

# Christchurch City Fact Pack 2013



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## Introduction

Christchurch City Fact Pack 2013 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. Some of the facts which are sourced from the 2013 Census have not been updated as the data has not yet been released by Statistics New Zealand. These will be updated once it is available.

### How to View this Report

Christchurch City Fact Pack 2013 is available on the Christchurch City Council website at: <http://www.ccc.govt.nz/cityleisure/statsfacts/statistics/index.aspx>

- For more regularly updated information about Christchurch City see:
  - Census Information (2013):  
<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/cityleisure/statsfacts/census/index.aspx>
  - Facts, Stats and Figures:  
<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/cityleisure/statsfacts/statistics/index.aspx>

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## General Information

- Christchurch City is located on the east coast of New Zealand's South Island (Map 1, p3). 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, p5).
- At June 2013, the estimated population of Christchurch City was 356,700, comprising 8% 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.
- The city is divided into seven wards and eight 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.
- In 2010 and 2011, a series of earthquakes caused widespread damage to the city. 185 lives were lost as a result of earthquakes on 22 February 2011 .

## The City's People

### Population Change

- At June 2013, 356,700 people lived in Christchurch. An additional 99,000 people lived in the surrounding two territorial authorities (Map 2, p5, Table 1, p7).
- Between 2001 and 2010, the City's population increased by 12.4 per cent (a rate of 1.2% per annum). Between 2010 and 2013, the City's population decreased by 5 per cent (20,000 people).
- Migration of people from overseas to Christchurch has been an important factor in the City's population growth over the past decade. Following the earthquakes, the city experienced net external migration losses of 1,011 and 1,346 people in the years to June 2011 and 2012 respectively. In the year to June 2013, there was a net gain of 2,530 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 430,200 people by the year 2041. Between 2006 and 2041 the population is projected to increase by 19 per cent (Figure 1, p6).

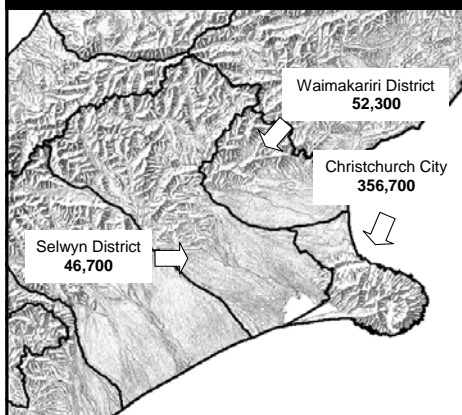
### Age Structure

- 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 39 years in 2013 to 40.9 years in 2031 (Figure 4, p8). A high proportion of the population is projected to fall within the older age groups (Figure 3, p8).

### 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, p9).

**Map 2. Population of Christchurch City and Surrounding Territorial Authorities, June 2013**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Subnational Population Estimates

## Education

- In 2013, 80 per cent of Christchurch residents aged 15 years and over had a secondary school, vocational or university qualification, compared with 79 per cent nationally (Table 4, Figure 6, p10).

## Households

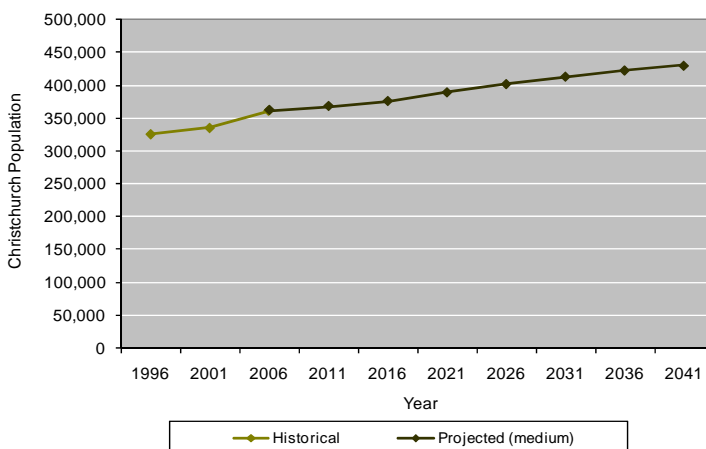
- In 2013, there were 144,670 households (in occupied private dwellings) in Christchurch City. This number is projected to increase to 190,200 in 2041 (Table 5, p11).
- The average household size in 2013 was 2.5 people. This is projected to decrease to around 2.2 people per household in 2041 (Figure 7, p11).
- In 2013, the most common household type comprised one family (65.6%) (Table 6, Figure 8, p12). The dominant family type was the 'couple without children' family, comprising 42.8 per cent of all families (Table 7, Figure 9, p13).

## Family Income

- In 2013, the median annual income for Christchurch families was \$76,100. Thirteen per cent of families received \$30,000 or less and 55 per cent of families received \$70,000 or more (Table 8, Figure 10, p14).

## Population Change

**Fig 1. Historical and Projected Population, 1996 – 2041**



Sources: Statistics New Zealand, *Subnational Population Estimates*. Statistics New Zealand, *Subnational Population Projections*, October 2012 Release (2006-base). Medium Series.

**Table 1. Population Change for Selected Local Authorities, 2006 - 2013**

Local Authority	2006	2006	Change 2006-2013	% Change 2006-2013
Auckland	1,304,961	1,415,550	110,589	8%
<b>Christchurch City</b>	<b>348,459</b>	<b>341,472</b>	<b>-6,987</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Dunedin City	118,683	120,246	1,563	1%
Far North District	55,845	55,734	-111	0%
Gisborne District	44,460	43,656	-804	-2%
Hamilton City	129,591	141,612	12,021	9%
Invercargill City	50,325	51,693	1,368	3%
Lower Hutt City	97,701	98,238	537	1%
Nelson City	42,888	46,437	3,549	8%
New Plymouth District	68,901	74,187	5,286	8%
Palmerston North City	77,724	80,079	2,355	3%
Rotorua District	65,901	65,280	-621	-1%
Selwyn District	33,642	44,595	10,953	33%
Tauranga City	103,881	114,789	10,908	11%
Timaru District	42,870	43,929	1,059	2%
Waimakariri District	42,834	49,989	7,155	17%
Wellington City	179,466	190,959	11,493	6%
Whangarei District	74,463	76,995	2,532	3%
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>4,027,947</b>	<b>4,242,048</b>	<b>214,101</b>	<b>5%</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013.



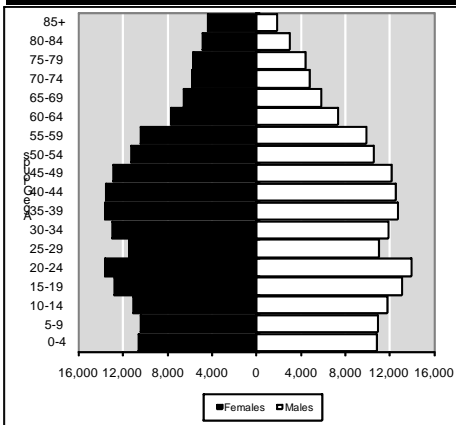
## Age Structure

**Table 2. Age Structure, 2013**

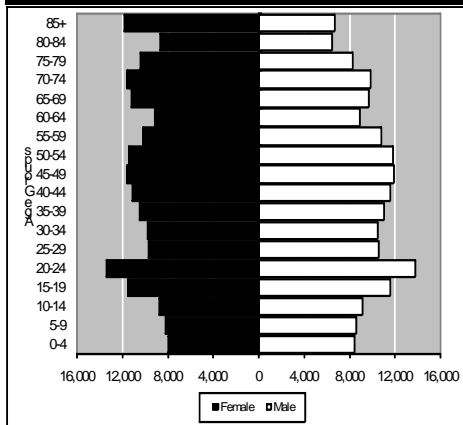
	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-39 years	40-64 years	Over 65 years	Total
Number	60,861	50,133	90,933	88,485	51,063	341,472
Per cent	18%	15%	27%	26%	15%	100

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

**Fig 2. Age and Gender, 2013**



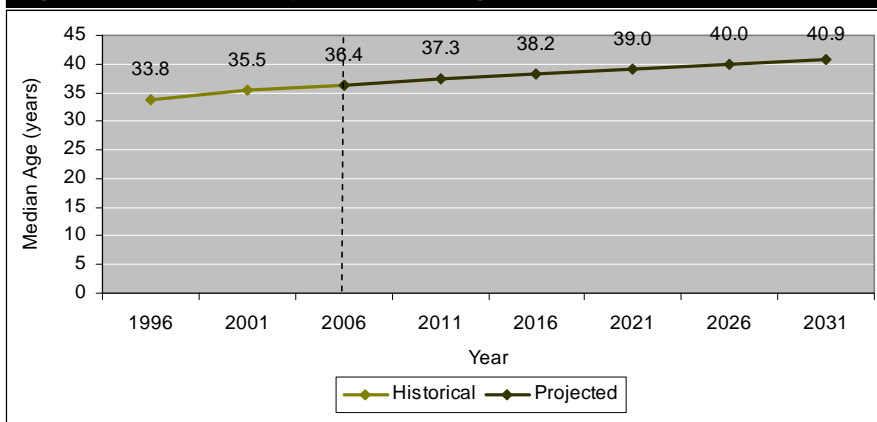
**Fig 3. Projected Age and Gender, 2041**



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\*), 2013**

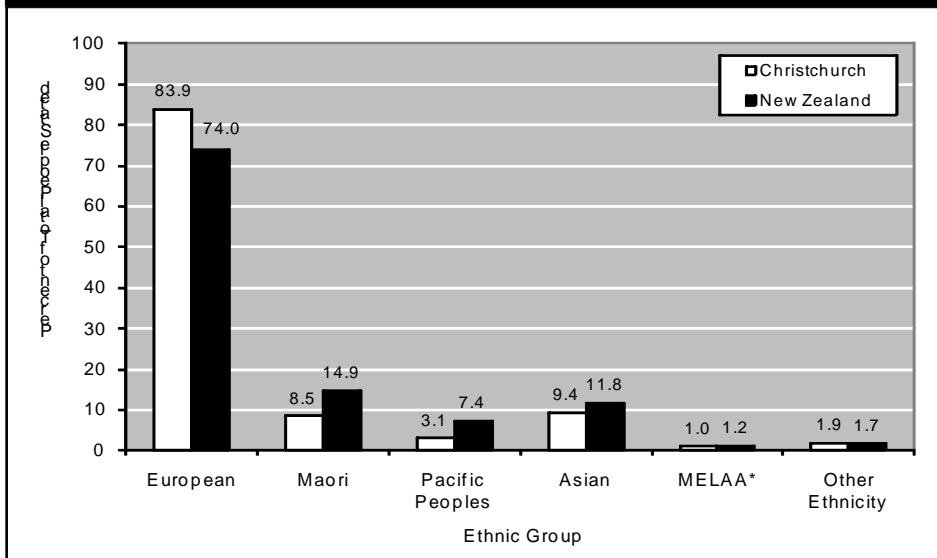
Ethnic Group	Number of Responses	Per cent of Respondents
European	273,303	84
Maori	27,765	9
Pacific Island	10,104	3
Asian	30,717	9
MELAA**	3,384	1
Other	6,276	2
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>325,722</b>	

\* 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.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

**Fig 5. Ethnic Composition: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2013 (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.

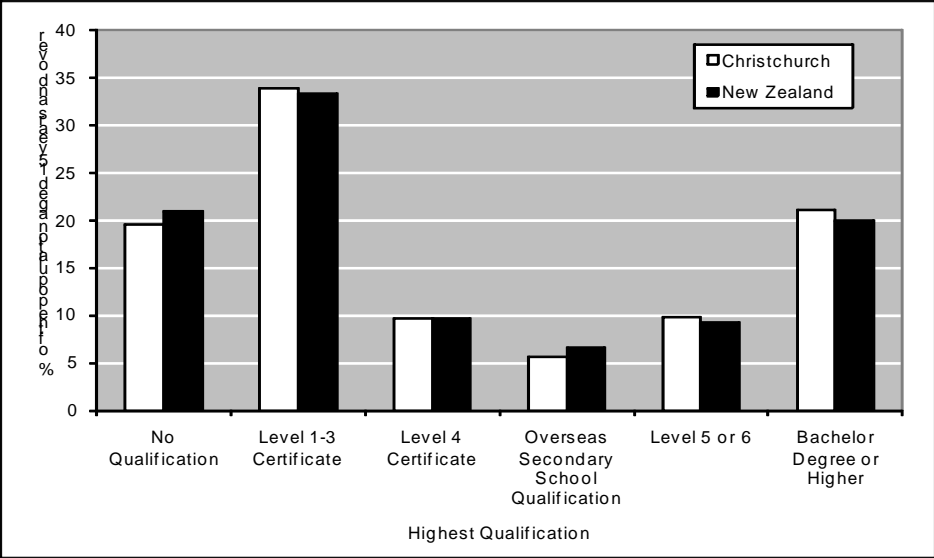
Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Education

Table 4. Highest Qualification*, 2013		
Qualification	Number of People*	Per cent
No Qualification	49,674	20
Level 1-3 Certificate	85,917	34
Level 4 Certificate	24,660	10
Overseas Secondary School Qualification	14,532	6
Level 5 or 6	25,032	10
Bachelor Degree or Higher	53,277	21
Total	253,092	100

\* Population aged 15 years and over.  
Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Fig 6. Highest Qualification\*: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2013



\* Population aged 15 years and over.  
Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

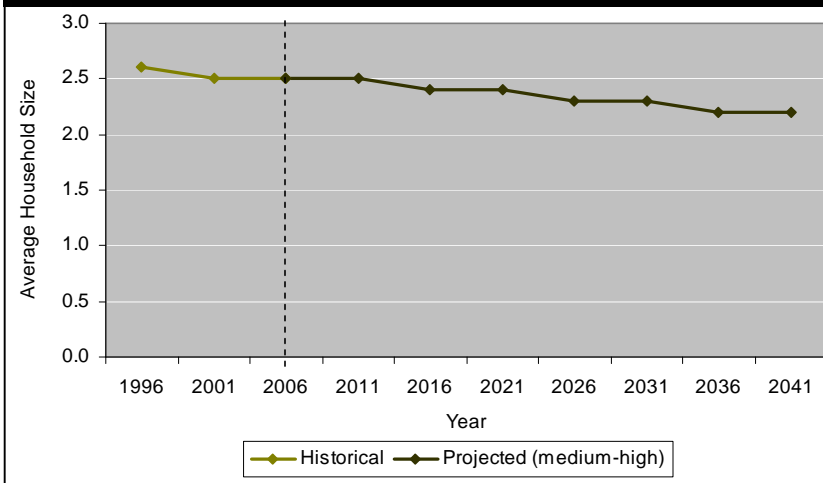
## Household Structure

**Table 5. Historical and Projected Households, 1996 – 2041**

Year	Number of Households
1996	124,700
2001	133,100
2006 (base)	143,886
2013	144,670
2016	145,670
2021	155,310
2026	165,310
2031	173,240
2036	181,500
2041	190,200

Sources: Statistics New Zealand, *Subnational Household Estimates*; Market Economics: *Christchurch Household Growth Model—26 March 2014 LURP based version*.

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



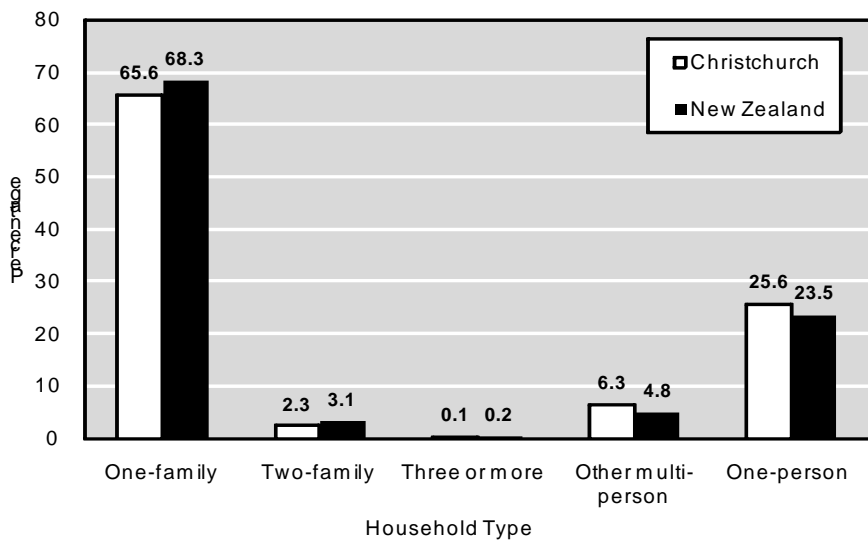
Note: Projected figures are customised Statistics New Zealand figures (2006-base), based on a series of land use assumptions.

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

**Table 6. Household Type, 2013**

Household Type	Number of Households	Per cent
One Family	82,932	65.6
Two Families	2,970	2.3
Three or More Families	162	0.1
Other Multi-Person	8,019	6.3
One-Person Household	32,370	25.6
Unidentifiable	2,628	
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,078</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

**Fig 8. Household Type: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2013**

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

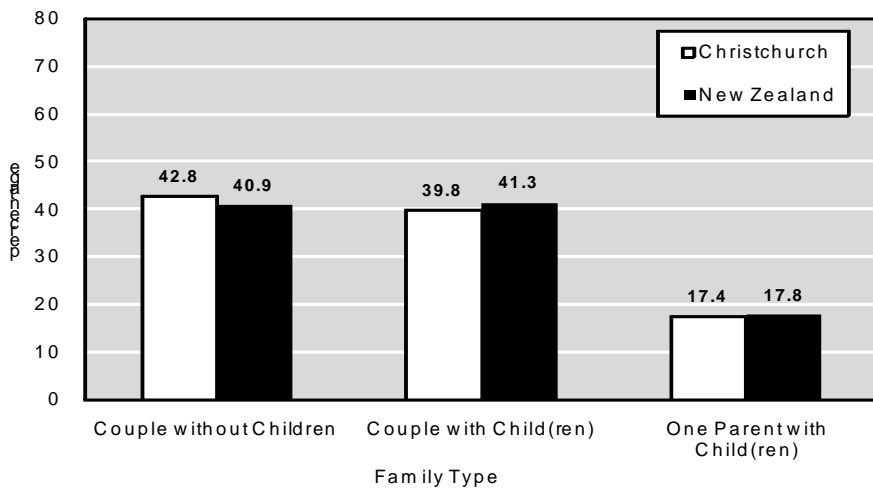
## Family Type

**Table 7. Family Type, 2013**

Family Type	Number of Families	Per cent
Couple without Children	38,262	42.8
Couple with Child(ren)	35,580	39.8
One Parent with Child(ren)	15,528	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,370</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

**Fig 9. Family Type: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2013**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

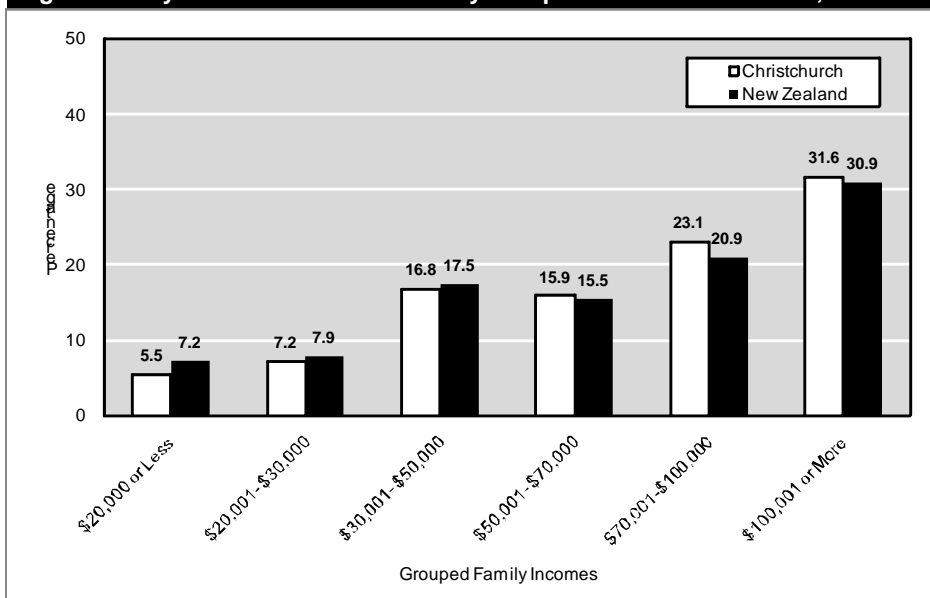
## Family Income

**Table 8. Family Income, 2013**

Family Income	Number of Families	Per cent
\$20,000 or less	4,410	5.5
\$20,001 - \$30,000	5,766	7.2
\$30,001 - \$50,000	13,542	16.8
\$50,001 - \$70,000	12,819	15.9
\$70,001 - \$100,000	18,588	23.1
Over \$100,000	25,470	31.6
<b>Total Families Stated</b>	<b>92,319</b>	<b>100</b>
Not Stated	8,775	
<b>Median Family Income</b>	<b>\$76,100</b>	

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

**Fig 10. Family Income: Christchurch City Compared with New Zealand, 2013**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2013 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, p18).

### 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, p19).
- 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 398 heritage items that have a special significance to the City. These items include buildings, places and objects. The Banks Peninsula District Plan lists 300 heritage items (May 2013).
- 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. It was badly damaged in the Canterbury earthquakes.
- 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 86 metres, the Pacific Tower is Christchurch's tallest building, and houses the Rendezvous Hotel.



## **Housing**

- In 2013, there were 131,007 private occupied dwellings in Christchurch and 17,784 unoccupied dwellings. The most common dwelling type was the separate house.
- In 2013, 1,215 building consents were granted for new residential dwellings, compared with 408 granted for new units and apartments (Figure 11, p19). Since 2003, new units and apartments comprised between 30 and 53 percent of residential building consents on an annual basis.
- The Christchurch City Council currently (May 2013) provides 2,189 social housing units (in 106 complexes throughout the City), making it the second largest social housing landlord in the country after Housing New Zealand. Many were damaged in the 2010 / 2011 earthquakes.

## **Facilities**

- In 2012, there were 8,965 hectares of Council owned and/or administered parks in Christchurch, which equated to 25 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 hospitals in Christchurch City (although Akaroa Hospital is currently closed due to earthquake repairs). Six of these are administered by the Canterbury District Health Board (Table 11, p20).
- In 2013, Christchurch had a total of 159 schools providing education and training for 56,602 school students (Table 12, p20).
- The major tertiary institutions in and near Christchurch are the University of Canterbury, the Christchurch Polytechnic Institute of Technology, and Lincoln University. In 2012, student enrolments were 15,546; 12,061; and 6,800 at each institution respectively.
- The Christchurch City Council's public library network includes two temporary central libraries, nineteen community libraries (two of which are currently unavailable), and one mobile library.
- As of May 2013, there are five open Council-owned recreation and sport centres that offer recreation and/or aquatic facilities. There are an additional three open 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, p20).

## **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 46.2 million cubic metres of water was used in the year to June 2013.
- In 2012, annual per capita abstraction of water was 130 million cubic metres per person. This equates to 356 litres per person per day.
- In 2012, the City's sewerage system processed approximately 260,000 cubic metres of effluent per day.
- In 2013, Christchurch City produced 229,441 tonnes of landfill waste (excluding recycling and green composted waste).
- In 2013, approximately 45,486 tonnes of waste from Christchurch City was recycled or reused in Christchurch.
- In 2013, approximately 69,523 tonnes of green waste from Christchurch City was composted.
- In 2013, approximately 987,053 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 2012, the total length of roads in Christchurch was 2,553 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 2012, 11.2 million trips were made by bus in Christchurch. This equates to 31 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)
<b>Temperature (°C)</b>			
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
<b>Sunshine</b>			
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
<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>			
Average Rain Days 1mm or more	82	86	99
Average Annual Rainfall	614	643	1017
<b>Relative Humidity</b>			
Average Relative : January	73	81	75
Humidity (9am) : July	88	92	88
<b>Frost</b>			
Average Days of Screen Frost (minimum air temperature less than 0 °C)	49	27	10
<b>Winds (1995 - 2006)</b>			
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

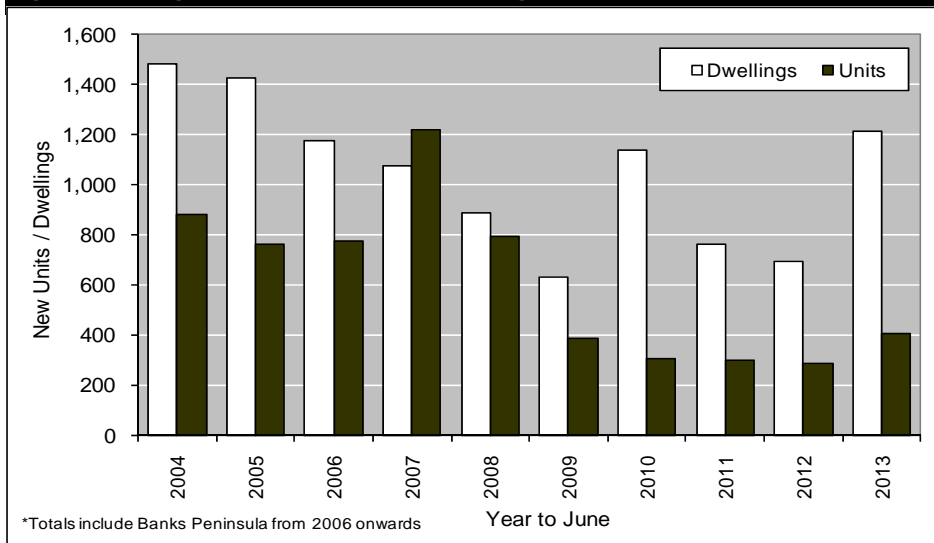
**Table 10. Zoned Land Use by Location and Area (hectares), 2013**

Location	Land Use	Area (ha)	Per cent
Urban	Residential	13,821	9.3
	Industrial and Commercial	2,621	1.8
	Conservation and Open Space	2,314	1.6
	Cultural	609	0.4
	<b>Total Urban Zoned Area</b>	<b>19,365</b>	<b>13.1</b>
Non-Urban	Rural	108,855	7
	Conservation and Open Space	18,219	12.3
	<b>Total Non-Urban Zoned Area</b>	<b>127,217</b>	<b>85.9</b>
Other	<b>Special Purpose Zoning</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1.0</b>
	<b>Total Land Use</b>	<b>148,064</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Christchurch City Council.

## Housing

**Fig 11. Building Consents Issued for Dwellings and Units, 2003 - 2013**



Source: Christchurch City Council.

## Facilities

**Table 11. Hospitals, 2013**

Type	Number
Public	4
Community	*1
Private	2
Psychiatric	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

Note: Excludes hospices and hospitals in private rest homes and the Canterbury Charity Hospital.

Source: Canterbury District Health Board, 2013.

\* Akaroa Hospital is currently closed

**Table 12. Number of Schools and Students, 2013**

Type of School	Schools	Students
Full Primary (Years 1 - 8)	67	15,094
Contributing (Years 1 - 6)	41	10,784
Intermediate (Years 7 - 8)	11	4,086
Secondary (Years 7 - 15)	4	2,331
Secondary (Years 9 - 15)	18	18,363
Composite (Years 1 - 15)	10	4,957
Special Schools	7	387
Teen Parent Unit	1	Included in Linwood College roll
<b>Total</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>56,002</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2013.

**Table 13. Number of Residents Who Visited or Used Council Owned Sports and Recreation Facilities, Year to June 2012**

Type	Facility	Visits
Pools and Leisure Centres	Graham Condon Recreation and Sport Centre	506,181
	QEII Fitness at Parklands	43,742
	Pioneer Recreation and Sport Centre	1,124,390
	Jellie Park Recreation and Sport Centre	971,982
	Wharenuai Pool	115,464
	Summer Pools	33,811
Stadia and Sporting Facilities	Cowles Stadium	Closed
	Rawhiti Golf Links	25,012
	Ascot Golf Course	Closed
	Lytelton Recreation Centre	*9,960
	<b>Total Visitor Numbers to All Council Owned Sports and Recreation Facilities</b>	<b>2,837,579</b>
	<b>Visits Per Capita</b>	<b>7.6</b>

Note: \* Lyttelton Recreation Centre closed in December 2011. Figures not available for the Akaroa Sports Complex.

Source: Christchurch City Council.

## The City's Economy

- In March 2013, 4.8 per cent of Christchurch City's labour force was unemployed, compared with 6.5 per cent nationally.
- In 2012, 36,422 Christchurch businesses employed 184,040 people. The *Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services* sector had the greatest number of businesses, and the *Health Care and Social Assistance* sector employed the largest number of people (Table 14, p22).
- The number of retail shops in the Central City (Four Avenues) has consistently been less than that in the main suburban centres. In 2012, there were 320 retail businesses in the Central City (employing 2,710 people) and a total of 683 in the 12 main suburban centres (employing 7,332 people).
- In the year to June 2012, there were 230 building consents issued for new commercial buildings, with an estimated value of \$214 million (Figure 12, p23).
- The two major gateways to Christchurch are Lyttelton Port and Christchurch International Airport. In the year ending June 2013, imports to these two ports totalled \$4.34 billion, while exports from the two ports totalled \$7.22 billion (Table 15, p23).
- In 2013, a total of 1,310,450 international passengers and 4,266,371 domestic passengers arrived or departed through Christchurch International Airport.
- In March 2013, the average hourly earnings for employees in Canterbury was \$27.72 for males and \$23.77 for females (Table 16a, p24). This was lower than the national averages. In March 2013, the average weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury was \$966 per week, compared with \$1,031 nationally (Table 16b, p24).
- The median house sale price in Christchurch at June 2013 was \$380,000. This was lower than both Auckland City and Wellington region (Table 17, p24).
- In Canterbury, the total gross weekly household expenditure for the year ending June 2010 was estimated at \$997 compared with \$1,031 for New Zealand. Housing costs were the greatest single expense (Figure 13, p24).
- In June 2012, there were 434,666 licensed motor vehicles in the Christchurch Postal District, two thirds of which were private cars.
- 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).

## Business and Employment

**Table 14. Businesses and Employment, 2012**

Type of Business (ANZSIC06)*	Number of Businesses	Total Number Employed
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,127	1,590
Mining	44	480
Manufacturing	2,075	23,650
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	92	1,220
Construction	4,294	14,690
Wholesale Trade	2,058	11,090
Retail Trade	2,831	19,580
Accommodation and Food Services	1,468	11,150
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,267	8,980
Information Media and Telecommunications	289	2,970
Financial and Insurance Services	2,426	4,330
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	7,325	2,960
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,201	13,590
Administrative and Support Services	1,349	11,900
Public Administration and Safety	246	7,450
Education and Training	796	14,880
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,964	23,780
Arts and Recreation Services	680	3,260
Other Services	1,890	6,500
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>36,422</b>	<b>184,040</b>

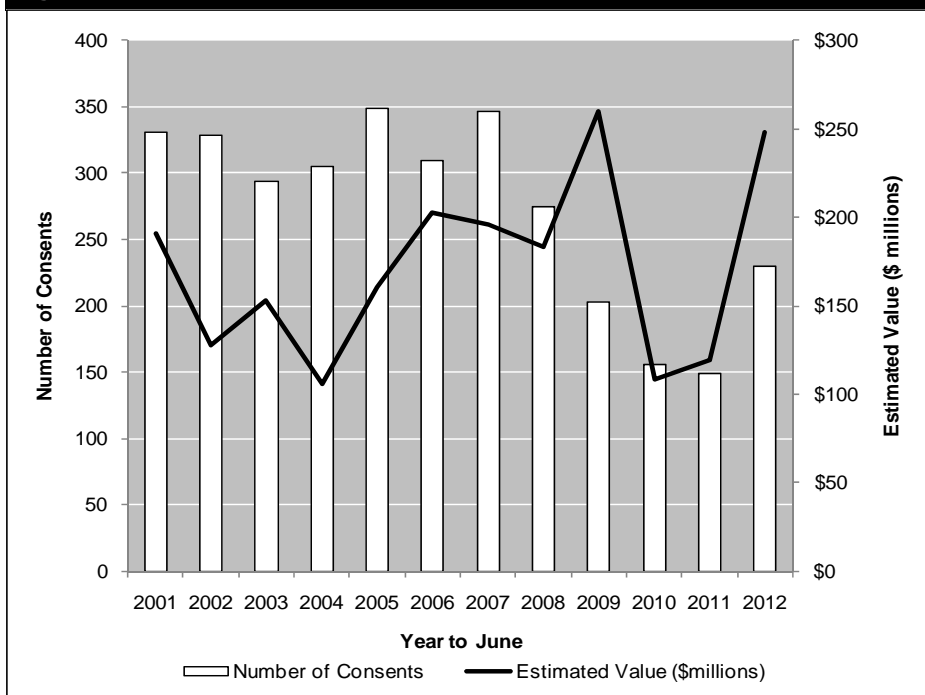
\*ANZSIC06= Australian New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006.

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, 2012*.

## Business and Employment

**Fig 12. Commercial Consents and Estimated Value (\$ millions), 2000 - 2012**



Source: Christchurch City Council.

## Earnings and Expenditure

**Table 15. Value of Annual Exports and Imports by Port, 2013**

Port	Exports (\$ billion)	Imports (\$ billion)
Christchurch International Airport	\$1.82 billion	\$0.58 billion
Lyttelton Port	\$5.40 billion	\$3.76 billion
Total	\$7.22 billion	\$4.34 billion

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Overseas Cargo Statistics, June 2013



## Earnings and Expenditure

**Table 16a. Average Hourly Earnings (\$), March 2013**

Location	Male	Female
Auckland	31.06	26.65
Wellington	32.95	28.13
<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>27.72</b>	<b>23.77</b>
Rest of NZ	26.91	23.77
New Zealand	29.24	25.38

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey, 2013.

**Table 16b. Average Gross Weekly Earnings (\$), March 2013**

Location	Weekly total (\$)
Wellington	1,139
Auckland	1,099
<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>966</b>
New Zealand	1,031

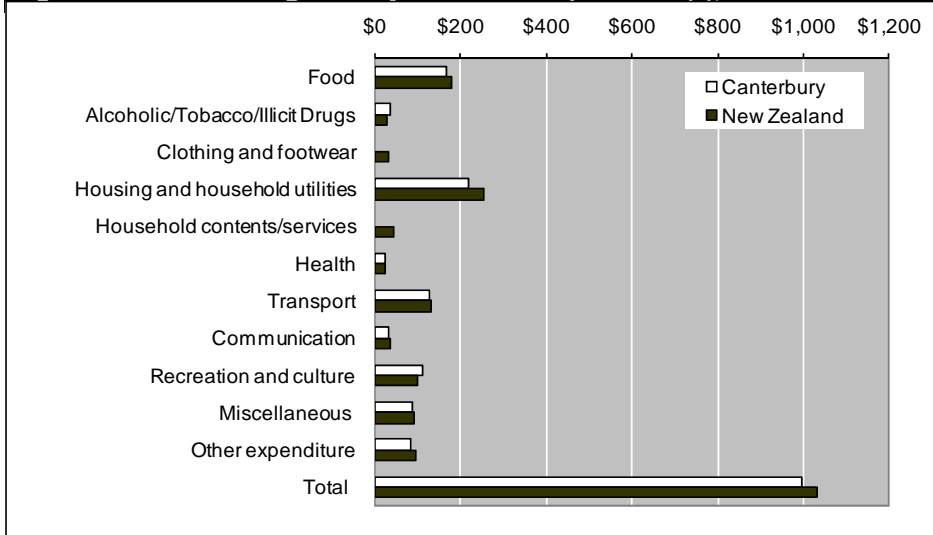
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey, March 2013

**Table 17. Average House Sale Price (\$), June 2013**

Area	Median Sale Price
Auckland	\$555,000
Wellington Region	\$400,000
Christchurch City	\$380,000
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>\$394,000</b>

Source: Real Estate Institute of New Zealand, March 2013.

**Fig 13. Estimated Average Weekly Household Expenditure (\$), June 2010**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Economic Survey, June 2010.