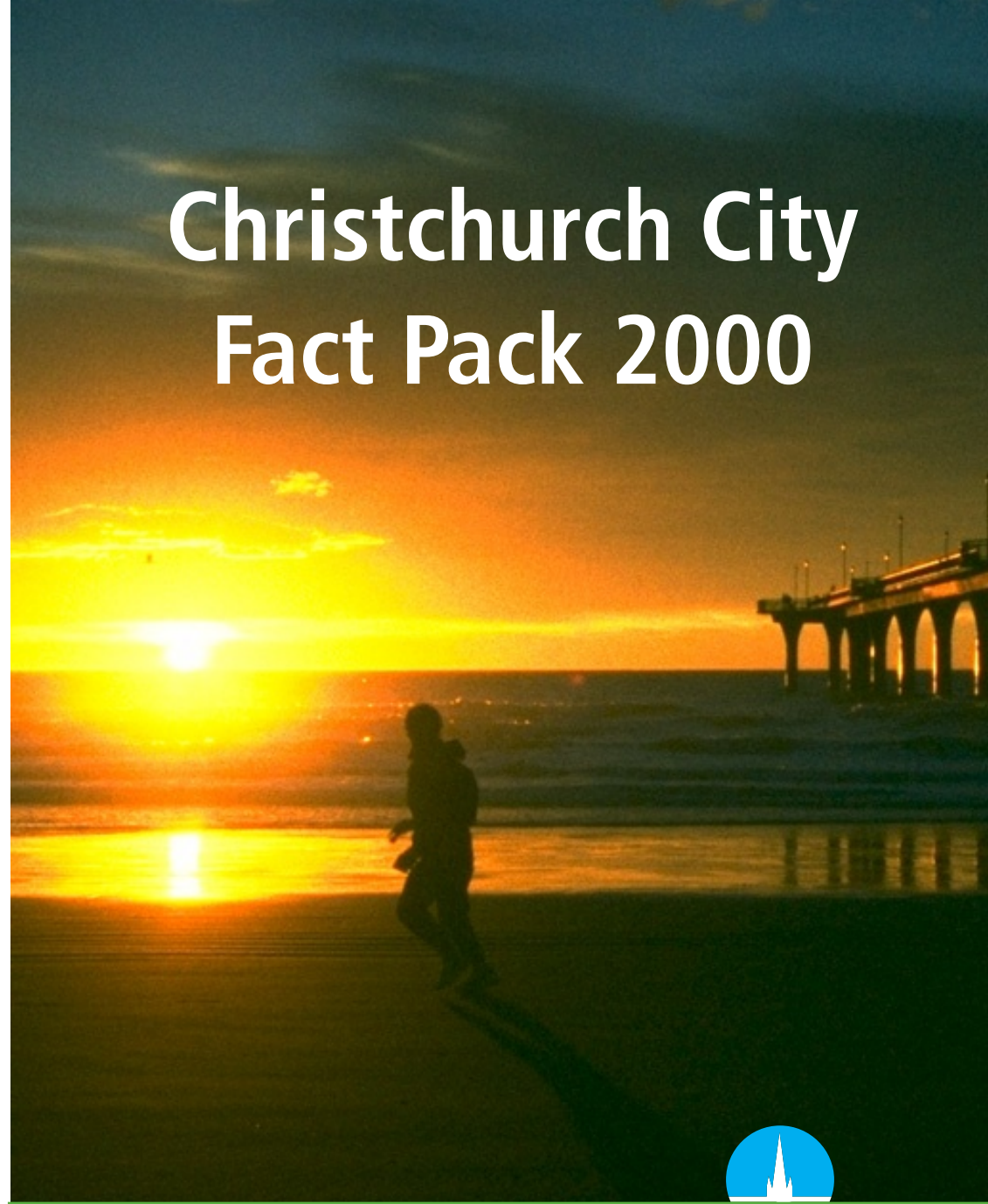


Christchurch City Fact Pack 2000



CHRISTCHURCH
CITY COUNCIL · YOUR PEOPLE · YOUR CITY

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Introduction

Christchurch City Fact Pack 2000

Christchurch City Fact Pack 2000 aims to provide answers to commonly asked questions about Christchurch City. It covers a wide range of topics and includes information relating to the City's history, its population, natural and physical environment, and aspects of its economy.

Christchurch City Fact Pack was prepared by Heather Voaden of the Environmental Policy and Planning Unit.

Information used in this publication has been obtained from Statistics New Zealand, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health Information Service and a number of Christchurch City Council sources.

How to View this Report

Christchurch City Fact Pack 2000 is available both in hard copy from the Christchurch City Council and on the Council's web site at <http://www.ccc.govt.nz/publications/factpack>. It can also be viewed at a Council library.

For further information about Christchurch see Christchurch City Update 2000 at <http://www.ccc.govt.nz/Update>

Statistics New Zealand also provides a wide range of information relating to New Zealand at <http://www.stats.govt.nz>

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General Information

- Christchurch City is located on the east coast of New Zealand's South Island (Map 1). Neighbouring districts are Waimakariri, Selwyn and Banks Peninsula (Map 2).
- Christchurch City currently accounts for 8.5 per cent of New Zealand's usually resident population (1999). It has the second largest population of all New Zealand territorial authorities after Auckland and is the largest urban centre in the South Island.
- Christchurch City has a land area of 45,240 hectares.
- Christchurch City was named after Oxford University's Christ Church College. It was attended by John Robert Godley, who is regarded as the founder of Canterbury.
- The Maori name for Christchurch is Otautahi. The name is derived from a Ngai Tahu chief, Tautahi, who built a settlement on the banks of the Otakaro (Avon River) in the Avon Loop area.
- Christchurch City is known as the Garden City due to its expansive parks and public gardens.
- Christchurch's sister cities are: Adelaide, South Australia; Christchurch, England; Kurashiki, Japan; Seattle, USA; Province of Gansu, Republic of China; Songpa-Gu, South Korea.
- Canterbury Anniversary Day is 16 December. It was on this day in 1850 that the first two Canterbury Association ships arrived in Port Cooper, Lyttleton.

Map 1. Location of Christchurch City Within New Zealand



Historical Information

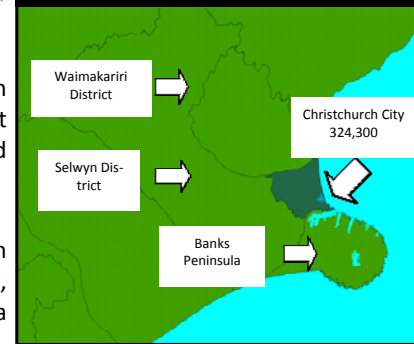
- Maori oral tradition states that Maori first inhabited Christchurch around 1,000 years ago. Ngai Tahu claim traditional rights over the vast majority of the South Island (Te Waipounamu). The three main streams that comprise Ngai Tahu are Waitaha, Ngati Mamoe and Ngai Tahu. From the Waitaha period onwards the present area of Christchurch was an important mahinga kai or food gathering area.
- A significant Maori settlement, Puari, once stood in the area now occupied by the Canterbury Provincial Council Buildings and Law Courts. An urupa or burial site for Puari was in the Cambridge Terrace/ Hereford Street area where the former public library is located.
- The first European settlers on the plain arrived in 1840 but, by 1841, had abandoned the settlement near what is now Hagley Park. William and John Deans established a farm at Riccarton in 1843. Farm buildings and two dwellings remain today.
- The City of Christchurch, conceived in the late 1840s in England, was planned as a model Anglican (church) settlement. It was established as a colony in 1850. These English links are still visible in the design of older buildings and gardens.
- The first four Canterbury Association ships, the Charlotte Jane, Randolph, Sir George Seymour and Cressy, arrived in December 1850. A memorial to these ships and settlers is situated in the south– west quadrant of Cathedral Square.
- The original municipal district was bounded by the Four Avenues; Bealey Avenue, Moorhouse Avenue, Fitzgerald Avenue and Rolleston Avenue. It was laid out in a north/ south, east/west grid pattern. The City has subsequently grown over time.
- On 1 November 1989 the City was amalgamated with Waimari District, Riccarton Borough, Heathcote County and parts of the Paparua and Eyre Counties to form the existing territorial local authority.
- Christchurch City is divided into 12 wards for administration purposes, each containing between 20,000 and 30,000 people. Two councillors and three community board members are elected from each ward and the 12 wards are paired to form six community boards. Local government elections occur every three years.

The City's People

Population Change

- An estimated 324,300 people lived in Christchurch City in 1999. An additional 70,700 people lived in surrounding districts (Map 2, Table 1).
- Between 1991 and 1996 the City's population increased by 6.9 per cent (a rate of 1.3 per cent per annum). Annual growth has now slowed and was 0.5 in 1999 (Table 1).
- The City's population is expected to reach 358,000 people by the year 2021. However, growth during this period will occur at a progressively slower rate (Fig 1).

Map 2. Population of Christchurch City and Surrounding Areas



Age Structure

- Christchurch City has an ageing population. This trend is reflected in the City's growing median age which increased from 28 in 1976 to nearly 34 years in 1996. It is forecast to increase to 42 years in the next 20 years (Table 2, Fig 2, 3 and 4).

Ethnicity

- Christchurch's population is predominantly European and, proportionately, the City has fewer Maori and Pacific Islanders than New Zealand as a whole (Table 3, Fig 5).

Education

- In 1996, 30.1 per cent of Christchurch residents aged 15 years or over had no formal qualifications compared with 32.2 per cent nationally (Table 4, Fig 6).

Households

- In June 1996 there were 117,800 households in Christchurch City (adjusted census count). This number is projected to increase to 146,800 in 2021 (Table 5).
- The average number of people per household in 1996 was 2.7. This is expected to decrease to 2.4 people per household in 2021 (Fig. 7).
- In 1996 the most common household comprised one family (66.3 per cent) (Table 6, Fig 8). The dominant family type was the two-parent family, comprising 42.2 per cent of all families (Table 7, Fig 9).

Family Income

- In 1996 the median annual income for Christchurch families was just under \$39,000.

The City's People

Population Change (Refers to the Usually Resident Population)

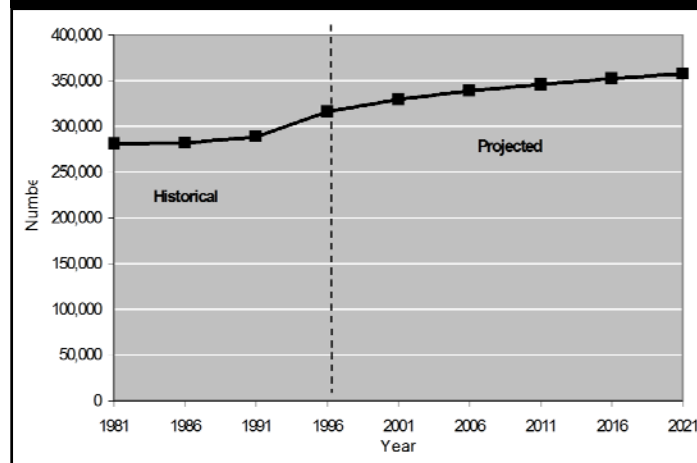
Table 1. Population Change for Selected Local Authorities, 1998-99 (1) (2)

Local Authority	Estimated Population at 30 June 1999	Population Change 1998-1999	Rate of Change 1998-1999 (%)
Auckland	381,800	4,000	1.1
Manukau	281,700	4,400	1.6
Waitakere	170,700	3,200	0.9
North Shore	187,700	2,000	1.1
Hamilton	117,100	1,500	1.3
Palmerston North	98,200	-300	-0.3
Napier	54,600	-200	-0.4
Wellington	166,800	1,000	0.6
Lower Hutt	98,200	-300	-1.3
Porirua	47,600	-100	-0.2
Upper Hutt	37,300	-100	-0.3
Nelson	41,400	0	0.0
Christchurch	324,300	1,700	0.5
Dunedin	119,700	-200	-0.2
Invercargill	50,800	-1,100	-2.1

(1) Figures have been rounded.

(2) Adjusted for the estimated undercount at the 1996 census and the estimated number of NZ residents temporarily overseas.

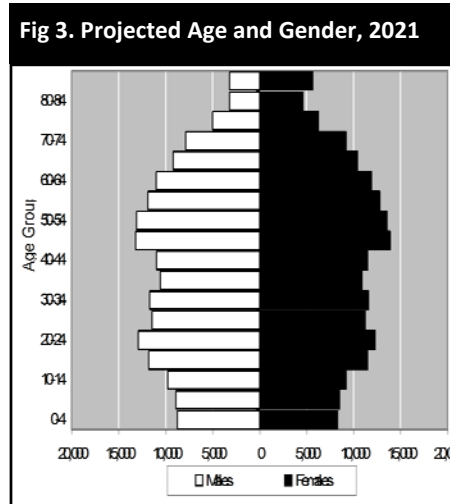
Fig 1. Historical and Projected Population, 1981– 2021



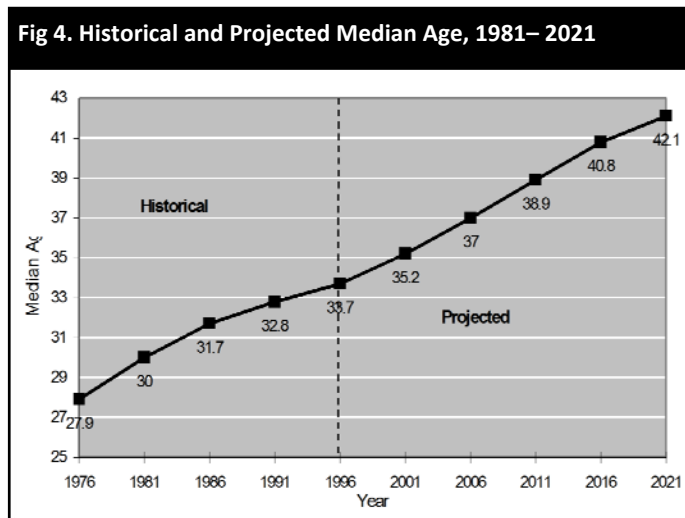
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population Projections (Adjusted 1996 Base).

Age group	Under 15	15-24	25-39	40-64	Over 65	Total
Number	59,994	51,576	72,966	82,593	41,907	309,036
Per cent	19.4	16.7	23.6	26.7	13.6	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 1996 and Projection (Adjusted 1996 Base).



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996 and Projections. (Adjusted 1996 Base).

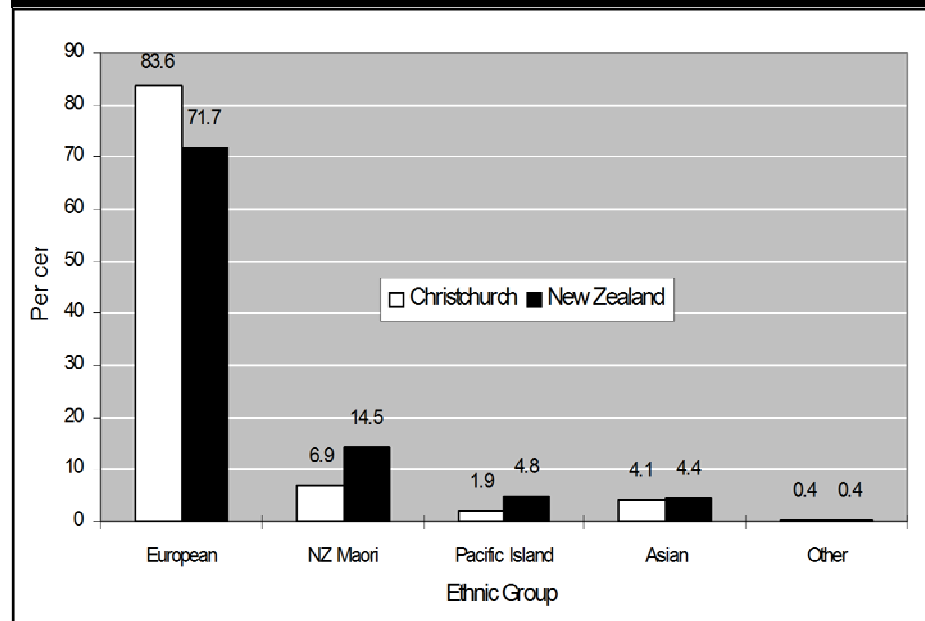
8 Ethnicity

Table 3. Ethnic Composition of Christchurch City, 1996

Ethnic Group	European	NZ Maori	Pacific Island	Asian	Other	Not Specified	Total
Number	258,378	21,462	5,979	12,597	1,353	9,261	309,030
Per cent	83.6	6.9	1.9	4.1	0.4	3.0	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

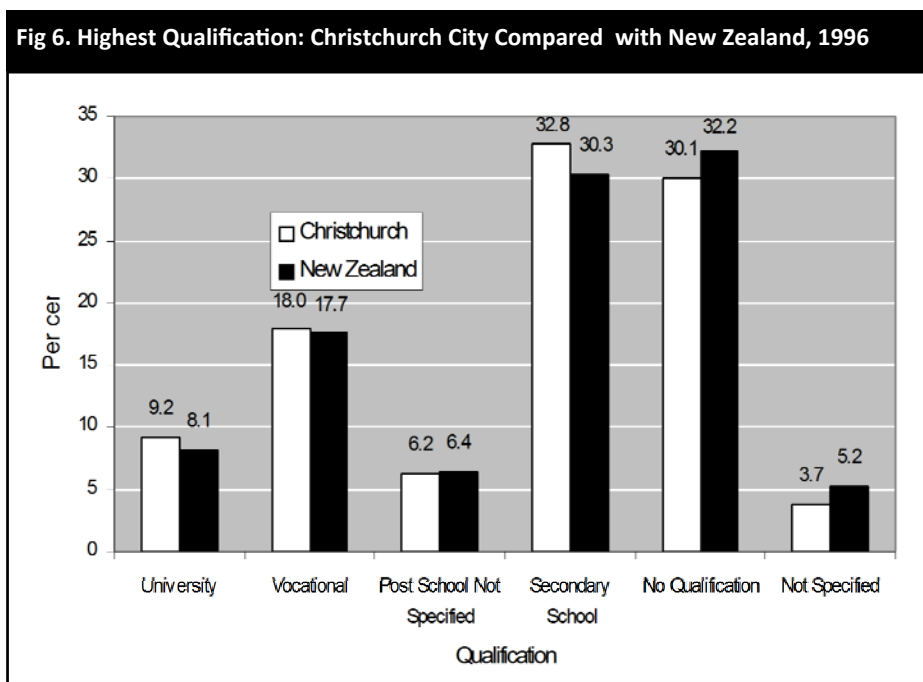
Fig 5. Ethnic Composition: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 1996



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

Table 4. Highest Qualification, 1996							
Qualification	University	Vocational	Post School - Not Specified	Secondary School	None	Not Specified	Total
Number	22,920	44,814	15,459	81,627	74,916	9,303	249,039
Per cent	9.2	18.0	6.2	32.8	30.1	3.7	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.



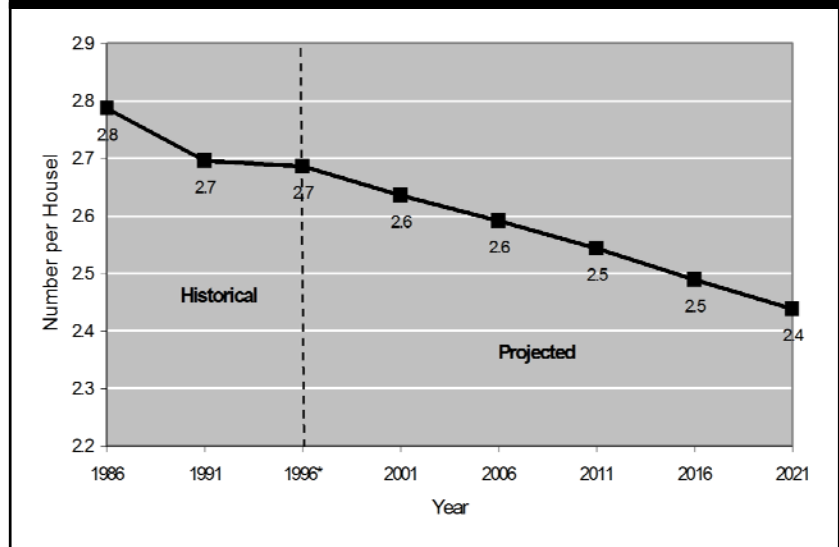
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

Table 5. Historical and Projected Households, 1986–2021

Year	Households	Numeric Change (Five Yearly)	Average Annual Change
Historical			
1986	101,244		
1991	107,223	5,979	1.2
1996	116,166	8,943	1.7
1996 Adjusted	117,800		
Projected (Medium)			
2001	125,200	7,400	1.3
2006	130,800	5,600	0.9
2011	136,200	5,400	0.8
2016	141,600	5,400	0.8
2021	146,800	5,200	0.7

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population Projections 1996 (Adjusted 1996 Base).

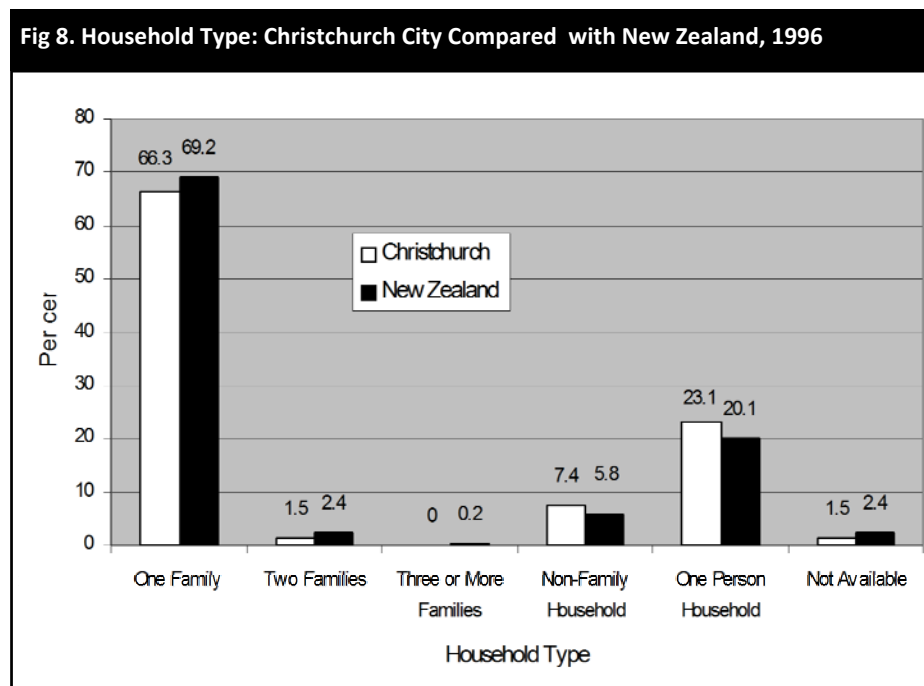
Fig 7. Historical and Projected Average Number of People Per Household 1976-2021



* Adjusted for the estimated undercount at the 1996 census and the estimated number of New Zealand residents temporarily overseas.

Household Type	One Family	Two Families	Three or More Families	Non-Family Household	One-Person Household	Not Available	Total
Number	77,052	1,800	57	8,634	26,847	1,776	116,166
Per cent	66.3	1.5	0.0	7.4	23.1	1.5	100

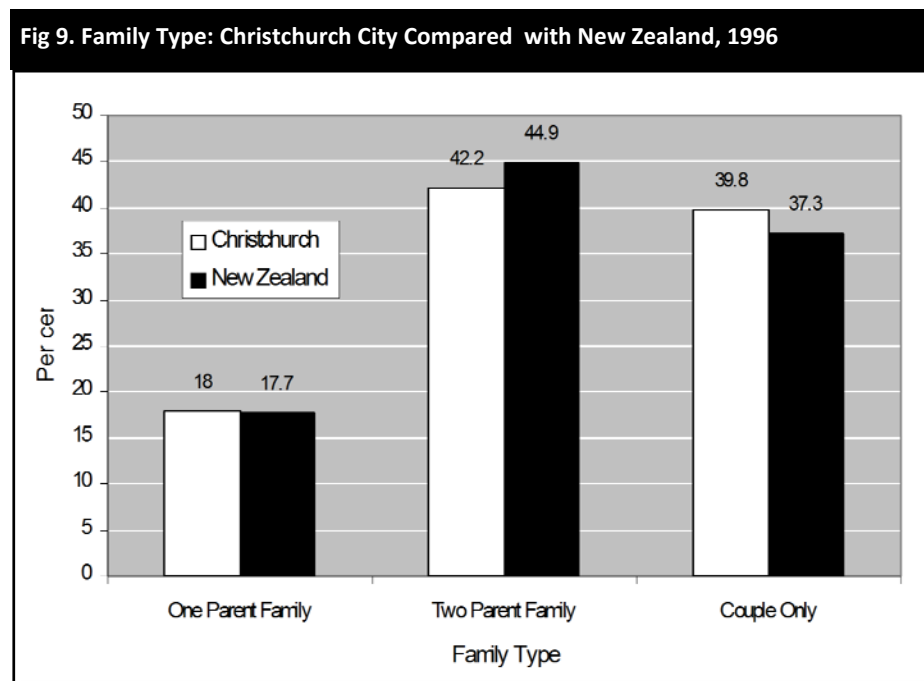
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 1996.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

Family Type	One-Parent Family	Two-Parent Family	Couple Only	Not Classifiable	Total
Number	14,553	34,128	32,139	3	80,823
Per cent	18.0	42.2	39.8	0.0	100

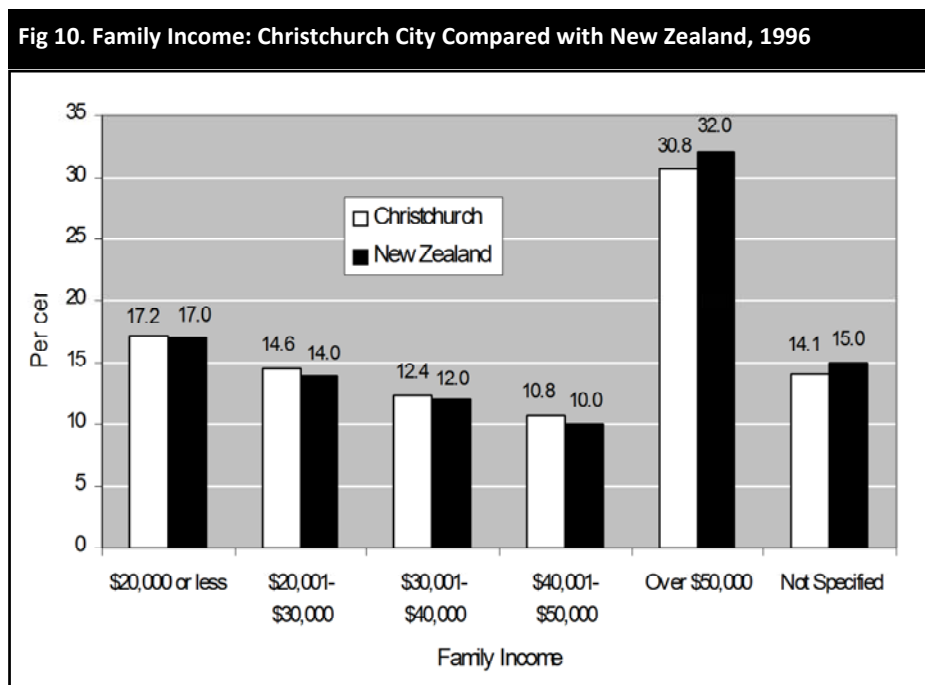
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

Family Income	\$20,000 or less	\$20,001-\$30,000	\$30,001-\$40,000	\$40,001-\$50,000	Over \$50,000	Not Specified	Total
Number	13,938	11,760	10,062	8,727	24,915	11,424	80,826
Per cent	17.2	14.6	12.4	10.8	30.8	14.1	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 1996.

The City's Natural and Physical Environment

Climate

- Christchurch's temperature ranges between a mean annual maximum of 33.4 degrees and a minimum of -4.7 degrees Celsius (Table 9).

Land Use

- The City's topography comprises two distinct geological areas - the Port Hills and the Canterbury Plains. Most of the City is on the Plains.
- Sixty three per cent of the City is in non-urban land use (Table 10)
- Putaringamotu or Riccarton Bush is the only stand of remnant floodplain forest in the Christchurch area.

Built Environment

- The Christchurch City Plan lists 594 historic buildings places and objects in the City.
- The oldest existing European building in the City is Deans Cottage, which was constructed in Riccarton in 1843.
- Christ Church Cathedral is located at the heart of the City and forms the basis of Cathedral Square. It was designed by architect Sir George Gilbert Scott and the first foundation stone was laid on 16 December 1864. Consecrated in 1881, the cathedral was not completed until 11 November 1904. Its spire is 62m high.
- The Lyttelton road tunnel was opened on 27 February 1964, improving access to the port. At the time of construction it was New Zealand's longest road tunnel.
- At 77.58 metres, the Price Waterhouse Centre is Christchurch's tallest building.

Housing

- New units and apartments comprised about 70 per cent of all residential construction between 1991 and 1999 (Fig 11).
- Average dwelling density across the City in 1996 was 10.5 dwellings per hectare, with higher density in the inner city zones (16.7 dw/ha). These densities are very low by world standards.
- In 1996 there were 116,619 dwellings in Christchurch, of which 116,166 (99.6 per cent) were private and 453 (0.4 per cent) were non-private dwellings (unadjusted census count). The most common dwelling type was the separate house.

Facilities

- Christchurch City had around 650 parks totalling 5,350 hectares in area in 1999. The largest, Hagley Park, is 161 hectares in area.
- According to Ministry of Health records, there were 36 health agency facilities in the City in 1999, the majority of which were private hospitals (Table 11).
- In 1999 Christchurch had a total of 154 schools providing education and training for 55,532 pupils (Table 12).
- The major tertiary institutions in and near Christchurch are: the University of Canterbury, Christchurch Polytechnic, Lincoln University and the Christchurch College of Education. A total of 25,455 students were enrolled for formal study at these institutions at 31 July 1999.
- Christchurch's library network includes one central, ten community, two part-time children's libraries and two mobile libraries. In addition, limited support is provided to 14 autonomous neighbourhood libraries.
- There are seven Council-owned swimming pools and three Council-owned stadiums in the City.

Major attractions

- Christchurch residents are active users of a wide range of attractions and facilities in the City (Table 13).

Infrastructure

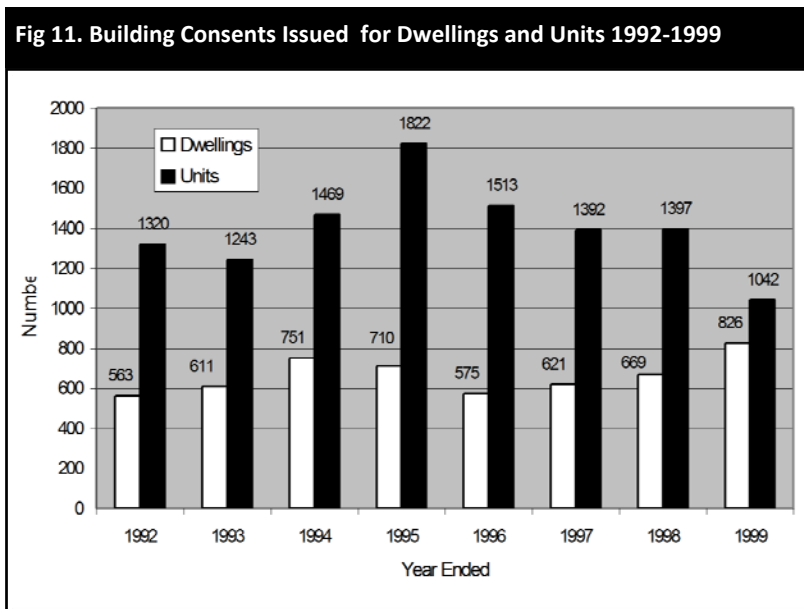
- Groundwater aquifers are the sole source of drinking water in the city. The water is of very high quality and no treatment is needed before use. Approximately 50 million cubic metres of water is used annually, with residential use accounting for 55 per cent of the total.
- The City's sewerage system processes approximately 130,000 cubic metres of effluent per day.
- Christchurch City produced 228,295 tonnes of solid waste (excluding green composted waste) in 1999. This equates to 0.7 tonnes per person per year.
- The total length of roads in Christchurch is about 1,530 kilometres.

Table 9. Climate of Christchurch City		
Temperature (C)		
Mean Daily Maximum	January	22.4
	July	10.6
Mean Daily Minimum	January	12.0
	July	0.7
Mean Annual Maximum		33.4
Mean Annual Minimum		-4.7
Sunshine		
Average Sunshine Hours (per annum)		2,049
Rainfall		
Average Rain Days 1mm or more		82.0
Average Annual Rainfall		621.4
Relative Humidity		
Average Relative Humidity (9am)	January	72
	July	87.6
Frost		
Average Days of Screen Frost (minimum air temps. less than 0 C)		45.9
Winds		
Average Number of Days with Gusts Reaching 63km/h or more (Gale force)		54.7
Average Number of Days with Gusts Reaching 96km/h or more (Storm force)		2.5

Table 10. Area of Christchurch City by Zoned Land Use, 1999		
Landuse	Area (ha)	Per cent
Urban Use		
Residential	12,186	30.1
Industrial and Commercial Use	2,230	4.9
Conservation and Open Space	1,799	4.0
Other Urban Land Uses	707	1.5
Subtotal Urban Land Uses	16,922	37.4
Non Urban		
Rural	19,547	43.2
Open Space and Conservation	5,969	13.2
Other Non-Urban Land Uses	2,802	6.2
Subtotal Non-Urban Land Uses	28,318	62.6
Total	45,240	100.0

Source: Christchurch City Council.

Housing



Source: Christchurch City Council.

18 **Facilities**

Type	Number
Public Hospitals	4
Private Hospitals	23
Mental/ Psychiatric Hospitals	7
Other	2
Total	36

Source: Ministry of Health Information Service Website.

Type of School	Number of Students	Number of Schools
Full Primary (Year 1- 8)	15,238	61
Contributing (Year 1- 6)	12,533	44
Intermediate (Years 7 and 8)	4,413	11
Secondary (Year 7-15)	2,118	4
Composite (Year 1- 15)	3,723	9
Secondary (Year 9- 15)	17,232	17
Special Schools	275	8
Total	55,532	154

Source: Ministry of Education, 1999.

Attraction/ Facility	Per cent 1998	Per cent 1999
Botanic Gardens or Mona Vale	74	76
Hagley Park	66	73
A Library	67	71
McDougall Art Gallery	34	37
Canterbury Museum	45	-
City Centre	95	96
Civic Offices, Tuam Street	30	-
A Major Council Stadium	40	46
Town Hall (any part of complex)	40	56
Parks or Reserves on the Port Hills	42	44
Large City Sports Parks (other than Hagley park)	24	25
Other Large Parks like the Groynes or Spencer Park	52	56
One of the City's beaches	81	77

Source: Christchurch City Council Annual Survey of Residents, 1999.

The City's Economy

Economic Information

- In June 1999, 7.5 per cent of Canterbury's labour force was unemployed compared with 7.3 per cent nationally (Statistics New Zealand - Household Labour Force Survey).
- In February 1999, 23,574 businesses in Christchurch City employed 158,795 people. The services sector comprises the greatest number of businesses and employs the most people (Table 14).
- In May 1999 the average hourly earnings in Canterbury was \$16.96, equating to average weekly earnings of \$650.39. This was lower than the national average of \$17.72 per hour or \$682.97 per week (Table 15).
- The average house sale price in Christchurch in the first half of 1999 was \$171,144. This was lower than both the Auckland and Wellington urban areas (Table 16).
- In Christchurch City total weekly household expenditure for 1998 was estimated at \$597.63 compared with \$646.24 for New Zealand. Housing was the greatest single expense (Fig 12).
- In October 1999 there were 338,115 registered vehicles in Christchurch City, or an average of 1.04 vehicles per person.
- The number of retail shops in the Central City is similar to that in the main suburban centres. In 1998 there were 576 shops in the Central City and 599 in the suburbs.
- Central City floor space totalled 1,643,000 square metres in 1999
- With a gross floor space of 72,825 square metres, Papanui/Northlands located in the north-west of the City, was the largest suburban shopping centre in Christchurch in 1995 (Table 17).
- Between April 1998 and March 1999, 3,697,223 passengers moved through Christchurch Airport. Of these 74 per cent were domestic travellers.

Economic Information

Table 14. Businesses and Employment, 1999		
Type of Business (ANZIC)*	Number of Business-	Total Number Employed
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	179	422
Mining	22	155
Manufacturing	2,172	28,718
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	20	448
Construction	2,583	9,120
Wholesale Trade	2,015	11,030
Retail Trade	3,420	21,370
Accommodation, Cafes and Restau-	691	9,260
Transport and Storage	955	7,034
Communication Services	311	2,875
Finance and Insurance	864	4,234
Property and Business Services	6,606	19,740
Government Administration and De-	133	4,395
Education	471	11,680
Health and Community Services	1,377	17,635
Cultural and Recreation Services	641	5,350
Personal and Other Services	1,114	5,329
Total all Industries	23,574	158,795

Notes:

*ANZIC = Australia, New Zealand Industrial Classification.

Coverage is of all Economically Significant Enterprises (ESEs), generally defined as enterprises with greater than \$30,000 annual GST expenses or sales, or enterprises in a GST exempt industry.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, *Business Frame, 1999*.

Table 15. Average Earnings (\$), May 1999 (1)

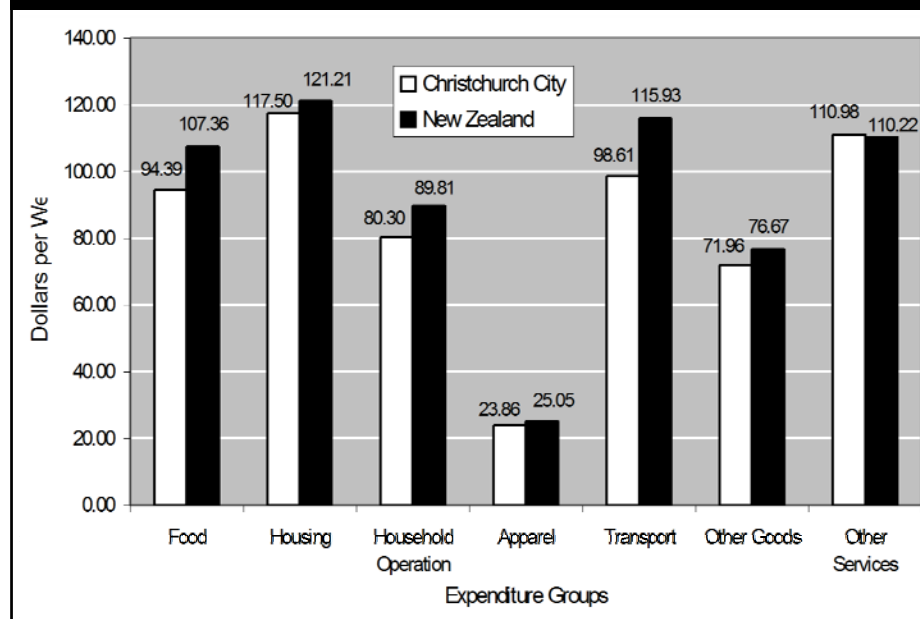
Location	Hourly total (\$)	Weekly total (\$)
Wellington	19.50	744.06
Auckland	18.62	724.42
New Zealand	17.72	682.97
Canterbury	16.96	650.39
Rest of New Zealand	16.45	632.18

(1) Includes ordinary time and overtime.

Table 16. Average House Sale Price (\$), Half Year Ended June 1999

Urban Area	Average Sale Price
Auckland	277,642
Wellington	207,569
Christchurch	171,144

Source: Quotable Value New Zealand, 1999.

Fig 12. Weekly Household Expenditure, 1998

Source: Statistics New Zealand: Household Expenditure Survey (HES), 1998.

Table 17. Ten Largest Suburban Shopping Centres in Christchurch City, 1995	
Shopping Centre	Total Floorspace (m ²)
Papanui/ Northlands	72,825
Riccarton	71,670
Sydenham	40,810
New Brighton	36,830
Hornby	30,030
Church Corner	23,273
Linwood	22,780
Merivale	20,920
Shirley	14,440
Bishopdale	12,980

Source: Christchurch City Council: Commercial Floorspace Survey, 1995.