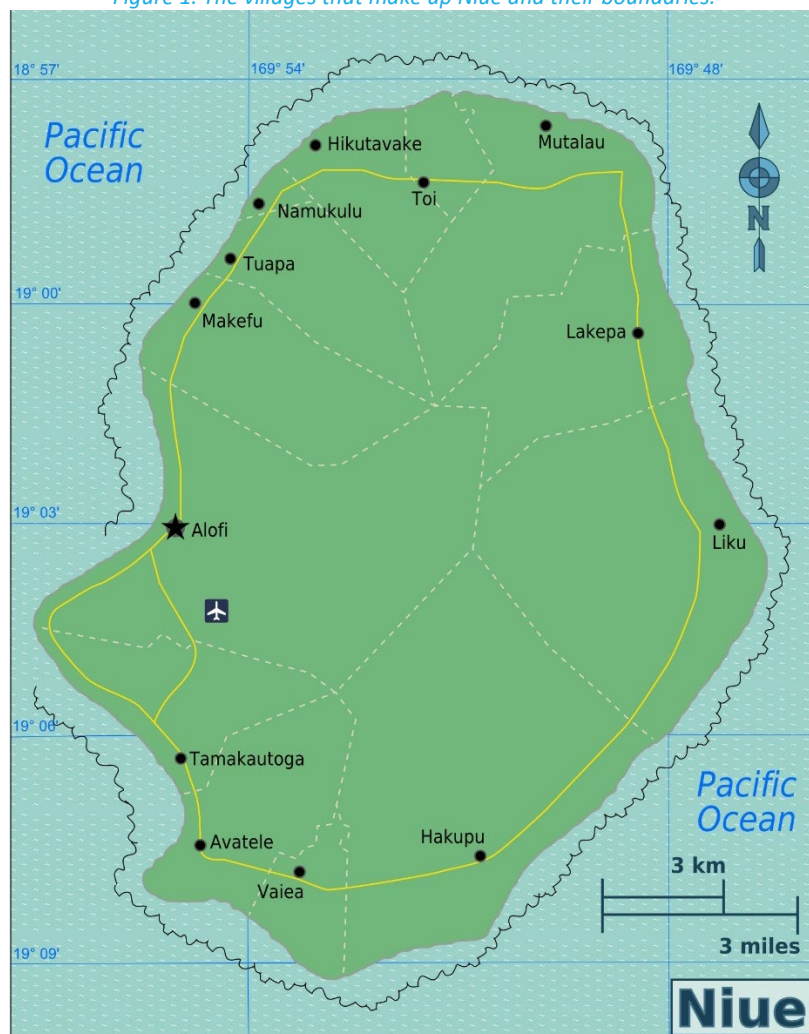
Niue is served by one international airport, Hanan International Airport, with currently just one flight per week - a three-hour Air New Zealand flight from Auckland. Seasonally, flights can operate twice weekly.

Niue has just one seaport, Sir Robert's Wharf in Alofi, which can only be accessed by barges or other flat-bottomed boats. Cargo vessels moor offshore, and goods are barged into port.

Travel within Niue is on a network of roads with a 64km ring road and several roads crossing the island linking Alofi to villages on the eastern coast. The total road network is just over 240 km.

HISTORY OF THE NIUE CENSUS

Niue began conducting censuses in 1900, although census taking was unofficial. The formal counting of the population in Niue was done by the village elders, leaders and Christian Ministers after the introduction of Christianity. Censuses conducted from 1902 to 1945 were conducted under New Zealand law and in the 1960s, under the Cook Islands 1961 Census Regulations. Niue's censuses from 1971 onwards were conducted under the 1971 Niue Census Ordinance. This ordinance was later amended in 1978 and was still administered until the Statistics Act 2009 was enacted in 2009. Presently, the census continues to be conducted every five years.

COVID-19 AND NIUE

As a remote island in the South Pacific, Niue was well placed to contain Covid-19 with a strategy of national lockdown and strict control of its border movements. Niue's lockdown was, for a time, essentially enforced by New Zealand's covid response and the suspension of all air travel from New Zealand. New Zealand first closed its borders in mid-March 2020 – effectively isolating Niue from the rest of the world. Following the wholesale "lockdown" of New Zealand the four-tiered alert level system was introduced whereby restrictions were gradually (and regionally) relaxed. For Niue, this gradual relaxation of restrictions meant in October 2021 the first flights repatriating Niuean's from New Zealand began.

From these first repatriation flights Niue implemented a process of managed isolation, limiting the number of arrivals possible on any one flight. Managed isolations were hosted by accommodation providers in Niue. Places on these flights were restricted to those with an existing connection to Niue – there were no places for tourist visitors.

The period of government managed isolation (October 2021-May 2022) ended in May 2022 with the introduction of self-isolation at home. By this time, Niue had achieved a vaccination rate of 99.4% and managing cases at the border had proved successful. Self-isolation meant that flight numbers were now less restricted on available beds so more Niuean's were able to return – though tourists were still excluded.

In October 2022, flights returned to something near to normal but with strict requirements for pre-departure testing and requirements to test on days 1 and 3 after arrival. November 2023 saw the beginning of Niue's largest community transmission event, coinciding with the census field period.

In February 2023 the last of Niue's restrictions was lifted and travel returned to as it was pre-covid.

POPULATION STRUCTURE

Population structure refers to the population size and composition, the population's geographic distribution. Population dynamics refers to the factors that affect population growth such as fertility, mortality, and migration - both national and international.

Population size and distribution

Niue's census night population, as enumerated on the 11th of November 2022, was 1,681 people (827 males and 854 females).

Of the total enumerated, 1,564 considered Niue to be their place of usual residence. The remaining 117 people claimed to be visiting the island from their place of permanent residence.

The 2022 census, like previous censuses, is a de facto population count, meaning all people in Niue were included – residents and visitors alike. Residents away during this time were not included in the count even if they were away for a short time.

Table 1.1: Number of people per household, 2011 to 2022

Total population (de facto)			Usual residents			Visitors		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
827	854	1,681	763	801	1,564	64	53	117

Figure 1.1 shows Niue's population from 1966 to 2022. It shows a major decline in the population that occurred in the 1970's and through to the 1980's. The 2022 census has shown a population decrease - following the general trend since 1966 - but coming after a slight population increase that was observed in 2017.

Figure 1.1: Niue population 1966 to 2022
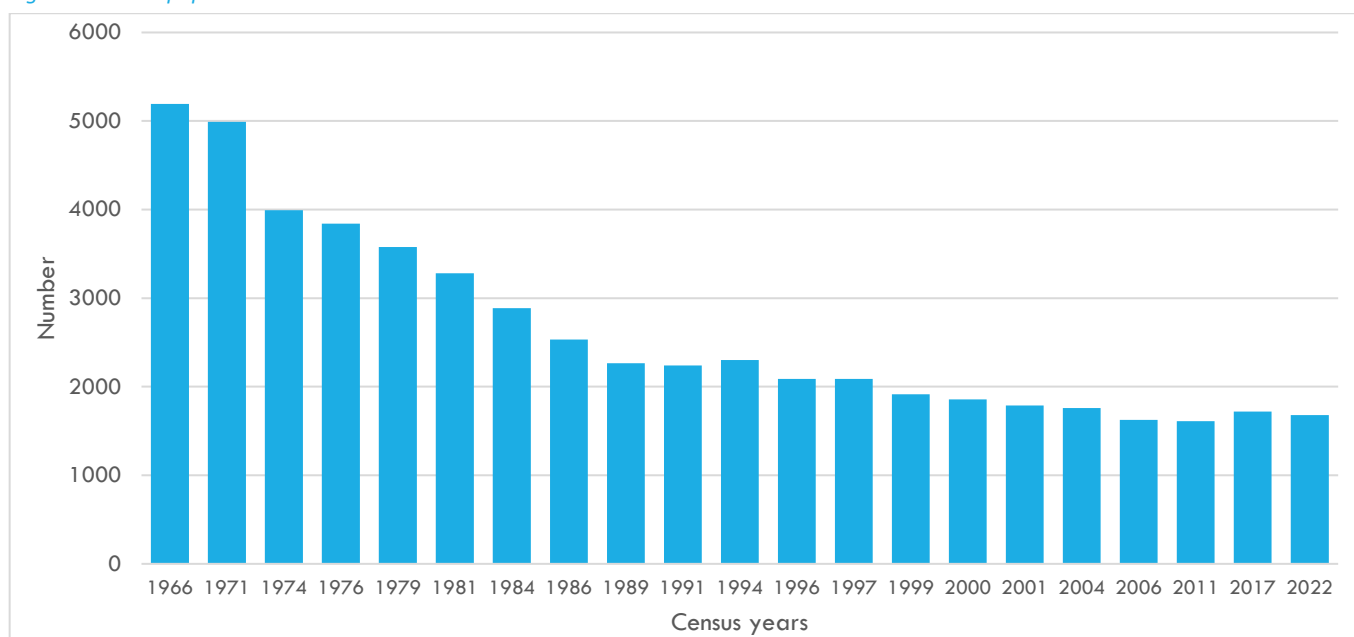
The 2022 census identified a total of 117 non-permanent residents on the island; this compares to 165 non-permanent residents in 2017.

Niue experienced an overall decrease in population of 38 people (-2.2%) since 2017, with an annual growth rate of -0.4%.

Table 1.2 provides Niue's census night population distribution by village. The majority of the total population in Niue were located in the villages of Alofi South (25.2%), followed by Alofi North (11.1%), and Hakupu and Tamakautoga (both 10.7%).

Table 1.2: Total population by village distribution, 2017 and 2022

| Villages | Total population and distribution (%) | | | | Population change | | Average annual growth |
| | 2017 | | 2022 | | | | |
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Alofi South	413	24.0	423	25.2	10	2.4	0.4
Alofi North	157	9.1	187	11.1	30	19.1	3.4
Makefu	64	3.7	73	4.3	9	14.1	2.5
Tuapa	106	6.2	103	6.1	-3	-2.8	-0.5
Namukulu	10	0.6	9	0.5	-1	-10.0	-1.8
Hikutavake	45	2.6	39	2.3	-6	-13.3	-2.4
Toi	17	1.0	32	1.9	15	88.2	15.6
Mutalau	98	5.7	77	4.6	-21	-21.4	-3.8
Lakepa	91	5.3	95	5.7	4	4.4	0.8
Liku	88	5.1	74	4.4	-14	-15.9	-2.8
Hakupu	190	11.1	180	10.7	-10	-5.3	-0.9
Vaiea	103	6.0	81	4.8	-22	-21.4	-3.8
Avatele	139	8.1	128	7.6	-11	-7.9	-1.4
Tamakautoga	198	11.5	180	10.7	-18	-9.1	-1.6
Total	1719	100.0	1681	100.0	-38	-2.2	-0.4

The villages that experienced the largest proportion increases in census night population were Toi (88.2% - a numeric increase of only 15), Alofi North (+30 people, 19.1%) and Makefu (+9 people, 14.1%). The villages that experienced the largest proportion decreases were Mutalau and Vaiea (-21 and -22 people respectively, both -21.4%), and Liku (-14 people, -15.9%).

Population composition

Niue's total enumerated population of 1,681 people included 1,564 permanent residents and 117 visitors (non-residents). This report will mainly concentrate on Niue's residential census night population which decreased by 27 people (-1.7%).

Alofi South remains the village with the highest usual resident population with 24.6% of residents counted there, just as Namukulu remains the lowest residential populated village with 0.5% of the entire residential population.

The top three villages to grow in usual resident population were Toi (+15 people, 88.2%), Makefu (+16 people, 25.8%), and Lakepa (+14 people, 17.9%). Amongst villages to experience population decline, Namukulu (-2 people, -20%), Vaiea (-20 people, -19.4%) and Tamakautoga (-28 people, -18.9%), experienced the largest declines.

At the time of enumeration, a total of 125 residents were absent overseas. This would bring the total residential population of Niue to 1,689 for 2022 if all residents were to be present in Niue at the time of enumeration.

A further 14 people were absent from their usual residence on census night staying elsewhere in Niue. These people were counted at the place where they spent census night where they also reported their usual address.

Table 1.3: Resident population and absentees by village, 2017 and 2022

Villages	2017			2022			Resident population change		
	Res	Absent	% Res	Res	Absent	% Res	Total	%	Annual*
Alofi South	393	34	24.7	385	35	24.6	-8	-2	-0.4
Alofi North	152	18	9.6	179	7	11.4	27	17.8	3.1
Makefu	62	8	3.9	78	5	5	16	25.8	4.6
Tuapa	97	15	6.1	87	4	5.6	-10	-10.3	-1.8
Namukulu	10	1	0.6	8	-	0.5	-2	-20	-3.5
Hikutavake	45	4	2.8	37	1	2.4	-8	-17.8	-3.1
Toi	17	5	1.1	32	1	2	15	88.2	15.6
Mutalau	93	7	5.8	82	12	5.2	-11	-11.8	-2.1
Lakepa	78	9	4.9	92	18	5.9	14	17.9	3.2
Liku	81	17	5.1	71	3	4.5	-10	-12.3	-2.2
Hakupu	187	33	11.8	178	19	11.4	-9	-4.8	-0.8
Vaiea	103	12	6.5	83	3	5.3	-20	-19.4	-3.4
Avatele	125	18	7.9	132	3	8.4	7	5.6	1
Tamakautoga	148	12	9.3	120	14	7.7	-28	-18.9	-3.3
Total	1,591	193	100	1,564	125	100	-27	-1.7	-0.3

Age and sex structure

To ensure the effectiveness and maximum impact of public policy and development activities in general, policy analysts, planners and policymakers must have a good understanding of their population's age structure as it reflects both current and future needs.

The population age-sex structure or population pyramid shows the gender make-up of a population, particularly in proportion of males and females in specific age-groups, beginning with the youngest group at the bottom and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The number of males is depicted on the left and the number of females on the right side of the pyramids.

The distribution of a population by age and sex is one of the most basic types of information needed in planning for the future. For example, a large number of women of childbearing age usually means high population growth rates; conversely, a more modest representation of women in their 'peak' childbearing years (i.e. 25-34) means fewer births; a predominance of older women to older men usually suggests higher male mortality; and fewer men than women in early adult age groups (i.e. 20-34) is usually indicative of male labour mobility.

Figure 1.2 shows the age-sex structure of Niue's residential population at the time of the 2022 census (blank) compared with the 2017 census (shaded) data.

Figure 1.2: Population age-structure for resident population of 2017 (shaded) and 2022 (not shaded)
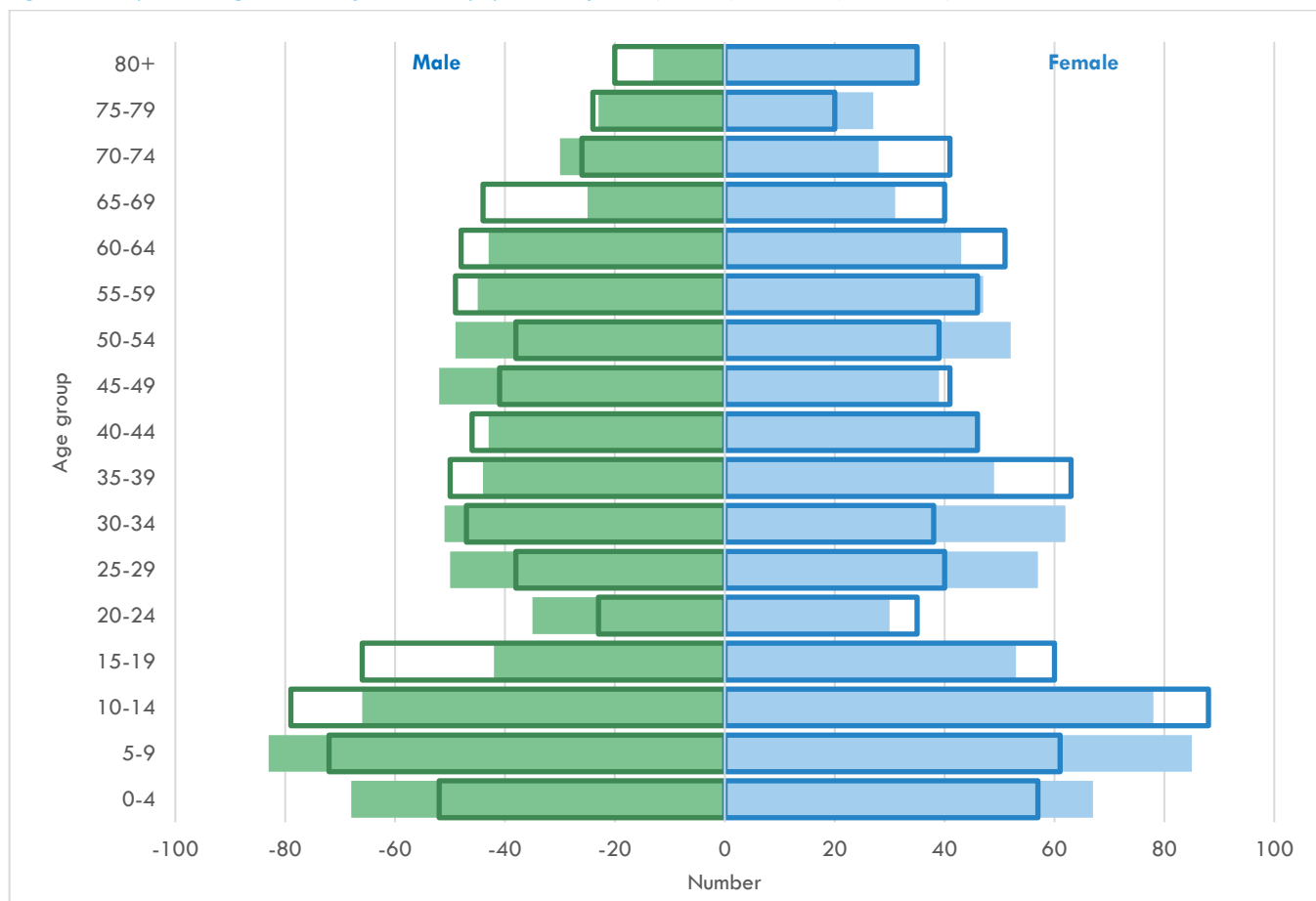
Highlights from the age-sex distribution illustrated in figure 1.2:

- There has been a marked growth in the 60–64-year-old and 65–69-year-old categories, particularly for males aged 65-69, but broadly in line with the 2017 60–64-year-old cohort. Similarly, there has been a strong growth in the female 70–74-year-old category also that broadly aligns with the 2017 cohort. This may suggest emigration from Niue among older people has been reversed.

- The prominent 'indent' in the distribution of the 20-24 age group, affecting both sexes, appears largely to be the result of emigration, with a key driver likely to be higher education and labour related migration. For males, this effect is more pronounced than in 2017.

- The highest proportion of the population is in the 10-14 age group. The highest proportion in 2017 was the 5–9-year category, thus demonstrating the age cohort moving through.

- The residential population by broad age groups, median age, dependency ratios, as well as sex ratios is presented in table 1.4. The median age in Niue is 35, which compares to the median age of people identifying as Niuean ethnicity living in New Zealand of 21.6.

Niue's residential population consisted of 763 males and 801 females, (sex ratio of 95), this means there are 95 resident males for every 100 resident females.

Table 1.4: Resident population by broad age groups, and sex, 2011, 2017 and 2022

Age group	2011			2017			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4 years	71	67	138	68	67	135	52	57	109
5-9 years	43	50	93	45	47	92	72	61	133
10-14 years	56	75	131	83	85	168	79	88	167
15-19 years	56	61	117	66	78	144	66	60	126
20-24 years	65	45	110	42	53	95	23	35	58
25-29 years	57	38	95	35	30	65	38	40	78
30-34 years	36	55	91	50	57	107	47	38	85
35-39 years	44	43	87	51	62	113	50	63	113
40-44 years	44	40	84	44	49	93	46	46	92
45-49 years	47	37	84	43	46	89	41	41	82
50-54 years	41	47	88	52	39	91	38	39	77
55-59 years	57	45	102	49	52	101	49	46	95
60-64 years	25	34	59	43	43	86	48	51	99
65-69 years	27	30	57	25	31	56	44	40	84
70-74 years	29	34	63	30	28	58	26	41	67
75-79 years	16	24	40	23	27	50	24	20	44
80 years +	8	13	21	13	35	48	20	35	55
Total	722	738	1460	762	829	1591	763	801	1564

Table 1.5: Resident population by broad age groups, median age, dependency ratio, and sex ratio, 2017 and 2022

Age group	2017						2022					
	Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	1591	100	762	100	829	100	1564	100	763	100	801	100
0-14	447	28.1	217	28.5	230	27.7	409	26.2	203	26.6	206	25.7
15-59	846	53.2	411	53.9	435	52.5	806	51.5	398	52.2	408	50.9
60+	298	23.4	134	17.6	164	19.8	349	22.3	162	21.2	187	23.3
Median age	33						35					
Dependency ratio	88.1						94					
Sex ratio	91.9						95.3					

The age-dependency ratio can also help describe the country's population structure as it combines the economically dependent component of a population (the young and the old) with its productive component. For this report, the dependency ratio has been defined as the population under the age of 15 and the population age 60 years and over as the dependent population, divided by the population in the age groups of 15-59 years, also known as the working age population, multiplied by 100. The 'old age' cut-off point has been shifted to 60 instead of the internationally recommended 65 years, as Niue has an official retirement age of 60 although early retirement at 55 is possible upon application**.

The dependency ratio for the 2022 census was 94, an increase from that reported in the 2017 census of 88. This means there are 94 dependents (old and young) for every 100 people of working age.

**Note that using 65 as the "old age" cut-off (as consistent with international recommendations) the dependency ratio for Niue calculates as 72.8 dependents per 100 of working age.

POPULATION DYNAMICS

This section describes Niue's population growth and its underlying dynamics including, fertility, mortality, and migration.

Population growth

Table 2.1 shows the total residential population from 1986 to 2022. In 2022 there was an annualized decrease of the population of 0.4%. This follows from 2017 when there was an annualised increase in the population (1.2%) whilst the census years previous to 2017 all show decreases.

Table 2.1: Total and residential population growth, 1986 to 2022

Census years	1986	1991	1997	2001	2006	2011	2017	2022
Total population	2531	2239	2088	1788	1625	1611	1719	1681
Residential population			2052	1736	1538	1460	1591	1564
Male			1022	867	756	722	762	763
Female			1030	869	782	738	829	801
Median age	20.9	22.8	27	28.5	30.7	32.8	33	35
Population growth (annual)								
Total		-2.3	-1.4	-2.9	-1.8	-0.2	1.2	-0.4
Residential				-3.1	-2.3	-1	1.6	-0.3
Males				-3	-2.6	-0.9	1.0	0.0
Females				-3.1	-2	-1.1	2.2	-0.6

Population density

Population density shows the number of people living in one square kilometer. Niue has a land area of 260 square kilometers with a resident population of 1,564. Therefore, the population density of Niue is 6.0 people per square kilometer.

Fertility

Fertility refers to the reproductive behaviour of a population and is related to the number of live births a woman has had. Fertility is the vital process which has the greatest impact on a country's age-sex composition (unless there are high levels of migration); because the composition and size of different age groups depend largely on birth rates. Populations become older with failing birth rates, because these reduce the proportion of children.

The total number of children born alive to women aged 15 and older was 1,575 (table 2.2) with the average number of children born alive to all women (also called average parity) standing at 2.9 children per woman.

For 2022, the average parity increases with the age of women, from a low average of 0 children among women aged 15-19, to 2.7 children among women aged 45-49 (considered to be the end of a woman's childbearing years), to about 4.6 children among those older than 65. The normal gradual

progression in average parity with age is absent in Niue, largely because of the small population size the overall impact migration has on Niue's population structure.

Table 2.2: Women ever given birth age 15 and older by number of children ever born, 2011 to 2022.

Age group	2011			2017			2022		
	Women ever given birth	Total children ever born	Ave. children ever born	Women ever given birth	Total children ever born	Ave. children ever born	Women ever given birth	Total children ever born	Ave. children ever born
15-19	3	3	0.067	2	2	0.038	0	0	0.000
20-24	14	22	0.579	11	16	0.533	8	10	0.333
25-29	27	61	1.109	32	65	1.14	24	44	0.772
30-34	30	75	1.744	37	109	1.758	26	63	1.016
35-39	30	105	2.625	39	109	2.224	48	158	3.224
40-44	34	112	3.027	35	135	2.935	38	125	2.717
45-49	43	170	3.617	35	102	2.615	30	109	2.795
50-54	39	143	3.178	47	169	3.25	35	118	2.269
55-59	47	231	4.62	40	158	3.362	41	150	3.191
60-64	31	116	3.412	40	157	3.651	42	173	4.023
65+	92	544	5.386	114	623	5.149	127	622	5.140
Total	390	1582	2.957	432	1645	2.746	419	1572	2.938

Migration

Migration has been a significant determinant of Niue's population. Migration is the movement of people across a certain boundary. When this boundary is a national border, the movement is referred to as international migration; otherwise, we refer to it as internal migration. The people involved are referred to as migrants. Immigration is the process of moving into a country, while emigration is moving out of a country.

International migration

While most countries assess the importance of international migration through an analysis of passenger arrival and departure cards, population censuses can also provide some meaningful information, via questions on current and previous residence.

Table 2.3 shows that 221 (15.2%) of the residents of Niue age 5 years and older did not live in Niue five years prior to the census, suggesting a substantial extent of immigration to Niue in recent years.

For those who stated overseas as their place of residence as of 2017, 33.5% stated that they were returning residents, 21% to join their family, 17% stated they moved to Niue for employment and 10% stated they moved here for the lifestyle.

In terms of internal migration or mobility within Niue, only 93 residents (6.4%) were living in a different village in Niue than where they were five years ago. The majority (78.4%) reported living in the same village as they were in 2017.

Table 2.3: Resident population (aged 5 and over) by place of residence five years ago and sex, 2022

Residence in 2017	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
This village	544	597	1141	76.5	80.2	78.4
Another village	51	42	93	7.2	5.6	6.4
Overseas	116	105	221	16.3	14.1	15.2
Total	711	744	1455	100.0	100.0	100.0

A total of 221 people were overseas five years prior to the 2022 census, of which 125 declared themselves as Niuean. Among the remaining 96 that migrated to Niue, almost two thirds gave another Pacific ethnicity, followed by Asian (around 20%) and European (around 15%) ethnicities.

Table 2.4: Resident population (aged 5 and over) by place of residence five years ago, ethnicity and Sex, 2022

Residence 2017	Niuean			Non-Niuean			Grand total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
This village	418	478	896	126	119	245	1141
Another village in Niue	36	33	69	15	9	24	93
Overseas	63	62	125	53	43	96	221
Total	517	573	1090	194	171	365	1455

The age profile of these recent arrivals shows a change from the 2017 census. While in 2017 only 9.2% of the population that had been living overseas five years ago were over the age of 60, this figure grew to 24.4% in the 2022 Census.

Table 2.5: Proportion of the resident population (aged 5 and over) by place of residence five years age, 2017 and 2022

Residence 5 years ago	2017				2022			
	<15	15-59	60+	Total	<15	15-59	60+	Total
This village	20.9	53.3	25.8	100.0	20.9	54.2	24.9	100.0
Another village in Niue	15.9	77.3	6.8	100.0	26.9	61.3	11.8	100.0
Overseas	24.5	66.3	9.2	100.0	16.3	59.3	24.4	100.0
Total	21.5	58.0	20.5	100.0	20.6	55.4	24.0	100.0

Likelihood to remain in Niue

The majority of the population (92.4%) expected to continue to live in Niue in the 12 months after 2022. 45 people (3.1%) anticipated that they would be living overseas, while a further 66 (4.5%) stated they didn't know where they would be living in 12 months.

Table 2.6: Population aged 5 years and over by where they expect to be living in the next 12 months, 2022.

Where expecting to be living in next 12 months?	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Niue	648	696	1344	91.1	93.5	92.4
Overseas	24	21	45	3.4	2.8	3.1
Don't know	39	27	66	5.5	3.6	4.5
Total	711	744	1455	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.7 shows the reasons for leaving by those who chose overseas as where they will be living in the next 12 months. Unlike 2017 where a person could give multiple reasons, in the 2022 census the **main** reason was collected. The majority selected education as their main reason for leaving, followed by to be with family and friends.

Table 2.7: Planned remain in Niue or move overseas – with detailed reasons for moving- in the next 12 months by sex, 2022.

Reasons for moving in the next 12 months	Males	Females	Total
Planning to remain in Niue	648	696	1,344
Planning to move overseas	24	21	45
… to be with family/friends	8	5	13
… for education	10	10	20
… to take up a job/employment	2	0	2
… for a change of lifestyle	1	1	2
… for medical reasons	0	2	2
… for a wider variety of entertainment	1	0	1
… for benefits	1	1	2
… for other reasons	1	2	3
Unsure where living in 12 months' time	39	27	66
Total	711	744	1,455

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Ethnicity and religious affiliation

In 2022, 1,153 (73.7%) residents identified themselves of Niuean ethnicity – this includes those that stated Niuean (1070, 68.4%) and part-Niuean (83, 5.3%).

Table 3.1: Resident population by ethnicity and sex, 2017 and 2022

Ethnicity	2017			2022		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Niuean	489	552	1041	512	558	1070
Part Niuean	108	115	223	33	50	83
Non-Niuean	165	162	327	218	193	411
Total	762	829	1591	763	801	1564

Of the 411 that stated they were from other ethnic groups, the most common were Tuvaluans (68), Samoans (76), Tongans (77) and Fijians (63) and Filipino (27).

Table 3.2 Non-Niuean ethnic responses by sex, 2022

Ethnicity	2022		
	Males	Females	Total
Tongan	43	34	77
Samoan	41	35	76
Tuvaluan	27	41	68
Fijian	33	30	63
Filipino	15	12	27
New Zealander	14	7	21
Indian	6	3	9
Other	39	31	70
Total	218	193	411

The majority of Niuean residents consider themselves to be religious, with just 112 (7.2%) stating they had no religion. 961 (61.4%) stated affiliation with the Ekalesia Niue Church. The Church of Latter-Day Saints (LDS) is the next largest with 137 people (8.8%) followed by the Catholic Church with 114 people (7.3%).

Table 3.3: Resident population by religious affiliation, 1997 to 2022

Years	Ekalesia	Catholic	Seventh Day Adventist	Latter Day Saints	Jehovah's Witness	Others	None	Total
1997	1336	125	42	209	42	84	251	2088
2001	1094	122	17	156	35	156	139	1736
2006	954	138	6	123	31	138	154	1538
2011	978	146	15	146	29	117	29	1460
2017	981	134	23	139	43	130	141	1591
2022	961	114	44	137	31	165	112	1564

Of the 165 categorised as 'other' in table 3.3, 53 of these were people who refused to answer the question. This left 110 who noted other religious denominations – 95 of these being Christian religions (e.g., Anglican, Methodist, or simply "Christian" with no affiliation given). This left 15 who gave non-Christian religion responses (e.g., Jewish, Sikh).

Marital status

Marital status is asked of all people 15 years and older. The proportion of the population that is married, together with the incidence of widowhood and divorce, has an impact on the number of children born, with widowhood also seen as a useful indicator of mortality differences between males and females.

At the time of the 2022 census, 50% of the resident population was married, with a further 9% living in a de facto union, 30% never married, 8% widowed, 1.4% separated and 1.3% divorced. As might be expected (given women have longer life expectancies than men) female widows (71) outnumbered male widowers (20).

Figure 3.1: Resident population 15 years and over by marital status, 2022
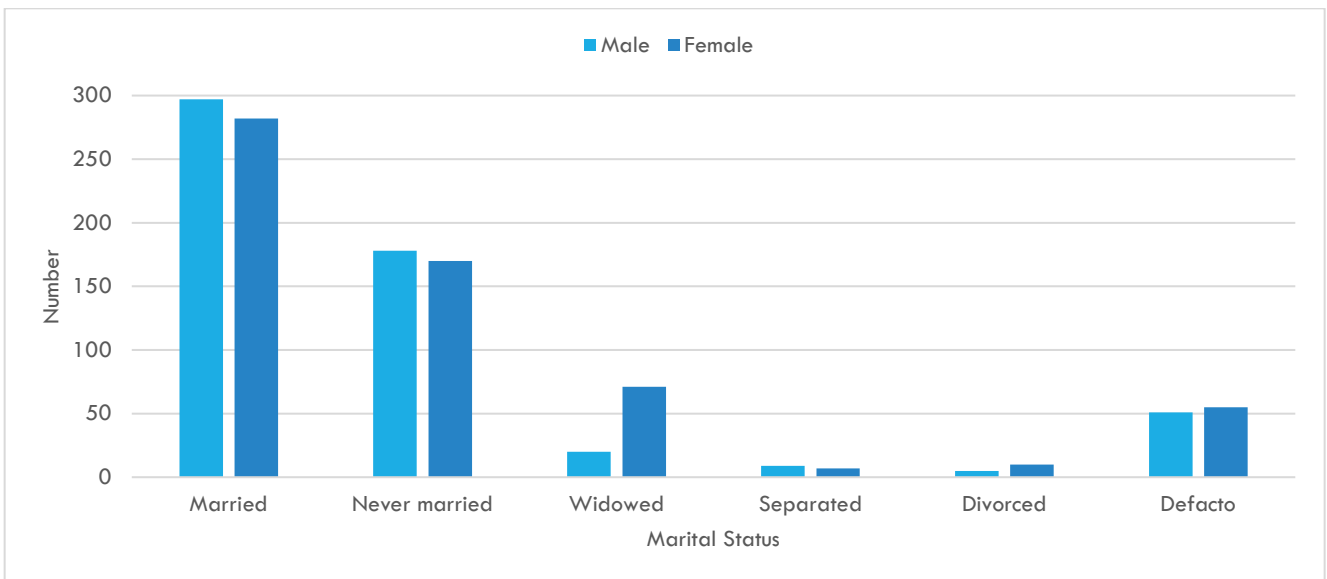
Education

Education levels are a key indicator of the development and quality of life of a country. Education plays an important role in development through its links with demographic as well as economic and social factors.

There are two government schools in Niue: the Niue Primary School and the Niue High School. The primary school offers early childhood classes prior to regular classes (Years 1 to 6); and high school offers classes from Form 1 to Form 7 (Year 7 to 13). There are opportunities for further studies under scholarships for those who have gained level 3 certificate of the National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) or a university entrance certificate to attend tertiary in New Zealand or elsewhere.

School enrolments

School enrolment is compulsory for ages 5 to 16. With only the odd exception, enrolment is 100% for ages 5 to 15 and decreases in older age groups.

Table 3.4: Educational attendance by age and sex for population aged 5-19, 2022.

Age	Resident population			Currently enrolled					
	Number			Number			Percentage (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
5	12	15	27	12	15	27	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	13	11	24	13	11	24	100.0	100.0	100.0
7	15	11	26	15	11	26	100.0	100.0	100.0
8	12	13	25	11	13	24	91.7	100.0	96.0
9	20	11	31	20	11	31	100.0	100.0	100.0
10	11	17	28	11	17	28	100.0	100.0	100.0
11	15	19	34	15	19	34	100.0	100.0	100.0
12	21	16	37	21	16	37	100.0	100.0	100.0
13	17	25	42	17	24	41	100.0	96.0	97.6
14	15	11	26	15	11	26	100.0	100.0	100.0
15	15	14	29	13	14	27	86.7	100.0	93.1
16	17	13	30	16	13	29	94.1	100.0	96.7
17	13	12	25	12	11	23	92.3	91.7	92.0
18	11	11	22	5	6	11	45.5	54.5	50.0
19	10	10	20	2	2	4	20.0	20.0	20.0
Total	217	209	426	198	194	392	91.2	92.8	92.0

A total of 38 people stated they were still attending education for post-secondary study. A total of 164 students were in primary and 229 in secondary school (intermediate and secondary combined) in 2022.

Table 3.5: Educational institute currently attending, usual residents of Niue aged 5 and over, 2022.

Year	Early childhood / ECE	Primary School (Years 1 -6)	Secondary School (Years 7-13)	Post-secondary study	Total
2017	19	208	170	9	406
2022	3	164	229	38	434

Levels of educational attainment

Table 3.6 shows 'trade' as the highest formal qualification attained by men at 19.5% for 2022, down from 22% in 2017. For females, the highest proportion is for "no qualification" at 18%, down from 21.7% in 2017. Females are more likely to have a university qualification however with 25.9% of females having a completed university degree as compared to 22.1% of males.

Table 3.6: Percentage of highest level of educational qualifications by sex, 2017 and 2022

Highest Qualification	2017			2022		
	Male	Females	Total	Male	Females	Total
None	17.8	21.7	19.8	16.8	18.0	17.4
Post Primary	4.4	4.7	4.5	10.4	8.2	9.3
School Certificate	16.5	17.4	17.0	…	…	…
UE/Bursary	3.7	7.8	5.9	…	…	…
NCEA (level 1)	3.5	2.8	3.1	9.3	9.7	9.5
NCEA (level 2)	3.7	4.0	3.8	5.0	5.0	5.0
NCEA (level 3)	4.2	5.3	4.8	7.7	10.6	9.2
Trade Cert/Diploma	22.0	10.7	16.1	19.5	9.9	14.5
Some university (incomplete)	…	…	…	2.7	4.5	3.6
Associate's Degree/Diploma	5.1	6.8	6.0	5.0	5.2	5.1
Bachelor's Degree/Cert	11.2	9.8	10.5	9.3	11.3	10.3
Post Graduate Diploma/Cert	2.0	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.1
Master's Degree	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.5	6.7	6.1
Doctorate	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other	3.7	3.7	3.7	6.6	8.1	7.4
Not Stated	0.7	0.3	0.5	…	…	…
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The highest level of educational qualifications of people by age 25 years and older by age and sex show some interesting variations as shown in table 3.7.

28.7% of the total population aged 60 years and over had no qualification. The majority of which were women (32.1%) compared to men (24.7 %).

For females, "no qualification" was most common for the 40-59 and 60+ age groups, however for the 25-39 age group a bachelor's degree was the most common highest qualification (21.3%). For males, a trade qualification was the most common highest qualification across all three of these age groups.

Table 3.7: Highest level of educational qualifications, population aged 25 and older, 2022.

Educational qualifications	25-39		40-59		60+	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Males 25 year and over	135	100.0	174	100.0	162	100.0
No school qualification	18	13.3	30	17.2	40	24.7
Post-primary	8	5.9	14	8.0	15	9.3
NCEA Level 1 (or equivalent)	11	8.1	12	6.9	5	3.1
NCEA Level 2 (or equivalent)	11	8.1	3	1.7	2	1.2
NCEA Level 3 (or equivalent)	18	13.3	4	2.3	1	0.6
Trade Qualification	29	21.5	40	23.0	40	24.7
Some University (not completed)	1	0.7	5	2.9	5	3.1
Associate's degree / diploma	6	4.4	13	7.5	9	5.6
Bachelor's degree	16	11.9	21	12.1	14	8.6
Post-graduate degree	2	1.5	6	3.4	3	1.9
Master's degree	10	7.4	10	5.7	11	6.8
Doctorate	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.6
Other highest qualification	4	3.0	16	9.2	16	9.9
Females 25 years and over	141	100.0	172	100.0	187	100.0
No school qualification	11	7.8	27	15.7	60	32.1
Post-primary	3	2.1	9	5.2	26	13.9
NCEA Level 1 (or equivalent)	12	8.5	19	11.0	9	4.8
NCEA Level 2 (or equivalent)	9	6.4	3	1.7	2	1.1
NCEA Level 3 (or equivalent)	27	19.1	5	2.9	3	1.6
Trade Qualification	14	9.9	23	13.4	17	9.1
Some University (not completed)	7	5.0	12	7.0	5	2.7
Associate's degree / diploma	6	4.3	15	8.7	9	4.8
Bachelor's degree	30	21.3	23	13.4	12	6.4
Post-graduate degree	2	1.4	9	5.2	2	1.1
Master's degree	9	6.4	16	9.3	14	7.5
Doctorate	2	1.4	1	0.6	0	0.0
Other highest qualification	9	6.4	10	5.8	28	15.0
Total population 25 years and over	276	100.0	346	100.0	349	100.0
No school qualification	29	10.5	57	16.5	100	28.7
Post-primary	11	4.0	23	6.6	41	11.7
NCEA Level 1 (or equivalent)	23	8.3	31	9.0	14	4.0
NCEA Level 2 (or equivalent)	20	7.2	6	1.7	4	1.1
NCEA Level 3 (or equivalent)	45	16.3	9	2.6	4	1.1
Trade Qualification	43	15.6	63	18.2	57	16.3
Some University (not completed)	8	2.9	17	4.9	10	2.9
Associate's degree / diploma	12	4.3	28	8.1	18	5.2
Bachelor's degree	46	16.7	44	12.7	26	7.4
Post-graduate degree	4	1.4	15	4.3	5	1.4
Master's degree	19	6.9	26	7.5	25	7.2
Doctorate	3	1.1	1	0.3	1	0.3
Other highest qualification	13	4.7	26	7.5	44	12.6

Language

Language plays an important role in defining a nation's identity and origins. There have been many concerns expressed in relation to maintaining and preserving Vagahau Niue. The census continues to gather evidence on this important topic.

The literacy of a language is just as important as speaking and understanding, especially where the preservation of Vagahau Niue is of concern. Between 2006 and 2022 census, the proportion of people who are proficient in Vagahau Niue has steadily decreased across all dimensions of language use.

Table 3.8: Proficiency in Vagahau Niue among resident population age 4 and older, 2006 to 2022

Proficiency in Vagahau Niue	Proficient		Basic		Cannot	
	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)	Number	Percent (%)
2006						
Speak	1230	86.4	97	6.8	97	6.8
Read and write	1230	86.4	90	6.3	97	6.8
Understand	1312	92.1	84	5.9	28	2.0
2011						
Speak	1053	79.7	168	12.7	101	7.6
Read	1006	76.1	179	13.5	137	10.4
Write	992	75.0	168	12.7	162	12.3
Understand	1067	80.7	173	13.1	82	6.2
2017						
Speak	1065	71.7	226	15.2	194	13.1
Read	1062	71.5	213	14.3	210	14.1
Write	1027	69.2	204	13.7	254	17.1
Understand	1099	74.0	248	16.7	138	9.3
2022*						
Speak	1014	69.7	328	22.5	113	7.8
Read	1017	69.9	309	21.2	129	8.9
Write	969	66.6	335	23.0	151	10.4
Understand	1097	75.4	270	18.6	88	6.0

2022 census used a 5-point scale for proficiency (Cannot, Poor, Fair, Good and Very good) while 2017 used a 3-point scale. For the purpose of this table "Very good" and "Good" responses are counted as "Proficient" while "Poor" and "Fair" are counted as "Basic".

The data consistently shows that proficiency levels are highest among the older population and lowest among the younger population groups as reflected in the appendix tables 13 to 16. The tables show the number of proficiency levels for speaking, reading, writing and understanding Vagahau Niue across the 5-year age bands.

Health, disability and non-communicable disease

Questions on disabilities and non-communicable diseases (NCD's) were first introduced in the 2011 census. This was done in order to capture the health status of the nation's resident population.

Disability

Disability is an umbrella term refers to problems, such as impairment, activity limitation or participation restrictions that indicate the negative aspects of functioning in everyday life activities. The questions on disability for the 2022 census were adopted from the UN Washington Group.

The respondents were asked if they had any difficulty doing certain activities due to a health problem. The purpose of this introduction was to get the respondent to focus more on difficulties they may have that are the result of some physical or mental health problem. The daily activities were more focused on the difficulties of seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care, communicating and emotional, psychological, or mental health conditions and what the level of difficulty was whether it was sometimes, often, always, or cannot do at all.

All members of the households (5 years of age or older) were asked this question and where applicable the parents or other adults would provide the information about the younger children.

Most of the population stated having no difficulties in performing daily activities, although there are a significant number who stated 'sometimes' having difficulty in daily activities.

The most common difficulty experienced during daily activities was seeing with a total of 260 people. The second most common difficulty was in walking with 133.

Table 3.10: Disability of activities by level of difficulty, 2022

Difficulty	No difficulty	Sometimes	Often	Cannot do at all / always	Total with some level of disability	Percentage of total
Seeing	1195	209	33	18	260	17.9
Hearing	1342	83	25	5	113	7.8
Walking	1322	98	17	18	133	9.1
Remembering	1344	93	12	6	111	7.6
Self-care	1417	18	11	9	38	2.6
Communicating	1404	35	7	9	51	3.5
Emotional	1370	75	6	4	85	5.8

The youngest 0-17 age group shows low rates of disability as well as those aged 18-49. Disability is more prominent with those aged 50 years and over with a total of 180 stating to have difficulty in seeing, the highest number in the overall disability group.

Although the level of difficulty was expected in the older age groups, it is an issue for health decision and policy makers to consider when planning.

Table 3.11: Population with disability by specific age group, 2022

Population with disability	0-17			18-49			50+			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Seeing	6	10	16	22	42	64	73	107	180	101	159	260
Hearing	3	2	5	6	5	11	43	54	97	52	61	113
Walking	1	3	4	2	6	8	47	74	121	50	83	133
Remembering	16	7	23	7	4	11	29	48	77	52	59	111
Self-care	4	5	9	2	2	13	14	27	38	20	34	60
Communicating	11	7	18	8	3	11	12	10	22	31	20	51
Emotional	3	8	11	10	16	26	22	26	48	35	50	85

Non-communicable disease

Non-communicable diseases (NCD's) are the leading cause of mortality in the world and are becoming increasingly important in the region. This is due to the heavy reliance of imported cheap goods into the country and not producing healthier goods to be consumed. Therefore, it is important for governments and appropriate agencies to have some clear indication of its level of occurrence to effectively measure the disease burden of the population. The questions of NCD's were asked to those aged 15 years and above and whether they have diabetes, gout, asthma, and high blood pressure. The inclusion of asthma in the NCD's was to determine the effects it has on other conditions and is important to note that those under the age of 15 years can develop asthma.

Figure 3.3 illustrates diabetes and high blood pressure predominately affects the older population.

Both diseases follow a similar trend, with a small number of cases in the younger age groups and increasing as the population ages. Diabetes is more common for those in the 45-59 age group.

Diabetes and high blood pressure are quite similar in their trend, with incidence increasing with age from a base of zero incidence in ages 15-19 up to 45% (high blood pressure) and 34% (diabetes) among the population aged over 75.

Gout shows a similar overall trend to diabetes and high blood pressure, with a clear "spike" in the incidence among the 45–49-year-old age group (23%).

Asthma shows incidence across all age groups, with a peak incidence of 15% among the 70–74-year age group.

By sex, only gout stands out as disproportionately affecting one sex more than the other. Males make up 81% of the 177 reported incidences of gout. Rates for male incidence of Diabetes, Asthma and High blood pressure all fall in the range of 45-48%.

Figure 3.3: Resident population age 15 years and over with non-communicable diseases, 2022
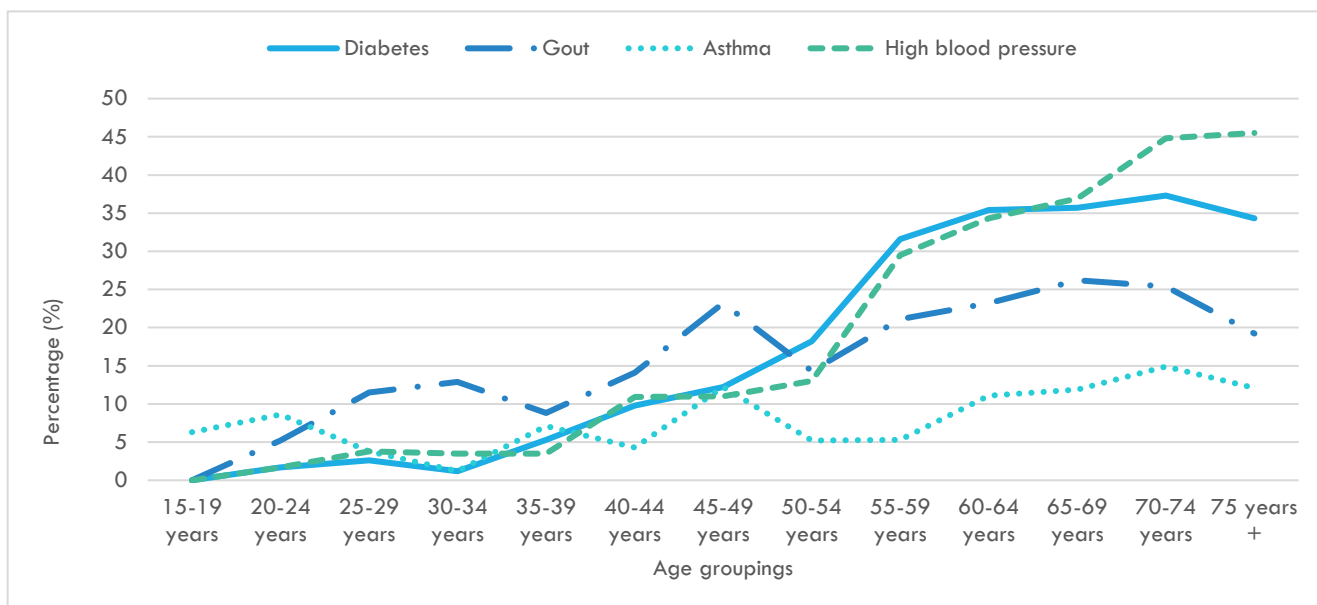
Smoking, alcohol and kava consumption

Smoking

Table 3.12 shows the population smoking in total has decreased throughout between 1997 and 2022. Women are less likely to smoke compared to males. Like many other countries, Niue has seen vaping become more and more prevalent in society, however the census question focuses on just tobacco cigarettes. As vaping behaviour becomes of greater policy interest, future census questionnaires may include questions on vaping.

Table 3.12: Percentage of Niue population who smoke by sex, 1997 to 2022.

Years	Males	Females	Total
1997	30.8	13.6	22.2
2001	34.1	17.2	25.5
2006	30.7	16.2	23.4
2011	26.7	15	20.9
2017	24.6	11.5	17.7
2022	23.2	11.9	17.4

Of residents aged 15 years and over, 201 (17.4%) of the population said they smoked, this was more prevalent among men (23.2%) than women (11.9%). Of the 201 people that stated they smoked, 34.8% stated they smoked 1 pack a week (or less) and a further 21.4% were occasional smokers of five or less cigarettes a day.

Table 3.13: Prevalence of smoking, 2022

Response	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Yes	130	71	201	23.2	11.9	17.4
No	430	524	954	76.8	88.1	82.6
Total	560	595	1155	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency						
Little, 1 pack /week	45	25	70	34.6	35.2	34.8
Occasional, 5 cig/day	23	20	43	17.7	28.2	21.4
Some, 10 cig/day	20	13	33	15.4	18.3	16.4
Regular, 1 pack/day	34	11	45	26.2	15.5	22.4
Heavy, 1+ pack/day	8	2	10	6.2	2.8	5.0
Total	130	71	201	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 3.4 shows males are more early adopters of smoking as compared to females. Among the population that smokes (201 people), 11% of male smokers started when they were 10-14 years of age – compared to just 4% of females starting at this age. It is also more common for males to begin smoking while aged 15-19 (65% for males, compared to 48% for females). In terms of most common single year of age for starting smoking, for males this was 18 years old (22%) while for females this age was 20 years old (18%).

Figure 3.4: Age when smoked first cigarette, by sex, 2022.
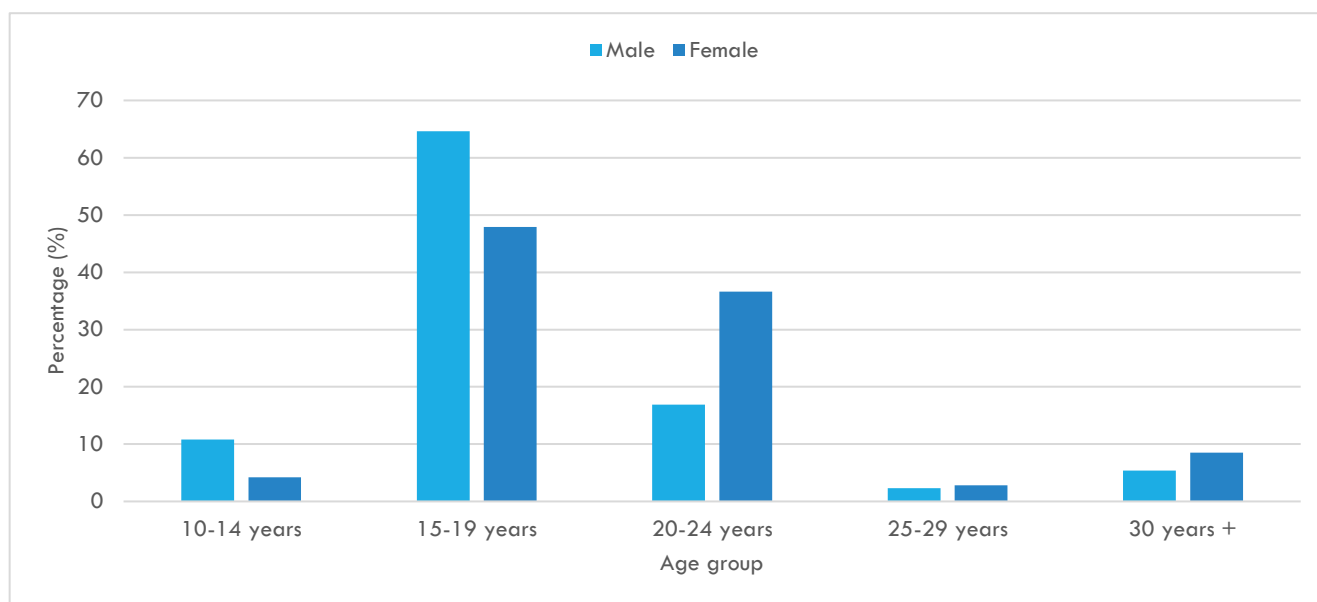
Alcohol consumption

Table 3.14 shows the percentage population consuming alcohol in total increased between 1997 and 2017 and appears to have levelled off in 2022. Like smoking, women are less likely to drink compared to males.

Table 3.14: Percentage of Niue population who consume alcohol by sex, 1997 to 2022.

Years	Males	Females	Total
1997	62.1	30.2	46.3
2001	61.6	33.5	47.4
2006	62.7	41.9	50.0
2011	67.0	46.5	56.8
2017	71.2	47.4	58.7
2022	67.9	49.4	58.4

A total of 674 or 58.4% of people aged 15 years and over, stated they consumed alcohol. Like smoking, drinking alcohol is more prevalent in males (67.9%) than females (49.4%). Of those who stated they consumed alcohol, 47% claimed they rarely consume alcohol and a further 32.3% stated they occasionally drink.

Table 3.15: Prevalence of alcohol consumption, 2022

Response	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Yes	380	294	674	67.9	49.4	58.4
No	180	301	481	32.1	50.6	41.6
Total	560	595	1155	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency						
Rarely (1 or 2 drinks a week)	152	165	317	40.0	56.1	47.0
Occasional (3-7 drinks a week)	122	96	218	32.1	32.7	32.3
Sometimes (8-14 drinks a week)	60	27	87	15.8	9.2	12.9
Regular (15-21 drinks a week)	39	6	45	10.3	2.0	6.7
Heavy (>22 drinks a week)	7	0	7	1.8	0.0	1.0
Total	380	294	674	100.0	100.0	100.0

As in New Zealand, the legal age to purchase alcohol in Niue is 18 years of age. Figure 3.5 shows males started drinking at a much younger age. Among the population of adults that drink alcohol (674 people) 7.9% of males had their first while aged between 10 and 14 years; compared to females at 4.1%. Further, 65.3% of males had their first drink when aged 15-19 years, with this percentage being 57.8% for females. For both males (24.5%) and females (22.1%) 18 was the most common single year of age for first alcoholic drink.
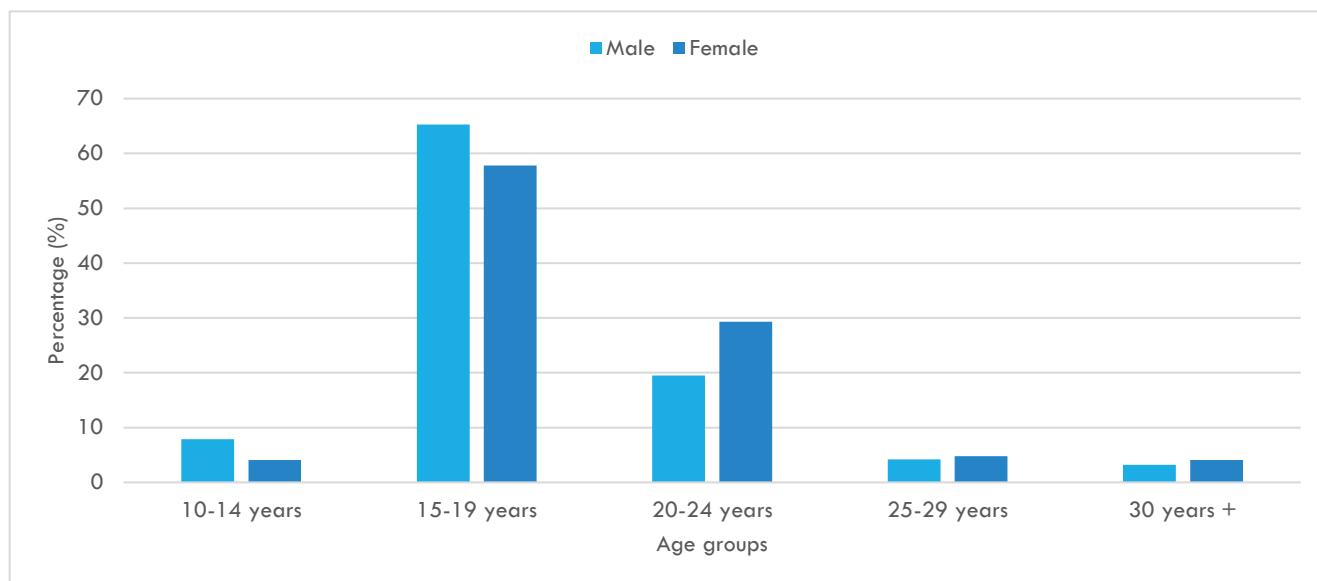
Kava consumption

Consumption of kava was first asked in the 2017 census to capture information on those who consume kava. In 2017, only 5.1% of the resident population aged 15 years and over reported they ever consume kava. For 2022, this figure has increased to 6.9%.

Table 3.16: Prevalence of kava consumption, 2022

Response	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Yes	58	22	80	10.4	3.7	6.9
No	502	573	1,075	89.6	96.3	93.1
Total	560	595	1,155	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frequency						
Only on special occasions	32	15	47	55.2	68.2	58.8
Occasional	19	6	25	32.8	27.3	31.3
Regular	2	1	3	3.4	4.5	3.8
Sometimes	5	0	5	8.6	0.0	6.3
Every day	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	58	22	80	100.0	100.0	100.0

Personal internet use

Having access to some type of communication service or device allows the community to be better informed about the activities and events of the nation.

Overall, 85% of the usual resident population reported making use of the internet. Among the working age population, internet use is nearly universal, while rates of use for children and those beyond working age are somewhat less. The lowest rate of access was, unsurprisingly, among those aged 75 and older with only 22.2% reporting making use of the internet.

Age group	Counts			Percentage of internet users within age group
	Uses internet	Does not use internet	Total	
5-9 years	94	39	133	70.7
10-14 years	146	21	167	87.4
15-19 years	123	3	126	97.6
20-24 years	57	1	58	98.3
25-29 years	77	1	78	98.7
30-34 years	84	1	85	98.8
35-39 years	111	2	113	98.2
40-44 years	92	0	92	100.0
45-49 years	77	5	82	93.9
50-54 years	72	5	77	93.5
55-59 years	83	12	95	87.4
60-64 years	88	11	99	88.9
65-69 years	58	26	84	69.0
70-74 years	53	14	67	79.1
75 years or older	22	77	99	22.2
Total	1237	218	1455	85.0

Users are then asked about the place of access to the internet, where the respondent could answer for all the places they access.

The results in figure 3.6 show that 97% of people reported "Home" as a place where they accessed the internet, while 73% accessed the internet using a mobile device with a mobile plan. Note this may include home as a place where mobile data is used, however the intention for this category is to demonstrate the potential to access the internet anywhere. In the 2017 census the equivalent category (Any place via phone) was 25%, demonstrating a strong growth in mobile data use.

Figure 3.6: Place of internet use, 2022
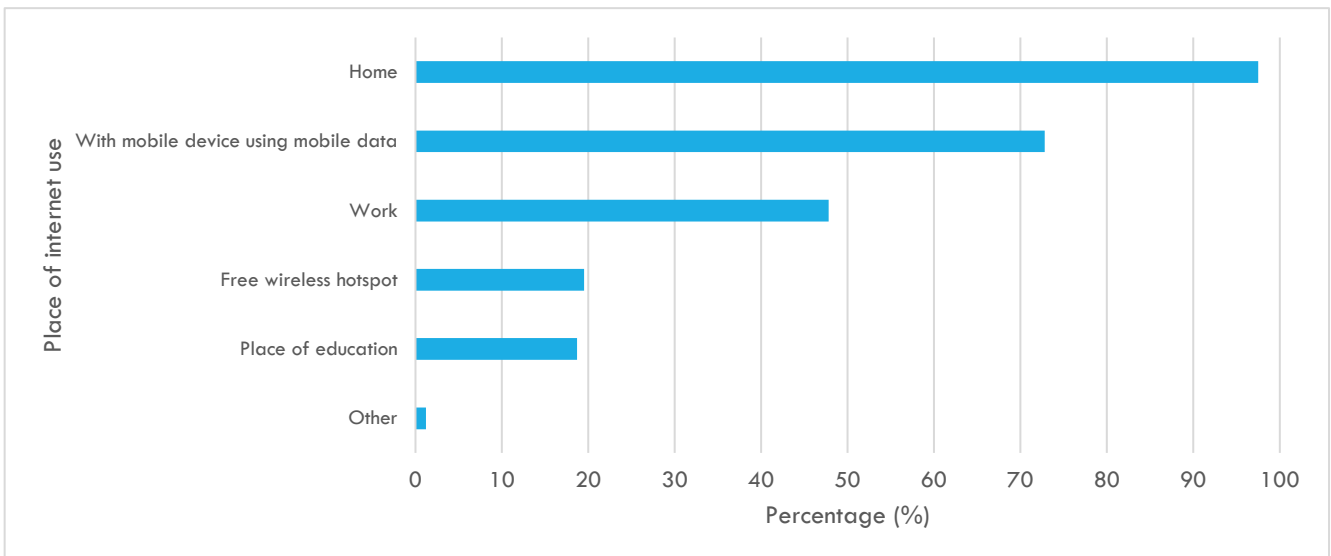
The main use of the internet was for communication (85%), followed by streaming media (76%), and entertainment (75%). Gaming was least likely use of internet at 36%.

Figure 3.7: Reasons for internet use, 2022
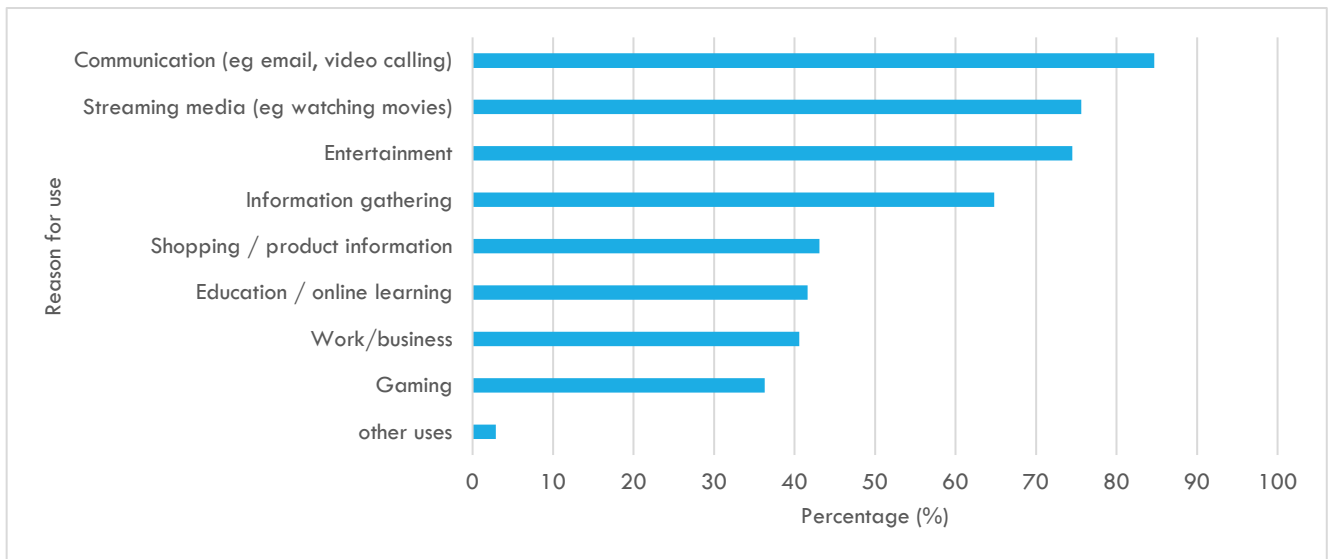
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The everyday activities of the people of a country or community are closely interrelated with population change and patterns. Economic activity and employment are shaped not only by the size of the working-age population and the educational and skill level of the labour force, but also by the economic resources available to a country.

The 2022 census included several questions on labour market activities undertaken by people aged 15 years and over. This report provides a summary of 2022 labour market activities and includes a brief occupation and industry profile.

Labour force

Table 4.1 shows a total of 769 people accounted for Niue's labour force, representing 67% of the population who were 15 years and older. Niue's labour force comprises of people who were economically active in the week before the census; that is, people who worked for paid employment as well as those for unpaid employment. The rest of the population over the age of 15 years of age, who did not undertake any of these are regarded as not being in work at the time of the census. This group can be further broken down as "unemployed" or "not in the labour force". Not in the labour force includes people engaged in full-time housework, attending school, who were retired or pensioners, with a disability, and those claiming no interest in working.

While the questions asked in census allow for a good indication of work and unemployment at a point in time for Niue, it's important to note that they cannot be considered an accurate picture of unemployment as defined by the International Labor Organisation. For example:

- The filter question specifically addressing unemployment focused exclusively on paid employment and did not cater to people intending to start their own business or planning to engage in other economic and subsistence activities.

In 2022, Niue's labour force participation rate was 71% made up of 769 (66.6%) in work and 48 (4.2%) people describing themselves as unemployed. 203 (17.6%) people described themselves as "retired (beyond working age)".

Table 4.1: Status in employment during reference week, 2022

Status in work last week		Count	Percentage
In work last week		769	66.6
Not in work last week		386	33.4
..	Full-time home duties	45	3.9
..	On maternity leave	9	0.8
..	Physical or mental disability	8	0.7
..	Retired (beyond working age)	203	17.6
..	Student, full-time study	73	6.3
..	Unemployed, able but not currently in employment	48	4.2
Total		1155	100.0

Among those working in the week before census, public sector employee was the most common employment type given (55.5%) ahead of working for the private sector (24.4%).

Table 4.2: Employment type in **main job** for those employed in reference week, 2022.

Status in employment	Count	Percentage
Public sector employee	427	55.5
Private sector employee	188	24.4
Self-employed	78	10.1
Employer	33	4.3
Other	8	1.0
Unpaid worker in family business	35	4.6
Total	769	100.0

Breaking down employment types by sex, we can see that public sector and private sector employees are roughly in line with the sex ratio – with only a slightly higher proportion of females in those roles. Males are more likely to be self-employed (61.5% vs 38.5%) while females are more likely to be an employer of others (57.6% vs 42.4%).

Table 4.3: Employment type in **main job** for those employed in reference week, by sex 2022.

Status in employment	Males		Females		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Public sector employee	209	48.9	218	51.1	427	100.0
Private sector employee	89	47.3	99	52.7	188	100.0
Self-employed	48	61.5	30	38.5	78	100.0
Employer	14	42.4	19	57.6	33	100.0
Other	3	37.5	5	62.5	8	100.0
Unpaid worker in family business	22	62.9	13	37.1	35	100.0
Total	385	50.1	384	49.9	769	100.0

Table 4.4: Labour market activities, 2022

Activity	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Niue resident population age 15 years and older	560	595	1155	48.5	51.5	100.0
Labour force participation rate	409	408	817	73.0	68.6	70.7
Paid employment	363	371	734	64.8	62.4	63.5
… Employer	14	19	33	2.5	3.2	2.9
… Self-employed	48	30	78	8.6	5.0	6.8
… Employee, working for wages/salary in public sector	209	218	427	37.3	36.6	37.0
… Employee, working for wages/salary in private sector	89	99	188	15.9	16.6	16.3
… Other	3	5	8	0.5	0.8	0.7
Unpaid employment	22	13	35	3.9	2.2	3.0
… Unpaid worker in family business or farm	22	13	35	3.9	2.2	3.0
Unemployed	24	24	48	4.3	4.0	4.2
… Unemployed	24	24	48	4.3	4.0	4.2
Not in the labour force	151	187	338	27.0	31.4	29.3
… Student - full time	44	29	73	7.9	4.9	6.3
… Home duties	21	24	45	3.8	4.0	3.9
… Retired/Too old	80	123	203	14.3	20.7	17.6
… On maternity leave	0	9	9	0.0	1.5	0.8
… Physically/Mentally disabled	6	2	8	1.1	0.3	0.7
Total	560	595	1155	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 4.1 shows the split between those in and not in the labour force over the last 25 years.

Figure 4.1: Niue labour force and not in labour force population by census years, 1997 to 2022

	1997	2001	2006	2011	2017	2022
Not in labour force	338	461	248	337	362	338
Labour force	1052	747	879	737	785	817
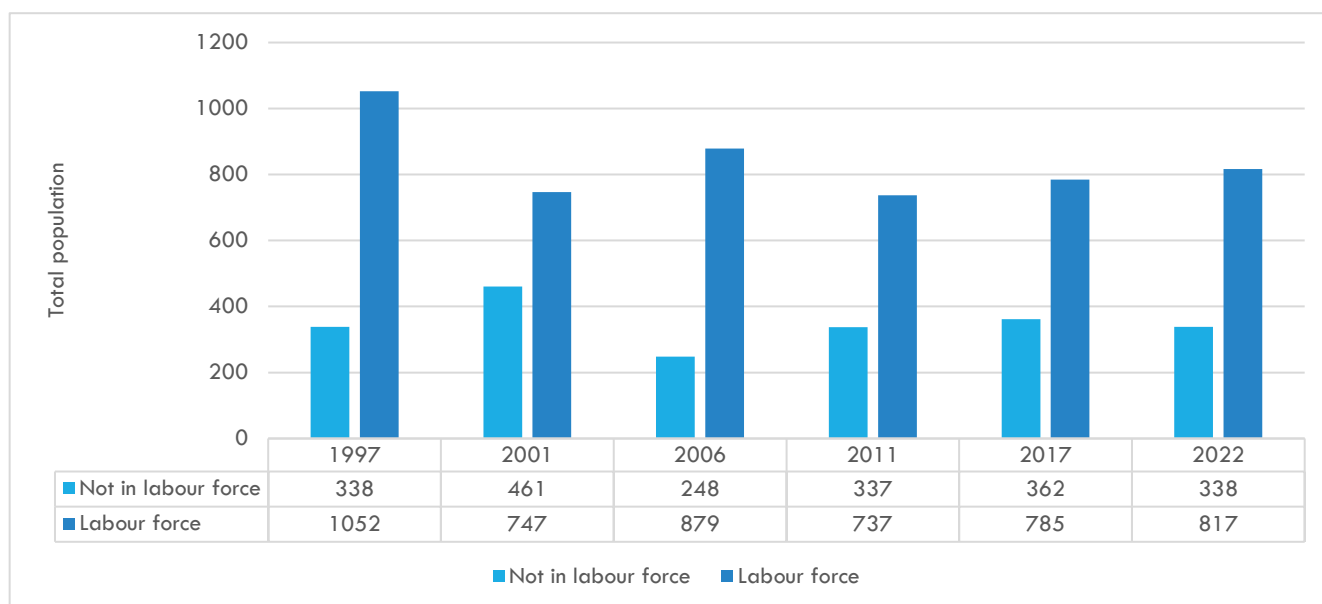
Labour force activity among the young (15-24) reflects the availability of educational opportunities, while labour force activity among older workers (55-64 years and over) may give an indication of the attitude towards retirement and existence of social safety nets for the retired.

Figure 4.2 shows the labour force participation rates for males and females by age group.

Figure 4.2: Niue employed population by age 15 to 65 years and sex, 2022.
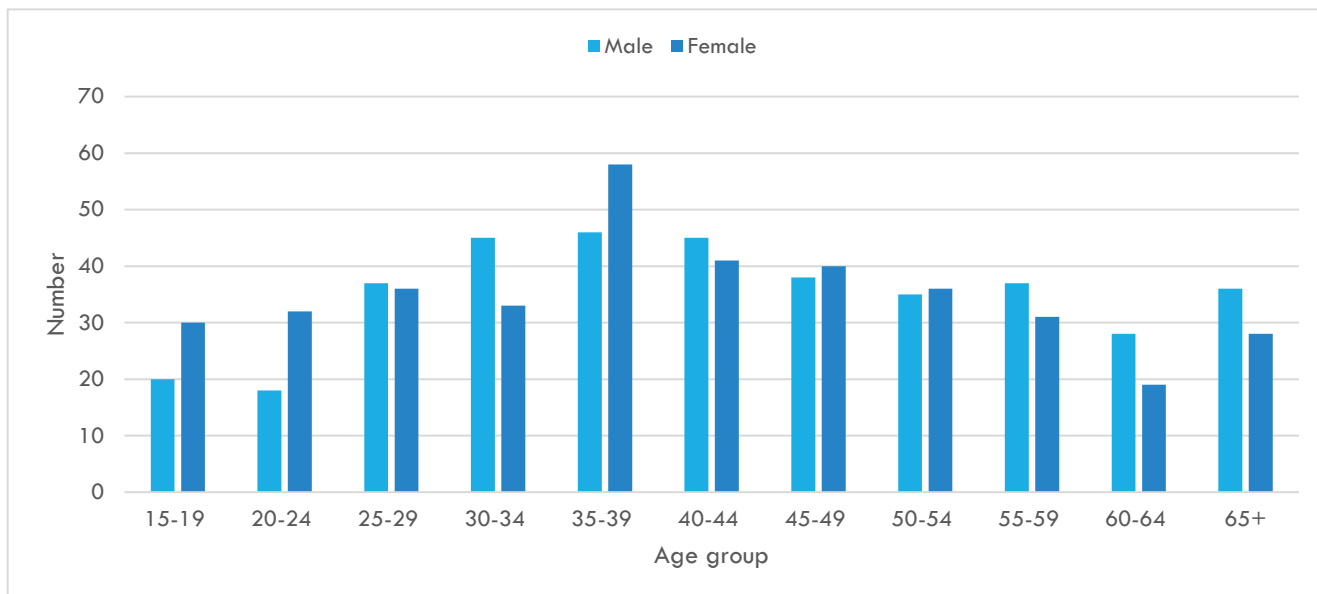
Occupation and industry

Occupation is briefly referred to by the ILO as the 'main type of duties performed', and industry as the 'main economic activity carried out where work is performed.' The 2022 census occupations and industries were coded according to the international standard of classification of occupations and the international standard of industrial classification of all economic activities.

Occupation

Table 4.5 shows the proportion of the employed labour-force of Niue by occupational groups and sex for 2017 and 2022.

Males were most likely to work in either in "Professional" (18.7%) or "Managers, Legislators and senior officials" (17.9%) occupations. Females were more likely to be "Technicians and associate professionals" (22.9%) or "Service and sales workers" (22.7%).

Table 4.5: Niue employed labour-force by occupational groups, 2017 and 2022

Occupation - Level 1	2017			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Armed forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Managers, legislators and senior officials	18.5	14.1	16.5	17.9	15.9	16.9
Professionals	11.9	19.7	15.5	18.7	18.5	18.6
Technicians and associate professionals	9.3	18.6	13.6	15.8	22.9	19.4
Clerical support workers	3.1	18.3	10.1	2.9	6.8	4.8
Service and sales workers	11.4	18.8	14.8	9.1	22.7	15.9
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	6.4	1.4	4.1	9.4	1.8	5.6
Craft and related trades workers	20.9	1.1	11.8	8.1	3.1	5.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.8	1.4	4.9	7.3	1.6	4.4
Elementary occupations	10.7	6.6	8.8	10.9	6.8	8.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Industry

Table 4.6 shows the industries in which those aged 15 years and older are employed in. The top three industries for males are Agriculture, forestry and fishing (16.1%), Construction (12.5%) and public administration and defence (11.4%). The top three industries that females were employed in for 2022 were Public administration and defence (16.7%), Education (16.4%) and Accommodation and food services (15.9%).

Table 4.5: Niue employed labour-force by occupational groups, 2017 and 2022

Table 4.6: Niue employed labour-force by industry groups and sex, 2017 and 2022.

Main ISIC	2017			2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.1	4.7	8.7	16.1	4.7	10.4
Mining and quarrying	1.9	0.6	1.3	3.6	0.0	1.8
Manufacturing	1.0	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	5.2	0.3	2.9	3.6	0.5	2.1
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2.6	0.3	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.7
Construction	12.8	0.3	7.0	12.5	1.0	6.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles	10.9	8.0	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.0
Transport and storage	5.5	2.8	4.2	8.8	3.1	6.0
Accommodation and food service activities	5.9	10.2	7.9	4.4	15.9	10.1
Information and communication	4.5	5.5	5.0	6.2	4.9	5.6
Financial and insurance activities	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.8
Real Estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	3.9	4.6
Administrative and support service activities	5.7	18.0	11.4	5.5	5.7	5.6
Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	13.5	8.0	11.0	11.4	16.7	14.0
Education	4.5	13.0	8.4	4.4	16.4	10.4
Human health and social work activities	2.6	9.4	5.8	3.6	9.4	6.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2
Other service activities	3.6	4.7	4.1	0.5	0.8	0.7
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	0.7	2.5	1.5	0.5	2.6	1.6
Activities of extra-territorial organisation and bodies	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Hours worked in main job

2022 census collected information on hours worked. A total of 5 people stated 0 working hours, this may be due to them taking leave, were overseas, maternity, or other reasons.

Table 4.7 shows the majority of people within the public sector worked 40-49 hours (179), a further 168 worked between 30-39 hours. In the private sector it was also most common to work 40-49 hours a week (68). 40 hours was the single most common response to hours worked making up 243 of the 276 "40-49 hours" responses.

Table 4.7: Niue labour force hours worked by employment type, 2022.

Employment status	Hours worked per week					
	0-9 hours	10-19 hours	20-29 hours	30-39 hours	40-49 hours	50 hours +
Employer	1	2	3	7	10	10
Self-employed	7	12	13	18	15	13
Public sector employee	14	16	34	168	179	16
Private sector employee	20	11	27	47	68	15
Other	2	2	2	0	2	0
Unpaid worker in family business	8	10	8	5	2	2
Total	52	53	87	245	276	56

Secondary employment

All people aged 15 years and older were asked if they participated in any secondary activity. A total of 182 people responded yes to this question. The majority of which were working as unpaid workers in a family business or farm (88 people or 48.4%).

Females were more likely to have paid secondary employment, while males were much more likely to be engaged in unpaid secondary employment for the benefit of the family business or farm. Note, as the questionnaire asked for the "main" secondary employment this does mean the nature of any third (or more) activity cannot be ascertained.

Table 4.8: Niue population in secondary employment by age 15 to 65 years and sex, 2022

Secondary activity	Number			Percentage (%)		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Paid employment	44	50	94	42.3	64.1	51.6
… Employer	3	3	6	2.9	3.8	3.3
… Self-employed	19	12	31	18.3	15.4	17
… Employee, working for wages/salary in public sector	5	8	13	4.8	10.3	7.1
… Employee, working for wages/salary in private sector	16	24	40	15.4	30.8	22
… Other	1	3	4	1	3.8	2.2
Unpaid employment	60	28	88	57.7	35.9	48.4
… Unpaid worker in family business or farm	60	28	88	57.7	35.9	48.4
Total	104	78	182	100.0	100.0	100.0

Unemployed population

Among the 48 people self-identified as "unemployed", only 6 (12.5%) reported that they looked for work in the last week. Among the 42 who didn't look for work, 12 were retired while 9 had home duties that prevented them looking for work. 3 stated they didn't look for work because they felt there was no work available in Niue for them.

Incomes

Just over two-fifths (41.9%) of the working population earned less than $20,000 a year. Of that 32% earned between $10,000 and $20,000 and 10% earned less than $10,000.

Table 4.9 shows the annual income levels at a total level and also by sex.

Table 4.9: Annual gross income levels among the currently employed, by sex, 2022.

Annual income	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<10,000	33	46	79	8.6	12.0	10.3
10,000-19,999	118	125	243	30.6	32.6	31.6
20,000-29,999	105	117	222	27.3	30.5	28.9
30,000-39,999	54	57	111	14.0	14.8	14.4
40,000-49,999	33	18	51	8.6	4.7	6.6
50,000 or more	35	13	48	9.1	3.4	6.2
No income	7	8	15	1.8	2.1	2.0
Total	385	384	769	100.0	100.0	100.0

Means of travel to work

The 2022 census continues to capture the transportation method of the working population to their place of employment. There is no form of public transport system in Niue.

The majority of people who worked in the week before census used their own vehicles to get to work (75.6%), a further 10.1% shared a vehicle to their place of employment. 6.8% of people drove a vehicle supplied by their employer.

Just over 4% stated that they worked from home, with self-employed (21%) and employers (15%) most likely to work from home.

Table 4.10: Means of travel to work for people currently in work, 2022

Means of travel to work	Percentage (%)
Driver of own vehicle	75.6
Driver of employer vehicle (with or without passengers)	6.8
Passenger in private vehicle	10.1
Bicycle / walk	2.0
Motorbike or motor scooter	0.4
Other main means of travel to work	0.8
Work from home	4.4
Total	100.0

Unpaid and volunteer activities

All respondents aged 15 years and over were asked about their participation in unpaid activities for their family or wider community.

Overall, males (61.2%) are more likely to undertake unpaid or voluntary work than females (56.1%).

Table 4.11: Participation in unpaid and volunteer work by sex, 2022.

Participated in unpaid or volunteer activity	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Yes	345	334	679	61.6	56.1	58.8
No	215	261	476	38.4	43.9	41.2
Total	560	595	1,155	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4.12: Participation in unpaid and volunteer work by activity and sex, 2022.

Unpaid activity	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Producing good for own /family consumption	179	130	309	32.0	21.8	26.8
Unpaid family worker	209	133	342	37.3	22.4	29.6
Unpaid household duties - inside	193	283	476	34.5	47.6	41.2
Unpaid household duties - outside	253	252	505	45.2	42.4	43.7
Unpaid household caring duties	113	185	298	20.2	31.1	25.8
Volunteer work	186	185	371	33.2	31.1	32.1
Total	560	595	1,155	100.0	100.0	100.0

HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Household characteristics are of fundamental importance for planning and policy purposes, to establish, for example, demands for housing and the different types of housing, quantities and qualities of dwellings and accommodation needed. Data on housing are needed to assess related requirements for land allocation, energy and water consumption, waste disposal and sewage connections, telephones and general infrastructure.

The size and composition of a household depend mainly on a country's socio-economic and cultural factors. Household size and composition are shaped mainly by the family structure (whether nuclear or extended), but also by the age at which young people leave their parents' home in order to form their own household, and whether they do this with or without family (single household, couples with/without children).

Household size

The 2022 census counted 513 private households, 14 more than in 2017 (table 5.1). A total of 85 households were absent during the 2022 enumeration, compared to just 26 absent households in 2017. Reasons for this significant increase in absent households include the effects of Covid-19 limiting travel and the change to a November enumeration from March – November is traditionally a time where many households will leave Niue to avoid cyclone season and take advantage of the summer months to visit family and friends overseas.

Table 5.1: Number of people per household, 2011 to 2022

Household Size	2011		2017		2022	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1 person	102	21.4	107	21.9	124	24.2
2 people	124	26.0	117	23.9	119	23.2
3 people	81	17.0	78	16.0	80	15.6
4 people	70	14.7	72	14.7	73	14.2
5 people	43	9.0	39	8.0	56	10.9
6 people	26	5.5	34	7.0	24	4.7
7+ people	31	6.5	42	8.6	37	7.2
Total	477	100.0	489	100.0	513	100.0

The average number of people per household was 3. Single or two person households remain common in Niue. Single person households increased in the past ten years by 22 households. Of the 124 single person households, 58 of them were of those aged 60 years and over, 34 males and 24 females.

The average household size ranges from a low of 2.0 people per household in Namukulu to a high of 4.9 in Vaiea (table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Private occupied households and average household size by village, 2011 to 2022

Village	2011			2017			2022		
	# HH	Res. Pop	Ave. HH size	# HH	Res. Pop	Ave. HH size	# HH	Res. Pop	Ave. HH size
Alofi South	128	397	3.1	128	393	3.1	139	385	2.8
Alofi North	56	163	2.9	49	152	3.1	50	179	3.6
Makefu	22	54	2.5	21	62	3.0	23	78	3.4
Tuapa	30	87	2.9	33	97	2.9	30	87	2.9
Namukulu	6	12	2.0	5	10	2.0	4	8	2.0
Hikutavake	15	40	2.7	18	45	2.5	13	37	2.8
Toi	9	23	2.6	8	17	2.1	12	32	2.7
Mutalau	31	90	2.9	35	93	2.7	30	82	2.7
Lakepa	21	51	2.4	24	78	3.3	30	92	3.1
Liku	22	70	3.2	25	81	3.2	27	71	2.6
Hakupu	39	127	3.3	49	187	3.8	56	178	3.2
Vaiea	15	89	5.9	14	103	7.4	17	83	4.9
Avatele	43	130	3.0	38	125	3.3	39	132	3.4
Tamakautoga	40	127	3.2	42	148	3.5	43	120	2.8
Total	477	1460	3.1	489	1,591	3.3	513	1,564	3.0

Household compositions

Information on household composition was established by identifying a head of household who serves as a reference person to whom all other people in the household, in terms of family membership, can be related. Table 5.3 shows the households composition in 2022. Note only 506 households identified a head of household, 7 less than the total number of households.

Table 5.3: Household compositions within dwelling, 2022

Relationship	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Reference person	358	148	506	46.9	18.5	32.4
Spouse	17	242	259	2.2	30.2	16.6
Child	246	276	522	32.2	34.5	33.4
In-law	8	9	17	1.0	1.1	1.1
Grandchild	69	63	132	9.0	7.9	8.4
Other relative	26	37	63	3.4	4.6	4.0
Non-relative	35	23	58	4.6	2.9	3.7
Not stated	4	3	7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total	763	801	1,564	100.0	100.0	100.0

Family types within dwellings

For the 506 households with a reference person, it is possible to determine the family types that make up their household. A quarter of households are single person households, with a further 13.4% households made up of couples without any children living with them. 2.2% of households are made up of people unrelated to each other.

This leaves 59% of households made up of some kind of family including children living there. The most common family type is the traditional "nuclear family" made up of two parents with children – these family types made up 25.5% of all family types. 15.2% of households can be described as made up of one parent with children.

Table 5.4: Family types within dwelling, 2022

Composition of household	Number	Percentage (%)
Single person Household	127	25.1
Couple without children	68	13.4
One parent with children	77	15.2
Couple with children only	129	25.5
Couple with children and other household members	44	8.7
Other family-based household compositions	50	9.9
Unrelated Household	11	2.2
Total	506	100.0

Note some small discrepancy between single person household counts between Table 5.3 and 5.4 compared to previous tables. This is down to the source of data (one being the person level dataset with the earlier tables from the household dataset). Note also the family types derived are based on what was observed on census night, no attempt has been made to repatriate absentees to households that might impact counts – for example a one parent household observed on census night may in fact be a couple household, just with one of the couple being away for the night of the census.

Housing characteristics

Dwelling or housing type

Niue houses are typically of two types: the hurricane house and modern house. Hurricane houses were constructed in the early 1960s as part of New Zealand aid to Niue, which specifically aimed at providing hurricane resistant houses to Niuean families. Most hurricane houses have concrete walls and fibrolite roofing, although most were replaced by iron roofing after Cyclone Heta. Hurricane houses usually have three bedrooms and a sitting room, but most have no built-in toilet, although most families have extended their houses and have added toilets and kitchens.

Modern houses were built in the early 1970s under the housing programme. These structures were mainly made out of timber and sometimes concrete. The average number of bedrooms was also three, but in contrast to hurricane houses, they included a kitchen and bathroom facilities.

The 2017 census collected information about types of dwelling, however this level of detail was not collected in 2022. Dwelling descriptions were collected and show that the majority of dwellings (90%) fit the description of a single one family house detached from any other structure.

Table 5.5: Dwelling ownership status for household, 2017 and 2022

Description of household	2017		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
One family house, detached	425	86.9	461	89.9
One family house, made up of multiple smaller structures	40	8.2	21	4.1
A one family house, attached to one or more other houses	11	2.2	13	2.5
A building with two or more apartments	3	0.6	4	0.8
A dwelling attached to a shop or other non-residential building	6	1.2	4	0.8
Lodging house	4	0.8	3	0.6
Other	0	0.0	7	1.4
Total	489	100.0	513	100.0

Household ownership

Of the 513 occupied households enumerated on census night, 70.8% of dwellings were owned free and clear by their occupants, 8% were owned with mortgage or loan, 8.2% were rented with payments made, 6.2% were occupied under arrangement with household owner and 5.8% were residing without payment. 1% of households were other forms of tenure such as the village pastors' residence.

Table 5.6: Dwelling ownership status for household, 2022

Description of household	Number	Percentage
Owned by someone in the HH, with or without a mortgage	41	8.0
Owned by someone in the HH, free and clear	363	70.8
Rented, with payments made by HH members	42	8.2
Occupied without payment	30	5.8
Other arrangement with owner	32	6.2
Other	5	1.0
Total	513	100.0

Titled land

Most of the land in the villages is owned by families. It is important to know if the land where the household is located is titled or not, because knowing the status of the land will assist the householder if renovating or building a new house.

Table 5.7 shows 81% of households are on titled land, a decrease from 83% from 2017. 63 of the 513 households do not know whether or not their land the house is on is titled.

Table 5.7: Is there a title on land where dwelling stands, 2017 and 2022.

Description of land title	2017		2022	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes, titled land	408	83.4	417	81.3
No, not titled land	24	4.9	33	6.4
Don't know	57	11.7	63	12.3
Total	489	100	513	100.0

Of the 417 households with titled land, 388 were titled as private land and 25 were on crown land. All but one of dwellings reported to be on crown land is situated in Alofi South (24 households), with the other in Hakupu.

A total of 4 households did not know if the land their house was on private or crown land titles.

Table 5.8: Description of title holder for land, 2022

Description of land title	Number	Percentage
Crown land	25	6.0
Private land	388	93.0
Don't know	4	1.0
Total	417	100.0

Construction materials used for housing

Table 5.9 shows the use of different building materials for roofs, floors, and walls in Niuean dwellings. Main materials for roofs, walls and floors remain the same as 2017, metal, wood and concrete respectively. Asbestos as a wall material has halved since 2017, although there has been a large increase in wall materials describes as "other" – up from 1.4% in 2017 to 5.8% in 2022.

Table 5.9: Description materials used for construction of roofs, walls and floors, 2022.

Construction materials	Roof		Wall		Floor	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Wood/Masonite	9	1.8	299	58.3	77	15.0
Metal/iron/aluminum	499	97.3	2	0.4	0	0.0
Concrete/cement/bricks	4	0.8	165	32.2	431	84.0
Traditional materials	0	0.0	7	1.4	2	0.4
Asbestos	1	0.2	10	1.9	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	30	5.8	3	0.6
Total	513	100.0	513	100.0	513	100.0

Number of rooms in dwelling

A typical household in Niue would consist of three bedrooms and at least one kitchen, bathroom, lounge, toilet, and dining room. There are 129 dwellings (25.1%) with these room numbers. Table 5.10 shows the number of dwellings that have at least one of each room type and a total count for those room types for all of Niue. The total number of bedrooms, 1,634, equates to an average of 3.2 bedrooms per dwelling in Niue.

Table 5.10: Counts of room types in dwellings and total number of rooms, 2022

Types of rooms in living quarters	HH with that room type	Total number of rooms
Bedroom	508	1,634
Kitchen	495	510
Bathroom	490	599
Laundry	353	356
Sitting room / lounge	492	529
Dining room	368	378
Toilet room	488	620
Peito (umu house)	300	308

Intentions to renovate or build a new dwelling

A total of 215 (42%) out of 513 households stated that they plan to renovate their current house or build a new house, within the next five years.

Table 5.11 shows the percentage of households planning to renovate or build a new house.

Table 5.11: Intentions to renovate existing house or build new house, 2022.

Plan to renovate OR build a new home in next 5 years	Number	Percentage
Yes	215	41.9
No	168	32.7
Don't know	130	25.3
Total	513	100.0

Dwelling amenities

Hygiene amenities

Most dwellings in Niue have access to a flush toilet (98%), a shower (96%), a kitchen sink (95%), and a hand basin (93%). Table 5.12 shows the amenities of each dwelling in Niue for 2017 and 2022.

Table 5.12: Counts of household hygiene amenities in dwellings, 2017 and 2022.

Amenities of dwelling	2017		2022	
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
Toilet and sewage				
Toilet long drop	16	3.3	17	3.3
Toilet flush	469	95.9	501	97.7
Septic natural hole	40	8.2	18	3.5
Septic concrete bottomless	59	12.1	35	6.8
Septic concrete complete	371	75.9	440	85.8
Plastic septic complete	21	4.3	39	7.6
Other amenities				
Kitchen Sink	439	89.8	485	94.5
Hand basin	390	79.8	478	93.2
Bathing tub	62	12.7	40	7.8
Shower	463	94.7	493	96.1

Toilet location and type

Table 5.13 shows 99% of households enumerated stated their toilet facility to be a private latrine connected to a septic system. Of which, 90% were inside dwelling and 9% was outside of dwelling or elsewhere.

Table 5.13: Main toilet facility location and type, 2022

Toilet facility location	Private latrine connected to septic system	Other toilet facility	No facility	Total
In own dwelling	90.3	0.0	0.0	90.3
In own yard/plot	8.2	0.0	0.0	8.2
Elsewhere	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.2
Not stated	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Total	99.0	0.4	0.6	100.0

Main fuel sources for cooking and hot water

Gas remains to be the main method of cooking (54% of households), followed by electricity (43%). Use of gas for cooking peaked in 2011 (where 67% or 320 households stated gas as their main method of cooking) and has declined from that high in the 2017 and 2022 censuses.

The most common source of hot water for households in Niue was solar (47%), followed by electricity (23%). The percentage of households having no means for sourcing hot water is 18%, up from 14% in 2017 and coming from a measure of 0% in both the 2006 and 2011 censuses.

Table 5.14: Main fuel source used for cooking and hot water, 2022.

Percentage distribution of main means of cooking (%)						
Year	Electricity	Gas	Wood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Others
1997	44	20	18	0	10	8
2001	41	32	14	3	4	6
2006	56	31	7	5	1	0
2011	24	67	5	2	0	2
2017	37	61	1	1	0	0
2022	43	54	1	0	0	1
Percentage distribution of main means of hot water (%)						
Year	Electricity	Gas	Wood	Solar	None	Others
1997	61	7	0	19	13	0
2001	31	4	2	17	4	43
2006	44	8	8	25	0	17
2011	23	5	2	59	0	11
2017	24	8	0	55	14	0
2022	23	12	0	47	18	1

A follow-on question was asked about the location of the main cooking area for the household. The results were that 94% of households cook inside the dwelling whilst 6% cook outside dwelling.

Table 5.15: Location of main cooking area for dwelling, 2022

Main cooking area	Percentage
Inside the dwelling, no separate kitchen area	18.3
Inside the dwelling, separate kitchen area	75.2
Outside, open cooking area	3.7
Outside, closed cooking area	2.5
Other	0.2
Total	100.0

Sources of water

Figure 5.1 shows almost all households (99%) have access to the public piped water supply. The remaining households stated their source of water was from household water tank.

109 households (21%) have access to household tanks for naturally sourced water. A total of 127 households (25%) stated bottled water as a source of water for their dwelling.

Figure 5.1: Sources of water (total response) for households, 2022
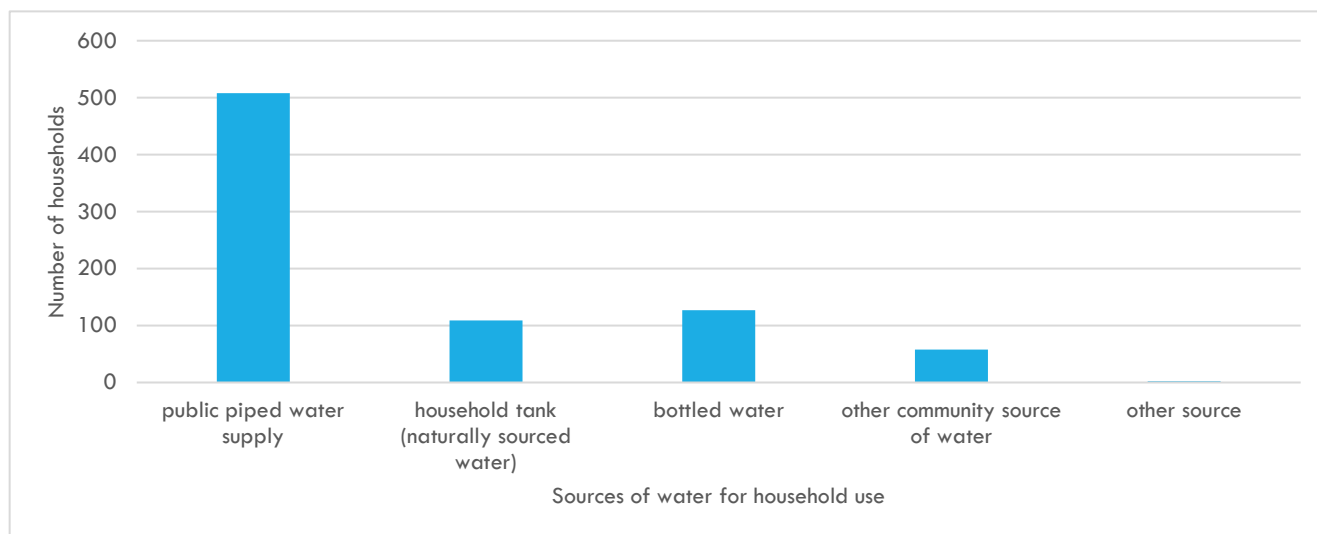
Table 5.16 shows the majority of households use the public piped water supply as the main source of water for drinking (389), cooking (493), cleaning (506) and personal hygiene (507). Compared to 2017, it appears that bottled water is become a more important source of drinking water for households.

Table 5.16: Main sources of water used for drinking, cooking, cleaning and personal hygiene, 2022

Main source of water	Purpose			
	Drinking	Cooking	Cleaning	Hygiene
Public piped water supply	389	493	506	507
Household tank (naturally sourced water)	35	14	7	6
Bottled water	52	3	0	0
Other community source of water	36	3	0	0
Other source	1	0	0	0
Total	513	513	513	513

Vehicles

Table 5.17 shows most households have access to a vehicle. The number of privately owned vehicles (including bicycles and canoes) was 1,790.

Around 17% of the 1,280 vehicles powered by engines in Niue were powered by diesel engines.

Table 5.17: Number of vehicles owned by households, by fuel type, 2022.

Vehicle type	Non-diesel vehicles	Diesel powered	Total vehicles	Households
Motor scooters	15	2	17	15
Motorbikes	81	4	85	61
Cars	720	64	784	427
Vans	107	35	142	113
Trucks	79	111	190	158
Boats with a motor	62	0	62	47
Bicycles			362	184
Canoes			148	92
Totals	1,064	216	1790	513

Comparing counts in broad vehicle groups with 2017 census data shows strong growth in car (up 26%) and truck (up 27%) numbers, while motorbike/scooters (-20%), vans (-23%) and bicycles (-3%) have all declined in number.

Table 5.18: Broad groupings of vehicle types, 2017 and 2022.

Vehicle type	2017	2022	Change	% change
Motorbikes/scooters	127	102	-25	-19.7
Cars	623	784	161	25.8
Vans	184	142	-42	-22.8
Trucks	150	190	40	26.7
Bicycles	373	362	-11	-2.9

A total of 232 households (45%) reported having at least one broken down, abandoned or non-functioning vehicle. These households were then asked how many of these types of vehicles they had, to get a count of abandoned vehicles in Niue – giving a total of 431 abandoned vehicles. Note that one household reported zero, after stating they had an abandoned vehicle – they are excluded from this table.

Table 5.19: Counts of households with abandoned vehicles, and total of abandoned vehicles, 2022

Number of abandoned vehicles	Count of households	Total number of vehicles
1	128	128
2	63	126
3	18	54
4	13	52
5 or more	9	71
Totals	231	431

In 2017 there were 297 broken down, abandoned or non-functioning vehicles reported from a total of 193 households. This is a growth of 45% in terms of vehicles and 20% in terms of households.

Table 5.20: Counts of households with abandoned vehicles, and total of abandoned vehicles, 2017 and 2022

Year	Number of abandoned vehicles	Number of households with abandoned vehicles
2017	297	193
2022	431	231

Household appliances

The number of households appliances is often used as an indicator of the standard of living, as people have the financial means to purchase them, particularly electrical appliances, which are costly to run. Table 5.21 shows the total number of household appliances in 2022.

Of note is the growth in cellphone ownership. The 2022 reports 1,197 cellphones owned, compared to just 300 in 2017. There has been a significant drop in landline telephones in dwellings also, with landlines reported in 2022 down to 304 from a total of 381 in 2017.

Table 5.21: Numbers of household appliances, 2022

Kitchen appliances	No.	Other household appliances	No.	Communication appliances	No.
Refrigerator (cooler and freezer combined)	613	Washing machine	527	Landline	304
Cooler (only)	127	Television	502	Cell phone / Smartphone	1197
Freezer (only)	563	DVD / VCD player	65	Tablet computer	328
Gas oven	223	Air conditioner	110	Mains powered radio	313
Electric oven	291	Electric sewing machine	297	Battery powered radio	124
Electric element	241	Electric generator	102	Desktop computer	61
Gas element	359	Solar panel / equipment	180	Laptop computer	547
BBQ	260	Solar powered radio	16		
Electric frying pan	418				
Rice cooker	412				
Microwave oven	408				
Deep fryer / air fryer	275				
Electric coconut scraper	199				

Waste collection

Poor waste management and improper household waste disposal can be an environmental hazard as well as cause disease outbreaks such as dysentery and cholera which are the main cause of death among young children and adults.

Households can dispose of their waste in multiple ways. Most households use the public waste collection (91%), followed by households burning their waste (64%).

Table 5.22 shows how households have disposed of their waste.

Village	Total HH	personal bin (collect)	personal bin (hh takes to dump)	communal / village disposal site	burn it	bury it	compost	animal feed
Alofi South	139	82.0	55.4	5.8	50.4	2.9	23.7	41.7
Alofi North	50	84.0	56.0	4.0	62.0	6.0	30.0	42.0
Makefu	23	95.7	91.3	0.0	95.7	65.2	47.8	34.8
Tuapa	30	100.0	20.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	3.3	13.3
Namukulu	4	100.0	25.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Hikutavake	13	100.0	84.6	15.4	84.6	0.0	15.4	7.7
Toi	12	83.3	50.0	8.3	83.3	0.0	16.7	25.0
Mutalau	30	93.3	20.0	66.7	90.0	0.0	13.3	33.3
Lakepa	30	96.7	10.0	6.7	53.3	3.3	10.0	6.7
Liku	27	88.9	22.2	3.7	55.6	3.7	33.3	63.0
Hakupu	56	98.2	42.9	16.1	66.1	1.8	46.4	76.8
Vaiea	17	100.0	58.8	58.8	100.0	5.9	17.6	100.0
Avatele	39	100.0	20.5	0.0	69.2	2.6	17.9	41.0
Tamakautoga	43	90.7	34.9	0.0	79.1	2.3	18.6	32.6
Total	513	90.8	43.3	10.7	63.9	5.5	24.2	42.1

Comparing national figures between 2022 and 2017 (when this data was first collected) shows that burning of rubbish has become more prevalent (64% in 2022 compared to 51% in 2017). Further, in 2022, "animal feed" was added as a waste disposal method 42% of households disposing of some household waste in this manner.

Most other disposal methods are broadly comparable between the two censuses.

Table 5.23 Number of households and percentage of household's waste disposal methods, 2012 and 2022

Year	Total HH	personal bin (collected)	personal bin (hh takes to dump)	communal / village disposal site	burn it	bury it	compost	animal feed	other
2017	489	91.4	40.9	13.9	50.9	5.3	20.2	--	1.6
2022	513	90.8	43.3	10.7	63.9	5.5	24.2	42.1	--

Internet Connections

Of all households in Niue, 86% of households had access to the internet available at their dwelling, up from 73% in 2017.

Table 5.24: Internet availability at dwelling, 2017 and 2022

Household internet status	2017		2022	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Has internet available at dwelling	357	73.0	441	86.0
No internet available at dwelling	132	27.0	72	14.0
Total	489	100.0	513	100.0

Niue has two providers of internet, Telecom Niue and Kaniu. Households can have a connection to the internet supplied by either of these providers or, for many households, by both of these providers. Table 5.25 shows that a third of all households with internet have connections with both providers.

Table 5.25: Providers of household internet connections, 2022

Internet provider(s) to household	Number	Percentage
Both Kaniu and Telecom	148	33.6
Kaniu	107	24.3
Telecom	186	42.2
Total households with internet	441	100.0

Household sources of income

Households can have multiple sources of income. Most households received income from a regular salary (66.1%). This was followed by pensions (45.6%). 16 households (3.1%) stated 'other' as a source of their household income.

Regular salaries as a household source of income for 66% of households represented quite a drop from 75% in the 2017 census. On the other hand, remittances as a source of income saw a large rise in 2022 compared to 2017 (up to 13% of households in 2022, from 4% in 2017).

The 2022 census collected "other government welfare or benefit" as an income source, while the 2017 census did not. This was an income source for 30% of households – mostly made up of child allowances and government support for households still experiencing effects from Covid-19.

It's important to note these data indicate the presence of these sources of income but doesn't indicate the size of each source's contribution to household income.

Table 5.26: Sources of income (total response) for households, 2017 and 2022

Source of income	2017		2022	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Regular salary	366	74.8	339	66.1
Income from own business	125	25.6	124	24.2
Income from sale of products	121	24.7	115	22.4
Rental income from land lease	25	5.1	11	2.1
Rental income from house rented out	16	3.3	13	2.5
Remittances	18	3.7	65	12.7
Pension or retirement fund	211	43.1	234	45.6
Other govt welfare or benefit	--	--	153	29.8
Other source of income	16	13.5	16	3.1
Total number of households	489	100.0	513	100.0

Table 5.27 shows that "pensions" was the most common source of income for single-person and two-person households. For households of three or more people, salaries are the most common income source.

Table 5.27: Source of income for households by number of people in households, 2022

Source of income	Number of people in household							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+	Total
Regular salary	47	62	66	58	51	21	34	339
Income from own business	20	28	23	18	16	7	12	124
Income from sale of products	19	36	18	13	16	4	9	115
Rental income from land lease	2	2	3	2	2	0	0	11
Rental income from house rented out	3	4	2	1	0	1	2	13
Remittances	12	19	13	9	6	1	5	65
Pension or retirement fund	70	75	27	22	16	8	16	234
Other govt welfare or benefit	3	26	29	28	30	14	23	153
Other source of income	7	3	2	1	0	1	2	16
Total number of households	124	119	80	73	56	24	37	513

Households receiving money from overseas, and sending money overseas

The aim of including questions regarding the receiving and sending money (remittances) in the 2022 census was to find if the household or any member of the household receives or sends money to or from anyone not listed in the household roster.

Table 5.28 shows 11.5% of households were receiving money from outside of Niue and 16.2% of households were sending money overseas.

Table 5.28: Households receiving and sending remittances, 2022.

Remittances	Number	Percentage
Send and receive remittances	36	7.0
Receive remittances only	59	11.5
Send remittances only	83	16.2
No remittances received or sent	335	65.3
Total	513	100.0

People were asked how frequently they received and/or sent money. Table 5.29 shows that monthly and every three months were typically the most common frequencies for receiving and sending money.

Table 5.29: Frequencies for sending and receiving money to/from overseas, 2022.

Frequency	Receiving	Sending	Both receiving and sending*
2 weeks	6	14	3
Every month	12	24	6
Every 3 months	13	22	4
Twice a year	7	12	7
Once a year	8	5	2
Rarely	13	6	14
Total	59	83	36

Note: for households that both receive money and send money the frequencies for receiving and sending can be different. For this table, the receiving frequencies are used.

Dwelling occupancy

The 525 occupied dwellings enumerated were made up of 513 private dwellings enumerated on census night and 12 non-private dwellings. Further, there were 85 households visited where it was obvious people lived there but nobody was home at the time of the census. These are defined as "Absent households".

Table 5.30: Count of dwellings by occupancy status, 2022

Villages	Occupied		Absent household		Vacant		Derelict		Under construction	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Alofi South	148	70.8	20	9.6	28	13.4	8	3.8	5	2.4
Alofi North	50	49.5	14	13.9	23	22.8	12	11.9	2	2.0
Makefu	23	52.3	2	4.5	5	11.4	14	31.8	0	0.0
Tuapa	30	57.7	5	9.6	3	5.8	14	26.9	0	0.0
Namukulu	4	25.0	0	0.0	6	37.5	6	37.5	0	0.0
Hikutavake	13	34.2	7	18.4	7	18.4	10	26.3	1	2.6
Toi	12	50.0	0	0.0	4	16.7	8	33.3	0	0.0
Mutalau	30	29.1	4	3.9	16	15.5	51	49.5	2	1.9
Lakepa	31	38.8	3	3.8	26	32.5	18	22.5	2	2.5
Liku	27	34.6	9	11.5	11	14.1	27	34.6	4	5.1
Hakupu	56	46.7	11	9.2	31	25.8	20	16.7	2	1.7
Vaiea	17	68.0	1	4.0	4	16.0	3	12.0	0	0.0
Avatele	40	45.5	6	6.8	19	21.6	22	25.0	1	1.1
Tamakautoga	44	58.7	3	4.0	24	32.0	4	5.3	0	0.0
Total	525	49.9	85	8.1	207	19.7	217	20.6	19	1.8

The 85 absent households found in 2022 represents a large increase compared to 2017 when just 26 such households were found. This may be, at least in part, due to two factors.

First, the timing of the census in 2017 was March, while the 2022 census was conducted in November. November is traditionally a time when people might leave the island to visit families and friends overseas to coincide with Niue's low tourism season and impending cyclone season.

Secondly, the census timing coincided with border restrictions easing following Covid-19. It is possible that households with deferred travel plans took some of the first opportunities to leave the island.

Derelict dwellings

Of particular interest in this census was the number of derelict dwellings in Niue. There are many old dwellings in Niue in various states of disrepair, some still of use to households for storage or other purposes while others are more of a hazard to the environment and public health. This census, enumerators were tasked with locating dwellings that were derelict (unsuitable for human habitation) and where these were found, assessing if the household was making some use of the dwelling.

Information on the number, location and secondary uses of derelict dwellings may be used to form a strategy for how to manage derelict dwellings going forward.

Table 5.31: Derelict dwellings by village and whether household makes secondary use of dwelling, 2022.

Village	Used by household	Not used by household	Total
Alofi South	2	6	8
Alofi North	4	8	12
Makefu	1	13	14
Tuapa	6	8	14
Namukulu	1	5	6
Hikutavake	3	7	10
Toi	1	7	8
Mutalau	7	44	51
Lakepa	2	16	18
Liku	6	21	27
Hakupu	2	18	20
Vaiea	0	3	3
Avatele	7	15	22
Tamakautoga	0	4	4
Total	42	175	217

Table 5.31 shows that the majority (81%) of derelict dwellings are not made use of at all by the households. Of interest is the count of derelict dwellings in Mutalau where 24% of all derelict dwellings in Niue were found.

APPENDICES

TABLES

POPULATION

Table 1: Niue usual resident population by single year of age and sex, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night

Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
0	8	8	16	33	14	7	21	66	10	10	20
1	14	13	27	34	9	10	19	67	7	6	13
2	13	10	23	35	11	16	27	68	6	7	13
3	7	12	19	36	12	11	23	69	13	10	23
4	10	14	24	37	10	11	21	70	11	11	22
5	12	15	27	38	8	10	18	71	6	9	15
6	13	11	24	39	9	15	24	72	1	17	18
7	15	11	26	40	8	12	20	73	5	0	5
8	12	13	25	41	3	11	14	74	3	4	7
9	20	11	31	42	14	14	28	75	5	3	8
10	11	17	28	43	15	4	19	76	6	3	9
11	15	19	34	44	6	5	11	77	6	5	11
12	21	16	37	45	5	12	17	78	2	5	7
13	17	25	42	46	7	10	17	79	5	4	9
14	15	11	26	47	11	5	16	80	2	3	5
15	15	14	29	48	10	7	17	81	5	7	12
16	17	13	30	49	8	7	15	82	1	6	7
17	13	12	25	50	11	9	20	83	1	1	2
18	11	11	22	51	5	7	12	84	2	6	8
19	10	10	20	52	8	6	14	85	2	3	5
20	4	11	15	53	8	11	19	86	2	2	4
21	3	8	11	54	6	6	12	87	1	2	3
22	4	5	9	55	16	7	23	88	0	2	2
23	4	4	8	56	10	12	22	89	3		3
24	8	7	15	57	9	8	17	90	1	0	1
25	6	7	13	58	8	10	18	91	0	0	0
26	8	9	17	59	6	9	15	92	0	2	2
27	10	9	19	60	9	11	20	93	0	1	1
28	7	7	14	61	6	9	15	Total	763	801	1,564
29	7	8	15	62	12	9	21				
30	11	5	16	63	11	9	20				
31	3	9	12	64	10	13	23				
32	10	7	17	65	8	7	15				

Table 2: Absentee population age group by sex, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For usually resident population not in Niue on census night (n = 125) or staying somewhere else in Niue on census night (n = 14).

Age group (years)	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
0–4	5	2	7
5–9	7	3	10
10–14	5	6	11
15–19	3	6	9
20–24	13	13	26
25–29	2	3	5
30–34	2	2	4
35–39	1	7	8
40–44	1	4	5
45–49	1	3	4
50–54	4	5	9
55–59	5	4	9
60–64	1	7	8
65–69	5	7	12
70–74	1	5	6
75+	2	4	6
Total	58	81	139

Table 3: Marital Status by age group, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night, aged 15 years and over

Age group (years)	Marital status						Total
	Never been married	Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Living in a de-facto relationship	
15-19	125	0	0	0	0	1	126
20-24	49	2	0	0	0	7	58
25-29	41	17	0	0	0	20	78
30-34	22	45	0	0	0	18	85
35-39	26	64	0	0	0	23	113
40-44	16	60	1	1	0	14	92
45-49	11	55	4	3	0	9	82
50-54	10	54	4	3	1	5	77
55-59	14	70	4	1	3	3	95
60-64	13	69	7	2	5	3	99
65-69	7	59	10	5	1	2	84
70-74	6	38	20	1	2	0	67
75+	8	46	41	0	3	1	99
Total	348	579	91	16	15	106	1,155

Table 4: Marital Status by sex, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night, aged 15 years and over

Marital status	Number			Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Never been married	178	170	348	31.8	28.6	30.1
Married	297	282	579	53.0	47.4	50.1
Widowed	20	71	91	3.6	11.9	7.9
Separated	9	7	16	1.6	1.2	1.4
Divorced	5	10	15	0.9	1.7	1.3
Living in a de-facto relationship	51	55	106	9.1	9.2	9.2
Total	560	595	1,155	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5: Number of children born alive by age of mother, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night, aged 15 years and over

Age group of mothers (years)	Number of children born alive										Total mothers
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	10 or more	
15–24	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
25–34	16	16	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	50
35–44	11	14	29	14	9	7	2	0	0	0	86
45–54	7	11	13	18	11	3	2	0	0	0	65
55–64	4	17	12	23	11	12	2	2	0	0	83
65+	7	10	23	25	16	17	10	8	4	7	127
Total mothers	51	70	92	81	49	39	16	10	4	7	419

Table 6: Occupation by sex, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwellings

For employed (1) usually resident population present in Niue on census night, aged 15 years and over

Occupation	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Managers	69	61	130
Professionals	72	71	143
Technicians and Associate Professionals	61	88	149
Clerical Support Workers	11	26	37
Services And Sales Workers	35	87	122
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishe	36	7	43
Craft and Related Trades Workers	31	12	43
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	28	6	34
Elementary Occupations	42	26	68
Total	385	384	769

1. Employed refers to those who specified they were in paid employment in the seven days before census day.

Table 7: Status in employment by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwellings

For employed (1) usually resident population present in Niue on census night, aged 15 years and over

| Age group (years) | Status in employment | | | | | | Total |
	Employer - producing goods or services for sale, running a business with paid employees	Self-employed - producing goods or services for sale, running a business without paid employees	Public sector employee - working for wages / salary	Private sector employee - working for wages / salary	Unpaid worker in family business, farm or plantation	Other	
15-19	0	0	23	23	3	1	50
20-24	1	2	32	15	0	0	50
25-29	2	6	34	30	1	0	73
30-34	2	6	50	18	1	1	78
35-39	3	5	67	29	0	0	104
40-44	4	8	47	24	1	2	86
45-49	7	9	51	11	0	0	78
50-54	1	8	56	6	0	0	71
55-59	6	6	44	10	2	0	68
60-64	1	13	13	11	7	2	47
65-69	2	6	5	8	12	2	35
70-74	2	4	3	2	6	0	17
75+	2	5	2	1	2	0	12
Total	33	78	427	188	35	8	769

1. Employed refers to those who specified they were in paid employment in the seven days before census day.

Table 8: People seeking paid work by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwellings

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 15 years and over, not in paid work [1]

| Age group (years) | Seeking paid work | | Total |
	Looked for paid work last week	Did not look for paid work last week	
15–19	2	1	3
20–24	0	2	2
25–29	0	1	1
30–34	1	1	2
35–39	1	5	6
40–44	0	3	3
45–49	0	1	1
50–54	1	2	3
55–59	1	6	7
60–64	0	10	10
65–69	0	7	7
70–74	0	2	2
75+	0	1	1
Total	6	42	48

1. Not in paid work relates to those who did not undertake paid work in the seven days before census day.

Table 9: Unpaid work indicator by sex, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwellings

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 15 years and over

| Unpaid work indicator | Sex | | |
	Male	Female	Total
Did unpaid work last week[1]	345	334	679
Did not do any unpaid work last week	215	261	476
Total	560	595	1155

1. Last week refers to the seven days before census day.

Table 10: Unpaid work indicator by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwellings

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 15 years and over

Age (years)	Unpaid work indicator		Total
	Did unpaid work last week[1]	Did not do any unpaid work last week	
15–19	71	55	126
20–24	30	28	58
25–29	37	41	78
30–34	60	25	85
35–39	71	42	113
40–44	60	32	92
45–49	47	35	82
50–54	60	17	77
55–59	56	39	95
60–64	65	34	99
65–69	46	38	84
70–74	42	25	67
75+	34	65	99
Total	679	476	1155

1. Last week refers to the seven days before census day.

Table 11: Type of unpaid work (total responses) [1] by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwellings

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 15 years and over, who did unpaid work in the seven days before census day

Type of unpaid work (total responses)	Age group (years)													Total responses[1]
	15–19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+	
Producing goods for own and / or family consumption	22	11	18	31	29	32	22	24	31	34	25	14	16	309
Unpaid family worker (eg family business / plantation)	39	17	21	30	32	28	29	23	29	37	25	19	13	342
Unpaid household duties inside (eg washing, cooking, cleaning)	46	21	26	45	54	40	34	39	42	43	34	30	22	476
Unpaid household duties outside (eg gardening, sweeping, cutting grass)	52	23	29	47	55	42	35	42	44	48	34	33	21	505
Unpaid household caring duties (eg caring for children and / or elderly)	20	12	20	35	45	31	21	18	23	33	18	16	6	298
Volunteer work (eg community or church)	39	14	17	35	32	32	25	37	32	39	27	21	21	371
Total responses[1]	218	98	131	223	247	205	166	183	201	234	163	133	99	2301
Total people[2]	71	30	37	60	71	60	47	60	56	65	46	42	34	679

1. Several census variables allow people to provide more than one response to the question. Where a person reports more than one response, they are counted in each group they report.
2. The total number of usual residents present in Niue on census night. This total will not equal the total responses given.

Table 12: Currently attending school by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwelling

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night, aged 5 years and over

Age group (years)	Currently attending school		Total
	Yes	No	
05-09	132	1	133
10-14	166	1	167
15–19	94	32	126
20–24	8	50	58
25–29	8	70	78
30–34	6	79	85
35–39	5	108	113
40–44	4	88	92
45–49	5	77	82
50–54	2	75	77
55–59	2	93	95
60–64	1	98	99
65–69	0	84	84
70–74	1	66	67
75+	0	99	99
Total	434	1,021	1,455

*Table 13: Level of proficiency in **speaking** Vagahau Niue among resident population by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwelling*

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 5 years and over

Age group	Level of Spoken Vagahau Niue					
	Cannot at all	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Total
5-9	15	32	43	28	15	133
10-14	16	27	41	31	52	167
15-19	4	11	22	32	57	126
20-24	1	3	5	17	32	58
25-29	9	5	14	17	33	78
30-34	8	6	11	13	47	85
35-39	12	8	11	17	65	113
40-44	12	8	16	15	41	92
45-49	4	8	9	8	53	82
50-54	7	1	6	8	55	77
55-59	6	6	9	11	63	95
60-64	7	2	6	8	76	99
65-69	4	3	2	5	70	84
70-74	4	2	3	4	54	67
75 +	4	6	2	9	78	99
Total	113	128	200	223	791	1455

*Table 14: Percentages for proficiency in **reading** Vagahau Niue by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwelling*

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 5 years and over

Age group	Level of Reading Vagahau Niue					
	Cannot at all	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Total
5-9	30	26	37	24	16	133
10-14	11	26	44	34	52	167
15-19	2	6	25	35	58	126
20-24	2	1	5	17	33	58
25-29	8	6	10	16	38	78
30-34	8	6	15	7	49	85
35-39	14	5	13	18	63	113
40-44	13	7	17	12	43	92
45-49	3	8	7	12	52	82
50-54	7	0	8	7	55	77
55-59	8	6	5	12	64	95
60-64	8	3	6	10	72	99
65-69	6	0	5	9	64	84
70-74	4	0	4	6	53	67
75 +	5	5	3	12	74	99
Total	129	105	204	231	786	1455

*Table 15: Percentages for proficiency in **writing** Vagahau Niue by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwelling*

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 5 years and over

Age group	Level of Spoken Vagahau Niue					
	Cannot at all	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Total
5-9	28	27	40	28	10	133
10-14	13	32	45	28	49	167
15-19	4	9	25	31	57	126
20-24	2	3	4	19	30	58
25-29	10	7	12	18	31	78
30-34	12	4	14	12	43	85
35-39	17	6	16	13	61	113
40-44	18	11	11	16	36	92
45-49	7	7	7	13	48	82
50-54	8	2	6	10	51	77
55-59	8	6	7	10	64	95
60-64	8	4	8	7	72	99
65-69	6	3	5	6	64	84
70-74	5	1	2	8	51	67
75 +	5	6	5	11	72	99
Total	151	128	207	230	739	1455

*Table 16: Percentages for proficiency in **understanding spoken** Vagahau Niue by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwelling*

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 5 years and over

Age group	Level of proficiency in understanding spoken Vagahau Niue					
	Cannot at all	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Total
5-9	14	16	37	35	31	133
10-14	9	23	32	38	65	167
15-19	1	7	19	33	66	126
20-24	1	2	3	19	33	58
25-29	5	8	10	17	38	78
30-34	6	5	14	10	50	85
35-39	9	4	14	15	71	113
40-44	12	6	15	14	45	92
45-49	3	8	5	14	52	82
50-54	7	1	3	7	59	77
55-59	4	7	7	9	68	95
60-64	6	2	4	10	77	99
65-69	4	2	5	5	68	84
70-74	4	1	3	5	54	67
75 +	3	4	3	13	76	99
Total	88	96	174	244	853	1455

Table 17: Ethnic group (total responses) [1] by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwelling

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night

Age group (years)	Ethnicity										Total
	Niuean	Part Niuean	Tongan	Samoan	Tuvaluan	Fijian	Philippines	New Zealand	Indian	Other	
0- 4	53	10	15	5	8	12	1	0	0	5	109
5-9	80	10	5	13	10	7	1	0	1	6	133
10-14	91	20	9	13	13	7	2	2	3	7	167
15-19	85	18	6	3	6	3	1	1	0	3	126
20-24	41	4	3	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	58
25-29	47	5	6	7	3	5	1	1	0	3	78
30-34	54	0	7	4	7	6	2	1	0	4	85
35-39	70	5	5	8	5	7	4	1	3	5	113
40-44	44	4	9	3	7	7	5	3	1	9	92
45-49	55	2	4	5	3	4	4	2	0	3	82
50-54	66	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	6	77
55-59	81	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	6	95
60-64	85	2	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	4	99
65-69	68	3	2	1	2	1	0	4	0	3	84
70-74	61	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	67
75+	89	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	99
Total	1070	83	77	76	68	63	27	21	9	70	1564

Table 18: Non-communicable diseases among resident population by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwelling

For usually resident population present in Niue on census night aged 15 years and over

| Age groups (years) | Non-communicable disease | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number | | | | | Percentage | | | | |
	Diabetes	Gout	Asthma	High blood pressure	Total	Diabetes	Gout	Asthma	High blood pressure	Total
15-19	0	0	8	0	126	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	100.0
20-24	1	3	5	1	58	1.7	5.2	8.6	1.7	100.0
25-29	2	9	3	3	78	2.6	11.5	3.8	3.8	100.0
30-34	1	11	1	3	85	1.2	12.9	1.2	3.5	100.0
35-39	6	10	8	4	113	5.3	8.8	7.1	3.5	100.0
40-44	9	13	4	10	92	9.8	14.1	4.3	10.9	100.0
45-49	10	19	10	9	82	12.2	23.2	12.2	11.0	100.0
50-54	14	11	4	10	77	18.2	14.3	5.2	13.0	100.0
55-59	30	20	5	28	95	31.6	21.1	5.3	29.5	100.0
60-64	35	23	11	34	99	35.4	23.2	11.1	34.3	100.0
65-69	30	22	10	31	84	35.7	26.2	11.9	36.9	100.0
70-74	25	17	10	30	67	37.3	25.4	14.9	44.8	100.0
75 +	34	19	12	45	99	34.3	19.2	12.1	45.5	100.0
Total	197	177	91	208	1155	17.1	15.3	7.9	18.0	100.0

DWELLINGS AND HOUSEHOLD (FOR PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS)

Table 19: Number of census night occupants by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Number of occupants							
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more	Total
Alofi South	44	24	28	17	13	2	11	139
Alofi North	7	15	6	10	5	2	5	50
Makefu	1	7	7	4	3	1	.	23
Tuapa	6	9	1	5	3	2	4	30
Namukulu	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	4
Hikutavake	4	2	1	2	4	.	.	13
Toi	2	4	4	1	.	1	.	12
Mutalau	8	11	4	3	2	1	1	30
Lakepa	7	5	5	8	2	2	1	30
Liku	10	5	4	2	3	2	1	27
Hakupu	15	10	9	9	5	3	5	56
Vaiea	1	2	2	2	5	1	4	17
Avatele	9	12	2	5	4	5	2	39
Tamakautoga	9	11	7	5	6	2	3	43
Total	124	119	80	74	55	24	37	513

Table 20: Ethnic group (total responses) [1] by age group, 2022 Niue Census of Population and Dwelling

For private occupied dwellings

Villages	Main language spoken in Household			
	Vagahau Niue	English	Other languages	Total
Alofi South	75	99	22	139
Alofi North	35	36	11	50
Makefu	20	20	3	23
Tuapa	26	13	1	30
Namukulu	4	1	1	4
Hikutavake	13	13	0	13
Toi	10	6	0	12
Mutalau	29	21	1	30
Lakepa	26	12	0	30
Liku	24	13	2	27
Hakupu	49	36	6	56
Vaiea	17	17	14	17
Avatele	34	25	0	39
Tamakautoga	33	16	4	43
Total	395	328	65	513

Table 21: Land title on which dwelling is built, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Land title				
	Crown land	Private land	Don't know	No land title	Total
Alofi South	24	89	1	2	116
Alofi North	0	40	0	1	41
Makefu	0	19	0	1	20
Tuapa	0	24	0	4	28
Namukulu	0	3	0	0	3
Hikutavake	0	9	1	1	11
Toi	0	9	0	0	9
Mutalau	0	26	0	3	29
Lakepa	0	24	0	5	29
Liku	0	18	2	2	22
Hakupu	1	47	0	5	53
Vaiea	0	5	0	4	9
Avatele	0	37	0	1	38
Tamakautoga	0	38	0	4	42
Total	25	388	4	33	450

Table 22: Toilet facility by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Toilet facility			
	Private latrine connected to septic system	Other toilet facility	No toilet facility	Total
Alofi South	138	1	0	139
Alofi North	50	0	0	50
Makefu	22	0	1	23
Tuapa	29	0	1	30
Namukulu	4	0	0	4
Hikutavake	13	0	0	13
Toi	12	0	0	12
Mutalau	30	0	0	30
Lakepa	29	1	0	30
Liku	27	0	0	27
Hakupu	55	0	1	56
Vaiea	17	0	0	17
Avatele	39	0	0	39
Tamakautoga	43	0	0	43
Total	508	2	3	513

Table 23: Main source of drinking water by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Main source of drinking water					
	Public piped water supply	Household Tank (naturally sourced water)	Bottled water	Community source of water	Other source	Total
Alofi South	115	5	15	4	0	139
Alofi North	33	5	9	3	0	50
Makefu	7	3	1	12	0	23
Tuapa	20	3	3	4	0	30
Namukulu	3	0	0	1	0	4
Hikutavake	5	2	5	1	0	13
Toi	8	2	1	1	0	12
Mutalau	24	2	4	0	0	30
Lakepa	24	4	2	0	0	30
Liku	20	6	1	0	0	27
Hakupu	41	1	5	8	1	56
Vaiea	17	0	0	0	0	17
Avatele	31	1	6	1	0	39
Tamakautoga	41	1	0	1	0	43
Total	389	35	52	36	1	513

Table 24: Main source of personal washing water by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Main source of personal washing water		
	Public piped water supply	Household tank (naturally sourced water)	Total
Alofi South	138	1	139
Alofi North	48	2	50
Makefu	22	1	23
Tuapa	29	1	30
Namukulu	4	.	4
Hikutavake	13	.	13
Toi	12	.	12
Mutalau	30	.	30
Lakepa	29	1	30
Liku	27	.	27
Hakupu	56	.	56
Vaiea	17	.	17
Avatele	39	.	39
Tamakautoga	43	.	43
Total	507	6	513

Table 25: Main means of cooking by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Main means of cooking						
	Electricity	Gas (LPG)	Wood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Other	Total
Alofi South	75	63	-	-	1	-	139
Alofi North	15	34	-	1	-	-	50
Makefu	17	5	1	-	-	-	23
Tuapa	10	19	-	-	-	1	30
Namukulu	1	3	-	-	-	-	4
Hikutavake	10	3	-	-	-	-	13
Toi	7	4	-	-	-	1	12
Mutalau	10	20	-	-	-	-	30
Lakepa	10	19	1	-	-	-	30
Liku	9	17	-	1	-	-	27
Hakupu	20	34	1	-	-	1	56
Vaiea	3	14	-	-	-	-	17
Avatele	21	17	1	-	-	-	39
Tamakautoga	13	27	1	-	-	2	43
Total	221	279	5	2	1	5	513

Table 26: Ways of disposing rubbish (by first ranking) by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Ways of disposing rubbish								
	personal bin (public collection)	personal bin (household takes to dump)	communal / village disposal site	burn it	bury it	compost it	animal feed	other	Total
Alofi South	113	26	.	.	0	0	0	0	139
Alofi North	39	10	.	.	0	0	0	0	49
Makefu	21	2	.	.	0	0	0	0	23
Tuapa	30	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	30
Namukulu	4	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	4
Hikutavake	13	.	.	.	0	0	0	0	13
Toi	10	2	.	.	0	0	0	0	12
Mutalau	28	.	2	.	0	0	0	0	30
Lakepa	29	.	.	1	0	0	0	0	30
Liku	23	1	.	2	0	0	0	0	26
Hakupu	55	1	.	.	0	0	0	0	56
Vaiea	16	.	.	1	0	0	0	0	17
Avatele	36	1	.	2	0	0	0	0	39
Tamakautoga	38	3	.	2	0	0	0	0	43
Total	455	46	2	8	0	0	0	0	511

Table 27: Access to internet by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Internet Access			
	yes	no	Total	Percentage of total households in Niue
Alofi South	126	13	139	28.57%
Alofi North	44	6	50	9.98%
Makefu	21	2	23	4.76%
Tuapa	24	6	30	5.44%
Namukulu	2	2	4	0.45%
Hikutavake	10	3	13	2.27%
Toi	11	1	12	2.49%
Mutalau	28	2	30	6.35%
Lakepa	25	5	30	5.67%
Liku	22	5	27	4.99%
Hakupu	49	7	56	11.11%
Vaiea	16	1	17	3.63%
Avatele	31	8	39	7.03%
Tamakautoga	32	11	43	7.26%
Total	441	72	513	100.00%

Table 28: Internet provider village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Internet Provider			
	Kaniu	Telecom	Other provider	Total households
Alofi South	80	88	0	126
Alofi North	29	30	0	44
Makefu	10	21	0	21
Tuapa	9	18	0	24
Namukulu	.	2	0	2
Hikutavake	.	10	0	10
Toi	1	10	0	11
Mutalau	17	20	0	28
Lakepa	13	18	0	25
Liku	9	22	0	22
Hakupu	31	41	0	49
Vaiea	15	16	0	16
Avatele	23	18	0	31
Tamakautoga	18	20	0	32
Total	255	334	0	441

Table 29: Items owned by household (total responses[1]) by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Items owned by Household																
	refrigerator (cooler and freezer)	cooler (only)	freezer (only)	gas oven	electric oven	electric element	gas element	BBQ	electric frying pan	rice cooker	microwave oven	deep fryer / air fryer	electric coconut	washing machine	television	DVD / VCD player	Total households
Alofi South	130	36	91	47	96	42	63	59	76	104	115	60	38	132	124	23	139
Alofi North	47	10	39	23	28	14	30	25	26	36	39	20	18	44	37	10	50
Makefu	23	2	20	3	15	10	11	15	17	21	17	13	10	23	19	1	23
Tuapa	29	1	25	14	13	15	23	13	21	22	21	16	11	27	25	4	30
Namukulu	2	2	2	2	1	0	3	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	4
Hikutavake	12	2	10	10	7	7	7	6	10	10	10	6	5	11	10	3	13
Toi	12	3	10	7	8	4	9	6	7	6	9	5	7	11	12	3	12
Mutalau	24	11	25	12	15	10	18	10	18	18	26	19	16	26	23	1	30
Lakepa	25	13	29	17	13	8	19	19	21	21	23	19	12	27	24	3	30
Liku	25	5	24	14	11	13	16	13	19	10	20	10	13	26	22	3	27
Hakupu	50	8	45	24	20	17	28	23	44	43	36	19	28	49	44	7	56
Vaiea	17	2	15	11	7	5	8	6	14	14	11	11	2	16	10	1	17
Avatele	38	1	33	18	24	14	19	21	29	26	30	17	14	35	34	1	39
Tamakautoga	38	12	37	15	20	13	20	20	31	25	31	22	18	37	27	4	43
Total	472	108	405	217	278	172	274	237	336	358	390	239	194	466	414	64	513

1. Several census variables allow people to provide more than one response to the question. Where a person reports more than one response, the household is counted in each group they report.

Table 30: Sources of household income (total responses) by village, Niue Census of Population and Dwellings 2022

For private occupied dwellings

Village	Sources of income									
	regular salary	income from own business	income from sale of products (eg crops, fish, handicrafts)	rental income from land lease	rental income from house rented out	remittances from anybody not usually resident in household	pension or retirement fund	other government welfare or benefits	other sources of income	Total households
Alofi South	87	54	24	3	5	10	46	42	7	139
Alofi North	37	16	13	4	2	8	17	10	2	50
Makefu	12	5	9	.	1	8	15	18	.	23
Tuapa	21	4	6	.	1	2	12	14	.	30
Namukulu	1	.	1	.	.	1	4	.	.	4
Hikutavake	10	.	4	.	.	1	4	1	1	13
Toi	6	1	4	.	.	.	7	.	.	12
Mutalau	21	7	8	.	1	.	17	3	.	30
Lakepa	19	4	5	.	.	1	18	2	2	30
Liku	16	6	8	.	.	4	15	6	1	27
Hakupu	38	17	18	3	1	27	26	29	1	56
Vaiea	16	.	4	1	.	.	4	8	1	17
Avatele	23	4	6	.	1	.	27	13	.	39
Tamakautoga	32	6	5	.	1	3	22	7	1	43
Total	339	124	115	11	13	65	234	153	16	513

Methods

The Government of Niue has developed and enhanced its capability in conducting census since 1986. While in 2017, Niue was only dependent on outside assistance for data processing and analysis, the move to tablet-based data collection in 2022 meant a little more outside support was needed. Stats NZ was able to assist with building the tablet-based system using SPC based software, and paper questionnaires.

In terms of dissemination, Niue officials requested that the final census outputs are consistent with other outputs produced in the Pacific.

This section provides a brief description of the census operation – from the need to the dissemination stage. If you would like any more information about the methods used, contact the Niue Statistics Office

Need

Niue Government has conducted various censuses in the past and the operation of the 2022 Niue Households and Population Census is considered a routine undertaking.

The Niue Household and Population Census 2022 was conducted to provide the public, the Government and the private sector with reliable and up-to-date statistical information on demographic and socioeconomic developments. Census information is critical for planning purposes and for effective evaluation and monitoring of work programmes and projects.

The 2022 census was conducted in accordance with the requirements set out in the Niue Statistics Act of 2009. Every census undertaking provides an opportunity and a challenge to fine-tune statistical methodologies.

Niue Statistics Office recommended omitting Agriculture content from the census due to both the recency of the agriculture census conducted by FAO (in 2021) and the cumulative burden of this and the Covid Rapid Assessment surveys. The omission of these questions shortened the questionnaire significantly.

Also, with burden in mind, the listings of appliances and household amenities was trimmed compared to previous censuses, mostly where counts in the previous census were found to either almost universal or becoming very uncommon.

In terms of new content, a particular interest was expressed in collecting information on derelict dwellings, both in their number and their location. Geo location of dwellings was made possible with the tablet-based questionnaire through the use of GPS.

The budget for the 2022 Census operation was funded by the Government of Niue.

Design & Build

There were two types of questionnaires used in the census for: the household questionnaire and the individual questionnaire. For each of these two types there were interviewer administrated electronic tablet-based, and respondent self-complete paper versions.

The tablet-based questionnaires were built using the World Bank developed (and SPC hosted) tool "Survey Solutions". Questionnaires were built by staff working for the Niue Statistics Office and reviewed by staff at SPC. Tablet forms were bilingual, with language able to be "toggled" between English and Vagahau Niue. The paper forms were produced in both English and Vagahau Niue as

stand-alone options. An enumerator manual was prepared by the Niue Statistics office to assist enumerators when conducting their duties.

The questions asked in the 2022 census remained much the same as in 2017 with the main changes being the omission of content due to the recency of other significant data collections – two Covid-19 Rapid Assessment Surveys and the 2021 Agricultural Census. This meant Niue Statistics made the decision to drop Agriculture related questions from the census.

Personal Form topics

Topic themes	Comment
Demographic and identity characteristics	Includes name (only collected for admin purposes) and information like Country of Birth, Marital Status, Ethnic origin, Place of usual residence). **For people who are visitors to Niue (non-usual resident) the interview terminates here.**
If lived in village for 12 months or more	Interview continues for all usual residents. Includes Length of residence in Niue, where living five ago, Intentions to remain in Niue and Religious affiliation. **For Usual residents aged under 5 , the interview terminates here.**
Disability	Interview continues for all usual residents aged 5 or older. Question set includes the 6 standard questions of the Washington Group disability short-set and an additional question on mental health.
Education and qualifications	Interview continues for all usual residents aged 5 or older. Collects information on Current status in education, Institution attended, if any qualifications held and Highest qualification.
Competence in Vagahau Niue	Interview continues for all usual residents aged 5 or older. Questions on proficiency in Niuean language with measurement of Speaking, Reading, Writing and Understanding.
Personal internet use	Interview continues for all usual residents aged 5 or older. Questions on personal internet use, including Places internet use and Reasons for internet use. **For Usual residents aged under 15 , the interview terminates here.**
Labour force participation and unpaid work	Interview continues for all usual residents aged 15 or older. Establishes if respondent was working in previous week and if so, collects details (Occupation, Industry, Hours worked etc.) for the main job worked in the last week. Then establishes if any secondary jobs and asks a (nearly) equivalent set of questions as for main job. Labour force participation questions continue with a set for those not in work asking about Looking for work, Reasons for not

	looking for work, Availability to work if job were available.
	Question set concludes with questions about Participation in unpaid work and types of unpaid activities.
Total personal income	Interview continues for all usual residents aged 15 or older.
	A question on Total personal annual income, collected in banded increments.
Lifestyle and health	Interview continues for all usual residents aged 15 or older.
	Questions on smoking, alcohol and kava consumption including frequency of these behaviours and age when first started.
	Set concludes with question about non-communicable diseases respondent may have (diabetes, gout, asthma, and high blood pressure).
	For male usual residents aged 15 or over, the interview terminates here.
Number of babies born	Interview continues for all usual resident **females** aged 15 or older.
	Questions about whether any babies have been born, Age at first birth, and various counts of boy and girl babies born.

Household Form topics

Topic themes	Comment
Title of land	If the land the dwelling is on is titled and, if titled, whether title is private or crown.
Dwelling characteristics	Tenure of dwelling, type of dwelling, intention to renovate/rebuild, materials of floors, roof and walls.
Fuel types used	Fuel source used for lighting and cooking, and location of cooking facilities
Water sources	All water sources used by household and a follow-up for main sources of water for drinking, cooking, cleaning and hygiene.
Waste management	Questions on toilet facilities (types and location) and method(s) of disposal for household rubbish.
Number of rooms and sanitation facilities	Question that collects counts of various room types (bedrooms, kitchens, lounges etc.) and another that collects access to various sewerage and sanitation facilities (showers, bathtub etc.).
Internet availability in dwelling	If the dwelling has an internet connection and who is the provider of the connection.
Household income sources and remittances	A question to collect **all** sources of income for members of the household, followed by questions on remittances received and sent.
Household transportation	Questions to collect number of various modes of transport both

	non-powered (bicycles and canoes) and powered (cars, trucks etc.). Powered vehicles go on to collect how many (if any) are diesel powered.
	Additionally, households are asked if any non-functioning vehicles are owned and, if so, how many.
Household languages spoken	A household level question on languages spoken within the household.
Appliances owned	Three questions to collect numbers of appliances owned grouped in three broad groupings (home appliances, communications appliances and "other" types of appliances (e.g., air-conditioning).

A copy of both the household form and the individual form used can be found in the appendix.

Updated maps from the Department of Justice, Lands, and Survey were used. These maps were attached to the preliminary household listing developed for the 2017 census. The enumerators used the new maps and household listings to record information about whether houses were occupied or not, as well as what state they were in (i.e., derelict). Enumerators were also required to note new houses or buildings in their enumeration area that were not on their listings.

Collect

Generally, Niue residents are aware of the census. Most of the older population have been enumerated in past censuses and due to this most are aware of the legal requirement to provide information in the census.

There was a publicity campaign for the 2022 census which included announcements broadcast on Television Niue and radio in the week prior to the enumeration beginning. This was followed up with further radio announcements one week into the enumeration period.

Posters were posted in areas with high local movement and emails were sent out to remind the general public about the census. For awareness and visibility, enumerators wore census branded t-shirts while conducting their activities.

Enumeration

Seventeen enumerators and just one supervisor was employed for the data collection phase of the 2022 census. Most of them were employees of the Niue Public Service and most of them had experience with the tablet-based Agriculture Census that took place the year before. A training session was held with all enumerators 10 days before census day with follow-up training in the days leading up to census day. The follow-up training was built on the first event and came after the enumerators had conducted some practice interviews with volunteers.

Enumeration of the 2022 census began on November 12th, 2022, and ended on February 20th, 2023.

All interviews required a household roster to first be completed, noting all people present on census night as well as identifying any usual residents that may have been absent. This then generated personal forms for each person in the dwelling to allow for their interviews to be completed or, in the case of paper form respondents, created the questionnaire for data entry after paper forms were collected.

Quality checks in the field included the supervisor checking the quality of responses submitted by enumerators – with the Survey Solutions tool allowing for issues to be flagged and resent to the interviews for double-checking or re-interview.

The Supervisor was also responsible for detailed coding of text-based responses to questions like Industry and Occupation. This process ensured that responses to the census were returned in a completed state to the highest possible quality. There was a process for escalating any issues getting completed responses from both dwellings and individuals to ensure a response.

The response rate achieved from the enumeration phase was 100 percent.

Covid-19 impacts on enumeration

The beginning of the official enumeration phase coincided with a community outbreak of Covid-19. Enumerator activity was mostly unimpacted with good awareness of dwellings with isolating household members. However, conducting an interviewer administrated census with an active communicable disease did have its challenges.

Households with the positive cases were not made public so extreme caution was taken in regard to the safety of the enumeration officers and the wider public. The enumerators had been provided with hand sanitizers and protective masks as part of their enumerator packs. Advice was sought from the Health Department on possible ways forward in conducting the census during this period. Niue Statistics Office is grateful for their continuous assistance in conducting the census.

Some household interviews were delayed as households with a positive case went into isolation and were not necessarily taking precautions to prevent the spread of Covid-19 with other household members. When a new member in the household was to become infected the isolation period would start again at day one of the newly infected.

A handful of the enumeration team had to be in the government issued isolation due to a single person in their respective households having contracted covid. His/her isolation period was dependent on the households' preventative measures. Other officers were able to assist with some of the interviews with extreme caution. Interviews were also conducted virtually, for households that were familiar with the enumerating officer.

Throughout the enumeration period, the general public were advised to continue to monitor themselves for COVID-19 symptoms and to report to the Health Department.

Processing

The use of tablet-based questionnaires negated the need for large-scale data entry following the data collection period. Data was collected and stored on an SPC server, in many cases coded directly to classifications loaded into the form design.

Niue Statistics Office used tablet-based questionnaires to data enter any paper forms. The field collection strategy required all households to at least roster in the tablet-based questionnaire, meaning paper forms could be left for respondents with a personal questionnaire already generated for them in the tablet.

Post-collection data processing was conducted by staff at Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC), with a process of verification and checking from Niue-based staff. The Niue Statistics Office is grateful for the technical assistance in data processing provided by SPC.

No imputation techniques have been used in producing these published estimates.

Occupation and industry were coded using the United Nations International Standard Classification of Occupation and International Standard Industrial Classification.

Dissemination

The key publication of the Niue census is this published analytical report. Niue Statistics Office also plans to create an infographic version of some key statistics for dissemination to the public.

In many of the areas of this report it is possible to produce more detailed breakdowns of information. If you would like to discuss a customised request of data, contact the Niue Statistics office.

Questionnaire and forms

HOUSEHOLD FORM

Niue Census of Population and Housing
November 11 2022

HOUSEHOLD FORM

Interviewer Use Only:

Household ID:

Head of HH:

Interview Key:

1 Is the land this dwelling is built on titled?

☐ Yes ➜go to 2
☐ No ➜go to 3
☐ Don't know ➜go to 3

2 Is the title for the land crown land or private land?

☐ Crown land
☐ Private land
☐ Don't know

3 Which of the following best describes the ownership of this dwelling?

☐ Owned by someone in the household – with a mortgage or loan
☐ Owned by someone in the household – free and clear
☐ Rented - with payments made by members of this household
☐ Occupied without payment (including provided by employer)
☐ Other arrangement with owner
☐ Other – please specify:
_____

4 Which of the following best describes this dwelling?

☐ A one family house, detached from any other house
☐ A one family house, made up of multiple smaller structures
☐ A one family house, attached to one or more other houses
☐ A building with two or more apartments
☐ A dwelling attached to a shop or other non-residential building
☐ Lodging house
☐ Other – please specify:
_____

5 Do you think that you or anyone else in the household will be renovating or building a new house in the next five years?

☐ Yes
☐ No
☐ Don't know

6 What is the main flooring material of this dwelling?

☐ Wood / Masonite
☐ Metal / Iron / Aluminium
☐ Concrete / Cement / Bricks
☐ Traditional materials
☐ Asbestos
☐ Other – please specify
_____

7 What is the main roofing material of this dwelling?

☐ Wood / Masonite
☐ Metal / Iron / Aluminium
☐ Concrete / Cement / Bricks
☐ Traditional materials
☐ Asbestos
☐ Other – please specify
_____

8 What is the main outer wall material of this dwelling?

☐ Wood / Masonite
☐ Metal / Iron / Aluminium
☐ Concrete / Cement / Bricks
☐ Traditional materials
☐ Asbestos
☐ Other – please specify
_____

9 What is the main source of fuel for lighting this dwelling?

☐ Public power supply (electricity)
☐ Solar
☐ Own generator
☐ Kerosene
☐ Other – please specify
_____
☐ Don't know

10 What is the main source of fuel used for cooking in this dwelling?

☐ Electricity
☐ Gas (LPG)
☐ Wood
☐ Charcoal
☐ Kerosene
☐ Other – please specify
_____
☐ Don't know

11 What is the main area in the dwelling that this household uses for cooking?

☐ Inside the dwelling – separate kitchen area
☐ Inside the dwelling – **no** separate kitchen area
☐ Outside – open cooking area
☐ Outside – closed cooking area

12 What sources of water does this household make use of?

First select if each source is used in column A, and then choose the MAIN source for each type of use.

A: Tick each one that is a source of water this household uses	B: Which is the main source for: Cooking?	Drinking?	Cleaning?	Hygiene?
☐ Public piped water supply to dwelling	☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Household tank	☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Bottled water	☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other community source (eg, Village hall, High school)	☐	☐	☐	☐
☐ Other - please specify _____	☐	☐	☐	☐

13 What is the main fuel source used for heating water in this dwelling?

☐ Electricity
☐ Gas
☐ Wood
☐ Solar energy
☐ Other – please specify
_____
☐ No source of hot water in this dwelling

14 What is the main toilet facility this household uses?

- [ ] Private latrine connected to septic system ➔go to 15
- [ ] Public latrine ➔go to 15
- [ ] Bucket ➔go to 15
- [ ] Use beach / use bush ➔go to 17
- [ ] Other toilet facility – specify

  _____ ➔go to 15
- [ ] No toilet facility ➔go to 17

15 Where is the main toilet facility for this household located?

- [ ] Inside own dwelling
- [ ] In own yard or plot
- [ ] Somewhere else

16 Is the main toilet facility for this household shared with others who are not members of your household?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

17 In which ways does this household dispose of rubbish?

- [ ] Personal bin – public collection
- [ ] Personal bin – household takes to dump
- [ ] Communal / village disposal site
- [ ] Burn it
- [ ] Bury it
- [ ] Compost it
- [ ] Animal feed
- [ ] Other – please specify

  _____

18 How many of each type of room are in this dwelling?

Enter the number for each room type. Put '0' if there are none of that type in the dwelling.

Bedrooms	
Kitchens	
Bathrooms	
Laundry	
Sitting room / Lounges	
Dining room	
Toilet room	
Peito (umu house)	

19 Does this household have any of the following amenities?

- [ ] Toilet – long drop
- [ ] Toilet – flush
- [ ] Septic – natural hole
- [ ] Septic – concrete bottomless
- [ ] Septic – concrete complete
- [ ] Septic – plastic complete
- [ ] Kitchen sink
- [ ] Hand basin
- [ ] Bathtub
- [ ] Shower

20 Does this household have access to the internet?

- [ ] Yes ➔go to 21
- [ ] No ➔ go to 22

21 Who is the provider for the internet service to this dwelling?

Select all that apply

- [ ] Kaniu
- [ ] Telecom
- [ ] Other – please specify

  _____

22 Does anyone in this household receive income from any of the following sources?

- [ ] Regular salary of [ ] HH members
- [ ] Income from own business
- [ ] income from sale of products (eg crops, fish, handicrafts)
- [ ] Rental income from land lease
- [ ] Rental income from house rented out
- [ ] Remittances from anybody not usually resident in household
- [ ] Pension or retirement fund
- [ ] Other government welfare or benefits
- [ ] Other sources of income – please specify

  _____

23 Does anyone in this household receive remittances (money) from anyone not usually living here in this dwelling?

Don't include money received from paid employment.

- [ ] Yes ➔go to 24
- [ ] No ➔ go to 25

24 How regularly does this household receive remittances from others not living here in this dwelling?

- [ ] Every two weeks
- [ ] Every month
- [ ] Every three months
- [ ] Twice a year
- [ ] Once a year
- [ ] Rarely

25 Does anyone in this household send remittances to anyone not usually living here in this dwelling?

Don't include money sent for payment for services

- [ ] Yes ➔go to 26
- [ ] No ➔ go to 27

26 How regularly does this household send remittances to others not living here in this dwelling?

- [ ] Every two weeks
- [ ] Every month
- [ ] Every three months
- [ ] Twice a year
- [ ] Once a year
- [ ] Rarely

27 How many of each vehicle type, in working order, are owned by household members?

Enter the number for each vehicle type. Put '0' if there are none of that type in the dwelling.

	Total	No. that are diesel (if any)
Bicycles		
Canoes		
Scooters		
Cars		
Vans		
Trucks		
Motorbikes		
Boats with motors		

28 Does this household have any broken down, non-functioning or abandoned vehicles?

- [ ] Yes ➔go to 29
- [ ] No ➔ go to 30

29 How many broken down, non-functioning or abandoned vehicles does this household have?

Number	

30 What languages are most spoken in this household?

Select all that apply

☐ Vagahau Niue

☐ English

☐ Other – please specify up to three other languages

_____

_____

_____

31 Which of the following home appliances, in working order, does this household own, if any?

Enter the number for each appliance type. Put '0' if there are none of that type in the dwelling.

Refrigerator (cooler and freezer)	
Cooler only	
Freezer only	
Gas oven	
Electric oven	
Electric element	
Gas element	
BBQ	
Electric frying pan	
Rice cooker	
Microwave oven	
Deep fryer / air fryer	
Electric coconut scraper	
Washing machine	
Television	
DVD / VCD player	

32 Which of the following communications appliances, in working order, does this household own, if any?

Enter the number for each appliance type. Put '0' if there are none of that type in the dwelling.

Landline	
Cellphone / Smartphone	
Tablet computer	
Mains powered radio	
Battery powered radio	
Desktop computer	
Laptop computer	

33 Which of the following other types of appliances, in working order, does this household own, if any?

Enter the number for each appliance type. Put '0' if there are none of that type in the dwelling.

Air conditioner	
Electric sewing machine	
Electric generator	
Solar panels / Equipment	
Solar powered radio	

Thank you for your time and effort to complete your Census

Statistics Niue
"Statistics for Prosperity"

Niue Census of Population and Housing
November 11 2022

PERSONAL FORM

1 What is your full name?

2 What is your marital status?
☐ Never been married
☐ Married
☐ Widowed
☐ Separated
☐ Divorced
☐ Living in a de facto relationship

3 What country were you born in?
☐ Niue
☐ New Zealand
☐ Other – please specify:
_____

4 What is your citizenship?
Select all that apply.
☐ New Zealand
☐ Other – please specify:
_____

5 Which ethnic group do you belong to?
☐ Niuean
☐ Part Niuean– please specify:
_____
☐ Non-Niuean– please specify:
_____

6 Is this village your usual place of residence?
☐ Yes ➔ go to 9
☐ No ➔ go to 7

7 Is your usual place of residence somewhere else in Niue or overseas?
☐ Elsewhere in Niue – please specify village:
_____ ➔ go to 11
☐ Overseas – please specify the country:
_____ ➔ go to 8

8 Are you a visitor to Niue, planning to be here for less than 12 months in total?
☐ Yes ➔ finish here
☐ No ➔ go to 9

9 Have you lived in this village for the last 12 months or more?
☐ Yes ➔ go to 11
☐ No ➔ go to 10

10 What month (and year) did you arrive to live in this village?
☐ November 2021 (arrived 12 months ago)
☐ December 2021
☐ January 2022
☐ February 2022
☐ March 2022
☐ April 2022
☐ May 2022
☐ June 2022
☐ July 2022
☐ August 2022
☐ September 2022
☐ October 2022
☐ November 2022 (arrived this month)

11 Where were you living on this date 5 years ago (on 11 November 2017)?
☐ Was not born 5 years ago ➔ go to 14
☐ In this village ➔ go to 13
☐ In another village in Niue ➔ go to 13
☐ Overseas – please specify the country:
_____ ➔ go to 12

12 What was your main reason for moving to Niue?
☐ Returning resident
☐ To take up employment
☐ To be with a spouse / partner
☐ As the child of someone employed in Niue
☐ As another relative of someone employed in Niue
☐ As a student - attending school or college
☐ As a missionary
☐ For medical reasons
☐ To visit, for a vacation
☐ As a change of lifestyle
☐ Other reason

13 Where will you be living in 12 months-time?
☐ Don't know ➔ go to 15
☐ In Niue ➔ go to 15
☐ Overseas ➔ go to 14

14 What would be the main reason for expecting to leave Niue in the next 12 months??
☐ Returning resident
☐ As a change of lifestyle
☐ To be with family / friends
☐ For environmental reasons
☐ Because of climate change
☐ For a job or to seek employment
☐ For education
☐ For medical reasons
☐ For more opportunities for leisure
☐ For more opportunities for shopping / product choices
☐ For benefits
☐ For other reasons

15 What is your religion?
☐ Ekalesia (Congregational Christian)
☐ Roman Catholic
☐ Other religion – please specify
_____
☐ No religion
☐ Refuse to answer

16 If this form is being completed for someone under 5 ➔ finish here
Otherwise ➔ continue

17 These next questions are about difficulties you might have doing certain activities because of a health problem.
Do you have difficulty seeing, even if using wearing glasses?
☐ No
☐ Sometimes
☐ Often
☐ Always / cannot do at all

18 Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
☐ No
☐ Sometimes
☐ Often
☐ Always / cannot do at all

19 Does you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always / cannot do at all

20 Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always / cannot do at all

21 Do you have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over and dressing?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always / cannot do at all

22 Do you have difficulty communicating using your usual language?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always / cannot do at all

23 Do you have difficulty with emotional, psychological or mental health conditions?

For example, anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder, substance abuse, anorexia etc.

- ☐ No
- ☐ Sometimes
- ☐ Often
- ☐ Always

24 Are you currently attending any place of education?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No ➔ go to 26

25 What type of school are you attending?

- ☐ Early childhood education (ECE) ➔ go to 27
- ☐ Primary school (Years 1 – 6) ➔ go to 27
- ☐ Primary school (Years 7 – 8) ➔ go to 27
- ☐ Secondary school (Years 9 – 13) ➔ go to 27
- ☐ Post-secondary study ➔ go to 26

26 What type of post-secondary study are you attending?

- ☐ Foundational
- ☐ Degree level
- ☐ Post-graduate level
- ☐ Master's level
- ☐ Doctorate level

27 What is the highest certificate or qualification you have gained?

- ☐ No school qualification
- ☐ Post-primary
- ☐ NCEA Level 1 or NZ School Certificate
- ☐ NCEA Level 2 or University Entrance
- ☐ NCEA Level 3 or New Zealand Bursary
- ☐ Trade Qualification (Certificate or Diploma)
- ☐ Some university - no completed qualification
- ☐ Associates degree / diploma
- ☐ Bachelor's degree / certificate
- ☐ Post-graduate diploma / certificate
- ☐ Master's degree
- ☐ Doctorate
- ☐ Other qualification – please specify:

  _____

28 How would you rate your current skills in speaking Vagahau Niue?

- ☐ Cannot speak Vagahau Niue
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Very good

29 How would you rate your current reading skills in Vagahau Niue?

- ☐ Cannot read Vagahau Niue
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Very good

30 How would you rate your current writing skills in Vagahau Niue?

- ☐ Cannot write in Vagahau Niue
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Very good

31 How would you rate your current skills in understanding spoken Vagahau Niue?

- ☐ Cannot understand spoken Vagahau Niue
- ☐ Poor
- ☐ Fair
- ☐ Good
- ☐ Very good

32 Do you use the internet?

- ☐ Yes ➔ go to 33
- ☐ No ➔ go to 35

33 Over the last 12 months, where did you use the internet?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Home
- ☐ Work
- ☐ Place of education
- ☐ Free wireless hotspots
- ☐ With a mobile device using a mobile data plan
- ☐ Other – please specify:

  _____

34 Over the last 12 months, what did you use the internet for?

Select all that apply.

- ☐ Education / online learning
- ☐ Shopping / product information
- ☐ Entertainment
- ☐ Streaming media (eg watching movies, listening to music)
- ☐ Gaming
- ☐ Work / business
- ☐ Information gathering
- ☐ Communication (including e-mail, video calling)
- ☐ Other uses

35 If this form is for someone under 15 ➔ finish here

Otherwise ➔ continue

36 In the seven days ending Thursday 10 November, did you:

- Do any work for pay, or
- Work unpaid in a family business, farm or plantation?

- ☐ Yes ➔ go to 37
- ☐ No ➔ go to 50

37 In the main job held last week, what was your occupation?

GIVE THE OCCUPATION TITLE AND MAIN TASKS / DUTIES – eg, Machine operator for processing fish; Business owner for retail; Cook preparing meals; Ambulance driver

38 What was the industry for the main job held last week?

39 In that job, how would you best be described?

☐ Employer - producing goods or services for sale, running a business with paid employees

☐ Self-employed - producing goods or services for sale, running a business without paid employees

☐ Public sector employee - working for wages / salary

☐ Private sector employee - working for wages / salary

☐ Unpaid worker in family business, farm or plantation

☐ Other – please specify:
_____

40 In that job, how many hours did you work last week?

Hours worked _____

41 Would you be willing to work and available to work more hours in this main activity?

☐ Yes
☐ No

42 What is your usual main means of travel to work?

If you used more than one, tell me the one you used for the greatest distance.

☐ Driver of own private vehicle (with or without passengers)

☐ Passenger in a private vehicle

☐ Driver of a vehicle owned by employer (with or without passengers)

☐ Motorbike or motor scooter

☐ Bicycle / walk

☐ Other main means of transport

☐ Usually work from home

43 In addition to that main activity, in the seven days that ended on Thursday 10 November 2022, did you do any other work for pay or work unpaid in a family business, farm or plantation?

☐ Yes ➜ go to 44
☐ No ➜ go to 54

44 In the other job held last week, what was your occupation?

GIVE THE OCCUPATION TITLE AND MAIN TASKS / DUTIES – eg, Machine operator for processing fish; Business owner for retail; Cook preparing meals; Ambulance driver

45 What was the industry for the other job held last week?

46 In that second job held last week, how would you best be described?

☐ Employer - producing goods or services for sale, running a business with paid employees

☐ Self-employed - producing goods or services for sale, running a business without paid employees

☐ Public sector employee - working for wages / salary

☐ Private sector employee - working for wages / salary

☐ Unpaid worker in family business, farm or plantation

☐ Other – please specify:
_____

47 In that other job, how many hours did you work last week?

Hours worked _____

48 Would you be willing to work and available to work more hours in this other job?

☐ Yes
☐ No

49 If you have answered questions about your job(s) ➜ go to 54

Otherwise ➜ go to 50

50 What is the reason you were not working in the last seven days?

☐ Student – full-time study ➜ go to 54

☐ Student – part-time study ➜ go to 54

☐ Full-time home duties ➜ go to 54

☐ Retired / beyond working age ➜ go to 54

☐ Physical or mental disability ➜ go to 54

☐ On maternity leave ➜ go to 54

☐ Unemployed – able to work but not currently in employment ➜ go to 51

51 Did you look for a paid job last week?

☐ Yes ➜ go to 54
☐ No ➜ go to 52

52 For what reasons did you not look for a job in the last seven days?

☐ Retired

☐ Already secured a job I will start soon

☐ Student

☐ Physically or psychologically disabled

☐ Believe that no work is available

☐ Discouraged from looking for work

☐ Waiting for family / friends to find or help me find work

☐ Weather conditions not favourable

☐ No transport available

☐ Home duties prevented me (eg childcare, household work)

☐ Other reasons

53 If someone had offered you a paid job, would you have been available to start work last week?

☐ Yes
☐ No

54 In the seven days that ended on the Thursday 10 November, did you do any unpaid work for the family, village or community?

☐ Yes ➜ go to 55
☐ No ➜ go to 56

55 What type(s) of unpaid work did you do?

- [ ] Producing goods for own and / or family consumption
- [ ] Unpaid family worker (eg family business / farm)
- [ ] Unpaid household duties inside (eg washing, cooking, cleaning)
- [ ] Unpaid household duties outside (eg gardening, sweeping, cutting grass)
- [ ] Unpaid household caring duties (eg caring for children and / or elderly)
- [ ] Volunteer work (eg community or church)

56 From all sources, what is your total annual income for the last 12 months - before tax or anything else was taken out of it?

- [ ] No income
- [ ] less than $5,000
- [ ] $5,000 - $9,999
- [ ] $10,000 - $14,999
- [ ] $15,000 - $19,999
- [ ] $20,000 - $24,999
- [ ] $25,000 - $29,999
- [ ] $30,000 - $34,999
- [ ] $35,000 - $39,999
- [ ] $40,000 - $44,999
- [ ] $45,000 - $49,999
- [ ] $50,000 - $59,999
- [ ] $60,000 - $69,999
- [ ] $70,000 - $79,999
- [ ] $80,000 - $89,999
- [ ] $90,000 - $99,999
- [ ] more than $100,000

57 Do you smoke cigarettes - even if only rarely?

- [ ] Yes ➔ go to 58
- [ ] No ➔ go to 60

58 Which of the following best describes how much you smoke?

- [ ] Little - one pack a week or less
- [ ] Occasional - up to five cigarettes a day
- [ ] Some - up to 10 cigarettes a day
- [ ] Regular - around a packet per day
- [ ] Heavy - more than one packet a day

59 At what age did you first start smoking cigarettes?

Age first drinking alcohol?	

60 Do you drink alcohol - even if only rarely?

- [ ] Yes ➔ go to 61
- [ ] No ➔ go to 63

61 Which of the following best describes how much you drink alcohol?

- [ ] Rarely - one or two drinks a week
- [ ] Occasional - three to seven drinks a week
- [ ] Some - eight to 14 drinks a week
- [ ] Regular - 15 to 21 drinks a week
- [ ] Heavy - 22 or more drinks per week

62 At what age did you first start drinking alcohol?

Age first drinking alcohol?	

63 Do you consume kava - even if only rarely?

- [ ] Yes ➔ go to 64
- [ ] No ➔ go to 66

64 Which of the following best describes how much you consume kava?

- [ ] Rarely – only on special occasions
- [ ] Occasional - around once a week
- [ ] Some - two to three times a week
- [ ] Regular - four to six times a week
- [ ] Every day - at least once a day

65 At what age did you first start consuming kava?

Age first consumed kava?	

66 Do you have any of the following sicknesses or diseases?

Select all that apply.

- [ ] Diabetes
- [ ] Gout
- [ ] Asthma
- [ ] High blood pressure (hypertension)
- [ ] None of these

67 If you are male ➔ finish here

Otherwise ➔ continue

68 Have you ever given birth to a baby?

- [ ] Yes ➔ go to 69
- [ ] No ➔ finish here

69 What was your age when you gave birth to your first baby?

Age at first baby	

70 How many babies have you given birth to alive?

Number of boys		Number of girls	

71 How many babies born alive are living here in this household?

Number of boys		Number of girls	

72 How many babies born alive are living elsewhere (either somewhere else in Niue or overseas?

Number of boys		Number of girls	

73 How many babies were born alive but have later died?

Number of boys		Number of girls	

74 Of the children born alive, what was the date of birth of the last baby born?

Date of birth (DD/MM/YYYY)	

75 Is that child still alive?

- [ ] Yes
- [ ] No

76 What was that child's sex?

- [ ] Male
- [ ] Female

Thank you for your time and effort to complete your Census

Statistics Niue
"Statistics for Prosperity"