

1. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

The first Agricultural Census (AC) in Niue was conducted in 1989. The second one, to which the metadata review and data presented here refer, was carried out after 20 years, in 2009.

2. LEGAL BASIS AND ORGANIZATION

Legal framework

The legislative acts for carrying out the AC 2009 in Niue include:

- Niue Statistics Act 2009
- Niue Census Act 1971
- 1989 – Niue Assembly Census Ordinance 1971, No. 68 and the Amendment Act 1976

Institutional framework and international collaboration

Statistics Niue (SN), in close collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) of the Ministry of Natural Resources, had the responsibility for the census operations. As Census Officer, the Niue Government Statistician assumed responsibility for the day-to-day activities of the census, including the supervision of the fieldwork and the checking, editing and coding of the completed questionnaires. The DAFF Secretary assumed the related responsibilities as Census Co-ordinator.

FAO, the Samoa Bureau of Statistics and the National Statistics Office of the Philippines provided technical assistance for the census.

Census staff

The fieldwork involved 20 enumerators and 4 field supervisors.

3. REFERENCE DATE AND PERIOD

Reference day: 21 November 2009, for household characteristics, land use, land tenure, existence of equipment owned, etc.

Reference periods:

- from 1 January 2009 to the day of the interview, for identification of holdings operated by the household, use of fertilizers and agricultural pesticides, crops sown and harvested, and plot details;
- the month prior to interview, for consumption of crops;
- the last five years, for receipt of credit.

4. ENUMERATION PERIOD

The enumeration was conducted from 9 to 22 November 2009.

5. SCOPE OF THE CENSUS AND DEFINITION OF THE STATISTICAL UNIT

The **census scope** covered agricultural activities (crop and livestock production). Detailed information on the capture fisheries activities of household members was also collected.

The **statistical unit** was the agricultural holding, defined as an economic unit of agricultural production under single management, comprising all livestock kept and all land used wholly or partly for agricultural production purposes, without regard to title, legal form or size. According to legal status, the holdings were classified as: (i) individual household on own account; (ii) in partnership; (iii) a village association; or (iv) institution.

6. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The AC 2009 covered the entire country.

7. CUT-OFF THRESHOLD AND OTHER EXCLUSIONS

If the agricultural activity of the household was below the following limits, only the household form was applied: (i) one eighth of an acre (0.05 ha) of any crop; or (ii) 20 coconuts or banana trees.

8. METHODOLOGY

Methodological modality for conducting the census

The classical approach was used in the AC 2009. A mini-census of the population was conducted jointly with the AC.

Frame

The 2006 Population Census (PC) served as a census frame for the AC 2009.

Complete and/or sample enumeration methods

The census was conducted using complete enumeration.

Sample design (if sampling was used)

Not applicable.

Data collection method(s)

The interviews were conducted face-to-face and the information was collected through paper forms (that is, using the PAPI method).

Questionnaire(s)

Data were collected by means of three questionnaires: (i) the household form (comprising indicators on household composition), which applied to all households; (ii) the holding form; and (iii) the parcel form. The latter two forms were applied to holdings above the established threshold.

Of the 16 core items recommended for collection by FAO in the WCA 2010, 14 were covered in the AC.¹

9. USE OF TECHNOLOGY

The AC data were disseminated online.

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ARCHIVING

Once the questionnaires had been thoroughly checked and edited, they were coded in preparation for data processing. The data were entered manually, using two office computers of Statistics Niue. The data entry application was designed using CSPro software, with the assistance of the National Statistics Office of the Philippines.

11. CENSUS DATA QUALITY

Overall, the standard of enumeration was high.² A PES was conducted to evaluate the accuracy of the data. The PES used objective measurement techniques (compass and tape measure) to measure the physical area of the selected parcels of land.

The results of the survey revealed differences between the areas recorded in the census interview and the physical area as measured.³

12. DATA DISSEMINATION

The census results were disseminated through a printed final report and the website of Statistics Niue.

13. DATA SOURCES

FAO. Regional Roundtable on the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 (WCA 2020), 6-10 November 2017, Nadi, Fiji. In: *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture* [online]. Rome, Italy. [Cited 16 September 2019] <http://www.fao.org/index.php?id=85857>

Statistics Niue. *Agricultural Census of Niue, 2009, Final Report*. Alofi. (also available at http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/World_Census_Agriculture/Country_info_2010/Reports/Reports_4/NIU_ENG_REP_2009.pdf).

14. CONTACT

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¹ The items that were not covered were: (i) "Presence of aquaculture on the holding"; (ii) "Presence of irrigation on the holding".

² The tasks of the enumerators were undoubtedly facilitated by the fact that they were selected from the EAs they were familiar with; in addition, with less than 500 households in Niue, most individuals knew each other and their respective activities. The field supervisors were tasked with regularly checking the enumerators' progress and with reporting to the census manager (a Government Statistician) on a daily basis.

³ This was evident in the areas that were slashed and burned, and in the areas where there were bush or wild fires. The areas cleared by a bulldozer were fairly accurate.

NIUE – AGRICULTURAL CENSUS 2009 – MAIN RESULTS

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS AND AREA		
	Holdings	Area (ha)
Total	429	762

LAND FRAGMENTATION		
	Holdings	Number of parcels
Total	429	1 267
1 parcel	112	n.a.
2–3 parcels	175	n.a.
4–5 parcels	98	n.a.
6–9 parcels	44	n.a.

DISTRIBUTION OF PARCELS BY LAND SIZE CLASSES		
	Number of parcels	Area (ha)
Total	1 267	762
Less than 0,4 ha	373	68
0,4–0,8 ha	542	243
0,8–1,2 ha	183	153
1,2–2,0 ha	131	182
2,0–4,0 ha	32	81
4,0 ha and over	6	34

HOLDERS, BY SEX AND AGE		Number
Total		488
Male		375
Female		113
10–19 years		5
Male		5
Female		--
20–39 years		109
Male		91
Female		18
40–59 years		224
Male		180
Female		44
60 years and over		150
Male		99
Female		51

LABOUR FORCE OF THE HOLDING, BY SEX		Number
Total		1 291
Family members engaged in agricultural activities on the holding		1 273
Non-household members		18
Paid labour force		10
Unpaid labour force		8

LIVESTOCK		
	Holdings	Head
Holdings with livestock	336	
Cattle	7	7
Pigs/swine	237	1 743
Chickens (1 000 head)	288	12

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT USED ON THE HOLDING		
	Holdings	Units
Bulldozer	271	n.a.
Knapsack	n.a.	414
Chainsaw	n.a.	284
Brush cutter	n.a.	546
Rotary hoe	n.a.	28

TEMPORARY CROPS HARVESTED		Holdings
Total		n.a.
Cereals		n.a.
Corn		263
Vegetables and melons		n.a.
Cucumbers		249
Eggplants		138
Lettuce		138
Pumpkin		173
Spring onions		332
Tomatoes		286
Watermelons		249
Root/tuber crops		n.a.
Cassava		332
Yams		312
Taro		353
Leguminous crops		n.a.
Beans		140
Sugar crops		n.a.
Sugar cane		36

PERMANENT CROPS		Holdings
Total		n.a.
Tropical and subtropical fruits		n.a.
Pineapples		152
Avocados		224
Breadfruits		332
Mango		274
Papayas		357
Citrus fruits		n.a.
Grapefruit		134
Lemons		144
Limes		234
Oranges		135
Nuts		n.a.
Chestnuts		80
Oilseed crops		n.a.
Coconuts		396
Beverage crops and spice crops		n.a.
Coffee		15
Kava		120