

Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	Late foetal deaths	Marriages	Divorces
Present basis of tabulation:						
- date of occurrence						x
- date of registration	x	x	x	x	x	
How long has the present basis of tabulation been used?	always	always	always	always	from 1999	from 2011

II. Estimated completeness of registration	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:						
(a) Year(s) to which completeness estimate refers	from 1962	from 1962	from 1962	from 1962	from 1962	from 1962
(b) Basis of completeness estimate						
-Demographic analysis	x	x	x			
-Dual record check	x	limited dual	limited dual	x	limited dual	limited dual
-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:

The infant mortality rate in 2014 was higher than preceding years (4.7, 4.2, and 4.4 in 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively). This is because a number of infant deaths (about 50) that had occurred in 2011 and 2012 but were not registered at the time have now been registered and are included in the 2014 figures. (Rates for 2011 and 2012 are lower than they would have been if these deaths were registered at the time they occurred.) Most of these late registrations were neonatal deaths (infants under four weeks of age). Hence, the neonatal mortality rate in 2014 (4.1 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) was high compared with an annual average of 2.7 for 2011–13. Annual registrations for neonatal deaths may differ from the actual number of events in a given year due to the lag between the date of death and the date of registration, and also under-registration, so annual fluctuations in infant and neonatal deaths should be treated with caution.

Quality of vital statistics obtained from other sources

Basis of vital statistics estimates is						
- Population censuses (date)						
- Sample surveys						
- Population registers						
- Dual record systems						
- Other (specify)	vital registration	vital registration	vital registration	vital registration	vital registration	court records

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:	
Please state the definition used for rural area and the period of time it has been in use:	

**Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion**

<i>Please mark with an "X" the applicable options</i>	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	About 98% of abortions are granted on mental health grounds alone.
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.	x	
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 (up to 20th week)	
f) Other, please specify.		up to 20 th week - That the pregnancy is the result of sexual intercourse between - A parent and child; or A brother and sister, whether of the whole blood or of the half blood; or A grandparent and grandchild That the pregnancy is the result of sexual intercourse that constitutes an offence against section 131(1) of the Crimes Act 1961 That the woman or girl is severely subnormal within the meaning of section 138(2) of the Crimes Act 1961

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

Do the life tables refer to de Facto population or de Jure population?	
Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one?	
Was any specific method used to close the life table at older ages (e.g., Gompertz, Makeham, etc.)? Which one?	
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?	
<i>Please mark with an "X" the applicable options</i>	X
What source of data was used to compute the life tables?	
a) Unadjusted vital registration deaths	
b) Adjusted vital registration deaths	
c) Information on deaths from census	
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

In New Zealand, The Marriage (Definition of Marriage) Amendment Act 2013 defined marriage as the union of two people, regardless of their sex, sexual orientation, or gender identity. This led to the first same-sex marriages in New Zealand on 19 August 2013.