

Housing 2025

Feedback on housing and housing related issues in Christchurch

Life in Christchurch

Prepared by Monitoring & Research

February 2025

Key Messages



Housing Affordability is a Major Concern

- 82% of non-homeowners are delaying home ownership due to affordability.
- 71% of non-homeowners also feel they are losing hope of ever owning a home.
- 75% consider homes under \$600,000 affordable for their household; 79% think under \$500,000 is affordable for first-home buyers.
- 28% believe affordability will impact their ability to stay in Christchurch long-term.



Home Ownership & Tenure

- 86% own their home (with or without a mortgage).
- Younger respondents are more likely to rent; older respondents (65) more likely to own their homes without a mortgage.
- 36% of homeowners doubt they could afford their current home if buying today.



Housing Quality & Liveability

- Only 13% agree homes in Christchurch are energy-efficient and healthy; 51% disagree.
- 22% report dampness; 10% report significant mould.
- 37% feel too cold at least some of the time; 31% struggle with heating costs.
- 15% find cooling difficult; 11% struggle with cooling costs.



Space & Design

- Garages are common (89%), but are used almost as often for storage as for vehicles.
- Most respondents have at least one spare bedroom, but nearly one in five have none.
- 35% agree that the current range and types of housing meet the diverse needs of current and future residents; 37% disagree.
- 28% agree that Christchurch has well designed homes and neighbourhoods that provide a high quality of life for residents; 36% disagree.



Future Housing Preferences

- Respondents expressed a strong preference for standalone homes and single-storey duplexes (around 51-59% agree).
- There was relatively low interest in apartments or multi-storey terraces (only 21-29% agree).
- Privacy, secure parking, private outdoor space, and good design are critical for acceptance of higher-density housing.



Short Stay Accommodation

- Views on short-term visitor accommodation are divided: 20% of respondents see it as positive, 26% view it negatively, and 35% think the impact is mixed, with many unsure about its overall effect.
- Positive impacts commonly reported by respondents included extra income for locals and extra revenue for local business.
- Negative impacts included a reduction in affordable housing for residents, increased congestion, and that it erodes community.

About this Report

Feedback from the community about housing and housing related issues was collected via the Council’s Life in Christchurch survey programme in August 2025.

The Life in Christchurch surveys are an ongoing initiative designed to gather feedback from residents on various aspects of life in the city. These surveys cover a wide range of topics, and the feedback collected helps inform the Council's decision-making processes. Residents can subscribe to these surveys to regularly share their opinions and contribute to the future of their city.

The survey asked a series of closed (quantitative) questions, with a number of options provided for respondents to provide open, written feedback. The closed questions used five-point likert scales with a don’t know option where appropriate. Respondents could choose to not answer all questions as well. These responses are summarised in this report. Due to rounding conventions, figures may not sum to 100%.

Who we heard from

The survey was open in August 2025. During this time, we heard from 3,542 respondents.

These respondents were from all walks of life. There was a range of ages, a mix of genders (46% identified as men, 53% as women and 1% as non-binary/another gender) and ethnicities. All wards and community boards were well represented and a small proportion even came from outside of Christchurch.

For more details on the demographics of those we heard from, please see “Demographics of respondents”.

Respondents By Community Board and Ward													
Waihoru Spreydon-Cashmere-Heathcote			860	24%	Waimāero Fendalton-Waimairi-Harewood			618	17%	Waipapa Papanui-Innes-Central		649	18%
	Spreydon	190	5%		Fendalton	197	6%		Papanui	133	4%		
	Cashmere	397	11%		Waimairi	180	5%		Innes	297	8%		
	Heathcote	273	8%		Harewood	241	7%		Central	219	6%		
Waipuna Halswell-Hornby-Riccarton			537	15%	Waitai Coastal-Burwood-Linwood			602	17%	Te Pātaka o Rākaihautū Banks Peninsula		127	4%
	Halswell	270	8%		Coastal	254	7%		Banks Peninsula	127	4%		
	Hornby	83	2%		Burwood	180	5%						
	Riccarton	184	5%		Linwood	168	5%		Outside of Christchurch / unknown suburb	149	4%		

Housing Tenure

67%

Have lived in Christchurch for more than 20 years

49%

Have lived in their current home for more than 10 years

41%

Live in homes that are more than 40 years old

86%

Own their own home with or without a mortgage

Length of time living in Christchurch

Compared to respondents from other wards:

- Respondents from the **Halswell, and Riccarton wards** were statistically more likely to have lived in Christchurch for **less than 1 year**.
- Respondents from the **Central ward** were statistically more likely to have lived in Christchurch for between **1 – 5 years**.
- Respondents from the **Burwood, Harewood, and Waimairi wards** were statistically more likely to have lived in Christchurch for more than **20 years**.

Length of time living in current home

Compared to respondents from other wards:

- Respondents from the **Central and Riccarton wards** were statistically more likely to have lived in their current home for **less than a year**.
- Respondents from the **Waimairi, Banks Peninsula, and Fendalton wards** were statistically more likely to have lived in their current home for more than **10 years**.

Age of homes

Compared to respondents from other wards:

- Respondents from the **Central, Halswell, Heathcote and Innes wards** were statistically more likely to live in homes that are **less than 10 years old**.
- Respondents from the **Burwood, Cashmere, Fendalton, Linwood, Spreydon & Waimairi wards** were statistically more likely to live in homes that are **more than 40 years old**.
- Respondents between the age of **25 – 34 years** are statistically more likely to live in homes that are **less than 10 years old**.

Home Ownership

- Respondents under the age of 35 years are statistically more likely to report that they pay rent or board for their home.
- Respondents between the ages of 35 – 64 years are statistically more likely to report that they pay a mortgage for their home.
- Respondents over the age of 65 years are statistically more likely to report owning their home without a mortgage.

Housing Tenure

Home Ownership

- Respondents who don't own their homes told us that housing affordability is a significant barrier to home ownership; 82% of these respondents are delaying home ownership, and 71% feel they are losing hope of affording a home.
- They also told us that housing affordability is leading to them making compromises and shifting their priorities; 71% expect to buy a property that isn't their ideal, and 48% have other priorities over owning a home.
- Over a third (36%) of homeowners thought it was unlikely that they could afford their current home if they were purchasing in today's market.

"I feel hopeless. Property investors are sucking the market dry of any possible homes I could buy, while landlords are hiking prices continuously which make it impossible to save. I can't fathom how anyone earning less than me is able to survive, as I feel like I'm barely breaking even with the cost of living and I earn above average."

"It's an unattainable dream for me, and my children don't think they will ever own a house either (including adult working child)."

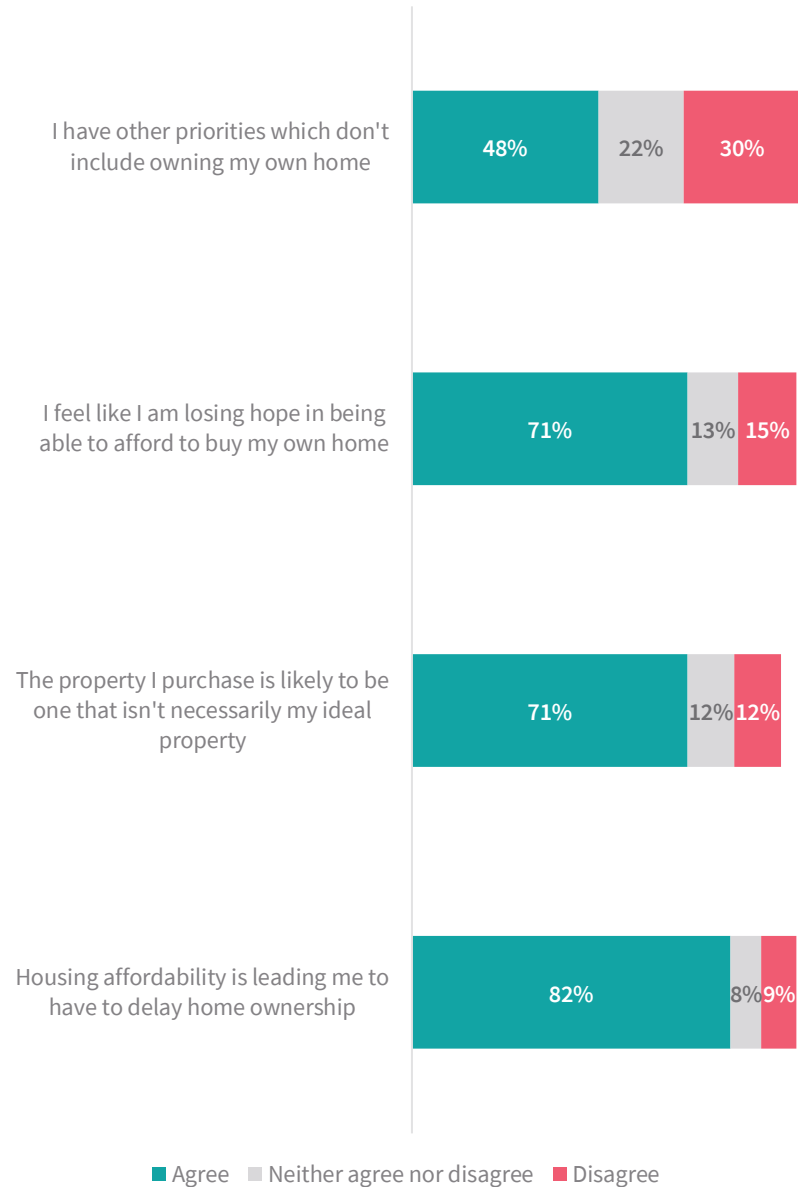
"It's the only thing I seriously want in life, and it causes me constant and never-ending stress that severely impacts my day-to-day life."

"I want to own a home so badly, but at this point I don't know if it will ever be possible. We have student debt we are still paying, then raising kids with a strong focus on their academic education is expensive. ... We would even be happy to buy one of those pre-fabricated homes, but cannot afford a plot of land."

"As a solo parent I don't know how it can be possible for me to own a home. It seems only attainable to couples who have double income and both work fulltime."

"My husband and I feel like we'll never be able to afford our own home here in New Zealand because the prices are so high, you need to be a millionaire in order to buy a "decent," modest home."

"I think owning anything will be extremely difficult given life stage and the lack of a tangible asset makes surviving retirement very scary"



Don't know is not displayed

Housing Affordability

61%

Consider a home priced under \$700,000 affordable for their household

75%

Consider a home priced under \$600,000 affordable for their household

48%

Consider a home priced under \$600,000 affordable for first home buyers

79%

Consider a home priced under \$500,000 affordable for first home buyers

What does affordable look like?

- \$700,000 is a critical threshold: 61% of respondents consider a home under \$700,000 affordable for their household whereas that decreases to 48% that consider a home under \$800,000 affordable.
- For first home buyers, \$500,000 is the critical threshold: 79% consider a home under \$500,000 affordable for first home buyers while 48% consider under \$600,000 affordable for first home buyers.
- Perceptions around what is affordable for first home buyers vary depending on whether the respondents rent, have a mortgage, or, own a home without a mortgage. Results indicate tighter affordability constraints by those who rent/board while responses by those who own their home outright indicate greater financial flexibility. Those who pay a mortgage for their home indicate greater affordability than those who rent, but lower than those who own their home outright.

Concerns about managing rent, mortgages, and living costs

- 12% of respondents are currently concerned about their ability to pay rent or mortgage repayments, while 14% are worried about their ability to meet these payments in 12 months' time.
 - Respondents aged between 25 – 49 years were statistically more likely to express concern about their ability to meet their housing costs in 12 months' time.
 - Those aged 65 years and over were more likely to report that they were not concerned or that it wasn't applicable.
- 28% of respondents agreed that housing affordability is likely to impact their ability to live in Christchurch in the long term.
 - Respondents who rent or board and those aged between 25 – 49 years old were statistically more likely to agree that affordability will impact their ability to stay in Christchurch in the long term.

“As a cheaper city, this is already my only option, so the next peg down would be to live with more people under one roof. That is not how I imagined my 30s.” (25 – 34 years)

“Christchurch's affordability is why we moved here from Wellington. There we felt like we were constantly struggling, here we've almost paid off our mortgage and are imagining what our futures might look like.” (25 – 34 years)

“As 77 and 79 year olds a new Reverse (Equity Loan) Mortgage has given us comfort in our remaining years.” (65 – 79 years)

“While my spouse and I are fortunate to have bought our home before prices got so high, I know it's really hard for people now, and I worry about first home buyers (including many of my friends) being priced out of Chch.” (35 - 49 years)

“Housing affordability is very good in and around Christchurch with first home buyers well catered for. There are a large number of areas where there is housing available for prudent first home buyers.” (80 years and over)

“Prices have become too high. We were lucky to find a house just over \$400k but it is 80 years old with a lot of issues and it's not in the area we would prefer. This is our first home.” (25 – 34 years)

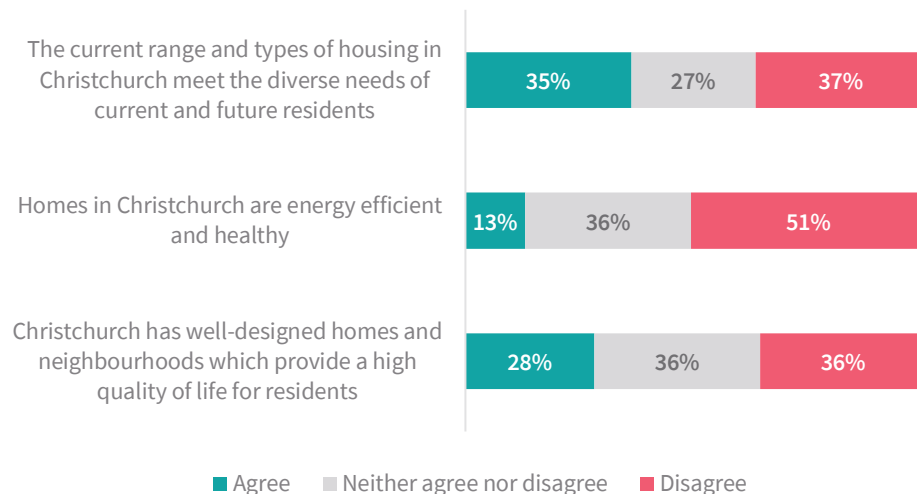
Housing Design, Efficiency, and Liveability

Does the quality of our housing supply meet residents' expectations?

- 35% of respondents agreed that the current range and types of housing in Christchurch meet the diverse needs of current and future residents; 37% disagreed.
- 13% agreed that homes in Christchurch are energy efficient and healthy; 51% disagreed
- 28% agreed that Christchurch has well designed homes and neighbourhoods that provide a high quality of life for residents; 36% disagreed.

Compared to other respondents:

- Respondents between the **ages of 25 – 49 years** were **more likely to disagree** that Christchurch has a **range of housing that meets the diverse needs of current and future residents**, and that Christchurch has well-designed homes and neighbourhoods that provide a high quality of life for residents.
- Respondents **aged 65 years and over** were **more likely to agree that Christchurch has well-designed homes and neighbourhoods** that provide a high quality of life for residents.



- 22% of respondents reported that their home is damp all of the time (2%) or some of the time (20%).
- 10% of respondents reporting seeing mould that is larger than an A4 sheet of paper in their homes all of the time (2%) or some of the time (8%).

Compared to other respondents:

- Respondents living in the **Burwood, Hornby, and Linwood wards** are **more likely to experience dampness in their homes some of the time.**
- Respondents in the **Halswell and Heathcote wards** are **more likely to report never experiencing dampness in their homes.**

“The condensation on the inside of the windows (single glassed, aluminium framed) is quite significant on cold mornings. I use a window vac to remove the water and usually have to empty the tank once per room.”

“The landlord tells us it's just condensation and it's normal for a house this age (1950's) and there's no way to fix it. He self-certified that it's a healthy home - we'd love if this wasn't allowed.”

“We want to renew some wooden cladding that has reached the end of its lifespan but the cost and hassle of consenting this is an obstacle.”

“Our new townhouse is very warm and dry. No issue with dampness or cold at all. That is one very large advantage of it to the extent that I am not sure I could return to a typical Christchurch cold home.”

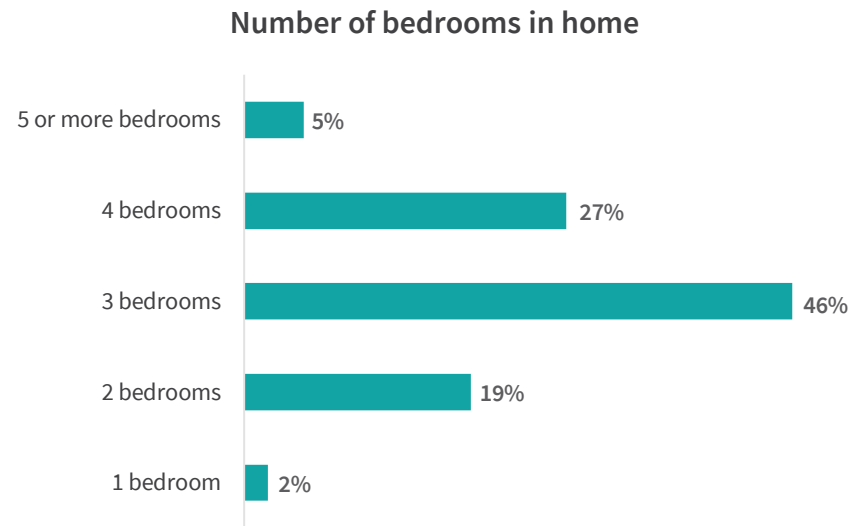
“Despite the house being almost new it gets very wet around door and window frames requiring daily drying/cleaning. The house is not well ventilated.”

“Despite the healthy homes legislation - our home does not meet the heating standard. Our windows are streaming in the winter and our living areas barely meet 14 degrees on the coldest days.”

The space available in our homes

Number of bedrooms in our homes

- Just under half of respondents (46%) live in a home with 3 bedrooms.
- Around a third of respondents (32%) live in homes with 4 or more bedrooms
- Around 20% of respondents live in homes with one or two bedrooms.
- 79% of respondents felt that their home had a sufficient number of bedrooms for their household (for the purpose of sleeping in).



Compared to other respondents:

- Respondents **over the age of 80 years** are statistically more likely to live in **1 or 2 bedroom homes**
- Respondents **between the ages of 25 – 34 years** are statistically more likely to live in **2 bedroom homes**.
- Respondents **between the ages of 50 – 64 years** are statistically more likely to live in **homes with 4 or 5 or more bedrooms**.

‘Spare’ bedrooms

- More than two thirds of respondents reported having one (35%) or two (34%) spare bedrooms in their homes.
- 10% reported having 3 spare bedrooms in their home.
- 19% reported not having any spare bedrooms in their homes.

There is a statistically significant relationship between age and the number of spare bedrooms respondents reported having in their homes:

- Respondents aged between 18 – 49 years were statistically more likely to report not having any spare bedrooms in their homes.
- Respondents aged between 65 – 79 years are statistically more likely to report having 2 or three spare bedrooms in their homes.

“It would be nice to have enough room to have a guest over occasionally. As it is even with them on a couch it’s a squeeze.” (0 spare room, 25 – 34 years)

“Not enough spare space for visitors, crafts and hobbies, office space and storage. No garage.” (0 spare rooms, 50 - 64 years)

“Rates and insurance are far too expensive and I worry about being able to afford to stay here in retirement, but there are very few suitable downsize options available in my area.” (1 spare room, 50 – 64 years)

“Technically we have three rooms that could be classed as spare bedrooms but two of them are designated hobby spaces” (1 spare room, 50 – 64 years)

“In practice the house is being used as a 2 bedroom house, other rooms are used other purposes (study, library, storage)” (4 spare rooms, 35 – 49 years)

“1 bedroom used as games room and 2 bedrooms used as offices.” (3 spare rooms, 65 – 79 years)

“It is ideal and has been the family home for 57 years.” (3 spare rooms, 80 years and over)

The space available in our homes

Garages and how we use them

- 89% of respondents reported that their home has a stand-alone or internal access garage.
- 30% have a 1-car garage, 53% have a 2-car garage, and 6% have garaging for 3 or more cars.
- Around 80% of respondents who don't have a garage have one (46%) or two (34%) motor vehicles in their household. An additional 11% have 3 or more vehicles
- 28% of respondents who do not have a garage reported that they regularly park a vehicle in on-street parking outside their house.
- Nearly three-quarters of respondents (73%) use their garage to store motor vehicles, with 63% identifying it as the garage's primary use.
- The most common alternative uses for those not using their garages to store motor vehicles were general household storage (69%) and storing items like cleaning supplies, gardening tools, or children's toys (65%).
- The primary use of the garage for these respondents is as an additional storage space for general household storage (34%).

Compared to other respondents:

- Respondents who live in the **Banks Peninsula, Central, Heathcote, and Spreydon wards** were **more likely to report that their home does not have a garage.**
- Respondents who live in the **Halswell and Harewood wards** were **more likely to report having garaging for 3 or more cars.**
- Respondents from **Hillmorton, Lyttelton, Queenspark, St Albans, Sumner, Upper Riccarton, Waltham, and Wigram** were **more likely to report regularly parking a vehicle on the street** outside their home or on the street nearby.

How do you use your garage?	Count	%
To store motor vehicles	2283	73%
To store household items	1983	63%
As an additional storage space for general household storage	1783	57%
To store bikes and/or scooters	1352	43%
For hobbies	1050	33%
To store recreational items	930	30%
As a laundry	607	19%
As a workshop to work on motor vehicles	353	11%
As a gym	209	7%
Other	110	4%
As an office, play room, or other type of additional room	94	3%
As an additional bedroom	20	1%
Total	3135	100%

“Don't really have space for a shed so all garden care stuff ends up in the garage. Also overflow from the kitchen (spare food, large pots, etc) as the kitchen doesn't have heaps of storage. The garage is pretty packed, but we manage to have room for everything and still get the car in. We were able to put in a loft ladder and some flooring up there, so we have loft storage space which really helps.” (2-car garage)

““Not very much storage at all. Only very small shed which doesn't fit our bikes. Inside has only one appropriate cupboard and we use the wardrobes. (No garage)

“It's quite small to fit all 5 bikes, scooters, workshop bench, lawn moan, garden tools, freezer and other tools and DIY material.” (1-car garage)

“I would like to put more cars in my garage, but I have too much other stuff in there.” (3+ car garage)

“Used always for laundry, secure storage for bikes and kayaks, gardening equipment, household stuff, plus car - so not one "main" thing.” (2-car garage)

“Storage is minimal, and I also pay for a small storage unit for my own belongings, while renting this small furnished studio” (No garage)

Heating and cooling our homes

37%

Feel too cold in their home at least some of the time

31%

Struggle with the cost of heating their home

22%

Feel too hot in their home at least some of the time

11%

Struggle with the cost of cooling their home

Heating our homes

- The most common heating methods reported by respondents were heat pumps (87%), electric heaters (41%), and wood burners (22%). Heat pump is the main type of heating for 74% of respondents.
- 20% of respondents reporting finding it difficult to heat their homes when they want to.

Compared to other respondents:

- Respondents who rent or have a mortgage on their home were more likely to agree that they struggle with the cost of heating their homes.
- Those who own their home without a mortgage were more likely to disagree that they struggle with the cost of heating their homes.
- Respondents who live in homes that are more than 40 years old were more likely to report that they are too cold in their homes at least some of the time.

“Our house that we rent is built in 1910, high ceilings, old windows & doors, very cold & harder to heat. Too scared to ask our landlady to fix/upgrade anything out of fear of a rent increase.”

“Our landlord has only one heat pump in the whole house. It's on the first floor but all the bedrooms are on the second floor down a long hallway, to the heat pump is only effective for heating the kitchen and all the tenants have to get their own space heaters, hot water bottles, or electric blankets to heat our bedrooms.”

Cooling our homes

- The most common cooling methods reported by respondents were heat pumps (60%), natural ventilation (60%), shading (26%), and fans (24%). Natural ventilation is the main type of heating for 44% of respondents.
- 15% of respondents reporting finding it difficult to cool their homes when they want to.

Compared to other respondents:

- Respondents who rent or have a mortgage on their home were more likely to agree that they struggle with the cost of cooling their homes.
- Those who own their home without a mortgage were more likely to disagree that they struggle with the cost of cooling their homes.

“There is not much airflow in my apartment, sometimes if I stay downstairs during the summer it is a little cooler, but upstairs will be unbearable”

“Our two-story townhouse traps heat in the roof, which happens to be our bedroom space as well. So summers can get quite unbearable.”

“I have very large single glazed windows so the house gets very hot in summer. The heat pump is not strong enough to cool it down.”

Future Housing

Future Housing Preferences

- Around half of respondents (51%) agreed that they would consider living in a standalone, detached two/three storey dwelling in the future; 59% agreed that they would consider living in a single storey duplex.
- Significantly fewer respondents agreed that they would consider living in a two or three storey terraced home (29%), a “low rise” apartment building (27%), or an apartment building of more than four stories (21%).
- Respondents aged **49 years and under** were **significantly more likely to agree that they would consider living in most of these typologies**, compared to respondents aged 50 years and over.
- Among respondents unwilling to live in these housing types, 43% for two- or three-unit terraces, 50% for low-rise apartments, and 57% for buildings over four stories said nothing would make them reconsider their position on living in these typologies.
- The features that would make respondents more likely to consider living in these typologies included an internal garage or secure parking, privacy between neighbours, private outdoor living spaces, natural light, and homes that have been designed to take advantage of sun for warming and cooling breezes.

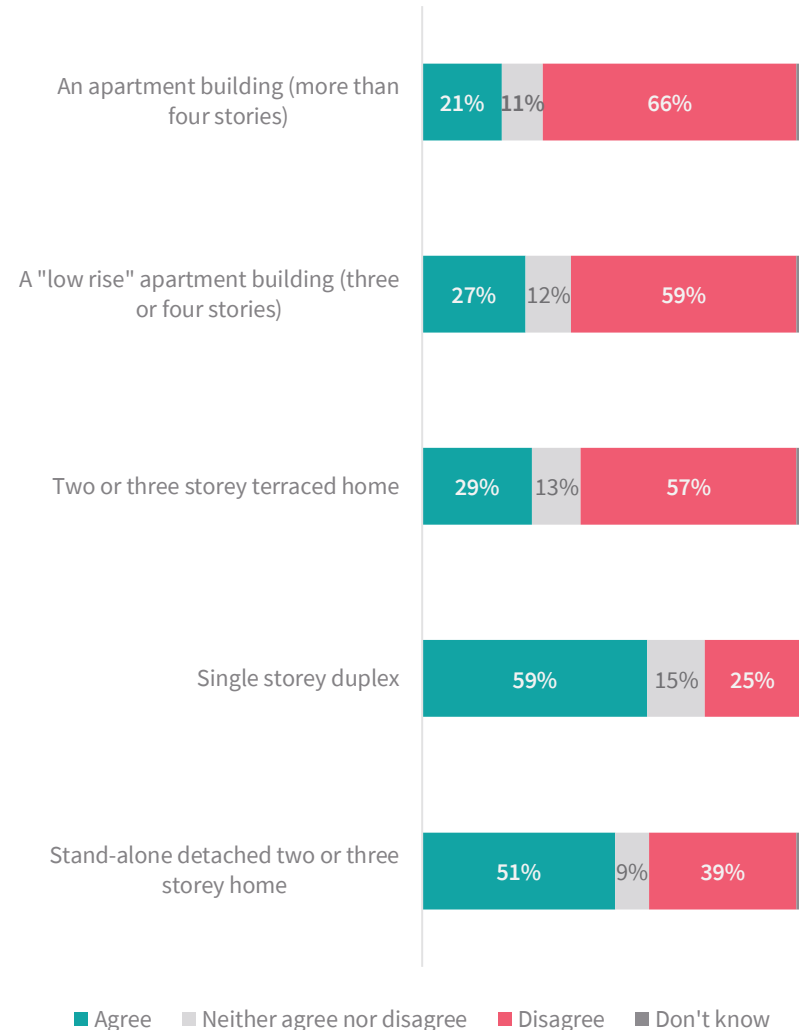
“Ideally a small single story stand-alone unit (may be adjoining but single title) with a small private courtyard/garden that requires low maintenance but provides some indoor/outdoor living. In a cul de sac near a park and a short walk to a bus route.” (65- 79 years)

“We are ageing and while we love our new 3 storey townhouse we know that sometime within the next few years we will have to move to a single level. I would prefer to stay in the city in a new build but new apartment almost always have stairs. An apartment with spacious units on a single level and a lift would be ideal but there are not many of those.” (50 – 64 years)

“Look into urban design overseas. We need to get away from large sections and build communities where people want to socialise gather and shop locally. Even work from family run shops below housing.” (25 – 34 years)

“I like to have a garden as it is good for mental and physical health. I also like to have space for storage of recreational items and if I were to live in an apartment, I would need to factor that in.” (35 – 49 years)

How much do you agree or disagree that you would consider living in the following types of housing in the future?



Short term visitor accommodation

Presence of short-term visitor accommodation

- One-third of respondents (31%) were aware of homes in their neighbourhood being used for short-term visitor accommodation, while 47% were not aware of any.
- Respondents who live in **Akaroa, Diamond Harbour, Governors Bay, Little River, Lyttelton, the Central City, Sumner, Mt Pleasant, Redcliffs, New Brighton, Riccarton, and St Albans** were more likely to be aware of homes in their neighbourhoods being used for short-term visitor accommodation.

“Short-term rentals are brilliant for encouraging both domestic and international tourists. The reality is that Airbnb has revolutionised the way the world travels, and as a modern and progressive city, we should embrace this and welcome it. Why should global hotel companies have a monopoly?”

“It’s hard to know what the impact of ABNB is on 'affordable' housing without a definition, but it definitively displaces tenants. The multiple small apartments mostly used for ABNB are effectively being run as motels without the planning controls e.g. parking.”

“Let’s keep short-term rentals spread out instead of focused in a single area (e.g. central city) otherwise there’s a risk that entire communities are replaced. Tourists are important but residents need to be prioritised. Ensure dense housing is actually liveable by residents instead of being blatantly designed for short-term rentals (e.g. no storage, miniscule floor area), otherwise residents will keep sprawling to low-density suburbs, increasing the cost to the council and the urban environment.”

“I don’t think short term accommodation is too much of an issue for my area, Somerfield, but I do think it is an issue for Christchurch generally, and more specifically, for the CBD which seems to have become full of boxes which sit empty most of the time, so do nothing to make the city more vibrant, deliver benefits for local businesses etc”

“Lots of places that we have looked at are obviously designed for investors to buy and rent them out on short term rentals, not designed for families to live in.”

Impacts of short-term visitor accommodation

- Of those who are aware of short-term visitor accommodation in their neighbourhoods, 20% feel that it is having a positive impact on their neighbourhood, 35% feel it is having a mixed impact, and 26% feel that it is having a negative impact.
- 26% believe short-term visitor accommodation has no impact on housing affordability in their local neighbourhood, 30% see a minor (17%) or moderate (13%) impact, 11% report a significant (8%) or severe (3%) impact, and 33% don’t know.

Positive Impacts

- The positive impacts most commonly highlighted by respondents included it provides locals with an additional income stream (47%), and increased revenue for local businesses (44%).
- 21% of those who are aware of short-term accommodation in their neighbourhood don’t believe it has any positive impacts on their local area.
- Central ward respondents were more likely to view short-term visitor accommodation as beneficial for increasing retail and leisure options and boosting local business revenue.
- Banks Peninsula respondents were more likely to see benefits such as providing locals with extra income and creating employment opportunities.

Negative Impacts

- The negative impacts most commonly highlighted by respondents included the impacts that it has on the availability of affordable housing for local residents (47%), increases in traffic and parking congestion (42%), and that it reduces the sense of community for local residents (37%)
- 16% of those who are aware of short-term accommodation in their neighbourhood don’t believe it has any negative impacts on their local area.
- Central ward respondents were more likely to report that it contributes to a reduced sense of community, Coastal ward respondents were more likely to say that it contributes to the overuse of public facilities, and Fendalton and Riccarton respondents were more likely to report that it leads to increased noise levels.

Demographics of respondents

Age	n=	%
Under 18 years	1	0.03%
18 - 24 years	22	1%
25 - 34 years	202	6%
35 - 49 years	646	18%
50 - 64 years	1146	32%
65 - 79 years	1310	37%
80 years and over	215	6%
Total stated	3542	100%

Gender	n=	%
As a man	1637	46%
As a woman	1881	53%
Non-binary / another gender	24	1%
Total stated	3542	100%

Ethnicity*	n=	%
European	3187	91%
Māori	171	5%
Pacific Peoples	37	1%
Asian	149	4%
MELAA	27	1%
Other	170	5%
Total stated	3515	

**respondents can select multiple response options*

Household Income	n=	%
\$20,000 or less	49	2%
\$20,001 - \$30,000	186	6%
\$30,001 - \$50,000	395	13%
\$50,001 - \$70,000	412	14%
\$70,001 - \$100,000	480	16%
\$100,001 - \$150,000	609	21%
\$150,001 or more	810	28%
Total stated	2941	100%

Current City	n=	%
I live in Christchurch (including Banks Peninsula)	3399	96%
I live elsewhere in Canterbury (e.g. Rolleston, Lincoln, Rangiora, Kaiapoi)	114	3%
I don't live in Christchurch or Canterbury	29	1%
Total stated	3542	100%

Length living in Christchurch	n=	%
Less than 1 year	19	1%
1 - 5 years	278	8%
6 - 10 years	289	9%
10 - 20 years	546	16%
More than 20 years	2248	67%
Total stated	3380	100%