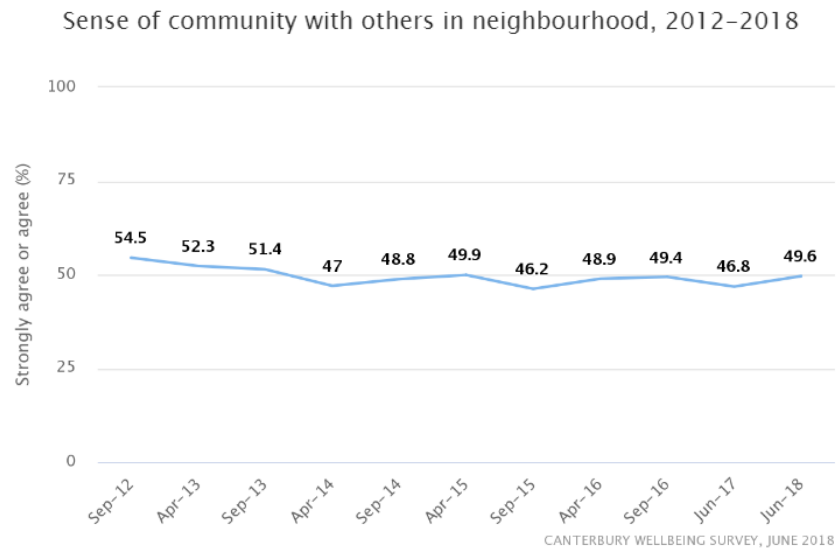


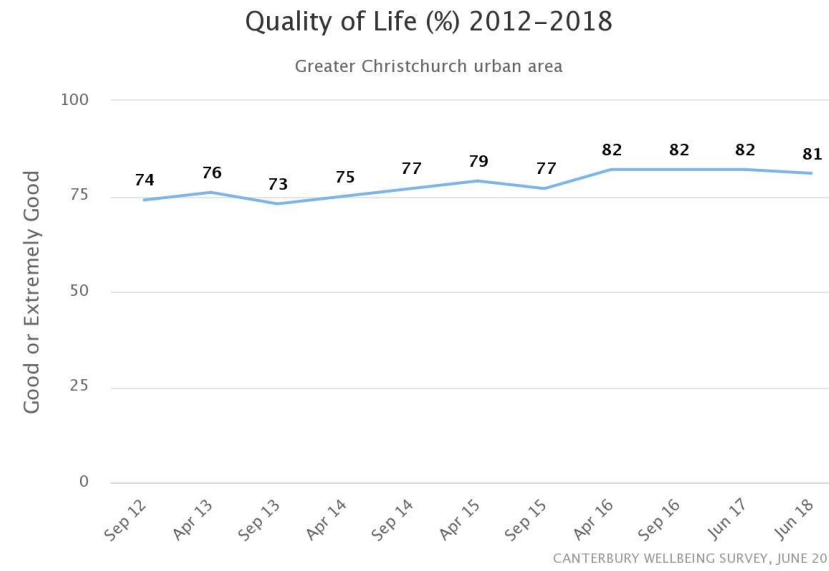
Outcomes Indicators Snapshot

Sense of community



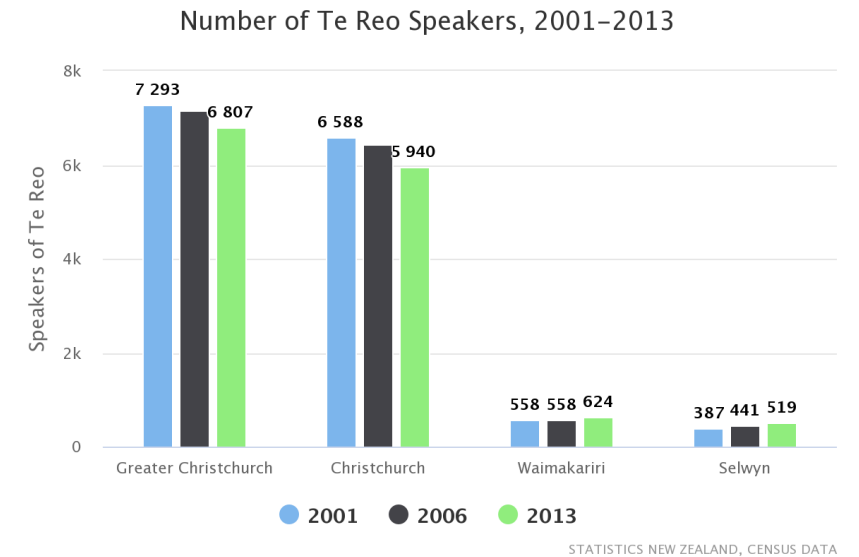
Of those living in Greater Christchurch 49.6% agree (strongly agree or agree) that they feel a 'sense of community with others in my neighbourhood'. There is a statistically significant decline overall in this proportion from 2012 to 2018.

Quality of life



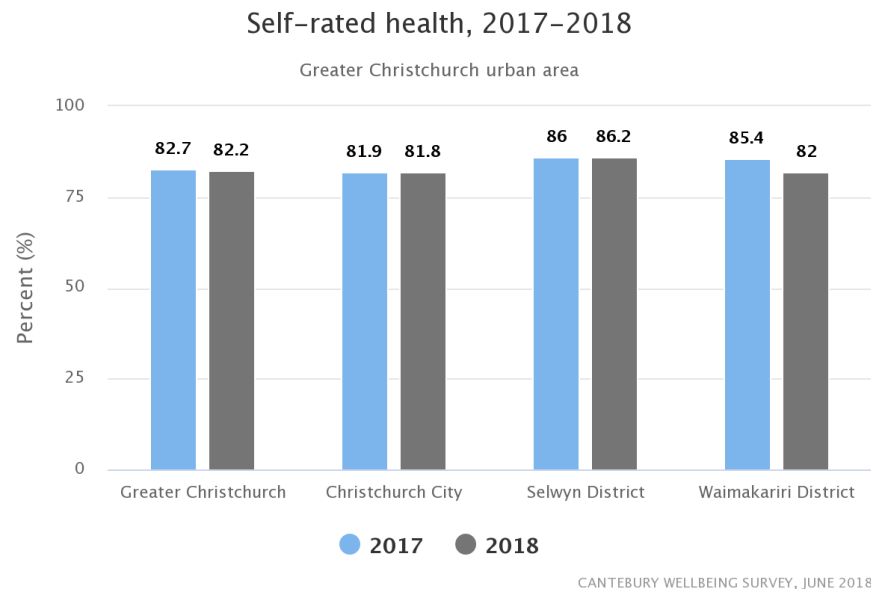
Just over eight in ten (81%) Greater Christchurch residents rate their quality of life positively. The proportion rating their quality of life positively has remained stable since April 2016, following a significant increase in the six months before that (from 77%) in September 2015.

Te Reo Māori Speakers



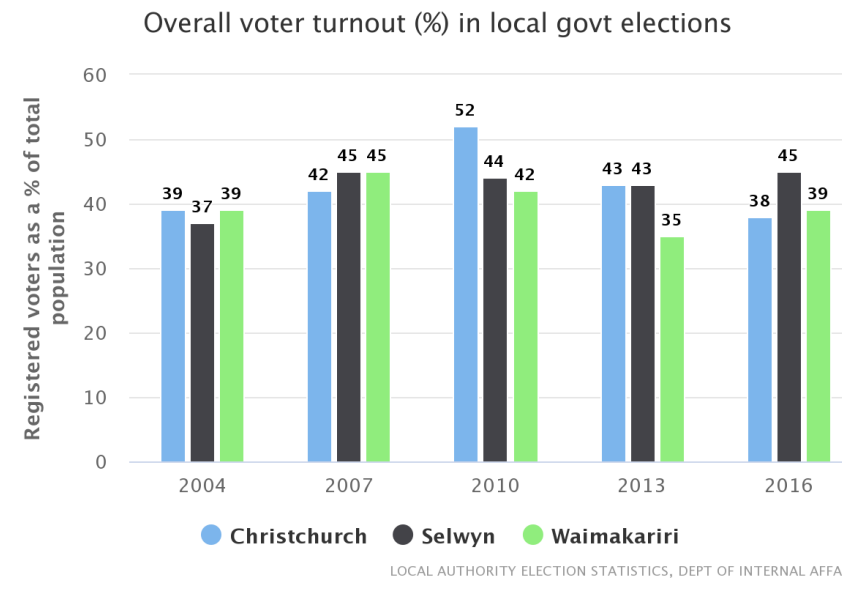
Numbers of speakers of Te Reo in Greater Christchurch declined from 7,293 in 2001 to 6,807 in 2013. The number of speakers in Christchurch follow a similar trend, declining from 6,588 in 2001 to 5,940 in 2013. The number of speakers in Waimakariri and Selwyn Districts increased slightly over the same period.

Self-rated health



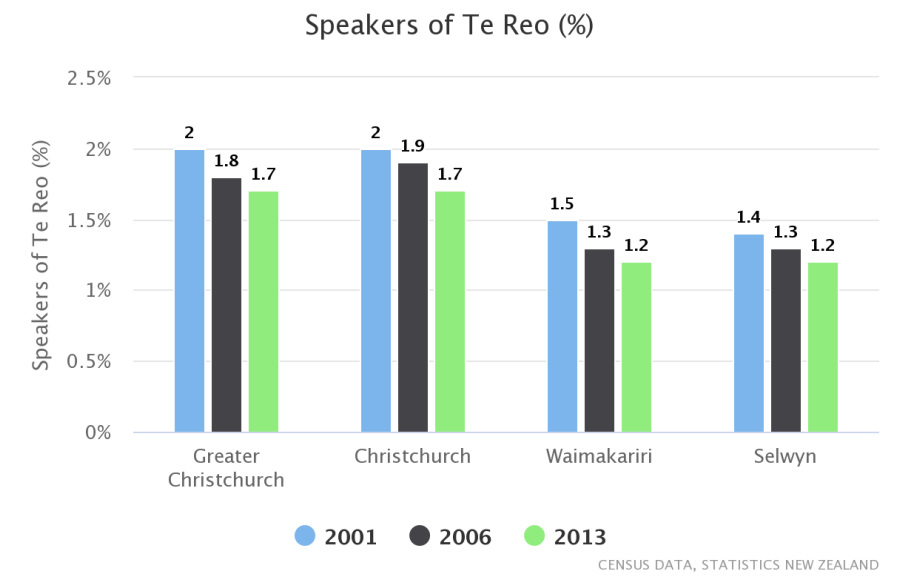
Results from the 2018 Canterbury Wellbeing Survey show that in Greater Christchurch, just over four-fifths of residents (82.2%) rate their health as excellent, very good, or good, a very similar proportion to 2017 (82.7%).

Voter turnout



There has been a general downward trend in greater Christchurch in voter turnout. In 2016, voter turnout in Christchurch City had fallen to below pre-earthquake levels, at 38%. Voter turnout in the Selwyn District remains steady at pre-earthquake levels (approximately 45%). Voter turnout in the Waimakariri District was similar to SDC in 2010 at 42%, dropping to 35% in 2013, then increasing to 39% in 2016.

Te Reo Māori Speakers

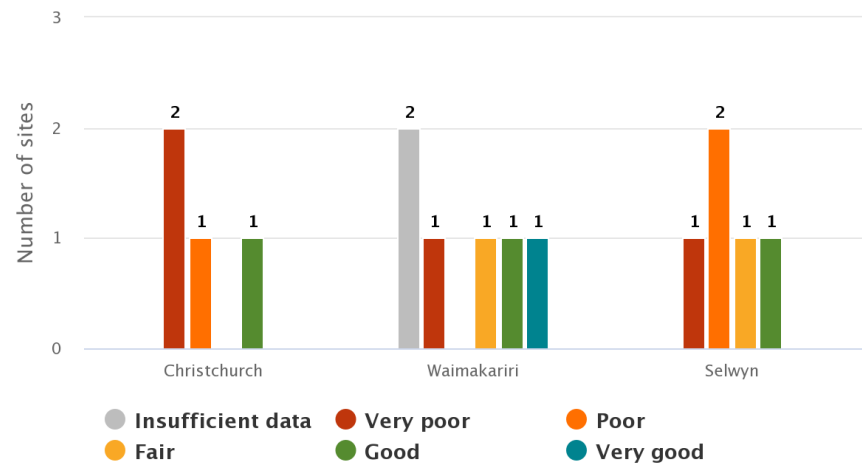


Te Reo speakers as a proportion of the population declined from 2% in 2001 to 1.7% in 2013 in Greater Christchurch and Christchurch City. Waimakariri and Selwyn speakers of Te Reo also declined relative to their populations from 1.5% in Waimakariri and 1.4% in Selwyn in 2001 to 1.2% for both in 2013.

Outcomes Indicators Snapshot

Recreational Water Use

Suitability for Recreation Grade (SFRG) at freshwater sites, 2017/18



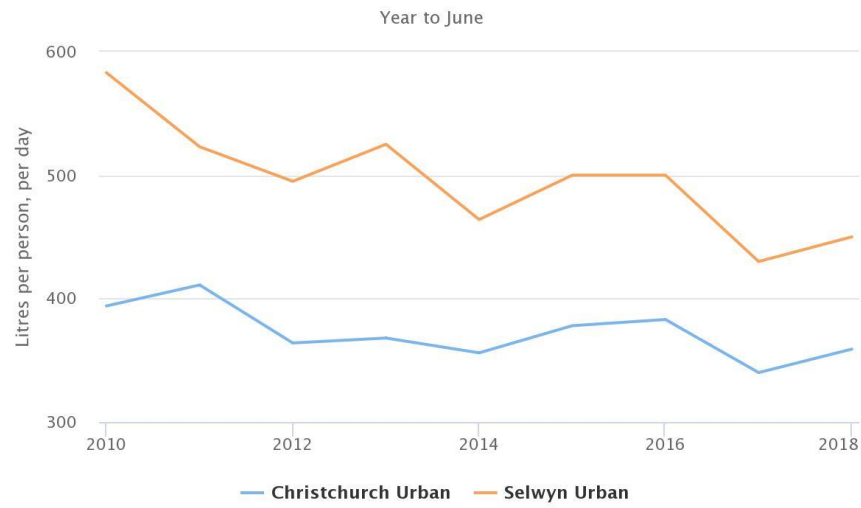
CANTERBURY WATER QUALITY MONITORING, ECAN



Results from the 17/18 summer period at freshwater sites show that of the 15 sites in the three territorial authorities, only six were rated as Fair or above and suitable for primary contact recreation. No freshwater sites improved since the previous year. One site on the Selwyn River was downgraded from Good to Fair.

Water Use

Water Use, 2010-2018



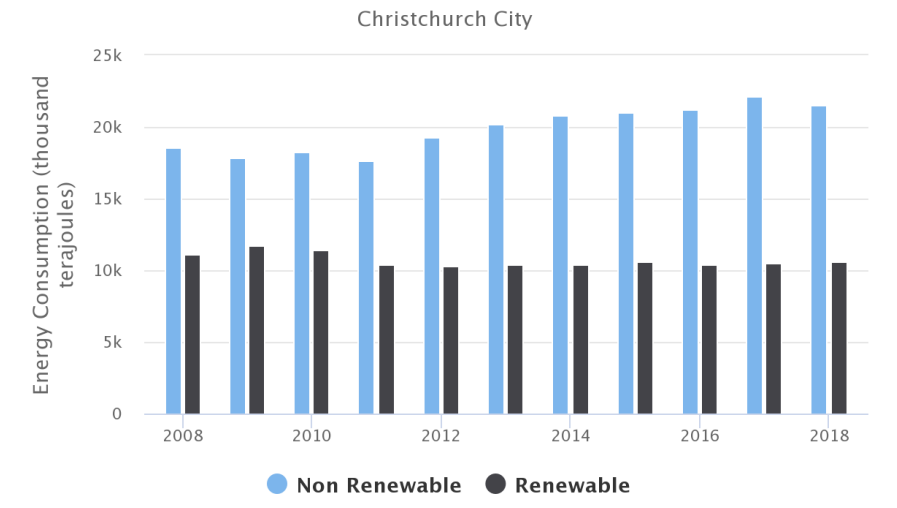
COUNCIL DATA FOR CHRISTCHURCH & SELWYN



In 2018, consumption of drinking water (including everyday household use) was estimated to be 450 litres per person per day in Selwyn urban areas (an increase from 430 litres in 2017) and 359 litres in Christchurch urban areas (increase from 340 litres in 2017).

Energy

Amount (TJ) of energy consumed, 2009-2018



NEO LEAF GLOBAL LTD FOR CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL

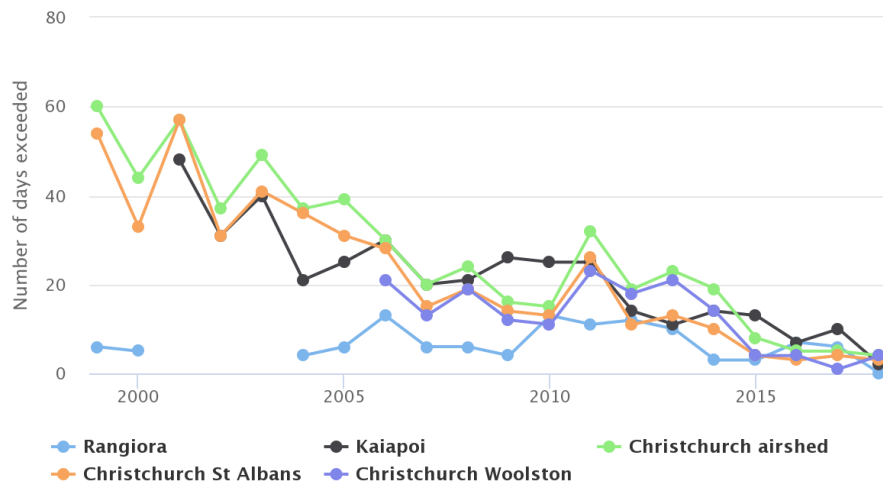


In 2018, Christchurch City used 21,518 TJ of energy from non-renewable sources (67%), and 10,617 TJ of renewable energy (33%), a slight improvement from 2017 of 22,133 (68%) and 10,494 TJ (32%) respectively. However the percentage of renewable is still significantly less compared with 40% in 2009.

Air quality

Number of airshed PM10 exceedance days (high pollution)

1999-2018



AIR QUALITY DATA, ECAN

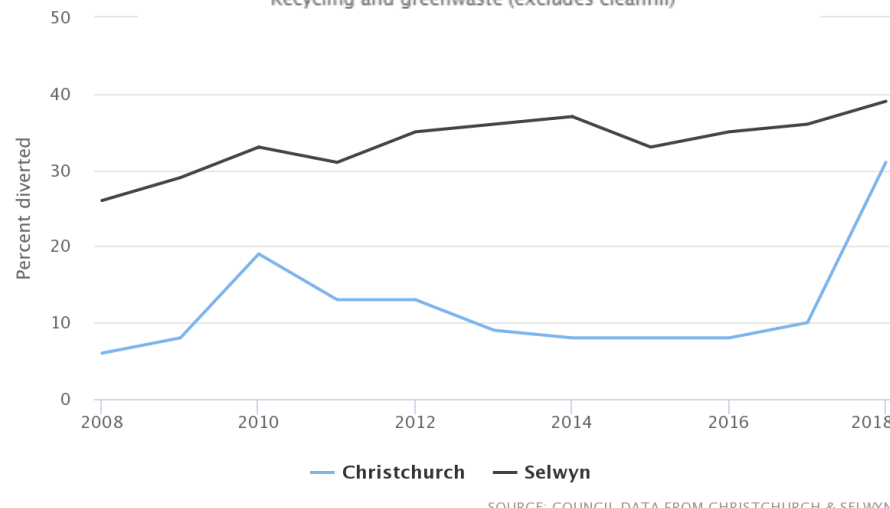


Monitoring in Christchurch, Rangiora and Kaiapoi in 2018 showed that the Christchurch airshed had the most air pollution with four PM10 exceedance days. Rangiora and Kaiapoi both improved from the previous year, with Kaiapoi dropping from ten days in 2017 to two in 2018, and Rangiora from six days to zero.

Solid waste

Waste diverted from landfill (%), 2008-2018

Recycling and greenwaste (excludes cleanfill)



SOURCE: COUNCIL DATA FROM CHRISTCHURCH & SELWYN

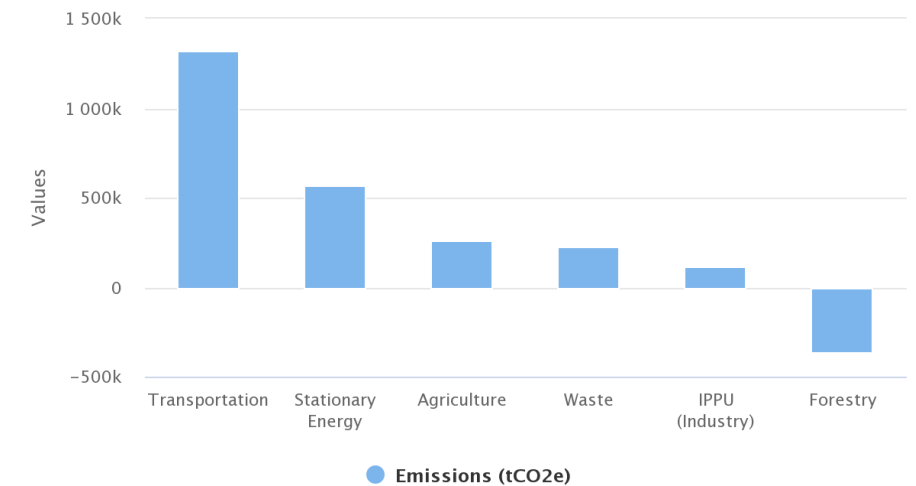


In the year to June 2018, 282,147 tonnes of solid waste went to landfill from Christchurch (compared with 299,524 in 2017). Selwyn sent 18,646 tonnes to landfill over the same period (compared with 19,203 in 2017). In the year to June 2018, Christchurch recycled 31% of all material in 2018, a significant increase from 10% in 2017. Selwyn recycled 39% of all waste, up from 36% in 2017.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Emission summary by Sector, 2017

Christchurch Community



SOURCE: Christchurch City Council, Christchurch Community Carbon Footprint 2016/17



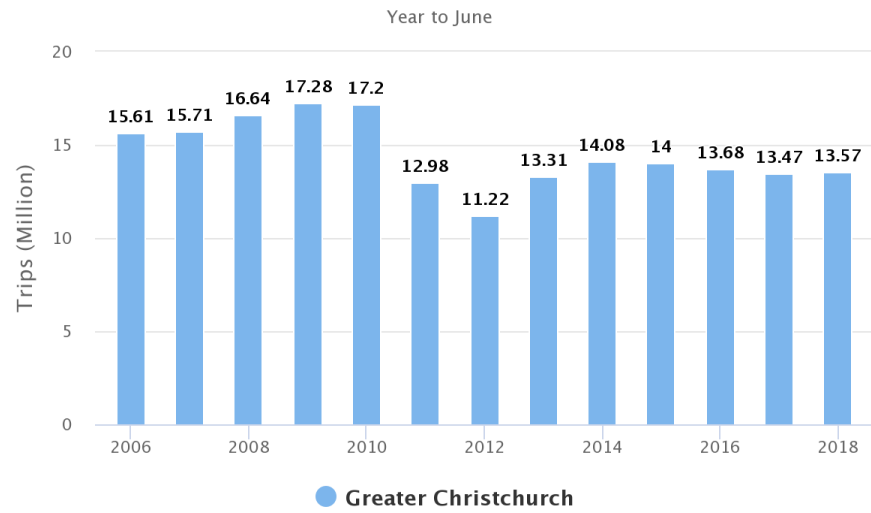
During the year to June 2017, Christchurch emitted an estimated 2,485,335 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e). Excluding forestry sequestration, this equates to 6.6 tCO2e per person. Transportation represents 53.1% of these emissions, followed by stationary energy (22.7%), Agriculture (10%), Waste (9%) and Industry (4.7%).



Outcomes Indicators Snapshot

Public Transport

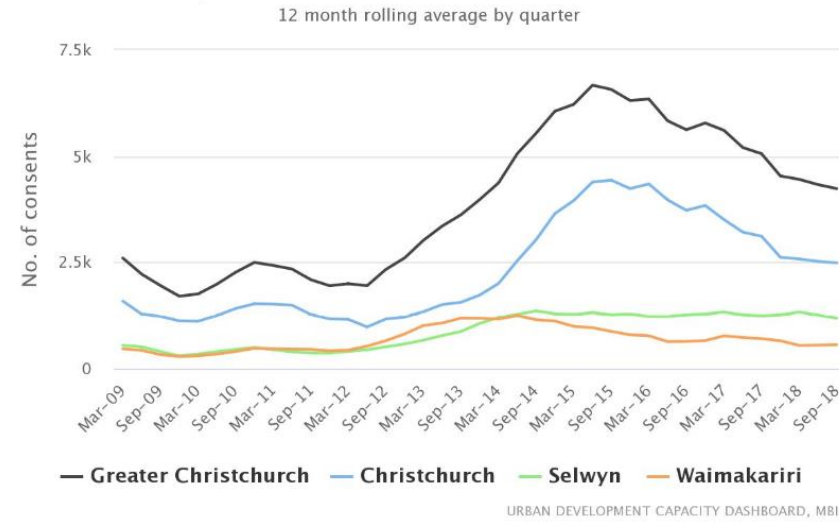
Public Transport bus boardings (millions), 2006–2018



Bus patronage in Greater Christchurch dropped from 17.2 million trips in the year to June 2010 to a low of 11.22 million trips in the June 2012 year. In the year to June 2018, 13.57 million boardings (or one-leg trips) were made on buses in the Greater Christchurch area. This was a slight increase of 0.8% from the previous year (13.47 million trips).

New Dwelling Consents

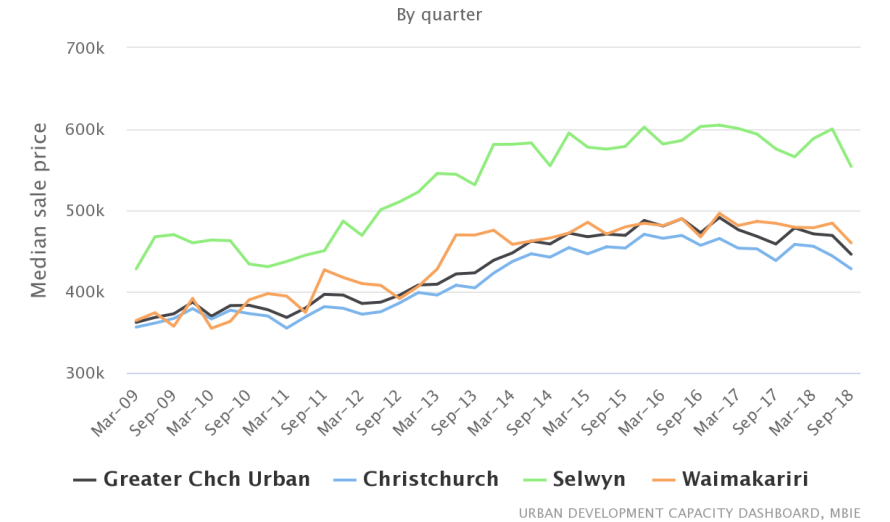
New Dwelling Consents Issued, 2009–2018



In the year to September 2018, there were 4,234 new dwelling consents issued across Greater Christchurch. In Christchurch City for the same period, there were 2,487 consents (59%), 1,186 (28%) in Selwyn, and 566 (13%) in Waimakariri.

House Sale Prices

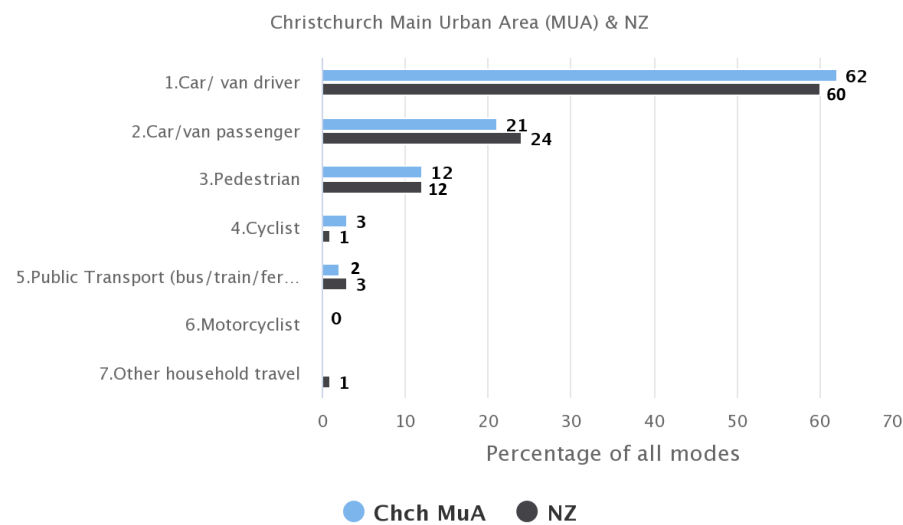
Median dwelling sale prices (inflation adjusted), 2009–2018



In the quarter to September 2018, the median sale price for the Greater Christchurch urban area has decreased to \$446,000. For the council areas, the median sale price for Christchurch was \$428,000, Selwyn \$554,250 and Waimakariri \$460,000.

Travel Mode

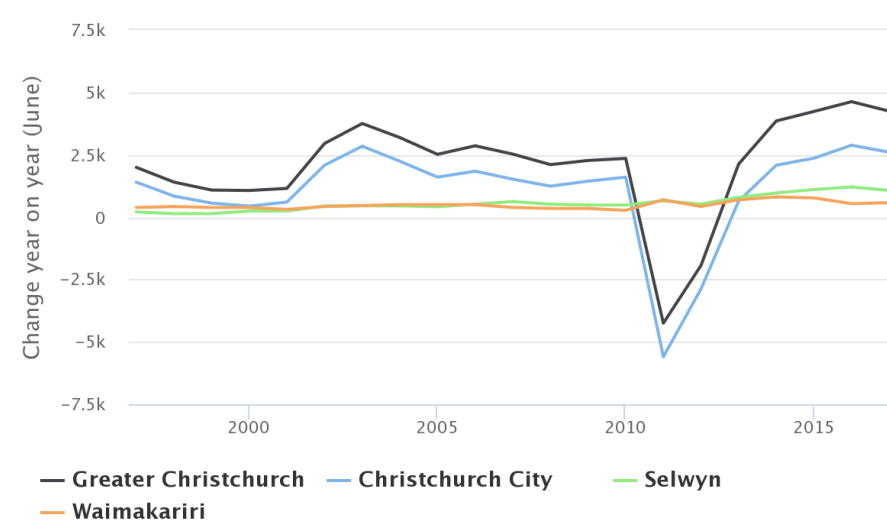
Household Transport by Mode 2015–18



After a slight decline in the proportion of private vehicle trips between 2006 and 2009, this proportion has been increasing again to 2006 levels. Travellers in Christchurch's main urban area mostly use cars to travel, mostly as drivers (62%) with a much smaller proportion as passengers (21%).

Household Growth

Change in number of Households



In the year to June 2017 the number of households across Greater Christchurch increased by 4,246. For Christchurch City this was an increase of 2,600 households (61%), with 1,069 in Selwyn (25%) and 577 in Waimakariri (14%).

Dwelling Rental Prices

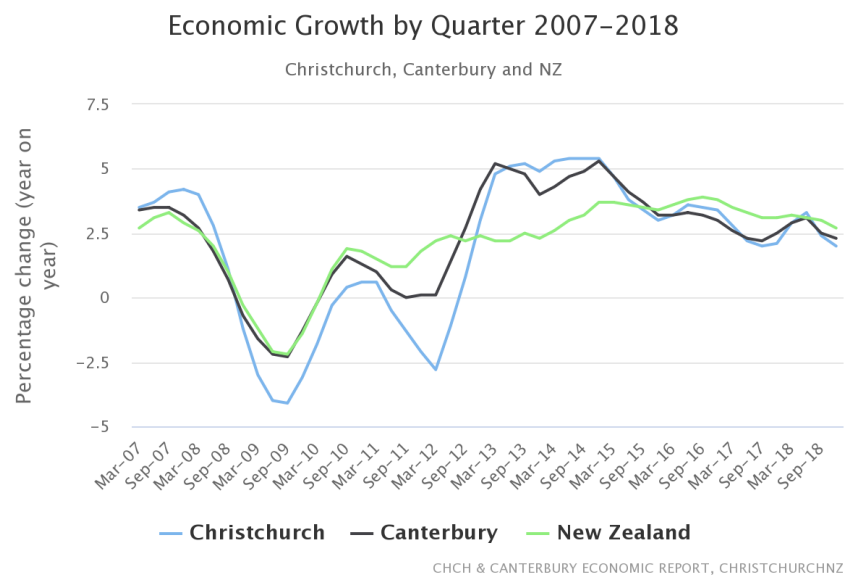
Mean dwelling rental prices (inflation adjusted), 2009–2018



In the quarter to September 2018, the mean dwelling rental price for the Greater Christchurch urban area has decreased to \$379 from \$370 in June 2018. The mean dwelling rental prices followed a similar decrease in Christchurch from \$378 to \$369 and in Waimakariri from \$375 to \$367, and no change in Selwyn at \$413 for the same period.

Outcomes Indicators Snapshot

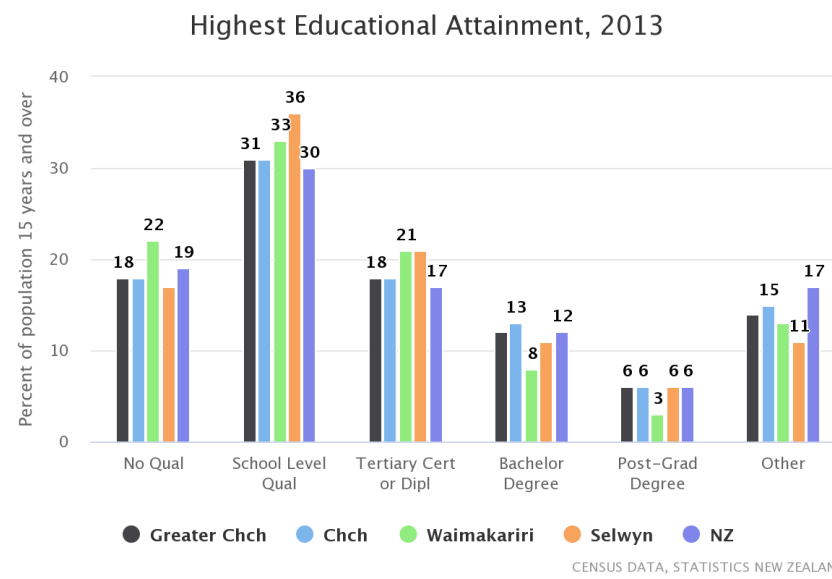
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



GDP remains at a high level in Christchurch and Canterbury, and continues to grow, albeit at a modest rate compared to recent highs. Estimates from Infometrics indicate that economic output in Christchurch grew by 2% in the year to Dec 2018, reaching \$21.3 billion. For the year to Dec 2018, the value of economic output in Christchurch represents 8.6% of New Zealand GDP, down slightly from the year to Dec 2017.



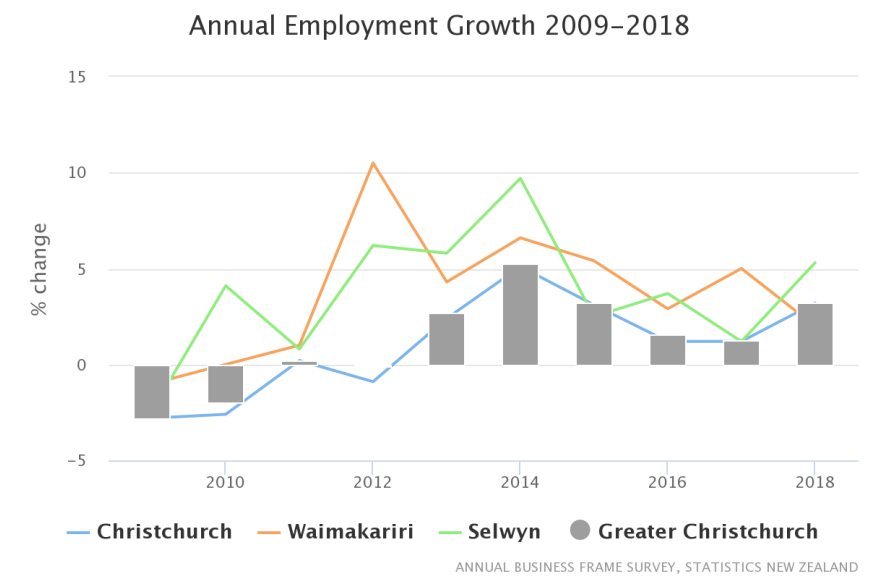
Education



In 2013, the most common level of attainment for the population aged over 15 years was a school level qualification (such as NCEA levels 1-3). In the Greater Christchurch urban area, as well as Christchurch City, 31% of people were in this group, 33% in Waimakariri, 36% in Selwyn. Thirty percent of people across New Zealand were similarly qualified.



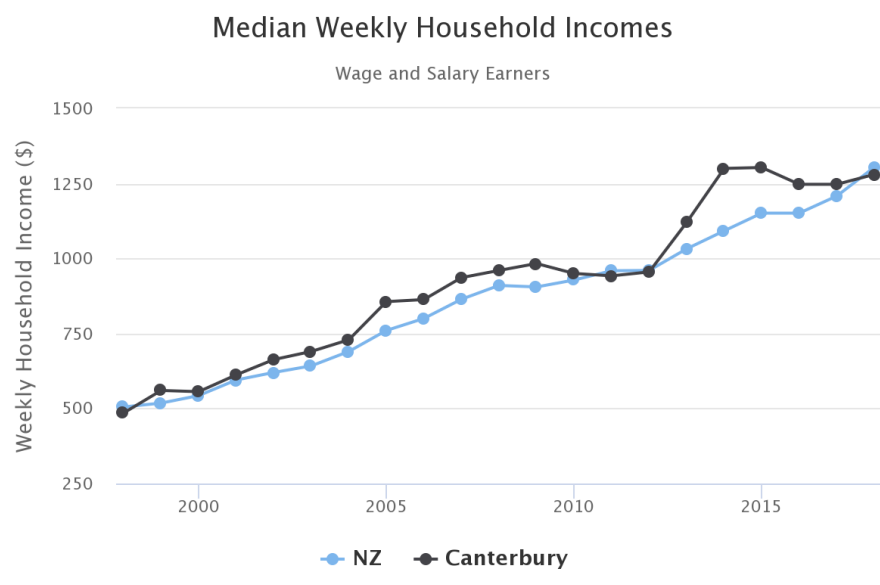
Employment Growth



In 2018 the Selwyn District had the highest rate of employment growth, up 5.3% from the previous year. Waimakariri had 2%, while Christchurch had 3.2%. The Greater Christchurch area had employment growth of 3.2%.



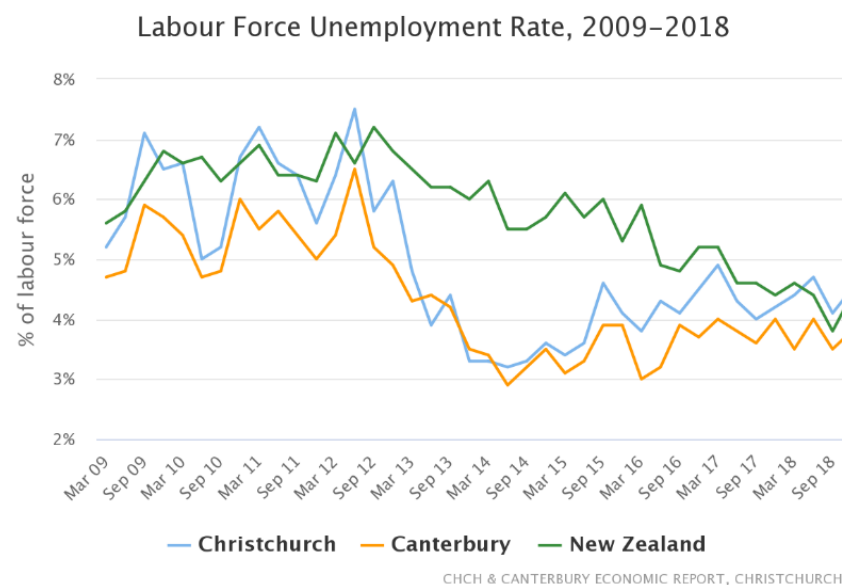
Income



In June 2018, the median weekly household incomes from wages and salaries in the Canterbury region was slightly increased at \$1,280 from \$1,247 in 2017, however this was slightly below the national median at \$1,280 compared with \$1,304.



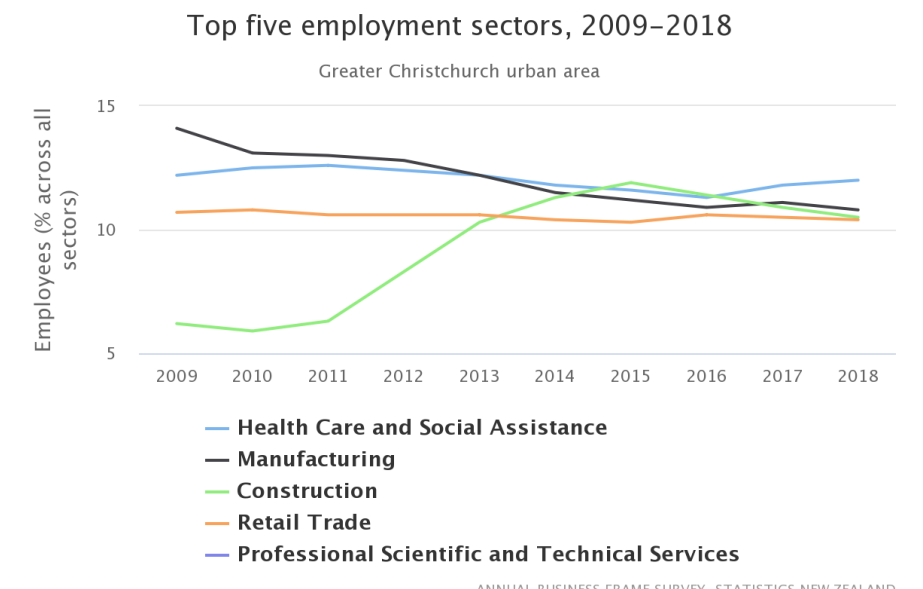
Unemployment



In the December 2018 quarter, 4.5% of the Christchurch labour force was unemployed, compared to 3.8% for Canterbury and 4.5% for New Zealand. Over the same period, 9.8% of 15-19 year olds and 14.7% of 20-24 year olds in Canterbury were not in education, employment or training (NEET). This was an increase of 0.7% from the previous quarter for 15-19 year olds, and an increase of 3.8% for 20-24 year olds.



Workforce sectors



In 2018 the top 5 sectors out of 19 employed 125,589 people, 52% of the total workforce. The largest employment sector is Health Care and Social Assistance with 28,664 employees (12%). There has been a gradual decline in the proportion employed in the construction sector since 2015. Manufacturing which employed the highest percentage of workers (14.1%) in 2009 has declined to 10.8% in 2018.