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# *Carterton District*

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QUARTERLY REVIEW

MARCH 2008

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# Trends this quarter..

<p><b>Population Estimates</b></p> <p><i>30 June 2007</i> Carterton District</p> <p>7,300 + 0.5% (+ 40)</p> <p>from 30 June 2006</p>	<p><b>Births</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Carterton District</p> <p>23 - 8.0% (- 2)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>	<p><b>Deaths</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Carterton District</p> <p>11 - 35.3% (- 6)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>
<p><b>Permanent &amp; Long-Term Arrivals</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Carterton District</p> <p>6 - 14.3% (- 1)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter *</p>	<p><b>Permanent &amp; Long-Term Departures</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Carterton District</p> <p>29 + 222.2% (+ 20)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter *</p>	<p><b>Hospital Discharges</b></p> <p><i>Year ended December 2006</i> Carterton District</p> <p>1,466 + 0.3% (+ 5)</p> <p>from year ended December 2005</p>
<p><b>Employment</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>253,500 ** - 2.6% (- 6,700)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>	<p><b>Unemployment Rate</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>5.0% up 0.3 percentage points</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>	<p><b>Recorded Crime</b></p> <p><i>Year ended December 2007</i> Wellington Police District</p> <p>43,826 + 1.0% (+ 442)</p> <p>from year ended December 2006</p>
<p><b>Education (University Entrance Standard)</b></p> <p><i>2006</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>38.4% up 1.6 percentage points</p> <p>from 2005</p>	<p><b>Education (NCEA Level 2 or above)</b></p> <p><i>2006</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>62.7% down 10.6 percentage points</p> <p>from 2005</p>	<p><b>Crime Resolution Rate</b></p> <p><i>Year ended December 2007</i> Wellington Police District</p> <p>45.7% up 2.9 percentage points</p> <p>from year ended December 2006</p>

\* External migration data excludes the movement of people from one area to another within New Zealand.  
\*\* Employment figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

## *Trends this quarter continued...*

<p><b>Average Hourly Earnings</b></p> <p><i>March 2008</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>\$26.40 + 4.5% (+ \$1.14)</p> <p>from March 2007</p>	<p><b>Average Weekly Income</b></p> <p><i>June 2007 quarter</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>\$812 + 20.8% (+ \$140)</p> <p>from June 2006 quarter</p>	<p><b>Consumers Price Index</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Wellington</p> <p>3.1%</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>
<p><b>Employee Count</b></p> <p><i>February 2007</i> Carterton District</p> <p>2,510 - 1.6% (- 40)</p> <p>from February 2006</p>	<p><b>Business Locations</b></p> <p><i>February 2007</i> Carterton District</p> <p>1,120 + 3.3% (+ 36)</p> <p>from February 2006</p>	<p><b>Retail Sales</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>\$1,796.0m + 8.8% (+ \$145.4m)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>
<p><b>Number of New Residential Consents</b></p> <p><i>Year ended March 2008</i> Carterton District</p> <p>126 + 28.6% (+ 28)</p> <p>from year ended March 2007</p>	<p><b>Floor Area of New Residential Consents</b></p> <p><i>Year ended March 2008</i> Carterton District</p> <p>20,993 square metres + 49.3% (+ 6,928 square metres)</p> <p>from year ended March 2007</p>	<p><b>Value of Non-Residential Consents</b></p> <p><i>Year ended March 2008</i> Carterton District</p> <p>\$3.5m - 13.3% (- \$0.5m)</p> <p>from year ended March 2007</p>

## *Trends this quarter continued...*

<p><b>Dwelling Sales</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Wellington REINZ Region</p> <p>1,945 - 35.0% (- 1,047)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>	<p><b>Average Dwelling Sale Price</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Wellington REINZ Region</p> <p>\$430,000 + 4.6% (+ \$19,000)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>	<p><b>Car Registrations</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Masterton Postal District</p> <p>358 no change</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>
<p><b>Total Guest Nights</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Carterton District</p> <p>38,981 + 6.9% (+ 2,514)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>	<p><b>Occupancy Rate</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Carterton District</p> <p>30.1% no change</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>	<p><b>Guest Arrivals</b></p> <p><i>March 2008 quarter</i> Carterton District</p> <p>21,617 + 12.8% (+ 2,456)</p> <p>from March 2007 quarter</p>
<p><b>GST Sales</b></p> <p><i>December 2007 quarter</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>\$19,657.0m + 5.3% (+ \$989.6m)</p> <p>from December 2006 quarter</p>	<p><b>GST Purchases</b></p> <p><i>December 2007 quarter</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>\$13,039.9m + 1.6% (+ \$207.6m)</p> <p>from December 2006 quarter</p>	<p><b>Net GST</b></p> <p><i>December 2007 quarter</i> Wellington Region</p> <p>\$6,617.2m + 13.4% (+ \$782.0m)</p> <p>from December 2006 quarter</p>

# Feature article:

## Sub-national data – yours for the taking

### Introduction

Under the Making more Information Freely Available (MIFA) initiative, some of the data and products Statistics New Zealand used to charge for are now free. In addition to the Quarterly Review a selection of sub-national products have been made available as part of the MIFA initiative, including:

- small area population estimates
- small area population projections
- detailed business demography data
- StreetLink
- digital boundaries.

### Why make this information free?

Every year Statistics New Zealand surveys thousands of people and businesses. This initiative is about giving back the information, so that more New Zealanders, and more New Zealand businesses, can make informed decisions to benefit us all. This information is being made accessible to ensure that all participants in our society and economy can get full value from the investment that taxpayers make in official statistics.

### Quarterly reviews

This review is the fourth quarterly review to be provided free under the MIFA programme. Since the June 2007 quarter was released the Education indicator has been included, along with Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED) tables.

The reviews, which are produced for all regional council areas and territorial authority areas (excluding Chatham Islands Territory), bring together a range of data from Statistics New Zealand and external sources, such as the New Zealand Police, the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ) and the Ministry of Health in one package.

Originally the reviews were developed specifically for use by organisations with an interest in, and need for information about, New Zealand's economic and social activities at a sub-national level, but primarily for use by local government.

Now this product is freely available to anyone who wishes to learn more about their local area. Future developments include expanding the range of indicators and creating a web-based version, which will see the Quarterly Review rebranded as the Local Insight.

## Small area population estimates and projections

### What are small area population estimates?

Population estimates indicate the number of people who usually live in an area at a given date. Population estimates for area units are produced annually, and are broken down by five-year age group and sex.

For example the table below, taken from our Table Builder product provides area unit population estimates by area unit for the Hurunui District for the year ended 30 June 2007.

Age	0-14 Years		15-39 Years		40-64 Years		65 Years and over	
Sex	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Year at 30 June	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Area	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓	↑↓
580900 Lake Tennyson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
585502 Hanmer Springs	70	60	110	120	150	140	50	50
585504 Culverden	50	40	60	50	90	80	30	30
585505 Waiau	30	30	30	30	50	40	30	20
585506 Amuri	200	190	240	230	320	290	80	60
585601 Parnassus	90	100	110	100	180	170	70	70
585602 Cheviot	30	30	40	40	60	70	50	50
585700 Hurunui	300	290	330	320	530	520	190	140
585802 Amberley	110	130	150	160	210	210	170	220
585803 Leithfield	220	270	300	330	550	510	160	140

### What are small area population projections?

Population projections look at the likely population of areas in the future, given scenarios of migration and birth and death rates. Population projections for area units are produced every two to three years, and are broken down by five-year age group and sex.

### How are small area estimates and projections useful?

As they include breakdowns of age-group and sex, population estimates and projections are useful for estimating market size and penetration, and for evaluating areas for locating outlets, allocating franchise areas, and a range of other business planning purposes. They are widely used by businesses to identify the size and characteristics of their local market, and by central and local government to plan services and amenities.

### Availability of small area population projections

As a considerable amount of work is required for each area, the area unit population projections are being progressively released during 2008. The first two sets of area

unit population projections were released in Table Builder during April and May 2008. Population projections for all area units will be available by September 2008.

## Detailed business demography data

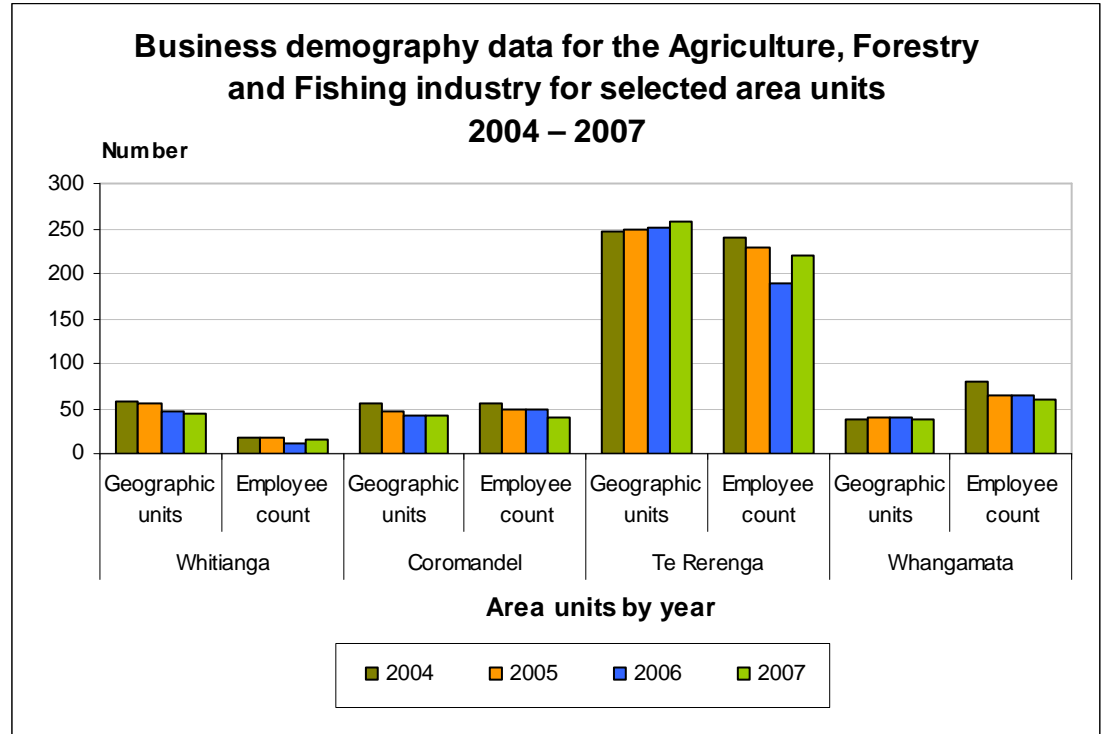
### What is detailed business demography data?

Detailed business demography data profiles New Zealand businesses by area unit

- how many businesses there are
- what industry they are in
- the number of employees they have.

The detailed business demography data can be accessed on Table Builder on Statistics New Zealand website. The tables are based on an improved set of business demography statistics released in early 2008. The new series have been derived from a recently developed statistical resource, the Longitudinal Business Frame (LBF). The advantages of the new series include expanded industry coverage, greater accuracy in the identification of business births and deaths, and the ability to efficiently incorporate changes to published data at a later stage.

The table below is an example of business demography data for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry for selected area units.



Business demographic statistics provide an annual snapshot (as at February) of the structure and characteristics of New Zealand businesses. The statistics are limited to economically significant individual, private-sector and public-sector enterprises that

are engaged in the production of goods and services in New Zealand. This generally includes all enterprises with GST turnover greater than \$30,000 per year.

### **How is it useful?**

Local and regional government may use this information to understand industry growth or study such things as product/service availability.

Users including businesses who provide products or services will find this data useful, enabling them to identify potential areas for business growth, direct their sales force, and profile market segments for planning purposes. For example, this information can show areas of opportunity for services such as food outlets, hire services or cafes and restaurants.

## **StreetLink**

### **What is StreetLink?**

StreetLink connects streets to administrative areas. It is made up of two parts:

- **Streets file** – an electronic list of address ranges and street names that fall within meshblocks.
- **Areas file** – an electronic list that classifies meshblocks into larger geographic areas, such as area units, territorial authorities and regional councils.

### **How are the files useful?**

Streets file is used to geocode addresses to meshblocks. This enables users to analyse businesses, trends, etc, in any of the geographic areas in the Areas file. For example, a garden maintenance business can see how many households they have contracts with and then look at the growth potential for each of their operators. The streets file can be customised to combine preferred areas to streets.

Areas file, also known as a concordance file, provides mapping of the geographic hierarchies so you can see how the various geographic boundaries link together. Concordance files can be supplied for geographic areas and specific years not included in the census or annual areas files.

## **Digital Boundaries**

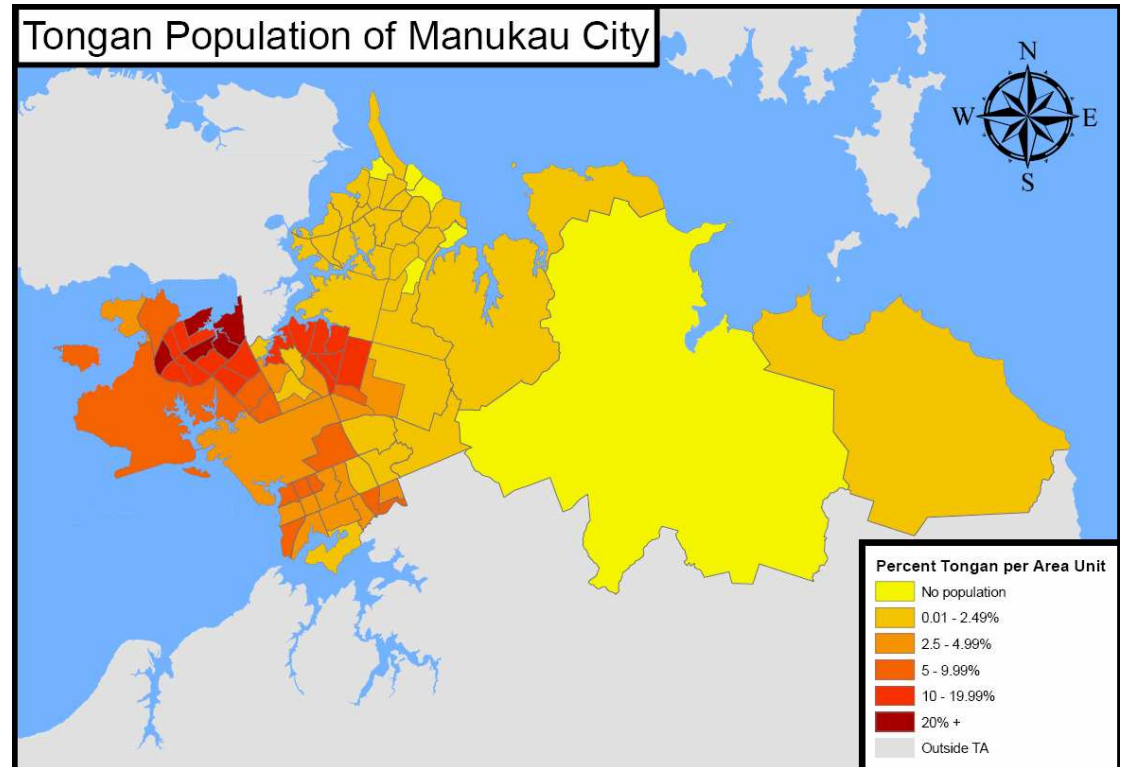
### **What are Digital Boundaries?**

Digital Boundaries are electronic files of the various geographic boundaries for use in mapping and geographic information systems (GIS). Meshblock boundaries, and boundaries of larger areas, are available digitally at two accuracy levels:



## Level 2 area units with 2006 Census data overlaid

In the image below, data from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings has been overlaid at area unit level to show at a glance the percent of Tongan population of Manukau City.



Digital Boundaries can be integrated with the 2006 Census Meshblock Dataset using geographic information systems to assist with visualisation, spatial analysis and decision making.

The dataset contains counts starting at the meshblock level for selected variables from the 2006, 2001 and 1996 Censuses of Population and Dwellings, rebased to the 2006 boundaries. The dataset also contains counts for area units, wards, territorial authorities and regional council areas.

## Geographic definitions

A description of the geographic areas mentioned in this article can be found in the link located below.

## Related links:

Making more Information Freely Available – check the link below for other components and further releases from the MIFA programme.

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/about-us/making-more-information-free/default.htm>

Small area population estimates

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/intercensal-population-estimates.htm>

Small area population projections – (an example of area unit projections)

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/pop-projections.htm>

Business Demography data

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/table-builder-business.htm>

StreetLink

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/statistics-by-area/regional-statistics/geography-mapping/streetlink.htm>

Digital Boundaries

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/statistics-by-area/regional-statistics/geography-mapping/digital-boundaries.htm>

2006 Census Meshblock dataset

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/census-outputs/meshblock/default.htm?tab=About>

Geographic definitions

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/2006-census-information-about-data/2006-definitions-questionnaires/definitions/geographic-definitions.htm>

# Carterton District in Brief

## The People (1)

- 0.2 percent of the New Zealand census usually resident population count
- below average population density (6.0 people per square kilometre compared with 14.9 nationally) (3)
- median age of 41.3 years, higher than the national median age of 35.9 years
- 9.9 percent identify with the Māori ethnic group, compared to 14.6 percent nationally

## Housing (1)

- 67.6 percent of households own their dwellings with or without a mortgage, compared with 54.5 percent for New Zealand. 8.7 percent hold that dwelling in a family trust, compared with 12.3 percent for New Zealand
- the average household size is 2.5 people, compared with 2.7 people for all of New Zealand
- the average weekly rent paid by households renting permanent private dwellings is \$136, compared with \$224 for New Zealand as a whole

## Industry (2)

- 26.3 percent of employees are in the manufacturing industry
- a further 22.3 percent are employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing
- 9.6 percent are employed in retail trade
- 9.6 percent are employed in property and business services
- 6.4 percent are employed in construction
- 6.4 percent are employed in education

## Attractions

- Stonehenge Aotearoa
- The Daffodil Express (railway)
- Waiohine River
- annual balloon festival
- Mt Holdsworth
- Tararua Forest Park

## Local Government

- legal area is 1,180 sq kilometres
- Carterton Rural Ward
- Carterton Urban Ward

## Urban Area

- Carterton

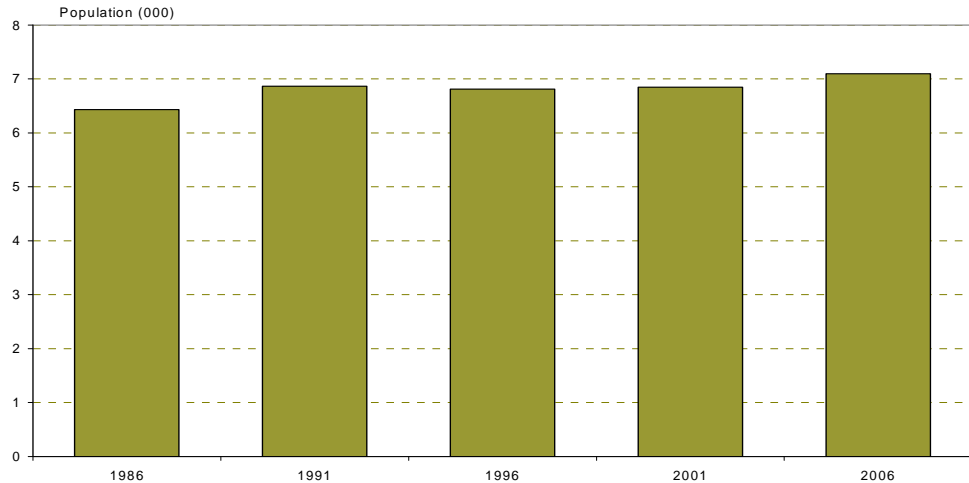
(1) Based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

(2) Based on Employee Count Business Demography data as at February 2007.

(3) Population density is calculated using 2006 Land Areas (excludes "Inland Water" and "Oceanic").

# Population Census

## Census Usually Resident Population Count *Carterton District As at March*



The census usually resident population count for Carterton District totalled 7,098 as at March 2006. At that time, Carterton District contained 0.2 percent of the census usually resident population of New Zealand. Since the 2001 Census, the population usually resident in the district has increased by 249 people or 3.6 percent compared with a rise of 7.8 percent for the New Zealand usually resident population during the same period. As at March 2006, there were an estimated 6.0 people per square kilometre compared with the New Zealand average of 14.9 people per square kilometre.

## Census Usually Resident Population Count *As at March*

Area	Census Usually Resident Population Count	Population Change 2001-2006	
	2006	Number	Percent
Carterton District	7,098	249	3.6
Tararua District	17,634	-225	-1.3
Kapiti Coast District	46,200	3,753	8.8
Porirua City	48,546	1,176	2.5
Upper Hutt City	38,415	2,046	5.6
Lower Hutt City	97,701	2,223	2.3
Wellington City	179,466	15,642	9.5
Masterton District	22,623	9	0.0
South Wairarapa District	8,892	150	1.7
Wellington Region	448,959	25,194	5.9
New Zealand	4,027,947	290,670	7.8

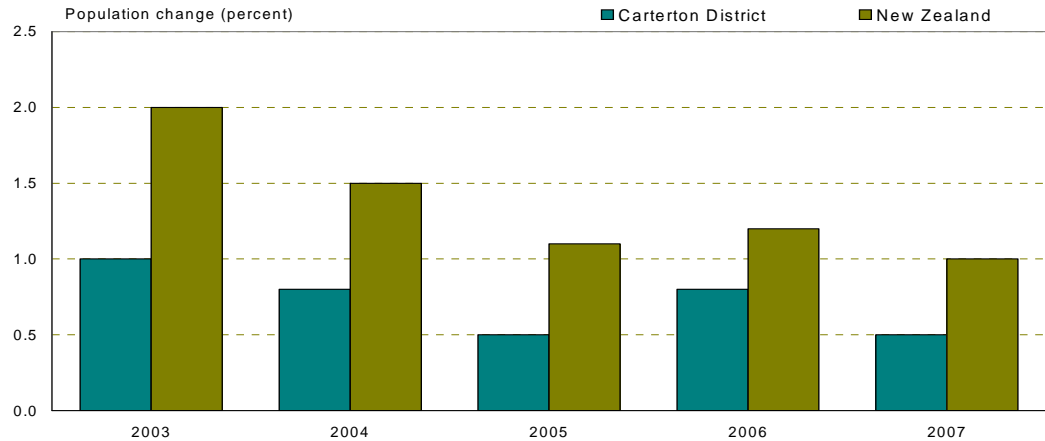
Source: Statistics New Zealand, *Census of Population and Dwellings*

**Note:** All figures have been randomly rounded to base 3.

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# Population Estimates

## Estimated Resident Population Change<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup> Carterton District and New Zealand June Year 2003 - 2007



The estimated population of Carterton District was 7,300 at 30 June 2007, an increase of 40 people since 30 June 2006. This represents an increase of 0.5 percent, compared with a national increase of 1.0 percent over the same period.

## Estimated Resident Population Change 2006 - 2007 As at 30 June

Area <sup>(1)</sup>	Estimated Population		Population Change 2006-2007	
	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Carterton District	7,260	7,300	40	0.5
Tararua District	18,050	17,950	-140	-0.8
Kapiti Coast District	47,500	48,000	550	1.2
Porirua City	50,600	50,700	140	0.3
Upper Hutt City	39,700	40,000	330	0.8
Lower Hutt City	101,300	101,500	280	0.3
Wellington City	187,700	190,500	2,780	1.5
Masterton District	23,200	23,100	-80	-0.4
South Wairarapa District	9,120	9,140	20	0.2
Wellington Region	466,300	470,300	4,050	0.9
New Zealand	4,184,600	4,228,300	43,730	1.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population Estimates

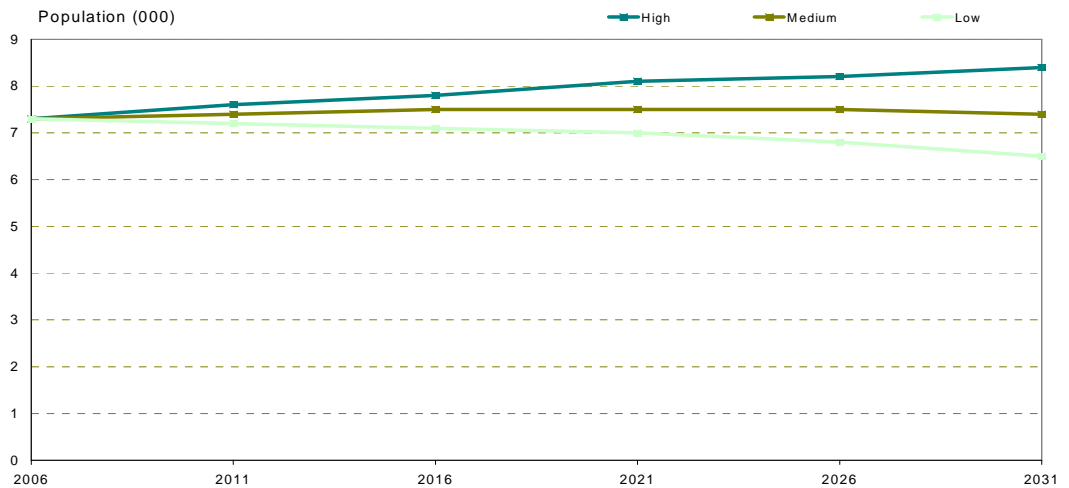
- (1) Estimates for territorial authorities and regions from 30 June 2001-2007 are based on the 2007 boundaries.
- (2) The estimated resident population is based on the census usually resident population count, with adjustments for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount), and for residents temporarily overseas on census night.
- (3) New Zealand includes population that may be outside Territorial Authority or Regional Council boundaries, oil rigs and off-shore islands for example. For further information refer to Technical Notes.

**Note:** Figures have been rounded, and discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals. Population change data has been calculated using unrounded figures. See Technical Notes for further information.

# Population Projections

## Projected Resident Population

*Carterton District*  
2006(base) – 2031



According to the medium projection series, the resident population of Carterton District is projected to increase by around 200, from 7,300 in 2006 to 7,400 in 2031. This is an average annual percentage increase of 0.1 and compares with a projected national annual percentage increase of 0.8 percent during the same period. In 2006 Carterton District represented 0.2 percent of New Zealand's resident population. In 2031 the district is projected to represent 0.1 percent of New Zealand's resident population.

## Projected Resident Population Change 2006-2031

*As at 30 June*

Area	Projected Population <sup>(1)</sup>		Change 2006-2031	
	2006	2031	Number	Average Annual % change
Carterton District	7,300	7,400	200	0.1
Tararua District	18,100	16,700	-1,400	-0.3
Kapiti Coast District	47,500	60,700	13,200	1.0
Porirua City	50,600	53,400	2,800	0.2
Upper Hutt City	39,700	40,400	700	0.1
Lower Hutt City	101,300	104,000	2,700	0.1
Wellington City	187,700	231,700	44,000	0.8
Masterton District	23,200	22,400	-700	-0.1
South Wairarapa District	9,100	9,000	-200	-0.1
Wellington Region	466,300	529,000	62,700	0.5
New Zealand	4,184,600	5,089,700	905,100	0.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2006(Base) - 2031

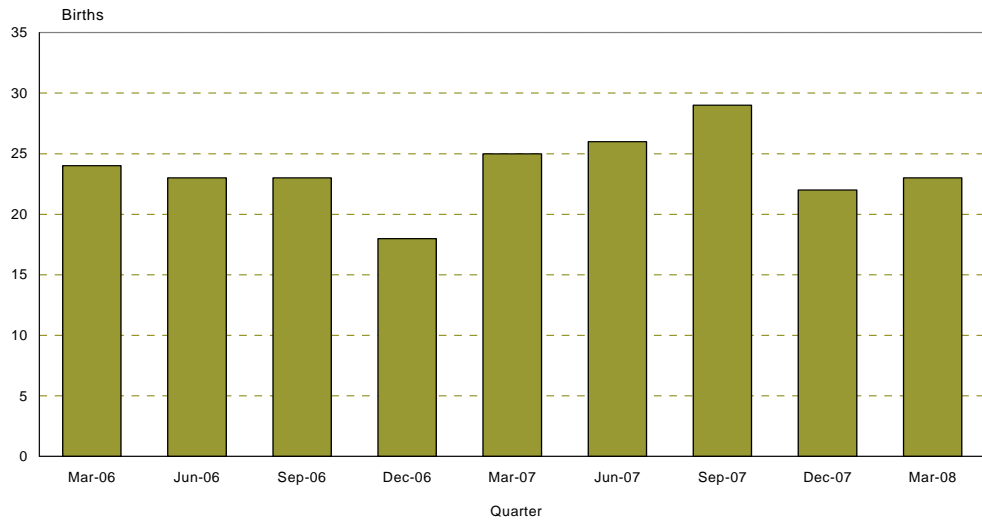
(1) Table is created using the medium projection series.

**Notes:** Figures have been rounded, and discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals. Population change data has been calculated using unrounded figures. See Technical Notes for further information.

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# Births and Deaths

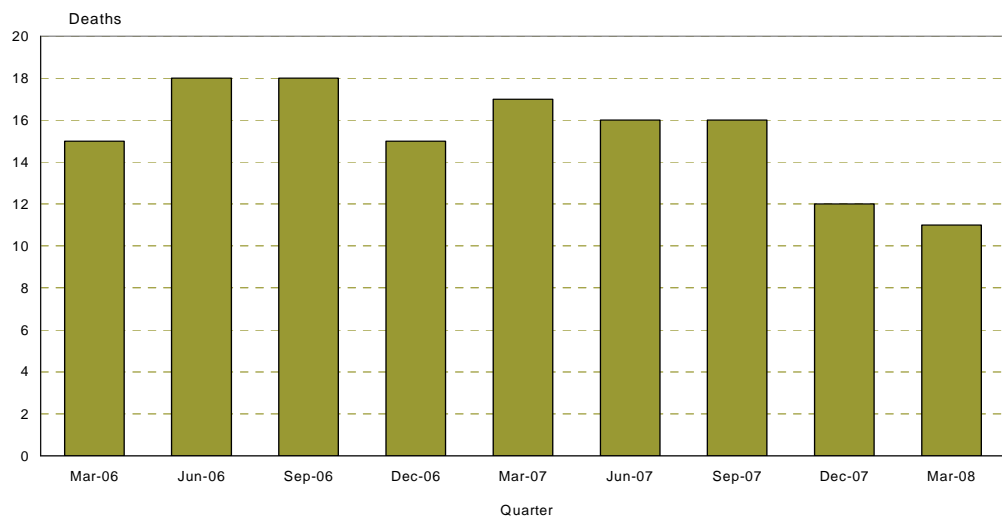
## Live Resident Births *Carterton District*



The number of live resident births in Carterton District totalled 23 during the March 2008 quarter. For the year ended March 2008, a total of 100 live resident births were registered in the district compared with 89 for the previous March year, a rise of 12.4 percent. The district registered 0.2 percent of all live resident births in New Zealand during the year ended March 2008.

The number of resident deaths in Carterton District totalled 11 during the March 2008 quarter. For the year ended March 2008, a total of 55 resident deaths were registered in the district compared with 68 for the previous March year, a fall of 19.1 percent.

## Resident Deaths *Carterton District*

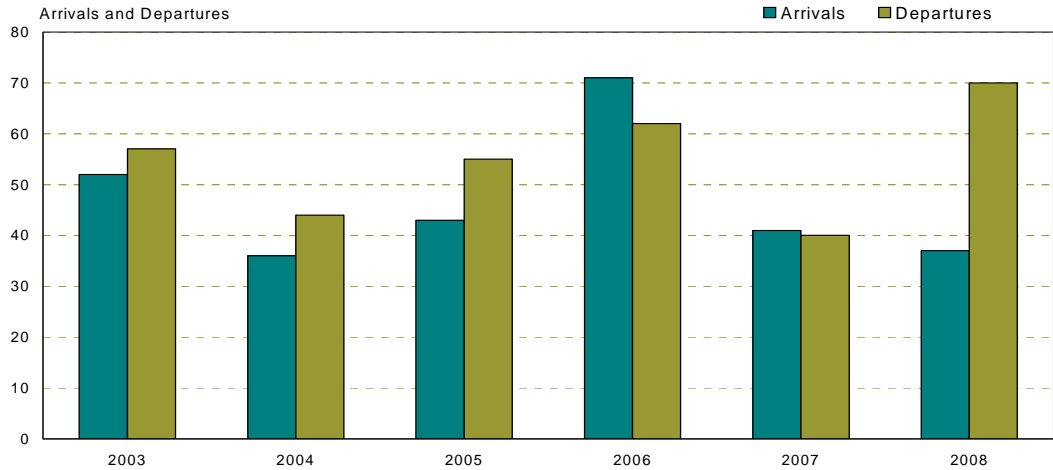


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Vital Statistics

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# External Migration

## Permanent and Long-term Arrivals and Departures Carterton District Year Ended March



There were 37 permanent and long-term arrivals in Carterton District during the year ended March 2008, representing 0.0 percent of all immigrants who arrived in New Zealand during that time. This was a 9.8 percent decrease in arrivals to the district from the year ended March 2007. There was a national increase of 1.2 percent during the same period.

There were 70 permanent and long-term departures from Carterton District during the year ended March 2008. The arrival and departure of migrants during the year ended March 2008 resulted in a net decrease of 33 people to the district.

## Permanent and Long-term Migration Year Ended March 2008

Area <sup>(1)</sup>	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration
Carterton District	37	70	-33
Tararua District	120	207	-87
Kapiti Coast District	534	639	-105
Porirua City	494	694	-200
Upper Hutt City	387	544	-157
Lower Hutt City	987	1,500	-513
Wellington City	5,214	4,484	730
Masterton District	193	293	-100
South Wairarapa District	77	136	-59
Wellington Region	7,923	8,360	-437
New Zealand	83,519	78,841	4,678

Source: Statistics New Zealand, External Migration

(1) Territorial authorities have been grouped to approximate regions.

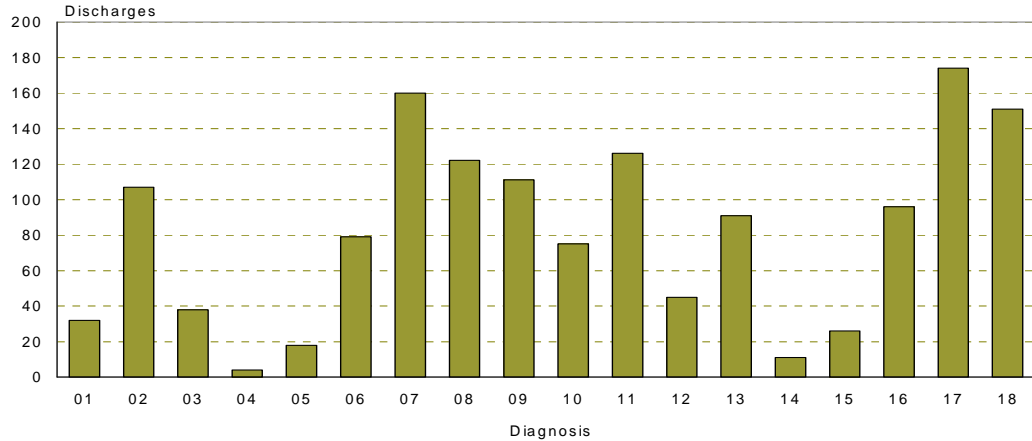
**Notes:** External migration data *excludes* the movement of people from one area to another within New Zealand (ie Internal migration).

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# Hospital Discharges

## Publicly Funded Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis<sup>(1)</sup>

Carterton District  
Year Ended December 2006



There were 1,466 publicly funded hospital discharges of Carterton District residents in the year ended 31 December 2006, compared with 1,461 discharges in the same period of the previous year. This represents 201.9 discharges per thousand resident population in 2006 compared with 202.9 in 2005. Of the discharges in 2006, 11.9 percent were as a result of Injury and Poisoning while 10.9 percent were from Diseases of the Circulatory System. This compares with discharges for New Zealand of 10.8 percent and 8.2 percent respectively.

## Publicly Funded Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis<sup>(1)</sup>

Carterton District  
Year Ended December

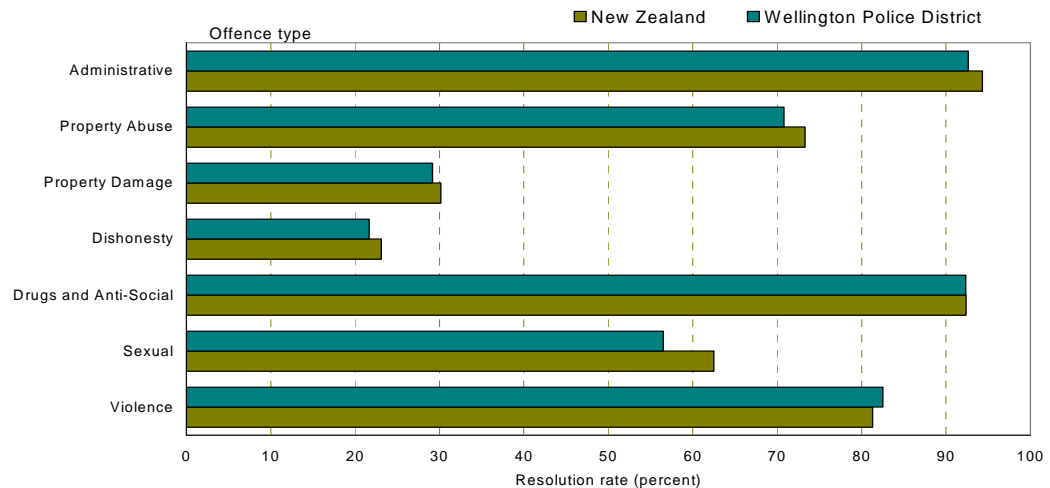
Diagnosis <sup>(1)</sup>	2005	2006
01 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	28	32
02 Neoplasms	92	107
03 Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases & Immunity Disorders	30	38
04 Diseases of Blood & Blood-Forming Organs	7	4
05 Mental Disorders	16	18
06 Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	55	79
07 Diseases of the Circulatory System	200	160
08 Diseases of the Respiratory System	85	122
09 Diseases of the Digestive System	134	111
10 Diseases of the Genitourinary System	75	75
11 Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	151	126
12 Diseases of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	28	45
13 Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	68	91
14 Congenital Anomalies	12	11
15 Certain Perinatal Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	8	26
16 Symptoms, Signs & Ill-Defined Conditions	101	96
17 Injury and Poisoning	194	174
18 Other	177	151
TOTAL	1,461	1,466

Source: New Zealand Health Information Service

(1) Refer to the technical notes for a description of the diagnosis classification.

# Crime

## Resolution Rate of Recorded Crime by Offence Type *Wellington Police District and New Zealand* *Year Ended December 2007*



During the year ended 31 December 2007 there were 43,826 crimes recorded in the Wellington Police District, an increase of 442 or 1.0 percent from the previous year. Of the recorded crimes in 2007, 50.9 percent were for dishonesty offences, 15.6 percent were for violence offences and 12.9 percent were for drugs and anti-social behaviour. This compares with 52.7, 13.4 and 13.8 percent respectively for New Zealand. A total of 20,018 crimes were resolved in the district in 2007, representing 45.7 percent of reported crimes. This represents an increase of 2.9 percentage points from the resolution rate in 2006.

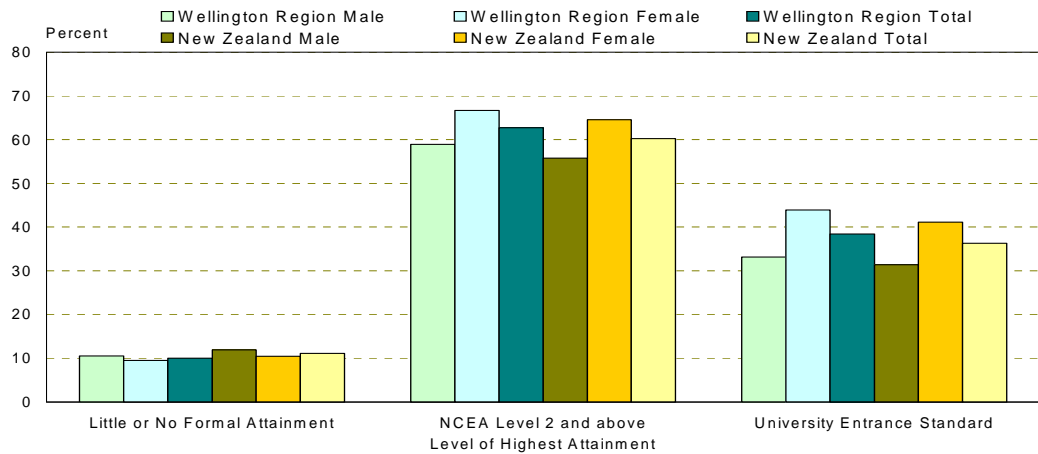
## Recorded and Resolved Crime *Year Ended December*

Police District	Recorded Crime		Resolved Crime	
	2006	2007	2006	2007
Northland	15,145	15,886	7,275	8,368
North Shore / Waitakere	40,206	38,784	19,180	20,246
Auckland	54,294	57,187	19,908	21,304
Counties / Manukau	53,049	51,440	20,534	21,519
Waikato	34,415	33,290	14,786	14,351
Bay of Plenty	34,139	35,890	17,096	17,806
Eastern	24,562	24,324	11,698	11,822
Central	33,018	32,760	14,822	15,638
Wellington	43,384	43,826	18,568	20,018
Tasman	16,016	16,380	8,499	9,237
Canterbury	47,047	47,853	18,175	19,816
Southern	28,859	28,760	14,683	14,638
New Zealand	424,134	426,380	185,224	194,763

Source: New Zealand Police

# Education

## Proportion of Students Leaving Secondary Schools by Level of Highest Attainment and Gender<sup>(1)</sup> Wellington Region and New Zealand 2006



The total number of students leaving secondary school during 2006 in Wellington Region was 6,118. This was a 1.7 percent increase from the previous year, compared with a 1.0 percent national decrease.

In 2006, Wellington Region had 38.4 percent of students leaving secondary schools with the University Entrance standard. This was an increase of 1.6 percentage points from 2005. This compares with a national increase of 3.4 percentage points.

The proportion of students leaving secondary schools in Wellington Region with little or no formal attainment was 10.0 percent in 2006, a decrease of 1.0 percentage points from the previous year, compared with a decrease of 1.8 percentage points nationally.

### Number of Secondary School Leavers by Gender

Area	2005			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Wellington Region	3,050	2,966	6,016	3,115	3,003	6,118
Kapiti Coast District	291	319	610	321	299	620
Porirua City	263	242	505	260	254	514
Upper Hutt City	418	213	631	459	236	695
Lower Hutt City	608	724	1,332	643	719	1,362
Wellington City	1,178	1,182	2,360	1,134	1,167	2,301
Masterton District	234	236	470	244	284	528
Carterton District	..S	..S	..S	..S	..S	..S
South Wairarapa District	..S	..S	..S	..S	..S	..S
New Zealand	28,917	28,537	57,454	28,436	28,459	56,895

Source: Ministry of Education

..C indicates there were less than 5 leavers

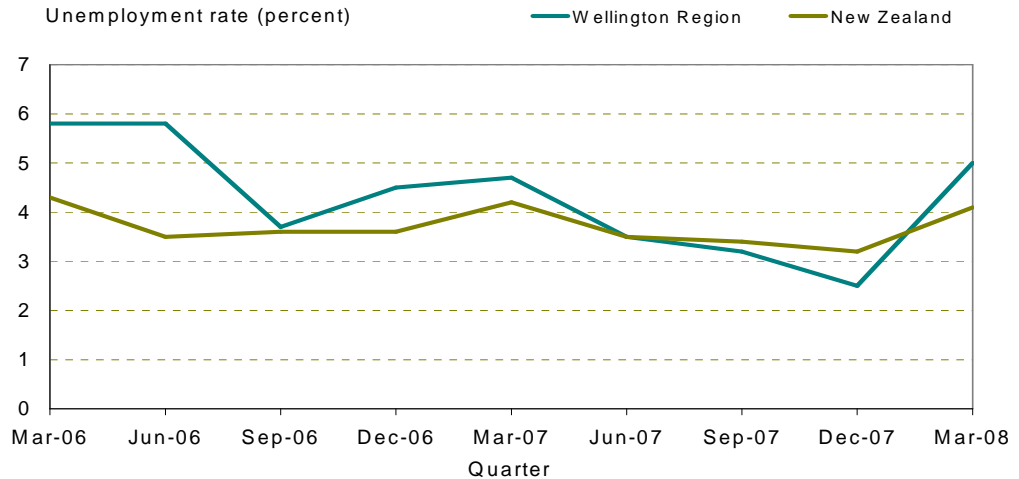
..S indicates there was only 1 school with school leavers in the region

(1) University Entrance standard is also included in the NCEA level 2 or above category.

**Note:** Owing to rounding, individual figures do not always sum to the totals shown.

# Labour Force

## Unemployment Rate (Percent) Wellington Region and New Zealand



The size of the Wellington regional labour force totalled 266,900<sup>(1)</sup> during the March 2008 quarter. The number of people employed decreased by 6,700 or 2.6 percent from the March 2007 quarter, which was not statistically significant. Unemployment in the Wellington Region totalled 13,400<sup>(1)</sup> during the March 2008 quarter. The unemployment rate for the region was 5.0 percent compared with 4.7 percent for the March 2007 quarter. The New Zealand unemployment rate for the March 2008 quarter was 4.1 percent. These figures have not been seasonally adjusted.

## Unemployment Rate (Percent) March Quarter

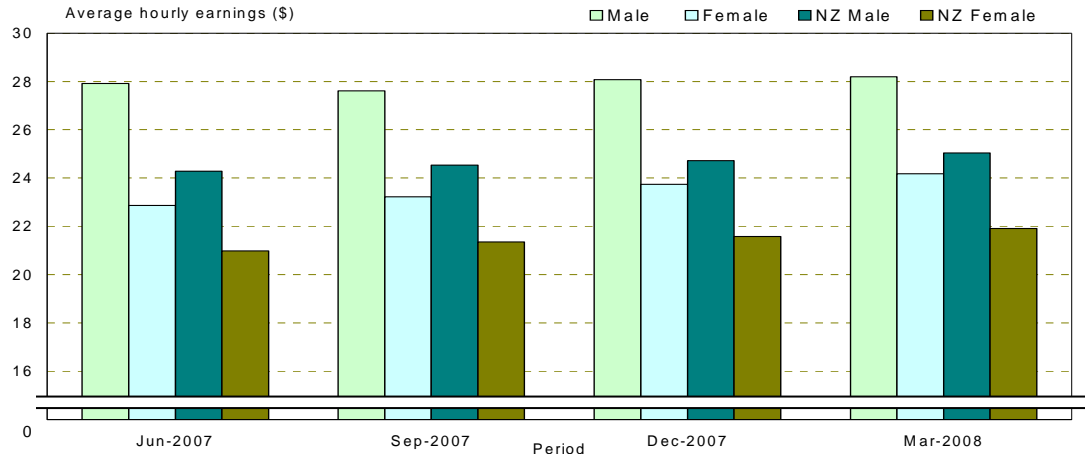
Region	2007	2008	2008 Ranking <sup>(2)</sup>
Northland	5.2	4.4	7
Auckland	4.7	4.6	8
Waikato	4.1	4.0	6
Bay of Plenty	3.8	4.8	9
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	4.5	5.4	12
Taranaki	3.9	3.8	5
Manawatu-Wanganui	5.0	4.8	9
Wellington	4.7	5.0	11
Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast	2.3	3.7	4
Canterbury	3.4	2.6	2
Otago	3.1	2.7	3
Southland	3.1	2.0	1
New Zealand	4.2	4.1	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey

- (1) Labour force and unemployment figures are rounded to the nearest 100.  
 (2) 1 = lowest unemployment rate and 12 = highest unemployment rate.

# Average Hourly Earnings

## Average Hourly Earnings (\$) Wellington Region and New Zealand



Wellington Region employees earned an average of \$26.40 per hour in March 2008, \$0.29 or 1.1 percent higher than in December 2007. This increase compares with a 1.5 percent increase for the whole of New Zealand. In March 2008, males and females in Wellington Region earned an hourly rate of \$28.19 and \$24.17 respectively, representing an increase of 0.4 percent for males and an increase of 1.8 percent for females from December 2007.

## Average Hourly Earnings (\$) March 2008

Area	Average Hourly Earnings (\$)		Sample Error (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Northland	23.23	20.15	7.3	5.2
Auckland	26.31	23.01	2.3	1.9
Waikato	23.67	20.57	3.0	3.4
Bay of Plenty	22.48	19.71	3.9	4.2
Gisborne	21.38	20.63	6.6	7.1
Hawke's Bay	23.49	20.21	7.1	5.6
Taranaki	25.50	19.44	5.6	6.1
Manawatu-Wanganui	22.15	20.47	4.3	4.0
Wellington (1)	28.19	24.17	6.5	2.5
Tasman (1)	25.56	20.89	8.8	17.9
Nelson	24.03	21.00	7.7	6.3
Marlborough (1)	22.10	18.98	7.4	8.3
West Coast (1)	26.89	20.64	6.9	15.9
Canterbury	23.63	21.00	2.4	3.0
Otago	24.29	21.01	4.0	3.4
Southland	22.74	20.56	4.5	5.1
New Zealand	25.04	21.91	1.4	1.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey

(1) Area has a high level of apportionment.

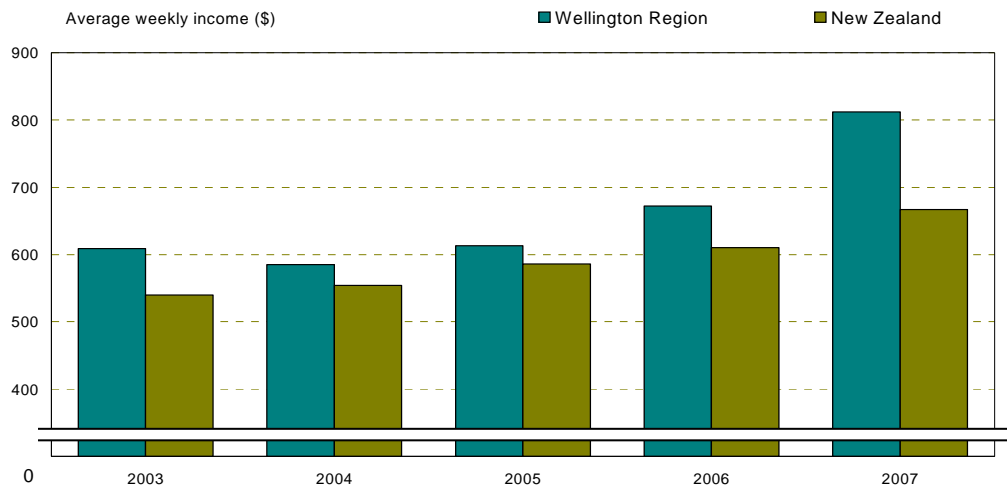
**Note:** Territorial authorities and regions are based on 2007 boundaries.

Average hourly earnings equals the gross total payout to all employees divided by the number of paid hours.

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# Average Weekly Income

## Average Weekly Income (\$) Wellington Region and New Zealand June Quarter



During the June 2007 quarter, people in the Wellington Region had an average weekly income of \$812 per week, 21.7 percent higher than the national average of \$667 per week. The average weekly income for people in the Wellington Region increased by 20.8 percent between the June 2006 quarter and the June 2007 quarter.

## Average Weekly Income (\$) June Quarter

Region	2006	2007	Percentage Change
Northland	530	592	11.7
Auckland	625	687	9.9
Waikato	590	641	8.6
Bay of Plenty	560	615	9.8
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	568	588	3.5
Taranaki	602	637	5.8
Manawatu-Wanganui	521	562	7.9
Wellington	672	812	20.8
Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast	588	646	9.9
Canterbury	642	658	2.5
Otago	565	589	4.2
Southland	585	659	12.6
New Zealand	610	667	9.3

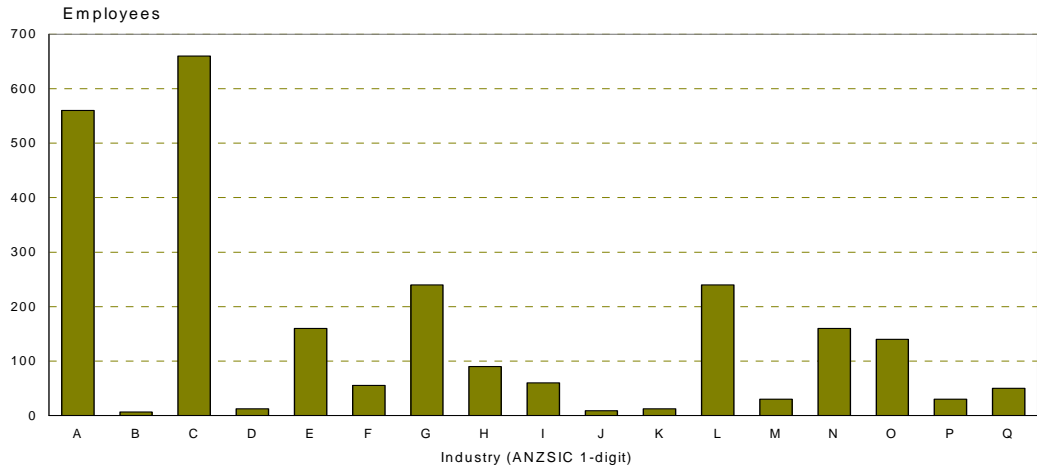
Source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Income Survey

**Note:** Average weekly income is related to cash only, pre-tax (gross) income and does not include any non-cash benefits.

This release incorporates updated population weights derived from the most recent population census. The figures above replace data previously published by Statistics New Zealand.

# Employee Count

## Employees by Industry Carterton District as at February 2007



A total of 2,510 employees worked in Carterton District as at February 2007. This represented 0.1 percent of total employees in New Zealand. The largest industry in terms of employees was the manufacturing industry, which employed 26.3 percent of all employees in the district. The agriculture, forestry and fishing industry employed a further 22.3 percent of total employees in the district.

## Employees by Industry Carterton District as at February 2007

Industry (ANZSIC 1-digit)	Employees	Percentage of Total
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing <sup>(1)</sup>	560	22.3
B Mining	6	0.2
C Manufacturing	660	26.3
D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	12	0.5
E Construction	160	6.4
F Wholesale Trade	55	2.2
G Retail Trade	240	9.6
H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	90	3.6
I Transport and Storage	60	2.4
J Communication Services	9	0.4
K Finance and Insurance	12	0.5
L Property and Business Services	240	9.6
M Government Administration and Defence	30	1.2
N Education	160	6.4
O Health and Community Services	140	5.6
P Cultural and Recreational Services	30	1.2
Q Personal and Other Services	50	2.0
TOTAL	2,510	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographic Statistics

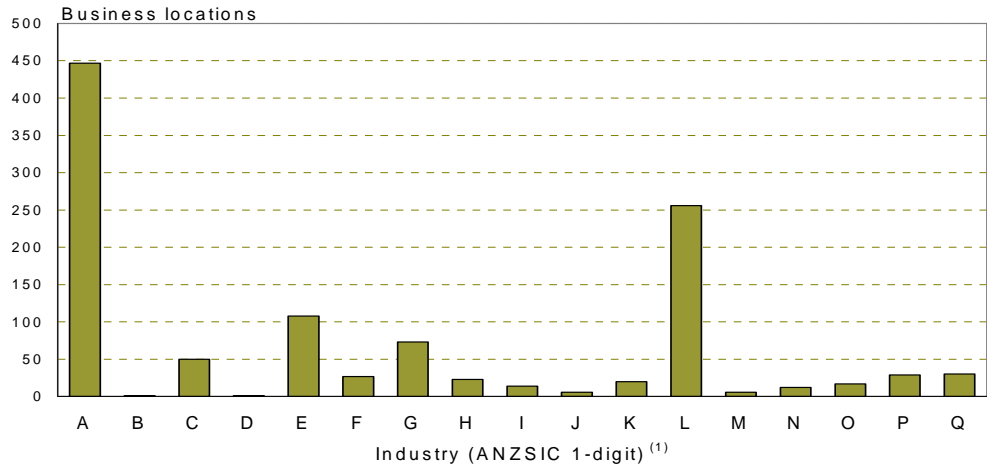
(1) Agriculture production has been reintroduced into Business Demographic Statistics for the 2007 year.

**Note:** Figures have been rounded, and discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals. All percentages and other derivations have been calculated using rounded figures.

# Business Locations

## Business Locations by Industry

Carterton District  
As at February 2007



A total of 1,120 businesses were located within Carterton District as at February 2007, representing 0.2 percent of all the businesses in New Zealand. The principal industry within Carterton District was the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry, which accounted for 39.9 percent of all businesses within the district. The next most significant industry within the district was the property and business services industry.

## Business Locations

As at February 2007

Area	Primary Sector <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
Carterton District	448	159	513	1,120
Tararua District	1,538	239	1,297	3,074
Kapiti Coast District	394	1,052	3,288	4,734
Porirua City	120	770	2,864	3,754
Upper Hutt City	160	657	1,982	2,799
Lower Hutt City	96	1,885	7,373	9,354
Wellington City	260	2,371	21,741	24,372
Masterton District	861	373	1,710	2,944
South Wairarapa District	603	184	814	1,601
Wellington Region	2,943	7,451	40,285	50,679
New Zealand	82,185	75,383	342,372	499,940

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographic Statistics

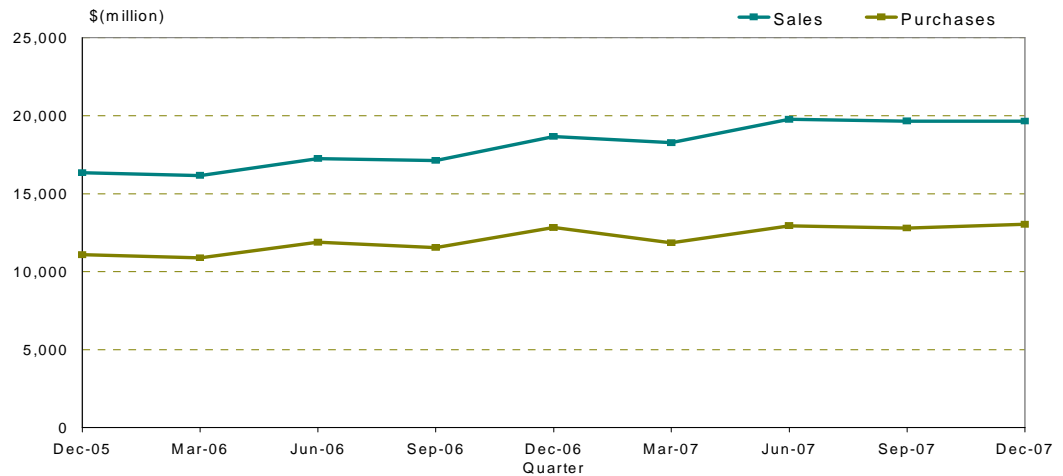
- (1) Refer to the Employee Count indicator for a description of the ANZSIC 1-digit codes.
- (2) Refer to the technical notes for a description of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.
- (3) Agriculture production has been reintroduced into Business Demographic Statistics for the 2007 year.

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# Regional Economic Indicators

## Sales and Purchases Indicators

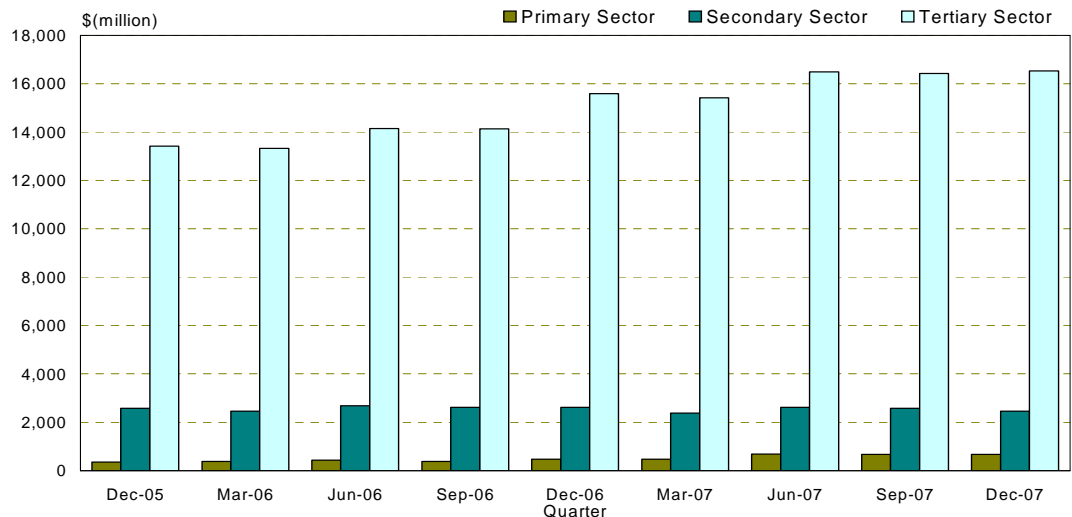
### Wellington Region



The total Goods and Services Tax (GST) sales in the Wellington Region for the December 2007 quarter was \$19,657.0 million, representing an increase of \$989.6 million or 5.3 percent from the same quarter of the previous year. This compares with a national increase of 9.7 percent. During the same period the total GST purchases increased by \$207.6 million or 1.6 percent to \$13,039.9 million, compared with a 9.8 percent increase for New Zealand.

## Sales Indicator by Sector <sup>(1)</sup>

### Wellington Region



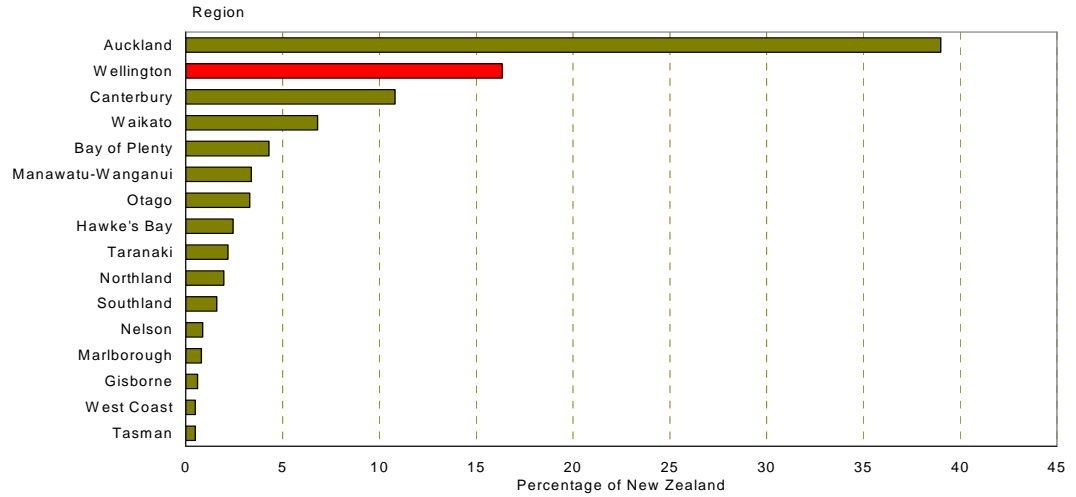
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental)

(1) Refer to the technical notes for a description of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

**Note:** These series are experimental series and should be used with caution. Refer to the technical notes for more details.

# Net GST Indicator

## Net GST Indicator December 2007 Quarter



During the December 2007 quarter the total net GST (sales - purchases) in the Wellington Region was \$6,617.2 million. This represented 16.4 percent of the total net GST in New Zealand. For the year ended December 2007 the total net GST in the Wellington Region increased by \$4,657.6 million or 21.1 percent from the previous year, compared with a 2.8 percent increase nationally during the same period.

## Net GST Indicator \$(million) December Quarter

Region	2005	2006	2007
Northland	779.5	716.9	797.1
Auckland	13,106.2	15,000.0	15,782.0
Waikato	2,528.2	2,658.8	2,752.1
Bay of Plenty	1,493.3	1,761.7	1,736.4
Gisborne	226.8	237.6	242.1
Hawke's Bay	892.5	975.6	987.3
Taranaki	964.4	732.2	877.3
Manawatu-Wanganui	1,248.7	1,342.2	1,371.3
Wellington	5,268.7	5,835.2	6,617.2
Tasman	188.1	190.1	195.8
Nelson	316.7	344.4	350.6
Marlborough	314.3	374.1	325.2
West Coast	139.6	156.8	196.2
Canterbury	3,882.5	4,160.1	4,373.4
Otago	1,326.3	1,376.9	1,334.1
Southland	604.5	591.7	645.1
New Zealand (1)	34,346.4	37,000.8	40,471.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental)

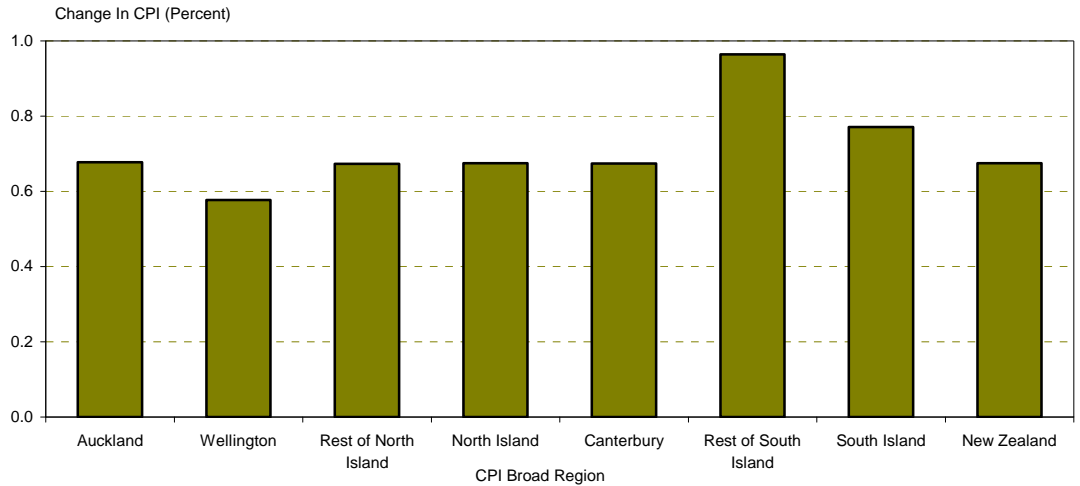
(1) New Zealand includes businesses with no information for the industry and/or location.

**Note:** These series are experimental series and should be used with caution. Refer to the technical notes for more details.

# Consumers Price Index

## Percentage Change from Previous Quarter

*March 2008 Quarter*

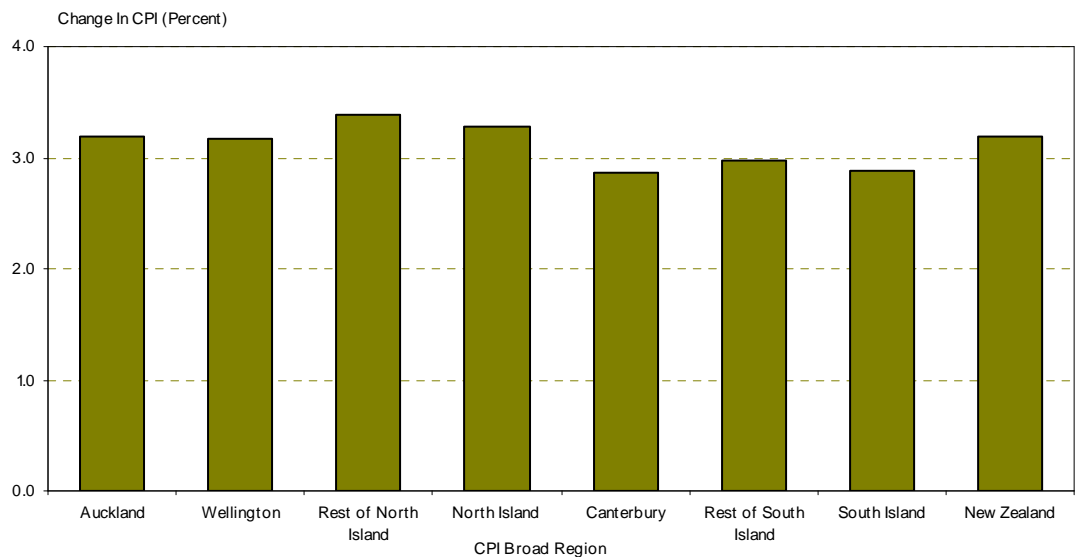


The Consumers Price Index (CPI) recorded an increase of 0.7 percent for New Zealand in the March 2008 quarter. This compares with a 0.7 percent increase for the North Island and a 0.8 percent increase for the South Island.

The CPI movement was 3.4 percent for the year to March 2008. This compares with annual increases of 3.2 percent for the year to December 2007 and 1.8 percent for the year to September 2007.

## Percentage Change from Same Quarter of Previous Year

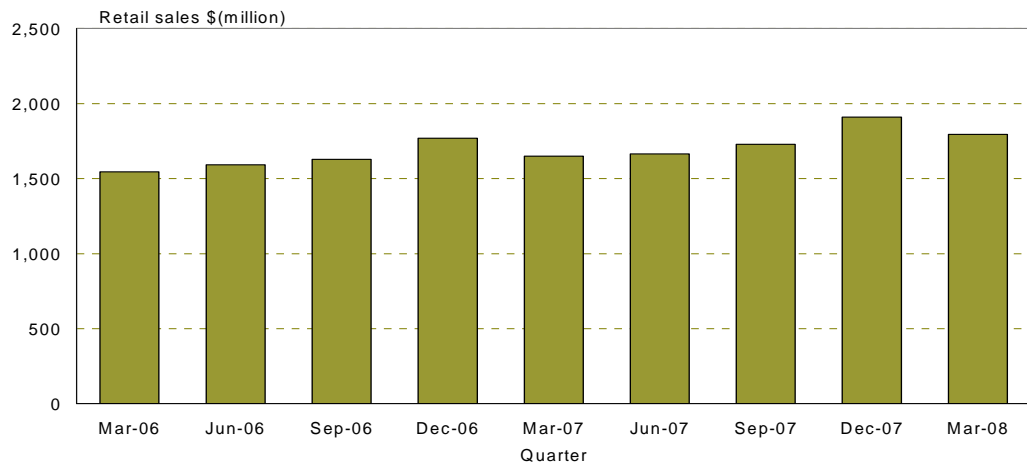
*March 2008 Quarter*



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Consumers Price Index.

# Retail Trade

## Value of Retail Sales Wellington Region



Retail sales in the Wellington Region during the March 2008 quarter totalled \$1,796.0 million, up \$145.4 million, or 8.8 percent from the March 2007 quarter. Nationally, actual retail sales totalled \$16,567.0 million, up 4.1 percent from the March 2007 quarter.

## Retail Sales by Region

Region	March Quarter		Percentage Change	Sample Error (percent) <sup>(1)</sup>
	Retail Sales \$(million) 2007	Retail Sales \$(million) 2008		
Northland	505.9	595.9	17.8	15.0
Auckland	5,263.6	5,221.8	-0.8	4.0
Waikato	1,493.4	1,501.8	0.6	10.0
Bay of Plenty	1,072.2	1,130.1	5.4	11.0
Gisborne	132.6	141.2	6.5	25.0
Hawke's Bay	598.4	625.6	4.5	16.0
Taranaki	360.3	408.9	13.5	22.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	850.8	925.0	8.7	17.0
Wellington	1,650.6	1,796.0	8.8	9.0
Tasman	178.3	226.5	27.0	69.0
Nelson	181.9	218.4	20.1	18.0
Marlborough	198.0	228.2	15.2	25.0
West Coast	111.1	110.1	-0.9	32.0
Canterbury	2,022.2	2,124.3	5.0	7.0
Otago	921.2	904.5	-1.8	10.0
Southland	367.2	406.6	10.7	20.0
New Zealand	15,909.4	16,567.0	4.1	1.9

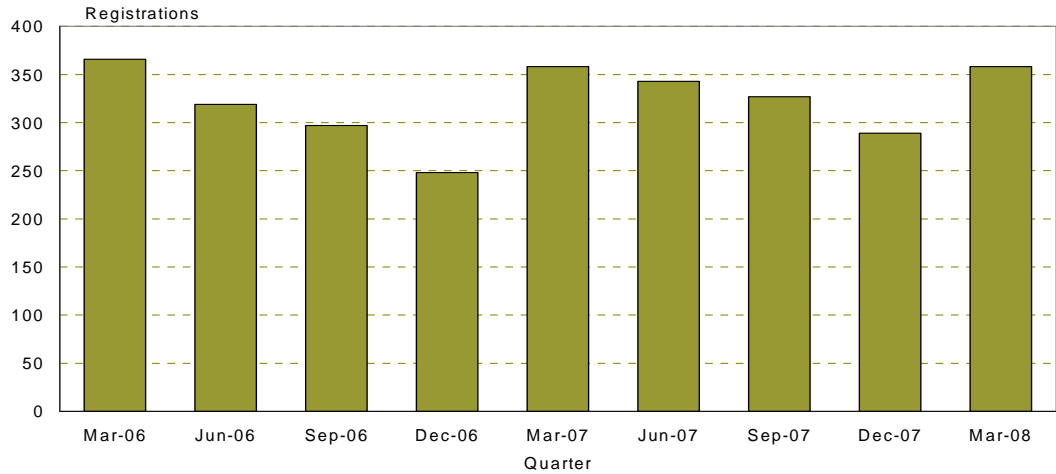
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Retail Trade Survey

(1) Sampling errors are for the middle month of the quarter.

**Notes:** These statistics are released with this caveat due to limitations in the data. The Retail Trade Statistics is designed to produce accurate statistics nationally by retail industry groups. Although Retail Trade Survey data can be disaggregated to produce estimates for finer industry or geographic breakdowns, the finer the breakdown the greater the risk that the estimates are not reliable. The lower the breakdown (i.e. the smaller the population and the sample to represent it) the greater the chance that the selected businesses are not representative of the population. Figures are exclusive of GST.

# Car Registrations

## New and Ex-Overseas Cars Registered Masterton Postal District



The total number of new and ex-overseas car registrations for the March 2008 quarter in the Masterton Postal District was 358 compared with 289 for the previous quarter, an increase of 23.9 percent. The number of new and ex-overseas car registrations no change by 0, or 0 percent compared with the same quarter the previous year.

## New and Ex-Overseas Cars Registered by Postal District March Quarter

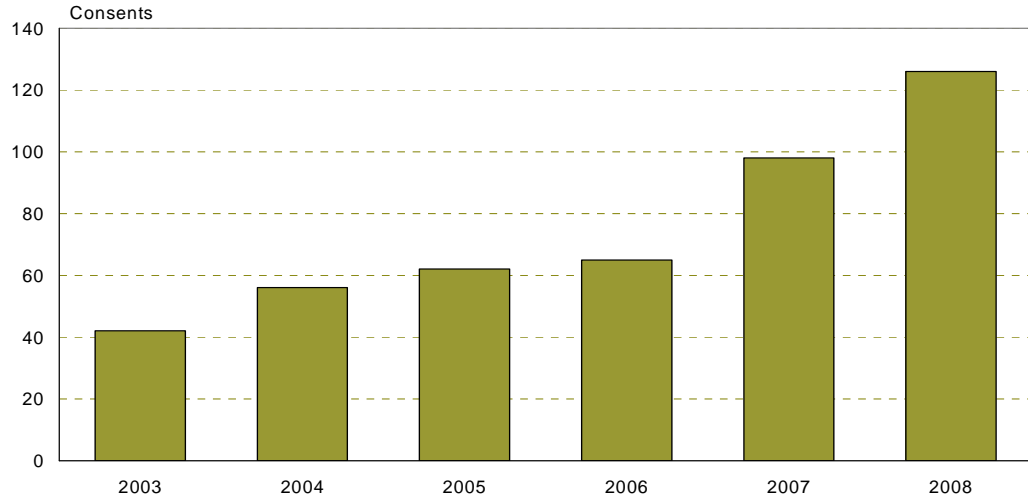
Postal District	2007	2008	Percentage Change
Whangarei	1,062	959	-9.7
Auckland	21,584	20,907	-3.1
Hamilton	3,567	3,407	-4.5
Thames	357	328	-8.1
Tauranga	1,928	1,893	-1.8
Rotorua	669	694	3.7
Gisborne	281	232	-17.4
Napier	1,406	1,289	-8.3
New Plymouth	927	906	-2.3
Wanganui	399	486	21.8
Palmerston North	1,587	1,454	-8.4
Masterton	358	358	0.0
Wellington	4,385	4,031	-8.1
Nelson	874	759	-13.2
Blenheim	412	362	-12.1
Greymouth	181	181	0.0
Westport	34	47	38.2
Christchurch	5,887	5,758	-2.2
Timaru	481	481	0.0
Oamaru	133	146	9.8
Dunedin	1,469	1,517	3.3
Invercargill	730	815	11.6
New Zealand	48,711	47,010	-3.5

Source: Land Transport Safety Authority

# Residential Building Consents

## New Dwellings Authorised<sup>(1)</sup>

*Carterton District  
Year Ended March*



During the year ended March 2008, a total of 126 new dwelling units worth \$24.4 million were authorised for construction within Carterton District. This represented a rise of 28.6 percent in number and a rise of 56.0 percent in value from the previous year. Building consents for new dwellings were issued for a total floor area of 20,993 square metres during the year ended March 2008, an increase of 49.3 percent from the previous year. This compares with a national decrease of 2.7 percent.

## Floor Area for New Dwellings Authorised<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

*Year Ended March*

Area	Floor Area (square metres)		Percentage Change
	2007	2008	
Carterton District	14,065	20,993	49.3
Tararua District	9,890	10,465	5.8
Kapiti Coast District	73,402	57,602	-21.5
Porirua City	68,543	62,443	-8.9
Upper Hutt City	36,488	46,923	28.6
Lower Hutt City	25,769	27,558	6.9
Wellington City	96,620	143,124	48.1
Masterton District	24,439	26,856	9.9
South Wairarapa District	14,462	16,902	16.9
Wellington Region	353,788	402,401	13.7
New Zealand	4,982,584	4,849,309	-2.7

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Building Consents

(1) Building consents below \$5,000 are excluded.

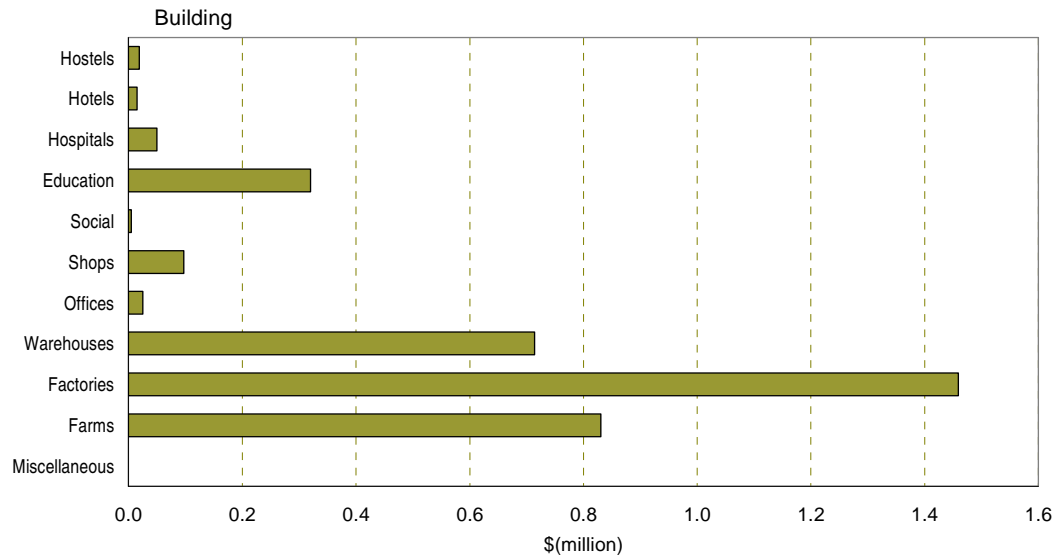
(2) Floor areas are for new buildings only and are imputed when they are not included on consents.

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# Non-Residential Building Consents

## Value of Non-Residential Building Consents by Type<sup>(1)</sup>

*Carterton District  
Year Ended March 2008*



There were 65 building consents issued for the construction and alteration of non-residential buildings, a rise of 3.2 percent from the year ended March 2007, compared with a 1.7 percent decrease nationally during the same period. The value of non-residential building consents was \$3.5 million, down 13.3 percent from the previous year.

## Value of Non-Residential Building Consents<sup>(1)</sup>

*Year Ended March*

Area	Value \$(million)		Percentage Change
	2007	2008	
Carterton District	4.1	3.5	-13.3
Tararua District	10.9	6.4	-41.1
Kapiti Coast District	13.9	24.7	78.0
Porirua City	19.2	33.5	74.2
Upper Hutt City	34.8	44.2	27.1
Lower Hutt City	47.0	61.6	31.1
Wellington City	225.1	328.8	46.0
Masterton District	13.7	10.4	-24.2
South Wairarapa District	6.2	6.2	-1.0
Wellington Region	364.1	512.9	40.9
New Zealand	3,971.7	4,264.2	7.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Building Consents

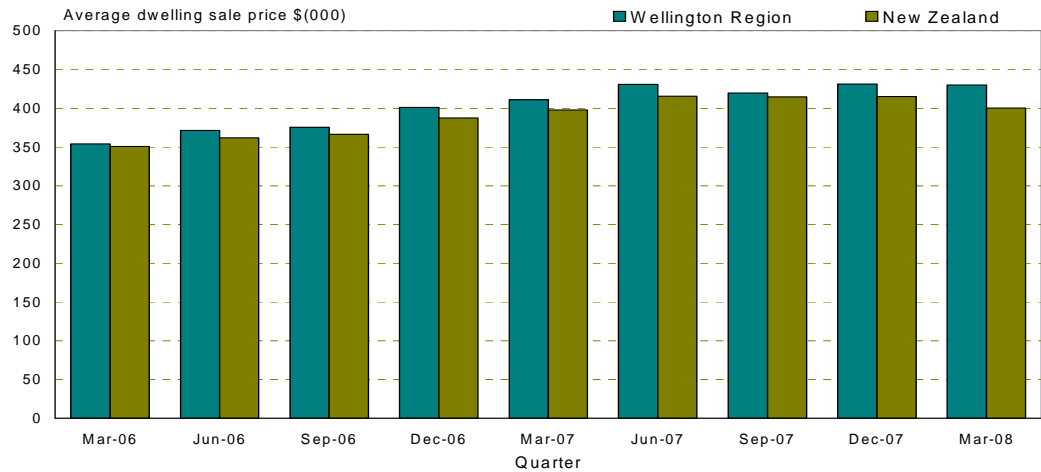
(1) Building consents below \$5,000 are excluded.

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# Real Estate Sales

## Average Sale Price for Dwellings (\$)

### Wellington REINZ Region and New Zealand



Between the March 2007 quarter and the March 2008 quarter the number of dwelling sales recorded by the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ) for the Wellington REINZ Region decreased by 35.0 percent. Dwelling sales decreased nationwide by 40.3 percent. The average price for dwellings sold during the March 2008 quarter in the Wellington REINZ Region was \$430,000. This was higher than the national average sale price of \$400,100.

## Residential Dwelling and Section Sales

### March 2008 Quarter

REINZ Region	Number of Sales		Average Sale Price <sup>(1)</sup> (\$)	
	Sections	Dwellings <sup>(2)</sup>	Sections	Dwellings <sup>(2)</sup>
Northland	171	471	211,800	357,100
Auckland	253	4,943	409,700	515,000
Waikato	156	1,165	189,300	350,600
Bay of Plenty	112	1,056	257,500	404,800
Gisborne	9	119	164,300	291,300
Hawke's Bay	26	680	121,700	312,300
Taranaki	58	516	178,600	303,400
Manawatu-Wanganui	70	870	113,200	250,900
Wellington	84	1,945	225,200	430,000
Nelson	46	281	228,200	378,800
Marlborough / Kaikoura	70	265	197,900	371,000
Tasman	13	105	347,700	371,000
West Coast	29	115	112,400	223,500
Canterbury (3)	166	2,439	196,300	359,600
Otago	150	1,121	282,000	341,900
Southland	45	580	106,300	227,100
New Zealand	1,458	16,671	241,300	400,100

Source: Statistics New Zealand from Real Estate Institute of New Zealand data

(1) Average Sale Price has been rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

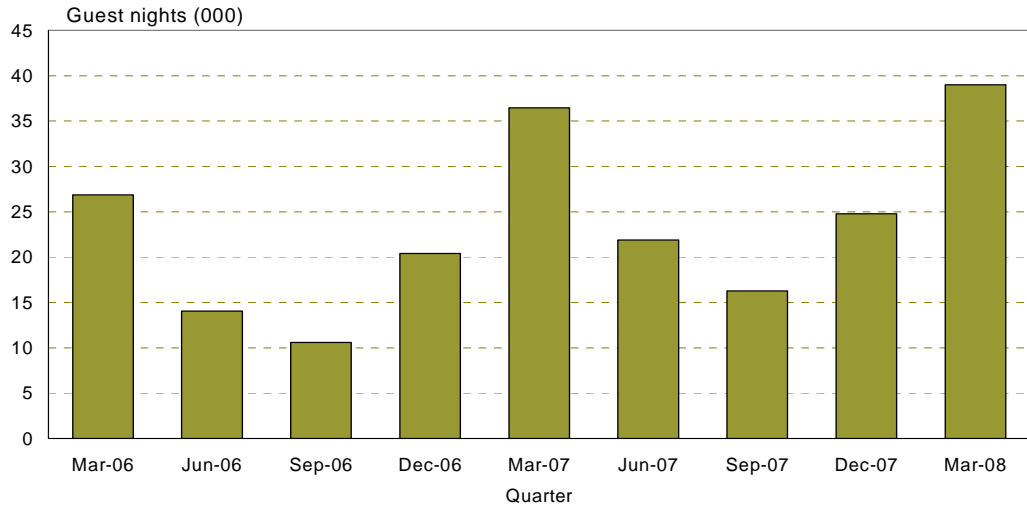
(2) Dwellings include Residential Investment Blocks.

(3) Canterbury does not include Kaikoura.

# Accommodation Survey

## Guest Nights<sup>(1)</sup>

### Carterton / South Wairarapa Districts



The total number of guest nights in Carterton / South Wairarapa Districts for the March 2008 quarter was 38,981 compared with 36,467 for the March 2007 quarter, an increase of 6.9 percent. The occupancy rate at 30.1 percent was equivalent to the occupancy rate during the March 2007 quarter. The national occupancy rate during the March 2008 quarter was 49.5 percent compared with 49.6 percent during the March 2007 quarter.

## Occupancy Rate (Percent)<sup>(2)</sup>

### March Quarter

Area	2007	2008	Annual Change
Carterton / South Wairarapa Districts (3)	30.1	30.1	0.0
Tararua District	22.0	21.5	-0.5
Kapiti Coast District	35.6	30.3	-5.3
Porirua City	56.3	55.7	-0.6
Upper Hutt City	33.5	34.1	0.6
Lower Hutt City	51.5	50.8	-0.7
Wellington City	71.4	74.4	3.0
Masterton District	36.7	33.9	-2.8
Wellington Region	58.7	59.8	1.1
New Zealand	49.6	49.5	-0.1

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Accommodation Survey

(1) Figures for Regional Councils have been rounded to the nearest 1000's.

(2) Figures have been rounded to one decimal place.

(3) Areas have been aggregated for confidentiality reasons.

**Note:** The Accommodation Survey is funded by the Ministry of Tourism.

The survey data remains in whole and in part the property of Statistics New Zealand.

See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

# Technical Notes...

## About the Quarterly Regional Review

The *Quarterly Regional Review* assembles the latest available information on the regions and territorial authorities of New Zealand. Most of the data is available at regional council or territorial authority level. The term “regional” refers to all levels within the standard geographic classification, from meshblock to region and combinations thereof, plus point specific and non-standard areas for which official statistics may be available.

The *Quarterly Regional Review* is available free of charge on the Statistics New Zealand website:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/statistics-by-area/regional-statistics/quarterly-reg-review/default.htm>

## Data sources

The following data sources have been used to produce the *Quarterly Regional Review*:

1. Census of Population and Dwellings
2. Population Estimates
3. Population Projections
4. Vital Statistics
5. External Migration
6. Hospital Discharges (NZ Health Information Service)
7. Crime (New Zealand Police)
8. Education (Ministry of Education)
9. Household Labour Force Survey
10. Quarterly Employment Survey
11. New Zealand Income Survey
12. Business Demographic Statistics
13. Regional Economic Indicators
14. Consumers Price Index
15. Retail Trade Survey
16. Car Registrations (Land Transport Safety Authority)
17. Building Consents
18. Real Estate Sales (Real Estate Institute of New Zealand Incorporated)
19. Accommodation Survey
20. Overseas Cargo Statistics

## Classifications

### *Banks Peninsula Amalgamates with Christchurch City Council*

On 6 March 2006, the Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City Councils amalgamated. As a result, business units at Statistics New Zealand which output data at territorial authority level will potentially be affected.

Due to a time difference in the collection of data, Statistics New Zealand will gradually implement the changes to each series. This will mean that it is not always possible to manipulate all data referring to either Christchurch City or Banks Peninsula.

## *Updated Dates*

March 2006	Accommodation
June 2006	Quarterly Employment Survey
June 2006	External Migration
December 2006	Building Consents
December 2006	Census
March 2007	Vital Statistics
September 2007	Population Estimates
September 2007	Population Projections
September 2007	Hospital Discharges

To find out more, please contact the regional team at [regional@stats.govt.nz](mailto:regional@stats.govt.nz)

## Producing regional statistics

### *1. Geographical Classifications*

The majority of geographical classifications use boundaries as at 2006. In some cases, due to a number of factors, data may not relate directly to a specific regional council or territorial authority. Refer to the subject matter notes section for further details. For example, the Consumers Price Index is collected for five broad regions and Overseas Cargo Statistics are collected by port only. While these statistics are indicators of regional trends, they do not relate specifically to a single regional council or territorial authority.

Geographical classifications are used to reference statistics to a location in New Zealand. There are different types of area codes that can be assigned to statistics. They may define an area as small as a city block, or as large as a regional council. While data sources that are coded to different geographical classifications are difficult to compare, simply because the land areas involved may differ in both location and size.

Within this report, best effort is made to have consistent geographical classifications for all indicators; however this is not always possible.

The term 'legal area' under Local Government is defined as "the physical surface area constrained by the legal administrative boundary, such as regional, city or district council boundaries, and may include water, both inland and oceanic."

### *2. Sample Design*

To produce reliable statistics for subnational areas from surveys, the subject population must be covered adequately. This means that the geographic coverage of the survey must be representative for each of the subnational areas, and the sample size large enough to enable the calculation of estimates with reasonable sample errors.

### 3. Sample Errors

There are two types of sampling errors possible within the indicators in the *Quarterly Regional Review* sourced from sample surveys; sample errors and non sample errors.

Sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed. In general, the sampling errors associated with subnational estimates are larger than those associated with national estimates. A change in an estimate (either between adjacent quarters or between quarters a year apart) is said to be statistically significant if it is larger than the associated sampling error.

Non-sampling errors include errors arising from biases in the patterns of response and non-response, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents, and errors in the recording and coding of data. Statistics New Zealand endeavours to minimise the impact of these errors through the application of best survey practises and monitoring of known indicators (e.g. non-response).

### 4. Modelled Regional Estimates

There are data modelling methods available for producing regional statistics. Regional Economic Indicators is one such case where modelling has been applied. The model uses a linear regression technique to predict the GST value from the employment information. Data modelling first established the relationship between the GST value and the employment information for each type of industry by using the enterprises for which no apportioning was needed. The data for the enterprises with activities classified in only one type of industry (using 1-digit industrial classification) was used for creating the regression models. The model then estimates the GST value for each geographic unit in an enterprise where some apportioning was needed.

## Subject Matter Notes

**Note:** Data in the *Quarterly Regional Review* has not been seasonally adjusted.

### 1. Census of Population and Dwellings

The census figures presented in the *Quarterly Regional Review* are based on the census usually resident population count. These counts refer to those people who usually live in a given area and are present in New Zealand on census night. The count excludes visitors from overseas and excludes residents who are temporarily or permanently overseas on census night. For a subnational area the count also excludes visitors from elsewhere in New Zealand (people who do not usually live in that area), but includes residents of that area who are temporarily elsewhere in New Zealand on census night (people who usually live in that area but are absent).

Residents who are away from their usual address on census night are allocated to the area where they usually live and form part of the census usually resident population count of that area. For example, if a person usually lives in Christchurch but was in Wellington on census night, they will be included in the census usually resident population count for Christchurch.

For more information on the Census of Population and Dwellings, see:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/population/census-of-population-and-dwellings.htm>

### 2. Population Estimates

The latest population estimates are based on the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, and supersede previously published estimates that were based on the 2001 Census.

The estimated resident population of a given area is an estimate of all people who usually live in that area at a given date. It includes all residents of that area present in New Zealand and counted by the census (census usually resident population count), residents who are temporarily overseas (who are not included in the census), and an adjustment for residents missed or counted more than once by the census (net census undercount). Visitors from overseas are excluded.

The estimated resident populations of territorial authorities and regional councils at 30 June 2001–2007 are based on 2007 boundaries.

All figures in this release have been rounded independently. Population estimates for areas of less than 10,000 have been rounded to the nearest 10. Populations between 10,000 and 20,000 have been rounded to the nearest 50. Populations of 20,000 or more have been rounded to the nearest 100. Population changes have been rounded to the nearest 10.

For more information on Population Estimates, see:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/population/population-estimates.htm>

### 3. Population Projections

The base population for the population projections is the estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2006. The boundaries of the areas are as at 1 July 2006. The estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2006 is based on the 2006 census usually resident population count updated for:

- net census undercount
- residents temporarily overseas on census night
- births, deaths and net migration between census night (7 March 2006) and 30 June 2006
- reconciliation with demographic estimates at ages 0-4 years

Projection assumptions are formulated after analysis of short- and long-term historical trends, government policy, information provided by local planners and any other relevant information.

The cohort component method was used to derive the population projections. By this method, the base population is projected forward by calculating the effects of death and migration within each age-sex group according to specified mortality and migration assumptions. New birth cohorts are generated by applying specified fertility assumptions to the female population of childbearing age.

These population projections are based on assumptions made about future fertility, mortality and migration patterns of the population. Although the assumptions are carefully

formulated to represent future trends, they are subject to uncertainty. Therefore, the projections should be used as guidelines and an indication of overall trends rather than exact forecasts. They provide an indication of the overall trend but do not attempt to project specific annual variation.

The projections do not take into account non-demographic factors (e.g. war, catastrophes, major government and business decisions) which may invalidate the projections. Demographic trends are monitored regularly, and when it is necessary the projections will be revised to reflect new trends and to maintain their relevance and usefulness.

For more information on Population Projections, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/subnat-pop-proj-info-releases.htm>

#### 4. Vital Statistics (*Births and Deaths*)

Births and deaths are based on the resident population concept. The resident population concept excludes the births to, or deaths of, people who normally live overseas. Live births exclude late registrations under Section 14 of the Births and Deaths Registration Act 1995. Section 14 births are births, which were not registered in the ordinary way, when the birth occurred. Such registrations can occur as late as the time of application for New Zealand Superannuation.

For more information on Vital Statistics, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/population/default.htm>

#### 5. External Migration

External migration statistics are compiled from individual migration forms completed by passengers arriving in and departing from New Zealand, and forwarded to Statistics New Zealand by the New Zealand Customs Service.

The various classes of arrivals and departures are:

- short-term overseas visitors (involves a visit of less than 12 months)
- short-term NZ residents (involves a trip away of less than 12 months)
- permanent and long-term (PLT) migrants

For more information on External Migration, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/external-migration-info-releases.htm>

#### 6. Hospital Discharges

The New Zealand Health Information Service provides hospital discharge information. Data refer to patients discharged from day patient and in-patient care in publicly funded hospitals and publicly funded patients in private hospitals. Patient discharge details from psychiatric hospitals and licensed rest homes are excluded.

The number of hospital discharges referred to in the *Quarterly Regional Review* includes patients who have been re-admitted for the same condition and patients who have been transferred to other hospitals or residential institutions. Thus, there may be more than one discharge per immediate 'episode' of illness. Hence, the data do not represent counts of individuals. Discharge figures also include any patients who die in hospital after formal admission.

Figures presented in the *Quarterly Regional Review* reflect the National Minimum Dataset (NMDS) at one point in time. Data in the NMDS is subject to small changes over time as late reports about patient discharges are received. Hospitals are required to report the number of discharges within 30 days of the end of each month, however they can make revisions to these at any time. Therefore all discharges data should be treated as provisional.

Information is received on the primary diagnosis (principal condition for which the patient was admitted to hospital) and usual address of patients discharged. The primary diagnosis is classified according to the Australian Version of the International Classification of Diseases and also the Australian National Coding Standards. All healthy newborn babies are treated as admissions and are included in the data.

The following gives a description of the diagnosis classification:

- 01 Infectious and Parasitic Diseases: Diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, polio, pertussis, measles, mumps, rubella, meningococcal infection and chickenpox
- 02 Neoplasms: Cancers, both malignant and benign
- 03 Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases and Immunity Disorders: Disorders of the thyroid and other endocrine glands, nutritional deficiencies and other metabolic and immunity disorders. Diabetes mellitus is coded into this classification
- 04 Diseases of the Blood and Blood-Forming Organs: Anaemias and other blood conditions and diseases
- 05 Mental Disorders: Organic psychotic conditions, psychosis, neurotic disorders and mental retardation
- 06 Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs: Various diseases affecting the nervous system (e.g. epilepsy, meningitis), and the eyes (glaucoma, cataracts) and ears (glue ear)
- 07 Diseases of the Circulatory System: Heart disease, strokes, rheumatic fever and other conditions of the veins and arteries
- 08 Diseases of the Respiratory System: Asthma, tonsillitis, laryngitis, emphysema, pneumonia and influenza and bronchitis
- 09 Diseases of the Digestive System: Ulcers, appendicitis, hernias and other diseases of the oesophagus, stomach and intestines
- 10 Diseases of the Genitourinary System: Includes diseases of the genitals and urinary system
- 11 Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium: Conditions associated with pregnancy
- 12 Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue: Various skin conditions including cellulitis and corns
- 13 Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue: Arthritis, rheumatism
- 14 Congenital Anomalies: Inherited genetic conditions including spina bifida
- 15 Certain Perinatal Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period: Conditions affecting babies that originate in the latter stages of the pregnancy or the first month of life
- 16 Symptoms, Signs, and Ill-Defined Conditions: General information where no specifics are able to code better

- In death data, most Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDs) deaths are coded into this category
- 17 Injury and Poisoning: All injuries and poisonings, including fractures, open wounds, superficial injuries, contusions, burns. Poisonings
  - 18 Other: Factors influencing health status and contact with health services. This includes liveborn infants and people who are admitted for reasons such as exposure to communicable diseases without knowing whether they've been infected

## 7. Crime

The New Zealand Police provide crime data on the number of criminal offences recorded by the Police within a calendar year. These data also contain the number of offences that have been resolved within the year.

Recorded offences are based on incidents that have been reported to or discovered by the police. The incident will be recorded as one or more offences if:

- The circumstances as reported amount to a crime defined by law, and
- There is no credible evidence to the contrary, or if
- An incident was not reported as an offence, but upon investigation police determine that an offence is likely to have been committed

Resolved offences represent the number of recorded offences where one or more alleged offenders have been identified and recorded, whether or not such offenders have been proceeded against. It is not always possible or appropriate to proceed against an offender, for example if the offender is deceased or has moved overseas and is unable to be located.

Before a crime can be recorded, the matter needs to come to the attention of police. Research indicates that many crimes are never reported to police in the first instance. Crimes most likely to be reported include those that involve insurance claims and those where injuries require medical treatment.

A range of other factors are known to affect whether a crime is reported to police. These include:

- the type of crime
- age, sex, race and ethnicity of the victim
- relationship between the victim and offender
- perceived seriousness of the crime, and
- a perception of how police would deal with the matter

Offence categories used are:

- Violence: homicide, kidnapping and abduction, robbery, grievous assaults, serious assaults, intimidation and threats and other offences against persons
- Sexual: sexual attacks, sexual affronts, abnormal behaviour, immoral behaviour and indecent video.
- Drugs and Anti Social: drugs, gaming, disorder, vagrancy, family offences and liquor
- Dishonesty: burglary, car conversion, theft, receiving and fraud
- Property Damage: destruction of property and endangering

- Property Abuse: trespass, littering, animals, postal rail and fire and firearms offences
- Administrative: against justice, births deaths and marriages, immigration, racial, against national interest and by laws

The *Quarterly Regional Review* presents annual crime data, aggregated to the 12 police districts in which the crime was committed. The boundaries of these districts do not correspond with the boundaries of the territorial authorities. The police districts are: Northland, North Shore/Waitakere, Auckland, Counties/Manukau, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Eastern, Central, Wellington, Tasman, Canterbury and Southern.

More information on what areas are covered by Police Districts is available from Statistics New Zealand.

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/crime-tables/maps.htm>

Statistics New Zealand publishes New Zealand Police administrative data on recorded and resolved crime, as well as offenders apprehended for these crimes.

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/crime-tables/default.htm>

For more Crime Statistics, see:

<http://www.police.govt.nz/service/statistics/>

## 8. Education

The Ministry of Education sourced indicators are established measures used to determine how well a result has been achieved in a particular area of interest. For example, the rate of formal school qualifications helps quantify whether students are succeeding at school.

### *Percentage of school leavers with little or no formal attainment*

The total number of school leavers who:

- Leave school without any credits towards a qualification in the National Qualifications Framework; or
- Leave school with between 1-13 credits at any NCEA Level and other NQF qualifications

At the time they left school in a given school year.

*Numerator: (Data source: Ministry of Education: March School Roll Returns)*

*Denominator: (Data source: Ministry of Education: March School Roll Returns)*

The total number of school leavers in a given school year.

### *Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above*

The total number of school leavers who attained:

- NCEA Level 2 or other Level 2 NQF qualification; or
- 30-59 credits at Level 3 or above for NCEA or other National Certificate at Level 3 without University Entrance requirements; or
- 42-59 credits level 3 or above for NCEA or other National Certificate at Level 3, with University Entrance requirements; or

- Accelerated Christian Education (ACE) or overseas award (including International Baccalaureate) at Year 13; or
- University Entrance; or
- National Certificate Level 3; or
- University Bursary (A or B); or
- NZ Scholarship or National Certificate Level 4

At the time they left school in a given school year.

*Numerator: (Data source: Ministry of Education: March School Roll Returns)*

*Denominator: (Data source: Ministry of Education: March School Roll Returns)*

The total number of school leavers in a given school year.

*Percentage of school leavers with a university entrance standard*

The total number of school leavers who attained:

- 42-59 credits level 3 or above for NCEA or other National Certificate at Level 3 with University Entrance requirements; or
- Accelerated Christian Education (ACE) or overseas award (including International Baccalaureate) at Year 13; or
- University Entrance; or
- National Certificate Level 3; or
- University Bursary (A or B); or
- NZ Scholarship or National Certificate Level 4

At the time they left school in a given school year.

*Numerator: (Data source: Ministry of Education: March School Roll Returns)*

*Denominator: (Data source: Ministry of Education: March School Roll Returns)*

The total number of school leavers in a given school year.

See further information on

Education and Learning Outcome Indicators

[http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/education\\_and\\_learning\\_outcomes](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/education_and_learning_outcomes)

Indicator Framework

[http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/technical\\_info/indicator\\_framework#criteria](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/technical_info/indicator_framework#criteria)

Indicator Definitions

[http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/technical\\_info/indicator\\_definition](http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/technical_info/indicator_definition)

## 9. Household Labour Force Survey

The target population for the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) is the civilian usually resident non-institutionalised population aged 15 years and over. This means that the HLFS does not cover long-term residents of homes for the elderly, hospitals and psychiatric institutions; inmates of penal institutions; members of the permanent armed forces; members of the non-New Zealand armed forces; overseas diplomats; overseas visitors who expect to be resident in New Zealand for less than 12 months, and those aged under 15 years of age.

Non-private dwellings have been excluded from the sample survey. In addition, New Zealand residents living on

offshore islands (except for Waiheke Island) are not surveyed.

The survey population is therefore slightly different from the target population. Estimates are therefore based on an assumption that the distribution of characteristics of those in non-private dwellings is similar to those in private dwellings.

Both sampling and non sampling errors are possible within a HLFS dataset.

For more information on the Household Labour Force Survey, see:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/hlfs-info-releases.htm>

## 10. Quarterly Employment Survey

The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is designed to measure quarterly estimates of change and levels of average hourly and average weekly (pre-tax) earnings, average weekly paid hours, and the number of filled jobs.

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) statistics are derived quarterly from approximately 18,000 surveyed business locations in a range of industries and regions throughout New Zealand. Information relates to the payweek ending on, or immediately before, the 20th of the middle month of the quarter (that is February, May, August and November).

The survey population is all business locations in surveyed industries that employ staff.

The following industries are excluded from coverage:

- Agriculture
- Services to Agriculture
- Commercial Fishing
- International Sea Transport
- Residential Property Operators
- Private Households Employing Staff
- Non-civilian Defence Staff
- Foreign Government Representation

The QES average hourly earnings statistic does not provide a reliable measure of wage inflation as it is not possible to isolate shifts in numbers of employees and paid hours from pure wage increases. Average hourly earnings statistics are influenced, not only by changes in employees' remuneration, wage rates, salaries and paid hours, but also by changes in the composition of the paid work force from survey to survey.

Compositional changes which may affect movements in average earnings statistics and changes in weighted contributions include changes in the relative numbers of employees and their paid hours. These changes occur between: males and females, full-timers and part-timers, different industries or within industries, and between different sectors or within sectors.

Both sampling and non sampling errors are possible within a QES dataset.

For more information on the Quarterly Employment Survey, see:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/qes-info-releases.htm>

## 11. New Zealand Income Survey

The New Zealand Income Survey is run annually as a supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey during the June quarter. It was run for the first time in the June 1997 quarter.

The New Zealand Income Survey is asked of all respondents to the Household Labour Force Survey. Data from proxies were accepted in the Survey only if people were unable to answer the Survey on health or language grounds, or after every effort has been made to collect this detail from the respondent in the first instance.

Average weekly income is related to the respondent's most recent pay period. The data collected are cash only, pre-tax (gross) income (wherever possible) and do not include any non-cash fringe benefits. Interest and investment income has only been collected from 2002. It is important to note, therefore, that average weekly income may not represent entire income.

Both sampling and non sampling errors are possible within a New Zealand Income Survey dataset.

For more information on the NZ Income Survey, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/nzis-info-releases.htm>

## 12. Business Demographic Statistics

Business demography statistics provide an annual snapshot (as at February) of the structure and characteristics of New Zealand businesses. Statistics are available on a range of variables, including industry, region, institutional sector, business type, degree of overseas ownership and employment levels.

Business demography statistics are derived from the Statistics New Zealand Longitudinal Business Frame (LBF). The LBF contains data from two main sources: Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame (BF), and payroll tax records drawn from the Linked Employer-Employee Database (LEED). Of these, the BF is the predominant source, it covers businesses that are registered with Inland Revenue and meet the criteria for economic significance (described in the 'Businesses covered' section below). All economically significant enterprises and their attributes such as industry or region are registered in both the BF and LBF.

### *Businesses covered*

In order to understand what business demography statistics measure, it is important to take into account the coverage of businesses in the published series. The coverage of business demography statistics is limited to economically significant individual, private-sector and public-sector enterprises that are engaged in the production of goods and services in New Zealand. They must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- annual GST expenses or sales of more than \$30,000
- rolling mean employee count of greater than three
- in a GST-exempt industry (except residential property leasing and rental)
- part of a group of enterprises
- a new GST registration that is compulsory, special or forced

- registered for GST and involved in agriculture or forestry.

### *Employment measure*

Employment Count (EC) is sourced primarily from the IRD's IR348 form – the Employer Monthly Schedule (EMS). An important change in the new and old series is the business employment size measure used. The new series uses employee counts sourced from the LEED database, while the old series used employee counts from the BF. Both employee count measures are mainly sourced from the Inland Revenue EMS, and are a head count of salary and wage earners for the February reference month. The key difference between the measures is the methodology used to apportion employee counts from the enterprise to the geographic units (or business locations) for those with multiple locations. The BF measure uses data sourced from the respondent, while the LEED measure uses algorithms based on a series of factors associated with the business and the employees. This includes the distance between an individual's address and the employer's geographic location.

### *New business demography series*

This is the first official publication of an improved set of business demography statistics based on a recently developed statistical resource, the Longitudinal Business Frame (LBF). To enable trends to be studied, the new series has been backcast to February 2000 and released on a provisional basis.

The business demography series now covers all industries, and includes an expanded coverage of New Zealand businesses.

For more information on Business Demographics, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/bus-demo-stats-info-releases.htm>

## 13. Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental)

The Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental) (REI) series allocates Goods and Services Tax (GST) to regions and industries. This is done by matching GST returns from the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) to the Statistics New Zealand Business Frame. The Business Frame contains geographic information about all economically significant businesses in New Zealand. The resulting series has been released as an experimental series while methodologies are refined and fitness for use is assessed. Although this series can be used to monitor the performance of the industries in each region it should be used with caution.

Attempts to apportion the GST data to the geographic unit level have been based on geographic data from business demography statistics and employment data from Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame. It was verified that there is a direct relationship between the number of employees and the economic activity of the enterprise, hence the GST value. The number of employees is measured by the employee count (EC) of persons engaged.

The model uses a linear regression technique in order to predict the GST value from the employment information. A logarithmic transformation of both variables produced

better results than direct use of original data. The first step in data modelling established the relationship between the GST value and the employment information for each type of industry by using the enterprises for which no apportioning was needed. The data for the enterprises with activities classified in only one type of industry (using 1-digit industrial classification) was used for creating the regression models. Then the model estimated the GST value for each geographic unit in an enterprise where some apportioning was needed.

Due to the impossibility of taking into account any transactions between regions/territorial authorities these series are not measures of the regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but nevertheless they can be used as an indicator of the economic activity within the chosen area. Caution is also required when comparing the absolute values of industrial sectors. Values of GST sales and purchases include the value of everything used in the production chain (as opposed to GDP, which deducts the value of goods produced earlier in the production chain to avoid double-counting). Comparing net GST (sales less purchases) will give a better indication of the contribution of each industrial sector. While net GST is similar to GDP, it excludes some critical elements of GDP. Thus, net GST for a region should only be treated as an indicator of regional GDP.

Due to the time taken for GST returns to be filed and the data forwarded to Statistics New Zealand, Regional Economic Indicators are not available for the most recent quarter. REI data in the *Quarterly Regional Review* is lagged by one quarter.

The primary sector includes 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' and 'Mining' industries. The secondary sector includes 'Manufacturing', 'Electricity, Gas and Water Supply' and 'Construction' industries. The tertiary sector includes 'Wholesale Trade', 'Retail Trade', 'Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants', 'Transport and Storage', 'Communication Services', 'Finance and Insurance', 'Education', 'Property and Business Services', 'Government Administration and Defence', 'Health and Community Services', 'Cultural and Recreational Services' and 'Personal and Other Services' industries.

The methodology and creation of the Regional Economic Indicator is currently under review. It is expected that any changes will be included some time during the 2008 calendar year.

#### **14. Consumers Price Index**

The Consumers Price Index (CPI) measures the rate of price change of goods and services purchased by New Zealand households.

The CPI has implemented a major review with the publication of the September 2006 quarter release. As part of this major review, and following recommendations made by the 2004 CPI Revision Advisory Committee, a review of regional publication practices, specifically the range of regional indexes for publication, was undertaken.

In the past, regional CPI's were publicly available for 15 regions. These indexes were not considered to be fit for purpose as accurate measures of regional price movement.

This was due mainly to the use of national expenditure weights and national average prices for 30 percent of the basket where regional variation is possible. This 30 percent includes construction of new dwellings, rents and used cars.

Statistics NZ investigated the possibility of publishing indexes for five broad regions (Auckland, Wellington, Rest of North Island, Canterbury and Rest of South Island), and to implement greater use of regional price movements (such as for construction of new dwellings and rents). Analysis of price movements over the five broad regions for purchase and construction of new dwellings, rents and used cars showed significant regional differences during the period from the June 2002 quarter to the March 2004 quarter. Although the use of regional movements for these items would have had very little effect on the national CPI, it would have resulted in differences of several index points for the "All groups" indexes of the five broad regions.

From the review, as mentioned above, two options were presented for public consultation:

Option 1: Continue to publish regional indexes for 15 regions

Option 2: Publish regional indexes for broad regions (Auckland, Wellington, Rest of North Island, Canterbury and Rest of South Island).

Following consultation, Statistics New Zealand's new approach is Option 2. The main reasons for this are:

- the current regional indexes are replaced with better quality series which are considered fit for purpose
- series which are not fit for purpose are to be suppressed from publication. However they will still be produced, but only made available on request (with suitable caveats)

The Food Price Index will continue to be made publicly available for each of the 15 regions, because prices are collected in each region for all food items in the basket.

For more information on the Consumer Price Index, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/economic-indicators/consumers-price-index-cpi.htm>

For more information on the Food Price Index, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/economic-indicators/food-price-index.htm>

#### **15. Retail Trade Survey**

A redesigned Retail Trade Survey was introduced in October 2003. The new survey is designed to produce accurate statistics nationally by retail industry groups (similar to store types under the old survey). The survey is not designed to be representative at subnational level. Estimates are reported for ANZSIC (Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification) groups called ANZIND. Individual stores are classified to ANZIND depending on their predominant business activity. The survey is not a commodity based survey.

The survey is referred to as the Retail Trade Survey. However, in addition to businesses classified to Division G - Retail of the ANZSIC, the survey also covers Division H - Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants and Division Q Subdivision 95 - Personal Services. Therefore the Retail Trade Survey includes businesses engaged in such activities

as night clubs, caravan parks, television hiring, funeral directors, and beauty salons.

The Retail Trade Survey has been selected to produce accurate and robust estimates of ANZSIC industry groups (ANZIND) at a national level. The data can be disaggregated to produce estimates for finer industry breakdowns (ie ANZSIC) or for geographic areas, however the finer the breakdown the greater the risk that the estimates are not reliable. There are no checks that the number or nature of stores sampled, are representative of retail activity at this lower level of disaggregation (below design level). Analytical back series have been produced for design level estimates to enable time series analysis. However, estimates below design level may experience level shifts due to the change in the composition of the survey sample.

Retail Trade data are released in this publication with the following caveat due to limitations in the data, they are of a lower standard than published figures Statistics New Zealand releases.

“The Retail Trade Survey sample is selected and weighted at the retail industry group level nationally, and the release of this data is below that design level. This data is subject to sample, non-sample and modelling errors and is indicative only.”

For more information on the Retail Trade Survey, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/business/retail-trade.htm>

## 16. Car Registrations

Car registrations come from a database maintained by the Land Transport Safety Authority. The database contains monthly new and ex-overseas registration counts by make, country of origin, and postal district. Ex-overseas vehicles are those that have been registered in another country before entry into New Zealand.

The *Quarterly Regional Review* presents total new and ex-overseas registrations per quarter, aggregated to the 22 postal districts in New Zealand. The counts indicate the postal district in which the vehicle is domiciled, not the postal district in which it was registered.

## 17. Building Consents

Building Consents data provided in the *Quarterly Regional Review* include building consents for the construction, alterations and additions to all building types. GST is included in the figures collected.

A building is classified according to its main intended function. Some consents are for a building that may have more than one purpose (such as a retail/office building). From the June 1996 month, the floor area and value of a consent for a multi-purpose building is split between each of the building's main functions. When sufficient detail cannot be obtained, the building is classified according to the predominant function of the building.

For more information on Building Consents, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/building-consents-issued.htm>

## 18. Real Estate Sales

The *Quarterly Regional Review* includes data from the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ) pertaining to the number and average price of dwelling and section sales recorded by real estate agents who are members of REINZ.

The data is coded to areas that have been approximated to regional councils with the exception of Kaikoura, which is grouped with Marlborough Region.

The statistical information contained in this publication has been compiled from reports of sales made through Real Estate Agents only. These statistics do not include sales made by parties who are not a member of REINZ such as private sales.

The average price variable has been created by Statistics New Zealand using data supplied by REINZ.

Although the statistics have been compiled from the best information available, the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of the information. The information should not be relied upon solely as the basis for making any decisions about a Real Estate transaction. Any person proposing to buy or sell property should seek professional advice as to the value of the property with which they are concerned.

## 19. Accommodation Survey

The target population for the accommodation survey is all geographic units that are classified as short term (less than one month) commercial accommodation providers operating in New Zealand.

The survey frame is all commercial accommodation-providing geographic units belonging to an economically significant enterprise. Economic significance is generally determined as being GST registered, having a turnover of at least \$30,000 per annum.

The predominant capacity provided determines the accommodation type. For instance, if a business provides both motel and campground accommodation, but the majority of its 'stay units' are motel rooms, it is classified as a motel.

New Zealand Accommodation Classification is defined as:

- hotels: includes both hotels and resorts
- motels: includes motor inns, apartments and motels
- Hosted: includes private hotels, guesthouses, bed and breakfasts, and holiday farm (farm-stays) accommodation
- backpackers / hostels
- caravan parks / camping grounds

The *Quarterly Regional Review* aggregates establishment types and provides summary data for guest nights and occupancy rates at the territorial authority level.

The accommodation survey aims for 100 percent coverage of the population. However, in practice an overall response rate of approximately 78 percent is achieved.

The remaining units are given imputed values based upon the characteristics of similar establishments in the same or similar regions. This procedure introduces unknown errors into the estimates, and this should be borne in mind by users

of the data. The size of these unknown errors is difficult to quantify.

Non sampling errors are possible within an accommodation survey dataset.

For more information on the Accommodation Survey, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/info-releases/accom-survey.htm>

## **20. Overseas Cargo Statistics (Where applicable)**

Overseas Cargo Statistics are sourced from customs entries that Statistics New Zealand receives from the New Zealand Customs Service. Overseas Cargo Statistics record the value and gross weight of all goods loaded or unloaded at New Zealand ports - both sea and air.

Overseas cargo loaded/unloaded statistics exclude large one-off exports (and re-exports)/imports of transport equipment, i.e. aircraft, shipping vessels, oil rigs etc, which arrive in or depart from the country under their own power.

Cargo loaded (exports) is valued free on board (fob) and is shown in New Zealand dollars. In some cases goods are sent on consignment and the selling prices are not known until goods are disposed of at their destination. In these cases, fob values are based on prices current at the time of export. Statistics New Zealand converts values given in foreign currencies to New Zealand dollars using weekly exchange rates when the statistics are compiled.

Cargo unloaded (imports) are valued at cost including insurance and freight (cif) and are shown in New Zealand dollars. These values are converted from foreign currencies when the New Zealand Customs Service processes import documents. The New Zealand Customs Service sets the exchange rates used for conversions each fortnight.

For more information on Overseas Cargo, see: <http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/exports-imports/overseas-cargo.htm>

## **Data in Spreadsheet**

Supporting data used to produce this bulletin is contained in the accompanying National Review spreadsheet.

## **Further Information**

Information about regional statistics produced by Statistics New Zealand can be found on the Statistics New Zealand Website or through the Information Help Desk.

Further information about how the different surveys are conducted may be found in the technical notes of the *Hot Off The Press* released for each of the surveys. Where

relevant, the website addresses have been linked within the technical notes above.

Information is also available on Statistics New Zealand's Information Network for Official Statistics (INFOS).

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### Information Centre:

Phone ☎ 0508 525 525 (toll free in New Zealand)

Fax ☎ +64 4 931 4079

Email ✉ [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

Website: [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)

**Next Quarterly Regional Review** will be released in September 2008