

Embargoed until 10:45am – 17 May 2010

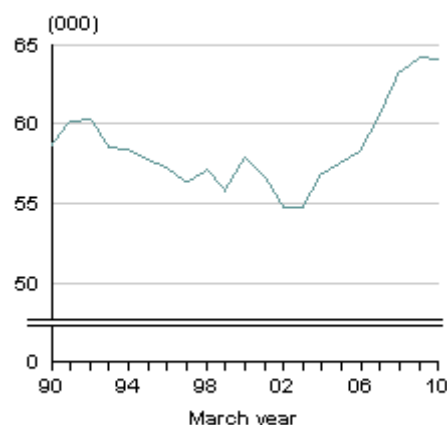
Births and Deaths: March 2010 quarter

Highlights

In the March 2010 year:

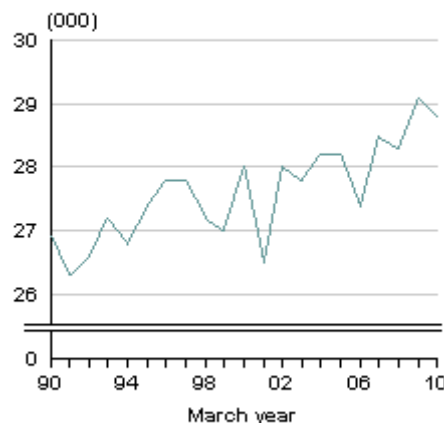
- 63,950 live births were registered in New Zealand, down from 64,160 in the March 2009 year.
- The total fertility rate was 2.2 births per woman.
- Women aged 30–34 years has the highest fertility rate (126 births per 1,000 women).
- 28,840 deaths were registered, down from 29,150 in the March 2009 year.
- The median age at death was 77 years for males and 83 years for females.
- The infant mortality rate was 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- Births exceeded deaths by 35,110.

Live births
1990–2010



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Deaths
1990–2010



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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17 May 2010
ISSN 1178-0436

Commentary

Live births

There were 63,950 live births registered in New Zealand in the March 2010 year, down 210 (less than 1 percent) from the March 2009 year. During the March 2010 year, the births of 32,780 boys and 31,180 girls were registered to mothers resident in New Zealand. Live births registered in the March 2010 quarter totalled 16,970, an increase of 1,410 (9 percent) from the March 2009 quarter.

The latest annual figure is 8 percent higher than the average of 59,070 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 a high of 64,160 in the March 2009 year.

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 2010.

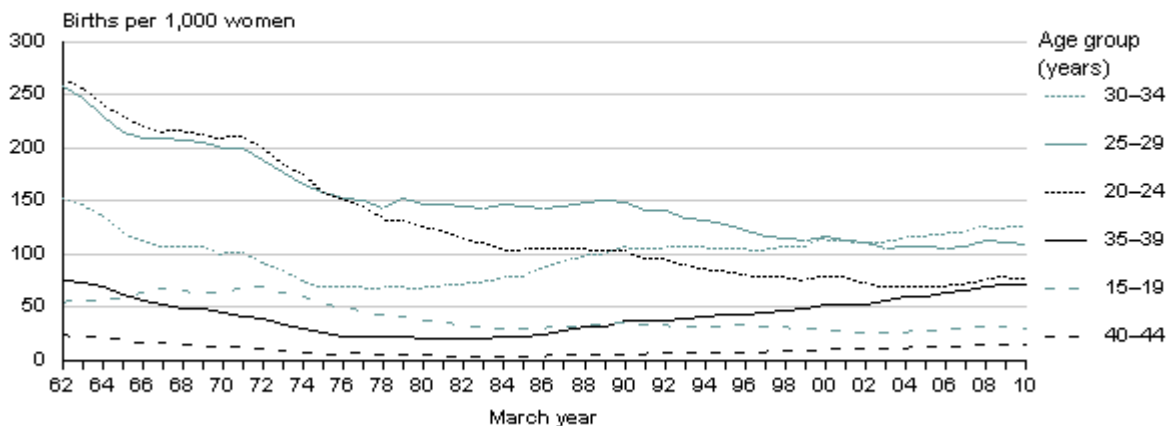
Fertility rates and mother's age

In the March 2010 year, women aged 30–34 years had the highest fertility rate (126 births per 1,000 women aged 30–34 years), followed by those aged 25–29 years (109 per 1,000) and 20–24 years (78 per 1,000). Compared with the high fertility seen in the early 1960s, women in all age groups now have fewer babies. In 1962, women aged 20–24 years had the highest fertility rate (265 per 1,000), followed by those aged 25–29 years (259 per 1,000) and 30–34 years (152 per 1,000). (Age-specific fertility rates before 1992 are based on December years.)

There were more births to women in all age groups in the March 2010 year, compared with the March 2003 year when birth numbers were relatively low. The biggest increase was in the 35–39 year age group, closely followed by those aged 30–34 years. For every 1,000 women aged 35–39 years there were 16 more births in 2010 than in 2003. Women aged 30–34 had, on average, 15 more births per 1,000 women than in 2003.

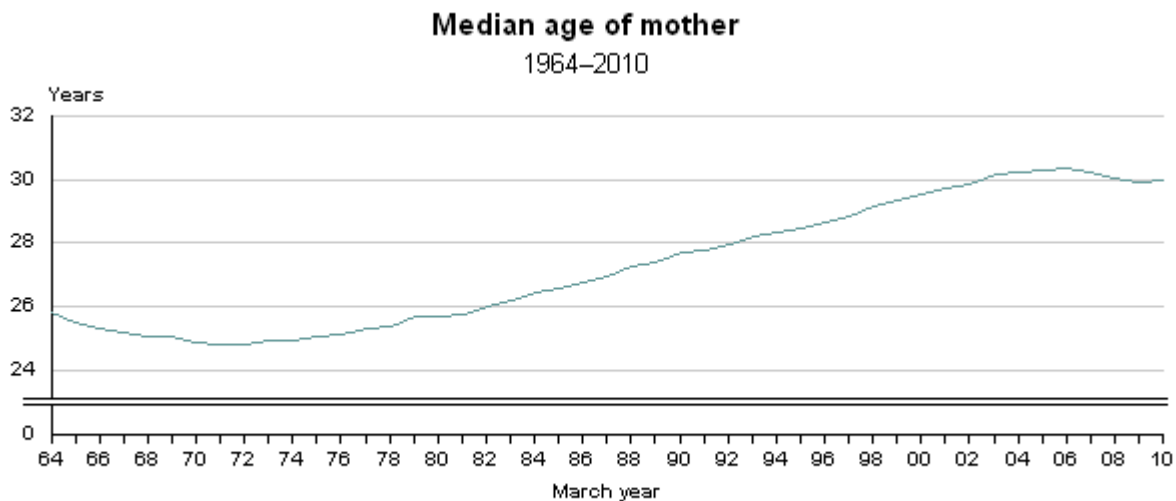
Compared with the March 2009 year, fertility rates were higher in 2010 for women in the age groups between 30 and 44, but lower for women aged under 30 years.

Age-specific fertility rates
1962–2010



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The median age (half are younger and half older than this age) of New Zealand women giving birth is now 30 years, compared with 26 years in 1964. The median age dropped to just under 25 years in the early 1970s. Although there has been a significant increase in the median age since the 1970s, it has been relatively stable at around 30 years in the past decade.



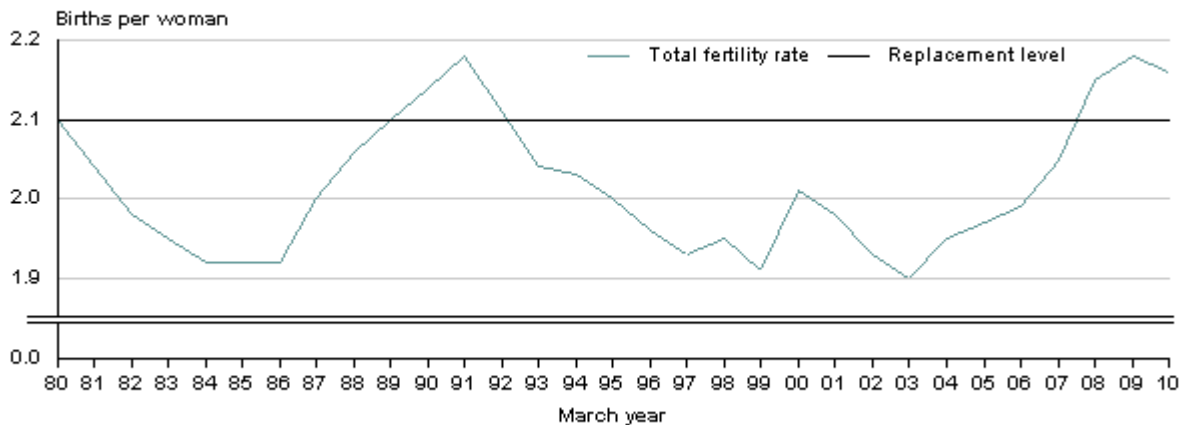
Source: Statistics New Zealand

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 2010, and has been relatively stable over the last decade.

Total fertility rate

The total fertility rate summarises the age-specific fertility rates into a single number indicator of fertility. The total fertility rate for the March 2010 year indicates that New Zealand women averaged 2.16 births per woman, down from 2.18 in the March 2009 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 2009. Annual fluctuations in the total fertility rate do not necessarily indicate changes in family size, but rather changes in the timing of births.

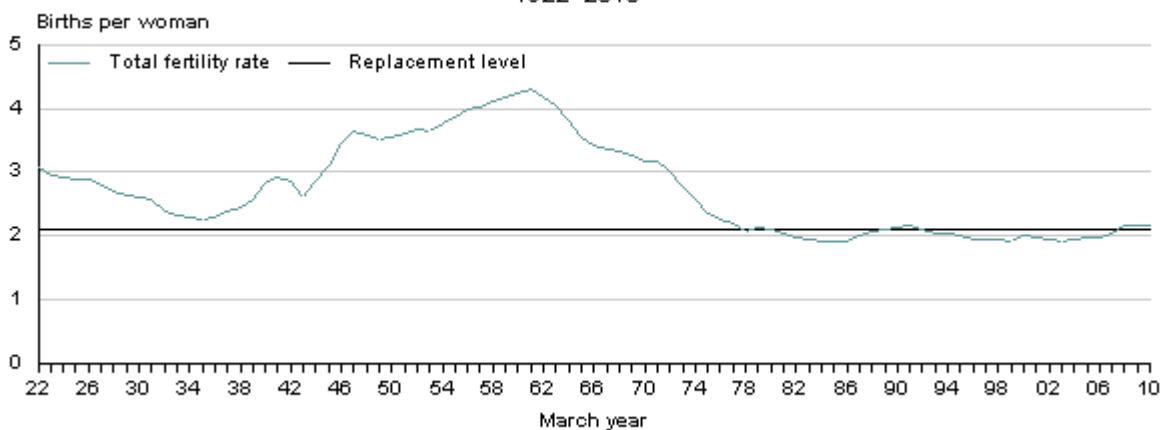
Total fertility rate 1980–2010



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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, fertility rates increased dramatically from the mid-1940s, peaking at 4.31 births per woman in 1961. New Zealand then experienced decreasing fertility, with the total fertility rate dropping to 4.05 in 1963, 3.00 in 1972, and 2.12 in 1979. (Total fertility rates before 1980 are based on December years.)

Total fertility rate 1922–2010



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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 2.0 in 2008), England and Wales (up from 1.6 in 2001 to 2.0 in 2008), Norway (up from 1.8 in 2002 to 2.0 in 2009), Scotland (up from 1.5 in 2002 to 1.8 in 2008), and Sweden (up from 1.5 in 1999 to 1.9 in 2008).

Births by ethnicity

In the March 2010 year, the European ethnic group gained 44,090 babies, Māori 18,380, Pacific peoples 10,330, Asian 7,740, MELAA (Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African) 1,220, and 'other' (including New Zealanders) 510. Where a baby has multiple ethnicities, the baby is included in every ethnic group specified. About 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.

The total fertility rate for Māori women in the March 2010 year was 2.85 births per woman, above the rate for the total population (2.16 births per woman). In the March 2010 year, there were 14,420 live births registered to Māori women. Māori women giving birth tend to be younger, with a median age of 26 years in the March 2010 year. The median age for Pacific, Asian, and European women was 27, 30, and 31 years, respectively.

Regional live births

Auckland region had the highest number of births in the March 2010 year (23,090), accounting for 36 percent of all live births registered in New Zealand. This was followed by the Canterbury (7,360), Wellington (6,890), and Waikato (6,280) regions. Together, these four regions accounted for just over two-thirds of all live births registered in the March 2010 year. This is consistent with their share of New Zealand's population.

The median age of women giving birth varies across the regions. Based on births registered in the ten years to March 2010, Gisborne (28 years) had the youngest median age, followed by Manawatu-Wanganui, Northland, Hawke's Bay, Bay of Plenty, Taranaki, Southland, Waikato, and West Coast (all 29 years). Marlborough and Nelson's median ages were comparable with the national median age (30 years). The remaining regions (Auckland, Otago, Tasman, Canterbury, and Wellington) had the highest median ages (31 years). The variation in the median age of women giving birth reflects both the different age structures of the regional populations, and different childbearing patterns across the regions.

Fertility rates for regions are only produced for the census years 1996, 2001, and 2006. These can be found on the [Births](#) page on the Statistics New Zealand website.

Deaths and death rates

Deaths registered during the March 2010 year totalled 28,840, down slightly from 29,150 in 2009. The number of deaths has gradually increased over time due to population growth in the older age-groups, partly offset by longer life expectancy. Fifty years ago, in the March 1960 year, deaths numbered 21,210. The number of deaths increased over the following 10 years, to 24,080 in 1970, then more slowly to 25,490 in 1980, and 26,890 in 1990. Statistics NZ's mid-range population projections (series 5) indicate deaths will continue to increase, surpassing 40,000 in 2029 and 50,000 in 2042.

Overall, deaths are increasingly concentrated in the older age groups. The median age at death in the March 2010 year was 77 years for males and 83 years for females, compared with 72 for males and 78 for females in 1990. Only 5 percent of the deceased were aged under 40 years in the March 2010 year, compared with 9 percent in 1990.

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 (4.4) was much lower than for the total population (6.7) in the March 2010 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 trends of populations with very different age structures. The standardised death rate for the Māori population (6.8 deaths per 1,000 mean estimated population) was much higher than that for the

total population (3.9) in the March 2010 year. Standardised death rates for both the Māori and total populations have dropped, down from 8.8 and 4.8 per 1,000, respectively, in the December 2000 year. (Standardised death rates are not available for March years 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 trends across populations and time.

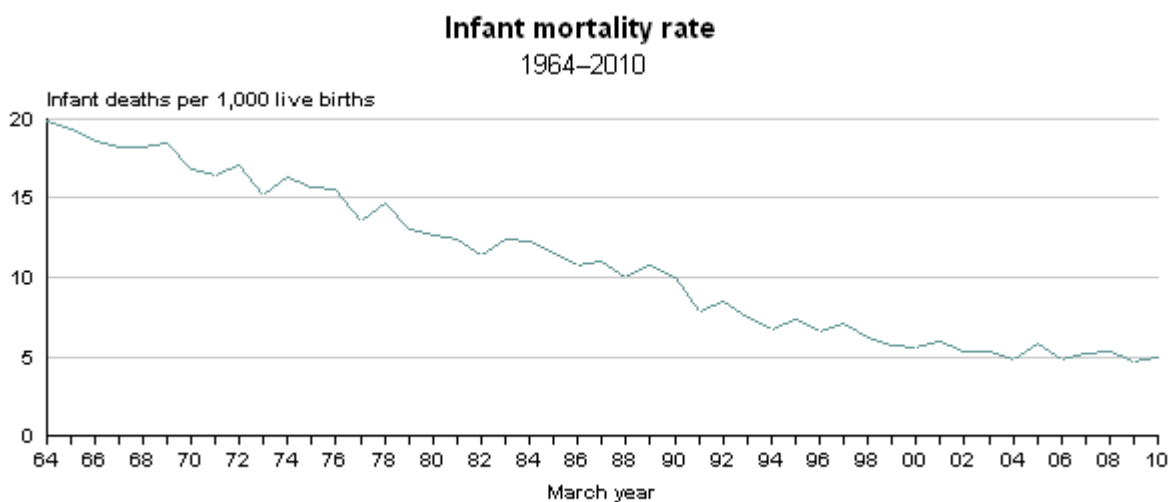
Life expectancy

According to the [New Zealand abridged period life table](#) for 2007–09, a newborn girl can be expected to live, on average, 82.4 years, and a newborn boy 78.4 years. This represents longevity gains since 2006–08 of 0.2 years for both females and 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 2007–09. Since 1975–77, life expectancy at birth has increased by 6.9 years for females and 9.4 years for males.

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. Complete life tables present mortality measures for each single year of age, while abridged life tables present mortality measures for age groups. The latest complete life tables, in [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.

Infant mortality and stillbirths

During the March 2010 year, the number of infant deaths (under one year of age) registered in New Zealand totalled 320. The infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) has dropped over the last 40 years. In the March 2010 year, the infant mortality rate was 5.0 per 1,000, down from 5.6 in the March 2000 year, and 16.8 in 1970. The Māori infant mortality rate was 7.4 per 1,000 in the March 2010 year, down from 22.6 in 1970.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Neonatal deaths (under four weeks of age) made up 57 percent of infant deaths in the March 2010 year. The neonatal mortality rate (neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) was 2.8 in 2010,

down from 4.2 in the March 1990 year. The post-neonatal mortality rate (infant deaths over 27 days of age per 1,000 live births) also dropped, from 5.8 in 1990, to 2.2 in 2010.

Australia has also experienced a drop in infant mortality rates in the last decade. In the December 1998 year, New Zealand's infant mortality rate was 5.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with 5.0 per 1,000 in Australia. By 2008, New Zealand's infant mortality rate had dropped to 5.0 per 1,000 and Australia's rate had dropped to 4.1 per 1,000. (The 2008 data is the most recent available for Australia.)

England and Wales (4.8 per 1,000 live births) had a similar infant mortality rate to New Zealand's in 2008. However, a number of other low-fertility countries had lower infant mortality rates, for example Sweden (2.5), Finland (2.6), Norway (2.7), France (3.6), and Denmark (4.0).

There were 400 stillbirths in the March 2010 year. This corresponds to 6.3 stillbirths per 1,000 births (live and stillbirths combined).

Regional deaths and life expectancy

During the March 2010 year, the Auckland region had the highest number of deaths (7,460). 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.

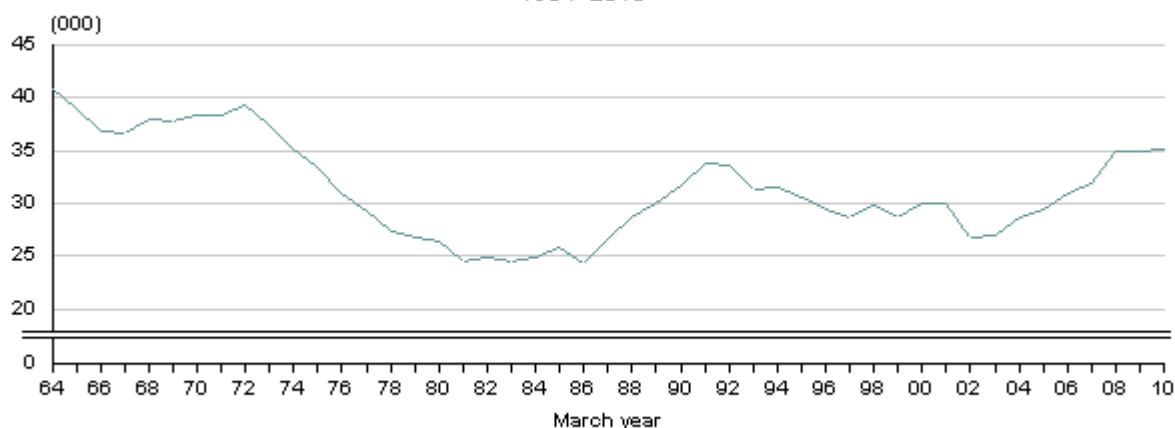
The [New Zealand Life Tables 2005–07](#) report includes the latest information from abridged life tables for regions. The highest life expectancy during 2005–07 was in the Auckland region, for both males (79.4 years) and females (83.2 years). Other regions where life expectancy exceeded the national average were Wellington, Tasman, Nelson (males only), Canterbury, and Otago. The 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 the West Coast (up 4.6 years for males and 3.3 years for females) and Auckland and Wellington (each up 4.2 years for males and 3.0 years for females).

Natural increase of population

Natural increase of population represents the excess of births over deaths. Births outnumbered deaths by 35,110 in the March 2010 year, up slightly from 35,010 in the March 2009 year. The rate of natural increase was 8.1 per 1,000 mean estimated resident population in the March 2010 year. The 2009-base mid-range national population projections (series 5) show that natural increase is likely to decline over the next 50 years, dropping to 5,500 in 2061.

Natural increase 1964–2010



Source: Statistics New Zealand

All regions in New Zealand had more births than deaths in the March 2010 year. Auckland's natural increase (15,640) 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 (3,900), followed by Waikato (3,560), and Canterbury (3,190).

Final figures and revised demographic rates

The vital statistics and infant mortality rates for the March 2010 year quoted above, and contained in the appended tables, are final. Fertility rates and other death rates for the March 2010 year are provisional. For further details see 'Technical notes' in this release.

Review of vitals outputs

Statistics NZ has completed a review of its vitals outputs (births, deaths, marriages, civil unions, and divorces). The purpose of the review was to ensure information remains relevant and easily accessible. As a result of this review, a number of changes have been made to the vitals data available in [Infoshare](#). (Infoshare is a free online tool that provides access to a range of time series data.)

Three new subject groups have been created with revised content. The new groups are:

- Births – VSB (replaces Vital Statistics – Births – VTB)
- Deaths – VSD (replaces Vital Statistics – Deaths – VTD)
- Marriages, Civil unions, and Divorces – VSM (replaces Vital Statistics – Marriages – VTM).

The original vital statistics groups will remain available until 30 June 2010 to allow users time to familiarise themselves with the new groups.

The following subject groups have been renamed to more clearly indicate the content of the groups:

- Demography – Fertility Measures – DFM is now Birth Rates – DFM
- Demography – Mortality Measures – DMM is now Death Rates – DMM
- Demography – Marriage Rates – DMR is now Marriage and Divorce Rates – DMR.

Additional tables are also available. For further information see [Vitals data on Infoshare](#).

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Next release ...

Births and Deaths: June 2010 quarter will be released on 17 August 2010.

Technical notes

Births

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

Stillbirths

The Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships Registration Act 1995, which took effect from 1 September 1995, redefined a stillbirth as a child who is born dead and weighs 400g or more or is born dead after the 20th week of gestation. Before the new Act, a stillbirth was defined as a child born dead after 28 weeks of gestation. This change in definition means that stillbirths from September 1995 onwards are not directly comparable with earlier years.

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. 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 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. Complete life tables present mortality measures for each single year of age, while abridged life tables present mortality measures for age groups.

National complete period life tables are produced every five years for Māori, non-Māori, and total New Zealand male and female populations. Subnational abridged period life tables are also produced every five years for the male and female populations. They are available for all 16 regions and most territorial authority areas (where death and population numbers are sufficient to construct reliable life tables). National complete period life tables and subnational abridged period life tables for 2005–2007 are included in the New Zealand Life Tables: 2005–2007 report, released in May 2009. The report also includes details on life tables methodology.

Abridged period life tables are produced annually for the total New Zealand male and female populations and provide an indication of the trends in life expectancy in the years between the construction of complete period life tables. The latest national abridged period life tables were released on 17 May 2010.

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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Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

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, 1994–2010
2. Live births by regional council, 1997–2010
3. Deaths by regional council, 1997–2010
4. Age-specific fertility rates, 1994–2010
5. Live births by mother's age, 1994–2010
6. Deaths by age and sex, March year 2010

Table 1

Births, deaths, and selected rates
1994–2010

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⁾
Series ref:	VSBA.S50L3ZZM	DFMA.SKEL	DFMA.SGEK	VSDA.S453ZM	DMMA.SPEL	VSDA.S55ZM	DMMA.SREL	VSBA.S80ZM
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	2.18	29,149	6.81	302	4.71	35,010
2010	63,951	14.76 P	2.16 P	28,844	6.66 P	318	4.97	35,107

1. Excludes late registrations under section 16 of the Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationships 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.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2

Live births by regional council
1997–2010

Regional council	March year													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northland region	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	2,278
Auckland region	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	23,091
Waikato region	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	6,279
Bay of Plenty region	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	3,997
Gisborne region	808	812	793	756	813	742	741	725	736	770	777	754	836	734
Hawke's Bay region	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	2,462
Taranaki region	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	1,638
Manawatu-Wanganui region	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	3,196
Wellington region	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	6,887
Tasman region	454	504	463	559	513	476	509	573	528	545	543	548	527	521
Nelson region	541	515	498	541	561	515	527	562	548	521	551	634	629	605
Marlborough region	446	544	419	501	447	431	436	455	470	489	482	526	557	576
West Coast region	461	429	394	408	390	352	331	343	379	361	395	401	455	437
Canterbury region	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	7,365
Otago region	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	2,412
Southland region	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	1,383
Region not stated/ area outside region	19	19	403	160	99	51	69	110	49	83	139	156	64	90
New Zealand	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	63,951

Note:

- Birth data are based on live births registered in New Zealand to mothers resident in New Zealand by date of registration.
- 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.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3

Deaths by regional council
1997–2010

Regional council	March year													
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Northland region	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	1,284
Auckland region	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	7,455
Waikato region	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	2,719
Bay of Plenty region	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	2,207
Gisborne region	393	417	386	427	372	376	404	411	349	399	421	372	381	378
Hawke's Bay region	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	1,263
Taranaki region	834	791	793	894	862	926	884	934	952	837	903	941	920	877
Manawatu-Wanganui region	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	1,906
Wellington region	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	2,985
Tasman region	311	264	264	282	287	311	293	287	315	322	348	314	285	293
Nelson region	367	333	336	340	350	367	375	360	390	350	362	407	399	339
Marlborough region	333	324	304	348	337	352	375	336	369	407	352	344	407	380
West Coast region	291	325	304	276	226	271	270	283	232	254	247	264	273	260
Canterbury region	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	4,172
Otago region	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	1,495
Southland region	833	758	789	772	777	792	830	786	787	755	773	730	788	772
Region not stated/ area outside region	16	15	173	88	74	56	54	80	100	125	140	145	89	59
New Zealand	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	28,844

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 4

Age-specific fertility rates⁽¹⁾
1994–2010

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⁾	
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	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	0.2	32.2	79.0	111.6	124.9	72.1	13.9	0.7	29.9
2010 P	0.2	29.7	77.6	109.4	126.3	72.2	15.0	0.7	30.0

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.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 5

Live births by mother's age
1994–2010

March year	Age of mother (years)								All ages
	Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45+	
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	10,641	16,897	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
2010	32	4,689	11,694	15,681	17,694	11,607	2,441	113	63,951

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.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

Deaths by age and sex
March year 2010

Age (years)	Number			Percent		
	Male	Female	People	Male	Female	People
0	181	137	318	1.3	1.0	1.1
1-4	35	32	67	0.2	0.2	0.2
5-9	12	15	27	0.1	0.1	0.1
10-14	27	21	48	0.2	0.1	0.2
15-19	137	53	190	0.9	0.4	0.7
20-24	148	50	198	1.0	0.3	0.7
25-29	105	59	164	0.7	0.4	0.6
30-34	140	70	210	1.0	0.5	0.7
35-39	176	115	291	1.2	0.8	1.0
40-44	245	197	442	1.7	1.4	1.5
45-49	375	293	668	2.6	2.0	2.3
50-54	532	372	904	3.7	2.6	3.1
55-59	666	460	1,126	4.6	3.2	3.9
60-64	977	660	1,637	6.8	4.6	5.7
65-69	1,264	860	2,124	8.7	6.0	7.4
70-74	1,526	1,113	2,639	10.5	7.7	9.1
75-79	2,022	1,439	3,461	14.0	10.0	12.0
80-84	2,463	2,346	4,809	17.0	16.3	16.7
85-89	2,095	2,926	5,021	14.5	20.4	17.4
90-94	1,012	2,137	3,149	7.0	14.9	10.9
95-99	295	850	1,145	2.0	5.9	4.0
100+	36	170	206	0.2	1.2	0.7
All ages	14,469	14,375	28,844	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median age at death	76.9	82.8	79.9

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

Symbol:

... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand