

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

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

4

Births since 1971 exclude Section 14 registrations. These are births that are not registered in the ordinary way at the time when 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.

5

Population figures are rounded to the nearest ten or hundred.

6

Totals refer to the sum of population numbers by age. They differ from the official figures due to rounding procedures performed by Statistics New Zealand.

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 the 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="20" or "15" 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 the 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 the census night and the reference date (see <http://www.stats.govt.nz/> for more details).

9

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

10

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

11

Before September 1<sup>st</sup> 1995, a stillborn was defined as a child born dead after 28 weeks of pregnancy.

12

The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995, which took effect September 1<sup>st</sup> 1995, redefined what constituted a stillbirth. Stillbirths recorded after September 1<sup>st</sup> 1995 includes some stillbirths that would have fallen outside the previous definition. Under the new definition if a child born dead either weights 400g or more, or the gestation has lasted for 21 weeks or longer, then the death is to be registered as a stillbirth. Before this Act a stillbirth was defined as the birth of a child born dead after 28 weeks of pregnancy.

13

Civilian population only.

14

Territorial adjustment factors 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") refer to 'usually resident' population of New Zealand. For descriptions of these concepts, see 503 and 504.

15

Revised inter-censal population estimates based on the 2013 census.

16

Figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

17

Post-censal population estimates based on the 2013 census.

18

Data on births by month exclude late registrations. For all years (1980-2014), sums of official births by month differ from the total number of births published by sex .