



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**WAIKATO**  
*Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato*

**2023-base Population, Family and Household,  
and Labour Force Projections  
for the Waikato Region, 2023-2073**

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## Executive Summary

This report outlines a set of 2023-base demographic projections of the Waikato Region, and all of the territorial authorities that are wholly or substantively contained within the region. The demographic projections include three variants (low; medium; and high) for each of population, family and household, and labour force, to a projection horizon of 2073.

The projections of total and age- and sex-specific populations were prepared using a multi-regional cohort component model that covers the whole of New Zealand (except the Chatham Islands Territory), and incorporates separate components of population change for internal migration flows (based on a spatial interaction model) and international migration flows (immigration and emigration). Family and household, and labour force, projections were then derived from the population projections, by applying assumptions about living arrangement type rates and labour force participation rates respectively.

The overall picture in the demographic projections is one of regional population growth throughout the projection period. However, that growth is projected to be much slower for most TAs than their recent experience, and not all TAs have the same trajectories of population change and the contributing factors, and five main types are noticeable. First, Thames-Coromandel District, with its much older population age structure is projected to experience initial population growth which peaks and then declines in the medium-variant projection. Second, Hauraki, Matamata-Piako, Waipā, and Taupō Districts have similar components of population change to Thames-Coromandel District but experience population growth in the medium-variant projection. Third, Waikato District and Hamilton City are projected to experience substantial overall population growth in the medium-variant projection. Fourth, Ōtorohanga District and South Waikato District are projected to experience overall population growth in the medium-variant projection, but to a lesser extent than Waikato District or Hamilton City. Finally, Waitomo Districts is projected to experience population decline in the medium-variant projection.

In comparison with the SNZ 2023-base projections, these projections are higher for Thames-Coromandel, Hauraki, and Waikato Districts, but lower for Matamata-Piako, Ōtorohanga, Waitomo and Taupō Districts and Hamilton City, while the projections for Waipā and South Waikato Districts are similar. The key differences arise from SNZ's higher projections for fertility and net international migration.

Overall, the number of households is projected to closely follow the trajectory of the population for each territorial authority, but made up of fewer couples with children and two-parent families, and more one-parent families and one-person households. The labour force projections also closely follow the trajectory of the population for each TA.

Finally, this report offers some suggestions for future improvements to the model, assumptions, and associated projections.

## 1. Introduction

On behalf of the FutureProof partners,<sup>1</sup> the Waikato Regional Council (WRC) approached the University of Waikato in 2022 with a request to produce new Territorial Authority (TA) level population, family and household, and labour force projections for the Waikato Region, subsequent to the release of data from the 2023 Census. These projections use a multi-regional cohort component model that covers the whole of New Zealand (except the Chatham Islands Territory). The model incorporates separate components of population change for internal migration flows (based on a newly-developed spatial interaction model) and international migration flows (immigration and emigration). This represents continuing improvement on previous models, including the Whole-of-Waikato (WOW) population model (Cameron 2020a; 2020b; 2020c; Cameron and Cochrane, 2014a; 2015; 2016; Cameron *et al.*, 2007; 2008; Jackson *et al.*, 2014b), and the model used in the 2018-base projections (Cameron and Cochrane, 2021). The population outputs of this model are also a component of the Waikato Integrated Scenario Explorer (WISE) model (Rutledge *et al.*, 2008; 2010), a systems-based integrated model that incorporates economic, demographic, and environmental components across the entire Waikato Region.

This report briefly summarises the Waikato 2023-base demographic projections for TAs in the Waikato Region. The methodology underlying the new population model is described in detail, along with the assumptions that were applied for the 2023-base projections. This model represents an improvement on previous models (e.g. Cameron and Cochrane, 2014; 2015; 2016; 2021), as it uses a spatial interaction model to derive internal migration flows, rather than the gravity model that was used in the 2018-base projections (Cameron and Cochrane, 2021). The spatial interaction model improves on a standard gravity model because it allows the flows of internal migrants between two TAs to be affected by the whole system of migration flows, rather than only by the populations of the origin and destination TAs and the distance between them (Cameron and Poot, 2024). In addition, the new model separates Auckland into its 21 component local boards, allowing for more granular internal migration flows to be estimated and reducing any bias associated with having one large TA within the internal migration model. The family and household, and labour force, projections derived from the population

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<sup>1</sup> Hamilton City Council, Matamata-Piako District Council, Waikato District Council, Waikato Regional Council, and Waipā District Council.

projections follow a similar methodology as that employed in previous projections (Cameron and Cochrane, 2016; 2021).

This project continues to build on the pioneering demographic projections work by the University of Waikato (Cameron *et al.*, 2007; 2008). The model has developed over time, and the methodology and assumptions that are now employed are substantially different from those adopted for official Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections. The population model generates projections for all of the territorial authorities and local boards (TALBs) in New Zealand (with the exception of Chatham Islands Territory). However, in this report we limit ourselves to reporting the results for TAs that are wholly or substantively contained within the Waikato Region.

Three projection variants were developed for the TA-level population, family and households, and labour force: (1) a low-variant; (2) a medium-variant; and (3) a high-variant. As discussed in Section 2.8 of the report, these three variants should be interpreted as individual scenarios from the many possible futures that could be realised for population, family and households, and the labour force. In sum, this project involved calculating population, family and household, and labour force projections for each TA in the Waikato Region, and for the region in total, for each of the three variants (low, medium, and high). These projections feed into a companion report on population, and family and household, projections at the more spatially-disaggregated SA2 level (Cameron, 2025).

The projections were delayed due to later-than-expected release of necessary data from the 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings. In particular, the 2023-base Estimated Resident Population data for June 2023 was only updated and made available by SNZ in early 2025.<sup>2</sup> That delay meant that these population projections were released almost concurrently with the 2023-base subnational population projections developed by Statistics New Zealand.<sup>3</sup> Thus, this report compares both the University of Waikato projections and Statistics New Zealand projections, in relation to total population.

The remainder of the report is structured as follows:

- Section 2 briefly summarises the data and methodology used in preparing the projections;

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<sup>2</sup> See <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/subnational-population-estimates-at-30-june-2024-2018-base/>.

<sup>3</sup> See <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/subnational-population-projections-2023base-2053/>.

- Section 3 presents and briefly discusses the national-level population projections, obtained by summing the TA-level projections for the entire country;
- Section 4 presents and briefly discusses the TA level demographic (population, family and household, and labour force) projections, for all (low-variant, medium-variant, and high-variant) scenarios; and
- Section 5 concludes.

## **2. Data and Methods**

### *2.1 Data*

The data used in the construction of these projections were sourced from Statistics New Zealand (SNZ). This includes national and subnational data from the five-yearly Census of Population and Dwellings (2013, 2018, and 2023), SNZ national and subnational population estimates, national and subnational period life tables, national and subnational vital statistics data, the SNZ subnational demographic projections series, and the reported assumptions underlying those projections. The TA-level boundaries for the projections are consistent with boundaries at the time of the 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings.

In each case, the TA-level projections presented in this report are for the whole territorial authority. In the case of the Waikato Region projections (see Section 4.11), the projections are for the whole Waikato Region. The regional projections require some post-hoc calculations because of the inconsistency in boundaries between TAs and the region. Specifically, in the Waikato region projections we assume that the proportion of the TA-level population (and families and households, and labour force) that lives outside of the region (for Waitomo and Taupō Districts), and the proportion of the TA-level population (and families and households, and labour force) that lives inside the region (for Rotorua District), remains constant over time.

### *2.2 The Cohort Component Model*

The most common methodology used to generate population projections relies on the cohort component model, which dates back at least to Whelpton (1928). This is the methodology used by SNZ, the major supplier of data on current and projected population size, growth and structure for New Zealand regions and TALBs. In recent years, new methodologies have been

developed for population projections, such as stochastic and microsimulation approaches (see e.g. Dharmalingam and Pool, 2006). This report substantively applies the same methodology for the cohort component model used in the 2018-base projections (Cameron and Cochrane, 2021), which was an improvement on the methodology originally developed by Cameron et al. (2007; 2008) and used in subsequent projections (Cameron 2020a; 2020b; 2020c; Cameron and Cochrane, 2014a; 2015; 2016; Jackson et al., 2014b).

The general approach that was used in developing the population projections is as follows. The current population (base population) is first defined, and then assumptions are made about demographic changes to this population, which are then applied using the cohort component model. The cohort component model is a stock-flow model based on the following fundamental ‘accounting identity’ of population growth:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{usually resident population in area } i \text{ at the end of year } t \\
 & = \text{usually resident population in area } i \text{ at the beginning of year } t \\
 & + \text{births to mothers residing in area } i \text{ during year } t \\
 & - \text{deaths of residents of area } i \text{ during year } t \\
 & + \text{inward migration from other regions into region } i \text{ during year } t \\
 & - \text{outward migration of residents from area } i \text{ to other regions during year } t \\
 & + \text{inward migration from overseas into region } i \text{ during year } t \\
 & - \text{outward migration of residents from area } i \text{ to overseas during year } t
 \end{aligned}$$

Starting with a given base year usually resident population at 30 June (see Section 2.3), the usually resident population one year later is calculated using the equation above. This end-year usually resident population becomes the start-year usually resident population at 30 June for the next iteration of the model. This procedure is repeated for each year through to the end of the projection period (the projection horizon), and separately for each sex. Separate assumptions are used for each of the demographic ‘drivers’. Births are derived by multiplying age-specific fertility rates by the numbers of women of childbearing age (13-49) (see Section 2.4). Deaths are derived by multiplying age- and sex-specific mortality rates by the numbers of people of each age and sex (see Section 2.4). Age- and sex-specific internal migration flows are derived by applying an age-sex-specific migration profile to total internal migration flows

between pairs of TAs derived from a spatial interaction model (Cameron and Poot, 2024). Age- and sex-specific international migration flows are derived by applying an age-sex-specific migration profile to total international migration flows (separately for immigration and emigration).

The procedure for deriving estimates of migration flows is a key departure from the method employed by SNZ, and is also the main improvement on the methods previously employed in projections by the University of Waikato (e.g. Cameron and Cochrane, 2016). The latest iteration of this model moves from using a gravity model of internal migration flows (Poot et al., 2016) to a spatial interaction model (Cameron and Poot, 2024) (see Section 2.5). Another key departure from the modelling approach used by SNZ is that our model is bottom-up, rather than top-down (Willekens, 1983). A top-down approach projects the population at the national level first, using a national-level model, then projects each sub-national area either separately or as part of a multi-regional model. The sub-national projections in a top-down approach are constrained to sum to the previously determined national projection. A bottom-up approach instead projects each subnational area separately first, and derives a national projection as a sum of the subnational projections. The bottom-up approach has the advantage of more accurately reflecting differences in sub-national drivers of population change; however, the lack of an ‘adding-up’ constraint could lead to unrealistic national-level projections (which can be addressed through appropriate calibration of the model, as described in Section 2.8). For more on the advantages and disadvantages of top-down versus bottom-up approaches to population projections, see Cameron et al. (2021).

The remainder of this section describes the methods used for deriving each of the components used in the cohort component model, as well as the methods used to validate and calibrate the model. Finally, the methods employed in the family and household projections and labour force projections are described.

### *2.3 Base Populations*

The base populations used for the projections were the Estimated Resident Populations (ERP) at 30 June 2023, revised by SNZ in early 2025. As this ERP is only reported by SNZ in 5-year age groups, the single-year age groups necessary for the population projection model were derived by interpolating the ERP for each territorial authority using the TA-level Census

Usually Resident Population (CURP) counts by single-year-of-age from the 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings. Separate interpolations were undertaken for each sex.

#### *2.4 Fertility and Mortality Assumptions*

The fertility and mortality assumptions used in the projections were initially based on the subnational ‘medium’ fertility and mortality assumptions used by SNZ in their 2018-base subnational population projections. More recent SNZ assumptions (i.e. those used in their 2023-base subnational population projections) were not available at the time that these projections were developed. Moreover, having considered alternative time series for fertility and mortality, in the past the assumptions used by SNZ with respect to fertility and mortality in their subnational population projections have proven to be adequate for our purposes (see for example Cameron *et al.*, 2007; 2008), and they remain relevant and generally unbiased even five years later. As SNZ use past fertility and mortality (survivorship) rates based on the official deaths and births statistics to develop their projections, the SNZ assumptions therefore represent an appropriate starting point.

Age-specific fertility rates by single-year-of-age (of the mother) were derived by first interpolating the five-year subnational age-specific fertility rate using the national-level age-specific fertility rate profile by single-year-of-age. The resulting profiles were then scaled to match the projected total fertility rate (from SNZ) for each territorial authority. The total fertility rate for each territorial authority was assumed to follow the SNZ projections to 2048 then remain invariant after 2048. Sex at birth was assumed to follow a constant pattern similar to past trends, with 105.5 males for every 100 females at birth.

However, as we have found during past projections (see Cameron and Cochrane, 2021), SNZ fertility assumptions generate too many births at both the national and subnational levels, and therefore result in a projected national population that was implausibly high. Following Cameron and Cochrane (2021), we scaled the SNZ fertility assumptions for each TA down so that they replicated the 2023-2025 total number of reported births, then applied the TA-level scaling factors to all of the future projected age-specific fertility rates. Ultimately though, a better approach for future projections may be to generate our own age-specific fertility rate projections that adequately capture current fertility trends. We leave this as an exercise for future improvements in the projections model.

In terms of mortality, age-specific survivorship rates by single-year-of-age and sex were derived by first interpolating the survivorship rates from the subnational abridged life tables for each territorial authority using the national life tables by single-year-of-age. The resulting profiles were then scaled to match the projected life expectancy at birth for each territorial authority. Life expectancy at birth for each territorial authority was assumed to follow the SNZ projections to 2048, then continue to improve in a linear fashion through until 2073. This follows the same process as applied in the most recent projections (Cameron and Cochrane, 2021).

### *2.5 Internal Migration Model*

The 2018-base population projection model included a gravity model of migration for projecting internal migration flows. The gravity model of migration is an empirical regularity, and recognises that the migration flow between two places (the origin  $i$ , and the destination  $j$ ) depends on the ‘economic mass’ of the origin and destination (proxied by the population size), and the distance between them (Poot et al., 2016). Specifically, migration flows (in both directions) between larger origins and destinations, and between places that are closer together, are substantially larger (holding other factors constant) than migration flows between smaller origins and destinations, and between places that are further apart.

In these projections, we further developed this approach by adopting a spatial interaction model (the ‘Alonso model’), which is a more generalised approach to modelling directional migration flows (Alonso, 1978; Cameron and Poot, 2024), and which we expected would require less calibration than the gravity model (see Cameron and Cochrane, 2021). Similar to the gravity model used in the 2018-base projections, the Alonso model relates internal migration flows positively to population in the origin and destination TALBs, and negatively to the distance between them. The key difference with the gravity model is that the Alonso model includes two additional terms. The first is an index capturing the ‘draw’ of other TALBs when modelling out-migration from a given origin (how attractive the alternatives are). The second is an index of the ‘competitiveness’ of each TALB as a destination, relative to all other TALBs, when modelling in-migration. In a standard gravity model these competition and crowding-out effects are implicitly set to zero, whereas in the Alonso model they are explicitly modelled (Cameron and Poot, 2024). As a result, all migration flows are interdependent and respond to population changes anywhere in the system, particularly in large TALBs such as those in

Auckland. To avoid bias from having a single very large TA, we therefore split Auckland into its 21 constituent local boards.

The spatial interaction model (Alonso model) was estimated using 2023 Census data on internal migration flows, population estimates, and inter-TA distances. Internal migration flows data were derived from the Census question on address one year ago, combined with current address. We used those data to construct an origin-destination matrix for all people who answered the address-one-year-ago question in the 2023 Census. We prefer the address-one-year-ago data over address-five-years-ago data that was used in the 2018-base population projections, because it matches the annual steps within the population projections model. Population data were the estimated usually resident population by TA at 30 June of 2022 (the population at the start of the one-year period). Distance was the straight-line distance between the geographic centroid of each TA. Poot et al. (2016) showed that gravity models are robust to the choice of alternative distance measures, and we expect that this also holds for more general spatial interaction models. In addition, we included dummy variables for internal migration flows between geographically contiguous (i.e. neighbouring) TAs, and between the North and South Islands. Past research has shown that internal migration flows between the islands are much lower than can be explained purely by distance (Poot, 1986).

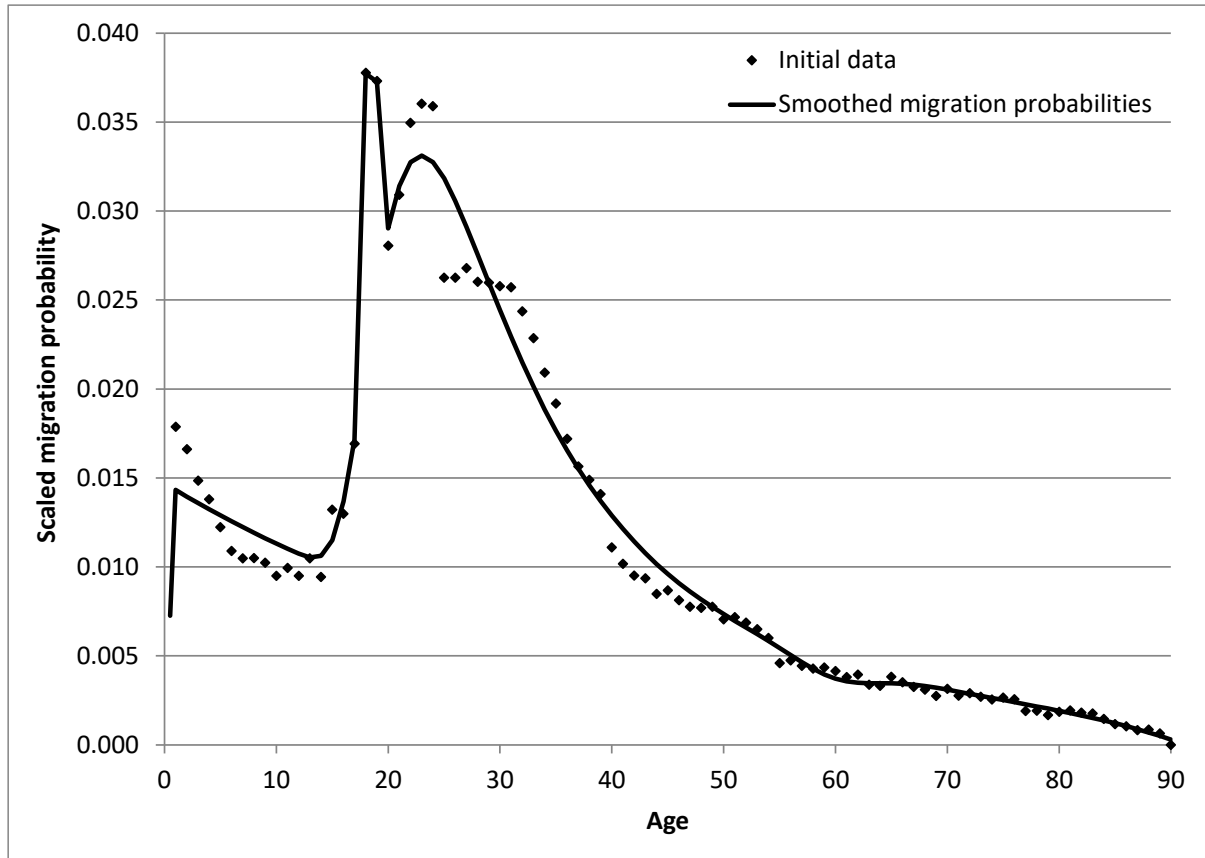
The spatial interaction model was embedded within the population model. The projected internal migration flows depend on the populations of origin and destination at a given point in time, as well as the time-invariant distance, contiguity, and Cook Strait variables. The embedding of the spatial interaction model within the population model represents one of the key innovations in this latest population model (Cameron and Poot, 2024), building on past innovations in including gravity models within population projections, that we have developed over a number of years (Cameron and Poot, 2013; 2014a; 2014b; 2016).

The spatial interaction model provides a projection of the *total* annual internal migration flow between each pair of origin and destination TAs in each year. To convert this total into *age-sex-specific* migration flows, we first estimated a profile of the age-specific in-migration rates based on address-five-years-ago data for each TA from the 2023 Census. The age-specific migration profile for each TA was based on data for that TA as a destination, as this was expected to more accurately reflect age-specific origin-destination internal migration flows. These data were first smoothed using the model migration schedule method described by Rogers et al. (1978) and the Microsoft Excel algorithm developed by Wilson (2010). Then, a

second round of smoothing was used to reduce high migration rates at older ages for some TALBs. Finally, each migration profile was standardised to sum to one. Separate migration profiles were not developed by sex, due to the sparse nature of the data for many TALBs. Instead, internal migration flows were assumed to be equally prevalent for each sex (in effect, each migration profile was converted to a sex-specific migration profile that was standardised to sum to 0.5). For some TALBs, the migration profile algorithm could not converge to a plausible profile. In those cases, mostly occurring for TALBs with small populations (and hence a small number of internal migrants), the profile for a neighbouring TALB was substituted. This process was not necessary for any TAs in the Waikato region.

An example of a resulting migration profile is shown in Figure 1, for Hamilton City. Note that there is a significant peak in migration flows to Hamilton City at young ages, followed by a tapering off at older ages. In contrast, other TALBs often have a peak of in-migration at older ages, representing retirement migration flows.

Figure 1: Age-specific in-migration profile for Hamilton City



## 2.6 International Migration Assumptions

International migration flows represent the most challenging component of population change to project, due to the extensive uncertainty over their future trajectory. Following Cameron and Cochrane (2021), we adopted a fairly simple ARIMA(0,1,1) model (simple exponential smoothing), which appears to be the best model, in terms of both in-sample and out-of-sample performance. This model takes a long-run average level of immigration and emigration, and ‘decays’ deviations from that long-run average over time, until the flows reach the average.<sup>4</sup> The long-run average for both immigration and emigration was taken as the average annual level over the period from 1995-2025. The 2018-base projections used a constant long-run average, but in these projections we replaced that with a time trend that used the long-run average for 2026, then increased the long-run average gross immigration and emigration flows by 1.2 percent per year from 2027 onwards. This increase was based on long-run trends in the growth of immigration and emigration flows, as well as national population growth. The optimal ‘decay rate’ in the error correction model for immigration was 84 percent (meaning that the difference between the projected annual immigration flow and the long-run trend reduced by 84 percent each year), while the optimal ‘decay rate’ in the error correction model for emigration was 32 percent.

Figure 2 illustrates the actual and projected national-level immigration flows. All scenarios are presented (see Section 2.8 for further details on the different variant scenarios). This figure clearly shows the historically high immigration flows that New Zealand has experienced in recent years before and after the obvious decline in immigration flows due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the variability in immigration flows. The long-term trend level of immigration, which is 116,074 per year in 2026, and trends upwards by 1.2 percent per year afterwards.<sup>5</sup> Figure 3 shows the corresponding data for emigration, with similar features, and

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<sup>4</sup> Specifically, the econometric model is estimated in error correction format:

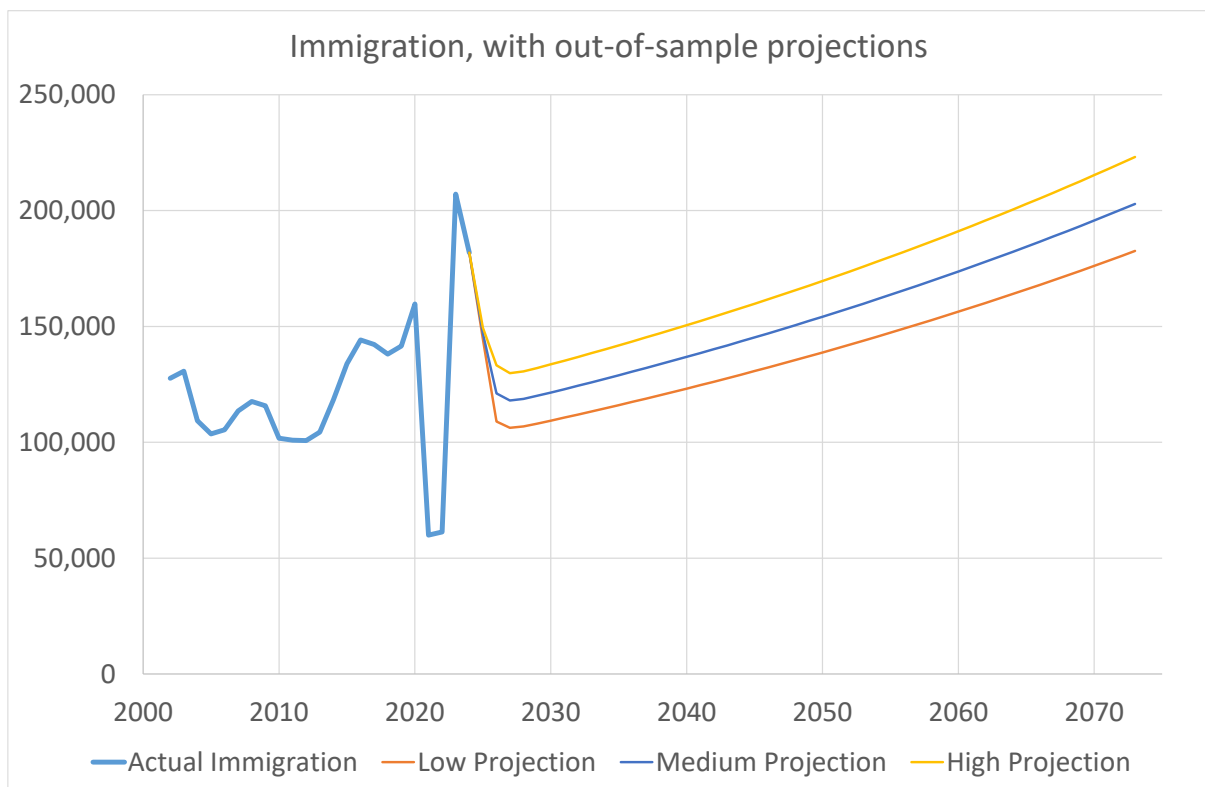
$$(Y_t - \hat{Y}_t) = \beta_0 + \beta_1(Y_{t-1} - \hat{Y}_{t-1}) + \varepsilon_t$$

Where  $Y_t$  and  $Y_{t-1}$  are the outcome variable (emigration or immigration) at times  $t$  and  $t-1$  respectively, and  $\hat{Y}_t$  and  $\hat{Y}_{t-1}$  are fitted values at times  $t$  and  $t-1$  respectively, estimated from a linear regression of the outcome variable on year. The coefficient  $\beta_0$  is the average annual change in  $Y$ , i.e.  $\overline{(Y_t - Y_{t-1})}$ . The complement of coefficient  $\beta_1$  (i.e.  $(1 - \beta_1)$ ) is the decay rate, i.e. the rate at which deviations from long term trend reduce each year.

<sup>5</sup> The long-term trend level of immigration is constructed from Statistics New Zealand long-term data series (LTDS) values for 1995 to 2001 and annual arrivals data using the ‘12/16 rule’ for 2002 to 2025. The data from the LTDS is scaled to be comparable to the more recent data, based on the ratio of LTDS to ‘12/16 rule’ data for 2002 to 2004 (which are the only data that are comparable across the two data series).

a gradual error correction back to the long-term trend level of emigration, which is 88,821 per year in 2026, and trends upwards by 1.2 percent per year afterwards.<sup>6</sup> Figure 4 shows the data for net international migration (immigration minus emigration), where the high degree of uncertainty is clearly on display. It is also clear that in the first two years of the projection, net international migration is positive, but then drops significantly and then trends upwards thereafter. Figure 4 also shows the SNZ median stochastic projection for net international migration. The SNZ projection tracks higher than the medium projection over most of the projection period, but especially early on. For example, the SNZ projection of net international migration for 2028 is 34,500, compared with 18,170 for the medium projection. We observe, though, that net international migration for 2025 has tracked much lower than the SNZ projection of 25,000, being 13,700 for the June 2025 year.<sup>7</sup>

Figure 2: Actual and projection national-level immigration flows, 2002-2073



<sup>6</sup> The long-term trend level of emigration is constructed in the same way as for the long-term trend level of immigration.

<sup>7</sup> See: <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/international-migration-june-2025/>.

Figure 3: Actual and projection national-level emigration flows, 2002-2073

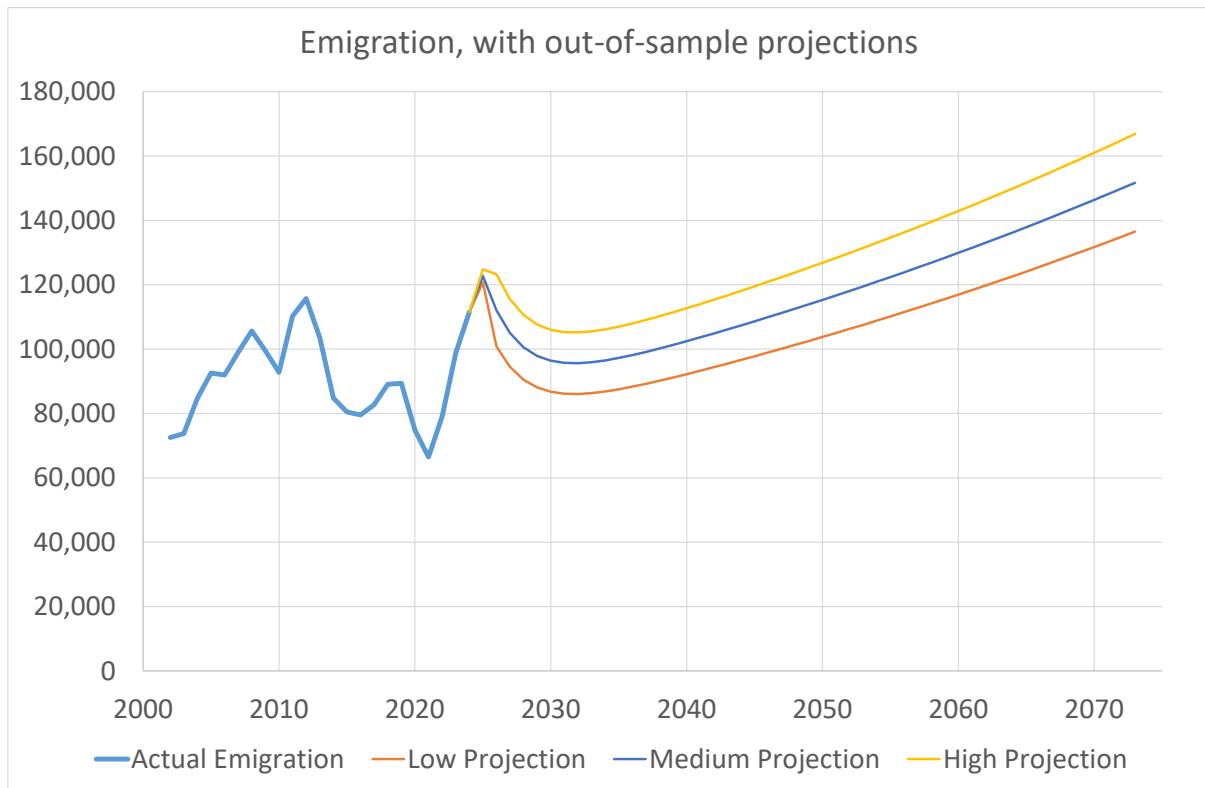
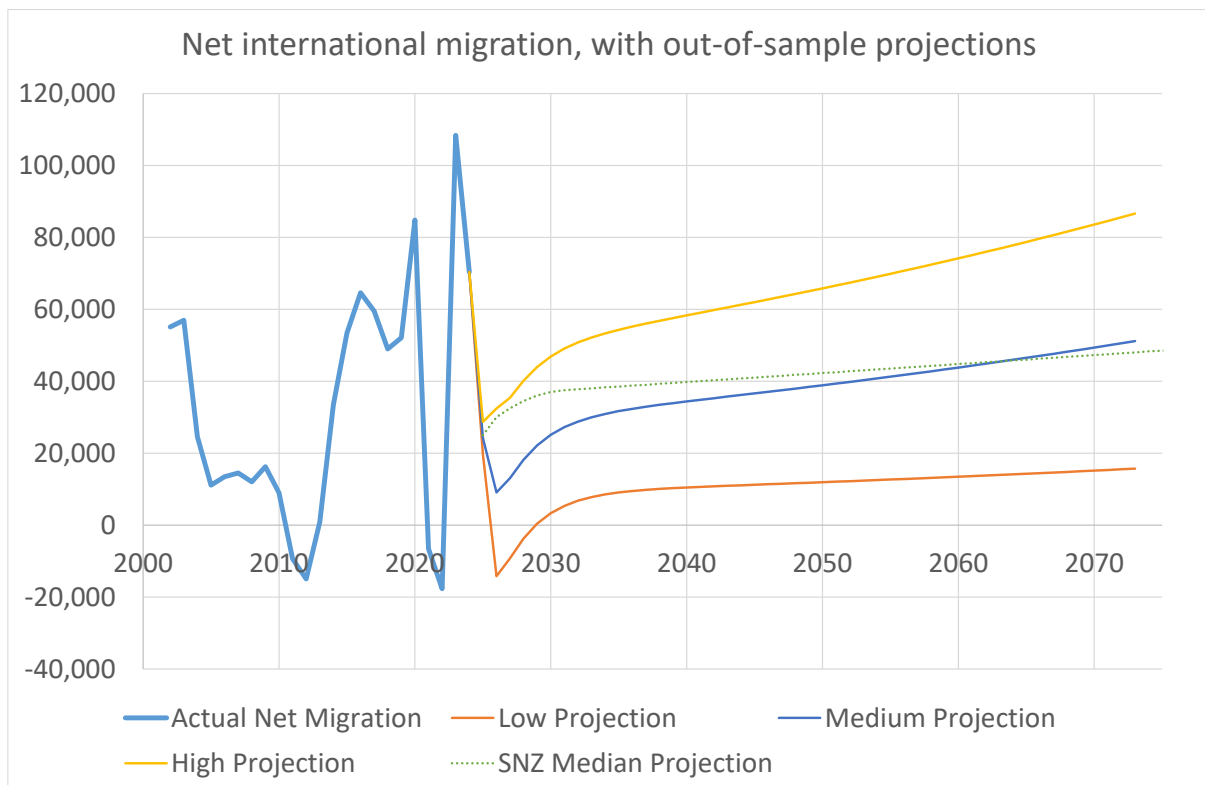


Figure 4: Actual and projection national-level net international migration flows, 2002-2073



Similar to the gravity model of internal migration, the error correction models provide projections of annual *total* international migration flows in each direction (emigration and immigration), but at the national level. To apportion immigration and emigration flows by TALB, we first attempted structural modelling (as noted above). We then compared the TALB shares of immigration and emigration flows with TA shares of population in 2023 (using the subnational population estimates). Following Cameron and Cochrane (2021), this apportionment was based on a modified share of population. For the Waikato Region, the modified share of immigration for each TA was the share of population for TA, with the exception of Hamilton City, where the share was increased by 0.81 percentage points (being the average difference between Hamilton’s population share and its share of past immigration).<sup>8</sup> Similarly, the modified share of emigration for each TA in the Waikato Region was the share of population for each TA, with the exception of Hamilton City, where the share was decreased by 2.29 percentage points (being the average difference between Hamilton’s population share and its share of past emigration).<sup>9</sup>

That process provides TALB-specific *total* emigration and immigration flows. To convert these totals into age-sex-specific international migration flows for each TALB, we estimated separate of the age-specific immigration and emigration profiles based on address-one-year-ago data for each TA from the 2023 Census. The age-specific immigration profile for each TALB was based on data for that TALB as a destination, as this was expected to more accurately reflect age-specific international migration flows. The age-specific emigration profile for each TALB was based on data for that TALB as an origin for *internal* migration flows, because data on emigration flows are not available.<sup>10</sup> The process of developing the profiles was identical to that used for internal migration profiles, with each migration profile standardised to sum to one. Separate migration profiles were not developed by sex, again due to the sparse nature of the data for many TALBs. Similar to the case for internal migration profiles, for some TALBs, the migration profile algorithm could not converge to a plausible profile. In those cases, mostly occurring for TALBs with small populations (and hence a small number of internal migrants), the profile for a neighbouring TALB was substituted. This process was not necessary for any TAs in the Waikato region.

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<sup>8</sup> Hamilton City is a significantly larger recipient of immigration flows than would be implied by its share of national population.

<sup>9</sup> Hamilton City is a significantly smaller contributor to emigration flows than would be implied by its share of national population.

<sup>10</sup> Emigrants are not observed in the Census because they have moved overseas.

## *2.7 Validation and Calibration of the Population Model*

Once the population model was parameterised, it was validated to ensure fidelity of the model, i.e. that all components (fertility and births; mortality and survivorship; internal migration; and international migration) were working as intended. This process identified no issues with the structure or initial parameterisation of the model.

Calibration of the model involved several stages. First, the projected number of births, by TALB and in total for New Zealand as a whole, were compared with the actual number of births over the period from 2023 to 2025. As noted above, this resulted in a necessary downward adjustment to the projected total fertility rates for each TALB. Second, the total population of New Zealand was calibrated by comparing the growth rate with recent national population projections. This resulted in no adjustment to the model parameters, as it confirmed a plausible path for future national population (in total, and by age and gender) (see also Section 3). It also confirmed that using a trend for long-term change in net international migration was approach (see Section 2.6). Third, the total populations and growth rates for each TA were calibrated by adjusting the emigration shares, in order to more accurately reflect the relative growth rates from past subnational population projections. This approach to calibration differed from that used in the 2018-base projections, where fixed effects within the internal migration gravity model were adjusted as part of the calibration. Emigration shares is a more appropriate way to calibrate the model, as emigration is a calculated as a residual from the Census data, and is therefore subject to error. Following Cameron and Cochrane (2021), the medium-variant 2018-base SNZ projections were used as the baseline for these comparisons. Finally, the TALB-level age structures were calibrated through minor adjustments to the migration age profiles. This ensured that the model did not over- or under-project TALB-level migration flows into or out of certain age groups, unbalancing the resulting age distributions.

## *2.8 Low-variant and High-variant Population Projection Assumptions*

Following calibration of the medium-variant population projection model (see Section 2.7), other projection scenarios were run. In addition to the baseline (medium-variant) projections outlined above, we present low-variant and high-variant population projections which are based on alternative sets of assumptions. These represent plausible alternative scenarios to the

baseline (medium-variant) population projection scenario (see below on interpretation of the results).

For fertility and mortality, each age- and gender-specific rate (fertility, and mortality/survivorship) was multiplied by a shift factor, following Cameron and Poot (2010; 2011). The percentage change in each of the rates is given by  $k$ , whereby  $k$  is based on a distribution for fertility and mortality/survivorship. The entire deterministic path of fertility and mortality rates over the 2023-2073 projection period was shifted by the corresponding factors. In this way, setting all multipliers to zero would result in the baseline projection, and the multiplier was varied around zero to increase or decrease each rate.

Following Cameron and Poot (2010; 2011), distributional assumptions for each multiplier were based on observed data from 1950 to 2025. The fertility multiplier was assumed normally distributed with a mean zero and standard deviation of 1.25 (giving a range of about +/- 5% of the mean fertility rates). The survivorship multiplier was assumed normally distributed with mean zero and a standard deviation of 0.5 (i.e. giving a range of +/- 2% of the mean mortality rates).

For international migration (emigration and immigration), the high-variant projections assumed 10% lower emigration and 10% higher total immigration throughout the projection period, while the low-variant projections assumed 10% higher emigration and 10% lower total immigration throughout the projection period. These assumptions were based on observed variation in emigration and immigration over the period from 1985 to 2025, and approximately represent one standard deviation lower, and higher, net migration flows for the low-variant and high-variant projections respectively.

The internal migration model was not adjusted for the low-variant or high-variant projections from that used for the medium-variant projections. That is because internal migration is a means of distributing population within the country, so by definition has no role in creating higher or lower projected populations, when the population of the entire country is being projected. That is, if internal migration were increased for some TALBs, it must be reduced for other TALBs, because the overall sum of net internal migration must by definition be zero.

The interpretation of different projection scenarios is important. Specifically, the three variants (low, medium, and high) should be interpreted as individual scenarios from the many possible futures that could be realised for population, family and households, and the labour force. No

scenario is any more likely than any other scenario of being the ‘actual’ path that future trends follow. However, the three variants (low, medium, and high) can be used to give a coarse representation of the uncertainty in the projections.

The medium-variant scenario represents approximately the centre of the distribution of all potential scenarios generated with this model and within the plausible distribution of assumptions. It is not exactly the middle of the distribution because the distribution of scenarios is likely to be asymmetric (for most TALBs, the distribution has more ‘upside risk’ than ‘downside risk’) – for a demonstration of this, see Jackson *et al.* (2014a; 2014b), which include both a medium scenario projection, and a median stochastic projection. The interval between the low-variant scenario and the high-variant scenario represents approximately a 67 percent projection interval of all potential scenarios generated with this model and within the plausible distribution of assumptions. This interpretation was demonstrated by Stoto (1983) and Alho *et al.* (2008), and has recently been employed by Cameron *et al.* (2021) in a book chapter on uncertainty in subnational population projections. Under this interpretation, the interval between the low-variant and high-variant projections should be expected to capture the actual future population approximately 67 percent of the time. Approximately 33 percent of the time, the actual future population can be expected to be either higher than the high-variant projection, or lower than the low-variant projection.

An alternative way of interpreting the three variants (low, medium, and high) is that the low-variant projection is broadly representative of the bottom one-third of all potential scenarios generated with this model and within the plausible distribution of assumptions. The medium-variant projection is broadly representative of the middle one-third of all potential scenarios generated with this model and within the plausible distribution of assumptions. The high-variant projection is broadly representative of the top one-third of all potential scenarios generated with this model and within the plausible distribution of assumptions.

Regardless of interpretation, it should be recognised that population projections are not a forecast of the future, unless they are considered alongside an appropriate measure of uncertainty. While the interval between the low-variant and high-variant projection adequately captures this uncertainty for the medium-variant projection, an even better method for representing uncertainty is to use stochastic population projections, where the uncertainty is directly modelled (e.g. see Cameron and Poot, 2010; 2011).

## *2.9 Family and Household Projection Methods and Assumptions*

Projections of the future number of families and households were obtained by applying age- and gender-specific assumptions about future trends in living arrangement type rates (LATRs) and average household sizes to the projected population, as described in Cameron et al. (2007). The number of persons living in a particular living arrangement type is derived by multiplying the age- and gender-specific living arrangement type rate (LATR) by the number of persons at that age and gender and summing. LATRs can be thought of as the probability of an individual being in a particular living arrangement. Living arrangements include families (couples without children, couples with children, and one-parent families), other multi-person households (containing no families), single-person households, and people living in non-private dwellings (such as prisons, nursing homes, or student halls of residence). The number of households is made up of the number of family households (which is necessarily smaller than the number of families, because some households contain more than one family), other multi-person households, and single-person households.

We used LATRs and other assumptions (the average number of families per family household, and the average household size for other multi-person households) provided by SNZ, which were used in their 2018-base subnational family and household projections, as these were the best available data at the time of these projections. However, as noted in Cameron and Cochrane (2016) and Cameron and Cochrane (2021), applying the LATR assumptions of SNZ clearly leads to an over-projection of families and households, compared with Census data. In the current projections, we scaled the initial number of family households, other multi-person households, and single-person households to match the expected number in each TA. Those TA-specific scaling factors were then applied to the projected living arrangement type rates throughout the projection period, to ensure a consistent time series with the actual Census data on families and households in each TA.

Following Cameron and Cochrane (2021), LATRs were assumed to follow the SNZ projections to 2043, then continue to change in a linear fashion through until 2073. In contrast, the number of households per multi-family household and the number of persons per other multi-person household were assumed to follow the SNZ projections to 2043, then held constant from 2043 through until 2073.

Separate family and household projections were created corresponding to each of the low-variant, medium-variant, and high-variant population projections. Each family and household projection used the same projected LATRs and other assumptions.

### *2.10 Labour Force Projection Methods and Assumptions*

The labour force projections were obtained by applying age- and sex-specific assumptions about future trends in labour force participation rates (LFPR) to the population projections (see Cameron *et al.*, 2007). Following Bryant *et al.* (2004) and Jackson *et al.* (2014b), we assumed three long-run trends in labour force participation would continue into the future, specifically we assumed that: (1) age- and sex-specific participation rates increase in a linear fashion to 2043 before stabilising and remaining constant thereafter; (2) the labour force participation of prime age women increases over a twenty year period (2023-2043) so that half of the age-specific gender gap in labour force participation in 2023 is closed by 2043 (i.e. if the difference in labour force participation rates between the genders in a particular age group was six percentage points in 2023, we assume that the gap would have closed to three percentage points by 2043); and (3) current increases in labour force participation rates amongst older workers continue out to 2043 before stabilising.

In the case of the latter assumption, we essentially assume that over the twenty-year period 2023-2043 the labour force participation rate profile of those older than the age group in which peak labour force participation occurs ages by five years, e.g. in 2028 the labour force participation rates of 50-54 year olds will be equal to the participation rates of 45-49 year olds in 2023. In instances where this would result in a fall in the age specific participation rate the higher (previous) rate is used. Similarly, in applying the second assumption (on changes in the labour force participation of women), if the female labour force participation rate was higher than the male labour force participation rate in any age group the higher rate was used. This ensured that the labour force participation rate of women did not fall in any age group. The effect of considering these three assumptions separately can be seen in earlier projections (Jackson *et al.*, 2014b).

Separate labour force projections were created corresponding to each of the low-variant, medium-variant, and high-variant population projections. Each labour force projection used

the same projected labour force participation rates, which correspond to Scenario 4 in Jackson et al. (2014b).

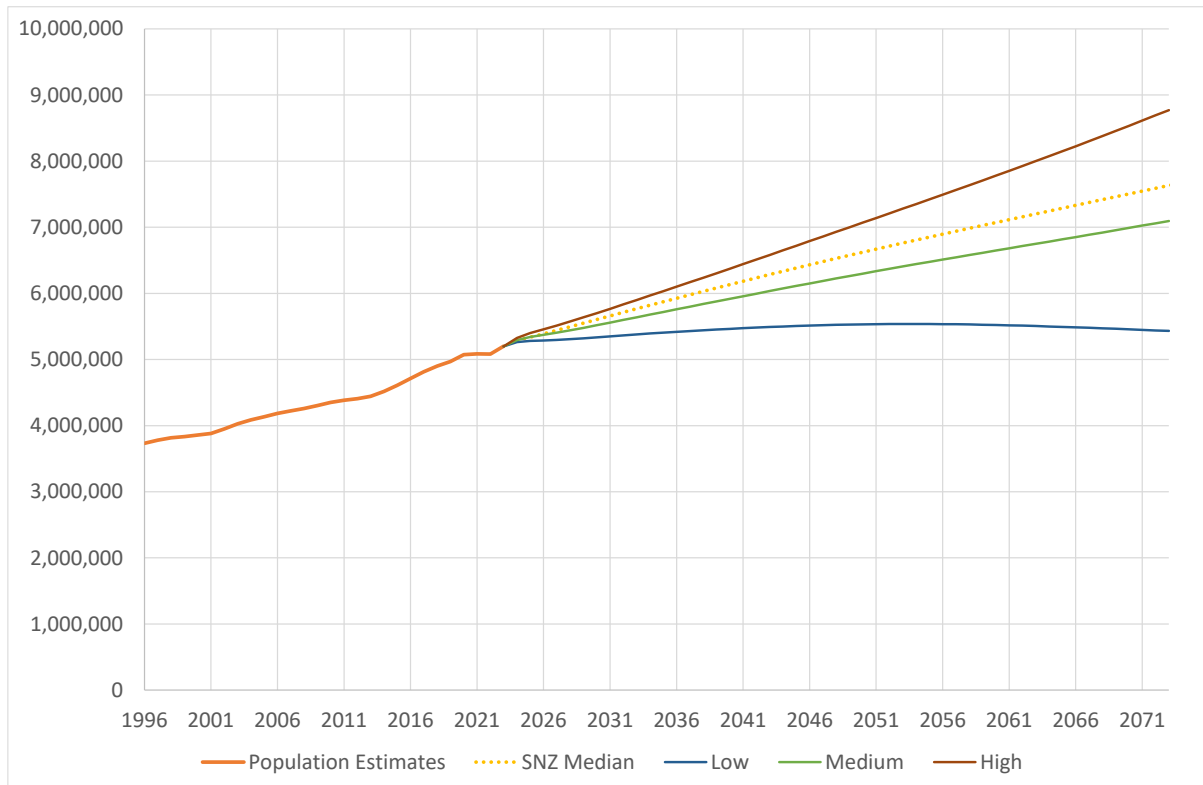
### **3. National-Level Population Projections**

This section presents the population projections at the national level, obtained by summing the TALB-level population projections for all TALBs (except Chatham Islands Territory, which is not included in the model). As noted in the previous section, three projection scenarios are presented: (1) a low-variant population projection; (2) a medium-variant population projection; and (3) a high-variant population projection. As noted in Section 2.8, the first three scenarios should be viewed as three possible futures, based on known assumptions about future fertility, mortality and net migration, and should not be interpreted as forecasts of future population.

Figure 5 presents the 2023-base national population projections to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2024-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) median stochastic projection is also included for comparison. A 2023-base national population projection from SNZ was not available.

The June 2023 national population estimate (base population) is 5.20 million. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the national population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 7.10 million in 2073. Under the low-variant scenario, the national population increases to a peak of 5.54 million in 2054 before declining to 5.43 million in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 8.77 million in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2024-base median stochastic projection tracks is somewhat higher than the medium-variant projection presented here, with the national population projected to increase to 7.83 million in 2073. The medium-variant projection lies between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> percentile of the SNZ stochastic projections. The low-variant projection is below the 2.5<sup>th</sup> percentile of the SNZ stochastic projections, while the high-variant projection is similar to the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of the SNZ stochastic projections (data not shown). The reason for the lower projections compared to the SNZ stochastic projections is that SNZ projects both higher fertility (as discussed in Section 2.4), and higher international migration, especially early in the projection period (see Section 2.6).

Figure 5: National population projections, 2023-2073



#### 4. Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections

This section presents the population, family and household, and labour force projections for each TA wholly or substantially located in the Waikato Region.<sup>11</sup> For population, three projection scenarios are presented: (1) a low-variant population projection; (2) a medium-variant population projection; and (3) a high-variant population projection. As noted in the previous section, these three scenarios should be viewed as three possible futures, based on known assumptions about future fertility, mortality and net migration, and should not be interpreted as forecasts of future population. The family and household projections and labour force projections are also each presented for each scenario.

All projections are presented in diagrammatic form<sup>12</sup> – tables showing the underlying numbers for the figures are included in Appendix I, which are also available using the Waikato

<sup>11</sup> Rotorua District is excluded, as it is substantially located in the Bay of Plenty region. However, parts of Rotorua District are included in the Waikato Region projections presented in Section 4.11.

<sup>12</sup> In the figures for the family and household projections, the difference between the sum of the four categories presented (couples with children, two-parent families, one-parent families, and one-person households) and the

Integrated Scenario Explorer software tool (Rutledge *et al.*, 2008; 2010). Tables showing the underlying numbers for the family and household projections are included in Appendix II, and tables showing the underlying numbers for the labour force projections are included in Appendix III.

#### *4.1 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Thames-Coromandel District*

Figure 6 presents the 2023-base population projections for Thames-Coromandel District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Thames-Coromandel District is 32,320. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases to a peak of 34,974 in 2040 before declining to 32,388 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows higher growth than the recent experience of Thames-Coromandel District, where the population has been flat since 2020. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 0.4% per year is substantially lower than the 0.8% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023, reflecting the much lower projected international migration and the ageing population of the district. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases to a peak of 33,424 in 2031 before declining to 26,137 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 38,344 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection is below the Waikato medium-variant projection for much of the projection period, as well as the low-variant projection in the early years, but then the Waikato projections start to decline, and the Waikato medium-variant projection falls below the SNZ medium projection by 2046.

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total number of households is made up of the number of ‘other multi-person households’, as well as accounting for the number of households that contain more than one family.

Figure 6: Population projections for Thames-Coromandel District, 2023-2073

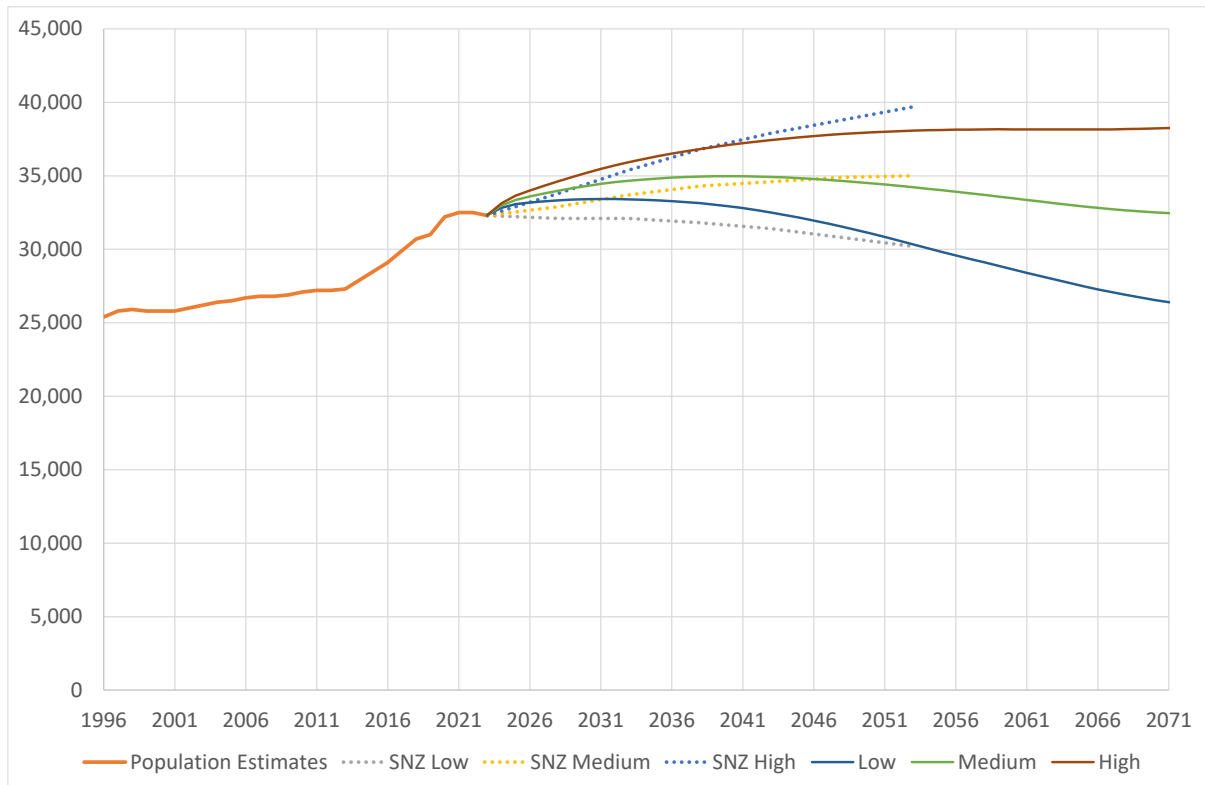


Figure 7 disaggregates the components of population change for Thames-Coromandel District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is initially positive, but then becomes negative from 2041. This population change is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration), offset by natural decrease (more deaths than births) throughout the projection period. The initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure.

The spillover growth from net internal migration for Thames Coromandel District is clearly shown in Table 1, which summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Thames Coromandel District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to Hamilton City, Tauranga City, and Hauraki District, being two large population centres in close proximity, and the nearest neighbouring TA to Thames-Coromandel District. A lot of internal migration is to and from Auckland local boards, which may reflect the ageing Auckland and New Zealand population, and Thames-Coromandel’s attractiveness as a retirement destination.

Figure 7: Projected components of population change for Thames-Coromandel District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073

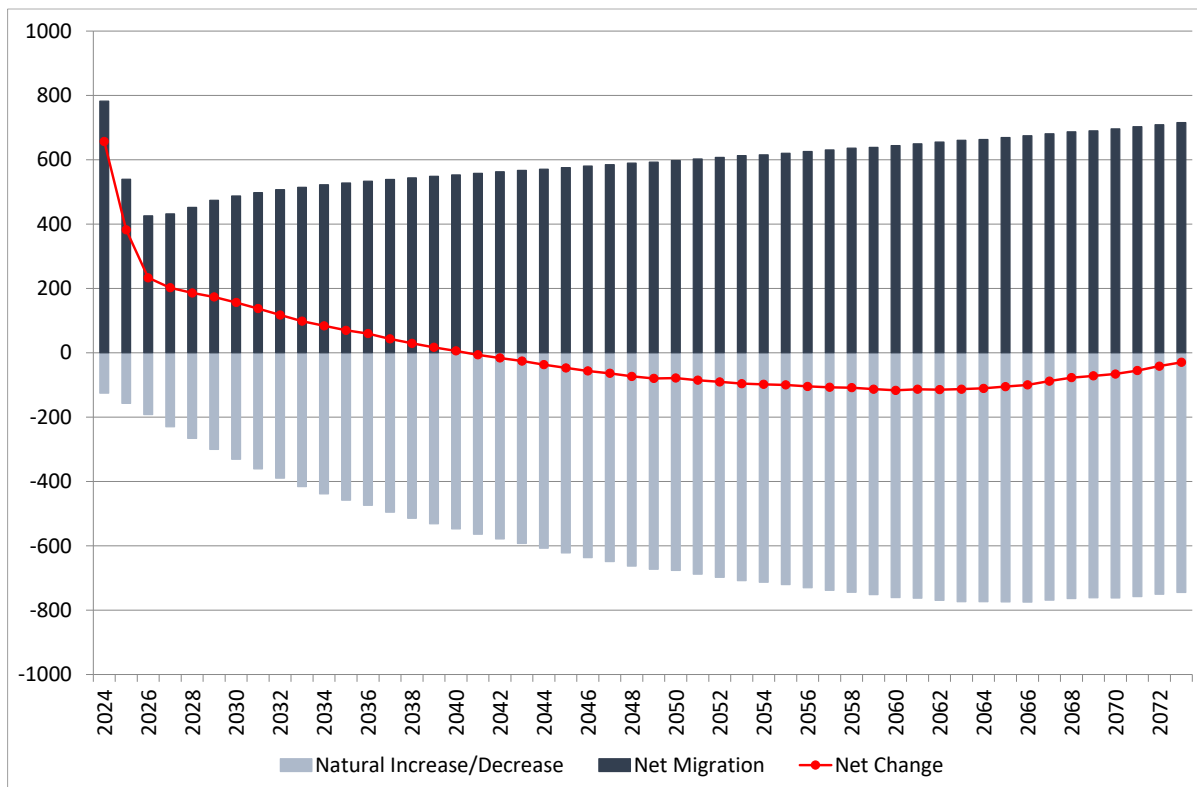
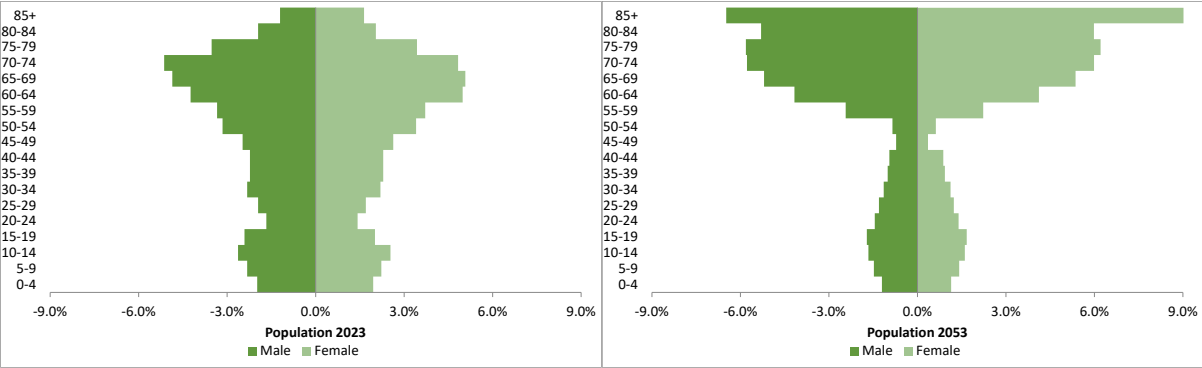


Table 1: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Thames-Coromandel District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Proportion
Hamilton	6.1%	Hamilton	6.1%
Tauranga	5.6%	Tauranga	5.8%
Hauraki	5.1%	Hauraki	5.1%
Waikato	4.5%	Waikato	4.5%
Franklin LB	4.4%	Franklin LB	4.2%
Howick LB	4.4%	Howick LB	4.0%
Papakura LB	3.4%	Rodney LB	3.4%
Rodney LB	3.3%	Papakura LB	3.2%
Henderson-Massey LB	3.2%	Henderson-Massey LB	3.0%
Manurewa LB	3.2%	Manurewa LB	2.9%

The age structure of Thames-Coromandel District is the oldest in the region and continues ageing rapidly, as shown in Figure 8. In 2023, 33.7 percent of the population were aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to increase to 61.2 percent by 2053. This old age profile leads to the natural decrease shown in the previous figure.

Figure 8: Age-sex structure for Thames-Coromandel District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Thames-Coromandel District is shown in Figure 9. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 13,004. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 14,969 in 2043 before declining to 13,425 in 2073. The number of one- and two-parent families decline throughout most of the projection period, while the number of couples without children and one-person households grow initially, before declining. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for Thames-Coromandel District are shown in Figures 10 and 11 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 14,239 in 2040, before declining to 11,054 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, although the total number of households increases to a peak of 15,981 in 2050, before declining to 15,692 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

Figure 9: Medium-variant family and household projections for Thames-Coromandel District, 2023-2073

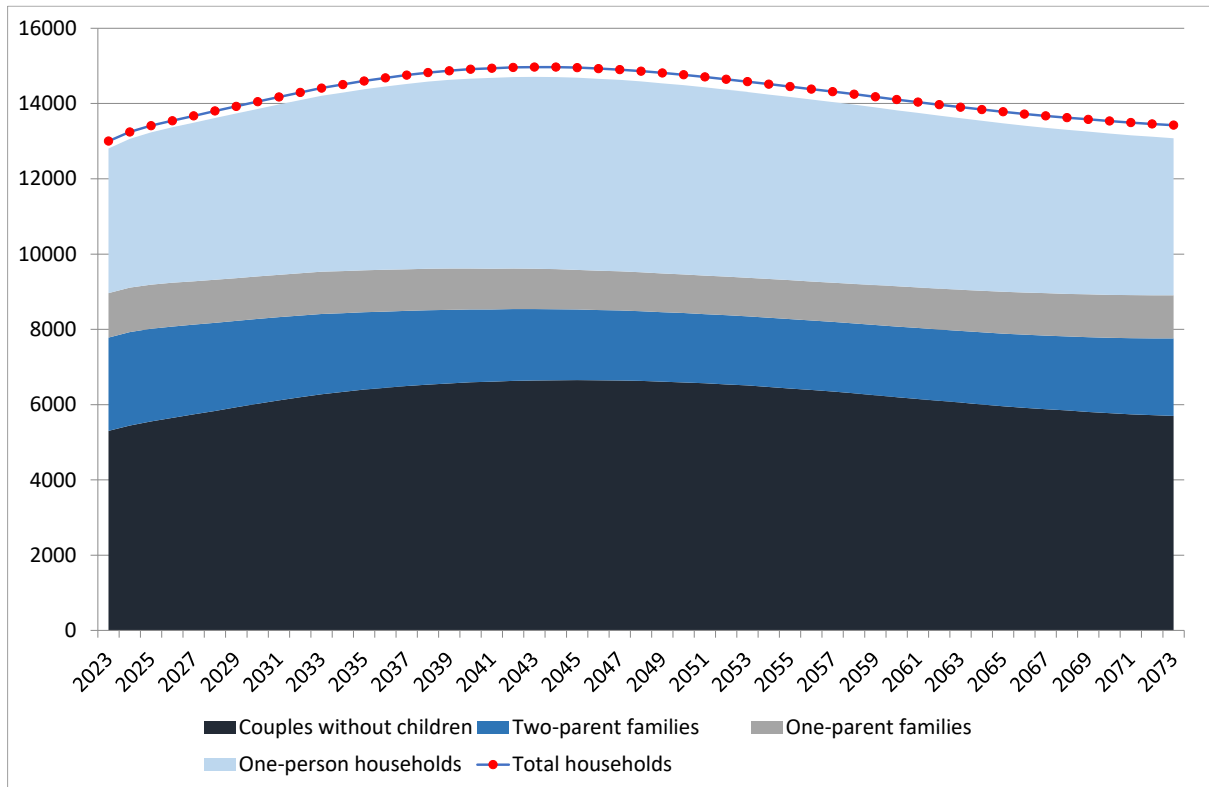


Figure 10: Low-variant family and household projections for Thames-Coromandel District, 2023-2073

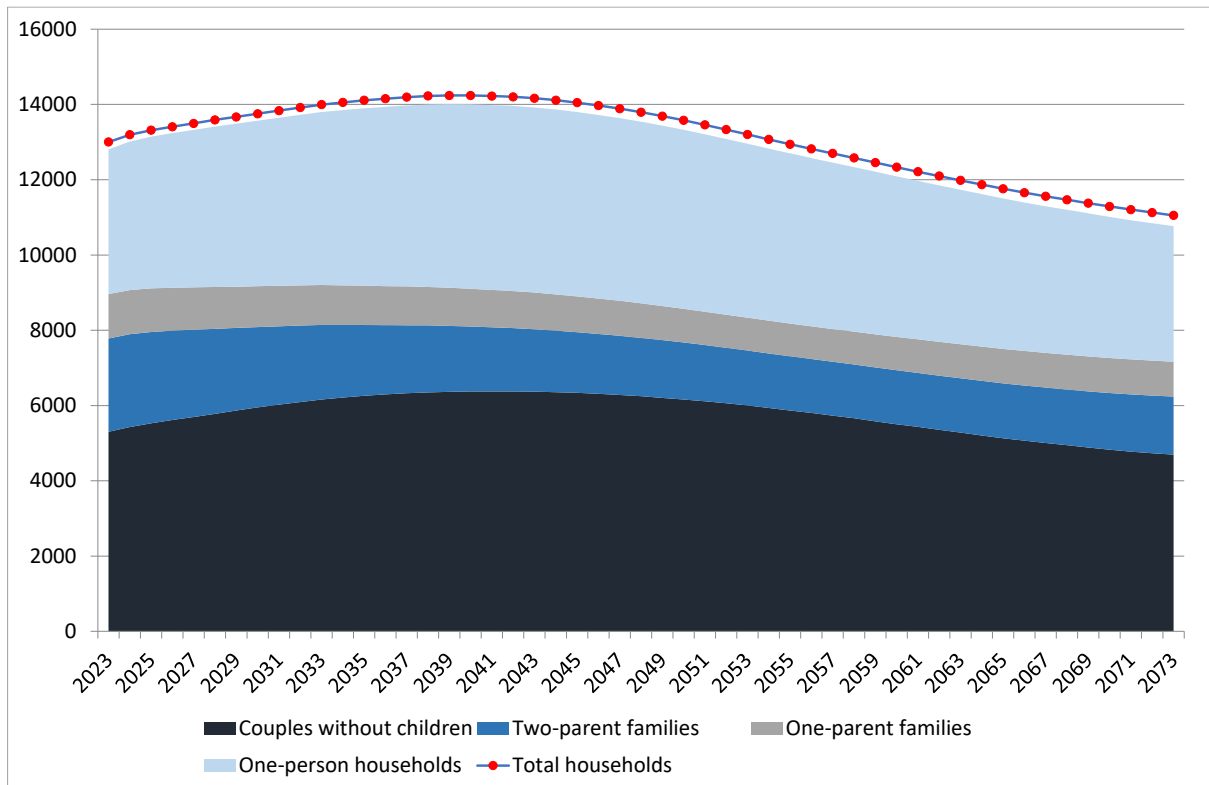
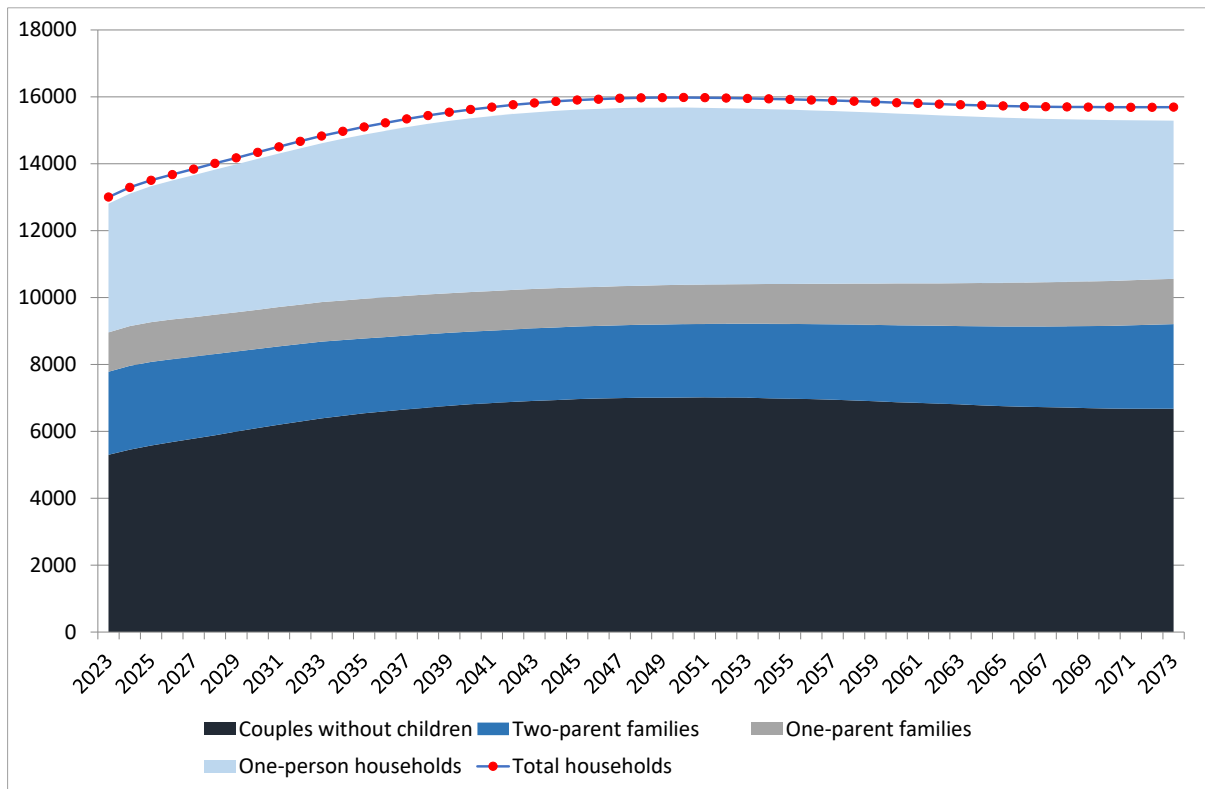
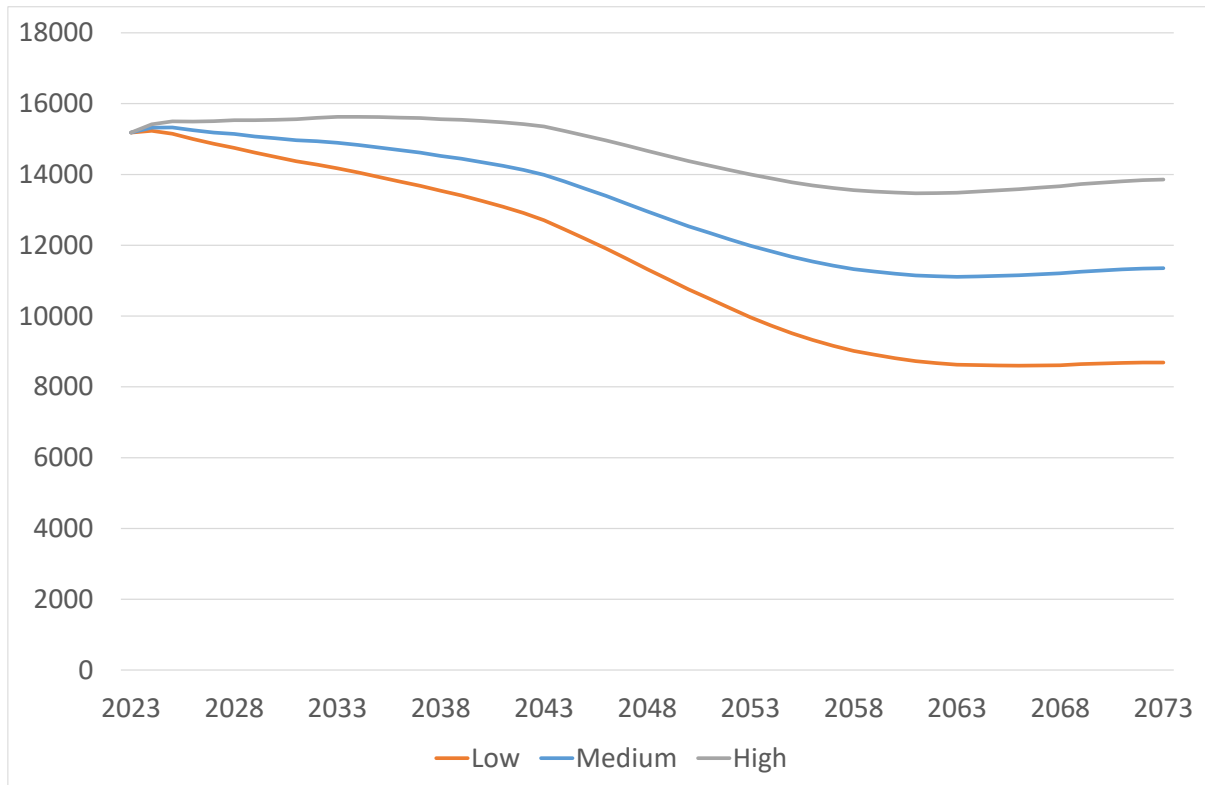


Figure 11: High-variant family and household projections for Thames-Coromandel District, 2023-2073



The labour force projections for Thames-Coromandel District are shown in Figure 12. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 15,185. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force decreases through most of the projection period, falling to 11,354 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force decreases more consistently throughout the projection period, falling to 8,686 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force decreases through most of the projection period after an initial flat period, reaching 13,857 in 2073.

Figure 12: Labour force projections for Thames-Coromandel District, 2023-2073



#### 4.2 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Hauraki District

Figure 13 presents the 2023-base population projections for Hauraki District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Hauraki District is 21,760. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 25,294 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows similar growth to the recent experience of Hauraki District. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 0.5% per year is somewhat lower than the 0.7% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023, reflecting lower projected international migration. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases to a peak of 22,499 in 2032 before declining to 20,090 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 30,371 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection is similar to the Waikato medium-variant

projection for much of the projection period, but then the Waikato projection falls away relative to the SNZ projection after the late-2030s.

Figure 13: Population projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073

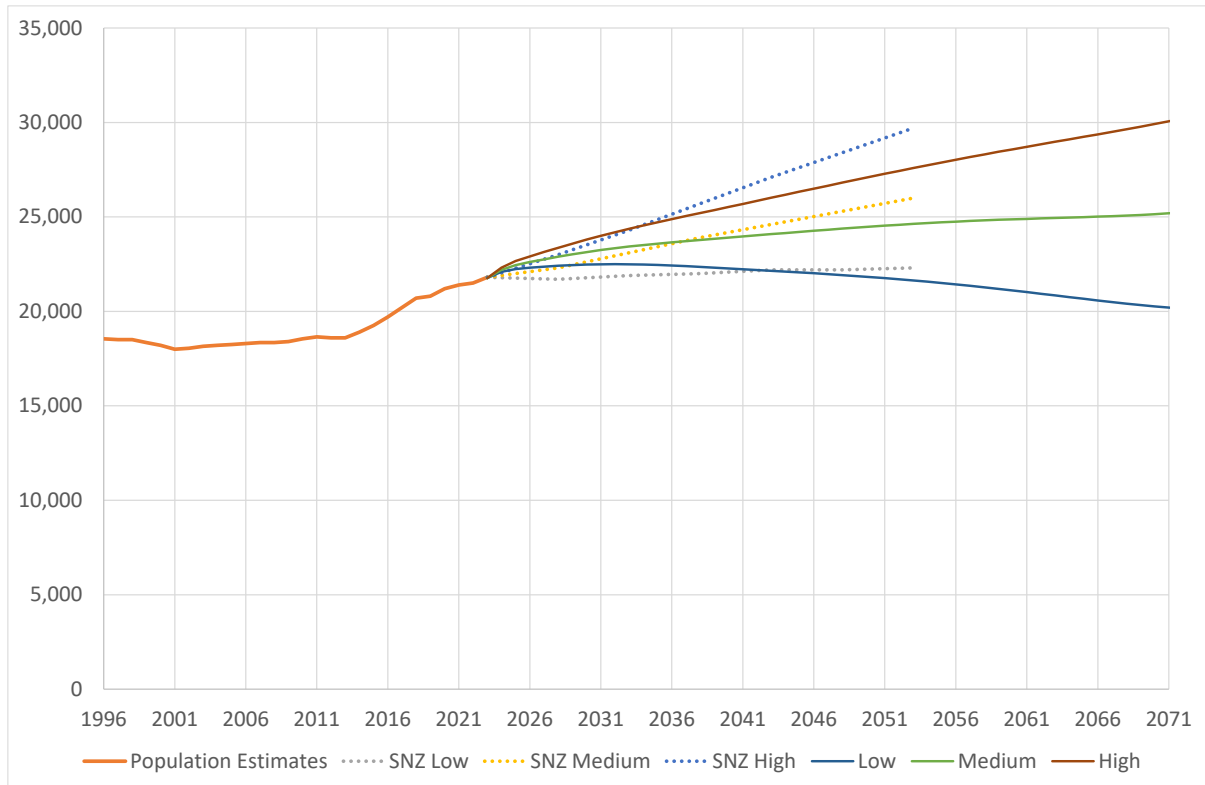
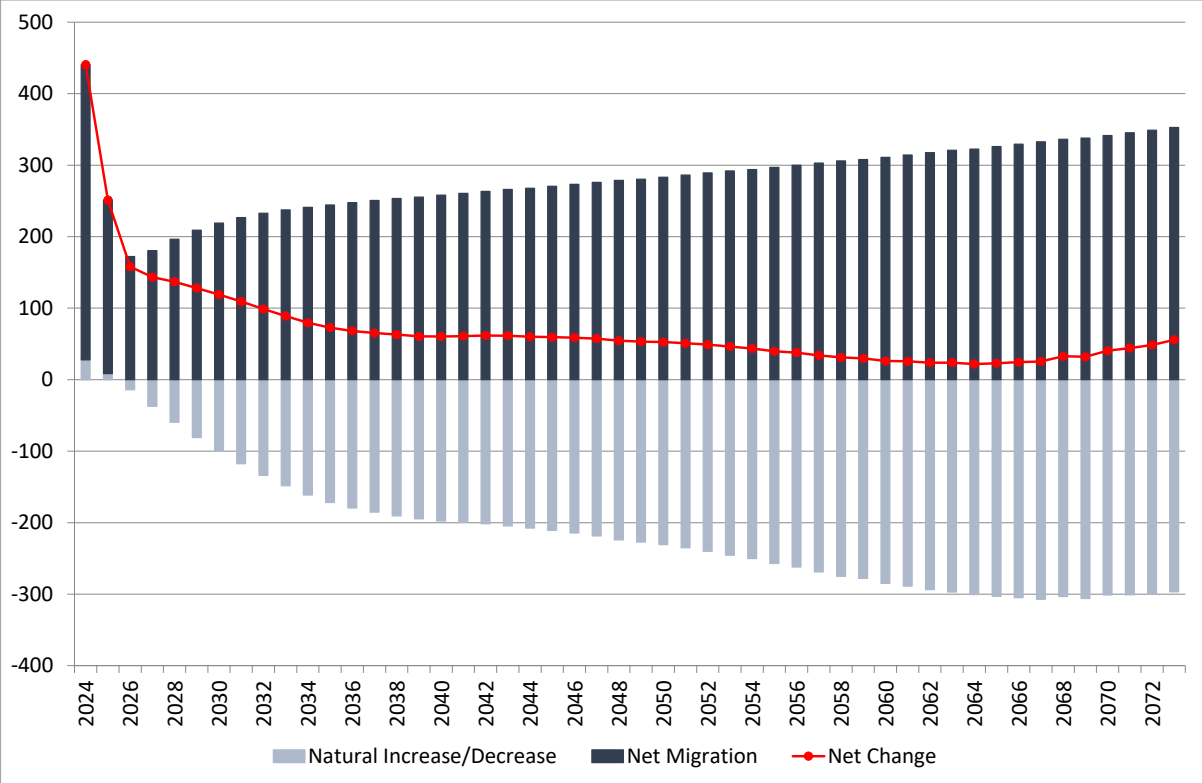


Figure 14 disaggregates the components of population change for Hauraki District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is positive throughout the projection period. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration), offset by natural decrease (more deaths than births) starting from 2026. The initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure.

Figure 14: Projected components of population change for Hauraki District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073



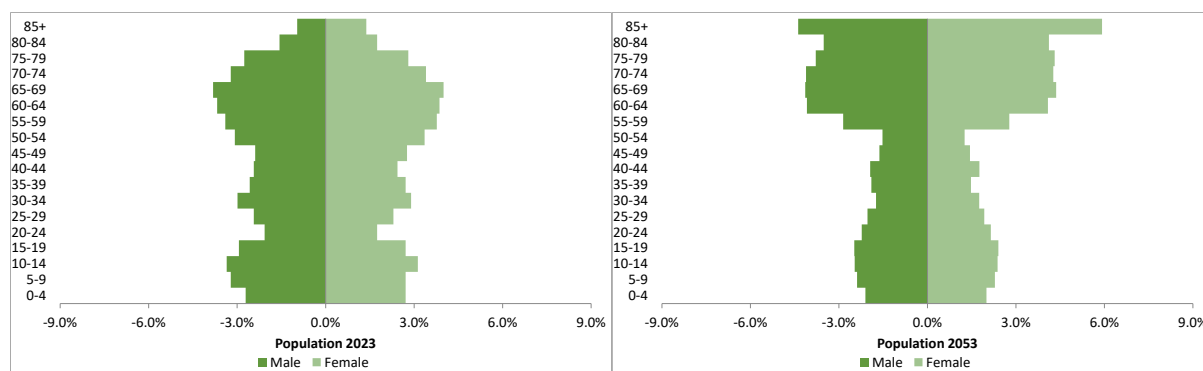
The spillover growth from net internal migration for Hauraki District is clearly shown in Table 2, which summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Hauraki District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to Waikato District, as well as Franklin local board and Hamilton City, being the largest population centre in close proximity, and the nearest neighbouring areas to Hauraki District. The inward migration from each of those TAs except Tauranga City is larger than the outward flow, suggesting that the nearby cities are generally projected to be a substantial source of net internal migration for Hauraki District.

Table 2: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Hauraki District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Proportion
Waikato	13.9%	Waikato	14.0%
Franklin LB	9.4%	Franklin LB	9.0%
Hamilton	7.2%	Hamilton	7.2%
Thames-Coromandel	6.0%	Thames-Coromandel	6.3%
Matamata-Piako	5.1%	Matamata-Piako	5.2%
Tauranga	4.8%	Tauranga	4.9%
Western Bay of Plenty	3.2%	Western Bay of Plenty	3.2%
Howick LB	2.9%	Howick LB	2.6%
Papakura LB	2.6%	Papakura LB	2.4%
Manurewa LB	2.3%	Manurewa LB	2.1%

The age structure of Hauraki District is also among the oldest in the region and continues ageing rapidly, as shown in Figure 15. In 2023, 25.6 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to increase to 42.9 percent by 2053. This old age profile leads to the natural decrease shown in the previous figure.

Figure 15: Age-sex structure for Hauraki District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Hauraki District is shown in Figure 16. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 8,424. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 9,717 in 2051 before declining to 9,595 in 2073. The number of two-parent families declines fairly consistently over the projection period, while the number of one-parent families remains fairly constant, before increasing towards the end of the projection period. Couples without children and one-person households grow initially, before declining. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection

(by type) for Hauraki District are shown in Figures 17 and 18 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 8,973 in 2039 before declining to 8,973 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households throughout the projection period, reaching 11,380 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

The labour force projections for Hauraki District are shown in Figure 19. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 10,611. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases to a peak of 11,345 in 2042, before declining to 10,529 in 2062, then increasing again to 10,953 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force increases to a peak of 10,759 in 2025 before declining throughout most of the projection period, reaching 8,415 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 13,410 in 2073.

Figure 16: Medium-variant family and household projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073

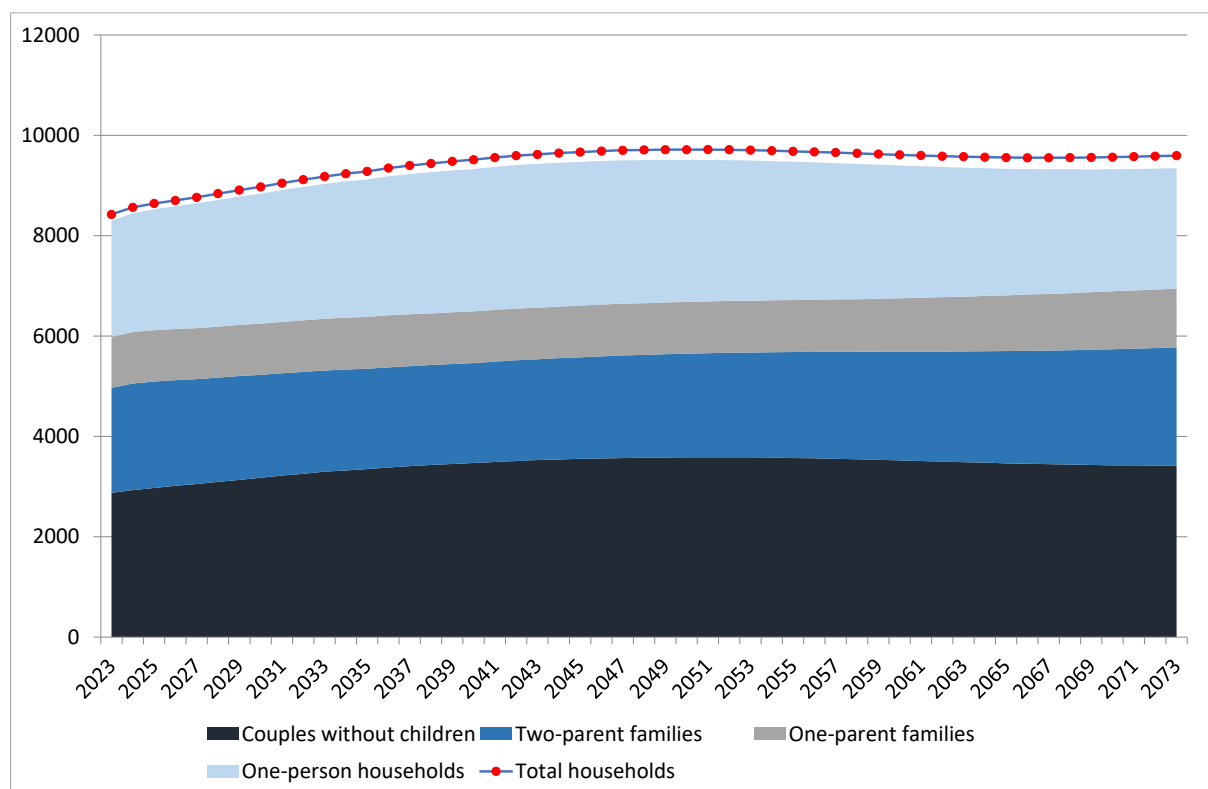


Figure 17: Low-variant family and household projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073

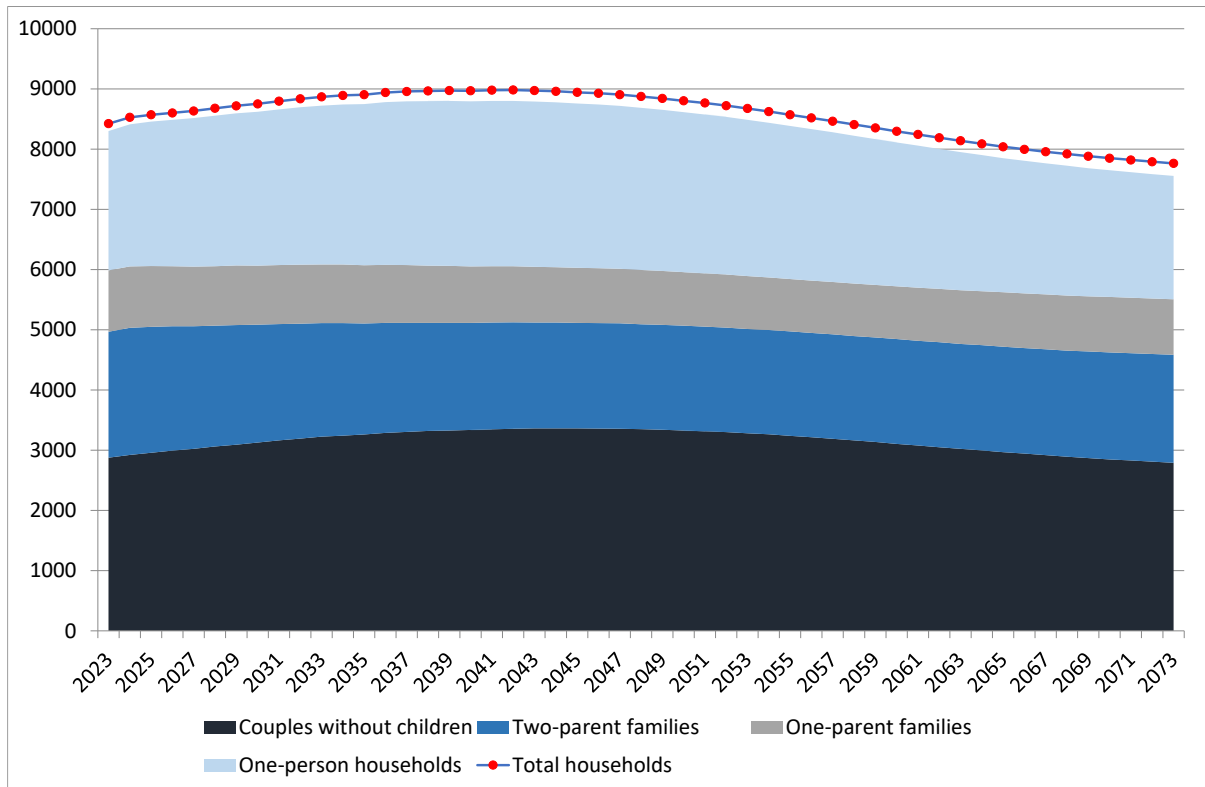


Figure 18: High-variant family and household projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073

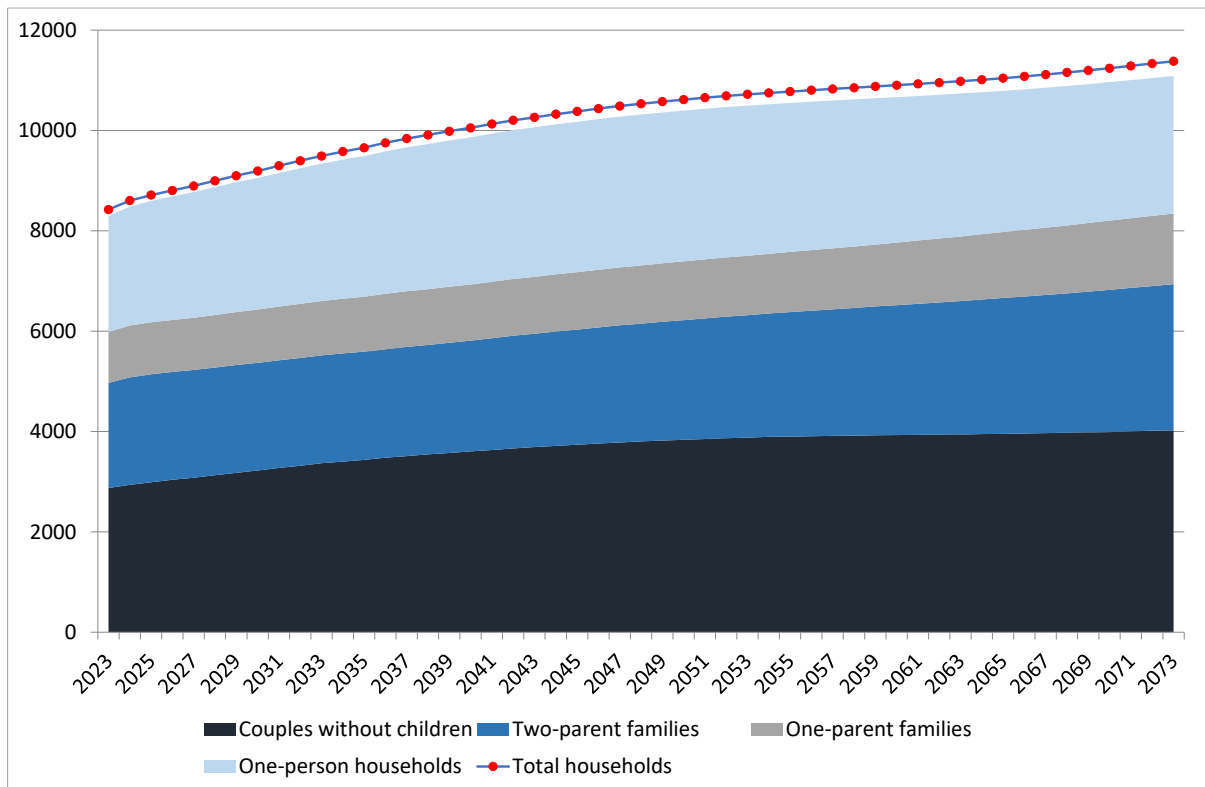
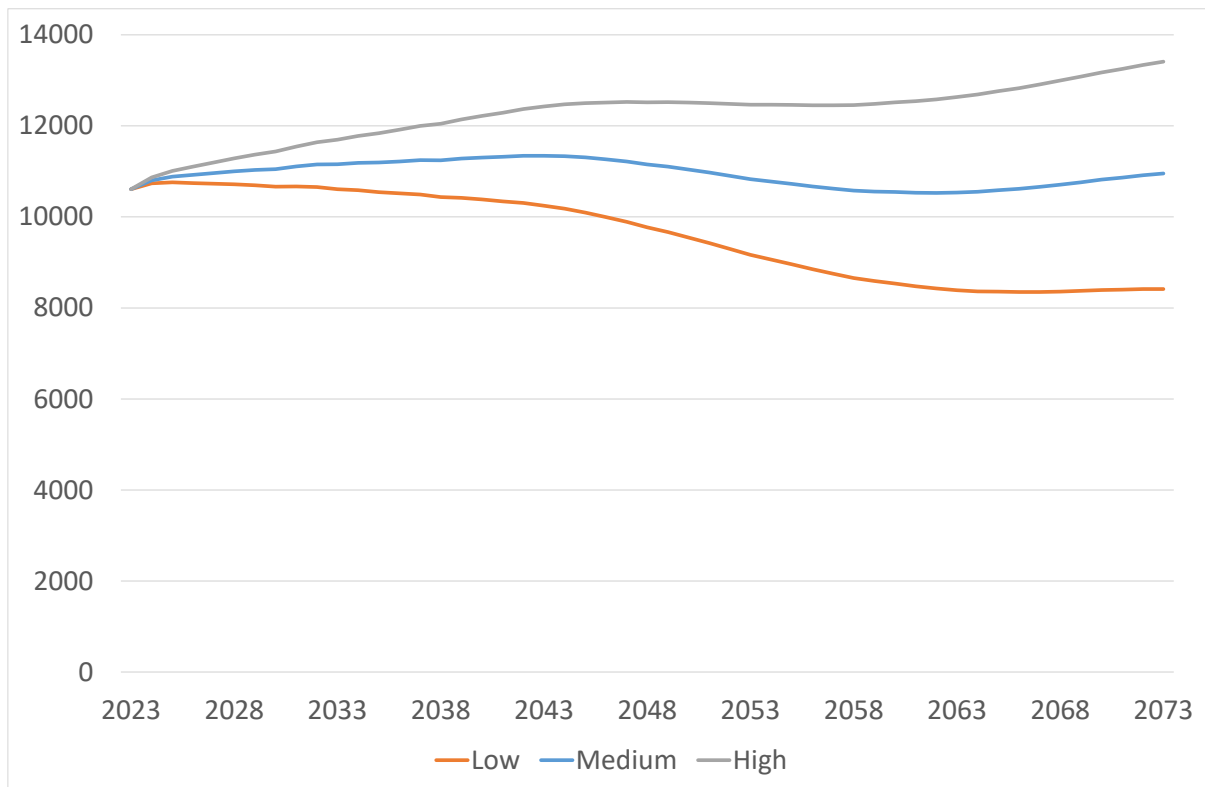


Figure 19: Labour force projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073



#### 4.3 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Waikato District

Figure 20 presents the 2023-base population projections for Waikato District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Waikato District is 88,660. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 192,775 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows similar growth to the recent experience of Waikato District. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 1.9% per year is slightly higher than the 1.7% annualised growth experienced over the period 1003-2023, reflecting increasing spillover growth from Hamilton and Auckland. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 160,794 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 222,130 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection is similar to the Waikato low-

variant projection, with the SNZ high-variant somewhat lower than the Waikato medium-variant projection.

Figure 20: Population projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073

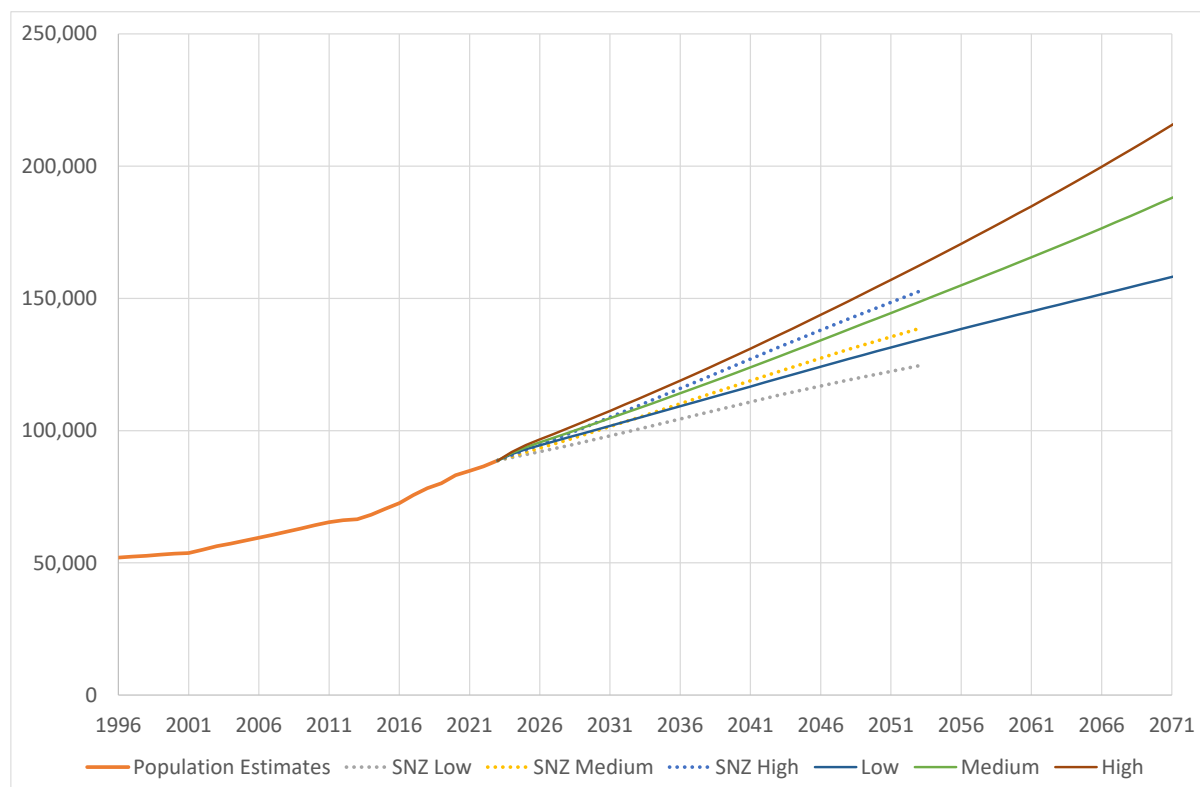


Figure 21 disaggregates the components of population change for Waikato District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is positive throughout the projection period. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration) and natural increase (more births than deaths) up to 2064 (after which there is natural decrease – more deaths than births). The initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure.

Table 3 summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Waikato District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to Hamilton City, Franklin local board and Waipā District, all of which are large

population centres in close proximity to Waikato District. The primacy of population movements between Hamilton City and Waikato District is clear, with a lot of population churn between these two large neighbouring TAs.

Figure 21: Projected components of population change for Waikato District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073

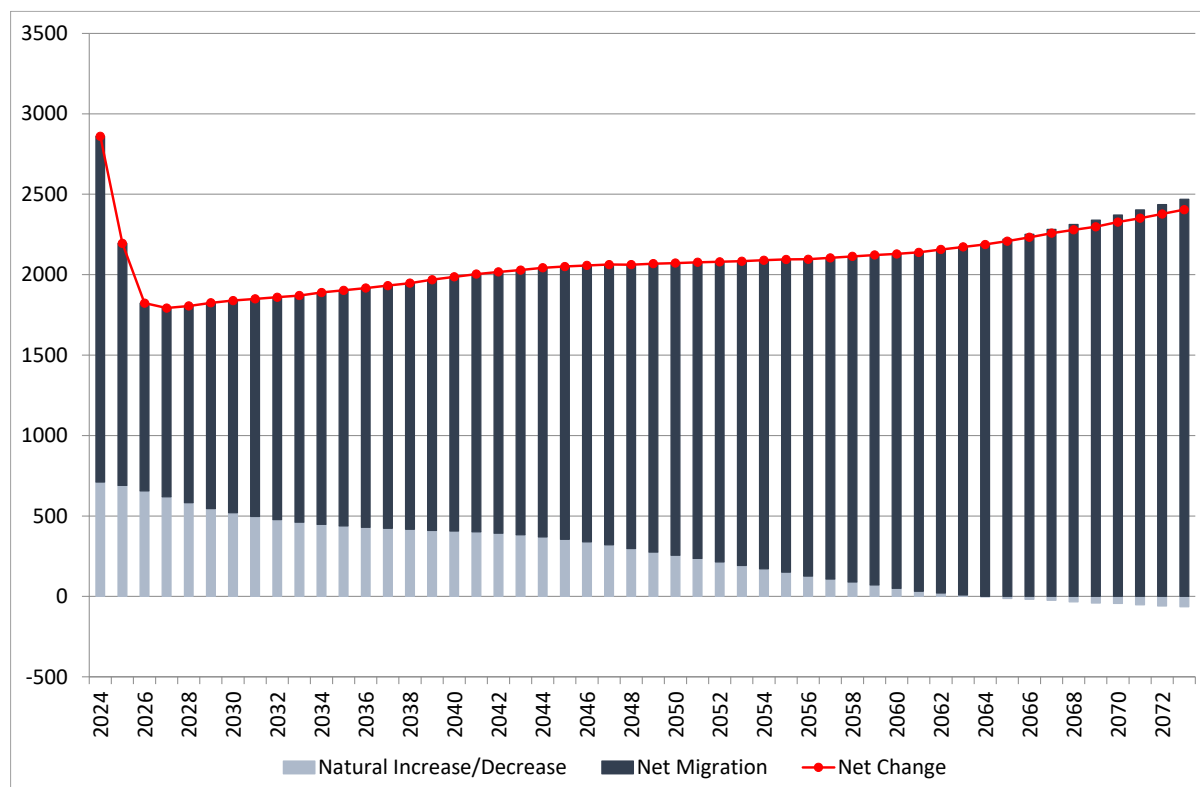
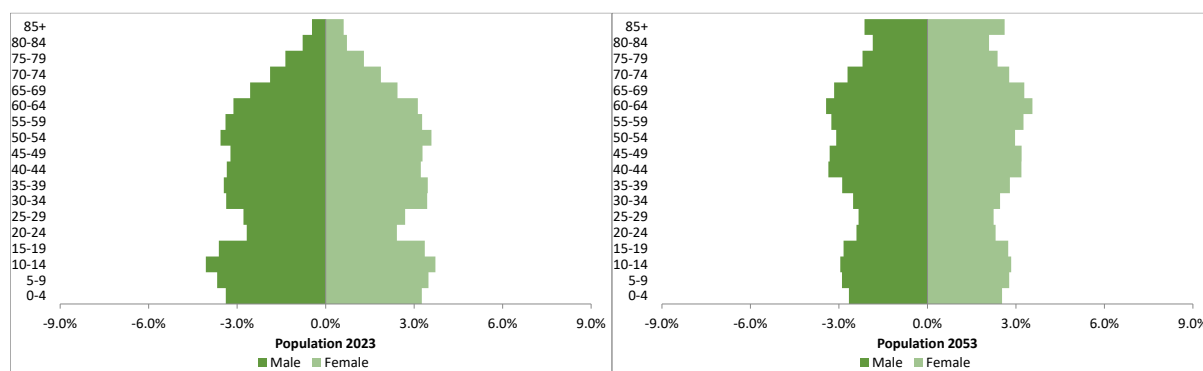


Table 3: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Waikato District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Proportion
Hamilton	27.9%	Hamilton	28.1%
Franklin LB	10.2%	Franklin LB	9.8%
Waipā	5.2%	Waipā	5.2%
Matamata- Piako	3.5%	Matamata- Piako	3.6%
Tauranga	3.3%	Tauranga	3.4%
Hauraki	2.7%	Hauraki	2.7%
Howick LB	2.5%	Howick LB	2.2%
Papakura LB	2.3%	Papakura LB	2.2%
Henderson-Massey LB	2.2%	Henderson-Massey LB	2.0%
Manurewa LB	2.1%	Manurewa LB	1.9%

The age structure of Waikato District is much younger than either Thames-Coromandel or Hauraki Districts, as shown in Figure 22. In 2023, 14.0 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to increase to 25.2 percent by 2053. This young age profile leads to the natural increase that is shown through most of the projection period in the previous figure.

Figure 22: Age-sex structure for Waikato District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Waikato District is shown in Figure 23. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 28,930. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing throughout the projection period, reaching 63,879 in 2073. The number of one-parent and two-parent families increase fairly consistently over the projection period, as does the number of couples without children and one-person households. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for Waikato District are shown in Figures 24 and 25 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing throughout the projection period, reaching 53,964 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households throughout the projection period, reaching 72,961 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

Figure 23: Medium-variant family and household projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073

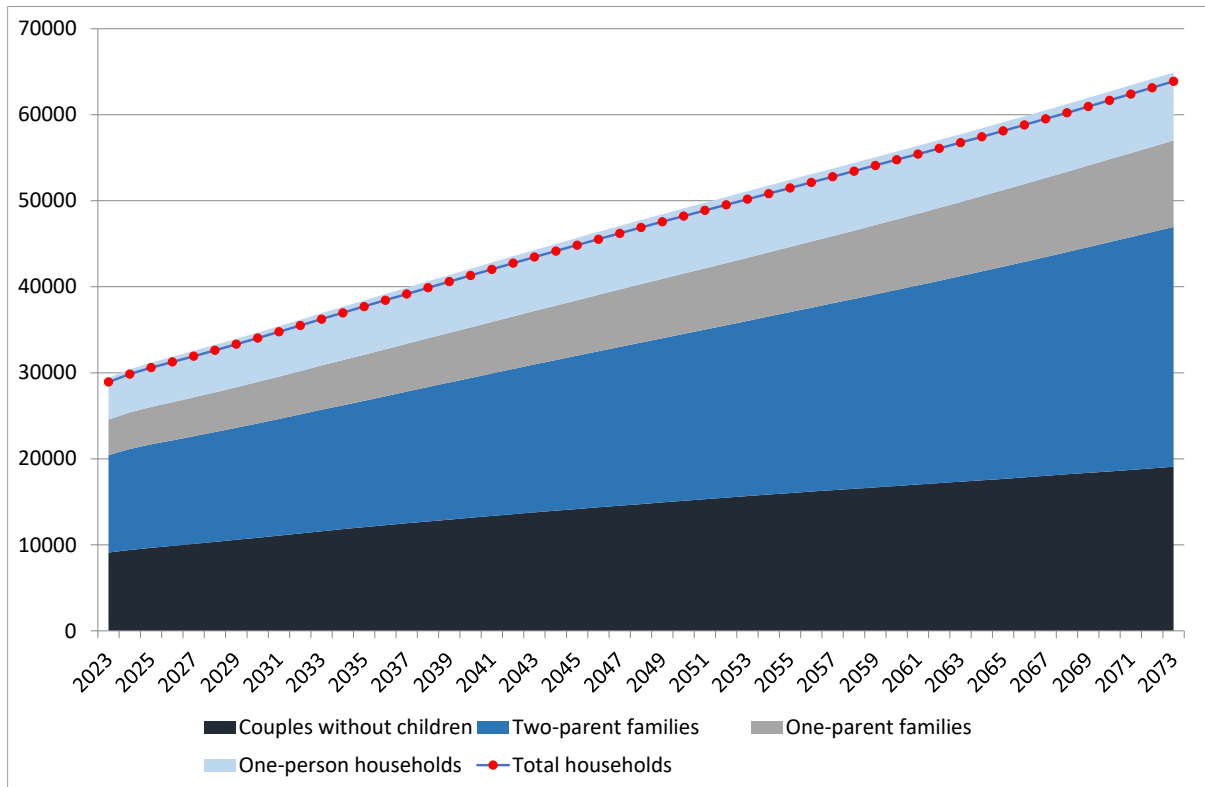


Figure 24: Low-variant family and household projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073

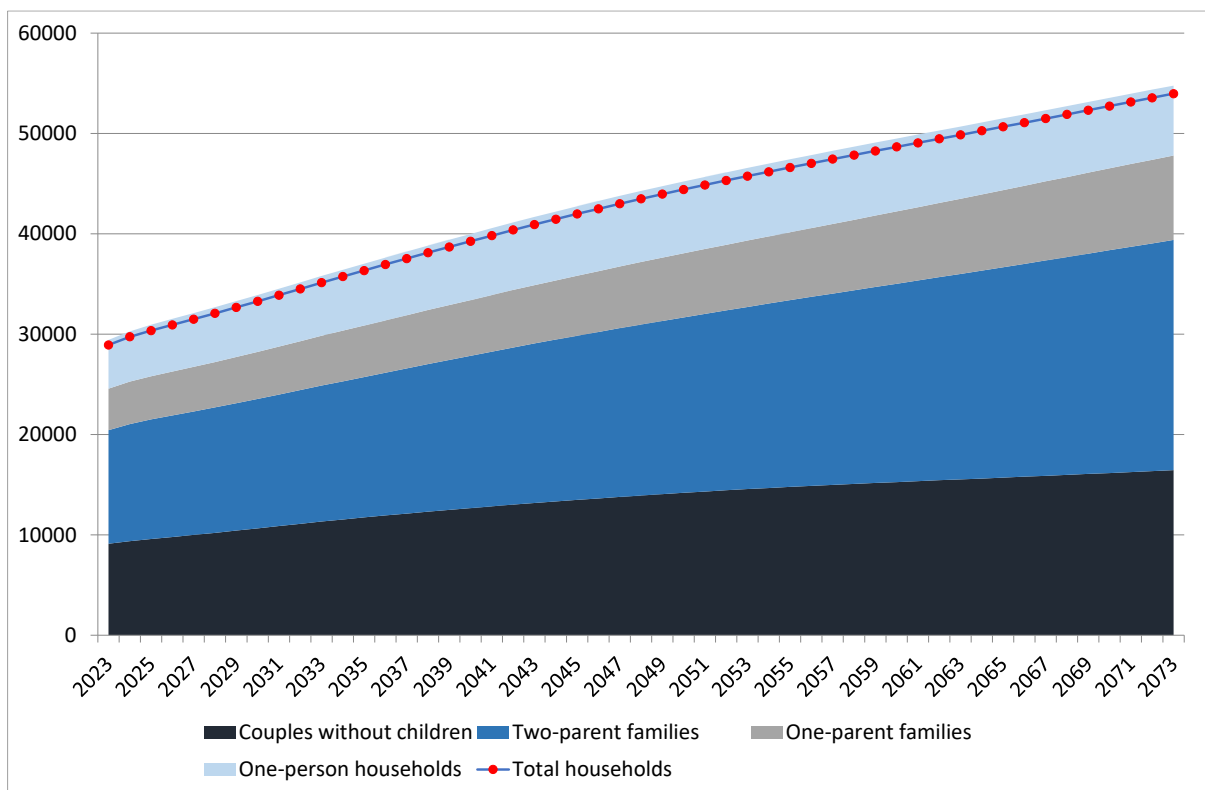
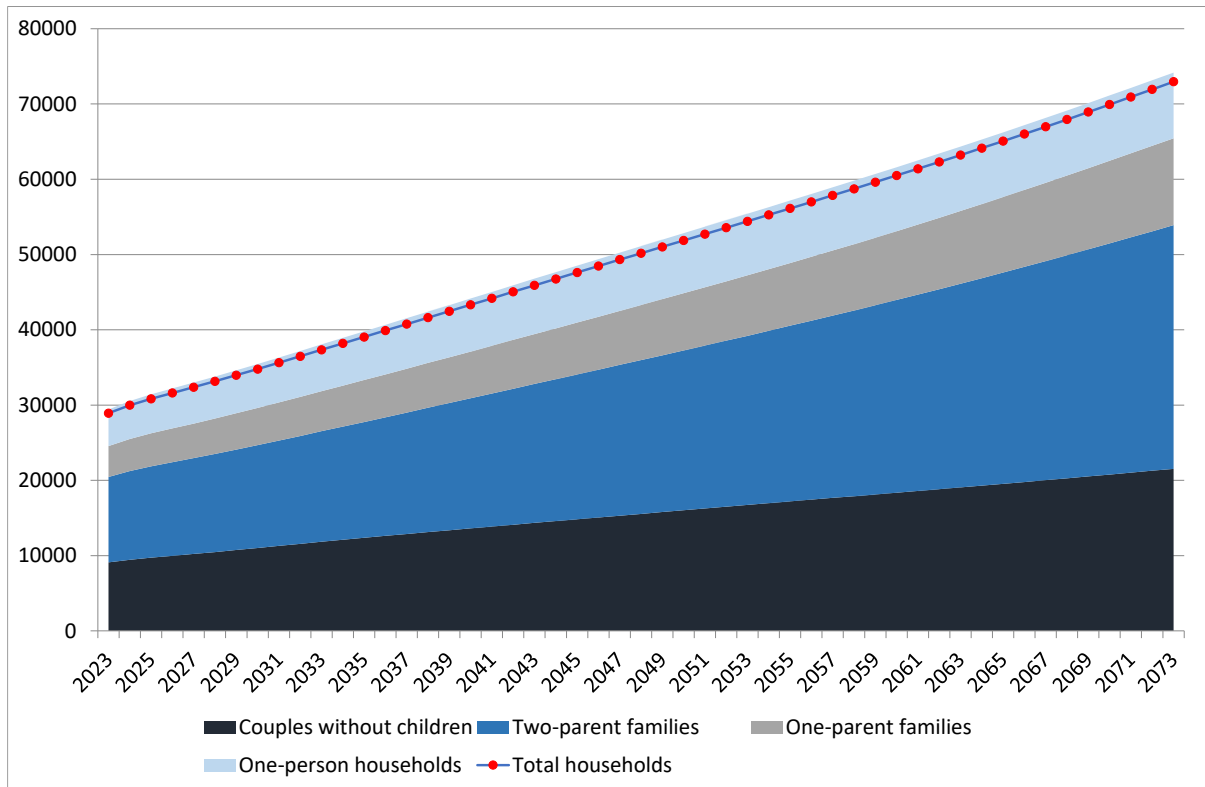
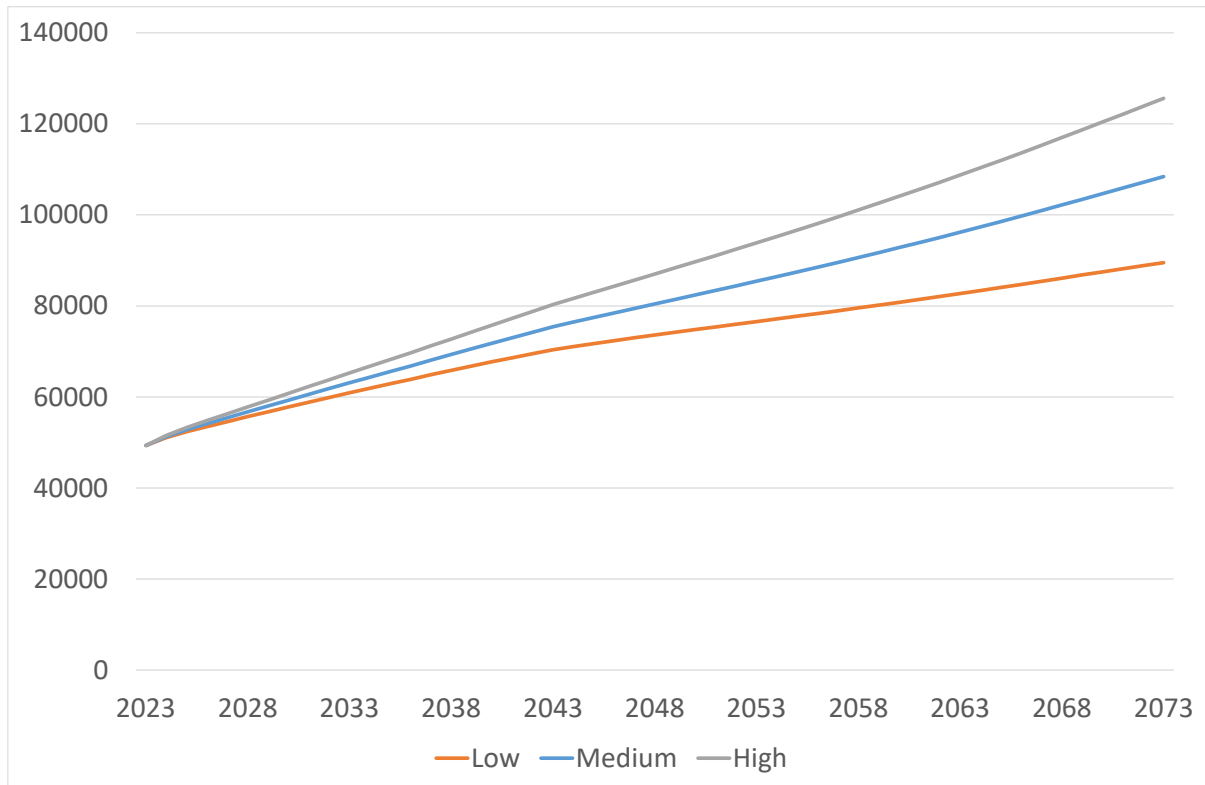


Figure 25: High-variant family and household projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073



The labour force projections for Waikato District are shown in Figure 26. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 49,339. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 108,417 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 89,506 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 125,626 in 2073.

Figure 26: Labour force projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073



#### 4.4 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Matamata-Piako District

Figure 27 presents the 2023-base population projections for Matamata-Piako District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Matamata-Piako District is 38,270. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 44,344 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows lower growth than the recent experience of Matamata-Piako District, but this primarily reflects lower projected international migration flows. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 0.4% per year is lower than the 0.8% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023, again reflecting the much lower projected international migration. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases to a peak of 38,723 in 2025 before declining to 33,056 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 55,912 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant

projection is very similar albeit slightly lower than the Waikato high-variant projection, with the SNZ low-variant somewhat lower than the Waikato medium-variant projection, particularly after the early 2030s.

Figure 27: Population projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073

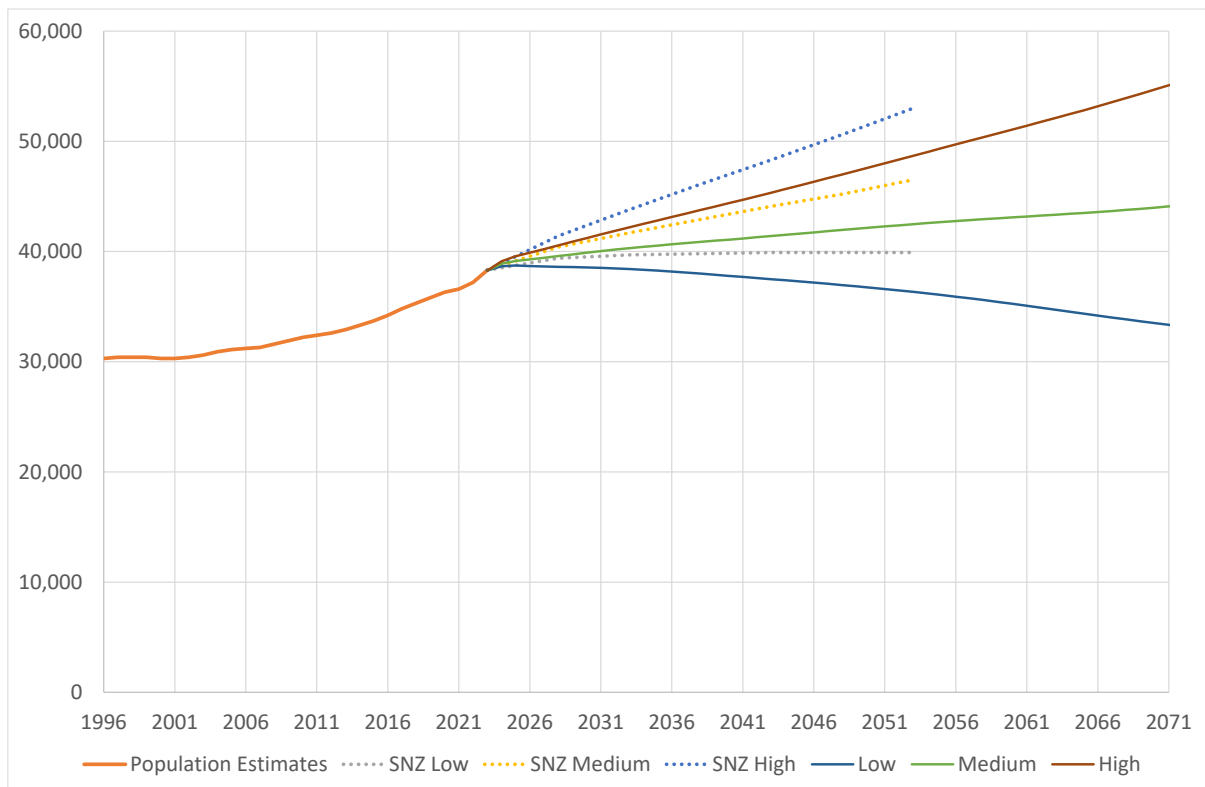


Figure 28 disaggregates the components of population change for Matamata-Piako District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is positive throughout the projection period. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration) and natural increase (more births than deaths) up to 2029 (after which there is natural decrease – more deaths than births). The initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure, to a greater extent than for many other TAs. The transition from natural increase to natural decrease reflects the relatively older population of Matamata-Piako District.

Table 4 summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Matamata-Piako District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to Waikato, Hamilton City, and Tauranga City, all of which are large population centres in close proximity to Matamata-Piako District.

Figure 28: Projected components of population change for Matamata-Piako District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073

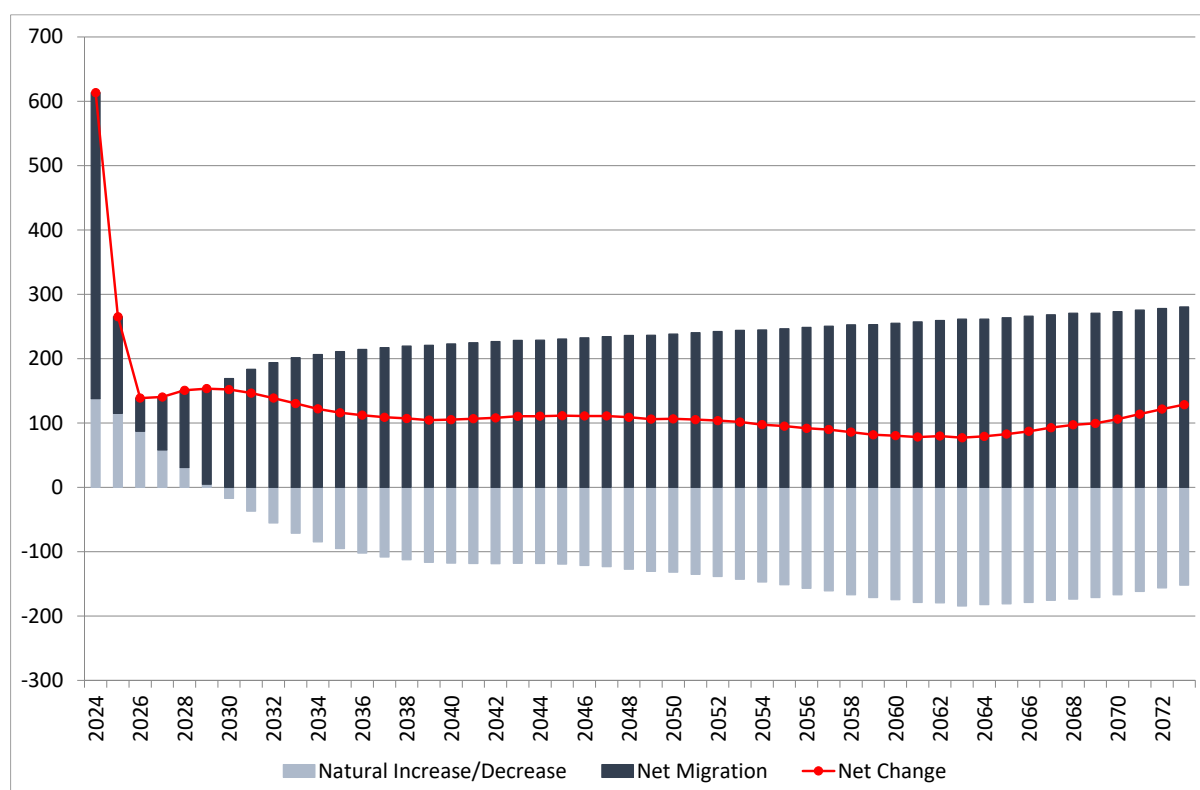
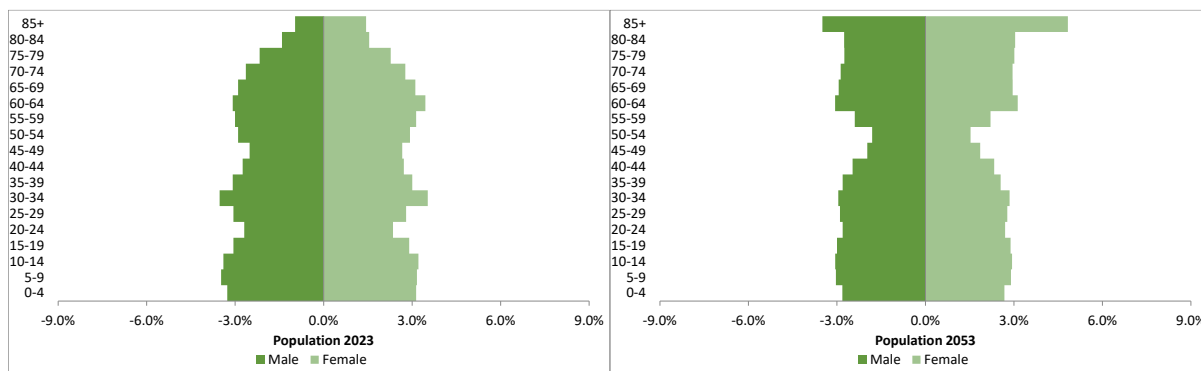


Table 4: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Matamata-Piako District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Proportion
Waikato	11.6%	Waikato	11.5%
Hamilton	11.5%	Hamilton	11.4%
Tauranga	9.2%	Tauranga	9.3%
Waipā	8.0%	Waipā	8.0%
Western Bay of Plenty	6.0%	Western Bay of Plenty	5.9%
Hauraki	3.2%	Hauraki	3.2%
South Waikato	3.1%	South Waikato	3.2%
Rotorua	2.5%	Rotorua	2.7%
Franklin LB	2.4%	Franklin LB	2.3%
Howick LB	1.9%	Howick LB	1.7%

The age structure of Matamata-Piako District is moderately old compared with other TAs in the Waikato, but ages relatively quickly, as shown in Figure 29. In 2023, 21.2 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to increase to 31.6 percent by 2053. The initially young age profile ensures that natural increase is initially positive, but this quickly flips to negative, as shown in the previous figure.

*Figure 29: Age-sex structure for Matamata-Piako District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)*



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Matamata-Piako District is shown in Figure 30. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 14,270. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 15,606 in 2048 before declining to 15,358 in 2064, then recovering to 15,530 in 2073. The number of one-parent families increases fairly consistently over the projection period, as does the number of two-parent families. The number of couples without children and one-person households both increase initially before declining. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for Matamata-Piako District are shown in Figures 31 and 32 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 15,358 in 2025 before declining to 11,743 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households throughout the projection period, reaching

19,391 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

The labour force projections for Matamata-Piako District are shown in Figure 33. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 20,392. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 22,873 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force increases to a peak of 20,549 in 2025 before declining to 16,616 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 29,269 in 2073.

*Figure 30: Medium-variant family and household projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073*

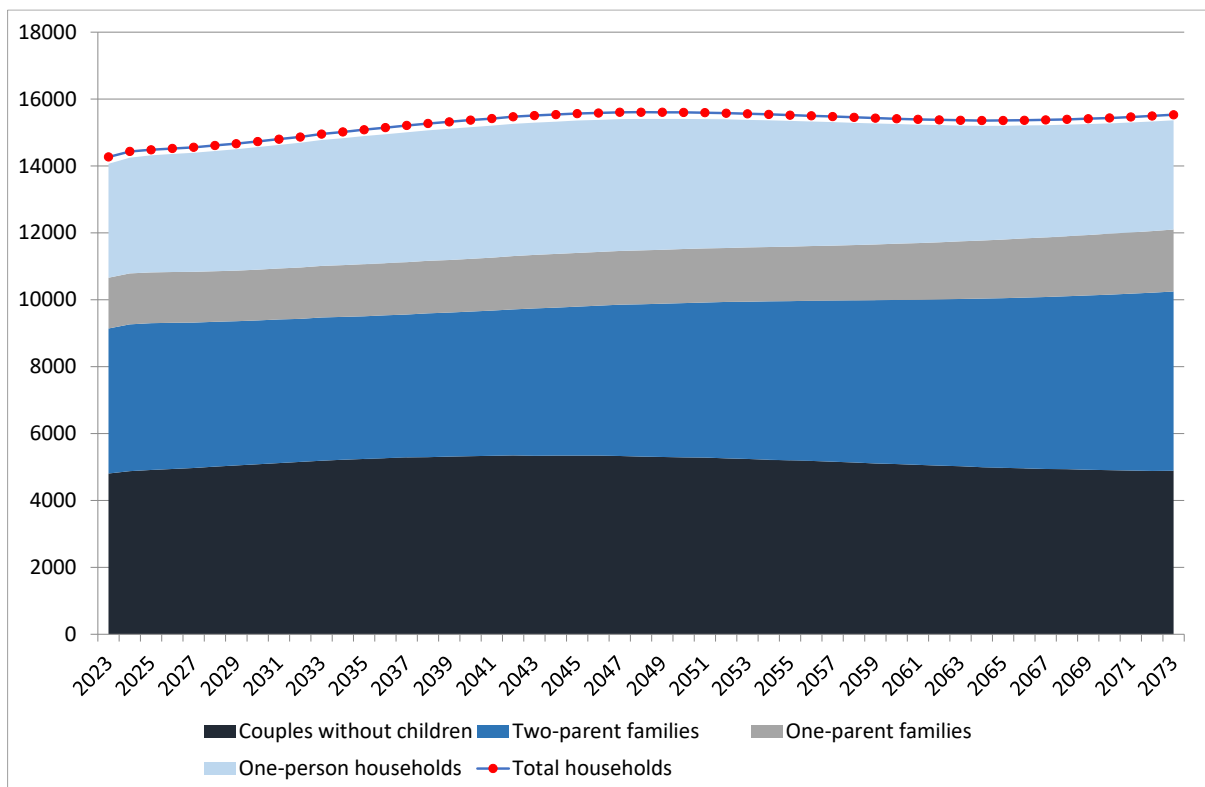


Figure 31: Low-variant family and household projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073

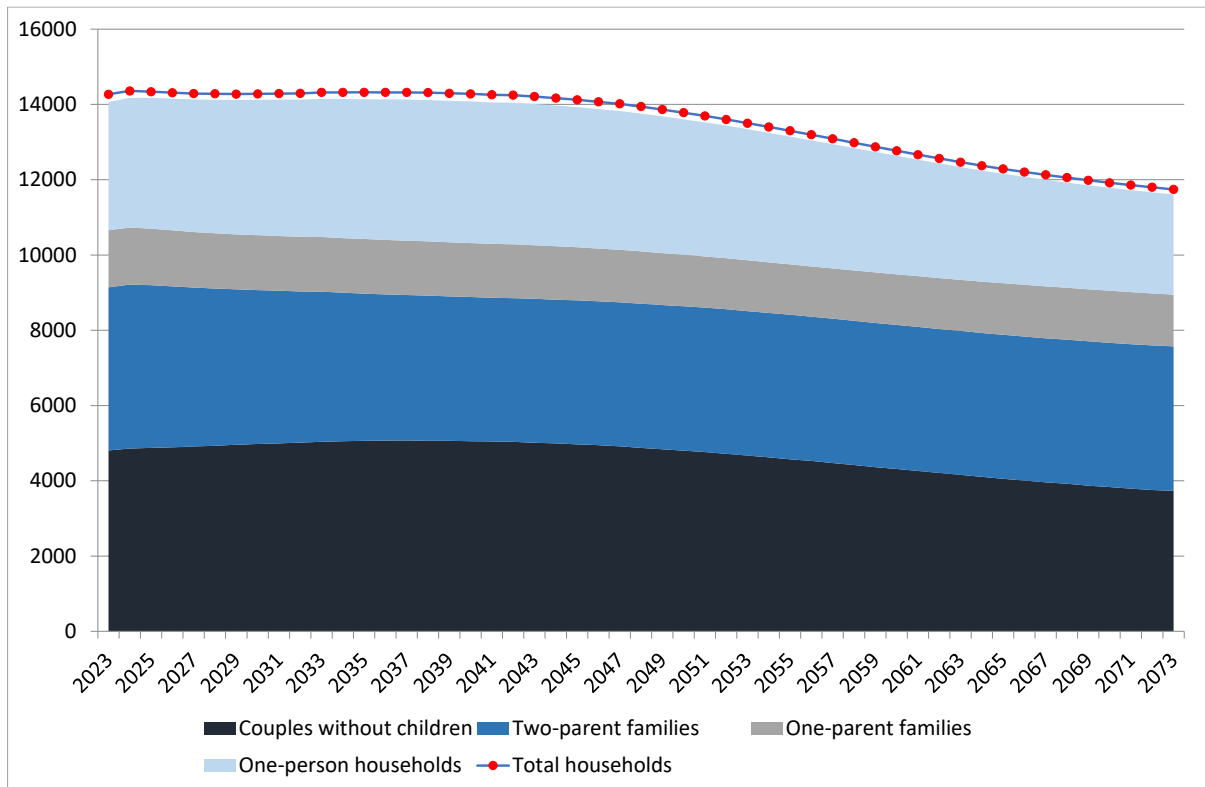


Figure 32: High-variant family and household projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073

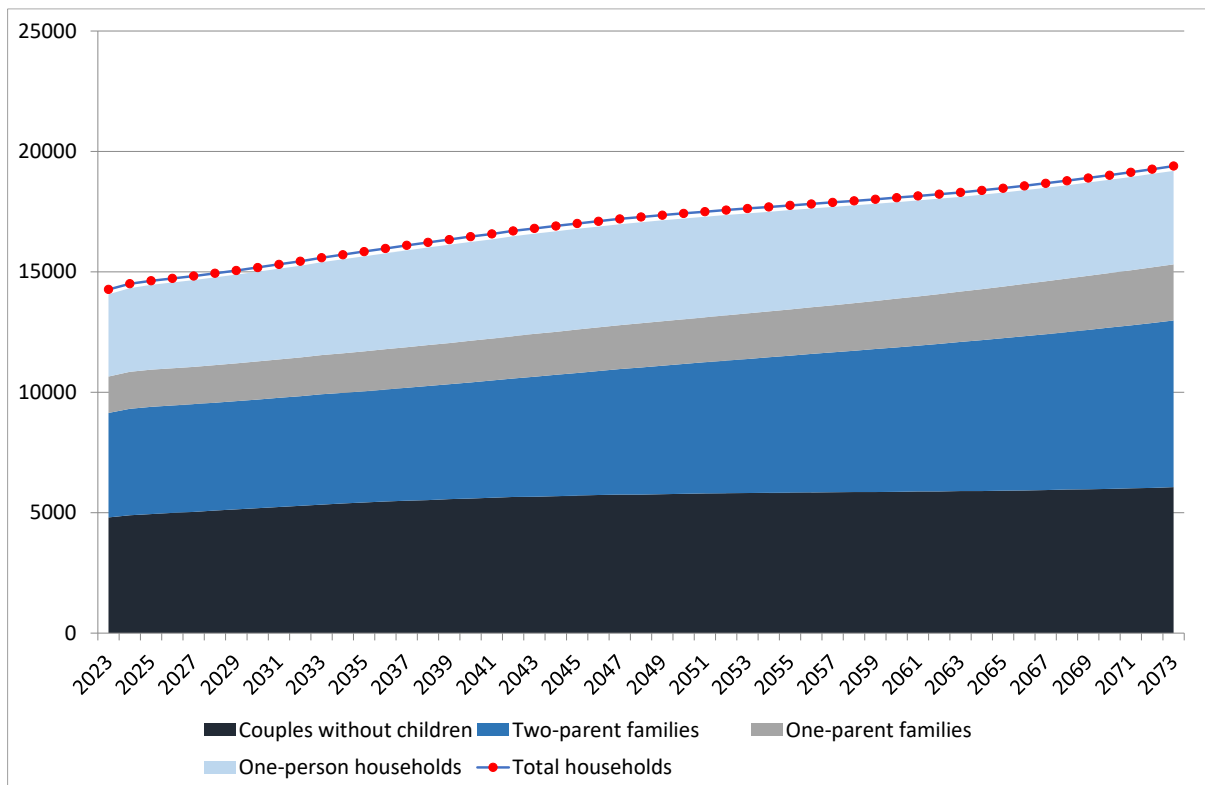
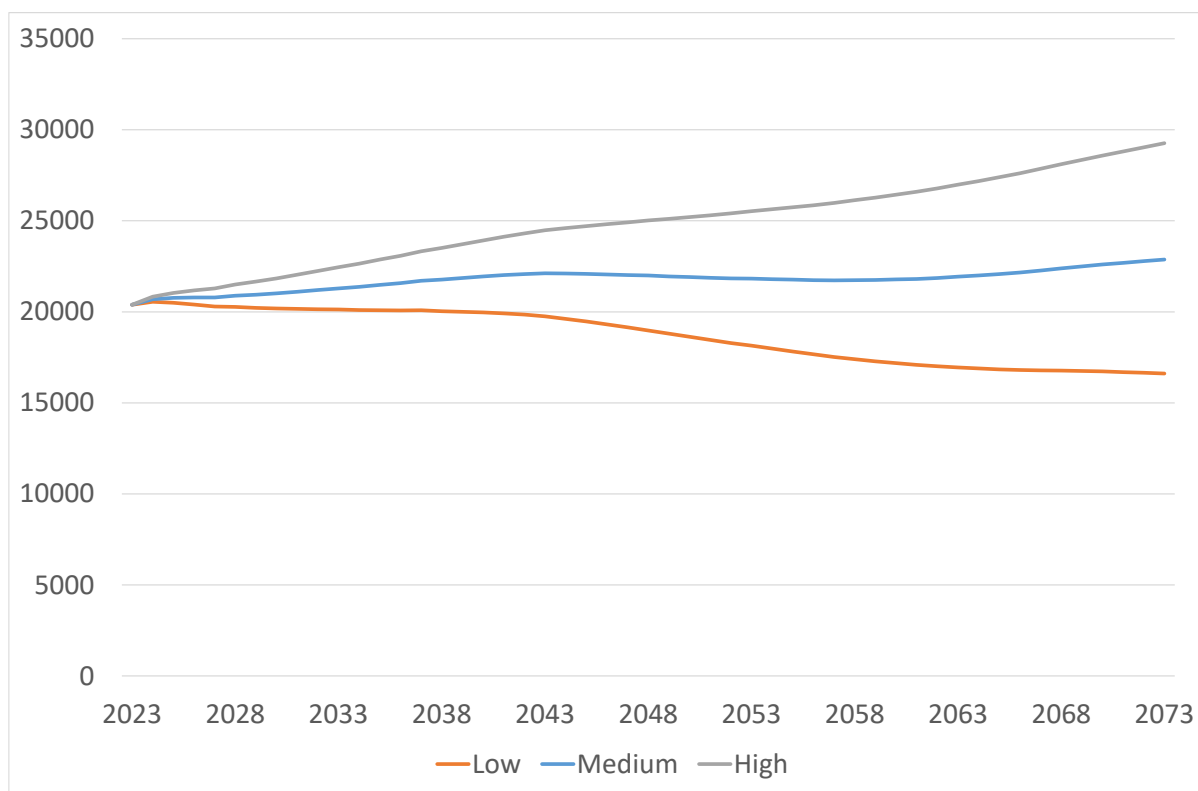


Figure 33: Labour force projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073



#### 4.5 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Hamilton City

Figure 34 presents the 2023-base population projections for Hamilton City to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Hamilton City is 184,080. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 345,784 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows somewhat lower growth than the recent experience of Hamilton City, but this reflects the much lower projected international migration flows. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 1.3% per year is slightly lower than the 1.4% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023, again reflecting the lower projected international migration. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 278,457 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases

throughout the projection period, reaching 411,002 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection is very similar to the Waikato high-variant projection, but falls away in comparison from the mid-2030s, while the SNZ low-variant slightly similar the Waikato medium-variant projection until the mid-2030s.

Figure 34: Population projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073

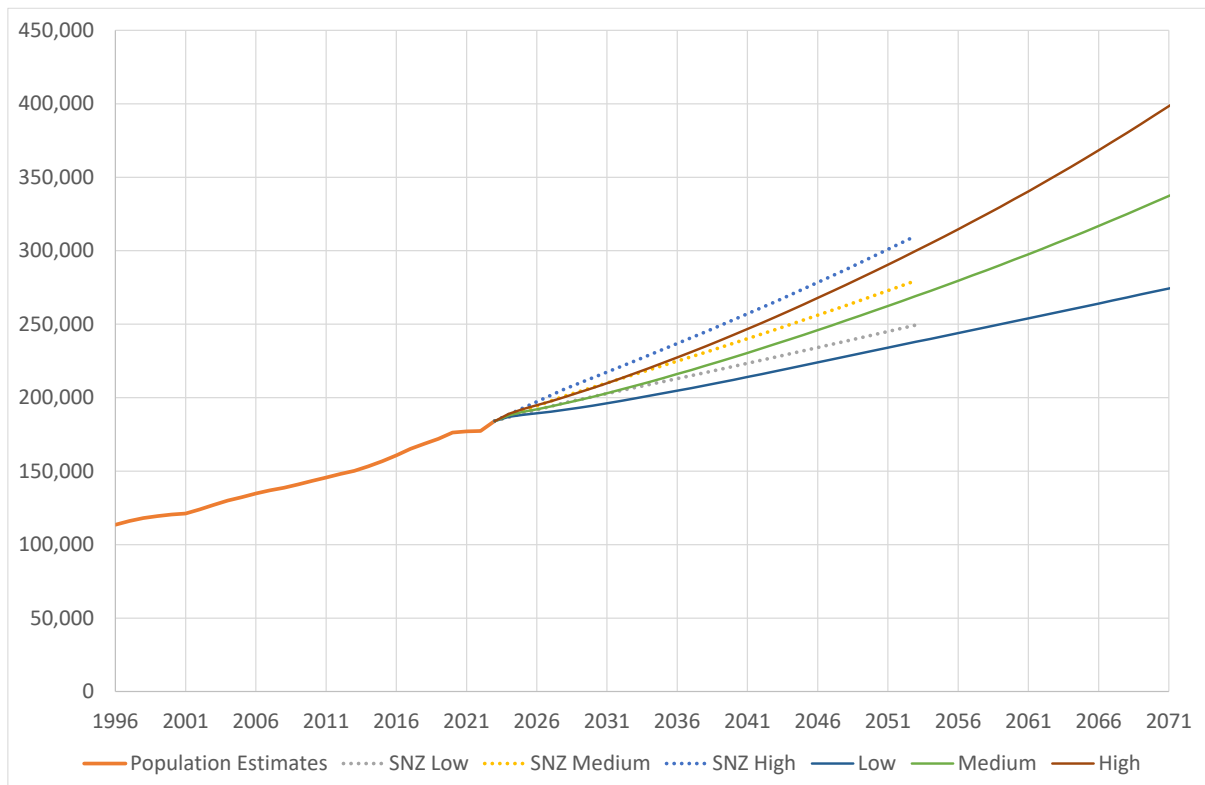


Figure 35 disaggregates the components of population change for Hamilton City over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is positive throughout the projection period. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration) and natural increase (more births than deaths) throughout the projection period. The initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure

Table 5 summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Hamilton City in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period)

for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to neighbouring Waikato District and Waipā District, along with Tauranga and many Auckland local boards. Of interest is that Christchurch City appears in the list of the largest destinations of internal migrants leaving Hamilton City.

Figure 35: Projected components of population change for Hamilton City, medium-variant projection, 2023-2073

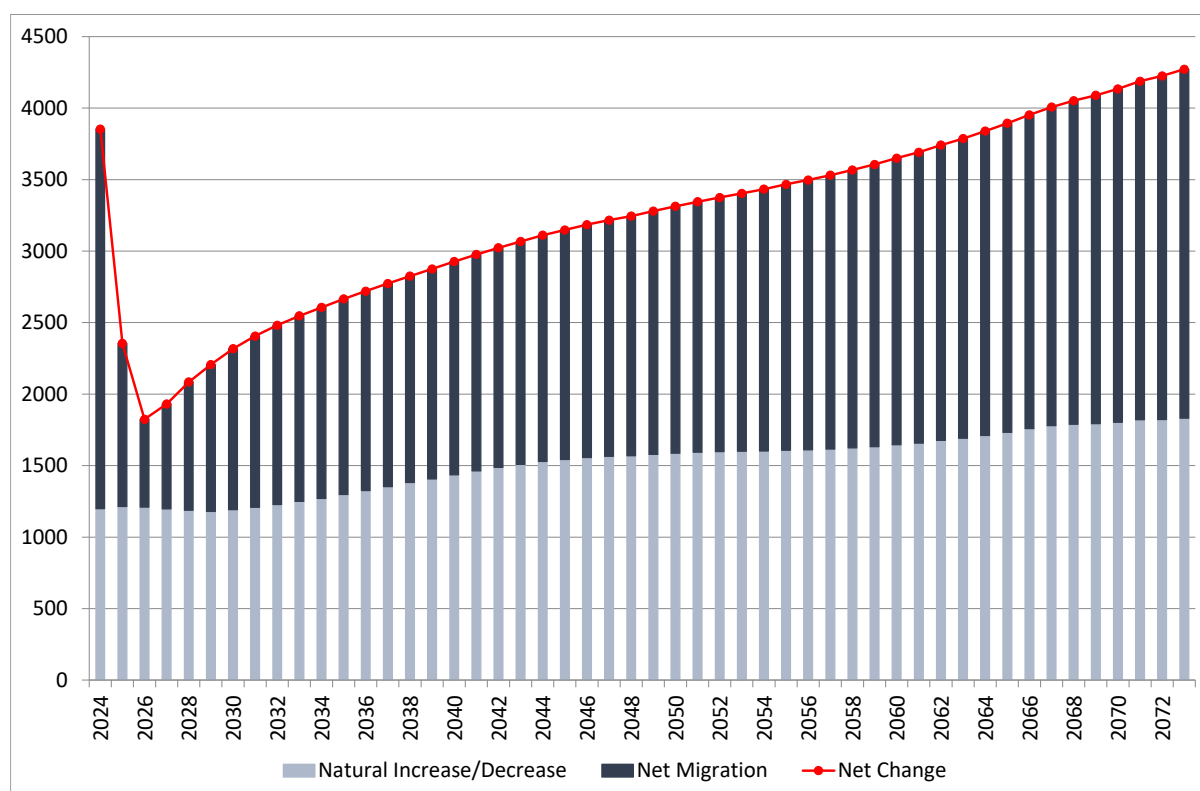
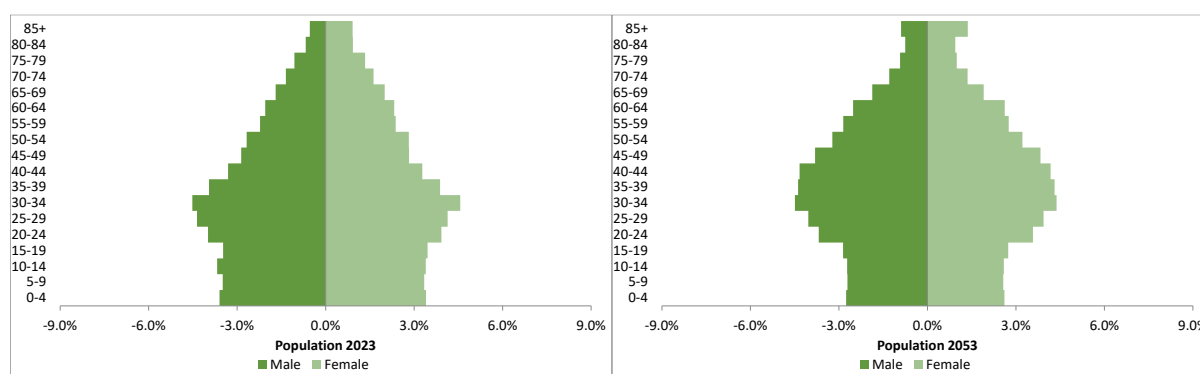


Table 5: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Hamilton City, 2048

Source	Number	Destination	Number
Waikato	15.2%	Waikato	15.4%
Waipā	10.9%	Waipā	11.1%
Tauranga	8.0%	Tauranga	8.2%
Franklin LB	4.5%	Franklin LB	4.3%
Howick LB	3.2%	Howick LB	2.9%
Henderson-Massey LB	3.0%	Rodney LB	2.8%
Rodney LB	2.8%	Henderson-Massey LB	2.7%
Papakura LB	2.8%	Papakura LB	2.6%
Manurewa LB	2.6%	Christchurch	2.6%
Hibiscus Bays LB	2.2%	Manurewa LB	2.4%

The age structure of Hamilton City is the youngest in the region in 2023, and remains relatively young throughout the projection period, as shown in Figure 36. In 2023, 12.1 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to slightly increase to 12.3 percent by 2053. This low degree of ageing keeps natural increase positive through the early period of the projections, as shown in the previous figure.

Figure 36: Age-sex structure for Hamilton City, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Hamilton City is shown in Figure 37. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 63,316. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing throughout the projection period, reaching 13,949 in 2073. The number of one-parent and two-parent families increases fairly consistently over the projection period, as does the number of couples without children and one-person households. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for Hamilton City are shown in Figures 38 and 39 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing throughout the projection period, reaching 92,760 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households throughout the projection period, reaching 134,398 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

Figure 37: Medium-variant family and household projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073

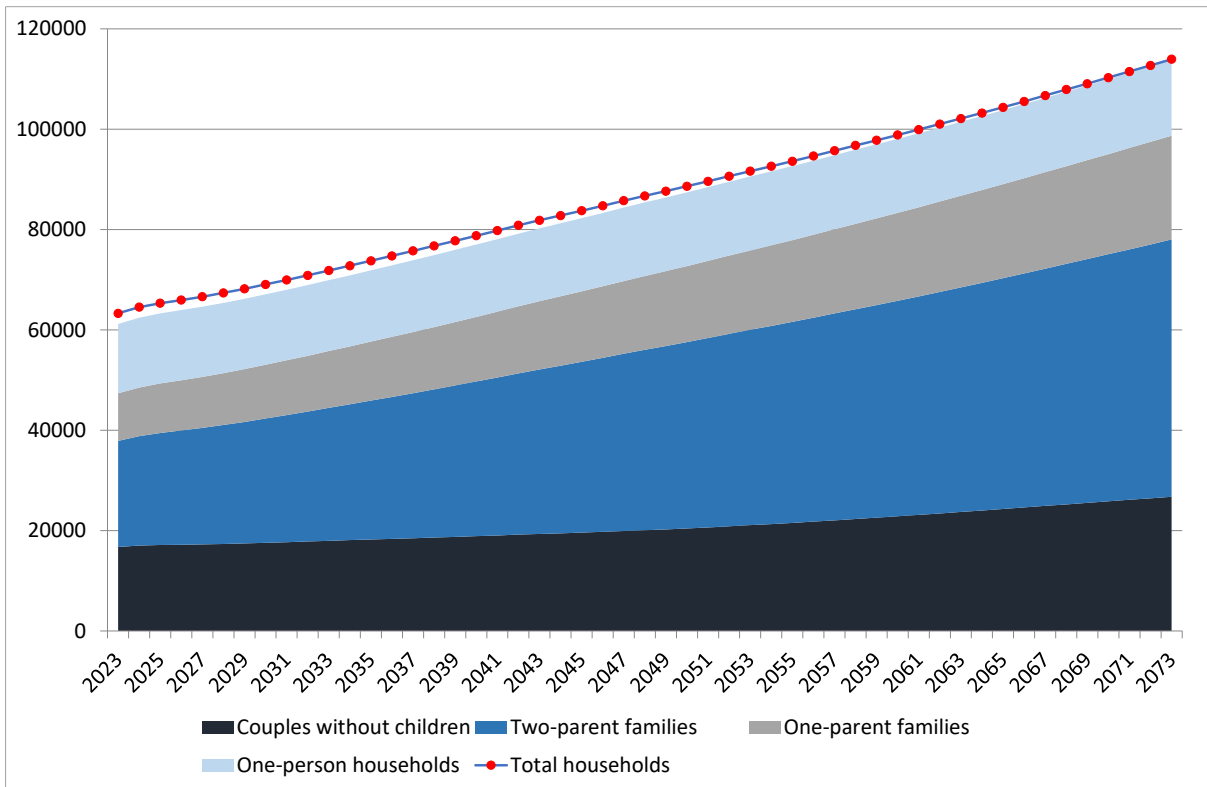


Figure 38: Low-variant family and household projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073

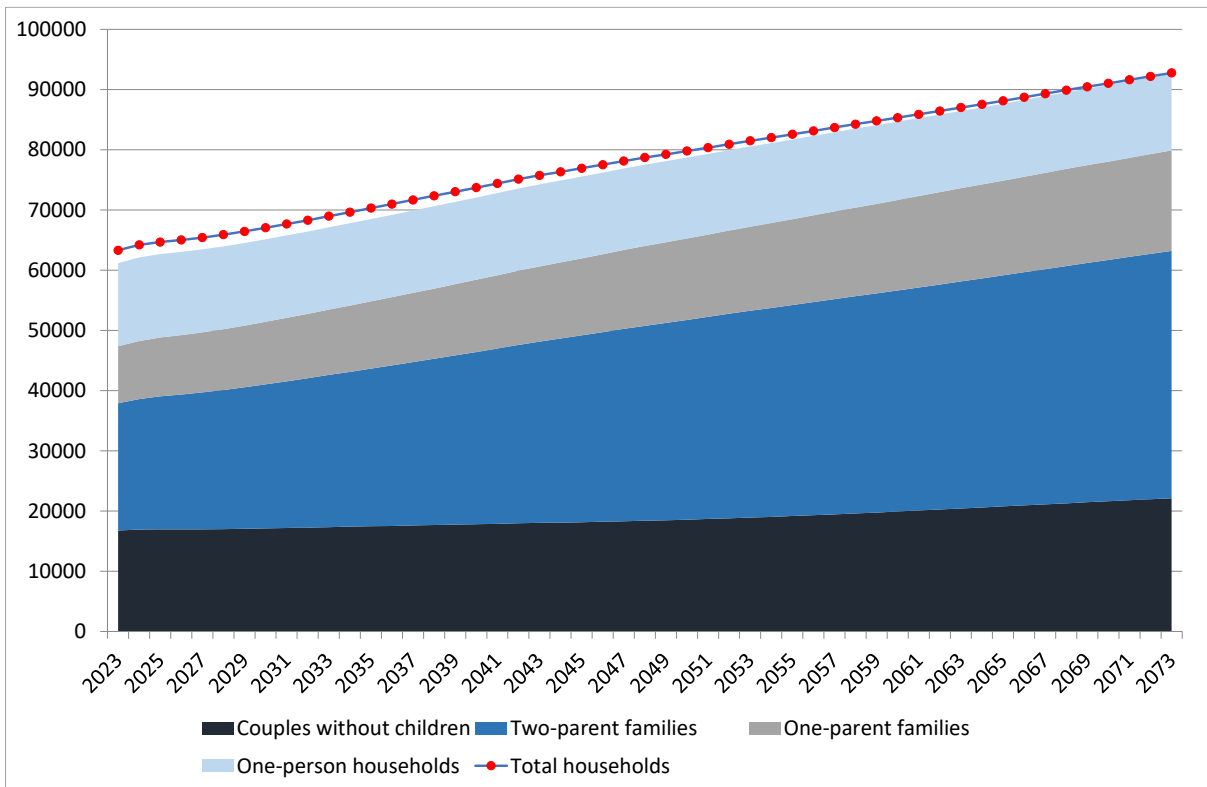
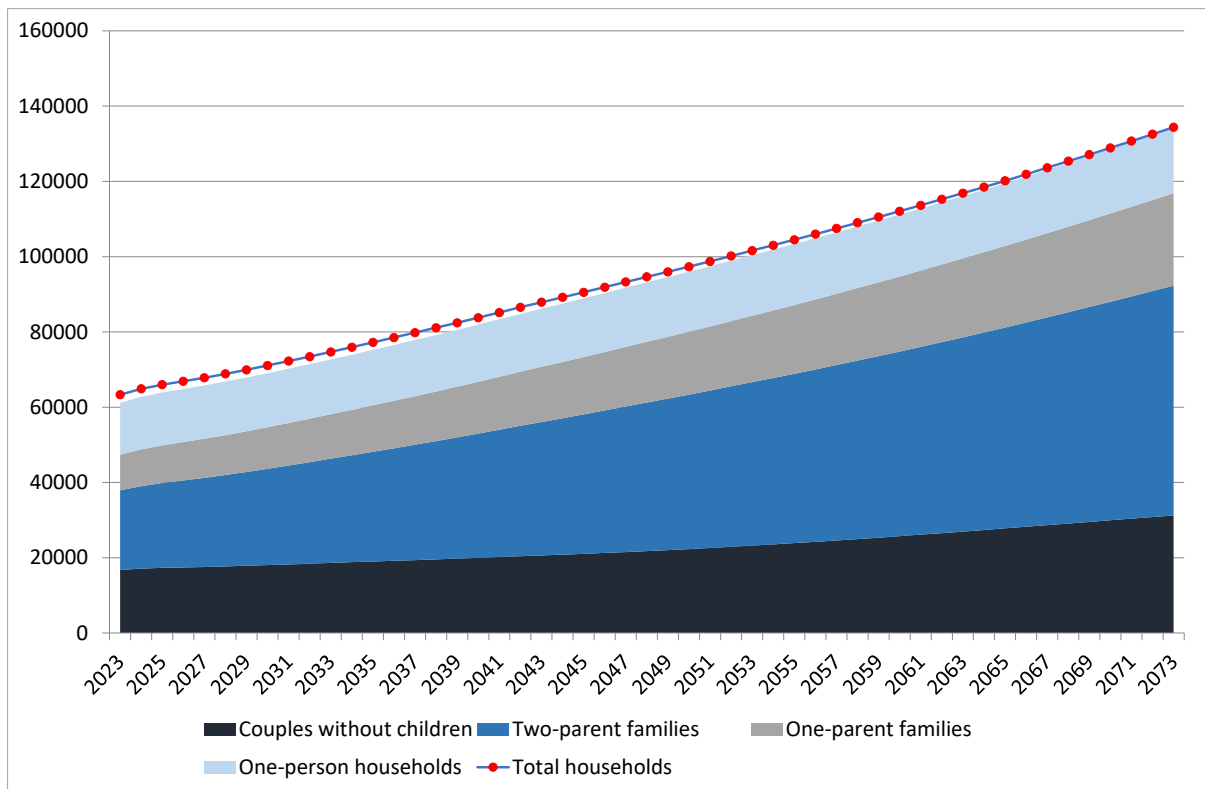
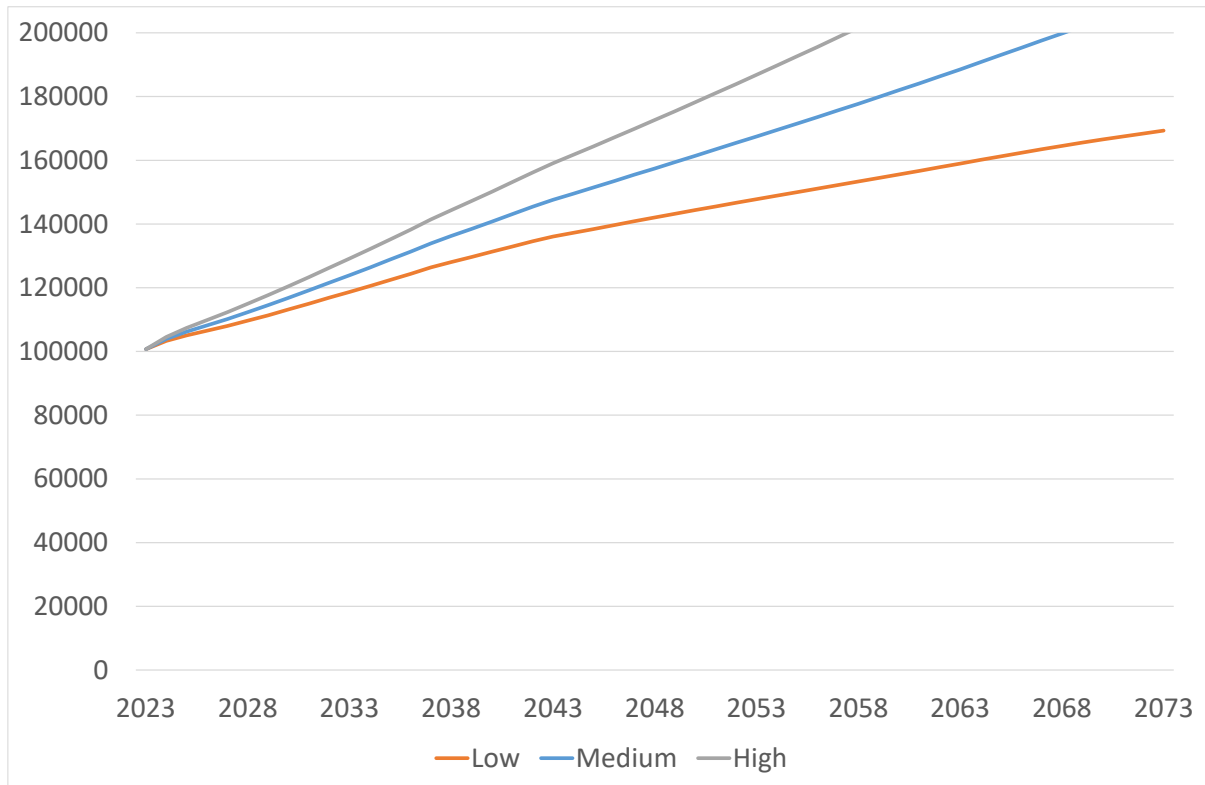


Figure 39: High-variant family and household projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073



The labour force projections for Hamilton City are shown in Figure 40. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 100,713. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 210,914 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 169,297 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 251,025 in 2073.

Figure 40: Labour force projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073



#### 4.6 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Waipā District

Figure 41 presents the 2023-base population projections for Waipā District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Waipā District is 60,450. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 80,332 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows somewhat lower growth than the recent experience of Waipā District, but this reflects the lower projected international migration flows. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 0.8% per year is substantially lower than the 1.4% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023, again reflecting the much lower projected international migration. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases to a peak of 66,066 in 2053 before declining to 64,545 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 95,554 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base

medium-variant projection is very similar to the Waikato medium-variant projection throughout the projection period.

Figure 41: Population projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073

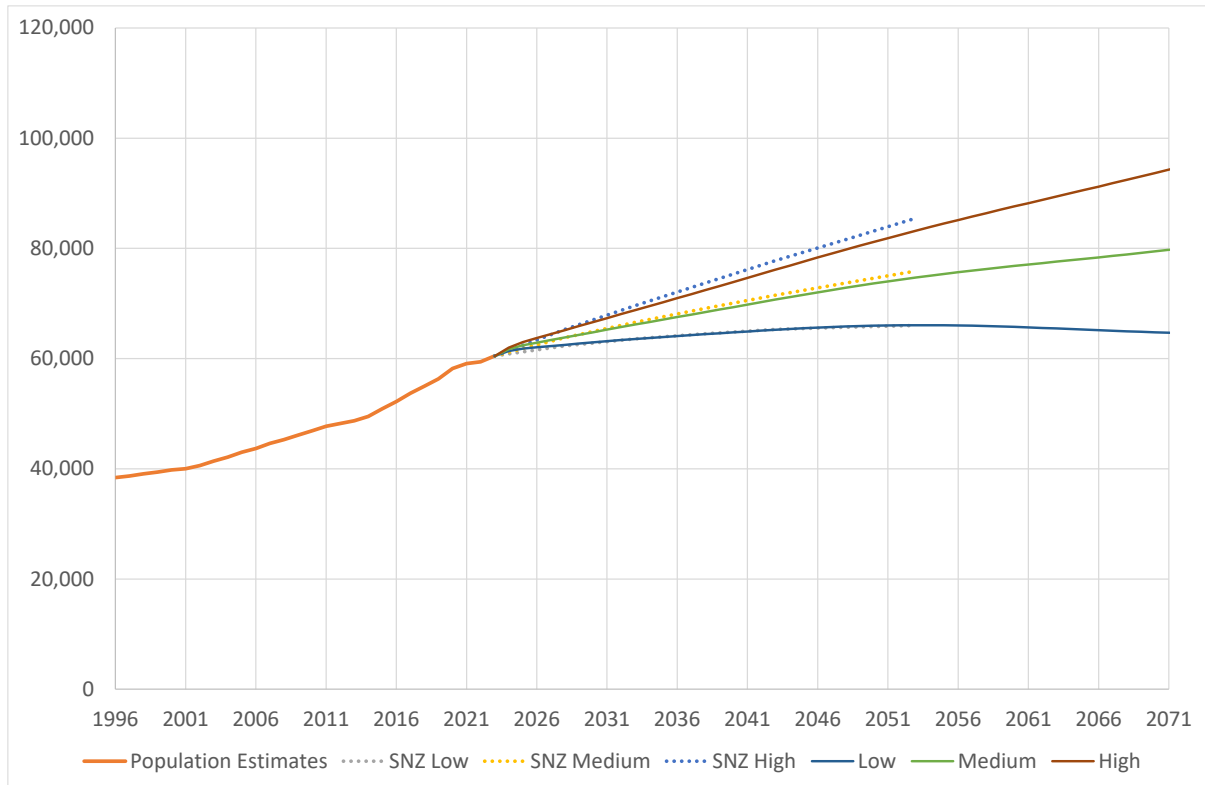


Figure 42 disaggregates the components of population change for Waipā District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is positive throughout the projection period. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration) and natural increase (more births than deaths) up to 2028 (after which there is natural decrease – more deaths than births). The initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure.

Table 6 summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Waipā District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to Hamilton City, and to a lesser extent Waikato District. Interestingly, Waipā District exhibits a much lesser link in the internal migration system to Auckland than other

TAs located further to the north, and is more connected to the TAs to the south, as well as New Plymouth District.

Figure 42: Projected components of population change for Waipā District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073

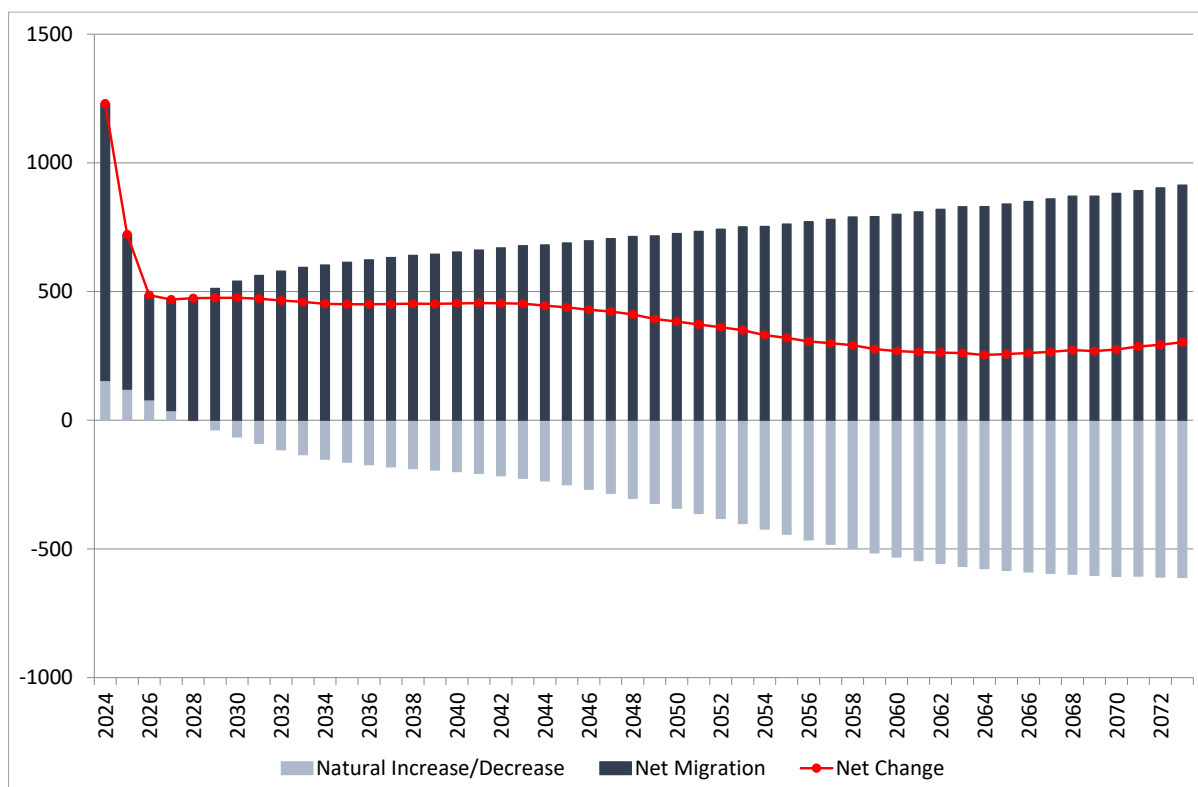
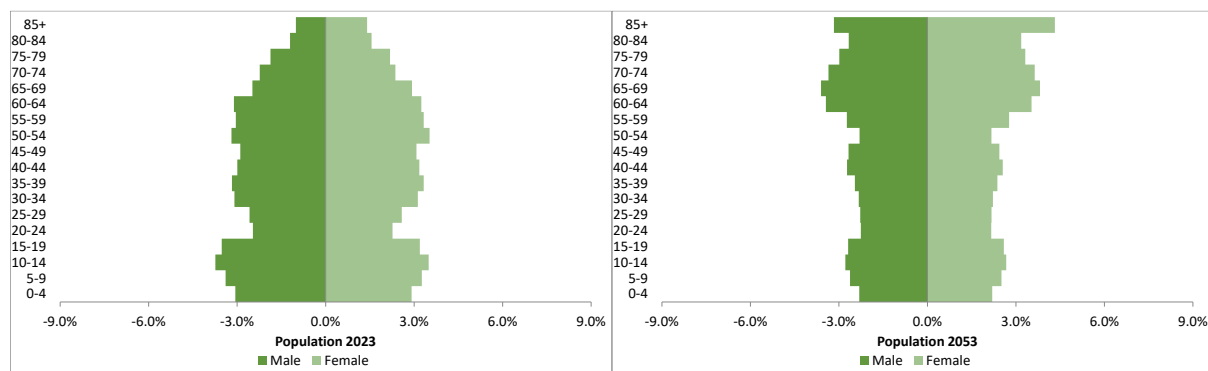


Table 6: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Waipā District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Proportion
Hamilton	36.6%	Hamilton	36.1%
Waikato	9.4%	Waikato	9.3%
Matamata-Piako	4.4%	Matamata-Piako	4.5%
Tauranga	4.4%	Tauranga	4.4%
South Waikato	3.0%	South Waikato	3.1%
Ōtorohanga	2.7%	Ōtorohanga	2.7%
Rotorua	2.0%	Rotorua	2.1%
Franklin LB	1.7%	New Plymouth	1.7%
New Plymouth	1.6%	Franklin LB	1.6%
Western Bay of Plenty	1.3%	Christchurch	1.4%

The age structure of Waipā District is moderately old compared with other TAs in the Waikato, but ages relatively quickly, as shown in Figure 43. In 2023, 19.2 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to slightly increase to 34.1 percent by 2053. This fastest rate of ageing explains the shift from natural increase to natural decrease shown in the previous figure.

Figure 43: Age-sex structure for Waipā District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Waipā District is shown in Figure 44. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 22,037. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing throughout the projection period, reaching 29,889 in 2073. The number of one-parent and two-parent families increases fairly consistently over the projection period, as does the number of couples without children, while the number of one-person households increases initially before decreasing towards the end of the projection period. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for Waipā District are shown in Figures 45 and 46 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 25,356 in 2050 before declining to 24,385 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households throughout the projection period, reaching 35,184 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

Figure 44: Medium-variant family and household projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073

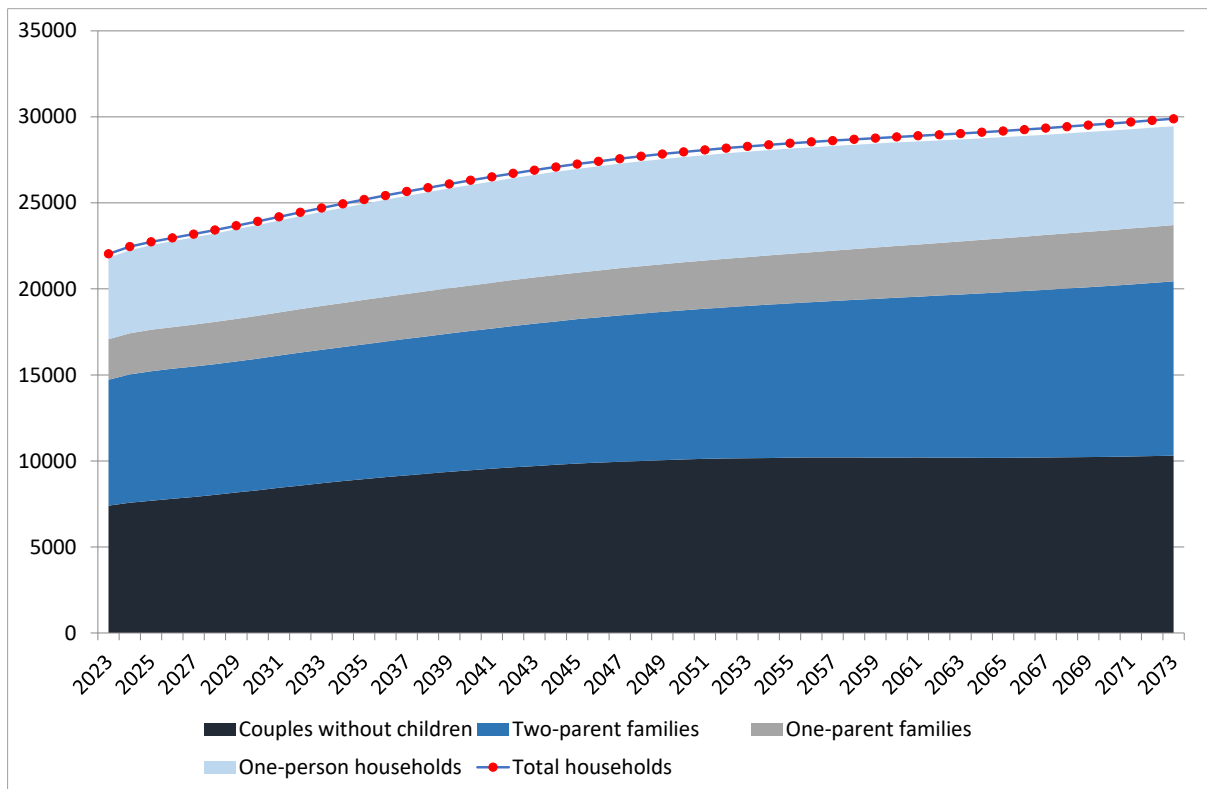


Figure 45: Low-variant family and household projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073

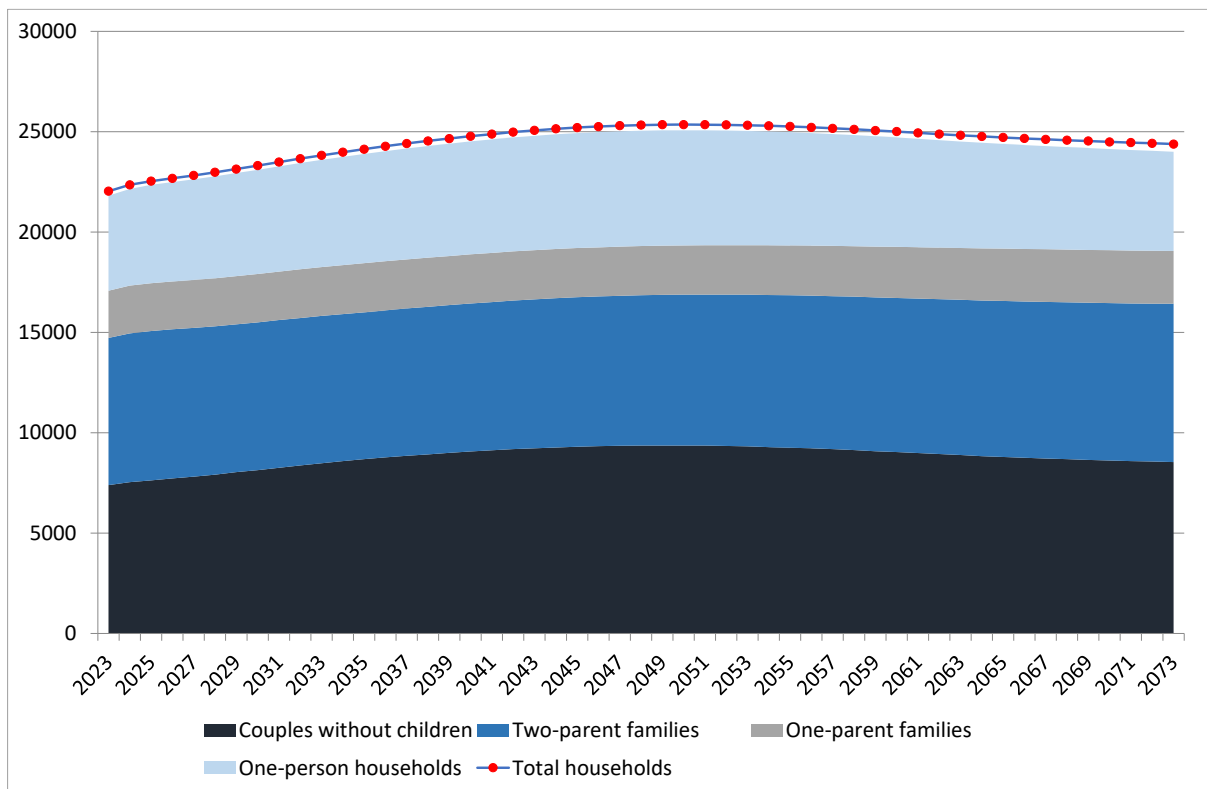
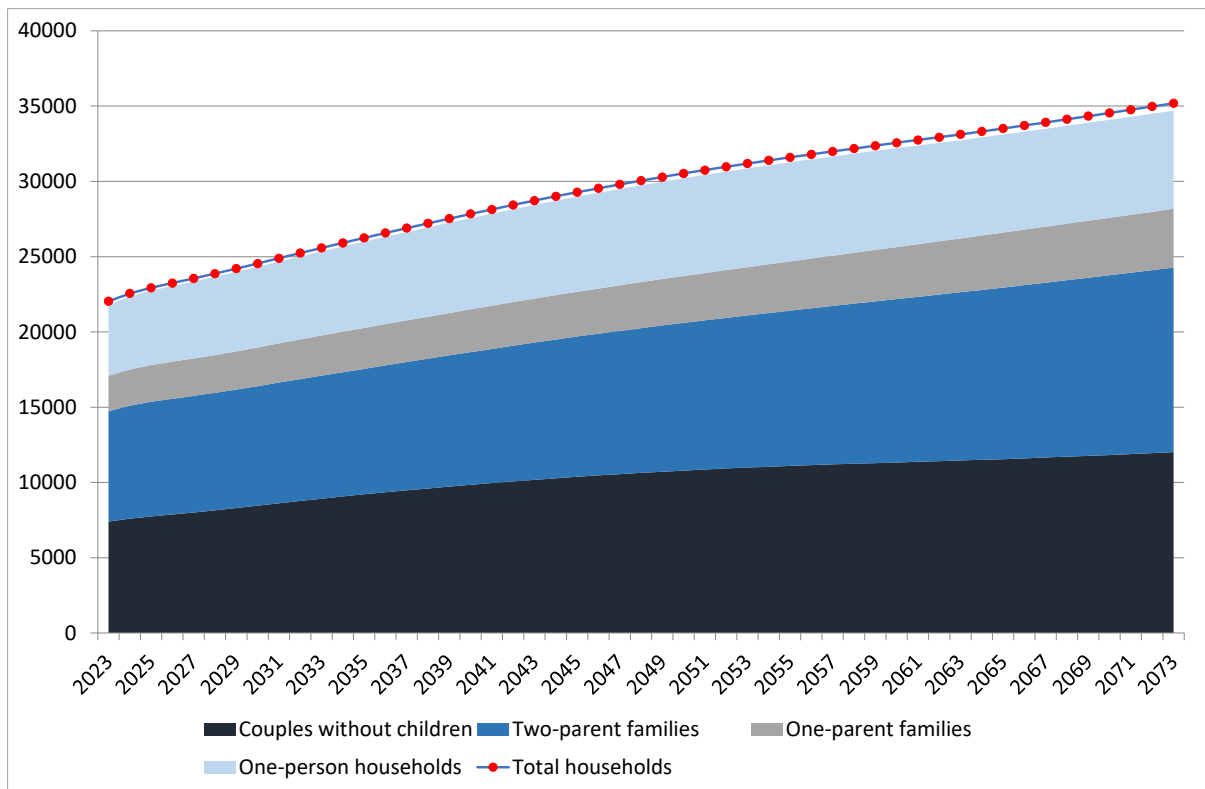
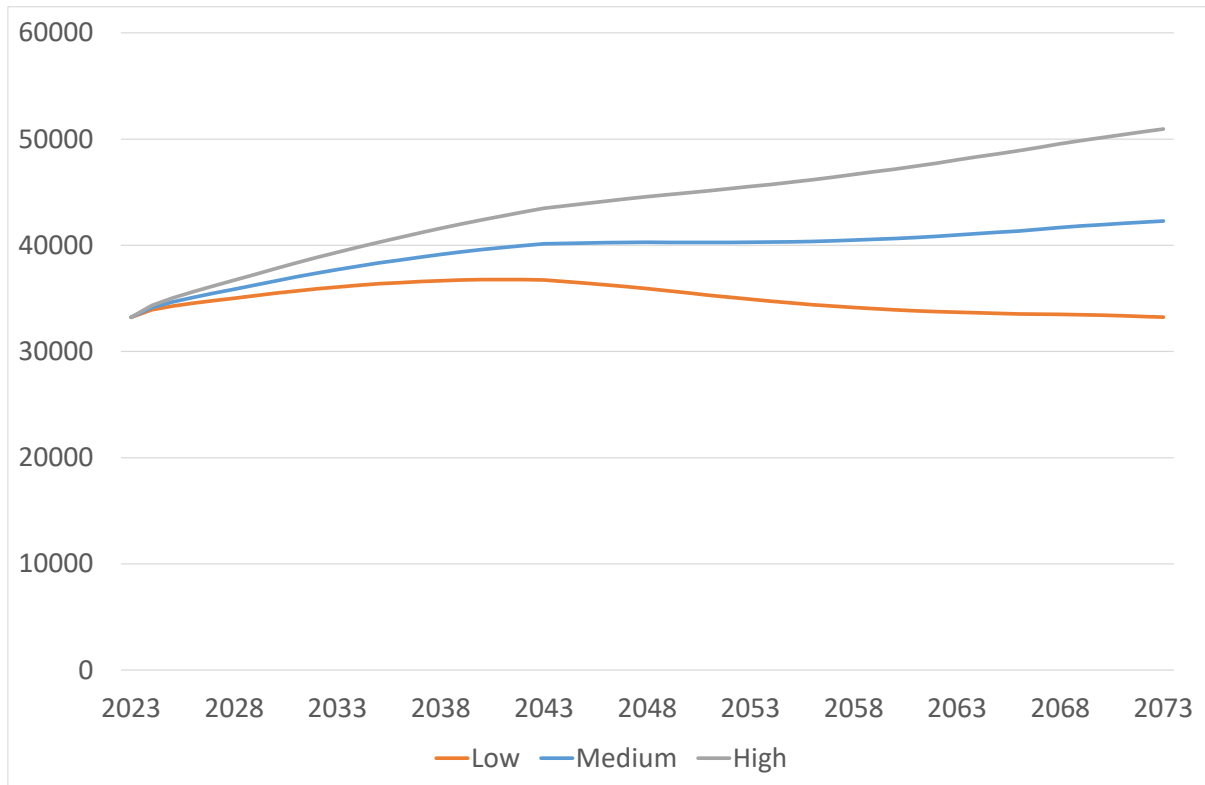


Figure 46: High-variant family and household projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073



The labour force projections for Waipā District are shown in Figure 47. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 33,219. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 42,286 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force increases to a peak of 36,770 in 2041 before declining to 33,232 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 50,952 in 2073.

Figure 47: Labour force projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073



#### 4.7 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Ōtorohanga District

Figure 48 presents the 2023-base population projections for Ōtorohanga District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Ōtorohanga District is 10,550. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 14,144 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows similar growth to the recent experience of Ōtorohanga District. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 0.7% per year is higher than the 0.24% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases to a peak of 10,963 in 2051 before declining to 10,486 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 17,893 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection is similar to the Waikato medium-variant projection until the mid-2030s, but then falls away.

Figure 48: Population projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073

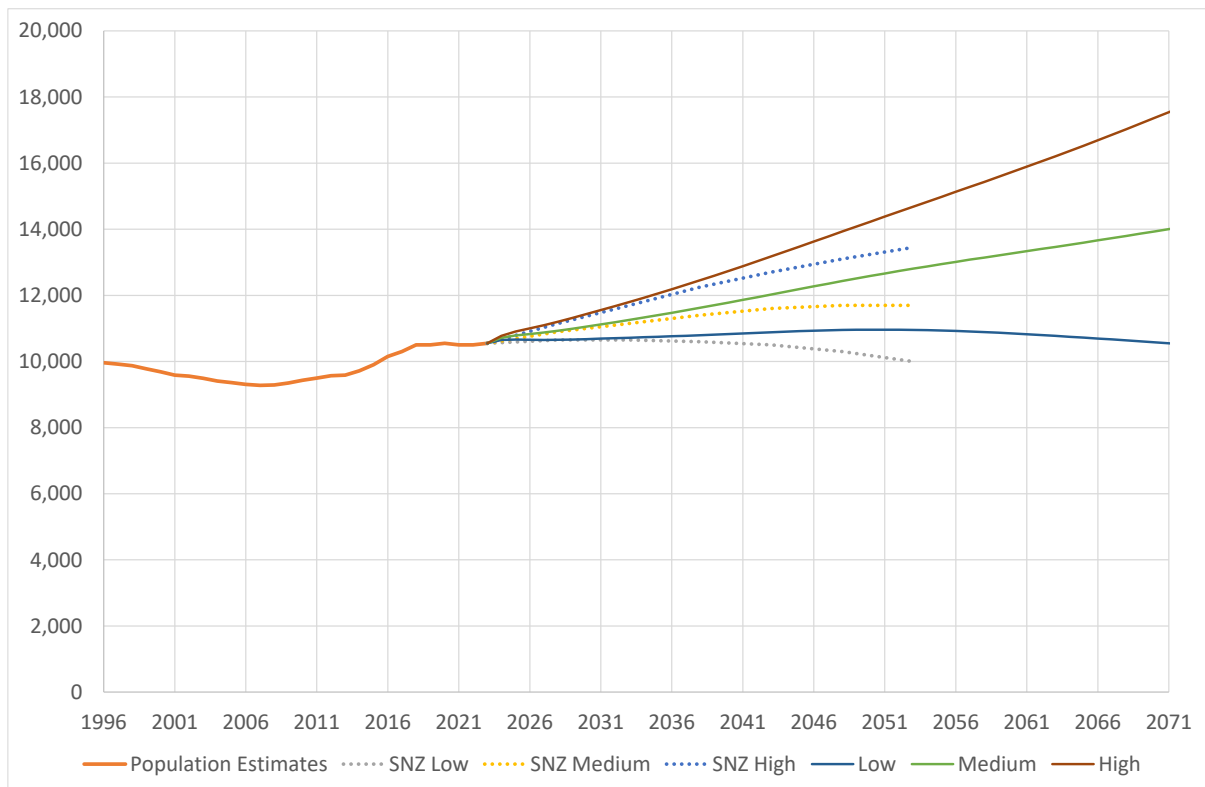


Figure 49 disaggregates the components of population change for Ōtorohanga District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is positive throughout the projection period. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration) and natural increase (more births than deaths). The initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure, along with a brief period of negative net migration before net migration returns to being positive.

Table 7 summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Ōtorohanga District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to Waipā District, Hamilton City, and Waikato District, all of which are large population centres in relatively close proximity to Ōtorohanga District.

Figure 49: Projected components of population change for Ōtorohanga District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073

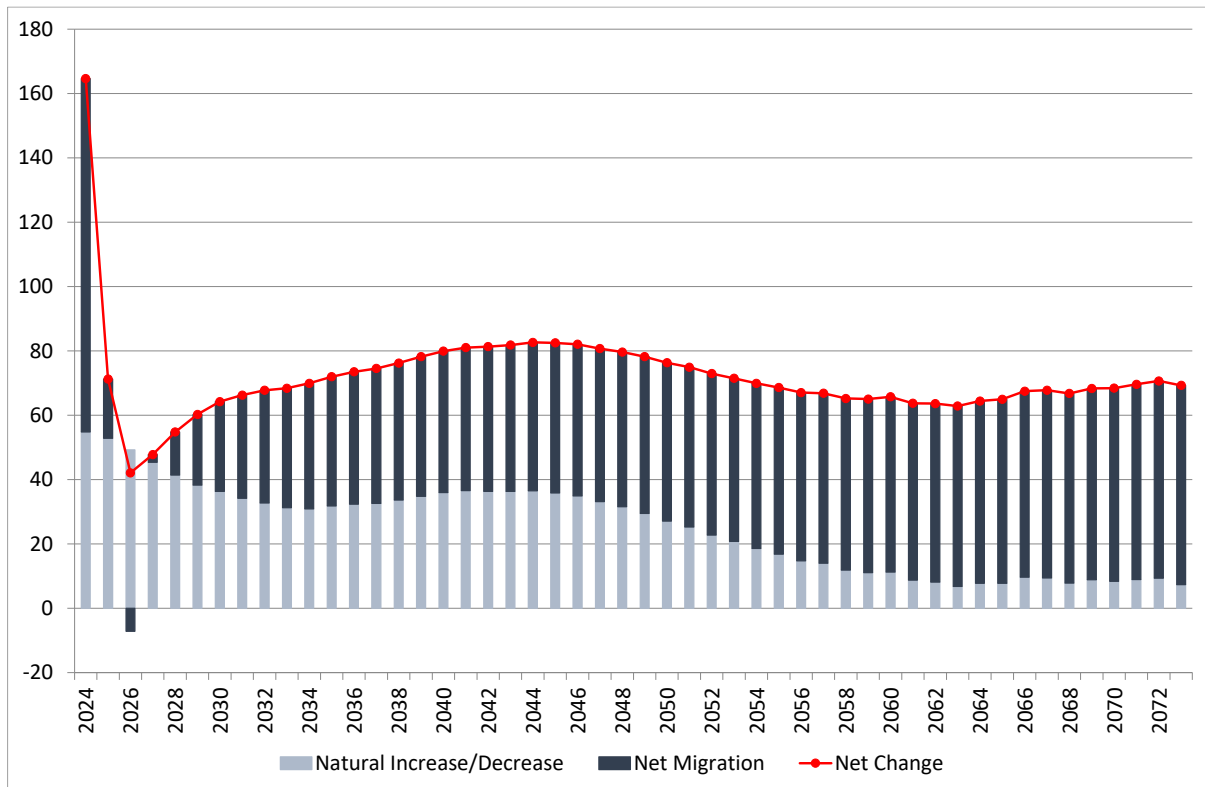
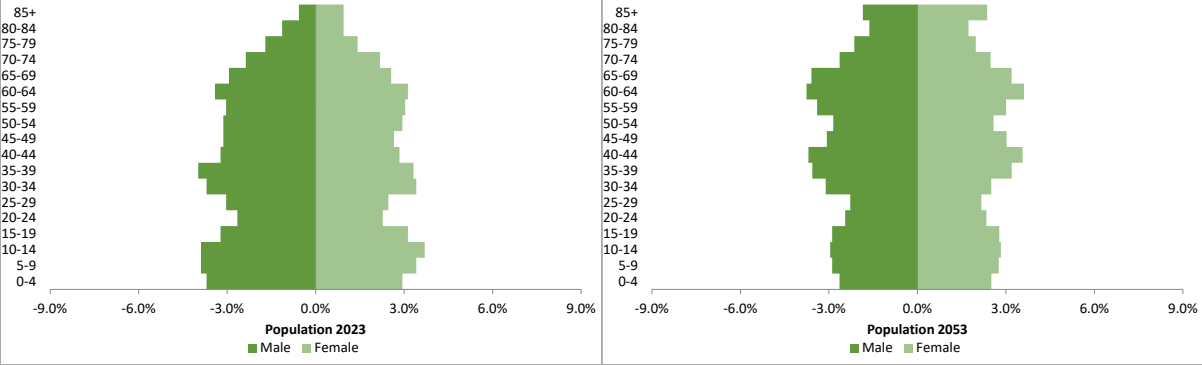


Table 7: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Ōtorohanga District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Proportion
Waipā	15.6%	Waipā	15.5%
Hamilton	9.8%	Hamilton	9.6%
Waikato	9.0%	Waikato	8.9%
Tauranga	4.8%	Tauranga	4.8%
South Waikato	4.0%	South Waikato	4.0%
Taupō	3.6%	Taupō	3.8%
Rotorua	2.6%	New Plymouth	2.8%
New Plymouth	2.5%	Rotorua	2.7%
Waitomo	2.2%	Waitomo	2.3%
Franklin LB	1.9%	Christchurch	1.9%

The age structure of Ōtorohanga District is amongst the most youthful in the Waikato Region and remains relatively young, as shown in Figure 50. In 2023, 16.8 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to slightly increase to 23.6 percent by 2053. This slow rate of population ageing explains why the district remains in natural increase throughout the projection period, as shown in the previous figure.

Figure 50: Age-sex structure for Ōtorohanga District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Ōtorohanga District is shown in Figure 51. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 3,682. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing throughout the projection period, reaching 4,942 in 2073. The number of one-parent and two-parent families increases fairly consistently over the projection period, as does the number of couples without children, while the number of one-person households increases through most of the projection period, before declining. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for Ōtorohanga District are shown in Figures 52 and 53 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 3,994 in 2048 before declining to 3,766 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households throughout the projection period, reaching 6,141 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

Figure 51: Medium-variant family and household projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073

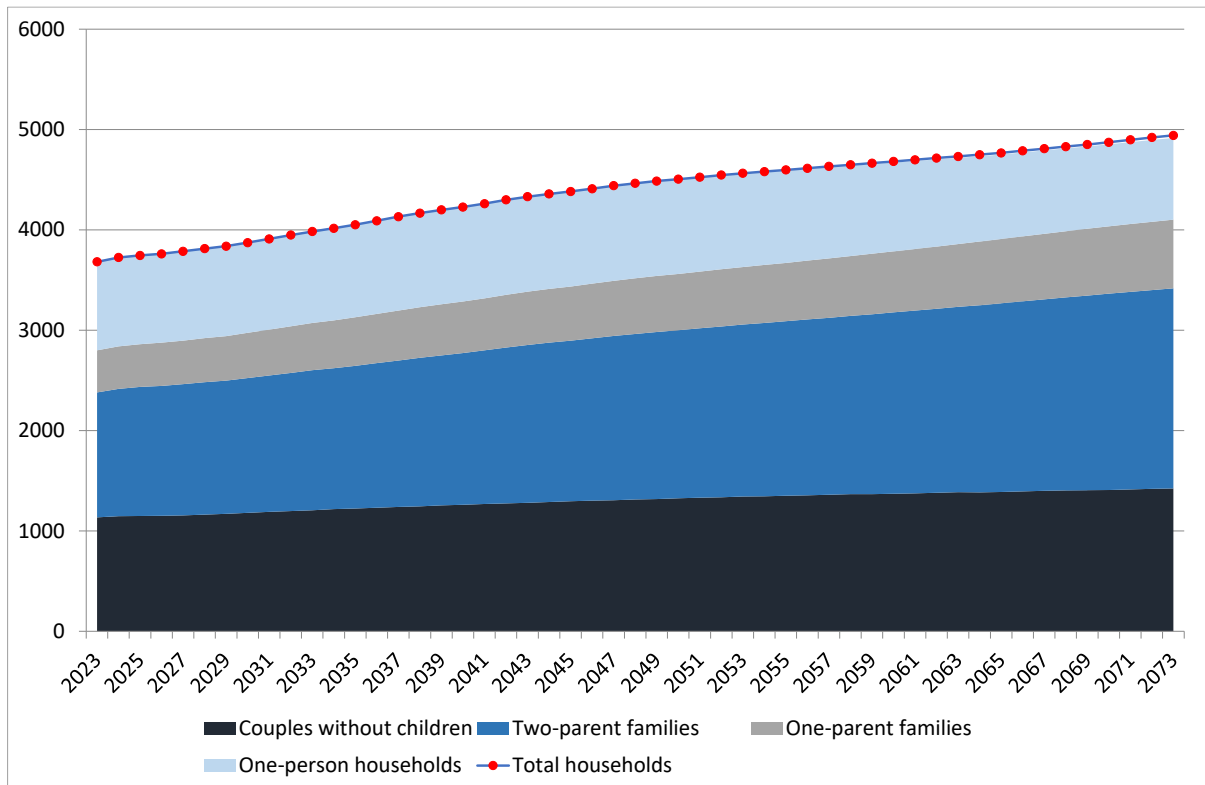


Figure 52: Low-variant family and household projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073

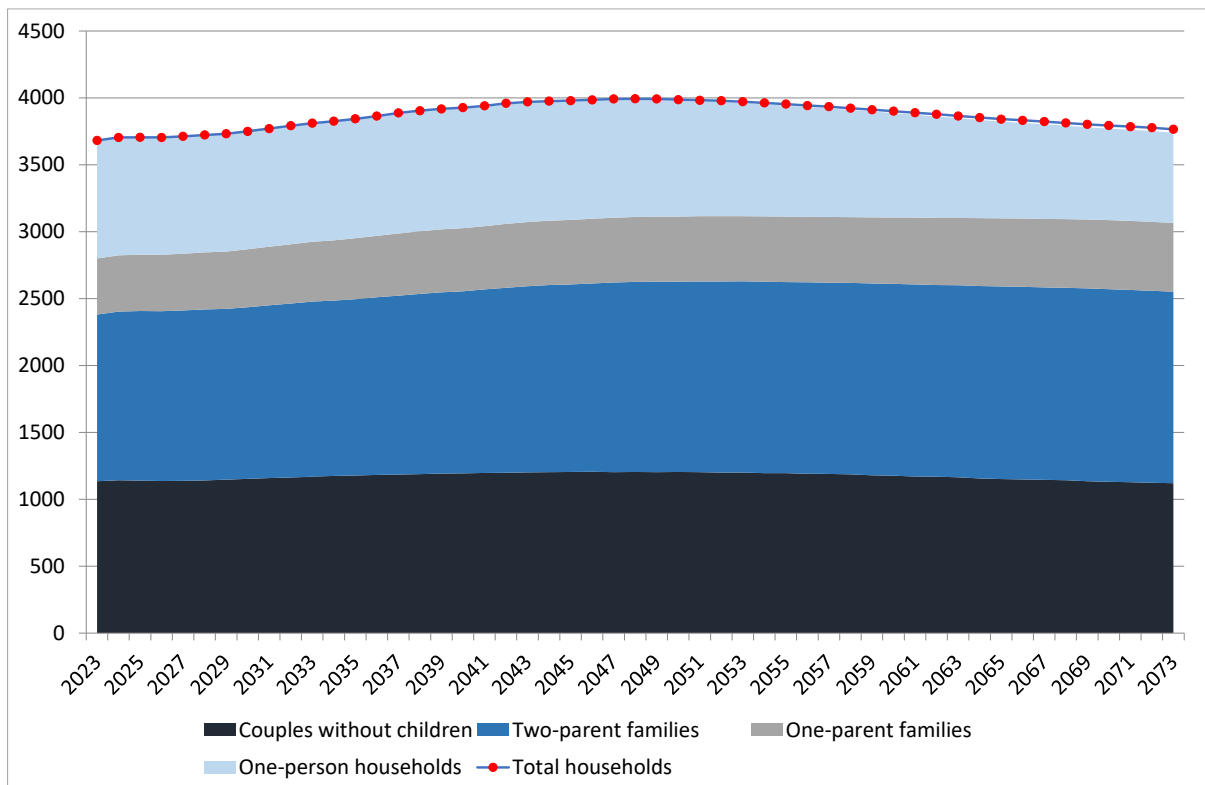
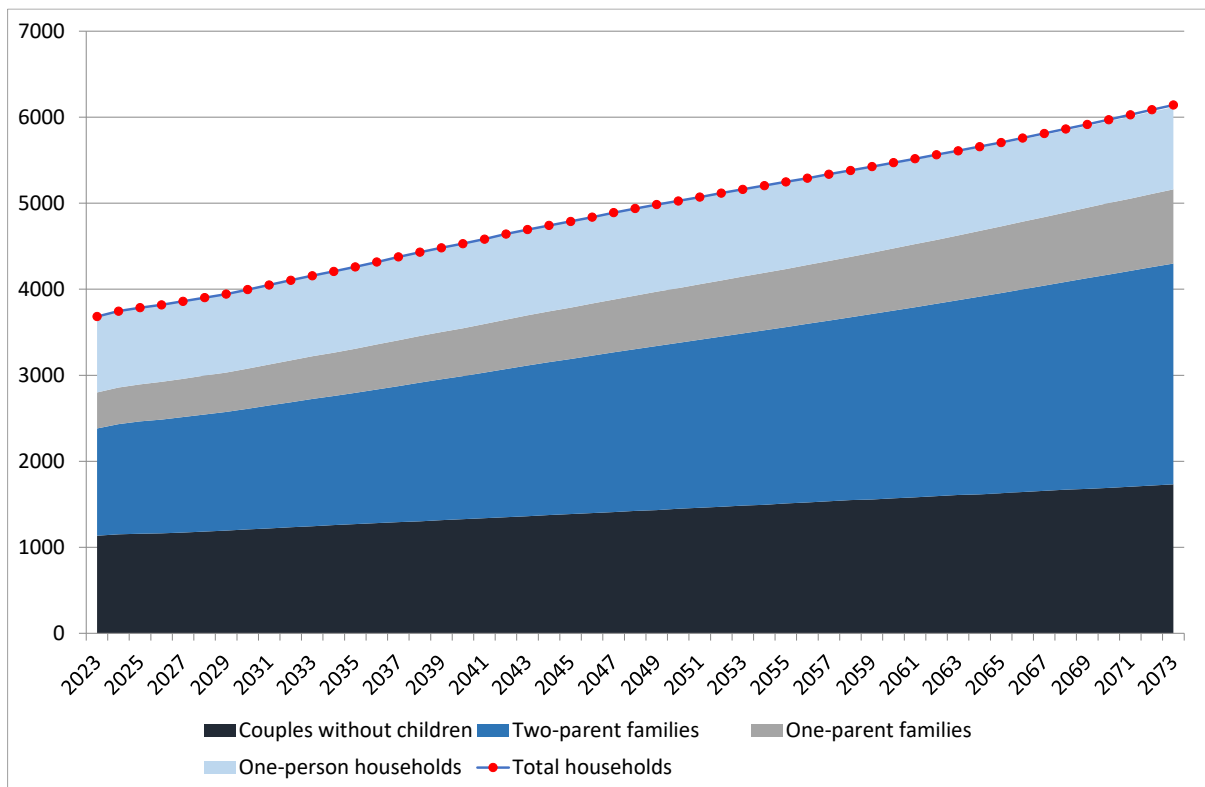
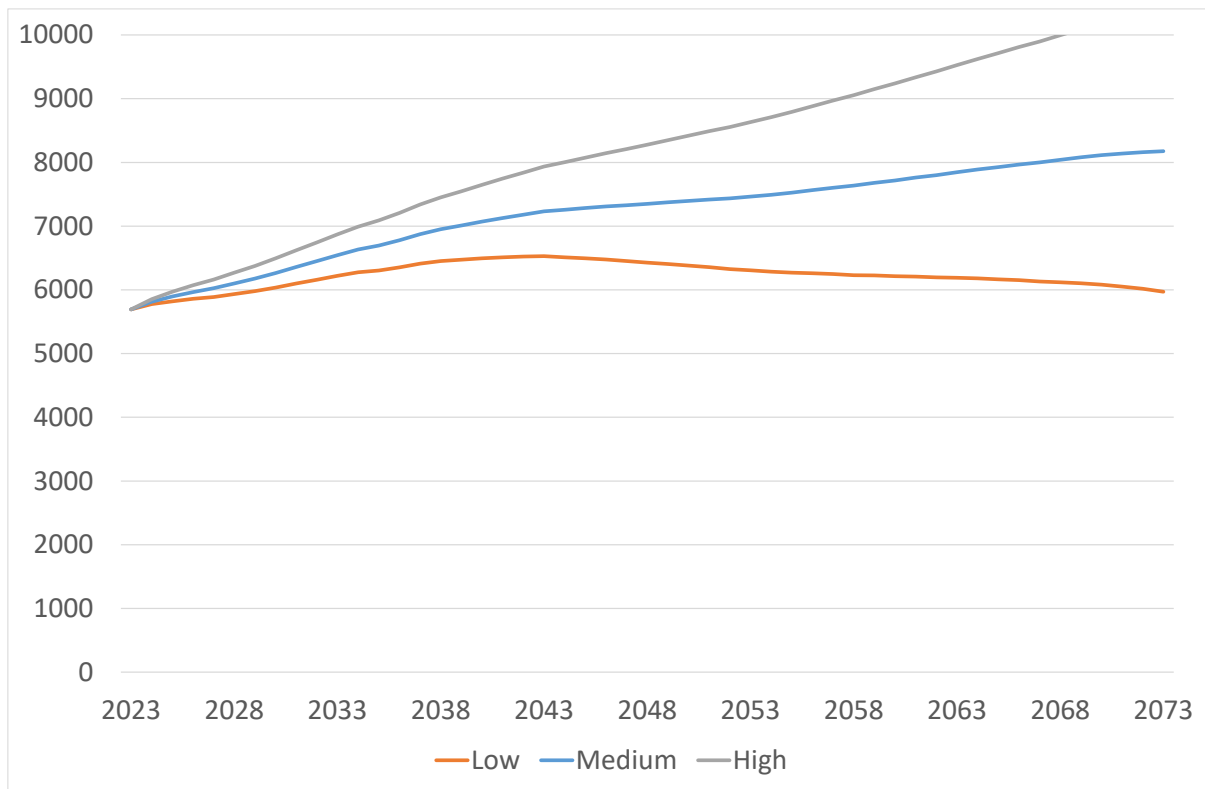


Figure 53: High-variant family and household projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073



The labour force projections for Ōtorohanga District are shown in Figure 54. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 5,692. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 8,175 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force increases to a peak of 6,530 in 2043 before declining to 5,972 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 10,427 in 2073.

Figure 54: Labour force projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073



#### 4.8 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for South Waikato District

Figure 55 presents the 2023-base population projections for South Waikato District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for South Waikato District is 25,670. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 37,300 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows similar growth to the recent experience of South Waikato District. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 0.7% per year is somewhat higher than the 0.3% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 27,933 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 46,896 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection tracks a very

similar but slightly lower trajectory than the Waikato medium-variant projection over the entire projection period.

Figure 55: Population projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073

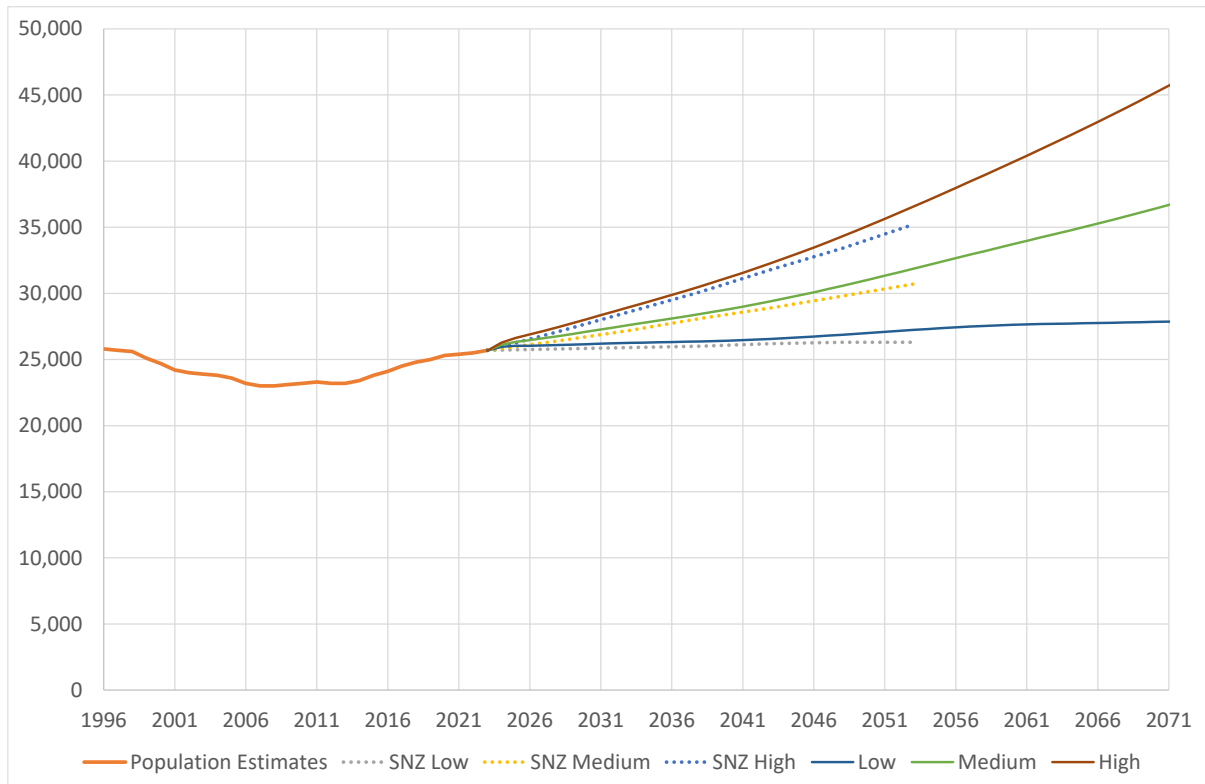


Figure 56 disaggregates the components of population change for South Waikato District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is positive throughout the projection period. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration) and natural increase (more births than deaths). Like Ōtorohanga District, the initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure, along with a brief period of negative net migration before net migration returns to being positive.

Figure 56: Projected components of population change for South Waikato District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073

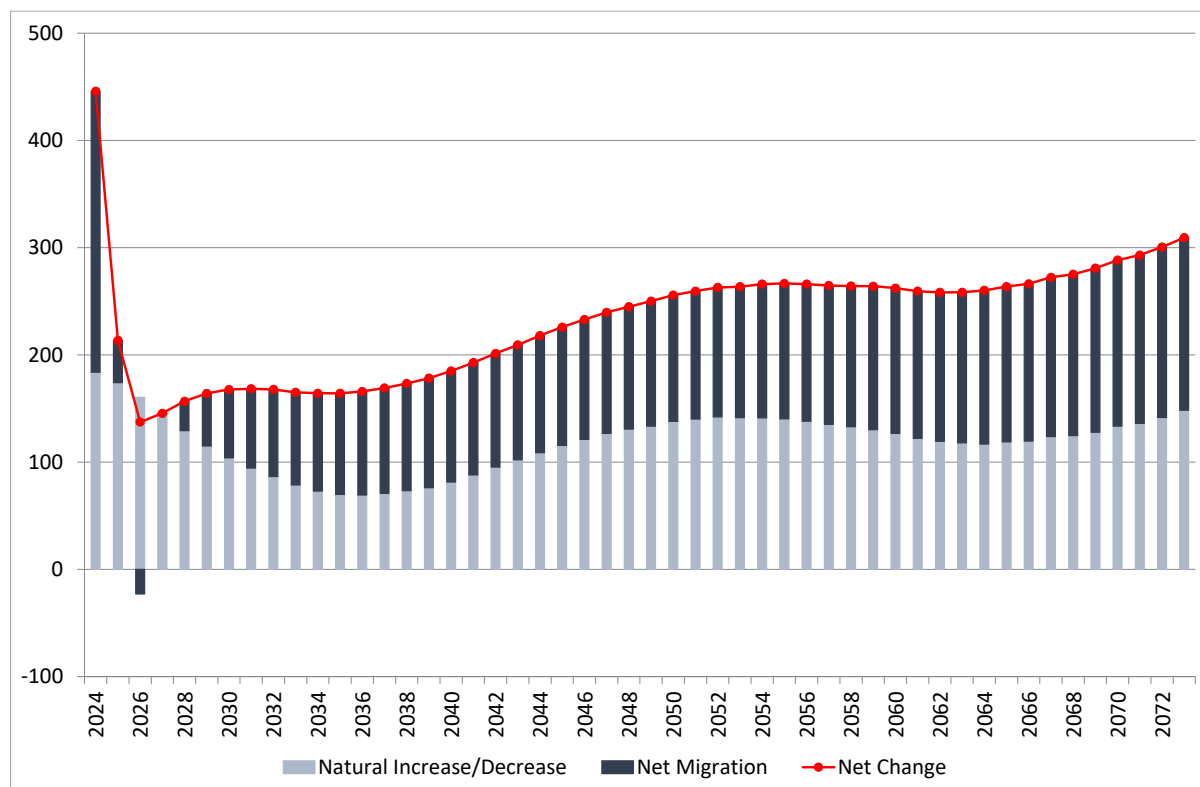


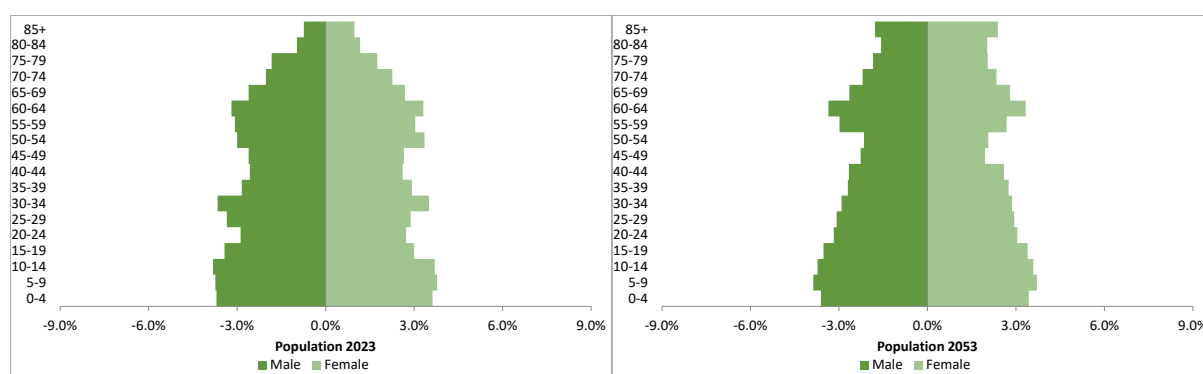
Table 8 summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for South Waikato District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to Rotorua District, Tauranga City, and Waipā District, all of which are large population centres in relatively close proximity to South Waikato District. Interestingly, South Waikato shows closer links within the internal migration system with Rotorua and Tauranga than with Hamilton, and also close links to Hastings and New Plymouth, but not to Auckland.

The age structure of South Waikato District is amongst the most youthful in the Waikato Region and remains relatively young, as shown in Figure 57. In 2023, 17.0 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to slightly increase to 21.6 percent by 2053. This slow rate of population ageing explains why the district remains in natural increase throughout the projection period, as shown in the previous figure.

Table 8: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for South Waikato District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Proportion
Rotorua	14.6%	Rotorua	15.1%
Tauranga	8.2%	Tauranga	8.1%
Waipā	7.6%	Waipā	7.4%
Western Bay of Plenty	7.4%	Western Bay of Plenty	7.1%
Hamilton	6.5%	Hamilton	6.3%
Taupō	4.6%	Taupō	4.8%
Matamata-Piako	4.3%	Matamata-Piako	4.3%
Waikato	2.7%	Waikato	2.6%
Hastings	1.9%	Hastings	2.0%
New Plymouth	1.9%	New Plymouth	2.0%

Figure 57: Age-sex structure for South Waikato District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for South Waikato District is shown in Figure 58. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 9,166. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing throughout the projection period, reaching 11,491 in 2073. The number of one-parent and two-parent families increases fairly consistently over the projection period, as does the number of couples without children, while the number of one-person households increases through most of the projection period, before declining. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for South Waikato District are shown in Figures 59 and 60 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 9,202 in 2024 before remaining fairly constant over most of the projection period, then declining to 8,647 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely

follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing throughout the projection period, reaching 14,390 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

The labour force projections for South Waikato District are shown in Figure 61. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 12,687. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 19,050 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force initially increases, reaching a peak of 13,841 in 2045, then decreases to 13,547 in 2059, before increasing and reaching 14,035 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 24,170 in 2073.

Figure 58: Medium-variant family and household projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073

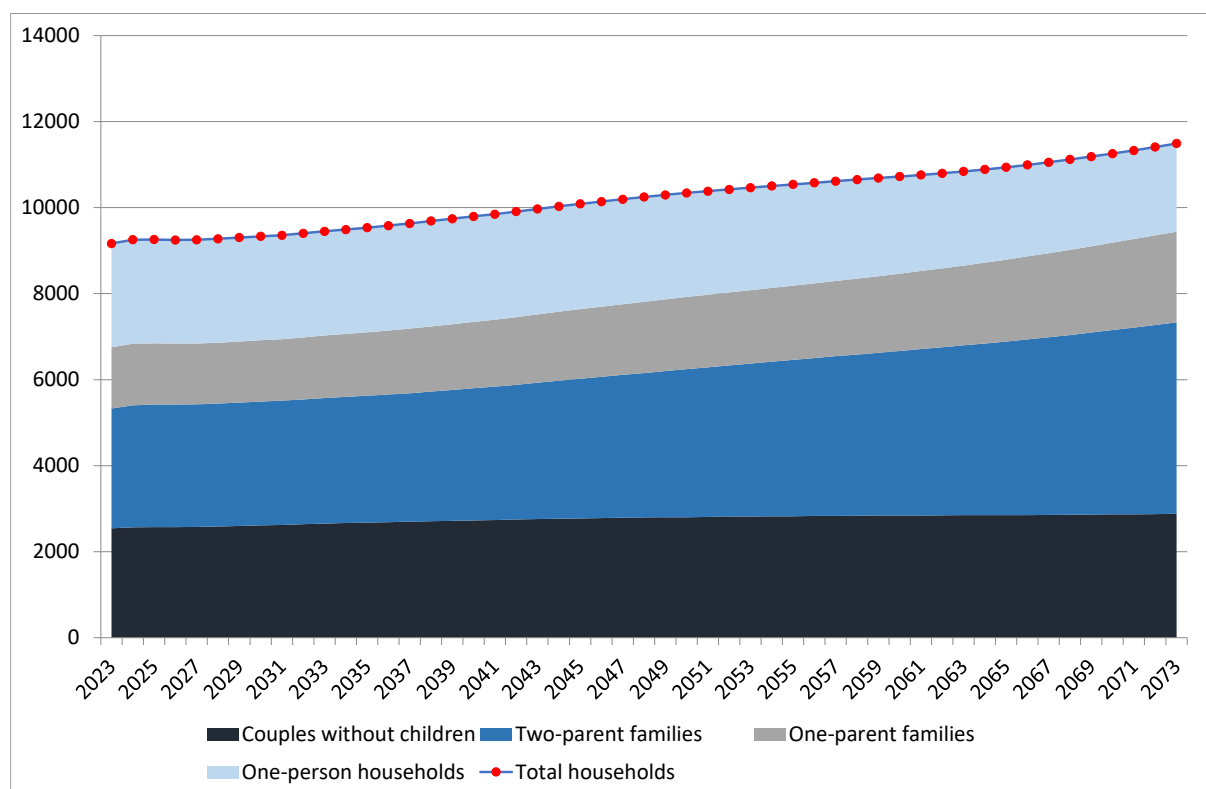


Figure 59: Low-variant family and household projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073

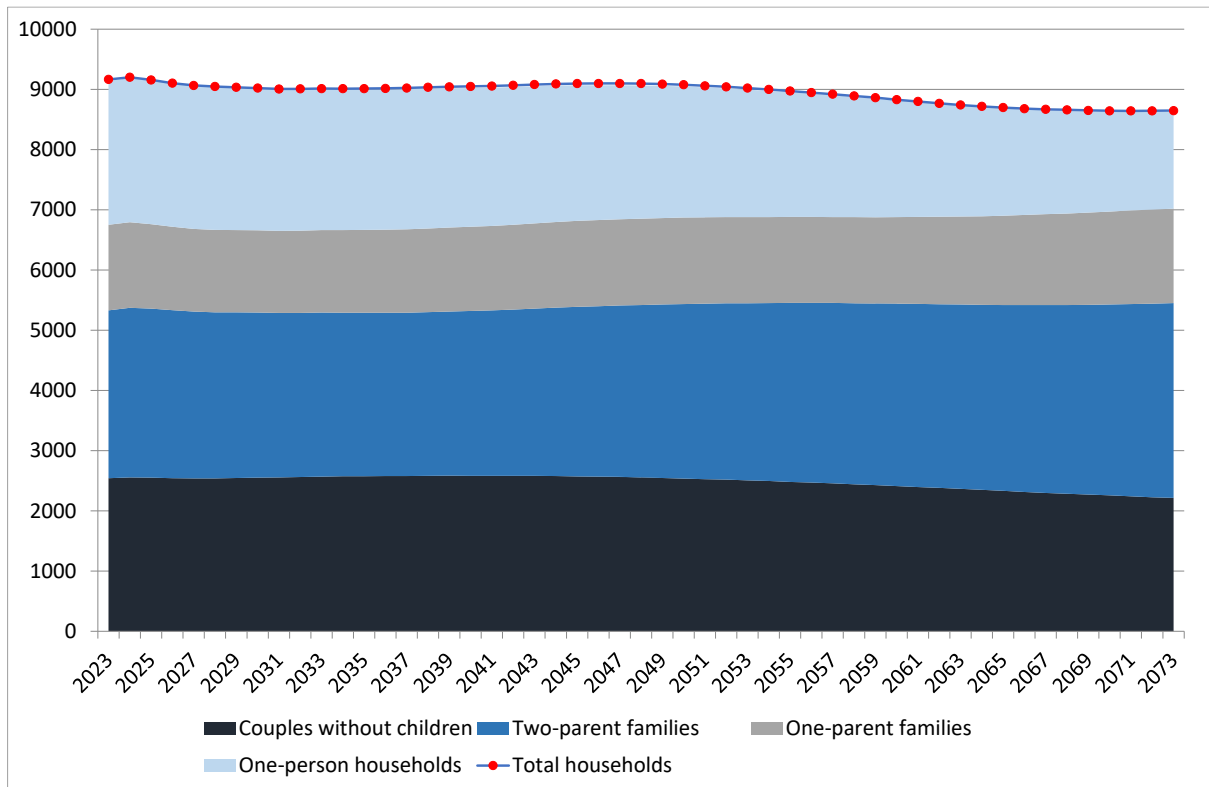


Figure 60: High-variant family and household projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073

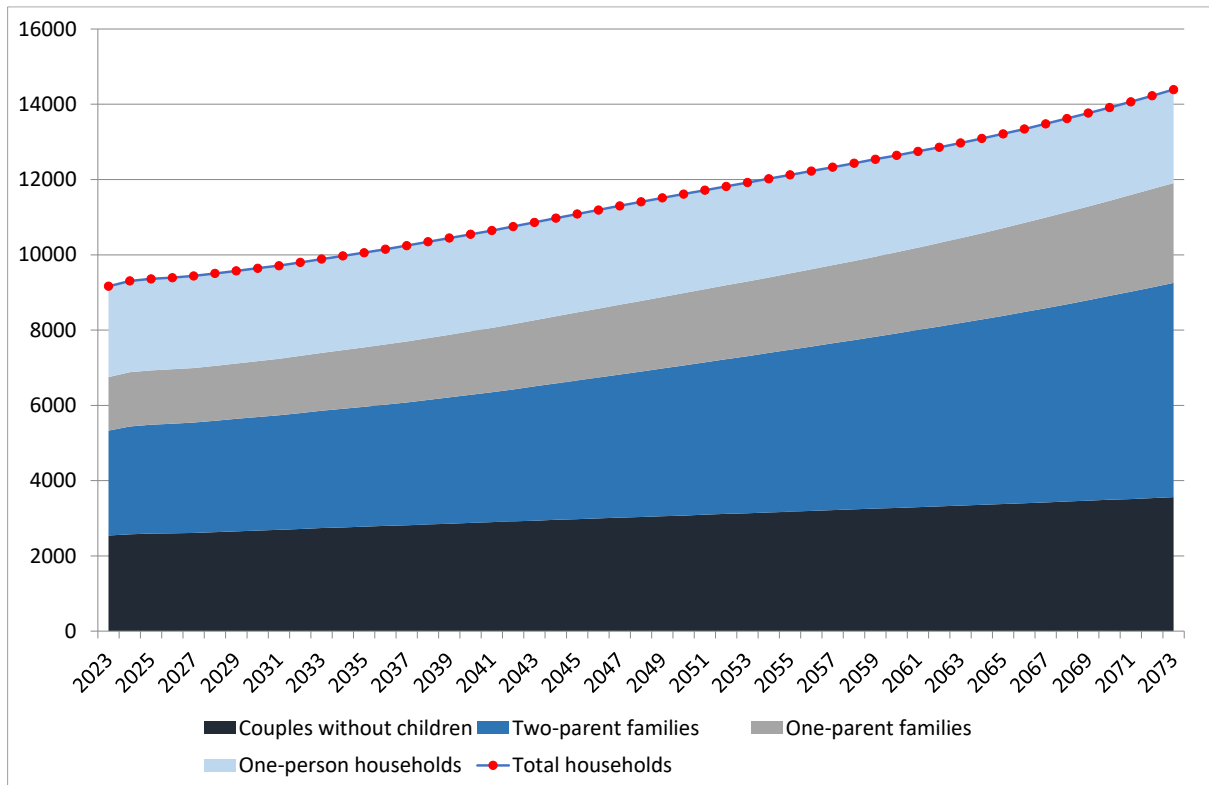
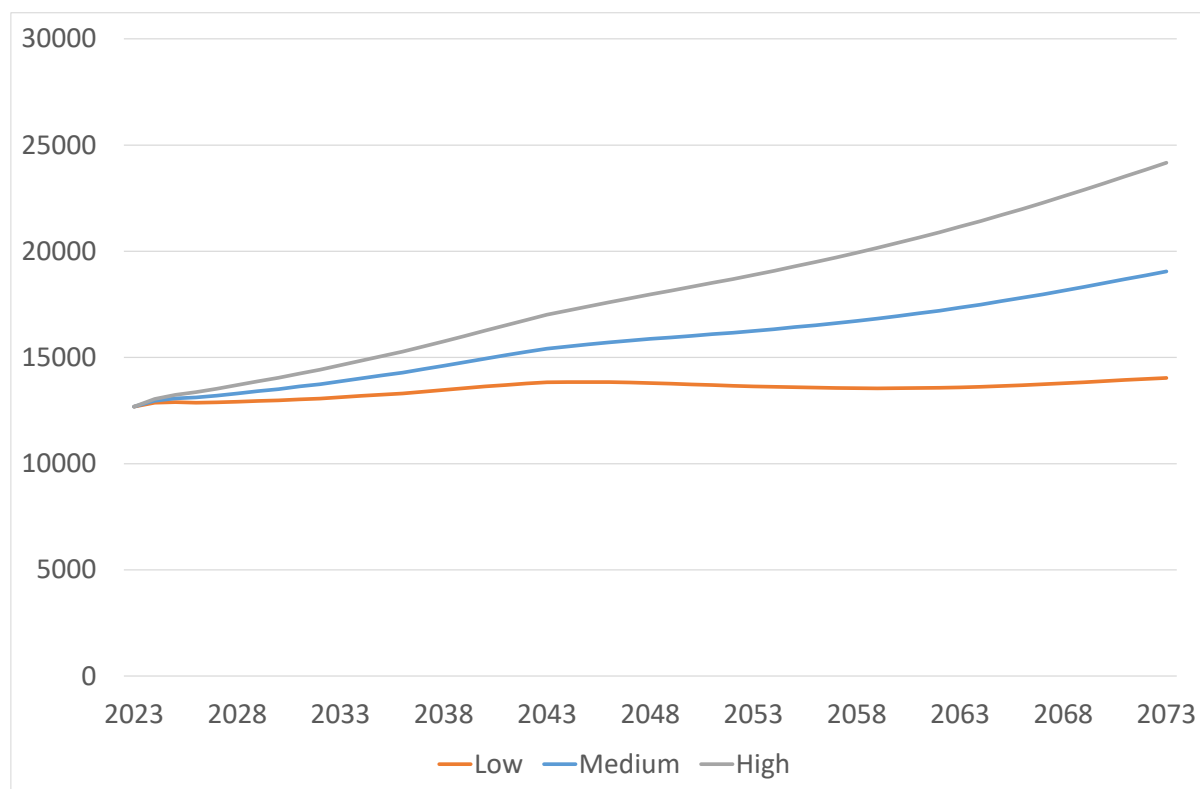


Figure 61: Labour force projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073



#### 4.9 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Waitomo District

Figure 62 presents the 2023-base population projections for Waitomo District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Waitomo District is 9,810. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases to a peak of 9,897 in 2024 before declining to 9,223 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows somewhat lower growth than the recent experience of Waitomo District, but not dissimilar to the period before 2018. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 0.0% per year is very similar to the 0.0% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023. Under the low-variant scenario, the population decreases throughout the projection period, reaching 5,846 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 12,885 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection is somewhat higher than the Waikato medium-variant projection throughout the projection period.

Figure 62: Population projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073

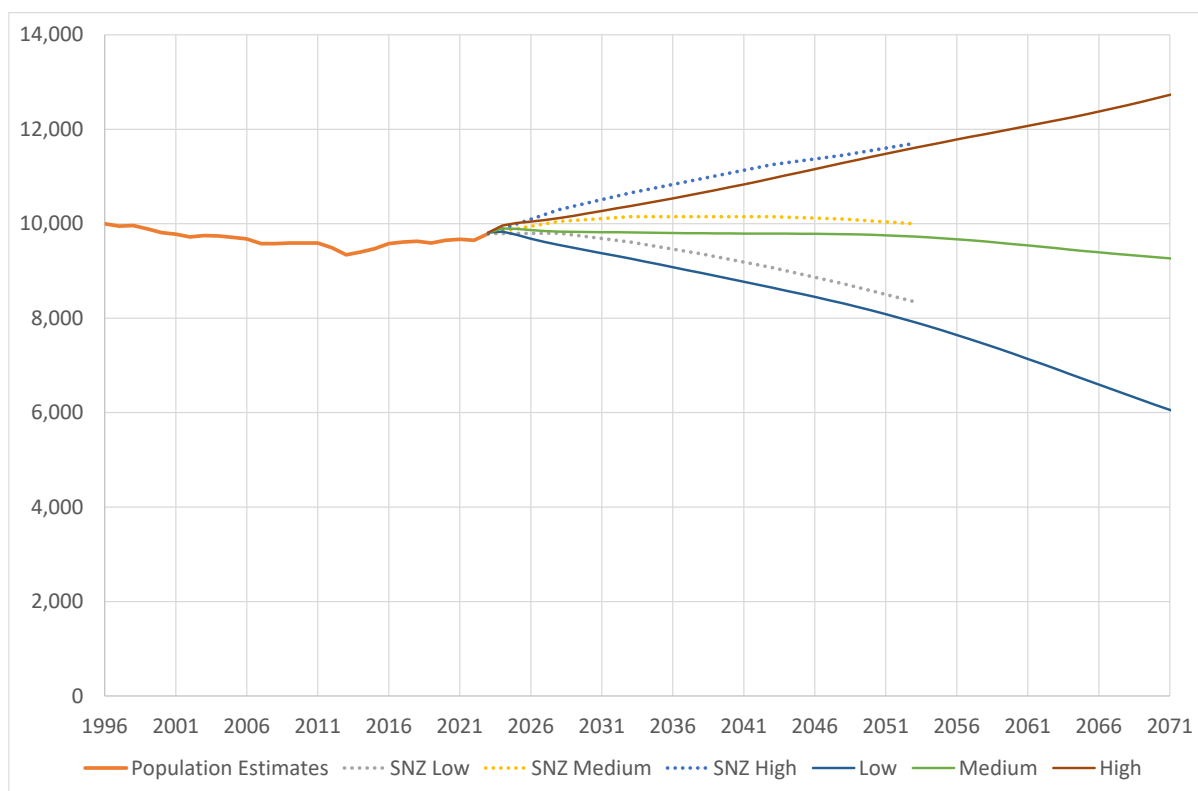


Figure 63 disaggregates the components of population change for Waitomo District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is negative throughout the projection period after 2025. This is made up of fluctuations between natural increase (more births than deaths) and natural decrease (more deaths than births), alongside net outward migration (more out-migration than in-migration). The initial period of high net international migration is only in view for a single year for Waitomo District, in contrast with other TAs.

Table 9 summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Waitomo District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to New Plymouth District, Hamilton City, and Taupō District, a surprisingly different mix from South Waikato District. Waitomo District also shows closer links with New Plymouth District than other TAs in the Waikato region, and no close links to Auckland.

Figure 63: Projected components of population change for Waitomo District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073

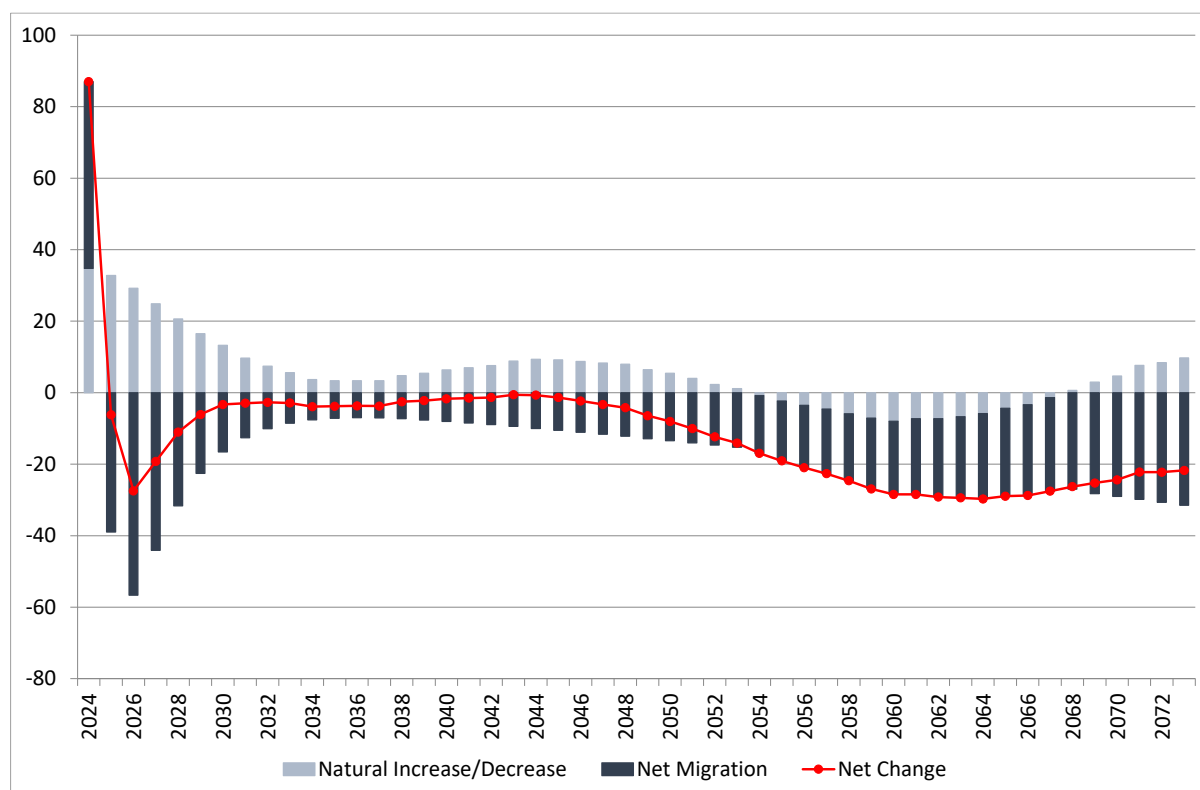


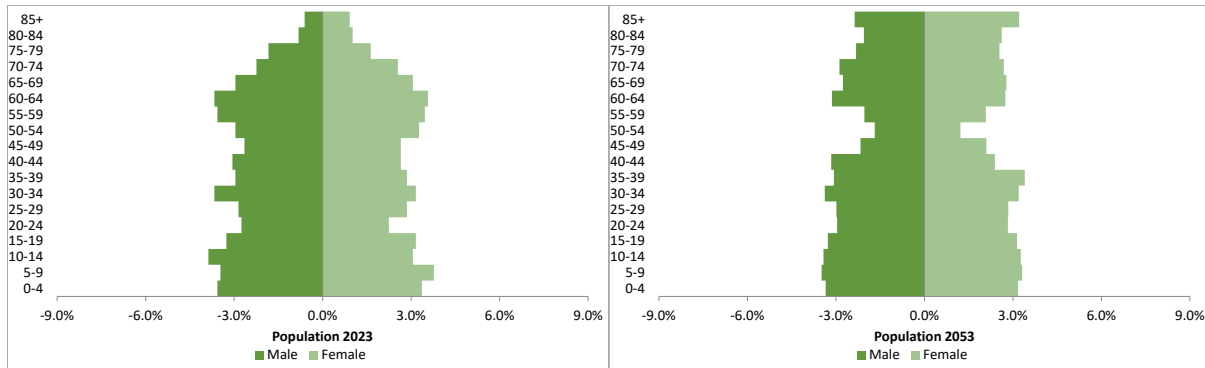
Table 9: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Waitomo District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Number
New Plymouth	11.8%	New Plymouth	12.7%
Hamilton	7.6%	Hamilton	7.3%
Taupō	4.6%	Taupō	4.8%
Tauranga	4.4%	Tauranga	4.3%
Waikato	3.5%	Waikato	3.4%
Waipā	3.3%	Waipā	3.2%
Ōtorohanga	3.2%	Ōtorohanga	3.1%
Rotorua	2.6%	Rotorua	2.7%
Christchurch	2.3%	Christchurch	2.6%
Wellington	2.3%	Hastings	2.4%

The age structure of Waitomo District is also amongst the most youthful in the Waikato Region, but ages relatively quickly, as shown in Figure 64. In 2023, 17.6 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to increase to 26.2 percent by 2053. The initially

young age profile explains why the district remains in natural increase throughout most of the projection period, as shown in the previous figure.

Figure 64: Age-sex structure for Waitomo District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Waitomo District is shown in Figure 65. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 3,570. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 3,578 in 2024 before remaining fairly constant until the 2040s, then eventually declining to 2,934 in 2073. The number of one-parent and two-parent families remain fairly constant although fluctuating over the projection period, while the number of couples without children remains constant until the 2040s before declining, and the number of one-person households decreases throughout the projection period. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for Waitomo District are shown in Figures 66 and 67 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households decreasing throughout the projection period, reaching 1,893 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households throughout the projection period, reaching 4,054 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

Figure 65: Medium-variant family and household projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073

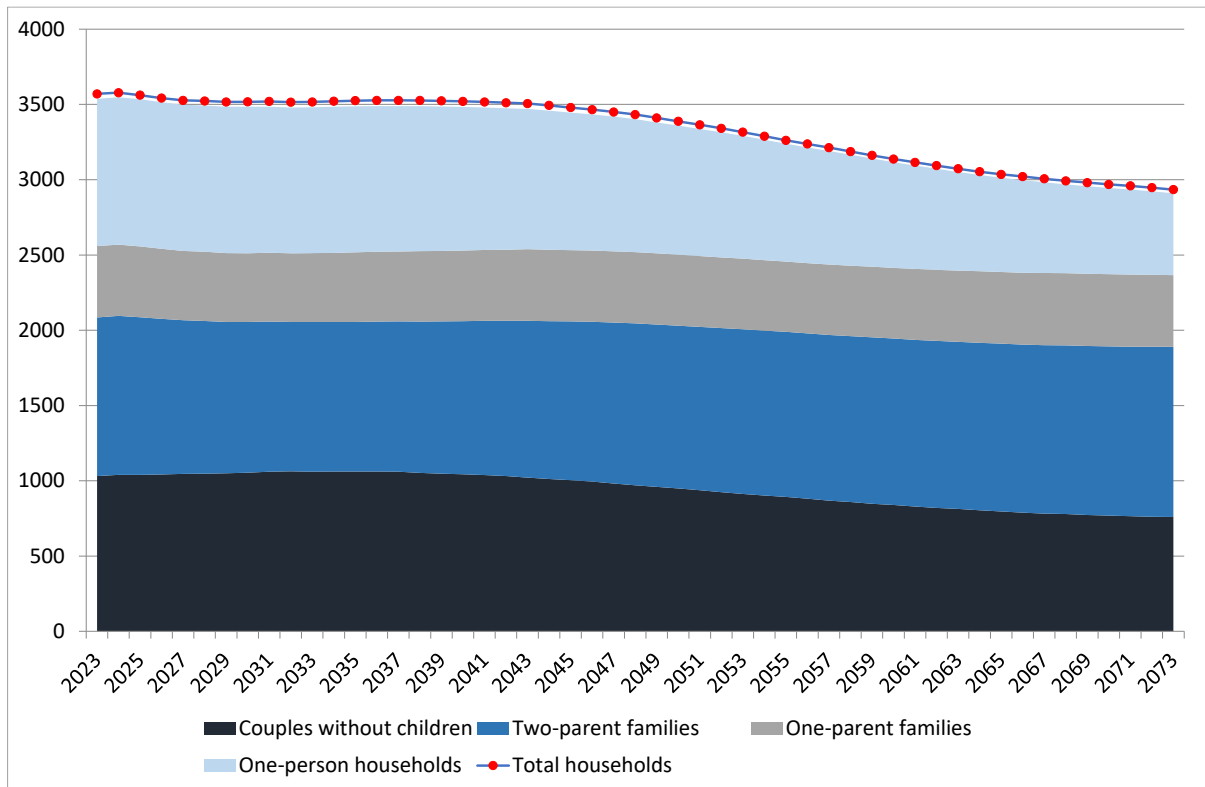


Figure 66: Low-variant family and household projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073

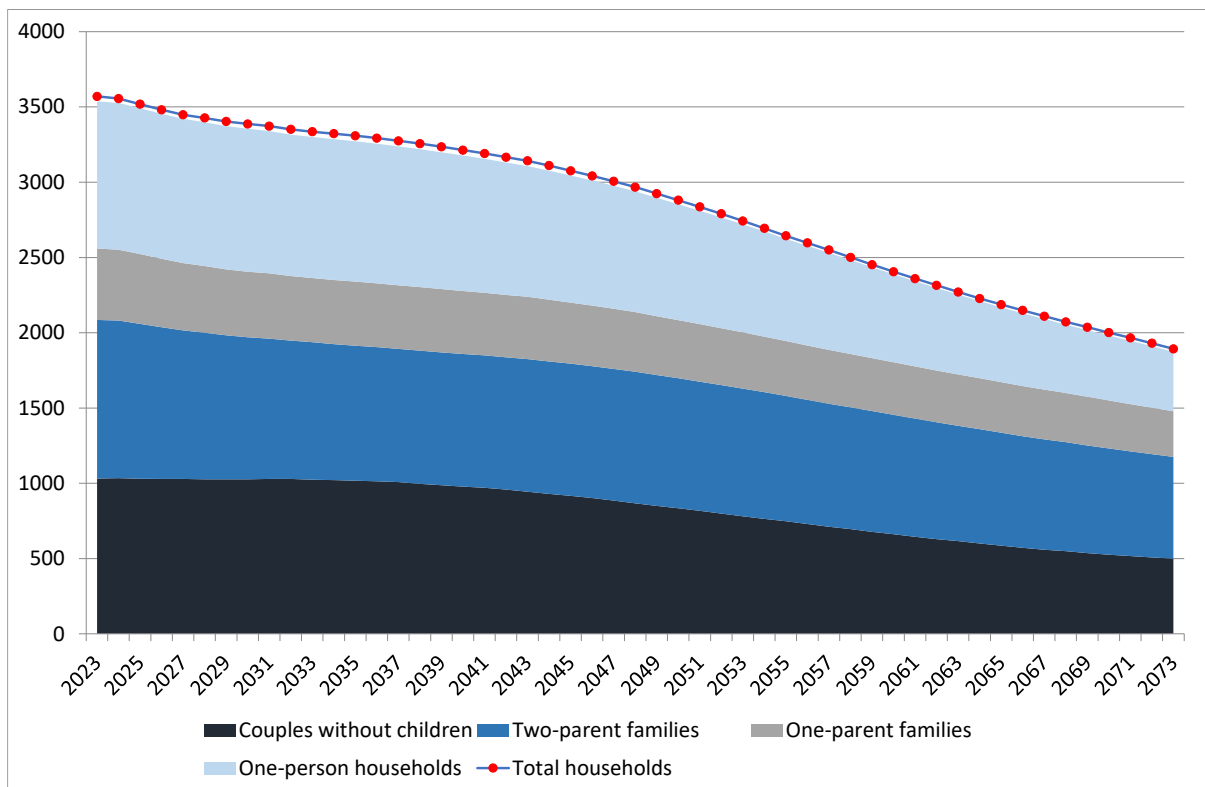
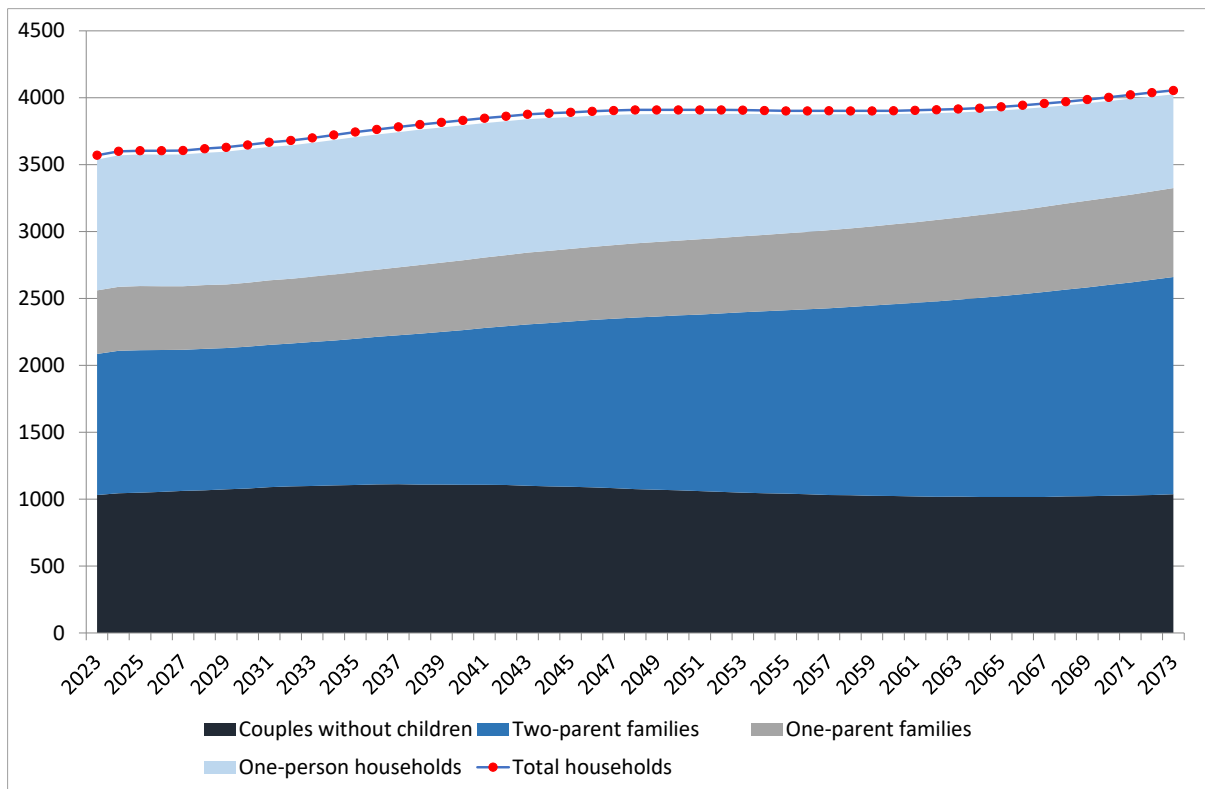
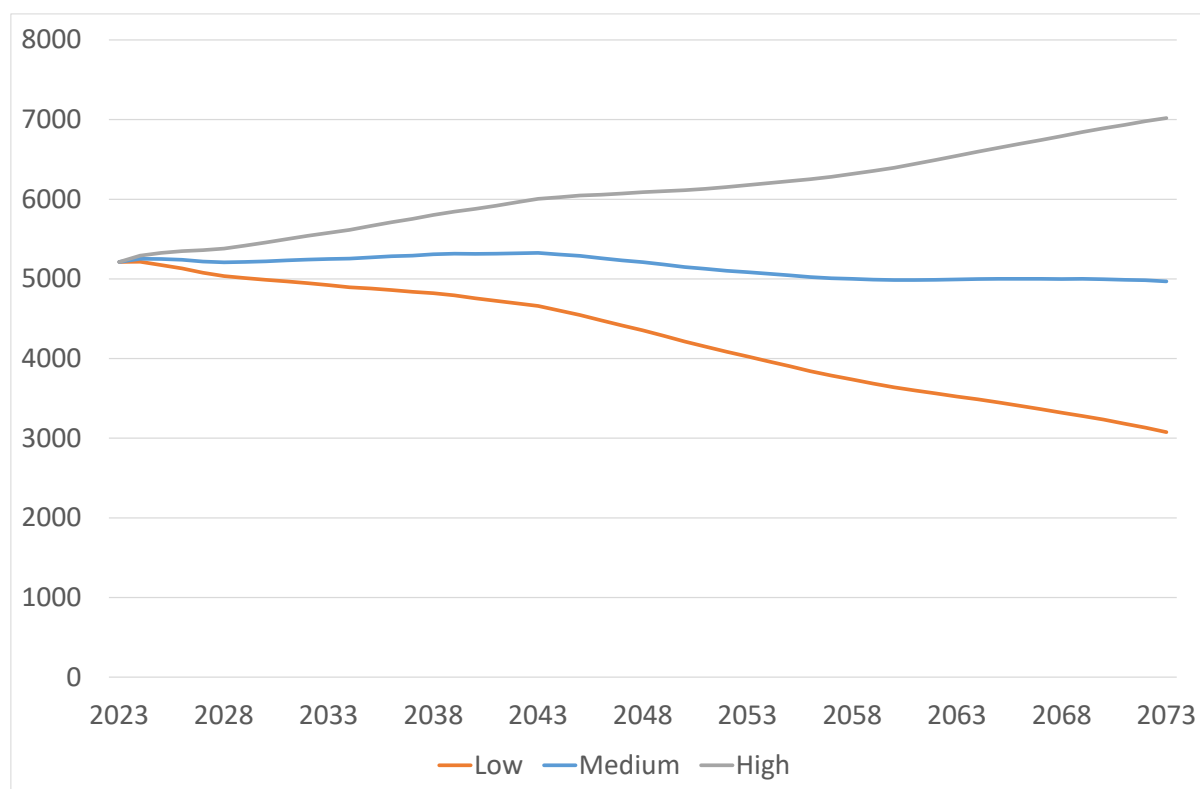


Figure 67: High-variant family and household projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073



The labour force projections for Waitomo District are shown in Figure 68. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 5,213. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases to a peak of 5,254 in 2024 before declining to 4,970 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force declines throughout of the projection period, reaching 3,077 in 2068. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 7,021 in 2073.

Figure 68: Labour force projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073



#### 4.10 Population, Family and Household, and Labour Force Projections for Taupō District

Figure 69 presents the 2023-base population projections for Taupō District to 2073, along with historical population estimates from Statistics New Zealand back to 1996. The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for Taupō District is 41,470. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 49,705 in 2073. The medium-variant projection shows somewhat lower growth than the recent experience of Taupō District, but this reflects the lower projected international migration flows. The annualised projected population growth over the period 2023-2043 of 0.6% per year is lower than the 0.9% annualised growth experienced over the period 2003-2023, again reflecting lower net international migration. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases to a peak of 43,013 in 2039 before declining to 38,139 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 61,245 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection is similar to the Waikato high-variant projection throughout the projection period, while the

SNZ low-variant projection is similar but slightly lower than the Waikato medium-variant projection throughout the projection period.

Figure 69: Population projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073

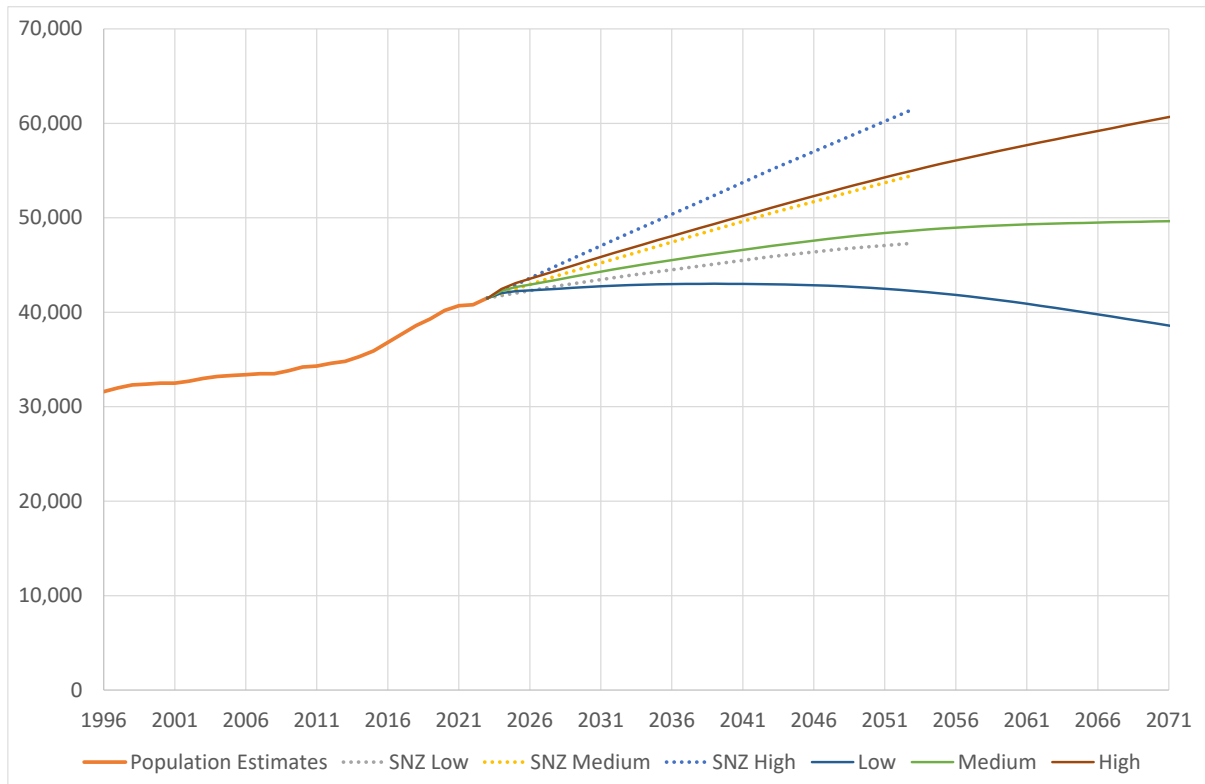


Figure 70 disaggregates the components of population change for Taupō District over the period 2024-2073 for the medium-variant population projection. As previously noted, net population change in the medium-variant projection scenario is positive throughout the projection period. This is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration) and natural increase (more births than deaths) up to 2038 (after which there is natural decrease – more deaths than births). The initial period of high net international migration in the first two years is also readily apparent in the figure.

Table 10 summarises the largest sources and destinations of inward and outward internal migrants respectively, for Taupō District in 2048 (being the middle of the projection period) for the medium-variant population projection. The largest flows in and out of the district can be attributed to Hastings District, Rotorua District, and Tauranga City, all of which are large

population centres in relatively close proximity to Taupō District. Interestingly, the internal migration links for Taupō District are more to the east and south, in comparison with other TAs in the Waikato region.

Figure 71: Projected components of population change for Taupō District, medium-variant projection, 2024-2073

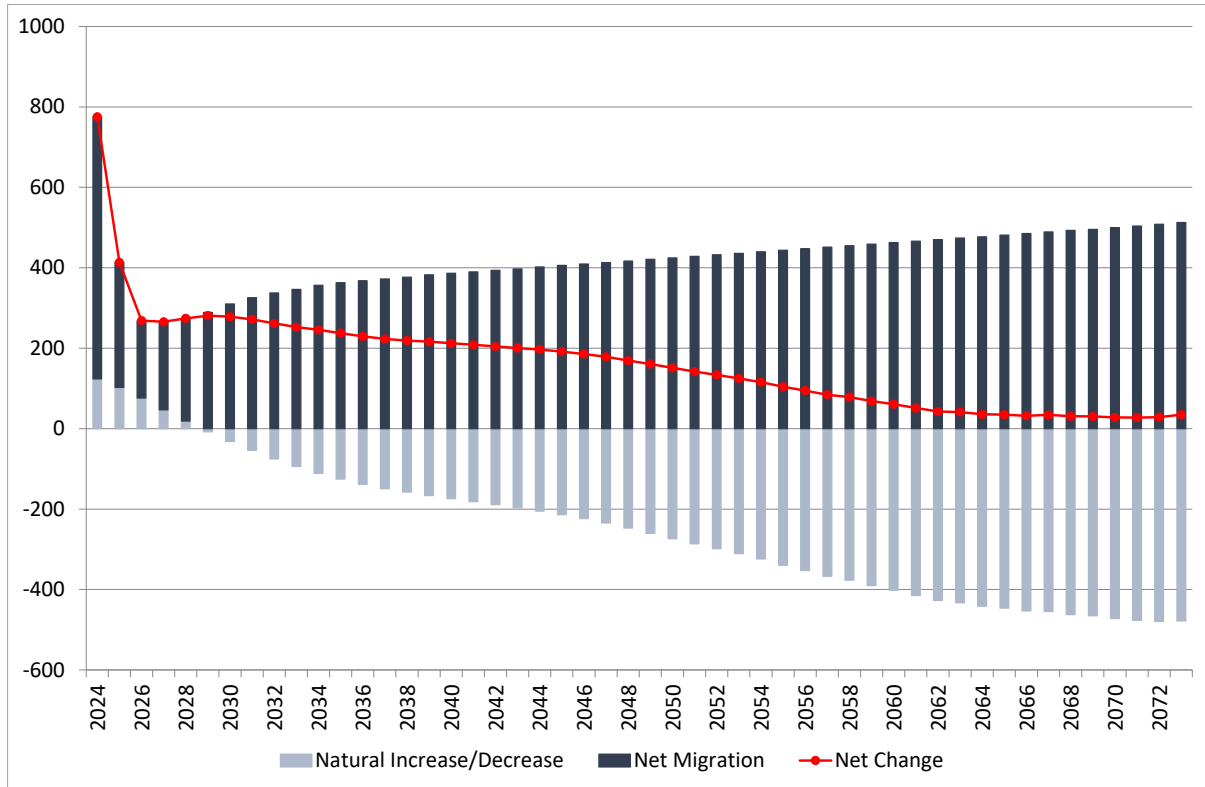
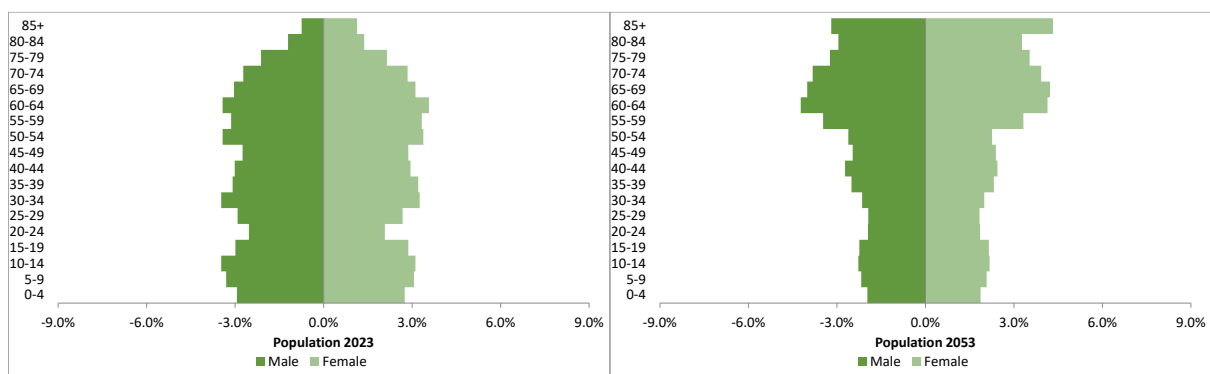


Table 10: Top sources and destinations of internal migration for Taupō District, 2048

Source	Proportion	Destination	Proportion
Hastings	11.9%	Hastings	12.4%
Rotorua	10.9%	Rotorua	11.1%
Tauranga	4.7%	Tauranga	4.5%
Whakatāne	4.3%	Whakatāne	4.4%
Hamilton	4.2%	Hamilton	4.0%
South Waikato	3.4%	South Waikato	3.4%
New Plymouth	2.8%	New Plymouth	3.0%
Napier	2.6%	Napier	2.7%
Wellington	2.4%	Christchurch	2.6%
Christchurch	2.3%	Wellington	2.4%

The age structure of Taupō District is moderately old compared with other TAs in the Waikato, but ages relatively quickly, as shown in Figure 71. In 2023, 20.4 percent of the population are aged 65 years and over, and this is projected to slightly increase to 36.5 percent by 2053. This relatively fast rate of ageing explains the shift from natural increase to natural decrease shown in the previous figure.

Figure 71: Age-sex structure for Taupō District, 2023 and 2053 (medium-variant projection)



The medium-variant family and household projection (by type) for Taupō District is shown in Figure 72. The estimated number of total households in June 2023 is 15,113. In terms of total households, the projection closely follows the medium-variant population projection, with the total number of households increases throughout the projection period, reaching 19,142 in 2073. The number of one-parent and two-parent families increase fairly consistently over the projection period, as does the number of couples without children and one-person households. The low-variant and high-variant family and household projection (by type) for Taupō District are shown in Figures 73 and 74 respectively. In terms of total households, the low-variant projection closely follows the low-variant population projection, with the total number of households increasing to a peak of 16,908 in 2048 before declining to 15,115 in 2073. The high-variant projection closely follows the high-variant population projection, with the total number of households throughout the projection period, reaching 23,147 in 2073. The relative size of the families and households by type are similar in the low-variant and high-variant projections to those in the medium-variant projection.

Figure 72: Medium-variant family and household projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073

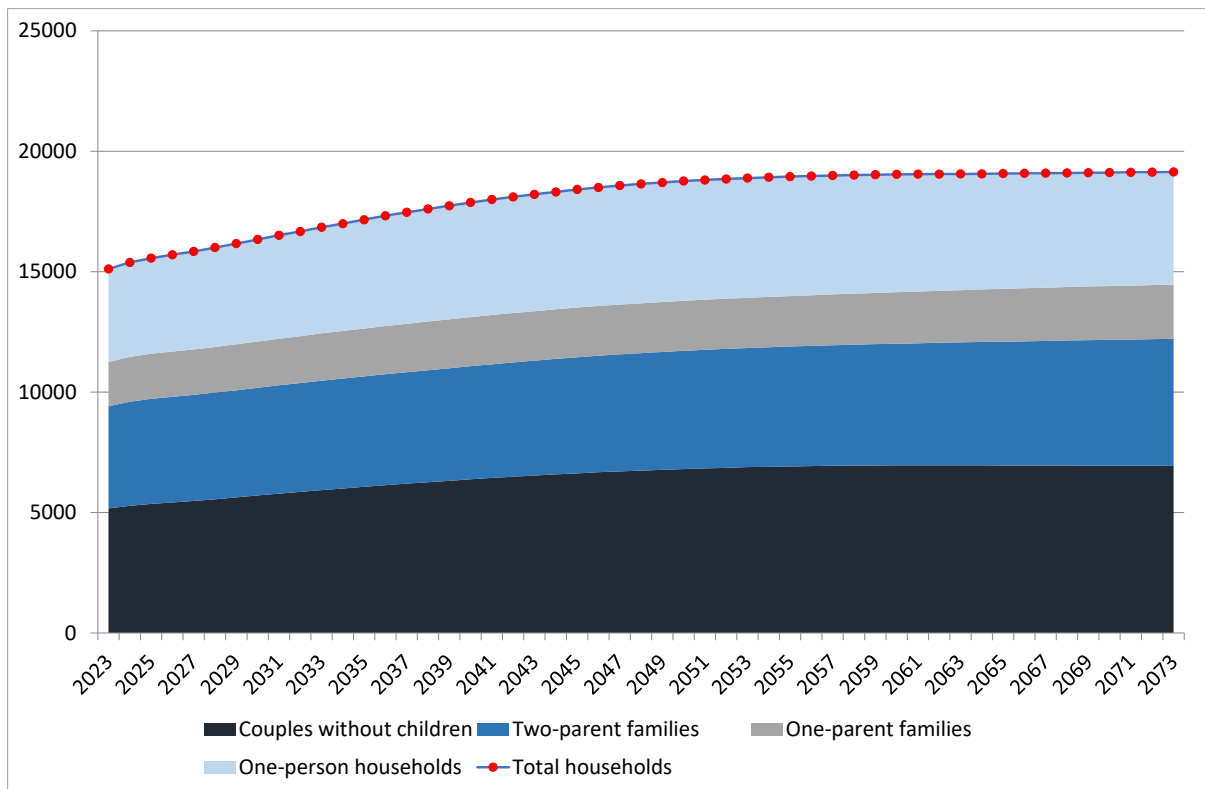


Figure 73: Low-variant family and household projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073

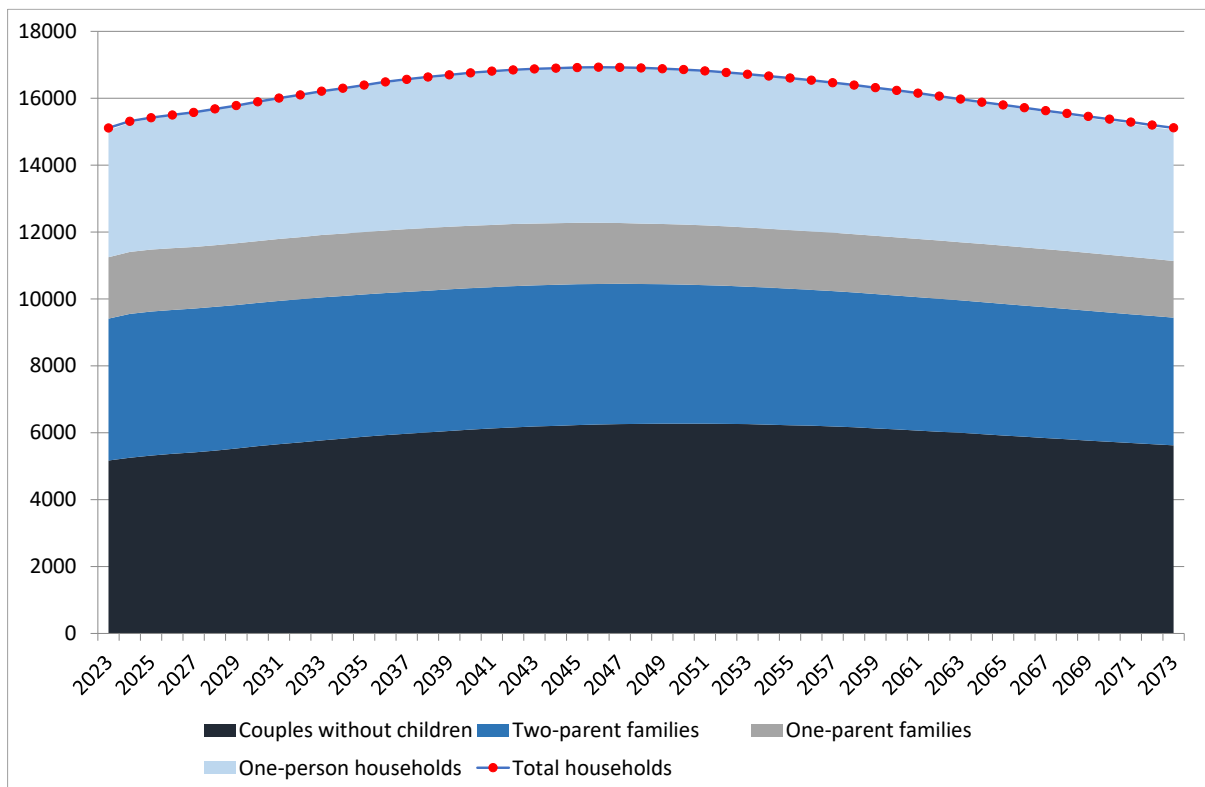
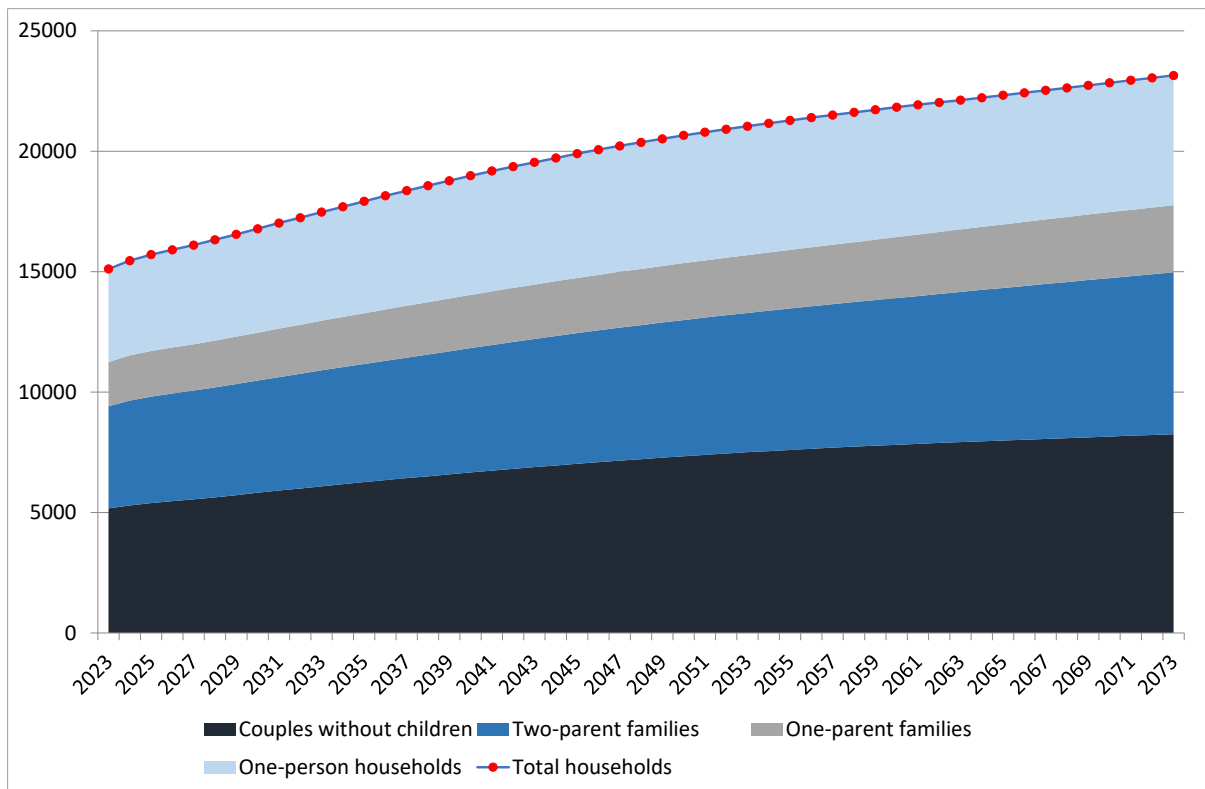
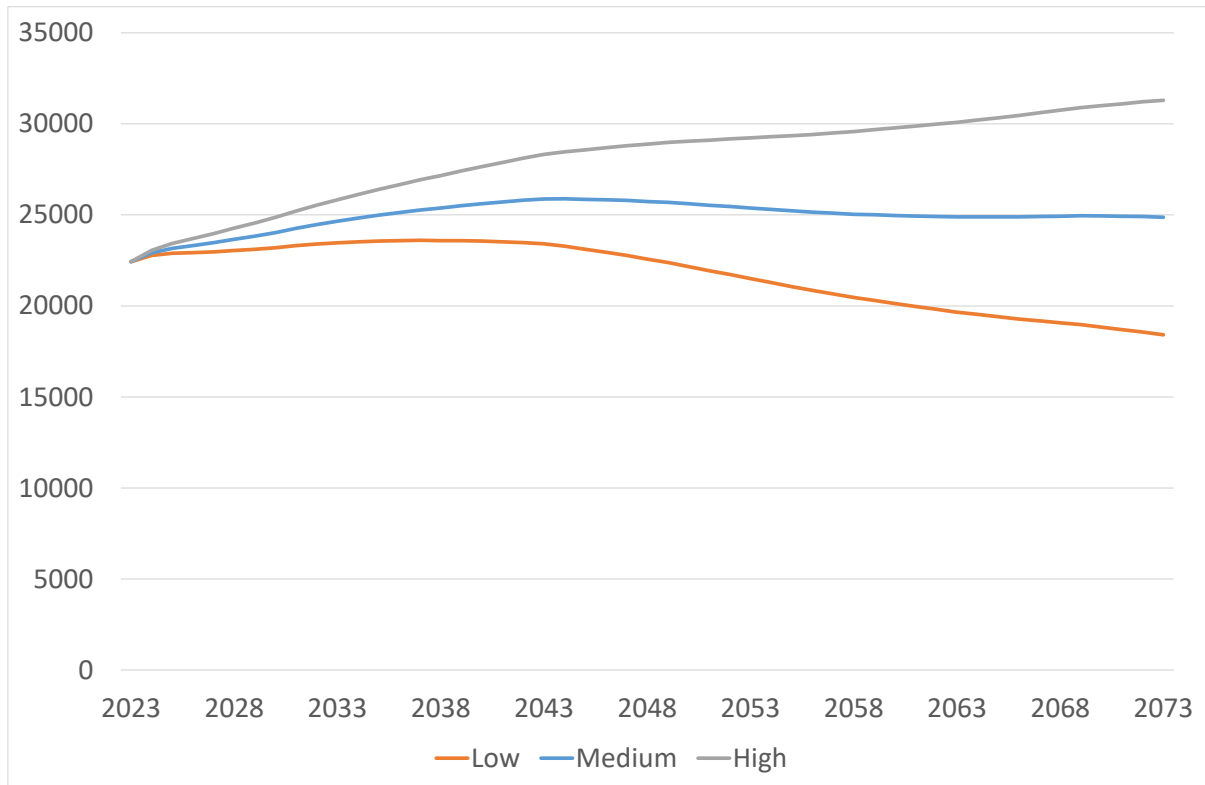


Figure 74: High-variant family and household projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073



The labour force projections for Taupō District are shown in Figure 75. The estimated labour force in June 2023 is 22,432. In the medium-variant projection, the labour force increases to a peak of 25,881 in 2044 before declining to 24,874 in 2073. In the low-variant projection, the labour force increases to a peak of 23,606 in 2037 before declining to 18,411 in 2073. In the high-variant projection, the labour force increases throughout the projection period, reaching 31,299 in 2073.

Figure 75: Labour force projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073

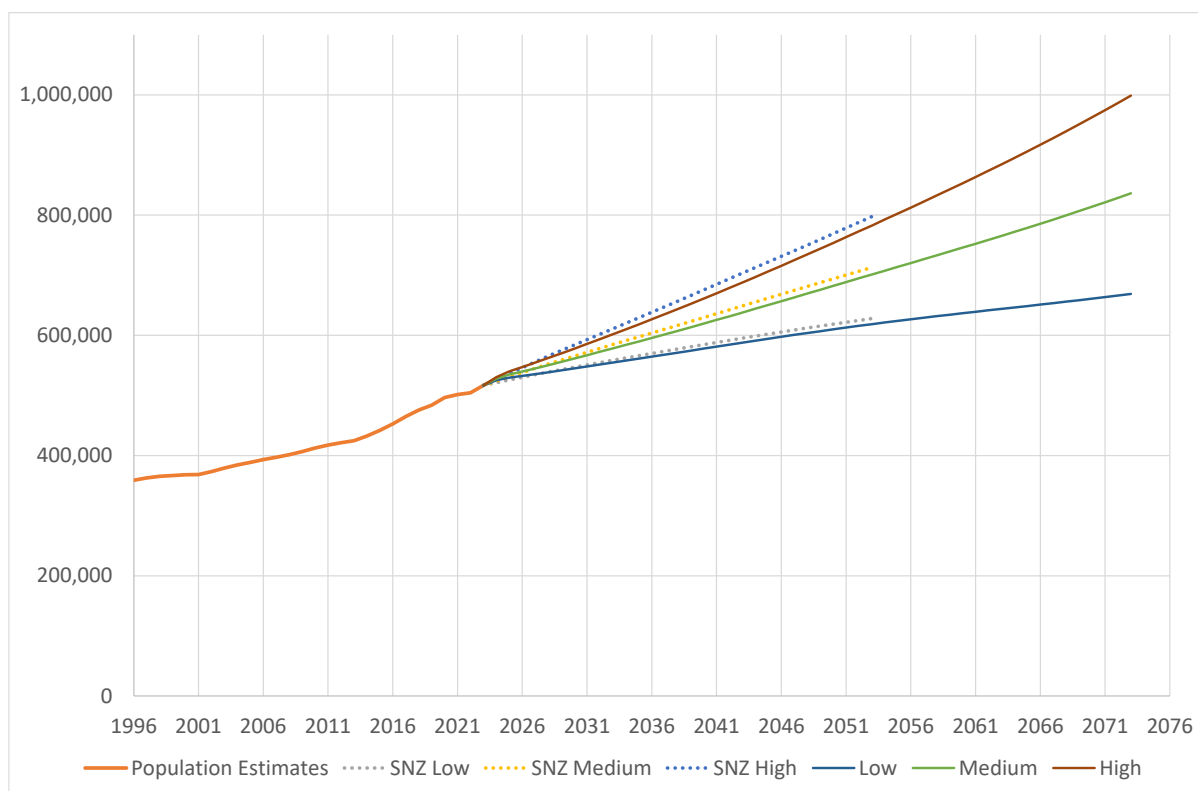


#### 4.11 Total Population Projection for the Waikato Region

Figure 76 presents the 2023-base population projections for the Waikato Region as a whole, generated by summing the projections for all component TAs within each variant, with some adjustments for the different boundaries (see Section 2.1 for details). The 2023-base Statistics New Zealand (SNZ) projections are also included for comparison.

The June 2023 population estimate (base population) for the Waikato Region is 516,740. Under the medium-variant population projection scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 836,226 in 2073. Under the low-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 668,944 in 2073. Under the high-variant scenario, the population increases throughout the projection period, reaching 998,727 in 2073. In comparison, the SNZ 2023-base medium-variant projection is slightly higher than the Waikato medium-variant projection throughout the projection period. The SNZ high-variant projection is slightly higher than the Waikato high-variant projection throughout the projection period, while the SNZ low-variant projection is slightly higher than the Waikato low-variant projection.

Figure 76: Population projections for the Waikato region, 2023-2073



## 5. Discussion and Conclusion

This report outlined the methods and results of Territorial-Authority-level demographic projections for the Waikato Region from 2023 to 2073. These projections were based on an updated population projections model developed by experts at the University of Waikato, which differs in meaningful ways from the model employed by Statistics New Zealand. In particular, the Waikato model is a bottom-up model, projecting all TALB populations in New Zealand (except Chatham Islands Territory), from which a national total population projection can be derived. In comparison, SNZ uses a top-down approach, where a national projection is created first, and then TALB-level projections are produced later, conforming to an adding-up constraint that their sum must match the national projection. The Waikato model also differs in disaggregating internal and international migration flows, using a spatial interaction model to determine the internal migration flows. This represents a substantial improvement in projections methods from the standard approach of projecting net migration. Family and household projections, and labour force projections, were then derived from the population projections using established methods.

Three variants of the demographic projections were produced (low; medium; and high), representing three different scenarios of future population growth. These three scenarios can

be thought of as a central projection (the medium-variant), and a measure of uncertainty (the range between the low-variant and high-variant projection represents approximately a 67 percent projection interval), or as three scenarios representing the top one-third (high-variant), middle one-third (medium-variant), and bottom one-third (low-variant) of all potential scenarios generated with this model and within the plausible distribution of assumptions.

The overall picture in the demographic projections is one of regional population growth throughout the projection period. However, that growth is projected to be somewhat slower for many TAs than their recent experience. For the most part, that can be attributed to lower net international migration after a period of historically high net international migration experienced over recent years after the COVID-19 pandemic. This lower net international migration is already apparent in recent statistics releases by SNZ.

In spite of the lower net international migration, the region continues to grow, albeit at a slower rate. This overall picture, though, masks substantial variation in the projected population growth experience of the territorial authorities in the region. As noted in previous projections (e.g. Cameron and Cochrane, 2021), the TAs are projected to see one of several different growth experiences, with different mechanisms underlying their patterns of growth and decline.

First, Thames-Coromandel District is projected to experience initial population growth which peaks and then declines in the medium-variant projection. This population change is made up of net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration), offset by natural decrease (more deaths than births) throughout the projection period. This combination reflects spillover growth from surrounding and nearby faster-growing TAs, combined with an old population age structure.

Second, Hauraki District, Matamata-Piako District, Waipā District, and Taupō District have similar components of population change to Thames-Coromandel District, but in their case the net inward migration (more in-migration than out-migration), more than offsets natural decrease (more deaths than births) throughout the projection period, leading to overall population growth in the medium-variant projection. Matamata-Piako District, Waipā District, and Taupō District make the transition to natural decrease somewhat later than Hauraki District, due to their slightly younger population age structure.

Third, Waikato District and Hamilton City are projected to experience substantial overall population growth in the medium-variant projection, made up of net migration (more in-migration than out-migration) reinforced by natural increase (more births than deaths). This combination reflects strong population growth driven by net internal and net international migration along with a relatively young population age structure.

Fourth, Ōtorohanga District and South Waikato District are projected to experience overall population growth in the medium-variant projection, made up of net migration (more in-migration than out-migration) and natural increase (more births than deaths). This is similar to Waikato District and Hamilton City, due to their relatively young population age structures, but the extent of population growth is lower and more unstable than in Waikato District and Hamilton City.

Fifth, Waitomo Districts is projected to experience population decline in the medium-variation projection, made up of natural increase (more births than deaths) that fluctuates to natural decrease (more deaths than births) in some periods, alongside net out-migration (more out-migration than in-migration).

While the experience of these TAs are in some ways different, they all share one thing in common. The age structure of all TAs is projected to get older over time. Birth rates are currently low, and projected to remain low. Life expectancy is expected to continue to increase. While migrants tend to be younger than the population average, they also age over time and are not much of a contributor to reducing population ageing (Jackson and Cameron, 2018). All TAs are going to have to develop policy to deal with population ageing. However, some TAs are projected to age faster than others, due to differences in fertility rates and the age structure of migration. In particular, Thames-Coromandel District, already the TA with the oldest age structure, is projected to age significantly, along with Hauraki District, Taupō District, Waipā District, and Matamata-Piako District. In contrast, Hamilton City remains relatively youthful, possibly due to the presence of two large tertiary education institutions.

Overall, the number of households is projected generally to closely follow the trajectory of the population for each TA, although where TAs are projected to eventually decline in population after an initial increase, the turning point for the number of households generally occurs later (due to decreasing average household size over time). There are also significant changes in the distribution of households and families over time, with fewer couples with children and two-parent families, and more one-parent families and one-person households. This reflects underlying long-term social changes in the population.

The labour force projections also generally closely follow the trajectory of the population for each TA. However, the growth of labour force is much slower than the growth of population. This reflects the ageing of the population, with a greater proportion of the population at retirement ages, particularly later in the projection period. The difference between the population and labour force projections is consequently greater for those TAs that experience greater degrees of population ageing.

Finally, it is worth noting that this is also a particularly challenging time to be projecting future population, with international migration flows in a state of flux, moving from highly negative during the coronavirus pandemic to highly positive afterwards, and then reducing substantially over the last year. The key strengths of the current model are that it picks up these changes in international migration flows, and explicitly includes the effects of structural changes in the population on internal migration flows. This is a continuation of improvements in understanding migration flows that researchers at the University of Waikato have been working on for some time.

Having said that, there are a number of further improvements that can be made to the model. First, as noted in Section 2, the model could be improved by developing our own in-house projections of fertility (and potentially, mortality). The SNZ 2023-base subnational population projections revised downwards the fertility assumptions relative to earlier projections.

However, the SNZ projected fertility remains too high relative to the observed number of births. By developing our own fertility projections we would no longer rely on SNZ assumptions, lead to more accurate projections overall. Second, the spatial interaction model of internal migration, while an advancement on gravity modelling applied in the 2018-base projections, appears to tend towards attenuated projections of net migration flows. While the calibration of the model deals with this, we would prefer not to have to rely so heavily on calibration. We believe that including a ‘wedge variable’ into the spatial interaction model, that preserves differences between projected in-migration and projected out-migration, will lead to better projections of net internal migration flows. Third, we are continuing to consider alternative models of emigration and immigration flows, and how those flows are distributed across TAs. International migration is the most difficult component of population change to project (Azose et al. 2016), so it seems likely that there is no perfect solution. However, actively considering alternative means of projecting these flows will enable us to adopt the most suitable measures in the future.

To conclude, the demographic futures (Myers, 2001) of the Waikato Region’s territorial authorities cannot be determined with complete accuracy. As demonstrated by recent events, the national and international environment is complex and changeable. It is not possible to perfectly foresee all of the factors that might impact on future population. However, the projections presented in this report should assist planners in better understanding the demographic changes that they are faced with, and the sources and factors that underlie those demographic changes. In short, these projections are simply one tool that should be used in evaluating possible futures for the region.

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## Appendix I

Appendix Table A1: Population projections for Thames-Coromandel District, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	32,320	32,320	32,320	-	-	-
2024	32,825	32,977	33,129	1.6%	2.0%	2.5%
2025	33,070	33,359	33,649	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%
2026	33,181	33,593	34,004	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%
2027	33,264	33,795	34,325	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%
2028	33,330	33,981	34,630	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%
2029	33,380	34,155	34,925	0.2%	0.5%	0.9%
2030	33,412	34,311	35,205	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%
2031	33,424	34,448	35,466	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%
2032	33,421	34,566	35,708	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%
2033	33,402	34,664	35,932	-0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
2034	33,373	34,748	36,142	-0.1%	0.2%	0.6%
2035	33,332	34,818	36,336	-0.1%	0.2%	0.5%
2036	33,277	34,878	36,514	-0.2%	0.2%	0.5%
2037	33,213	34,921	36,676	-0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
2038	33,136	34,951	36,825	-0.2%	0.1%	0.4%
2039	33,038	34,968	36,967	-0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
2040	32,928	34,974	37,099	-0.3%	0.0%	0.4%
2041	32,802	34,968	37,219	-0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
2042	32,660	34,952	37,331	-0.4%	0.0%	0.3%
2043	32,505	34,926	37,436	-0.5%	-0.1%	0.3%
2048	31,534	34,649	37,843	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.2%
2053	30,337	34,220	38,071	-0.8%	-0.2%	0.1%
2058	29,111	33,702	38,159	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.0%
2063	27,933	33,132	38,154	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.0%
2068	26,895	32,652	38,179	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.0%
2073	26,137	32,388	38,344	-0.6%	-0.2%	0.1%

Appendix Table A2: Population projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	21,760	21,760	21,760	-	-	-
2024	22,091	22,201	22,310	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%
2025	22,241	22,452	22,662	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%
2026	22,309	22,610	22,910	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%
2027	22,364	22,753	23,142	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2028	22,412	22,890	23,368	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2029	22,449	23,018	23,586	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%
2030	22,477	23,137	23,796	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%
2031	22,494	23,246	23,997	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%
2032	22,499	23,345	24,188	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
2033	22,493	23,434	24,371	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
2034	22,477	23,514	24,546	-0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
2035	22,453	23,586	24,715	-0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
2036	22,424	23,654	24,880	-0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
2037	22,391	23,720	25,043	-0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
2038	22,355	23,783	25,205	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
2039	22,315	23,843	25,365	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
2040	22,273	23,904	25,525	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
2041	22,231	23,965	25,686	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
2042	22,191	24,026	25,848	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
2043	22,150	24,088	26,011	-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
2048	21,919	24,378	26,812	-0.2%	0.2%	0.6%
2053	21,636	24,630	27,587	-0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
2058	21,273	24,816	28,307	-0.3%	0.2%	0.5%
2063	20,843	24,945	28,976	-0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
2068	20,413	25,073	29,637	-0.4%	0.1%	0.5%
2073	20,090	25,294	30,371	-0.3%	0.2%	0.5%

Appendix Table A3: Population projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	88,660	88,660	88,660	-	-	-
2024	91,121	91,520	91,918	2.8%	3.2%	3.7%
2025	92,949	93,714	94,478	2.0%	2.4%	2.8%
2026	94,443	95,537	96,629	1.6%	1.9%	2.3%
2027	95,905	97,330	98,749	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%
2028	97,372	99,135	100,890	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%
2029	98,847	100,961	103,061	1.5%	1.8%	2.2%
2030	100,325	102,800	105,255	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%
2031	101,803	104,650	107,470	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%
2032	103,279	106,510	109,706	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%
2033	104,754	108,380	111,963	1.4%	1.8%	2.1%
2034	106,234	110,270	114,252	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%
2035	107,715	112,173	116,565	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%
2036	109,198	114,089	118,903	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%
2037	110,684	116,022	121,267	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%
2038	112,172	117,969	123,656	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%
2039	113,668	119,938	126,080	1.3%	1.7%	2.0%
2040	115,168	121,924	128,533	1.3%	1.7%	1.9%
2041	116,673	123,928	131,013	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%
2042	118,179	125,945	133,517	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%
2043	119,683	127,973	136,044	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%
2048	127,118	138,250	148,995	1.2%	1.6%	1.8%
2053	134,267	148,632	162,373	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%
2058	141,089	159,131	176,226	1.0%	1.4%	1.7%
2063	147,654	169,851	190,675	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2068	154,177	181,017	205,934	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2073	160,794	192,775	222,130	0.8%	1.3%	1.5%

*Appendix Table A4: Population projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073*

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
<b>2023</b>	38,270	38,270	38,270	-	-	-
<b>2024</b>	38,665	38,884	39,102	1.0%	1.6%	2.2%
<b>2025</b>	38,723	39,149	39,574	0.2%	0.7%	1.2%
<b>2026</b>	38,678	39,287	39,897	-0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
<b>2027</b>	38,639	39,428	40,217	-0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
<b>2028</b>	38,612	39,579	40,547	-0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
<b>2029</b>	38,584	39,732	40,882	-0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
<b>2030</b>	38,554	39,884	41,217	-0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
<b>2031</b>	38,516	40,031	41,549	-0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
<b>2032</b>	38,468	40,170	41,875	-0.1%	0.3%	0.8%
<b>2033</b>	38,410	40,300	42,196	-0.2%	0.3%	0.8%
<b>2034</b>	38,339	40,422	42,511	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2035</b>	38,261	40,538	42,823	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2036</b>	38,176	40,650	43,134	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2037</b>	38,086	40,759	43,443	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2038</b>	37,992	40,866	43,753	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2039</b>	37,893	40,971	44,064	-0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2040</b>	37,792	41,076	44,377	-0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2041</b>	37,691	41,183	44,694	-0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2042</b>	37,590	41,291	45,013	-0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2043</b>	37,490	41,401	45,338	-0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2048</b>	36,955	41,954	46,997	-0.3%	0.3%	0.7%
<b>2053</b>	36,334	42,477	48,689	-0.3%	0.2%	0.7%
<b>2058</b>	35,587	42,938	50,392	-0.4%	0.2%	0.7%
<b>2063</b>	34,716	43,335	52,104	-0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
<b>2068</b>	33,839	43,774	53,918	-0.5%	0.2%	0.7%
<b>2073</b>	33,056	44,344	55,912	-0.5%	0.3%	0.7%

Appendix Table A5: Population projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	184,080	184,080	184,080	-	-	-
2024	186,938	187,933	188,929	1.6%	2.1%	2.6%
2025	188,362	190,287	192,213	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%
2026	189,361	192,111	194,861	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%
2027	190,486	194,042	197,595	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2028	191,766	196,126	200,484	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%
2029	193,157	198,333	203,504	0.7%	1.1%	1.5%
2030	194,646	200,650	206,647	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%
2031	196,210	203,056	209,892	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%
2032	197,833	205,538	213,229	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%
2033	199,503	208,085	216,648	0.8%	1.2%	1.6%
2034	201,211	210,691	220,147	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2035	202,957	213,356	223,724	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2036	204,738	216,075	227,376	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2037	206,550	218,848	231,101	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2038	208,393	221,673	234,899	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2039	210,261	224,549	238,771	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2040	212,157	227,476	242,716	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%
2041	214,079	230,452	246,732	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%
2042	216,023	233,474	250,818	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%
2043	217,986	236,542	254,971	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%
2048	227,958	252,446	276,693	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2053	237,990	269,163	299,920	0.9%	1.3%	1.6%
2058	247,945	286,658	324,704	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%
2063	257,935	305,132	351,315	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%
2068	268,168	324,876	380,099	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%
2073	278,457	345,784	411,002	0.8%	1.3%	1.6%

Appendix Table A6: Population projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	60,450	60,450	60,450	-	-	-
2024	61,375	61,680	61,986	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%
2025	61,813	62,402	62,991	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%
2026	62,048	62,888	63,728	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%
2027	62,270	63,357	64,443	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%
2028	62,496	63,832	65,164	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%
2029	62,721	64,307	65,889	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%
2030	62,944	64,783	66,617	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%
2031	63,158	65,255	67,345	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%
2032	63,363	65,721	68,070	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%
2033	63,557	66,180	68,793	0.3%	0.7%	1.1%
2034	63,740	66,633	69,512	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
2035	63,918	67,084	70,234	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
2036	64,092	67,535	70,958	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
2037	64,263	67,986	71,686	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
2038	64,431	68,439	72,419	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
2039	64,596	68,891	73,154	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
2040	64,759	69,345	73,894	0.3%	0.7%	1.0%
2041	64,921	69,800	74,638	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%
2042	65,078	70,254	75,383	0.2%	0.7%	1.0%
2043	65,231	70,707	76,130	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2048	65,831	72,853	79,783	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%
2053	66,066	74,713	83,213	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%
2058	65,908	76,261	86,396	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
2063	65,466	77,596	89,417	-0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
2068	64,956	78,906	92,434	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
2073	64,545	80,332	95,554	-0.1%	0.4%	0.7%

*Appendix Table A7: Population projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073*

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	10,550	10,550	10,550	-	-	-
2024	10,653	10,715	10,777	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%
2025	10,665	10,786	10,907	0.1%	0.7%	1.2%
2026	10,655	10,828	11,001	-0.1%	0.4%	0.9%
2027	10,652	10,876	11,100	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
2028	10,656	10,931	11,206	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%
2029	10,665	10,991	11,318	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
2030	10,677	11,055	11,434	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
2031	10,690	11,121	11,554	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
2032	10,704	11,189	11,676	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2033	10,718	11,258	11,799	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2034	10,732	11,327	11,925	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2035	10,747	11,399	12,054	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2036	10,763	11,473	12,186	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2037	10,779	11,548	12,320	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2038	10,796	11,624	12,457	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%
2039	10,813	11,702	12,596	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%
2040	10,831	11,782	12,739	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%
2041	10,850	11,863	12,883	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%
2042	10,867	11,944	13,029	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%
2043	10,884	12,026	13,177	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%
2048	10,952	12,434	13,930	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%
2053	10,956	12,808	14,682	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%
2058	10,891	13,145	15,433	-0.1%	0.5%	1.0%
2063	10,775	13,466	16,205	-0.2%	0.5%	1.0%
2068	10,637	13,798	17,025	-0.3%	0.5%	1.0%
2073	10,486	14,144	17,893	-0.3%	0.5%	1.0%

Appendix Table A8: Population projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	25,670	25,670	25,670	-	-	-
2024	25,964	26,116	26,268	1.1%	1.7%	2.3%
2025	26,032	26,329	26,627	0.3%	0.8%	1.4%
2026	26,039	26,467	26,895	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%
2027	26,058	26,612	27,168	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
2028	26,087	26,769	27,453	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
2029	26,122	26,933	27,747	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2030	26,159	27,101	28,046	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2031	26,194	27,269	28,349	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2032	26,227	27,437	28,653	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2033	26,255	27,602	28,957	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2034	26,279	27,767	29,262	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2035	26,301	27,931	29,570	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2036	26,322	28,097	29,883	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2037	26,344	28,266	30,201	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2038	26,369	28,439	30,525	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2039	26,395	28,618	30,858	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2040	26,426	28,803	31,199	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%
2041	26,463	28,996	31,550	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%
2042	26,506	29,197	31,913	0.2%	0.7%	1.1%
2043	26,555	29,406	32,286	0.2%	0.7%	1.2%
2048	26,871	30,568	34,310	0.2%	0.8%	1.2%
2053	27,235	31,860	36,552	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%
2058	27,534	33,187	38,937	0.2%	0.8%	1.3%
2063	27,700	34,490	41,412	0.1%	0.8%	1.2%
2068	27,797	35,827	44,034	0.1%	0.8%	1.2%
2073	27,933	37,300	46,896	0.1%	0.8%	1.3%

Appendix Table A9: Population projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	9,810	9,810	9,810	-	-	-
2024	9,833	9,897	9,961	0.2%	0.9%	1.5%
2025	9,766	9,891	10,016	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.6%
2026	9,684	9,863	10,044	-0.8%	-0.3%	0.3%
2027	9,612	9,844	10,077	-0.7%	-0.2%	0.3%
2028	9,548	9,833	10,119	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.4%
2029	9,489	9,827	10,167	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.5%
2030	9,433	9,824	10,217	-0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
2031	9,376	9,821	10,269	-0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
2032	9,319	9,818	10,321	-0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
2033	9,261	9,815	10,374	-0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
2034	9,202	9,811	10,427	-0.6%	0.0%	0.5%
2035	9,141	9,807	10,482	-0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
2036	9,080	9,804	10,537	-0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
2037	9,018	9,800	10,593	-0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
2038	8,957	9,797	10,650	-0.7%	0.0%	0.5%
2039	8,895	9,795	10,710	-0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
2040	8,833	9,794	10,771	-0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
2041	8,771	9,792	10,833	-0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
2042	8,708	9,791	10,895	-0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
2043	8,645	9,790	10,960	-0.7%	0.0%	0.6%
2048	8,311	9,778	11,287	-0.8%	0.0%	0.6%
2053	7,918	9,727	11,603	-1.0%	-0.1%	0.6%
2058	7,450	9,623	11,897	-1.2%	-0.2%	0.5%
2063	6,922	9,481	12,186	-1.5%	-0.3%	0.5%
2068	6,378	9,339	12,508	-1.6%	-0.3%	0.5%
2073	5,846	9,223	12,885	-1.7%	-0.2%	0.6%

Appendix Table A10: Population projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	41,470	41,470	41,470	-	-	-
2024	42,021	42,245	42,470	1.3%	1.9%	2.4%
2025	42,224	42,659	43,094	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%
2026	42,306	42,928	43,549	0.2%	0.6%	1.1%
2027	42,389	43,193	43,997	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2028	42,481	43,467	44,454	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2029	42,577	43,748	44,920	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2030	42,668	44,027	45,386	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2031	42,750	44,299	45,847	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2032	42,819	44,561	46,301	0.2%	0.6%	1.0%
2033	42,877	44,813	46,749	0.1%	0.6%	1.0%
2034	42,923	45,059	47,193	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%
2035	42,959	45,296	47,632	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%
2036	42,984	45,526	48,066	0.1%	0.5%	0.9%
2037	43,000	45,749	48,495	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%
2038	43,010	45,968	48,923	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%
2039	43,013	46,184	49,352	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%
2040	43,011	46,397	49,779	0.0%	0.5%	0.9%
2041	43,002	46,605	50,204	0.0%	0.4%	0.9%
2042	42,987	46,809	50,627	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
2043	42,966	47,010	51,048	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
2048	42,746	47,932	53,108	-0.1%	0.4%	0.8%
2053	42,261	48,645	55,015	-0.2%	0.3%	0.7%
2058	41,485	49,123	56,742	-0.4%	0.2%	0.6%
2063	40,455	49,388	58,300	-0.5%	0.1%	0.5%
2068	39,306	49,556	59,783	-0.6%	0.1%	0.5%
2073	38,139	49,705	61,245	-0.6%	0.1%	0.5%

Appendix Table A11: Population projections for the Waikato Region, 2023-2073

Year	Absolute population			Growth Rate (Annualised)		
	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant	Low-variant	Medium-variant	High-variant
2023	516,740	516,740	516,740	-	-	-
2024	525,211	527,916	530,621	1.6%	2.2%	2.7%
2025	529,562	534,791	540,020	0.8%	1.3%	1.8%
2026	532,404	539,880	547,352	0.5%	1.0%	1.4%
2027	535,327	545,006	554,678	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%
2028	538,441	550,332	562,209	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2029	541,668	555,808	569,928	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2030	544,968	561,392	577,787	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2031	548,287	567,034	585,742	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2032	551,602	572,710	593,772	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2033	554,897	578,407	601,866	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2034	558,175	584,136	610,046	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2035	561,447	589,904	618,306	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
2036	564,716	595,717	626,649	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
2037	567,990	601,576	635,083	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
2038	571,271	607,488	643,616	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
2039	574,546	613,460	652,267	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
2040	577,838	619,498	661,029	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
2041	581,141	625,600	669,900	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
2042	584,448	631,758	678,874	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
2043	587,754	637,970	687,949	0.6%	1.0%	1.3%
2048	603,854	669,475	734,579	0.7%	1.2%	1.6%
2053	618,643	701,240	782,813	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%
2058	631,885	733,081	832,605	0.4%	0.9%	1.2%
2063	643,966	765,449	884,487	0.4%	0.9%	1.2%
2068	656,083	799,596	939,651	0.4%	0.9%	1.2%
2073	668,944	836,226	998,727	0.4%	0.9%	1.2%

## Appendix II

Appendix Table A12: Medium-variant family and household projections for Thames Coromandel District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	5,304	2,477	1,181	8,962	8,667	491	3,845	13,004
2024	5,442	2,484	1,182	9,108	8,796	498	3,951	13,245
2025	5,554	2,461	1,174	9,189	8,865	502	4,046	13,412
2026	5,649	2,427	1,163	9,238	8,910	504	4,129	13,543
2027	5,741	2,384	1,152	9,277	8,946	509	4,215	13,670
2028	5,833	2,342	1,144	9,319	8,987	517	4,298	13,802
2029	5,932	2,294	1,135	9,360	9,026	522	4,376	13,924
2030	6,026	2,249	1,129	9,404	9,068	528	4,453	14,049
2031	6,111	2,212	1,127	9,451	9,113	533	4,527	14,173
2032	6,195	2,173	1,124	9,491	9,152	541	4,602	14,295
2033	6,274	2,137	1,121	9,532	9,191	548	4,673	14,412
2034	6,340	2,092	1,116	9,548	9,207	556	4,744	14,507
2035	6,401	2,053	1,112	9,566	9,224	564	4,811	14,599
2036	6,448	2,024	1,110	9,582	9,240	570	4,870	14,680
2037	6,493	1,998	1,106	9,598	9,254	577	4,925	14,757
2038	6,531	1,977	1,101	9,610	9,266	583	4,973	14,821
2039	6,564	1,956	1,095	9,616	9,272	589	5,011	14,872
2040	6,593	1,936	1,087	9,616	9,273	595	5,045	14,912
2041	6,611	1,920	1,081	9,612	9,268	599	5,069	14,937
2042	6,629	1,910	1,076	9,615	9,272	603	5,087	14,961
2043	6,642	1,899	1,069	9,609	9,266	605	5,097	14,969
2048	6,628	1,851	1,036	9,515	9,175	614	5,072	14,861
2053	6,509	1,835	1,025	9,369	9,034	612	4,935	14,580
2058	6,303	1,855	1,051	9,209	8,880	610	4,760	14,250
2063	6,056	1,903	1,095	9,053	8,730	619	4,555	13,904
2068	5,844	1,968	1,132	8,944	8,624	641	4,360	13,624
2073	5,702	2,057	1,146	8,906	8,587	666	4,172	13,425

*Appendix Table A13: Low-variant family and household projections for Thames Coromandel District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	5,304	2,477	1,181	8,962	8,667	491	3,845	13,004
2024	5,429	2,466	1,174	9,069	8,758	495	3,942	13,195
2025	5,530	2,425	1,159	9,114	8,792	496	4,029	13,317
2026	5,615	2,375	1,141	9,132	8,807	496	4,105	13,409
2027	5,697	2,318	1,125	9,139	8,813	499	4,184	13,497
2028	5,780	2,260	1,111	9,151	8,824	505	4,261	13,589
2029	5,866	2,197	1,095	9,158	8,831	508	4,331	13,670
2030	5,949	2,137	1,084	9,170	8,842	512	4,400	13,754
2031	6,022	2,084	1,077	9,183	8,855	516	4,465	13,835
2032	6,094	2,031	1,068	9,193	8,864	522	4,532	13,918
2033	6,162	1,982	1,061	9,204	8,875	527	4,594	13,996
2034	6,214	1,927	1,052	9,193	8,865	534	4,656	14,054
2035	6,261	1,880	1,045	9,186	8,857	540	4,714	14,111
2036	6,294	1,841	1,039	9,174	8,846	545	4,763	14,154
2037	6,325	1,808	1,031	9,164	8,837	550	4,809	14,195
2038	6,349	1,780	1,023	9,152	8,825	554	4,847	14,226
2039	6,365	1,752	1,014	9,131	8,805	558	4,876	14,239
2040	6,376	1,725	1,003	9,104	8,779	562	4,899	14,239
2041	6,377	1,700	993	9,070	8,746	564	4,912	14,222
2042	6,377	1,680	985	9,042	8,719	566	4,918	14,202
2043	6,371	1,658	974	9,003	8,681	567	4,917	14,165
2048	6,250	1,549	917	8,716	8,404	563	4,829	13,796
2053	6,004	1,460	873	8,336	8,038	545	4,620	13,204
2058	5,663	1,426	872	7,962	7,677	528	4,375	12,580
2063	5,284	1,440	902	7,627	7,354	524	4,105	11,983
2068	4,948	1,478	925	7,352	7,089	532	3,847	11,468
2073	4,694	1,546	925	7,165	6,909	544	3,601	11,054

*Appendix Table A14: High-variant family and household projections for Thames Coromandel District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	5,304	2,477	1,181	8,962	8,667	491	3,845	13,004
2024	5,455	2,503	1,190	9,148	8,834	501	3,960	13,295
2025	5,578	2,497	1,189	9,264	8,937	507	4,062	13,506
2026	5,683	2,478	1,184	9,345	9,012	512	4,153	13,677
2027	5,785	2,451	1,179	9,414	9,078	519	4,246	13,843
2028	5,886	2,424	1,177	9,488	9,149	529	4,336	14,013
2029	5,996	2,391	1,173	9,561	9,219	536	4,422	14,176
2030	6,103	2,361	1,174	9,637	9,293	543	4,507	14,343
2031	6,200	2,339	1,178	9,717	9,369	551	4,588	14,508
2032	6,295	2,315	1,180	9,790	9,440	560	4,672	14,671
2033	6,387	2,294	1,183	9,864	9,511	568	4,750	14,830
2034	6,467	2,263	1,184	9,913	9,558	579	4,831	14,968
2035	6,541	2,237	1,184	9,962	9,606	588	4,908	15,102
2036	6,602	2,218	1,187	10,007	9,649	596	4,977	15,223
2037	6,662	2,203	1,187	10,051	9,692	605	5,042	15,339
2038	6,714	2,192	1,186	10,093	9,732	613	5,099	15,444
2039	6,765	2,181	1,184	10,130	9,768	621	5,149	15,538
2040	6,811	2,172	1,180	10,163	9,800	628	5,194	15,622
2041	6,847	2,167	1,179	10,192	9,827	635	5,230	15,692
2042	6,882	2,168	1,178	10,229	9,863	640	5,258	15,762
2043	6,913	2,168	1,176	10,257	9,890	645	5,280	15,816
2048	7,007	2,180	1,170	10,356	9,986	667	5,318	15,970
2053	7,007	2,211	1,183	10,400	10,028	678	5,247	15,953
2058	6,927	2,266	1,223	10,417	10,044	689	5,137	15,871
2063	6,807	2,342	1,279	10,428	10,055	712	4,995	15,762
2068	6,713	2,428	1,328	10,469	10,095	745	4,859	15,699
2073	6,675	2,532	1,354	10,561	10,184	782	4,726	15,692

*Appendix Table A15: Medium-variant family and household projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	2,876	2,092	1,018	5,986	5,713	398	2,313	8,424
2024	2,932	2,124	1,027	6,082	5,796	405	2,364	8,566
2025	2,975	2,120	1,024	6,119	5,825	409	2,408	8,642
2026	3,017	2,106	1,017	6,140	5,844	413	2,446	8,704
2027	3,052	2,091	1,015	6,158	5,860	419	2,487	8,766
2028	3,096	2,076	1,016	6,189	5,889	425	2,524	8,839
2029	3,135	2,068	1,021	6,224	5,923	430	2,556	8,909
2030	3,176	2,052	1,021	6,249	5,947	436	2,590	8,973
2031	3,219	2,040	1,024	6,283	5,979	443	2,625	9,047
2032	3,256	2,029	1,028	6,313	6,008	450	2,659	9,116
2033	3,297	2,018	1,029	6,344	6,037	456	2,687	9,180
2034	3,323	2,011	1,034	6,368	6,059	462	2,715	9,237
2035	3,351	1,998	1,032	6,381	6,072	468	2,741	9,281
2036	3,382	1,996	1,036	6,414	6,104	475	2,769	9,348
2037	3,407	1,994	1,036	6,437	6,125	482	2,792	9,400
2038	3,433	1,989	1,030	6,453	6,140	487	2,813	9,440
2039	3,451	1,993	1,031	6,475	6,161	493	2,827	9,481
2040	3,472	1,993	1,029	6,494	6,180	497	2,837	9,514
2041	3,490	2,002	1,030	6,523	6,207	501	2,850	9,558
2042	3,510	2,010	1,030	6,550	6,233	505	2,857	9,596
2043	3,528	2,010	1,028	6,567	6,249	509	2,863	9,621
2048	3,579	2,046	1,031	6,656	6,334	524	2,851	9,709
2053	3,584	2,088	1,033	6,704	6,380	531	2,795	9,705
2058	3,544	2,142	1,049	6,735	6,409	536	2,696	9,641
2063	3,487	2,206	1,091	6,784	6,456	545	2,574	9,575
2068	3,439	2,278	1,138	6,855	6,523	564	2,469	9,556
2073	3,413	2,364	1,169	6,946	6,610	588	2,397	9,595

*Appendix Table A16: Low-variant family and household projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	2,876	2,092	1,018	5,986	5,713	398	2,313	8,424
2024	2,923	2,108	1,020	6,052	5,767	403	2,359	8,529
2025	2,959	2,091	1,011	6,060	5,769	405	2,397	8,571
2026	2,994	2,064	999	6,057	5,765	407	2,430	8,603
2027	3,023	2,036	992	6,050	5,758	411	2,466	8,635
2028	3,061	2,008	987	6,057	5,764	417	2,499	8,679
2029	3,093	1,988	987	6,067	5,774	420	2,526	8,720
2030	3,127	1,959	982	6,067	5,773	424	2,555	8,753
2031	3,163	1,933	980	6,076	5,782	430	2,585	8,797
2032	3,193	1,909	979	6,081	5,787	435	2,613	8,835
2033	3,226	1,885	975	6,086	5,792	440	2,636	8,868
2034	3,244	1,866	974	6,084	5,789	444	2,658	8,892
2035	3,264	1,841	967	6,072	5,778	449	2,678	8,905
2036	3,287	1,827	967	6,080	5,785	455	2,700	8,940
2037	3,303	1,812	961	6,077	5,783	459	2,716	8,958
2038	3,320	1,796	951	6,066	5,773	463	2,730	8,966
2039	3,328	1,788	946	6,062	5,768	467	2,738	8,973
2040	3,339	1,776	939	6,054	5,761	469	2,741	8,970
2041	3,347	1,774	935	6,055	5,762	472	2,746	8,979
2042	3,356	1,770	930	6,055	5,762	474	2,746	8,982
2043	3,364	1,759	923	6,045	5,753	475	2,745	8,973
2048	3,351	1,742	900	5,993	5,703	479	2,694	8,875
2053	3,283	1,731	877	5,891	5,606	474	2,596	8,676
2058	3,164	1,732	871	5,767	5,488	465	2,456	8,409
2063	3,023	1,743	891	5,657	5,383	461	2,295	8,139
2068	2,894	1,762	915	5,570	5,301	466	2,154	7,921
2073	2,791	1,795	922	5,507	5,241	475	2,048	7,764

Appendix Table A17: High-variant family and household projections for Hauraki District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	2,876	2,092	1,018	5,986	5,713	398	2,313	8,424
2024	2,940	2,139	1,034	6,113	5,825	407	2,370	8,603
2025	2,991	2,150	1,037	6,177	5,881	413	2,419	8,713
2026	3,039	2,149	1,036	6,224	5,924	419	2,462	8,804
2027	3,080	2,146	1,039	6,265	5,963	426	2,507	8,895
2028	3,131	2,144	1,045	6,321	6,015	434	2,549	8,998
2029	3,177	2,149	1,055	6,381	6,072	440	2,586	9,098
2030	3,225	2,145	1,060	6,430	6,119	447	2,625	9,192
2031	3,275	2,146	1,068	6,489	6,175	456	2,665	9,296
2032	3,320	2,148	1,077	6,544	6,227	464	2,704	9,396
2033	3,368	2,149	1,083	6,600	6,281	471	2,738	9,490
2034	3,401	2,155	1,093	6,649	6,327	479	2,772	9,579
2035	3,438	2,154	1,096	6,688	6,364	487	2,804	9,655
2036	3,477	2,164	1,105	6,747	6,420	496	2,838	9,754
2037	3,511	2,174	1,110	6,795	6,466	504	2,868	9,838
2038	3,546	2,182	1,109	6,836	6,506	511	2,895	9,911
2039	3,573	2,197	1,115	6,885	6,551	518	2,916	9,986
2040	3,604	2,208	1,119	6,930	6,595	524	2,933	10,052
2041	3,633	2,228	1,124	6,985	6,647	531	2,953	10,131
2042	3,663	2,247	1,130	7,039	6,698	537	2,968	10,202
2043	3,692	2,258	1,133	7,082	6,739	542	2,981	10,262
2048	3,804	2,345	1,161	7,310	6,956	569	3,007	10,532
2053	3,881	2,437	1,186	7,504	7,140	588	2,991	10,720
2058	3,920	2,542	1,224	7,686	7,314	606	2,932	10,852
2063	3,943	2,657	1,287	7,887	7,505	628	2,848	10,982
2068	3,975	2,778	1,354	8,108	7,715	660	2,780	11,156
2073	4,024	2,912	1,408	8,344	7,940	698	2,741	11,380

Appendix Table A18: Medium-variant family and household projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	9,118	11,321	4,123	24,562	22,992	1,074	4,864	28,930
2024	9,413	11,726	4,250	25,389	23,732	1,110	5,021	29,862
2025	9,660	12,027	4,342	26,029	24,306	1,138	5,155	30,600
2026	9,880	12,279	4,430	26,589	24,823	1,166	5,278	31,267
2027	10,108	12,517	4,525	27,150	25,343	1,194	5,398	31,936
2028	10,343	12,761	4,617	27,721	25,875	1,225	5,516	32,616
2029	10,588	13,018	4,718	28,323	26,437	1,252	5,632	33,321
2030	10,838	13,278	4,817	28,933	27,006	1,280	5,748	34,034
2031	11,087	13,556	4,921	29,565	27,596	1,308	5,862	34,766
2032	11,337	13,833	5,031	30,201	28,190	1,335	5,973	35,498
2033	11,592	14,123	5,144	30,860	28,804	1,363	6,081	36,248
2034	11,827	14,404	5,251	31,481	29,385	1,392	6,197	36,973
2035	12,062	14,688	5,358	32,109	29,970	1,423	6,311	37,705
2036	12,288	14,994	5,461	32,744	30,563	1,452	6,422	38,437
2037	12,508	15,305	5,567	33,380	31,157	1,481	6,523	39,160
2038	12,724	15,626	5,672	34,023	31,757	1,510	6,622	39,888
2039	12,938	15,933	5,778	34,649	32,341	1,539	6,720	40,600
2040	13,152	16,242	5,888	35,282	32,932	1,567	6,820	41,319
2041	13,362	16,556	5,998	35,916	33,524	1,596	6,913	42,032
2042	13,571	16,878	6,117	36,566	34,130	1,626	6,998	42,754
2043	13,770	17,199	6,225	37,194	34,716	1,656	7,083	43,455
2048	14,748	18,770	6,785	40,302	37,618	1,814	7,458	46,890
2053	15,674	20,364	7,343	43,381	40,492	1,975	7,718	50,185
2058	16,526	22,064	7,942	46,532	43,433	2,145	7,868	53,446
2063	17,351	23,886	8,615	49,851	46,531	2,332	7,891	56,755
2068	18,203	25,829	9,335	53,367	49,813	2,542	7,875	60,231
2073	19,085	27,884	10,049	57,018	53,220	2,777	7,882	63,879

Appendix Table A19: Low-variant family and household projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	9,118	11,321	4,123	24,562	22,992	1,074	4,864	28,930
2024	9,382	11,667	4,229	25,277	23,627	1,104	5,006	29,738
2025	9,600	11,913	4,302	25,815	24,106	1,128	5,128	30,361
2026	9,795	12,115	4,372	26,283	24,537	1,152	5,239	30,927
2027	9,999	12,302	4,450	26,752	24,971	1,176	5,348	31,495
2028	10,209	12,493	4,525	27,228	25,415	1,204	5,454	32,073
2029	10,429	12,695	4,608	27,732	25,885	1,227	5,558	32,670
2030	10,653	12,897	4,690	28,240	26,360	1,251	5,662	33,272
2031	10,877	13,115	4,776	28,769	26,853	1,276	5,763	33,892
2032	11,100	13,331	4,867	29,298	27,347	1,298	5,862	34,507
2033	11,329	13,557	4,961	29,847	27,859	1,322	5,957	35,138
2034	11,535	13,771	5,048	30,354	28,332	1,348	6,058	35,738
2035	11,742	13,988	5,135	30,865	28,809	1,374	6,159	36,342
2036	11,938	14,225	5,216	31,380	29,290	1,399	6,254	36,943
2037	12,127	14,465	5,301	31,893	29,769	1,423	6,340	37,532
2038	12,311	14,714	5,383	32,409	30,250	1,447	6,424	38,122
2039	12,491	14,946	5,466	32,903	30,712	1,471	6,506	38,689
2040	12,670	15,180	5,551	33,401	31,176	1,495	6,589	39,260
2041	12,844	15,416	5,637	33,897	31,639	1,518	6,665	39,822
2042	13,015	15,660	5,730	34,405	32,113	1,543	6,732	40,388
2043	13,175	15,901	5,811	34,887	32,564	1,566	6,800	40,930
2048	13,922	17,042	6,224	37,188	34,711	1,690	7,080	43,481
2053	14,565	18,148	6,612	39,325	36,706	1,809	7,237	45,753
2058	15,085	19,289	7,024	41,397	38,640	1,931	7,280	47,852
2063	15,537	20,473	7,487	43,498	40,601	2,064	7,196	49,861
2068	15,989	21,696	7,970	45,655	42,614	2,212	7,072	51,899
2073	16,449	22,941	8,409	47,799	44,615	2,375	6,974	53,964

Appendix Table A20: High-variant family and household projections for Waikato District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	9,118	11,321	4,123	24,562	22,992	1,074	4,864	28,930
2024	9,445	11,785	4,272	25,501	23,837	1,115	5,035	29,987
2025	9,720	12,140	4,383	26,244	24,506	1,148	5,183	30,837
2026	9,964	12,442	4,488	26,895	25,108	1,180	5,317	31,605
2027	10,217	12,731	4,599	27,547	25,714	1,212	5,448	32,374
2028	10,475	13,026	4,709	28,210	26,332	1,247	5,578	33,156
2029	10,745	13,338	4,826	28,909	26,984	1,277	5,706	33,967
2030	11,020	13,655	4,943	29,618	27,645	1,308	5,834	34,788
2031	11,295	13,991	5,065	30,351	28,330	1,341	5,960	35,631
2032	11,570	14,329	5,193	31,092	29,021	1,371	6,083	36,476
2033	11,852	14,681	5,325	31,858	29,736	1,402	6,204	37,342
2034	12,114	15,025	5,451	32,590	30,419	1,436	6,333	38,188
2035	12,377	15,376	5,578	33,330	31,111	1,471	6,462	39,043
2036	12,632	15,748	5,701	34,081	31,811	1,504	6,586	39,901
2037	12,881	16,127	5,828	34,836	32,516	1,538	6,701	40,755
2038	13,128	16,518	5,954	35,599	33,228	1,571	6,815	41,615
2039	13,374	16,895	6,083	36,352	33,931	1,604	6,929	42,464
2040	13,621	17,277	6,215	37,113	34,641	1,638	7,046	43,325
2041	13,866	17,663	6,349	37,878	35,356	1,672	7,155	44,182
2042	14,111	18,059	6,493	38,663	36,088	1,707	7,256	45,051
2043	14,347	18,455	6,625	39,427	36,801	1,742	7,359	45,903
2048	15,544	20,426	7,324	43,293	40,410	1,933	7,825	50,168
2053	16,737	22,465	8,038	47,241	44,094	2,133	8,182	54,409
2058	17,899	24,668	8,807	51,374	47,953	2,347	8,430	58,730
2063	19,064	27,054	9,665	55,784	52,068	2,584	8,551	63,204
2068	20,279	29,620	10,594	60,493	56,464	2,850	8,632	67,946
2073	21,534	32,365	11,542	65,441	61,082	3,147	8,731	72,961

*Appendix Table A21: Medium-variant family and household projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	4,808	4,333	1,518	10,659	10,234	628	3,407	14,270
2024	4,877	4,387	1,527	10,790	10,345	630	3,459	14,434
2025	4,912	4,387	1,520	10,819	10,363	626	3,496	14,485
2026	4,939	4,373	1,516	10,828	10,368	624	3,530	14,522
2027	4,974	4,348	1,513	10,834	10,373	622	3,562	14,557
2028	5,010	4,330	1,513	10,854	10,391	626	3,594	14,612
2029	5,049	4,310	1,514	10,873	10,410	629	3,627	14,665
2030	5,085	4,298	1,519	10,903	10,438	632	3,662	14,732
2031	5,119	4,292	1,525	10,936	10,470	636	3,694	14,800
2032	5,153	4,279	1,531	10,964	10,496	641	3,729	14,867
2033	5,189	4,282	1,541	11,012	10,542	650	3,762	14,954
2034	5,219	4,269	1,547	11,034	10,564	657	3,796	15,017
2035	5,243	4,266	1,555	11,064	10,592	663	3,828	15,083
2036	5,265	4,269	1,560	11,094	10,622	670	3,855	15,146
2037	5,287	4,273	1,566	11,126	10,651	677	3,881	15,210
2038	5,296	4,297	1,570	11,163	10,687	681	3,901	15,269
2039	5,312	4,305	1,575	11,191	10,714	685	3,920	15,318
2040	5,323	4,322	1,581	11,226	10,748	689	3,934	15,371
2041	5,336	4,340	1,585	11,260	10,780	693	3,943	15,416
2042	5,346	4,366	1,595	11,307	10,825	695	3,952	15,473
2043	5,338	4,403	1,600	11,341	10,858	694	3,954	15,506
2048	5,314	4,552	1,613	11,479	10,989	691	3,925	15,606
2053	5,241	4,701	1,620	11,562	11,069	676	3,815	15,560
2058	5,135	4,847	1,655	11,637	11,141	660	3,652	15,453
2063	5,024	4,999	1,722	11,745	11,245	657	3,462	15,365
2068	4,935	5,172	1,796	11,902	11,395	668	3,330	15,393
2073	4,889	5,361	1,848	12,098	11,582	681	3,266	15,530

*Appendix Table A22: Low-variant family and household projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	4,808	4,333	1,518	10,659	10,234	628	3,407	14,270
2024	4,858	4,353	1,516	10,728	10,285	625	3,448	14,358
2025	4,876	4,322	1,500	10,698	10,246	618	3,475	14,339
2026	4,889	4,278	1,487	10,654	10,202	612	3,499	14,313
2027	4,909	4,225	1,475	10,609	10,157	608	3,523	14,288
2028	4,932	4,179	1,468	10,578	10,128	609	3,547	14,283
2029	4,956	4,131	1,460	10,547	10,098	608	3,570	14,276
2030	4,978	4,091	1,457	10,525	10,077	609	3,596	14,282
2031	4,996	4,055	1,455	10,507	10,059	611	3,619	14,289
2032	5,016	4,014	1,453	10,483	10,036	613	3,645	14,294
2033	5,037	3,987	1,454	10,479	10,032	619	3,669	14,319
2034	5,052	3,945	1,451	10,448	10,003	623	3,693	14,319
2035	5,060	3,914	1,451	10,425	9,981	627	3,714	14,322
2036	5,066	3,888	1,448	10,402	9,959	631	3,731	14,321
2037	5,071	3,864	1,445	10,380	9,937	636	3,747	14,320
2038	5,064	3,858	1,441	10,362	9,921	637	3,756	14,314
2039	5,061	3,838	1,436	10,335	9,895	638	3,763	14,296
2040	5,054	3,828	1,434	10,315	9,876	640	3,766	14,282
2041	5,048	3,817	1,429	10,293	9,855	640	3,763	14,258
2042	5,039	3,815	1,429	10,283	9,845	640	3,761	14,246
2043	5,011	3,824	1,425	10,261	9,823	636	3,751	14,210
2048	4,874	3,834	1,390	10,098	9,668	616	3,659	13,942
2053	4,670	3,840	1,350	9,859	9,439	582	3,482	13,503
2058	4,420	3,833	1,338	9,591	9,182	548	3,251	12,982
2063	4,160	3,823	1,358	9,340	8,942	528	2,996	12,466
2068	3,922	3,826	1,380	9,128	8,739	521	2,796	12,056
2073	3,732	3,838	1,375	8,946	8,564	516	2,662	11,743

*Appendix Table A23: High-variant family and household projections for Matamata-Piako District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	4,808	4,333	1,518	10,659	10,234	628	3,407	14,270
2024	4,895	4,420	1,537	10,852	10,405	634	3,470	14,509
2025	4,948	4,452	1,541	10,941	10,479	634	3,518	14,631
2026	4,990	4,467	1,545	11,002	10,535	635	3,561	14,731
2027	5,038	4,470	1,550	11,058	10,588	637	3,602	14,826
2028	5,089	4,481	1,559	11,129	10,655	644	3,642	14,941
2029	5,142	4,489	1,568	11,199	10,722	649	3,684	15,055
2030	5,193	4,506	1,581	11,280	10,799	655	3,728	15,182
2031	5,241	4,528	1,596	11,364	10,880	662	3,769	15,311
2032	5,290	4,545	1,610	11,444	10,957	669	3,813	15,439
2033	5,340	4,577	1,628	11,545	11,053	680	3,855	15,588
2034	5,386	4,592	1,642	11,620	11,125	690	3,900	15,715
2035	5,426	4,619	1,658	11,703	11,204	699	3,941	15,845
2036	5,465	4,650	1,672	11,787	11,285	708	3,979	15,972
2037	5,503	4,683	1,687	11,872	11,366	718	4,016	16,100
2038	5,529	4,736	1,700	11,964	11,454	725	4,046	16,225
2039	5,562	4,772	1,713	12,047	11,534	732	4,076	16,342
2040	5,593	4,818	1,728	12,139	11,621	739	4,103	16,463
2041	5,624	4,863	1,742	12,229	11,708	745	4,123	16,576
2042	5,654	4,918	1,761	12,333	11,807	751	4,144	16,702
2043	5,666	4,983	1,776	12,425	11,895	752	4,158	16,805
2048	5,757	5,273	1,836	12,865	12,317	766	4,193	17,277
2053	5,816	5,569	1,892	13,277	12,711	770	4,150	17,632
2058	5,856	5,872	1,976	13,704	13,119	773	4,056	17,948
2063	5,898	6,192	2,092	14,182	13,577	788	3,935	18,300
2068	5,962	6,541	2,219	14,723	14,095	817	3,872	18,785
2073	6,065	6,918	2,331	15,314	14,661	850	3,880	19,391

Appendix Table A24: Medium-variant family and household projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	16,771	21,131	9,472	47,373	44,765	4,742	13,809	63,316
2024	17,019	21,796	9,705	48,520	45,782	4,827	13,929	64,538
2025	17,138	22,315	9,881	49,334	46,503	4,871	13,960	65,334
2026	17,190	22,764	10,025	49,978	47,099	4,893	13,967	65,960
2027	17,247	23,217	10,175	50,638	47,715	4,919	13,982	66,616
2028	17,347	23,700	10,343	51,391	48,422	4,959	14,003	67,385
2029	17,474	24,196	10,517	52,187	49,172	5,002	14,018	68,192
2030	17,592	24,756	10,714	53,061	49,996	5,037	14,031	69,064
2031	17,712	25,316	10,919	53,948	50,831	5,076	14,054	69,961
2032	17,834	25,886	11,124	54,845	51,676	5,117	14,080	70,873
2033	17,984	26,481	11,340	55,805	52,581	5,150	14,113	71,844
2034	18,120	27,052	11,548	56,720	53,443	5,194	14,155	72,792
2035	18,240	27,668	11,763	57,672	54,339	5,236	14,200	73,776
2036	18,362	28,281	11,979	58,622	55,234	5,274	14,245	74,754
2037	18,496	28,897	12,199	59,592	56,148	5,320	14,285	75,754
2038	18,624	29,533	12,414	60,572	57,072	5,346	14,340	76,758
2039	18,755	30,176	12,649	61,579	58,021	5,359	14,372	77,753
2040	18,893	30,824	12,886	62,603	58,986	5,371	14,416	78,773
2041	19,040	31,476	13,120	63,636	59,959	5,387	14,453	79,800
2042	19,210	32,134	13,359	64,702	60,964	5,406	14,485	80,856
2043	19,348	32,780	13,583	65,711	61,914	5,407	14,532	81,854
2048	20,099	35,946	14,692	70,737	66,650	5,399	14,675	86,725
2053	21,093	38,938	15,809	75,841	71,459	5,447	14,730	91,636
2058	22,323	41,802	17,020	81,145	76,456	5,553	14,759	96,768
2063	23,732	44,745	18,273	86,751	81,738	5,673	14,723	102,134
2068	25,239	47,920	19,486	92,646	87,293	5,775	14,847	107,915
2073	26,741	51,288	20,691	98,720	93,016	5,849	15,084	113,949

Appendix Table A25: Low-variant family and household projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	16,771	21,131	9,472	47,373	44,765	4,742	13,809	63,316
2024	16,937	21,667	9,650	48,254	45,531	4,797	13,873	64,201
2025	16,979	22,062	9,774	48,816	46,015	4,815	13,853	64,682
2026	16,965	22,399	9,872	49,235	46,399	4,816	13,815	65,030
2027	16,959	22,739	9,976	49,674	46,807	4,822	13,785	65,414
2028	16,998	23,107	10,099	50,204	47,305	4,844	13,763	65,911
2029	17,066	23,487	10,227	50,780	47,847	4,868	13,736	66,451
2030	17,125	23,926	10,377	51,429	48,458	4,885	13,708	67,050
2031	17,187	24,363	10,535	52,084	49,075	4,906	13,688	67,669
2032	17,249	24,805	10,690	52,744	49,696	4,929	13,672	68,297
2033	17,339	25,267	10,855	53,461	50,372	4,945	13,662	68,979
2034	17,417	25,707	11,011	54,134	51,006	4,970	13,661	69,638
2035	17,477	26,186	11,172	54,836	51,667	4,993	13,663	70,323
2036	17,538	26,658	11,333	55,529	52,320	5,012	13,663	70,995
2037	17,610	27,130	11,495	56,235	52,986	5,039	13,657	71,682
2038	17,674	27,619	11,652	56,945	53,655	5,046	13,665	72,366
2039	17,741	28,113	11,826	57,680	54,347	5,039	13,652	73,038
2040	17,813	28,607	12,000	58,421	55,045	5,030	13,650	73,725
2041	17,892	29,102	12,169	59,163	55,745	5,027	13,639	74,410
2042	17,991	29,598	12,342	59,931	56,468	5,025	13,623	75,116
2043	18,057	30,079	12,499	60,634	57,130	5,005	13,620	75,756
2048	18,405	32,361	13,243	64,008	60,309	4,886	13,516	78,711
2053	18,926	34,350	13,957	67,233	63,349	4,818	13,321	81,488
2058	19,617	36,069	14,722	70,407	66,339	4,809	13,106	84,255
2063	20,428	37,707	15,478	73,613	69,360	4,816	12,839	87,014
2068	21,293	39,404	16,121	76,818	72,379	4,802	12,730	89,911
2073	22,121	41,096	16,673	79,889	75,273	4,760	12,727	92,760

Appendix Table A26: High-variant family and household projections for Hamilton City, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	16,771	21,131	9,472	47,373	44,765	4,742	13,809	63,316
2024	17,102	21,926	9,760	48,787	46,034	4,857	13,984	64,875
2025	17,297	22,568	9,988	49,852	46,992	4,927	14,067	65,985
2026	17,414	23,129	10,177	50,721	47,799	4,971	14,120	66,889
2027	17,534	23,694	10,373	51,600	48,622	5,016	14,179	67,816
2028	17,696	24,292	10,587	52,574	49,538	5,075	14,244	68,856
2029	17,881	24,904	10,805	53,590	50,494	5,136	14,299	69,930
2030	18,058	25,583	11,049	54,690	51,530	5,189	14,353	71,073
2031	18,237	26,267	11,303	55,806	52,582	5,246	14,418	72,246
2032	18,417	26,964	11,557	56,938	53,648	5,304	14,487	73,439
2033	18,626	27,690	11,823	58,139	54,780	5,354	14,563	74,698
2034	18,820	28,392	12,083	59,295	55,868	5,417	14,647	75,933
2035	18,999	29,143	12,351	60,493	56,998	5,477	14,736	77,211
2036	19,181	29,894	12,622	61,697	58,132	5,535	14,824	78,491
2037	19,377	30,652	12,898	62,927	59,291	5,600	14,910	79,800
2038	19,567	31,434	13,172	64,173	60,465	5,645	15,011	81,121
2039	19,761	32,223	13,466	65,450	61,668	5,677	15,088	82,433
2040	19,965	33,022	13,765	66,751	62,894	5,708	15,178	83,780
2041	20,179	33,829	14,062	68,070	64,137	5,745	15,261	85,143
2042	20,417	34,646	14,366	69,429	65,418	5,784	15,341	86,543
2043	20,627	35,453	14,657	70,737	66,650	5,804	15,437	87,891
2048	21,772	39,482	16,122	77,375	72,904	5,906	15,822	94,632
2053	23,226	43,443	17,630	84,299	79,428	6,066	16,120	101,613
2058	24,978	47,406	19,267	91,652	86,356	6,281	16,383	109,020
2063	26,962	51,591	20,995	99,548	93,796	6,510	16,567	116,873
2068	29,081	56,162	22,746	107,989	101,750	6,719	16,912	125,381
2073	31,219	61,095	24,562	116,876	110,123	6,900	17,375	134,398

Appendix Table A27: Medium-variant family and household projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	7,398	7,329	2,356	17,083	16,457	852	4,728	22,037
2024	7,569	7,459	2,390	17,418	16,755	870	4,834	22,459
2025	7,684	7,532	2,409	17,625	16,936	878	4,920	22,734
2026	7,798	7,561	2,422	17,781	17,082	888	4,992	22,962
2027	7,909	7,579	2,438	17,926	17,219	901	5,065	23,186
2028	8,029	7,598	2,455	18,082	17,368	916	5,139	23,423
2029	8,174	7,613	2,471	18,258	17,537	930	5,208	23,674
2030	8,300	7,646	2,492	18,438	17,710	941	5,277	23,927
2031	8,438	7,689	2,511	18,638	17,902	953	5,336	24,191
2032	8,573	7,725	2,532	18,829	18,086	968	5,396	24,450
2033	8,703	7,762	2,549	19,014	18,263	980	5,459	24,703
2034	8,833	7,790	2,564	19,187	18,429	995	5,525	24,949
2035	8,952	7,826	2,583	19,361	18,596	1,009	5,587	25,193
2036	9,063	7,877	2,597	19,538	18,766	1,022	5,643	25,431
2037	9,167	7,934	2,610	19,711	18,932	1,035	5,694	25,661
2038	9,263	7,989	2,623	19,875	19,090	1,046	5,746	25,883
2039	9,367	8,039	2,633	20,039	19,248	1,057	5,795	26,100
2040	9,464	8,093	2,647	20,204	19,406	1,068	5,843	26,317
2041	9,550	8,148	2,659	20,357	19,553	1,077	5,886	26,516
2042	9,631	8,216	2,673	20,519	19,709	1,086	5,923	26,718
2043	9,704	8,276	2,687	20,667	19,851	1,096	5,958	26,905
2048	10,004	8,563	2,756	21,322	20,480	1,138	6,092	27,710
2053	10,164	8,849	2,839	21,852	20,989	1,167	6,127	28,283
2058	10,203	9,160	2,953	22,316	21,435	1,197	6,061	28,692
2063	10,192	9,486	3,087	22,765	21,866	1,245	5,918	29,029
2068	10,221	9,807	3,204	23,232	22,314	1,305	5,812	29,431
2073	10,303	10,132	3,280	23,715	22,779	1,374	5,737	29,889

Appendix Table A28: Low-variant family and household projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	7,398	7,329	2,356	17,083	16,457	852	4,728	22,037
2024	7,542	7,413	2,376	17,331	16,670	864	4,821	22,355
2025	7,632	7,442	2,382	17,456	16,773	868	4,894	22,535
2026	7,724	7,431	2,384	17,540	16,850	874	4,954	22,679
2027	7,814	7,410	2,390	17,613	16,919	883	5,018	22,820
2028	7,914	7,388	2,396	17,698	17,000	895	5,081	22,975
2029	8,037	7,363	2,402	17,802	17,099	905	5,138	23,142
2030	8,142	7,355	2,411	17,908	17,201	914	5,195	23,309
2031	8,259	7,355	2,419	18,034	17,321	923	5,242	23,487
2032	8,373	7,348	2,429	18,150	17,433	934	5,291	23,658
2033	8,481	7,342	2,435	18,258	17,537	943	5,343	23,823
2034	8,589	7,326	2,438	18,353	17,629	955	5,395	23,978
2035	8,685	7,319	2,446	18,449	17,721	966	5,444	24,131
2036	8,773	7,327	2,448	18,547	17,815	976	5,486	24,277
2037	8,853	7,339	2,449	18,641	17,905	985	5,524	24,414
2038	8,925	7,350	2,449	18,725	17,985	993	5,562	24,540
2039	9,003	7,357	2,446	18,807	18,064	1,001	5,596	24,660
2040	9,073	7,368	2,448	18,888	18,142	1,008	5,628	24,778
2041	9,132	7,379	2,447	18,958	18,209	1,013	5,656	24,878
2042	9,184	7,403	2,448	19,035	18,284	1,019	5,678	24,980
2043	9,229	7,420	2,449	19,098	18,344	1,024	5,698	25,065
2048	9,361	7,491	2,450	19,303	18,540	1,044	5,747	25,331
2053	9,322	7,560	2,466	19,348	18,584	1,046	5,692	25,322
2058	9,139	7,644	2,515	19,297	18,535	1,048	5,534	25,118
2063	8,894	7,735	2,582	19,211	18,452	1,067	5,301	24,820
2068	8,687	7,814	2,628	19,129	18,374	1,098	5,106	24,577
2073	8,543	7,890	2,627	19,060	18,307	1,133	4,944	24,385

Appendix Table A29: High-variant family and household projections for Waipā District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	7,398	7,329	2,356	17,083	16,457	852	4,728	22,037
2024	7,597	7,506	2,404	17,506	16,839	875	4,848	22,562
2025	7,737	7,622	2,435	17,794	17,098	888	4,947	22,933
2026	7,872	7,691	2,459	18,022	17,314	902	5,029	23,245
2027	8,004	7,748	2,486	18,238	17,518	919	5,113	23,550
2028	8,144	7,806	2,514	18,465	17,736	937	5,197	23,870
2029	8,310	7,862	2,541	18,713	17,974	954	5,277	24,205
2030	8,457	7,936	2,572	18,965	18,216	968	5,358	24,542
2031	8,616	8,020	2,603	19,239	18,479	984	5,428	24,892
2032	8,772	8,099	2,634	19,505	18,735	1,001	5,501	25,237
2033	8,922	8,180	2,663	19,765	18,984	1,017	5,575	25,576
2034	9,076	8,249	2,689	20,014	19,224	1,034	5,654	25,912
2035	9,217	8,328	2,720	20,265	19,464	1,052	5,729	26,246
2036	9,351	8,422	2,746	20,519	19,709	1,068	5,799	26,575
2037	9,478	8,522	2,770	20,771	19,950	1,084	5,863	26,898
2038	9,598	8,620	2,796	21,014	20,184	1,099	5,929	27,212
2039	9,727	8,714	2,817	21,259	20,419	1,113	5,993	27,525
2040	9,850	8,810	2,844	21,504	20,655	1,127	6,055	27,837
2041	9,963	8,907	2,868	21,739	20,880	1,140	6,113	28,134
2042	10,071	9,017	2,895	21,984	21,116	1,153	6,165	28,434
2043	10,173	9,120	2,922	22,215	21,337	1,167	6,215	28,719
2048	10,637	9,614	3,055	23,306	22,385	1,231	6,432	30,049
2053	10,991	10,108	3,204	24,302	23,342	1,285	6,555	31,183
2058	11,246	10,632	3,380	25,258	24,260	1,342	6,578	32,181
2063	11,462	11,177	3,575	26,214	25,179	1,418	6,523	33,120
2068	11,715	11,720	3,757	27,192	26,118	1,506	6,501	34,126
2073	12,010	12,269	3,904	28,183	27,070	1,606	6,508	35,184

*Appendix Table A30: Medium-variant family and household projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	1,136	1,246	418	2,800	2,680	123	879	3,682
2024	1,147	1,270	423	2,840	2,714	125	886	3,725
2025	1,149	1,287	426	2,862	2,732	126	888	3,745
2026	1,151	1,295	430	2,876	2,746	127	889	3,762
2027	1,156	1,307	434	2,897	2,765	128	894	3,786
2028	1,162	1,320	439	2,921	2,788	131	895	3,813
2029	1,172	1,327	443	2,942	2,808	132	898	3,838
2030	1,180	1,343	451	2,974	2,838	135	900	3,873
2031	1,190	1,359	458	3,007	2,870	137	903	3,910
2032	1,198	1,376	465	3,039	2,900	140	908	3,948
2033	1,207	1,395	472	3,074	2,933	142	910	3,984
2034	1,217	1,404	477	3,099	2,957	144	915	4,016
2035	1,224	1,421	484	3,130	2,987	146	919	4,052
2036	1,233	1,440	491	3,163	3,019	148	924	4,090
2037	1,239	1,459	498	3,197	3,051	150	930	4,132
2038	1,245	1,480	505	3,230	3,082	152	933	4,167
2039	1,255	1,495	510	3,260	3,111	154	935	4,200
2040	1,260	1,512	514	3,286	3,136	155	937	4,228
2041	1,268	1,531	519	3,318	3,167	156	938	4,261
2042	1,274	1,553	526	3,353	3,200	158	942	4,300
2043	1,282	1,571	531	3,384	3,230	160	942	4,331
2048	1,314	1,650	554	3,517	3,357	166	942	4,465
2053	1,343	1,713	573	3,630	3,464	173	927	4,564
2058	1,367	1,776	597	3,740	3,569	181	898	4,648
2063	1,386	1,847	627	3,860	3,684	191	857	4,732
2068	1,405	1,923	660	3,987	3,805	201	824	4,830
2073	1,424	1,993	686	4,103	3,916	213	813	4,942

*Appendix Table A31: Low-variant family and household projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	1,136	1,246	418	2,800	2,680	123	879	3,682
2024	1,142	1,260	420	2,823	2,698	124	882	3,705
2025	1,140	1,268	421	2,829	2,701	124	881	3,706
2026	1,138	1,269	422	2,829	2,700	125	880	3,705
2027	1,139	1,272	424	2,835	2,706	126	882	3,713
2028	1,142	1,277	426	2,845	2,715	127	881	3,723
2029	1,148	1,276	429	2,852	2,722	129	881	3,732
2030	1,153	1,283	434	2,870	2,739	131	881	3,750
2031	1,159	1,291	439	2,888	2,756	133	882	3,771
2032	1,164	1,299	443	2,906	2,773	134	885	3,792
2033	1,169	1,309	448	2,925	2,792	136	884	3,811
2034	1,176	1,309	450	2,936	2,802	138	887	3,826
2035	1,179	1,317	455	2,951	2,816	139	889	3,844
2036	1,183	1,327	459	2,969	2,833	141	890	3,864
2037	1,186	1,337	464	2,987	2,850	142	895	3,887
2038	1,188	1,348	468	3,004	2,866	144	895	3,905
2039	1,194	1,354	470	3,017	2,880	145	894	3,918
2040	1,194	1,361	472	3,027	2,889	145	894	3,928
2041	1,198	1,371	473	3,042	2,903	146	892	3,941
2042	1,199	1,383	477	3,059	2,919	147	893	3,960
2043	1,201	1,392	480	3,073	2,932	148	890	3,970
2048	1,205	1,419	486	3,110	2,968	150	875	3,994
2053	1,201	1,428	488	3,116	2,974	152	845	3,971
2058	1,187	1,430	492	3,109	2,967	155	801	3,923
2063	1,165	1,435	503	3,103	2,961	158	745	3,865
2068	1,142	1,439	513	3,094	2,953	162	698	3,813
2073	1,121	1,431	515	3,066	2,926	167	673	3,766

Appendix Table A32: High-variant family and household projections for Ōtorohanga District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	1,136	1,246	418	2,800	2,680	123	879	3,682
2024	1,152	1,279	426	2,857	2,731	126	889	3,746
2025	1,158	1,305	432	2,895	2,764	127	894	3,785
2026	1,164	1,322	438	2,924	2,791	129	898	3,819
2027	1,173	1,342	444	2,958	2,823	131	905	3,860
2028	1,183	1,363	451	2,997	2,860	134	909	3,903
2029	1,196	1,378	458	3,032	2,894	136	914	3,944
2030	1,207	1,403	468	3,078	2,937	139	919	3,996
2031	1,221	1,428	477	3,126	2,983	142	924	4,050
2032	1,233	1,454	486	3,173	3,028	145	932	4,104
2033	1,245	1,481	496	3,222	3,075	147	935	4,158
2034	1,259	1,500	504	3,263	3,114	150	943	4,207
2035	1,270	1,526	513	3,309	3,158	153	950	4,260
2036	1,282	1,554	522	3,358	3,204	155	957	4,317
2037	1,293	1,582	533	3,407	3,252	158	966	4,376
2038	1,303	1,612	542	3,456	3,298	161	972	4,430
2039	1,317	1,637	550	3,503	3,343	163	976	4,482
2040	1,327	1,663	557	3,546	3,384	165	981	4,530
2041	1,339	1,692	564	3,596	3,431	167	985	4,583
2042	1,350	1,723	574	3,648	3,481	169	991	4,642
2043	1,362	1,751	583	3,697	3,528	171	994	4,693
2048	1,423	1,882	622	3,926	3,747	182	1,009	4,938
2053	1,486	2,001	660	4,147	3,958	194	1,009	5,161
2058	1,549	2,126	702	4,377	4,177	208	996	5,381
2063	1,609	2,265	753	4,627	4,415	223	971	5,609
2068	1,670	2,415	808	4,894	4,670	241	952	5,863
2073	1,732	2,567	861	5,160	4,925	260	956	6,141

*Appendix Table A33: Medium-variant family and household projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	2,543	2,787	1,422	6,752	6,377	401	2,388	9,166
2024	2,566	2,839	1,432	6,837	6,448	404	2,403	9,255
2025	2,572	2,850	1,424	6,846	6,450	403	2,406	9,259
2026	2,572	2,851	1,415	6,838	6,441	401	2,406	9,248
2027	2,576	2,852	1,411	6,839	6,441	402	2,410	9,253
2028	2,585	2,859	1,414	6,857	6,458	405	2,414	9,276
2029	2,598	2,871	1,418	6,887	6,486	407	2,412	9,304
2030	2,612	2,880	1,425	6,917	6,514	409	2,410	9,333
2031	2,624	2,889	1,431	6,943	6,538	411	2,409	9,359
2032	2,639	2,901	1,443	6,983	6,576	415	2,412	9,403
2033	2,655	2,921	1,455	7,030	6,620	418	2,411	9,449
2034	2,667	2,934	1,464	7,065	6,653	422	2,415	9,491
2035	2,677	2,950	1,476	7,103	6,689	427	2,419	9,534
2036	2,688	2,966	1,488	7,142	6,726	432	2,423	9,581
2037	2,698	2,986	1,502	7,186	6,767	437	2,429	9,632
2038	2,708	3,016	1,514	7,238	6,816	442	2,431	9,689
2039	2,721	3,041	1,527	7,289	6,864	447	2,432	9,743
2040	2,729	3,071	1,542	7,342	6,914	451	2,431	9,796
2041	2,739	3,099	1,556	7,394	6,963	455	2,430	9,848
2042	2,751	3,131	1,571	7,452	7,018	460	2,430	9,908
2043	2,759	3,171	1,587	7,516	7,078	463	2,428	9,969
2048	2,795	3,361	1,655	7,811	7,355	483	2,409	10,247
2053	2,820	3,553	1,707	8,080	7,609	496	2,359	10,464
2058	2,838	3,748	1,763	8,348	7,862	504	2,286	10,652
2063	2,849	3,948	1,855	8,653	8,148	518	2,175	10,841
2068	2,861	4,178	1,981	9,020	8,494	544	2,082	11,120
2073	2,882	4,453	2,104	9,439	8,889	572	2,030	11,491

Appendix Table A34: Low-variant family and household projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	2,543	2,787	1,422	6,752	6,377	401	2,388	9,166
2024	2,556	2,817	1,422	6,794	6,407	401	2,394	9,202
2025	2,552	2,806	1,404	6,762	6,371	398	2,389	9,158
2026	2,544	2,788	1,386	6,718	6,328	394	2,381	9,103
2027	2,540	2,771	1,374	6,684	6,295	393	2,379	9,066
2028	2,540	2,759	1,369	6,668	6,279	394	2,375	9,048
2029	2,546	2,752	1,365	6,663	6,275	394	2,366	9,035
2030	2,552	2,742	1,364	6,659	6,270	394	2,358	9,022
2031	2,556	2,731	1,362	6,649	6,261	395	2,350	9,007
2032	2,564	2,725	1,366	6,654	6,266	397	2,346	9,009
2033	2,571	2,724	1,370	6,665	6,276	398	2,338	9,013
2034	2,575	2,718	1,371	6,664	6,276	401	2,335	9,012
2035	2,576	2,714	1,375	6,666	6,277	404	2,332	9,013
2036	2,579	2,711	1,379	6,669	6,280	408	2,329	9,016
2037	2,581	2,711	1,384	6,676	6,287	410	2,327	9,023
2038	2,581	2,721	1,389	6,691	6,301	413	2,321	9,035
2039	2,584	2,727	1,393	6,704	6,314	416	2,314	9,043
2040	2,583	2,737	1,399	6,719	6,328	418	2,305	9,050
2041	2,583	2,746	1,404	6,732	6,340	420	2,296	9,055
2042	2,584	2,758	1,409	6,751	6,358	422	2,288	9,067
2043	2,581	2,778	1,416	6,775	6,380	423	2,277	9,080
2048	2,556	2,864	1,433	6,853	6,454	430	2,213	9,096
2053	2,508	2,941	1,431	6,880	6,479	427	2,116	9,022
2058	2,443	3,005	1,430	6,878	6,477	418	1,997	8,891
2063	2,367	3,061	1,461	6,889	6,487	415	1,840	8,742
2068	2,286	3,132	1,520	6,939	6,534	422	1,704	8,660
2073	2,216	3,234	1,568	7,018	6,609	430	1,608	8,647

*Appendix Table A35: High-variant family and household projections for South Waikato District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	2,543	2,787	1,422	6,752	6,377	401	2,388	9,166
2024	2,576	2,861	1,443	6,880	6,488	406	2,412	9,307
2025	2,592	2,893	1,444	6,930	6,528	408	2,424	9,361
2026	2,601	2,913	1,444	6,958	6,553	408	2,431	9,393
2027	2,612	2,933	1,448	6,994	6,586	411	2,442	9,440
2028	2,629	2,959	1,459	7,047	6,636	416	2,452	9,504
2029	2,650	2,990	1,471	7,112	6,697	419	2,457	9,573
2030	2,672	3,018	1,486	7,176	6,758	423	2,462	9,643
2031	2,692	3,046	1,499	7,237	6,815	427	2,468	9,711
2032	2,715	3,079	1,519	7,313	6,887	432	2,478	9,797
2033	2,739	3,117	1,540	7,396	6,965	437	2,484	9,886
2034	2,759	3,150	1,557	7,466	7,031	444	2,495	9,970
2035	2,777	3,186	1,577	7,541	7,101	450	2,506	10,057
2036	2,798	3,221	1,597	7,616	7,172	457	2,518	10,148
2037	2,817	3,261	1,619	7,697	7,249	464	2,531	10,243
2038	2,835	3,311	1,641	7,787	7,333	471	2,542	10,346
2039	2,858	3,356	1,662	7,876	7,417	478	2,550	10,445
2040	2,876	3,406	1,686	7,968	7,504	484	2,557	10,545
2041	2,896	3,454	1,709	8,059	7,589	490	2,565	10,644
2042	2,918	3,506	1,733	8,157	7,682	497	2,573	10,752
2043	2,937	3,566	1,759	8,262	7,780	503	2,580	10,863
2048	3,036	3,862	1,878	8,775	8,264	537	2,606	11,407
2053	3,136	4,171	1,986	9,293	8,751	566	2,604	11,921
2058	3,236	4,500	2,101	9,837	9,263	591	2,579	12,433
2063	3,339	4,849	2,255	10,443	9,834	623	2,514	12,971
2068	3,445	5,242	2,449	11,135	10,486	668	2,467	13,621
2073	3,561	5,695	2,651	11,907	11,213	717	2,460	14,390

Appendix Table A36: Medium-variant family and household projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	1,031	1,054	475	2,560	2,415	178	977	3,570
2024	1,039	1,056	474	2,569	2,420	178	979	3,578
2025	1,040	1,047	471	2,557	2,407	178	977	3,561
2026	1,042	1,033	466	2,542	2,391	178	973	3,542
2027	1,045	1,021	460	2,527	2,377	178	972	3,527
2028	1,047	1,015	459	2,521	2,372	179	972	3,523
2029	1,050	1,006	457	2,513	2,364	180	972	3,516
2030	1,053	1,001	457	2,512	2,363	182	972	3,517
2031	1,060	997	458	2,515	2,366	183	971	3,520
2032	1,063	993	456	2,511	2,362	184	969	3,516
2033	1,061	995	457	2,513	2,364	184	969	3,517
2034	1,062	993	460	2,514	2,365	186	970	3,521
2035	1,062	994	463	2,518	2,369	187	970	3,525
2036	1,062	996	463	2,521	2,372	187	968	3,527
2037	1,060	999	464	2,522	2,373	188	966	3,527
2038	1,052	1,006	467	2,525	2,375	188	964	3,527
2039	1,048	1,011	468	2,527	2,377	187	960	3,524
2040	1,043	1,017	470	2,530	2,380	187	954	3,520
2041	1,039	1,024	470	2,533	2,383	187	947	3,517
2042	1,031	1,032	472	2,535	2,385	186	940	3,511
2043	1,022	1,042	475	2,538	2,388	186	932	3,506
2048	970	1,076	474	2,519	2,370	180	883	3,433
2053	913	1,094	469	2,476	2,329	172	815	3,316
2058	859	1,102	468	2,429	2,285	166	736	3,187
2063	814	1,109	473	2,396	2,254	164	655	3,073
2068	779	1,120	479	2,379	2,238	164	591	2,992
2073	760	1,130	476	2,366	2,226	165	544	2,934

*Appendix Table A37: Low-variant family and household projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	1,031	1,054	475	2,560	2,415	178	977	3,570
2024	1,035	1,047	470	2,551	2,404	177	975	3,556
2025	1,031	1,029	463	2,523	2,374	175	969	3,518
2026	1,030	1,007	456	2,492	2,345	174	962	3,481
2027	1,029	987	447	2,463	2,317	173	957	3,448
2028	1,027	973	443	2,443	2,298	174	955	3,427
2029	1,027	956	438	2,421	2,277	174	952	3,403
2030	1,027	944	435	2,406	2,263	174	949	3,387
2031	1,029	932	433	2,394	2,252	175	945	3,373
2032	1,029	919	428	2,376	2,236	175	940	3,351
2033	1,024	913	427	2,364	2,223	175	937	3,335
2034	1,021	903	427	2,351	2,212	175	936	3,323
2035	1,017	896	427	2,340	2,202	175	932	3,309
2036	1,014	890	424	2,329	2,191	175	927	3,293
2037	1,008	886	422	2,315	2,178	175	922	3,275
2038	996	885	422	2,303	2,166	174	916	3,257
2039	987	882	420	2,290	2,154	173	909	3,236
2040	978	880	419	2,277	2,142	171	900	3,213
2041	970	880	416	2,266	2,131	170	890	3,191
2042	958	879	414	2,251	2,118	169	880	3,167
2043	944	881	414	2,239	2,106	168	869	3,142
2048	867	874	396	2,137	2,010	155	802	2,968
2053	781	848	373	2,002	1,884	141	718	2,743
2058	695	809	354	1,859	1,749	128	625	2,501
2063	617	766	340	1,723	1,621	120	530	2,271
2068	549	724	327	1,600	1,505	113	454	2,072
2073	500	676	303	1,478	1,390	107	395	1,893

*Appendix Table A38: High-variant family and household projections for Waitomo District, 2023-2073*

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	1,031	1,054	475	2,560	2,415	178	977	3,570
2024	1,044	1,065	478	2,587	2,437	180	983	3,600
2025	1,049	1,065	478	2,592	2,439	180	984	3,604
2026	1,055	1,060	476	2,591	2,438	181	985	3,604
2027	1,062	1,055	474	2,591	2,437	183	986	3,606
2028	1,067	1,057	475	2,599	2,445	185	989	3,619
2029	1,074	1,055	476	2,605	2,451	187	992	3,630
2030	1,080	1,059	479	2,618	2,463	189	996	3,648
2031	1,090	1,063	482	2,636	2,480	191	997	3,668
2032	1,097	1,067	483	2,647	2,490	193	998	3,681
2033	1,098	1,077	487	2,663	2,505	194	1,001	3,699
2034	1,103	1,083	493	2,679	2,520	196	1,005	3,722
2035	1,107	1,092	499	2,698	2,538	198	1,008	3,743
2036	1,111	1,102	503	2,715	2,554	199	1,009	3,763
2037	1,112	1,113	506	2,732	2,570	201	1,011	3,782
2038	1,109	1,129	512	2,750	2,587	202	1,011	3,800
2039	1,108	1,142	517	2,767	2,603	202	1,011	3,816
2040	1,108	1,156	522	2,786	2,621	203	1,008	3,831
2041	1,108	1,172	525	2,805	2,639	204	1,005	3,847
2042	1,106	1,187	530	2,823	2,656	204	1,001	3,861
2043	1,101	1,205	537	2,843	2,674	205	997	3,876
2048	1,075	1,282	554	2,912	2,739	205	965	3,909
2053	1,049	1,347	568	2,965	2,789	204	915	3,907
2058	1,030	1,407	587	3,024	2,845	205	852	3,902
2063	1,020	1,472	612	3,104	2,920	210	786	3,916
2068	1,021	1,546	641	3,208	3,018	218	735	3,970
2073	1,037	1,623	664	3,324	3,127	226	701	4,054

Appendix Table A39: Medium-variant family and household projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	5,170	4,242	1,837	11,249	10,729	592	3,793	15,113
2024	5,276	4,326	1,863	11,465	10,919	597	3,871	15,387
2025	5,358	4,364	1,872	11,594	11,030	598	3,936	15,564
2026	5,421	4,387	1,878	11,686	11,115	598	3,993	15,706
2027	5,481	4,408	1,882	11,771	11,195	599	4,048	15,842
2028	5,550	4,431	1,894	11,875	11,294	603	4,108	16,005
2029	5,627	4,450	1,906	11,983	11,396	608	4,162	16,165
2030	5,712	4,471	1,917	12,100	11,507	614	4,219	16,339
2031	5,787	4,498	1,931	12,215	11,617	620	4,276	16,513
2032	5,857	4,520	1,945	12,322	11,719	627	4,326	16,671
2033	5,933	4,546	1,962	12,440	11,831	633	4,378	16,843
2034	6,001	4,562	1,976	12,539	11,925	640	4,433	16,998
2035	6,074	4,579	1,987	12,640	12,021	648	4,491	17,160
2036	6,140	4,601	2,002	12,743	12,119	656	4,548	17,323
2037	6,202	4,623	2,014	12,839	12,210	664	4,593	17,466
2038	6,261	4,646	2,023	12,930	12,296	670	4,639	17,606
2039	6,320	4,672	2,033	13,025	12,387	676	4,677	17,739
2040	6,383	4,695	2,039	13,117	12,474	681	4,718	17,874
2041	6,437	4,719	2,045	13,201	12,554	685	4,758	17,997
2042	6,489	4,747	2,051	13,286	12,635	688	4,785	18,109
2043	6,538	4,768	2,054	13,361	12,706	691	4,815	18,212
2048	6,745	4,871	2,073	13,689	13,018	705	4,921	18,644
2053	6,887	4,944	2,085	13,916	13,234	712	4,940	18,886
2058	6,954	5,016	2,117	14,088	13,398	718	4,896	19,012
2063	6,964	5,101	2,167	14,233	13,536	732	4,790	19,057
2068	6,952	5,191	2,219	14,362	13,658	752	4,688	19,098
2073	6,941	5,273	2,244	14,458	13,750	772	4,620	19,142

Appendix Table A40: Low-variant family and household projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	5,170	4,242	1,837	11,249	10,729	592	3,793	15,113
2024	5,257	4,297	1,851	11,404	10,861	593	3,859	15,313
2025	5,321	4,306	1,849	11,475	10,918	590	3,913	15,420
2026	5,369	4,303	1,844	11,517	10,954	587	3,960	15,502
2027	5,413	4,299	1,839	11,552	10,986	585	4,006	15,578
2028	5,468	4,297	1,841	11,607	11,038	587	4,057	15,682
2029	5,530	4,289	1,844	11,663	11,092	589	4,100	15,781
2030	5,599	4,284	1,846	11,729	11,154	592	4,147	15,894
2031	5,658	4,283	1,850	11,792	11,214	596	4,195	16,005
2032	5,714	4,278	1,854	11,846	11,265	601	4,234	16,100
2033	5,773	4,276	1,861	11,911	11,327	605	4,277	16,209
2034	5,824	4,264	1,866	11,954	11,369	609	4,320	16,298
2035	5,881	4,253	1,867	12,000	11,412	615	4,367	16,394
2036	5,929	4,248	1,871	12,047	11,457	621	4,412	16,490
2037	5,973	4,241	1,873	12,087	11,494	626	4,445	16,565
2038	6,014	4,236	1,871	12,121	11,527	629	4,479	16,636
2039	6,053	4,233	1,871	12,157	11,562	632	4,503	16,697
2040	6,096	4,228	1,866	12,190	11,592	635	4,532	16,759
2041	6,130	4,224	1,861	12,214	11,616	636	4,558	16,809
2042	6,160	4,223	1,856	12,239	11,639	637	4,571	16,847
2043	6,188	4,216	1,848	12,252	11,652	637	4,588	16,876
2048	6,268	4,177	1,811	12,256	11,655	634	4,619	16,908
2053	6,262	4,104	1,767	12,133	11,539	623	4,558	16,720
2058	6,165	4,027	1,744	11,936	11,351	611	4,433	16,394
2063	5,999	3,959	1,739	11,697	11,124	605	4,246	15,974
2068	5,808	3,893	1,734	11,435	10,874	606	4,065	15,545
2073	5,622	3,818	1,699	11,138	10,593	606	3,917	15,115

Appendix Table A41: High-variant family and household projections for Taupō District, 2023-2073

Year	Families				Households			
	Couples without children	Two-parent families	One-parent families	Total families	Family households	Other multi-person households	One-person households	Total households
2023	5,170	4,242	1,837	11,249	10,729	592	3,793	15,113
2024	5,295	4,356	1,875	11,526	10,977	602	3,883	15,461
2025	5,394	4,422	1,895	11,712	11,143	606	3,959	15,707
2026	5,474	4,471	1,911	11,855	11,276	608	4,026	15,911
2027	5,548	4,517	1,925	11,989	11,403	612	4,090	16,105
2028	5,631	4,566	1,946	12,143	11,548	620	4,160	16,328
2029	5,724	4,611	1,967	12,302	11,699	627	4,223	16,549
2030	5,824	4,658	1,988	12,471	11,860	635	4,290	16,784
2031	5,914	4,712	2,012	12,638	12,018	644	4,357	17,019
2032	6,000	4,762	2,035	12,797	12,170	652	4,417	17,239
2033	6,092	4,815	2,062	12,969	12,333	662	4,480	17,474
2034	6,176	4,859	2,087	13,122	12,479	671	4,545	17,695
2035	6,267	4,904	2,107	13,278	12,627	681	4,615	17,923
2036	6,350	4,954	2,132	13,436	12,778	692	4,684	18,153
2037	6,430	5,003	2,155	13,588	12,922	702	4,740	18,364
2038	6,507	5,055	2,174	13,735	13,062	711	4,799	18,572
2039	6,585	5,109	2,195	13,889	13,209	719	4,849	18,777
2040	6,669	5,160	2,211	14,040	13,352	727	4,904	18,983
2041	6,744	5,212	2,228	14,184	13,489	733	4,957	19,179
2042	6,816	5,268	2,245	14,329	13,627	740	4,998	19,364
2043	6,888	5,317	2,259	14,464	13,755	745	5,042	19,542
2048	7,219	5,561	2,334	15,114	14,374	775	5,222	20,371
2053	7,508	5,777	2,402	15,688	14,919	800	5,321	21,040
2058	7,741	5,998	2,489	16,227	15,432	826	5,358	21,616
2063	7,926	6,235	2,593	16,754	15,933	858	5,333	22,123
2068	8,092	6,479	2,701	17,272	16,425	897	5,310	22,633
2073	8,255	6,717	2,786	17,758	16,888	937	5,323	23,147

## Appendix III

Appendix Table A42: Medium-variant Labour Force Projections, 2023-2073

Year	Thames-Coromandel District	Hauraki District	Waikato District	Matamata-Piako District	Hamilton City
2023	15,185	10,611	49,339	20,392	100,713
2024	15,325	10,803	51,304	20,689	103,923
2025	15,327	10,886	52,819	20,771	106,226
2026	15,248	10,923	54,158	20,793	108,177
2027	15,186	10,962	55,429	20,791	110,148
2028	15,143	11,003	56,750	20,887	112,304
2029	15,075	11,033	58,011	20,940	114,518
2030	15,021	11,052	59,294	21,012	116,834
2031	14,969	11,108	60,585	21,105	119,166
2032	14,941	11,151	61,851	21,196	121,562
2033	14,895	11,157	63,120	21,290	123,933
2034	14,834	11,187	64,338	21,373	126,350
2035	14,763	11,195	65,572	21,480	128,823
2036	14,687	11,219	66,804	21,580	131,323
2037	14,616	11,247	68,097	21,702	133,918
2038	14,525	11,244	69,321	21,773	136,238
2039	14,447	11,284	70,572	21,854	138,470
2040	14,347	11,306	71,798	21,943	140,767
2041	14,246	11,320	73,014	22,019	143,084
2042	14,131	11,345	74,235	22,077	145,420
2043	13,992	11,345	75,434	22,119	147,619
2048	12,957	11,152	80,451	21,994	157,441
2053	11,985	10,830	85,428	21,822	167,477
2058	11,327	10,577	90,631	21,743	177,730
2063	11,107	10,534	96,190	21,929	188,521
2068	11,206	10,709	102,186	22,388	199,814
2073	11,354	10,953	108,417	22,873	210,914

Appendix Table A42: Medium-variant Labour Force Projections, 2023-2073 ctd.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Waipā District</b>	<b>Ōtorohanga District</b>	<b>South Waikato District</b>	<b>Waitomo District</b>	<b>Taupō District</b>
2023	33,219	5,692	12,687	5,213	22,432
2024	34,123	5,814	12,957	5,254	22,914
2025	34,656	5,895	13,069	5,250	23,166
2026	35,080	5,966	13,117	5,240	23,316
2027	35,483	6,026	13,206	5,219	23,472
2028	35,862	6,102	13,308	5,208	23,660
2029	36,248	6,177	13,413	5,214	23,835
2030	36,646	6,264	13,510	5,222	24,033
2031	37,023	6,360	13,634	5,233	24,263
2032	37,387	6,452	13,740	5,243	24,471
2033	37,715	6,545	13,880	5,250	24,650
2034	38,031	6,633	14,020	5,254	24,827
2035	38,341	6,697	14,154	5,270	24,984
2036	38,604	6,780	14,288	5,284	25,124
2037	38,886	6,876	14,450	5,293	25,273
2038	39,143	6,951	14,609	5,309	25,378
2039	39,378	7,010	14,779	5,316	25,508
2040	39,596	7,072	14,946	5,315	25,614
2041	39,789	7,128	15,105	5,317	25,711
2042	39,971	7,180	15,264	5,323	25,804
2043	40,128	7,232	15,416	5,327	25,876
2048	40,285	7,350	15,875	5,211	25,739
2053	40,284	7,464	16,249	5,085	25,377
2058	40,484	7,635	16,721	5,001	25,035
2063	40,977	7,847	17,346	4,994	24,889
2068	41,667	8,040	18,143	5,000	24,927
2073	42,286	8,175	19,050	4,970	24,874

Appendix Table A43: Low-variant Labour Force Projections, 2023-2073

Year	Thames-Coromandel District	Hauraki District	Waikato District	Matamata-Piako District	Hamilton City
2023	15,185	10,611	49,339	20,392	100,713
2024	15,233	10,737	51,058	20,549	103,317
2025	15,152	10,759	52,348	20,500	105,052
2026	14,999	10,743	53,486	20,406	106,501
2027	14,867	10,729	54,557	20,291	107,981
2028	14,753	10,718	55,672	20,275	109,646
2029	14,616	10,696	56,722	20,219	111,362
2030	14,492	10,663	57,790	20,183	113,171
2031	14,371	10,668	58,858	20,165	114,988
2032	14,279	10,658	59,895	20,145	116,857
2033	14,171	10,611	60,927	20,126	118,689
2034	14,055	10,589	61,902	20,098	120,551
2035	13,931	10,545	62,886	20,092	122,455
2036	13,800	10,516	63,859	20,078	124,371
2037	13,678	10,491	64,885	20,084	126,366
2038	13,538	10,434	65,835	20,038	128,074
2039	13,407	10,419	66,796	19,999	129,664
2040	13,253	10,384	67,720	19,966	131,296
2041	13,092	10,341	68,623	19,917	132,929
2042	12,913	10,307	69,518	19,847	134,562
2043	12,707	10,248	70,382	19,758	136,042
2048	11,325	9,769	73,610	18,981	142,034
2053	9,966	9,168	76,571	18,142	147,788
2058	9,015	8,659	79,556	17,402	153,322
2063	8,625	8,388	82,716	16,945	158,934
2068	8,612	8,359	86,114	16,771	164,526
2073	8,686	8,415	89,506	16,616	169,297

Appendix Table A43: Low-variant Labour Force Projections, 2023-2073 ctd.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Waipā District</b>	<b>Ōtorohanga District</b>	<b>South Waikato District</b>	<b>Waitomo District</b>	<b>Taupō District</b>
2023	33,219	5,692	12,687	5,213	22,432
2024	33,927	5,776	12,869	5,215	22,773
2025	34,278	5,821	12,896	5,174	22,894
2026	34,542	5,860	12,870	5,131	22,928
2027	34,789	5,889	12,886	5,078	22,972
2028	35,011	5,934	12,916	5,036	23,048
2029	35,243	5,979	12,950	5,011	23,111
2030	35,484	6,035	12,975	4,988	23,196
2031	35,704	6,099	13,026	4,969	23,311
2032	35,907	6,159	13,059	4,948	23,404
2033	36,072	6,220	13,124	4,923	23,466
2034	36,226	6,275	13,189	4,896	23,524
2035	36,372	6,305	13,248	4,880	23,562
2036	36,468	6,353	13,304	4,861	23,581
2037	36,580	6,413	13,388	4,837	23,606
2038	36,666	6,453	13,467	4,821	23,587
2039	36,725	6,474	13,554	4,794	23,589
2040	36,762	6,497	13,635	4,758	23,562
2041	36,770	6,511	13,705	4,724	23,525
2042	36,763	6,522	13,772	4,694	23,481
2043	36,727	6,530	13,829	4,660	23,414
2048	35,913	6,427	13,797	4,354	22,575
2053	34,919	6,306	13,640	4,026	21,500
2058	34,141	6,231	13,552	3,737	20,464
2063	33,695	6,190	13,594	3,524	19,659
2068	33,488	6,118	13,783	3,321	19,070
2073	33,232	5,972	14,035	3,077	18,411

*Appendix Table A44: High-variant Labour Force Projections, 2023-2073*

<b>Year</b>	<b>Thames-Coromandel District</b>	<b>Hauraki District</b>	<b>Waikato District</b>	<b>Matamata-Piako District</b>	<b>Hamilton City</b>
<b>2023</b>	15,185	10,611	49,339	20,392	100,713
<b>2024</b>	15,417	10,869	51,550	20,828	104,529
<b>2025</b>	15,502	11,012	53,289	21,042	107,399
<b>2026</b>	15,495	11,104	54,828	21,181	109,852
<b>2027</b>	15,504	11,195	56,297	21,291	112,312
<b>2028</b>	15,531	11,288	57,820	21,498	114,957
<b>2029</b>	15,531	11,368	59,287	21,660	117,666
<b>2030</b>	15,544	11,438	60,783	21,842	120,486
<b>2031</b>	15,561	11,546	62,291	22,045	123,331
<b>2032</b>	15,602	11,641	63,781	22,247	126,250
<b>2033</b>	15,625	11,699	65,278	22,454	129,155
<b>2034</b>	15,629	11,780	66,732	22,648	132,120
<b>2035</b>	15,622	11,840	68,208	22,869	135,157
<b>2036</b>	15,604	11,916	69,689	23,083	138,235
<b>2037</b>	15,592	11,998	71,238	23,321	141,420
<b>2038</b>	15,561	12,048	72,723	23,510	144,342
<b>2039</b>	15,547	12,141	74,252	23,710	147,208
<b>2040</b>	15,510	12,218	75,765	23,923	150,159
<b>2041</b>	15,474	12,289	77,279	24,125	153,148
<b>2042</b>	15,425	12,370	78,808	24,312	156,173
<b>2043</b>	15,354	12,428	80,324	24,486	159,078
<b>2048</b>	14,669	12,516	87,019	25,022	172,641
<b>2053</b>	13,998	12,464	93,858	25,531	186,830
<b>2058</b>	13,556	12,458	101,069	26,131	201,625
<b>2063</b>	13,484	12,632	108,753	26,984	217,352
<b>2068</b>	13,669	12,996	116,996	28,107	234,020
<b>2073</b>	13,857	13,410	125,626	29,269	251,025

Appendix Table A44: High-variant Labour Force Projections, 2023-2073 ctd.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Waipā District</b>	<b>Ōtorohanga District</b>	<b>South Waikato District</b>	<b>Waitomo District</b>	<b>Taupō District</b>
2023	33,219	5,692	12,687	5,213	22,432
2024	34,319	5,852	13,046	5,293	23,055
2025	35,033	5,970	13,241	5,327	23,438
2026	35,617	6,072	13,365	5,350	23,704
2027	36,176	6,163	13,525	5,360	23,972
2028	36,710	6,269	13,700	5,381	24,272
2029	37,250	6,376	13,877	5,417	24,559
2030	37,802	6,494	14,046	5,457	24,869
2031	38,335	6,621	14,242	5,499	25,213
2032	38,857	6,745	14,423	5,541	25,535
2033	39,345	6,871	14,637	5,579	25,831
2034	39,821	6,992	14,852	5,616	26,125
2035	40,293	7,090	15,063	5,664	26,401
2036	40,720	7,207	15,275	5,711	26,662
2037	41,168	7,339	15,516	5,753	26,932
2038	41,594	7,450	15,755	5,803	27,160
2039	42,001	7,548	16,009	5,845	27,419
2040	42,396	7,650	16,263	5,880	27,655
2041	42,769	7,746	16,512	5,919	27,887
2042	43,136	7,841	16,765	5,963	28,116
2043	43,480	7,937	17,013	6,006	28,326
2048	44,580	8,279	17,970	6,090	28,887
2053	45,536	8,633	18,887	6,179	29,233
2058	46,666	9,055	19,932	6,320	29,579
2063	48,035	9,528	21,156	6,545	30,088
2068	49,549	9,996	22,584	6,793	30,749
2073	50,952	10,427	24,170	7,021	31,299