



# Population Projections

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Structural Ageing and the Implications for Youth  
Populations in New Zealand  
NZPOP CON AUGUST 2023



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## About this presentation



**Dr. Alison Mant-Melville**

Data scientist at Dot Loves Data,  
PhD in Paleoanthropology from the  
University of Connecticut

*Author of this work*



**Dr. Natalie Jackson**

Prominent NZ demographer (retired).  
Former Director of Natalie Jackson  
Demographics Ltd and a Research  
Associate at the National Institute of  
Demographic and Economic Analysis  
(NIDEA), University of Waikato

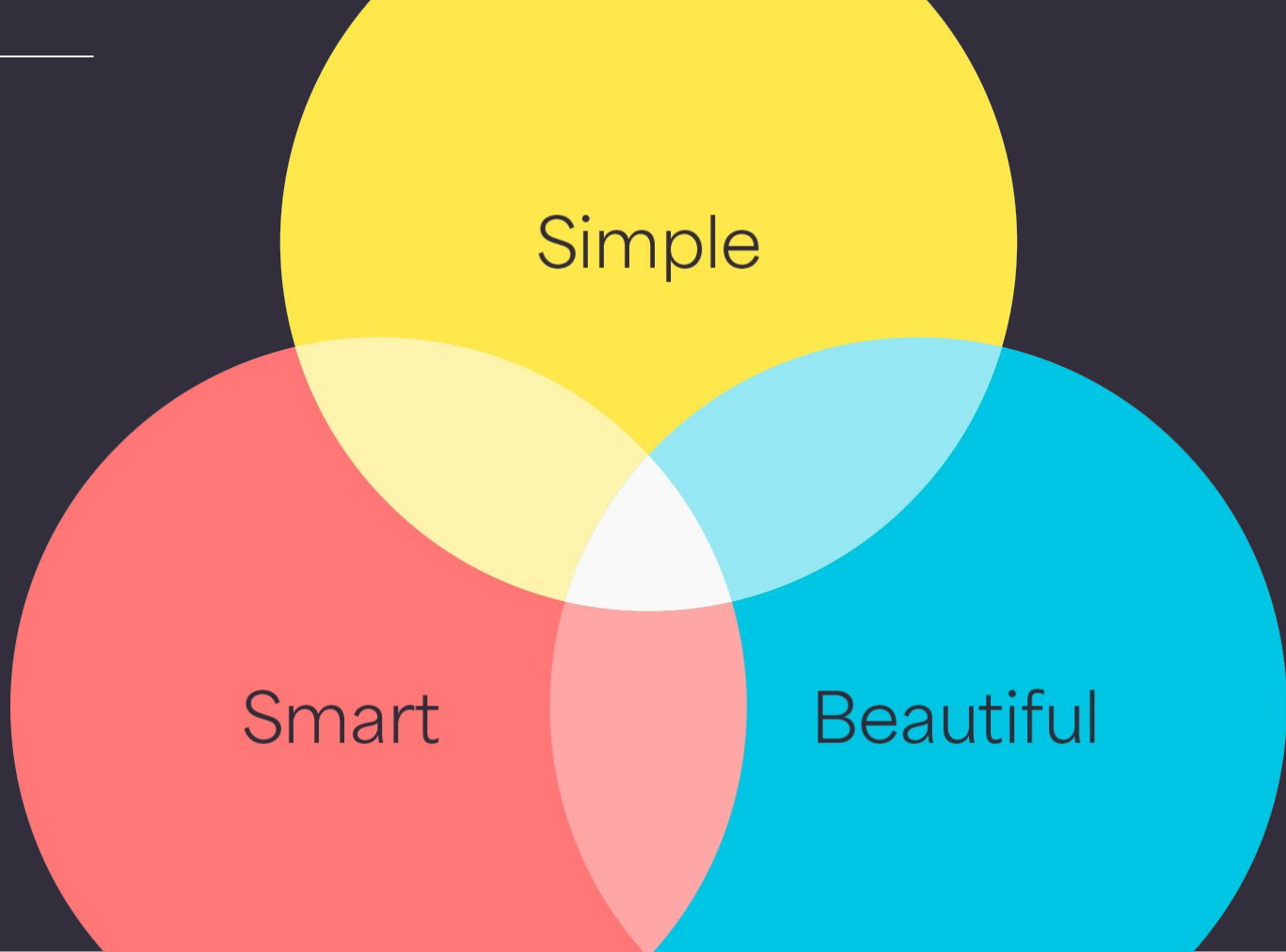
*Alison's mentor*



**Dr. Holly Trowland**

Director of Consulting at Dot Loves  
Data, PhD in Astrophysics from the  
University of Sydney

*Your presenter*

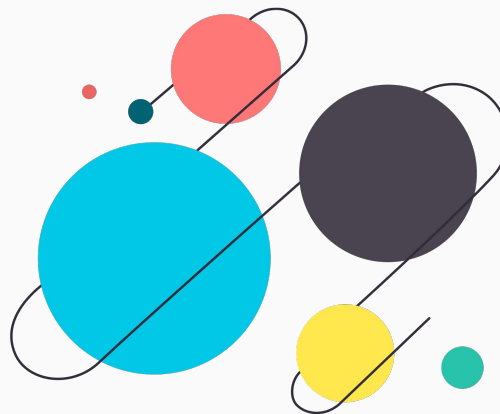


# DOT loves demography: Our work

DOT works with regional councils and territorial authorities to develop bespoke subnational population projections to aid in planning for future communities and infrastructure

We offer our clients

- area-specific assumptions and scenarios
- the ability to feedback into the assumptions underlying the projections
- a range of projection methods
- projections based on the latest data and proprietary datasets
- a range of output formats to meet specific use-case requirement



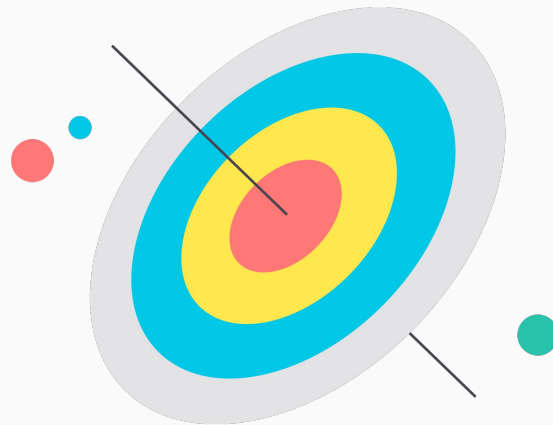
# Why this talk? DOT's insights

Structural aging of the NZ population is widely understood

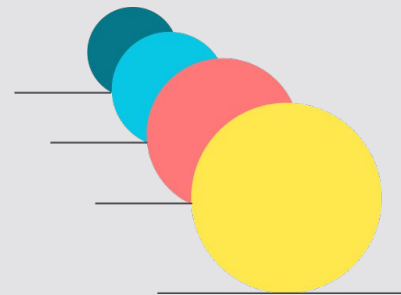
Focus is often on the older segments of the population but what are the implications for **children and youth**?

Three TAs:

- Nelson City Council
- Tasman District Council
- Queenstown Lakes District Council



# Our approach



# Our approach

We used the **Cohort component method** (projections by age-sex).

This is a **deterministic** approach.

**Fertility and mortality** assumptions are very similar to **Stats NZ**. Main differences is our approach to **migration**.

There is essentially only **3 inputs** to determining population:



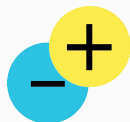
**Fertility:**

- 1) Age-specific fertility rates
- 2) Total Fertility Rate,
- 3) Sex ratio at birth



**Mortality:**

- 1) Age-sex specific survivorship,
- 2) Life expectancy



**Net migration:**

- 1) Age-sex specific migration rates

# Migration assumptions: our primary difference with Statistics NZ projection assumptions

## Migration Rates

### DOT's Approach

- Number of migrants generated stepwise
- More growth focussed. Migration numbers keep pace with population growth or decline

VS

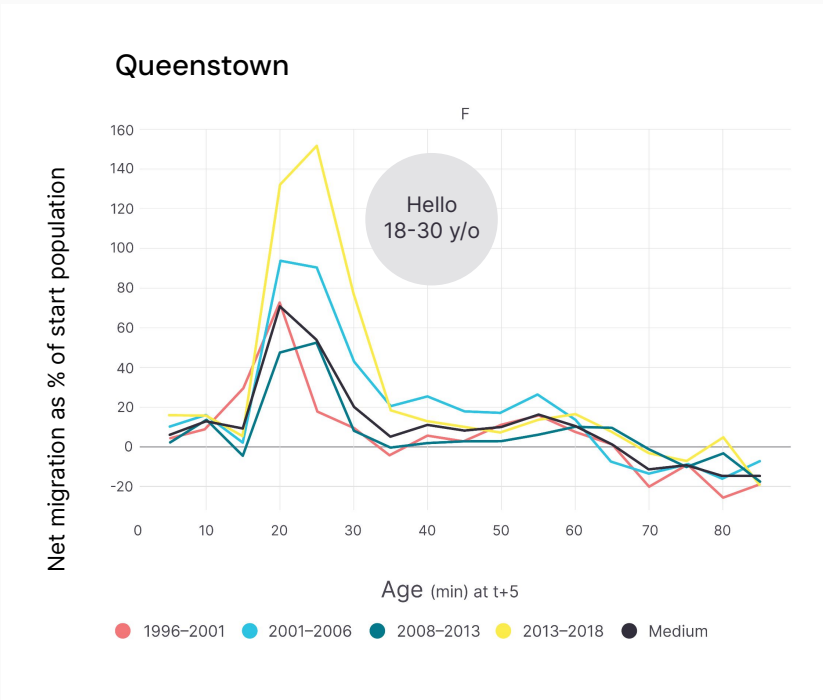
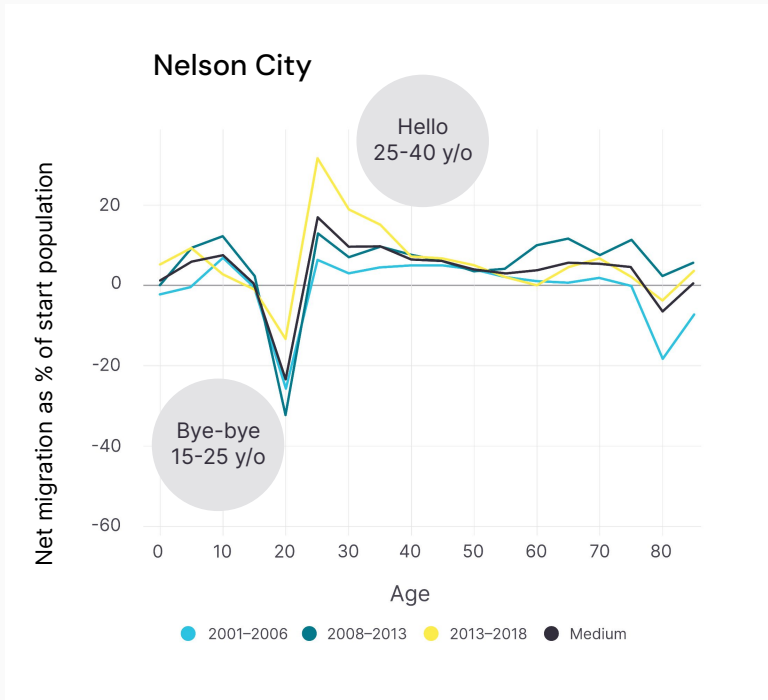
## Migration Numbers

### Statistics NZ approach

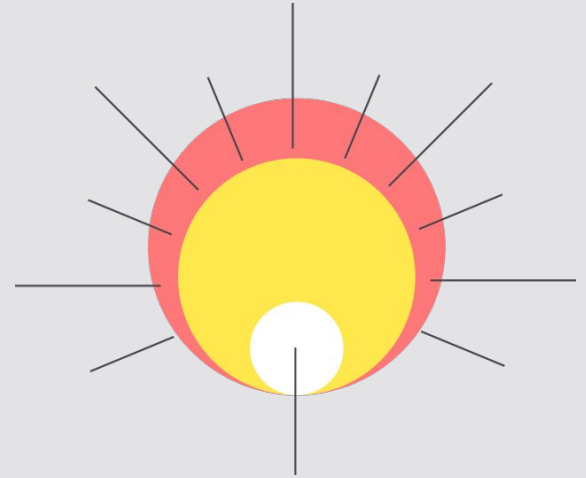
- Number of migrants predetermined
- More conservative does not change with population change



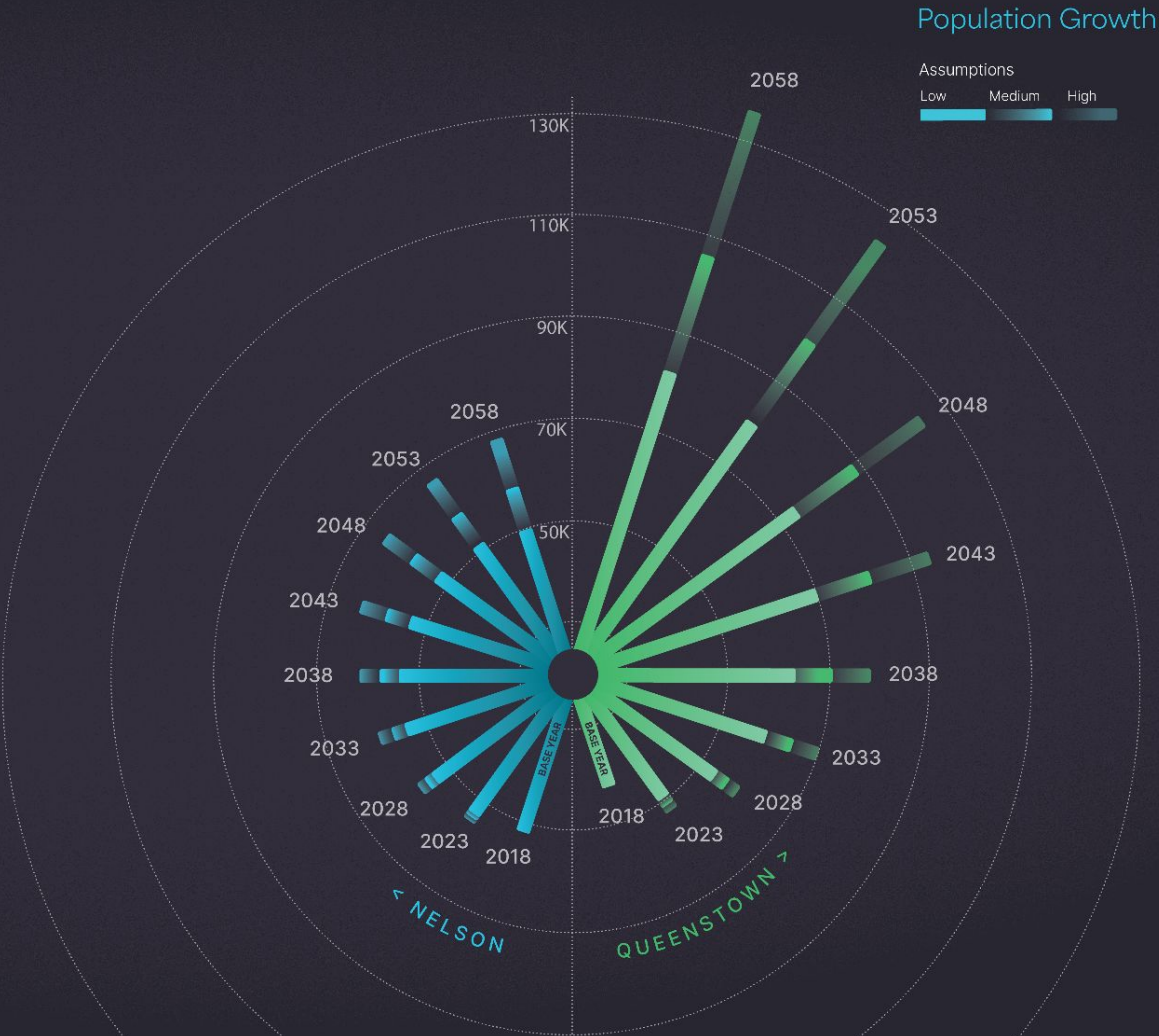
# Regional quirks in migration



# Results and Insights



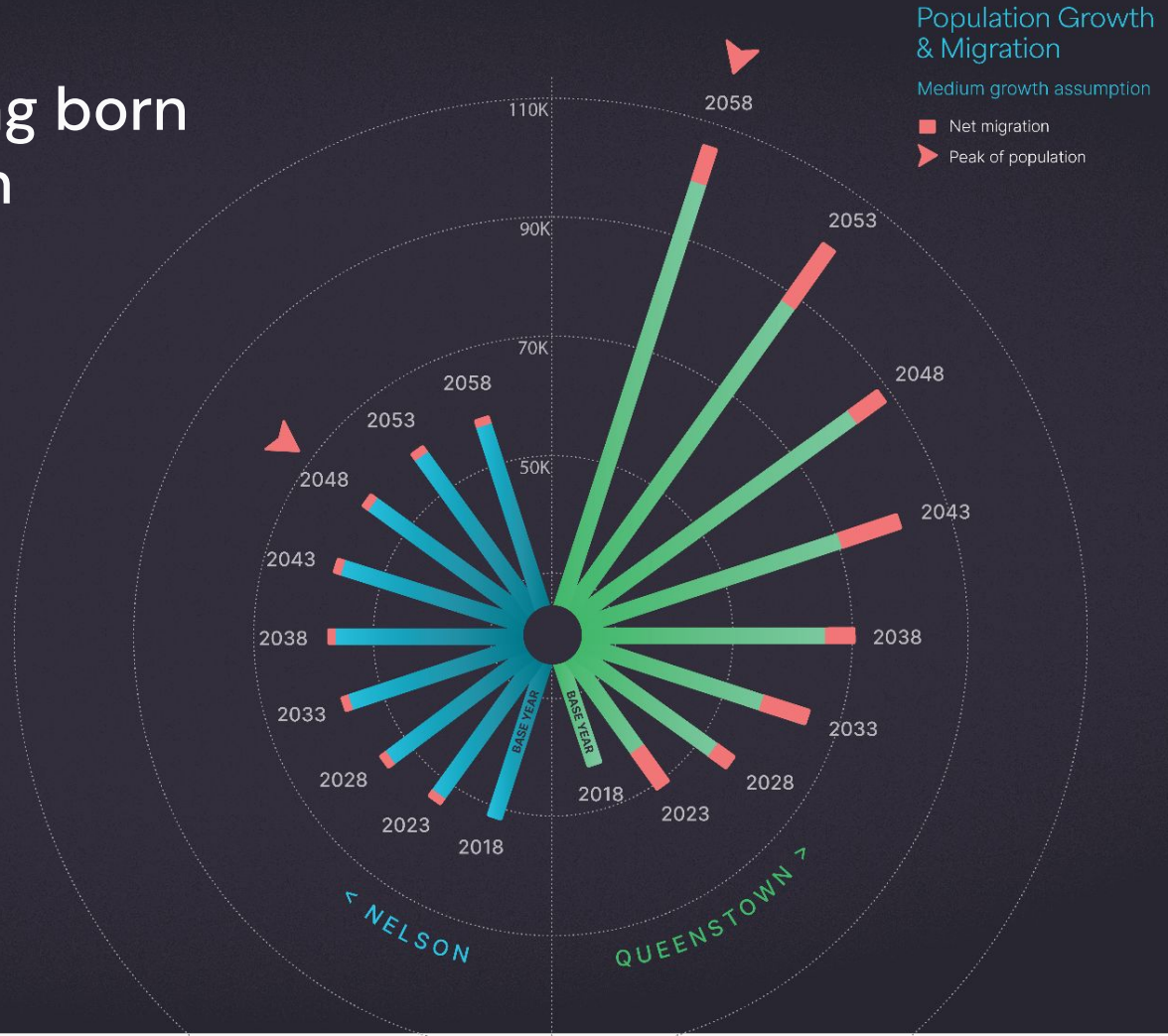
# Strong population growth in QLDC



# More dying than being born from 2040s in Nelson

Nelson:

- For all projection scenarios, growth is solely from migration, which offsets natural decrease from 2030-2040s.



# Population growth slowing

Nelson and Tasman have

- lower projected growth rates
- Negative projected growth from 2040s

Queenstown population growth reducing overall within cyclic migration patterns,

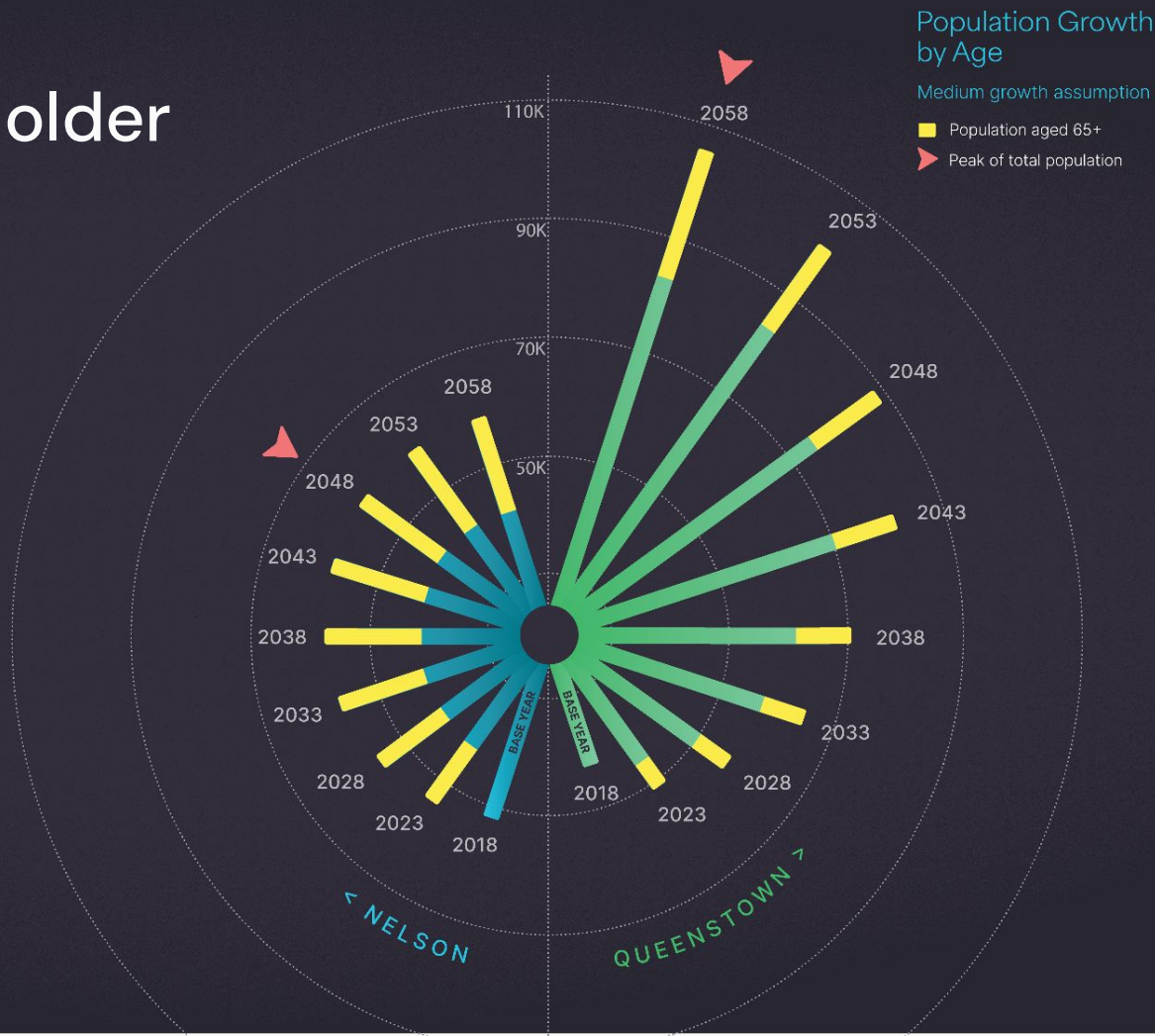
- In the absence of migration, growth would be very similar to Nelson and Tasman
- Under a hypothetical zero migration scenario population decline would begin this decade for Nelson and Tasman and in 2030s for Queenstown





# Population getting older

- Over a quarter of Nelson's and Tasman's population will be >65 by end of 2020s
- For Queenstown, over 65 year olds projected up to 19% of population by 2053
- Structural aging less advanced in Queenstown due to migration offsets



# Varying child populations

## Nelson

- Declines in youth populations in all but the High Variant

## Queenstown

- Growth under all variants, although variants substantially influence the magnitude



# Relative size of child population declines in all three TAs



## Queenstown

Despite less advanced structural aging, declines in relative size of youth populations comparable to Nelson & Tasman

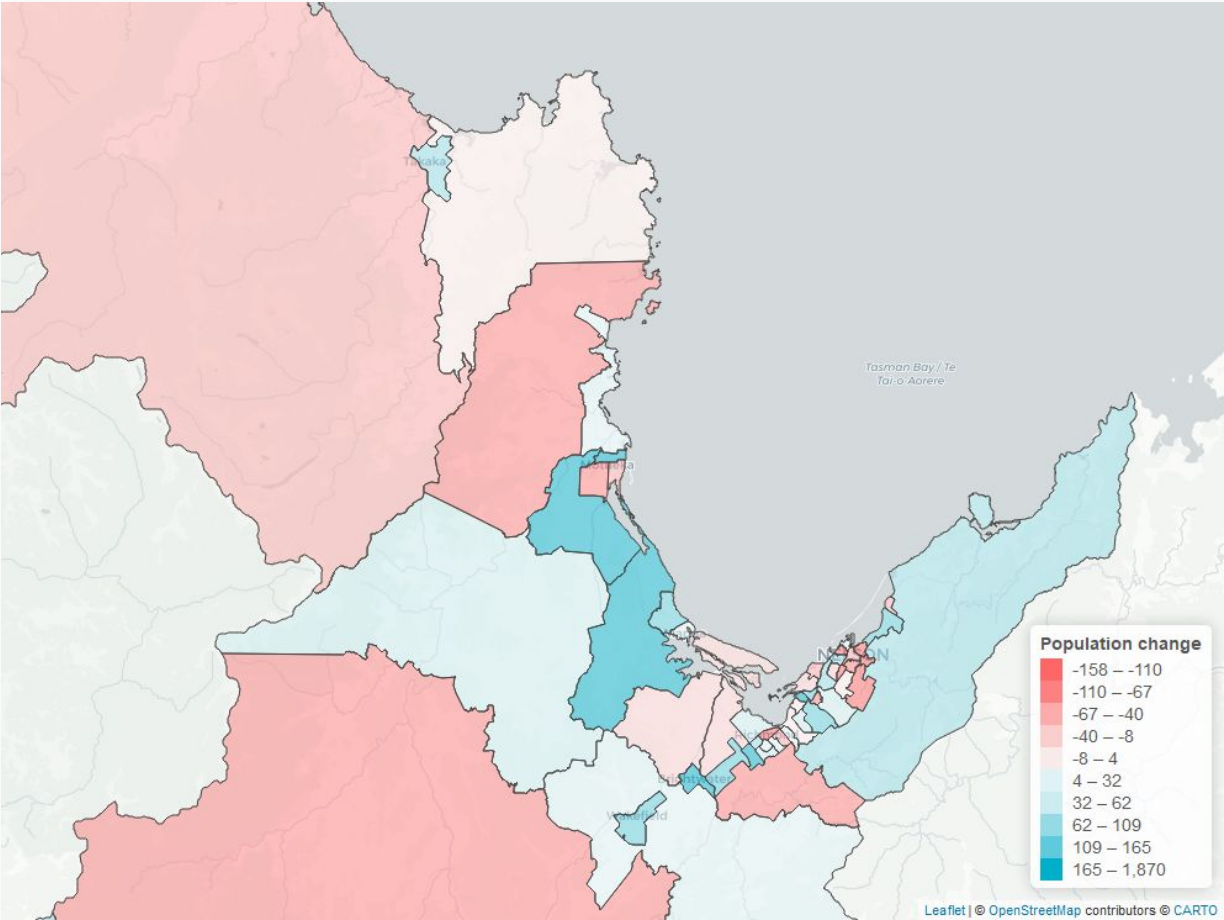
## Tasman

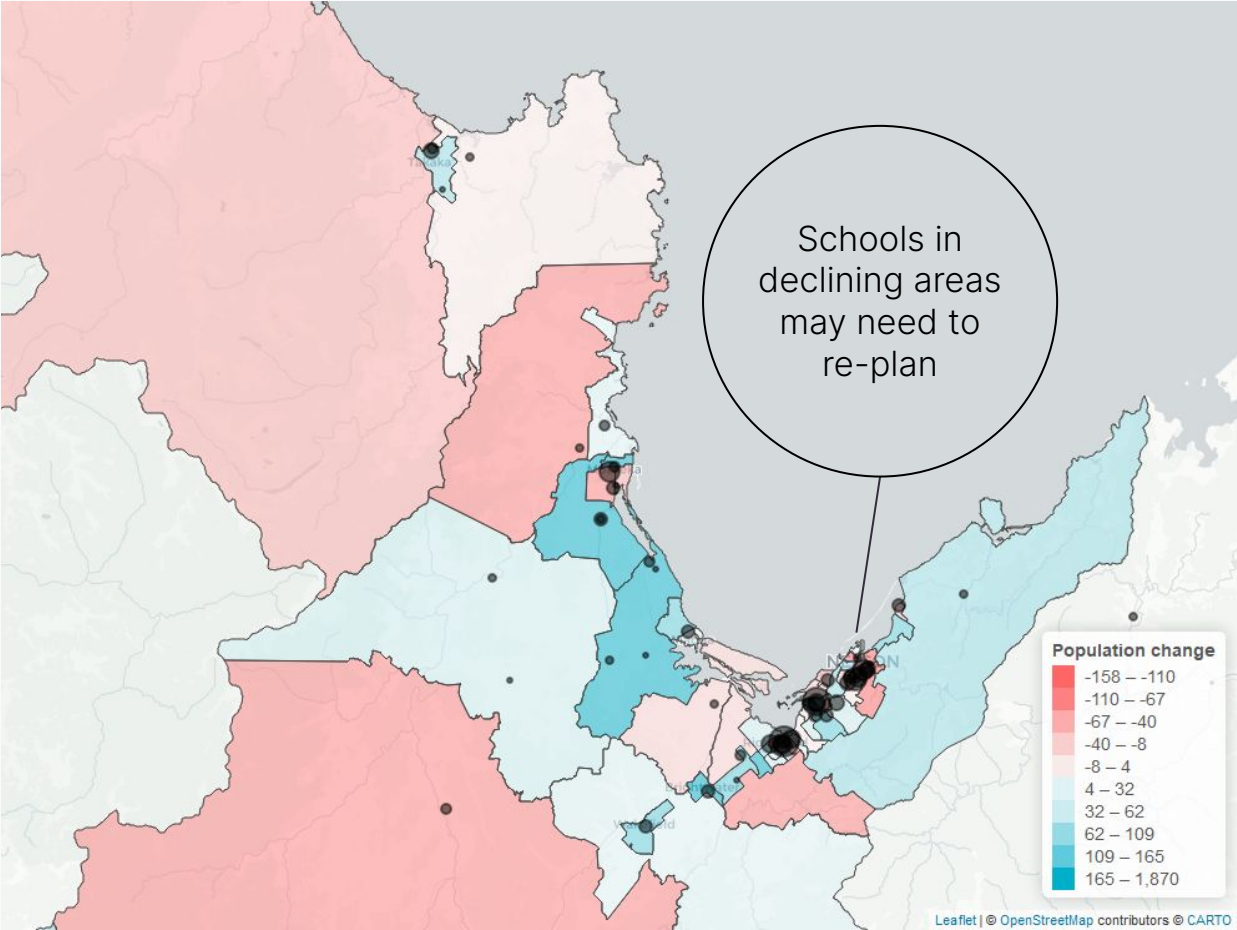
Higher youth net migration reverses decline in relative population size 2030-2040



Within Nelson

Population change of 0-14  
year olds between 2018  
and 2053

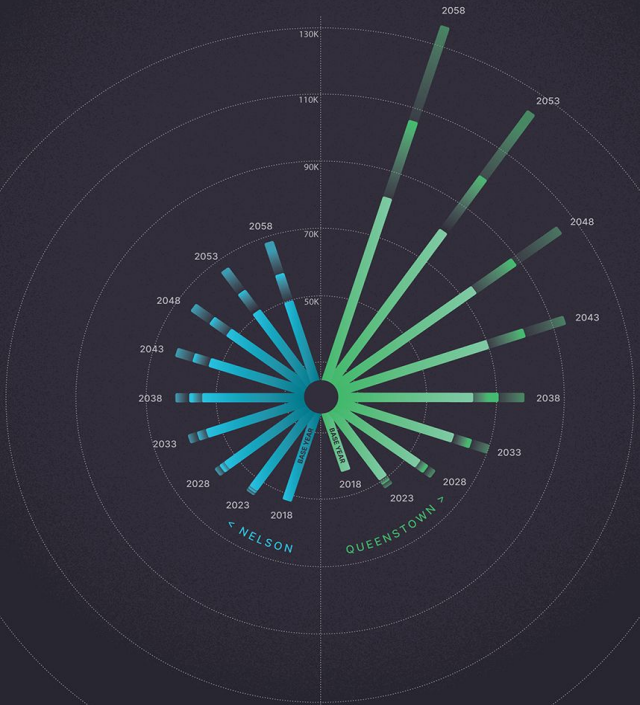




# Conclusions

Population Growth

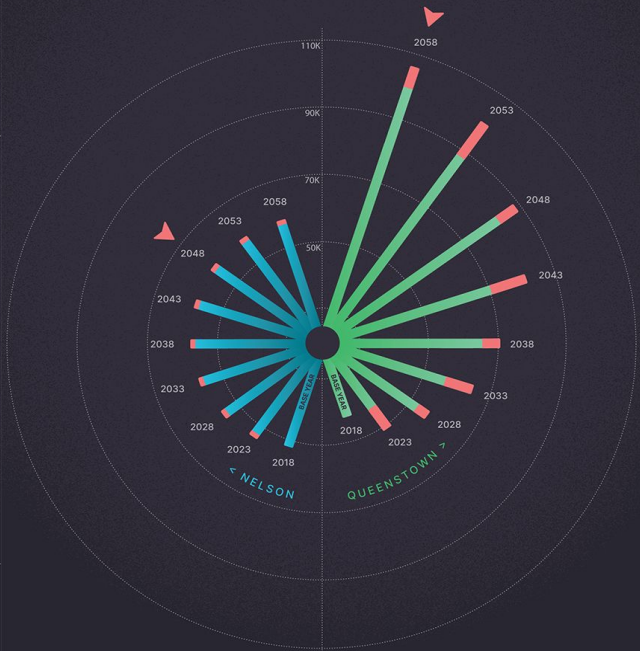
Assumptions  
Low Medium High



Population Growth & Migration

Medium growth assumption

Net migration  
Peak of population



Population Growth by Age

Medium growth assumption

Population aged 65+  
Peak of total population

