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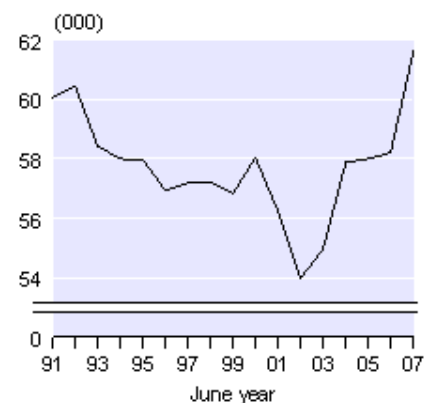
Births and Deaths: June 2007 quarter

Highlights

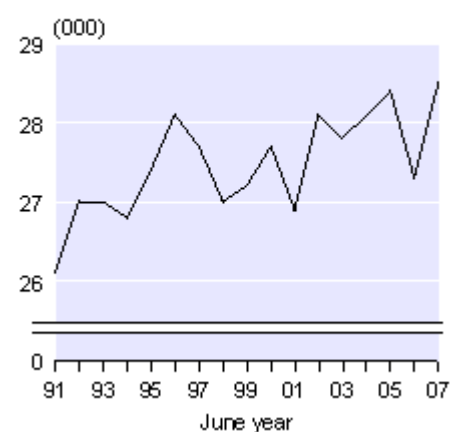
In the June 2007 year:

- There were 61,610 live births registered in New Zealand, the highest number since 1972 (64,510).
- New Zealand women averaged 2.1 births each.
- The median age of women giving birth was 30 years.
- The median age of women giving birth to their first child was 28 years.
- The infant mortality rate was 5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- There were 28,460 deaths registered.
- A newborn girl can expect to live 81.9 years and a newborn boy 77.9 years, according to abridged life tables for 2004–2006.
- There were 4,490 deaths of people aged 90 and over, with 210 of these deaths occurring at age 100 years and over.
- Births exceeded deaths by 33,150.

Live Births
1991–2007



Deaths
1991–2007



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There is a companion Media Release published – [Births and Deaths: June 2007 quarter](#).

Commentary

Live births

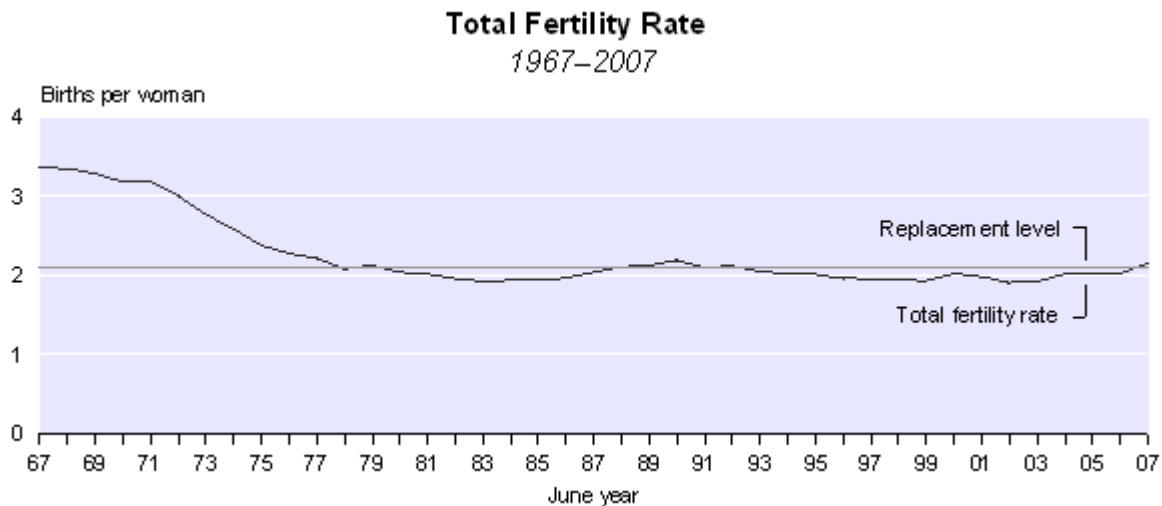
There were 61,610 live births registered in New Zealand in the June 2007 year, up 3,360 (5.8 percent) from the June 2006 year. The latest figure is 7.7 percent higher than the annual average of 57,290 births per year over the last decade.

During the June 2007 year, the births of 31,640 boys and 29,970 girls were registered to mothers resident in New Zealand. There are normally more boys born than girls, with an average of 105 boys born for every 100 girls.

Live births registered in the June 2007 quarter totalled 15,760, an increase of 1,140 (7.8 percent) compared with the June 2006 quarter. More births were registered in the March 2007 quarter (up 8.4 percent), the December 2006 quarter (up 0.5 percent) and the September 2006 quarter (up 6.1 percent) when compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Annual fertility rates

Annual fertility rates for 2007 indicate that New Zealand women average 2.14 births per woman, up from 2.02 in 2006. The level required by a population to replace itself in the long term without migration is 2.1 births per woman. This is the first June year since 1992 that New Zealand's total fertility rate has reached this level. However, fertility rates of close to 2.1 births per woman need to be sustained over many years before 'replacement level' fertility can be claimed. Apart from a short period around 1990, fertility in New Zealand has been slightly below the replacement level since 1980.



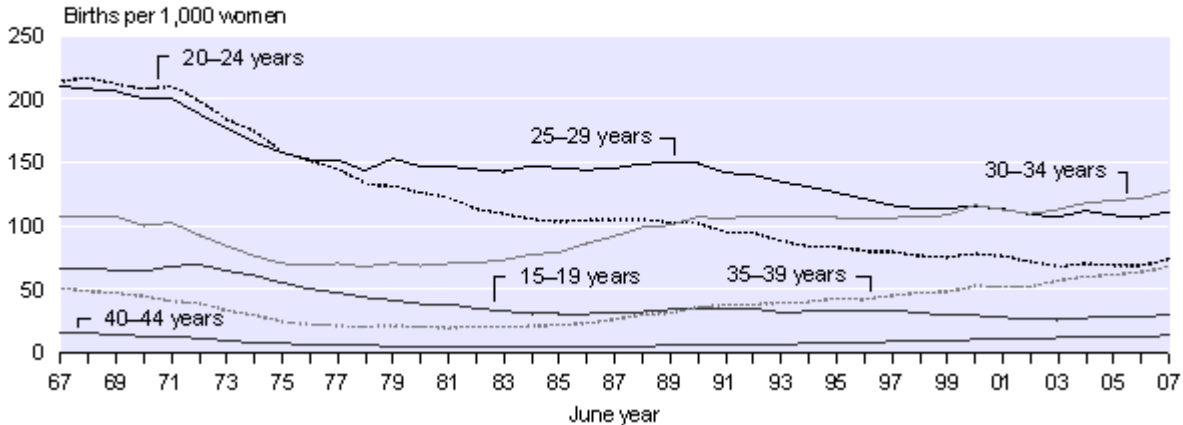
Despite the recent upturn, New Zealand's total fertility rate has been relatively stable over the last two decades, averaging 2.02 births per woman. During this period, the total fertility rate varied from 2.18 births per woman in 1990 to 1.90 in 2002. In contrast, during 1948–1967 women averaged 3.82 births, with the fertility rate peaking at 4.31 births per woman in 1961.

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 1.8 in 2005), England and Wales (up from 1.6 in 2001 to 1.8 in 2005), Denmark (up from 1.7 in 2002 to 1.8 in 2005) and Sweden (up from 1.5 in 1999 to 1.9 in 2006). France's total fertility rate hovered around 1.9 births per woman between 2000–2005, but rose to 2.0 in 2006.

Fertility rates and mother's age

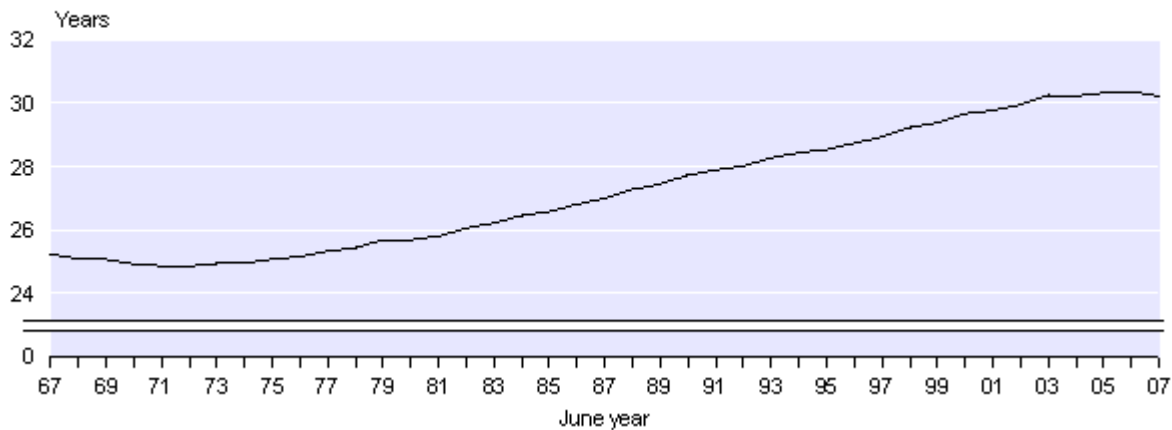
Fertility rates for all age groups have increased since 2006. In the June 2007 year, women aged 30–34 years had the highest fertility rate (127 births per 1,000 women aged 30–34 years), followed by those aged 25–29 years (111 per 1,000). In 2007, 54 percent of all newborn babies had a mother aged 25–34 years and 89 percent of newborns had a mother aged 20–39 years.

Age-specific Fertility Rates
1967–2007



Between the 1997 and 2007 June years, fertility rates for women aged under 30 years dropped. The largest decrease occurred among women aged 15–19 years (down 9 percent), followed by those aged 20–24 years (7 percent) and 25–29 years (4 percent). In contrast, fertility rates for women aged 30 years and over have increased over the last decade. For example, fertility rates for women aged 30–34 years and 35–39 years increased by 20 percent and 50 percent, respectively.

Median Age of Mother
1967–2007



On average, New Zealand women now have children about five years later than their counterparts in the mid 1970s. The median age (half are younger and half older than this age) of New Zealand women giving birth is now 30.2 years, compared with 25.3 years in 1977. Although there has been a significant increase in the median age since the 1970s, it has been relatively stable (just above 30 years) since 2003. 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 June 2007.

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 June 2007 year show that 13 percent of mothers and 24 percent of babies identified with more than one ethnic group. This suggests that younger generations are becoming increasingly multi-cultural. Two-thirds of Māori babies and one-half of Pacific babies belonged to multiple ethnic groups, compared with one-third of births within the European and Asian ethnic groups.

The total fertility rate for Māori women in the June 2007 year was 2.78 births per woman, up from 2.62 in 2006 and well above the rate for the total population (2.14 births per woman). In the June 2007 year, there were 14,176 live births registered to Māori women. Māori women giving birth tend to be younger; their median age was 25.9 years in the June 2007 year.

Regional births

The Auckland region had the highest number of births in the June 2007 year (22,170), accounting for 36 percent of all live births registered in New Zealand. This was followed by Canterbury (7,200), Wellington (6,660) and Waikato (5,930). Together, these four regions accounted for about two-thirds of all live births registered in the June 2007 year. This is consistent with their share of New Zealand's population.

During the June 2007 year, eight regions had higher percentage increases than the average for New Zealand (5.8 percent). These were Southland (up 12.2 percent), Taranaki (up 11.7 percent), Nelson (up 11.0 percent), Otago (up 10.0 percent), Northland (up 7.7 percent), Waikato (up 6.9 percent), Canterbury (up 6.7 percent) and Auckland (up 6.1 percent). Auckland had the highest numerical increase (up 1,270), while Marlborough and the West Coast had small decreases.

Deaths and longevity

Deaths registered during the June 2007 year totalled 28,460, compared with 27,300 in the June 2006 year. There were 14,100 male deaths and 14,370 female deaths.

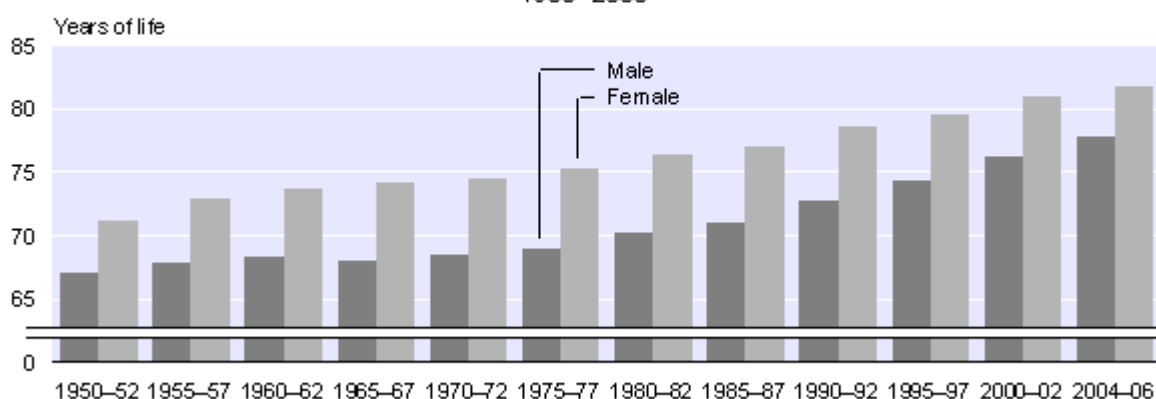
The median age at death in the June 2007 year was 76.6 years for males and 82.4 years for females, compared with 73.6 for males and 79.9 for females a decade earlier. Only 5.4 percent of the deceased were aged under 40 years in the June 2007 year, while 15.8 percent of deaths occurred at ages 90 years and above. Of the 210 people who died at age 100 years and over, 83 percent were female. The number of deaths at age 100 years and over has almost doubled in the last decade as a result of increasing life expectancies.

The crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 mean estimated resident population) was 6.8 in the June 2007 year, down from 7.4 in 1997. Because the crude death rate is influenced by the age structure of the population, it does not provide a true measure of the trends in mortality. Life tables are used to give a more accurate description of the mortality experience.

According to the New Zealand abridged period life table for 2004–2006, a newborn girl can be expected to live, on average, 81.9 years, and a newborn boy 77.9 years. These levels represent longevity gains since 2003–2005 of 0.2 years for females and 0.4 years for males. While female life expectancy is still higher than male life expectancy, their longevity gap has narrowed from 6.4 years in 1975–1977 to 4.1 years in 2004–2006. Since 1975–1977, life expectancy at birth has increased by 6.5 years for females and 8.9 years for males.

Life Expectancy at Birth

By sex
1950–2006



Note: Abridged period life table 2004–2006.

Abridged period life tables are produced annually for the total population only. Complete life tables are produced for Māori, non-Māori and total populations every five years. The latest complete period life tables available cover 2000–2002. Māori life expectancy is significantly lower than life expectancy for the total population. Life expectancy at birth for females of Māori ethnicity in 2000–2002 was 73.2 years, while for Māori males it was 69.0 years. The difference of about 7.6 years between Māori and the total population in 2000–2002 is slightly less than the estimated difference of 8.1 years in 1995–1997.

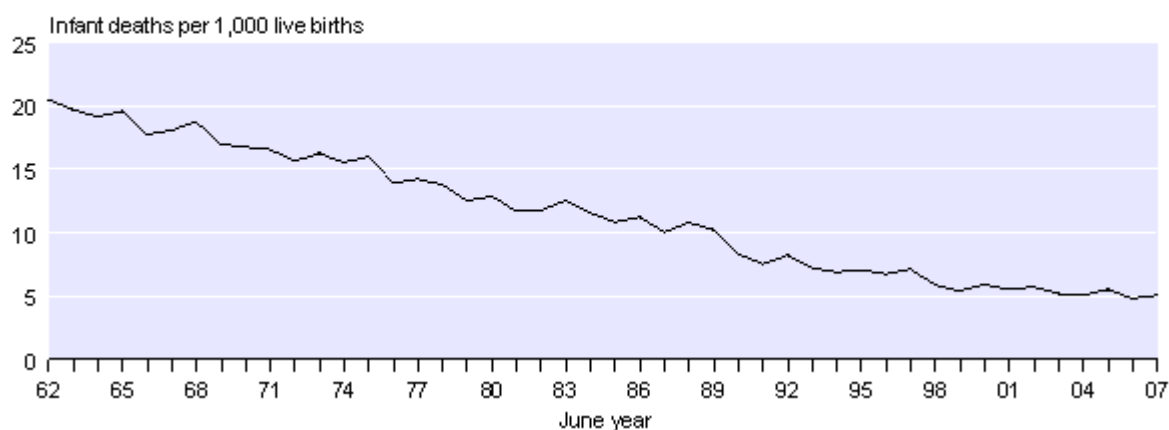
Life tables for other ethnicities, such as the broad Pacific and Asian ethnic groups, have not been produced because of the small number of death registrations and the uncertainty associated with ethnic identification and measurement.

Infant mortality

During the June 2007 year, the number of infant deaths (under one year of age) registered in New Zealand totalled 310. The infant mortality rate (infant deaths per 1,000 live births) has dropped over the last 30 years. In the June 2007 year, the infant mortality rate was 5.0 per 1,000, down from 7.1 in the June 1997 year and 14.2 in 1977. The Māori infant mortality rate was 5.8 per 1,000 in the June 2007 year, down from 11.3 in 1997.

Neonatal deaths (under four weeks of age) made up 52 percent of infant deaths in the June 2007 year. The neonatal mortality rate (neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) was 2.6 in 2007, down from 3.7 in the June 1997 year. The post-neonatal mortality rate (infant deaths over 28 days of age per 1,000 live births) has also dropped over the last decade, from 3.5 to 2.4 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality Rate 1962–2007



Australia has also experienced a drop in infant mortality rates in the last decade. In 1995, New Zealand's infant mortality rate was 7.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 5.7 per 1,000 in Australia. By 2005, New Zealand's infant mortality rate had dropped to 5.5 per 1,000 and Australia's rate had dropped to 5.0 per 1,000. (Infant mortality rates for Australia beyond 2005 are not yet available.)

While the gap between the infant mortality rates in Australia and New Zealand has closed in recent years, the age structures of infant deaths in the two countries differ. New Zealand had a slightly lower neonatal mortality rate (3.3 deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) than Australia (3.6 per 1,000). However, New Zealand's post-neonatal mortality rate (2.1 infant deaths over 28 days of age per 1,000 live births) was double that of Australia (1.4 per 1,000).

Regional deaths

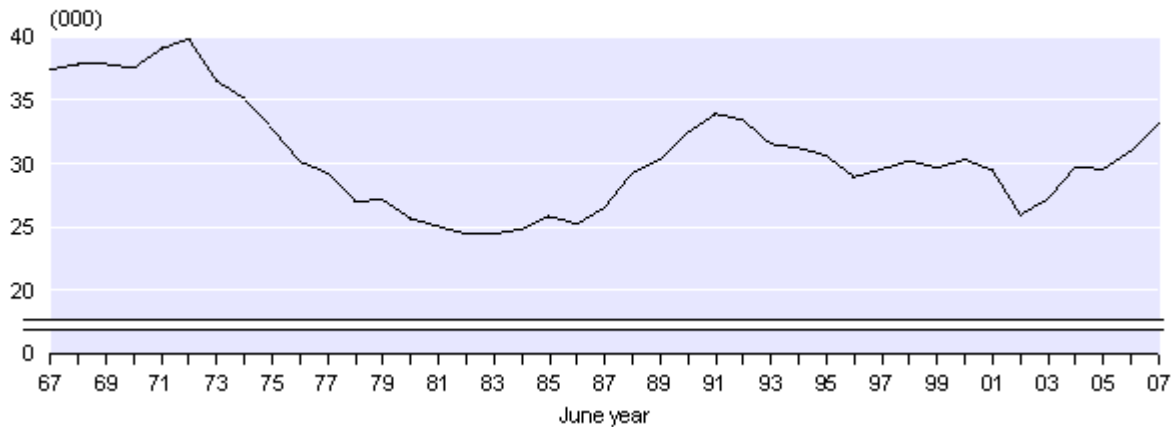
There were 7,130 deaths of residents in the Auckland region during the June 2007 year. Although the Auckland region is home to approximately one-third of New Zealand's population, it only accounted for one-quarter of New Zealand's deaths. This is due to the region's relatively young age structure. Only 10 percent of the Auckland region's population is aged 65 years and over, compared with 12 percent for the national population.

Based on the 2000–2002 abridged life tables for regions, life expectancy at birth across the regions ranged from 72.6 to 77.5 years for males and 78.9 to 82.2 years for females. The reasons for supination 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. More information about regional mortality can be found in Statistics New Zealand's report *New Zealand Life Tables (2000–2002)*.

Natural increase of population

Natural increase of population represents the excess of births over deaths. Births outnumbered deaths by 33,150 in the June 2007 year. This is the highest natural increase recorded since 1992, when births exceeded deaths by 33,440. However, the 2004-base national population projections show that natural increase is likely to decline over the next 50 years. This will be due predominantly to an increase in deaths as the large number of people born in the 1950s–1970s reach the older ages. Deaths are projected to outnumber births from 2042.

Natural Increase 1967–2007



All regions in New Zealand had more births than deaths in the June 2007 year. Auckland's natural increase (15,040) 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.

Final figures and revised demographic rates

The vital statistics and infant mortality rates for the June 2007 year quoted above, and contained in the appended tables, are final. Fertility rates and crude death rates for the June 2007 quarter and year are provisional. Statistics NZ is currently revising its 2001–2006 population estimates based on the 2006 census usually resident population count. Once the population estimates have been revised, fertility and death rates will also be revised. For further details see the [Technical notes](#).

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Technical notes

Births

Birth data for the March, June, September and December quarters of 1998 are based on the number of notifications received by the Department of Internal Affairs. All other birth data are based on live births registered in New Zealand to mothers resident in New Zealand 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

Death data are based on deaths registered in New Zealand of New Zealand residents 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.

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 2000–2002 period life tables relating to New Zealand Māori, non-Māori and total populations were released by Statistics New Zealand on 30 March 2004. These are available on the Statistics NZ website (www.stats.govt.nz). More details on life table methodology and results are included in *New Zealand Life Tables (2000–2002)*.

Resident population concept

Unless otherwise stated, this release refers to vital events (births and deaths) registered in New Zealand by date of registration. It excludes births to women who normally reside overseas, and deaths of people who normally reside overseas. Demographic rates are calculated using the mean estimated resident population.

Revised demographic rates

After each Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics NZ routinely revises its intercensal population estimates based on the latest census usually resident population count. Statistics NZ is currently in the process of revising its annual and quarterly population estimates for the 2001–2006 intercensal period. The mean estimated resident population is used as the denominator for calculating various demographic rates, such as total fertility rates, crude birth rates, crude deaths rates and age-specific birth and death rates.

Once the population estimates have been revised, Statistics NZ will then revise all its quarterly and annual demographic rates for the 2001–2006 period. Revised rates for September quarters and years will be published in the *Births and Deaths: September 2007 quarter* Hot Off the Press. Other revised rates will be available on the Statistics NZ website and on INFOS (DFM, DMM) by the end of 2007.

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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Next release ...

Births and Deaths: September 2007 quarter will be released on 19 November 2007.

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Tables

The following tables can be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel 97 format. If you do not have access to Excel 97 or higher, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

List of tables

1. Births, deaths and selected rates, 1992–2007
2. Live births by regional council, 1994–2007
3. Deaths by regional council, 1994–2007
4. Age-specific fertility rates, 1995–2007

Births and Deaths: June 2007 quarter

Table 1

**Births, Deaths and Selected Rates
1992–2007**

INFOS series	Live births ⁽¹⁾	Crude birth rate ⁽²⁾	Total fertility rate ⁽³⁾	Deaths	Crude death rate ⁽²⁾	Infant mortality rate ⁽⁴⁾	Natural increase ⁽⁵⁾
	VTBQ.SKTLZ VTBA.SKTLZ	DFMQ.SKHL DFMA.SKFL	DFMQ.SGHK DFMA.SGFK	VTDQ.S1T3 VTDA.S1T3	DMMQ.SPHL DMMA.SPFL	DMMQ.SRHL DMMA.SRFL	VTBQ.SJT VTBA.SJT
Quarter ended June							
1992	14,204	16.10	1.98	6,894	7.81	7.74	7,310
1993	14,138	15.85	1.97	6,686	7.49	6.79	7,452
1994	13,755	15.22	1.91	6,646	7.35	7.56	7,109
1995	13,885	15.14	1.92	6,655	7.26	6.27	7,230
1996	13,659	14.66	1.87	6,933	7.44	7.03	6,726
1997	14,463	15.31	1.97	6,813	7.21	7.19	7,650
1998	14,164	14.86	1.94	6,567	6.89	5.72	7,597
1999	14,126	14.74	1.96	6,780	7.07	4.88	7,346
2000	14,231	14.76	1.99	6,550	6.79	6.25	7,681
2001	13,897	14.33	1.96	6,873	7.09	4.61	7,024
2002	13,151	13.37	1.85	6,888	7.00	5.93	6,263
2003	13,436	13.42	1.87	6,847	6.84	5.14	6,589
2004	14,436	14.23	2.00	6,785	6.69	6.03	7,651
2005	14,807	14.46	2.06	6,978	6.81	4.59	7,829
2006	14,616	14.13	2.03	6,845	6.62	4.72	7,771
2007	15,757	15.08 P	2.19 P	6,847	6.55 P	4.32	8,910
Year ended June							
1992	60,427	17.19	2.11	26,987	7.68	8.21	33,440
1993	58,417	16.45	2.04	26,961	7.59	7.19	31,456
1994	57,987	16.12	2.01	26,750	7.44	6.88	31,237
1995	57,967	15.89	2.00	27,379	7.51	7.04	30,588
1996	56,925	15.36	1.95	28,065	7.57	6.73	28,860
1997	57,186	15.21	1.95	27,687	7.36	7.12	29,499
1998	57,192	15.05	1.95	26,984	7.10	5.84	30,208
1999	56,835	14.85	1.96	27,202	7.11	5.38	29,633
2000	58,033	15.08	2.02	27,725	7.20	5.89	30,308
2001	56,221	14.52	1.97	26,868	6.94	5.48	29,353
2002	53,973	13.80	1.90	28,062	7.17	5.71	25,911
2003	54,942	13.82	1.92	27,764	6.98	5.19	27,178
2004	57,870	14.33	2.01	28,134	6.97	5.05	29,736
2005	57,986	14.20	2.01	28,437	6.97	5.48	29,549
2006	58,250	14.14	2.02	27,298	6.63	4.81	30,952
2007	61,612	14.80 P	2.14 P	28,462	6.84 P	5.03	33,150

(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. Such registrations can occur as late as retirement age.)

(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 for the March, June, September and December 1998 quarters are based on the number of notifications received by the Department of Internal Affairs. All other birth data are based on live births registered in New Zealand to mothers resident in New Zealand by date of registration.

(c) For analytical purposes, registration-based data for 1998 is available on INFOS.

Symbols:

P provisional

Births and Deaths: June 2007 quarter

Table 2

**Live Births by Regional Council
1994–2007**

Regional council	June year													
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Northland region	2,321	2,360	2,359	2,164	2,244	2,129	2,204	2,008	1,990	1,915	2,099	2,101	2,115	2,277
Auckland region	18,103	18,396	18,504	18,986	18,736	18,678	19,901	19,588	18,897	19,817	20,789	20,832	20,906	22,172
Waikato region	5,890	6,010	5,592	5,756	5,711	5,607	5,719	5,405	5,320	5,323	5,598	5,688	5,549	5,930
Bay of Plenty region	3,771	3,673	3,672	3,846	3,850	3,755	3,925	3,615	3,564	3,498	3,760	3,817	3,806	3,935
Gisborne region	937	966	886	798	818	769	777	794	743	730	734	757	758	765
Hawke's Bay region	2,408	2,394	2,364	2,399	2,223	2,114	2,220	2,133	2,125	1,988	2,098	2,188	2,170	2,268
Taranaki region	1,671	1,693	1,555	1,497	1,500	1,534	1,469	1,381	1,341	1,348	1,324	1,419	1,386	1,548
Manawatu-Wanganui region	3,728	3,735	3,584	3,547	3,408	3,172	3,355	3,211	2,891	2,925	2,934	3,016	3,157	3,157
Wellington region	6,754	6,636	6,411	6,430	6,353	6,468	6,638	6,547	6,045	6,219	6,414	6,225	6,371	6,657
Tasman region	542	516	475	472	484	471	571	500	486	516	582	524	541	542
Nelson region	566	518	536	511	510	532	529	566	503	548	585	522	516	575
Marlborough region	479	521	527	484	497	434	498	457	408	451	476	449	493	483
West Coast region	502	472	480	453	436	382	398	389	354	320	361	365	392	378
Canterbury region	6,264	6,293	6,203	6,259	6,181	6,041	6,277	6,175	6,060	5,955	6,580	6,564	6,741	7,196
Otago region	2,468	2,359	2,360	2,255	2,224	2,092	2,158	2,126	2,005	2,098	2,164	2,218	2,073	2,289
Southland region	1,565	1,405	1,401	1,315	1,311	1,244	1,272	1,224	1,189	1,222	1,255	1,270	1,164	1,306
Region not specified/ area outside region	18	20	16	14	28	441	122	102	52	69	117	31	112	134
New Zealand	57,987	57,967	56,925	57,186	56,514	55,863	58,033	56,221	53,973	54,942	57,870	57,986	58,250	61,612

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 1998 and 1999 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
1994–2007**

Regional council	June year													
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Northland region	1,090	1,107	1,175	1,095	1,145	1,154	1,144	1,161	1,215	1,292	1,244	1,176	1,170	1,166
Auckland region	7,007	7,138	7,221	7,265	7,178	6,927	7,179	6,718	7,177	7,120	7,168	7,181	6,954	7,129
Waikato region	2,434	2,361	2,408	2,492	2,503	2,533	2,593	2,545	2,548	2,482	2,607	2,612	2,654	2,765
Bay of Plenty region	1,678	1,746	1,893	1,906	1,800	1,869	1,972	1,933	2,001	1,961	2,010	2,053	2,026	2,236
Gisborne region	384	432	423	404	412	368	421	382	376	411	390	380	386	408
Hawke's Bay region	1,236	1,271	1,212	1,242	1,251	1,254	1,216	1,204	1,241	1,292	1,252	1,293	1,258	1,264
Taranaki region	901	893	914	830	757	831	905	867	901	884	928	980	798	951
Manawatu-Wanganui region	1,960	1,907	2,001	1,941	1,811	1,901	1,914	1,971	1,976	1,834	1,920	1,992	1,869	1,920
Wellington region	2,813	2,916	2,978	2,934	2,903	2,872	2,925	2,825	2,893	2,867	2,938	2,927	2,724	2,864
Tasman region	263	296	301	300	268	267	283	300	283	307	292	314	334	329
Nelson region	326	348	366	352	329	343	330	361	363	382	364	364	374	365
Marlborough region	272	326	363	318	315	316	353	328	371	355	353	376	391	346
West Coast region	258	290	309	287	328	292	250	260	266	261	301	230	255	241
Canterbury region	3,813	3,936	4,099	3,862	3,725	3,729	3,846	3,674	3,974	3,899	3,975	4,129	3,849	4,046
Otago region	1,534	1,525	1,547	1,638	1,483	1,578	1,536	1,477	1,617	1,531	1,538	1,511	1,391	1,524
Southland region	773	878	840	803	763	775	776	791	805	816	782	807	738	769
Region not specified/ area outside region	8	9	15	18	13	193	82	71	55	70	72	112	127	139
New Zealand	26,750	27,379	28,065	27,687	26,984	27,202	27,725	26,868	28,062	27,764	28,134	28,437	27,298	28,462

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⁾
1995–2007

June 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⁾	
1995	0.3	32.6	84.3	126.0	106.2	43.7	7.0	0.4	28.5
1996	0.3	32.8	80.9	121.0	105.3	42.6	7.5	0.4	28.7
1997	0.2	32.9	80.3	116.1	106.1	45.9	8.4	0.4	28.9
1998	0.3	31.2	77.1	113.3	107.2	48.0	8.7	0.3	29.2
1999	0.3	29.2	76.0	113.4	107.9	48.8	8.8	0.5	29.4
2000	0.2	29.1	79.0	115.0	116.1	53.5	9.8	0.4	29.7
2001	0.2	27.7	77.1	113.4	112.5	52.8	10.4	0.5	29.8
2002	0.2	25.8	72.3	108.5	109.3	53.1	10.8	0.5	29.9
2003	0.2	25.5	68.7	106.9	112.4	57.7	11.6	0.6	30.2
2004	0.2	27.1	70.9	111.6	117.8	60.6	12.3	0.6	30.2
2005	0.3	27.8	69.9	108.1	119.6	62.4	12.3	0.6	30.3
2006	0.2	27.6	69.8	106.3	121.5	64.6	12.3	0.6	30.4
2007 P	0.3	29.9	74.7	111.0	127.1	68.8	13.4	0.8	30.2

(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 1998 and 1999 June years are lower than expected, because of a small change to the rate at which births were registered during 1998.

Symbol:

P provisional