New Zealand Reporting Year: 2016

Quality of vital statistics obtained from civil registration

I. Basis of tabulation	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	ate foetal death	Marriages	Divorces
Present basis of tabulation:						
- date of occurrence						
- date of registration	х	х	х	х	х	x
How long has the present basis of tabulation been used?						

II. Estimated completeness of registration	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths	ate foetal death	Marriages	Divorces
90 per cent or more	х	х	х	x	х	х
75-89 per cent						
50-74 per cent						
Under 50 per cent						
Please specify:						
(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						

		s describino							

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)			

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

Additional metadata for selected tables

Table 1	1 4	l Irhan	rural	dofinition

Tuble 1.1 - Orban / Tural delimitions	
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

Table 1.6 - Grounds for legally induced abortion					
Please mark with an "X" the applicable options	Х				
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				
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)				
	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.				
f) Other, please specify.	That the woman or gi	rl 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?	de Jure	
Was any method used to smoothen the life table? Which one?	No	
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?	No	
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	х	
b) Adjusted vital registration deaths		
c) Information on deaths from census		
d) Life expectancy at birth	х	
e) Under-five mortality		
f) Infant mortality	х	

Table 22 Minumum 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