

1

Birth data before 1991 include all births that occurred in New Zealand and were registered in New Zealand.

2

Birth data from 1991 onwards include births to mothers who are residents of New Zealand.

3

Before 1996, Non-Māori births are classified according to the old definition ("degree of blood").

4

Birth data from 1996 onwards include births according to the new definition of ethnicity. The new definition used to define Māori (as well as other ethnic groups) is based entirely on the self-identification of ethnic origin. This wider concept replaced an older one, which was much stricter and based on the identification by degree of blood or belonging to solely one ethnic group. Thus, the unadjusted data on Non-Māori are not comparable to the data prior 1996. As a result, any change in patterns may reflect definitional changes rather than an actual change in fertility.

5

Births by sex before 1971 include late registrations under Section 14 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995.

6

Births since 1971 exclude Section 14 registrations. These are births that are not registered in the ordinary way at the time the birth occurred. Such registrations can occur as late as the time of application for National Superannuation. Section 14 registrations are not available by sex before 1971.

7

The population in Area="10" covers the de facto population. The estimated de facto population of New Zealand includes all people present in New Zealand and counted by the census (census night population count). This estimate includes visitors from overseas who are counted on census night, but excludes New Zealand residents who are temporarily overseas (see <http://www.stats.govt.nz/> for more details).

8

The population in Area="15" or Area="20" covers the usually resident population (i.e., de jure). This is an estimate of all people who usually live in New Zealand, or in an area of New Zealand, at a given date. This estimate is based on the census usually resident population count, which excludes visitors from overseas and is adjusted to include: residents who are temporarily overseas on census night and residents who are missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount). The estimates are also adjusted to account for births, deaths and net migration (arrivals less departures) of residents during the period between census night and the given date (see <http://www.stats.govt.nz/> for more details).

9

The old definition of ethnicity (based on the identification by degree of blood or belonging to

solely one ethnic group).

10

These figures were calculated by subtracting the official total population figures by the official Māori population figures. Note that the new definitions of ethnicity were applied for the Māori data starting in 1991.

11

The new definitions of ethnicity were applied for the Māori data starting in 1991. The definition used to define Māori (as well as other ethnic groups) introduced in 1991 is based entirely on the self-identification of ethnic origin. This wider concept replaced an older one, which was much stricter and based on the identification by degree of blood or belonging to solely one ethnic group. Thus, the unadjusted data on Non-Māori are not comparable to the data prior 1991. Statistics New Zealand also warn that all estimates for the Māori ethnic group for the period 1991-2008 are supplied only as a guide for research and other analytical purposes.

12

In this year, 12 deaths of unknown sex and age were registered. These deaths were split 50/50 between males and females.

13

The official totals do not make a sum of death numbers by age

14

Death data before 1991 include all deaths that occurred in New Zealand and were registered in New Zealand.

15

Death data from 1991 onwards refer to deaths of New Zealand residents.

16

Data for Non-Māori were derived by subtracting the official Māori deaths from the total death numbers.

17

Before 1996, Non-Māori deaths refer to the old (based on the degree of blood) definition of ethnicity. During this period, a stillborn was defined as a child born dead after 28 weeks of pregnancy.

18

Death data from 1996 onwards refer to the new (based on the self-reported information) definition of ethnicity. The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995, which took effect 1 September 1995, redefined what constituted a stillbirth. Stillbirths recorded after 1 September 1995 includes some stillbirths that would have fallen outside the previous definition. Under the new definition if a child either weights 400g or more, or the gestation has lasted 21 weeks or longer then the death should be registered as a stillbirth. Before this Act a stillborn was defined as a child born dead after 28 weeks of pregnancy.

19

Territorial adjustment factor for the change in population coverage from "de facto" to "usually resident". Area1 (noted as "10") refers to de facto population, while Area2 (noted as "15" or "20") refer to "usually resident" population of New Zealand. For descriptions of these concepts, see the notes "7" and "8".

20

For the period 1991-1995, we derived our own population estimates for the New Zealand Non-Māori population by subtracting the adjusted HMD estimates for the New Zealand Māori population from the HMD estimates for the New Zealand Total population. For a description of the input data for the New Zealand Māori population and the New Zealand Total population, please refer to the respective *Background & Documentation* file.

21

For the period 1991-1995, we derived our own adjusted death estimates for the New Zealand Non-Māori population by subtracting the adjusted HMD deaths for the New Zealand Māori population from the HMD deaths for the New Zealand Total population. For a description of the input data for the New Zealand Māori population and the New Zealand Total population, please refer to the respective *Background & Documentation* file.

22

Territorial adjustment factor for the change in the definition of ethnicity. Area1 (noted as "15") refers to an older definition of Non-Māori, while Area2 ("20") refer to the new ethnicity concept.