

Subnational Population Estimates: At 30 June 2012

Embargoed until 10:45am – 23 October 2012

Key facts

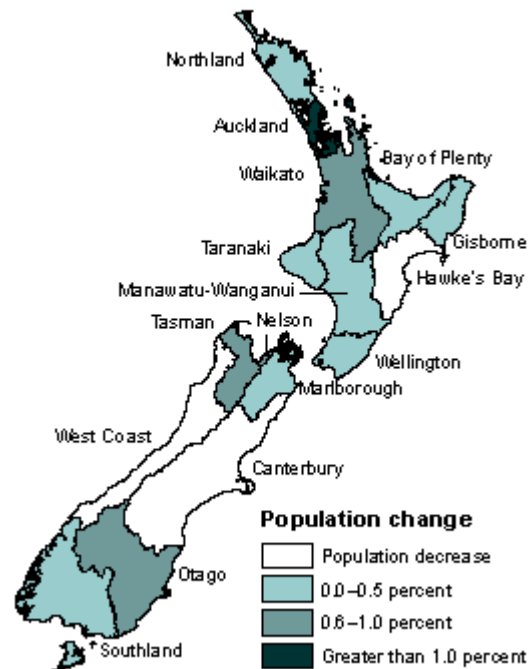
Subnational population estimates give the best available measure of the size and age-sex composition of New Zealand's 16 regional council areas (regions) and 67 territorial authority areas.

In the June 2012 year the estimates indicate:

- Christchurch city's population decreased by 4,600 people (1.2 percent).
- 38 territorial authority areas experienced population growth.
- The fastest-growing territorial authority area was Selwyn district (up 2.9 percent).
- Canterbury region's population decreased by 1,800 people (0.3 percent).
- Auckland accounted for three-quarters of New Zealand's population growth, increasing 21,700 (1.5 percent).
- Waikato and Nelson regions both grew 0.8 percent, slightly above the national average (0.6 percent).

Regional population change

Year ended 30 June 2012



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

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This information release contains provisional estimates of the resident population of New Zealand's 16 regional council areas and 67 territorial authority areas at 30 June 2012. Population estimates give the best available measure of the size and age-sex composition of the population usually living in each area. While the population estimates are based on available data, uncertainty is inherent in the estimation process, and the estimates will be revised after the next Census of Population and Dwellings. Uncertainty increases as population estimates are broken down by age, sex, and geographic area.

International migration and earthquakes affect local population change

The main trends in the June 2012 year were:

- Lower population growth for most areas, reflecting lower growth for New Zealand as a whole.
- Further population decline in Christchurch following the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes.
- Significant population growth in neighbouring districts of Christchurch, partly related to the inflow of people from earthquake-affected areas.

New Zealand's population growth slows

New Zealand's population grew by 28,000 (0.6 percent) during the June 2012 year, compared with 37,400 (0.9 percent) in the previous June year. The reduced population growth was due to more international migrant departures (up 9 percent), fewer births (down 3 percent), and more deaths (up 2 percent). The annual growth of 0.6 percent was the lowest since 2001.

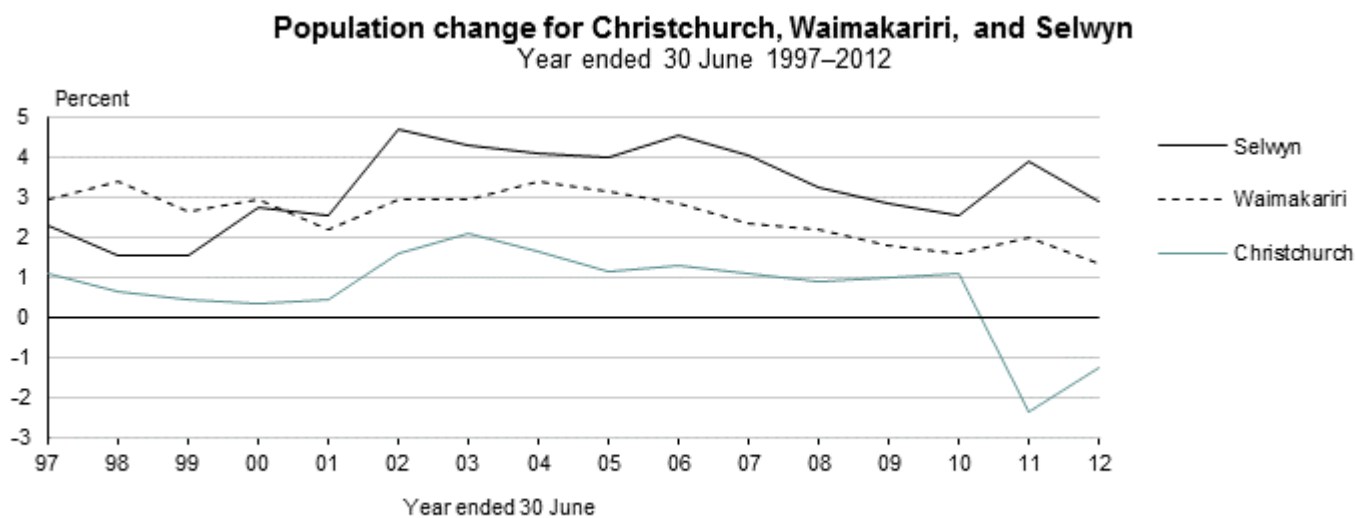
Population growth in the June 2012 year resulted from a natural increase (more births than deaths) of 31,100, partly offset by a net migration loss (more departures than arrivals) of 3,200. Historically, natural increase has contributed most to New Zealand's population growth – about four-fifths over the last 40 years.

Christchurch city's population decrease smaller than last year

Before the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes, Christchurch city's population was growing. In the four-year period ended 30 June 2010, the city's population grew at an average annual rate of 1.0 percent, with population gains from both natural increase (2,200 per year on average) and net migration gain (more arrivals than departures) of 1,600 per year on average.

The latest population estimates indicate that Christchurch city's population decreased by 4,600 (1.2 percent) in the June 2012 year. This population decrease was due to a net migration loss of 6,000, partly offset by a natural increase of 1,400.

In the previous June year, Christchurch city's population decreased by 8,900 (2.4 percent) due to a net migration loss of 10,600, partly offset by a natural increase of 1,600. Therefore, in the two-year period ended 30 June 2012, the city's population declined by 13,500 (3.6 percent) due to a net migration loss of 16,600, partly offset by a natural increase of 3,100.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Statistics NZ continued to use a number of data sources to assess population change in Christchurch city, and New Zealand's other subnational areas, during the June 2012 year (see [Estimating local populations after the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes](#)). Some of these data sources – including international migration statistics, primary health organisation enrolments, linked employer-employee data, school rolls, and electoral enrolments – provide information that can be broken down by age. Collectively, they indicate that population change in Christchurch city was unevenly distributed across age groups.

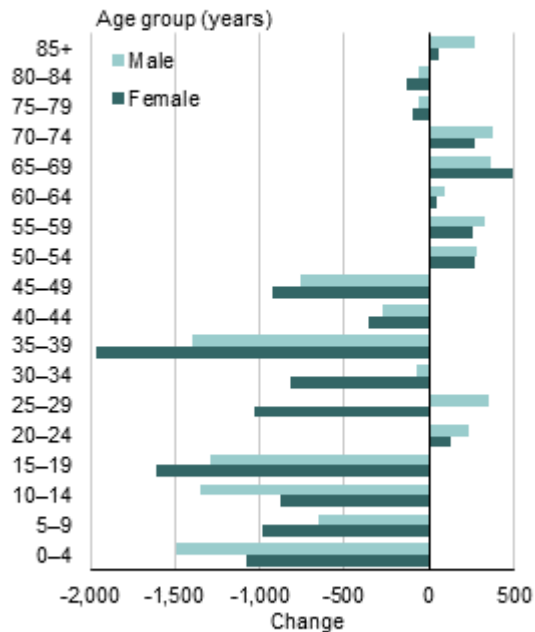
Between 30 June 2010 and 2012, the population aged 0–19 years in Christchurch city decreased by 9,300 (9.6 percent), while the population aged 35–49 years decreased by 5,700 (7.0 percent). This indicates a net outflow of children and their parents over this period. A decrease of 2,900 people aged 15–19 years reflects fewer young adults moving to Christchurch to study.

Within the younger adult population, however, there were some interesting contrasts. The male population aged 20–34 years increased by 500 over the two-year period, while the corresponding female population decreased by 1,700. This reflects a net inflow of young male workers.

Over the two-year period, the population aged 50 years and over (50+) grew slightly, up 2,700 (2.3 percent). This was due to people moving into this age group from younger ages, but it also indicates that people aged 50+ were less likely to leave Christchurch over this period.

Christchurch population change

By age group and sex
Between 30 June 2010 and 2012



Source: Statistics New Zealand

South Island's population growth dampened by Christchurch

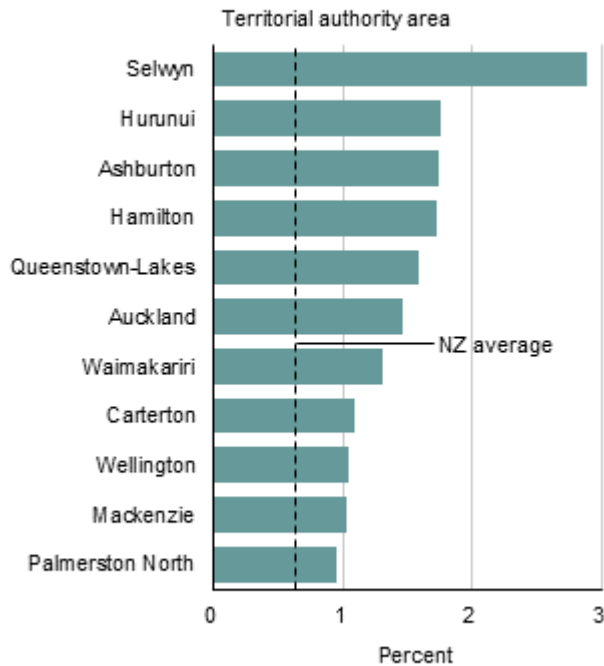
An estimated 1.04 million people lived in the South Island at 30 June 2012. The small increase of 200 in the June 2012 year was due to a natural increase of 4,200, offset by a net migration loss of 4,000. The South Island has grown by just 200 per year in the last two years. By comparison, the South Island grew by an average of 9,900 per year in the four years to 30 June 2010.

Selwyn district maintained the country's highest growth rate (2.9 percent) in the June 2012 year. Eight other South Island territorial authority areas grew at a rate faster than the national average (0.6 percent), including Hurunui, Ashburton, Queenstown-Lakes, Waimakariri, and Mackenzie districts.

Of the 23 territorial authority areas within the South Island, six other areas in addition to Christchurch experienced population decreases, including the districts of Kaikoura (down 1.7 percent) and Clutha (down 1.1 percent).

Fastest-growing territorial authority areas

Year ended 30 June 2012



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Main cities drive population growth in North Island

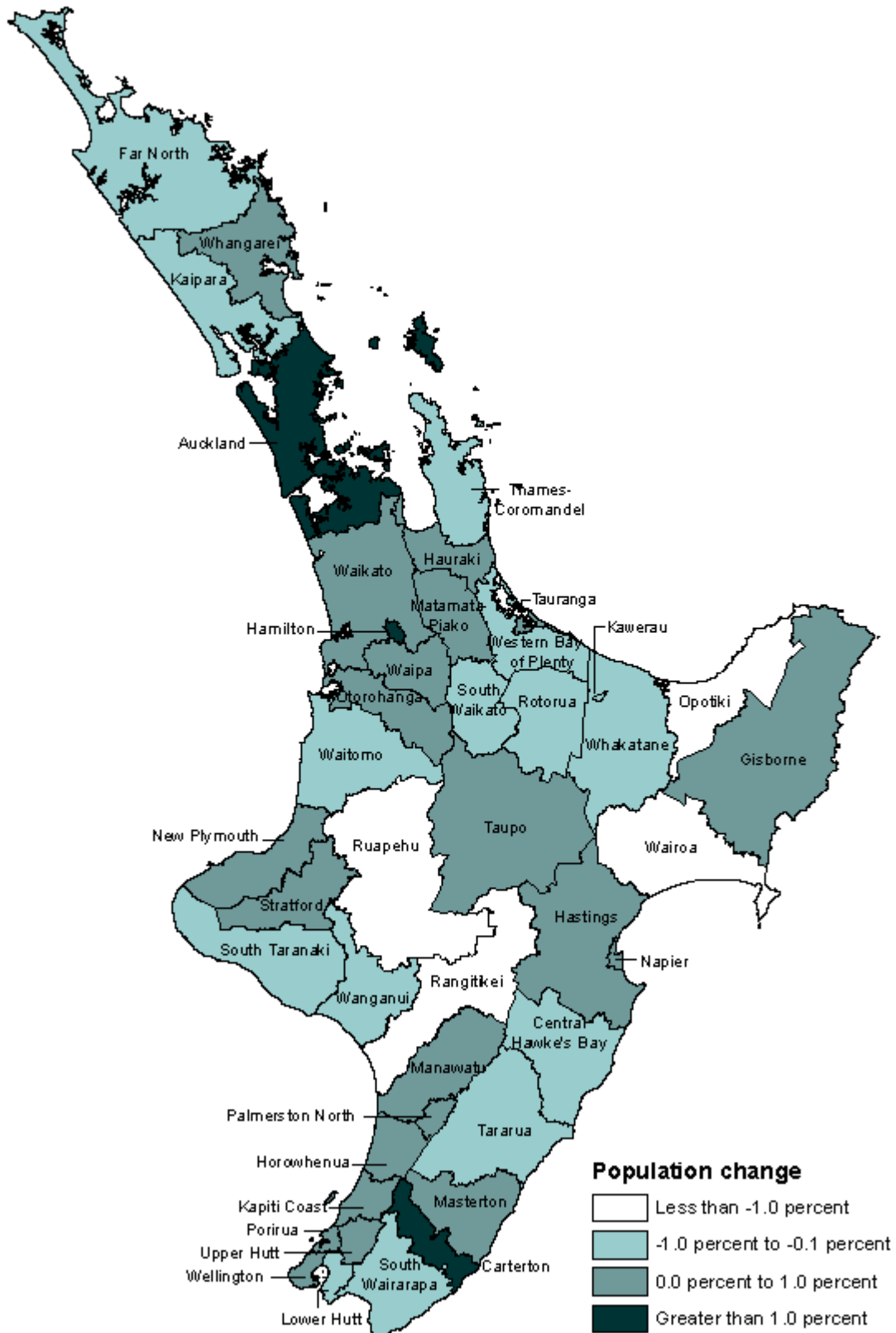
The population of the North Island grew by 27,800 (0.8 percent) in the June 2012 year. The growth was due to natural increase of 26,900 and net migration gain of 900.

Population growth in the North Island was largely concentrated in the most populous cities, especially Auckland. Collectively, the four cities of Auckland, Wellington, Hamilton, and Palmerston North accounted for 98 percent of the North Island's population growth in the June 2012 year. These four areas made up 57 percent of the North Island's population at 30 June 2012.

Of the 43 North Island territorial authority areas, about half recorded a population decrease in the June 2012 year. The largest rates of population decrease were in Opotiki (down 2.6 percent) and Wairoa districts (down 2.5 percent).

Population change

North Island territorial authority areas
 Year ended 30 June 2012

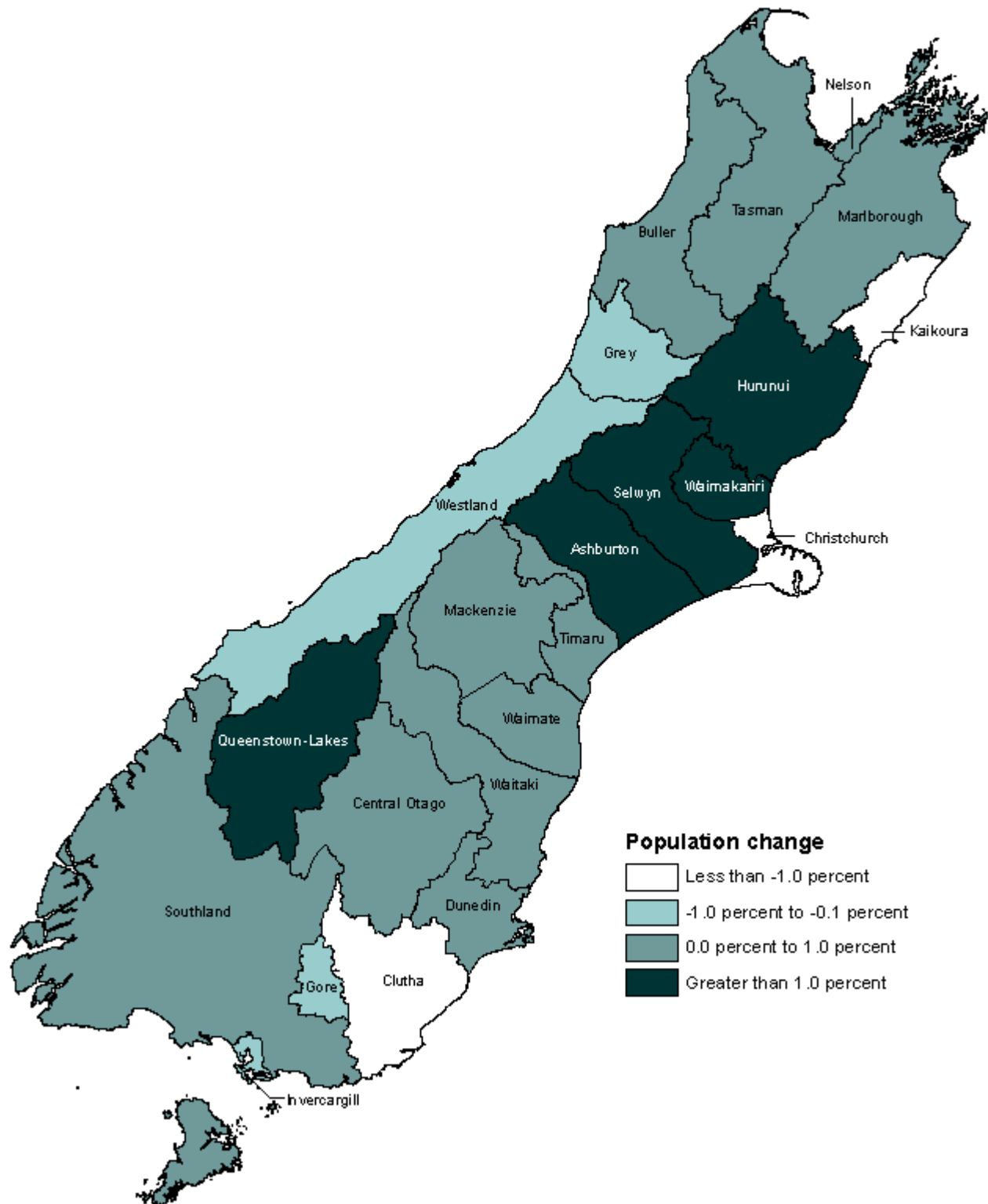


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Population change

South Island territorial authority areas

Year ended 30 June 2012

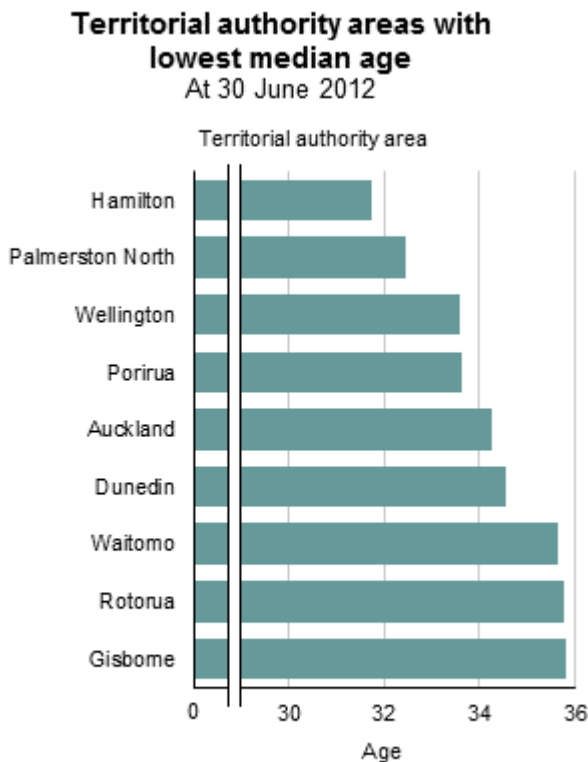


Source: Statistics New Zealand

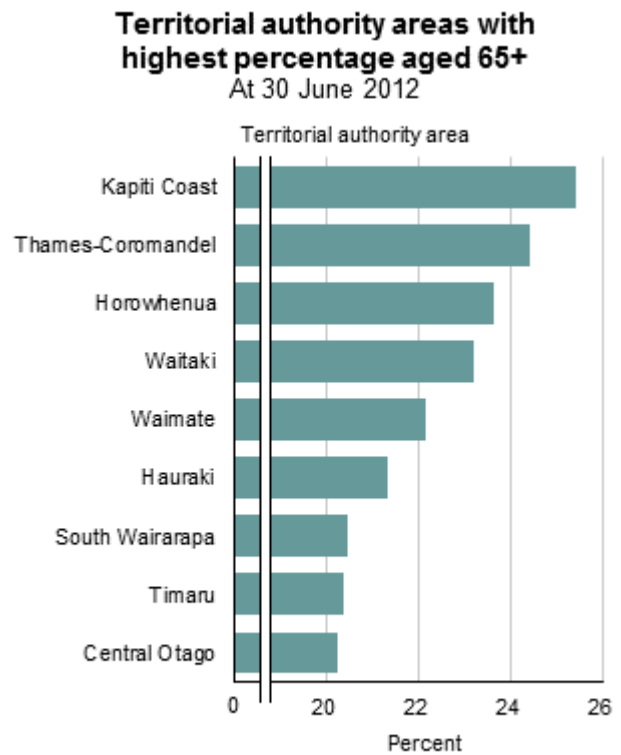
Hamilton city has lowest median age

Half of New Zealand's population was aged over 37.0 years at 30 June 2012. Of New Zealand's 67 territorial authority areas, 13 had a lower median age than the national average, with Hamilton city having the lowest median age of 31.7 years. Other territorial authority areas with a relatively young population included the cities of Palmerston North (32.4 years), Porirua and Wellington (both 33.6 years), Auckland (34.3 years), and Dunedin (34.6 years).

For many areas a low median age indicates a high proportion of children. Dunedin and Wellington, however, have a low proportion of children. Only 15 percent of Dunedin's population is aged under 15 years, and only 17 percent of Wellington's population, compared with 20 percent nationally. Both cities have a high proportion of people aged 15–29 years.



Source: Statistics New Zealand



Source: Statistics New Zealand

More deaths in areas with more older people

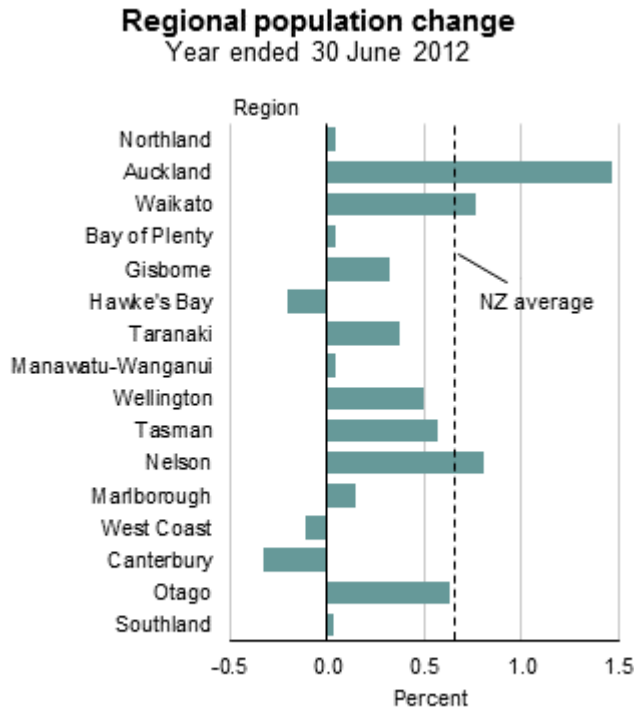
Four territorial authority areas recorded natural decreases (more deaths than births) in the June 2012 year: Thames-Coromandel, Timaru, Kapiti Coast, and Waimate districts. All four areas have a high percentage of their population aged 65 years and over (65+). At 30 June 2012, 25 percent of the Kapiti Coast district's population was aged 65+, compared with the national average of 14 percent.

During the six years ended 30 June 2012, the number of people aged 65+ increased in all territorial authority areas. The latest subnational population projections indicate that this growth will continue over the coming decades.

Population growth slows in most regions

Of New Zealand's 16 regional council areas (regions), 13 experienced population growth in the June 2012 year. Auckland dominated regional growth, up 1.5 percent. Waikato and Nelson (both up 0.8 percent) grew slightly above the national average (0.6 percent).

All regions had a natural increase (more births than deaths) during the June 2012 year. However, all regions except Auckland had net losses from international migration. As a result, most regions had lower population growth than in 2011, while Canterbury, Hawke's Bay, and West Coast experienced small population decreases.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The population of the earthquake-affected Canterbury region decreased by 1,800 (0.3 percent) in the June 2012 year. This compares with a decrease of 5,000 (0.9 percent) in the June 2011 year.

Excluding Christchurch, the remainder of the Canterbury region grew 2,800 (1.4 percent) in the June 2012 year. This compares with an increase of 4,000 (2.1 percent) in the June 2011 year.

1 in 3 New Zealanders live in Auckland

Auckland has been the fastest-growing region over the last decade. In the June 2012 year:

- Auckland's population grew by 21,700 (1.5 percent), to reach 1.51 million.
- Three-quarters of New Zealand's population growth was in Auckland.
- Two-thirds of Auckland's population growth was contributed by natural increase, and one-third came from net migration gain.

For more detailed data see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Definitions

About subnational population estimates

Population estimates give the best available measure of the size and age-sex structure of the population usually living in an area. Estimates are based on the latest census data and on births, deaths, and migration since the census.

Subnational population estimates are published annually and national population estimates are published quarterly.

More definitions

Census usually resident population count: a count of all people who usually live in a given area and are present in New Zealand on a given census night. This count excludes visitors from overseas, visitors from elsewhere in New Zealand, and residents temporarily overseas on census night. The population counts published from the census are not comparable with the estimated resident population.

Estimated resident population: an estimate of all people who usually live in an area for 12 months or more at a given date. Visitors from elsewhere in New Zealand or from overseas are excluded.

Internal migration: migration between areas of New Zealand.

International migration: migration into or out of New Zealand. International migration statistics are based on 'permanent and long-term' migration statistics, which are primarily determined by passengers' responses on arrival or departure cards to the questions on where they live and their length of stay or absence.

International migrant arrivals: people from overseas arriving to live in New Zealand for 12 months or more (including permanently), and New Zealanders returning after an absence of 12 months or more. (Referred to as permanent and long-term arrivals in international migration statistics.)

International migrant departures: New Zealanders departing for an absence of 12 months or more (including permanently), and people from overseas departing after a stay of 12 months or more in New Zealand. (Referred to as permanent and long-term departures in international migration statistics.)

Median age: half the population is younger, and half older, than this age.

Natural increase or decrease: natural increase is an excess of births over deaths. Natural decrease is an excess of deaths over births.

Net migration: the difference between the number of people who have moved to, and departed from, a given area. Subnational net migration includes both international migration and internal migration.

North Island and South Island: the population of the North Island is the sum of the population of North Island regions. The population of the South Island is the sum of the population of South Island regions.

Regional council area (or region): an area governed by a regional council. New Zealand has 16 regional council areas, based on boundaries at 1 January 2013.

Territorial authority area: an area governed by a territorial authority. New Zealand has 67 territorial authority areas (12 cities, 53 districts, Auckland, and the Chatham Islands territory), based on boundaries at 1 January 2013.

Related links

Upcoming releases

Final estimates for regional council and territorial authority areas by five-year age group and sex, at 30 June 2012, will be released on [Table Builder](#) on 19 December 2012. Final estimates for area units by five-year age group and sex, at 30 June 2012, will also be released on [Table Builder](#) at this time.

Final estimates of the total population of urban areas, at 30 June 2012, will be released on [Infoshare](#) by 25 January 2013.

Final estimates of the total population of wards, community boards, subdivisions, constituencies, and district health boards, at 30 June 2012, will be released on the [Subnational population estimates tables](#) webpage by 25 January 2013.

Subnational Population Estimates: At 30 June 2013 is scheduled for release in October 2013.

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[The release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases

[Subnational Population Estimates](#) has links to past releases. Note, however, that these information releases contain provisional estimates.

[Subnational population estimates tables](#) has final estimates.

Related information

[Subnational population estimates tables](#) has links to provisional estimates for regional council and territorial authority areas, by five-year age groups and sex, at 30 June 2012. Once finalised on 19 December 2012, the estimates will be available on [Table Builder](#), with links from the [Subnational population estimates tables](#) webpage. This webpage also contains Excel files with population estimates for selected local government areas.

[Estimating local populations after the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes](#) describes the data sources used to derive subnational population estimates at 30 June 2011–12.

[Evaluation of alternative data sources for population estimates](#) assesses a diverse range of existing administrative and commercial data sources that might be useful for producing subnational population estimates.

[National Population Estimates](#) has links to past releases of national population estimates.

Data quality

Period-specific information

This section contains information about data that has changed since the last release.

- [Data sources used to estimate subnational migration](#)
- [Effect of the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes](#)
- [Geographic boundaries](#)
- [Provisional and final estimates](#)

General information

This section contains information that does not change between releases.

- [Base population](#)
- [Deriving subnational population estimates](#)
- [2006-base population estimates extended](#)
- [2013-base population estimates](#)
- [Data accuracy](#)
- [Rounding](#)
- [More information](#)

Period-specific information

Data sources used to estimate subnational migration

For subnational areas, net migration includes international migration (flows into and out of New Zealand) and internal migration (flows between areas in New Zealand). Multiple data sources are traditionally used to derive estimates of subnational migration because:

- there is no direct measure of internal migration in New Zealand other than the periodic Census of Population and Dwellings
- while New Zealand does have a direct measure of international migration (via the arrival and departure cards completed by passengers), vague, incomplete, and temporary addresses affect the quality of geographic information.

Since 2006, Statistics NZ has implemented a number of changes to its estimation methods aimed at improving the accuracy of subnational population estimates. This has included the use of new data sources and refined methods for using existing data sources. These initiatives have been given greater impetus due to:

- the estimation challenges raised by the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes
- the cancellation of the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings, which means that population estimates have to be extended further out than usual from the 2006 base (starting point).

While producing subnational population estimates at 30 June 2012, three data sources were primarily used to estimate subnational migration by age and sex:

- international (permanent and long-term) migration statistics
- address change information from primary health organisation enrolment data
- address change information from the Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (LEED).

These three datasets were selected because they have high rates of population coverage, include the key demographic variables of age and sex, and capture information on address changes.

In using these three data sources, efforts were made to identify and make use of their respective strengths. With regards to estimating subnational migration by age:

- international migration data were used to estimate international migration for all ages
- primary health organisation enrolment data were used to estimate internal migration for the population aged 0–14 years and 45 years and over
- taxation data from LEED were used to estimate internal migration for the population aged 25–44 years.

There are particular challenges associated with estimating subnational migration for the 15–24 year age group. Not only is this group highly mobile, it has low coverage in many data sets (including primary health organisation enrolment data and LEED). As a result, subnational migration for this age group was estimated using the information sources mentioned above, as well as historical estimates and age-sex net migration patterns derived from population projections.

Once preliminary estimates of subnational migration had been created, several additional data sources were used to evaluate and refine the estimates. This additional process was considered necessary as no information source perfectly measures movements of the resident population. The information sources used to evaluate and refine the estimates included:

- school enrolment data
- electoral enrolment data
- residential building consents
- information provided by territorial authorities during the annual consultation
- data on specific population sub-groups, namely defence force personnel, prison populations, and tertiary students.

For additional information on the data sources mentioned in this section see [Evaluation of alternative data sources for population estimates](#).

Effect of the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes

The 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes triggered large migration flows as people were displaced from earthquake-affected areas. Consequently, some additional uncertainties apply to subnational population estimates at 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2012. These uncertainties concern whether population movements:

- are short-term (ie temporary) or long-term in nature
- occurred before or after the 30 June reference dates.

With regards to Christchurch city, a number of data sources have been used to assess subnational migration during the 2011 and 2012 June years (see [Data sources used to estimate subnational migration](#) section). These data sources yield different measures of subnational migration for Christchurch city. However, collectively the different data sources provide confidence about the general robustness of population estimates.

Geographic boundaries

The population estimates in this release are based on boundaries at 1 January 2013. They take into account recent boundary changes involving Christchurch city and Selwyn district (which came into effect on 21 March 2012), and Manawatu district and Palmerston North city (which came into effect on 1 July 2012). These boundaries align with those used in the latest [subnational population projections](#) (released 8 October 2012), and the boundaries that will be in place for the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Provisional and final estimates

The population estimates contained in this release are provisional. They incorporate provisional estimates of births, deaths, and migration that occurred in the June 2012 year. Final estimates will be released on 19 December 2012, along with area unit population estimates. In addition, all population estimates after 30 June 2006 will be revised following results from the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

General information

Base population

The estimated resident population at 30 June 2006 forms the base population for deriving post-censal population estimates.

The estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2006 is based on the census usually resident population count from the 2006 Census (held 7 March 2006), with adjustments for:

- people missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount)
- residents temporarily overseas on census night
- births, deaths, and net migration between census night and 30 June 2006
- reconciliation with demographic estimates at ages 0–4 years.

Deriving subnational population estimates

Subnational population estimates for dates after 30 June 2006 were derived by updating the estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2006 for births, deaths, and net migration (international and internal migration combined).

Birth and death registrations are used to estimate the number of births and deaths that occurred during each June year. There is often a delay between when a birth or death occurs and when it is registered, and this delay is taken into account when estimating birth and death occurrences.

Multiple data sources are used to derive estimates of subnational migration (see [Data sources used to estimate subnational migration](#)).

Subnational population estimates are consistent with national population estimates for a given reference date.

2006-base population estimates extended

Statistics NZ planned to produce 2006-base post-censal estimates until mid-2012. Following the cancellation of the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006-base post-censal estimates will now be produced until mid-2014.

2013-base population estimates

The 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings will be held on Tuesday 5 March 2013. The 2013 Census website (www.census.govt.nz) provides information about the census.

Population estimates based on the 2013 Census are scheduled for release from August 2014.

Nature of estimates

Population estimates give the best available measure of the size and age-sex composition of the population usually living in an area. However, uncertainty is inherent in the estimation process. Statistics NZ produces subnational population estimates using a component methodology, where the components of population change (births, deaths, and net migration) are used to update a base population. There is some uncertainty associated with component data, particularly the estimation of net migration (international and internal migration combined) for subnational areas. Generally speaking, the uncertainty associated with population estimates increases as the estimates move further away from the base (starting point). Uncertainty also increases as population estimates are broken down by age, sex, and geographic area.

In reality, there is no data source that perfectly measures the resident population of New Zealand or of subnational areas. Furthermore, there is no data source that perfectly measures changes in the resident population, or even movements of the resident population within New Zealand. The periodic Census of Population and Dwellings remains the cornerstone of population statistics in New Zealand. Following the 2013 Census it will be possible to derive updated estimates of the population, to assess the accuracy of estimates since 2006, and to revise estimates where necessary.

Data accuracy

An evaluation of subnational population estimates produced during the 2002–06 period identified that, five years out from the 2001 base population, absolute relative errors were less than 5 percent for 60 out of 73 territorial authority areas (based on boundaries at 30 June 2006). For the 10 territorial authority areas with a population greater than 100,000, relative errors ranged from an underestimate of 2.2 percent (Manukau city) to an overestimate of 0.5 percent (Auckland city).

It is not possible to ascertain the accuracy of current population estimates as no independent authoritative measure of the resident population exists. Since 2006, Statistics NZ has implemented a number of changes to its estimation methods aimed at improving the accuracy of population estimates. This has included the use of new data sources and refined methods for using existing data sources (see [Data sources used to estimate subnational migration](#)).

Rounding

All figures in this release were rounded independently. All derived figures in this release were calculated using data of greater precision than published.

The rounding of estimates of the total population, and broad age groups, has been determined by the total population size of the geographic area. Estimates for areas with a population less than 10,000 are rounded to the nearest 10. For areas with a population between 10,000 and 20,000, estimates are rounded to the nearest 50. Estimates for areas with a population of 20,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 100.

The rounding of estimates of natural increase, net migration, and population change has been determined by the absolute value of the estimate. Estimates less than 1,000 have been rounded to the nearest 10. Estimates greater than 1,000 have been rounded to the nearest 100.

More information

Information about the population estimates contains detailed information about the methods used to derive population estimates.

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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. Estimated resident population, regional council areas, at 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012
2. Estimated resident population, territorial authority areas, at 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012
3. Estimated resident population by broad age group, regional council areas, at 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012
4. Estimated resident population by broad age group, territorial authority areas, at 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012
5. Components of population change, regional council areas
6. Components of population change, territorial authority areas

Access more data on Table Builder

[Subnational population estimates tables](#) has links to provisional estimates for regional council and territorial authority areas, by five-year age groups and sex, at 30 June 2012. Once finalised on 19 December 2012, the estimates will be available on Table Builder, with links from the Subnational population estimates tables webpage. This webpage also contains Excel files with population estimates for selected local government areas.

Access more data on Infoshare

Use [Infoshare](#) to access time-series data specific to your needs. For this release, select the following categories from the homepage:

Subject category: **Population**
Group: **Population Estimates**

The time series can be downloaded in Excel or comma delimited format. More information [about Infoshare](#) can be found on our website.

Table 1

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾**Regional council areas**

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Regional council area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June			Average annual change, five years ended 30 June 2011		Population change, year ended 30 June 2012 P	
	2006	2011	2012 P	Number	Percent ⁽³⁾	Number	Percent
Northland region	152,700	158,200	158,300	1,100	0.7	70	0.0
Auckland region	1,373,000	1,486,000	1,507,700	22,600	1.6	21,700	1.5
Waikato region	393,200	413,100	416,200	4,000	1.0	3,100	0.8
Bay of Plenty region	265,300	277,100	277,200	2,400	0.9	110	0.0
Gisborne region	46,000	46,600	46,800	130	0.3	150	0.3
Hawke's Bay region	152,100	155,300	155,000	640	0.4	-320	-0.2
Taranaki region	107,300	109,700	110,100	480	0.4	410	0.4
Manawatu-Wanganui region	229,400	232,400	232,500	610	0.3	100	0.0
Wellington region	466,300	487,700	490,100	4,300	0.9	2,400	0.5
Tasman region	45,800	48,100	48,400	460	1.0	270	0.6
Nelson region	44,300	46,200	46,600	390	0.9	370	0.8
Marlborough region	43,600	45,600	45,700	410	0.9	70	0.1
West Coast region	32,100	32,900	32,900	170	0.5	-40	-0.1
Canterbury region	540,000	560,700	558,800	4,100	0.8	-1,800	-0.3
Otago region	199,800	209,900	211,300	2,000	1.0	1,300	0.6
Southland region	93,200	94,900	94,900	340	0.4	30	0.0
North Island regions	3,185,100	3,366,100	3,393,900	36,200	1.1	27,800	0.8
South Island regions	998,800	1,038,400	1,038,600	7,900	0.8	200	0.0
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	4,184,600	4,405,200	4,433,100	44,100	1.0	28,000	0.6

1. The estimated resident population is based on the census usually resident population count, updated for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount); residents temporarily overseas on census night; and births, deaths, and net migration between census night and the date of the estimate.

2. Boundaries at 1 January 2013.

3. Calculated as a constant rate of population change over the period.

4. New Zealand comprises the North Island and South Island regions plus areas not included in a region (eg Chatham Islands territory).

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated total(s).

All derived figures have been calculated using data of greater precision than published.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾**Territorial authority areas**

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Territorial authority area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June			Average annual change, five years ended 30 June 2011		Population change, year ended 30 June 2012 P	
	2006	2011	2012 P	Number	Percent ⁽³⁾	Number	Percent
Far North district	57,500	58,500	58,400	190	0.3	-160	-0.3
Whangarei district	76,500	80,500	80,800	800	1.0	280	0.3
Kaipara district	18,550	19,150	19,100	120	0.6	-50	-0.3
Auckland	1,373,000	1,486,000	1,507,700	22,600	1.6	21,700	1.5
Thames-Coromandel district	26,700	27,000	27,000	70	0.3	-20	-0.1
Hauraki district	18,300	18,750	18,750	90	0.5	-10	0.0
Waikato district	59,500	64,300	64,700	950	1.6	450	0.7
Matamata-Piako district	31,200	32,000	32,000	150	0.5	90	0.3
Hamilton city	134,800	145,600	148,200	2,200	1.6	2,500	1.7
Waipa district	43,700	46,100	46,200	480	1.1	140	0.3
Otorohanga district	9,310	9,320	9,350	0	0.0	30	0.3
South Waikato district	23,200	22,800	22,700	-80	-0.3	-160	-0.7
Waitomo district	9,680	9,630	9,540	-10	-0.1	-90	-1.0
Taupo district	33,400	34,100	34,300	130	0.4	200	0.6
Western Bay of Plenty district	43,000	45,800	45,700	550	1.2	-90	-0.2
Tauranga city	106,900	115,700	116,400	1,700	1.6	740	0.6
Rotorua district	68,100	68,900	68,700	160	0.2	-170	-0.2
Whakatane district	34,500	34,500	34,400	0	0.0	-80	-0.2
Kawerau district	7,150	6,940	6,900	-40	-0.6	-40	-0.5
Opotiki district	9,200	8,950	8,710	-50	-0.6	-230	-2.6
Gisborne district	45,900	46,600	46,700	130	0.3	150	0.3
Wairoa district	8,720	8,350	8,140	-70	-0.9	-210	-2.5
Hastings district	73,200	75,500	75,500	470	0.6	-20	0.0
Napier city	56,800	57,800	57,800	190	0.3	50	0.1
Central Hawke's Bay district	13,250	13,500	13,350	50	0.4	-130	-1.0
New Plymouth district	71,100	73,800	74,200	530	0.7	420	0.6
Stratford district	9,120	9,160	9,220	10	0.1	60	0.6
South Taranaki district	27,200	26,900	26,900	-50	-0.2	-70	-0.3
Ruapehu district	14,050	13,400	13,150	-130	-0.9	-250	-1.9
Wanganui district	43,800	43,500	43,200	-60	-0.1	-270	-0.6
Rangitikei district	15,150	14,800	14,600	-70	-0.5	-180	-1.2
Manawatu district	26,800	27,600	27,700	170	0.6	100	0.4
Palmerston North city	80,800	84,500	85,300	750	0.9	800	1.0
Tararua district	18,050	17,700	17,550	-70	-0.4	-170	-1.0
Horowhenua district	30,600	30,600	30,700	10	0.0	60	0.2
Kapiti Coast district	47,500	49,800	49,900	460	1.0	80	0.2
Porirua city	50,600	52,700	53,000	420	0.8	350	0.7
Upper Hutt city	39,700	41,500	41,600	370	0.9	80	0.2
Lower Hutt city	101,300	103,000	102,700	340	0.3	-250	-0.2
Wellington city	187,700	200,100	202,200	2,500	1.3	2,100	1.0
Masterton district	23,200	23,500	23,500	70	0.3	20	0.1
Carterton district	7,260	7,650	7,730	80	1.0	80	1.1
South Wairarapa district	9,120	9,430	9,400	60	0.7	-30	-0.3

Table 2

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾**Territorial authority areas**

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Territorial authority area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June			Average annual change, five years ended 30 June 2011		Population change, year ended 30 June 2012 P	
	2006	2011	2012 P	Number	Percent ⁽³⁾	Number	Percent
Tasman district	45,800	48,100	48,400	460	1.0	270	0.6
Nelson city	44,300	46,200	46,600	390	0.9	370	0.8
Marlborough district	43,600	45,600	45,700	410	0.9	70	0.1
Kaikoura district	3,730	3,860	3,790	30	0.7	-70	-1.7
Buller district	9,940	10,100	10,150	30	0.3	70	0.7
Grey district	13,550	13,900	13,850	70	0.5	-50	-0.3
Westland district	8,620	8,960	8,900	70	0.8	-60	-0.7
Hurunui district	10,750	11,300	11,500	110	1.0	200	1.8
Waimakariri district	44,100	48,600	49,200	900	2.0	640	1.3
Christchurch city	361,800	367,700	363,200	1,200	0.3	-4,600	-1.2
Selwyn district	34,900	41,100	42,300	1,200	3.3	1,200	2.9
Ashburton district	28,000	30,100	30,600	420	1.4	530	1.7
Timaru district	43,800	44,700	44,900	170	0.4	180	0.4
Mackenzie district	3,900	4,050	4,090	30	0.7	40	1.0
Waimate district	7,380	7,630	7,660	50	0.7	30	0.4
Chatham Islands territory	650	640	610	0	-0.1	-30	-4.7
Waitaki district	20,700	20,900	20,900	50	0.2	40	0.2
Central Otago district	17,050	18,400	18,550	270	1.5	120	0.7
Queenstown-Lakes district	24,100	28,700	29,200	920	3.5	450	1.6
Dunedin city	122,300	126,000	126,900	730	0.6	920	0.7
Clutha district	17,200	17,550	17,350	70	0.4	-200	-1.1
Southland district	29,200	29,600	29,800	90	0.3	130	0.4
Gore district	12,400	12,300	12,250	-20	-0.2	-50	-0.4
Invercargill city	51,600	53,000	52,900	270	0.5	-50	-0.1
New Zealand⁽⁴⁾	4,184,600	4,405,200	4,433,100	44,100	1.0	28,000	0.6

1. The estimated resident population is based on the census usually resident population count, updated for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount); residents temporarily overseas on census night; and births, deaths, and net migration between census night and the date of the estimate.
2. Boundaries at 1 January 2013.
3. Calculated as a constant rate of population change over the period.
4. Includes the population of inlets, islands, ships, and oil rigs that are not included in a territorial authority area.

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated total(s).

All derived figures have been calculated using data of greater precision than published.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾ by broad age group

Regional council areas

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Regional council area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June	Population by age group (years)										Median age ⁽³⁾ (years)
		0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	Total	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+		
		Number					Percent					
Northland region	2006	35,300	43,500	51,800	22,100	152,700	23.1	28.5	33.9	14.5	38.8	
	2011	34,500	42,900	54,600	26,200	158,200	21.8	27.1	34.5	16.6	40.8	
	2012 P	34,500	42,200	54,300	27,400	158,300	21.8	26.7	34.3	17.3	41.2	
Auckland region	2006	298,200	525,100	415,600	134,000	1,373,000	21.7	38.2	30.3	9.8	33.7	
	2011	309,800	557,800	461,700	156,600	1,486,000	20.9	37.5	31.1	10.5	34.1	
	2012 P	311,200	563,000	469,200	164,300	1,507,700	20.6	37.3	31.1	10.9	34.3	
Waikato region	2006	88,700	133,000	122,600	48,900	393,200	22.6	33.8	31.2	12.4	35.5	
	2011	89,700	134,700	131,600	57,000	413,100	21.7	32.6	31.9	13.8	36.5	
	2012 P	89,700	134,800	132,100	59,700	416,200	21.5	32.4	31.7	14.3	36.7	
Bay of Plenty region	2006	60,300	80,600	85,200	39,200	265,300	22.7	30.4	32.1	14.8	37.7	
	2011	59,800	81,600	90,700	45,000	277,100	21.6	29.4	32.7	16.3	39.2	
	2012 P	59,200	80,700	90,400	46,900	277,200	21.3	29.1	32.6	16.9	39.6	
Gisborne region	2006	11,900	14,400	14,200	5,500	46,000	25.8	31.4	30.9	11.9	34.6	
	2011	11,400	14,300	14,900	6,000	46,600	24.5	30.7	32.0	12.8	35.6	
	2012 P	11,400	14,200	15,000	6,200	46,800	24.5	30.3	32.0	13.2	35.8	
Hawke's Bay region	2006	34,600	46,700	49,800	21,000	152,100	22.8	30.7	32.7	13.8	37.5	
	2011	33,900	45,700	51,700	23,900	155,300	21.9	29.4	33.3	15.4	38.9	
	2012 P	33,600	45,000	51,500	24,900	155,000	21.7	29.0	33.2	16.1	39.4	
Taranaki region	2006	23,100	33,600	34,700	15,900	107,300	21.5	31.4	32.4	14.8	37.9	
	2011	22,700	33,100	36,200	17,600	109,700	20.7	30.2	33.0	16.1	39.3	
	2012 P	22,900	32,900	36,200	18,100	110,100	20.8	29.9	32.9	16.5	39.5	
Manawatu-Wanganui region	2006	49,400	75,700	71,700	32,500	229,400	21.5	33.0	31.3	14.2	36.6	
	2011	47,400	75,100	73,800	36,100	232,400	20.4	32.3	31.7	15.5	37.6	
	2012 P	46,700	74,900	73,500	37,300	232,500	20.1	32.2	31.6	16.0	37.9	
Wellington region	2006	94,900	173,200	145,100	53,100	466,300	20.3	37.1	31.1	11.4	35.3	
	2011	95,100	175,900	156,000	60,600	487,700	19.5	36.1	32.0	12.4	36.1	
	2012 P	94,600	175,300	157,300	62,900	490,100	19.3	35.8	32.1	12.8	36.3	
Tasman region	2006	9,700	12,900	16,900	6,200	45,800	21.3	28.2	36.9	13.6	40.3	
	2011	9,700	12,800	17,900	7,700	48,100	20.2	26.6	37.3	16.0	42.2	
	2012 P	9,600	12,600	18,000	8,100	48,400	19.9	26.0	37.3	16.8	42.7	
Nelson region	2006	8,400	14,100	15,400	6,400	44,300	19.0	31.9	34.7	14.5	39.4	
	2011	8,600	14,100	16,500	7,100	46,200	18.5	30.5	35.6	15.4	40.7	
	2012 P	8,700	13,800	16,600	7,600	46,600	18.7	29.5	35.5	16.3	41.3	
Marlborough region	2006	8,000	12,700	15,800	7,100	43,600	18.5	29.1	36.2	16.3	41.7	
	2011	8,200	12,300	16,500	8,600	45,600	17.9	26.9	36.2	18.9	43.8	
	2012 P	8,100	12,000	16,500	9,100	45,700	17.8	26.2	36.1	19.9	44.5	
West Coast region	2006	6,500	9,400	11,700	4,500	32,100	20.3	29.3	36.5	13.9	40.3	
	2011	6,200	9,300	12,200	5,200	32,900	18.9	28.3	37.0	15.8	42.0	
	2012 P	6,200	9,200	12,100	5,500	32,900	18.8	27.9	36.6	16.6	42.3	
Canterbury region	2006	104,700	185,000	175,600	74,700	540,000	19.4	34.3	32.5	13.8	37.6	
	2011	103,000	182,700	190,500	84,500	560,700	18.4	32.6	34.0	15.1	39.3	
	2012 P	101,500	180,700	189,900	86,700	558,800	18.2	32.3	34.0	15.5	39.6	
Otago region	2006	34,800	73,800	63,600	27,500	199,800	17.4	37.0	31.8	13.8	36.8	
	2011	34,900	77,200	67,400	30,400	209,900	16.6	36.8	32.1	14.5	37.3	
	2012 P	35,000	76,900	67,700	31,700	211,300	16.6	36.4	32.0	15.0	37.5	

Table 3

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾ by broad age group

Regional council areas

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Regional council area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June	Population by age group (years)									Median age ⁽³⁾ (years)
		0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	Total	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	
		Number					Percent				
Southland region	2006	19,600	29,600	31,000	13,000	93,200	21.0	31.8	33.3	13.9	38.0
	2011	19,300	29,200	32,000	14,400	94,900	20.3	30.8	33.7	15.2	39.1
	2012 P	19,300	28,900	31,900	14,900	94,900	20.3	30.5	33.6	15.6	39.3
North Island regions	2006	696,400	1,125,900	990,700	372,200	3,185,100	21.9	35.3	31.1	11.7	35.2
	2011	704,400	1,161,200	1,071,400	429,100	3,366,100	20.9	34.5	31.8	12.7	35.9
	2012 P	703,800	1,162,900	1,079,600	447,700	3,393,900	20.7	34.3	31.8	13.2	36.1
South Island regions	2006	191,800	337,600	330,000	139,400	998,800	19.2	33.8	33.0	14.0	37.9
	2011	189,900	337,600	353,000	157,900	1,038,400	18.3	32.5	34.0	15.2	39.4
	2012 P	188,500	334,000	352,500	163,600	1,038,600	18.1	32.2	33.9	15.8	39.8
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	2006	888,300	1,463,700	1,321,000	511,600	4,184,600	21.2	35.0	31.6	12.2	35.8
	2011	894,500	1,499,000	1,424,700	587,100	4,405,200	20.3	34.0	32.3	13.3	36.8
	2012 P	892,300	1,497,100	1,432,400	611,400	4,433,100	20.1	33.8	32.3	13.8	37.0

1. The estimated resident population is based on the census usually resident population count, updated for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount); residents temporarily overseas on census night; and births, deaths, and net migration between census night and the date of the estimate.

2. Boundaries at 1 January 2013.

3. Half the population is younger, and half older, than this age.

4. New Zealand comprises the North Island and South Island regions plus areas not included in a region (eg Chatham Islands territory).

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated total(s).

All derived figures have been calculated using data of greater precision than published.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 4

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾ by broad age group

Territorial authority areas

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Territorial authority area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June	Population by age group (years)									Median age ⁽³⁾ (years)
		0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	Total	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	
		Number					Percent				
Far North district	2006	13,800	15,700	20,000	7,900	57,500	24.0	27.3	34.8	13.8	38.9
	2011	13,100	15,300	20,600	9,500	58,500	22.4	26.2	35.2	16.2	41.1
	2012 P	13,000	15,000	20,500	9,900	58,400	22.3	25.7	35.1	16.9	41.6
Whangarei district	2006	17,200	22,800	25,200	11,400	76,500	22.5	29.7	32.9	14.9	38.4
	2011	17,300	22,800	27,000	13,400	80,500	21.5	28.3	33.6	16.6	40.2
	2012 P	17,400	22,500	26,900	14,000	80,800	21.5	27.8	33.4	17.3	40.5
Kaipara district	2006	4,250	4,950	6,550	2,800	18,550	23.0	26.8	35.2	15.1	40.2
	2011	4,100	4,800	6,900	3,300	19,150	21.5	25.1	36.1	17.3	42.7
	2012 P	4,050	4,750	6,850	3,500	19,100	21.2	24.8	35.7	18.2	43.3
Auckland	2006	298,200	525,100	415,600	134,000	1,373,000	21.7	38.2	30.3	9.8	33.7
	2011	309,800	557,800	461,700	156,600	1,486,000	20.9	37.5	31.1	10.5	34.1
	2012 P	311,200	563,000	469,200	164,300	1,507,700	20.6	37.3	31.1	10.9	34.3
Thames-Coromandel district	2006	4,600	6,400	10,000	5,700	26,700	17.4	23.9	37.5	21.2	46.3
	2011	4,400	6,200	10,200	6,300	27,000	16.2	22.8	37.8	23.3	48.5
	2012 P	4,300	6,100	10,000	6,600	27,000	16.0	22.5	37.0	24.4	49.1
Hauraki district	2006	4,050	4,850	6,350	3,050	18,300	22.1	26.4	34.7	16.8	41.0
	2011	3,750	4,700	6,450	3,800	18,750	20.1	25.1	34.5	20.3	43.9
	2012 P	3,700	4,650	6,400	4,000	18,750	19.7	24.8	34.1	21.3	44.5
Waikato district	2006	15,000	18,700	20,000	5,800	59,500	25.2	31.4	33.6	9.7	35.7
	2011	15,400	19,300	22,400	7,200	64,300	23.9	30.1	34.8	11.2	36.9
	2012 P	15,300	19,300	22,500	7,600	64,700	23.7	29.8	34.8	11.8	37.2
Matamata-Piako district	2006	7,100	9,400	9,800	4,900	31,200	22.8	30.2	31.3	15.7	37.9
	2011	6,800	9,200	10,400	5,500	32,000	21.4	28.8	32.4	17.3	39.8
	2012 P	6,800	9,200	10,400	5,700	32,000	21.2	28.6	32.5	17.8	40.2
Hamilton city	2006	29,100	55,300	36,900	13,500	134,800	21.6	41.0	27.3	10.0	31.1
	2011	31,500	58,000	40,600	15,600	145,600	21.6	39.8	27.8	10.7	31.5
	2012 P	31,900	58,800	41,100	16,400	148,200	21.5	39.7	27.8	11.0	31.7
Waipa district	2006	9,700	13,200	14,500	6,200	43,700	22.3	30.3	33.1	14.3	38.2
	2011	9,800	13,200	15,800	7,300	46,100	21.4	28.7	34.2	15.8	40.0
	2012 P	9,800	13,100	15,800	7,600	46,200	21.2	28.3	34.1	16.4	40.3
Otorohanga district	2006	2,210	3,130	3,010	960	9,310	23.8	33.6	32.3	10.3	35.0
	2011	2,140	3,040	3,040	1,100	9,320	22.9	32.6	32.6	11.8	35.5
	2012 P	2,110	2,990	3,070	1,180	9,350	22.6	32.0	32.8	12.6	35.9
South Waikato district	2006	6,100	7,200	7,100	2,900	23,200	26.3	30.9	30.4	12.5	34.9
	2011	5,500	6,900	7,100	3,300	22,800	24.1	30.2	31.1	14.6	36.2
	2012 P	5,400	6,700	7,100	3,400	22,700	23.8	29.8	31.2	15.2	36.6
Waitomo district	2006	2,480	3,010	3,080	1,100	9,680	25.7	31.1	31.8	11.4	34.9
	2011	2,380	3,000	3,040	1,230	9,630	24.7	31.1	31.5	12.7	35.2
	2012 P	2,300	2,950	3,020	1,270	9,540	24.1	30.9	31.6	13.4	35.7
Taupo district	2006	7,300	10,600	11,000	4,500	33,400	22.0	31.7	32.8	13.6	37.6
	2011	7,000	10,200	11,500	5,400	34,100	20.7	29.8	33.7	15.8	39.6
	2012 P	7,100	10,100	11,400	5,700	34,300	20.6	29.4	33.4	16.6	40.0
Western Bay of Plenty district	2006	9,200	11,200	15,900	6,800	43,000	21.3	26.0	37.0	15.7	41.7
	2011	9,000	11,400	17,200	8,200	45,800	19.7	24.9	37.5	17.9	44.0
	2012 P	8,900	11,200	17,100	8,600	45,700	19.4	24.5	37.4	18.7	44.6

Table 4

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾ by broad age group

Territorial authority areas

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Territorial authority area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June	Population by age group (years)									Median age ⁽³⁾ (years)
		0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	Total	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	
		Number					Percent				
Tauranga city	2006	22,100	33,100	33,200	18,500	106,900	20.7	31.0	31.1	17.3	38.9
	2011	23,700	34,400	36,500	21,100	115,700	20.4	29.8	31.6	18.2	39.8
	2012 P	23,700	34,200	36,600	22,000	116,400	20.3	29.4	31.4	18.9	40.2
Rotorua district	2006	17,000	22,500	21,000	7,600	68,100	24.9	33.1	30.9	11.1	34.4
	2011	16,300	22,100	21,900	8,500	68,900	23.7	32.1	31.9	12.4	35.5
	2012 P	16,100	21,900	21,900	8,900	68,700	23.4	31.9	31.8	12.9	35.8
Whakatane district	2006	8,600	10,400	11,100	4,300	34,500	25.1	30.2	32.1	12.6	36.0
	2011	7,900	10,200	11,400	4,900	34,500	23.1	29.6	33.1	14.2	37.8
	2012 P	7,900	10,000	11,300	5,100	34,400	23.0	29.1	33.0	15.0	38.1
Kawerau district	2006	1,980	2,180	2,090	890	7,150	27.7	30.5	29.3	12.4	33.6
	2011	1,700	2,120	1,990	1,120	6,940	24.6	30.5	28.7	16.2	35.3
	2012 P	1,660	2,080	1,990	1,170	6,900	24.1	30.2	28.8	16.9	36.0
Opotiki district	2006	2,480	2,510	2,930	1,280	9,200	27.0	27.3	31.8	13.9	36.6
	2011	2,140	2,470	2,920	1,420	8,950	23.9	27.6	32.7	15.9	38.5
	2012 P	2,010	2,410	2,860	1,430	8,710	23.0	27.6	32.9	16.4	39.3
Gisborne district	2006	11,900	14,400	14,200	5,500	45,900	25.8	31.4	30.9	11.9	34.6
	2011	11,400	14,300	14,900	6,000	46,600	24.5	30.8	32.0	12.8	35.6
	2012 P	11,400	14,200	15,000	6,200	46,700	24.5	30.3	32.0	13.2	35.8
Wairoa district	2006	2,270	2,490	2,920	1,040	8,720	26.0	28.6	33.5	12.0	36.1
	2011	2,060	2,320	2,750	1,230	8,350	24.6	27.8	32.9	14.7	37.6
	2012 P	2,000	2,240	2,640	1,260	8,140	24.5	27.5	32.4	15.5	38.0
Hastings district	2006	17,500	22,700	23,600	9,400	73,200	23.9	31.0	32.3	12.8	36.5
	2011	17,300	22,500	25,000	10,700	75,500	22.9	29.8	33.2	14.2	37.8
	2012 P	17,100	22,300	25,000	11,200	75,500	22.6	29.5	33.1	14.8	38.2
Napier city	2006	11,900	17,600	18,400	8,800	56,800	20.9	31.0	32.5	15.6	38.6
	2011	11,600	17,200	19,100	9,900	57,800	20.1	29.7	33.0	17.1	40.1
	2012 P	11,700	16,800	19,100	10,200	57,800	20.2	29.1	33.0	17.7	40.5
Central Hawke's Bay district	2006	2,950	3,800	4,750	1,750	13,250	22.3	28.7	35.8	13.2	39.3
	2011	2,900	3,650	4,850	2,100	13,500	21.7	27.1	35.8	15.5	41.0
	2012 P	2,850	3,550	4,800	2,200	13,350	21.2	26.6	35.9	16.3	41.7
New Plymouth district	2006	14,600	22,300	23,300	10,900	71,100	20.6	31.3	32.8	15.3	38.6
	2011	14,600	22,200	24,700	12,200	73,800	19.8	30.1	33.5	16.5	40.0
	2012 P	14,700	22,100	24,700	12,600	74,200	19.8	29.8	33.3	17.0	40.2
Stratford district	2006	2,070	2,760	2,910	1,380	9,120	22.7	30.3	31.9	15.1	37.7
	2011	1,930	2,740	2,970	1,510	9,160	21.1	29.9	32.4	16.5	39.1
	2012 P	1,990	2,750	2,940	1,540	9,220	21.6	29.8	31.9	16.7	38.7
South Taranaki district	2006	6,400	8,600	8,500	3,600	27,200	23.6	31.8	31.4	13.2	36.2
	2011	6,200	8,200	8,600	3,900	26,900	22.9	30.5	32.0	14.6	37.2
	2012 P	6,200	8,000	8,600	4,000	26,900	23.0	29.9	32.1	15.0	37.4
Ruapehu district	2006	3,500	4,600	4,450	1,500	14,050	24.8	32.9	31.7	10.6	34.8
	2011	3,100	4,150	4,500	1,650	13,400	23.1	31.0	33.5	12.3	36.4
	2012 P	2,950	4,050	4,450	1,700	13,150	22.3	30.7	33.9	13.1	37.1
Wanganui district	2006	9,400	12,800	14,100	7,500	43,800	21.4	29.2	32.3	17.1	39.5
	2011	8,800	12,400	14,300	8,000	43,500	20.1	28.6	33.0	18.3	41.0
	2012 P	8,600	12,300	14,300	8,100	43,200	19.9	28.4	33.0	18.7	41.4

Table 4

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾ by broad age group

Territorial authority areas

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Territorial authority area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June	Population by age group (years)									Median age ⁽³⁾ (years)
		0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	Total	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	
		Number					Percent				
Rangitikei district	2006	3,400	4,450	5,100	2,200	15,150	22.4	29.5	33.7	14.4	38.6
	2011	3,100	4,250	5,050	2,450	14,800	20.8	28.6	34.0	16.7	40.5
	2012 P	3,000	4,100	4,950	2,550	14,600	20.6	28.1	33.9	17.5	41.1
Manawatu district	2006	6,000	8,100	9,000	3,600	26,800	22.5	30.4	33.7	13.3	38.0
	2011	5,900	8,200	9,500	4,100	27,600	21.3	29.5	34.2	14.9	39.3
	2012 P	5,800	8,200	9,500	4,300	27,700	20.9	29.4	34.3	15.4	39.7
Palmerston North city	2006	16,300	32,500	22,800	9,200	80,800	20.2	40.2	28.2	11.4	32.2
	2011	16,500	33,600	24,200	10,200	84,500	19.5	39.7	28.7	12.1	32.6
	2012 P	16,500	34,000	24,300	10,500	85,300	19.4	39.8	28.5	12.3	32.4
Taranua district	2006	4,300	5,300	6,000	2,500	18,050	23.7	29.3	33.1	13.9	37.8
	2011	4,000	4,950	6,000	2,750	17,700	22.4	28.1	33.9	15.6	39.6
	2012 P	3,900	4,900	5,900	2,850	17,550	22.1	28.0	33.7	16.1	39.9
Horowhenua district	2006	6,500	7,900	10,100	6,100	30,600	21.2	25.8	33.1	20.0	42.1
	2011	6,100	7,500	10,200	6,900	30,600	19.8	24.5	33.1	22.6	44.8
	2012 P	6,000	7,400	10,100	7,300	30,700	19.5	24.1	32.8	23.6	45.5
Kapiti Coast district	2006	9,100	11,700	15,700	11,000	47,500	19.1	24.6	33.1	23.2	44.3
	2011	9,100	11,500	17,000	12,300	49,800	18.3	23.1	34.1	24.6	46.3
	2012 P	9,000	11,300	17,000	12,700	49,900	18.0	22.6	34.0	25.4	46.9
Porirua city	2006	13,100	18,100	15,400	4,000	50,600	25.8	35.8	30.5	7.9	32.4
	2011	13,000	18,200	16,600	4,900	52,700	24.7	34.5	31.5	9.3	33.5
	2012 P	13,000	18,000	16,800	5,200	53,000	24.6	33.9	31.7	9.8	33.6
Upper Hutt city	2006	8,700	13,200	12,900	4,900	39,700	21.9	33.2	32.5	12.4	36.8
	2011	8,600	13,200	13,900	5,800	41,500	20.7	31.8	33.5	14.0	38.1
	2012 P	8,500	13,200	13,900	6,100	41,600	20.3	31.6	33.5	14.6	38.5
Lower Hutt city	2006	22,900	35,600	31,800	11,000	101,300	22.6	35.2	31.4	10.9	35.1
	2011	22,600	34,700	33,400	12,300	103,000	21.9	33.7	32.4	11.9	35.9
	2012 P	22,400	34,200	33,400	12,700	102,700	21.8	33.3	32.5	12.4	36.1
Wellington city	2006	32,900	83,700	55,400	15,600	187,700	17.5	44.6	29.5	8.3	33.1
	2011	33,900	87,800	60,700	17,800	200,100	16.9	43.9	30.3	8.9	33.4
	2012 P	33,800	88,200	61,800	18,500	202,200	16.7	43.6	30.6	9.1	33.6
Masterton district	2006	4,900	6,600	7,800	3,900	23,200	21.0	28.5	33.6	16.8	40.3
	2011	4,600	6,500	8,000	4,400	23,500	19.4	27.7	34.2	18.7	42.3
	2012 P	4,500	6,500	8,000	4,500	23,500	19.3	27.5	34.2	19.0	42.5
Carterton district	2006	1,520	1,960	2,690	1,080	7,260	21.0	27.0	37.1	14.9	41.4
	2011	1,530	1,880	2,900	1,340	7,650	20.0	24.6	37.9	17.5	43.8
	2012 P	1,580	1,870	2,880	1,400	7,730	20.4	24.2	37.3	18.1	43.7
South Wairarapa district	2006	1,890	2,300	3,430	1,500	9,120	20.7	25.2	37.6	16.5	42.7
	2011	1,830	2,190	3,540	1,870	9,430	19.4	23.2	37.6	19.8	45.3
	2012 P	1,810	2,130	3,540	1,920	9,400	19.2	22.6	37.6	20.5	45.7
Tasman district	2006	9,700	12,900	16,900	6,200	45,800	21.3	28.2	36.9	13.6	40.3
	2011	9,700	12,800	17,900	7,700	48,100	20.2	26.6	37.3	16.0	42.2
	2012 P	9,600	12,600	18,000	8,100	48,400	19.9	26.0	37.3	16.8	42.7
Nelson city	2006	8,400	14,100	15,400	6,400	44,300	19.0	31.9	34.7	14.5	39.4
	2011	8,600	14,100	16,500	7,100	46,200	18.5	30.5	35.6	15.4	40.7
	2012 P	8,700	13,800	16,600	7,600	46,600	18.7	29.5	35.5	16.3	41.3

Table 4

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾ by broad age group

Territorial authority areas

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Territorial authority area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June	Population by age group (years)									Median age ⁽³⁾ (years)
		0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	Total	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	
		Number					Percent				
Marlborough district	2006	8,000	12,700	15,800	7,100	43,600	18.5	29.1	36.2	16.3	41.7
	2011	8,200	12,300	16,500	8,600	45,600	17.9	26.9	36.2	18.9	43.8
	2012 P	8,100	12,000	16,500	9,100	45,700	17.8	26.2	36.1	19.9	44.5
Kaikoura district	2006	690	1,110	1,370	560	3,730	18.6	29.7	36.8	14.9	41.2
	2011	680	1,080	1,430	670	3,860	17.7	27.9	36.9	17.4	43.1
	2012 P	650	1,030	1,410	710	3,790	17.0	27.3	37.1	18.6	44.1
Buller district	2006	1,930	2,640	3,800	1,570	9,940	19.4	26.6	38.3	15.8	42.4
	2011	1,800	2,600	3,900	1,850	10,100	17.8	25.5	38.6	18.1	44.9
	2012 P	1,800	2,550	3,900	1,900	10,150	17.9	25.2	38.3	18.6	45.0
Grey district	2006	2,950	4,100	4,700	1,850	13,550	21.6	30.2	34.7	13.5	38.7
	2011	2,850	4,100	4,900	2,050	13,900	20.5	29.5	35.2	14.8	40.0
	2012 P	2,800	4,050	4,850	2,150	13,850	20.4	29.1	34.9	15.6	40.3
Westland district	2006	1,660	2,670	3,230	1,060	8,620	19.2	31.0	37.4	12.3	39.8
	2011	1,580	2,660	3,380	1,340	8,960	17.6	29.7	37.8	14.9	41.9
	2012 P	1,550	2,600	3,340	1,420	8,900	17.4	29.2	37.5	15.9	42.4
Hurunui district	2006	2,300	2,850	4,050	1,550	10,750	21.2	26.6	37.9	14.4	41.4
	2011	2,250	2,900	4,250	1,900	11,300	20.0	25.4	37.7	16.8	43.3
	2012 P	2,300	2,950	4,200	2,050	11,500	19.8	25.7	36.6	17.9	43.4
Waimakariri district	2006	9,900	12,300	15,700	6,200	44,100	22.4	28.0	35.7	14.0	39.8
	2011	10,200	12,700	17,900	7,800	48,600	20.9	26.1	36.9	16.1	41.8
	2012 P	10,100	12,600	18,200	8,300	49,200	20.6	25.7	36.9	16.8	42.4
Christchurch city	2006	67,300	133,300	112,700	48,500	361,800	18.6	36.8	31.1	13.4	36.4
	2011	64,200	129,400	121,200	53,000	367,700	17.4	35.2	33.0	14.4	38.1
	2012 P	62,600	127,100	119,900	53,700	363,200	17.2	35.0	33.0	14.8	38.3
Selwyn district	2006	7,900	11,500	12,400	3,200	34,900	22.6	32.9	35.4	9.0	36.8
	2011	9,000	12,700	15,000	4,400	41,100	21.8	30.9	36.5	10.8	38.0
	2012 P	9,000	13,000	15,500	4,800	42,300	21.4	30.7	36.6	11.3	38.4
Ashburton district	2006	5,700	8,400	9,300	4,600	28,000	20.5	29.8	33.3	16.4	39.8
	2011	6,100	8,600	10,200	5,200	30,100	20.4	28.6	33.7	17.4	40.8
	2012 P	6,300	8,700	10,300	5,400	30,600	20.4	28.5	33.5	17.6	40.8
Timaru district	2006	8,300	12,200	15,300	8,000	43,800	19.0	27.8	34.8	18.3	42.1
	2011	8,100	12,000	15,700	8,900	44,700	18.1	26.8	35.2	19.9	43.9
	2012 P	8,100	11,900	15,700	9,100	44,900	18.2	26.5	35.0	20.4	44.2
Mackenzie district	2006	760	1,170	1,470	500	3,900	19.5	30.1	37.6	12.8	40.3
	2011	770	1,120	1,510	650	4,050	18.9	27.7	37.3	16.0	42.4
	2012 P	780	1,130	1,490	690	4,090	19.1	27.5	36.5	16.8	42.4
Waimate district	2006	1,500	1,790	2,660	1,440	7,380	20.3	24.2	36.0	19.5	43.7
	2011	1,460	1,840	2,690	1,640	7,630	19.1	24.1	35.2	21.5	45.3
	2012 P	1,420	1,870	2,670	1,700	7,660	18.6	24.4	34.9	22.2	45.6
Chatham Islands territory	2006	150	230	220	50	650	22.6	35.7	33.4	8.3	36.3
	2011	140	200	240	70	640	21.5	30.6	36.9	11.0	38.9
	2012 P	130	170	230	70	610	21.9	27.9	38.3	11.9	40.1
Waitaki district	2006	3,900	5,000	7,600	4,200	20,700	18.7	24.3	36.8	20.1	44.6
	2011	3,700	4,900	7,500	4,700	20,900	17.7	23.6	36.1	22.6	46.9
	2012 P	3,700	4,900	7,500	4,900	20,900	17.8	23.4	35.6	23.2	47.2

Table 4

Estimated resident population⁽¹⁾ by broad age group

Territorial authority areas

At 30 June 2006, 2011, and 2012

Territorial authority area ⁽²⁾	At 30 June	Population by age group (years)									Median age ⁽³⁾ (years)
		0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	Total	0–14	15–39	40–64	65+	
		Number					Percent				
Central Otago district	2006	3,150	4,550	6,400	3,000	17,050	18.4	26.6	37.5	17.6	43.4
	2011	3,350	4,700	6,850	3,500	18,400	18.1	25.5	37.3	19.1	45.1
	2012 P	3,350	4,600	6,850	3,750	18,550	18.1	24.7	36.9	20.3	45.5
Queenstown-Lakes district	2006	3,900	10,700	7,500	2,100	24,100	16.2	44.4	31.0	8.5	34.5
	2011	5,100	11,600	9,300	2,700	28,700	17.8	40.4	32.5	9.4	35.9
	2012 P	5,200	11,400	9,600	3,000	29,200	17.8	39.1	33.0	10.1	36.4
Dunedin city	2006	20,300	49,000	36,800	16,200	122,300	16.6	40.1	30.1	13.3	34.8
	2011	19,400	51,200	38,200	17,100	126,000	15.4	40.6	30.4	13.6	34.5
	2012 P	19,400	51,400	38,300	17,800	126,900	15.3	40.5	30.2	14.0	34.6
Clutha district	2006	3,900	5,000	6,000	2,300	17,200	22.7	28.9	34.9	13.5	38.8
	2011	3,700	5,150	6,100	2,650	17,550	21.0	29.2	34.7	15.1	39.8
	2012 P	3,550	5,050	6,000	2,750	17,350	20.6	29.0	34.6	15.8	40.3
Southland district	2006	6,600	9,000	10,200	3,400	29,200	22.4	30.8	35.1	11.7	37.8
	2011	6,500	8,900	10,400	3,900	29,600	21.9	29.9	35.2	13.0	38.7
	2012 P	6,500	8,800	10,400	4,000	29,800	21.9	29.5	35.0	13.6	38.9
Gore district	2006	2,600	3,500	4,200	2,100	12,400	20.9	28.5	33.8	16.9	40.4
	2011	2,350	3,500	4,200	2,200	12,300	19.1	28.5	34.3	18.1	41.9
	2012 P	2,350	3,400	4,200	2,300	12,250	19.2	27.9	34.2	18.7	42.4
Invercargill city	2006	10,500	17,100	16,600	7,500	51,600	20.3	33.1	32.2	14.5	37.5
	2011	10,500	16,900	17,300	8,300	53,000	19.8	31.9	32.7	15.7	38.6
	2012 P	10,400	16,700	17,200	8,500	52,900	19.7	31.6	32.6	16.1	38.9
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	2006	888,300	1,463,700	1,321,000	511,600	4,184,600	21.2	35.0	31.6	12.2	35.8
	2011	894,500	1,499,000	1,424,700	587,100	4,405,200	20.3	34.0	32.3	13.3	36.8
	2012 P	892,300	1,497,100	1,432,400	611,400	4,433,100	20.1	33.8	32.3	13.8	37.0

1. The estimated resident population is based on the census usually resident population count, updated for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount); residents temporarily overseas on census night; and births, deaths, and net migration between census night and the date of the estimate.
2. Boundaries at 1 January 2013.
3. Half the population is younger, and half older, than this age.
4. New Zealand comprises the North Island and South Island regions plus areas not included in a region (eg Chatham Islands territory).

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated total(s).

All derived figures have been calculated using data of greater precision than published.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 5

Components of population change

Regional council areas

Regional council area ⁽¹⁾	Average annual change, five years ended 30 June 2011			Year ended 30 June 2012 P		
	Natural increase ⁽²⁾	Net migration ⁽³⁾	Population change	Natural increase ⁽²⁾	Net migration ⁽³⁾	Population change
Northland region	1,000	80	1,100	840	-770	70
Auckland region	15,600	7,000	22,600	15,200	6,500	21,700
Waikato region	3,400	580	4,000	3,000	110	3,100
Bay of Plenty region	1,800	520	2,400	1,600	-1,500	110
Gisborne region	390	-250	130	380	-240	150
Hawke's Bay region	1,100	-440	640	920	-1,200	-320
Taranaki region	670	-180	480	570	-160	410
Manawatu-Wanganui region	1,400	-770	610	1,100	-970	100
Wellington region	3,900	410	4,300	3,300	-880	2,400
Tasman region	220	240	460	170	100	270
Nelson region	230	160	390	220	150	370
Marlborough region	180	240	410	160	-90	70
West Coast region	160	10	170	180	-220	-40
Canterbury region	3,100	1,000	4,100	2,200	-4,000	-1,800
Otago region	810	1,200	2,000	790	540	1,300
Southland region	590	-250	340	530	-500	30
North Island regions	29,300	6,900	36,200	26,900	890	27,800
South Island regions	5,300	2,600	7,900	4,200	-4,000	200
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	34,600	9,500	44,100	31,100	-3,200	28,000

1. Boundaries at 1 January 2013.

2. Excess of births over deaths.

3. Net international migration plus net internal migration.

4. New Zealand comprises the North Island and South Island regions plus areas not included in a region (eg Chatham Islands territory).

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated total(s).

All derived figures have been calculated using data of greater precision than published.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

Components of population change**Territorial authority areas**

Territorial authority area ⁽¹⁾	Average annual change, five years ended 30 June 2011			Year ended 30 June 2012 P		
	Natural increase ⁽²⁾	Net migration ⁽³⁾	Population change	Natural increase ⁽²⁾	Net migration ⁽³⁾	Population change
Far North district	400	-200	190	230	-390	-160
Whangarei district	530	270	800	510	-230	280
Kaipara district	110	10	120	90	-150	-50
Auckland	15,600	7,000	22,600	15,200	6,500	21,700
Thames-Coromandel district	-10	80	70	-90	70	-20
Hauraki district	70	20	90	40	-50	-10
Waikato district	590	370	950	460	-10	450
Matamata-Piako district	200	-40	150	240	-150	90
Hamilton city	1,600	600	2,200	1,500	1,000	2,500
Waipa district	280	200	480	300	-150	140
Otorohanga district	90	-90	0	100	-80	30
South Waikato district	210	-290	-80	200	-360	-160
Waitomo district	80	-90	-10	60	-160	-90
Taupo district	250	-130	130	190	10	200
Western Bay of Plenty district	220	330	550	180	-270	-90
Tauranga city	690	1,100	1,700	660	80	740
Rotorua district	640	-470	160	510	-680	-170
Whakatane district	250	-240	0	210	-290	-80
Kawerau district	60	-100	-40	70	-100	-40
Opotiki district	50	-100	-50	40	-270	-230
Gisborne district	390	-250	130	380	-240	150
Wairoa district	80	-160	-70	50	-260	-210
Hastings district	570	-110	470	530	-550	-20
Napier city	310	-120	190	280	-240	50
Central Hawke's Bay district	110	-60	50	50	-180	-130
New Plymouth district	390	140	530	330	90	420
Stratford district	50	-40	10	30	30	60
South Taranaki district	220	-280	-50	200	-270	-70
Ruapehu district	130	-260	-130	90	-340	-250
Wanganui district	150	-210	-60	0	-270	-270
Rangitikei district	90	-160	-70	90	-270	-180
Manawatu district	170	0	170	150	-50	100
Palmerston North city	650	100	750	650	160	800
Tararua district	130	-200	-70	80	-250	-170
Horowhenua district	50	-40	10	10	50	60
Kapiti Coast district	40	420	460	-20	100	80
Porirua city	690	-270	420	640	-290	350
Upper Hutt city	270	100	370	220	-140	80
Lower Hutt city	970	-620	340	830	-1,100	-250
Wellington city	1,700	740	2,500	1,500	590	2,100
Masterton district	80	-10	70	60	-40	20
Carterton district	30	40	80	30	50	80
South Wairarapa district	50	10	60	20	-60	-30

Table 6

Components of population change**Territorial authority areas**

Territorial authority area ⁽¹⁾	Average annual change, five years ended 30 June 2011			Year ended 30 June 2012 P		
	Natural increase ⁽²⁾	Net migration ⁽³⁾	Population change	Natural increase ⁽²⁾	Net migration ⁽³⁾	Population change
Tasman district	220	240	460	170	100	270
Nelson city	230	160	390	220	150	370
Marlborough district	180	240	410	160	-90	70
Kaikoura district	20	10	30	0	-70	-70
Buller district	40	-10	30	50	20	70
Grey district	80	0	70	90	-140	-50
Westland district	40	20	70	40	-100	-60
Hurunui district	60	50	110	70	130	200
Waimakariri district	260	640	900	160	480	640
Christchurch city	2,100	-870	1,200	1,400	-6,000	-4,600
Selwyn district	390	830	1,200	330	860	1,200
Ashburton district	170	250	420	200	330	530
Timaru district	80	90	170	-40	220	180
Mackenzie district	30	0	30	20	30	40
Waimate district	20	30	50	0	30	30
Chatham Islands territory	10	-10	0	10	-40	-30
Waitaki district	10	40	50	30	10	40
Central Otago district	70	210	270	60	60	120
Queenstown-Lakes district	320	600	920	300	150	450
Dunedin city	330	400	730	340	580	920
Clutha district	100	-30	70	70	-270	-200
Southland district	280	-200	90	280	-150	130
Gore district	30	-50	-20	20	-70	-50
Invercargill city	270	0	270	230	-280	-50
New Zealand ⁽⁴⁾	34,600	9,500	44,100	31,100	-3,200	28,000

1. Boundaries at 1 January 2013.

2. Excess of births over deaths. Negative values denote a natural decrease.

3. Net international migration plus net internal migration.

4. Includes the population of inlets, islands, ships, and oil rigs that are not included in a territorial authority area.

Note: Due to rounding, individual figures may not always sum to the stated total(s).

All derived figures have been calculated using data of greater precision than published.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Statistics New Zealand