

Christchurch City
Fact Pack 2010

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Introduction

Christchurch City Fact Pack 2010 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, population, natural and physical environment, and aspects of the economy.

Data used in this booklet comes from a variety of sources, including Statistics New Zealand and the Christchurch City Council.

How to View this Report

Christchurch City Fact Pack 2010 is available on the Christchurch City Council website at: <http://www.ccc.govt.nz/cityleisure/statsfacts/factpack.aspx>

- For more regularly updated information about Christchurch City see:
 - Census Information (2006):
<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/cityleisure/statsfacts/census/index.aspx>
 - Facts, Stats and Figures:
<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/cityleisure/statsfacts/statistics/index.aspx>
 - Community Outcomes Monitoring:
<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/thecouncil/policiesreportsstrategies/communityoutcomes/index.aspx>
 - City Plan Monitoring:
<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/thecouncil/policiesreportsstrategies/districtplanning/cityplan/cityplanmonitoring/index.aspx>
 - State of the Environment Monitoring:
<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/thecouncil/policiesreportsstrategies/reports/environmentmonitoring/index.aspx>

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General Information

- Christchurch City is located on the east coast of New Zealand's South Island (Map 1). On the 6th of March 2006, Banks Peninsula District Council amalgamated with the Christchurch City Council. Neighbouring territorial authorities are the Waimakariri and Selwyn districts (Map 2).
- At June 2009, the estimated population of Christchurch City was 372,600, comprising 8.6% of New Zealand's population. Christchurch has the second largest population of all New Zealand territorial authorities after Auckland City.
- Christchurch City has a total zoned land area of 149,345 hectares. Around 70 per cent of this land is located in Banks Peninsula.
- Christchurch City was named after Oxford University's Christchurch College, which 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, Australia; Christchurch, England; Kurashiki, Japan; Seattle, USA; Gansu Province, Republic of China; and Songpa-Gu, South Korea.
- Canterbury Anniversary Day is the second Friday after the first Tuesday in November each year. The day commemorates the first two Canterbury Association ships arriving in Port Cooper, Lyttelton, in 1850.
- Christchurch became New Zealand's first city by Royal Charter in 1856.

Map 1. Location of Christchurch City



Historical Information

- Maori oral tradition states that Maori first inhabited the Christchurch area around 1,000 years ago. The iwi (tribe) Ngai Tahu claim traditional rights over the vast majority of the South Island (Te Waipounamu). This iwi has their origins in three main migration streams: the Waitaha; the Ngati Mamoe; and the Ngai Tahu peoples. From the arrival of the Waitaha people, the present area of Christchurch became 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 Canterbury Plains arrived in 1840. Early settlers William and John Deans established a farm at Riccarton in 1843. Farm buildings and two dwellings remain today and are open to the public.
- 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.
- In March 2006, Banks Peninsula District Council amalgamated with Christchurch City Council to form the seventh ward in the local authority.
- Local government elections occur every three years. The city is divided into seven wards and eight community boards. The six metropolitan wards form six community boards, while Banks Peninsula ward is split into two community boards. Each board has five elected community board members, and two elected councillors, with the exception of the two Banks Peninsula boards which share one councillor. An elected mayor brings the total number of elected representatives in Christchurch City to 54.

The City's People

Population Change

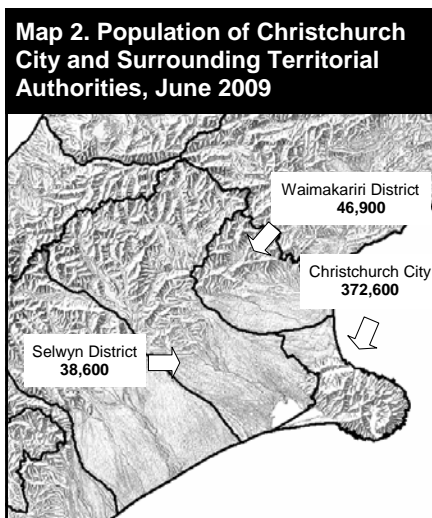
- At June 2009, 372,600 people lived in Christchurch. An additional 85,500 people lived in the surrounding two territorial authorities (Map 2, Table 1).
- Between 2001 and 2009, the City's population increased by 11.2 per cent (a rate of 1.2% per annum).
- Migration of people from overseas to Christchurch has become an important factor in the City's population growth over the past decade. In the year to June 2009, Christchurch City had a net external migration gain of 1,384 people.
- Between the 2001 and 2006 censuses, 37,041 people from other territorial authorities within New Zealand moved to Christchurch and 36,006 people moved away from Christchurch, resulting in a net internal migration gain of 1,035 people. The most significant population losses were to the Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts.
- The City's population is expected to reach 453,000 people by the year 2041. Between 2006 and 2041 the population is projected to increase by 25 per cent (Figure 1).

Age Structure

- Christchurch City has an ageing population (Figures 2 and 3). This is reflected in the City's increasing median age, which is projected to increase from 36.4 years in 2006 to 40.9 years in 2031 (Figure 4). A high proportion of the population is projected to fall within the older age groups (Figure 3).

Ethnicity

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



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2009 Subnational Population Estimates

Education

- In 2006, 70 per cent of Christchurch residents aged 15 years and over had a secondary school, vocational or university qualification, compared with 67.2 per cent nationally (Table 4, Figure 6).

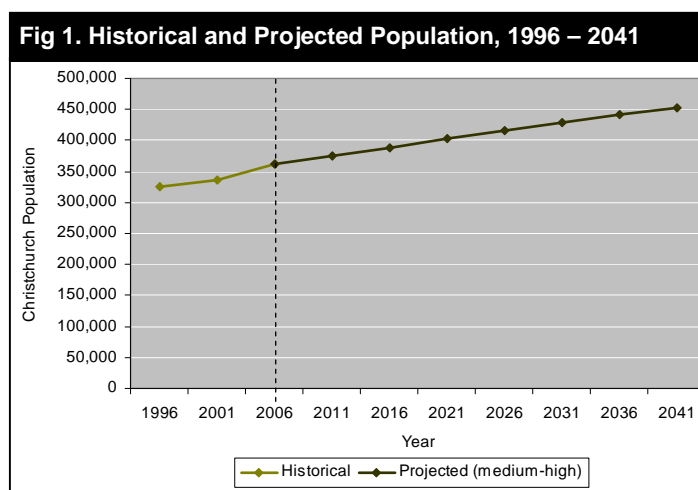
Households

- In June 2006, there were 143,886 households in Christchurch City. This number is projected to increase to 197,428 in 2041 (Table 5).
- The average household size in 2006 was 2.5 people. This is projected to decrease to around 2.2 people per household in 2041 (Figure 7).
- In 2006, the most common household type comprised one family (65.5 %) (Table 6, Figure 8). The dominant family type was the 'couple without children' family, comprising 41.9 per cent of all families (Table 7, Figure 9).

Family Income

- In 2006, the median annual income for Christchurch families was just over \$58,000. Almost 20 per cent (19.6%) of families received \$30,000 or less and 51 per cent of families received \$50,000 or more (Table 8, Figure 10).

Population Change



Note: Projected figures are customised Statistics New Zealand figures (2006-base), based on a series of land use assumptions.
Sources: Statistics New Zealand, *Subnational Population Estimates*; CCC, 2009-2019 LTCCP Growth Model (6 August 2008).

Table 1. Population Change for Selected Local Authorities, 2001 - 2006				
Local Authority	2001	2006	Change 2001-2006	% Change 2001-2006
Auckland City	368,790	404,658	35,868	9.7
Christchurch	324,063	348,435	24,372	7.5
Manukau	281,514	328,968	47,454	16.9
North Shore	182,367	205,605	23,238	12.7
Waitakere	167,211	186,444	19,233	11.5
Wellington	163,581	179,466	15,885	9.7
Hamilton	114,966	129,249	14,283	12.4
Dunedin	115,503	118,683	3,180	2.8
Tauranga	90,390	103,632	13,242	14.6
Lower Hutt	94,326	97,701	3,375	3.6
Rodney District	76,146	89,559	13,413	17.6
Palmerston North	72,366	75,543	3,177	4.4
Whangarei	67,557	74,463	6,906	10.2
Hastings	67,932	70,842	2,910	4.3
New Plymouth	65,925	68,901	2,976	4.5
Rotorua	65,277	65,901	624	1.0
Franklin District	51,495	59,932	7,437	14.4
Far North	55,203	55,845	642	1.2
New Zealand	3,737,277	4,027,947	290,670	7.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2001 and 2006.

Age Structure

Table 2. Age Structure, 2006

	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-39 years	40-64 years	Over 65 years	Total
Number	65,670	53,472	73,674	108,423	47,196	348,435
Per cent	18.8	15.3	21.1	31.1	13.5	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Fig 2. Age and Gender, 2006

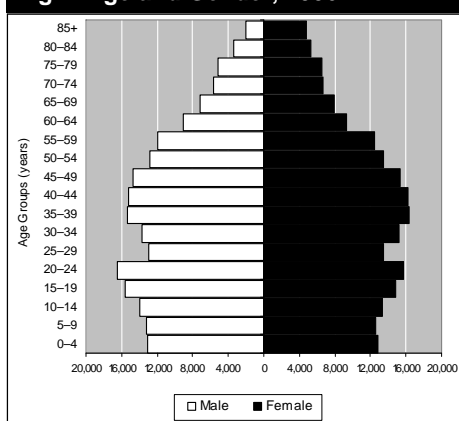
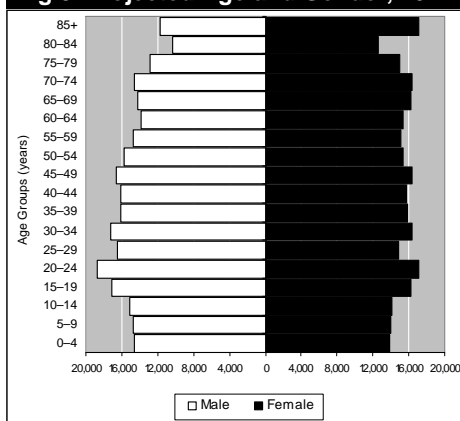


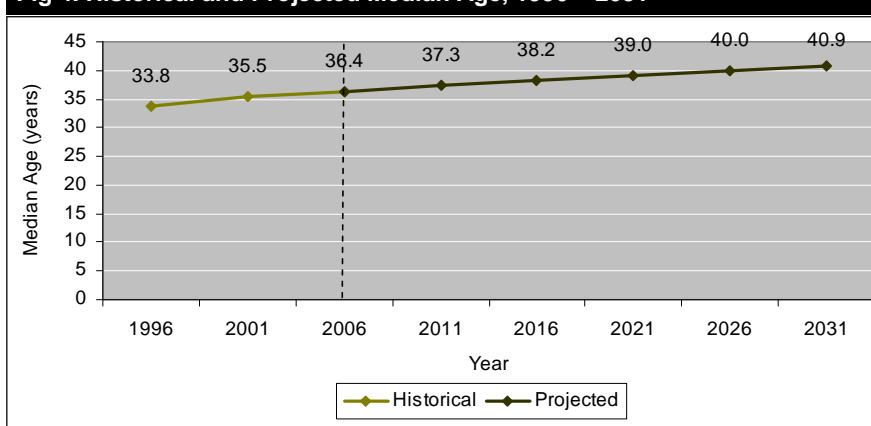
Fig 3. Projected Age and Gender, 2041



Note: Projected figures are customised Statistics New Zealand figures (2006-base), based on a series of land use assumptions.

Sources: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates; CCC, 2009-2019 LTCCP Growth Model (6 August 2008).

Fig 4. Historical and Projected Median Age, 1996 – 2031



Note: Projections are official Statistics New Zealand figures (2006-base).

Sources: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates & Subnational Population Projections.

Ethnicity

Table 3. Ethnic Composition (Total Responses*), 2006

Ethnic Group	Number of Responses	Per cent of Respondents
European	255,366	75.3
Maori	25,725	7.6
Pacific Island	9,465	2.8
Asian	26,631	7.9
MELAA**	2,862	0.8
Other***	43,782	12.9
Total Respondents	338,748	

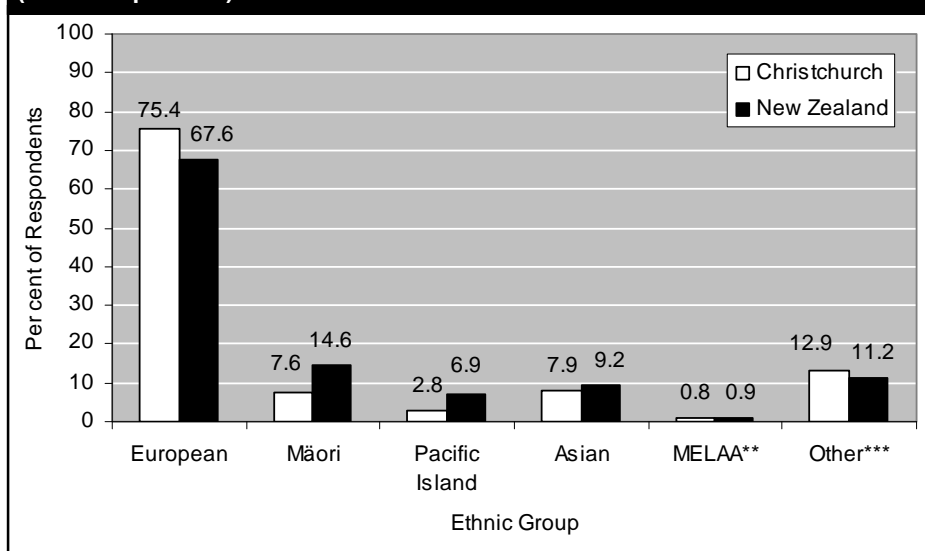
* Total responses includes all the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group. Excludes 'Not Stated'.

** Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

*** 99.7% of people included in the 'Other' category reported their ethnicity as 'New Zealander'.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Fig 5. Ethnic Composition: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2006 (Total Responses*)



* Total responses includes all the people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or one of several ethnic groups. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group. Excludes 'Not Stated'.

** Middle Eastern, Latin American and African.

*** 99.7% of people included in the 'Other' category reported their ethnicity as 'New Zealander'.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Education

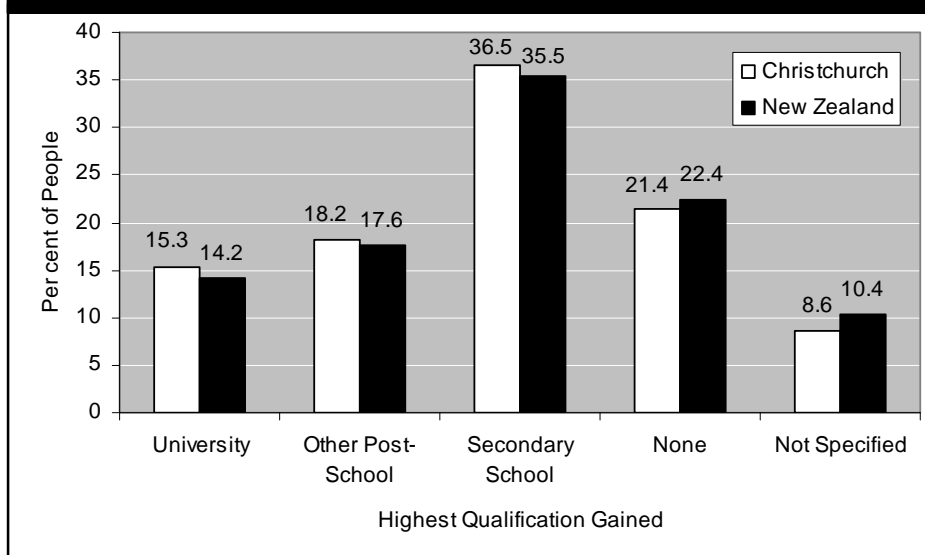
Table 4. Highest Qualification*, 2006

Qualification	Number of People*	Per cent
University	43,284	15.3
Other Post-School	51,504	18.2
Secondary School	103,170	36.5
None	60,408	21.4
Not Specified	24,399	8.6
Total	282,765	100

* Population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Fig 6. Highest Qualification*: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2006



* Population aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Household Structure

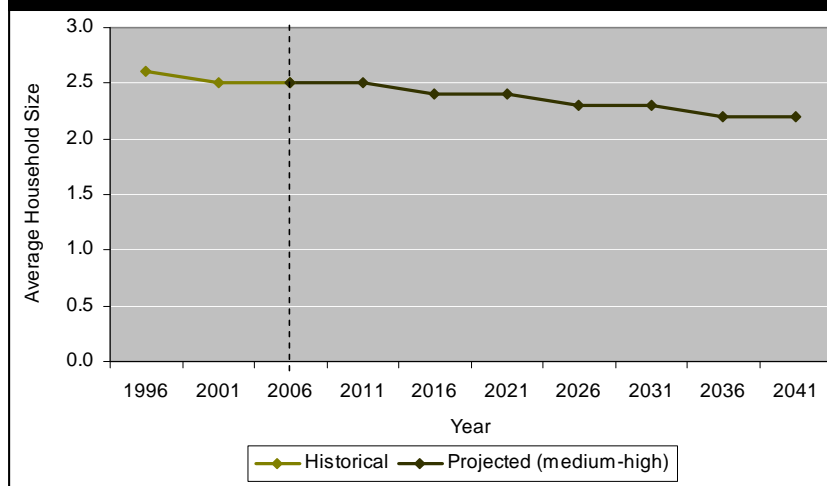
Table 5. Historical and Projected Households, 1996 – 2041

Year	Number of Households
1996	124,700
2001	133,100
2006 (base)	143,886
2011	151,959
2016	159,395
2021	168,382
2026	177,372
2031	184,057
2036	190,743
2041	197,428

Note: Projected figures are customised Statistics New Zealand figures (2006-base), based on a series of land use assumptions.

Sources: Statistics New Zealand, *Subnational Household Estimates*; CCC, *2009-2019 LTCCP Growth Model* (6 August 2008).

Fig 7. Historical and Projected Average Number of People Per Household, 1996 - 2041

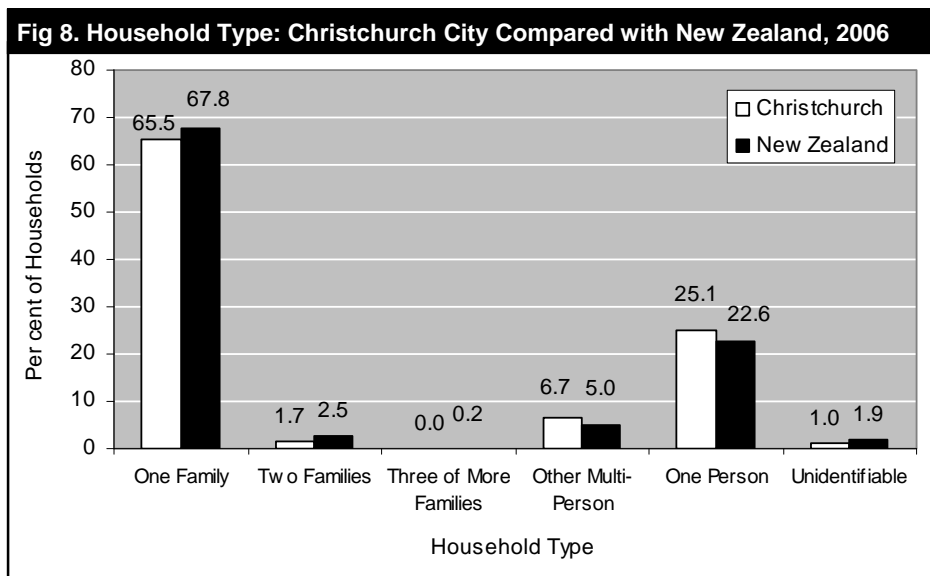


Note: Projected figures are customised Statistics New Zealand figures (2006-base), based on a series of land use assumptions.

Sources: Statistics New Zealand, *Census of Population and Dwellings*; CCC, *2009-2019 LTCCP Growth Model* (6 August 2008).

Household Type	Number of Households	Per cent
One Family	87,663	65.5
Two Families	2,232	1.7
Three or More Families	63	0
Other Multi-Person	8,895	6.7
One-Person Household	33,519	25.1
Unidentifiable	1,377	1.0
Total	133,746	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

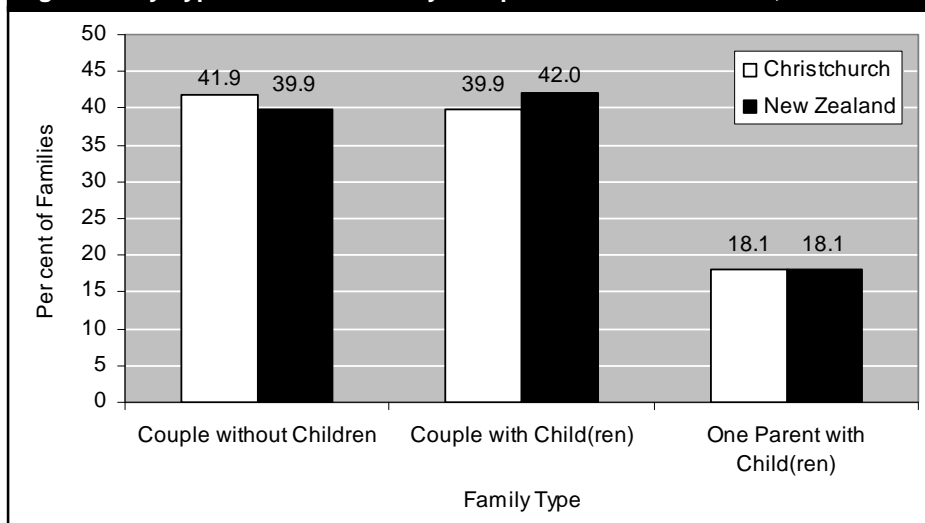
Family Type

Table 7. Family Type, 2006

Family Type	Number of Families	Per cent
Couple without Children	38,706	41.9
Couple with Child(ren)	36,873	39.9
One Parent with Child(ren)	16,740	18.1
Total	92,319	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Fig 9. Family Type: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

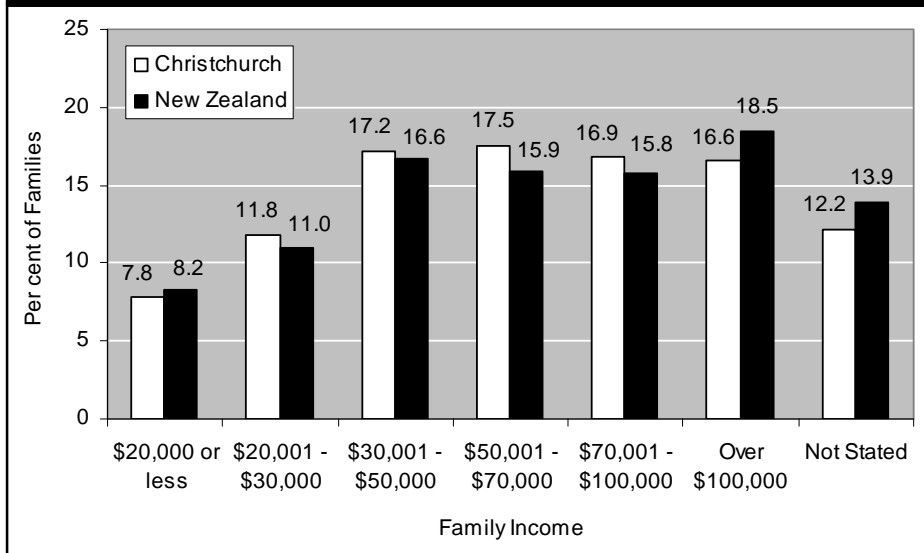
Family Income

Table 8. Family Income, 2006

Family Income	Number of Families	Per cent
\$20,000 or less	7,194	7.8
\$20,001 - \$30,000	10,905	11.8
\$30,001 - \$50,000	15,891	17.2
\$50,001 - \$70,000	16,125	17.5
\$70,001 - \$100,000	15,579	16.9
Over \$100,000	15,357	16.6
Not Stated	11,265	12.2
Total Families	92,319	100
Median Family Income	\$58,100	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Fig 10. Family Income: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

The City's Natural and Physical Environment

Climate

- Christchurch's temperature ranges between a mean annual maximum of 33.0 degrees Celsius and a mean annual minimum of -5.0 degrees Celsius (measured at Christchurch International Airport) (Table 9).

Land Use

- The City's topography comprises two distinct geological areas - Banks Peninsula and the Canterbury Plains. The majority of the urban area is located on the Plains.
- A total of 86 per cent of Christchurch City's land area is dominated by non-urban land use (Table 10).
- Putaringamotu ('the place of an echo') or Riccarton Bush is the only stand of remnant floodplain forest in the Christchurch area. There are also small pockets of native bush on Banks Peninsula.

Built Environment

- The Christchurch City Plan lists 582 heritage items that have a special significance to the City. These items include buildings, places and objects.
- The oldest existing European building in the City, and on the Canterbury Plains, is Deans Cottage. It was built in 1843 and is located at Riccarton Bush.
- Christchurch Cathedral is located in the City Centre 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, and has since improved access to Lyttelton Port. At the time of construction it was New Zealand's longest road tunnel.
- At 85 metres, the Grand Chancellor Hotel is Christchurch's tallest building.

Housing

- In 2006, there were 135,261 dwellings in Christchurch, of which 134,718 (99.6%) were private and 543 (0.4%) were non-private dwellings. The most common dwelling type was the separate house.
- In 2009, 656 new residential dwellings were granted building consents, compared with 389 new units and apartments (Figure 11). During the 1990s, new units and apartments comprised about two thirds of all residential building consents.
- Average dwelling density for Christchurch's urban area was 7.5 private occupied dwellings per hectare in 2006. This is low by international standards.
- The Christchurch City Council provides 2,640 social housing units (in 117 complexes throughout the City), making it the second largest social housing landlord in the country after Housing New Zealand.

Facilities

- In 2010, there were 8,914 hectares of Council owned and/or administered parks in Christchurch, which equated to 24 hectares of parks per 1,000 people. The largest park in the metropolitan area is Hagley Park, which is 189 hectares in area (including the Botanic Gardens).
- There are eight major hospitals in Christchurch City, and six of these are administered by the Canterbury District Health Board (Table 11).
- In 2010, Christchurch had a total of 163 schools providing education and training for 60,407 school students (Table 12).
- The major tertiary institutions in and near Christchurch are: the University of Canterbury, the Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology, and Lincoln University. In 2008, student enrolments were 17,375; 15,577; and 3,184 at each institution respectively.
- The Christchurch City Council's public library network includes one central library, eighteen community libraries, and one mobile library.
- There are seven Council-owned recreation and sport centres that offer recreation and/or aquatic facilities. There are an additional five outdoor Council-owned swimming pools that are open to the public during the summer. Christchurch residents are active users of a wide range of facilities in the City (Table 13).

Infrastructure

- Groundwater aquifers are the main source of drinking water in the City. This water is of very high quality and no treatment is needed before use. Approximately 56 million cubic metres of water was used in 2009, with residential use accounting for 55 per cent of the total.
- In 2009, annual per capita abstraction of water was 153 million cubic metres per person. This equates to 420 litres per person per day.
- In 2009, the City's sewerage system processed approximately 200,000 cubic metres of effluent per day.
- In 2009, Christchurch City produced 222,691 tonnes of landfill waste (excluding recycling and green composted waste). This equates to 603 kilograms per person per year.
- In 2009, approximately 41,700 tonnes of waste from Christchurch City was recycled or reused in Christchurch.
- In 2009, approximately 34,800 tonnes of green waste from Christchurch City was composted.
- In 2009, approximately 653,500 tonnes of material was disposed of in cleanfill sites (inert natural materials such as soil, rocks, gravel, sand, clay etc; and construction and demolition material such as asphalt, bricks etc).
- In 2009, the total length of roads in Christchurch was 2,540 kilometres.
- In 2010, there were 28 on-road and off-road cycle routes in Christchurch City. The total length of cycle routes was 325 kilometres (on-road lanes and off-road paths, in urban areas only).
- In 2009, 17.3 million trips were made by bus in Christchurch. This equates to 47 trips per person annually.
- Average population density for Christchurch's urban area was 19.4 people per hectare in 2006. Areas close to the Central City or around some of the suburban commercial centres, such as Riccarton, tend to have higher population densities.

Climate

Table 9. Summary of Christchurch City's Main Climatic Features*, 1977 - 2006

	Airport	Botanic Gardens	Akaroa (Rue Lavaud)
Temperature (°C)			
Mean Daily Maximum : January	22.6	22.7	22.9
: July	10.9	11.3	11.9
Mean Daily Minimum: : January	11.9	12.2	12.0
: July	0.7	1.9	2.9
Mean Annual Maximum	33.0	32.4	32.3
Mean Annual Minimum	-5.0	-3.2	-2.4
Sunshine			
Mean Hours : January	238.5	not measured	not measured
: July	126.1	not measured	not measured
Mean Sunshine Hours (per annum)	2133.4	not measured	not measured
Rainfall (mm)			
Average Rain Days 1mm or more	82	86	99
Average Annual Rainfall	614	643	1017
Relative Humidity			
Average Relative Humidity (9am) : January	73	81	75
: July	88	92	88
Frost			
Average Days of Screen Frost (minimum air temperature less than 0 °C)	49	27	10
Winds (1995 - 2006)			
Average Number of Days with Gusts exceeding 63 km/h (Gale force)	45.0	not measured	not measured
Average Number of Days with Gusts exceeding 96 km/h (Storm force)	0.6	not measured	not measured

* Data are averages except where stated.

Source: National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research, June 2007.

Land Use

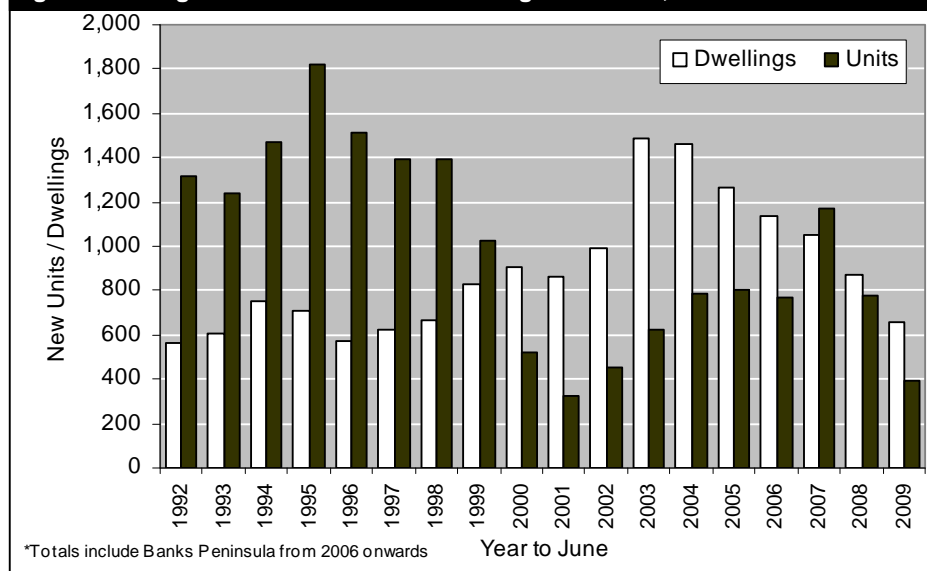
Table 10. Zoned Land Use by Location and Area (hectares), 2009

Location	Land Use	Area (ha)	Per cent
Urban	Residential	13,238	8.9
	Industrial and Commercial	2,403	1.6
	Conservation and Open Space	3,398	2.3
	Cultural	664	0.4
	Total Urban Zoned Area	19,704	13.2
Non-Urban	Rural	110,565	74
	Conservation and Open Space	17,273	11.6
	Total Non-Urban Zoned Area	127,837	85.6
Other	Special Purpose Zoning	1,804	1.2
	Total Land Use	149,345	100

Source: Christchurch City Council.

Housing

Fig 11. Building Consents Issued for Dwellings and Units, 1992 - 2009



Source: Christchurch City Council.

Facilities

Table 11. Hospitals, 2010

Type	Number
Public	4
Community	1
Private	2
Psychiatric	1
Total	8

Note: Excludes hospices and hospitals in private rest homes.
 Source: Canterbury District Health Board, 2010.

Table 12. Number of Schools and Students, 2010

Type of School	Schools	Students
Full Primary (Years 1 - 8)	68	16,832
Contributing (Years 1 - 6)	42	12,269
Intermediate (Years 7 - 8)	11	4,495
Secondary (Years 7 - 15)	4	2,367
Secondary (Years 9 - 15)	18	19,088
Composite (Years 1 - 15)	10	4,907
Special Schools	9	426
Teen Parent Unit	1	23
Total	163	60,407

Source: Ministry of Education, 2010.

Table 13. Number of Residents Who Visited or Used Council Owned Sports and Recreation Facilities, 2010

Type	Facility	Visits
Pools and Leisure Centres	QEII Recreation and Sport Centre	2,001,065
	Centennial Recreation and Sport Centre	364,757
	Pioneer Recreation and Sport Centre	1,000,044
	Jellie Park Recreation and Sport Centre	816,350
	Wharenui Pool	179,249
	Suburban and Summer Pools	62,806
Stadia and Sporting Facilities	Cowles Stadium	172,336
	Rawhiti Golf Links	30,780
	Ascot Golf Course	53,641
	Lyttelton Recreation Centre	21,728
	Total Visitor Numbers to All Council Owned Sports and Recreation Facilities	4,702,756
	Visits Per Capita	13

Note: Figures not available for the Akaroa Sports Complex.
 Source: Christchurch City Council.

The City's Economy

- In March 2010, 6.7 per cent of Christchurch City's labour force was unemployed, compared with 6.6 per cent nationally.
- In 2009, 38,013 Christchurch businesses employed 188,980 people. The *Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services* sector had the greatest number of businesses, and the *Manufacturing* sector employed the largest number of people (Table 14).
- The number of retail shops in the Central City is less than that in the main suburban centres. In 2009, there were 499 retail businesses in the Central City (employing 3,600 people) and a total of 629 in the 12 main suburban centres (employing 7,060 people).
- Gross Regional Product (GRP) for the year ending June 2009 was estimated to be \$10.9 billion (at 1995/96 prices) (Figure 12).
- The two major gateways to Christchurch are Lyttelton Port and Christchurch International Airport. In the year ending June 2009, imports to these two ports totalled \$3.86 billion, while exports from the two ports totalled \$4.75 billion (Table 15).
- In 2009, a total of 1,613,821 international passengers and 4,290,827 domestic passengers arrived or departed through Christchurch International Airport.
- In March 2010, the average hourly earnings for employees in Canterbury was \$25.69 for males and \$21.70 for females (Table 16a). This was lower than the national averages. In June 2009, the average weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury was \$842 per week, compared with \$868 nationally (Table 16b).
- The average house sale price in Christchurch at June 2010 was \$340,000. This was lower than both Auckland City and Wellington region (Table 17).
- In Canterbury, the total weekly household expenditure for the year ending June 2007 was estimated at \$986 compared with \$956 for New Zealand. Housing costs were the greatest single expense (Figure 13).
- In June 2010, there were 427,144 licensed motor vehicles in the Christchurch Postal District, two thirds of which were private cars.

Business and Employment

Table 14. Businesses and Employment, 2009

Type of Business (ANZSIC06)*	Number of Businesses	Total Number Employed
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,145	1,460
Mining	26	300
Manufacturing	2,265	26,600
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	82	990
Construction	4,093	11,390
Wholesale Trade	2,295	11,600
Retail Trade	3,152	20,330
Accommodation and Food Services	1,752	13,410
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,429	10,130
Information Media and Telecommunications	304	4,420
Financial and Insurance Services	2,397	4,750
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	7,535	3,220
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,227	13,390
Administrative and Support Services	1,488	9,380
Public Administration and Safety	265	7,540
Education and Training	758	15,110
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,036	24,150
Arts and Recreation Services	748	3,900
Other Services	2,016	6,890
Total All Industries	38,013	188,980

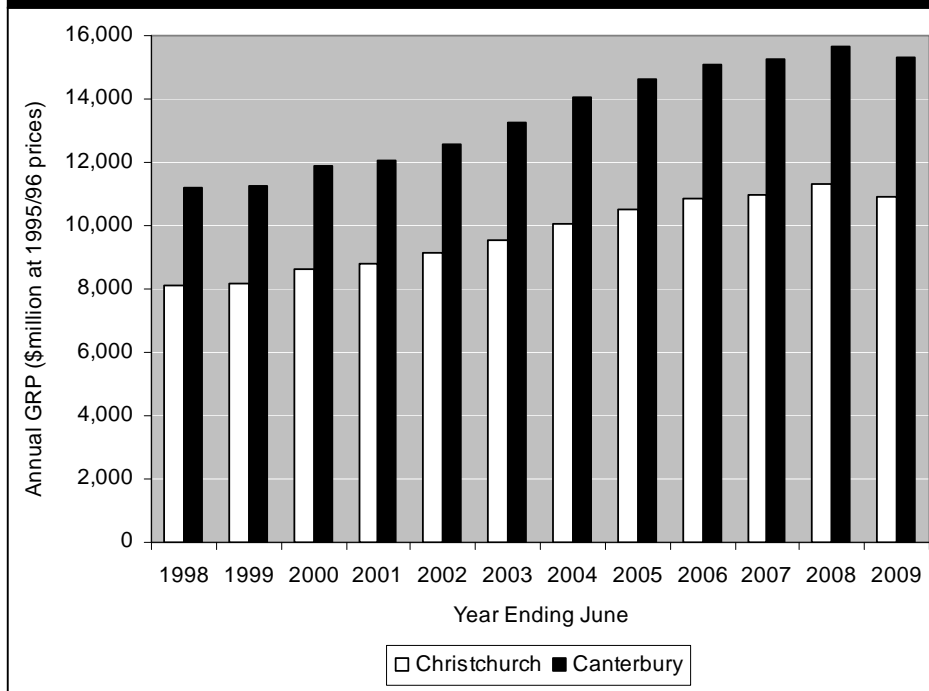
*ANZSIC06= Australian New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006.

Note: 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, Annual Business Frame, 2009.

Earnings and Expenditure

Fig 12. Gross Regional Product(\$ million, at 1995/96 prices), 1998 - 2009



Source: Infometrics, June 2009.

Table 15. Value of Annual Exports and Imports by Port, 2009

Port	Exports (\$ billion)	Imports (\$ billion)
Christchurch International Airport	\$1.2 billion	\$0.55 billion
Lyttelton Port	\$3.55 billion	\$3.32 billion
Total	\$4.75 billion	\$3.86 billion

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Overseas Cargo Statistics, June 2009

Earnings and Expenditure

Table 16a. Average Hourly Earnings (\$), March 2010

Location	Male	Female
Auckland	28.34	24.81
Wellington	30.16	25.93
Canterbury	25.69	21.70
Rest of NZ	24.72	22.07
New Zealand	26.79	23.5

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey, 2010.

Table 16b. Average Gross Weekly Earnings (\$), June 2009

Location	Weekly total (\$)
Wellington	1,042
Auckland	913
Canterbury	842
New Zealand	868

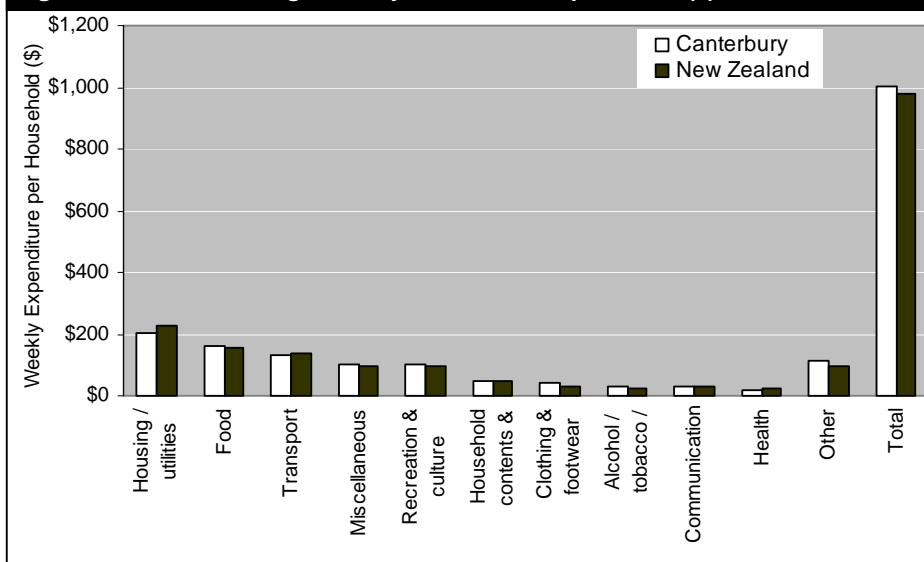
Source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Income Survey, 2009.

Table 17. Average House Sale Price (\$), June 2010

Area	Median Sale Price
Auckland City	\$495,000
Wellington Region	\$405,000
Christchurch City	\$340,000
New Zealand	\$352,500

Source: Real Estate Institute of New Zealand, 2010.

Fig 13. Estimated Average Weekly Household Expenditure (\$), June 2007



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Economic Survey, June 2007.