

# Christchurch City Fact Pack 2016



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## Introduction

Christchurch City Fact Pack 2016 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 2016 is available online on the Christchurch City Council website at: <http://www.ccc.govt.nz/culture-and-community/statistics-and-facts/facts-stats-and-figures/fact-packs/>

For more regularly updated information about Christchurch City:

- Community Outcomes Monitoring:  
<https://ccc.govt.nz/the-council/plans-strategies-policies-and-bylaws/community-outcomes>
- Facts, Stats and Figures:  
<https://ccc.govt.nz/culture-and-community/statistics-and-facts/facts-stats-and-figures/>
- Census Information (2013):  
<https://ccc.govt.nz/culture-and-community/statistics-and-facts/census-2013/>
- Ward Profiles (2016):  
<https://ccc.govt.nz/culture-and-community/statistics-and-facts/community-profiles/>

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## General Information

- Christchurch City is located on the east coast of New Zealand's South Island (Map 1, p3). Neighbouring territorial authorities are the Waimakariri and Selwyn Districts (Map 2, p5).
- At June 2016, the estimated population of Christchurch City was 375,000, comprising 8% of New Zealand's population. Christchurch has the second largest population of all territorial authorities (Table 1, p7).
- The city is divided into [16 wards and seven community boards](#). Each ward elects one councillor and two community board members, with the exception of Banks Peninsula (one councillor and seven community board members). There are 54 elected representatives (including the mayor).
- Christchurch City has a total zoned land area of 149,350 hectares. Around 70 per cent of this land is located in Banks Peninsula.
- The Maori name for Christchurch is Otautahi. The name is derived from a Ngai Tahu chief, Tautahi, who along with his people, had settlements on the riverbanks of the Avon River.
- Christchurch City was named after Oxford University's Christ Church College, which was attended by many of the founders of the Canterbury Association, including John Robert Godley.
- Christchurch City is a leading gateway city to the Antarctic.
- Christchurch City is known as the Garden City due to its expansive parks, open spaces and public gardens.
- [Sister cities](#) of Christchurch are:
  - \* Adelaide (Australia)
  - \* Christchurch (England)
  - \* Kurashiki (Japan)
  - \* Seattle (USA)
  - \* Songpa-Gu (South Korea)
  - \* Gansu Province (Republic of China)
  - \* Wuhan (Republic of China)

**Map 1. Location of Christchurch City**



## Historical Information

- Archaeological evidence suggests Christchurch was first settled by moa-hunting tribes about 1250CE. 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 its origins in three main migration streams: the Waitaha; the Ngati Mamoe; and the Ngai Tahu peoples. The present area of Christchurch was an important mahinga kai or food gathering area.
- A significant Maori settlement, Puari, once stood in the area now occupied by the Canterbury Provincial Council Buildings and Law Courts. An urupa or burial site for Puari was in the Cambridge Terrace/ Hereford Street area, next to the Council's civic offices.
- In 1770, Captain James Cook sighted Banks Peninsula and believed it to be an island. He named it Banks Island after the ship's botanist, Joseph Banks.
- 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, as well as through street and place names.
- 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 Cathedral Square.
- Christchurch became New Zealand's first city by Royal Charter in 1856.
- 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, following a majority vote by Banks Peninsula rate payers in favour of merging.
- 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 continues to recover and regenerate.

## The City's People

### Population Change

- At June 2016, 375,000 people lived in Christchurch City. The surrounding Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts had a combined population of 114,000, with a respective 56,200 and 57,800 people each (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). In the two years following the earthquakes the population fell by 20,000 but has almost recovered to pre-quake levels. The City's 2010 population was 376,300.
- Much of this population loss was due to people moving from Christchurch City to elsewhere in New Zealand. Between 2006 and 2013, the net internal migration loss was almost 14,700 people. The most significant population losses were to the Selwyn and Waimakariri Districts.
- Migration of people from overseas to Christchurch has been an important factor in the City's population growth over the past decade. In the two years after the earthquakes, the city lost almost a net 2,400 people overseas but has since gained a net 19,000 people (both expats and foreign citizens). In the year to June 2016 alone, there was a net gain of 5,800 people.
- The City's population is expected to reach 436,800 people by the year 2043. Between 2013 and 2043 the population is projected to increase by 22 per cent (Figure 1, p6).

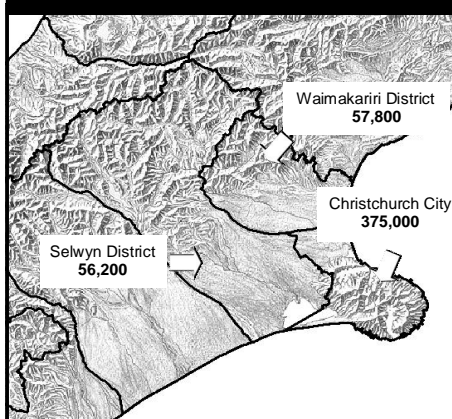
### Age Structure

- 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 38 years in 2013 to 42.8 years by 2043 (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 2016**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2016 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 (Table 4, Figure 6, p10).

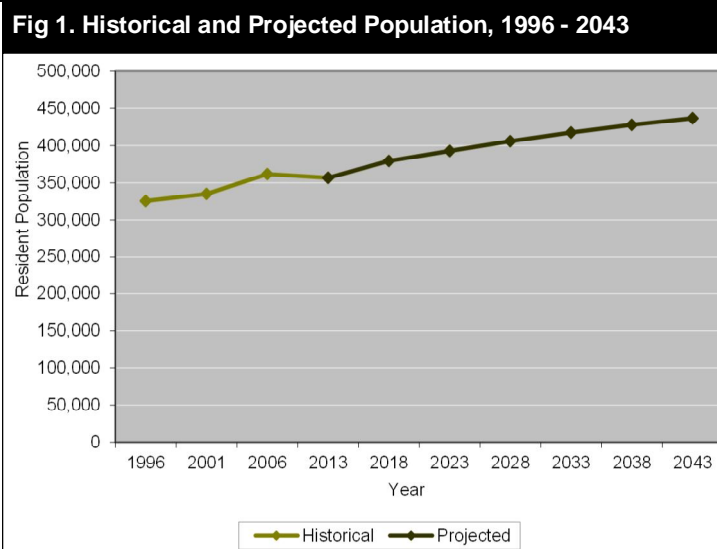
### Households

- In 2013, there were an estimated 138,300 households (in occupied private dwellings) in Christchurch City. This number is projected to increase by 26% to 173,600 by 2038 (Table 5, p11).
- The average household size in 2013 was 2.5 people. This is projected to fall to around 2.4 people per household by 2038 (Figure 7, p11).
- In 2013, the most common household type contained a family (68.5%) (Table 6, Figure 8, p12). The dominant family type was the 'couple without children' family, comprising 43.3 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



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2013(base)-2043. Medium Series.

<b>Table 1. Population Change for Top 25 Local Authorities, 2013 - 2016</b>				
<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>
Auckland	1,493,200	1,526,900	1,569,900	1,614,300
<b>Christchurch city</b>	<b>356,700</b>	<b>361,900</b>	<b>367,800</b>	<b>375,000</b>
Wellington city	197,500	200,000	203,800	207,900
Hamilton city	150,200	153,000	156,800	161,200
Tauranga city	119,800	121,800	124,600	128,200
Dunedin city	123,500	124,600	125,800	127,000
Lower Hutt city	101,200	101,700	102,000	103,400
Whangarei district	83,700	84,400	85,900	87,700
Palmerston North city	83,500	84,400	85,500	86,300
New Plymouth district	77,100	78,200	79,000	79,800
Hastings district	76,700	77,400	77,900	78,600
Waikato district	66,500	68,000	69,500	71,200
Rotorua district	68,400	68,500	69,200	70,500
Far North district	60,600	61,000	61,300	62,000
Napier city	59,600	60,000	60,400	61,100
Waimakariri district	52,300	54,400	56,400	57,800
Selwyn district	46,700	49,500	52,700	56,200
Porirua city	53,700	54,100	54,500	55,400
Invercargill city	53,200	53,700	54,200	54,700
Kapiti Coast district	50,700	51,100	51,400	52,100
Waipa district	48,700	49,300	50,400	51,600
Nelson city	48,700	49,300	49,900	50,600
Tasman district	48,800	49,100	49,500	50,300
Gisborne district	47,000	47,100	47,400	47,900
Western Bay of Plenty district	45,500	45,900	46,800	47,800
Remaining 42 local authorities	828,680	834,720	843,060	854,600
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>4,442,100</b>	<b>4,509,700</b>	<b>4,595,700</b>	<b>4,693,000</b>

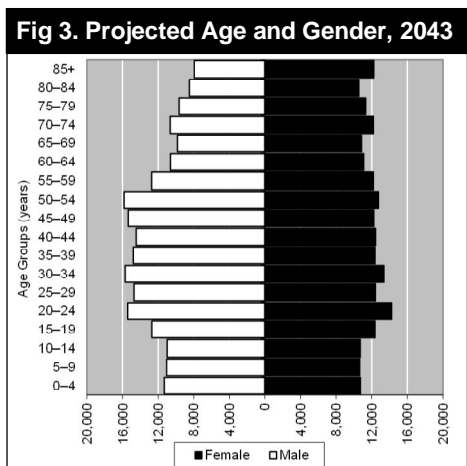
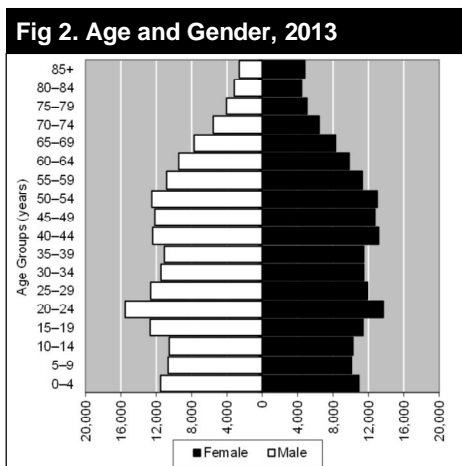
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates, 2013-2016.



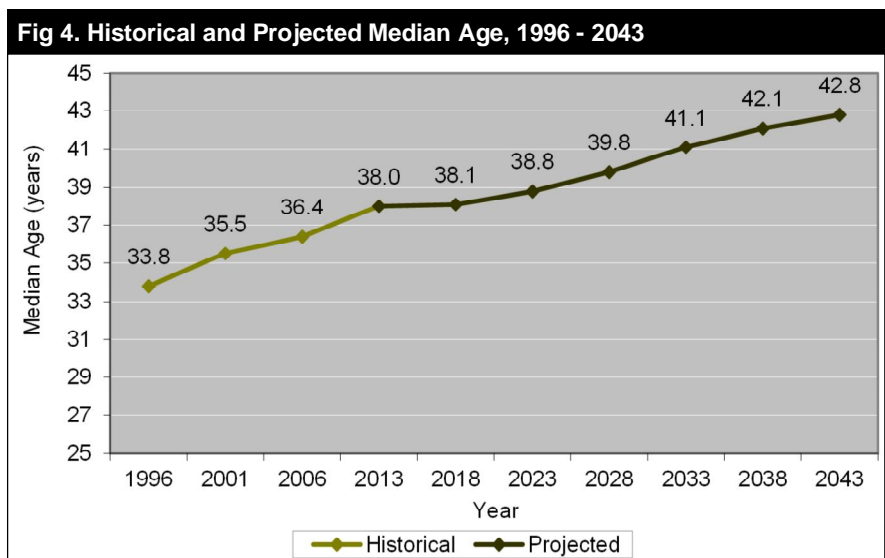
## Age Structure

	Under 15 years	15-24 years	25-39 years	40-64 years	Over 65 years	Total
Number	64,010	53,270	69,990	117,380	52,090	356,700
Per cent	17.9%	14.9%	19.6%	32.9%	14.6%	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2013(base)-2043. Medium Series.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2013(base)-2043. Medium Series.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2013(base)-2043. Medium Series.

## Ethnicity

**Table 3. Ethnic Composition (Total Responses\*), 2013**

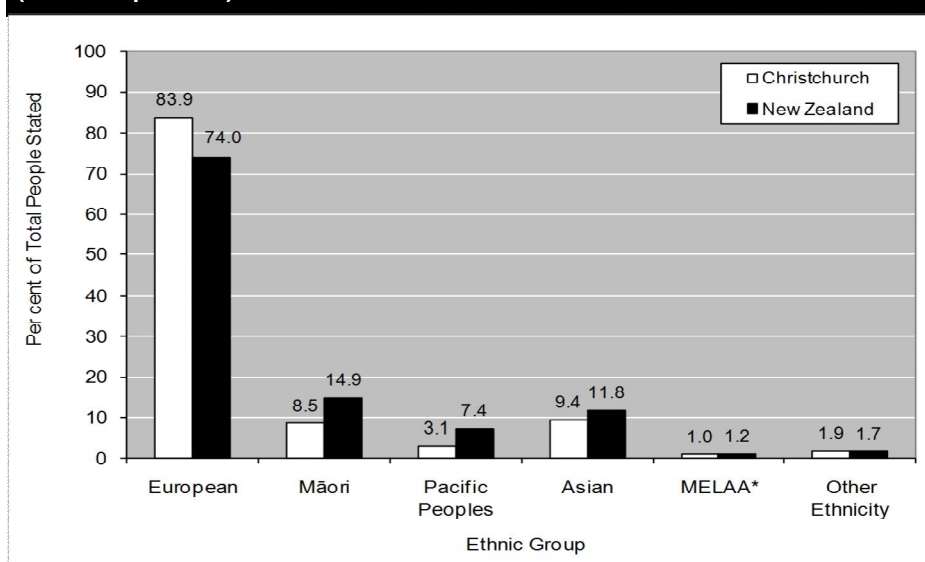
Ethnic Group	Number of Responses	Per cent of Respondents
European	273,303	83.9
Maori	27,765	8.5
Pacific Island	10,104	3.1
Asian	30,717	9.4
MELAA**	3,384	1
Other	6,276	1.9
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>325,722</b>	

\* 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

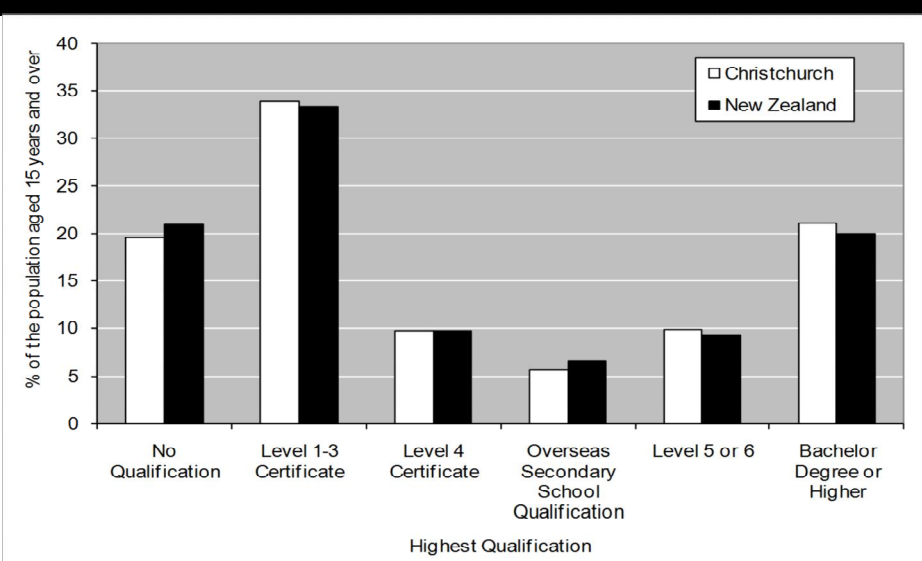
**Table 4. Highest Qualification\*, 2013**

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, 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

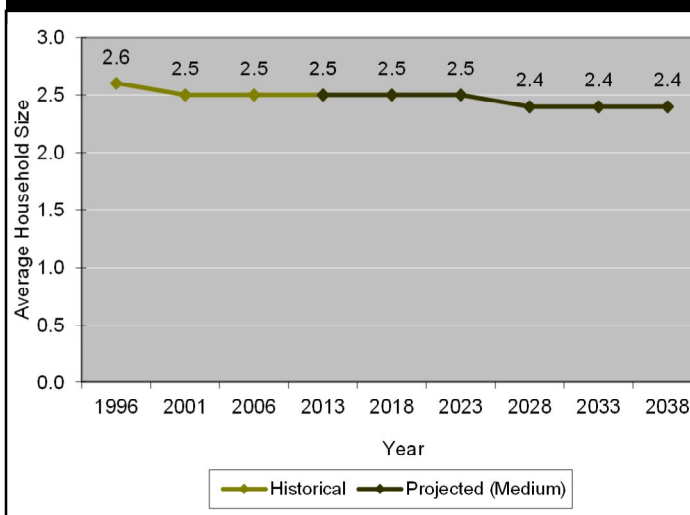
## Household Structure

**Table 5. Historical and Projected Households, 1996 - 2038**

Year	Number of Households
1996	124,700
2001	133,100
2006	142,100
2013 (base)	138,300
2018	148,400
2023	155,400
2028	162,300
2033	168,500
2038	173,600

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Household Projections, 2013(base)-2038. Medium Series.

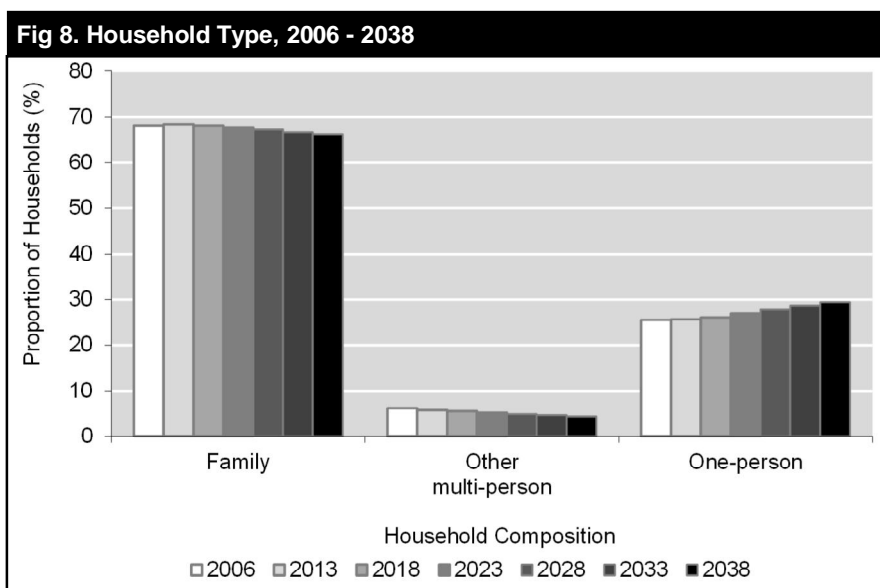
**Fig 7. Historical and Projected Average Number of People per Household, 1996 - 2038**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Household Projections, 2013(base)-2038. Medium Series.

Household Type	Number of Households	Per cent
Family	94,700	68.5
Other multi-person	8,000	5.8
One person	35,600	25.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>138,300</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Household Projections, 2013(base)-2038. Medium Series.



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Household Projections, 2013(base)-2038. Medium Series.

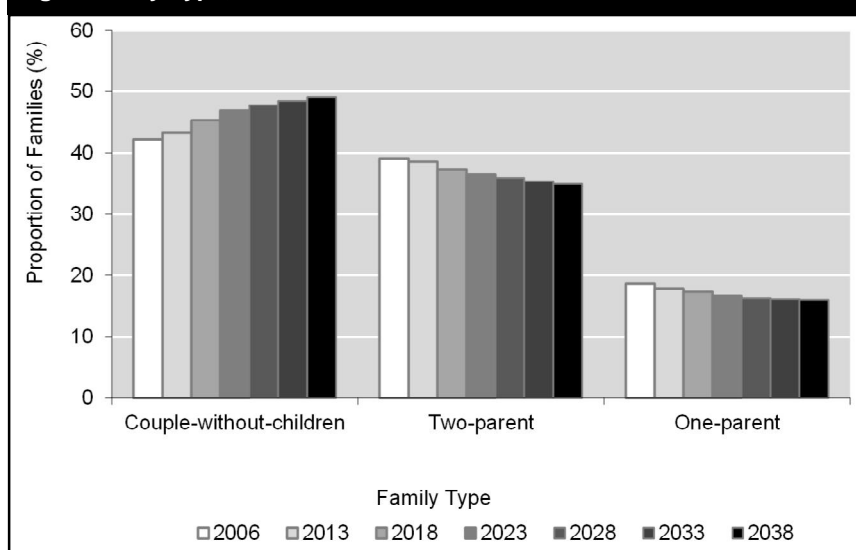
## Family Type

**Table 7. Family Type, 2013**

Family Type	Number of Families	Per cent
Couple without Children	42,600	43.3
Two-parent	38,000	38.7
One-parent	17,600	17.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,300</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Household Projections, 2013(base)-2038. Medium Series.

**Fig 9. Family Type, 2006 - 2038**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Household Projections, 2013(base)-2038. Medium Series.

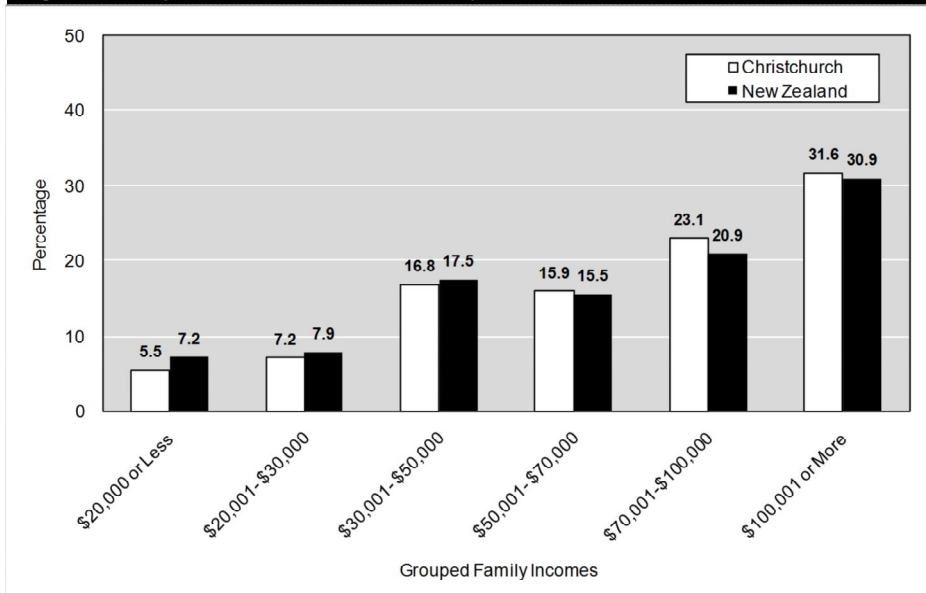
## Family Income

**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, 2013 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 366 heritage items that have a special significance to the City. These items include buildings, places and objects. The Banks Peninsula District Plan lists 296 heritage items (2015).
- The oldest surviving European building in the City, and on the Canterbury Plains, is Deans Cottage in Riccarton Bush. It was built in 1843 and is open to the public.
- 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 in December 1864. Consecrated in 1881, the cathedral was not completed until November 1904. It was badly damaged in the Canterbury earthquakes and its future remains uncertain.
- 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 on Gloucester Street is Christchurch's tallest building, and houses the Rendezvous Hotel.



### **Housing**

- In 2013, there were 131,000 private occupied dwellings in Christchurch and 17,780 unoccupied dwellings. The most common dwelling type was the separate house.
- In 2016, building consents were granted for approximately 3,630 new residential units and dwellings. Of these, around 1,350 (37%) were rebuilds on the same site. The net number of new units and dwellings (i.e. that created additional housing stock) was around 2,280 (Figure 11, p19).
- Christchurch City Council, via the Otautahi Community Housing Trust, has a total portfolio of approximately 2300 units, making it the second largest social housing landlord in the country after Housing New Zealand. Many units were damaged in the 2010 / 2011 earthquakes but will be repaired or rebuilt.

### **Facilities**

- In 2016, there were almost 1100 Council owned and/or administered parks in Christchurch, totalling 9100 hectares. This equated to 24 hectares of parks per 1,000 people. Around three quarters of the city's parks were local or community parks, followed by sports (10%), regional (9%), garden and heritage (5%) and cemetery parks(2%).
- There are nine hospitals in Christchurch City. Five of these are administered by the Canterbury District Health Board (Table 11, p20).
- In 2016, Christchurch had a total of 148 schools providing education and training for 57,600 school students (Table 12, p20).
- The major tertiary institutions in and near Christchurch are: the University of Canterbury, the University of Otago (Christchurch Campus), Ara Institute (formerly the CPIT), and Lincoln University. In 2015, there were 18,100 university students and 10,700 polytechnic students studying in either Christchurch City or Selwyn District.
- At June 2016, the council's public library network included two central libraries (both temporary until 2017), 20 community libraries, one mobile library, and an Outreach service for certain residential and educational groups.
- At June 2016, there were three major Council recreation and sport centres in the city, and many other smaller sport, recreation and aquatic facilities. QEII and the Metro Sports Facility are currently being developed. Christchurch residents are active users of a wide range of facilities (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 generally needed before use. Just over 52 million cubic metres of water was abstracted for the whole city in the year to June 2016.
- In 2016, annual per capita abstraction of water was 141 million cubic metres per person. This equated to 387 litres per person per day.
- In 2016, the average daily flow at the Christchurch Wastewater Treatment Plant was approximately 170,000 cubic metres.
- In 2016, Christchurch City produced 297,000 tonnes of landfill waste (excluding recycling and green waste) that ended up at Kate Valley. An additional 72,000 tonnes of landfill was sent to Burwood
- In 2016, approximately 70,000 tonnes of collected green waste was sent to the Christchurch Organics Processing Plant (or private sites) for composting.
- In 2015, approximately 48,700 tonnes of waste from Christchurch City was recycled or reused in Christchurch.
- In 2015, just over 1 million 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 2016, the total length of the city's road network was around 2660 kilometres (20 km motorway, 550 km minor and major arterial, 1,745 km local, 96 km private, 250 km collector and 1 km pedestrian).
- In 2016, 13.7 million trips were made by bus in Christchurch. This equated to an average of 37 trips per person annually.
- Average population density for Christchurch's residentially zoned land was approximately 30 people per hectare in 2016. This varies throughout the city, but is low by international standards.
- Overall energy usage across the city averaged 87 terajoules (TJ) per day in 2015. Usage ranged from 74 TJ/day in January to over 98 TJ/day in July 2015.

## 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 Humidity (9am) : January	73	81	75
: 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. Customised data purchase for the decade.

## Land Use

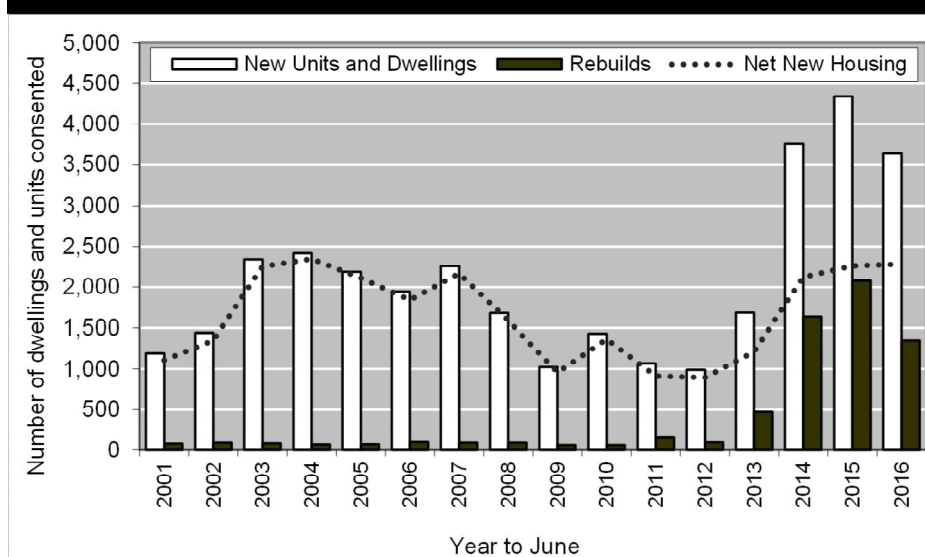
**Table 10. Zoned Land Use by Location and Area (hectares), 2016**

Location	Land Use	Area (ha)	Per cent
Urban	Residential	13,915	9.3
	Industrial and Commercial	2,636	1.8
	Conservation and Open Space	2,106	1.4
	Cultural	609	0.4
	Special Purpose / Transport	1,414	0.9
	<b>Total Urban Zoned Area</b>	<b>20,681</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Non-Urban	Rural	109,484	73.3
	Conservation and Open Space	18,772	12.6
	Special Purpose / Residential	412	0.3
	<b>Total Non-Urban Zoned Area</b>	<b>128,668</b>	<b>86.2</b>
<b>Total Land Use</b>		<b>149,349</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Christchurch City Council, Christchurch District Plan

## Housing

**Fig 11. Building Consents Issued for Dwellings and Units, 2001 - 2016**



Source: Christchurch City Council, Building Consents

## Facilities

**Table 11. Hospitals, 2016**

Type	Number
Public	4
Private	3
Psychiatric	1
Charity	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

Note: Excludes hospices and hospitals in private rest homes.  
Source: Canterbury District Health Board, 2016.

**Table 12. Number of Schools and Students, 2016**

Type of School	Schools	Students
Full Primary (Years 1 - 8)	60	15,953
Contributing (Years 1 - 6)	37	11,100
Intermediate (Years 7 - 8)	8	3,453
Secondary (Years 7 - 13)	7	4,465
Secondary (Years 9 - 13)	15	16,232
Composite (Years 1 - 13)	13	5,972
Special Schools	7	415
Teen Parent Unit	1	Included elsewhere
<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>57,590</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, June 2016.

**Table 13. Number of Residents Who Visited or Used Council Owned Sports and Recreation Facilities, Year to June 2016**

Type	Facility	Visits
Pools and Leisure Centres	Pioneer Recreation and Sport Centre	1,179,607
	Jellie Park Recreation and Sport Centre	998,919
	Graham Condon Recreation and Sport Centre	825,185
	QEII Fitness at Parklands	38,157
	Wharenui Pool	93,956
	Summer Pools	77,339
Stadia and Sporting Facilities	Cowles Stadium	97,042
	Rawhiti Golf Links	19,671
	Lyttelton Recreation Centre	*
Other	Other	48,081
	<b>Total Visitor Numbers to All Council Owned Sports and Recreation Facilities</b>	<b>3,377,957</b>
	<b>Visits Per Capita</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: Christchurch City Council.

\* Lyttelton Recreation Centre re-opened February 2016 after repairs-- no figures available.

## The City's Economy

- In June 2016, 4.3 percent of Christchurch City's labour force was unemployed, compared with 4.9 percent nationally.
- In 2015, around 40,600 Christchurch businesses employed 203,400 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 greatest number of people (Table 14, p22).
- In the year to June 2016, commercial building consents were issued for 390,000 square metres of new commercial floorspace, valued at \$423 million (Figure 12, p23).
- The two major gateways to Christchurch City are Lyttelton Port and Christchurch International Airport. In the year ending June 2016, imports to these two ports totalled \$4.5 billion, while exports from the two ports totalled \$6.32 billion (Table 15, p23).
- In the year to March 2016, a total of 1.53 million international passengers and 4.69 million domestic passengers arrived or departed through Christchurch International Airport.
- In the year ending June 2016, guest nights at the city's accommodation providers totalled 2.73 million. Around 37% of these were spent at hotels, followed by 36% at motels, 17% at holiday parks, and 10% at backpackers.
- In March 2016, the average hourly earnings for employees in Canterbury was \$30.82 for males and \$26.15 for females (Table 16a, p24). These were lower than the national averages. In March 2016, the average weekly earnings for employees in Canterbury was \$944 per week, compared with \$1031 nationally (Table 16b, p24).
- The median house sale price in Christchurch at September 2016 was \$459,000. This was lower than both Auckland City and Wellington region (Table 17, p24). The national median was \$515,000.
- In Canterbury, the total gross weekly household expenditure for the year ending June 2013 was estimated at \$1081, compared with \$1,110 for New Zealand. Housing costs were the greatest single expense (Figure 13, p24).
- The number of retail shops in the Central City is less than that in the main suburban centres. In 2015, there were 288 retail businesses in the Four Aves (employing 2,700 people) and a total of 663 in the 12 main suburban centres (employing 7,200 people).

## Business and Employment

**Table 14. Businesses and Employment, at February 2015**

Type of Business (ANZSIC06)*	Number of Businesses	Total Number Employed
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,065	1,680
Mining	48	290
Manufacturing	2,052	22,920
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	111	1,260
Construction	5,598	23,720
Wholesale Trade	2,088	11,520
Retail Trade	2,985	20,690
Accommodation and Food Services	1,674	12,790
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,425	9,970
Information Media and Telecommunications	282	2,910
Financial and Insurance Services	2,880	4,250
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	8,367	3,350
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,650	17,390
Administrative and Support Services	1,473	11,990
Public Administration and Safety	243	8,300
Education and Training	783	15,130
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,070	24,660
Arts and Recreation Services	726	3,610
Other Services	2,040	6,920
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>40,569</b>	<b>203,360</b>

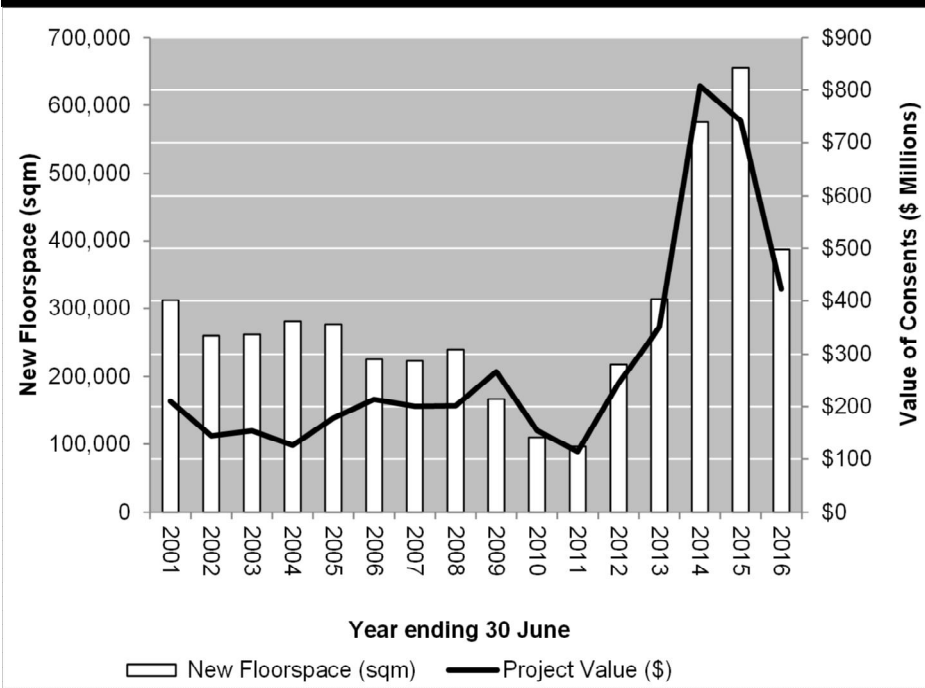
\*ANZSIC06= Australian New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006.

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, 2015.

## Business and Employment

**Fig 12. Commercial Consents and Estimated Value (\$ millions), 2001 - 2016**



Source: Christchurch City Council, Building Consents.

## Earnings and Expenditure

**Table 15. Value of Annual Exports and Imports by Port, 2016**

Port	Exports (\$ billion)	Imports (\$ billion)
Christchurch International Airport	\$1.81 billion	\$0.71 billion
Lyttelton Port	\$4.51 billion	\$3.79 billion
Total	\$6.32 billion	\$4.50 billion

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Overseas Cargo Statistics, June 2016.



## Earnings and Expenditure

**Table 16a. Average Hourly Earnings (\$), March 2016**

Location	Male	Female
Auckland	32.34	28.40
Wellington	35.16	30.54
<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>30.82</b>	<b>26.15</b>
Rest of NZ	29.25	25.47
New Zealand	31.31	27.27

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey (Regional Council), 2016.

**Table 16b. Average Gross Weekly Earnings (\$), March 2016**

Location	Weekly total (\$)
Auckland	1037.13
Wellington	1097.99
<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>944.36</b>
<b>Rest of NZ</b>	<b>892.15</b>
New Zealand	1,031

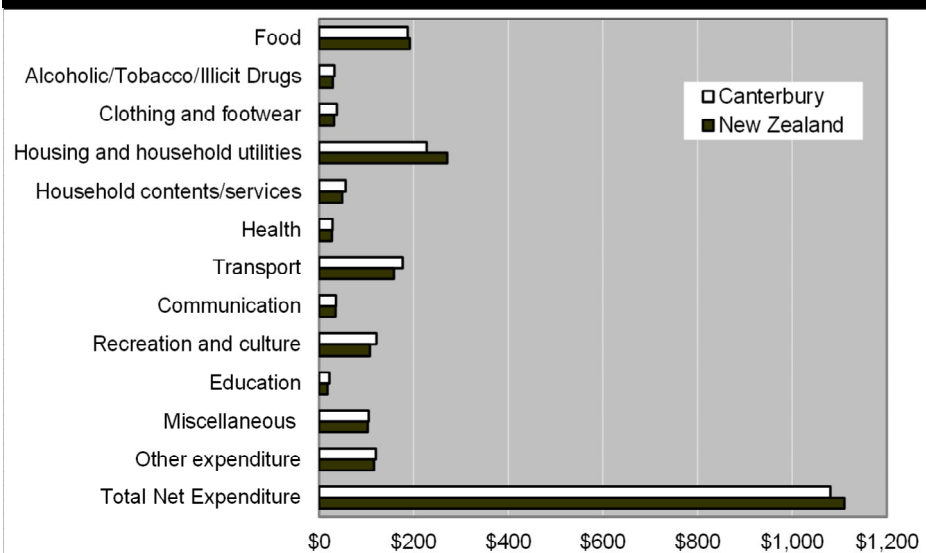
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey (Regional Council), 2016.

**Table 17. Median House Sale Price (\$), Sept 2016**

Area	Median Sale Price
Auckland City	\$855,000
Wellington Region	\$480,000
Christchurch City	\$459,000
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>\$515,000</b>

Source: Real Estate Institute of New Zealand, September 2016.

**Fig 13. Estimated Average Weekly Household Expenditure (\$), June 2013**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Economic Survey, June 2013.