

Profile of Cashmere

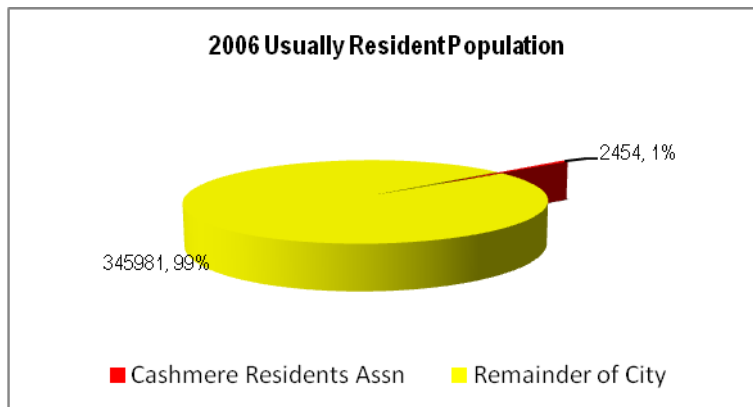
This report provides the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings information relating to Cashmere. It covers a variety of census variables including housing, education, income, occupation and qualifications. This data is at Cashmere and city wide level.

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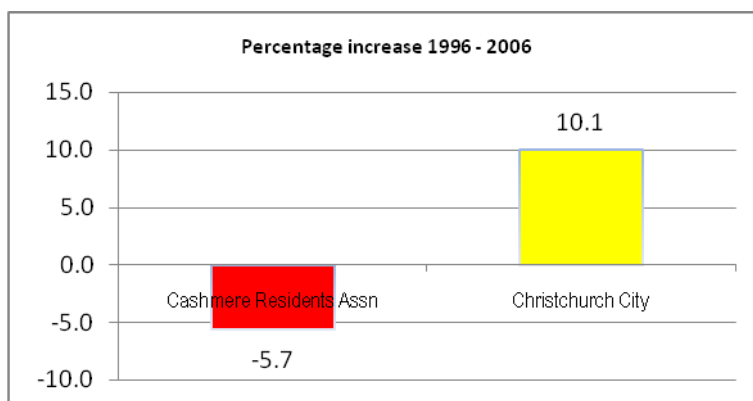
The People

At the time of the 2006 Population Census, Cashmere community was home to 2454 people



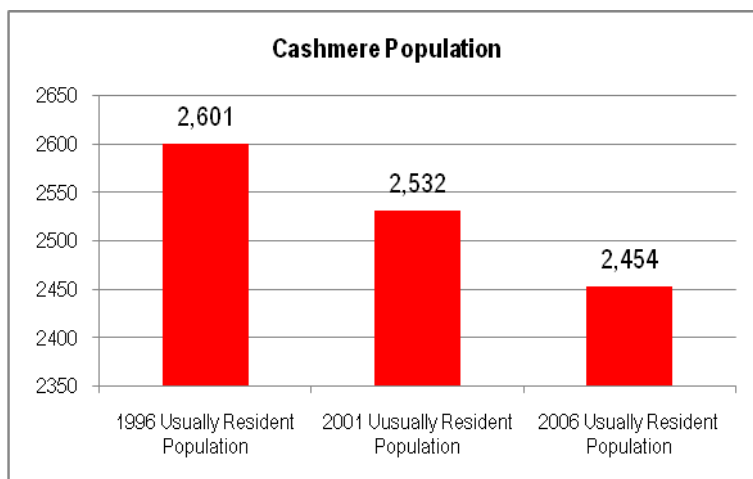
Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

In 2006 Cashmere residents made up less than 1% of the city's total population.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

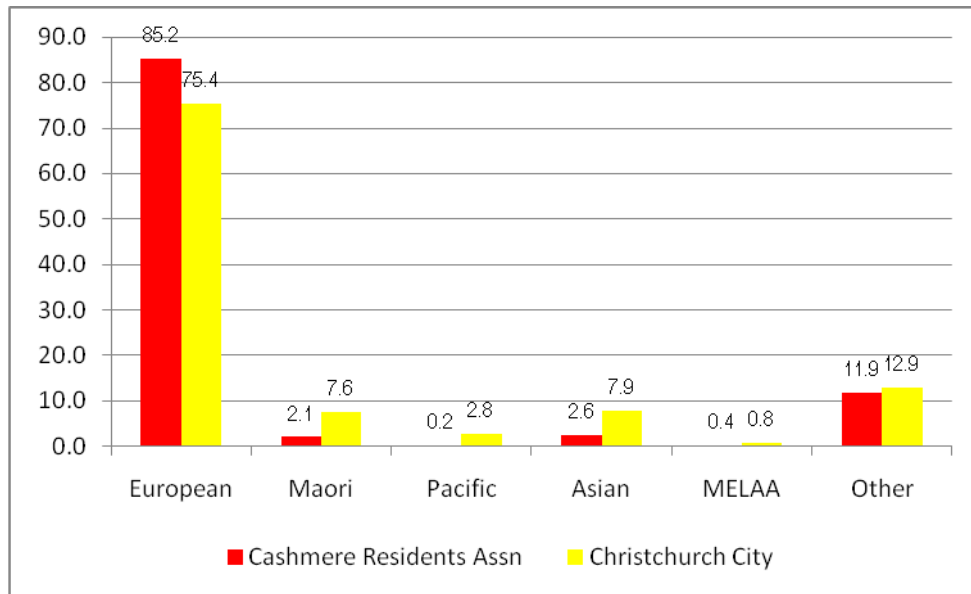
Between 1996 Cashmere had a - 5.7% increase on the 2001 usually-resident total compared with the 10 % increase across Christchurch as a whole.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Ethnic diversity

Cashmere is less ethnically diverse than Christchurch as a whole.¹



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006
MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African

- At the 2006 Census, more than 85% of the community's population identified as "European" – a considerably larger proportion than the 75% citywide.
- The 'Other Ethnicity' category includes groups previously classified as 'Other Other', as well as a separate category for 'New Zealander'².
- Maori³ were under-represented in Cashmere, with just 2.1% of the population identifying as Maori at the 2006 Census compared with 7.6% across Christchurch.⁴
- Other ethnic groups were also substantially under-represented. Just over 2.5% of the community's population identified as an Asian ethnic group (compared with 7.9% citywide), and less than 1% of the community's residents identified as a Pacific ethnic group (2.8% citywide).

¹ Ethnicity is the ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Thus, ethnicity is self-perceived and people can belong to more than one ethnic group. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. An ethnic group is a social group whose members have the following four characteristics:

- share a sense of common origins;
- claim a common and distinctive history and destiny;
- possess one or more dimensions of collective cultural individuality;
- feel a sense of unique collective solidarity. *Statistics New Zealand, Concepts & Definitions.*

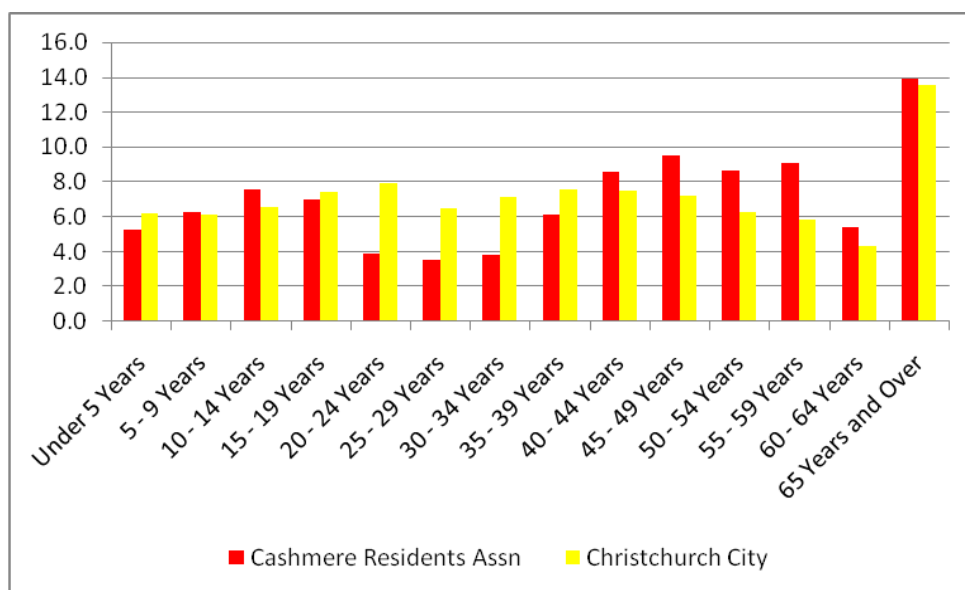
² A New Zealander response and like responses such as 'Kiwi' or 'NZer' are coded (by Statistics NZ) to a separate category, 'New Zealander', at level four in the Other Ethnicity group.

³ Maori ethnic group population People who identify with the Maori ethnicity with or without other ethnicities. Because ethnicity is self-perceived, people can identify with Maori ethnicity even though they may not be descended from Maori ancestors. Conversely, people may choose to not identify with Maori ethnicity even though they are descended from Maori ancestors. *Statistics New Zealand, Concepts & Definitions.*

⁴ Percentages total more than 100 because an individual can identify with more than one ethnic group and all are counted.

Age groups

The age distribution of Cashmere's population differs from the city as a whole.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

At the 2006 Census,

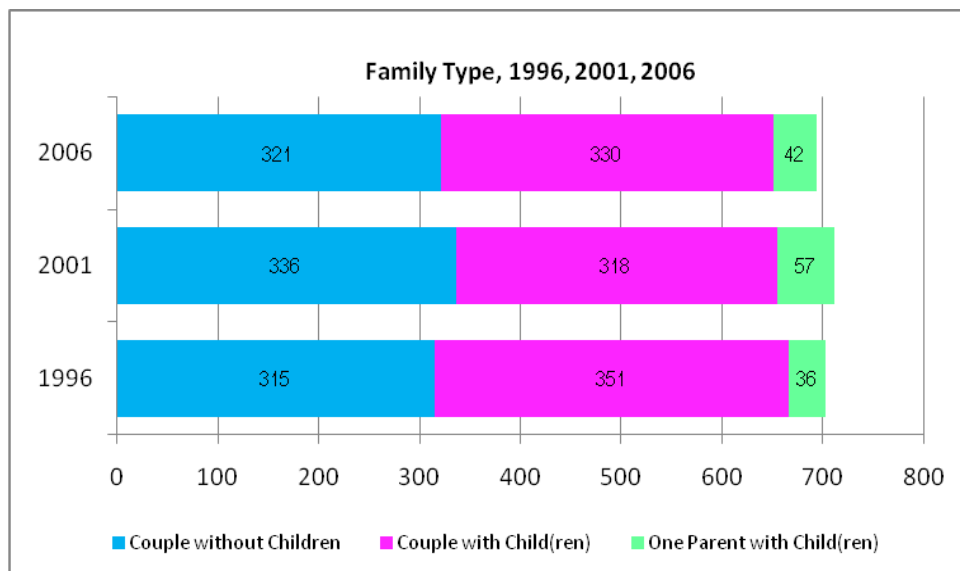
- Children under the age of 15 years made up 19% of the community's residents (19.5% citywide and 22% nationwide).
- Young adults aged 15-29 years were under-represented in Cashmere, accounting for 16% of residents compared with 24.5% citywide and 20% nationally.
- Those aged 30-44 were under-represented 21% in Cashmere compared with 22.5% citywide (22% nationally)
- Those 45-59 years made up larger proportions than their counterparts citywide and nationwide (16% and 19% respectively)
- Residents aged 60 years and older were slightly over-represented.

	Under 15 years	15 to 29 years	30 to 44 years	45- 60 years	60 years and over
Cashmere	19.0	16.3	20.8	22.8	19.9
Christchurch City	19.4	24.6	22.5	16.1	17.4

Households and Families

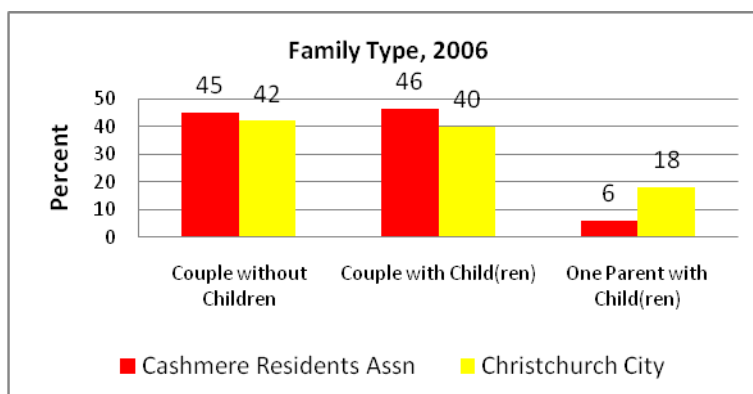
Families

In 2006, Cashmere was home to 714 families⁵.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

- Reflecting the situation around the city and country, the most numerous family type was couples with children. Numbering almost 330, they made up almost half (46%) of the district’s families – a considerably larger proportion than the 40% citywide and 42% nationwide.
- Couples without children numbered 321 Cashmere in 2006. This was 45% of all families in the community – a slightly higher proportion than the 42% citywide and 40% nationwide.
- Sole-parent families are under-represented in Cashmere. At the time of the 2006 Census, the district had just over 6% families consisting of one parent and children, 18% the city and national proportion.

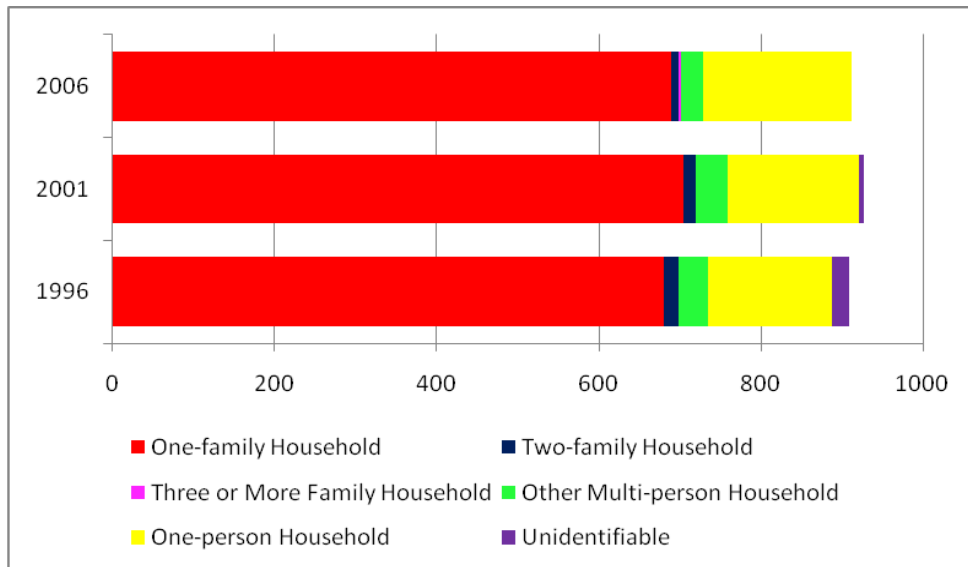


Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

⁵ In the Census, a family is defined by the presence, in one household, of a “family nucleus” (a couple, or parent(s) and child(ren)). Child dependency is not a component of the definition. This means that a 90 year-old woman living with her 60 year-old daughter, who does not have children of her own in the same household, would be classified as “one parent with children”.

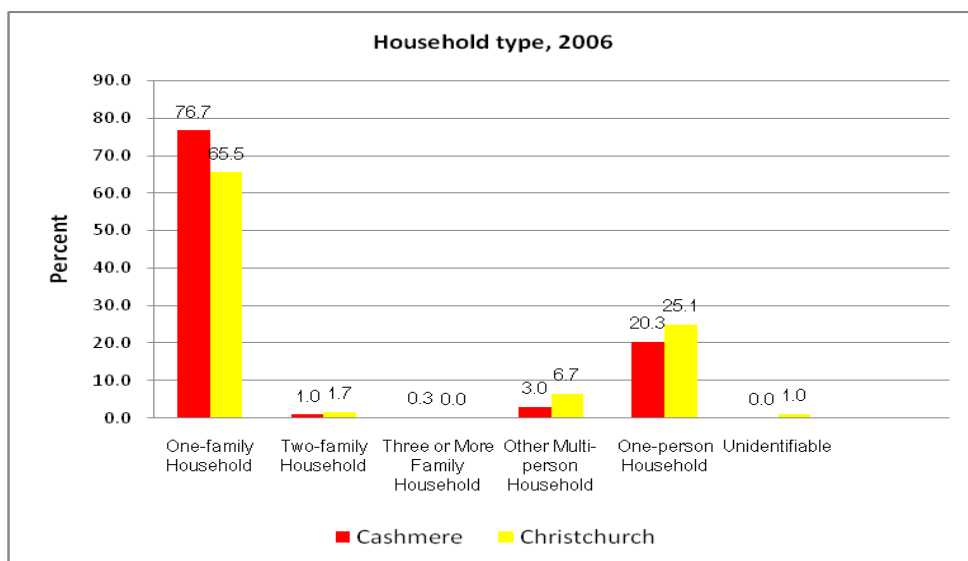
Households

The number of households in Cashmere remained relatively stable over the decade 1996 to 2006



In 2006, there were around 900 households in Cashmere.

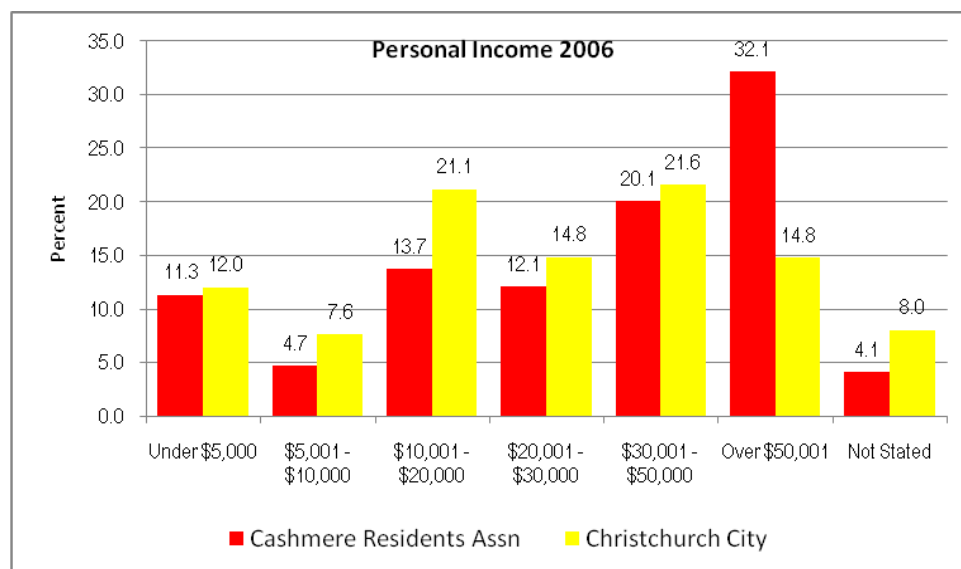
- The majority (77%) of them were one-family households, with or without other people (65.5% citywide and 69% nationwide).
- One-person households were less common in Cashmere than the city and country, with just 20% of the community's households consisting of individuals living alone (25% citywide and 23% nationally).
- Other multi-person households, the majority of which would be flats containing unrelated people, accounted for 3% of households (6.7% citywide and 5% nationally).
- Two-family households were also less common in Cashmere than around the country (just under 1% of households compared with almost 1.7% citywide and 3% nationally).



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Economic Standard of Living

Personal income

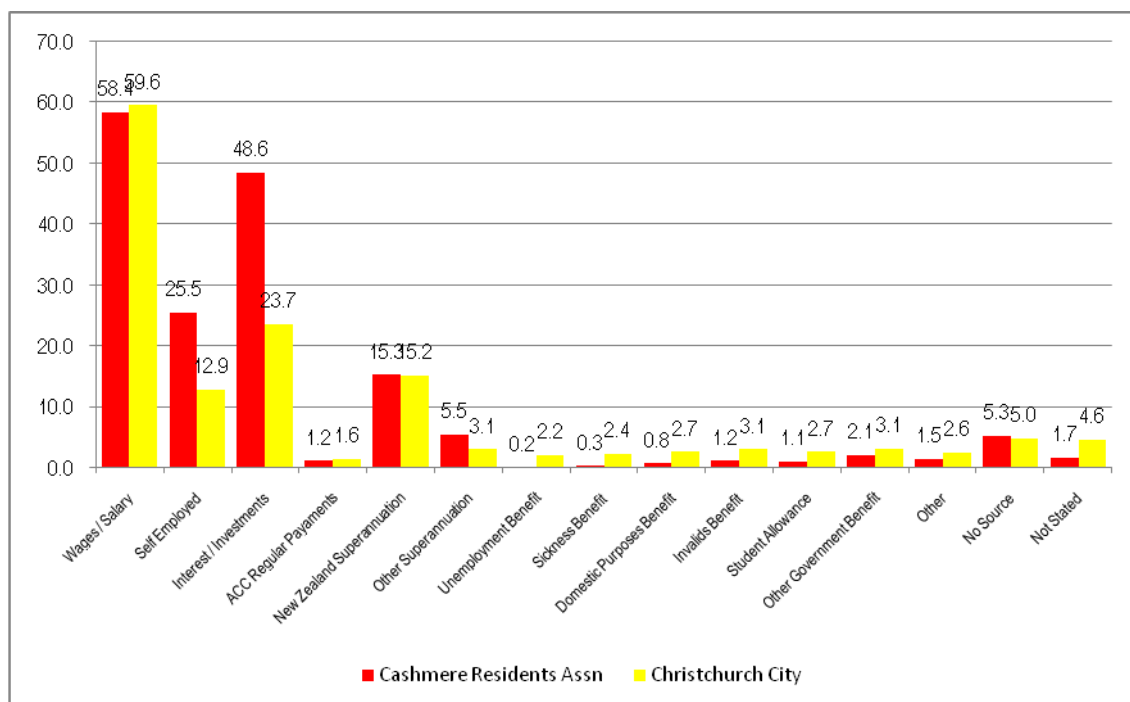


Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

At the 2006 Census,

- A smaller-than-average proportion of Cashmere's adults had personal incomes of \$20,000 or less.
- The difference percent for incomes up to \$10,000 (16% of Cashmere residents aged 15 or over compared with 20% citywide and 21% nationally). However, the difference was more substantial for people receiving \$10,001 to \$20,000 (14% in Cashmere compared with 21% for Christchurch and 22% nationally).
- Around 12% of Cashmere adults reported incomes between \$20,001 and \$30,000 and 20% incomes %30,001 and \$50,000.
- The largest difference occurred in incomes over \$50,001 (32% of Cashmere adults compared with 15% citywide).

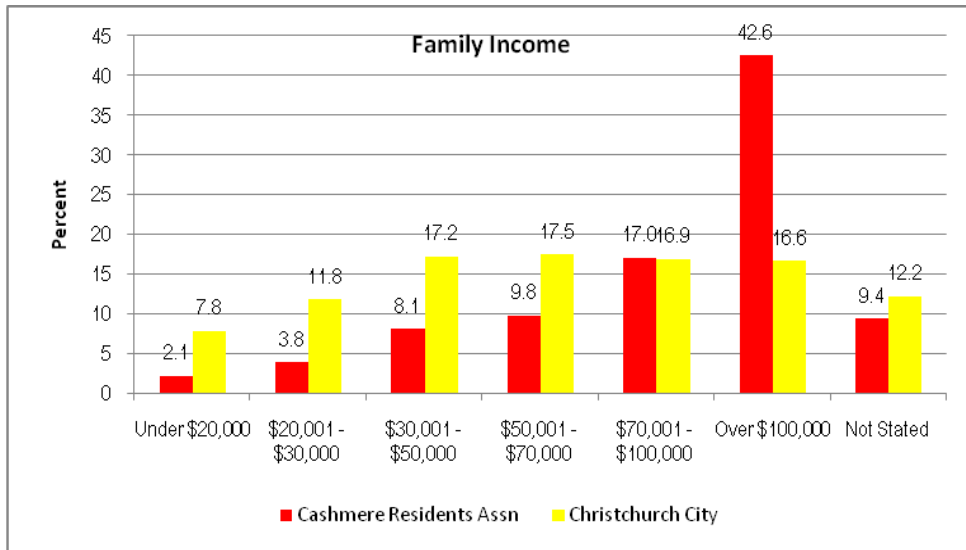
Source of Income



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

- The most common source of personal income is from wages and salaries. During the twelve months prior to the 2006 Census, 58% of Cashmere and 60% of the city's usual residents aged 15 years and over received income from wages and salaries.
- Just under a half (49%) of Cashmere residents obtained income from interest, dividends, rent and other investments (compared to 24% for the city as a whole)
- Self-employment was a source of income for 26% of Cashmere, twice as much as the proportion for the city as a whole (13%).
- Government funded benefits were also a key income source for many Cashmere and City residents, especially NZ Superannuation (15% for both Cashmere and City).

Family Income

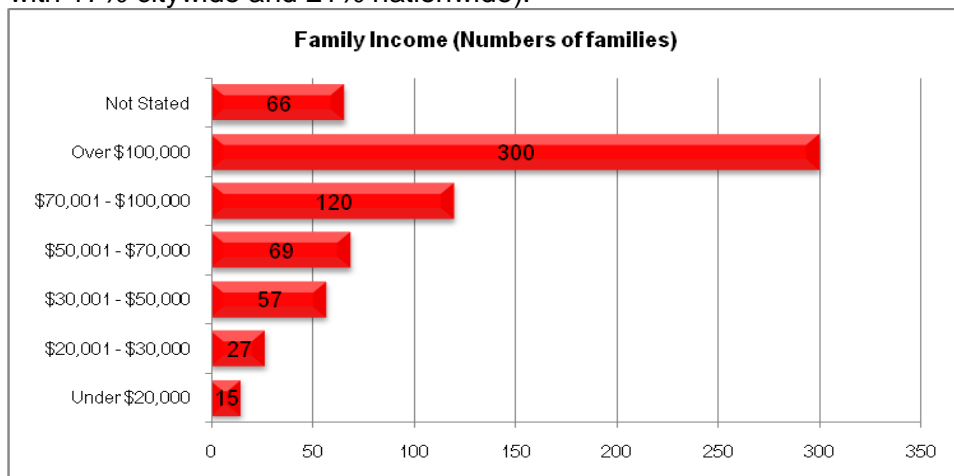


Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

At the 2006 Census, a smaller-than-average proportion of Cashmere's families had incomes of \$70,000 or less

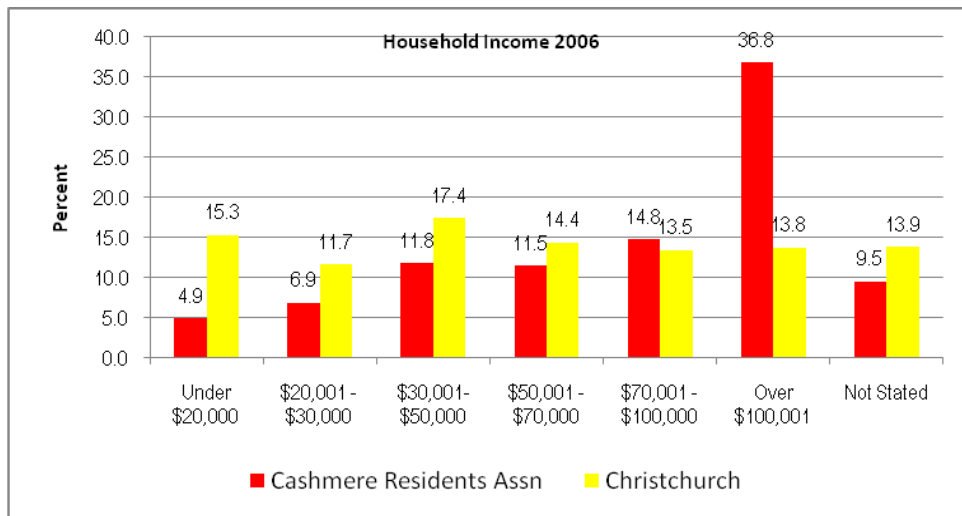
- 2% of families in Cashmere compared with 8% in the city as a whole and 10% nationally had incomes less than \$20,000
- Around 4% of Cashmere families reported incomes between \$20,001 and \$30,000 (compared with 12% citywide and 13% nationally)
- 8% incomes \$30,001 and \$50,000 (compared with 17% citywide and 19% nationally)
- 10% of cashmere families had incomes \$50,001 to \$70,000 (18% both citywide and nationally)
- 17% of cashmere families had incomes \$70,001 to \$100,00 (17% citywide and 18% nationally)

The largest difference occurred in incomes over \$100,001 (43% of Cashmere adults compared with 17% citywide and 21% nationwide).



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Household Income

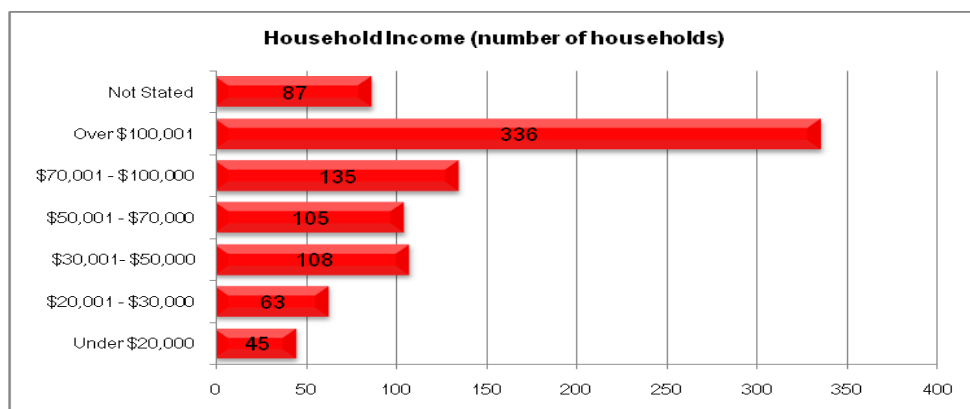


Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

At the 2006 Census, a smaller-than-average proportion of Cashmere's households had incomes of \$70,000 or less

- 5% of families in Cashmere compared with 15% in the city as a whole and 16% nationally had incomes less than \$20,000
- Around 7% of Cashmere families reported incomes between \$20,001 and \$30,000 (compared with 12% citywide and 13% nationally)
- 12% incomes \$30,001 and \$50,000 (compared with 17% citywide and 19% nationally)
- 12% of cashmere families had incomes \$50,001 to \$70,000 (14% both citywide and 16% nationally)
- 15% of cashmere families had incomes \$70,001 to \$100,00 (14% citywide and 15% nationally)

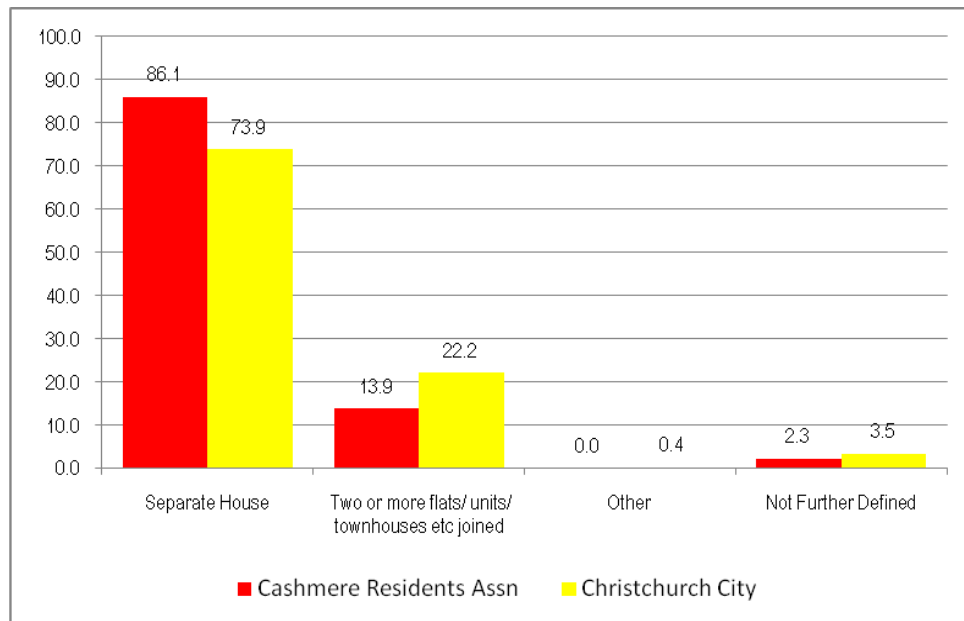
The largest difference occurred in incomes over \$100,001 (37% of Cashmere adults compared with 14% citywide and 19% nationwide).



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Housing

Housing Makeup

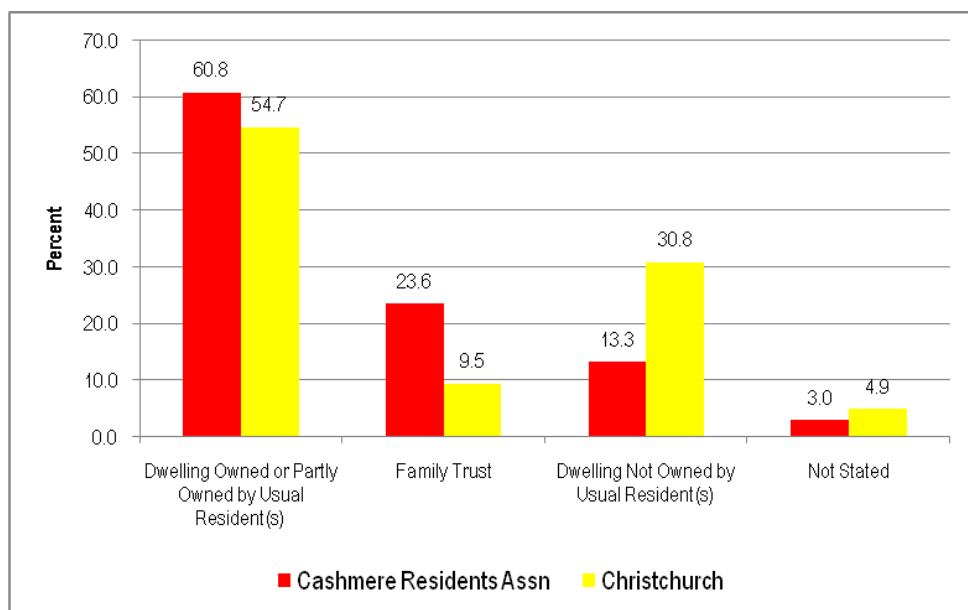


Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

According to 2006 census, there were a total of 909 dwellings in Cashmere (135261 in Christchurch City). All were private occupied dwellings were non-private dwellings such as hospitals and prisons (compared with 99.5% for city as a whole).

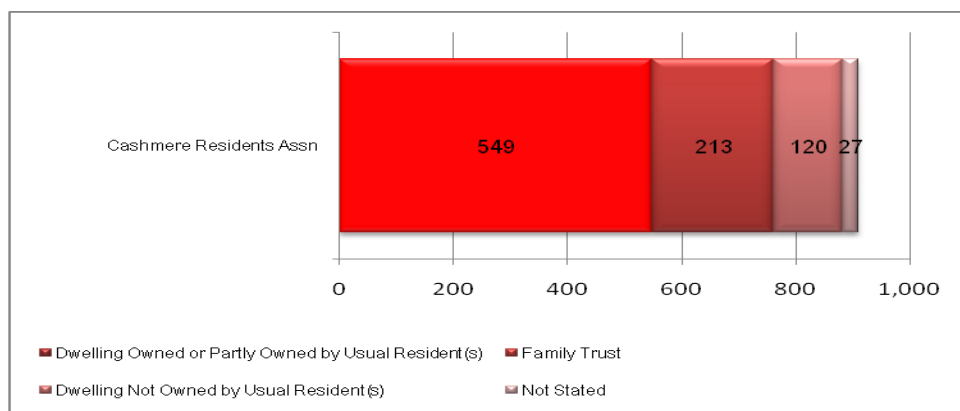
The predominant private dwelling is the separate house followed by attached flats, units, townhouses, apartments and houses joined together. These two groups accounted for 86% (separate houses) and 14% (units) of all private occupied dwellings in 2006.

Housing Tenure



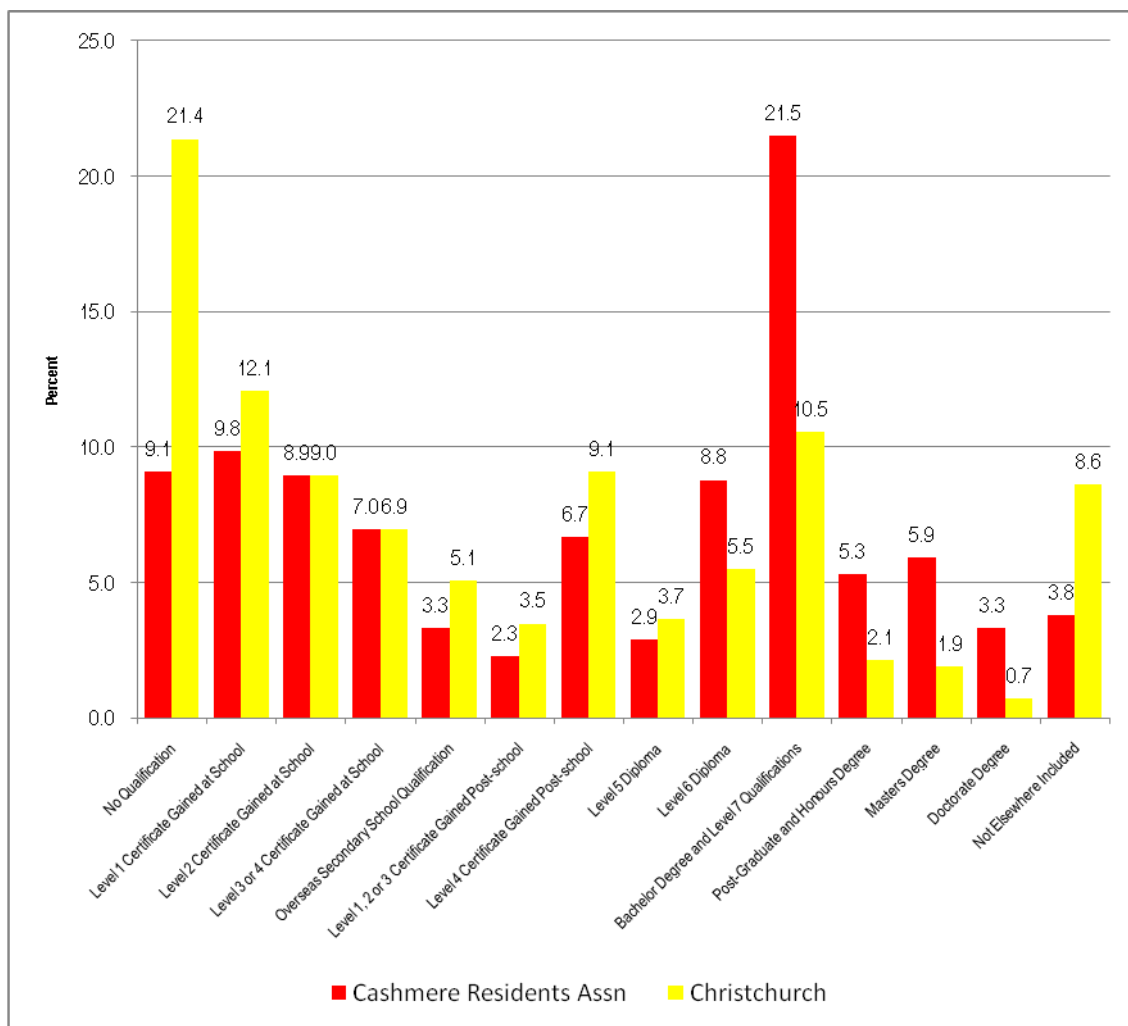
Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

- The majority of Cashmere's and City's households own the homes that they live in.
- Privately-owned homes (with or without a mortgage) still significantly outnumber those that are 'not owned' and are predominantly rented.



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

Knowledge and Skills

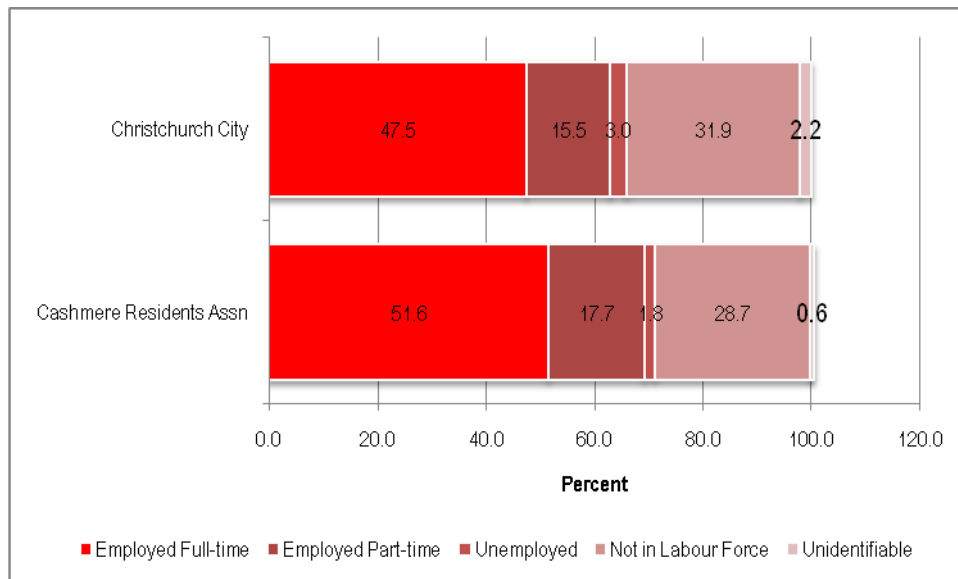


The distribution of educational qualifications across Cashmere's population differs somewhat from the city and national picture. In 2006,

- 9% of the community's residents aged 15 years or over had no formal educational qualification. This was significantly below the city proportion of 21% and national proportion of 25%.
- Post-school certificates or diplomas were the highest qualification of 18% of Cashmere's population (18% for city and 24% nationally).
- The proportion with a bachelor's degree or other level 7 qualification was more than double the city and smaller than nationally (22% in Cashmere compared with 11% for the city and nationally)
- Similarly the proportion with post-graduate qualifications (9%) was significantly higher than the city (nearly 3%) and the country as a whole (just under 5%).

Employment

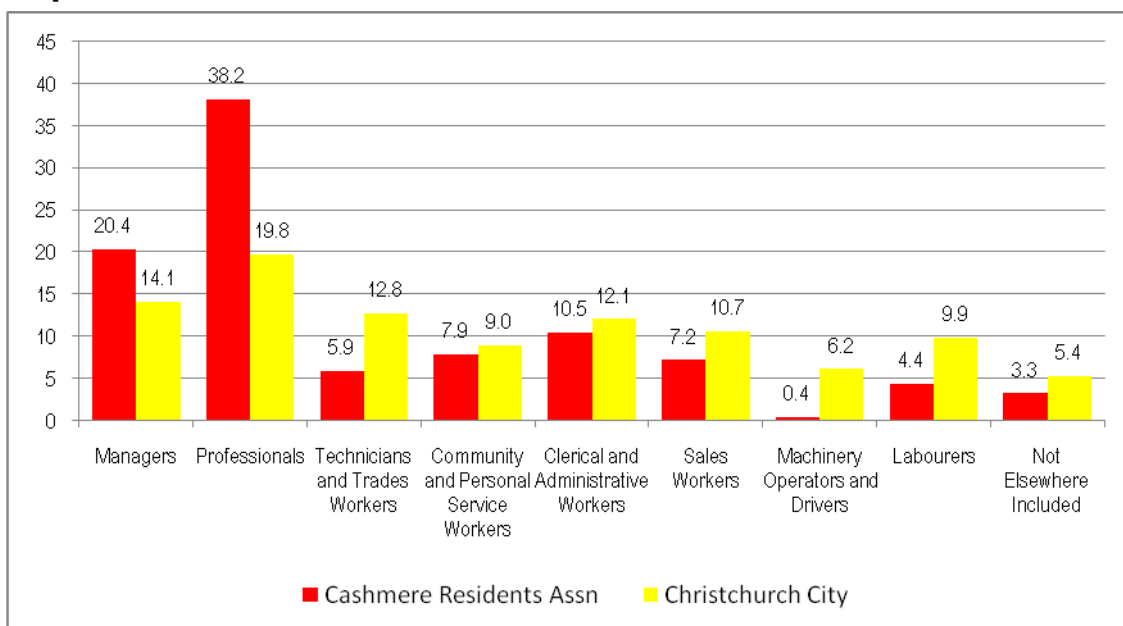
Labour force



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

- According to the 2006 Census, Cashmere had a working age population of 1983 people.
- Of this group, over two thirds (1374 people) were in the labour force in either full or part-time employment, just under a third (570) were not involved in paid work, while 36 were unemployed and actively seeking work.
- The proportion of Cashmere residents participating in the labour force (70%) was higher than the city figure of 63%.

Occupation



Source: Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006

At the 2006 Census,

- Professionals were the largest occupation group among Cashmere's population, making up 38% of all employed compared with 20 citywide and 18% nationally.
- Managers were the next largest group at 20% (14 across the city and 20% across the country).

Employment in all other categories made up a smaller proportion than nationally

- Labourers accounted for 4% of Cashmere's workforce (10% for city and 12% nationally)
- Technicians and trades workers - 6% Cashmere, 13% citywide and 13% nationwide
- Clerical and administrative workers - made up 11% of the community's employed compared with 12% citywide and 13% nationwide).
- 8% of Cashmere's employed residents worked as a community and personal service worker (9% in Christchurch and 8% nationally).
- Sales workers (7% compared with 11% across the city and 10% across New Zealand).
- The smallest occupation group, machinery operators and drivers, accounted for less than 1% of Cashmere's employed residents – 6% citywide and nationally.