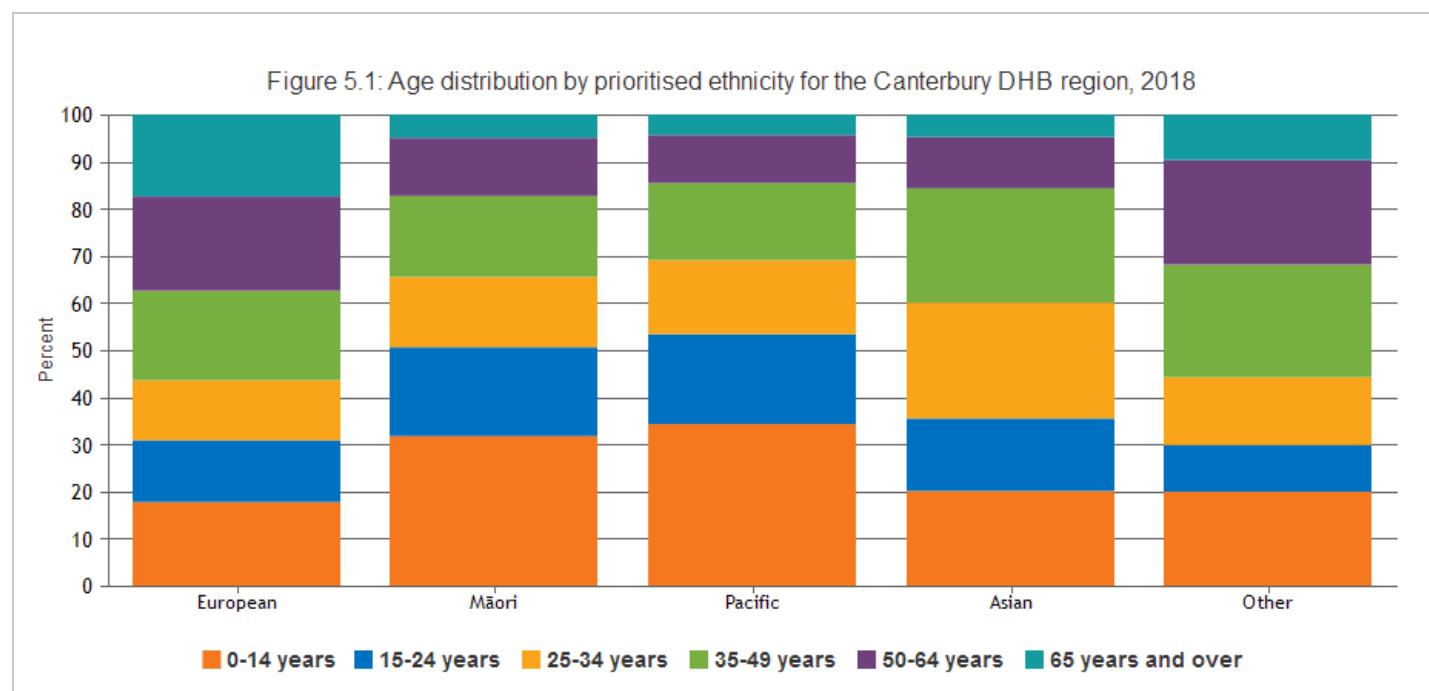


Our Population: Age distribution by ethnicity

Downloaded from <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-population/#link-age-distribution-by-ethnicity> on 27/04/2024 3:27 AM

Age distributions by ethnicity are useful to identify the age differences between ethnic groups.

This indicator presents the age distribution by ethnic group for greater Christchurch, using census usually-resident population count data, 2018. As this indicator reports ethnic group total responses, people who identify with more than one ethnic group are included in each ethnic group they identify with.



The figure shows that in 2018 the Māori and Pacific ethnic groups had a markedly different age structure from the European, Asian, Middle Eastern/Latin American/African (MELAA), and Other ethnic groups in greater Christchurch. In 2018, the Māori and Pacific ethnic groups had substantially younger populations, with just over half of Māori (50.7%) and Pacific peoples (53.6%) aged from 0 to 24 years. In contrast, under a third (31.1%) of the European ethnic group fell into this age range. Similarly, less than five percent of the Māori, Pacific, MELAA, and Asian ethnic groups were aged 65 years and over. Substantially higher proportions of the European and Other ethnic groups fell into this age group (17.2% and 9.5% aged 65 years and over, respectively). The younger age structure of the Māori and Pacific ethnic groups reflects both higher birth rates and lower life expectancy [3].

Data Sources

Source: Statistics New Zealand.

Survey/data set: Census of Population and Dwellings. Access publicly available data from the Statistics New Zealand website www.nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLECODE

Source data frequency: Census conducted every 5 years.

Metadata for this indicator is available at <https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/index-data>

REFERENCES

This is the full reference list for **Our Population**.

- 1 New Zealand Treasury, McLeod K (2018) *Where we come from, where we go – describing population change in New Zealand: Analytical paper 18/02*. Wellington: New Zealand Treasury.
- 2 Statistics New Zealand (2018) Frequently asked questions - population statistics updated 25 September 2018. Retrieved 15 November 2018 from www.stats.govt.nz
- 3 Ministry of Health (2016) *Health and independence report 2016: The Director-General of Health's annual report on the state of public health*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.
- 4 Statistics New Zealand (2014) *2013 Census QuickStats about greater Christchurch*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 5 Statistics New Zealand (2013) *New Zealand Census of population and dwellings*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.
- 6 Salmond CE, Crampton P (2002) *NZDep2001 index of deprivation*. Wellington: Department of Public Health, Wellington School of Medicine and Health Science.
- 7 Atkinson J, Salmond, C., & Crampton, P. (2019) *NZDep2018 Index of Deprivation, final research report, December 2020*. Wellington: Department of Public Health, University of Otago.
- 8 Exeter D, Browne M, Chiang A, Crengle S, Zhao J, Lee A (undated) The 2018 New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD18): Indicators for social and health research in New Zealand. Brief report. Auckland: The University of Auckland.
- 9 Exeter DJ, Zhao J, Crengle S, Lee A, Browne M (2017) The New Zealand Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): A new suite of indicators for social and health research in Aotearoa, New Zealand. *PLoS One* 12.
- 10 CERA (2012) *CERA Wellbeing Survey 2012 Report, prepared by AC Nielsen for the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority*. AC Nielsen and the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority.
- 11 Canterbury DHB (2018) *Canterbury Wellbeing Survey, June 2018: Report prepared by Nielsen for the Canterbury District Health Board and partnering agencies*. Christchurch: Canterbury District Health Board.
- 12 Statistics New Zealand (2014) *Disability Survey: 2013*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.