

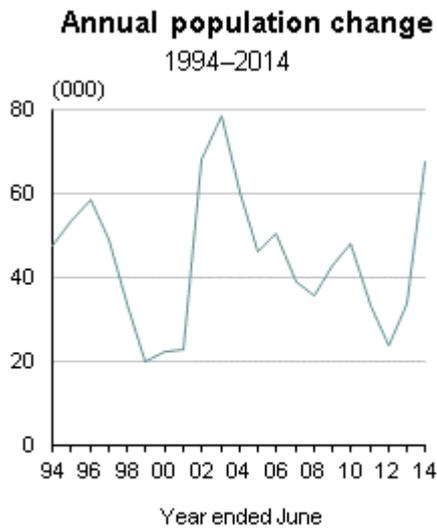
National Population Estimates: At 30 June 2014

Embargoed until 10:45am – 14 August 2014

Key facts

This is the first release of population estimates based on the 2013 Census. This means all estimates at 30 June 2013 have been revised.

- The New Zealand estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 was 4,442,100.
- Average annual population growth between 2006 and 2013 was 36,800 (0.8 percent).
- The new 2013-base estimate at 30 June 2013 was 29,000 lower than the 2006-base estimate at the same date.
- The New Zealand estimated resident population at 30 June 2014 was 4,509,900.
- Population growth was 67,800 (1.5 percent) in the June 2014 year.
- Natural increase contributed 29,500 and net migration contributed 38,300.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Commentary

- [New 2013-base population](#)
- [Intercensal change between 2006 and 2013](#)
- [National ethnic population estimates at 30 June 2013](#)
- [Comparison of 2006-base and 2013-base estimates](#)
- [Population growth highest since 2003](#)
- [Changing age structure evident](#)
- [Revised quarterly national estimates for 2006–14 now available](#)

This information release contains:

- estimates of the new 2013-base population at 30 June 2013 by age and sex, by subnational area, and by ethnic group
- provisional estimates of the resident population of New Zealand at 30 June 2014
- revised quarterly estimates of the resident population of New Zealand from September 2006 to March 2014.

New 2013-base population

This is the first release of population estimates based on the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings. All estimates in this release at 30 June 2013 and beyond use the 2013-base estimated resident population. We have also revised quarterly national estimates between 2006 and 2013 following the 2013 Census to provide a consistent time series.

Previously published estimates used the 2006 Census as their base. After a census, Statistics New Zealand updates the estimated resident population to take account of the latest information about the population. This is known as re-basing.

We derived the 2013-base estimated resident population using the 2013 census usually resident population counts adjusted for:

- people missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount) based on the [2013 Post-enumeration survey](#)
- residents temporarily overseas on census night
- births, deaths, and net migration between census night and 30 June 2013
- reconciliation with demographic estimates for ages 0–9 years.

Base estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	
Census usually resident population count at 5 March 2013	4,242,048
Net census undercount	+104,200
Residents temporarily overseas on census night	+81,700
Population change between 5 March and 30 June	+9,300
Demographic reconciliation (0–9 years)	+4,800
Estimated resident population at 30 June 2013	4,442,100

See [Estimated resident population 2013: data sources and methods](#) for more information on the methods used to derive the 2013-base estimated resident population.

The estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 is the base for estimates labelled '2013-base'. Similarly, estimates labelled '2006-base' are based on the 2006 estimated resident population. By comparing the 2013 and 2006-base estimates, at June 2013, we can assess the effect of the new base and reflect on the accuracy of the intercensal estimates.

Uncertainty is inherent in the estimation process we use to produce the population estimates because no one data source accurately measures all population change from year to year. Uncertainty generally increases the further the population estimates are from their census base starting point, and as they are broken down by age, sex, and geographic area.

Intercensal change between 2006 and 2013

The estimated resident population of New Zealand at 30 June 2013 was 4,442,100. This represents an increase of 257,500 since 30 June 2006, or an average annual increase over the seven years of 36,800 (0.8 percent). This is considerably less than the average annual increase of 60,800 (1.5 percent) in the five years between 2001 and 2006. The higher rate of growth in that period was driven by higher levels of net migration, with an annual average gain of 23,300 between 2001 and 2006, compared with 7,500 in the seven years between 2006 and 2013.

The table below shows the annual components of change for each of the last three intercensal periods. Natural increase and net migration are based on birth and death registrations, and international travel and migration data, respectively. Intercensal discrepancy is the difference between population estimates produced before the census and population estimates rebased after the census. It is a measure of the accuracy of population estimates, and is the net combined effect of various factors including inaccuracies in:

- the census counts at the beginning and end of the period
- the adjustments to derive population estimates (from census counts) at the beginning and end of the period
- the components of population change (births, deaths, migration) during the period.

Average annual components of change 1996–2013			
Component	Period (30 June to 30 June)		
	1996–2001	2001–06	2006–13
Natural increase (births less deaths)	29,600	28,800	34,000
Net migration	-2,600	23,300	7,500
Intercensal discrepancy ⁽¹⁾	2,800	8,700	-4,700
Total population change	29,700	60,800	36,800

1. The difference between population estimates produced before the census and population estimates rebased after the census.

The average annual intercensal discrepancy between 2006 and 2013 was -4,700, indicating that the annual population change between the 2006 and 2013-base populations was 4,700 less than that implied by natural increase and net migration. This compares with an annual intercensal discrepancy of 8,700 between 2001 and 2006, and of 2,800 between 1996 and 2001 (in both cases natural increase plus net migration underestimated the population change).

An interactive map comparing the 2001, 2006, and 2013 estimated resident populations will be released on our website later this year. The map will include the proportions of the total population for broad age groups and five major ethnic populations by regional council area, territorial authority area, Auckland local board area, and area unit.

National ethnic population estimates at 30 June 2013

We have also produced estimates of the resident population at 30 June 2013 for five major ethnic groups. Ethnic population estimates are currently produced only for these broad ethnic groups and only in census years, with the exception of national Māori population estimates.

This limited availability reflects the difficulties in estimating ethnic populations, which include estimating net migration of ethnic populations and estimating inter-ethnic mobility (people changing ethnic identification).

Between 2006 and 2013:

- the 'European or Other (including New Zealander)' ethnic population increased 3 percent (99,000) to 3,312,100
- the Māori ethnic population increased 11 percent (68,000) to 692,300
- the Asian ethnic population increased 34 percent (137,000) to 541,300
- the Pacific ethnic population increased 14 percent (43,000) to 344,400
- the MELAA (Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African) ethnic population grew 38 percent (15,000) to 53,100.

Ethnic population	Estimated resident population at 30 June			Average annual population change (percent) ⁽²⁾	
	2001	2006	2013	2001–06	2006–13
European or Other ⁽³⁾	3,074,000	3,213,300	3,312,100	0.9	0.4
Māori	585,900	624,300	692,300	1.3	1.5
Asian	272,500	404,400	541,300	8.2	4.3
Pacific	261,800	301,600	344,400	2.9	1.9
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	27,600	38,600	53,100	6.9	4.7
Total population⁽¹⁾	3,880,500	4,184,600	4,442,100	1.5	0.9

1. People who identify with more than one ethnicity are included in each ethnic population that they identify with. Therefore individual ethnic populations do not sum to the total population.

2. Calculated as constant rate of annual population change over each period.

3. Includes anyone identifying with either a European ethnicity or Other ethnicity (including New Zealander).

The ethnic population estimates are our best available measure of the size, structure, and geographic location of these broad ethnic populations. Each adjustment we applied to the census counts captures the differences for each ethnic population by age, sex, and geographic location.

See [Estimated resident population 2013: data sources and methods](#) for more information.

See [NZ.Stat](#) for national and subnational ethnic populations by age and sex at 30 June 2013.

Comparison of 2006-base and 2013-base estimates

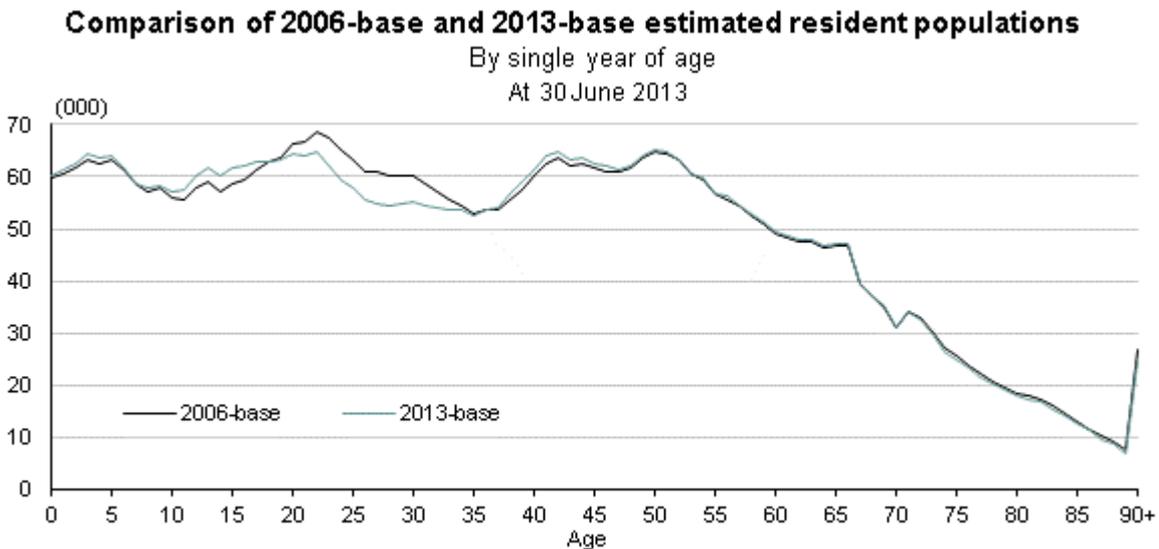
The 2013-base estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 (4,442,100) was 29,000 less than the 2006-base estimated resident population at the same date. This equates to a 0.7 percent revision relative to the 2013-base estimates. According to the 2006-base estimates, the population of New Zealand grew 6.8 percent between 2006 and 2013, while the new 2013-base estimates show growth of 6.2 percent over the same period.

We cannot attribute these differences to any one particular factor. Instead they reflect the uncertainty that exists in each of the data sources involved in producing population estimates.

A fuller assessment of uncertainty in the 2013-base estimated resident population is planned for publication at a later date.

Some ages more accurately estimated than others

The rolled-forward 2006-base estimates were higher than the new 2013-base estimates in some age groups and lower in others. The estimate for those aged 0–14 years was around 18,000 lower, and for those aged 40–64 years around 15,000 lower, in the previously published 2006-base estimates at 30 June 2013. In contrast, the 2006-base estimate for those aged 15–39 was overestimated by 53,000, and for those aged 65+ by 9,000. The graph shows the differences by single year of age.



The larger revisions at ages 15–39 in particular reflect that population estimates for these ages have the most uncertainty. This uncertainty in turn reflects that these ages tend to have the highest rates of net census undercount, residents temporarily overseas on census night, and higher migration flows in general.

The difference between the 2006-base and 2013-base estimates for June 2013 was larger for males than for females. In the 2006-base estimates, males were overestimated by 1.3 percent of the 2013-base estimates, while females were underestimated by less than 0.1 percent.

Some areas more accurately estimated than others

In addition to the elements of uncertainty at a national level, estimates of subnational areas are also subject to uncertainty around movements between areas within New Zealand.

All 2006-base estimates for regional council areas were within 5 percent of the 2013-base estimated resident population. Five of the 67 territorial authorities were more than 5 percent away from the 2013-base estimates, with the largest discrepancies being in Carterton (underestimated by 9 percent) and Kaipara (underestimated by 7 percent).

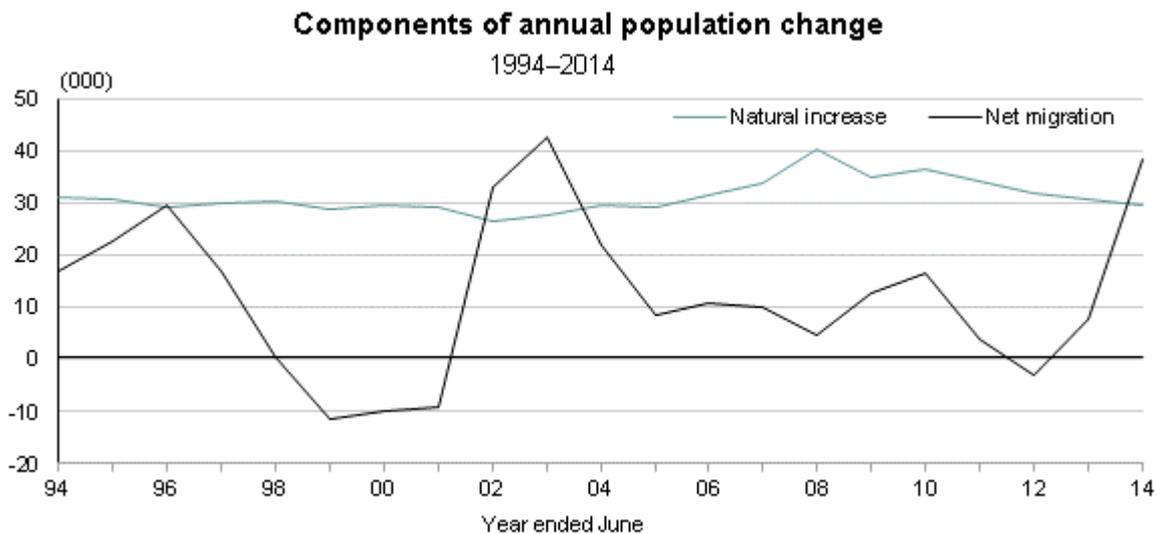
The 2006-base estimated resident population for Auckland was 36,200 (2.4 percent) higher than the 2013-base estimate.

Within the Canterbury region, Christchurch city was overestimated in the 2006-base estimates by 9,300 (2.5 percent) while all other Canterbury territorial authorities were underestimated, including Selwyn by 2,600 (5.8 percent) and Waimakariri by 1,500 (3.0 percent).

A fuller assessment of the accuracy of population estimates is planned for publication at a later date.

Population growth highest since 2003

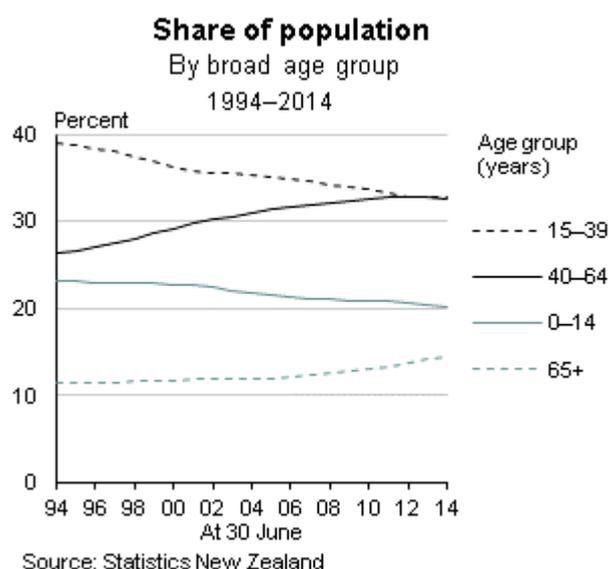
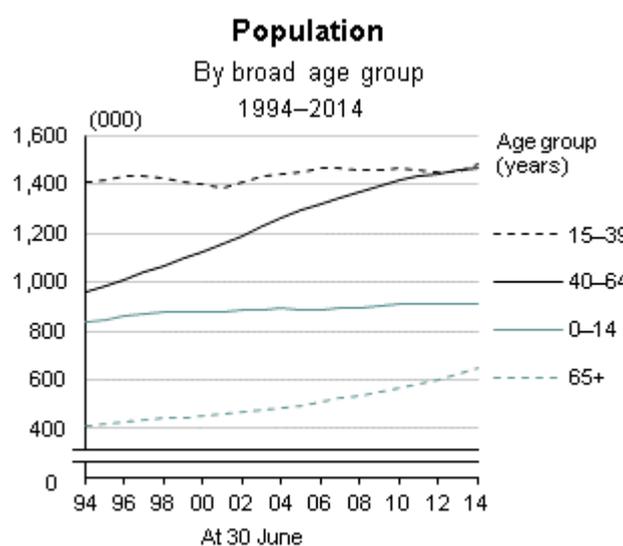
The New Zealand estimated resident population grew by 67,800 (1.5 percent) in the year to June 2014. This was the highest annual increase since 2003, and considerably higher than the 38,000 increase in the previous year. Population growth in the June 2014 year was due to a natural increase (births less deaths) of 29,500 and a net migration gain of 38,300. This is also the highest gain from net migration in a June year since 2003 and more than 30,000 higher than in the year to June 2013 (7,900). Natural increase, on the other hand, was the lowest since 2005, mainly due to a smaller number of births than in previous years.



Changing age structure evident

The age structure of New Zealand's population has changed considerably over the last two decades. At 30 June 2014:

- **Children (aged 0–14 years)** accounted for 20 percent (911,300) of the population, down from 23 percent in 1994. Despite this, the number of children has been increasing (an average of 0.3 percent each year between 2006 and 2014).
- **The younger working-age population (aged 15–39 years)** accounted for 33 percent (1,481,100) of the population, down from 39 percent in 1994. This was the only age group to reduce in size between 2006 and 2013 (average of -0.1 percent a year). However, in the June 2014 year the 15–39 age group increased by 28,800 (2.0 percent) due to its high level of migration. This meant the younger working-age population was slightly larger than the older working-age population at 30 June 2014.
- **The older working-age population (aged 40–64 years)** accounted for 33 percent (1,467,100) of the population, up from 26 percent in 1994. Population growth was slightly lower in the year to June 2014 (0.8 percent) for this age group than in previous years (average of 1.5 percent a year between 2006 and 2013).
- **The population aged 65 years and over** accounted for 14 percent (650,400) of the population, up from 11 percent in 1994. This age group has been consistently the fastest growing of the four broad age groups in recent years, growing an average of 2.9 percent a year between 2006 and 2013, and 3.9 percent in the June 2014 year.



Revised quarterly national estimates 2006–14 now available

All national population estimates from September 2006 onwards were revised as part of this release. This ensures there is now a consistent time series between the 2006 and 2013-base populations. These revised estimates are available in [Infoshare](#).

Revised subnational population estimates for 2007–12 will be available in October 2014. Revised estimates of the Māori ethnic population will be available in November 2014.

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

Definitions

About national population estimates

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

National population estimates are published quarterly and subnational population estimates are published annually.

More definitions

Demographic reconciliation: use of demographic estimates of the total population at the youngest ages at the national level as derived from births, deaths, and external migration data, independent of census. At the national level, demographic estimates are considered more accurate than census-based estimates because birth and death registrations, and external migration data, have virtually complete coverage.

Ethnicity: the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality, or citizenship. Ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group.

Intercensal discrepancy: the difference between population estimates produced before the census and population estimates rebased after the census. It is a measure of the accuracy of population estimates, and is the net combined effect of various factors including inaccuracies in:

- the census counts at the beginning and end of the period
- the adjustments to derive population estimates (from census counts) at the beginning and end of the period
- the components of population change (births, deaths, migration) during the period.

Inter-ethnic mobility: people changing their ethnic identification over time. This may reflect a person's cultural affiliations changing over time. Or, it may occur when different people respond to the ethnicity question. For example, the ethnicity of babies and young children is usually identified by their parents. However, in a later census when these children are old enough to complete their own forms, they will decide for themselves which ethnicity they identify with. This may differ from the ethnicity identified by their parents. Inter-ethnic mobility can also occur when different ethnicities are reported in different collections (eg birth registration form, death registration form, census form) for a person.

International migration: migration into or out of New Zealand. International migration statistics are based on 'permanent and long-term' migration statistics. These are primarily determined by passengers' responses on arrival and departure cards – about how long they intend to be in or away from New Zealand, and where they last lived or intend to live for 12 months or more.

- **International migrant arrivals:** people from overseas arriving intending 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 intended 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.)
- **Net migration:** the difference between the number of people who have moved to, and departed from, New Zealand. At the national level this is equivalent to international migrant arrivals minus international migrant departures.

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 census undercount: the difference between undercount (people missed by a census who were meant to be counted) and overcount (people counted by a census who should not have been counted or who were counted more than once). It is usually expressed as a percentage of what should have been the complete count rather than as a percentage of what was counted.

Population measures: Statistics New Zealand commonly produces three population measures, the census night population count, census usually resident population count, and estimated resident population.

- **Census night population:** a count of all people present in New Zealand on a given census night. This count includes visitors from overseas who are counted on census night, but excludes residents who are temporarily overseas on census night.
- **Census usually resident population count:** a count of all people who usually live in New Zealand and are present in New Zealand on a given census night. This count excludes visitors from overseas and residents who are temporarily overseas on census night.
- **Estimated resident population:** an estimate of all people who usually live in New Zealand at a given date. This estimate 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), and an adjustment for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount). Visitors from overseas are excluded.

Resident population concept: a statistical basis for a population in terms of those who usually live in a given area at a given time.

Residents temporarily overseas: A person who usually lives in New Zealand but who is overseas for a period of less than 12 months.

Related links

Upcoming releases

National Population Estimates: September 2014 quarter – tables will be released on 12 November 2014.

[Subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

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

Past releases

[National population estimates](#) has links to past releases.

Related information

[Māori population estimates](#) provide estimates of New Zealand's Māori population, by age and sex.

[Our population clock](#) gives a real-time approximation of the estimated resident population of New Zealand.

[Subnational population estimates](#) provide estimates for the population of territorial authority areas (ie cities and districts), and regions in New Zealand.

See [NZ.Stat](#) for the base populations for estimates and projections .

[National population projections \(2011 base–2061\)](#) provide a summary of the projected population of New Zealand, based on different combinations of fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions.

Data quality

Period-specific information

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

- [National population estimates – revised](#)
- [Subnational population estimates – revised](#)
- [Ethnic population estimates – new](#)

General information

This section contains information that does not change between releases.

- [Base population](#)
- [Accuracy of the data](#)
- [Provisional and final estimates](#)
- [Population clock](#)
- [Rounding](#)
- [More information](#)

Period-specific information

National population estimates – revised

We revised the quarterly national population estimates from 30 September 2006 to 31 March 2014 following results from the 2013 Census and derivation of the 2013-base estimated resident population.

See [Infoshare](#) for the revised quarterly estimates, and provisional population estimates at 30 June 2014 for New Zealand.

Provisional population estimates at 30 September 2014 for New Zealand will be available on 12 November 2014.

Subnational population estimates – revised

Annual subnational population estimates at 30 June 2013 for regional council areas, territorial authority areas, Auckland local board areas, and area units were revised following results from the 2013 Census and derivation of the 2013-base estimated resident population.

See [NZ.Stat](#) for the revised subnational estimates.

On 22 October 2014, revised population estimates at 30 June 2007–12 for these subnational areas will be available. We will also release provisional population estimates at 30 June 2014 for regional council areas, territorial authority areas, and Auckland local board areas on this date.

On 19 November 2014, final population estimates at 30 June 2014 for regional council areas, territorial authority areas, and Auckland local board areas will be available in [NZ.Stat](#).

Ethnic population estimates – new

See [NZ.Stat](#) for national and subnational population estimates at 30 June 2013 for major ethnic groups. The ethnic groups are:

1. European or Other (including New Zealander)
2. Māori
3. Pacific
4. Asian
5. Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA).

Note: these ethnic groups are not mutually exclusive because people can and do identify with more than one ethnicity. People who identify with more than one ethnicity are included in each ethnic group they identify with.

The 'European or Other (including New Zealander)' group includes people who belong to the 'European' or 'Other' ethnic groups defined in Level 1 of the Standard Classification of Ethnicity 2005. If a person belongs to both the 'European' and 'Other ethnicity' groups, they are counted only once. Almost all people in the 'Other ethnicity' group belong to the 'New Zealander' subgroup.

General information

Base population

The estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 forms the base population for deriving post-censal population estimates.

The estimated resident population of New Zealand at 30 June 2013 (4.442 million) is derived from the 2013 census usually resident count, 5 March 2013 (4.242 million), with adjustments for:

- residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount) (+104,200)
- residents temporarily overseas on census night (+81,700)
- births, deaths, and net migration between census night and 30 June 2013 (+9,300)
- reconciliation with demographic estimates at ages 0–9 years (+4,800).

Quarterly national population estimates from September 2013 onwards are derived by updating the estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 for births, deaths, and net migration during the following period.

Net census undercount

Given the size and complexity of the census, it is inevitable that some people will be missed, and some people will be counted more than once. Typically in New Zealand, more people are missed than are counted more than once. Net census undercount is modelled by age, sex, major ethnic group, and geographic area using the results of the [2013 Post-enumeration survey](#).

Residents temporarily overseas

Residents temporarily overseas (RTOs) are people away from New Zealand for a period of less than one year. They are not included in the census usually resident population counts. However, it makes sense to include these people in the population estimates because they are away for a short period of time and are usually living in New Zealand. The numbers of civilian RTOs is estimated using international travel and migration data by age and sex, while the numbers of military RTOs are supplied by New Zealand Defence Force. Ethnicity and geographic location for each RTO are then imputed using multiple data sources, including census and international travel and migration information.

Population change between census night and 30 June

Between census date and the estimated resident population reference date, 30 June 2013, the population will have changed due to both natural increase (the difference between births and deaths) and net migration (the difference between those leaving an area and those arriving).

Demographic reconciliation

Demographic estimates of population aged 0-9 years at the national level were derived from births, deaths and international travel and migration data, independently of census. At the national level the demographic estimates are considered more accurate than census-based estimates because birth and death registrations, and international travel and migration data, currently have virtually complete coverage. By comparison, the accuracy of census coverage at individual ages cannot be reliably estimated from post-enumeration surveys because of the limitations of sample size and associated sampling errors. However, beyond ages 0-9 years the demographic estimates become increasingly susceptible to migration category jumping – migrants changing their status because of differences between intended and actual length of stay/absence as reported on the passenger arrival/departure cards. The ratio of demographic estimates to census-based estimates at the national level was used to weight subnational and ethnic population estimates at ages 0-9 years.

See [Estimated resident population 2013: Data sources and methods](#) for more information about the adjustments.

Accuracy of the data

Official national population estimates give the best available measure of how many people usually live in New Zealand. We produce national population estimates using a component methodology, where a base population is updated for the components of population change (births, deaths, and international migration).

All population estimates have some uncertainty around them. Generally, 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 disaggregated (eg by age or subnationally).

The uncertainty is the net combined effect of:

- uncertainty in the census-based estimates of the population at 30 June of the current or previous census year, including uncertainty in the census counts (eg from respondent errors or census processing) and uncertainty in the adjustments (eg for net census undercount and residents temporarily overseas)
- uncertainty in the estimates of any of the components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) since the previous census.

It is not possible to verify the ongoing accuracy of current national population estimates, as no other independent or authoritative measure of the resident population exists. However, we can derive retrospective measures of accuracy following the periodic Census of Population and Dwellings.

- Following the 2013 Census, we revised national population estimates at 30 June 2013 down by 29,000 (0.7 percent relative to revised estimate).
- Following the 2006 Census, we revised national population estimates at 30 June 2006 up by 44,000 (1.0 percent).

International migration estimates

International migration statistics are based on electronic arrival and departure records supplied to Statistics NZ for each international passenger. All arrivals and departures are processed so they can be allocated to one of three passenger types: overseas visitors, New Zealand-resident travellers, and permanent and long-term migrants. The net number of permanent and long-term migrants provides the estimate of international migration that we use in deriving the national population estimates.

Uncertainty arises due to changes in passenger intentions; a person may change their intentions after their arrival or departure, which may mean the recorded passenger type becomes incorrect. We do not revise published statistics to adjust for such changes.

Birth and death estimates

There is some uncertainty associated with birth and death data. We use birth and death registrations to estimate the number of births and deaths that occurred during each quarter. Not all births and deaths that occur in a quarter are registered by the end of the quarter, and this delay in registration is taken into account when estimating the number of births and deaths in the current quarter.

Provisional and final estimates

We publish provisional national population estimates in quarterly table updates about six weeks after the end of the reference quarter. An annual information and media release accompanies the June quarter release in mid-August.

Final national population estimates are published in quarterly table updates about five months after the end of the reference quarter. We derive these final estimates when an extra quarter of births and deaths data is available. Changes between the provisional and final estimates are most apparent at the younger and older age groups, due to delayed registrations of births and deaths.

Birth estimates

Final estimates of births in a quarter are less accurate than deaths, as deaths are usually registered more quickly than births. Around 5 percent of births are not registered either in the quarter when the baby was born or in the subsequent quarter. As a result, the birth estimates differ slightly from published birth registrations.

Death estimates

The final estimate of deaths in a quarter is taken as those deaths that occurred in the reference quarter, either registered in the reference quarter or in the subsequent quarter. Final estimates of deaths are very accurate as very few deaths (about 1 death in every 1,000) are registered later than one quarter after they occurred. As a result, the death estimates differ slightly from published death registrations.

Population clock

Statistics NZ's online population clock gives a real-time approximation of the estimated resident population of New Zealand. The population clock uses the latest quarterly estimated resident population, and estimates of the expected number of births, deaths, and net migration for the

coming quarter. The settings for each component (births, deaths, and net migration) are determined in advance of each quarter, based on recent trends, and will not necessarily reflect actual population change. The quarterly settings are converted into a 'per minute' figure, making allowance for the number of days per quarter.

Rounding

All figures in this release were rounded independently. Estimates of the total population, natural increase, net migration, and broad age groups are rounded to the nearest 100. National population estimates of five-year age groups are rounded to the nearest 10.

All derived figures in this release use data of greater precision than that published.

More information

See [Information about the population estimates](#) for more detailed information on the methods used to calculate the estimates.

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](#). They conform to the Statistics NZ Methodological Standard for Reporting of Data Quality.

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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 of New Zealand and population change
2. Estimated resident population of New Zealand, by broad age group
3. Estimated resident population of New Zealand, by five-year age group

Access more data on Infoshare

Use [Infoshare](#) to access time-series data specific to your needs. For annual and quarterly national population estimates by single-year of age, five-year age groups, and selected age groups, select the following categories from the Infoshare 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.

Estimated resident population 2013-base available on NZ.Stat

Use [NZ.Stat](#) to access estimated resident population data. For national and subnational estimates at 30 June 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2013, select the following:

Data by theme: **Population estimates**

Tables available:

1. [Estimated resident population \(ERP\), national population by ethnic group, age, and sex, 30 June 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2013](#)
2. [Estimated resident population \(ERP\), subnational population by ethnic group, age, and sex, at 30 June 1996, 2001, 2006, and 2013](#)
3. [Estimated resident population \(ERP\), adjustments to derive ERP at 30 June 2013 \(from census usually resident population\)](#)