

Embargoed until 10:45am – 19 May 2009

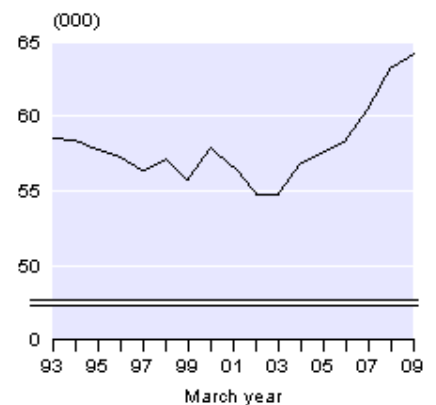
Births and Deaths: March 2009 quarter

Highlights

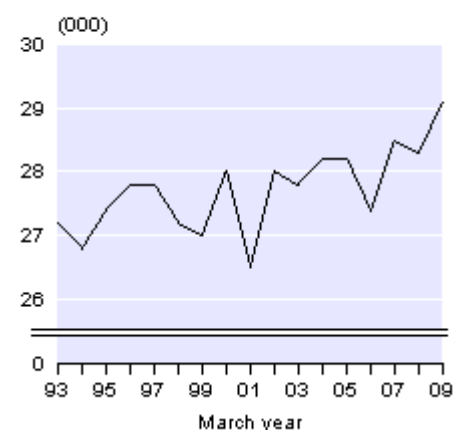
In the March 2009 year:

- 64,160 live births were registered in New Zealand.
- The birth rate was 2.2 births per woman.
- Women aged 30–34 years had the highest fertility rate (125 births per 1,000 women).
- The median age of women giving birth was 30 years.
- The median age of women giving birth to their first child was 28 years.
- 29,150 deaths were registered.
- The infant mortality rate was 4.7 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Births exceeded deaths by 35,010.

Live Births
1993–2009



Deaths
1993–2009



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See also [Births and Deaths: March 2009 quarter – Media release](#).

Commentary

Live births

There were 64,160 live births registered in New Zealand in the March 2009 year, up 910 (1 percent) from the March 2008 year. The latest figure is 10 percent higher than the average of 58,470 births per year over the last decade, when the number of births varied from a low of 54,660 in the March 2003 year to this year's high of 64,160.

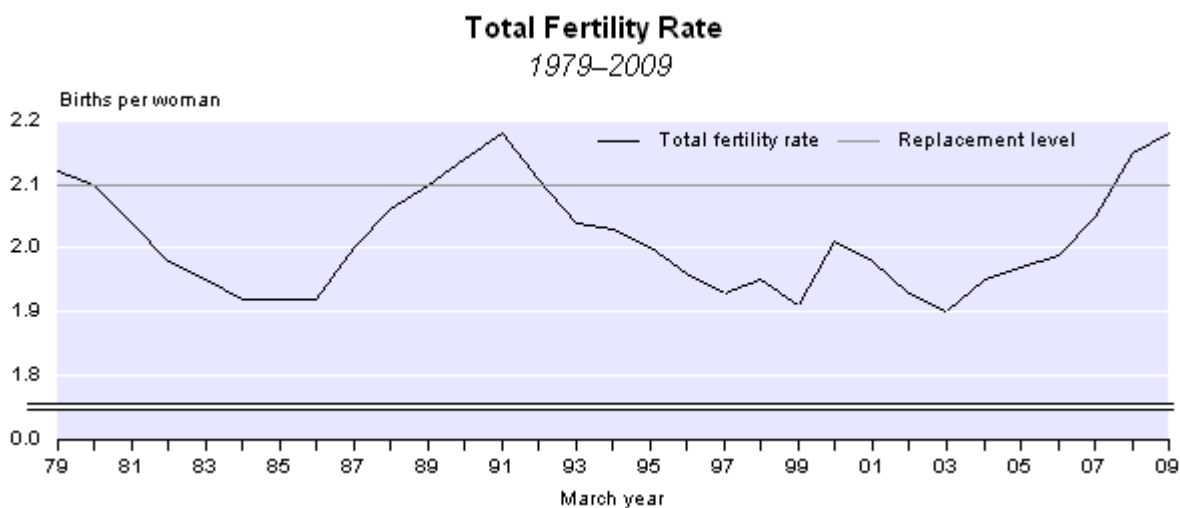
The highest number of births registered in any March year was 65,800 in 1962. At that time New Zealand's population numbered just 2.5 million, compared with 4.3 million in 2009.

During the March 2009 year, the births of 33,250 boys and 30,910 girls were registered to mothers resident in New Zealand. Normally, there are more boys born than girls, with an average of 105 boys born for every 100 girls.

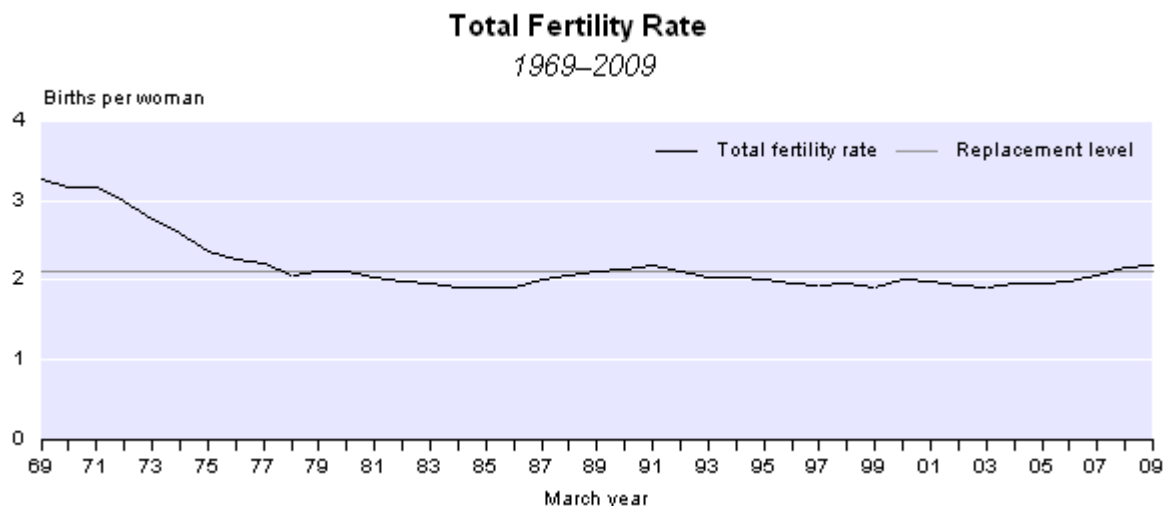
Live births registered in the March 2009 quarter totalled 15,560, a decrease of 180 (1 percent) compared with the March 2008 quarter (15,740).

Annual fertility rates

Annual fertility rates for the March 2009 year indicate that New Zealand women averaged 2.18 births per woman, up from 2.15 in the March 2008 year and equal to the most recent peak in the March 1991 year. The level required by a population to replace itself in the long term, without migration, is 2.1 births per woman. However, fertility rates of close to or higher than 2.1 births per woman need to be sustained over many years before 'replacement level' fertility can be claimed. Since 1980, fertility in New Zealand has been slightly below the replacement level, with the exception of short periods around 1990 and the present.



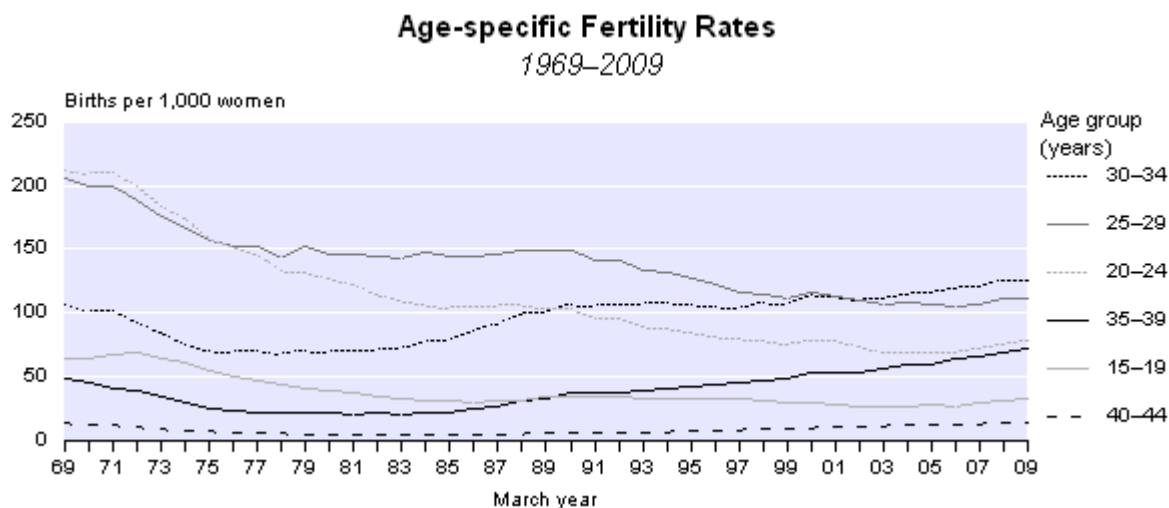
Despite the recent upturn, New Zealand's total fertility rate has been relatively stable over the last three decades, averaging 2.01 births per woman. During this period, the total fertility rate varied from 1.90 to 2.18 births per woman. In contrast, during 1950–1979 women averaged 3.39 births, with the fertility rate peaking at 4.31 births per woman in 1961 and then dropping to 2.12 by 1979. (Total fertility rates for 1950–1979 are based on December years).



A number of other low-fertility countries have experienced slight recoveries in their fertility rates in recent years, including Australia (up from 1.7 births per woman in 2001 to 1.9 in 2007), England and Wales (up from 1.6 in 2001 to 1.9 in 2007), Norway (up from 1.8 in 2002 to 2.0 in 2008), Scotland (up from 1.5 in 2002 to 1.7 in 2007) and Sweden (up from 1.5 in 1999 to 1.9 in 2008).

Fertility rates and mother's age

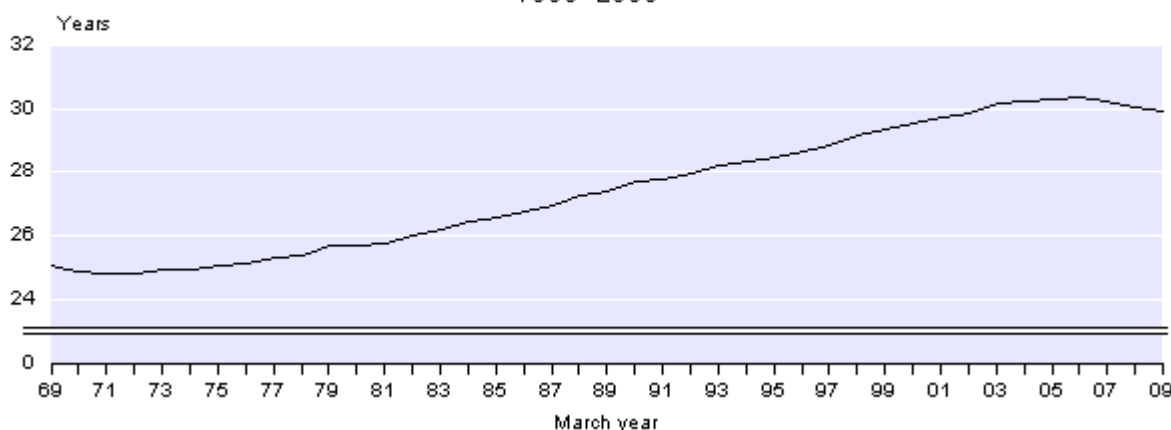
In the March 2009 year, 88 percent of babies were born to mothers aged 20–39 years. Compared with the March 2008 year, there were more births to women in most age groups, except those aged under 15 years and those 30–34 years. In the March 2009 year, women aged 30–34 years still had the highest fertility rate (125 births per 1,000 women aged 30–34 years), followed by those aged 25–29 years (112 per 1,000) and 20–24 years (79 per 1,000). In 1969, women aged 20–24 years had the highest fertility rate (213 per 1,000), followed by those aged 25–29 years (206 per 1,000) and 30–34 years (107 per 1,000).



Fertility rates for all age groups increased between the 1999 and 2009 March years, except for women aged under 15 and between 25–29 years. Those aged 30 years and over experienced the biggest increases, with the fertility rate up 16 percent for those aged 30–34 and 48 percent for those aged 35–39. Fertility rates for women aged 40–44 years dropped from around 20 births per 1,000 in the early 1960s to around 4 per 1,000 in the mid-1980s, before increasing to 14 births per 1,000 in 2009. Among women aged 40–44 years who registered a baby in the March 2009 year, around two-thirds were aged 40 or 41 years. In the March 2009 year, the fertility rate for women aged 15–19 years was 32 births per 1,000, half the 1969 rate (65 per 1,000). Among women aged 15–19 years who registered a baby in the March 2009 year, around two-thirds were aged 18 or 19 years.

Median Age of Mother

1969–2009



On average, New Zealand women now have children about five years later than their counterparts in the mid-1960s. The median age (half are younger and half older than this age) of New Zealand women giving birth is now 30 years, compared with 25 years in 1969. Although there has been a significant increase in the median age since the 1970s, it has been relatively stable in the past decade. The small drop since the March 2006 year is not necessarily indicative of a reversal in the trend towards older childbearing, but reflects changes in age structure within the childbearing age group. The median age of women aged 15–39 years has dropped by one year since 2002.

Mother's age at first birth

The median age of women giving birth to their first child (based on children in the current relationship only) was 28 years in the year ended March 2009 and has been relatively stable over the last decade. In 2009, women aged 20–24 years made up 23 percent of women having their first birth, compared with 13 percent of women who had had a previous birth. Just over one-quarter (26 percent) of first-time mothers were aged 25–29 years and 23 percent were aged 30–34 years, whereas the comparable figures for women who had had a previous birth were 23 and 32 percent, respectively.

Births by ethnicity

The 2006 Census showed that 10 percent of the census usually resident population identified with more than one ethnic group. Birth registrations for the March 2009 year show that 13 percent of mothers and 25 percent of babies identified with more than one ethnic group. This suggests that younger generations are becoming increasingly multicultural. Two-thirds of Māori babies and one-half of Pacific babies belonged to multiple ethnic groups, compared with just under one-third of babies within the European and Asian ethnic groups.

In the March 2009 year, the European ethnic group gained 44,380 babies, Māori 18,940, Pacific peoples 10,250, Asian 7,290, MELAA (Middle Eastern, Latin American and African) 1,150 and Other (including New Zealanders) 540.

The total fertility rate for Māori women in the March 2009 year was 2.96 births per woman, up from 2.87 in 2008 and 2.60 in 1999, and well above the rate for the total population (2.18 births per woman). In the March 2009 year, there were 14,910 live births registered to Māori women. Māori women giving birth tend to be younger, with a median age of 26 years in the March 2009 year. The median age for Pacific, Asian and European women was 27, 30 and 31 years, respectively.

Regional births

The Auckland region had the highest number of births in the March 2009 year (22,960), accounting for 36 percent of all live births registered in New Zealand. This region was followed by Canterbury (7,310), Wellington (7,050) and Waikato (6,410). Together, these four regions accounted for just over two-thirds of all live births registered in the March 2009 year. This is consistent with their share of New Zealand's estimated resident population.

Births increased in 12 regions during the March 2009 year when compared with the March 2008 year. The regions with the highest percentage increases were West Coast (up 13 percent) and Gisborne (up 11 percent). Wellington had the highest numerical increase (up 310), followed by Waikato (up 200).

Deaths

Deaths registered during the March 2009 year totalled 29,150, up from 28,300 in the March 2008 year. There were 14,490 male deaths and 14,660 female deaths. The number of deaths has gradually increased over time due to population growth, particularly in the older ages, partly offset by longer life expectancy. Fifty years ago, in the March 1959 year, deaths numbered 20,380. The number of deaths increased by one-fifth over the following ten years, to 24,460 in 1969, but the rate of growth since has been slower. Statistics New Zealand's mid-range population projections (series 5) indicate deaths will continue to increase, surpassing 40,000 in 2031, 50,000 in 2042, and 60,000 in 2056.

Deaths continue to be increasingly concentrated in the older age groups. The median age at death in the March 2009 year was 77 years for males and 83 years for females, compared with 71 for males and 78 for females in 1989. Only 5 percent of the deceased were aged under 40 years in the March 2009 year, compared with 9 percent in 1989.

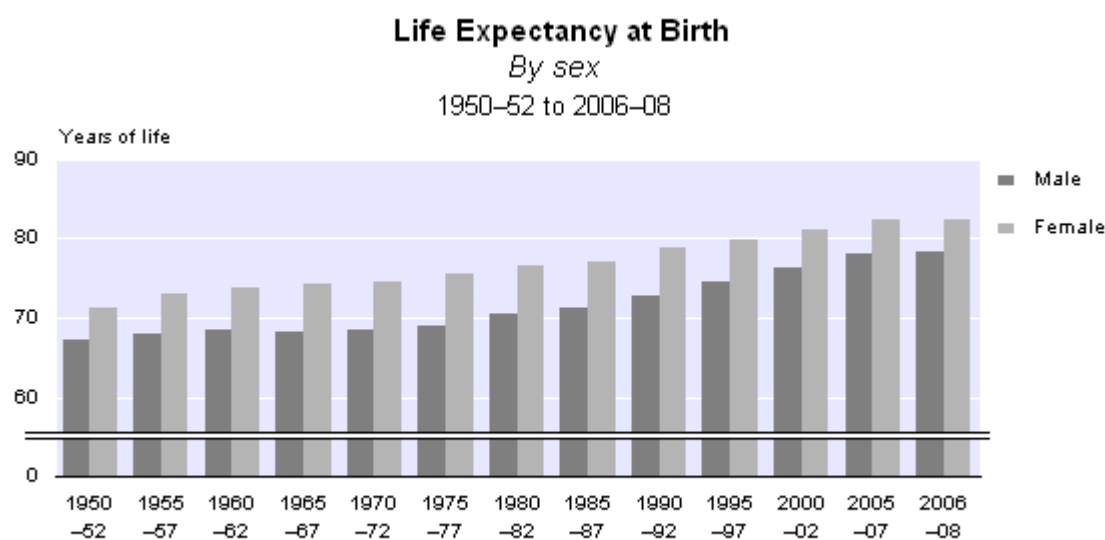
The crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 mean estimated resident population) is influenced by the age structure of the population, and therefore does not provide a true measure of the trends in mortality. For example, the crude death rate for the Māori population (4.5) was much lower than for the total population (6.8) in the March 2009 year. This lower rate is due to the much younger age structure of the Māori population.

Age-standardised death rates provide an alternative summary of the mortality experience of populations with very different age structures. They are calculated by applying the age-specific death rates of the subject populations to a standard population, in this case the mean estimated population for the December 1961 year. On this basis, the standard death rate for the Māori population (7.1 deaths per 1,000 mean estimated population) was much higher than that for the total population (4.1) in the March 2009 year. Standardised death rates for both the Māori and total populations have dropped over the last 10 years, down from 9.3 and 5.1 per 1,000 in the December 1999 year. (Standardised death rates for March years are not available before 2002.)

It is important to note that standardised death rates can only be used to compare mortality trends for populations that have been standardised against the same standard population. Life tables give a more accurate and detailed description of the mortality experience across populations and time.

Life expectancy

According to the New Zealand abridged period life table for 2006–08, a newborn girl can be expected to live, on average, 82.2 years, and a newborn boy, 78.2 years. These levels represent longevity gains since 2000–02 of 1.1 years for females and 1.9 years for males. While female life expectancy is still higher than male life expectancy, the longevity gap has narrowed from 6.4 years in 1975–77 to 4.0 years in 2006–08. Since 1975–77, life expectancy at birth has increased by 6.8 years for females and 9.2 years for males.



Note: Abridged period life table 2006–2008.

Abridged period life tables are produced annually for the total population only. Complete life tables are produced for the Māori, non-Māori and total populations every five years. The latest complete life tables, *New Zealand Life Tables: 2005–07*, show that Māori life expectancy was 75.1 years for females and 70.4 years for males in 2005–07.

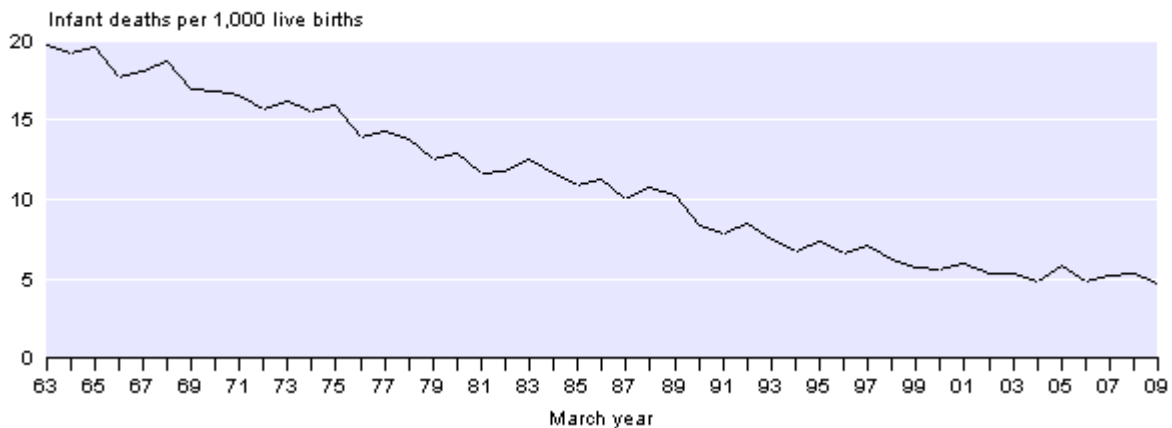
Life tables for other ethnicities, such as the broad Pacific and Asian ethnic groups, have not been produced because of the small number of death registrations and uncertainty associated with ethnic identification and measurement.

Infant mortality

During the March 2009 year, the number of infant deaths (under one year of age) registered in New Zealand totalled 300. The infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) has dropped over the last 40 years. In the March 2009 year, the infant mortality rate was 4.7 per 1,000, down from 5.7 in the March 1999 year and 18.4 in 1969. The Māori infant mortality rate was 5.9 per 1,000 in the March 2009 year, down from 27.2 in 1969.

Infant Mortality Rate

1963–2009



Neonatal deaths (under four weeks of age) made up 60 percent of infant deaths in the March 2009 year. The neonatal mortality rate (neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) was 2.8 in 2009, down from 3.2 in 1999. The post-neonatal mortality rate (infant deaths over 27 days of age per 1,000 live births) also dropped, from 2.5 in 1999 to 1.9 per 1,000 in 2009.

Australia has also experienced a drop in infant mortality rates in the last decade. In the December 1997 year, New Zealand's infant mortality rate was 6.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 5.3 per 1,000 in Australia. By 2007, New Zealand's infant mortality rate had dropped to 4.9 per 1,000 and Australia's rate had dropped to 4.2 per 1,000.

Scotland (4.7 per 1,000 live births), and England and Wales (4.8) had similar infant mortality rates to New Zealand's in 2007. However, a number of other low-fertility countries had lower infant mortality rates: Sweden (2.2), Finland (2.7), Norway (3.1), France (3.6) and Denmark (4.0).

Regional deaths and life expectancy

During the March 2009 year, there were 7,350 deaths of residents in the Auckland region. Although the Auckland region is home to approximately one-third of New Zealand's population, it only accounted for about one-quarter of New Zealand's deaths. This is due to the region's relatively young age structure. Only 10 percent of the Auckland region's population is aged 65 years and over, compared with 13 percent for the national population.

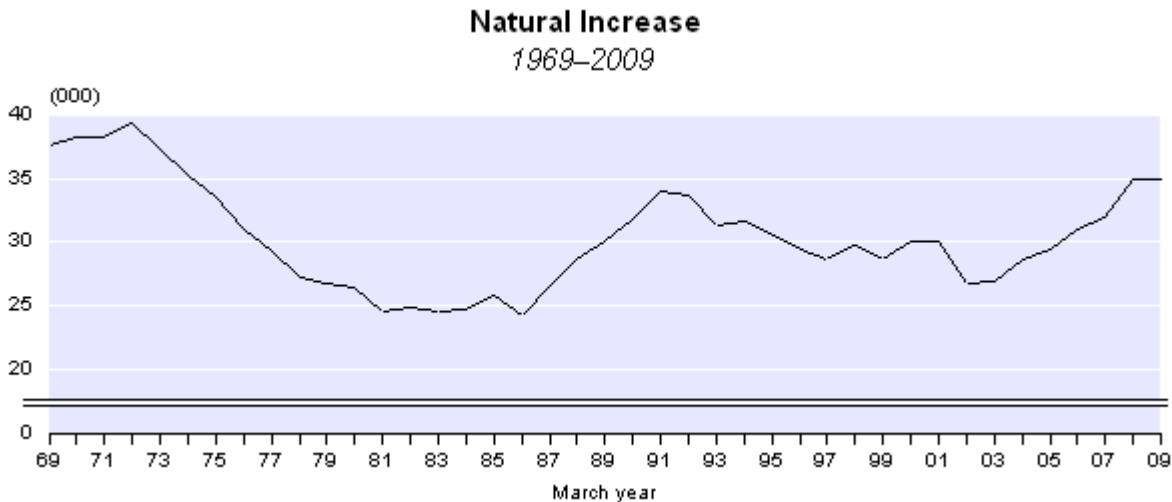
Statistics NZ's report *New Zealand Life Tables 2005–07*, released in May 2009, includes the latest information from abridged life tables for regions. The highest life expectancy during 2005–07 was in the Auckland region, for both males (79.4 years) and females (83.2 years). Other regions where life expectancy exceeded the national average were Wellington, Tasman, Nelson (males only), Canterbury, and Otago. Gisborne region had the lowest life expectancy for both males (73.8 years) and females (78.1 years).

All regions experienced increases in life expectancy between 1995–97 and 2005–07. The regions with the highest life expectancy gains were West Coast (up 4.6 years for males and 3.3 years for females), Auckland and Wellington (each up 4.2 years for males and 3.0 years for females).

The reasons for subnational differences in longevity and mortality are difficult to identify precisely and are probably due to a combination of interrelated factors, including the proportion of the population who are Māori, the proportion of the population who smoke (or have smoked), the proximity to health and hospital services, the degree of urbanisation, and socio-economic factors.

Natural increase of population

Natural increase of population represents the excess of births over deaths. Births outnumbered deaths by 35,010 in the March 2009 year, just above the natural increase of 34,960 in the March 2008 year. Natural increase has climbed from a low of 26,670 in 2002. The rate of natural increase was 8.2 per 1,000 mean estimated resident population in the March 2009 year. The 2006-base national population projections show that natural increase is likely to decline over the next 50 years, with deaths projected to outnumber births from 2055.



All regions in New Zealand had more births than deaths in the March 2009 year. Auckland's natural increase (15,610) made up 45 percent of the national natural increase. Auckland's large share of New Zealand's natural increase is due to the small number of deaths relative to the number of births and the size of its population. The next highest natural increase was in Wellington (4,010), followed by Waikato (3,560) and Canterbury (3,270).

Final figures and revised demographic rates

The vital statistics and infant mortality rates for the March 2009 year quoted above, and contained in the appended tables, are final. Fertility rates and crude death rates for the March 2009 quarter and year are provisional. For further details see the technical notes of this release.

Free online database

Statistics NZ's [Infoshare database](http://www.stats.govt.nz/Infoshare) (www.stats.govt.nz/Infoshare) is a free-of-charge online tool that gives you access to a range of time-series data. A number of tables are available for each of the following subjects, which can be found under 'Population' on the 'Browse' page of Infoshare:

- Vital Statistics - Births
- Vital Statistics - Deaths
- Demography Fertility Measures
- Demography Mortality Measures

For technical information contact:

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Next release ...

Births and Deaths: June 2009 quarter will be released on 17 August 2009.

Technical notes

Births

Births data from 1991 onwards are based on live births registered in New Zealand by date of registration to mothers resident in New Zealand. Before 1991, births data are based on births registered in New Zealand to mothers resident in New Zealand and mothers visiting from overseas by date of registration. Birth data exclude late registrations under section 16 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995. Section 16 births are those that were not registered in the ordinary way at the time the birth occurred.

Deaths

Deaths data from 1991 onwards are based on deaths registered in New Zealand of New Zealand residents by date of registration. Before 1991, deaths data are based on deaths registered in New Zealand of New Zealand residents and people visiting from overseas by date of registration.

Replacement level fertility

Replacement level fertility is the average number of children a woman needs to have to produce one daughter who survives to childbearing age. Replacement level fertility is also described as the total fertility rate required for the population to replace itself in the long term, without migration.

The internationally accepted replacement level is 2.1 births per woman. Replacement level fertility allows for child mortality (children who die before reaching reproductive age) and the birth of more boys than girls. On average, throughout the world 105 boys are born for every 100 girls. The actual replacement level will vary slightly from country to country, depending on child mortality rates. In countries with high child mortality, the total fertility rate will need to be higher than 2.1 births per woman to achieve replacement level.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate is the average number of live births that a woman would have during her life if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of a given period (usually a year). It excludes the effect of mortality.

Children of this relationship

The birth registration forms ask whether there are any other children of this relationship. However, it is possible that children from previous relationships are included. Unfortunately, this question does not produce an accurate measure of all live births to a woman (needed for accurate measures of birth parity). For privacy reasons it is deemed unacceptable to ask women about children outside their current relationship.

Standardised death rates

The overall death rate that would have prevailed in a standard population if it had experienced the age-specific (usually age-and-sex-specific) death rates of the population or area being studied. In this Hot Off The Press, the age and sex distribution of the mean estimated population for the year ended 31 December 1961 is used to derive standardised death rates.

Life tables

A life table is a standard demographic device that provides a detailed description of the mortality experience prevailing in a population during a given period. It comprises an array of measures, including probabilities of death, probabilities of survival and life expectancies at various ages.

The *New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2005–2007* relating to New Zealand Māori, non-Māori and total populations were released by Statistics New Zealand on 10 November 2008. More detailed results, including for subnational areas, and the life tables methodology are included in the *New Zealand Life Tables: 2005–2007* report, released in May 2009.

Demographic rates

Demographic rates from 1991 onwards are calculated using the mean estimated resident population. Rates before 1991 are calculated using the mean estimated de facto population.

Rounding

Birth and death figures contained in the tables attached to this release are unrounded. All other figures have been rounded. This may result in a total differing slightly from the sum of its components. Derived figures (for example percentage annual increase) have been calculated using unrounded data.

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

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Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off The Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

1. Births, deaths and selected rates, 1993–2009
2. Live births by regional council, 1996–2009
3. Deaths by regional council, 1996–2009
4. Age-specific fertility rates, 1993–2009
5. Live births by mother's age, 1993–2009
6. Deaths by age and sex, 2009



[Births and Deaths: March 2009 quarter – tables 1–6 \(Excel, 63KB\)](#)

Table 1

Births, Deaths and Selected Rates
1993–2009

March year	Live births ⁽¹⁾	Crude birth rate ⁽²⁾	Total fertility rate ⁽³⁾	Deaths	Crude death rate ⁽²⁾	Infant deaths	Infant mortality rate ⁽⁴⁾	Natural increase ⁽⁵⁾
<i>Series ref:</i>	<i>VTBA.SKTLZ</i>	<i>DFMA.SKEL</i>	<i>DFMA.SGEK</i>	<i>VTDA.S1T3</i>	<i>DMMA.SPEL</i>	<i>VTDA.S6T</i>	<i>DMMA.SREL</i>	<i>VTBA.SJT</i>
1993	58,483	16.51	2.04	27,169	7.67	434	7.42	31,314
1994	58,370	16.28	2.03	26,790	7.47	391	6.70	31,580
1995	57,837	15.91	2.00	27,370	7.53	425	7.35	30,467
1996	57,151	15.49	1.96	27,787	7.53	374	6.54	29,364
1997	56,382	15.05	1.93	27,807	7.42	399	7.08	28,575
1998	57,058	15.05	1.95	27,230	7.18	357	6.26	29,828
1999	55,656	14.56	1.91	26,989	7.06	318	5.71	28,667
2000	57,928	15.07	2.01	27,955	7.27	322	5.56	29,973
2001	56,555	14.63	1.98	26,545	6.87	333	5.89	30,010
2002	54,719	14.03	1.93	28,047	7.19	294	5.37	26,672
2003	54,657	13.77	1.90	27,805	7.00	294	5.38	26,852
2004	56,870	14.06	1.95	28,196	6.97	274	4.82	28,674
2005	57,615	14.05	1.97	28,244	6.89	337	5.85	29,371
2006	58,441	14.09	1.99	27,431	6.61	279	4.77	31,010
2007	60,471	14.40	2.05	28,460	6.78	311	5.14	32,011
2008	63,252	14.91	2.15	28,295	6.67	334	5.28	34,957
2009	64,159	14.99 P	2.18 P	29,149	6.81 P	302	4.71	35,010

(1) Excludes late registrations under section 16 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995. (Births that were not registered in the ordinary way at the time the birth occurred.)

(2) Live births or deaths per 1,000 mean estimated resident population.

(3) The average number of live births that a woman would have during her life if she experienced the age-specific fertility rates of a given period (usually a year). It excludes the effect of mortality.

(4) Deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

(5) Excess of live births over deaths.

Note:

(a) Death data are based on deaths registered in New Zealand of New Zealand residents by date of registration.

(b) Birth data are based on births registered in New Zealand to mothers resident in New Zealand by date of registration.

(c) Registered births for the March to December 1998 quarters are lower than expected, because of a small change to the rate at which births were registered during 1998.

Symbols:

P provisional

R revised

Births and Deaths: March 2009 quarter

Table 2

**Live Births by Regional Council
1996–2009**

Regional council	March year													
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northland region	2,399	2,168	2,250	2,095	2,232	2,071	1,945	1,945	2,046	2,099	2,075	2,278	2,233	2,312
Auckland region	18,503	18,615	18,869	18,655	19,686	19,644	19,202	19,624	20,258	20,844	21,058	21,705	22,956	22,959
Waikato region	5,744	5,614	5,778	5,538	5,776	5,496	5,363	5,286	5,538	5,582	5,642	5,715	6,205	6,410
Bay of Plenty region	3,660	3,760	3,920	3,737	3,874	3,677	3,611	3,496	3,744	3,759	3,828	3,851	4,023	4,125
Gisborne region	881	808	812	793	756	813	742	741	725	736	770	777	754	836
Hawke's Bay region	2,350	2,379	2,277	2,080	2,215	2,183	2,094	2,028	2,103	2,173	2,128	2,231	2,262	2,322
Taranaki region	1,584	1,460	1,541	1,504	1,482	1,407	1,358	1,333	1,370	1,343	1,425	1,485	1,563	1,618
Manawatu-Wanganui region	3,585	3,545	3,484	3,201	3,332	3,214	2,981	2,944	2,888	2,954	3,137	3,186	3,290	3,306
Wellington region	6,429	6,396	6,337	6,456	6,711	6,426	6,300	6,135	6,345	6,285	6,266	6,618	6,733	7,047
Tasman region	477	454	504	463	559	513	476	509	573	528	545	543	548	527
Nelson region	519	541	515	498	541	561	515	527	562	548	521	551	634	629
Marlborough region	550	446	544	419	501	447	431	436	455	470	489	482	526	557
West Coast region	478	461	429	394	408	390	352	331	343	379	361	395	401	455
Canterbury region	6,259	6,142	6,221	6,044	6,292	6,181	6,113	5,968	6,438	6,483	6,774	6,984	7,327	7,314
Otago region	2,332	2,249	2,227	2,137	2,141	2,169	2,004	2,082	2,109	2,165	2,134	2,254	2,313	2,308
Southland region	1,389	1,325	1,331	1,239	1,262	1,264	1,181	1,203	1,263	1,218	1,205	1,277	1,328	1,370
Region not stated/ area outside region	12	19	19	403	160	99	51	69	110	49	83	139	156	64
New Zealand	57,151	56,382	57,058	55,656	57,928	56,555	54,719	54,657	56,870	57,615	58,441	60,471	63,252	64,159

Note:

- (a) Birth data are based on live births registered in New Zealand to mothers resident in New Zealand by date of registration.
- (b) Registered births for the March to December 1998 quarters are lower than expected, because of a small change to the rate at which births were registered during 1998.

Table 3

Deaths by Regional Council
1996–2009

Regional council	March year													
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Northland region	1,175	1,098	1,139	1,147	1,172	1,104	1,241	1,290	1,239	1,181	1,178	1,179	1,232	1,334
Auckland region	7,167	7,281	7,213	6,929	7,163	6,779	7,166	7,070	7,186	7,234	6,897	7,157	7,206	7,346
Waikato region	2,351	2,492	2,504	2,500	2,637	2,500	2,577	2,502	2,591	2,569	2,624	2,755	2,834	2,853
Bay of Plenty region	1,879	1,879	1,840	1,831	1,974	1,893	2,030	1,942	2,012	2,059	2,016	2,182	2,127	2,248
Gisborne region	442	393	417	386	427	372	376	404	411	349	399	421	372	381
Hawke's Bay region	1,201	1,248	1,274	1,216	1,255	1,186	1,229	1,278	1,288	1,243	1,287	1,281	1,236	1,176
Taranaki region	914	834	791	793	894	862	926	884	934	952	837	903	941	920
Manawatu-Wanganui region	1,951	1,943	1,807	1,889	1,930	1,952	1,978	1,904	1,892	1,992	1,870	1,945	1,744	1,973
Wellington region	2,973	2,953	2,942	2,845	2,963	2,793	2,879	2,865	3,000	2,878	2,744	2,885	2,819	3,033
Tasman region	289	311	264	264	282	287	311	293	287	315	322	348	314	285
Nelson region	343	367	333	336	340	350	367	375	360	390	350	362	407	399
Marlborough region	356	333	324	304	348	337	352	375	336	369	407	352	344	407
West Coast region	310	291	325	304	276	226	271	270	283	232	254	247	264	273
Canterbury region	4,047	3,895	3,768	3,734	3,863	3,609	3,935	3,919	3,922	4,125	3,923	4,044	4,031	4,047
Otago region	1,519	1,640	1,516	1,549	1,571	1,444	1,561	1,550	1,589	1,469	1,443	1,486	1,549	1,597
Southland region	858	833	758	789	772	777	792	830	786	787	755	773	730	788
Region not stated/ area outside region	12	16	15	173	88	74	56	54	80	100	125	140	145	89
New Zealand	27,787	27,807	27,230	26,989	27,955	26,545	28,047	27,805	28,196	28,244	27,431	28,460	28,295	29,149

Note: Deaths are based on deaths registered in New Zealand of New Zealand residents by date of registration.

Table 4

Age-specific Fertility Rates⁽¹⁾
1993–2009

March year	Age of mother (years)								Median age of mother (years)
	Under 15 ⁽²⁾	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45+ ⁽³⁾	
1993	0.3	31.9	89.5	134.1	106.7	39.3	6.2	0.3	28.2
1994	0.2	31.9	87.1	131.7	107.6	40.5	6.6	0.3	28.4
1995	0.3	32.0	84.5	127.6	105.9	42.6	6.9	0.4	28.5
1996	0.3	33.2	81.3	121.7	105.7	43.0	7.4	0.4	28.7
1997	0.2	32.6	79.5	115.8	104.0	44.9	7.9	0.4	28.9
1998	0.3	31.7	78.4	114.7	107.9	47.3	8.8	0.4	29.1
1999	0.3	29.4	75.6	112.1	107.3	48.6	8.9	0.4	29.4
2000	0.2	29.8	78.4	116.3	114.6	52.5	9.6	0.4	29.6
2001	0.1	27.5	78.0	113.2	113.3	53.3	10.4	0.5	29.8
2002	0.2	26.6	74.0	110.5	110.1	53.1	10.4	0.5	29.9
2003	0.2	25.6	69.5	106.1	111.0	56.1	11.4	0.5	30.2
2004	0.2	26.2	69.1	108.0	114.6	59.5	11.8	0.7	30.3
2005	0.2	27.2	69.2	106.6	116.4	60.0	12.2	0.6	30.3
2006	0.2	27.0	68.6	105.4	118.6	63.5	12.3	0.6	30.4
2007	0.3	29.2	72.1	107.2	121.1 R	65.4	12.7	0.7	30.2
2008	0.3	31.6	75.5	112.1	125.3	69.2	13.7	0.7	30.1
2009 P	0.2	32.2	79.0	111.6	124.9	72.1	13.9	0.7	29.9

(1) Per 1,000 mean estimated female population in each age group.

(2) Per 1,000 mean estimated female population aged 10–14 years.

(3) Per 1,000 mean estimated female population aged 45–49 years.

Note: Rates for the March to December 1998 quarters are lower than expected, because of a small change to the rate at which births were registered during 1998.

Symbols:

P provisional

R revised

Table 5

Live Births by Mother's Age
1993–2009

March year	Age of mother (years)								All ages
	Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45+	
1993	33	4,415	13,145	18,997	15,874	5,227	761	31	58,483
1994	25	4,302	12,796	18,509	16,344	5,532	824	38	58,370
1995	38	4,245	12,310	18,040	16,269	6,009	878	48	57,837
1996	37	4,382	11,650	17,469	16,308	6,289	965	51	57,151
1997	31	4,317	11,089	16,978	16,057	6,805	1,060	45	56,382
1998	44	4,209	10,642	16,896	16,589	7,407	1,223	48	57,058
1999	38	3,918	9,952	16,306	16,353	7,777	1,258	54	55,656
2000	32	3,976	10,101	16,514	17,404	8,451	1,400	50	57,928
2001	20	3,699	9,928	15,573	17,196	8,523	1,553	63	56,555
2002	30	3,654	9,534	14,627	16,800	8,407	1,601	66	54,719
2003	32	3,632	9,286	13,807	17,157	8,869	1,805	69	54,657
2004	30	3,824	9,608	14,041	17,893	9,444	1,933	97	56,870
2005	37	4,038	9,825	13,930	18,068	9,588	2,038	91	57,615
2006	34	4,102	9,886	13,909	18,116	10,251	2,048	95	58,441
2007	41	4,525	10,521	14,425	18,011	10,721	2,114	113	60,471
2008	49	4,961	11,048	15,355	18,076	11,400	2,253	110	63,252
2009	36	5,085	11,654	15,617	17,621	11,776	2,257	113	64,159

Note: Registered births for the March to December 1998 quarters are lower than expected, because of a small change to the rate at which births were registered during 1998.

Table 6

Deaths by Age and Sex
2009

Age (years)	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	People	Male	Female	People
0	176	126	302	1.2	0.9	1.0
1-4	48	31	79	0.3	0.2	0.3
5-9	22	22	44	0.2	0.2	0.2
10-14	34	23	57	0.2	0.2	0.2
15-19	120	58	178	0.8	0.4	0.6
20-24	137	46	183	0.9	0.3	0.6
25-29	105	63	168	0.7	0.4	0.6
30-34	131	61	192	0.9	0.4	0.7
35-39	176	125	301	1.2	0.9	1.0
40-44	251	172	423	1.7	1.2	1.5
45-49	356	247	603	2.5	1.7	2.1
50-54	498	373	871	3.4	2.5	3.0
55-59	702	542	1,244	4.8	3.7	4.3
60-64	992	700	1,692	6.8	4.8	5.8
65-69	1,236	880	2,116	8.5	6.0	7.3
70-74	1,550	1,141	2,691	10.7	7.8	9.2
75-79	2,129	1,613	3,742	14.7	11.0	12.8
80-84	2,484	2,377	4,861	17.1	16.2	16.7
85-89	2,022	2,845	4,867	14.0	19.4	16.7
90-94	1,010	2,139	3,149	7.0	14.6	10.8
95-99	275	896	1,171	1.9	6.1	4.0
100+	39	176	215	0.3	1.2	0.7
All ages	14,493	14,656	29,149	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median age at death	76.9	82.6	79.6

Note: Death data are based on deaths registered in New Zealand of New Zealand residents by date of registration.

Symbol:

... not applicable