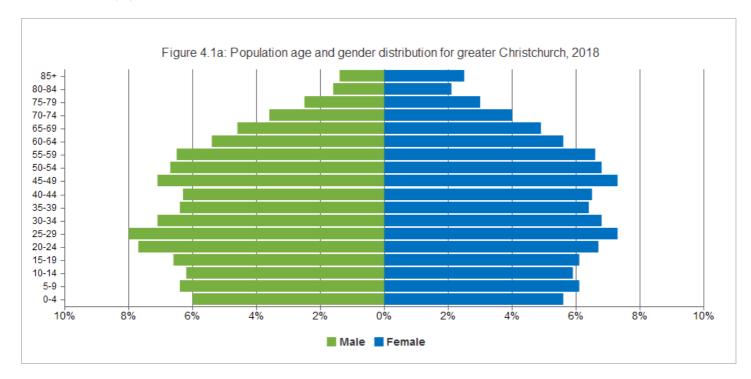


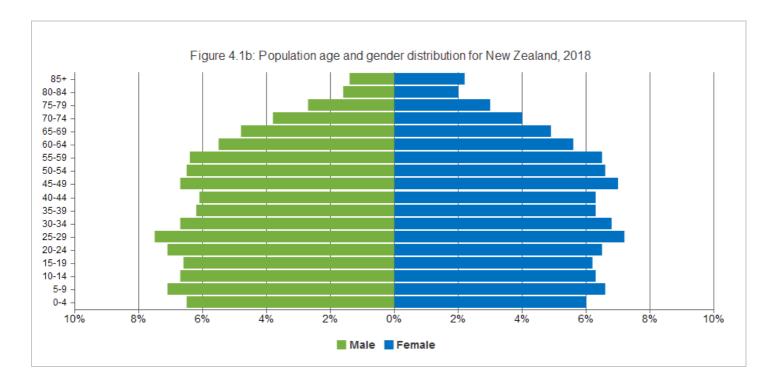
Our Population: Population pyramids

Downloaded from https://www.canterburywellbeing.org.nz/our-population/#link-population-pyramids on 18/04/2024 4:46 AM

Population pyramids illustrate the age distribution of a population in a particular country or region. Pyramids can be tailored to compare the age structure of population groups, for example by ethnicity or, as in this case, by gender.

This indicator presents the age and gender distribution of the population for greater Christchurch and New Zealand, using 2018 Census resident population count data.

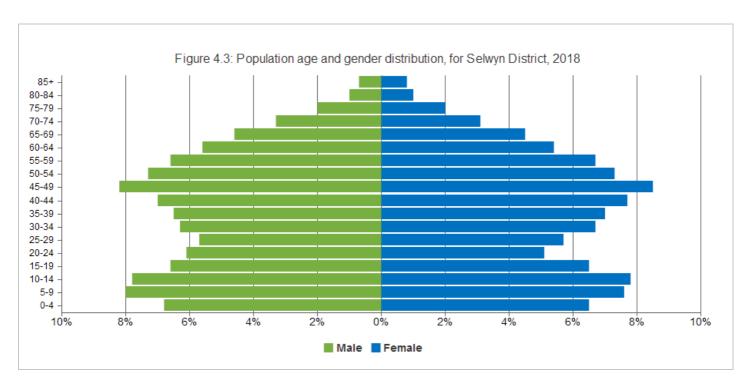


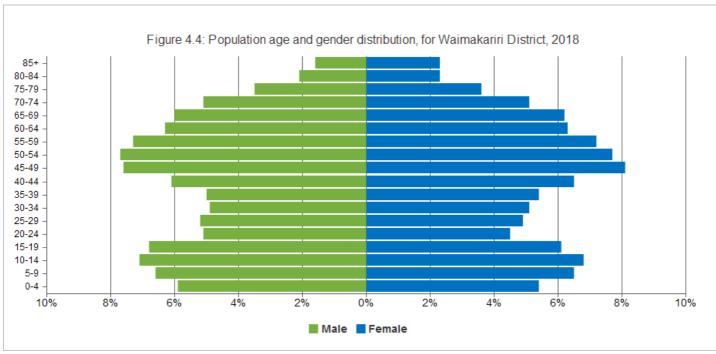


Figures 4.1a and b show that the age and gender distribution of the greater Christchurch population was similar to that of New Zealand overall in 2018. Both areas had relatively high proportions in the 20- to 34-year age groups and in the 45- to 59-year age groups.

Figures 4.2 to 4.4 present the age and gender distribution of the Christchurch City, Selwyn District and Waimakariri District populations, using 2018 Census resident population count data.







The figures show that in 2018 Selwyn and Waimakariri districts had a smaller proportion of population aged between 20 to 39 years when compared with Christchurch City. This may reflect net out-migration of this age group to seek training and work opportunities. Waimakariri District had the largest proportion of people aged 65 years and over (18.9%), followed by Christchurch City (15%) and Selwyn District (11.5%).

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/lndex.aspx?DataSetCode=TABLECODE

Source data frequency: Census conducted very 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 Quick Stats 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.