

Subnational Population Projections: 2013(base)–2043

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Key facts

Subnational population projections give an indication of the future population of New Zealand's 16 regional council areas (regions), 67 territorial authority areas, and 21 Auckland local board areas (LBAs).

The low, medium, and high growth projections all indicate:

- The population growth rate will slow in all regions, cities, districts, and Auckland LBAs between 2013 and 2043.
- All areas will be home to more people aged 65+ in 2043.
- Deaths will increase relative to births in all areas, as the population ages.

The medium projection indicates:

- All regions will have more people in 2043 than in 2013, although 26 territorial authority areas will have less.
- Deaths will outnumber births in two-thirds of territorial authority areas by 2043.
- 51 territorial authority areas will have fewer children in 2043 than in 2013.
- Three-fifths of New Zealand's population growth between 2013 and 2043 will be in Auckland.
- Auckland's population will reach 2 million by 2033.

Projected average annual population change
By regional council area
2013–43



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

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Important advice for using projections

Subnational population projections give an indication of the future population usually living in the 16 regional council areas (regions), 67 territorial authority areas, and 21 Auckland local board areas (LBAs) of New Zealand. Three projections (low, medium, and high growth) incorporating different fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions for each geographic area have been produced to illustrate a range of possible scenarios.

At the time of release, Statistics NZ considers the medium projection suitable for assessing future population changes. The medium series is consistent with the median projection (50th percentile) of the [National Population Projections: 2014\(base\)–2068](#) (released November 2014). However, users can make their own judgement as to which projections are most suitable for their purposes.

These projections are not predictions. The projections should be used as an indication of the overall trend, rather than as exact forecasts. The projections are updated every 2–3 years to maintain their relevance and usefulness, by incorporating new information about demographic trends and developments in methods.

The following results highlight the main trends from these projections. Go to our [Population projections tables](#) page for links to more detailed projections, assumptions and results in [NZ.Stat](#).

Slowing population growth

New Zealand's population growth is likely to slow in the long term, despite relatively high growth of 1.3 percent a year projected in 2014–18. Assuming an average net migration of 12,000 people a year from 2017, New Zealand's population growth is projected to average 0.8 percent a year in the decade ending 2030. Growth will average 0.6 percent a year in the decade ending 2040. The slowing growth is largely driven by the narrowing gap between births and deaths.

3 in 4 people living in the North Island

The population of the North Island will increase by an average of 0.9 percent a year between 2013 and 2043, from 3.4 million to 4.4 million (medium projection). Almost three-quarters of this population growth will be in the Auckland region, which will rise on average 1.3 percent a year. The remainder of the North Island is projected to grow by an average of 0.4 percent a year

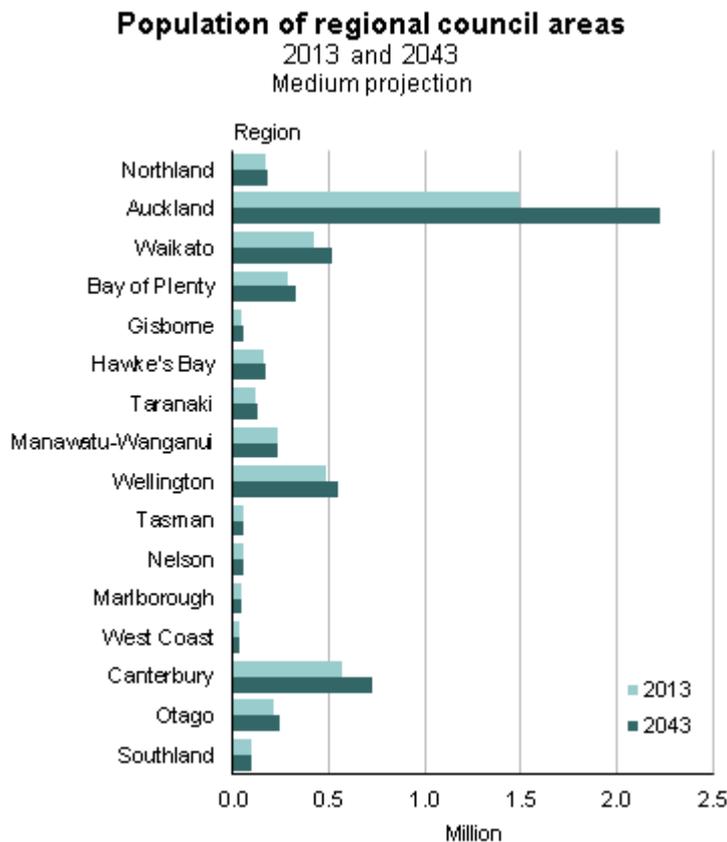
during this period. By 2043, the North Island is projected to be home to 78 percent of New Zealand's population, compared with 77 percent in 2013.

The population of the South Island is projected to increase by an average of 0.6 percent a year, from 1.0 million in 2013 to 1.3 million in 2043. About half of this growth will occur in the first 10 years of the 30-year period.

The faster projected growth of the North Island mainly reflects its higher rate of natural increase (births minus deaths), resulting from a higher birth rate and lower death rate than the South Island. This is partly due to the slightly younger age structure of the North Island, which has a higher proportion of population at ages under 45 years.

Population growth in all regions

All 16 regional council areas will have more people in 2043 than in 2013 (medium projection). Even in regions with growing populations, the growth rate will slow over the projection period, as the population ages and deaths increase relative to births. By the 2030s there is the prospect of small population declines in some regions as deaths and departures exceed births and arrivals.

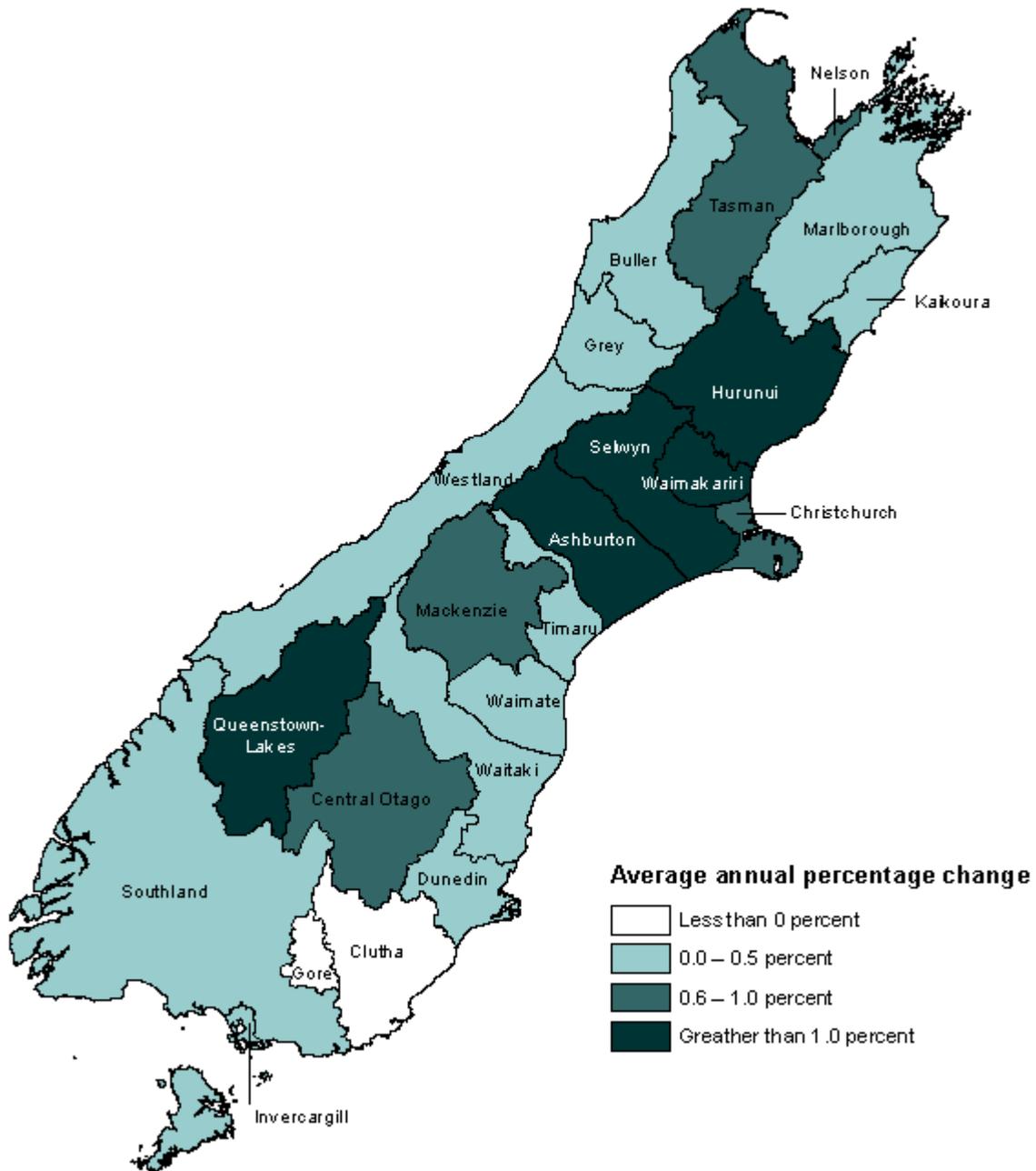


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Projected population change

South Island territorial authority areas

2013–28 (Medium projection)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Auckland's population 2 million in 2033

The Auckland region is projected to account for three-fifths of New Zealand's population growth between 2013 and 2043, with an increase of 740,000 from just under 1.5 million to 2.2 million (medium projection). Auckland's population is estimated to have surpassed 1.5 million in the year ended June 2014, and is projected to reach 2 million around 2033. In 2028, Auckland would be home to 37 percent of New Zealand's population, compared with 34 percent in 2013. By 2043, the population of Auckland could make up 40 percent of New Zealand's population.

Natural increase is projected to account for three-fifths of Auckland's growth, and net migration (arrivals less departures) for the remaining two-fifths. Auckland's overall fertility rate (2.1 births per woman) in 2009–13 was similar to the national average but Auckland also has a higher proportion of people in the main childbearing ages (15–44 years). As a result, Auckland has a higher birth rate and lower death rate than most other regions.

Net migration does make a significant contribution to Auckland's population growth. New immigrants and New Zealanders returning from overseas add directly to Auckland's population. The medium projection assumes average net migration of 16,000 a year during 2014–18, and 8,000 a year thereafter. As most of these migrants are aged 15–39 years, they may also contribute births to Auckland's population growth.

Canterbury's population growth higher than national average

The Canterbury region's population is projected to grow by, on average, 0.9 percent a year between 2013 and 2043, which is higher than the average national growth rate of 0.8 percent a year. Canterbury's population will increase from 560,000 to 730,000 between 2013 and 2043, with nearly half of that growth occurring between 2013 and 2023. Canterbury's growth contributes 14 percent of the national growth rate, and sees it maintaining 13 percent of New Zealand's population as the second most populous region.

Natural increase is projected to account for one-third of Canterbury's growth, with net migration contributing the remaining two-thirds. Canterbury's overall fertility rate (1.9 births per woman) in 2009–13 was lower than the national average (2.1 births per woman). Net migration is projected to make a significant contribution to Canterbury's projected population growth, particularly with natural increase likely to reduce over the projection period.

More people in most areas

Of New Zealand's 67 territorial authority areas, 51 are projected to have more people in 2028 than in 2013, and 41 are projected to have more people in 2043 than in 2013 (medium projection). The highest projected population growth rates over the 30-year period (2013–43) are for Selwyn district (an average annual increase of 2.2 percent) and Queenstown-Lakes district (1.8 percent). Auckland and Waimakariri district (both 1.3 percent), Tauranga and Hamilton cities (both 1.2 percent), and Waikato district (1.1 percent) are the next highest.

Under the medium projection, the largest percentage decreases in population between 2013 and 2043 are projected for the districts of Kawerau (down an average of 1.7 percent a year), Ruapehu (1.4 percent), Opotiki (1.1 percent), Wairoa (0.9 percent), and Waitomo (0.8 percent). The decreases in these five areas reflect shrinking natural increase and continuing net migration outflows, although these outflows are assumed to be smaller than experienced historically.

Narrowing gap between births and deaths

The projected slower population growth across New Zealand is driven by the narrowing gap between births and deaths. Nationally, natural increase is projected to decrease from 164,000 during 2009–13 to 80,000 during 2039–43 (medium projection). At the regional level, Auckland and Canterbury are the only regions that will have more births in 2039–43 than in 2009–13. All 16 regions will experience more deaths.

In 55 of the 67 territorial authority areas, the number of births is expected to drop between the period 2009–13 and the period 2039–43 due to the assumed slightly lower fertility rates (average number of births per woman), combined in many areas with a decline in the number of women in the childbearing ages. In contrast, the number of deaths is expected to increase in all areas, despite continued increases in life expectancy. This is because of the increasing number of people reaching older ages. About 4 deaths in 5 currently occur at ages 65 years and over. The proportion of New Zealand's population aged 65 years and over is projected to increase from 14 percent in 2013 to 24 percent in 2043.

Deaths exceeding births in more areas

In the five years ended December 2014, Thames-Coromandel, Kapiti Coast and Waitaki districts experienced more deaths than births. However, as the general ageing of New Zealand's population continues, other areas will begin to consistently experience natural decrease.

By 2023, five districts are expected to have more deaths than births: Thames-Coromandel, Hauraki, Horowhenua, Kapiti Coast, and Timaru. By 2033, they will be joined by another 12 areas: Kaipara, Wanganui, Masterton, Carterton, Tasman, Marlborough, Kaikoura, Waimate, Waitaki, Central Otago and Gore districts, and Nelson city. Deaths will therefore outnumber births in one-quarter of territorial authority areas by 2033 (medium projection). By 2043, 43 of the 67 territorial authorities could have natural decrease. All these areas have an older-than-average age structure, with relatively high proportions of the population aged 65 years and over.

For areas that have traditionally relied on natural increase for population growth, a natural decrease will mean a shrinking population unless offset by net migration gains. However, a net migration inflow would be a reversal of historical migration patterns for many areas.

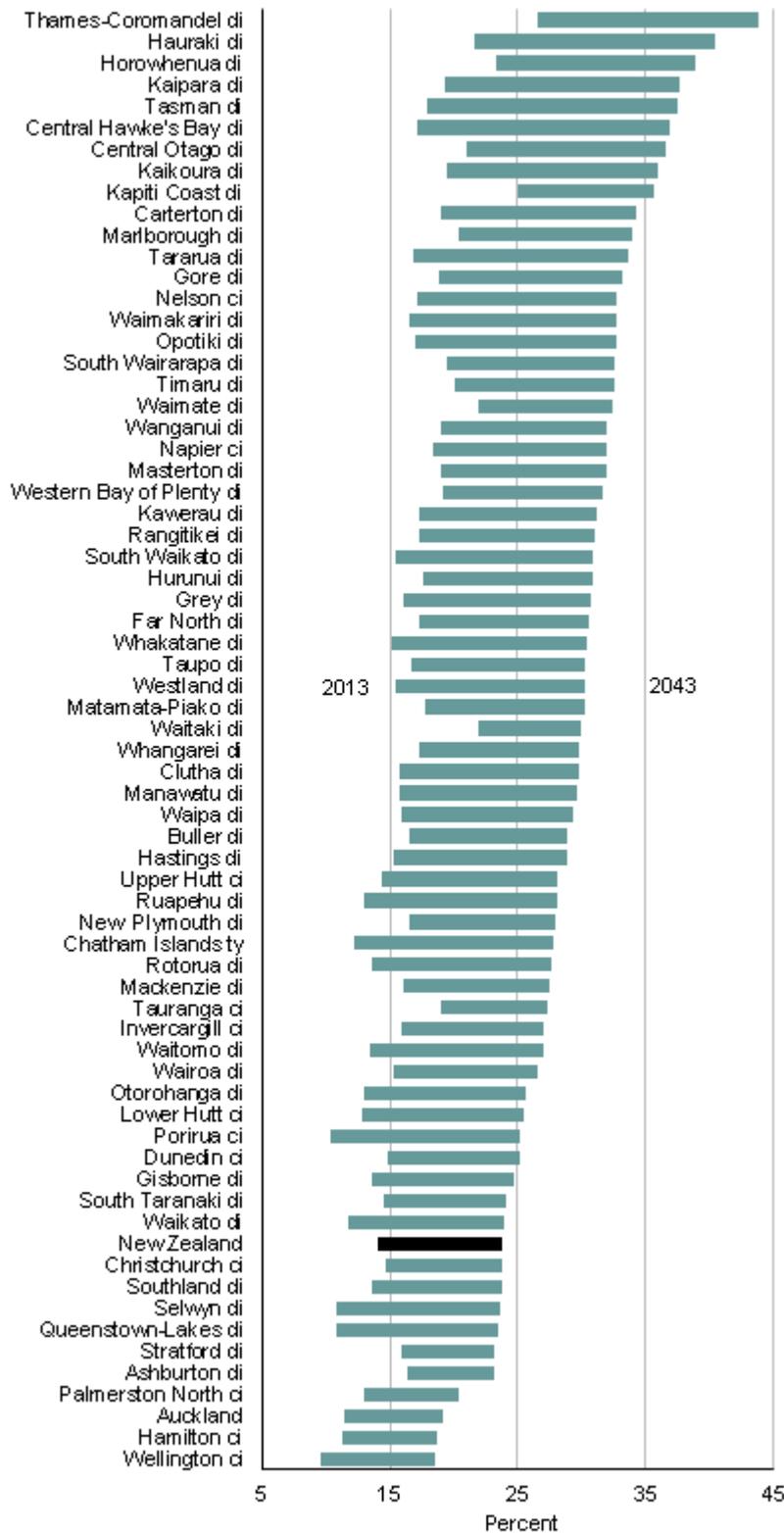
Ageing population

The population of all territorial authority areas is expected to age in future, both in number and percentage of people at older ages. However, there will be considerable variation between areas, largely because of each area's current population age structure, and different fertility and migration patterns.

At the national level, the median age (half the population is younger, and half older, than this age) is projected to increase from 37 years in 2013 to 43 years in 2043. At the subnational level in 2013, the median age ranged from 32 years in Hamilton city to 51 years in Thames-Coromandel district. By 2043, the median age is projected to range from 37 years in Palmerston North city to 60 years in Thames-Coromandel district. A median age of 50 years or older is projected for 15 territorial authority areas in 2043: Kaipara, Thames-Coromandel, Hauraki, Opotiki, Central Hawke's Bay, Horowhenua, Kapiti Coast, Carterton, South Wairarapa, Tasman, Marlborough, Kaikoura, Waimate, and Central Otago districts, and Nelson city.

Proportion of population aged 65+ years

By territorial authority area
2013 and 2043, medium projection



Note: ci is city; di is district; ty is territory

Source: Statistics New Zealand

The oldest median ages are generally in areas experiencing low fertility and/or a net outflow of young adults (aged 15–29 years) and a net inflow of people aged 35–74 years. The youngest median ages are generally in areas experiencing high fertility and/or a net inflow of young adults (such as cities with major tertiary education facilities).

More older people in all areas

Under the low, medium, and high projections, all territorial authority areas are projected to have a higher proportion of older people (aged 65 years and over) in 2043 compared with 2013. Under the medium projection, the proportion in 2043 will be highest in Thames-Coromandel district (44 percent), followed by Hauraki (40 percent), Horowhenua (39 percent), Kaipara and Tasman districts (both 38 percent). In contrast, older people are projected to account for 19 percent of the population in Auckland, Hamilton, and Wellington cities in 2043. For New Zealand overall, 24 percent of the population is projected to be aged 65 years and over in 2043, up from 14 percent in 2013.

Fewer children in most areas

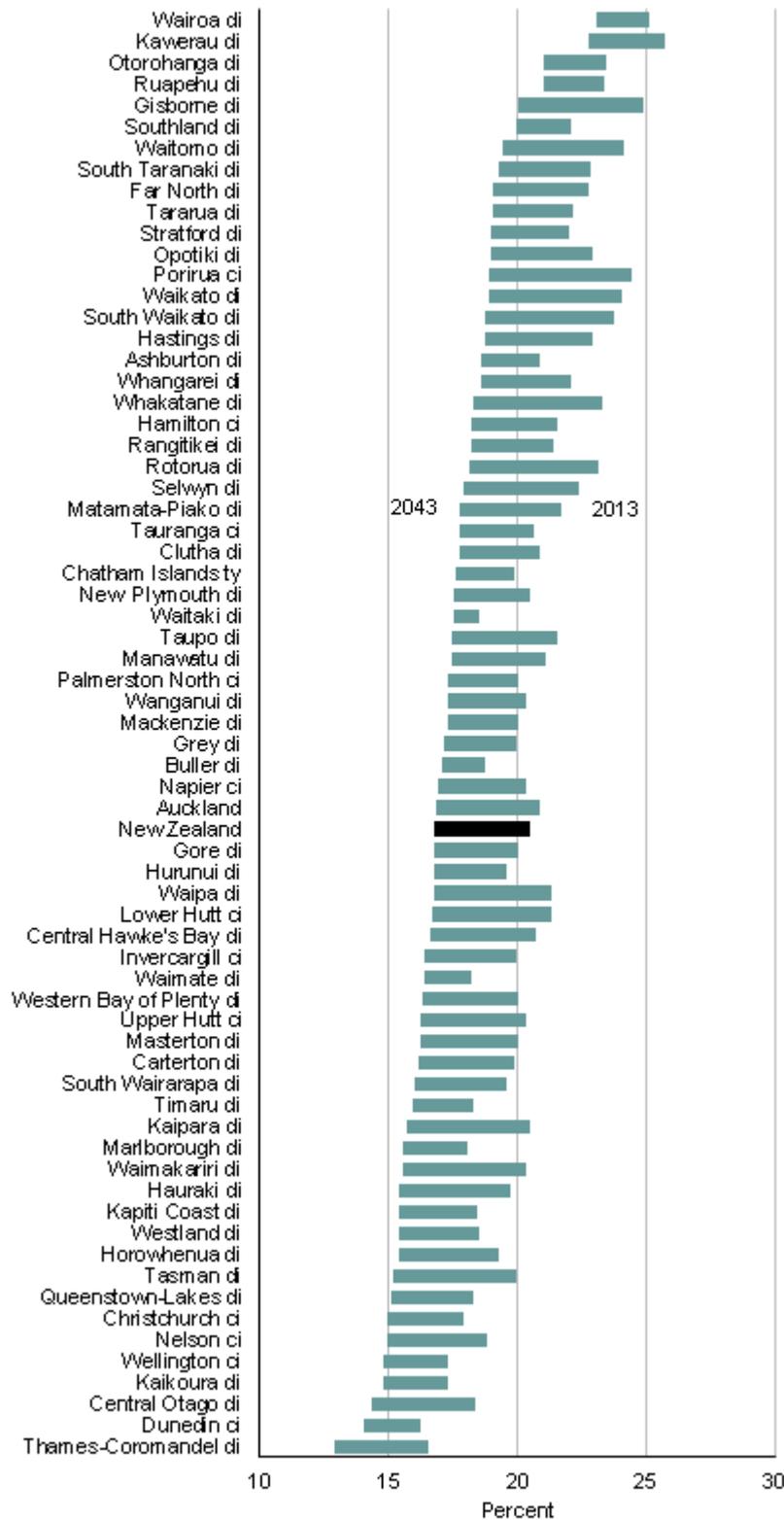
Fifty-one territorial authority areas are projected to have fewer children in 2043 than in 2013 (medium projection). Fewer births will be the main reason for the decreasing number of children, caused by the assumed slight decline in fertility rates and, in nearly all of these areas, fewer women in the childbearing ages.

Of the territorial authority areas projected to have more children in 2043, the largest percentage increases will be in Selwyn district (up an average of 1.4 percent a year or 5,600 over 30 years), Queenstown-Lakes district (1.1 percent or 2,200), Tauranga city (0.7 percent or 5,800), Auckland (0.6 percent or 64,000), and Hamilton city (0.6 percent or 6,500). All five areas will gain children through net migration and an increase in births over the projection period.

Under all projection series, all territorial authority areas are projected to have a lower proportion of children in 2043 compared with 2013. Under the medium projection, the areas with the highest proportion of children in 2043 will be Wairoa and Kawerau districts (both 23 percent), followed by Otorohanga and Ruapehu districts (21 percent), and Gisborne and Southland districts (20 percent). These areas have fertility rates well above the national average.

Thames-Coromandel district is projected to have the lowest proportion of children in 2043 at 13 percent – down from 16 percent in 2013. For New Zealand overall, 17 percent of the population is projected to be aged under 15 years in 2043, down from 20 percent in 2013.

Proportion of population aged under 15 years
 By territorial authority area
 2013 and 2043, medium projection



Note: ci is city; di is district; ty is territory

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Definitions

About subnational population projections

Subnational population projections give an indication of the future population usually living in the 16 regional council, 67 territorial authority areas, and 21 Auckland local board areas of New Zealand based on different combinations of fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions.

These projections are not predictions. The projections should be used as an indication of the overall trend, rather than as exact forecasts. The projections are updated every 2–3 years to maintain their relevance and usefulness, by incorporating new information about demographic trends and developments in methods.

More definitions

Assumption: statement about a future course of behaviour (eg fertility, mortality, migration) from which projections of the population are derived.

Base population: the starting population for the projections.

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

Estimated resident population: an estimate of all people who usually live in New Zealand at a given date. It includes:

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

It excludes visitors from overseas.

Fertility: the demographic process relating to births, often summarised by birth rates and fertility rates. Fertility should not be confused with fecundity, which is the biological capacity of a population to bear children.

Local board area (Auckland): an area governed by local boards and Auckland council. Auckland has 21 local board areas, based on boundaries at 1 January 2014.

Life expectancy (period): the average length of life remaining at a given age, assuming people experience the age-specific death rates of a given period from the given age onwards. For example, life expectancy at birth for the period 2005–07 is based on death rates in that period, and takes no account of changes in death rates after that period.

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

Medium projection: the mid-range projection, consistent with the median projection (50th percentile) of the national population projections. Low and high growth projections are also produced for each area, to give an indication of plausible alternative population outcomes.

Mortality: the demographic process relating to deaths, often summarised by death rates, survival rates, and life expectancy.

Natural increase: the excess of live births over deaths. When deaths exceed births, this is described as a natural decrease or a negative natural increase.

Projection: indication of the future characteristics of a population based on an assessment of past trends and assumptions about the future course of demographic behaviour (eg fertility, mortality, migration).

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 2014.

Resident population concept: a statistical basis for a population in terms of those who usually live in a given area at a given time. For example, the 'estimated resident population' of New Zealand is an estimate of all people who usually live in New Zealand at a given date, including New Zealand residents who are temporarily overseas, but excluding visitors from overseas.

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 2014.

Total fertility rate (period): the average number of live births that women would have during their life if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of a given period. For example, the total fertility rate for the year 2011 is based on fertility rates in that year, and takes no account of changes in fertility rates after that year.

Related links

Next releases

National Ethnic Population Projections: 2013(base) will be released on 21 May 2015.

Area unit population projections (2013-base) for all territorial authority areas are scheduled for release in NZ.Stat in 2015.

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

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

Past releases

[Subnational population projections – information releases](#) has links to past releases.

Related information

[National population projections](#): indicate the future population of New Zealand.

[Area unit population projections](#): indicate the future population of area units ('suburbs').

[Subnational population estimates](#): show historical annual changes in the population of regional council areas, territorial authority areas, and Auckland local board areas.

[Local population trends](#): graphs and tables for each regional council area, territorial authority area, and Auckland local board area.

[Estimated resident population 2013: Data sources and methods](#): describes the data sources and methods used to produce the 2013 estimated resident population following the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Data quality

Period-specific information

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

- [Reference period](#)
- [Changes since the previous 2006-base projections](#)
 - [Review of assumptions](#)
 - [Geographic classification](#)
- [Projection assumptions](#)
 - [Base population](#)
 - [Fertility](#)
 - [Mortality](#)
 - [Migration](#)
- [Which projection should I use?](#)

General information

This section contains information that does not change between releases.

- [Method](#)
- [Nature of projections](#)
- [Rounding](#)
- [Accuracy](#)
- [Timing of published data](#)
- [Confidentiality](#)
- [More information](#)

Period-specific information

Reference period

This release contains 2013-base projections of the population usually living in the 16 regional council areas (regions), 67 territorial authority areas (cities and districts), and 21 Auckland local board areas of New Zealand. These supersede the 2006-base projections released in October 2012. The new projections incorporate the latest demographic information, including:

- [National Population Projections: 2014\(base\)–2068](#) (released 28 November 2014)
- [subnational population estimates](#)
- [birth and death registrations](#)
- [international travel and migration data.](#)

The new projections have the estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 as a base, and cover the period to 2043 at five-year intervals.

Changes since the previous 2006-base projections

Review of assumptions

The derivation of the projections involves a review of all projection assumptions for each area. The changes from the previous 2006-base projections (October 2012 update) mainly relate to the base population and short-term migration assumptions.

The new 2013-base population estimates incorporate results from the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings and 2013 Post-enumeration Survey.

The median **annual net migration gain** is assumed to be 12,000 in the long term, the same as the 2011-base projections. The 2014-base projections have a short term migration gain equating to 149,300 for the 5 years ended 2018 and 60,000 for each subsequent 5-year period.

The median projection of the **New Zealand population** from the 2014-base projections is 4.95 million in 2023 and 5.64 million in 2043. By comparison, the equivalent populations from the previous 2011-base projections were 4.88 million in 2023 and 5.57 million in 2043.

Geographic classification

The population projections in this release are based on the regional council, territorial authority and Auckland local board classifications, and boundaries at 1 January 2014.

Projection assumptions

Projection assumptions are formulated after analysis of short-term and long-term historical trends, information provided by local planners, and government policy. The Subnational population projections, projection assumptions, 2013(base)–2043 table in NZ.Stat provides a summary of the low, medium, and high projection assumptions for each area.

Base population

These projections have as a base the estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2013. This population was based on the census usually resident population count of each area at 5 March 2013 and adjusted for:

- net census undercount
- residents temporarily overseas on census night
- births, deaths, and net migration between census night (5 March 2013) and 30 June 2013
- reconciliation with demographic estimates at ages 0–9 years.

Go to NZ.Stat for estimated resident population (ERP) and adjustments to derive ERP at 30 June 2013 from census usually resident population counts.

Fertility

The assumed fertility rates are based on registered births for each area during the period 2009–13, with change between 2013 and 2043 consistent with the fertility assumptions from the National Population Projections: 2014(base)–2068.

Under the medium fertility assumption, the period total fertility rate at the national level is assumed to decline gradually from 1.95 births per woman in 2015 to 1.92 in 2023 and 1.90 from 2030. In 2014–18 the medium fertility assumption ranges from 1.38 births per woman for Wellington city to 2.90 for Opotiki district. In 2039–43 the assumed total fertility rates range from 1.34 births per woman for Wellington city (low fertility assumption) to 3.01 births per woman for Opotiki district (high fertility assumption).

A sex ratio at birth of 105.5 males per 100 females is assumed, based on the historical annual average at the national level.

Mortality

The assumed mortality rates are based on registered deaths for each area during the period 2009–13, with change between 2013 and 2043 consistent with the mortality assumptions from the National Population Projections: 2014(base)–2068.

Under the medium mortality assumption, period life expectancy at birth at the national level is assumed to increase from 80.2 years for males and 83.9 years for females in 2015, to 85.5 years for males and 88.7 years for females in 2043. In 2014–18 the medium mortality assumption ranges from 75.6 years for males and 79.5 years for females for Kawerau district, to 84.8 years for males and 88.4 years for females for Queenstown-Lakes district. In 2039–43 the assumed life expectancy at birth ranges from 79.0 years for males and 82.6 years for females for Kawerau district (high mortality assumption), to 90.8 years for males and 93.7 years for females for Queenstown-Lakes district (low mortality assumption).

Migration

Migration at the subnational level has both an internal (to/from other areas of New Zealand) and an external (to/from overseas) component, although these separate components are difficult to quantify. The assumed net migration for each area is based on a consideration of observed net migration during each intercensal period from 1981 to 2013, the capacity of the area for further growth (for areas with net inflow), whether historical outflows can be sustained (for areas with net outflow), the desirability of the area to new migrants, and information available from and about local authorities relating to current and future developments which may affect population change.

Under the medium migration assumption, net migration at the national level is assumed to be 149,300 in 2014–18, and 60,000 in each subsequent five-year period. Of the 67 territorial authorities, only 14 are assumed to have the same net migration level in each five-year period between 2013 and 2043. The remaining areas are assumed to have different net migration levels during at least one of the five-year periods. Different levels are generally assumed for areas susceptible to changes in external migration, such as university cities which have attracted large numbers of overseas students in some years, and areas where constant net outflows are considered unsustainable.

The low and high net migration assumptions are chosen to represent plausible alternative migration scenarios for each area.

The age-sex patterns of net migration for each area are based on observed intercensal net migration patterns during 1981–2013, subnational population estimates since 2013, and the latest migration assumptions from the National Population Projections: 2014(base)–2068.

Which projection should I use?

Three alternative projections (designated low, medium, and high) were produced for each area using different fertility, mortality, and migration assumptions. Users can make their own judgment as to which projections are most suitable for their purposes. At the time of release, the medium projection is considered suitable for assessing future population change and is consistent with the median projection (50th percentile) of the National Population Projections: 2014(base)–2068 released on 28 November 2014.

The low and high projections allow users to assess the impact on population size and structure resulting from lower growth and higher growth scenarios, respectively. The low projection uses low fertility, high mortality, and low net migration for each area. The high projection uses high fertility, low mortality, and high net migration for each area. The low and high projections are independent of the national population projections as they represent plausible alternative scenarios for each area.

General information

Method

The 'cohort component' method was used to derive the population projections. Using this method, the base population is projected forward by calculating the effect of deaths and migration within each age-sex group (or cohort) according to the specified mortality and migration assumptions. New birth cohorts are added to the population by applying the specified fertility assumptions to the female population of childbearing age.

Nature of projections

These projections are not predictions. The projections should be used as an indication of the overall trend, rather than as exact forecasts. The projections are updated every two–three years to maintain their relevance and usefulness, by incorporating new information about demographic trends and developments in methods.

The projections are designed to meet both short-term and long-term planning needs, but are not designed to be exact forecasts or to project specific annual variation. These projections are based on assumptions made about future fertility, mortality, migration patterns of the population. While the assumptions are formulated from an assessment of short-term and long-term demographic trends, there is no certainty that any of the assumptions will be realised.

The projections do not take into account non-demographic factors (eg war, catastrophes, major government and business decisions) which may invalidate the projections.

Population projections should not be confused with economic forecasts. Population change does not necessarily relate to the social and economic well-being of an area. The population may therefore change independent of local economic factors.

Rounding

All figures in this release were rounded independently.

The rounding of figures of the total population, broad age groups, and components of change, has been determined by the total population size of the geographic area. Figures 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, figures are rounded to the nearest 50. Figures for areas with a population of 20,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 100.

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

Accuracy

The accuracy of these projections is unknown at the time of release. An evaluation of previous Statistics NZ national and subnational population projections over the period 1991–2006 is available in [How accurate are population projections? An evaluation of Statistics New Zealand population projections, 1991–2006](#).

Timing of published data

Our information releases are delivered electronically by third parties. Delivery may be delayed by circumstances outside our control. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

Confidentiality

In order to comply with Statistics NZ's confidentiality protocols, some categories are collapsed or aggregated in tables and datasets.

More information

[Population projections tables](#) provides links to detailed projection results, including projections by five-year age group and sex, on NZ.Stat. See [demographic projections](#) in DataInfo+, which also include information about methods and assumptions.

The latest available [area unit population projections](#) (2006-base) for all territorial authority areas were released in 2010. However, an update of area unit population projections (2006-base) for Christchurch city, Waimakariri district, and Selwyn district was released in December 2012. The next set of area unit population projections (2013-base) for all territorial authority areas are scheduled for release in 2015.

Customised projections, such as extended projections beyond 2043, projections for specific age groups, or projections using client-specified assumptions, are available on request. Email: demography@stats.govt.nz.

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 file, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. Projected population of regional council areas, 2013(base)–2043
2. Projected population of territorial authority areas, 2013(base)–2043
3. Projected population of Auckland local board areas, 2013(base)–2043
4. Projected population age structure and components of change, regional council areas, 1996–2043 (2013-base), medium projection
5. Projected population age structure and components of change, territorial authority areas, 1996–2043 (2013-base), medium projection
6. Projected population age structure and components of change, Auckland local board areas, 1996–2043 (2013-base), medium projection

Access more data in NZ.Stat

Use [NZ.Stat](#), a free online database to access time-series data specific to your needs. To access the projections in NZ.Stat, select **Population projections** (as the theme), then one of the following tables:

- [Subnational population projections, by age and sex, 2013\(base\)–2043](#)
- [Subnational population projections, characteristics, 2013\(base\)–2043](#)
- [Subnational population projections, projection assumptions, 2013\(base\)–2043](#)

The projections can be downloaded in Excel or comma delimited format.

Next releases

National Ethnic Population Projections: 2013(base) is scheduled for release on 21 May 2015.

Area unit population projections (2013-base) are scheduled for release in NZ.Stat in 2015.