**New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2012–14**

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**Key facts**

Based on death rates in New Zealand in 2012–14:

- Life expectancy at birth is 83.2 years for females and 79.5 years for males.
- Life expectancy at birth has increased by 1.0 years for females and 1.5 years for males since 2005–07.
- Female life expectancy at birth is 3.7 years higher than male life expectancy at birth, down from the largest difference of 6.4 years in 1975–77.
- The gap between Māori and non-Māori life expectancy at birth has narrowed to 7.1 years. This compares with 8.2 years in 2005–07, 8.5 years in 2000–02, and 9.1 years in 1995–97.
- Life expectancy at birth is 77.1 years for Māori females and 73.0 years for Māori males, compared with 83.9 years for non-Māori females and 80.3 years for non-Māori males.
- Life expectancy at birth is 78.7 years for Pacific females and 74.5 years for Pacific males.

![Life expectancy at birth](chart1.png)

Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

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This release presents results from the New Zealand (complete) period life tables for 2012–14.

Latest news

We changed the methods used to derive life tables in 2012–14. We did this to take advantage of new modelling techniques that help with estimation of death rates for small populations. Comparisons between 2012–14 and 2005–07 show real changes in life expectancy and may contain small changes due to the new method. We've made 2005–07 results using the new methods available in the Excel tables with this release, but note the 2005–07 results published in 2008, using the original methods, remain the official series.

We have made Pacific ethnic group life tables publicly available for the first time in this release. We haven't published them before now because of difficulties estimating small populations. We have included 2005–07 Pacific life tables derived using the original methods. These are the official 2005–07 Pacific ethnic group results. We've also made Pacific life tables available derived using the new methods.

With the use of our new methods, we have provided uncertainty measures for our life table estimates for the first time. See the data quality section and the Excel tables for further information. The 2012–14 results discussed in this publication refer to the median results unless otherwise stated.

Lower death rates and higher life expectancy

Death rates decreased between 2005–07 and 2012–14 at almost all ages. As a result, life expectancy at birth in 2012–14 increased to:

- 79.5 years for males (up 1.5 years), and 83.2 years for females (up 1.0 years)
- 73.0 years for Māori males (up 2.6 years), and 77.1 years for Māori females (up 2.0 years)
- 80.3 years for non-Māori males (up 1.3 years), and 83.9 years for non-Māori females (up 0.9 years)
- 74.5 years for Pacific males (up 1.3 years), and 78.7 years for Pacific females (up 1.3 years).
Death rates by age

The total population life tables are characterised by relatively high death rates in the first year of life (about 5 deaths per 1,000 live births). Death rates then decrease as age increases and are at their lowest among ages 5–8 years. Death rates then significantly increase around age 20 years. This increase is more pronounced for males than females.

According to Mortality and demographic data 2011, the leading causes of death at ages 15–24 years are external causes such as accidents and intentional self-harm. After these ages, death rates gradually increase with age, and in those aged in the mid-to-late 60s there is about 1 death per 100 people. Of those aged in the mid-to-late 80s, there is about 1 death per 10 people.
Infant death rates

The proportion of infants dying in the first year of life is about 5 per 1,000 or 0.45 percent for the total population. The Māori rate is about 6 per 1,000 (0.59 percent), as is the Pacific rate (0.62 percent).

Oldest ages drive life expectancy gains

Life expectancy at birth increased 1.5 years for males and 1.0 years for females between 2005–07 and 2012–14. Around two-thirds of these gains were due to decreased death rates among those aged 60 years and over. Reduced death rates among those aged in their 50s also contributed strongly.

Lower death rates for males in their 20s helped narrow the difference between male and female life expectancy, from 4.1 years in 2005–07 to 3.7 years in 2012–14. However, the fall in death rates for women over 80 years contributed more to their increase in life expectancy than it did for men.
Between 1975–77 and 2012–14, life expectancy at birth increased 10.5 years for males and 7.7 years for females. Over two-thirds of these gains were due to decreased death rates at ages over 50 years. However, reduced death rates among infants was also significant.

Oldest ages also drive Māori life expectancy gains

Māori life expectancy at birth increased 2.6 years for males and 2.0 years for females between 2005–07 and 2012–14.

Nearly one-quarter of the gains in life expectancy were due to decreased death rates for both males and females aged 60–69 years. Females in particular experienced lower death rates at the older ages (70+), while males made greater improvements than females in ages 20–49 years.
Narrowing gap between male and female life expectancy

Males experience higher death rates than females at nearly all ages. As a result, life expectancy at birth for females exceeded that of males by 3.7 years in 2012–14. However, the gap has narrowed since 1975–77 when it was 6.4 years. Nearly two-thirds of the male-female difference in 2012–14 was due to higher male death rates at ages 60+, while ages 1–9 years contribute the least to the difference between male and female life expectancy at birth.

Narrowing gap between Māori and non-Māori life expectancy

The gap between Māori and non-Māori life expectancy at birth has narrowed to 7.1 years (average of male and female combined) in 2012–14. This compares with 8.2 years in 2005–07, 8.5 years in 2000–02, and 9.1 years in 1995–97. Lower death rates in the older ages (50–79 years) has contributed the most to the narrower gap between Māori and non-Māori life expectancy.
The gap between male Māori and non-Māori life expectancy has fluctuated from 8.8 years in 1995–97, to 8.2 years in 2000–02, to 8.6 years in 2005–07, but dropped to 7.3 years in 2012–14.

In contrast, the gap between female Māori and non-Māori life expectancy has dropped from 9.3 years in 1995–97, to 8.8 years in 2000–02, to 7.9 years in 2005–07, and to 6.8 years in 2012–14.

### Age contribution to difference between Māori and non-Māori life expectancy at birth

![Graph showing age contribution to difference between Māori and non-Māori life expectancy at birth](chart)

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Māori death rates tend to be higher than non-Māori death rates at all ages. The Māori/non-Māori differences reflect a number of factors including rates of smoking and socioeconomic differentials.

According to Mortality and demographic data 2011, age-standardised death rates from chronic rheumatic heart disease and diabetes were substantially higher for Māori than for non-Māori. Age-standardised death rates were also significantly higher for Māori from lung cancer, cervical cancer, chronic lower respiratory diseases (including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), and hypertensive disease. In contrast, Māori had lower age-standardised death rates than non-Māori from melanoma, and pneumonia and influenza.

### Pacific mortality rates falling

Death rates decreased between 2005–07 and 2012–14 for the Pacific ethnic group at almost all ages. As a result, life expectancy at birth in 2012–14 increased:

- 1.3 years for Pacific females from 77.4 years to 78.7 years
- 1.3 years for Pacific males from 73.2 years to 74.5 years.

The increase in life expectancy for males was driven by lower death rates at ages 60–69 years, while the improvement in female death rates was driven by lower death rates at ages 70–79 years.
Cause-of-death statistics for 2011 (the latest year available) show type two diabetes, chronic ischaemic heart disease, and acute myocardial infarction are the main causes of death for Pacific people (Mortality and demographic data 2011).

Pacific population life tables are publicly available for the first time in 2015. The 2005–07 results used for comparison here are derived using the original methodology, and are available in the attached tables. The 2005–07 and 2012–14 results for the Pacific ethnic group using the new methodology are also available in the tables.

**Chance of survival to selected ages**

The 2012–14 life tables indicate that 96 percent of newborn babies can expect to reach 50 years of age. About 60 percent of newborn boys are expected to reach age 80, while 71 percent of girls can expect the same. The chance of survival decreases rapidly at the oldest ages, with just 7 in every 100 boys expected to live to age 95, and 13 in every 100 girls.

These percentages are based on death rates in 2012–14. Assuming death rates continue to decrease at all ages, the actual percentage of babies reaching these ages will be higher (see New Zealand cohort life tables).
New Zealand life expectancy high by international standards

In 2012–14, New Zealanders' life expectancy at birth was 83.2 years for females and 79.5 years for males. This compares with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of 82.8 years for females and 77.5 years for males in 2012.

International rankings can fluctuate from year to year because the life expectancies of many countries are clustered. Out of 34 OECD countries over 2008–12, New Zealand's life expectancy at birth ranked about 22nd highest for females, 8th highest for males, and 13th overall (males and females combined).

In the early 1960s, New Zealand's ranking was about 10th highest for females and 9th for males. Through the next two decades, longevity increased faster in many other OECD countries than in New Zealand. Since the mid-1980s, faster-than-average gains in life expectancy in New Zealand, particularly for males, have improved New Zealand's relative position.

New Zealand's life expectancy at age 65 ranks even higher. Over the period 2008–12, New Zealand ranked about 14th highest for females and 5th for males.

For more detailed data see the Excel tables in the ‘Downloads’ box.
Definitions

About period life tables

Life tables are a basic demographic tool for analysing mortality and survival. They show death and survivorship rates at each age of life.

The life tables presented in this release are based on death rates during a specific period, and such tables are called period, current, or cross-sectional life tables. We usually derive complete period life tables every five years, using average death rates for three successive years centred on a census year. A complete life table presents functions for each single-year of age, while an abridged life table presents functions for five-year age groups.

See also complete cohort life tables for the total New Zealand population.

More definitions

Cohort: a group of people sharing a common experience. For example, the 1900 birth cohort refers to people born in the year 1900.

Credible interval: a way of summarising uncertainty from a statistical model. Given the model assumptions, a 95 percent credible interval has a 95 percent chance of containing the true parameter value.

This is different from a confidence interval, which describes the long-run performance of a statistical procedure. If a 95 percent confidence interval is repeatedly calculated for a large number of samples, 95 percent of these intervals will include the true value.

Estimated resident population: an estimate of all people who usually live in a given area at a given date. It excludes visitors from overseas. It includes:

- all residents present in New Zealand and counted by the census (‘census usually resident population count’)
- residents who are temporarily overseas (who are not included in the census)
- an adjustment for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount).

The estimated resident population at a given date after census includes births, deaths, and net migration (arrivals minus departures) of residents during the period between census night and the given date.

See Estimated resident population 2013: Data sources and methods for information about the estimated resident population at 30 June 2013.

Extinct generation method: the use of death registrations since a reference point to estimate the population alive at the reference point.

Inter-ethnic mobility: people changing their ethnic identification over time.
Life expectancy (cohort): the average length of life remaining at a given age, experienced by people born in the same year. For example, life expectancy at birth for people born in 1900 is based on death rates experienced by those people at each age throughout their life.

Life expectancy (period): the average length of life remaining at a given age, assuming people experience the age-specific death rates of a given period from the given age onwards. For example, life expectancy at birth for the period 2010–12 is based on death rates in that period, and takes no account of changes in death rates after that period.

Māori population: as used here, refers to people who identify with the Māori ethnicity, with or without other ethnicities. Because ethnicity is self-perceived, people can identify with Māori ethnicity even though they may not be descended from Māori ancestors. Conversely, people may choose to not identify with Māori ethnicity even though they are descended from Māori ancestors.

Non-Māori population: as used here, refers to people not included in the Māori population.

Pacific population: as used here, refers to people who identify with the Pacific ethnic group (eg Samoan, Tongan), with or without other ethnicities. Because ethnicity is self-perceived, people can identify with a Pacific ethnic group even though they may not be descended from Pacific ancestors. Conversely, people may choose to not identify with a Pacific ethnic group even though they are descended from Pacific ancestors.

Percentile: indicates the distribution of values. For example, the range between the 2.5th percentile and the 97.5th percentile represents the 95 percent credible interval. There is a 95 percent chance that the true value lies between these two values.

Percentiles are non-additive except the 50th percentile (median). For example, percentiles for the population aged 1, 2, 3, and 4 years cannot be added together to give the equivalent percentile for the population aged 1–4 years.

Shading in graphs indicates the chance that actual results will fall within a certain range.

Standardised death rate: the overall death rate that would have prevailed in a standard population if it had experienced the age-specific (usually age-and-sex-specific) death rates of the population being studied. For example, the standardised death rates presented in the report New Zealand Life Tables: 2005–07 indicate the number of deaths per 1,000 population for each ethnic group (or area) and each period, if each ethnic group (or area) had the same standard population (the estimated resident population of New Zealand at 30 June 2006).
Related links

Next release

New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2017–19 is scheduled for release in 2020.

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The release calendar lists all information releases by date of release.

Past releases

New Zealand Period Life Tables – information releases has links to past releases.

Related information

Period life tables has downloadable Excel and csv tables including complete period life tables and summary results from 1950–52.

Life expectancy has information about different types of life expectancy and life tables.

Deaths has information about deaths registered in New Zealand and selected mortality indices.

National population estimates show quarterly changes in the population of New Zealand.

Māori population estimates show annual changes in the Māori ethnic population of New Zealand.

Ministry of Health – Mortality data and stats has information on underlying causes of death.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – Health has health reports and statistics for OECD countries.
Data quality

Period-specific information
This section provides an overview of the information that has changed since the last release.

- Method changes
- Pacific period life tables included for 2012–14
- Data sources
- Interim 2010–12 life tables now superseded

General information
This section contains information about the data in this release and the comparability with earlier releases of life tables.

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Period-specific information

Method changes

The 2012–14 New Zealand life tables used a statistical model for deriving measures of mortality and life expectancy that is consistent across all population groups. This new statistical model was developed to estimate the death rate at each age (0, 1, 2, ..., 100+) by sex for each of the population groups. This release includes life tables for the 2005–07 period based on this new method, for comparison with results using the previous method. Note previously released 2005–07 life tables remain suitable for use as the official series.

For this release, we compared estimated death rates by age using the statistical model with observed death rates. The statistical model also provided a measure of uncertainty for each of the life table functions.

This release includes the median as well as 95 percent limits. For example, the true value of the death rate will be within the 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles, 95 percent of the time, given the input data and the assumed statistical model (see graph below).
Pacific period life tables included for 2012–14

The 2012–14 New Zealand period life tables includes the Pacific ethnic group in addition to the Māori and non-Māori populations. Using a statistical approach for deriving measures of mortality and life expectancy has enabled calculations of life tables for smaller population groups.

Data sources

The data used to construct the 2012–14 life tables comprises:

1. Deaths registered in New Zealand of people resident in New Zealand in the December years 2005–07 and 2012–14, respectively, by date of death, date of birth, sex, ethnicity, and regional council of usual residence.
2. The estimated resident population of New Zealand at 30 June 2006 and 2013, by single year of age, sex, ethnicity, and regional council of usual residence.

Note for statistical modelling purposes, data for both the 2005–07 and 2012–14 periods are used. Regional council of usual residence was a variable input to the imputation model for missing ethnicity response (see Ethnicity non-response in deaths data).

Death registrations

We use death registrations as the numerator to derive the death rates. In 2012–14, 90,730 deaths of New Zealand residents were registered in New Zealand, made up of 45,641 male and 45,089 female deaths.

The level of non-response to the ethnicity question in death registrations has been declining over time. There was no response to the ethnicity question for 173 deaths in that period (0.2 percent of all deaths).

Death records with missing ethnicity response are imputed using a statistical approach based on records with observed ethnicity response. Read Ethnicity non-response in deaths data below for more information.
Population estimates

The 2012–14 life table calculations use as the population denominator the estimated resident population at 30 June 2013, the mid-point of the period. The total population estimate of 4,442,100 included 692,300 people who identified with the Māori ethnic group, and 344,400 who identified with Pacific ethnicities. By subtraction, the non-Māori population was 3,749,800.

A demographic analysis using cumulated counts of deaths from the highest ages was used to compare counts of the population previously alive ('extinct generation method') with the estimated resident population for each population group at 30 June for both 2006 and 2013. As a result of this analysis, ages 100 years or over are represented by one open age group in the life tables, and life table calculations use population data generated by the 'extinct generation method' for the oldest ages.

Interim 2010–12 life tables now superseded

We produced interim complete period life tables for the 2010–12 period when the 2011 Census was delayed until 2013. The 2012–14 New Zealand period life tables, centred on the 2013 Census year, now supersede these interim life tables.

General information

About life tables

Life tables are basic demographic tools for analysing mortality. They show death and survivorship rates at each age of life.

The life tables presented in this release are based on death rates during a specific period. Such tables are called period, current, or cross-sectional life tables. Period life tables are based on the age-specific death rates of the population during a specific period of time. Life expectancy is a summary measure of those age-sex-specific death rates, but it is a hypothetical life expectancy that assumes people experience the age-specific death rates of that period over their lifetime.

In contrast, cohort (or generation) life tables are based on the age-specific death rates of people over their lifetime. These tables give the actual life expectancy of a particular cohort (eg all people born in the year 1900), although they require data over many years, theoretically until the death of the last person in the cohort.

Statistics NZ life tables

Typically every five years, we produce complete period life tables using average mortality rates for three successive years centred on a census year. A complete life table presents functions for each single-year of age. This release outputs life tables for the 2012–14 period at single ages 0 to 100+ for the total New Zealand resident population, Māori ethnic group, non-Māori population, and Pacific ethnic group.

Read our New Zealand Period Life Tables information releases.

In every non-census year, we produce abridged period life tables using mortality rates for three successive years centred on a non-census year. These abridged life tables are an interim indication of mortality and survival trends of the total New Zealand population until complete
period life tables are available. An abridged life table presents functions for five-year age groups rather than by single-year of age, although age 0 and 1–4 years are identified separately.

Read our New Zealand Abridged Period Life Tables information releases.

In 2006, we released complete cohort life tables for the New Zealand population for the first time. These track the mortality and survival trends of people born each year from 1876, and are updated and extended annually.

Read our New Zealand Cohort Life Tables information releases.

Typically every five years, we also produce abridged period life tables for subnational areas. These tables use average mortality rates for three successive years centred on a census year. Summary results for 1990–92 to 2005–07 are available on Infoshare (select Population, then Demography Subnational Life expectancy) and in New Zealand Life Tables: 2005–07 (chapter 4).

Methodology

Period life tables present a period’s mortality experience using a number of age-specific functions: death probabilities, probabilities of survival between two ages, years of life lived, and the number of survivors. These indicators are centred on the transformation of the directly observed age-specific death rates to a set of age-specific probabilities of dying for the period.

We generated the New Zealand period life tables using a standard demographic framework and a description of the mathematical derivation is available for each of the elements of the life table (Preston et al, 2001).

The following sections report on methodologies we implemented to the New Zealand 2012–14 period life tables (including the 2005–07 period life tables using a consistent methodology).

Deaths

The life tables are compiled from deaths registered, rather than deaths occurring, in each respective three-year period. Most death statistics refer to registrations rather than occurrences
for a given time period, because there is generally a time lag between when the death occurred and when it is registered. For this reason, the number of death registrations can be determined before the number of death occurrences for a given time period. For periods of a year or more, the difference between registrations and occurrences is generally small, so death statistics referring to registrations are suitable for most purposes.

**Ethnicity non-response in deaths data**

Individual death records with missing ethnicity responses are assigned combinations of ethnicity indicators based on a statistical multiple imputation approach. Death records with observed ethnicity response for the two time periods (2012–14 and 2005–07), and the population exposure at the period mid point (at 30 June 2013 and 30 June 2006) are the inputs to the statistical model. The model uses 10-year age groups, sex, regional council, and the two time periods.

The statistical model fitted to the data generates estimates of rates for identifying with an ethnic group or combination of ethnicities. Values for the ethnic indicators in death records with missing response were generated using a probability distribution given the observed rates for identifying with an ethnic indicator estimated by the model.

**Death rates and probabilities**

The life tables use age-sex-specific death rates calculated using the average number of deaths over three years. Doing this reduces the effect of year-to-year statistical variations, particularly at younger ages where there is a small number of deaths or no registrations, and at very old ages where the population-at-risk is small. The observed age-sex-specific death rate for the period is calculated as the ratio of the average number of deaths between ages x and x+1 (x = 0, 1, 2, …, 100+) and the estimated population at the period mid-point (at 30 June 2013).

The observed death rate is likely to show some random variation at ages with small death counts (or missing counts) or population-at-risk, and observed rates will fluctuate considerably from one period to another for these ages. Implementing a hierarchical statistical model provides a coherent solution for deriving estimates of the age-sex-specific death rate. Data for the two periods, 2012–14 and 2005–07, were fitted to the model, and model estimates of age-sex-period-specific death rates (including uncertainty measures) were used for deriving the death probabilities.

The conversion of age-sex-period-specific death rates to probabilities of dying at each age x to x+1 includes the derivation of average number of person-years lived in the period by those dying in the same period (Preston et al, 2001). For single year cohorts aged 1, …, 100+ years, it is assumed that, on average, people dying in the period do so half-way through this period (0.5). Infant mortality observed in the youngest cohort (age 0 years) will be more concentrated at the earlier stages of infancy. Based on date of birth information for deaths in their first year of life the average number of person-years lived for this cohort was estimated at 0.1.

**Measures of uncertainty**

The statistical approach for estimating period death rates offers an explicit way of including uncertainty in the data and the parameters of the chosen model. This includes integrating a measure of uncertainty derived at the imputation step for assigning ethnic indicators to records with missing ethnicity responses (described above). The 50th percentile (median), 2.5th percentile and 97.5th percentile estimates of the death rate and other life table variables are
available at the detailed demographic level. Under the model, 95 percent credible intervals include the true underlying value 95 percent of the time.

**Age contribution to longevity differences**

We can determine the contribution that each age group has made to longevity differences, between periods or between populations (e.g., Māori and non-Māori). Ages do not contribute equally to life expectancy at birth, with the youngest ages contributing relatively more. The comparison involves calculating and comparing hypothetical or temporary life expectancies at each age. Hypothetical life expectancy is the average number of years that a group of people will live from age \( x \) to \( x + i \) years (where \( i \) is the age interval). For more information see Arriaga (1984).

**Ethnic concept**

The ethnic concept used in these period life tables is the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group. For example, people can identify with Māori ethnicity even though they may not be descended from a Māori ancestor. Conversely, people may choose to not identify with the Māori ethnicity even though they are descended from a Māori ancestor. Ethnicity is not the same as birthplace.

For births and deaths registrations, ethnicity is identified by the person completing the registration form. For deaths, this person is most likely to be the funeral director (on the advice of a family member).

**Availability of ethnic life tables**

In this 2012–14 release, we published life tables for the Pacific ethnic group. Life tables for other ethnic groups carry a larger uncertainty associated with the death rate due to smaller numbers of death registrations and smaller populations.

There may be inconsistencies in the reporting and hence identification of ethnicity in death registration data compared with the population-at-risk data (which is based on individuals’ census responses to the ethnicity question). The numerator-denominator ethnic differences observed for the purpose of the 2012–14 life tables for the Māori and Pacific ethnic groups were small. The differences at the detailed demographic level were not significant enough to make any further adjustments.

Due to the methodological changes for the derivation of death rates, life tables for the 2005–07 period based on consistent methods as for the 2012–14 life tables are available in the 2012–14 release for the Māori, non-Māori, and Pacific populations.

**Comparability of ethnic life tables**

All ethnic mortality measures should be interpreted with caution because of changes in the ethnic concept and data sources. This includes changes over time as well as differences in measurements between data sources:

- We applied the statistical model used for the derivation of death rates at the detailed demographic level in 2012–14. All life table components are derived based on the estimated death rates including uncertainty measures. The release of the 2012–14 life
tables includes the availability of the 2005–07 life tables based on a consistent statistical methodology.

- Due to changes to the census ethnicity question, population estimates for ethnic groups are not necessarily comparable.
- Death registrations and population data are broadly comparable for ethnic groups. However, the death registration form has been redesigned in the past (1995).

Read Significant events impacting this study series for more detailed information on historic changes to the two data collections and other changes.

More information

Statistics New Zealand produces abridged period life tables on an annual basis. These are not as detailed as complete life tables, as abridged life tables present functions for grouped ages rather than single years of age, and are not derived by ethnicity. Abridged period life tables for 2013–15 will be available in February 2016 (provisional) and May 2016 (final).

More detailed results are available on request (email: demography@stats.govt.nz). More details on life table methodology and results relating to other New Zealand subpopulations will be included in *New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2012–14* which we will be release on 28 July 2015.

See [New Zealand Life Tables in DataInfo+](#) for more information about life tables including information about methods.

Statistics in this release have been produced in accordance with the [Official Statistics System principles and protocols for producers of Tier 1 statistics for quality](http://www.stats.govt.nz). They conform to the Statistics NZ Methodological Standard for Reporting of Data Quality.

References


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Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see opening files and PDFs.

1. Life expectancy at selected ages, total population, New Zealand period life tables 1950–52 to 2012–14
2. Life expectancy at selected ages, Māori population, New Zealand period life tables 1950–52 to 2012–14
3. Life expectancy at selected ages, non-Māori population, New Zealand period life tables 1950–52 to 2012–14
4. Life expectancy at selected ages, Pacific population, New Zealand period life tables 2005–07 to 2012–14
5. Total male population period life table, 2012–14
6. Total female population period life table, 2012–14
7. Māori male population period life table, 2012–14
8. Māori female population period life table, 2012–14
11. Pacific male population period life table, 2012–14
13. Total male population period life table, 2005–07
14. Total female population period life table, 2005–07
15. Māori male population period life table, 2005–07
17. Non-Māori male population period life table, 2005–07
19. Pacific male population period life table, 2005–07
20. Pacific female population period life table, 2005–07

Next release

*New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2017–19* is scheduled for release in 2020.