

**Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration**

| <b>I. Basis of tabulation</b>                           | Live births | Deaths | Infant deaths | Late foetal deaths | Marriages | Divorces |
|---|-------------|--------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| Present basis of tabulation:                            |             |        |               |                    |           |          |
| - date of occurrence                                    |             |        |               |                    |           |          |
| - date of registration                                  | x           | x      | x             | x                  | x         | x        |
| How long has the present basis of tabulation been used? |             |        |               |                    |           |          |

| <b>II. Estimated completeness of registration</b> | Live births                                  | Deaths | Infant deaths | Late foetal deaths | Marriages | Divorces |
|---|--|--------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|----------|
| 90 per cent or more                               | x  | x      | x             | x                  | x         | x        |
| 75-89 per cent                                    |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| 50-74 per cent                                    |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| Under 50 per cent                                 |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| Please specify:                                   | d. (ii) The pregnancy is the result of rape. |        |               |                    |           |          |
| (a) Year(s) to which completeness estimate refers |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| (b) Basis of completeness estimate                |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| -Demographic analysis                             |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| -Dual record check                                |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| -Questions in population census                   |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| -Questions in sample surveys                      |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| -Other (specify)                                  |  |        |               |                    |           |          |
| -No evaluation                                    |  |        |               |                    |           |          |

Please include any reports describing completeness of registration and methods used in arriving at estimated completeness:

**Quality of vital statistics obtained from other sources**

| <b>Basis of vital statistics estimates is</b> |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| - Population censuses (date)                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Sample surveys                              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Population registers                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Dual record systems                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Other (specify)                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Please include any reports describing the methods used for estimates of vital statistics based on other sources than civil registration:

Additional metadata for selected tables

Table 1.1 - Urban / rural definitions

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Please state the definition used for urban area and the period of time it has been in use: | Comprises a three-part classification consisting of main, secondary and minor urban areas which constitute the 'urban' population of New Zealand. Main and secondary urban areas are centred on a major city or borough and include neighbouring boroughs, town districts and parts of counties which are regarded as suburban and belonging to that centre of population.<br>Comprises a three-part classification consisting of main, secondary and minor urban areas which constitute the 'urban' population of New Zealand. Main and secondary urban areas are centred on a major city or borough and include neighbouring boroughs, town districts and parts of counties which are regarded as suburban and belonging to that centre of population. |
| Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use: | Those areas not specifically designated as 'urban'. They include towns of fewer than 1,000 population plus administrative district territory where this is not included in an urban area. Rural areas include offshore islands.  |

Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Please mark with an "X" the applicable options   | X |  |
| a) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk to the life of the pregnant woman greater than if the pregnancy were terminated.                            | x |  |
| b) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.           | x |  |
| c) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated.             | x |  |
| d) Continuance of pregnancy would involve risk of injury to the mental or physical health of the pregnant woman greater than if pregnancy were terminated. |   |  |
| e) There is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be seriously handicapped.      | x |  |
| f) Other, please specify.  | x | (i) The pregnancy is the result of sexual intercourse between: (a) a parent and child; or (b) a brother and sister; or (c) a grandparent and grandchild. (ii) The pregnancy is the result of rape. |

Tables 14a, 14b, 15a and 15b - Life tables

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure population?  | Resident (de jure) population from 1990-92; de facto population before 1990-92.  |  |
| Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one?  | Complete period life tables include use of cubic splines.  |  |
| Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one?  | At the oldest ages, the complete period life tables are derived using comparisons with previous life tables and life tables for other countries. |  |
| If any model life table or relational model was used to derive the life table (e.g., Coale-Demeny West, UN South Asian pattern), what model was used? | N/A  |  |
| Please mark with an "X" the applicable options  | X  |  |
| What source of data was used to compute the life tables?  |  |  |
| a) Unadjusted vital registration deaths   | x  |  |
| b) Adjusted vital registration deaths   |  |  |
| c) Deaths census information  |  |  |
| d) Life expectancy at birth   |  |  |
| e) Under-five mortality   |  |  |
| f) Infant mortality   |  |  |

Table 22 Minimum legal marriage age

|  |     |       |
|--|-----|-------|
| Please specify the minimum legal age at which marriage can take place: | Men | Women |
| a) With parental consent   | 16  | 16    |
| b) Without parental consent  | 18  | 18    |