

North Shore

QUARTERLY REVIEW

JUNE 2006

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Trends this quarter...

<p>Population Estimates</p> <p><i>30 June 2005</i> North Shore City</p> <p>212,200 + 1.3% (+ 2,800)</p> <p>from 30 June 2004</p>	<p>Births</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> North Shore City</p> <p>646 - 6.9% (- 48)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>	<p>Deaths</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> North Shore City</p> <p>277 - 2.5% (- 7)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>
<p>Permanent & Long-Term Arrivals</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> North Shore City</p> <p>1,141 + 24.4% (+ 224)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter *</p>	<p>Permanent & Long-Term Departures</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> North Shore City</p> <p>1,005 - 7.9% (- 86)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter *</p>	<p>Hospital Discharges</p> <p><i>Year ended December 2004</i> North Shore City</p> <p>36,170 + 2.5% (+ 887)</p> <p>from year ended December 2003</p>
<p>Employment</p> <p><i>June 2006 Quarter</i> Auckland Region</p> <p>648,300 ** + 3.0% (+ 18,700)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>	<p>Unemployment Rate</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> Auckland Region</p> <p>3.1% down 0.3 percentage points</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>	<p>Recorded Crime</p> <p><i>Year ended December 2005</i> North Shore / Waitakere Police District</p> <p>37,996 - 0.2% (- 78)</p> <p>from year ended December 2004</p>
<p>Education (Primary School)</p> <p><i>July</i></p> <p>Method Change in Progress</p> <p>from July</p>	<p>Education (Secondary School)</p> <p><i>July</i></p> <p>Method Change in Progress</p> <p>from July</p>	<p>Crime Resolution Rate</p> <p><i>Year ended December 2005</i> North Shore / Waitakere Police District</p> <p>47.0% down 3.4 percentage points</p> <p>from year ended December 2004</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>Average Hourly Earnings</p> <p><i>June 2006</i> North Shore City</p> <p>\$21.35 + 3.4% (+ \$0.71)</p> <p>from June 2005</p>	<p>Average Weekly Income</p> <p><i>June 2005 quarter</i> Auckland Region</p> <p>\$629 + 0.3% (+ \$2)</p> <p>from June 2004 quarter</p>	<p>Consumers Price Index</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> Auckland Urban Area</p> <p>1197 + 3.8% (+ 44)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>
<p>Employee Count</p> <p><i>February 2005</i> North Shore City</p> <p>80,990 + 7.5% (+ 5,620)</p> <p>from February 2004*</p>	<p>Business Locations</p> <p><i>February 2005</i> North Shore City</p> <p>22,387 + 4.6% (+ 994)</p> <p>from February 2004</p>	<p>Retail Sales</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> Auckland Region</p> <p>\$4,940.0m + 2.8% (+ \$132.4m)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>
<p>Number of New Residential Consents</p> <p><i>Year ended June 2006</i> North Shore City</p> <p>1,133 + 1.7% (+ 19)</p> <p>from year ended June 2005</p>	<p>Floor Area of New Residential Consents</p> <p><i>Year ended June 2006</i> North Shore City</p> <p>222,147 square metres + 4.2% (+ 8,852 square metres)</p> <p>from year ended June 2005</p>	<p>Value of Non-Residential Consents</p> <p><i>Year ended June 2006</i> North Shore City</p> <p>\$150.3m - 21.3% (- \$40.7m)</p> <p>from year ended June 2005</p>

* Employee Count has replaced the Full-Time Equivalent measure as an indicator of business size (see technical notes for a further explanation).

Trends this quarter continued...

<p>Dwelling Sales</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> Auckland REINZ Region</p> <p>8,328 - 5.4% (- 471)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>	<p>Average Dwelling Sale Price</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> Auckland REINZ Region</p> <p>\$477,600 + 9.1% (+ \$39,700)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>	<p>Car Registrations</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> Auckland Postal District</p> <p>21,627 - 14.2% (- 3,582)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>
<p>Total Guest Nights</p> <p><i>June 2006 quarter</i> North Shore City</p> <p>76,673 + 0.9% (+ 671)</p> <p>from June 2005 quarter</p>	<p>Cargo Loaded Value (fob)</p> <p><i>Year ended June 2006</i> Auckland Seaport and Airport</p> <p>\$10,694.2m + 9.3% (+ \$913.9m)</p> <p>from year ended June 2005</p>	<p>Cargo Unloaded Value (cif)</p> <p><i>Year ended June 2006</i> Auckland Seaport and Airport</p> <p>\$22,789.3m + 4.6% (+ \$1,006.6m)</p> <p>from year ended June 2005</p>
<p>GST Sales</p> <p><i>March 2006 quarter</i> Auckland Region</p> <p>\$42,531.4m + 0.8% (+ \$341.6m)</p> <p>from March 2005 quarter</p>	<p>GST Purchases</p> <p><i>March 2006 quarter</i> Auckland Region</p> <p>\$29,246.2m + 0.4% (+ \$114.0m)</p> <p>from March 2005 quarter</p>	<p>Net GST</p> <p><i>March 2006 quarter</i> Auckland Region</p> <p>\$13,285.3m + 1.7% (+ \$227.6m)</p> <p>from March 2005 quarter</p>

Feature Article: Current key projects within the Regional team in Statistics NZ

Introduction

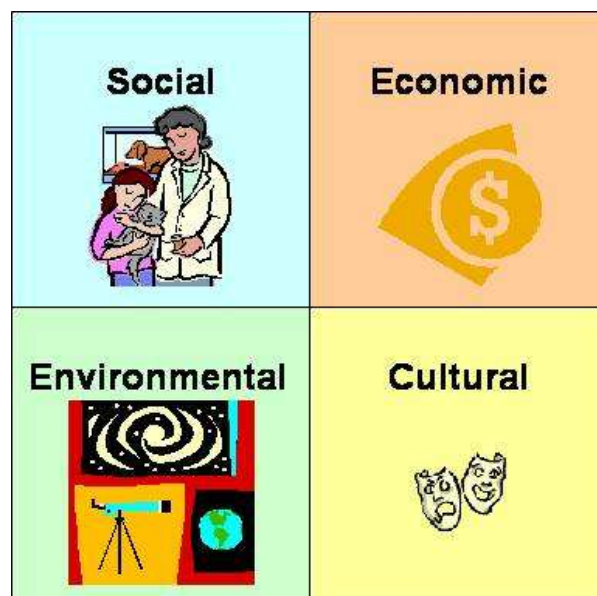
Statistics New Zealand has developed a Regional Statistics Strategy that aims to coordinate sub-national information needs for central and local government. This strategy will enhance the availability of data to support regional and local development. A number of key projects are being undertaken as major steps to achieving the strategy's outcomes. This article provides an insight into these inter-related projects as well as outlining how Statistics New Zealand plans to progress this work. The article also provides some historical and contextual information.

What is the Linked Indicators Project?

The Linked Indicators project arose through the Government's 'Sustainable Development Programme of Action', which was initiated in 2003, and built on earlier national and international work on sustainable development. This programme of action establishes some operating principles for policy development, requiring government to take account of social, economic, environment and cultural consequences in its decision making. The Linked Indicators Project is a collaborative project between Statistics New Zealand and other central and local government agencies.

What are Linked Indicators?

'Linked' refers to the data being linked from the national to the regional to the local levels. This linking is useful as it enables a view of information and data at varying levels which can assist with benchmarking and planning. The Linked Indicators have been agreed to by stakeholders involved in this project, and they encompass these four dimensions of well being:



Varying levels of data currently exist, from the social set which has the most available data (92%) to the environment set which has approximately 40%. The full list of indicators and some of the accompanying data can be viewed on the Statistics New Zealand website through this url <http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/linked-indicators/default.htm>. Our plan is to add more data progressively.

In addition to indicators for which there is data available, a number of indicators have been identified for which there is no sub-national data available currently or where there are known quality issues (see table below for example). One of the challenges going forward is to see if there are ways in which these issues can be remedied; and Statistics New Zealand's current work programme includes recommendations to rectify where possible - this will include establishing processes and timelines for aiming to fill these gaps. We are currently communicating with a range of stakeholders to progress this project, and this will be a key focus over the coming months.

Indicator	Measure	Agency responsible	Gap
Income	Median household income	Statistics NZ	Quality
Household consumption	Real household consumption expenditure	Statistics NZ	No sub-national data
Intangible investment	Investment in knowledge as a % of GDP	MoRST	No sub-national data
Quality of life	Residents perception of overall quality of life	Quality of life (metro sector councils)	City based only

For further information on the Linked Indicators project please contact Stuart Jones at Statistics New Zealand (stuart.jones@stats.govt.nz)

Community Outcomes Monitoring

Background

Schedule 10, Part 1 of the Local Government Act requires local authorities to state measures in their Long Term Council Community Plan (LTCCP) to assess progress towards the achievement of community outcomes. Section 92 (1) states: “A local authority must monitor and, not less than once every 3 years, report on the progress made by the community of its district or region in achieving the community outcomes for the district or region”.

This requirement means that councils will need to obtain a reasonably wide range of data from many different sources for monitoring purposes. Statistics New Zealand, after consultation with a number of groups, has proposed the development of a group of nucleus measures. These measures cover the main outcome themes produced by councils. Statistics New Zealand carried out consultation on these measures from June 2005 to December 2005. As a result, the set of measures supports a wide range of outcomes, and is closer to being a set that can cover most of agencies needs. It is proposed that Statistics New Zealand will provide a central location for the data, metadata and links via its role in the leadership and coordination of official statistics.

- This set will be comprehensive and complimentary to the linked indicators set
- It will provide indicators by age, sex and ethnicity where possible and practicable
- It will fulfil most of the common needs for information identified by the community outcomes processes but will not attempt to be exhaustive
- The set will develop indicators based on information already held by Statistics New Zealand and other agencies, but will also identify the gaps within existing information that cannot be filled within the official statistics system

What's been done already?

A draft list of indicators has already been established. The list of indicators was sent for consultation in 2005, and further feedback is still welcomed. Further project planning work is underway to progress this project.

Current status of the project and timeframes for completion

The list of community outcome indicators is currently on the website for additional consultation.

The Environmental Indicators within this suite of indicators have been discussed at the recent Environmental Statistics User Group meeting, and feedback on these has been sought.

Statistics New Zealand is planning on releasing these indicators progressively from February 2007.

Example of Community Outcomes indicators

EMPLOYMENT		
FULL AND PART-TIME WORK		
INDICATOR	MEASURE	DATA SOURCE
Full and part time work	Percentage of people in full and part time employment by industry and occupational groupings	Business Demographics, Statistics New Zealand
Labour force participation	Percentage of people in labour force	Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics New Zealand
UNEMPLOYMENT		
INDICATOR	MEASURE	DATA SOURCE
Unemployment rate	Unemployment rate by age, sex and ethnicity	Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics New Zealand
Long term unemployment	Long term (6 months, 1 year plus unemployment rates by age, sex and ethnicity	Work and Income, Ministry of Social Development
Registered unemployment	Percentage of people registered unemployed by age, sex and ethnicity	Work and Income, Ministry of Social Development
Perceptions of underemployment	Perceptions of work skills matched to occupations	Quality of Life Survey

For further information please contact Rosemary Goodyear at Statistics NZ
rosemary.goodyear@stats.govt.nz

Regional Stocktake

This project fits together with the Linked Indicators and Community Outcomes processes, and is the third of the key projects featured here. The regional stocktake is complimentary to the community outcomes process and the work surrounding it, and is a project designed to identify information which will help local government measure progress towards community outcomes. It will also support the work of the Linked Indicators project in respect of proving information which might assist with 'filling the gaps'. The stocktake will also potentially highlight what datasets (sets of data with a common theme) are missing throughout Statistics NZ, central and local government that, if available, would benefit the community outcomes process. The work from the stocktake will identify readily available sub-national statistical information for local government use.

Background

Statistics NZ undertook a review of the statistical needs of local government in 2002, which identified a number of gaps in sub-national information. The regional stocktake will follow on from the 2002 review by determining exactly what sub-national information is available.

Statistics NZ undertook a similar project in 1995 that led to the publication of a Directory of Regional Statistics. This included a comprehensive and complete directory of information about the data available from Stats NZ at a sub-national level. The directory also included a limited amount of external sub-national information. The directory was updated again in 1999. Because this publication is now ten years old, much of the information within it is now out of date or obsolete. The Regional Stocktake will therefore ensure that metadata information (data about data) on available sub-national datasets reflects what is currently available

Current Stocktake

This project involves collecting metadata (information about data) on all sub-national datasets held within Statistics New Zealand and other central government agencies. Consultation with stakeholders is a primary aspect of the project, along with providing a primary dissemination channel for this information once it has been collected. This stocktake builds on existing information already available such as the Directory of Regional Statistics which was compiled in 1995 and 1999.

The stocktake has a central government focus designed to build up a comprehensive list of major or significant datasets (sets of data with a common theme) held by central government agencies and Statistics New Zealand. This is a new project and is a joint initiative between Statistics New Zealand and the Department of Internal Affairs. It fits within the framework of having an all of government perspective to develop strategies to support local authorities and their community monitoring.

The project plan for the Regional Stocktake has been approved and is now available for anyone to read if interested. The schedule for the next two months includes researching data information that is available within Statistics NZ and working out a detailed work plan to start collecting information from Statistics NZ and central government agencies.

For further information please contact Lorri Robinson at Statistics NZ lorri.robinson@stats.govt.nz

Further Information

For further information on these projects, contact the people listed above, or email Derek Doddington (derek.doddington@stats.govt.nz) for general enquiries about the Quarterly Regional Review

North Shore City in Brief

The People (1)

- 4.9 percent of the New Zealand census usually resident population count
- above average population density (1,440.9 people per square kilometre compared with 14.1 nationally)
- a median age of 35.4 years, above the national median age of 34.8 years
- 6.7 percent identify with the Māori ethnic group, compared to 14.7 percent nationally

Housing (1)

- 69.1 percent of households own their dwellings with or without a mortgage, compared with 67.8 percent for New Zealand
- the average household size is 2.7 people the same as for all of New Zealand
- the average weekly rent paid by households renting permanent private dwellings is \$243, compared with \$174 for New Zealand as a whole

Industry (2)

- 16.2 percent of employees are in the retail trade industry
- 14.6 percent are in property and business services
- a further 12.4 percent are employed in the manufacturing industry
- 12.2 percent are in wholesale trade
- 9.5 percent are in health and community services
- 6.5 percent are employed in education

Tourism

- Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park
- Navy Museum, Devonport
- Mt Victoria lookout
- Long Bay Regional Park
- Auckland Harbour Bridge
- Lake Pupuke

Local Government

- less than 0.1 percent of total New Zealand land area
- North Shore City Council
- Northern Ward
- Central Ward
- Harbour Ward

Urban Centre

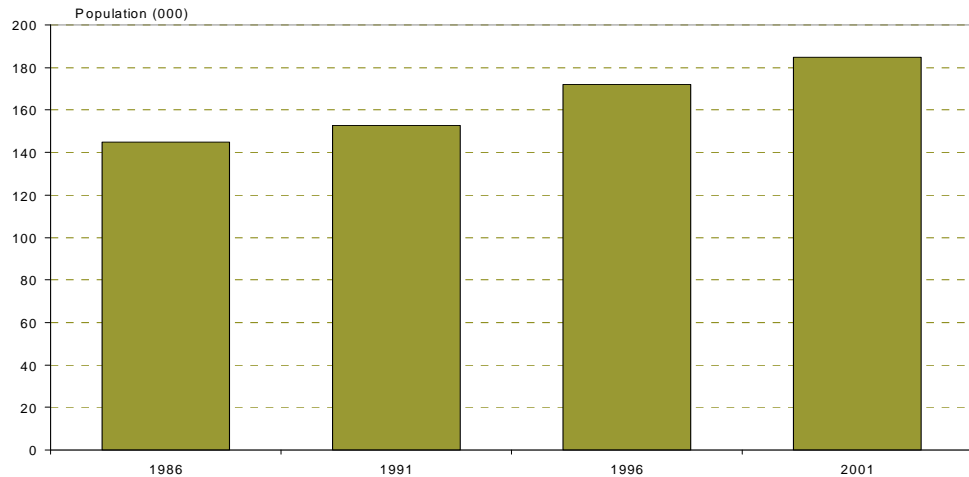
- Northern Auckland Zone

(1) Based on data from the 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings.

(2) Based on Employee Count Business Demography data as at February 2005.

Population Census

Census Usually Resident Population Count *North Shore City As at March*



The census usually resident population count for North Shore City totalled 184,821 as at March 2001. At that time, North Shore City contained 4.9 percent of the census usually resident population of New Zealand. Since the 1996 Census, the population usually resident in the city has increased by 12,657 people or 7.4 percent compared with a rise of 3.3 percent for the New Zealand usually resident population during the same period. As at March 2001, there were an estimated 1,440.9 people per square kilometre compared with the New Zealand average of 14.1 people per square kilometre.

Census Usually Resident Population Count *As at March*

Area	Census Usually Resident Population Count	Population Change 1996-2001	
	2001	Number	Percent
North Shore City	184,821	12,657	7.4
Rodney District	76,182	9,699	14.6
Waitakere City	168,750	13,185	8.5
Auckland City	367,734	21,966	6.4
Manukau City	283,200	28,923	11.4
Papakura District	40,665	975	2.5
Franklin District	51,669	3,843	8.0
New Zealand	3,737,277	118,974	3.3

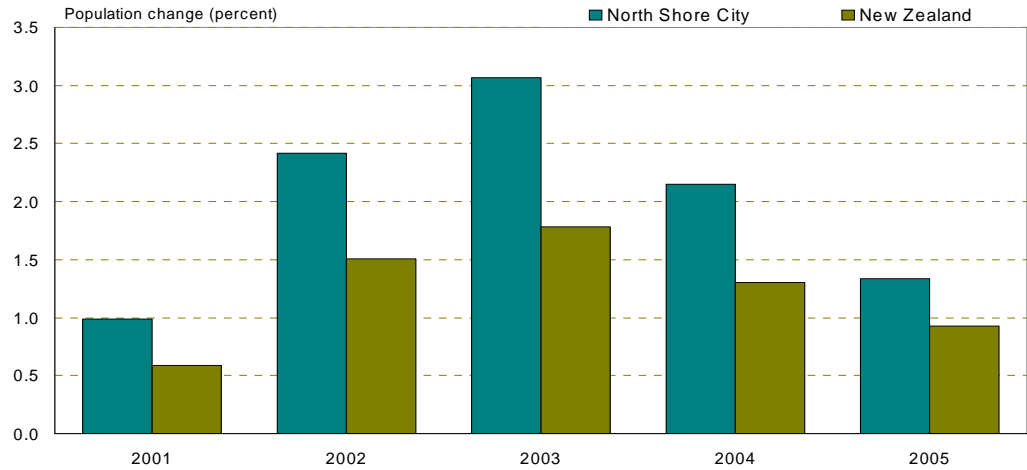
Source: Statistics New Zealand, *Census of Population and Dwellings*

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⁽¹⁾ As at 30 June



The estimated population of North Shore City was 212,200 at 30 June 2005, an increase of 2,800 people since 30 June 2004. This represents an increase of 1.3 percent, compared with a national increase of 0.9 percent over the same period.

Estimated Resident Population Change 2004 - 2005 As at 30 June

Area ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Population		Population Change 2004-2005	
	2004	2005	Number	Percent
North Shore City	209,400	212,200	2,800	1.3
Rodney District	86,600	89,200	2,600	3.0
Waitakere City	189,300	191,900	2,600	1.4
Auckland City	420,800	425,400	4,600	1.1
Manukau City	326,200	332,900	6,700	2.1
Papakura District	43,500	43,700	200	0.5
Franklin District	56,500	57,400	900	1.6
New Zealand	4,061,400	4,098,900	37,500	0.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population Estimates

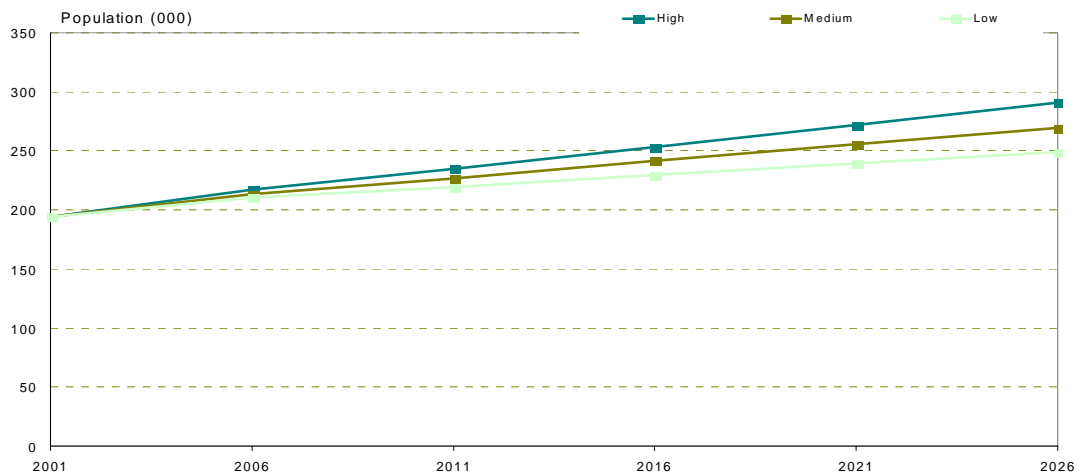
(1) Estimates for territorial authorities and regions from 30 June 2001-2004 are based on the 2004 boundaries. Estimates before 2001 are based on 2001 boundaries.

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

Population Projections

Projected Resident Population

*North Shore City
2001(base) – 2026*



According to the medium projection series, the resident population of North Shore City is projected to increase by around 75,300, from 194,200 in 2001 to 269,500 in 2026. This is a 39 percent increase and compares with a projected national increase of 22 percent during the same period. In 2001 North Shore City represented 5.0 percent of New Zealand's resident population. In 2026 the city is projected to represent 5.7 percent of New Zealand's resident population.

Projected Resident Population Change 2001-2026

As at 30 June

Area	Projected Population		Change 2001-2026	
	2001	2026	Number	Percent
North Shore City	194,200	269,500	75,300	39
Rodney District	78,500	124,500	46,000	59
Waitakere City	176,200	252,100	75,900	43
Auckland City	388,800	559,700	170,900	44
Manukau City	298,200	459,000	160,800	54
Papakura District	42,300	51,900	9,600	23
Franklin District	53,300	76,600	23,300	44
New Zealand	3,880,500	4,730,000	849,500	22

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2001(Base) - 2026

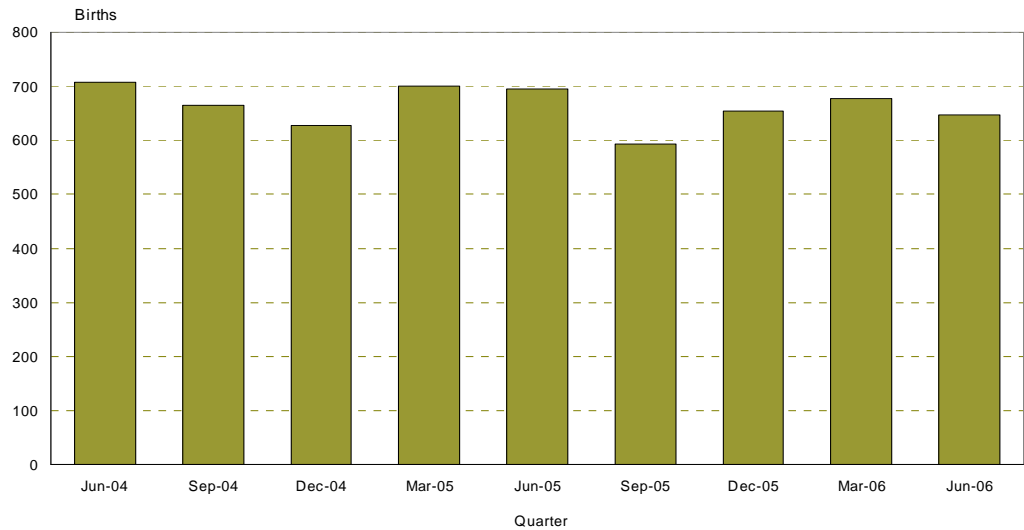
Note: Derived figures are calculated using data of greater precision than published.

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

Births and Deaths

Live Resident Births

North Shore City

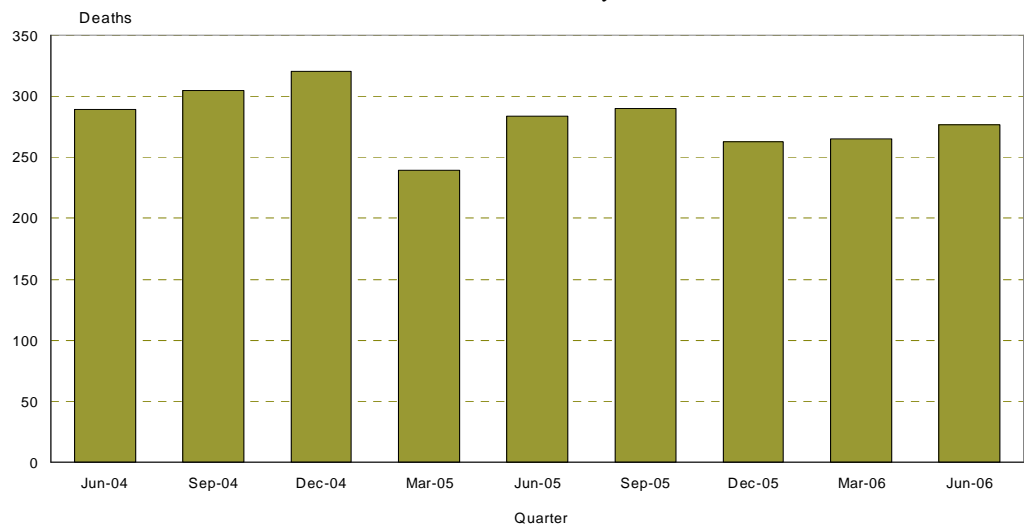


The number of live resident births in North Shore City totalled 646 during the June 2006 quarter. For the year ended June 2006, a total of 2,571 live resident births were registered in the city compared with 2,688 for the previous June year, a fall of 4.4 percent. The city registered 4.4 percent of all live resident births in New Zealand during the year ended June 2006.

The number of resident deaths in North Shore City totalled 277 during the June 2006 quarter. For the year ended June 2006, a total of 1,095 resident deaths were registered in the city compared with 1,148 for the previous June year, a fall of 4.6 percent.

Resident Deaths

North Shore City



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Vital Statistics

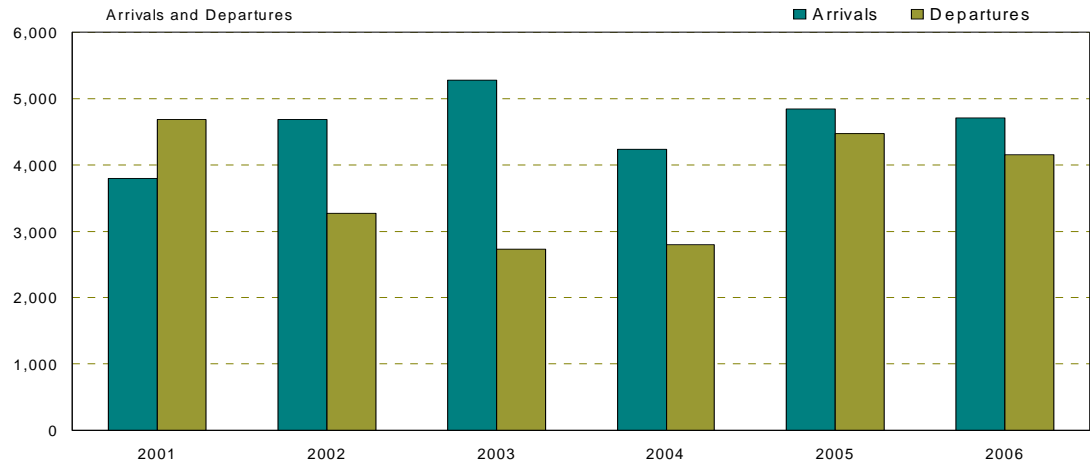
See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

External Migration

Permanent and Long-term Arrivals and Departures

North Shore City

Year Ended June



There were 4,709 permanent and long-term arrivals in North Shore City during the year ended June 2006, representing 5.9 percent of all immigrants who arrived in New Zealand during that time. This was a 2.8 percent decrease in arrivals to the city from the year ended June 2005. There was a national increase of 1.2 percent during the same period.

There were 4,153 permanent and long-term departures from North Shore City during the year ended June 2006. The arrival and departure of migrants during the year ended June 2006 resulted in a net increase of 556 people to the city.

Permanent and Long-term Migration

Year Ended June 2006

Area ⁽¹⁾	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration
North Shore City	4,709	4,153	556
Rodney District	1,160	1,117	43
Waitakere City	2,790	2,898	-108
Auckland City	15,640	8,790	6,850
Manukau City	6,113	5,520	593
Papakura District	605	753	-148
Franklin District	621	654	-33
New Zealand	80,076	69,388	10,688

Source: Statistics New Zealand, External Migration

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

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

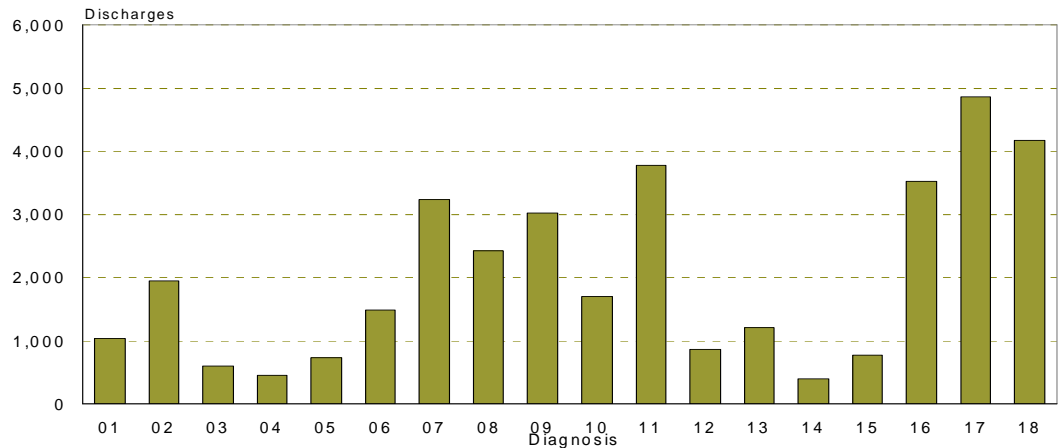
See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

Hospital Discharges

Publicly Funded Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis⁽¹⁾

North Shore City

Year Ended December 2004



There were 36,170 publicly funded hospital discharges of North Shore City residents in the year ended 31 December 2004, compared with 35,283 discharges in the same period of the previous year. This represents 172.7 discharges per thousand resident population in 2004 compared with 172.1 in 2003. Of the discharges in 2004, 13.4 percent were as a result of Injury and Poisoning while 10.4 percent were from Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium. This compares with discharges for New Zealand of 10.0 percent and 11.0 percent respectively.

Publicly Funded Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis⁽¹⁾

North Shore City

Year Ended December

Diagnosis ⁽¹⁾	2003	2004
01 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	928	1,033
02 Neoplasms	2,234	1,951
03 Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases & Immunity Disorders	503	596
04 Diseases of Blood & Blood-Forming Organs	436	450
05 Mental Disorders	641	725
06 Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	1,285	1,479
07 Diseases of the Circulatory System	3,162	3,238
08 Diseases of the Respiratory System	2,281	2,424
09 Diseases of the Digestive System	3,010	3,026
10 Diseases of the Genitourinary System	1,590	1,692
11 Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	3,692	3,769
12 Diseases of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	815	856
13 Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	1,142	1,201
14 Congenital Anomalies	331	403
15 Certain Perinatal Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	838	770
16 Symptoms, Signs & Ill-Defined Conditions	3,308	3,526
17 Injury and Poisoning	4,844	4,858
18 Other	4,243	4,173
TOTAL	35,283	36,170

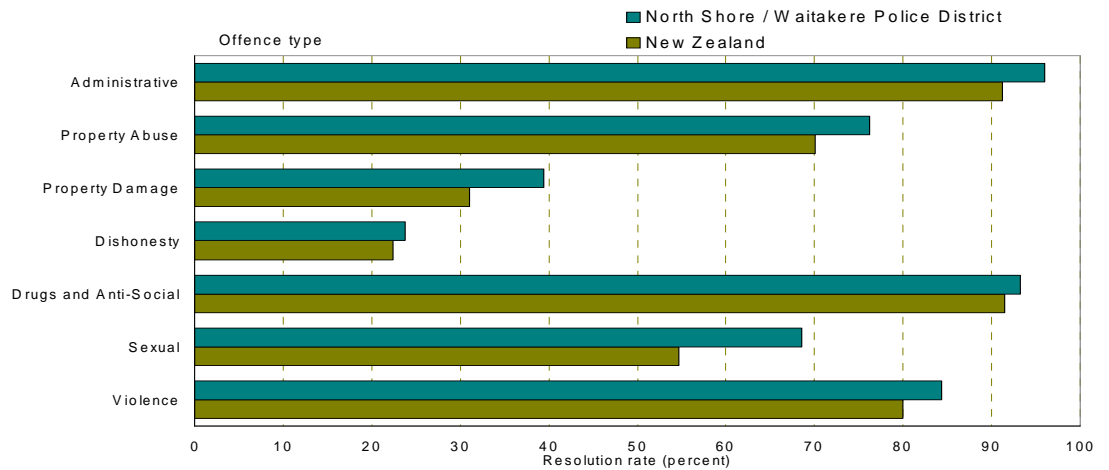
Source: New Zealand Health Information Service

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

Crime

Resolution Rate of Recorded Crime by Offence Type

Year Ended December 2005



During the year ended 31 December 2005 there were 37,996 crimes recorded in the North Shore / Waitakere Police District, a decrease of 78 or 0.2 percent from the previous year. Of the recorded crimes in 2005, 55.6 percent were for dishonesty offences, 13.2 percent were for drugs and anti-social behaviour and 13.2 percent were for violence offences. This compares with 56.6, 12.7 and 11.9 percent respectively for New Zealand. A total of 17,876 crimes were resolved in the district in 2005, representing 47.0 percent of reported crimes. This represents a decrease of 3.4 percentage points from the resolution rate of 50.4 percent in 2004.

Recorded and Resolved Crime

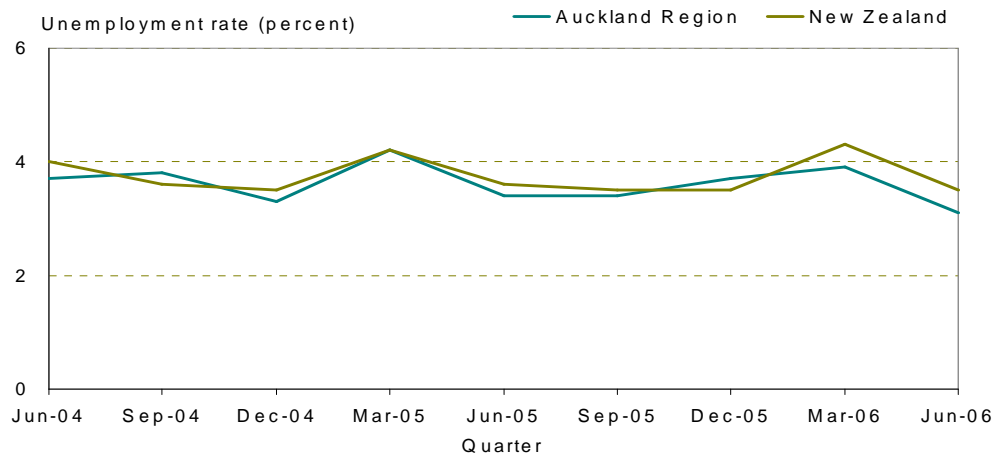
Year Ended December

Police District	Recorded Crime		Resolved Crime	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
Northland	15,080	15,443	7,312	7,522
North Shore / Waitakere	38,074	37,996	19,194	17,876
Auckland	53,555	53,615	18,294	19,098
Counties / Manukau	42,937	48,003	15,932	16,628
Waikato	29,083	31,435	13,511	13,973
Bay of Plenty	38,112	36,154	19,496	17,390
Eastern	22,511	22,957	11,235	10,826
Central	30,094	30,731	14,453	13,555
Wellington	42,887	41,214	20,240	19,012
Tasman	16,678	15,819	8,933	8,936
Canterbury	48,675	45,026	17,922	17,170
Southern	28,677	29,103	14,822	14,376
New Zealand	406,363	407,496	181,344	176,362

Source: New Zealand Police

Labour Force

Unemployment Rate (Percent) Auckland Region and New Zealand



The size of the Auckland regional labour force totalled 669,200⁽¹⁾ during the June 2006 quarter. The number of people employed increased by 18,700 or 3.0 percent from the June 2005 quarter, which was statistically significant. Unemployment in the Auckland Region totalled 21,000⁽¹⁾ during the June 2006 quarter. The unemployment rate for the region was 3.1 percent compared with 3.4 percent for the June 2005 quarter. The New Zealand unemployment rate for the June 2006 quarter was 3.5 percent. These figures have not been seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment Rate (Percent) June Quarter

Region	2005	2006	2006 Ranking ⁽²⁾
Northland	6.8	5.2	11
Auckland	3.4	3.1	7
Waikato	4.7	2.9	5
Bay of Plenty	3.1	3.7	9
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	4.7	3.5	8
Taranaki	2.7	2.4	2
Manawatu-Wanganui	4.0	4.6	10
Wellington	4.1	5.8	12
Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast	2.3	2.2	1
Canterbury	2.5	2.6	3
Otago	4.2	2.9	5
Southland	2.3	2.6	3
New Zealand	3.6	3.5	

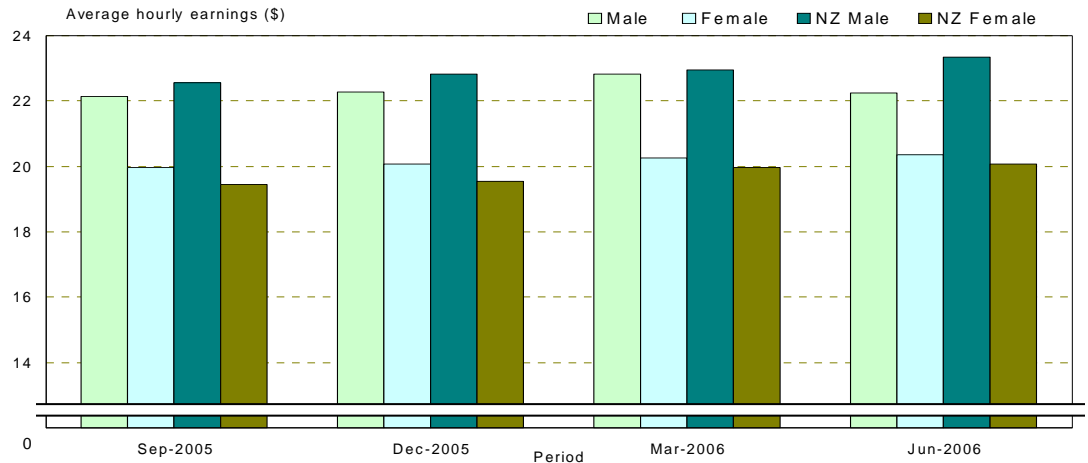
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey

(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 (\$) North Shore City and New Zealand



North Shore City employees earned an average of \$21.35 per hour in June 2006, \$0.23 or 1.1 percent lower than in March 2006. This decrease compares with a 1.2 percent increase for the whole of New Zealand. In June 2006, males and females in North Shore City earned an hourly rate of \$22.24 and \$20.35 respectively, representing a decrease of 2.6 percent for males and an increase of 0.4 percent for females from March 2006.

Average Hourly Earnings (\$) June 2006

Area	Average Hourly Earnings (\$)		Sample Error (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
North Shore City	22.24	20.35	4.9	3.7
Rodney District	21.74	18.94	14.2	9.8
Waitakere City	20.36	18.95	3.7	5.3
Auckland City	26.38	21.82	3.6	2.6
Manukau City	23.25	19.69	5.9	4.4
Papakura District	20.59	19.25	6.5	9.0
Franklin District	22.81	19.75	14.4	12.7
New Zealand	23.35	20.08	1.3	1.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey

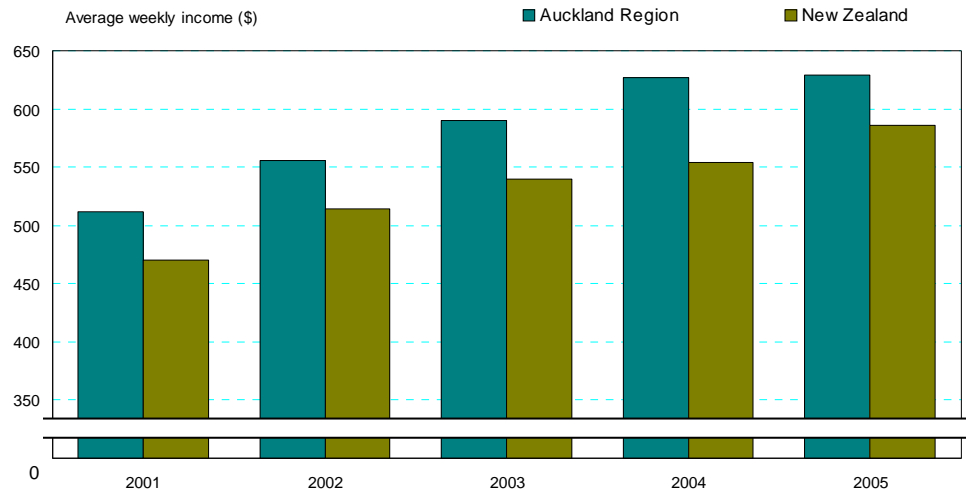
Note: Territorial authorities and regions are based on 2001 boundaries.

Average hourly earnings equals the gross total payout to all employees divided by the number of paid hours. If the number of geos in a sample is less than 30, data is not considered robust.

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

Average Weekly Income

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



During the June 2005 quarter, people in the Auckland Region had an average weekly income of \$629 per week, 7.3 percent higher than the national average of \$586 per week. Average weekly income for people in the Auckland Region increased by 0.3 percent between the June 2004 quarter and the June 2005 quarter.

Average Weekly Income (\$) June Quarter

Region	2004	2005	Percentage Change
Northland	470	540	14.9
Auckland	627	629	0.3
Waikato	543	564	3.9
Bay of Plenty	492	507	3.0
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	493	519	5.3
Taranaki	501	565	12.8
Manawatu-Wanganui	489	514	5.1
Wellington	585	613	4.8
Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast	505	562	11.3
Canterbury	540	609	12.8
Otago	458	514	12.2
Southland	514	547	6.4
New Zealand	554	586	5.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Income Survey

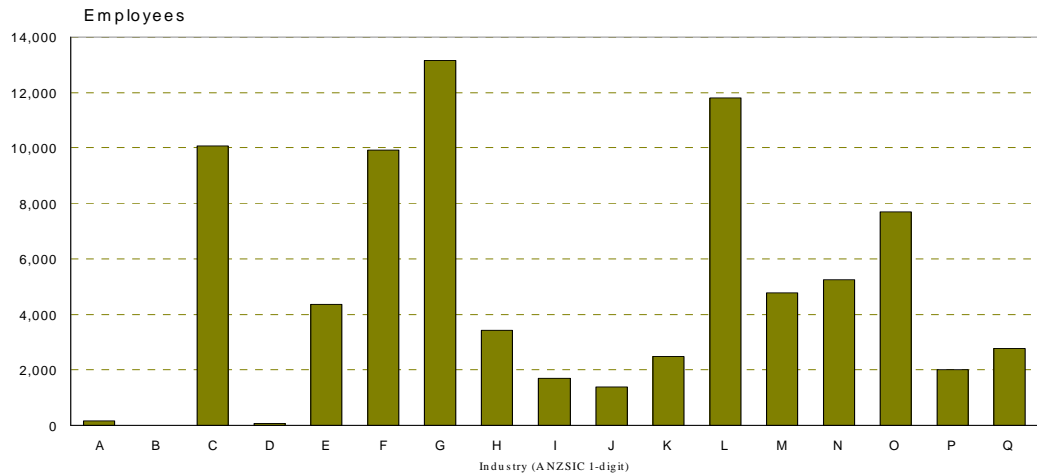
Note: Average weekly income is related to cash only, pre-tax (gross) income (wherever possible) and does not include any non-cash benefits. Income from interest and investments has been included from 2002.

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

North Shore City
As at February 2005



A total of 80,990 employees worked in North Shore City as at February 2005. This represented 4.7 percent of total employees in New Zealand. The largest industry in terms of employees was the retail trade industry, which employed 16.2 percent of all employees in the city. The property and business services industry employed a further 14.6 percent of total employees in the city.

Employees by Industry

North Shore City
As at February 2005

Industry (ANZSIC 1-digit)	Employees	Percentage of Total	
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ⁽¹⁾	170	0.2
B	Mining	3	0.0
C	Manufacturing	10,080	12.4
D	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	50	0.1
E	Construction	4,360	5.4
F	Wholesale Trade	9,920	12.2
G	Retail Trade	13,140	16.2
H	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	3,430	4.2
I	Transport and Storage	1,710	2.1
J	Communication Services	1,380	1.7
K	Finance and Insurance	2,480	3.1
L	Property and Business Services	11,810	14.6
M	Government Administration and Defence	4,760	5.9
N	Education	5,230	6.5
O	Health and Community Services	7,690	9.5
P	Cultural and Recreational Services	2,000	2.5
Q	Personal and Other Services	2,770	3.4
	TOTAL	80,990	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographic Statistics

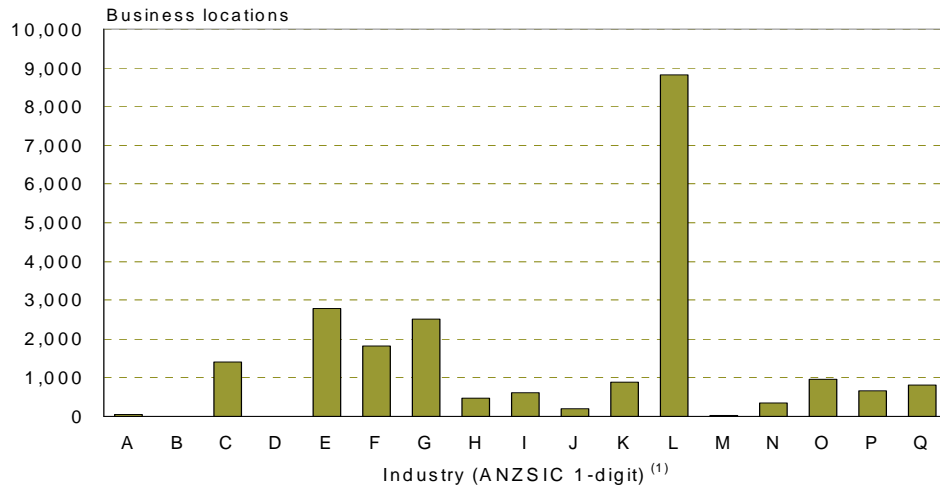
(1) Excludes agriculture production

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

North Shore City
As at February 2005



A total of 22,387 businesses were located within North Shore City as at February 2005, representing 6.1 percent of all the businesses in New Zealand. The principal industry within North Shore City was the property and business services industry, which accounted for 39.4 percent of all businesses within the city. The next most significant industry within the city was the construction industry.

Business Locations

As at February 2005

Area	Primary Sector ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
North Shore City	62	4,193	18,132	22,387
Rodney District	415	2,591	6,221	9,227
Waitakere City	64	3,687	9,384	13,135
Auckland City	249	6,749	49,130	56,128
Manukau City	155	4,658	16,380	21,193
Papakura District	61	1,008	2,626	3,695
Franklin District	270	1,259	3,606	5,135
New Zealand	14,642	66,809	284,677	366,128

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographic Statistics

(1) Refer to the technical notes for a description of the ANZSIC 1-digit codes.

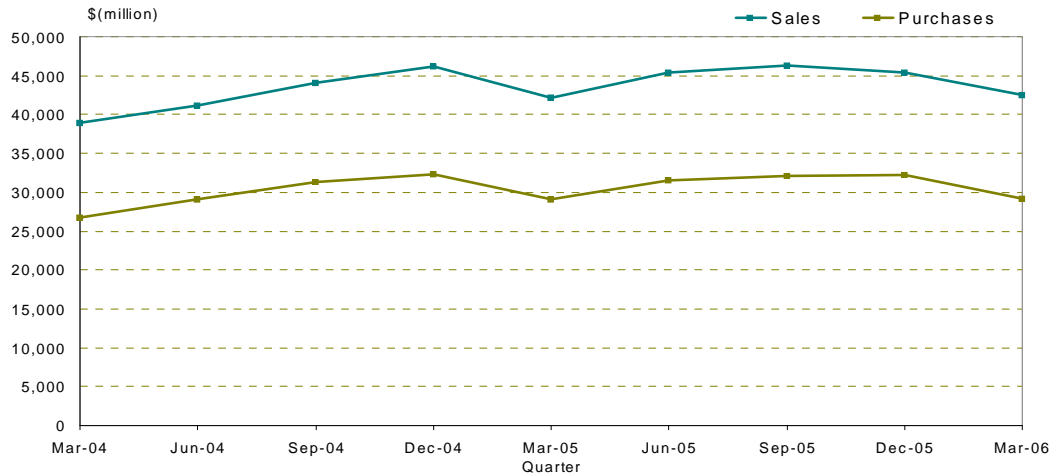
(2) Refer to the technical notes for a description of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors.

(3) Excludes agriculture production.

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

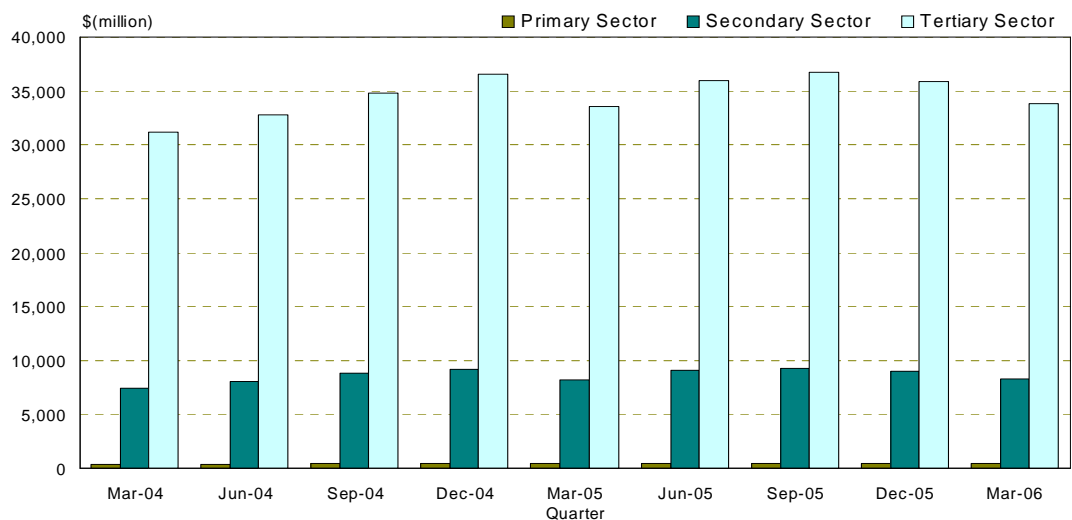
Economic Indicators

Sales and Purchases Indicators Auckland Region



The total Goods and Services Tax (GST) sales in the Auckland Region for the March 2006 quarter was \$42,531.4 million, representing an increase of \$341.6 million or 0.8 percent from the same quarter of the previous year. This compares with a national increase of 6.6 percent. During the same period the total GST purchases increased by \$114.0 million or 0.4 percent to \$29,246.2 million, compared with a 6.1 percent increase for New Zealand.

Sales Indicator by Sector ⁽¹⁾ Auckland Region



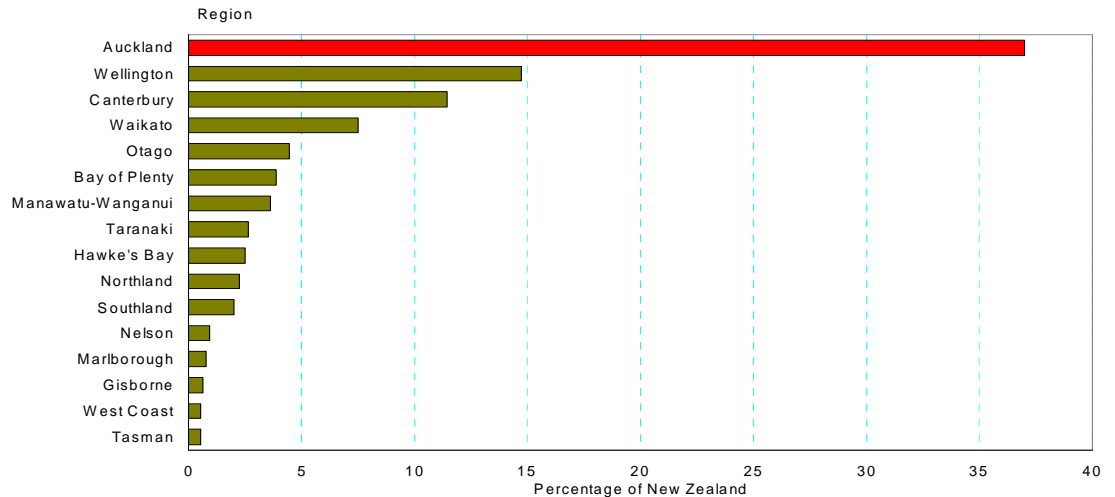
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental)

(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. These series have been revised from the June 2002 quarter. Refer to the technical notes for more details.

Net GST Indicator

Net GST Indicator March 2006 Quarter



During the March 2006 quarter the total net GST (sales - purchases) in the Auckland Region was \$13,285.3 million. This represented 37.0 percent of the total net GST in New Zealand. For the year ended March 2006 the total net GST in the Auckland Region increased by \$2,728.3 million or 5.3 percent from the previous year, compared with a 7.8 percent increase nationally during the same period.

Net GST Indicator \$(million) March Quarter

Region	2004	2005	2006
Northland	650.5	685.9	807.0
Auckland	12,099.6	13,057.7	13,285.3
Waikato	2,239.3	2,645.4	2,699.5
Bay of Plenty	1,298.6	1,357.7	1,386.1
Gisborne	247.1	264.9	228.2
Hawke's Bay	822.8	857.0	895.9
Taranaki	641.5	702.4	955.6
Manawatu-Wanganui	1,224.1	1,359.0	1,306.6
Wellington	5,112.7	4,921.0	5,286.5
Tasman	157.5	195.9	187.9
Nelson	310.6	310.7	335.0
Marlborough	257.3	271.0	284.2
West Coast	143.7	137.5	190.5
Canterbury	3,560.9	3,889.4	4,117.3
Otago	1,309.6	1,438.0	1,611.2
Southland	439.4	670.9	722.6
New Zealand (1)	31,374.6	33,267.3	35,901.2

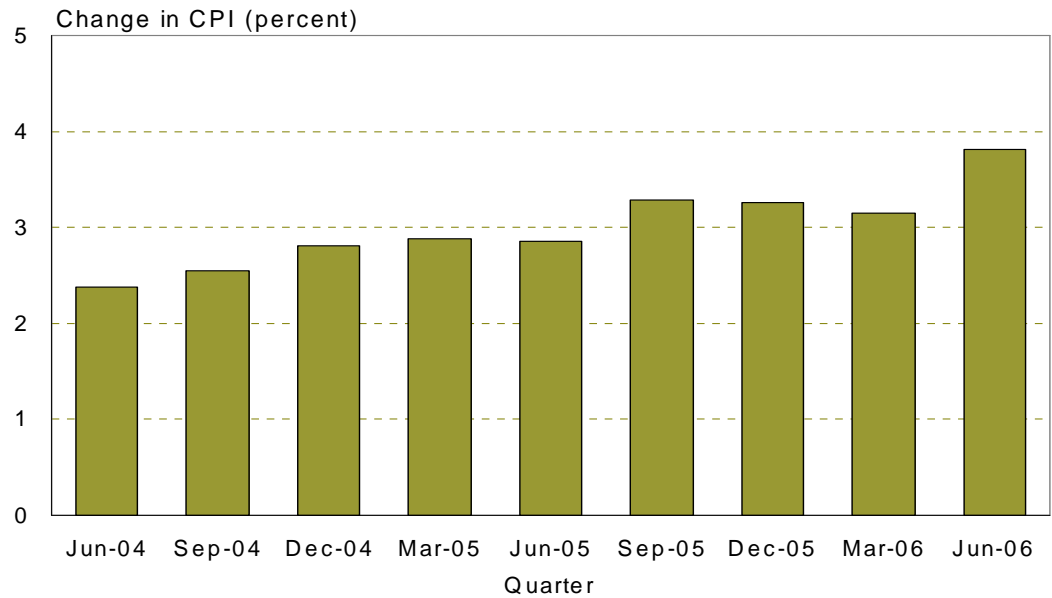
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental)

(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. These series have been revised from the June 2002 quarter. Refer to the technical notes for more details.

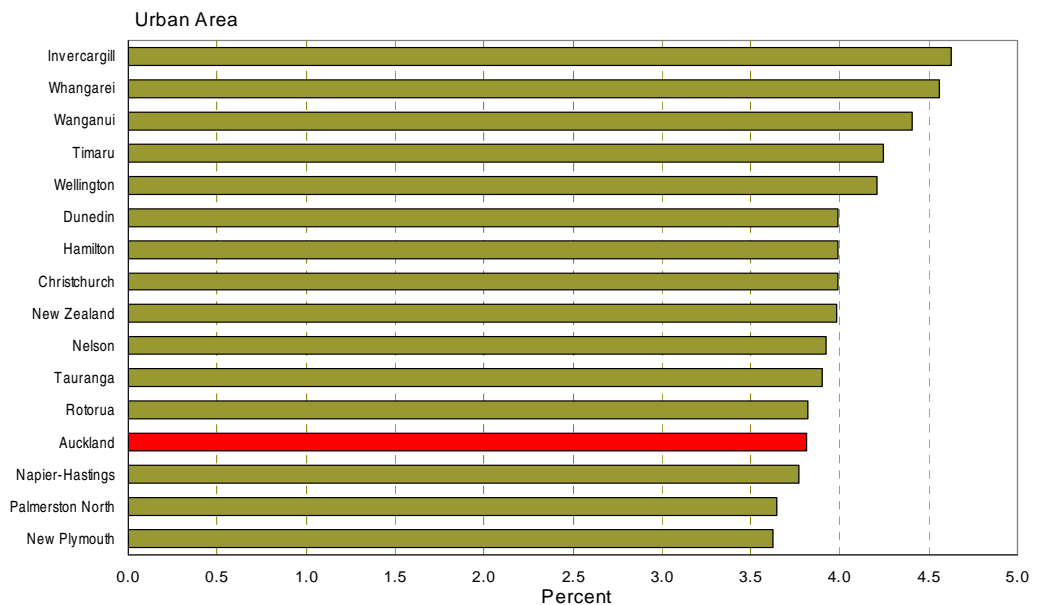
Consumers Price Index

Annual Percentage Change in CPI Auckland Urban Area From Same Quarter of Previous Year



Between the March 2006 quarter and the June 2006 quarter the Consumers Price Index for the Auckland Urban Area increased by 1.5 percent, equivalent to the national increase. The Auckland Urban Area experienced an annual rise of 3.8 percent in consumer prices from the June 2005 quarter to the June 2006 quarter compared with a national annual rise of 4.0 percent. Prices are surveyed within the main urban areas.

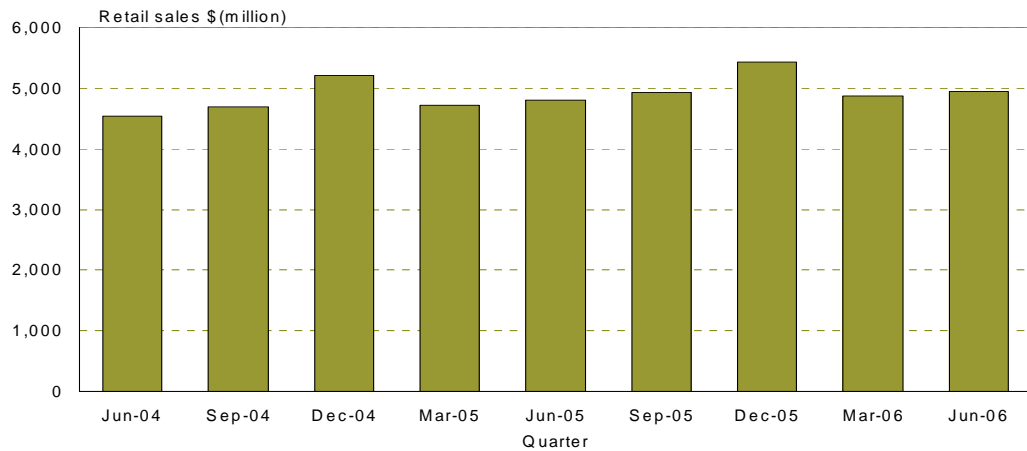
Annual Percentage Change in CPI by Urban Area From June 2005 Quarter to June 2006 Quarter



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Consumers Price Index

Retail Trade

Value of Retail Sales⁽¹⁾ Auckland Region



Retail sales in the Auckland Region during the June 2006 quarter totalled \$4,940.0 million, up \$132.4 million, or 2.8 percent from the June 2005 quarter. Nationally, actual retail sales totalled \$14,655.5 million, up 4.0 percent from the June 2005 quarter.

Retail Sales by Region

Region	June Quarter Retail Sales \$(million)		Percentage Change	Sample Error (percent) ⁽²⁾
	2005	2006		
Northland	453.8	457.6	0.8	14.0
Auckland	4,807.6	4,940.0	2.8	4.0
Waikato	1,240.5	1,307.3	5.4	9.0
Bay of Plenty	982.8	1,021.8	4.0	14.0
Gisborne	104.5	118.0	12.9	28.0
Hawke's Bay	549.7	552.4	0.5	16.0
Taranaki	350.9	340.4	-3.0	20.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	751.3	818.5	8.9	17.0
Wellington	1,493.4	1,591.3	6.6	8.0
Tasman	143.1	154.3	7.9	54.0
Nelson	128.9	146.0	13.3	13.0
Marlborough	138.5	166.2	20.0	25.0
West Coast	77.2	83.3	7.9	31.0
Canterbury	1,753.4	1,821.9	3.9	7.0
Otago	777.3	794.6	2.2	15.0
Southland	334.4	341.8	2.2	23.0
New Zealand	14,089.1	14,655.5	4.0	1.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Retail Trade Survey

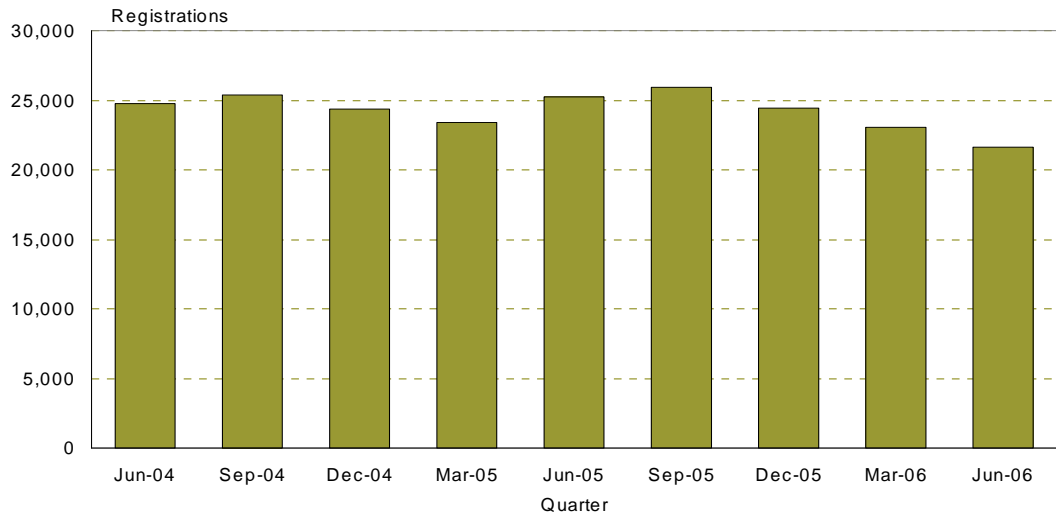
- (1) In October 2003 the Retail Trade Survey was redesigned and a new sample of retail businesses selected. The introduction of a new sample can affect the comparison, before and after the redesign, of data below design level (ie regional data). Care should be taken when interpreting this data (see technical notes for a further explanation).
- (2) Sampling errors are for the middle month of the quarter.

Notes: These statistics are released with this 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. Figures are exclusive of GST.

Car Registrations

New and Ex-Overseas Cars Registered

Auckland Postal District



The total number of new and ex-overseas car registrations for the June 2006 quarter in the Auckland Postal District was 21,627 compared with 23,063 for the previous quarter, a decrease of 6.2 percent. The number of new and ex-overseas car registrations decreased by 3,582, or 14.2 percent compared with the same quarter the previous year.

New and Ex-Overseas Cars Registered by Postal District

June Quarter

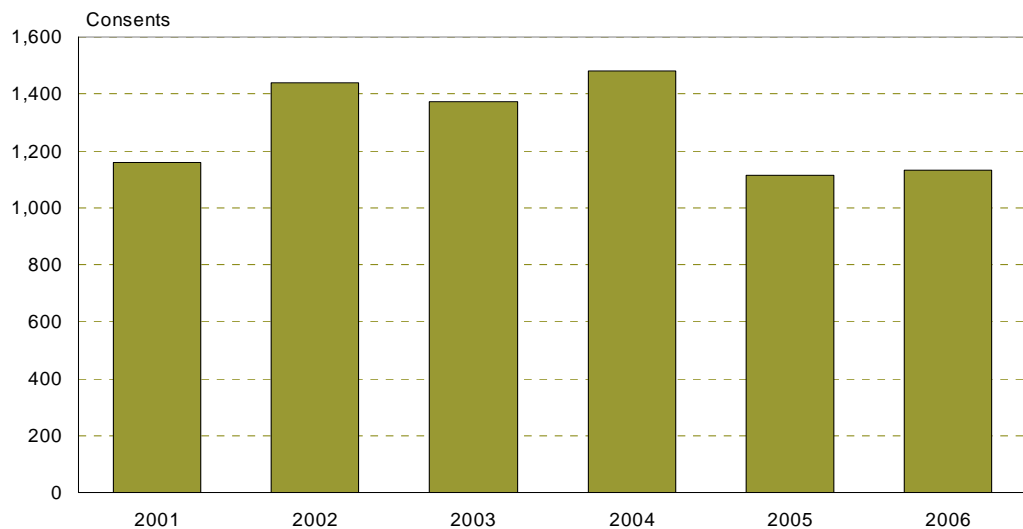
Postal District	2005	2006	Percentage Change
Whangarei	1,419	1,001	-29.5
Auckland	25,209	21,627	-14.2
Hamilton	4,357	3,924	-9.9
Thames	447	353	-21.0
Tauranga	2,537	1,980	-22.0
Rotorua	828	687	-17.0
Gisborne	401	292	-27.2
Napier	1,852	1,377	-25.6
New Plymouth	1,110	892	-19.6
Wanganui	466	408	-12.4
Palmerston North	1,852	1,631	-11.9
Masterton	383	319	-16.7
Wellington	5,005	4,414	-11.8
Nelson	888	812	-8.6
Blenheim	350	341	-2.6
Greymouth	221	212	-4.1
Westport	53	55	3.8
Christchurch	7,419	6,016	-18.9
Timaru	601	541	-10.0
Oamaru	160	132	-17.5
Dunedin	1,960	1,642	-16.2
Invercargill	893	720	-19.4
New Zealand	58,411	49,376	-15.5

Source: Land Transport Safety Authority

Residential Building Consents

New Dwellings Authorised

*North Shore City
Year Ended June*



During the year ended June 2006, a total of 1,133 new dwelling units worth \$242.5 million were authorised for construction within North Shore City. This represented a rise of 1.7 percent in number and a fall of 4.1 percent in value from the previous year. Building consents for new dwellings were issued for a total floor area of 222,147 square metres during the year ended June 2006, an increase of 4.2 percent from the previous year. This compares with a national decrease of 4.4 percent.

Floor Area for New Dwellings Authorised

Year Ended June

Area	Floor Area (square metres)		Percentage Change
	2005	2006	
North Shore City	213,295	222,147	4.2
Rodney District	281,299	157,448	-44.0
Waitakere City	138,802	136,555	-1.6
Auckland City	458,062	264,809	-42.2
Manukau City	337,759	327,702	-3.0
Papakura District	46,196	65,905	42.7
Franklin District	122,746	129,890	5.8
New Zealand	5,120,121	4,893,472	-4.4

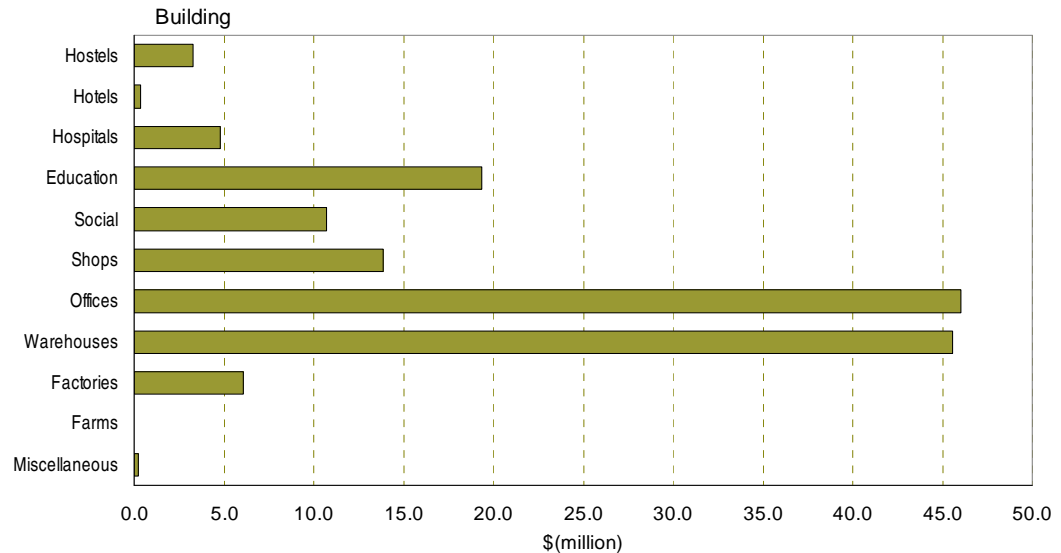
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Building Consents

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

*North Shore City
Year Ended June 2006*



There were 452 building consents issued for the construction and alteration of non-residential buildings, a fall of 8.3 percent from the year ended June 2005, compared with a 2.9 percent increase nationally during the same period. The value of non-residential building consents was \$150.3 million, down 21.3 percent from the previous year.

Value of Non-Residential Building Consents

Year Ended June

Area	Value \$(million)		Percentage Change
	2005	2006	
North Shore City	191.0	150.3	-21.3
Rodney District	56.9	50.6	-11.1
Waitakere City	135.5	75.9	-44.0
Auckland City	556.2	630.8	13.4
Manukau City	494.6	385.9	-22.0
Papakura District	36.6	38.9	6.4
Franklin District	35.2	46.3	31.5
New Zealand	4,062.5	4,065.6	0.1

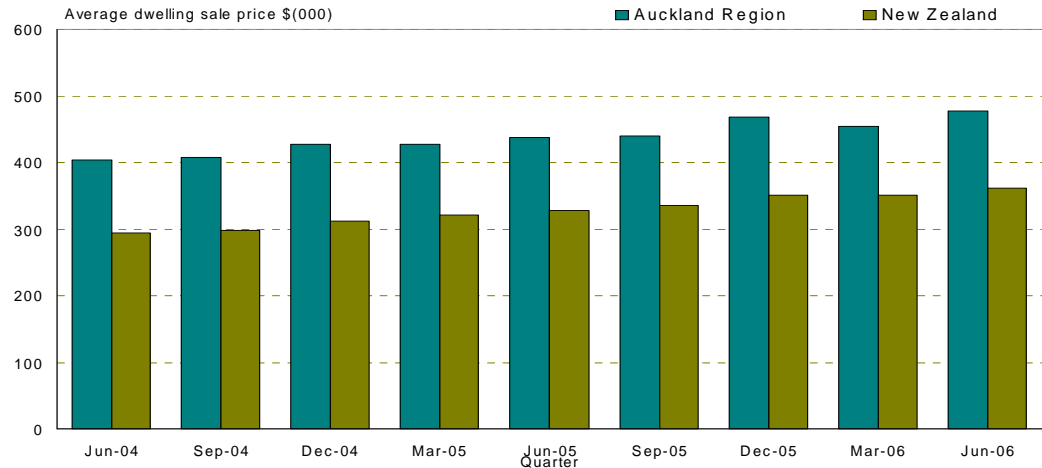
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Building Consents

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

Real Estate Sales

Average Sale Price for Dwellings (\$)

Auckland REINZ Region and New Zealand



Between the June 2005 quarter and the June 2006 quarter the number of dwelling sales recorded by the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ) for the Auckland REINZ Region decreased by 5.4 percent. Dwelling sales decreased nationwide by 2.0 percent. The average price for dwellings sold during the June 2006 quarter in the Auckland REINZ Region was \$477,600. This was higher than the national average sale price of \$361,600.

Residential Dwelling and Section Sales

June 2006 Quarter

REINZ Region	Number of Sales		Average Sale Price ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	
	Sections	Dwellings ⁽²⁾	Sections	Dwellings ⁽²⁾
Northland	232	693	202,200	324,800
Auckland	396	8,328	325,800	477,600
Waikato	319	2,106	202,400	293,700
Bay of Plenty	166	1,555	173,100	348,000
Gisborne	13	212	119,000	257,700
Hawke's Bay	37	958	134,100	276,200
Taranaki	134	659	156,800	262,100
Manawatu-Wanganui	76	1,324	114,700	219,500
Wellington	149	3,024	146,700	371,400
Nelson	52	411	175,100	345,800
Marlborough / Kaikoura	57	374	176,800	302,200
Tasman	20	141	252,900	353,400
West Coast	49	167	63,600	172,100
Canterbury (3)	268	3,629	201,900	318,200
Otago	143	1,318	210,600	308,000
Southland	40	747	61,000	149,600
New Zealand	2,151	25,646	205,200	361,600

Source: Real Estate Institute of New Zealand Incorporated

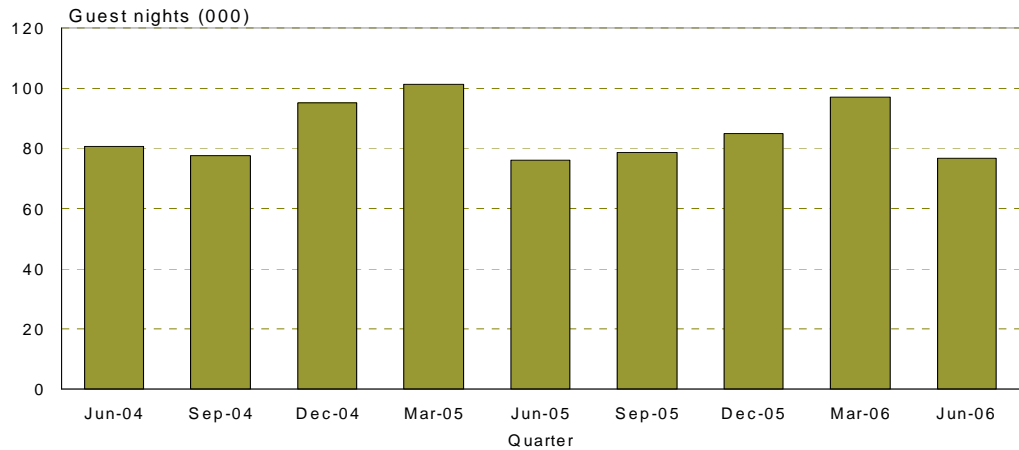
(1) Average Sale Price has been rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

(2) Dwellings include Residential Investment Blocks.

(3) Canterbury does not include Kaikoura.

Accommodation Survey

Guest Nights North Shore City



The total number of guest nights in North Shore City for the June 2006 quarter was 76,673 compared with 76,002 for the June 2005 quarter, an increase of 0.9 percent. The occupancy rate at 52.7 percent was 1.3 percentage points lower than during the June 2005 quarter. The national occupancy rate during the June 2006 quarter was 31.3 percent compared with 32.0 percent during the June 2005 quarter.

Occupancy Rate (Percent) June Quarter

Area	2005	2006	Annual Change
North Shore City	54.0	52.7	-1.3
Rodney District	13.8	13.3	-0.5
Waitakere City	24.4	30.9	6.5
Auckland City	55.7	52.1	-3.6
Manukau City	57.0	58.7	1.7
Papakura District	31.8	25.9	-5.9
Franklin District	26.8	22.2	-4.6
New Zealand	32.0	31.3	-0.7

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Accommodation Survey

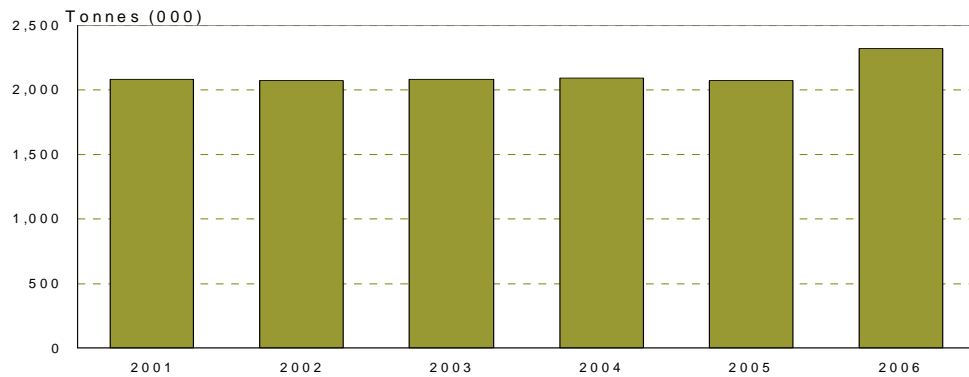
Note: Figures have been rounded. All derivations have been calculated using rounded figures. The Accommodation Survey is funded by the Office of Tourism and Sport. The survey data remains in whole and in part the property of Statistics New Zealand.

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

Overseas Cargo Loaded

Cargo Loaded at Auckland Seaport and Airport

Year Ended June



During the year ended June 2006, the amount of overseas cargo loaded at Auckland Seaport and Airport was 2,321,727 tonnes. This was an 11.9 percent increase from the previous year, compared with a national decrease of 0.2 percent during the same period. Overseas cargo valued at \$10,694.2 million was loaded at Auckland Seaport and Airport during the year ended June 2006. This represented a 9.3 percent increase in value compared with the previous year.

Overseas Cargo Loaded by Port of Loading

Year Ended June 2006

Port	Gross Weight (tonnes) ⁽¹⁾	F.O.B (\$ millions)
Whangarei	900,591	249.9
Auckland	2,232,131	6,550.2
Tauranga	6,052,162	7,259.4
Taharoa	943,544	18.7
Gisborne	390,694	80.2
New Plymouth	1,304,437	1,778.3
Napier	1,744,247	2,267.9
Wellington	705,860	807.6
Nelson	1,135,541	702.9
Westport	27,600	4.1
Picton	367,149	32.4
Lyttelton	3,583,482	2,608.0
Timaru	545,336	1,191.7
Dunedin	1,203,233	3,254.2
Invercargill (Bluff)	606,689	1,008.9
Auckland Airport	89,596	4,144.0
Hamilton Airport	2	0.0
Wellington Airport	729	28.4
Christchurch Airport	16,210	985.3
Dunedin Airport	0	0.0
Total all cargo ⁽²⁾	21,849,270	32,981.1

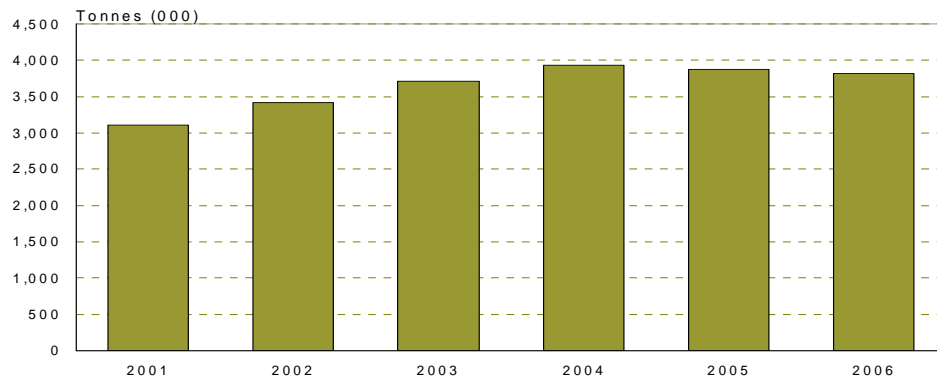
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Overseas Cargo

(1) Gross weight has been rounded to the nearest tonne.

(2) "Total all cargo" includes parcel post and cargo where port is not specified.

Overseas Cargo Unloaded

Cargo Unloaded at Auckland Seaport and Airport Year Ended June



During the year ended June 2006, the amount of overseas cargo unloaded at Auckland Seaport and Airport was 3,814,861 tonnes. This was a 1.6 percent decrease from the previous year, compared with a national decrease of 5.4 percent during the same period. Overseas cargo valued at \$22,789.3 million was unloaded at Auckland Seaport and Airport during the year ended June 2006. This represented a 4.6 percent increase in value compared with the previous year.

Overseas Cargo Unloaded by Port of Unloading Year Ended June 2006

Port	Gross Weight (tonnes) ⁽¹⁾	C.I.F (\$ millions)
Whangarei	5,706,712	3,709.6
Auckland	3,719,281	15,339.2
Tauranga	3,838,922	3,853.5
Gisborne	4,591	1.6
New Plymouth	347,028	219.2
Napier	547,525	650.3
Wellington	1,002,750	1,970.0
Nelson	79,943	223.9
Westport	13,981	1.1
Lyttelton	1,143,861	2,267.2
Timaru	246,812	369.1
Dunedin	263,953	344.0
Invercargill (Bluff)	1,109,811	413.4
Auckland Airport	95,580	7,450.2
Hamilton Airport	0	0.0
Wellington Airport	1,577	116.9
Christchurch Airport	8,986	469.7
Dunedin Airport	0	0.0
Total all cargo (2)	18,131,392	37,424.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Overseas Cargo

(1) Gross weight has been rounded to the nearest tonne.

(2) "Total all cargo" includes parcel post and cargo where port is not specified.

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 on subscription from any Statistics New Zealand Information Help Desk.

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 Stats NZ which output data at territorial authority level will potentially be affected.

Due to a time difference in the collection of data, Stats NZ 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

June 2006	Quarterly Employment Survey
June 2006	Building Consents

To find out more, please contact Derek Doddington on: 03 964 8708 or Derek.Doddington@stats.govt.nz

Producing regional statistics

1. Geographical Classifications

Geographical classifications use boundaries as at 2001. 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 urban areas only 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. 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.

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. 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. Then the model estimated 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.

Census counts give a snapshot of the population and are not adjusted for net census undercount and residents who are temporarily overseas. All census counts are randomly rounded to base 3.

Population density is calculated by dividing the census usually resident population count by land area. Land area as defined for the *Regional Quarterly Review* is all land, including offshore islands. It excludes areas of inland water greater than 15 hectares (i.e. lakes, reservoirs and ponds) as identified in the Landcover Database of New Zealand (administered by Terralink, under the stewardship of the Ministry for the Environment).

2. Population Estimates

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.

For a subnational area the estimate 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).

The estimated resident population of an area in New Zealand at a given date after census also includes an

update for births, deaths and net migration of residents of that area during the period between census date and the given date. Subnational population estimates are produced annually (reference date at 30 June).

3. Population Projections

The base population for the population projections is the estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2001. The boundaries of the areas are as at 1 July 2004. The estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2001 is based on the 2001 census usually resident population count updated for:

- net census undercount
- residents temporarily overseas on census night
- births, deaths and net migration between census night (6 March 2001) and 30 June 2001
- reconciliation with demographic estimates at ages 0-9 years.

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

The cohort component method has been used to derive the population projections. In this method the population at a given date is calculated by updating the size of each age-sex cohort in the base population for births, deaths and migration within each age-sex cohort according to the specified fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.

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 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) 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.

4. Vital Statistics (Births and Deaths)

Births and deaths are based on the resident population concept, replacing the de facto population concept that was used before 1991. The de facto population concept refers to all vital events (births and deaths) registered in New Zealand. However, 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.

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.

In the preparation of migration statistics the classification of passengers is primarily determined by individual passenger responses on the arrival and departure cards to the questions on intended length of stay/absence. If a person's intention changes later during the trip, then they may also change their migration category. For example, if a person comes to New Zealand with the declared intention of settling permanently, but in fact returns overseas after a few months, then that person is classified as a PLT migrant on arrival, but is later classified as a short-term visitor on departure. This is known as migration category jumping. Data users should recognise the limitations inherent in the information supplied by travellers.

PLT arrivals include overseas migrants who arrive in New Zealand intending to stay for a period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus New Zealand residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more. PLT departures include New Zealand residents departing for an intended period of 12 months or more (or permanently), plus overseas visitors departing from New Zealand after a stay of 12 months or more. The difference between arrivals and departures is known as net migration.

The arrival and departure cards ask travellers to give details of their full contact or residential address in New Zealand, and this information is coded to territorial authority (TA) area (city, district or territory). However, PLT migration data for territorial authority and regional council areas should be interpreted with caution, for the following reasons:

- 1 It is possible that both arrivals and departures are overstated for the larger cities (especially those that are close to an international airport) and understated for the areas surrounding those cities.
- 2 Some passengers provide a temporary address which does not reflect their usual residential address in New Zealand.
- 3 Levels of non-response to the address question are higher for PLT arrivals than for PLT departures (possibly because many immigrants do not know their future residential address at the time of their arrival in New Zealand).

- 4 Where regions straddle TA boundaries, the regional groupings used in this report consist of the territorial authority areas most closely associated with each region.

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.

From the December 2000 quarter onwards, data are based on an updated diagnosis classification. This classification includes a number of discharge categories that were not previously included. As a result, there will be an increase in the number of discharges when compared with issues of the *Quarterly Regional Review* prior to the December 2000 quarter.

7. Crime

The New Zealand Police provide crime data. The data have two aspects: firstly the incidence of criminal offences that are 'recorded' by the Police; and secondly the number of offences that have been 'resolved'. When an offence is first entered into the system it becomes a 'recorded offence'. This excludes events which, after investigation by police, are determined not to have involved any actual offence (known as 'no offence disclosed'). Also included in this category are offences where complainants withdrew their complaints or charges and offences where there was insufficient evidence for Police to proceed further with the case or to charge an offender.

When an offender has been apprehended and a decision taken on police action in respect of the offences for which that offender is responsible, those offences are counted as 'resolved'.

Police crime statistics are affected by variations in actual offending, by changes in reporting by victims and complainants, by the deployment of Police resources and by Police policies and recording practices. Police statistics on recorded crime represent snapshots of Police business, in the context of offending, taken at stipulated times for purposes of direct comparability of the statistical information over time.

The source information for the official statistics is dynamic and subject to change. This means that the statistical snapshots inevitably under-report information to some degree, especially resolutions of recorded offences. Despite these differences, the trends and patterns recorded in the data are consistent.

Police crime statistics refer to the number of offences, not the number of individuals committing the offences. Hence, the data do not refer to distinct individuals. Data are collected in relation to recorded offences, of which many involve multiple charges or multiple offenders.

Offences can relate to:

- an offender apprehended on one occasion in relation to multiple offences
- an offender apprehended more than once in the 12 month reporting period. This offender will appear in the statistics multiple times
- one event or a single recorded offence which may be resolved by apprehending multiple offenders.

Offence categories include the following classifications:

- 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 New Zealand. These districts are: Northland, North Shore/Waitakere, Auckland, Counties/Manukau, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Eastern, Central, Wellington, Tasman, Canterbury and Southern.

The data refer to the police district in which the crime was committed, not the police district in which the crime was reported or resolved. More information on what areas are covered by Police Districts is available from Statistics New Zealand.

8. Education

The Ministry of Education provides education data. Average number of pupils per full-time teacher equivalent (FTTE) is calculated by dividing the number of pupils (according to school rolls) by the number of FTTEs. The calculation for FTTEs is the total number of class contact hours, divided by 25, and rounded to one decimal place. Averages for primary schools and secondary schools are based on July rolls.

Primary schools include:

- full primary schools offering education to children up to Year 8
- contributing schools offering education to students up to the intermediate level of schooling (Year 1-6)
- intermediate schools offering education to Year 7 and 8 students.

Secondary schools include:

- secondary from Year 7-15
- secondary from Year 9-15
- composite schools offering education to students at both the primary and secondary levels (Year 1-15)
- restricted composite from Year 7-10

Primary school statistics should include Year 1-8 and secondary school statistics, Year 9-15. However the following institution types overlap across these two categories; secondary from Year 7-15, composite and restricted composite. For the purpose of the *Quarterly Regional Review* these three institution types have been included in the secondary school category. Therefore school rolls for secondary schools will in reality be lower than reported and rolls for primary school will be higher than reported.

Special schools and correspondence schools have been excluded because it is difficult to classify these institution types as either primary or secondary.

The year of schooling (i.e. Year 8) measures the number of years of schooling a student has received and provides the Ministry of Education with a method of counting students for funding and staffing purposes. School rolls are a headcount of all students enrolled at 1 July 2004 and therefore may include part-time students.

FTTEs are not available for all schools therefore results are estimates only.

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.

The sample comprises slightly more than 15,000 private households, sampled on a statistically representative basis from rural and urban areas throughout New Zealand. Information is obtained for each member of a sampled household who falls within the scope of the survey and who meets survey coverage rules. Typically, data is obtained for around 30,000 individuals in each quarter.

One-eighth of sample households are rotated out of the survey each quarter and replaced by a new sample of households. The overlap of seven-eighths of the sample from one survey quarter to the next improves the reliability of quarterly estimates of labour force changes.

Two types of error are possible in estimates based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. 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).

10. Quarterly Employment Survey

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) statistics are derived quarterly from approximately 19,000 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).

Each February, a larger (analytical) sample of approximately 47,500 businesses was surveyed. The analytical sample will no longer be conducted from February 2004, inclusive. Information from this survey is available for a more detailed regional breakdown.

The QES is a panel survey. That is, all businesses are surveyed in each quarter, from when they are introduced to the sample until they cease, stop employing staff or are rotated out when the sample is reselected or redesigned. In each quarter, a sample of new businesses and businesses that come into the scope of the survey are introduced.

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.

In the September 1999 quarter, Statistics New Zealand introduced a number of improvements to the QES. These improvements include: the introduction of a new processing system, improvements to the sample design and an extension in the survey's coverage.

From the June 2001 quarter (inclusive), the QES results contain a modelled component that improves the coverage of existing businesses that start employing staff. The results from the June 1999 quarter to March 2001 quarter were revised to incorporate this improvement.

At the beginning of September 2003, the reference quarters were renamed to bring them into line with other Statistics New Zealand surveys. The February, May, August, and November quarters became the March, June, September, and December quarters, respectively. The survey reference periods did not change, it remained the payweek ending on or immediately before the 20th of the middle month of the quarter.

In October 2003, employee count (EC) replaced FTE as the business size indicator in the sample design. This was the result of a change in the way the business frame (BF) is maintained. Monthly administrative data is now used to update the business frame rather than annual survey data. This is a more efficient and timely process, and reduces the survey compliance burden on businesses.

Prior to October 2003, a business was included in the QES population if it had at least 0.5 paid FTE. From October 2003 onwards, it must have an employee count of at least one. The EC size indicator is used to identify businesses on the BF with paid employees.

As a consequence of the improved coverage under the BF maintenance environment, there was no need to retain the modelled component in the QES. It also meant revising previously published results from the December 1999 to June 2003 quarters (inclusive). The September 2003 quarterly release is the first based on employee count as the size indicator.

It should be noted that these improvements did not address some key limitations inherent in the survey's conceptual underpinnings. In particular, the QES average hourly earnings statistic does not provide a reliable measure of wage inflation. 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.

This means that the QES does not provide a good measure of pure wage inflation, as it is not possible to isolate shifts in numbers of employees and paid hours from pure wage increases.

The QES collects total payout information for each business in the survey. An increase (or decrease) in total payout does not necessarily indicate that there has been an increase (or decrease) in wages. Total payout for a firm could have increased because: more people were employed, more hours were worked, more qualified people were employed, or more full-time workers were employed, etc. Survey respondents are not asked to explain changes in total payout from period to period, therefore there is no way to isolate a pure wage increase.

Two types of error are possible in estimates based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error apply to QES estimates.

Estimates of change from one quarter to another are subject to sampling error. Sampling error is a measure of variability that occurs by chance because a sample of all eligible businesses, rather than an entire population, is surveyed. The magnitude of the sampling error is controlled by the size of the sample and the use of statistically sound selection techniques.

Non-sampling error is applicable to all quarters and includes 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. Non-sample error is by definition difficult to measure.

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 sampling error associated with that change.

It is sometimes said that QES average earnings seem high, being boosted by those employees with very high earnings, and that median earnings measures would be more appropriate. QES average hourly earnings are calculated

by dividing the total earnings of employees in all surveyed businesses by the total number of hours they are paid for. A median earnings estimate would be calculated by ranking the earnings of individual employees in order from lowest to highest, and taking the middle one. However, it is not possible to calculate median earnings from data collected by the QES.

Statistics for some areas come with a warning about one or more of the following:

- area has a small sample size
- area sample includes a large number of full coverage units
- area has a high level of apportionment (see explanation below).

Industry, and particularly regional, estimates from the QES are affected by apportioning. Apportioning occurs where businesses that have many physical locations are unable to supply us with payroll data for each of those physical locations. We then 'apportion' their lump sum of payroll data over each physical location according to the number of people working in each location. Apportioning assumes people in different physical locations receive, on average, the same remuneration when in reality this may not be the case.

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.

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.

The HLFS sample comprises approximately 15,000 private households, sampled on a statistically representative basis from rural and urban areas throughout New Zealand. The final New Zealand Income Survey dataset consists of approximately 24,000 valid person records and 4,000 imputed person records. All data in the *Quarterly Regional Review* is for the non-institutionalised usually resident New Zealand civilian population aged 15 years and over.

Two types of error are possible in estimates based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. Sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed. Sampling errors are available on request.

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. Non-sampling errors are not quantified.

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 Business Frame. The Business Frame (BF) is a list of the individual, private and public-sector businesses and organisations that are engaged in the production of goods and services in New Zealand. It provides an accurate and timely population source for economic and financial surveys so that they produce robust economic and financial statistics. The BF is maintained using information from Inland Revenue (IRD), such as Goods and Services Tax (GST) registrations and Employee Monthly Schedule (EMS) returns, as well as Statistics New Zealand survey information.

Businesses covered

In order to understand what business demography statistics measure, it is important to take into account the coverage of businesses and the characteristics of the BF.

The initial source of information about enterprises is the IRD's client registration file. Currently there are more than 575,000 taxpayers registered for GST on the client registration file.

The analysis of business demography is limited to economically significant enterprises - those that 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.

(Note that all non-trading and dormant companies are excluded from business demography statistics.)

At February 2004, there were 324,293 non-farming enterprises on the BF. Although they represent just over half of enterprises on the IRD's client registration file, they are estimated to represent more than 99 percent of non-farming GST sales.

All GST-registered enterprises recorded on the IRD's client registration file are continually monitored to determine whether they meet the 'economic significance' requirements

for 'birth' onto the BF. A buffer zone of \$25,000 to \$35,000 has been established to prevent enterprises switching excessively from 'being maintained on the BF' to 'not being maintained on the BF'. The enterprises maintained on the BF represent the target population from which Statistics New Zealand's economic surveys are selected.

Change in Business Frame maintenance strategy

In 2003, there was a significant change in the strategy used to maintain the BF, from which business demography statistics are sourced. This strategy involves the greater use of administrative data to maintain the BF. A summary of the changes that have resulted from the change in strategy include:

- change in the employment measure on the BF from the full-time equivalent employee (FTE) measure to the employee count (EC) (see below)
- increasing the coverage of the BF to include all employing businesses, and reactivating previously ceased businesses that are showing GST activity
- reducing compliance costs by decreasing the reliance on survey-sourced information to maintain the BF
- improving coverage of GST-exempt industries by making greater use of tax data (sourced from the Employer Monthly Schedule and IR10 tax returns)
- speeding up the processing of birthing and ceasing of enterprises to more accurately reflect real world changes
- including farming businesses in the maintenance strategy (previously excluded)
- defining boundaries for maintenance of enterprises on the BF on the basis of business size. The larger enterprises continue to be primarily updated using annual maintenance survey data, while smaller enterprises are principally maintained using tax data.

The effect of these changes on business demography statistics has been examined. The outcomes of this work can be summarised as follows:

- Births and reactivations of enterprises identified solely as a result of changes in the maintenance strategy have been excluded to ensure comparability of statistics with previous years
- The speeding up of births and deaths had a minimal impact on business demography statistics, so no adjustments were made
- The farming industry has been excluded in the release of business demography statistics to ensure comparability of results with recent years. Statistics on the farming industry will be made available to users on request.

The outcome of changing the business size measure in business demography statistics from FTE to EC is discussed below.

Changes in employment data

An important change in the 2004 data is that the indicator of business size (employment levels) will be the 'employee count' (EC). This replaces the previously available FTE measures (including full-time and part-time employees and

working proprietors). To enable trends to be studied, the EC measure has been backcast to the year 2000.

The EC is sourced primarily from the IRD's IR348 form – the EMS. This form is required to be completed on a monthly basis by employers, and allows for the number of salary and wage earners to be derived. The EC used for the business demography statistics is for the February month. There are a small number of enterprises whose employee count is collected by Statistics New Zealand survey.

The change to the EC measure has the following benefits:

- reduced compliance load for small and medium-sized businesses
- improved coverage – information on businesses involved in farming is now maintained on the BF after being excluded in recent years; business demography statistics on the farming industry have not been produced with this release, but are available to users on request
- improved accuracy – the attributes of businesses on the BF will now be updated more regularly, improving accuracy as a result.

A summary of the main differences between EC and FTE are:

	Employee Count (EC)	Full-time Equivalent (FTE)
Source	Mainly sourced from the IRD Employer Monthly Schedule (there are a small number of enterprises whose employee count is collected by Statistics New Zealand survey).	Updated on the BF using survey feedback from respondents.
Business Frame maintenance	Updated monthly on the BF.	Updated annually, as at February, on the BF.
Measure	Head count of all salary and wage earners for the reference month. This is mostly employees, but can include working proprietors who pay themselves a salary or wage.	The total number of employees and working proprietors working full-time, plus half the number of employees and working proprietors working part-time.
Gender breakdown	Not available.	Available.

Limitations of business demography data

There are a number of limitations associated with business demography data. These limitations include:

- non-coverage of 'small' enterprises that fall below the economic significance criteria
- exclusion of enterprises involved in farming (Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) subdivision A01 Agriculture). However, data for the farming industry is available for 2004 on request; it was excluded from this release to allow for comparison of data produced for recent business demography releases (which excluded farming)
- lags in recording businesses that have ceased trading or whose activity has dropped below the economic significance threshold
- difficulties in maintaining industrial and business classifications for smaller firms (this is primarily maintained using administrative data)
- data produced on the entry and exit of firms include administrative changes (such as company restructuring and changes of ownership) as well as genuine business start-ups and closures. When businesses register for GST and are added (or 'birthed') onto the BF, they are given a new reference number. Company restructuring and changes of ownership can result in a new GST registration being filed, even though it relates to an existing business. Births and deaths of businesses can be identified in business demography statistics by matching the GST registration reference numbers for one year with those of the previous year. These counts of births and deaths therefore include administrative as well as genuine business start-ups and closures.

Industry coverage

The coverage of the business demography statistics has changed in recent years, as more industries have been included in the population. Historically, most of these industries were excluded because they contained a large proportion of enterprises that were not registered for GST, or a large proportion of enterprises that fell below the threshold of economic significance.

Since 1997, the selection criteria and standard published industry categories for the business demography statistics have been based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). In 1996, the statistics were published using ANZSIC, but the selection criteria were based on the New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (NZSIC).

The statistics in this release exclude agriculture production (ANZSIC subdivision A01) to ensure consistent industrial coverage with recent releases of business demography data. Business demography data for the agriculture production industry is available on request.

Availability of information

Standard outputs from the business demography statistics can be used to analyse the industrial activity, location, business type, institutional sector and degree of overseas ownership of New Zealand businesses. Data is available for any of the years 1994–2004 (economically significant enterprise basis) or 1987–1994 (compulsory GST basis). Changes in industry coverage between 1994 and 2004 can be taken into account to produce a consistent time series.

Customised analyses to meet specific user requirements are available on request.

Terms and definitions

ANZSIC

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification.

ANZSIC (1-digit)

A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing⁽¹⁾

B Mining

C Manufacturing

D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply

E Construction

F Wholesale Trade

G Retail Trade

H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants

I Transport and Storage

J Communication Services

K Finance and Insurance

L Property and Business Services

M Government Administration and Defence

N Education

O Health and Community Services

P Cultural and Recreational Services

Q Personal and Other Services

(1) Excludes agricultural production

A geographic unit is assigned to an ANZSIC category according to the predominant activity in which it is engaged. The Enterprise ANZSIC is derived from the ANZSIC and employment levels of the geographic unit(s) belonging to that enterprise.

NZSIC

New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification.

Ancillary industry

When a geographic unit predominantly provides services to other geographic units in the same enterprise or group of enterprises, it is assigned an ancillary ANZSIC. This indicates the predominant industrial activity of the units to which the services are provided. For example, an office serving several factory units would have a primary industry reflecting the administration activity, while the ancillary industry would reflect the factory activity. The business demography statistics in this release use the ancillary industry when one exists, and the primary industry otherwise.

Enterprise

A business operating in New Zealand. It can be a company, partnership, trust, estate, incorporated society, producer board, local or central government organisation, voluntary organisation or self-employed individual.

Geographic unit

A separate operating unit engaged in New Zealand in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity from a single physical location or base.

Employee count (EC)

Head count of salary and wage earners sourced from taxation data. EC data are available on a monthly basis. The EC count used for the derivation of business demography statistics is for the February month.

Sectors

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.

All employment data have been rounded. The sum of components in a table may therefore not add to the total shown. Percentages are calculated from the rounded figures.

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 solely on 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 was measured by the number of full-time equivalents (FTE) until the September 2003 quarter and the employee count (EC) of persons engaged from the December 2003 quarter when the series was revised back to the June 2002 quarter.

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 is no more than an indicator of regional GDP.

The REI series has been revised when the December 2003 quarter was released in May 2004. This was a result of the availability of FTE information on the Statistics New Zealand Business Frame. The model changed from using "full time equivalent" to "employee count" as the measure for the number of employees. The REI series which starts from March 1998 quarter was revised from the June 2002 quarter. It was only revised from June 2002 quarter because EC is only available starting from the June 2002 quarter. The EC series follows the same trend as the FTE series and has made marginal difference in the estimates.

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.

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 an expression base of June 1999 quarter (=1000). For detailed information regarding the methodology and compilation of the June 1999 quarter rebased CPI, an information paper titled *Implementation of the 1999 Review of the Consumers Price Index* is available.

As part of a three-yearly cycle, the CPI has new weights effective from June 2002. New weights apply to all indexes, including regional indexes and non-standard indexes, at all levels from the regimen item level and upwards.

Prices are collected weekly, monthly, quarterly or annually depending on the expected frequency of price changes exhibited by the good or service.

Prices are surveyed in 15 main urban areas. These are: Whangarei, Auckland, Hamilton, Tauranga, Rotorua, Napier-Hastings, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Timaru, Dunedin and Invercargill. In general, for the *Quarterly Regional Review*, the nearest or largest urban area where price surveys were conducted has been used to indicate price movements for the area covered by the review.

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 storetypes 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.

About 3,350 enterprises (8,100 geographic units) have been selected in the postal sample from the entire population, and approximately 27,800 enterprises (28,000 geographic units) have their data modelled from tax data.

Sample error in Retail Trade estimates is expressed as a percentage, for example 5 percent, which means that with 95 percent confidence the true figure lies within +/- 5 percent of the estimate. Sampling errors are available for the middle month of the quarter. A change in an estimate (either between adjacent months or between months a year apart) is said to be statistically significant if it is larger than the associated sampling error.

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 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.”

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.

From the December 2000 quarter, the effect of consents that would serve to subtract from the building stock (e.g. a demolition) is removed.

18. Real Estate Institute of New Zealand

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. 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.

A guest night is equivalent to one guest spending one night at an establishment. For example, a motel with 15 guests spending two nights would report provision of 30 guest nights of accommodation. Occupancy rates are calculated by dividing 'stay unit nights occupied' by 'stay unit nights available'. A stay unit is the unit of accommodation charged out to guests. If a motel has six of its ten units occupied every night in July, it has $6 \times 31 = 186$ stay unit nights occupied. Its stay unit nights available (capacity) is $10 \times 31 = 310$. So its occupancy rate is 60 percent ($186 / 310 \times 100$).

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.

Other non-sampling errors occur for reasons such as respondent-error, non-response, frame quality and errors in processing. While every effort is made to minimise these errors, they will still occur. It is not possible to quantify their effect.

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.

Overseas Cargo Statistics are provisional for three months, to allow for the inclusion of late data and amended documentation.

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.

There have been revisions to the cargo statistics. They affect only a few values in the time series for some ports, and the impacts are at most between 2-3 percent of the previous values.

The revisions are due to:

- efforts by the New Zealand Customs Service to improve the export documentation completed by exporters
- a parallel export quality assessment by Statistics New Zealand
- a downward revision to butter export values to correct a previously overvalued price that included the tariff into the United Kingdom

Tables containing the revised data accompanied the March 2002 *Quarterly Regional Review*.

From the August 1997 reference month, cargo exports are compiled by date of export. Previously, cargo exports were generally compiled according to the date of processing by the New Zealand Customs Service.

Cargo imports are generally compiled by the date of entry lodgement at the New Zealand Customs Service. Entries are required from up to five days before, to 20 working days after, arrivals of the goods in New Zealand.

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Some *Quarterly Regional Review* users have experienced trouble with graph links within the electronic Word document. If this is you, then check that the automatic link update property within Word is not active.

To do this open Word, go to Tools, Options. Select the General tab and check that the "Update automatic links at Open" option is NOT selected. Also avoid double clicking on any of the graphs within the Word document because this will cause Word to attempt to update the graph link, producing an error.

Data in Spreadsheet

Supporting data used to produce this bulletin is contained in the spreadsheet provided.

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.

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

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Next Quarterly Regional Review will be released in December 2006