

Embargoed until 10:45am – 17 May 2007

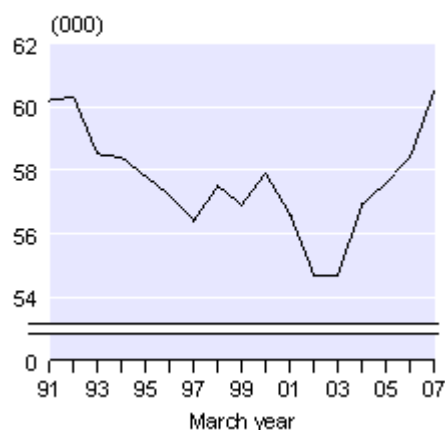
Births and Deaths March 2007 quarter

Highlights

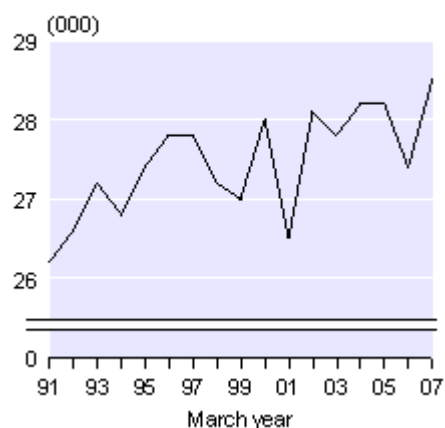
In the March 2007 year:

- There were 60,470 live births registered in New Zealand.
- 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 5.1 deaths per 1,000 live births.
- There were 28,460 deaths registered.
- Life expectancy increased to 81.9 years for newborn girls and 77.9 years for boys in 2004–2006.
- Births exceeded deaths by 32,010.

Live Births
1991–2007



Deaths
1991–2007



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There is a companion Media Release published – *Births and Deaths: March 2007 quarter*.

Commentary

Live births

There were 60,470 live births registered in New Zealand in the March 2007 year, up 2,030 (3.5 percent) on 2006 and the highest number of registrations since 1974. The latest figure is 5.8 percent higher than the annual average of 57,170 births per year over the last decade. Over the last 10 years the number of registrations has varied, from a low of 54,660 in 2003 to the recent high of 60,470 in 2007.

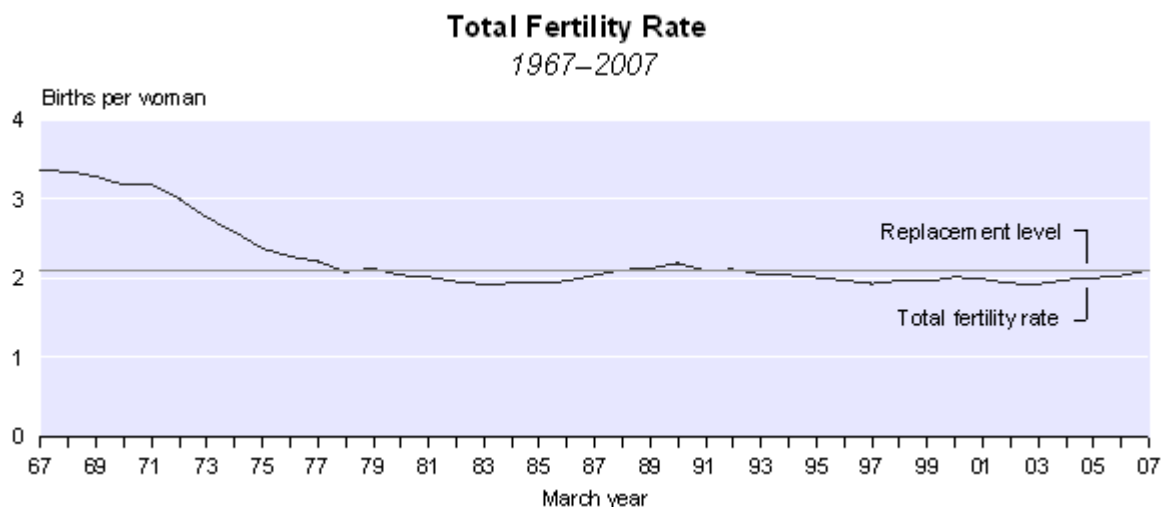
During the March 2007 year, the births of 31,040 boys and 29,430 girls were registered to mothers resident in New Zealand. There are normally more boys born than girls, with an average of 105 boys born for every 100 girls.

Live births registered in the March 2007 quarter totalled 16,540, an increase of 1,280 (8.4 percent) compared with the March 2006 quarter. More births were registered in the December and September 2006 quarters (up 0.5 and 6.1 percent, respectively) and fewer in the June 2006 quarter (down 1.3 percent) when compared with the same quarter in the previous year.

Generally, there are more births registered in the March quarter than in the December quarter as parents delay registering babies born in the December quarter until after the busy Christmas period.

Annual fertility rates

Annual fertility rates for 2007 indicate that New Zealand women average 2.10 births per woman, up from 2.03 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 time 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.



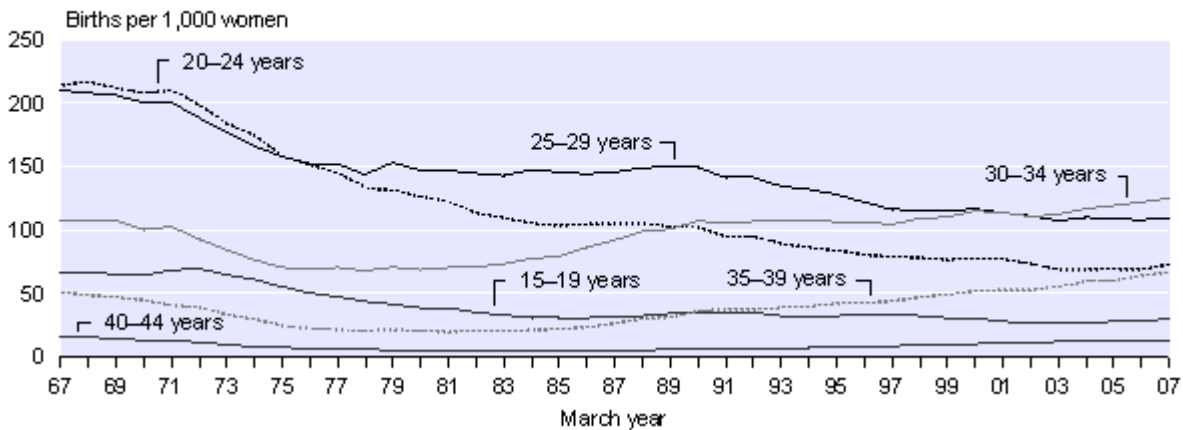
Despite the recent upturn, New Zealand's total fertility rate has been relatively stable over the last two decades, averaging 2.02 births per woman. During this period, the total fertility varied from 2.18 births per woman in 1990 to 1.92 in 2003. In contrast, during 1948–1967 women averaged 3.82 births, 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), 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

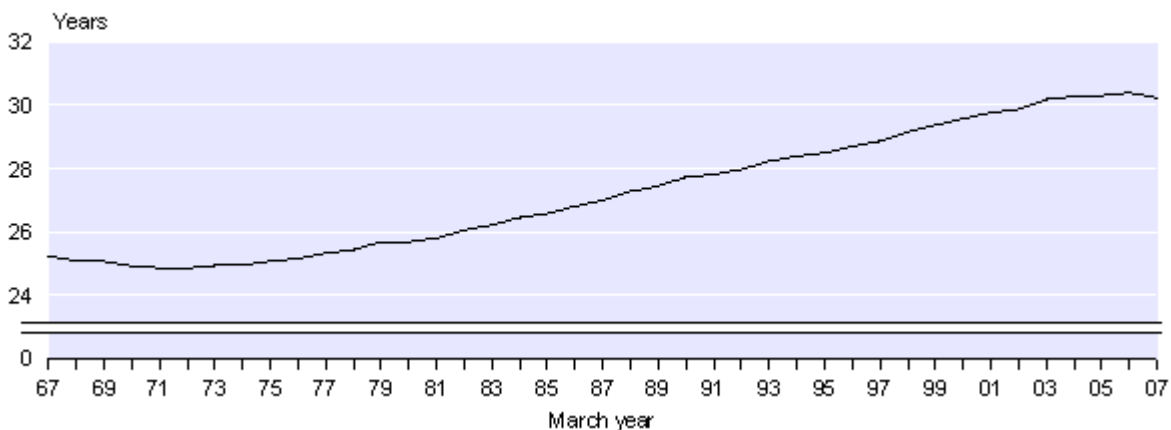
Fertility rates for all age groups have increased since 2006. In the March 2007 year, women aged 30–34 years had the highest fertility rate (125 births per 1,000 women aged 30–34 years), followed by those aged 25–29 years (109 per 1,000). In 2007, 54 percent of all newborn babies had a mother aged 25–34 years and 89 percent of newborns had a mother aged 20–39 years.

Age-specific Fertility Rates
1967–2007



Between the 1997 and 2007 March 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 (6 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 March 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 March 2007 year show that 13 percent of mothers and 25 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 March 2007 year was 2.76 births per woman up from 2.63 in 2006 and well above the rate for the total population (2.10 births per woman). In the March 2007 year there were 14,030 births registered to Māori women. Māori women giving birth tend to be younger; their median age was 25.9 years in the March 2007 year.

Regional births

The Auckland region had the highest number of births in the March 2007 year (21,700), accounting for 36 percent of all live births registered in New Zealand. This was followed by Canterbury (6,980), Wellington (6,620) and Waikato (5,720). Together, these four regions accounted for about two-thirds of all live births registered in the March 2007 year. This is consistent with their share of New Zealand's population.

During the March 2007 year, births increased in all regions except Tasman and Marlborough.

Deaths and longevity

Deaths registered during the March 2007 year totalled 28,460, compared with 27,430 in the March 2006 year. Deaths are projected to increase to about 29,490 in 2011, 33,840 in 2021 and 58,630 in 2051.

There were 6,890 deaths in the March 2007 quarter and 6,670 in the March 2006 quarter.

The median age at death in the March 2007 year was 76.6 years for males and 82.3 years for females. Only 5.3 percent of the deceased were aged under 40 years. There were 14,060 male deaths and 14,400 female deaths.

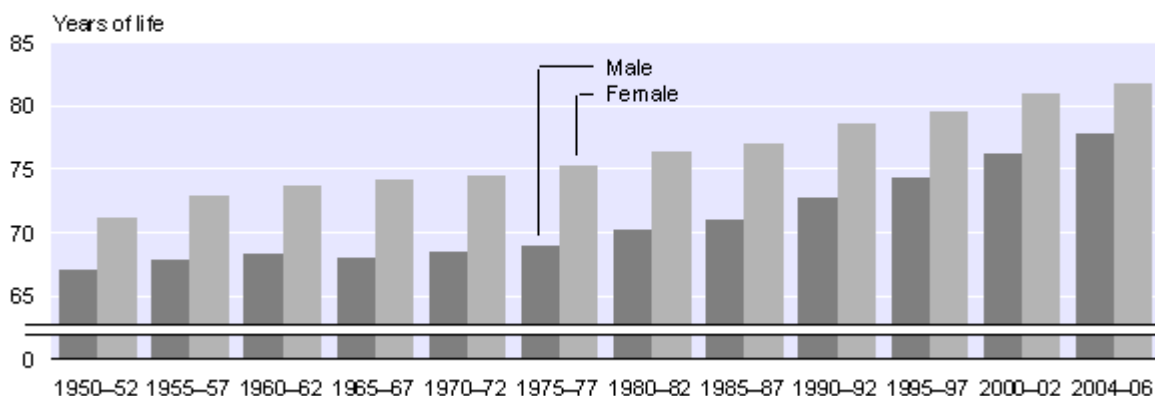
The crude death rate (deaths per 1,000 mean estimated resident population) was 6.9 in the March 2007 year, down from 7.4 in 1997. Because the crude death rate is influenced by the age structure of the population, it does not provide a true measure of the trends in mortality. Life tables are used to give a more accurate description of the mortality experience.

According to the recently released 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 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.

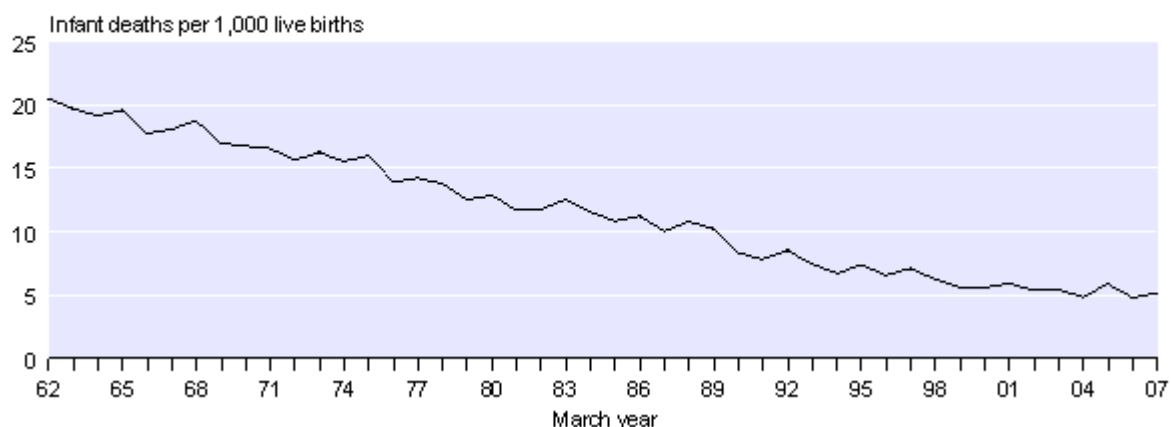
Infant and foetal death

During the March 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 March 2007 year, the infant mortality rate was 5.1 per 1,000, down from 7.1 in the March 1997 year and 14.2 in 1977. The Māori infant mortality rate was 6.5 per 1,000 in the March 2007 year, down from 11.7 in 1997.

Neonatal deaths (under four weeks of age) made up 54 percent of infant deaths in the March 2007 year. The neonatal mortality rate (neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) was 2.8 in 2007, down from 3.8 in the March 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 3.3 to 2.3 per 1,000.

Infant Mortality Rate

1962–2007



Regional deaths

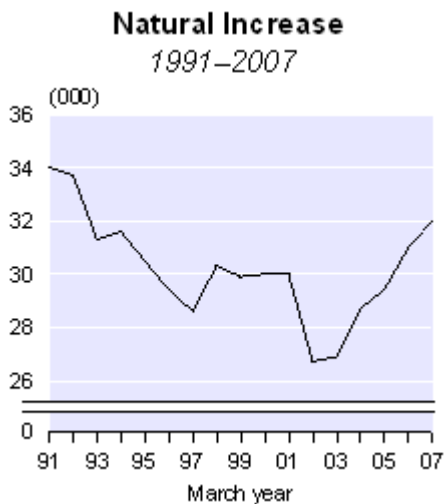
There were 7,157 deaths of residents in the Auckland region during the March 2007 year. Although the Auckland region is home to approximately one-third of New Zealand's population, it only accounted for one-quarter of New Zealand's deaths. This is due to the region's relatively young age structure. Only 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 subnational 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 32,010 in the March 2007 year. This is the highest natural increase recorded since 1992, when births exceeded deaths by 33,730. 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.

During the March 2007 year, New Zealand's population increased by 43,100 (1.0 percent). Natural increase contributed roughly three-quarters of this population growth, and net migration the remaining one-quarter. These proportions have varied in recent years because of significant shifts in the migration balance.



All regions in New Zealand had more births than deaths in the March 2007 year. Auckland's natural increase (14,550) 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

The vital statistics and infant mortality rates for the March 2007 year quoted above, and contained in the appended tables, are final. Fertility rates and crude death rates for the March 2007 quarter and year are provisional. Final demographic rates will be released in August 2007.

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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. Such registrations can occur as late as retirement age.

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)*.

The 1995–1997 period life tables for the total New Zealand, Māori and non-Māori populations published in July 1998 have been revised. For all populations, the revision incorporates updated population estimates (at 30 June 1996) and a revised method of estimating death rates at the oldest ages. For the Māori life table, smooth adjustment factors have also been applied to Māori deaths, by age, to allow for under-reporting of Māori deaths (relative to the Māori population). For the non-Māori life table, corresponding adjustments have been applied to non-Māori deaths, by age. These adjustment factors lower Māori life expectancy at birth by about 0.7 years and raise non-Māori life expectancy at birth by about 0.1 years. Revised figures for 1995–1997 are included in the publication *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.

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 New Zealand 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.

Next release ...

Births and Deaths: June 2007 will be released on 17 August 2007.

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, 1991–2007
- 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: March 2007 quarter

Table 1

**Births, Deaths and Selected Rates
1991–2007**

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.SKTLZM	DFMQ.SKHL DFMA.SKEL	DFMQ.SGHK DFMA.SGEK	VTDQ.S1T3 VTDA.S1T3M	DMMQ.SPHL DMMA.SPEL	DMMQ.SRHL DMMA.SREL	VTBQ.SJT VTBA.SJTM
Quarter ended March							
1991	15,719	18.06	2.20	6,139	7.05	5.60	9,580
1992	16,139	18.33	2.25	6,354	7.22	6.57	9,785
1993	15,456	17.37	2.15	6,408	7.20	7.31	9,048
1994	15,044	16.69	2.09	6,098	6.77	5.52	8,946
1995	15,560	17.02	2.15	6,515	7.13	6.88	9,045
1996	15,040	16.19	2.06	6,489	6.99	6.45	8,551
1997	14,142	15.01	1.93	6,041	6.41	6.29	8,101
1998	14,034	14.75	1.92	5,800	6.09	4.92	8,234
1999	13,903	14.52	1.92	6,583	6.87	5.90	7,320
2000	14,778	15.34	2.06	6,416	6.66	5.89	8,362
2001	14,728	15.20	2.07	6,301	6.50	5.02	8,427
2002	13,648	13.92	1.92	6,523	6.66	5.28	7,125
2003	14,284	14.33	1.99	6,263	6.28	4.62	8,021
2004	15,020	14.85	2.08	6,449	6.37	4.19	8,571
2005	14,562	14.25	2.02	6,274	6.14	5.22	8,288
2006	15,258	14.79	2.12	6,671	6.47	3.93	8,587
2007	16,536	15.86 P	2.29 P	6,886	6.60 P	4.29	9,650
Year ended March							
1991	60,156	26,206	..	7.81	33,950
1992	60,331	17.21	2.11	26,604	7.59	8.49	33,727
1993	58,483	16.51	2.04	27,169	7.67	7.42	31,314
1994	58,370	16.28	2.03	26,790	7.47	6.70	31,580
1995	57,837	15.91	2.00	27,370	7.53	7.35	30,467
1996	57,151	15.49	1.96	27,787	7.53	6.54	29,364
1997	56,382	15.05	1.93	27,807	7.42	7.08	28,575
1998	57,496	15.16	1.96	27,230	7.18	6.21	30,266
1999	56,912	14.89	1.96	26,989	7.06	5.59	29,923
2000	57,928	15.07	2.01	27,955	7.27	5.56	29,973
2001	56,555	14.63	1.98	26,545	6.87	5.89	30,010
2002	54,719	14.04	1.93	28,047	7.20	5.37	26,672
2003	54,657	13.81	1.92	27,805	7.02	5.38	26,852
2004	56,870	14.13	1.97	28,196	7.01	4.82	28,674
2005	57,615	14.15	2.00	28,244	6.93	5.85	29,371
2006	58,441	14.22	2.03	27,431	6.67	4.77	31,010
2007	60,471	14.56 P	2.10 P	28,460	6.85 P	5.14	32,011

(1) Excludes late registrations under Sec.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

.. figures not available

Births and Deaths: March 2007 quarter

Table 2

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

Regional council	March year													
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Northland region	2,376	2,342	2,399	2,168	2,250	2,095	2,232	2,071	1,945	1,945	2,046	2,099	2,075	2,278
Auckland region	18,209	18,292	18,503	18,615	18,869	18,655	19,686	19,644	19,202	19,624	20,258	20,844	21,058	21,705
Waikato region	5,945	5,920	5,744	5,614	5,778	5,538	5,776	5,496	5,363	5,286	5,538	5,582	5,642	5,715
Bay of Plenty region	3,831	3,628	3,660	3,760	3,920	3,737	3,874	3,677	3,611	3,496	3,744	3,759	3,828	3,851
Gisborne region	954	988	881	808	812	793	756	813	742	741	725	736	770	777
Hawke's Bay region	2,399	2,429	2,350	2,379	2,277	2,080	2,215	2,183	2,094	2,028	2,103	2,173	2,128	2,231
Taranaki region	1,700	1,717	1,584	1,460	1,541	1,504	1,482	1,407	1,358	1,333	1,370	1,343	1,425	1,485
Manawatu-Wanganui region	3,792	3,757	3,585	3,545	3,484	3,201	3,332	3,214	2,981	2,944	2,888	2,954	3,137	3,186
Wellington region	6,785	6,622	6,429	6,396	6,337	6,456	6,711	6,426	6,300	6,135	6,345	6,285	6,266	6,618
Tasman region	521	526	477	454	508	463	559	513	476	509	573	528	545	543
Nelson region	546	521	519	541	511	498	541	561	515	527	562	548	521	551
Marlborough region	518	494	550	446	544	419	501	447	431	436	455	470	489	482
West Coast region	527	466	478	461	429	394	408	390	352	331	343	379	361	395
Canterbury region	6,267	6,218	6,259	6,142	6,221	6,044	6,292	6,181	6,113	5,968	6,438	6,483	6,774	6,984
Otago region	2,433	2,462	2,332	2,249	2,227	2,137	2,141	2,169	2,004	2,082	2,109	2,165	2,134	2,254
Southland region	1,550	1,434	1,389	1,325	1,331	1,239	1,262	1,264	1,181	1,203	1,263	1,218	1,205	1,277
Region not specified/ area outside region	17	21	12	19	19	403	160	99	51	69	110	49	83	139
New Zealand	58,370	57,837	57,151	56,382	57,058	55,656	57,928	56,555	54,719	54,657	56,870	57,615	58,441	60,471

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 the 1998 and 1999 March years 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	March year													
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Northland region	1,081	1,099	1,175	1,098	1,139	1,147	1,172	1,104	1,241	1,290	1,239	1,181	1,178	1,179
Auckland region	7,044	7,094	7,167	7,281	7,213	6,929	7,163	6,779	7,166	7,070	7,186	7,234	6,897	7,157
Waikato region	2,374	2,439	2,351	2,492	2,504	2,500	2,637	2,500	2,577	2,502	2,591	2,569	2,624	2,755
Bay of Plenty region	1,650	1,744	1,879	1,879	1,840	1,831	1,974	1,893	2,030	1,942	2,012	2,059	2,016	2,182
Gisborne region	407	406	442	393	417	386	427	372	376	404	411	349	399	421
Hawke's Bay region	1,219	1,274	1,201	1,248	1,274	1,216	1,255	1,186	1,229	1,278	1,288	1,243	1,287	1,281
Taranaki region	876	903	914	834	791	793	894	862	926	884	934	952	837	903
Manawatu-Wanganui region	1,919	1,973	1,951	1,943	1,807	1,889	1,930	1,952	1,978	1,904	1,892	1,992	1,870	1,945
Wellington region	2,899	2,860	2,973	2,953	2,942	2,845	2,963	2,793	2,879	2,865	3,000	2,878	2,744	2,885
Tasman region	258	300	289	311	269	264	282	287	311	293	287	315	322	348
Nelson region	327	348	343	367	328	336	340	350	367	375	360	390	350	362
Marlborough region	265	313	356	333	324	304	348	337	352	375	336	369	407	352
West Coast region	270	282	310	291	325	304	276	226	271	270	283	232	254	247
Canterbury region	3,860	3,952	4,047	3,895	3,768	3,734	3,863	3,609	3,935	3,919	3,922	4,125	3,923	4,044
Otago region	1,518	1,550	1,519	1,640	1,516	1,549	1,571	1,444	1,561	1,550	1,589	1,469	1,443	1,486
Southland region	814	823	858	833	758	789	772	777	792	830	786	787	755	773
Region not specified/ area outside region	9	10	12	16	15	173	88	74	56	54	80	100	125	140
New Zealand	26,790	27,370	27,787	27,807	27,230	26,989	27,955	26,545	28,047	27,805	28,196	28,244	27,431	28,460

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

Births and Deaths: March 2007 quarter

Table 4

Age-specific Fertility Rates⁽¹⁾
1995–2007

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 and over ⁽³⁾	
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	74.1	110.7	110.3	53.2	10.5	0.5	29.9
2003	0.2	25.7	69.8	106.9	111.8	56.4	11.4	0.5	30.2
2004	0.2	26.4	69.5	109.4	116.3	60.1	11.9	0.7	30.3
2005	0.2	27.4	69.8	108.4	118.7	61.0	12.4	0.6	30.3
2006	0.2	27.3	69.7	107.5	121.5	64.9	12.5	0.6	30.4
2007 P	0.3	29.5	73.5	109.2	124.6	67.2	13.0	0.7	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 March years are lower than expected, because of a small change to the rate at which births were registered during 1998.

Symbol:

P provisional