



2013 QuickStats

About greater Christchurch





Crown copyright ©

This work is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand](#) licence. You are free to copy, distribute, and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the work to Statistics NZ and abide by the other licence terms. Please note you may not use any departmental or governmental emblem, logo, or coat of arms in any way that infringes any provision of the [Flags, Emblems, and Names Protection Act 1981](#). Use the wording 'Statistics New Zealand' in your attribution, not the Statistics NZ logo.

Liability

While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information in this publication, Statistics New Zealand gives no warranty it is error free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information in this publication.

Citation

Statistics New Zealand (2014). *2013 Census QuickStats about greater Christchurch*. Available from www.stats.govt.nz.

ISBN 978-0-478-40876-8 (online)

Published in February 2014 by
Statistics New Zealand
Tatauranga Aotearoa
Wellington, New Zealand
Updated 11 April 2014

Contact

Statistics New Zealand Information Centre: info@stats.govt.nz
Phone toll-free 0508 525 525
Phone international +64 4 931 4610
www.stats.govt.nz



2013 Census


QuickStats about greater Christchurch



Contents

1	2013 Census QuickStats about greater Christchurch	5
2	Population change	6
	Greater Christchurch population increases.....	6
	Immediate fall in Christchurch city's population following February 2011 quake	6
3	Dwellings	8
	Number of occupied dwellings on the rise.....	8
	Almost 10,000 more empty dwellings than in 2006.....	8
	Large decline in occupied private dwellings within the four avenues	8
4	Population movement	11
	People staying at same address longer	11
	Most people remain in the same area	11
	High population decline in the most damaged areas	12
	Two-thirds who moved from most damaged areas remain in same territorial authority.....	12
	Movement from Christchurch city to surrounding urban areas on the rise	13
	Fall in migration to greater Christchurch from other areas.....	14
	More people move from greater Christchurch to Auckland.....	15
5	Age and sex	17
	More young males but fewer young females	17
	Fewer children in greater Christchurch	18
	Change in location of children	18
6	Cultural diversity	20
	One in five people in the greater Christchurch area were born overseas	20
	Decrease in greater Christchurch people who were living overseas five years before the 2013 Census.....	20
	Increase in Māori living in greater Christchurch.....	21
	Over 1,000 Ngāi Tahu moved to greater Christchurch since the earthquakes.....	22
	Six out of seven people in greater Christchurch identify as European	22
7	Education	23
	Decrease in Asian students.....	23
8	Work	24
	Low rates of unemployment	24
	Increase in technicians and trades workers	25
	Construction becomes largest industry	26
	Half of recent arrivals from Ireland and Brazil work in construction.....	27
	Decline in central Christchurch city workers.....	27

More company vehicles used to get to work on census day.....	29
Decrease in the use of buses to travel to work	29
Large increase in people travelling into Christchurch city to work	30
9 Income	31
More than twice as many men as women have an income over \$50,000.....	31
10 Families and households.....	32
Increase in the number of two- or more family households	32
Slight decrease in separations compared with 2006	32
11 Housing.....	34
More dwellings in motor camps.....	34
12 Heating fuels	35
Decrease in use of wood and coal for heating in Christchurch city	35
13 Home ownership and renting.....	36
Home ownership continues to fall in greater Christchurch.....	36
High increase in rent for five-bedroom dwellings	37
High rent increases for one-family households in Christchurch city	38
The more recent the tenancy, the higher the rent.....	38
14 The Christchurch earthquakes and census collection	40
About the earthquakes	40
Census collection in Canterbury following the earthquakes	41
Definitions and information about the data.....	42
Definitions	42
Information about the data.....	43
More information	44
List of available tables	45



1 2013 Census QuickStats about greater Christchurch

2013 Census QuickStats about greater Christchurch is an outline of the situation in greater Christchurch two years after the 2010–11 earthquakes. Greater Christchurch, under the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act, comprises the areas of the Christchurch City Council, the Selwyn District Council, and the Waimakariri District Council, and includes the adjacent coastal marine area.

This report includes demographic, social, and economic information relating to the recovery of greater Christchurch. Find out about:

- population change
- dwellings
- population movement
- age and sex
- cultural diversity
- education
- work
- income
- families and households
- housing
- heating fuels
- home ownership and renting.

Census data gives a good picture of what changed in greater Christchurch in the seven years from 2006 to 2013, but it doesn't show which of those changes happened after the 2010–11 earthquakes. [How we explored what happened in greater Christchurch since the earthquakes](#) explains how we used census data for this purpose.

Some numbers and text in this report have been updated

On 11 April 2014 we corrected data published on 18 February 2014 on the following pages.

In the first paragraph of p21, the number of people living overseas five years before the 2006 Census was 36,183 (corrected from 47,427). The number of those who were New Zealand-born was 9,126 (corrected from 17,376). Only 2006 data for 'address five years ago' is affected.

On p30 in the paragraph about people commuting into Christchurch city, the text now shows the increases were in the percentages of people commuting, not in the number of people commuting.

We have corrected some data in tables 5, 6, and 12, and category labels and footnotes in tables 5, 6, and 8 have been revised or updated. We have noted these changes in the respective Excel tables.

In the title of table 12, the geography for address five years ago has changed to 'greater Christchurch' from 'Canterbury area'. We have updated this in both the Excel table and the list of tables on p45 of the report.

The overall trends described in the report remain unchanged.

2 Population change

Greater Christchurch population increases

There were 436,056 people living in greater Christchurch at the 2013 Census, compared with 424,935 at the 2006 Census. This was an increase of 11,121 (2.6 percent). Nationally, the population increased 5.3 percent over the same period.

Between the 2013 and 2006 Censuses, population changes in greater Christchurch were:

- Christchurch city – down 2.0 percent to 341,469 people (compared with 348,459 in 2006)
- Selwyn district – up 32.6 percent to 44,595 people (compared with 33,642 in 2006)
- Waimakariri district – up 16.7 percent to 49,989 people (compared with 42,834 in 2006).

The areas with the largest population increases were on the south-west outskirts of Christchurch city and in Rolleston, which is 15km south-west of Christchurch city in Selwyn district.

The areas with the largest population decreases were in the eastern suburbs of Christchurch city.

Population change

By selected greater Christchurch area unit⁽¹⁾
2006 and 2013 Censuses

Area unit	Population		Change 2006–2013 Censuses	
	2006 Census	2013 Census	Number	Percent
Increase				
Aidanfield	1,296	2,895	1,599	123.4
West Melton	5,508	7,056	1,548	28.1
Rolleston South West	447	1,974	1,527	342.6
Lehmans	267	1,689	1,422	532.6
Rolleston North West	582	1,797	1,215	208.8
Decrease				
Avondale	4,296	2,481	-1,815	-42.2
Burwood	2,868	1,065	-1,803	-62.9
Bexley	4,134	2,376	-1,758	-42.5
Dallington	3,603	1,863	-1,740	-48.3
Avonside	3,240	1,824	-1,416	-43.7

1. [See a definition of area unit.](#)
Source: Statistics New Zealand

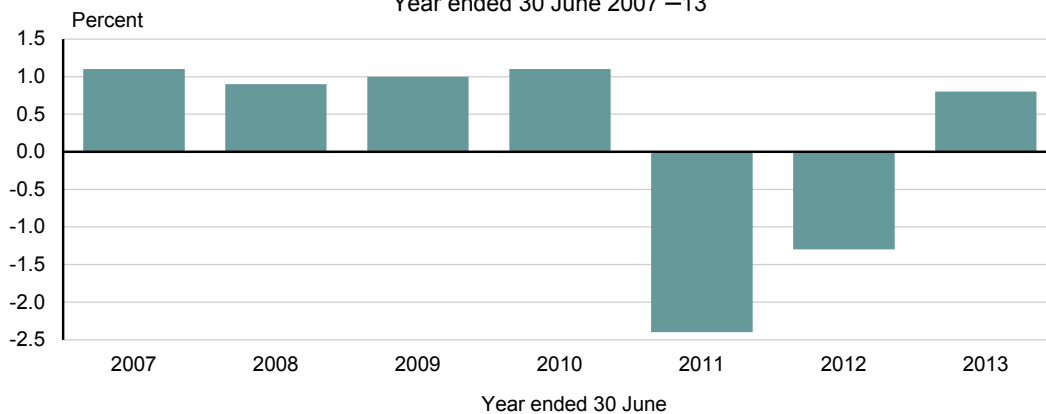
Immediate fall in Christchurch city's population following February 2011 quake

[Population estimates](#) show an average annual percentage increase of 1.0 percent in Christchurch city between the 2006 Census and the earthquakes.

Because of this trend, we would have expected average annual percentage increases for each of the years between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses, had there been no quakes. However, population estimates show decreases in the years after the quakes: down 2.5 percent for the year ended June 2011 and down 1.5 percent for 2012.

Christchurch city population estimates

Average annual percentage change
Year ended 30 June 2007 –13



Source: Statistics New Zealand

3 Dwellings

Number of occupied dwellings on the rise

In greater Christchurch there were 164,229 [occupied private dwellings](#) in 2013 – an increase of 1.2 percent since the 2006 Census. There were large increases in Waimakariri (up 17.2 percent) and Selwyn (up 31.0 percent), whereas Christchurch city had a 3.2 percent decrease.

As elsewhere in New Zealand, most occupied dwellings in greater Christchurch are private (99.6 percent). There were 702 [occupied non-private dwellings](#) in greater Christchurch in 2013, compared with 636 in 2006.

Almost 10,000 more empty dwellings than in 2006

The number of total [unoccupied dwellings](#) in greater Christchurch in 2013 was 20,949 – an increase of 9,381 (81.1 percent) since the 2006 Census.

The number of [empty dwellings](#) in greater Christchurch in 2013 was 16,953 – an increase of 9,828 (137.9 percent) since the 2006 Census.

The increase in unoccupied dwellings between 2006 and 2013 was particularly evident in Christchurch city (up 88.4 percent) and Waimakariri (up 77.7 percent). The increase in Selwyn (26.3 percent) was closer to the national increase of 16.4 percent.

Unoccupied dwellings

By greater Christchurch territorial authority area
2006 and 2013 Censuses

Greater Christchurch territorial authority	2006 Census			2013 Census			Percentage change for unoccupied dwellings 2006–2013
	Residents away	Empty dwellings ⁽¹⁾	Total unoccupied dwellings	Residents away	Empty dwellings ⁽¹⁾	Total unoccupied dwellings	
Waimakariri district	375	552	927	402	1,245	1,647	77.7
Christchurch city	3,597	5,844	9,441	3,228	14,556	17,784	88.4
Selwyn district	471	732	1,200	363	1,152	1,515	26.3
Greater Christchurch	4,443	7,125	11,568	3,996	16,953	20,949	81.1

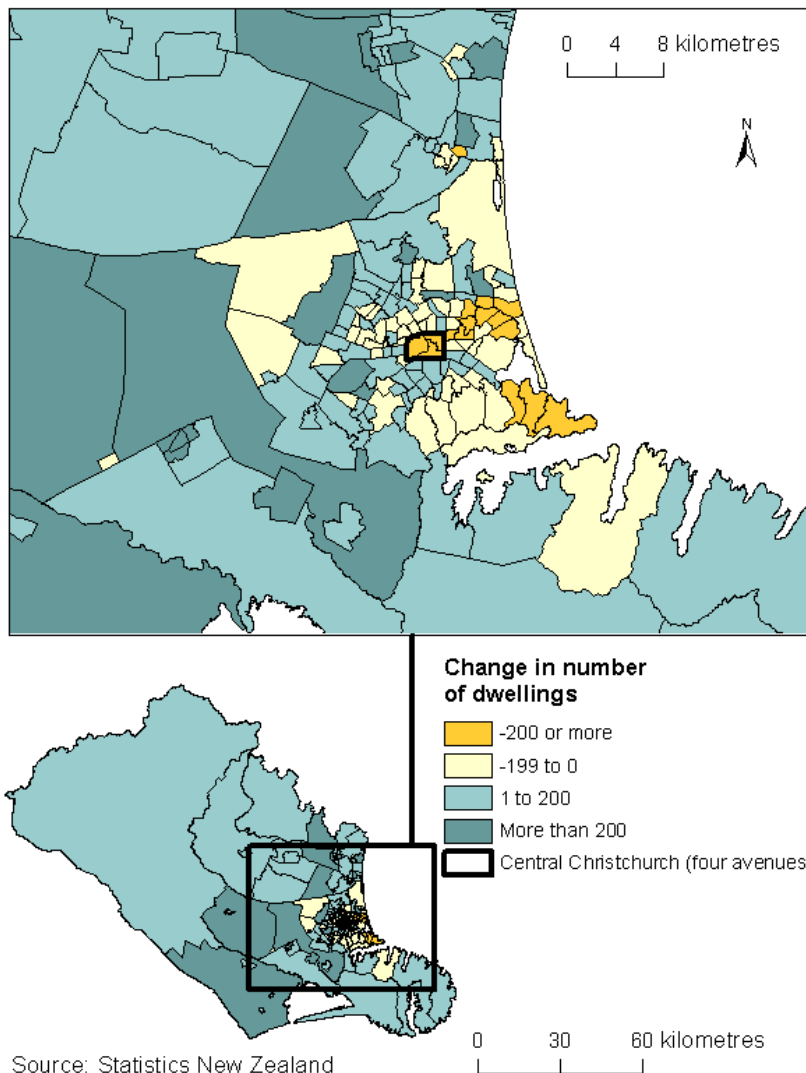
1. [See a definition of empty dwellings](#)

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Large decline in occupied private dwellings within the four avenues

At the time of the 2013 Census, there were 2,265 occupied private dwellings within central Christchurch (the area we refer to as the [four avenues](#)). This was 36.6 percent fewer than in 2006. Further, there were 861 unoccupied private dwellings in this area in 2013, an increase of 76.1 percent from the 2006 Census.

Change in occupied private dwellings By greater Christchurch area unit 2006 and 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Decreases of 200 or more occupied private dwellings

By greater Christchurch area unit

2006 and 2013 Censuses

Area unit	Number of dwellings		Change 2006–2013 Censuses	
	2006 Census	2013 Census	Number	Percent
Contains areas in the residential red zone ⁽¹⁾				
Avondale	1,689	945	-744	-44.0
Burwood	1,146	417	-729	-63.6
Bexley	1,560	885	-675	-43.4
Dallington	1,386	738	-648	-46.8
Avonside	1,311	723	-588	-44.9
Rawhiti	2,079	1,485	-594	-28.6
Travis	1,137	837	-300	-26.4
Aranui	1,584	1,281	-303	-19.1
Richmond South	1,203	960	-243	-20.2
Central Christchurch city (four avenues) ⁽²⁾				
Hagley Park	897	459	-438	-48.8
Avon Loop	2,253	1,641	-612	-27.2
Cathedral Square	420	165	-255	-60.7
Kaiapoi				
Kaiapoi East	837	366	-471	-56.3
Port Hills				
Mt Pleasant	1,644	1,224	-420	-25.5
Moncks Bay	1,485	1,182	-303	-20.4
Sumner	1,602	1,386	-216	-13.5
<p>1. This does not correspond to the residential red zone defined by the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA). See a definition of the most damaged red zone areas</p> <p>2. See a definition of four avenues</p> <p>Source: Statistics New Zealand</p>				

4 Population movement

People staying at same address longer

In 2013, 48.6 percent of people aged five years and over in greater Christchurch lived at the same address at the 2013 Census as they did five years earlier (2008). This compares with 41.1 percent living at the same address at the 2006 Census as they did five years earlier (2001).

Percent of population at the same address as five years earlier

For people aged five years and over
2006 and 2013 Censuses

Area	2006 Census	2013 Census
	Percent at same address	
Auckland	38.7	47.8
Wellington area	43.6	50.8
Greater Christchurch	41.1	48.6
New Zealand	41.1	49.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Most people remain in the same area

Overall, 89.2 percent of people who lived in greater Christchurch in 2008 still lived there in 2013.

In greater Christchurch, the percentages of people who lived in the same territorial authority in 2008 as in 2013 were:

- Christchurch city – 83.9 percent
- Waimakariri district – 81.7 percent
- Selwyn district – 79.1 percent.

Of the people who lived in greater Christchurch in 2008 but elsewhere in New Zealand in 2013:

- 19,437 lived in the North Island
- 5,802 lived in other areas of Canterbury
- 12,591 lived elsewhere in the South Island.

Area of usual residence (2013)

By greater Christchurch as area of usual residence five years earlier (2008)

2013 Census

Destination residence at 2013 Census	Source area of residence in 2008			
	Waimakariri district	Christchurch city	Selwyn district	Total greater Christchurch
North Island	1,152	17,049	1,236	19,437
Rest of South Island	1,248	10,344	1,002	12,591
Waimakariri district	30,849	6,504	312	37,668
Christchurch city	3,171	237,984	3,048	244,206
Selwyn district	345	7,500	23,757	31,599
Rest of Canterbury	981	4,131	690	5,802
Source: Statistics New Zealand				

High population decline in the most damaged areas

Within central Christchurch city (the [four avenues](#)), there was a 35.9 percent decrease in residents between the 2006 Census and the 2013 Census (down from 7,653 people to 4,902).

There was a 36.3 percent decrease in the population of the [most damaged red zone areas](#) in the east of Christchurch city (down from 33,255 to 21,195).

There was a 59.3 percent decrease in the number of residents usually living in Kaiapoi East (part of the Waimakariri district), (down from 2,256 to 918).

Two-thirds who moved from most damaged areas remain in same territorial authority

Of those who lived in the four avenues in 2008, were at a different address at the 2013 Census, and had been there for two years or less (that is, had moved since the earthquakes):

- 69.5 percent remained in greater Christchurch
- 64.6 percent remained in Christchurch city
- 18.4 percent had moved to the North Island.

Of those who lived in Kaiapoi East, Courtenay, or Pines-Kairaki Beach in 2008 (what would become the [most damaged areas of Waimakariri district](#) in the quakes), were at a different address at the 2013 Census, and had been there for two years or less:

- 85.9 percent remained in greater Christchurch
- 65.9 percent remained in Waimakariri district
- 3.9 percent moved to the North Island.

A greater percentage of people who lived in the four avenues and the most damaged areas of the [Port Hills](#) in 2008 had moved away from greater Christchurch by the 2013 Census than those who lived in the most damaged areas of Christchurch city and Waimakariri district. Note that this information is only for those present in New Zealand on census night. We don't have information on those who left the country.

At current usual residence (2013) for two years or lessBy selected area of usual residence five years earlier (2008) for greater Christchurch
2013 Census

Destination residence at 2013 Census	Source area of residence in 2008							
	Four avenues		Red zone ⁽¹⁾		Port Hills		Waimakariri district ⁽²⁾	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
North Island	450	18.4	1,173	8.2	528	13.5	72	3.9
Rest of South Island	228	9.3	930	6.5	387	9.9	93	5.0
Waimakariri district	60	2.4	1,380	9.7	120	3.1	1,215	65.9
Christchurch city	1,584	64.6	9,573	67	2,616	66.8	315	17.1
Selwyn district	57	2.3	699	4.9	132	3.4	54	2.9
Rest of Canterbury	69	2.8	534	3.7	132	3.4	93	5.0
Total	2,451	100	14,286	100	3,915	100	1,845	100

1. This does not correspond to the residential red zone defined by the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA). [See a definition of the most damaged red zone areas](#)

2. Note that of Waimakariri district's three most damaged areas (Kaiapoi East, Courtenay, and Pines-Kairaki Beach) Kaiapoi East was the only one to have a decrease of over 200 dwellings between 2006 and 2013.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Movement from Christchurch city to surrounding urban areas on the rise

Overall, 10,074 people who lived in Christchurch city in 2008 were at an address in Selwyn or Waimakariri districts at the 2013 Census, and had been there for two years or less. Of these:

- 1,548 were in Rangiora
- 1,425 were in Rolleston
- 762 were in Kaiapoi.

At current greater Christchurch usual residence (2013) for two years or less

For people living in Christchurch city five years earlier (2008)

2013 Census

Destination greater Christchurch residence at 2013 Census	Number at current residence for two years or less	Percent of total population ⁽¹⁾ at 2013 Census
Rangiora	1,548	10.3
Rolleston	1,425	14.9
Lincoln	474	12.1
Pegasus	378	36.0
Woodend	303	11.0
Oxford	159	8.3
Leeston	144	9.6
Darfield	138	7.1

1. Total census usually resident population count of each area.
Source: Statistics New Zealand

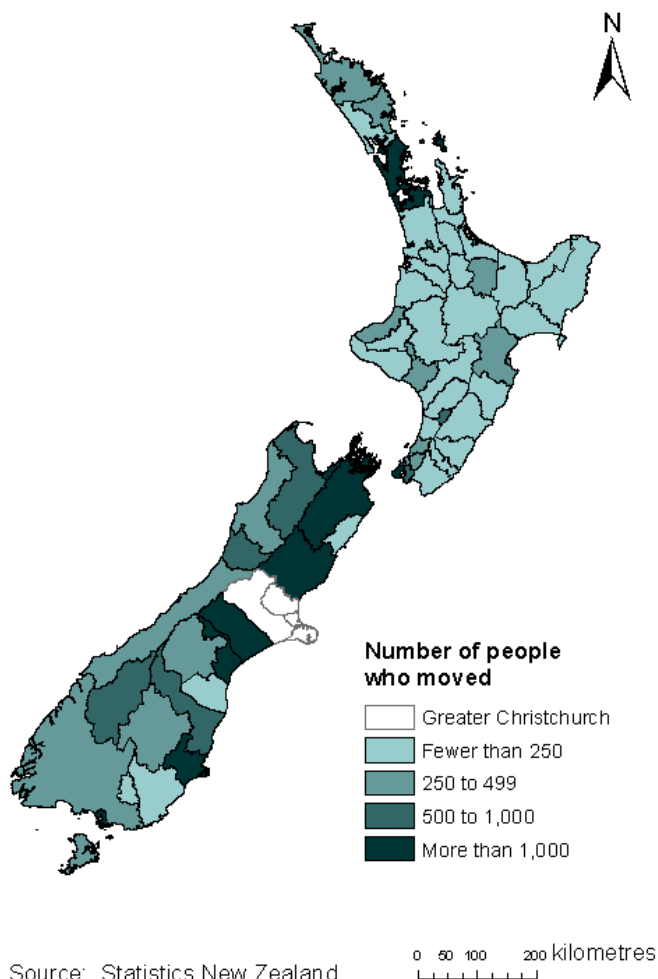
Fall in migration to greater Christchurch from other areas

Of those who lived outside greater Christchurch in 2008 but had moved there by 2013, most came from:

- Auckland – 5,454 people
- Dunedin city – 2,256 people
- Wellington city – 1,752 people
- Ashburton district – 1,674 people.

These gains to greater Christchurch were all less than the gains from the same areas between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

**People who moved to greater Christchurch
from other New Zealand territorial authorities
2013 Census**



Source: Statistics New Zealand

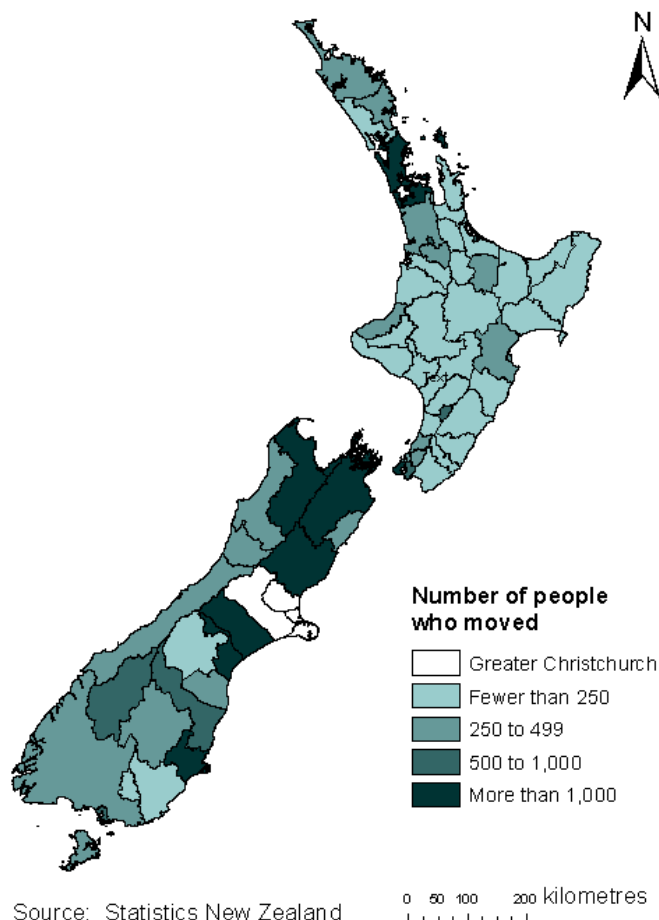
More people move from greater Christchurch to Auckland

Of those who lived in greater Christchurch in 2008 but had moved away by the 2013 Census, most people moved to:

- Auckland – 8,139 people
- Dunedin city – 3,300 people
- Wellington city – 2,754 people
- Ashburton district – 1,863 people.

These losses from greater Christchurch were all more than the losses to the same areas between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses.

People who moved from greater Christchurch to other New Zealand territorial authorities
2013 Census



Migration of more than 1,000 people to and from territorial authority areas
For greater Christchurch
2013 Census

Moved from greater Christchurch		Moved to greater Christchurch	
Destination territorial authority area of residence at 2013 Census	Number	Source territorial authority area of residence in 2008	Number
Auckland	8,139	Auckland	5,454
Dunedin city	3,300	Dunedin city	2,256
Wellington city	2,754	Wellington city	1,752
Ashburton district	1,863	Ashburton district	1,674
Timaru district	1,593	Timaru district	1,569
Nelson city	1,560	Marlborough district	1,509
Hurunui district	1,533	Hurunui district	1,167
Marlborough district	1,485	Invercargill city	1,116
Tasman district	1,389	Nelson city	1,062

Source: Statistics New Zealand

5 Age and sex

More young males but fewer young females

Of greater Christchurch people aged 15–29 years at the 2013 Census, 52.3 percent were men and 47.7 percent were women. This means there were 4,131 more men than women in this age group. Since 2006, the number of men aged 15–29 years increased by 1,974, whereas the number of women decreased by 1,335.

Overall, 49.3 percent of the population of greater Christchurch was male and 50.7 percent was female.

The median age of residents in greater Christchurch, compared with the national median, was:

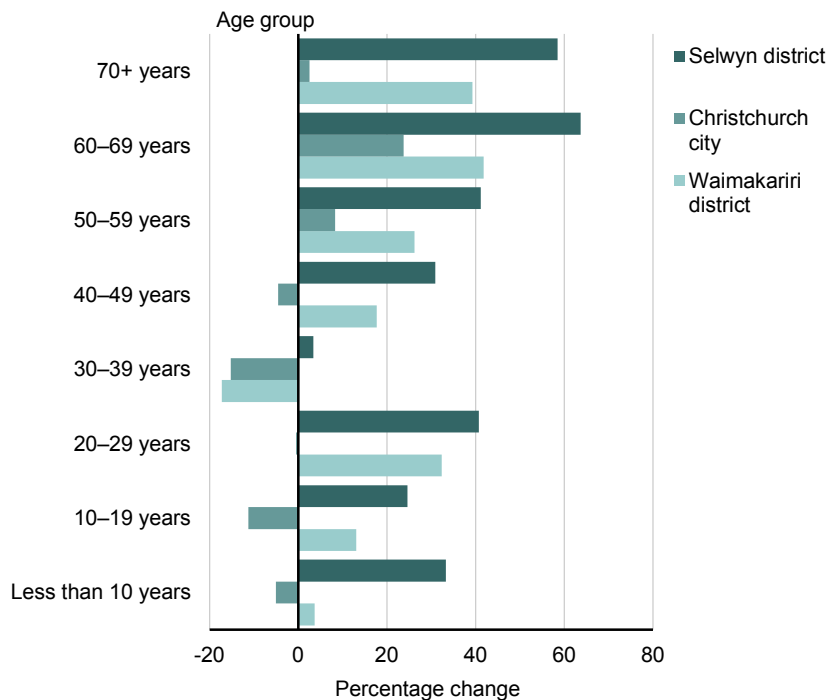
- Waimakariri district – 42.9 years
- Christchurch city – 38.6 years
- Selwyn district – 38.7 years
- New Zealand – 38.0 years.

In both Christchurch city and Waimakariri, there was a decrease in people aged 30–39 years between 2006 and 2013:

- Christchurch city – down 15.2 percent (down from 51,171 people to 43,395)
- Waimakariri district – down 17.2 percent (down from 6,087 people to 5,037).

This compared with a 9.3 percent decrease in this age group for New Zealand overall.

Percentage change of age groups
Greater Christchurch territorial authorities
2006 to 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Fewer children in greater Christchurch

There were fewer children aged 5–14 years living in greater Christchurch at the 2013 Census – down 4.0 percent from 2006, compared with a national decrease of 3.2 percent.

In greater Christchurch, changes in the numbers of children aged 5–14 years were:

- Christchurch city – down 4,293 (9.7 percent)
- Selwyn district – up 1,563 (29.3 percent)
- Waimakariri district – up 453 (6.6 percent).

There were slightly more children aged 0–4 years living in greater Christchurch at the 2013 Census – up 0.6 percent from 2006, compared with a national increase of 6.2 percent.

In greater Christchurch, changes in the numbers of children aged 0–4 years were:

- Christchurch city – down 525 (2.4 percent)
- Selwyn district – up 636 (26.6 percent)
- Waimakariri district – up 42 (1.5 percent).

There were fewer people aged 15–19 years living in greater Christchurch at the 2013 Census – down 4.5 percent from 2006, compared with a national decrease of 1.5 percent.

Change in location of children

By 2013, the greater Christchurch areas that had gained the most young people (aged 0–15 years) were:

- Rolleston (south of Christchurch city)
- Lehmans (in Rangiora, to the north of Christchurch city)
- Pegasus (north of Christchurch city).

By 2013, the areas with the largest decreases in young people were all at least partly within Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority's residential red zones.

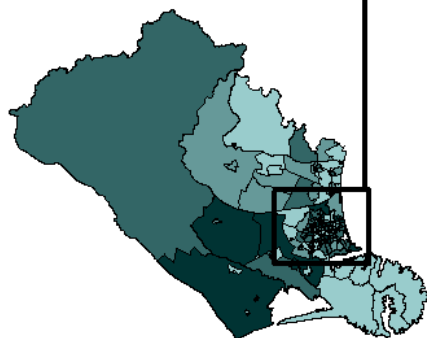
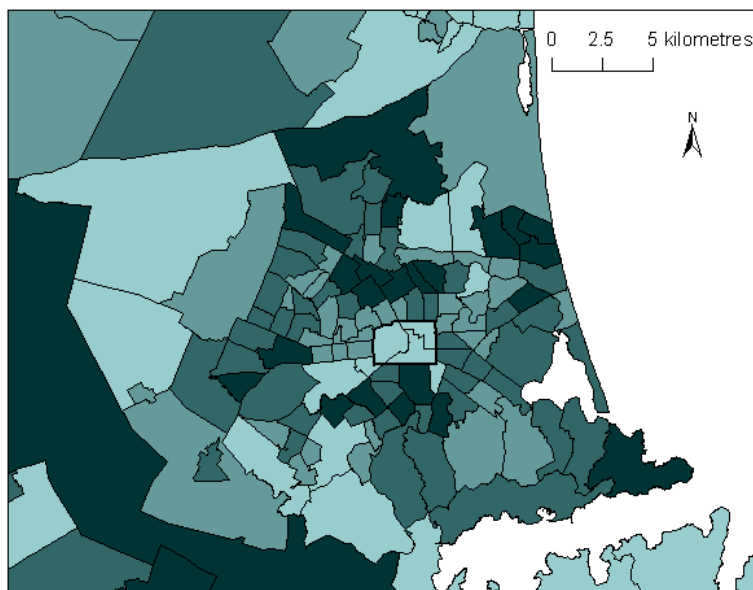
Change in population aged 0–15 years

For selected greater Christchurch area units
2006 and 2013 Censuses

Area unit	2006 Census	2013 Census	Change 2006–2013 Censuses	
			Number	Percent
Increase				
Rolleston South West	144	621	477	331.3
Lehmans	63	417	354	561.9
Rolleston North West	171	504	333	194.7
Rolleston North East	339	618	279	82.3
Pegasus	6	270	264	4,400.0
Decrease				
Bexley	999	528	-471	-47.1
Aranui	1,356	942	-414	-30.5
Dallington	783	378	-405	-51.7
Burwood	567	183	-384	-67.7
Kaiapoi East	555	180	-375	-67.6

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Number of children aged 0 to 15 years By greater Christchurch area unit 2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

6 Cultural diversity

One in five people in the greater Christchurch area were born overseas

At the 2013 Census, 21.1 percent of people in greater Christchurch were born overseas, compared with 19.6 percent in 2006. This was slightly lower than the national trend – nationally, 25.2 percent were born overseas, compared with 22.9 percent in 2006.

Of those born overseas and living in greater Christchurch at the 2013 Census, the three most common countries of birth were:

- England – 24,750 people (28.3 percent of greater Christchurch's overseas-born population)
- Australia – 7,077 people (8.1 percent)
- The People's Republic of China – 6,717 people (7.7 percent).

Of recent immigrants (who had lived in New Zealand for two years or less at the 2013 Census, or since the 2010–11 earthquakes) living in greater Christchurch, numbers for selected countries of birth were:

- People's Republic of China – 1,320 people
- Philippines – 1,080 people
- India – 942 people
- Ireland – 867.

Over half (54.5 percent) of all those born in Ireland and living in greater Christchurch at the 2013 Census, who stated how long they had been in New Zealand, arrived since the earthquakes.

Selected countries of birth by years since arrival in New Zealand

For people whose area of usual residence is greater Christchurch
2013 Census

Country of birth	Total in greater Christchurch	Two years or less in New Zealand	
		Number	Percent
England	24,279	2,085	8.6
Australia	6,804	915	13.4
China, People's Republic of	6,423	1,320	20.6
Philippines	3,468	1,080	31.1
South Africa	3,378	450	13.3
India	2,544	942	37.0
Ireland	1,590	867	54.5

Note: The numbers in this table are for those who stated their years since arrival in New Zealand.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Decrease in greater Christchurch people who were living overseas five years before the 2013 Census

At the time of the 2013 Census, 27,729 people were living in greater Christchurch who lived overseas five years earlier (including 7,008 people who were New Zealand-born).

At the 2006 Census, 36,183 people were living in greater Christchurch who lived overseas five years earlier (including 9,126 people who were New Zealand-born).

Increase in Māori living in greater Christchurch

The number of people in greater Christchurch belonging to the Māori ethnic group increased between the 2013 Census and the 2006 Census (up 34,371 people). Increases in the Māori ethnic group for New Zealand's three main urban areas were:

- Greater Christchurch – up 12.4 percent
- Auckland – up 4.0 percent
- Wellington area – up 4.7 percent.

The largest iwi for people of Māori descent living in greater Christchurch in 2013 was Ngāi Tahu, with 12,249 people (29.7 percent of the area's Māori descent population). For matawaka (other people of Māori descent) the largest iwi were Ngāpuhi (4,689 people) and Ngāti Porou (3,579 people).

Five largest iwi by population

For greater Christchurch
2006 and 2013 Censuses

Iwi	2006 Census	2013 Census	Percentage change
Ngāi Tahu / Kāi Tahu	10,965	12,249	11.7
Ngāpuhi	4,329	4,689	8.3
Ngāti Porou	3,426	3,579	4.5
Ngāti Tūwharetoa	1,464	1,596	9.0
Waikato	1,173	1,452	23.8
Source: Statistics New Zealand			

Of New Zealanders belonging to the Ngāi Tahu iwi in 2013, 22.3 percent were living in greater Christchurch, while 32.1 percent lived in the rest of the South Island.

In 2013, 42.3 percent of Ngāi Tahu living in greater Christchurch were under 20 years of age. This was higher than the overall New Zealand population – nationally, 27.4 percent of people were under 20 years of age. In 2013, the median age of Ngāi Tahu living in greater Christchurch was 24.4 years.

Area of usual residence

For Ngāi Tahu iwi
2013 Census

Area	Number	Percent
North Island	24,972	45.6
Rest of South Island	17,595	32.1
Waimakariri district	1,746	3.2
Christchurch city	9,408	17.2
Selwyn district	1,095	2.0
Total greater Christchurch	12,249	22.3
Total	54,819	100.0
Source: Statistics New Zealand		

Over 1,000 Ngāi Tahu moved to greater Christchurch since the earthquakes

Of Ngāi Tahu who moved since 2008, were present in New Zealand on census night, and had been at their new address for two years or less at the 2013 Census (that is, had moved since the earthquakes) most moved from:

- elsewhere in the South Island to greater Christchurch – 516 people
- the North Island to greater Christchurch – 312
- overseas to greater Christchurch – 225
- greater Christchurch to elsewhere in the South Island – 591
- greater Christchurch to the North Island – 468.

Note that no information is available on departures of Ngāi Tahu to other countries.

Six out of seven people in greater Christchurch identify as European

The majority of greater Christchurch residents identified as European at the 2013 Census (85.9 percent). This ranged from 93.8 percent in Waimakariri district to 83.9 percent in Christchurch city.

Of all people in greater Christchurch, 7.9 percent identified with one or more Asian ethnic groups, compared with 6.7 percent in 2006. Of those who identified with one or more Asian ethnic groups, 20.9 percent were born in New Zealand.

Of people in the greater Christchurch area, 2.6 percent identified with one or more Pacific peoples ethnic groups in 2013, compared with 2.4 percent in 2006. Of the Pacific peoples in greater Christchurch, 63.1 percent were born in New Zealand.

Ethnic group (grouped total responses)⁽¹⁾

By New Zealand-born or overseas-born, for greater Christchurch
2013 Census

Ethnic group	New Zealand born	Overseas-born	Total stated
European	300,012	54,288	354,303
Māori	33,327	657	33,984
Pacific peoples	6,864	4,017	10,881
Asian	6,825	25,764	32,589
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	798	2,895	3,693
Other ethnicity ⁽²⁾	7,647	537	8,184
Total stated	325,890	86,592	412,482

1. Includes all people who stated each ethnic group, whether as their only ethnic group or as one of several. Where a person reported more than one ethnic group, they have been counted in each applicable group.

2. Consists of responses for a number of small ethnic groups and for New Zealander.

Source: Statistics New Zealand



7 Education

Decrease in Asian students

At the 2013 Census, 27.3 percent of people of Asian ethnicity aged 15 years and over and living in greater Christchurch (6,687 people) were studying either full- or part-time. This compared with 41.8 percent (8,622 people) in 2006 – a 22.4 percent decrease.

In 2013, 14.7 percent of all adults in greater Christchurch were studying full- or part-time, compared with 16.7 percent in 2006. This was a decrease of 9.4 percent, greater than the 0.9 percent decrease nationally.

In greater Christchurch, changes in the numbers of adults studying full- or part-time were:

- Christchurch city – down 14.3 percent
- Waimakariri district – up 17.1 percent
- Selwyn district – up 27.8 percent.

For greater Christchurch Māori aged 15 years and over studying full-time, there was a 20.8 percent increase. This was similar to the national increase of 23.2 percent for Māori in this age group. In 2013, 3,135 people of Māori ethnicity were studying full-time in greater Christchurch, compared with 2,595 in 2006.

8 Work

Low rates of unemployment

[Unemployment rates](#) in greater Christchurch and the rest of New Zealand, at the 2006 and 2013 Censuses, were:

- greater Christchurch – 4.2 percent (2006), 4.7 percent (2013)
- New Zealand – 5.1 percent (2006), 7.1 percent (2013).

In 2013, the unemployment rate for the 15–24-year age group was:

- greater Christchurch – 12.5 percent.
- New Zealand – 18.4 percent.

Many young people classified as unemployed were actually studying. A commonly used measure is the youth [NEET rate](#) (youth aged 15–24 not in employment, education, or training). When we combined those who were unemployed and not studying (2,145) and those [not in the labour force](#) who were not studying (3,993) the NEET rate for greater Christchurch was 10.8 percent. This compared with a national NEET rate of 14.6 percent.

Greater Christchurch unemployment was higher for females in the 15–24-year age group than for males.

In 2013, greater Christchurch unemployment rates in the 15–24-year age group were:

- females – 14.2 percent
- males – 10.9 percent.

In 2013, NEET rates in the 15–24-year age group were:

- greater Christchurch females – 12.6 percent
- greater Christchurch males – 9.3 percent
- New Zealand females – 16.1 percent
- New Zealand males – 13.2 percent.

As a percentage of the labour force, 43.1 percent of females in the 15–24-year age group were [employed](#) full-time, compared with 63.0 percent of males.

Total unemployment was higher in Christchurch city (5.1 percent) compared with Waimakariri (3.7 percent) or Selwyn (2.9 percent) for people aged 15 years and over.

Labour force status

By age group, for people aged 15 years and over

For greater Christchurch

2006 and 2013 Censuses

Labour force status by age group (years)	2006 Census	2013 Census
Number		
Employed		
15–24 years	36,360	33,627
25–64 years	174,756	177,426
65 and over	8,043	13,236
Total	219,159	224,289
Unemployed		
15–24 years	4,572	4,782
25–64 years	4,950	6,117
65 and over	93	147
Total	9,615	11,052
Not in the labour force⁽¹⁾		
15–24 years	19,566	20,364
25–64 years	39,078	36,441
65 and over	47,139	49,098
Total	105,783	105,900
Percent		
Unemployment rate⁽²⁾		
15–24 years	11.2	12.5
25–64 years	2.8	3.3
65 and over	1.1	1.1
Total	4.2	4.7
<p>1. See a definition of not in the labour force.</p> <p>2. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force.</p> <p>Source: Statistics New Zealand</p>		

Increase in technicians and trades workers

The number of greater Christchurch technicians and trades workers increased 6.9 percent between 2006 (28,392 people) and 2013 (30,339 people), compared with a 5.8 percent decrease over the same period nationally.

Nearly all the increase in greater Christchurch was among males. Of the 1,947 more technicians and trades workers in 2013, only 66 were female. Despite the overall increase, there was a 31.3 percent decrease in this occupational group for the 15–19-year age group (down from 1,782 in 2006 to 1,224 in 2013).

In 2013, there were 47,235 professionals employed in greater Christchurch – 22.0 percent of all employed people who stated their occupation. This was also the occupational group that showed the largest increase since 2006 (up 14.5 percent or 5,994 people).

Construction becomes largest industry

In 2013, 1 in 8 employed adults (25,764 people) in greater Christchurch worked in the construction industry – up 9,594 (59.3 percent) since 2006. Construction replaced manufacturing (1 in 10 of the workforce in 2013) as the largest industry in greater Christchurch.

In 2013, the most common birthplaces for those working in the construction industry in greater Christchurch were:

- New Zealand – 81.1 percent of construction workers
- United Kingdom and Ireland – 9.4 percent
- Asia – 2.4 percent.

In 2013, 14.5 percent of those working in the construction industry in greater Christchurch were female (3,735 people). This was an increase from 13.1 percent in 2006 (2,112 people).

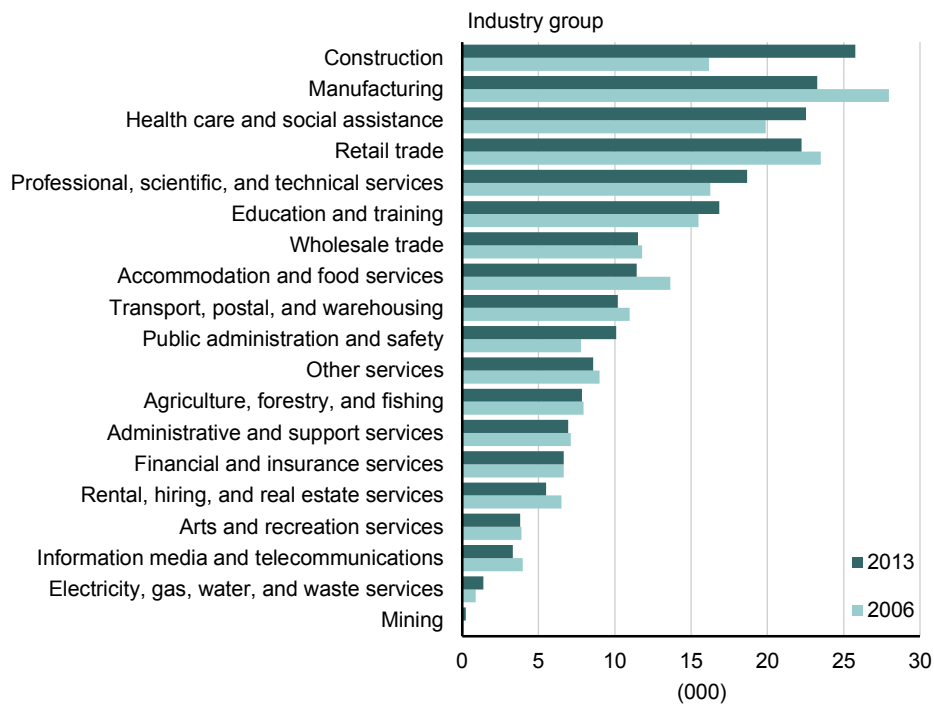
Other industries to experience growth in the number of workers since 2006 included:

- health care and social assistance – up 13.4 percent
- professional, scientific, and technical services – up 14.8 percent
- public administration and safety – up 29.7 percent.

In line with the national trend, manufacturing showed the largest decline in greater Christchurch, with 4,692 fewer people (down 16.8 percent).

Major industry groups for employed people

15 years and over in greater Christchurch
2006 and 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Half of recent arrivals from Ireland and Brazil work in construction

At the 2013 Census, of the overseas-born people living in greater Christchurch who arrived in New Zealand since the 2010–11 earthquakes and stated the industry they worked in:

- around half those born in Ireland (51.5 percent) and Brazil (47.8 percent) were working in construction
- around a quarter of those born in England (22.4 percent), the Philippines (24.5 percent), and Scotland (29.3 percent) were working in construction.

Overseas-born people working in the construction industry, by years since arrival in New Zealand

For greater Christchurch employed people aged 15 years and over
2013 Census

Country of birth	In New Zealand two years or less			In New Zealand three years or more		
	Working in construction	Total from country	Percent in construction	Working in construction	Total from country	Percent in construction
Ireland	357	693	51.5	78	417	18.7
England	285	1,275	22.4	1,317	12,714	10.4
Philippines	171	699	24.5	63	1,617	3.9
Scotland	51	174	29.3	132	1,509	8.7
Australia	42	339	12.4	405	3,309	12.2
South Africa	39	246	15.9	183	1,965	9.3
Brazil	33	69	47.8	48	171	28.1
India	21	666	3.2	15	1,053	1.4
Northern Ireland	18	60	30.0	30	276	10.9
Germany	18	138	13.0	54	687	7.9

Note: The numbers in this table are for those who stated their industry of employment.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Decline in central Christchurch city workers

The number of people working in central Christchurch city (within the [four avenues](#)) halved between 2006 and 2013.

In 2013, 19,419 adults who lived in greater Christchurch worked within the four avenues, which was a decrease from 39,213 people in 2006. This included decreases of:

- 4,719 clerical and administrative workers (down 64.2 percent)
- 4,041 professionals (down 35.4 percent)
- 3,477 managers (down 57.4 percent)
- 2,703 sales workers (down 62.4 percent).

Another 402 adults worked within the four avenues at the 2013 Census, but lived outside greater Christchurch.

The areas with the biggest increases were Middleton, Riccarton South, and Addington (just outside the south-west edge of the four avenues) and Yaldhurst, Islington, Russley, Hornby North, and Avonhead West (to the west of Christchurch city near the airport).

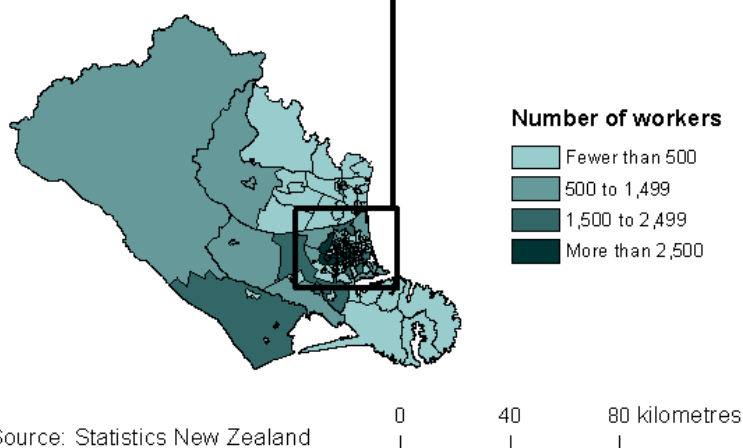
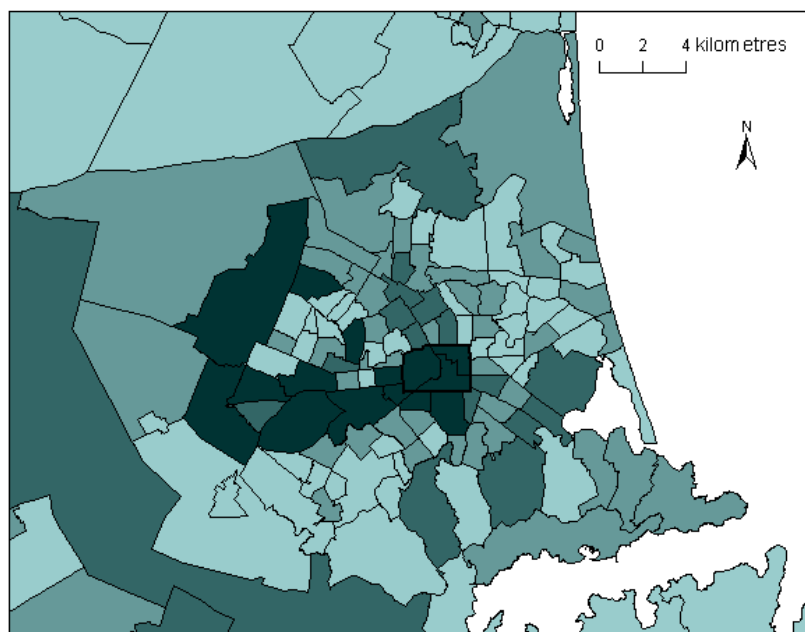
Increases in Middleton, Riccarton South, and Addington were:

- 2,616 professionals (up 132.5 percent)
- 1,503 clerical and administrative workers (up 90.3 percent)
- 1,122 managers (up 60.1 percent).

Increases in Yaldhurst, Islington, Russley, Hornby North, and Avonhead West were:

- 1,665 professionals (up 96.0 percent)
- 1,050 managers (up 50.4 percent)
- 1,029 clerical and administrative workers (up 54.4 percent).

Number of workers
By greater Christchurch area unit
2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

More company vehicles used to get to work on census day

There was an increase in the number of employed adults living in greater Christchurch who drove a company car, truck, or van to work in greater Christchurch on census day. In 2013, 12.6 percent (27,489) drove a company vehicle – up 22.6 percent from 22,428 in 2006. Nationally, there was a 2.4 percent increase over the same time period.

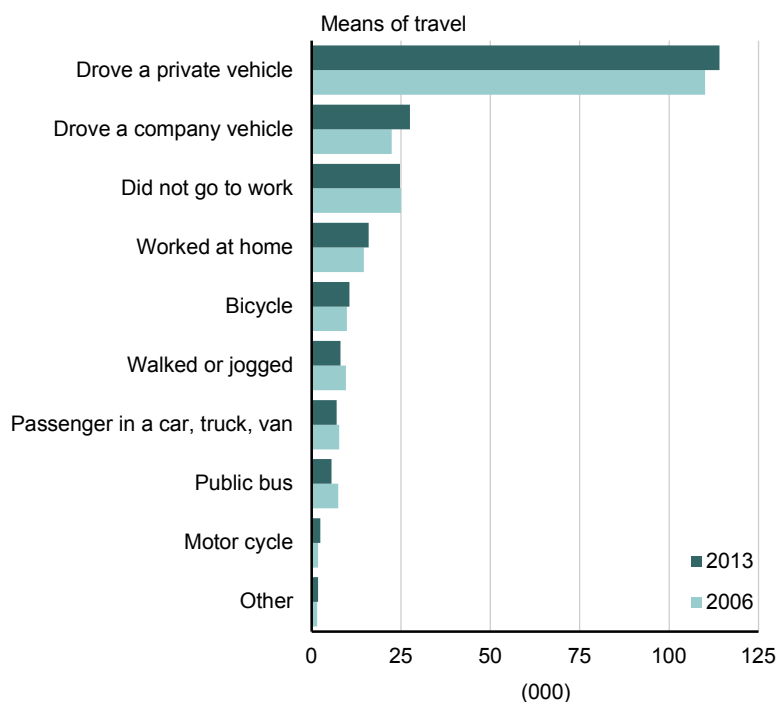
In greater Christchurch, increases in those who drove a company vehicle to work were:

- Christchurch city – up 14.6 percent
- Waimakariri district – up 40.3 percent
- Selwyn district – up 63.0 percent.

In 2013, 7.3 percent of employed adults in greater Christchurch (15,960 people) worked from home, compared with 6.9 percent (14,550 people) in 2006. This was lower than 8.8 percent nationally in 2013.

Main means of travel to work

In greater Christchurch
2006 and 2013 Censuses



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Decrease in the use of buses to travel to work

On census day in 2013, 2.5 percent of people travelled to work by bus in greater Christchurch (5,526 people) – down from 3.5 percent (7,443 people) in 2006.

In 2013, 10,578 employed people (4.9 percent) cycled to work (up 7.9 percent) and 8,064 (3.7 percent) walked or jogged (down 16.1 percent). Nationally, there was a 16.0 percent increase in those who cycled to work and a 0.6 percent increase in those who walked or jogged.

Large increase in people travelling into Christchurch city to work

There was a 32.2 percent increase in the number of people commuting into Christchurch city to work from Hurunui district, Waimakariri district, Selwyn district, and Ashburton district. In 2013, 13.4 percent of the Christchurch city workforce (23,166 people) commuted to work from surrounding districts – up from 17,526 (10.7 percent) in 2006.

In 2013, there was an increase in the number of people commuting into Christchurch city from:

- Selwyn district – 11,169 people (up 44.0 percent)
- Waimakariri district – 10,728 people (up 20.1 percent).

In 2013, there was an increase in the number of people commuting from Christchurch city to:

- Selwyn district – 3,807 people (up 56.5 percent)
- Waimakariri district – 2,058 people (up 45.6 percent).



9 Income

More than twice as many men as women have an income over \$50,000

In 2013, 38.3 percent of greater Christchurch men had a personal annual income of over \$50,000, compared with 18.0 percent of women.

Men in greater Christchurch had a median income (half earn more and half earn less than this amount) of \$39,600, and women had a median income of \$23,700. This was slightly higher than the national medians (\$36,500 for men and \$23,100 for women).

Just over 1 in 3 adults (35.7 percent) in greater Christchurch had a personal income of \$20,000 or less in 2013, while 5.7 percent of adults had a personal income over \$100,000. This was slightly lower than the national figures (38.2 percent earned \$20,000 or less, and 5.9 percent earned over \$100,000).

In greater Christchurch, median incomes for adults in 2013 were:

- Selwyn district – \$36,100
- Waimakariri district – \$30,300
- Christchurch city – \$29,800

In comparison, the national median income in 2013 was \$28,500.

10 Families and households

Increase in the number of two- or more family households

While small in numbers, there was a 43.9 percent increase in the number of two- or more family households in greater Christchurch between 2006 and 2013. This family type made up 2.5 percent of households (3,921) in 2013, an increase from 1.7 percent of households (2,724) in 2006.

Nationally, two- or more family households made up 3.4 percent of households in 2013, an increase from 2.8 percent in 2006.

Household composition

For greater Christchurch households in occupied private dwellings
2006 and 2013 Censuses

Household composition	2006 Census	2013 Census	Percentage change 2006–2013 Censuses
One-family household (with or without other people)	108,924	108,696	-0.2
Two- or more family household (with or without other people)	2,724	3,921	43.9
Other multi-person household	9,546	8,832	-7.5
One-person household	38,205	37,998	-0.5
Total stated	159,399	159,450	0.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Slight decrease in separations compared with 2006

In 2013, greater Christchurch had a slightly lower percentage of people separated (3.6 percent) compared with 2006 (3.8 percent). It also had slightly more people [divorced](#) (8.2 percent in 2013 compared with 8.0 percent in 2006).

Legally registered relationship status

For greater Christchurch usual residents aged 15 years and over
2006 and 2013 Censuses

Relationship status ⁽¹⁾	2006 Census		2013 Census	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never married and never in a civil union	110,307	34.2	116,112	35.4
Married (not separated)	154,155	47.8	155,436	47.4
Separated ⁽²⁾	12,129	3.8	11,706	3.6
Divorced or dissolved ⁽³⁾	25,875	8.0	27,066	8.2
Widowed or surviving civil union partner ⁽⁴⁾	19,698	6.1	17,940	5.5
Total stated ⁽⁵⁾	322,164	...	328,260	...

1. Previously legal marital status.
 2. People who are still legally married or in a civil union but permanently separated.
 3. Dissolved marriages (also known as divorced) and dissolved civil unions.
 4. In 2006, this was called widowed or bereaved civil union partner.
 5. Excludes residual categories (not elsewhere included).
Symbol: ... not applicable
Source: Statistics New Zealand

In greater Christchurch and the rest of New Zealand, the proportions of adults (15 years and over) who were never married or joined in a civil union were:

- Christchurch city – 37.5 percent
- Waimakariri district – 26.0 percent
- Selwyn district – 29.4 percent
- New Zealand – 35.0 percent.



11 Housing

More dwellings in motor camps

The number of [dwellings in motor camps](#) (and mobile dwellings not in motor camps) in greater Christchurch in 2013 was 1,122 (0.7 percent of all dwellings), compared with 717 (0.4 percent) in 2006 (a 56.5 percent increase). This was much higher than the 6.1 percent increase nationally. As a proportion of total dwellings, there were more of these dwellings in Waimakariri (2.2 percent) and Selwyn (1.1 percent) than in Christchurch city (0.4 percent).

The number of [improvised dwellings](#) in 2013 was 264, compared with 195 in 2006 (up 35.4 percent). This was much higher than the 9.3 percent increase nationally. As a proportion of total dwellings, there were more improvised dwellings in Waimakariri (0.4 percent) and Selwyn (0.3 percent) than in Christchurch city (0.1 percent).

While there were 4,737 fewer occupied [separate houses](#) in Christchurch city in 2013 than in 2006 (a decrease of 4.8 percent), there were 2,376 more separate houses in Waimakariri and 3,198 in Selwyn.

There were 1,383 fewer [joined dwellings](#) in Christchurch city, a decrease of 4.6 percent from 2006. There was no change in the number of joined dwellings in Waimakariri (1,230 dwellings), but a 15.2 percent increase (up 60) in Selwyn.



12 Heating fuels

Decrease in use of wood and coal for heating in Christchurch city

Wood

In Christchurch city, wood was used as a heating fuel in 24.5 percent (30,486) of occupied private dwellings in 2013 – a decrease of 28.5 percent since the 2006 Census. This was larger than the national decrease of 5.6 percent.

In contrast, greater Christchurch's other two districts both had increases in the use of wood as a heating fuel in 2013 (up 7.4 percent in Waimakariri and up 19.8 percent in Selwyn).

Coal

In greater Christchurch, coal was used as a heating fuel in 1.1 percent (1,752) of occupied private dwellings in 2013 – a decrease of 71.8 percent since the 2006 Census. This was larger than the national decrease of 37.9 percent.

Electricity

In greater Christchurch, the majority of dwellings (92.2 percent) used electricity for heating in 2013, which was an increase from 87.8 percent in 2006. This was higher than the national percentage of 79.2 in 2013.

No heating fuels

In greater Christchurch, 1,062 occupied private dwellings (0.7 percent) used no heating fuels – a decrease of 99 (8.5 percent) since 2006. Nationally, 3.0 percent of occupied private dwellings used no heating fuels.

13 Home ownership and renting

Home ownership continues to fall in greater Christchurch

At the 2013 Census, 67.9 percent of households in greater Christchurch owned their home or held it in a family trust, down from 69.7 percent in 2006. Nationally, 64.4 percent of households owned their home or held it in a family trust in 2013, down from 66.5 percent in 2006.

In 2013, the proportions of greater Christchurch households that owned their home or held it in a family trust were:

- Christchurch city – 64.8 percent
- Waimakariri district – 80.3 percent
- Selwyn district – 78.5 percent.

In 2006, the proportions of greater Christchurch households that owned their home or held it in a family trust were:

- Christchurch city – 67.6 percent
- Waimakariri district – 81.2 percent
- Selwyn district – 78.7 percent.

The percentage of households who owned or partly owned their home in greater Christchurch, with or without a mortgage, dropped to 54.6 percent in 2013 – down from 59.5 percent in 2006. Nationally, the percentage of households who owned their home dropped to 49.9 percent in 2013 – down from 54.5 percent in 2006.

In greater Christchurch, 44,532 households rented their home.

The areas in greater Christchurch with the highest percentage of households that did not own their dwelling were:

- Burnham Military Camp – 98.4 percent
- Cathedral Square (in central Christchurch) – 81.3 percent
- Riccarton West (near the University of Canterbury) – 77.3 percent
- Avon Loop (also in central Christchurch) – 75.7 percent.

Selected area units with the highest proportion of dwellings not owned by residents (and not in a family trust)

For greater Christchurch households in occupied private dwellings
2013 Census

Area unit	Percent of dwellings not owned
Burnham Military Camp	98.4
Cathedral Square	81.3
Riccarton West	77.3
Avon Loop	75.7
Riccarton South	72.7
Linwood	71.5
Riccarton	71.2
Waltham	69.1
Richmond South	68.2
Source: Statistics New Zealand	

High increase in rent for five-bedroom dwellings

The largest increase in median rent in greater Christchurch was for five-bedroom dwellings, at \$500 in 2013 compared with \$340 in 2006. This was a 47.1 percent increase – higher than in Auckland (35.0 percent), Wellington area (30.0 percent), and New Zealand as a whole (9.4 percent).

Median weekly rents in greater Christchurch, in both 2006 and 2013, were:

- Christchurch city – \$300 (2013), \$220 (2006)
- Waimakariri district – \$290 (2013), \$200 (2006)
- Selwyn district – \$280 (2013), \$160 (2006).

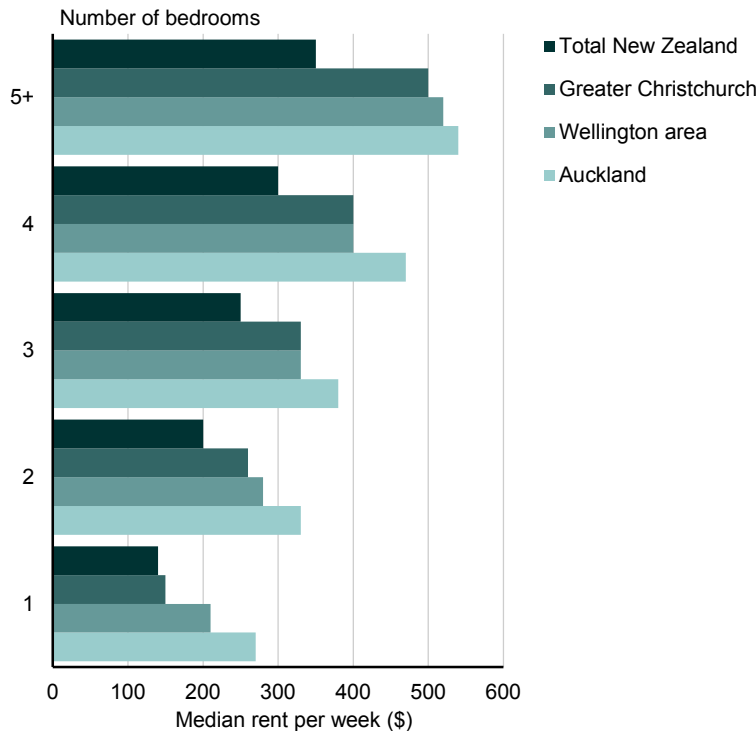
The median weekly rent in 2013 in greater Christchurch was \$300. This was the same as in the Wellington area but lower than in Auckland (\$350).

In 2013, 504 fewer households were renting one-bedroom dwellings than in 2006. In 2013, 4,620 one-bedroom dwellings were being rented in Christchurch city, compared with 5,124 in 2006.

The smallest increase in median weekly rent between 2006 and 2013 in greater Christchurch was for three-bedroom rentals – up 32.0 percent to \$330, from \$250 in 2006.

Median weekly rent by number of bedrooms

For households in occupied private dwellings
2013 Census



Note: Median weekly rent has been rounded to the nearest 10 dollars.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

High rent increases for one-family households in Christchurch city

Nearly 3 out of 5 households (23,412) renting in Christchurch city in 2013 were one-family households, and 1 out of 4 (9,792) were one-person households.

The median weekly rent paid by one-family households in Christchurch city was \$320 in 2013 – up 39.1 percent since 2006. This was more than the increase for New Zealand as a whole (up 30.4 percent), for Auckland (up 32.1 percent), and for the Wellington area (up 34.8 percent).

The median weekly rent paid by other multi-person households (such as unrelated people flatting together) in Christchurch city increased 34.6 percent between 2006 (\$260) and 2013 (\$350). This was more than the increase for Auckland (up 17.6 percent), the Wellington area (up 30.3 percent) and New Zealand as a whole (up 25.0 percent).

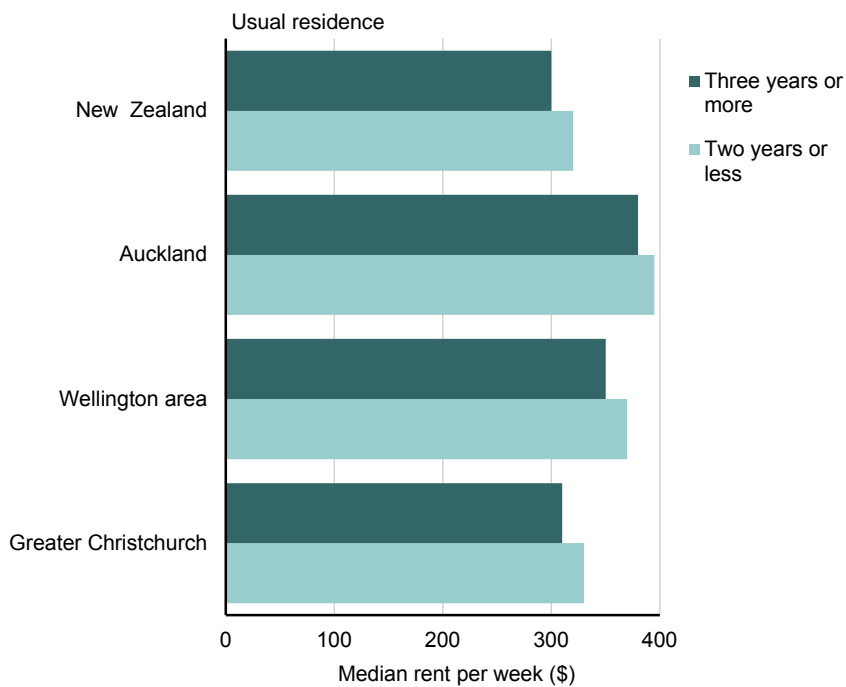
The more recent the tenancy, the higher the rent

The graph below shows that in greater Christchurch, as in New Zealand overall, median weekly rent was higher for households who had lived at their usual residence for two years or less.

The difference in median rent between these households and other renting households in greater Christchurch was \$20 per week. This was the same difference as in the Wellington area and New Zealand overall, and a similar difference to Auckland (\$15 per week).


Median weekly rent by years at usual residence

For households in occupied private dwellings
2013 Census



Note: In this graph, the Wellington area refers to the four cities of Porirua city, Upper Hutt city, Lower Hutt city, and Wellington city, rather than the nine territorial authorities that make up the Wellington area in the rest of this report. Median weekly rent has been rounded to the nearest 10 dollars.

Source: Statistics New Zealand



14 The Christchurch earthquakes and census collection

About the earthquakes

On 4 September 2010, Canterbury residents woke to a magnitude 7.1 earthquake centred near Darfield, 40km west of Christchurch city. This was the first in a series of quakes that shook the region over the following months and years.

The most destructive quake, on 22 February 2011, was magnitude 6.3 and centred in the Port Hills area. This resulted in the deaths of 185 people and caused widespread damage across Christchurch city, especially in the central city and eastern suburbs.

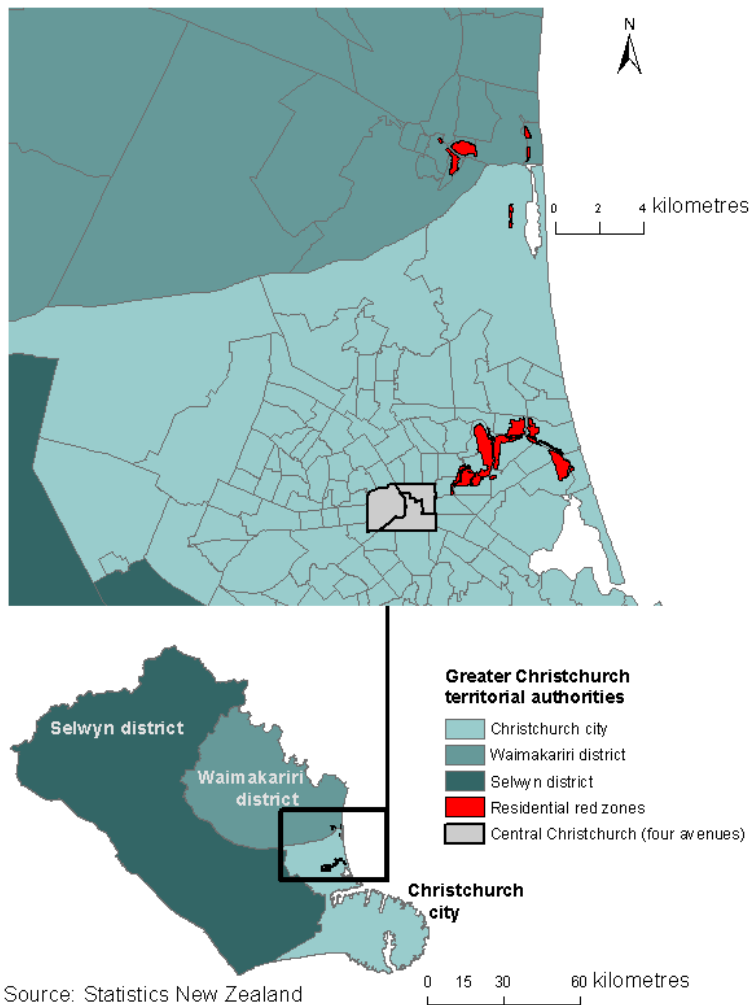
It was followed by a magnitude 6.4 on 13 June 2011, and a magnitude 6.0 on 23 December 2011. According to [Canterbury Quake Live](#), between September 2010 and December 2013 there were:

- 57 earthquakes of magnitude 5 or more
- 476 quakes of magnitude 4 or more
- 3,773 earthquakes of magnitude 3 or more.

The 22 February earthquake caused widespread liquefaction in parts of Christchurch city and some areas of the Waimakariri district, which were already damaged following the 4 September quake.

After geotechnical testing, the government declared some residential areas to be 'red zoned'. This was either because of the risk of liquefaction and lateral spreading (on flat land, mainly in in the eastern suburbs) or because of rock fall risk and proximity to unstable cliffs (in the Port Hills). In total, the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA) red zoned 7,349 properties due to the level of land damage.

Greater Christchurch territorial authorities and the residential red zones



Census collection in Canterbury following the earthquakes

The 2013 Census is a snapshot of population and dwellings on 5 March 2013. Normally, population and dwelling figures are relatively steady. However, the impact of the earthquakes and the ongoing recovery in greater Christchurch means there are continuing changes as dwellings are demolished, people move, and new sub-divisions are opened for development.

Because the 2011 Census was cancelled after the earthquake on 22 February 2011, the gap between this census and the last one is seven years. The change in the data between 2006 and 2013 may be greater than in the usual five-year gap between censuses. Be careful when comparing trends. The two years after the earthquakes may have seen the most change, rather than the five years before the earthquakes.

[Counting everyone in Canterbury](#) describes our response to the impact of the earthquakes. Follow the link for a copy of *2013 Census – information for people in Canterbury*, which census collectors provided to households in most areas of Canterbury. This leaflet was designed to help people displaced by earthquakes correctly enter information, such as their usual residence details, on the census forms. At census time, additional help was also available from the public contact centre, the census website, and help buttons on the online forms.



Definitions and information about the data

Definitions

Census definitions may differ from those in other Statistics NZ surveys. Links to census definitions are provided throughout the text of this report, and definitions specific to this report are listed here.

Area units: non-administrative geographic areas that generally coincide with suburbs or parts of suburbs. Area units within urban areas normally contain a population of 3,000 to 5,000 people. Area units provide more detail than is available at city or district level, but they can still be large in size and significant differences can be seen within a single area unit. For example, half an area unit may have damaged occupied dwellings while the other half may have no damage at all.

Divorced: divorces related to the 2010–11 earthquakes will not have come through into the 2013 Census data as couples must be separated for two years before they can apply for a divorce.

Dwellings in motor camps: the homes of people who live in a motor camp are classified as private dwellings and are in the 'Dwelling in a motor camp' category.

Empty dwellings: no current occupants and new occupants are not expected to move in on, or before, census night.

Four avenues: the central business district of Christchurch city and the surrounding area bordered by: Hagley Park (Deans Avenue) to the west, Bealey Avenue to the north, Fitzgerald Avenue to the east, and Moorhouse Avenue to the south.

Greater Christchurch: under the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Act, the areas of the Christchurch City Council, the Selwyn District Council, and the Waimakariri District Council, including the adjacent coastal marine area.

Improvised dwellings: this includes garages and sleep-outs that are lived in.

Joined dwellings: dwellings such as flats, units, and joined townhouses.

Most damaged red zone areas: those area units (suburbs) that had a decrease of at least 200 dwellings since the 2006 Census. This does not correspond to the residential red zone defined by Christchurch Earthquake Recovery Agency (CERA). No area units or meshblocks (the smallest Statistics NZ geographical area) align with the CERA-defined red zones, and therefore it is not possible to state the exact decline in red-zoned areas. The most damaged red zone areas are defined as some of the most affected area units that also happen to be at least partly in the CERA residential red zone in the east of Christchurch city.

Note that of Waimakariri's three most damaged areas (Kaiapoi East, Courtenay, and Pines-Kairaki Beach) Kaiapoi East was the only one to have a decrease of over 200 dwellings between 2006 and 2013.

NEET rate: Youth NEET is defined as people aged 15–24 years who are:

- unemployed (part of the labour force) and not engaged in education or training
- not in the labour force, and not engaged in education or training due to multiple reasons.

Port Hills: the most damaged hill suburbs (area units) in the south-east of Christchurch city. Mt Pleasant, Moncks Bay, and Sumner area units each had a decrease of over 200 private dwellings between the 2006 and 2013 Censuses.

Separate houses: dwellings that are not joined to other dwellings, eg standalone houses.

Wellington area: the nine territorial authorities of Tararua district, Kapiti Coast district, Porirua city, Upper Hutt city, Lower Hutt city, Wellington city, Masterton district, Carterton district, and South Wairarapa district.

Information about the data

How we explored what happened in greater Christchurch since the earthquakes

Census data gives a good picture of what changed in greater Christchurch in the seven years from 2006 to 2013, but it doesn't show which of those changes happened after the 2010–11 earthquakes.

To explore the effect of the earthquakes, we looked at people who had been at their current address for two years or less at the 2013 Census. These people moved since March 2011, which was after the two major earthquakes in September 2010 and February 2011. However, we can't tell whether these people moved **because of** the earthquakes. People who moved after the quakes may have done so for completely unrelated reasons. Or, people may have moved before the quakes (eg, away from greater Christchurch), then moved again (to any other area) in the two years before the census.

In addition, people who were born overseas answered a question on how long they had lived in New Zealand. If they had been in New Zealand for two years or less at the 2013 Census, they had moved to New Zealand since the 2010–11 earthquakes.

To look at whether changes in greater Christchurch were different from changes in the rest of New Zealand, we made a number of comparisons with national trends, and with the Wellington area and Auckland specifically. While each area has its own characteristics, these comparisons gave some perspective on what happened in greater Christchurch since the 2006 Census.

Populations used in this report

All information on people (with the exception of the population estimates in the 'Population change' section) is based on the census usually resident population count from New Zealand's 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 5 March 2013. The census usually resident population count excludes New Zealand residents who were temporarily overseas on census night and overseas visitors. All information on dwellings is based on the census night dwelling count.

Calculation of percentages

Unless otherwise stated, all percentages and ratios in this report exclude responses that cannot be classified (eg 'not stated', 'response unidentifiable', 'response out of scope').

The data in this report has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables.



More information

[Spotlight on greater Christchurch – infographic](#)

A visual representation of changes in greater Christchurch since the 2010–11 earthquakes.

Earthquake-related information

- [Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority \(CERA\)](#)
- [Statistics NZ earthquake information portal](#)

Information on specific subjects

Greater Christchurch population change:

- [2013 Census Usually Resident Population Counts](#)
- [2013 Census population and dwelling map – Christchurch city](#)

Age and sex, work and labour force status, income, families and households, relationship status, household composition, and occupied dwelling type in greater Christchurch:

- [2013 Census regional summary tables](#)

Other 2013 Census information

- [2013 Census](#)
- [2013 Census products and services release schedule](#)

More information

Contact our Information Centre:

Email: info@stats.govt.nz

Phone: 0508 525 525 (toll-free in New Zealand)

+64 4 931 4600 (outside New Zealand)



List of available tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Available files' box of the online version of this report. They are not suitable for printing. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. Age group and median age, by sex and greater Christchurch area, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
2. Age group, by greater Christchurch area unit, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
3. Birthplace and years since arrival in New Zealand, by sex, Auckland, Wellington area, greater Christchurch area, and New Zealand, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
4. Ethnic group (grouped total responses), by sex, greater Christchurch area, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
5. Area of usual residence, by area of usual residence five years ago, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
6. Area of usual residence for people living at address for two years or less, by area of usual residence five years ago, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
7. Ngāi Tahu iwi and matawaka, by age group, median age, sex, and greater Christchurch area for people of Māori descent, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
8. Area of usual residence for Ngāi Tahu iwi and matawaka living at address for two years or less, by area of usual residence five years ago (2008), 2013 Census
9. Ethnic group (grouped total responses), by study participation, Auckland, Wellington area, greater Christchurch area, and New Zealand, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
10. Occupation (ANZSCO major group), by age group, sex, and greater Christchurch area, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
11. Industry (ANSIC06 division), by age group, sex, and greater Christchurch area, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
12. Birthplace (broad geographic area), by industry and greater Christchurch area, for those whose address five years ago was not in greater Christchurch, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
13. Workplace address, by occupation and greater Christchurch area, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
14. Main means of travel to work, by greater Christchurch area and New Zealand, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
15. Area of usual residence by workplace address, by Hurunui District, Waimakariri District, Christchurch City, Selwyn District, greater Christchurch area, and Ashburton District, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
16. Occupied dwellings, unoccupied dwellings, and dwellings under construction, by greater Christchurch area unit, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
17. Occupied dwelling type, by greater Christchurch area, 2006 and 2013 Censuses
18. Fuel type used to heat dwelling (total responses), by greater Christchurch area and New Zealand, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
19. Weekly rent paid by household composition, by Auckland, Wellington area, greater Christchurch area, and New Zealand, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
20. Weekly rent paid by number of bedrooms, by Auckland, Wellington area, greater Christchurch area, and New Zealand, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses