

THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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INTRODUCTION

The 22 island countries and territories discussed in this report are located within a wide band of the South Pacific ocean stretching from approximately 130 degrees east longitude to 130 degrees west longitude, and from latitude 20 degrees north to about 25 degrees south (Figure 1). This area corresponds to what can be termed the "developing" Pacific and thus excludes the relatively industrialized Pacific countries of Australia and New Zealand as well as the state of Hawaii. Some smaller Pacific islands which are formally part of metropolitan countries, such as Norfolk Island (Australia) and Easter Island (Chile), are excluded; but the tiny island of Pitcairn (administered by Great Britain) is included because its population is mainly Polynesian and it shares a number of features with other developing Pacific islands. On both geographical and cultural grounds, the territory of Irian Jaya, the western half of the island of New Guinea, is part of Melanesia, and therefore should be included in the region; but since it is now part of Indonesia it has been excluded. Similarly, the Torres Straits islands, also part of the Melanesia culture area, are not discussed because they are administered as part of Australia.

Although the region comprises only about 20 percent of the entire Pacific Ocean area, by any other standard it is vast. Based on the 200 mile exclusive economic zone concept, the countries and dependent territories of the developing South Pacific have jurisdiction over approximately 29 million square kilometers of ocean. Relative to this immense sea area, however, the land area of the

region is extremely small, totalling only about 551,000 square kilometers or approximately 1.5 percent of the total sea area. The exact number of islands in the region cannot be determined exactly, but estimates of up to 7,500 (not counting the individual islets of complex atolls) have been made (Bryan, 1965). Of these, however, probably fewer than 500 are presently inhabited (Nicholson, 1969). In terms of land area the region is overwhelmingly dominated by Papua New Guinea, whose 462,000 square kilometers accounts for 84 percent of the total land area. At the other end of the scale is miniscule Pitcairn Island with only 5 square kilometers.

The Pacific Islands can be divided into three broad culture areas: Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia (Figure 1). At certain points the boundary between these areas is indistinct. Fiji, for example, is normally considered part of Melanesia¹, yet it shares many cultural features with Tonga and Samoa, its Polynesian neighbors. Similarly, the atolls of Tikopia, Ontong Java, Renell and Bellona, which lie within the geographical boundaries of Melanesia, and Kapingamarangi, which is located within Micronesia, are populated by Polynesians who migrated westward from central Polynesia. Colonial and post-colonial migrations have also resulted in ethnic dispersion throughout the Pacific Islands. Thus a considerable Polynesian population—originating in the Wallis and Futuna islands and French Polynesia—has settled in New Caledonia. Immigration from outside the Pacific has also contributed to cultural diversity as Indians, Chinese, Indo-Chinese and Europeans have settled in the larger islands of Fiji, Tahiti and New Caledonia. Labor migration from the Philippines has also produced a changing ethnic profile in the Northern Mariana Islands of Micronesia.

These qualifications aside, however, there is sufficient internal similarity within these three culture areas that they provide a useful basis for comparative demographic and socio-economic analysis. The existence of ecological variation both within and between these culture areas has also made the Pacific islands an excellent ethnographic laboratory (Sahlins, 1957). The potential for comparative demographic analysis remains considerable (Pirie, 1976).

The forms of political organization in the developing Pacific exhibit considerable diversity. With the exception of New Caledonia, which remains an Overseas Territory of France, all the countries of Melanesia are independent sovereign states. In Micronesia, only Kiribati and Nauru are independent: Guam is a Territory and the Northern Mariana Islands a Commonwealth of the United States, while the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands and Palau are in the process of becoming self-governing entities in "free-association" with the United States.

In Polynesia, only Tonga, Tuvalu and Western Samoa are sovereign states. French Polynesia and Wallis and Futuna are Overseas Territories of France with limited powers of self-government. New Zealand has direct administrative authority over the Tokelau Islands and maintains a relationship of "free association" with Niue and the Cook Islands. American Samoa is an Unincorporated Territory of the United States but with some powers of self-government.

The economies of the region are also highly diverse. While it is difficult to obtain reliable income statistics for the Pacific islands as a whole, the data in Table 1 and elsewhere (SPC 1981) suggest that per capita income was in the range \$1400-1600 around 1980. Using the

World Bank system of international economic classification (World Bank, 1983), this level of income would place the developing Pacific at the high end of the "lower middle-income" group of developing countries. But the range of per capita incomes in the Pacific is extremely wide. New Caledonia, Guam and French Polynesia all have percapita incomes approaching those of the industrialized Pacific countries of Australia and New Zealand, and this has a considerable impact on the average income levels of the Pacific as a whole. If the high income countries are excluded, per capita incomes in the remainder of the Pacific would probably be around \$1,000.

para / Only one Pacific developing country, Western Samoa, is considered by the OECD to be among the "least developed" countries of the world, but as Table 1 indicates, several Pacific countries (Vanuatu, Kiribati, Tonga and Tuvalu) actually have lower per capita incomes than Samoa.

The determinants of income levels and economic structures are complex, but it is clear that high per capita incomes are mainly a function of economies based on mineral extraction (New Caledonia, Nauru) or military expenditures (Guam, French Polynesia). In each of these territories, however, a substantial minority of the population is of European rather than indigenous origin, and this has important implications for income distribution. The low income countries are primarily those independent states which have severed formal ties with metropolitan powers and/or whose natural resources are either extremely limited (Kiribati) or as yet undeveloped (Vanuatu). Most of the middle-income Pacific countries are only able to achieve their present level of living because of substantial inflows of Official Development Assistance (ODA), often from countries with which some political-legal ties remain (New Zealand, United States).

POPULATION ISSUES IN THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The study of Pacific Islands populations presents a number of theoretical and methodological challenges (Taeber, 1965). The predominant theoretical approach to population change over the past several decades is the theory of "demographic transition", first elaborated by Notenstein (1945). Transition theory is a variant of the broader "modernization" paradigm that once dominated social science research on developing societies. This model envisioned societies passing from a relatively static "traditional" state through a dynamic transitional or "intermediate" phase before coming to rest again in another relatively stable condition described as "modernity" (Eisenstadt, Parsons, etc., etc.). The unstable social, political and economic conditions characteristic of many developing countries were perceived as maladies of the transition from one mode of social integration (tradition) to another (modern). The demographic variant of this model sees "traditional" societies as characterized by high rates of mortality, a condition which necessitates equally high rates of fertility if population decline is to be averted. As "modern" medical technology diffuses to such societies, mortality declines while high "traditional" fertility continues apace. The result is rapid population growth which can only be overcome by the further diffusion of "modern" technologies of birth control and Western norms regarding ideal family size.

The conventional transition model has been criticized by Caldwell (1976, 1982) for its ethnocentrism and inability to explain the social and economic factors underlying demographic change. A

number of recent studies have also cast doubt upon the assumption of transition theory that fertility declines automatically with urbanization and economic growth (Eberstadt, 1982; Freedman, 1984).

While it is clear that twentieth century change in many Pacific island populations has followed the course predicted by transition theory, there are several respects in which the explanatory framework of transition theory gives a misleading impression of 19th century population history. Historical evidence suggests that mortality levels in parts of the South Pacific were quite low prior to contact with representatives of European cultures (Pirie, 1971, 1976; Pirie and Groenewegen, 1973). At the same time, however, little evidence has been found to indicate that Pacific islands populations ever increased to the levels that could theoretically be supported given the subsistence resources available on the larger island groups of Samoa, Tonga and Tahiti. This implies that Pacific peoples had developed cultural means by which fertility could be reduced when other checks on population growth (famine, warfare, etc.) were not operative. Ethnographic evidence from a variety of locations indicates that direct methods of population limitation ranging from infanticide to induced abortion and post-partum intercourse taboos were in operation throughout the Pacific (Bulmer, 1971; Firth, etc etc.....). A variety of cultural practices and beliefs, such as the belief that sexual intercourse has a weakening effect on males, would have had the indirect result of limiting family size.

The effects of colonization were initially to increase mortality, the degree varying quite widely across the Pacific depending on local circumstances (McArthur, 1967). In some regions

too, the introduction of syphilis had a depressing effect on fertility. These twin effects would have removed much of the incentive to apply deliberate fertility controls, and it is likely that cultural norms favoring high fertility gradually emerged, or existing ones reinforced, during the colonial era in order to ensure demographic survival. Supporting these trends was the influence of European or European-trained missionaries who viewed indigenous systems of birth limitation as immoral. In time, traditional means of fertility control became erased from cultural memory, and more broadly-based social and cultural changes undermined the less conscious practices (breast-feeding, post-partum intercourse taboo, male-female separation, late marriage, late child-bearing within marriage, etc.) which previously kept natural fertility below potential levels.

Depopulation remained the predominant theme of Pacific population studies throughout the first few decades of the twentieth century (Ward and Moran, 1959). As immunity to imported diseases increased, and public health measures were instituted by colonial administrations, mortality rates fell, sometimes dramatically. Declines occurred earliest in such Polynesian populations as American Samoa, Western Samoa and the Cook Islands, and in Fiji. Elsewhere in Melanesia, however, mortality remained at high levels until well after World War II, especially in those areas of the western Pacific affected by malaria.

... recent pop history, 1960s on...

CH 2 POP SIZE AND GROWTH

POPULATION SIZE

The 1982 mid-year population estimates reported in Table 3 indicate a total population of 5,107,700 in the developing Pacific Islands—approximately 0.1 percent of the world's total. The population of the Pacific is overwhelmingly dominated by Melanesia, which contained 84.2 percent of the total with Micronesia and Polynesia making up only 9.5 and 6.3 percent respectively. The largest population in Melanesia, and therefore in the Pacific as a whole, is in Papua New Guinea which had 3.1 million inhabitants in 1982, 61.2 percent of the region's total.

Because such a large proportion of the region's population is in Papua New Guinea, the characteristics of Papua New Guinea's population play a major role in determining the patterns of change exhibited by the population of the region as a whole.

The largest populations after Papua New Guinea are Fiji's 658,000 (12.9 percent of the total), Solomon Islands' 243,000 (4.8 percent), western Samoa's 157,000 (3.1 percent), French Polynesia's 153,800 (3.1 percent) and New Caledonia's 145,000 (2.8 percent). These six countries and territories in total contain 88 percent of the region's population while the remaining 12 percent is distributed across the other 16 political units.

A notable contrast between Melanesia and the rest of the Pacific is the comparatively large national populations of Melanesia. In Micronesia and Polynesia, eleven out of 17 countries and territories have populations under 50,000, and nine have populations less than 20,000. Even at the national level, therefore, these are

micro-populations, and their small size has important implications for demographic analysis as well as the substantive issues of population dynamics and socio-economic development.

POPULATION GROWTH

According to the latest United Nations estimate, the population of the world was growing at the rate of 1.7 percent annually during the 1975-80 period (Demographic Yearbook 1981:163). During the same period, the population of the Pacific region was growing at 1.8 percent, slightly above the world average. Compared to other developing regions, however, the rate of population growth in the Pacific is moderate. Substantially higher rates are reported for Africa (2.9 percent) and South Asia (2.8 percent), while Latin America's rate is 2.5 percent (U.N. Demographic Yearbook, 1981:163). The Caribbean region had the same rate of growth as the Pacific Islands, 1.8 percent.

The rate of growth in the Pacific region appears to have increased slightly in recent years: in the 1976-81 quinquennial it was 2.1 percent compared with 2.0 percent during the previous five years (table 2). The higher rate has continued up to 1981-82, the latest period for which Pacific-wide data are available.

Increasing rates of population growth in Micronesia and Polynesia appear to be responsible for the slight increase in the rate of growth for the Pacific as a whole during the late 1970s and early 1980s. In Micronesia, increased natural growth in the Federated States of Micronesia and Kiribati is the most likely cause of population growth there. In Polynesia, on the other hand, a slow-down of

emigration following the establishment of more restrictive immigration laws in New Zealand is responsible for the higher rate of growth.

Population growth rates in the Pacific vary more widely by country than by culture area. Countries presently experiencing "explosive" population growth include Northern Mariana Islands (4.3%), Solomon Islands (4.1%), Wallis and Futuna (3.9%), Federated States of Micronesia (3.3%) and the Marshall Islands (3.0%). "Fast" growth rates are apparent in Nauru (2.4%), American Samoa (2.3%), Kiribati and Papua New Guinea (2.1%), Fiji, Guam and Tonga (all 2.0%), French Polynesia (1.9%) and Tuvalu (1.6%). The remaining countries have either moderate, low or negative growth rates. New Caledonia shows moderate growth of 1.2 percent while Western Samoa has a low rate of 0.7 percent. Tokelau is stable while Palau (-0.3%), Cook Islands (-1.1%) and Niue (-3.9%) have negative growth—mainly because of high rates of out-migration.

FOOTNOTES

1. The United Nations Demographic Yearbook places Fiji in Polynesia for the purpose of its macro-regions classification.

Chapter 4

POPULATION COMPOSITION

AGE COMPOSITION

The age structure of a population is an important aspect of demographic change and one with serious implications for the social and economic conditions of a developing country. Young populations usually require heavy investment in educational facilities, diverting resources from other types of investment which might show more immediate economic results. At the same time, a young population foreshadows a rapid increase in the labor force, often placing strains on an economy's capacity to absorb workers. The demographic consequences of a youthful population are also serious: even if the rate natural increase declines, a high proportion of young people will produce a population "momentum" which will ensure rapid population growth rates in the future. Of course, an aging population also raises problems, increasing demands for medical services and a shrinking labor force among them. In the Pacific Islands, however, these are not yet serious issues.

The population of the Pacific Islands region is, in aggregate, among the world's youngest. Because census years vary so much between countries, it is impossible to cite precise aggregate statistics, but a reasonable estimate of the proportion of the region's population below 15 years of age is 43-44 percent, while the median age is probably around 19 years. The age structure of the Pacific region is therefore similar to that of Central America and Southwest Asia (the "Middle East"), where 44 and 42 percent, respectively, are under 15 years of age (Medeiros Kent and Haub, 1984).

The only major regions of the world to have a more youthful population than the Pacific Islands are East and West Africa where fertility levels remain extremely high, and where the proportion of the population under 15 years is 45 and 47 percent respectively.

In three Pacific Island countries, however, the populations are among the youngest to be found anywhere in the world: Marshall Islands, Western Samoa and Solomon Islands. In the Marshall Islands, the median age in 1980 was 14.8 years and the proportion of the population below 15 years of age was 50.5 percent (table 6). Jordan is the only other country in the world with such a large proportion of its population under 15 (Medeiros Kent and Haub 1984). In Western Samoa, the median age in 1976 was 15.7, but this may have increased in recent years as fertility has declined. The Solomon Islands median of 16.1 years, on the other hand, may have dropped since 1976 because fertility has remained high. The Wallis and Futuna Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia also have extremely youthful populations with median ages just under 17 years.

The least youthful populations in the Pacific are those which have substantial European minorities because of the presence of military bases (Guam) or a large scale foreignⁿ economic operations (New Caledonia). The exception to this is Tuvalu, only 33.4 percent of whose population in 1979 was under 15 years of age and which had a median age of 21.4 years—even higher than New Caledonia's (table 6). This age structure appears to be the result of a severe reduction in fertility since the mid-1960s produced by a vigorous family planning program. There is some indication that the initial momentum of this program was lost after 1973 (McRae 1980) and fertility may have increased in recent years producing a somewhat younger population.

Another indicator of the age structure is the dependency ratio. Where populations are young, dependency ratios will be high. The dependency ratio for the Pacific region as a whole ^{in the early 1980s} is probably close to Papua New Guinea's 80. In other words, there are 80 persons under 15 and over 64 for every 100 aged between 15 and 64. [There are five Pacific populations (table 6a) which have dependency ratios above 100—indicating more "consumers" than "producers". In most of these cases, and in the Pacific as a whole, dependency ratios are high because of the large proportion of young people in the population. In other words, "youth dependency" is high. But the high dependency ratios of Niue and the Tokelau Islands are partly a function of an increasing proportion of elderly in these populations which is evident in their high "aged dependency" ratios. Another territory with a high aged dependency ratio is Palau. What these three territories have in common is age-selective emigration which tends to favor the young and increase the proportion of elderly. Of course, fertility decline in recent years has also contributed to this process.

There is little doubt that aging in the Pacific Islands raises a great many qualitative problems in the wake of social change (Mason nd, 1981), but it cannot be argued that the aged represent a quantitative problem as yet. Out of Papua New Guinea's approximately three million population in 1980, slightly fewer than 47,000 were aged 65 years and over—less than two percent of the total (table 6). In the Pacific as a whole there were probably only about 100,000 people aged 65 and over in the early 1980's, or about 2 percent of the population. Only in a few countries (Palau, Tokelau and Niue) do the aged comprise more than 5 percent of the total population (table 6). The absolute number of elderly will clearly increase in the Pacific Islands for the next century, but in the short term these numbers

will remain miniscule by comparison with the increased number of children and young adults.

ETHNIC/RACE COMPOSITION

The ethnic composition of the Pacific Islands is a graphic reflection of the history of several hundred years of colonial involvement in the islands. The complex themes of depopulation, missionization, foreign trading and settlement, indentured labor and plantation economies, military conflict, bases and weapons testing facilities, etc., are all reflected to a degree in the present ethnic/race composition of the islands.

With the exception of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, *however*, published census data do not adequately reflect the ethnic complexity of Pacific populations. In Papua New Guinea, for example, neither race nor ethnicity appear on the census questionnaire and only the citizenship of the population is determined. Elsewhere in the Pacific the number of part-Islanders is probably understated by the use of broad ethnic categories. To a degree this reflects a cultural tendency to emphasize inclusiveness rather than differences, and is thus indicative of the social insignificance of ethnicity in the societies concerned; but it is also likely that, except in the obvious case of Fiji, and in the U.S. Territories, the importance of ethnicity is not sufficiently recognized by census takers.

In the Pacific region as a whole, Pacific Islanders and part-Islanders remain an overwhelming majority of the population—probably in the order of 86-87 percent in the late 1970s. In some countries, however, the indigenous population forms only a minority of the population. The extreme example is New Caledonia where Melanesians were only 43 percent of the

total in 1976 with European/Caucasians, Vietnamese, Indonesians and Polynesians making up the balance (table 8). Similarly, the population of Fiji in 1976 was 44 percent Fijian and almost 50 percent "Indian". In Micronesia, the outstanding example of an ethnically foreign population outnumbering an indigenous minority is Guam: only 44 percent of Guam's population in 1980 could be classified as "Micronesian".

In Polynesia, however, there are no countries in which Polynesians are other than a substantial majority. In French Polynesia, about 11 percent of the population is European/Caucasian and about 5 percent Chinese, but Polynesians and part-Polynesians still comprise 83 percent of the total. Elsewhere in Polynesia, Polynesians and part-Polynesians are from 95 to 98 percent of the total population.

Of the three major indigenous cultural groups in the Pacific, Polynesians are the most dispersed geographically. Minority Polynesian populations can be found throughout Melanesia and Micronesia, but very few Melanesians and Micronesians have been reported outside their own culture area. The largest concentration of Polynesians outside Island Polynesia but within the developing Pacific is in New Caledonia (15,962) where they comprised 12 percent of the total in 1976. The presence of this group is a result of modern immigration from the other French Territories of Wallis and Futuna and French Polynesia.

In the Solomon Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, however, the Polynesian population reflects pre-historic immigration from central or eastern Polynesia.

The largest single ethnic minority in the Pacific Islands is the "Indian" population of Fiji which numbered about 300,000 in 1976—equivalent to about 7 percent of the region's population. The most

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ubiquitous minority is the European/Caucasian group, representatives of which can be found in every Pacific country or territory—even if census data do not show it (table 8). Despite centuries of European colonization, however, "Europeans" remain a small minority (less than 3 percent) in the Pacific region as a whole. The largest concentrations in absolute numbers, as well as in proportion to the total, are in New Caledonia (38 percent) followed by Guam (20 percent) and French Polynesia (11 percent). It is significant that all three of these territories are dependencies of foreign powers and contain military installations.

Chinese and other Asian populations entered the Pacific Islands as indentured labor—brought to the Pacific colonies of European powers from their possessions in Asia to work on plantations, in mines and as domestic servants. These processes account for the Chinese population in French Polynesia and the Vietnamese population of New Caledonia. A population of 4,652 Chinese was also reported in Fiji in 1976, and 1,385 were reported in Guam in 1980 (table 8). At present, however, the Pacific Chinese are out-numbered by the Filipinos, 22,500 of whom lived on Guam and a further 1,700 in the Northern Mariana Islands at the time of the 1980 census. U.S. Census Bureau 1984 ((unpublished data)) It is also notable that 5,111 Indonesians were reported in the 1976 census of New Caledonia.

Providing broad categories are employed, Polynesia outside of French Polynesia, and Micronesia outside of Guam appear to be ethnically homogeneous. But 21 percent of the population of French Polynesia was reported as demie (part-Polynesian, part-European) in 1977, and substantial part-Polynesian populations also exist in the Cook Islands and American Samoa. Although Micronesia is largely homogeneous by race outside of Guam, there is considerable ethnic dispersion throughout the region because of

intra-regional migration. Thus significant numbers of Palauans, Marshallese, Trukese and other Micronesians were reported in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1980 (US Census Bureau 1984).

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Table 1. Selected Development Indicators: South Pacific Region

Country	Gross Domestic Product		Trade Per Capita		ODA ¹ Per Capita (1980)	Labor Force in Agriculture (%)	Urban ⁹ Population (%)	Life Expectancy at Birth (both sexes)
	(\$US)		Ratio					
	Total ('000)	Per Capita	Gross Trade (1980)	exp./imp				
MELANESIA								
Fiji	(1980)	1,052,109 ^a	1,670	1,488	54	40.1 (1980)	37.2 (1976)	62 (1976)
New Caledonia	(1979)	1,042,835 ^a	7,503	6,072	1,407	29.1 (1976)	60.7 (1974)	64 (1976)
Papua New Guinea	(1980)	2,573,291 ^a	855	678	108	82.3 (1980)	18.0 (1980)	49 (1971)
Solomon Islands	(1980)	140,851 ^a	625	652	156	na?	9.4 (1976)	54 (1976)
Vanuatu	(1979)	61,070 ^b	533	919	371	80.4 (1979) ^j	14.1 (1979)	50-60 (1961-63)
TOTAL MELANESIA		(4,900,000) ^f	(1,190) ^f	992	135	na	na	na
MICRONESIA								
Federated States of Micronesia								
Guam	(1980)	na	na	na	na	na?	19.4 (1980)	na
Kiribati	(1980)	740,000 ^b	7,010	4,971	901	na?	39.5 (1980)	74 (1976-78)
Marshall Is.	(1980)	23,712 ^a	404	375	327	na?	32.0 (1978)	52 (1978)
Nauru	(1981)	na	na	na	na	na?	47.8 (1980)	na
Northern Mariana Is.	(1981)	40,000 ^d	5,600	na	—	na?	100.0 (1977)	na
Palau	(1981)	na	na	na	na	na?	16.0 (1980)	na
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands ^e	(1981)	na	na	na	na	na	51.4 (1980)	na
TOTAL MICRONESIA		120,000 ^b	850	na	1,255	na?	30.3 ^h (1980)	61 (1973)
		(950,000) ^f	(3,067) ^f	na	832	na	na	na
POLYNESIA								
American Samoa	(1980)	127,146	3,923	6,839	1,244	na?	17.5 (1980)	67 (1969-71)
Cook Islands	(1978)	20,010 ^a	1,082	1,526	593	29.2	53.7 (1981)	67 (1975-81)
French Polynesia	(1980)	1,062,273 ^a	7,173	3,822	1,076	na?	62 (1977)	62 (1971-76)
Niue	(1978-79)	3,121 ^c	867	1,099	1,106	na?	26.8 (1976)	62 (1971-76)
Pitcairn	(1979)	na	na	na	na	na?	—	na
Tokelau	(1979-80)	1,018 ^b	636	250	1,212	na?	—	na
Tonga	(1979-80)	42,747 ^k	446	431	153	na?	30.1 (1976)	59 (1976)
Tuvalu	(1979)	4,180 ^a	564	491	653	60.9 (1979) ⁱ	29.8 (1979)	58 (1979)
Wallis & Futuna	(1979)	10,179 ^b	998	na	771	na?	21.1 (1976)	62 (1974-78)
Western Samoa	(1980)	100,750 ^b	650	527	154	66.9 (1971)	21.1 (1976)	63 (1971-76)
TOTAL POLYNESIA		(1,370,000) ^f	(2,900) ^f	na	837	na	na	na
TOTAL PACIFIC REGION		(7,220,000) ^f	(1,400) ^f	1,091	217	na	na	na

(Table 1. cont'd)

Table 1. (cont'd)

Sources:

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- Notes:
- a GDP at market prices
 - b GNP
 - c GDP at factor costs for monetary sector only
 - d Estimate only
 - e The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands includes the Federated States of Micronesia, The Marshall Islands, The Northern Mariana Islands and Palau.
 - f Approximate only—based on different years of GDP/GNP
 - g Note that definitions of urban vary by country.
 - h Excluding Northern Mariana Islands.
 - i Refers to "Village Life and Home Duties."
 - j Includes fishing, etc.
 - k GDP at factor costs
 - l "Official Development Assistance"

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Table 3 Mid-Year Population Estimates, 1970-82, and Rates of Increase Since 1961, South Pacific Region

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
MELANESIA								
1 Fiji	521,000	533,000	544,000	556,000	565,000	576,000	585,000	596,500
2 New Caledonia	110,000	120,000	125,000	128,500	131,000	133,000	134,500	136,000
3 Papua New Guinea	2,418,000	2,490,000	2,552,000	2,591,500	2,639,600	2,696,300	2,751,300	2,807,800
4 Solomon Islands	163,000	168,500	174,500	180,500	186,500	193,000	200,000	207,000
5 Vanuatu	82,500	83,500	87,000	90,500	92,500	95,500	97,500	99,500
6 Total Melanesia	3,294,500	3,395,000	3,482,500	3,547,000	3,614,600	3,693,800	3,768,300	3,846,800
MICRONESIA								
7 Federated States of Micronesia	56,600	58,200	60,000	61,600	63,500	65,500	67,500	69,600
8 Guam	85,000	86,800	88,800	90,100	92,700	94,800	96,900	99,000
9 Kiribati	49,300	50,200	51,000	51,900	53,000	53,100	53,900	55,000
10 Marshall Islands	21,900	22,900	23,900	25,000	25,800	26,600	27,400	28,200
11 Nauru	6,700	6,700	6,800	6,900	7,000	7,100	7,200	7,300
12 Northern Mariana Islands	11,300	11,700	12,100	12,500	13,000	13,600	14,200	14,800
13 Palau	12,200	12,400	12,600	12,700	12,700	12,600	12,600	12,600
14 Total Micronesia	243,000	248,900	255,200	261,300	267,700	273,300	279,700	286,500
POLYNESIA								
15 American Samoa	27,200	27,500	28,200	28,600	29,100	29,700	30,300	30,900
16 Cook Islands	20,700	21,100	21,300	20,500	19,200	18,100	18,400	18,400
17 French Polynesia	114,000	121,100	124,000	127,000	130,100	133,100	136,300	137,900
18 Niue	5,300	5,100	4,800	4,400	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,800
19 Pitcairn Island	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20 Tokelau	1,700	1,700	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500
21 Tonga	84,000	85,000	86,500	87,500	88,000	88,000	89,000	91,500
22 Tuvalu	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,900	5,900	6,800	7,000	7,100
23 Wallis and Futuna	8,700	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,700	8,800	9,200	9,200
24 Western Samoa	142,000	145,000	147,000	148,000	149,000	150,000	151,000	152,000
25 Total Polynesia	409,500	421,100	427,900	432,100	435,700	440,200	446,800	452,400
Total South								
26 Pacific Region	3,947,000	4,065,000	4,165,600	4,258,900	4,360,400	4,468,000	4,494,800	4,585,700

Sources: South Pacific Commission [1979, 1984]; Pirie and Groenewegen [1973]. Growth rates calculated from this table and Table 2 (by interpolation).

1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Average annual rates of increase				
					1961-1966	1966-1971	1971-1976	1976-1981	
608,800	621,400	634,100	646,500	658,000	1 12.9	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.0
137,500	139,000	139,400	142,500	145,000	2 2.8	2.8	5.0	2.3	1.2
868,500	2,930,800	2,999,000	3,060,600	3,126,600	3 61.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.1
214,000	217,700	225,200	235,000	243,000	4 4.8	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.2
101,500	113,800	117,200	119,900	125,600	5 2.5	2.0	1.9	3.1	4.1
3,930,300	4,022,700	4,114,900	4,204,500	4,298,200	6 84.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2
71,800	73,900	77,000	79,500	82,400	7 1.6	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.3
101,200	103,400	106,000	107,000	108,400	8 2.1	6.3	2.8	2.2	2.0
56,200	57,300	58,600	59,900	61,200	9 1.2	2.6	3.7	1.4	2.1
29,100	30,000	30,900	31,800	32,800	10 0.6	3.1	4.4	3.6	3.0
7,500	7,700	7,900	8,100	8,400	11 0.2	5.6	2.1	1.4	2.4
15,500	16,700	16,900	17,600	18,400	12 0.4	3.2	1.5	3.9	4.3
12,500	12,500	12,400	12,400	12,400	13 0.2	2.7	2.0	0.3	-0.3
293,800	301,500	309,700	316,300	324,000	14 6.3	4.0	2.1	2.3	2.5
31,400	32,000	32,400	33,200	33,900	15 0.7	3.6	3.6	1.9	2.3
18,500	18,200	17,900	17,400	16,900	16 0.3	1.0	1.9	-2.7	-1.1
141,200	144,600	148,100	149,800	153,800	17 3.0	2.7	4.3	2.4	1.9
3,700	3,600	3,300	3,200	3,200	18 0.1	1.3	-0.8	-5.3	-3.9
100	100	100	100	100	19 -	..	..	..	..
1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,500	20 -	0.3	-2.4	-1.2	0.0
93,500	95,800	97,400	98,400	99,500	21 1.9	2.9	2.2	0.9	2.0
7,200	7,400	7,500	7,600	7,700	22 0.2	2.0	0.6	3.8	1.6
10,000	10,200	10,800	11,200	11,900	23 0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.9
153,000	154,000	155,000	156,000	157,000	24 3.1	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.7
460,200	467,500	474,100	478,500	485,500	25 9.5	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.4
4,684,300	4,791,700	4,898,700	4,999,300	5,107,700	26 100.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.1

3
 Table 2. Population and intercensal growth rates, 1900-1981, South Pacific

Region and country	Year	Total	Male	Female	Mean Annual rate of increase (%)
MELANESIA					
Fiji	1901	120,124	66,874	53,250	1.5
	1911	139,541	80,008	59,533	1.6
	1921	157,266	88,464	68,802	1.2
	1936	198,379	107,194	91,185	1.6
	1946	259,638	136,731	122,907	2.6
	1956	345,737	178,475	167,272	2.9
	1966	476,727	242,747	233,980	3.3
	1976	588,068	296,950	291,118	2.1
New Caledonia	1901	54,400	—	—	0.4
	1906	53,346	—	—	-0.4
	1911	50,608	—	—	-1.1
	1921	47,505	—	—	-0.6
	1926	51,876	—	—	1.8
	1931	57,165	—	—	2.0
	1936	53,250	—	—	-1.4
	1946	62,700	—	—	1.7
	1951	65,500	—	—	0.8
	1956	68,480	36,058	32,422	0.9
	1963	86,519	45,640	40,879	3.7
	1969	100,579	52,591	47,988	2.6
	1974	131,665	—	—	5.4
1976	133,233	69,300	63,933	0.6	
Papua New Guinea	1966 ^a	2,184,986	1,140,359	1,044,627	—
	1971	2,489,935	1,243,890	1,196,045	2.6
	1980	3,010,727	1,575,672	1,435,055	2.0
Solomon Islands	1931	94,066	50,909	43,157	—
	1959 ^b	124,076	65,532	58,544	1.0
	1970	160,998	85,179	75,819	2.6
	1976	196,823	102,808	94,015	3.4
Vanuatu	1967 ^c	77,988	41,368	36,620	—
	1979	111,251	59,074	52,177	3.0

Table 2 (Continued)

Region and country	Year	Total	Male	Female	Mean Annual rate of increase (%)
MICRONESIA					
Federated States of Micronesia					
	1920 ^m	30,902	16,091	14,811	—
	1925 ^m	30,820	15,661	15,159	—
	1930 ^m	31,617	16,351	15,226	0.5
	1935 ^m	32,478	16,386	16,092	0.5
	1940 ^m				
	1950 ^d	28,350			
	1958	39,284	...	...	4.0
	1967	50,172	25,784	24,343	2.9
	1970 ^e	47,202	23,708	23,494	-2.0
	1973	62,731	32,128	30,603	7.8
	1980	73,160	37,897	35,763	2.2
Guam					
	1901	9,676	—	—	—
	1910	11,806	—	—	2.3
	1920	13,275	—	—	1.2
	1930	18,509	—	—	3.3
	1940	22,290	11,300	10,990	1.9
	1950	59,498	40,485	19,013	10.3
	1960 ^g	67,044	39,211	27,833	1.2
	1970 ^g	84,996	47,362	37,635	2.4
	1980 ^g	105,979	55,321	50,658	2.2
Kiribati					
	1921	23,318	11,864	11,454	—
	1931	29,651	15,245	14,356	2.4
	1947	31,513	15,762	15,751	0.4
	1963	43,336	21,460	21,876	1.9
	1968	47,735	23,748	23,987	1.7
	1973	51,926	25,606	26,320	1.7
	1978	56,213	27,726	28,487	1.7
Marshall Islands					
	1920 ^m	9,800	5,196	4,604	—
	1925 ^m	9,644	5,030	4,614	-0.3
	1930 ^m	10,412	5,505	4,907	1.5
	1935 ^m	9,397	4,884	4,513	-2.0
	1940 ^m				

Table 2 (Continued)

Region and country	Year	Total	Male	Female	Mean Annual rate of increase (%)
Marshall Islands	1950 ^d	11,033			
	1958	14,163	—	—	3.1
	1967	18,578	9,477	9,082	3.1
	1970 ^f	22,888	12,181	10,707	6.9
	1973	25,045	12,925	12,120	2.5
	1980 ^f	30,873	15,851	15,022	3.0
Nauru	1921	2,066	—	—	—
	1933	2,641	—	—	2.0
	1947	2,855	—	—	0.6
	1954	3,473	—	—	2.8
	1961	4,613	3,019	1,594	4.1
	1966	6,057	3,706	2,354	5.6
	1977	6,966	3,781	3,185	1.3
	Northern Mariana Islands	1920 ^m	5,159	3,009	2,150
1925 ^m		7,030	4,042	2,988	6.1
1930 ^m		19,496	11,489	8,007	18.8
1935 ^m		42,875	24,078	18,303	15.0
1940 ^m					
1950		6,286	...	...
1958		8,290	—	—	3.2
1967		10,986	5,522	5,456	3.3
1970 ^e		9,640	4,916	4,724	-4.4
1973		14,333	7,484	6,849	11.2
1980		16,780	8,817	7,963	2.4
Palau		1920 ^m	6,361	3,714	2,674
	1925 ^m	7,030	4,042	2,988	2.0
	1930 ^m	8,101	4,584	3,517	2.8
	1935 ^m	10,776	5,809	4,967	5.7
	1940 ^m				
	1950	6,596	...	...
	1958	8,987	—	—	3.8
	1967	11,365	5,848	5,509	2.7
	1970	11,210	5,677	5,533	-1.4
	1973	12,673	6,618	6,055	3.4
	1980	12,116	6,279	5,837	-0.6

Table 2 (Continued)

Region and country	Year	Total	Male	Female	Mean Annual rate of increase (%)
POLYNESIA					
America Samoa	1900 ^h	5,679	—	—	0.5
	1912 ^h	7,251	3,836	3,415	2.1
	1920 ^h	2,056	4,139	3,917	1.3
	1930	10,055	5,208	4,847	2.2
	1940	12,908	6,612	6,296	2.5
	1950	18,937	9,818	9,119	3.9
	1956	20,154	10,107	10,047	1.0
	1960	20,051	10,164	9,887	-0.1
	1970	27,159	13,682	13,477	3.1
	1980	32,297	16,384	15,913	1.7
Cook Islands	1902	8,213	—	—	0.2
	1906	8,518	—	—	0.9
	1911	8,648	4,595	4,053	0.3
	1916	8,917	—	—	0.6
	1921	9,459	4,956	4,503	1.3
	1926	10,082	5,266	4,816	1.3
	1936	12,246	6,376	5,870	2.0
	1945	14,088	7,185	6,903	1.5
	1951	15,079	7,827	7,252	1.1
	1956	16,680	8,695	7,985	2.0
	1961	18,378	9,454	8,924	2.0
	1966	19,247	9,749	9,498	0.9
	1971	21,324	10,911	10,413	2.0
	1976	18,127	9,293	8,834	-3.2
1981	17,754	9,172	8,582	-0.4	
French Polynesia	1902	28,710	—	—	0.5
	1907	30,600	—	—	1.1
	1911	31,900	—	—	0.9
	1921	31,600	—	—	-0.1
	1926	35,862	—	—	2.5
	1931	40,391	—	—	2.4
	1936	44,044	—	—	1.8
	1941	51,221	—	—	3.1
	1946	55,424	29,138	26,286	1.6
	1951	62,678	32,691	29,987	2.4
	1956A ⁱ	75,127	38,688	36,439	3.5
	1956B	76,327	39,279	37,048	3.5
	1962	84,551	43,370	41,181	1.7
	1967 ^j	98,315	51,731	46,584	3.1
1971	119,168	—	—	5.0	
1977	137,382	72,168	65,214	2.3	

Table 2 (Continued)

Region and country	Year	Total	Male	Female	Mean Annual rate of increase (%)
Niue	1902	4,051	1,893	2,158	—
	1906	3,801	1,758	2,043	-1.6
	1911	3,943	1,855	2,088	0.7
	1916	3,876	1,827	2,049	-0.3
	1921	3,761	1,733	2,028	-0.7
	1926	3,795	1,781	2,014	0.2
	1931	3,797	1,794	2,003	0.0
	1936	4,104	1,991	2,113	1.6
	1945	4,253	2,054	2,199	0.4
	1951	4,553	2,231	2,322	1.1
	1956	4,707	2,279	2,428	0.7
	1961	4,864	2,404	2,460	0.7
	1966	5,194	2,533	2,661	1.3
	1971	4,990	2,507	2,483	-0.8
1976	3,843	1,928	1,915	-5.2	
1981					
Pitcairn Island	1936	200	110	90	—
	1947	124	—	—	-4.3
	1954	136	66	70	1.3
	1960	144	71	73	1.0
	1956	88	48	40	-9.4
	1971	92	48	44	0.7
	1975	70	37	33	-7.5
	1976	74	41	33	3.7
1981	63				
Tokelau	1900	875	—	—	2.7
	1910	858	417	441	-0.2
	1921	989	498	491	1.3
	1926	1,033	523	510	0.9
	1936	1,170	568	602	1.2
	1945	1,388	673	715	1.9
	1951	1,580	735	845	2.2
	1956	1,619	738	881	0.5
	1961	1,870	874	996	2.9
	1966	1,901	892	1,009	0.3
	1972	1,599	737	862	-3.2
1976	1,575	747	828	-0.3	
1981	1,572	777	795	0.0	

Table 2 (Continued)

Region and country	Year	Total	Male	Female	Mean Annual rate of increase (%)
Tonga	1901	20,700	—	—	0.8
	1911	23,017	11,951	11,066	1.1
	1921	24,937	12,980	11,957	0.8
	1931 ^k	28,839	14,089	14,750	1.5
	1939	34,130	17,617	16,513	2.0
	1956	56,838	28,938	27,900	3.0
	1966	77,429	39,837	37,592	3.1
	1976	90,085	46,036	44,049	1.5
Tuvalu	1901	3,543	—	—	—
	1911	3,084	—	—	—
	1921	3,451	1,729	1,728	—
	1931	3,994	1,967	2,027	1.5
	1947	4,487	2,020	2,467	0.7
	1963	5,444	2,467	2,977	1.2
	1968	5,782	2,656	3,126	1.3
	1973	5,888	2,727	3,161	0.4
	1979	7,349	3,437	3,912	4.2
Wallis and Futuna	1969	8,546	4,175	4,371	—
	1976	9,192	4,598	4,594	1.0
	1983	12,408	...	...	4.3 (?)
Western Samoa	1900	34,575	—	—	0.8
	1906	37,320	—	—	1.3
	1911	38,084	—	—	0.4
	1917	37,331	20,334	16,997	-0.3
	1921	36,343	19,442	16,901	-0.7
	1926	40,229	20,981	19,248	2.2
	1936	55,946	28,727	27,219	3.1
	1945	68,197	35,107	33,090	2.3
	1951	84,909	43,740	41,119	3.7
	1956	97,327	49,863	47,464	2.8
	1861	114,427	58,785	55,642	3.3
	1966	131,377	67,842	63,535	2.8
	1971	146,627	75,950	70,677	2.2
	1976	151,983	78,639	73,344	0.7
1981	156,349	81,027	75,322	0.6	

Notes:

^aDerived from a complete enumeration in urban areas and a 10% sample of rural villages.

^bDerived from a complete count of the total population in Honiara, and of non-Melanesians outside Honiara, and from a 27.7% sample of the remainder.

^cIncludes 1406 persons who refused to cooperate in the census.

^dNative population only. Excludes Americans and others.

^eBelieved understated.

^fExcludes persons living at the Kwajalein Missile Range Facility.

^gTotal population, including military.

^hExcludes Swains Island.

ⁱ"A" excludes and "B" includes population in hospitals, institutions and military establishments. "A" is comparable to previous censuses, and "B" to subsequent ones. Intercensal increases have been calculated accordingly.

^jNot an official census, but a count conducted independently by "Service de la Statistique".

^kSex distribution believed to be in error.

^mIncludes Japanese population, most of whom were repatriated between 1945 and 1950.

Sources: Country Census Reports and South Pacific Commission [1979]. Data for the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Marshall Islands and Northern Mariana Islands for the period of 1920-40 were taken from Japanese censuses and annual reports; data for 1950 from United States Department of the Navy [1950].

Table 4. Crude rates of births, deaths, and natural increase, last five years (rate per 1,000).

Year	ZDP	CBR	CDR	CNI	Source
MELANESIA					
Fiji	1976		30.3	5.8	24.5
	1977		30.7	5.5	25.2
	1978		31.1	5.3	25.8
	1979		32.2	5.8	26.4
	1980		32.3	5.8	26.5
New Caledonia	1978		26.5	6.7	19.8
	1979		na	na	na
	1980		25.8	na	na
	1981		na	na	na
	1982		na	na	na
Papua New Guinea	1978		45.1	15.2	29.9
	1979		45.2	14.9	30.3
	1980		45.2	14.9	30.3
	1981		45.2	14.9	30.3
Solomon Islands	1978				
	1979				
	1980				
	1981				
	1982				
Vanuatu	1978		45.0		
	1979				
	1980				
	1981				
	1982				
MICRONESIA					
*Federated States of Micronesia	1976		28.8	4.1	24.7
	1977		27.9	3.9	24.0
	1978		25.0 ^{*a/}	3.7	21.3
	1979		30.3	4.4	25.9
	1980		33.5	4.9	28.6
*Guam	1978		24.9	3.6	21.3
	1979		28.1	3.6	24.5
	1980		28.4	4.0	24.4
	1981				
	1982				

Kiribati	1978	35	14	21
	1979			
	1980			
	1981			
	1982			
Marshall Islands	1976			
	1977			
	1978	16.4	2.9	13.5
	1979	35.2	3.0	32.2
	1980			
Nauru	1978			
	1979			
	1980			
	1981			
	1982			
Northern Mariana Is.	1975	35.9	6.2	
	1976	36.5 ^{40.8}	5.9 ^{6.2}	34.6
	1977	✓ 40.0 39.5	5.7	34.3
	1978	37.8	5.3	32.5
	1979	34.5	6.8	27.7
	1980	36.0	5.9	30.1
Palau	1975	27.9	5.3	22.6
	1976	28.5	5.6	22.9
	1977	25.4	4.4	21.0
	1978	19.8	3.4	16.4
	1979	21.1	4.3	16.8
POLYNESIA				
American Samoa	1976			
	1977			
	1978	33.5	4.1	29.4
	1979	31.7	4.2	27.5
	1980	33.5	4.7	28.8
	1981	na	na	na
1982	na	na	na	
Cook Islands	1978	28.1	8.8	19.3
	1979	24.5	6.3	18.2
	1980	27.7	7.4	20.3
	1981	26.8	5.9	20.9
	1982	25.4	4.9	20.5
French Polynesia	1977	31.4 ⁹	7.1	24.8
	1978	30.3	7.9	22.4
	1979	29.6	7.0	22.6
	1980	30.7	6.8	23.9
	1981	31.5	6.4	25.1
	1982	31.1 ^{b/}	6.5 ^{b/}	24.6 ^{b/}

Fr Pol ITS (1983)

Niue	1978	na	na	na	
	1979	26.4	5.9	na ?	20.5
	1980	32.3	9.8	na	22.5
	1981	31.0	6.3* 61	na	24.7
	1982	na	na	na	
			<u>*Provincial</u>		
Pitcairn Island	1978	na	16.1	na	
	1979	30.8	na	na	
	1980	na	15.9	na	
	1981	na	na	na	
	1982	na	na	na	
Tokelau Islands	1976	32.4	11.4	21.0	
	1977	25.2	6.0	19.2	
	1978	26.2	7.0	19.2	
	1979	20.0	8.7	11.3	
	1980	29.0	7.7	21.3	
Tonga	1978				
	1979				
	1980				
	1981	26.3	3.8	22.8	
	1982				
Tuvalu	1978				
	1979	23.7			
	1980				McCrae (1979)
	1981				
	1982				
Wallis and Futuna	1978	37.0			
	1979				
	1980				
	1981				
	1982				
W. Samoa	1978	25.6	2.8	22.8	
	1979	21.6	3.4	18.2	
	1980	19.9	3.1	16.8	
	1981	16.9	2.9	14.0	
	1982	19.2	2.7	16.5	

[Geoffrey: you have POP figures for this in your draft; do you want it added??]

No

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Table 5. Urban-rural distribution and population density

Census Year	Urban (a)		Population Rural		Land Area in sq. km	Percent of Total	Persons per sq. km	Sea Area (b) ('000 sq. km)	Percent of Total
	No.	%	No.	%					
MELANESIA									
(1976)	218,761	37.2	369,307	62.8	18,272	3.32	32	1,290	4.4
(1976)	80,901	60.1	52,332	39.3	19,103	3.47	7	1,740	6.0
(1980)	541,931	18.0	2,468,796	82.0	462,243	84.04	7	3,120	10.8
(1976)	18,305	9.3	178,518	90.7	27,556	5.01	7	1,340	4.6
(1979)	15,686	14.1	95,565	85.9	11,880	2.16	9	680	2.3
Total Melanesia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	539,054	98.00	8	8,170	28.2
MICRONESIA									
Federated States of Micronesia									
(1980)	14,193	19.4	58,967	80.6	703	0.13	104	(NA)	(NA)
(1980)	41,875	39.5	64,104	60.5	541	0.10	196	(NA)	(NA)
(1978)	17,921	31.9	38,292	68.1	690	0.13	81	3,550	12.2
(1980)	14,752	47.8	16,121	52.2	181	0.03	171	(NA)	(NA)
(1977)	6,966	100.0	-	-	21	-	331	320	1.1
(1980)	2,678	16.1	14,102	84.0	477	0.09	35	(NA)	(NA)
(1980)	6,222	51.4	5,894	48.6	497	0.09	24	(NA)	(NA)
Total Micronesia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3,110	0.57	104	10,070 (c)	34.7
POLYNESIA									
American Samoa									
(1980)	5,660	17.5	26,637	82.5	197	0.04	164	390	1.3
(1981)	9,530	53.7	8,224	46.3	240	0.04	74	1,830	6.3
(1977)	78,618	58.7	55,210	41.3	3,265	0.59	42	5,030	17.4
(1979)	765	21.3	2,813	78.6	259	0.05	14	390	1.3
(1981)	-	-	63	100.0	5	-	13	800	2.8
(1981)	-	-	-	100.0	10	-	157	290	1.0
(1976)	23,907	26.5	66,178	73.5	699	0.13	129	700	2.4
(1979)	2,191	29.8	5,166	70.2	26	-	278	900	3.1
(1976)	-	-	9,192	100.0	255	0.05	36	300	1.0
(1976)	32,099	21.1	119,884	78.9	2,935	0.53	53	120	0.4
Total Polynesia	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7,891	1.43	66	10,750	37.1
Total Pacific Islands	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	550,055	100.0	9	28,990	100.0

SOURCES: South Pacific Commission (1979, 1982); Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) (1982); United States Bureau of the Census (1982a, 1982b, 1982c, 1982d); Country Census Reports.

NOTES: (a) Definition of urban varies.
 (b) Estimates of sea area based on 200-mile Exclusive Economic zone. SPC 1982.
 (c) Includes Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (6,200,000 sq. km)

Table 6. Population by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex

Census Year	Sex	Total	Selected Groups												Median Age							
			0-4	5-9	10-14	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+	0-14	15-64	65+
RELATIONS																						
1976	M	296,950	41,542	39,719	41,586	36,829	27,833	22,435	18,753	15,931	13,191	10,827	8,657	7,114	5,227	2,934	1,889	2,061	122,847	167,219	6,884	18.5
	F	291,118	39,764	38,249	43,994	36,359	28,975	22,644	18,567	16,063	12,591	10,386	7,997	6,610	4,716	2,926	1,849	2,169	119,007	165,167	6,944	18.7
	T	588,068*	81,306	77,968	85,580	73,188	56,808	45,079	37,320	31,994	25,782	21,213	16,644	13,724	9,943	5,860	3,738	4,230	241,854	332,386	13,828	18.6
1976	M	69,300	9,301	9,610	7,049	5,795	5,549	4,974	4,420	3,737	3,205	2,509	2,509	1,810	1,748	1,043	637	679	26,145	40,796	2,359	21.5
	F	63,933	9,100	8,433	7,763	6,503	5,218	4,894	4,372	3,992	3,249	2,701	2,066	1,628	1,400	1,076	663	875	25,296	36,023	2,614	20
	T	133,233	18,401	17,043	15,997	13,552	11,013	10,443	9,346	8,412	6,986	5,906	4,575	3,430	3,148	2,119	1,300	1,554	51,441	76,819	4,973	20.5
1980	M	1,575,672	245,989	225,833	204,462	167,579	135,968	113,038	106,896	77,883	76,274	59,561	59,083	43,595	34,073	14,589	7,565	3,284	676,284	873,950	25,438	18.3
	F	1,435,055	226,633	208,144	182,473	136,101	121,856	106,554	106,437	72,609	71,616	55,477	55,349	41,175	29,372	12,582	5,795	2,884	617,250	796,544	21,261	18.7
	T	3,010,727	472,622	433,977	386,935	303,680	257,824	219,592	213,333	150,490	147,890	115,038	114,432	84,770	63,445	27,171	13,360	6,168	1,293,534	1,670,494	46,699	18.5
1976	M	102,808*	20,772	15,887	12,281	10,039	7,153	6,673	5,863	5,046	4,006	3,714	2,649	2,571	1,972	1,409	949	1,672	46,940	49,838	4,030	16.2
	F	94,015*	19,243	14,666	11,329	9,266	7,505	6,859	5,526	4,574	3,621	3,263	2,236	2,152	1,209	899	554	939	45,238	46,385	2,392	16.0
	T	196,823*	40,015	30,553	23,610	19,305	14,658	13,532	11,389	9,620	7,627	6,977	4,885	4,723	3,181	2,308	1,503	2,611	94,178	96,223	6,422	16.1
Vanuatu	M	59,074	10,025	8,989	7,661	6,322	5,201	4,236	3,294	3,195	2,308	2,129	1,421	1,351	995	724	473	750	26,675	30,452	1,947	17.3
	F	52,177	9,121	7,895	6,772	5,837	4,940	4,086	3,149	2,724	1,976	1,587	1,106	991	697	534	377	433	23,788	27,095	1,294	17.0
	T	111,251	19,146	16,884	14,433	12,159	10,141	8,322	6,443	5,919	4,284	3,716	2,529	2,342	1,692	1,258	800	1,183	50,463	57,547	3,241	17.0

*Include N.S. children + adults

Table 6. (cont.)

Census Year	Sex	Total	Selected Ages												Median Age								
			0-4	5-9	10-14	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+	0-14	15-64	65+	
MICRONESIA (CONT'D)																							
1980	M	6,279	719	887	890	657	626	415	379	243	251	202	189	191	150	122	47	111	2,486	3,503	280	18.6	
	F	100.0	11.5	14.1	14.2	13.6	10.0	6.6	6.0	3.9	1.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	1.9	0.7	0.8	1.8	39.8	55.8	4.5	18.9
	T	160.0	11.7	13.9	14.4	12.1	7.8	7.0	5.4	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.7	2.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	40.1	57.7	6.2	18.8
	T	12,116	1,401	1,701	1,732	1,565	1,081	826	694	503	494	396	384	406	406	287	284	130	230	4,834	6,638	644	18.8
		100.0	11.6	14.0	14.3	12.9	6.8	5.7	4.2	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.9	39.9	54.8	5.3		
1980	M	16,384	2,486	2,156	2,256	1,878	1,390	1,152	1,033	880	806	638	521	388	333	215	122	130	6,898	9,019	467	18.4	
	F	100.0	15.2	13.2	13.8	11.5	8.5	7.0	6.3	5.4	4.9	3.9	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	42.1	55.0	2.9	19.2	
	T	32,287	4,786	4,218	4,203	3,849	2,388	2,065	1,610	1,503	1,303	1,034	807	776	635	413	237	295	13,207	18,145	945	18.8	
	T	100.0	14.8	13.1	13.0	11.9	9.5	7.4	6.4	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.3	2.4	2.0	1.3	0.7	0.9	40.9	56.2	2.9		
1981	M	9,172	1,129	1,208	1,462	1,310	710	435	434	386	390	383	334	291	200	171	117	112	3,899	4,873	400	17.7	
	F	100.0	12.3	14.3	15.9	14.3	7.7	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.2	42.5	51.1	4.4	17.7	
	T	17,754	2,216	2,416	2,812	2,434	1,401	893	829	814	788	703	621	528	380	321	218	238	7,586	9,388	777	17.7	
	T	100.0	12.5	14.4	15.7	13.7	7.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	42.7	52.9	4.4		
1977	M	72,188	9,856	10,343	9,245	7,880	7,156	4,977	4,746	4,182	3,678	2,914	2,133	1,555	1,408	944	565	585	29,444	40,529	2,095	19.2	
	F	100.0	13.8	15.2	16.5	15.9	8.9	6.5	6.5	5.8	5.1	4.0	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	40.8	56.3	2.9	18.1	
	T	137,382	19,353	19,358	18,257	14,876	9,843	6,816	6,816	6,014	5,314	4,082	2,867	2,133	1,555	1,408	944	565	58,529	75,554	3,898	18.7	
	T	100.0	14.2	14.5	13.3	10.8	9.5	6.9	6.4	5.6	4.9	3.9	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	42.0	55.1	2.9		
Nile	M	1,928*	283	338	319	219	137	94	75	67	76	58	48	40	33	28	30	41	840	887	99	15.5	
	F	100.0	14.7	17.5	16.5	12.4	7.1	4.9	3.9	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	48.8	46.0	5.1	17.9	
	T	3,843	522	624	627	456	284	196	164	187	174	112	100	93	72	64	67	96	1,773	1,819	247	16.6	
	T	100.0	13.6	16.2	16.3	11.9	6.9	5.1	4.3	4.9	4.5	2.9	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.5	46.1	47.3	6.4		

*Includes 2 not stated

**Line 3 not stated

Table 6. (cont'd)

Census Year	Sex	Total	Selected Census											Median Age								
			0-4	5-9	10-14	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+			
ROMANIA (CONT'D)																						
1981	M*	777	107	121	128	70	61	49	26	25	29	20	35	16	21	23	12	32	354	354	67	17.3
	F*	100.0	13.8	15.6	16.5	9.0	7.9	6.3	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.6	4.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	1.5	4.1	45.6	45.6	6.6	22.1
	T*	100.0	12.5	14.6	13.1	6.0	9.5	6.0	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.9	4.9	40.1	40.1	7.1	19.7
1976	M	45,825	6,568	7,455	6,847	5,463	3,829	2,679	2,280	2,239	1,985	1,740	1,476	1,179	835	617	398	235	20,870	23,705	1,250	16.9
	F	43,772	5,968	6,920	5,069	3,700	2,832	2,505	2,294	2,001	1,738	1,478	1,302	1,058	773	538	416	298	19,168	23,732	1,272	17.7
	T	89,597	12,536	14,375	10,532	7,529	5,511	4,785	4,533	3,986	3,478	2,858	2,237	1,608	1,155	804	512	351	40,038	47,437	2,522	17.3
1979	M	3,437	409	399	510	287	224	163	144	123	123	151	168	145	97	56	32	35	1,318	1,996	123	19.0
	F	3,912	344	334	462	400	356	231	215	204	181	181	163	148	124	88	56	80	1,140	1,548	224	23.6
	T	7,349	753	733	972	687	580	394	359	327	332	332	331	298	221	144	88	115	2,458	3,546	347	21.4
1976	M	4,594	735	742	584	491	336	274	233	266	199	180	132	151	121	67	80*	35	2,061	2,330	150	17.4
	F	4,598	769	780	671	509	319	243	241	194	149	119	162	167	125	111	106	106	44.9	51.9	3.3	15.8
	T	9,192	1,504	1,522	1,255	1,000	655	517	474	460	348	299	294	318	246	178	186	146	4,281	4,849	300	16.6
1976	M	78,639	12,995	13,125	12,220	10,388	6,457	3,892	3,394	3,321	2,885	2,647	2,294	1,732	1,240	871	593	675	36,340	38,160	2,139	15.5
	F	73,144	11,451	11,848	11,407	9,154	5,592	3,899	3,391	3,355	2,805	2,655	2,236	1,628	1,175	844	595	919	34,906	36,080	2,358	16.0
	T	151,783	24,446	24,973	23,627	19,542	12,049	7,691	6,685	6,676	5,790	5,302	4,530	3,360	2,415	1,715	1,188	1,594	71,246	74,240	4,497	15.7

Table 6a. Summary measures of age structures of Pacific populations

		Percent 0-14	Median Age			Dependency Ratio		
			Male	Female	Total	Youth	Total	Aged
MELANESIA								
Fiji	(1976)	41.1	18.5	18.7	18.6	73	77	4
New Caledonia	(1976)	38.6	21.5	20.0	20.5	67	73	6
Papua New Guinea	(1980)	43.0	18.3	18.7	18.5	77	80	3
Solomon Islands	(1976)	47.8	16.2	16.0	16.1	98	105	7
Vanuatu	(1979)	45.4	17.3	17.0	17.0	88	93	5
MICRONESIA								
Federated States of Micronesia	(1980)	46.4	16.3	17.2	16.7	98	100	7
Guam	(1980)	34.9	22.4	22.2	22.2	56	61	7
Kiribati	(1978)	41.1	18.1	19.5	18.7	74	81	5
Marshall Islands	(1980)	50.5	14.5	15.3	14.8	109	115	7
Nauru	(1977)	44.2	17.4	16.9	17.2	82	85	3
Northern Mariana Islands	(1980)	40.6	20.9	18.3	19.6	72	77	5
Palau	(1980)	39.9	18.8	18.9	18.8	73	83	10
POLYNESIA								
American Samoa	(1980)	40.9	18.4	19.2	18.8	73	78	5
Cook Islands	(1981)	42.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	81	89	8
French Polynesia	(1977)	42.0	19.2	18.1	18.7	76	82	5
Niue	(1976)	46.1	15.5	17.9	16.6	97	111	14
Tokelau Islands	(1981)	42.9	17.3	22.1	19.7	89	107	18
Tonga	(1976)	44.7	16.9	17.7	17.3	85	90	5
Tuvalu	(1979)	33.4	19.0	23.6	21.4	54	62	8
Wallis & Futura	(1976)	46.6	17.4	15.8	16.6	98	99	7
Western Samoa	(1976)	48.2	15.5	16.0	15.7	99	105	6

Source: Table 6.

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Table 7. Sex Ratio by Age.

Census Year	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	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+
MELANESIA																	
Fiji	1976	102.0	104.5	103.8	101.4	101.3	96.1	99.1	99.2	104.8	104.2	108.4	107.6	110.8	100.3	102.2	95.0
New Caledonia	1976	108.4	102.2	102.1	106.1	108.4	111.1	113.4	110.7	115.0	118.7	121.4	111.2	124.9	96.9	96.1	77.6
Papua New Guinea	1980	109.8	108.5	108.5	112.1	111.6	106.1	100.4	107.3	106.5	107.4	106.7	105.4	116.0	116.0	130.5	113.9
Solomon Islands	1976	109.4	107.9	108.3	108.4	108.3	95.3	97.3	110.3	110.6	113.8	118.5	119.5	163.1	156.7	171.3	178.1
Vanuatu	1979	113.2	109.9	113.9	113.1	108.3	105.3	103.7	117.3	116.8	134.2	128.2	136.3	142.8	135.6	144.6	173.2
MICRONESIA																	
Federated States of Micronesia	1980	104.6	109.5	108.0	109.6	104.2	95.2	99.2	99.6	93.8	103.8	97.0	98.8	106.6	107.8	94.2	101.7
Guam	1980	109.2	103.7	104.6	106.0	113.7	118.3	101.2	118.4	110.5	107.6	128.3	127.7	109.7	105.8	94.0	59.9
Kiribati	1978	97.3	100.6	105.2	107.1	98.2	89.2	91.0	96.2	89.6	106.6	87.5	93.1	79.9	80.5	78.0	61.4
Marshall Islands	1980	105.5	108.1	112.7	109.3	94.2	88.8	105.4	115.2	113.8	102.3	116.4	100.0	126.9	100.5	78.1	75.7
Nauru	1977	108.5	108.0	110.0	110.4	104.7	98.2	105.2	121.4	150.8	132.4	103.8	83.3	100.0	173.1		
Northern Mariana Islands	1980	110.7	107.1	93.9	104.2	97.8	88.3	106.1	151.2	171.1	157.8	174.0	138.0	88.0	109.2	87.8	52.4
Palau	1980	107.6	105.4	109.0	105.7	121.0	137.6	101.0	93.5	103.3	104.1	96.9	88.0	109.5	75.3	56.6	93.3
POLYNESIA																	
American Samoa	1980	103.0	108.1	104.6	115.9	95.3	83.4	93.2	120.5	115.6	116.8	93.7	100.0	110.3	108.6	106.1	78.8
Cook Islands	1981	106.9	103.9	104.6	108.3	116.5	102.7	95.0	90.2	98.0	119.7	116.4	122.8	111.1	114.0	115.8	88.9
French Polynesia	1977	110.7	103.9	105.7	102.6	112.6	121.1	111.2	118.0	119.1	120.4	109.4	118.5	111.7	111.7	105.8	111.9
Niue	1981	100.7	118.4	118.2	103.6	110.1	107.9	92.2	84.3	77.6	107.4	92.3	75.5	94.6	50.0	81.1	74.5
Tokelau Islands	1981	97.7	108.1	104.3	123.1	148.9	82.4	94.2	73.5	76.3	58.8	116.7	78.3	84.0	135.3	80.0	82.1
Tonga	1976	104.7	110.1	107.7	109.0	107.8	103.5	94.6	97.6	99.2	100.0	106.8	111.4	108.0	114.7	95.7	78.9
Tuvalu	1979	87.9	118.9	119.5	110.4	94.1	71.8	62.9	67.0	60.3	83.4	103.1	97.3	78.2	63.6	57.1	43.8
Wallis and Futuna	1976	99.9	95.6	95.1	87.0	96.5	105.3	112.8	137.1	133.6	151.3	81.5	90.4	96.8	84.8	116.9	
Western Samoa	1981	107.2	111.5	110.8	107.1	113.6	115.6	97.6	99.0	99.3	99.7	102.6	106.4	105.5	103.2	99.7	73.4

Sources: Calculated from table 6.

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Table 9. Population by Ethnicity or Race^a

		Melanesians	Micronesians	Polynesians	Caucasian/European	Indian	Chinese	Vietnamese	Other	Not Stated	Total
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
MELANESIA											
	(1976)	259,932 ^b	—	7,291 ^c	15,205 ^d	292,896	4,652	—	8,092 ^e	—	588,068
	(1976)	56,648 ^f	—	15,962	50,757	—	—	1,943	7,952 ^g	—	133,233
	(1980)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0
	(1976)	189,841 ^h	2,753 ⁱ	7,821	1,590 ^d	—	533 ^j	—	282	3	3,010,727
	(1979)	104,779	1,023 ^k	—	2,409	—	359	365	2,316	—	196,823
											111,251
											100.0
MICRONESIA											
	(1980)	2	70,190	907	25	—	—	—	429 ^m	1,607	73,160
	(1980)	5	46,843	507	20,384	—	1,385	444	34,345 ⁿ	2,066	105,979
	(1978)	—	55,018	817 ⁿ	378 ^o	—	—	—	—	—	56,213
	(1980)	10	30,293	47	9	—	626	—	148	366	30,873
	(1977)	—	5,257	607	564	—	—	—	—	—	7,254
	(1980)	7	13,277	27	57	—	—	—	2,762 ^p	650	16,780
	(1980)	1	11,688	3	5	—	—	—	193	226	12,116
											100.0
POLYNESIA											
	(1980)	45	41	30,305	764	—	—	—	366	497	32,018
	(1981)	—	—	16,435 ^q	792 ^r	—	—	—	—	—	17,227
	(1977)	—	—	113,880 ^s	15,338	—	7,356 ^t	—	808	—	137,382
	(1976)	—	—	3,565	—	—	—	—	278	—	3,843
	(1981)	—	—	1,526 ^q	—	—	—	—	46	—	1,572
	(1976)	—	—	88,542	1,136 ^d	—	—	—	366	41	90,085
	(1979)	—	160 ^k	8,492	78 ^o	—	—	—	—	—	8,730
	(1976)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0

Notes: See attached

Notes to Table 8

- a Note on definitions
- b Fijians only. Other Melanesians included in "Other Pacific Islands" in census tables and "Other" in this table.
- c Rotuna Islanders only.
- d Europeans and part European.
- e Includes "Other Pacific Islanders" and "Others".
- f "Melanesienne" and "Neo Hebridaise".
- g Includes 5,111 Indonesians.
- h "Melanesians" and Fijians.
- i Gilbertese Islanders.
- j Includes part-Chinese.
- k Micronesian and Polynesian.
- l Polynesians included with Micronesians.
- m Mostly Filipino, Japanese of mixed parentage and other Asian.
- n Polynesian and "other Pacific".
- o Includes other "Nor-Pacific".
- p Includes 1,685 Filipinos, 383 "other Asian", and 553 multiple ethnic group.
- q Includes part-Polynesian.
- r Includes other non-Polynesians.
- s Includes 23,720 "demie".
- t Census tables refer to "Asiatique," indicating that other Asians (e.g. Vietnamese) are included.
- u Includes 22,447 Filipinos and 4,181 other Asian groups and 7,717 other.

Table 16. Infant Mortality Rates Around 1970 and 1980

	ca 1970	ca 1980
MELANESIA		
Fiji	40.3 (1972)	29.0 (1978)
New Caledonia	41.1 (1970)	25.2 (1979)
Papua New Guinea	127.7 (1968)	110.9 (1975-80)
Solomon Islands	70.4 (1968-70)	46.0 (1976)
Vanuatu		
MICRONESIA		
Federated States of Micronesia	32.1 (1972)	37.9 (1980)
Guam		14.3 (1980)
Kiribati	100.0 (1968-73)	87.0 (1979)
Marshall Islands	25.4 (1972)	24.7 (1979)
Nauru		
Northern Mariana Islands	42.1 (1974)	24.7 (1980)
Palau	32.0 (1972)	23.9 (1980)
POLYNESIA		
American Samoa	26.7 (1970)	15.7 (1980)
Cook Islands	46.2 (1970-72)	28.5 (1979-81)
French Polynesia	46.6 (1971-76) ^a	40.8 (1981)
Niue	25.5 (1971-76)	
Tokelau Islands	48.5 (1970-71)	44.4 (1980)
Tonga		
Tuvalu		38.5 (1980)
Wallis and Futuna		
Western Samoa	33.9 (1974)	NA

SOURCE: Fiji Stats Bureau (1981); Villegeois (1981); McDevitt (1980), UN (1983); Levin and Feeney (1978), Solomon Islands (1981).

TTPI (1980), FSM (1982); Guam (1980); Tira (1982); TTPI (1980); CNMI (1981); Edui (1982).

American Samoa (1972, 1981); ESCAP (1983); Baudchon (1982); Niue (1978); Seluka (1982), UN (1983); Tuvalu (1980); Levin and Feeney (1978).

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