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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 September 1st 1995, Maori births include children with "half or more" Maori origin.

4

Since September 1st 1995, a new ethnicity question has been included on the birth registration form. This new question (based on the concept of self-identification) may result in more births identified as Maori than with the previous degree-of-blood question. As a result, any change in patterns may reflect definitional changes rather than an actual change in fertility.

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

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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.

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Population figures are rounded to the nearest ten or hundred.

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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.

9

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).

10

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 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 given date (see <http://www.stats.govt.nz/> for more details).

11

The new definitions of ethnicity were applied for the Maori data starting in 1991. The definition used to define Maori (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 Maori are not comparable to the data prior 1991. Statistics New Zealand also warn that all estimates for the Maori ethnic group for the period 1991-2008 are supplied only as a guide for research and for other analytical purposes.

12

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

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

14

Before September 1st 1995, Maori deaths refer to the old definition of ethnicity (based on degree-of-blood question)

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Since September 1st 1995, a new ethnicity question has been included on the death registration form. This new question (based on the concept of self-identification) may result in more deaths identified as Maori than with the previous degree-of-blood question. As a result, any change in patterns may reflect definitional changes rather than an actual change in mortality.

16

Before September 1st 1995, a stillbirth was defined as a child born dead after 28 weeks of gestation.

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The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995, which took effect September 1st 1995, redefined what constituted a stillbirth. Stillbirths recorded after September 1st 1995 include some stillbirths that would have fallen outside the previous definition. Under the new definition if a child weights 400g or more or if 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 gestation.

18

Territorial adjustment factor for the change in population coverage from "de facto" to "usually resident": Area1 (noted as "10") refers to the *de facto* population, while Area2 (noted as "15") refers to the "usually resident" population of New Zealand. For descriptions of these concepts, see 503 and 504.

19

Territorial adjustment factor for the change in the definition of ethnicity for births, deaths and population: Area1 (noted as "15") refers to an older definition of Maori, while Area2 ("20") refers to the new ethnicity concept.