Research Note: Current New Zealand Population Projections (June, 2021)

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Abstract

Key information from current population projections developed by Statistics NZ, especially those based on 2018 or since, are provided, with brief commentary on the results and their interpretation.

Keywords: Aotearoa New Zealand, Population projections; births, deaths, migration, age-structures, ethnicities, regions, small areas, labour force participation, households, families.

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[1] The responsibility for this summary lies solely with the author.

Introduction: the array of projections

A basic planning tool is the periodically updated projections provided by Statistics New Zealand (SNZ). As SNZ insists, their projections are not predictions and are based on assumptions which are vulnerable to both gradual and episodic change. Unfortunately, many users seem to far too readily take SNZ projections (most particularly the median) as a firm prediction into the future and even providing a target for forward planning. On the other hand, some components of population change are likely to pertain over the long-term so that the fates of recently born New Zealanders on average are predictable some 80 years out. At the time of writing SNZ is working through updating its projections based on 2018 census information and this research note will, in turn, be updated when more projections become available: see Table1 and in general https://www.stats.govt.nz/topics/population-estimates-and-projections. It is hoped that this pulling together of much of the relevant information will be useful to readers.

Table 1: Timetable for release of (to-be-updated) Projections

Projection Series	Time	Current Base	Current End Point
Statistical Area 2 population	progressively through second, third, and fourth quarters 2021	2013	2043
National labour force	June 2021	2017	2088
Subnational ethnic population	August 2021	2013	2038
National family and household	December 2021	2013	2038
Subnational family and household	first quarter 2022	2013	2038

The backbone of the projections is provided by year by year 'cohort aging' in which a baseline population is progressively projected out year-by-year using assumptions about likely age-gender-specific birth-rates, death-rates and migration-rates. For each projection there is a distribution of likelihood of any projection unfolding: so 5%, 25%, 50% median, 75% and 95% levels are provided - for local discussion of Probabilistic approaches to projections see Bryant 2005 and Wilson 2005.

As well as providing the basic age-sex projections and resulting cohort characteristics, supplementary projections are provided for:

* household/family composition,
* implied labour-force, and
* ethnic composition together with
* projections for regions, territorial authority areas and small areas (SA2 in the recently redeveloped spatial architecture: these are being progressively rolled out).

Projections differ in their time-depth, reflecting likely confidence in projections of particular characteristics. Successive projections tend not to change but there may be complications in working across projections with different bases and assumptions. In addition to projections,

SNZ produces some estimates to keep information up-to-date in between censuses, but these are not attended to in this research note.

The projections summarised here are an indication of overall trends, and certainly not exact forecasts. They are updated every 2–3 years to maintain their relevance and usefulness. The assumptions made about future fertility, mortality, and migration patterns of the population which are developed from assessments of short-term and long-term demographic trends. The projections do not take into account non-demographic factors (e.g. international, environmental, economic, political or social factors) war, catastrophes, major government and business decisions). Alongside the population projections, there are a variety of other projections or scenarios, many of which cover factors which will impinge on population, which tackle some of these non-demographic factors: for example, Long-term environment and technology projections (NIWA, 2016) and short term economic projections (Treasury).

To more readily summarise the available information, for the most part only the median versions (usually with 'medium' assumptions) are used. A few more detailed projections are provided in the appendices. Many characteristics might be covered but this research note is confined to the more important – which in some cases required further calculations to be developed. The presentations in this research note are all 'headline' data for projected 'census years' only and for broad categories in order to provide the broader picture, more detailed information with finer distinctions is often available. SNZ also provides more illustrative presentations: particularly the interactive population pyramid (https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/interactive-population-pyramid-for-new-zealand).

Factors affecting Demographic Processes and assumptions

There is already some discussion around the current projections – especially in the media. For broader discussions see Spoonley 2020; Callister & Didham 2014, Pool 2017). Projections are not only based on information on population trends but wider (New Zealand and World-wide) scholarly knowledge on these processes, but assessing the adequacy of these stocks of knowledge is too wide a topic to be covered in this research note. In addition, there is a methodological literature on projections.

To drive home the point that population projections are affected by other factors it is useful to list some of these. The points are adapted from SNZ material. Future fertility trends are uncertain and depend on:

- changes in population composition and different trends in subpopulations (including ethnic groups);
- trends in ideal family size and the strength of individual desires for children;
- trends in the patterns of education and work, including the timing, duration, and proportion of time dedicated to those activities;
- changing macro-level conditions (for example, government policies, childcare facilities, and housing) that influence the cost of child-raising;
- changing nature and stability of partnerships, including rates of partnership formation (including re-partnering) and dissolution; and

- changing biomedical conditions (for example, female fecundity, new methods for assisted conception).

The long-term median period total fertility rate (TFR) is assumed to be 1.65 births per woman.

Although mortality reductions are expected to continue in the future, the extent of change in the trends remains uncertain and depends on factors such as:

- changes in population composition and different trends in subpopulations (including ethnic groups);
- changes in biomedical technology, regenerative medicine, and preventative methods including monitoring, treatment, and early intervention;
- changes in health care systems including effectiveness of public health;
- changes in behaviour and lifestyle (for example, smoking, exercise, and diet);
- changes in infectious diseases and resistance to antibiotics; and
- environmental change, disasters, and wars.

It is assumed that age-specific death rates continue to gradually decrease and that the life expectancy at birth for males and females will increase from 80.8 to 86.1 and 84.4 to 89.0 years in 2060.

Future migration trends are particularly uncertain, albeit partially controllable through changing policy settings. Exiting is not controllable and returning NZ citizens have the right to return. They depend on various factors in *both* source and destination countries:

- changes in immigration policy (in New Zealand and other countries);
- changes in the main motives for migration (for example, work, family reunification, education, asylum, and retirement);
- changes in migration pressure in source countries (for example, population growth and economic growth);
- changes in the attractiveness of New Zealand as a place to live (for example, work opportunities, economic conditions, wages relative to costs and other countries, and settlement and integration practices);
- costs of migration, including cost of travel and existence of networks and pathways that facilitate migration; and
- environmental change, disasters, pandemics, and wars.

The median net migration assumption is 25,000 p.a., but other assumptions are also available in the set of scenarios. (Note that the median assumption is not an assumed trajectory, but the median of the migration simulations which vary every year around that median.)

In addition, population projections are affected by trends and patterns in interethnic-rates, labour force participation, household/family formation/de-formulation, migration motivations and consequences and other factors.

Projected Trends

The base population in 2020 is just over 5 million. In the short-term (see Table 2) the projections indicate that New Zealand's population has a 95 percent probability of increasing to 5.3 – 6.2 million in 2033. In the long-term the projections indicate that population growth will slow as New Zealand's population ages and the gap between the numbers of births and deaths narrows and that there is a 90 percent probability of being between 5.34–7.13 million in 2048 and 5.27–8.48 million in 2073.

Table 2: Population projections (000s)

Year	.05 Prob	.25 Prob	.50 Prob.	.75 Prob.	.95 Prob	V Hi Fertility	V Lo Fertility	No Migratn	Cyclical Migration	V Hi Migratn
2020	5063	5080	5094	5107	5125	5094	5094	5094	5094	5094
2023	5114	5176	5222	5266	5332	5235	5223	5166	5222	5279
2028	5161	5340	5460	5581	5771	5532	5470	5268	5545	5653
2033	5203	5485	5679	5864	6159	5844	5706	5335	5687	6019
2038	5262	5645	5876	6131	6530	6155	5929	5370	5968	6374
2043	5315	5773	6056	6378	6849	6458	6144	5377	6070	6718
2048	5344	5867	6216	6594	7134	6749	6346	5358	6312	7047
2053	5367	5937	6353	6777	7376	7032	6532	5312	6370	7359
2058	5347	6001	6474	6949	7661	7325	6705	5246	6573	7660
2063	5326	6036	6587	7119	7970	7645	6873	5166	6607	7958
2068	5310	6084	6699	7313	8211	7991	7041	5078	6800	8258
2073	5268	6128	6806	7494	8475	8352	7212	4981	6826	8554

As mentioned above the projections are provided on a probability basis, but together with some alternative scenarios. For some discussion of the alternative scenarios see SNZ https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/national-population-projections-2020base2073#additional. The scenarios are built up by developing various mixes of low, medium, high (very low, very high) etc. for each of fertility, mortality and migration. To obtain some grasp of the interrelationships between the summative probability projections and the 5 key scenarios Table 3 arrays each from that with smallest projected size in 2073 to that with highest. This comparison suggests that the 'no migration' scenario is highly unlikely as is the very high migration scenario whereas the 'cyclic migration' scenario most closely fits with the median projection.

Table 3: 2073 Projections ordered by size of projected 2073 Population (000s)

No Migration	.05 Prob	.25 Prob	.50 Prob.	Cyclical Migratn	V Lo Fertility	.75 Prob.	V Hi Fertility	.95 Prob	V Hi Migration
4,981	5,268	6,128	6,806	6,826	7,212	7,494	8,352	8,475	8,554

Tables 4 and 5 document likely aging in the future. Population increase is likely to slow and the age distribution to gradually age so that – for example, the median age will increase

from 37 at present to 47 by 2073. Increasing numbers and proportions of the population at the older ages. the population aged 65+ (0.79 million in 2020) has a 90 percent probability of increasing to 1.36–1.51 million (21-26%) in 2048 and to 1.61–2.22 million (23-34%) by 2073. the population aged 85+ (88,000 in 2020) has a 90 percent probability of increasing to 266,000–318,000 in 2048 and to 348,000–513,000 in 2073.

Inevitably the aged dependency ratio will increase (see table 5) although this is likely slightly offset by a slightly decreasing child dependency ratio. There is also a likely change in gender ratios with proportion of males steadily (but slowly increasing) so earlier concerns about a 'man drought' (August, 2015; Bedford et al., 2010) may be allayed.

The contribution of (external) migration changes very markedly as the natural increase rate slows: from about half the component of growth through to providing all the net growth by 2048 and even higher after.

Table 4: Cohort Characteristics

Year	Annual population growth (%).25 Prob	Annual population growth (%).50 Prob.	Annual population growth (%).75 Prob.	Migration Contribution to Change	Population aged 0–14 years (%)	Population aged 15–39 years (%)	Population aged 40–64 years	Population aged 65+ years (%)	[Population aged 85+ years (%)]	Median Age (Yrs)
2021	.5	.7	.9	-	19.	34.	31.	16.	2.	37.4
2023	.6	1.	1.3	.51	18.	34.	31.	17.	2.	38.3
2028	.4	.9	1.3	.54	17.	34.	30.	19.	2.	39.5
2033	.4	.7	1.2	.60	16.	32.	31.	21.	3.	41.0
2038	.3	.7	1.1	.66	16.	31.	31.	22.	3.	42.2
2043	.2	.6	1.	.72	15.	31.	31.	23.	4.	43.1
2048	.1	.5	.9	.83	15.	30.	32.	23.	5.	43.6
2053	.0	.4	.8	.97	15.	29.	32.	24.	5.	44.4
2058	-.1	.4	.7	1.08	15.	28.	31.	25.	5.	45.3
2063	-.1	.3	.7	1.12	14.	28.	31.	27.	5.	46.1
2068	-.1	.3	.8	1.13	14.	28.	31.	27.	6.	46.7
2073	-.1	.3	.7	1.21	14.	27.	30.	28.	6.	47.1

Table 5: Further Cohort Characteristics

Year	0–14 dependency ratio	65+ dependency ratio	Total dependency ratio	Male period life expectancy at birth	Female period life expectancy	% Male	% Male 0-14	% Male 15-39	% Male 40-64	% Male 65+
2020	29	24	53	80.8	84.4	49.66	51.35	50.74	44.25	46.81
2023	28	26	54	81.1	84.5	49.67	51.37	50.79	44.71	46.74
2028	27	30	56	81.8	84.7	49.66	51.40	50.94	44.48	46.53
2033	26	33	58	82.6	85.4	49.65	51.35	51.01	47.27	46.34
2038	25	36	61	83.3	86.0	49.65	51.36	50.98	49.23	46.18
2043	25	37	62	84.0	86.7	49.68	51.36	51.06	50.97	46.09
2048	25	38	62	84.6	87.2	49.73	51.36	51.10	53.00	46.23
2053	25	39	64	85.3	87.8	49.80	51.36	51.12	55.62	46.49
2058	25	43	67	85.9	88.3	49.88	51.36	51.11	55.90	46.99
2063	24	45	69	86.40	88.80	49.97	51.36	51.11	55.66	47.47
2068	24	47	71	87.00	89.30	50.04	51.37	51.12	55.92	47.73
2073	24	49	73	87.50	89.70	50.09	51.36	51.13	55.95	47.94

There are considerable likely future changes in the spatial distribution of NZ population (See tables 6, 13 and 14: median projections and for discussion Cameron, 2017; Jackson & Brabyn, 2017). The projections suggest that relative growth in the north and in major urban regions is likely to continue. SNZ Interactive maps provides a more visual display of this spatial information.

Table 6: Regions

Region	2018	2048	Change 2018-2048 (%)	Share 2018 (% NZ)	Share 2048 (% NZ)
Northland region	185,800	231200	24.43	3.79	3.72
Auckland region	1,654,800	2302900	39.16	33.77	37.05
Waikato region	475,600	615100	29.33	9.70	9.90
Bay of Plenty region	320,800	404300	26.03	6.55	6.50
Gisborne region	49,500	55200	11.52	1.01	.89
Hawke's Bay region	172,400	202100	17.23	3.52	3.25
Taranaki region	121,200	138300	14.11	2.47	2.22
Manawatū-Whanganui region	247,500	276700	11.80	5.05	4.45
Wellington region	525,900	612200	16.41	10.73	9.85
Tasman region	54,000	64000	18.52	1.10	1.03
Nelson region	52,700	58300	10.63	1.08	.94
Marlborough region	48,700	52700	8.21	.99	.85
West Coast region	32,400	30600	-5.56	.66	.49
Canterbury region	622,800	780500	25.32	12.71	12.56
Otago region	235,000	282600	20.26	4.80	4.55
Southland region	100,500	108300	7.76	2.05	1.74
North Island	3,753,700	4837900	28.88	76.60	77.83
South Island	1,146,200	1377000	20.14	23.39	22.15
New Zealand	4,900,600	6215800	26.84	100.00	100.00

Ethnic share projections (see table 7) are complicated by the inclusion of those with mixed ethnicities in each of their ethnicities. The ethnic projections suggest a likely increased mixing (from 113 at present through to 125 in 2043) and the gradual decline of the share of 'Europeans'. (SNZ does not provide projections for 'others'.) A few more details are provided in Tables 11 & 12. For a broader discussion see Cameron and Poot (2019).

Table 7: Ethnic Shares: all ages

Year	European	Maori	Pacifica	Asian	MELAA	Total
2018 (base)	70	17	16	8	2	113
2023	69	17	18	9	2	115
2028	68	18	20	9	2	117
2033	67	19	22	10	2	120
2038	65	20	24	10	3	122
2043	64	21	26	11	3	125

Labour force projections (Tab le 8) refer to the likely need for jobs, although it is up to economic conditions to provide the supply of jobs. The projection suggests considerable

further growth in numbers, but assumes slightly falling labour force participation rates (the proportion of people aged 15+ years in the paid workforce. On the other hand years of working life (the average number of years a person would spend in the labour force if they experienced the labour force participation rates at each age 15–79 years) are likely to increase for both men and women.

Table 8: Labour force Projections

Year	Labour force (000s)	LFPR (male)	LFPR (female)	Working Life (Male)	Working Life (Female)
2017 (base)	2635	74	63	47	40
2018	2690	74	63	47	40
2023	2863	74	63	48	41
2028	2981	73	62	48	42
2033	3077	73	61	48	42
2038	3165	72	60	49	42
2043	3256	72	60	49	43
2048	3340	72	60	49	43
2053	3400	71	59	49	43
2058	3426	71	58	49	43
2063	3436	69	58	49	43
2068	3453	68	57	49	43

Given that many items and assets are provided or consumed on a family/household basis these projections (See tables 9 & 10) are important although difficult to estimate. Both Families and households are likely to increase. It is suggested that couple without children will increase while two-parent families will decrease and one-parent families very slightly decline as proportions. While proportions of one-person households are likely to increase both families and other multi-person households are likely to decrease.

Table 9 Family and Household Projections

Year	Families (000s)	Couple without Children	Two Parent Family	One Parent Family	Household Types (000s)	Family	Other Multi-Person households	One Person Households
2013	1247	41.14	40.42	18.44	1648	72.03	4.19	23.85
2018	1344	43.08	38.91	18.08	1794	71.29	4.18	24.53
2023	1416	44.28	38.06	17.66	1910	70.58	3.98	25.45
2028	1481	44.70	37.74	17.49	2021	69.72	3.86	26.42
2033	1538	44.80	37.65	17.56	2124	68.93	3.72	27.35
2038	1585	44.73	37.60	17.67	2212	68.22	3.57	28.21

Table 10 Household Living Arrangements (% Persons)

Year	Units (000s)	Family: Other person with couple without children	Family: Partner/parent in two-parent family	Child in two-parent family	Other person with two-parent family	Parent in one-parent family	Child in one-parent family	Other person with one-parent family	Person in other multiperson household	Person in one-person household	Person in non-private dwelling	Partner in couple without children family
2013	4442	23.12	1.24	22.67	22.47	1.10	5.18	8.19	1.13	4.07	8.85	1.98
2018	4738	24.44	1.29	22.06	21.42	1.12	5.13	7.87	1.14	4.18	9.29	2.07
2023	4949	25.34	1.27	21.78	20.65	1.13	5.05	7.60	1.13	4.04	9.82	2.16
2028	5153	25.71	1.24	21.70	20.01	1.16	5.03	7.35	1.13	3.98	10.36	2.33
2033	5338	25.81	1.24	21.69	19.45	1.16	5.06	7.16	1.12	3.90	10.88	2.51
2038	5499	25.80	1.24	21.69	19.00	1.16	5.09	7.00	1.13	3.82	11.35	2.76

Note: Based on High Fertility, Low Mortality, High Migration, and 'A' Living Arrangement Type Rates

In sum, providing population projections is a highly important yet considerably fraught enterprise. SNZ gradually produce an appropriate set of projections and while avoiding too close a link to having them treated as predictions also suggests some likelihoods of particular characteristics pertaining. While the characteristics of future NZ society will likely share many characteristics of contemporary society but will also move firmly in particular directions. However, the suggested changes may not eventuate.

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Appendices

Table 11: Ethnic Shares by Broad age-groups (%s)

Year	European	Maori	Pacifica	Asian	MELAA	Total
0–14 years	.	.	.	.	.	.
2018 (base)	67	27	16	14	2	126
2023	66	28	20	15	3	132
2028	65	29	24	16	3	137
2033	64	30	26	17	3	140
2038	65	31	26	17	4	143
2043	64	32	27	18	4	145
15–39 years	.	.	.	.	.	.
2018 (base)	62	18	22	10	2	114
2023	63	20	23	10	2	118
2028	63	22	24	12	2	123
2033	62	23	26	12	3	126
2038	61	24	29	13	3	130
2043	60	25	31	14	4	134
40–64 years	.	.	.	.	.	.
2018 (base)	74	13	13	6	1	107
2023	70	14	16	6	2	108
2028	67	14	20	7	2	110
2033	64	15	23	7	3	112
2038	62	16	26	7	3	114
2043	61	17	28	8	3	117
65+ years	.	.	.	.	.	.
2018 (base)	86	7	7	3	0	103
2023	83	8	9	3	1	104
2028	81	9	10	4	1	105
2033	79	10	12	4	1	106
2038	77	10	13	5	1	106
2043	75	11	15	5	1	107

Table 12: More Specific Ethnic Shares

Year	Samoan	Pacific (NonSamoan)	Chinese	Indian	Other Asian
2018 (base)	4	12	6	5	-3
2023	4	14	6	6	-3
2028	4	16	7	7	-5
2033	5	17	7	8	-5
2038	5	19	8	8	-6
2043	5	21	8	9	-6
0–14 years	.	.	.	.	.
2018 (base)	7	9	5	5	4
2023	7	13	7	7	1
2028	8	16	7	9	0
2033	9	17	7	10	0
2038	9	17	7	10	0
2043	10	17	7	10	1
15–39 years	.	.	.	.	.
2018 (base)	5	17	7	8	-5
2023	5	18	7	8	-5
2028	6	18	7	9	-4
2033	6	20	8	9	-5
2038	6	23	9	10	-6
2043	7	24	9	12	-7
40–64 years	.	.	.	.	.
2018 (base)	3	10	5	4	-3
2023	3	13	6	5	-5
2028	3	17	7	6	-6
2033	3	20	7	8	-8
2038	4	22	8	9	-10
2043	4	24	9	10	-11
65+ years	.	.	.	.	.
2018 (base)	1	6	4	2	-3
2023	2	7	5	3	-5
2028	2	8	5	3	-4
2033	2	10	6	3	-5
2038	2	11	6	4	-5
2043	2	13	7	4	-6

Table 13: Districts

City/District	2018	2048	Proportion Change 2018-48	Share 2018	Share 2048
Far North district	67,900	81700	20.32	1.39	1.31
Whangārei district	94,100	119300	26.78	1.92	1.92
Kaipara district	23,700	30300	27.85	.48	.49
Auckland	1,654,800	2302900	39.16	33.77	37.05
Thames-Coromandel district	30,700	32800	6.84	.63	.53
Hauraki district	20,700	21800	5.31	.42	.35
Waikato district	78,200	117700	50.51	1.60	1.89
Matamata-Piako district	35,300	39600	12.18	.72	.64
Hamilton city	168,600	236600	40.33	3.44	3.81
Waipa district	55,000	70700	28.55	1.12	1.14
Ōtorohanga district	10,500	12000	14.29	.21	.19
South Waikato district	24,800	27100	9.27	.51	.44
Waitomo district	9,630	9070	-5.82	.20	.15
Taupō district	38,600	43800	13.47	.79	.70
Western Bay of Plenty district	53,300	68000	27.58	1.09	1.09
Tauranga city	142,100	199100	40.11	2.90	3.20
Rotorua district	74,800	84800	13.37	1.53	1.36
Whakatāne district	37,100	38900	4.85	.76	.63
Kawerau district	7,460	7720	3.49	.15	.12
Ōpōtiki district	9,670	9910	2.48	.20	.16
Gisborne district	49,500	55200	11.52	1.01	.89
Wairoa district	8,720	9010	3.33	.18	.14
Hastings district	84,700	103800	22.55	1.73	1.67
Napier city	64,200	72100	12.31	1.31	1.16
Central Hawke's Bay district	14,650	17050	16.38	.30	.27
New Plymouth district	83,300	98600	18.37	1.70	1.59
Stratford district	9,710	10400	7.11	.20	.17
South Taranaki district	28,300	29400	3.89	.58	.47
Ruapehu district	12,750	11850	-7.06	.26	.19
Whanganui district	46,800	51400	9.83	.95	.83
Rangitikei district	15,450	17050	10.36	.32	.27
Manawatū district	31,100	34800	11.90	.63	.56
Palmerston North city	88,300	102100	15.63	1.80	1.64
Tararua district	18,450	19250	4.34	.38	.31
Horowhenua district	34,500	40100	16.23	.70	.65
Kapiti Coast district	55,200	63100	14.31	1.13	1.02
Porirua city	58,900	71500	21.39	1.20	1.15

Upper Hutt city	45,400	54000	18.94	.93	.87
Lower Hutt city	108,600	122300	12.62	2.22	1.97
Wellington city	211,200	248500	17.66	4.31	4.00
Masterton district	26,400	29700	12.50	.54	.48
Carterton district	9,510	10800	13.56	.19	.17
South Wairarapa district	10,900	12300	12.84	.22	.20
Tasman district	54,000	64000	18.52	1.10	1.03
Nelson city	52,700	58300	10.63	1.08	.94
Marlborough district	48,700	52700	8.21	.99	.85
Kaikoura district	4,060	4470	10.10	.08	.07
Buller district	9,850	8720	-11.47	.20	.14
Grey district	13,750	13450	-2.18	.28	.22
Westland district	8,830	8440	-4.42	.18	.14
Hurunui district	12,950	14900	15.06	.26	.24
Waimakariri district	61,300	83000	35.40	1.25	1.34
Christchurch city	383,800	463500	20.77	7.83	7.46
Selwyn district	63,300	106500	68.25	1.29	1.71
Ashburton district	34,600	41900	21.10	.71	.67
Timaru district	47,600	49300	3.57	.97	.79
Mackenzie district	5,100	6580	29.02	.10	.11
Waimate district	8,120	8410	3.57	.17	.14
Chatham Islands territory	690	860	24.64	.01	.01
Waitaki district	22,900	24800	8.30	.47	.40
Central Otago district	22,200	31600	42.34	.45	.51
Queenstown-Lakes district	42,500	67900	59.76	.87	1.09
Dunedin city	131,200	141600	7.93	2.68	2.28
Clutha district	18,050	18700	3.60	.37	.30
Southland district	31,900	34600	8.46	.65	.56
Gore district	12,800	12500	-2.34	.26	.20
Invercargill city	55,900	61200	9.48	1.14	.98

Table 14: Auckland Local Boards

Local Board Area	2018	2048	Proportionate Change	Share 2018	Share 2048
Rodney local board area	69,100	135800	96.53	4.18	5.90
Hibiscus and Bays local board	108,500	132400	22.03	6.56	5.75
Upper Harbour local board	66,800	124900	86.98	4.04	5.42
Kaipātiki local board area	92,900	104700	12.70	5.61	4.55
Devonport-Takapuna local board	60,500	77600	28.26	3.66	3.37
Henderson-Massey local board	124,600	172900	38.76	7.53	7.51
Waitākere Ranges local board	54,200	61100	12.73	3.28	2.65
Great Barrier local board	960	1200	25.00	.06	.05
Waiheke local board area	9,360	11200	19.66	.57	.49
Waitematā local board area	88,500	137400	55.25	5.35	5.97
Whau local board area	84,100	115900	37.81	5.08	5.03
Albert-Eden local board area	103,700	130600	25.94	6.27	5.67
Puketāpapa local board	60,900	84600	38.92	3.68	3.67
Ōrākei local board area	87,700	114500	30.56	5.30	4.97
Maungakiekie-Tamaki local	80,500	123000	52.80	4.86	5.34
Howick local board area	149,400	190900	27.78	9.03	8.29
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu local	82,700	105900	28.05	5.00	4.60
Ōtara-Papatoetoe local	90,500	108600	20.00	5.47	4.72
Manurewa local board area	100,900	127600	26.46	6.10	5.54
Papakura local board area	61,100	95000	55.48	3.69	4.13
Franklin local board area	77,700	146900	89.06	4.70	6.38