

Palmerston North City

QUARTERLY REVIEW

SEPTEMBER 2007

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Trends this quarter...

<p>Population Estimates</p> <p><i>30 June 2007</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>78,800 + 0.4% (+ 320)</p> <p>from 30 June 2006</p>	<p>Births</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>290 + 4.7% (+ 13)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Deaths</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>143 - 12.3% (- 20)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>
<p>Permanent & Long-Term Arrivals</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>315 + 2.3% (+ 7)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter *</p>	<p>Permanent & Long-Term Departures</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>310 + 28.1% (+ 68)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter *</p>	<p>Hospital Discharges</p> <p><i>Year ended December 2006</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>15,593 + 7.0% (+ 1,022)</p> <p>from year ended December 2005</p>
<p>Employment</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui Region</p> <p>107,700 ** - 9.1% (- 10,800)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Unemployment Rate</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui Region</p> <p>5.0% up 1.2 percentage points</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Recorded Crime</p> <p><i>Year ended December 2006</i> Central Police District</p> <p>33,018 + 7.4% (+ 2,287)</p> <p>from year ended December 2005</p>
<p>Education (University Entrance Standard)</p> <p><i>2006</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>38.4% up 5.3 percentage points</p> <p>from 2005</p>	<p>Education (NCEA Level 2 or above)</p> <p><i>2006</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>61.3% up 5.1 percentage points</p> <p>from 2005</p>	<p>Crime Resolution Rate</p> <p><i>Year ended December 2006</i> Central Police District</p> <p>44.9% up 0.8 percentage points</p> <p>from year ended December 2005</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>September 2007</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>\$21.71 + 3.8% (+ \$0.79)</p> <p>from September 2006</p>	<p>Average Weekly Income</p> <p><i>June 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui Region</p> <p>\$562 + 7.9% (+ \$41)</p> <p>from June 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Consumers Price Index</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> <i>Rest of North Island</i></p> <p>1.9%</p> <p>Change from same quarter previous year</p>
<p>Employee Count</p> <p><i>February 2006</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>44,870 + 2.7% (+ 1,170)</p> <p>from February 2005*</p>	<p>Business Locations</p> <p><i>February 2006</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>6,274 + 3.6% (+ 218)</p> <p>from February 2005</p>	<p>Retail Sales</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui Region</p> <p>\$932.7m + 5.3% (+ \$46.6m)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>
<p>Number of New Residential Consents</p> <p><i>Year ended September 2007</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>306 - 16.8% (- 62)</p> <p>from year ended September 2006</p>	<p>Floor Area of New Residential Consents</p> <p><i>Year ended September 2007</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>63,801 square metres - 19.4% (- 15,378 square metres)</p> <p>from year ended September 2006</p>	<p>Value of Non-Residential Consents</p> <p><i>Year ended September 2007</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>\$82.5m + 3.5% (+ \$2.8m)</p> <p>from year ended September 2006</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>September 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui REINZ Region</p> <p>949 - 26.3% (- 339)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Average Dwelling Sale Price</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui REINZ Region</p> <p>\$255,700 + 12.9% (+ \$29,200)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Car Registrations</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Palmerston North Postal District</p> <p>1,546 + 4.2% (+ 62)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>
<p>Total Guest Nights</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>110,970 - 0.6% (- 713)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Occupancy Rate</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>51.2% down 1.7 percentage points</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Guest Arrivals</p> <p><i>September 2007 quarter</i> Palmerston North City</p> <p>57,106 - 3.8% (- 2,251)</p> <p>from September 2006 quarter</p>
<p>GST Sales</p> <p><i>June 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui Region</p> <p>\$5,742.7m + 11.4% (+ \$585.7m)</p> <p>from June 2006 quarter</p>	<p>GST Purchases</p> <p><i>June 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui Region</p> <p>\$4,202.6m + 12.2% (+ \$456.5m)</p> <p>from June 2006 quarter</p>	<p>Net GST</p> <p><i>June 2007 quarter</i> Manawatu-Wanganui Region</p> <p>\$1,540.2m + 9.2% (+ \$129.3m)</p> <p>from June 2006 quarter</p>

Feature Article:

2006 Census QuickStats About a Place

1) Introduction

QuickStats About a Place are now available on the Statistics New Zealand website. The QuickStats provide quick overviews of the places in which you live and other places in which you may have an interest.

2) Information Covered in the QuickStats About a Place

The QuickStats contain information about a range of topics using 2006 Census data. The following topics are presented in each QuickStats:

- Population and Dwellings
- Age and Sex
- Cultural Diversity
- Marital Status
- Education
- Work
- Income
- Families
- Households
- Phones, Net and Fax
- Transport
- Housing

A feature of this product is data for both the Māori ethnic census usually resident population and the census usually resident population. For an explanation of our population measures, see the following link:

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

Information presented within the QuickStats for each region or territorial authority is compared with New Zealand. The National QuickStats About a Place only presents national level data.

3) Where to Find the QuickStats About a Place?

The QuickStats can be accessed free of charge on the new look census data landing page here:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/census-outputs/quickstats/default.htm>

4) How Can the QuickStats About a Place be Used?

Produced for the public audience, the QuickStats About a Place provide simple data and information for a range of places in New Zealand. Each QuickStats contains high level bullet point text, simple graphs and tables about different places. The QuickStats have been produced for 16 regions, 73 territorial authorities and New Zealand. Individuals, community groups and organisations will find the QuickStats

data useful to make informed decisions about social and economic issues for a variety of places.

Census data has been used in a number of recent and tangible local initiatives. Community organisations, councils and businesses have used census data to support planning decisions for community facilities such as parks and swimming pools, and improving local transport services. More information about some of these local initiatives is available here:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/about-2006-census/census-community-stories/default.htm>

5) Example Content of QuickStats About a Place

Here are some examples of the type of data and information included in this product:

a) Whangarei District

71.9 percent of people in Whangarei District belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 67.6 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

	Male (%)	Female (%)
European	71.0	72.9
Māori	25.0	25.2
Pacific peoples	2.5	2.3
Asian	2.2	2.4
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	0.3	0.3
Other ethnicity		
New Zealander	12.7	11.1
Other ethnicity–other	0.0	0.0
Total	12.7	11.1

25.2 percent of people in Whangarei District belong to the Māori ethnic group, compared with 14.6 percent for all of New Zealand.

	Male (%)	Female (%)
European	66.7	68.4
Māori	14.6	14.7
Pacific peoples	7.0	6.8
Asian	9.0	9.4
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	1.0	0.8
Other ethnicity		
New Zealander	11.8	10.4
Other ethnicity–other	0.0	0.0
Total	11.9	10.5

b) Auckland City

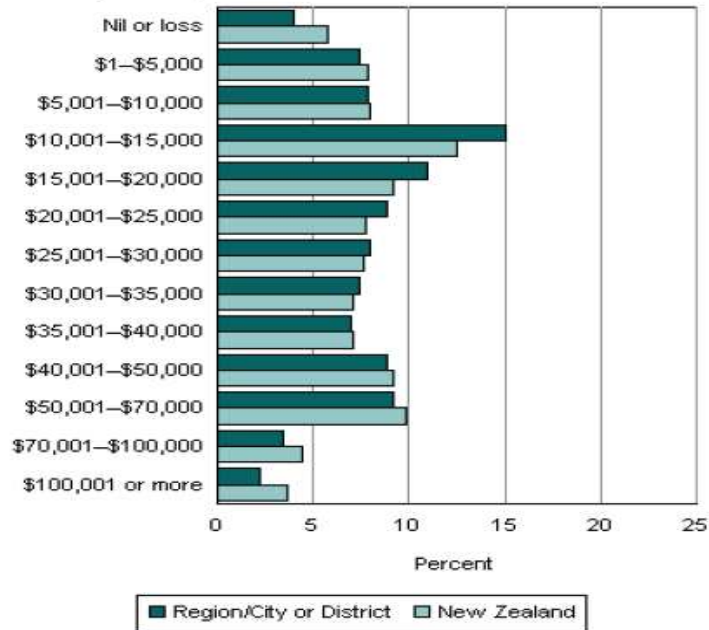
67.3 percent of people in Auckland City speak only one language, compared with 80.5 percent of people for all of New Zealand.

74.7 percent of Māori in Auckland City speak only one language, compared with 73.4 percent of Māori throughout New Zealand.

c) Napier City

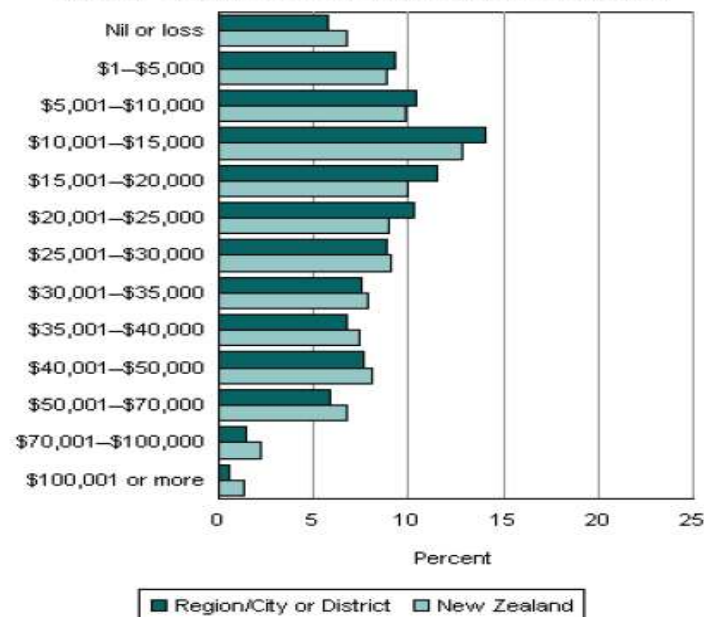
In Napier City, 14.5 percent of people aged 15 years and over have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 18.0 percent of people throughout New Zealand.

**Income for People Aged 15 Years and Over
Napier City and New Zealand, 2006 Census**



7.9 percent of Māori aged 15 years and over in Napier City have an annual income of more than \$50,000, compared with 10.2 percent of all Māori in New Zealand.

**Income for Māori Aged 15 Years and Over
Napier City and New Zealand, 2006 Census**



d) Carterton District

The most common occupational group in Carterton District is 'Managers', while 'Professionals' is the most common occupational group in New Zealand. The most common occupational group for Māori in Carterton District is 'Labourers', and 'Labourers' is the most common occupational group for Māori in New Zealand.

e) Selwyn District

33,669 people usually live in Selwyn District. This is an increase of 6,357 people, or 23.3 percent since the 2001 Census.

	Region/City/District	New Zealand
Male	17,178	1,965,618
Female	16,488	2,062,329
Total	33,666	4,027,947

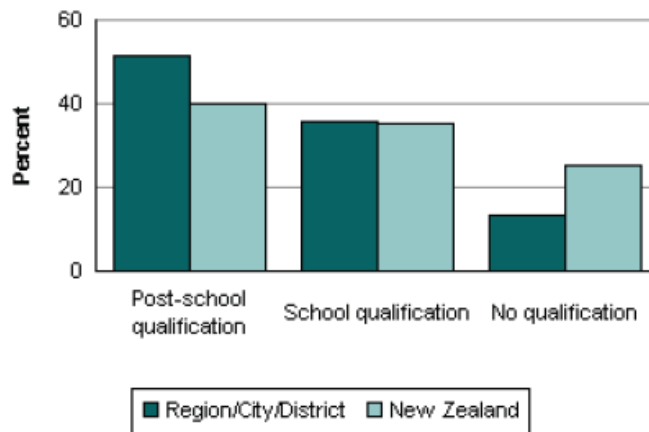
2,010 Māori usually live in Selwyn District, an increase of 438 people or 27.9 percent, since the 2001 Census.

	Region/City/District	New Zealand
Male	1,053	274,860
Female	960	290,469
Total	2,013	565,326

f) Queenstown-Lakes District

In Queenstown-Lakes District, 13.3 percent of people aged 15 years and over have no formal qualifications, compared with 25.0 percent for New Zealand as a whole.

Highest Qualification for People Aged 15 Years and Over Queenstown-Lakes District and New Zealand, 2006 Census



In Queenstown-Lakes District, 39.4 percent of Māori aged 15 years and over have a post-school qualification, compared with 27.9 percent for Māori throughout New Zealand.

Highest Qualification for Māori Aged 15 Years and Over Queenstown-Lakes District and New Zealand, 2006 Census



g) Gore District

13.5 percent of families in Gore District are one-parent-with-children families, compared with 18.1 percent of families for New Zealand as a whole.

Family type	Region/City/District (%)	New Zealand (%)
Couple without child(ren)	44.6	39.9
Couple with child(ren)	41.9	42.0
One parent with child(ren)	13.5	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0

7) Other Regional Data Sources
Regional Census Data

Regional census data is also available in the Regional Summary Tables, Table Builder and Meshblock Dataset products. The Meshblock Dataset is available as a free CD from Statistics New Zealand or can be downloaded here:

<http://www.stats.govt.nz/census/census-outputs/default.htm>

Specialised tables or analysis can also be provided by Statistics New Zealand for a charge.

Making More Information Freely Available

In May 2007 it was announced that a large range of Statistics New Zealand’s data and products would progressively be made freely available during 2007 and 2008 under part of the More Information Freely Available (MIFA) initiative. This includes all quarterly regional reviews, which were made free from the 21 September 2007 issue and the current issue you are reading. A sample of other regional information made available under the initiative, as well as upcoming releases is listed below. For more information on all data and products to be released under the MIFA initiative go to: www.stats.govt.nz/mifa

Available now

Digital Boundaries

- Administrative area boundaries for meshblocks, area units, urban areas, territorial authorities and regional councils. The boundaries can be used with datasets such as the 2006 Census Meshblock Dataset.

StreetLink

- This file connects streets and number ranges within streets to statistical and administrative areas such as meshblock, area unit and territorial authority.

Small area population estimates

- Population estimates give the best measure of the population that usually lives in an area at a given time. Area unit level estimates for June 2006 are now available and it is anticipated that June 2007 estimates will be available later this year.

Future releases

Detailed business demography data

- This information profiles New Zealand businesses by area unit – how many businesses there are and what industry they are in, plus a rounded view of the number of employees.
- This information will be available for free from 26 February 2008.

Small area population projections

- Area unit population projections provide an indication of likely changes in the future size and age-sex structure of the population.
- These will be available for free by mid-2008.

Regional Stocktake

Another initiative is the Regional Stocktake. Undertaken as a joint exercise between Statistics New Zealand and the Department of Internal Affairs, the Stocktake provides regional data that is produced by Statistics New Zealand as well as other central government agencies. It was found that around 100 sets of data exist with up to 500 different data indicators. These range from water use to motor vehicle crashes. Here's some more information about the Stocktake.

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

8) QuickStats About Subjects

The QuickStats About a Subject provide brief overviews of New Zealand and its communities, with simple facts, tables and graphs about a place or a subject. Some of these QuickStats also contain sub-national data.

To date, Statistics New Zealand has released seven other QuickStats. These are based on subjects and use national level data rather than lower level geographies.

1) QuickStats About Income: Looks at the income of adults and the income of families. It focuses on the amount and sources of personal and family income, as well as a range of related factors - including where people live, their qualifications, whether they work, their sex, age, ethnicity and occupation.

2) QuickStats About Housing: Examines New Zealand's household and dwelling population from the 2006 Census. These statistics cover the size of households and dwellings, ownership of dwellings, rental costs and fuel types used for heating. Some comparisons over time are also included.

3) QuickStats About Culture and Identity: Looks at New Zealand's increasingly diverse population, how people have identified themselves in terms of their ethnic groups(s), where people were born, what languages they speak, and their religious affiliations.

4) QuickStats About Māori: 2006 Census Information about the Māori ethnic population, where Māori live, their age and sex, languages spoken, education, work, income, descent and iwi.

5) QuickStats About Population Mobility: Looks at where people (including overseas visitors) were on census night, who is most and least likely to move their usual residence, and population movements between areas (or internal migration) in the five years prior to the 2006 Census.

6) QuickStats About New Zealand's Population and Dwellings: 2006 Census facts and figures about the people in New Zealand, including information about age, sex, ethnicity and dwellings.

7) QuickStats National Highlights: Highlights from the 2006 Census across a range of subjects, including information about Māori.

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Palmerston North City in Brief

The People (1)

- 1.9 percent of the New Zealand census usually resident population count
- above average population density (225.0 people per square kilometre compared with 15.0 people nationally) (3)
- median age of 32.4 years, lower than the national median age of 35.9 years
- 15.4 percent identify with the Māori ethnic group, compared to 14.6 percent nationally

Housing (1)

- 52.3 percent of households own their dwellings with or without a mortgage, compared with 54.5 percent for New Zealand. 10.6 percent hold that dwelling in a family trust, compared with 12.3 percent for New Zealand
- the average household size is 2.6 people, compared with 2.7 people for all of New Zealand
- the average weekly rent paid by households renting permanent private dwellings is \$185, compared with \$224 for New Zealand as a whole

Industry (2)

- 14.9 percent of employees are in the health and community services industry
- 13.3 percent are in retail trade
- a further 12.8 percent are in property and business services
- 11.3 percent are employed in education
- 8.1 percent are in government, administration and defence
- 7.8 percent are in the manufacturing industry

Tourism

- Manawatu Art Gallery
- Victoria Esplanade
- Caccia Birch House
- The Science Centre and Manawatu Museum
- fly fishing

Local Government

- legal area is 336 sq kilometres
- Palmerston North City Council
- Papaioea Ward
- Takaro Ward
- Awapuni Ward
- Fitzherbert Ward
- Hokowhitu Ward
- Ashhurst Ward

Main Urban Centre

- Palmerston North

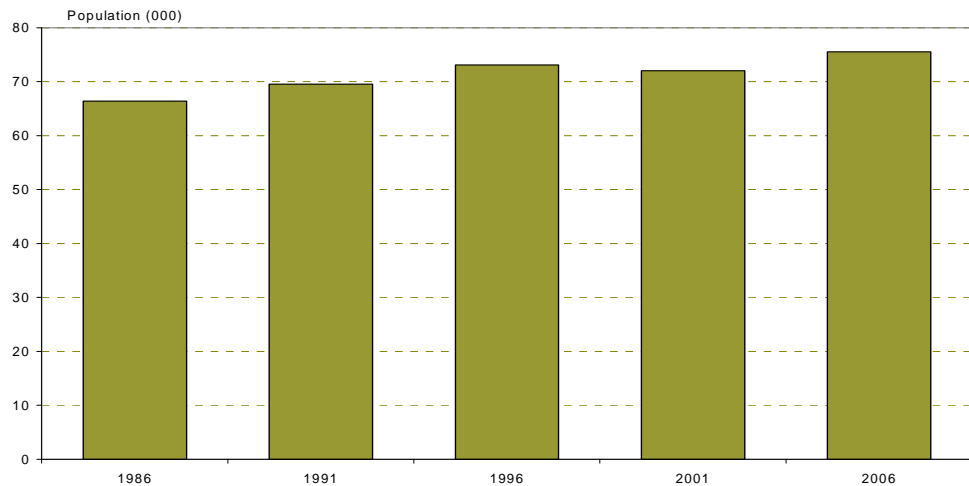
(1) Based on data from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings.

(2) Based on Employee Count Business Demography data as at February 2006.

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

Population Census

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



The census usually resident population count for Palmerston North City totalled 75,543 as at March 2006. At that time, Palmerston North City contained 1.9 percent of the census usually resident population of New Zealand. Since the 2001 Census, the population usually resident in the city has increased by 3,510 people or 4.9 percent compared with a rise of 7.8 percent for the New Zealand usually resident population during the same period. As at March 2006, there were an estimated 225.0 people per square kilometre compared with the New Zealand average of 15.0 people per square kilometre.

Census Usually Resident Population Count *As at March*

Area	Census Usually Resident Population Count	Population Change 2001-2006	
	2006	Number	Percent
Palmerston North City	75,543	3,510	4.9
Waitomo District	9,441	-15	-0.2
Taupo District	32,418	897	2.8
Stratford District	8,892	9	0.1
Ruapehu District	13,569	-723	-5.1
Wanganui District	42,636	-630	-1.5
Rangitikei District	14,712	-390	-2.6
Manawatu District	28,254	747	2.7
Tararua District	17,634	-225	-1.3
Horowhenua District	29,868	48	0.2
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	222,423	2,334	1.1
New Zealand	4,027,947	290,670	7.8

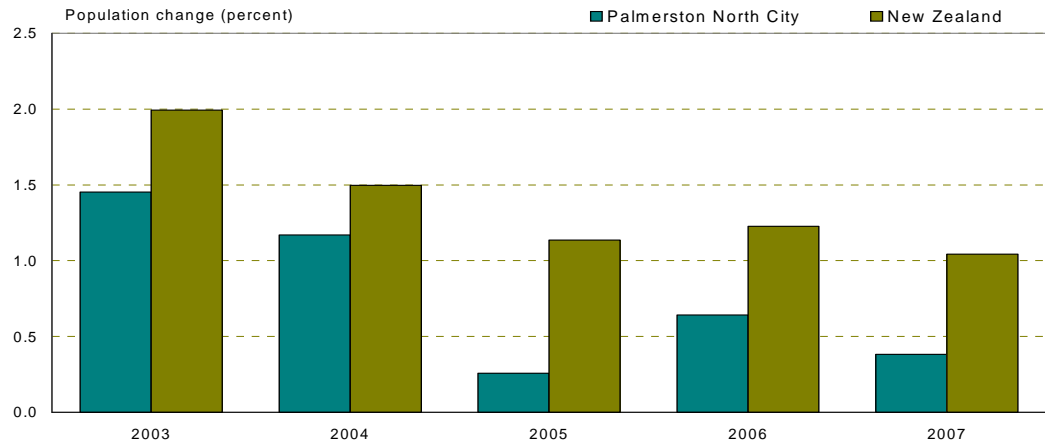
Source: Statistics New Zealand, *Census of Population and Dwellings*

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

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

Population Estimates

Estimated Resident Population Change⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ June Year 2003 - 2007



The estimated population of Palmerston North City was 78,800 at 30 June 2007, an increase of 320 people since 30 June 2006. This represents an increase of 0.4 percent, compared with a national increase of 1.0 percent over the same period.

Estimated Resident Population Change 2006 - 2007 As at 30 June

Area ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Population		Population Change 2006-2007	
	2006	2007	Number	Percent
Palmerston North City	78,500	78,800	320	0.4
Waitomo District	9,680	9,600	-80	-0.8
Taupo District	33,400	33,500	40	0.1
Stratford District	9,120	9,090	-30	-0.3
Ruapehu District	14,050	13,800	-250	-1.8
Wanganui District	43,800	43,600	-220	-0.5
Rangitikei District	15,150	15,050	-110	-0.7
Manawatu District	29,000	29,100	110	0.4
Tararua District	18,050	17,950	-140	-0.8
Horowhenua District	30,600	30,500	-30	-0.1
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	229,400	229,000	-330	-0.1
New Zealand	4,184,600	4,228,300	43,730	1.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Population Estimates

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

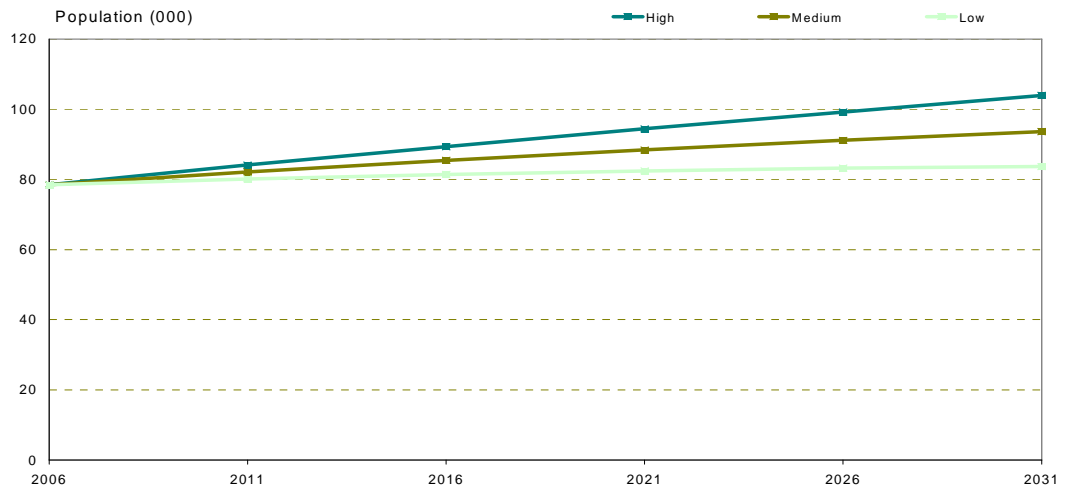
Note: Figures have been rounded, and discrepancies may occur between sums of component items and totals. Population change data has been calculated using unrounded figures. See Technical Notes for further information.

Population Projections

Projected Resident Population

Palmerston North City

2006(base) – 2031



According to the medium projection series, the resident population of Palmerston North City is projected to increase by around 15,100, from 78,500 in 2006 to 93,600 in 2031. This is a 19 percent increase and compares with a projected national increase of 22 percent during the same period. In 2006 Palmerston North City represented 1.9 percent of New Zealand's resident population. In 2031 the city is projected to represent 1.8 percent of New Zealand's resident population.

Projected Resident Population Change 2006-2031

As at 30 June

Area	Projected Population		Change 2006-2031	
	2006	2031	Number	Percent
Palmerston North City	78,500	93,600	15,100	19
Waitomo District	9,700	8,600	-1,000	-11
Taupo District	33,400	34,800	1,400	4
Stratford District	9,100	7,900	-1,300	-14
Ruapehu District	14,000	11,100	-2,900	-21
Wanganui District	43,800	40,400	-3,300	-8
Rangitikei District	15,100	12,100	-3,000	-20
Manawatu District	29,000	32,500	3,500	12
Tararua District	18,100	16,700	-1,400	-8
Horowhenua District	30,600	29,200	-1,400	-4
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	229,400	235,900	6,500	3
New Zealand	4,184,600	5,089,700	905,100	22

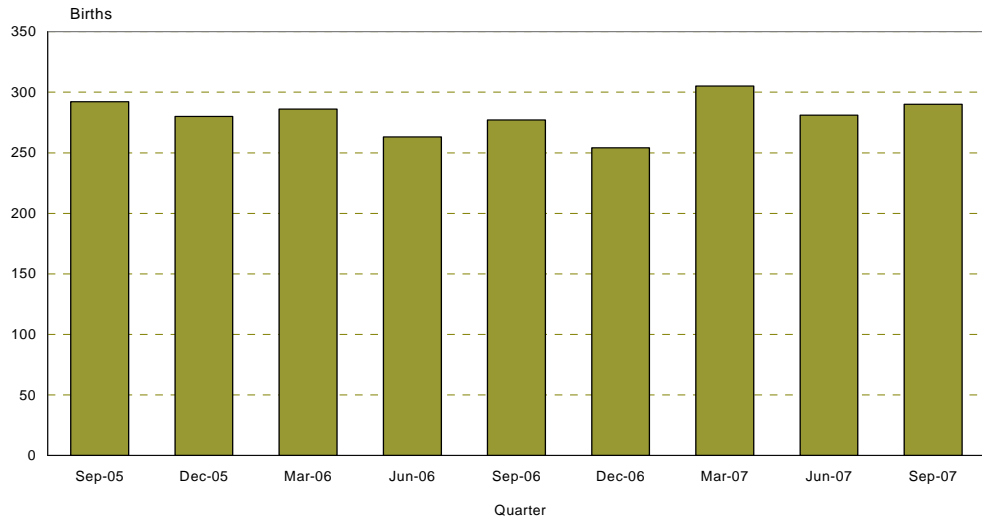
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Projections, 2006(Base) - 2031

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

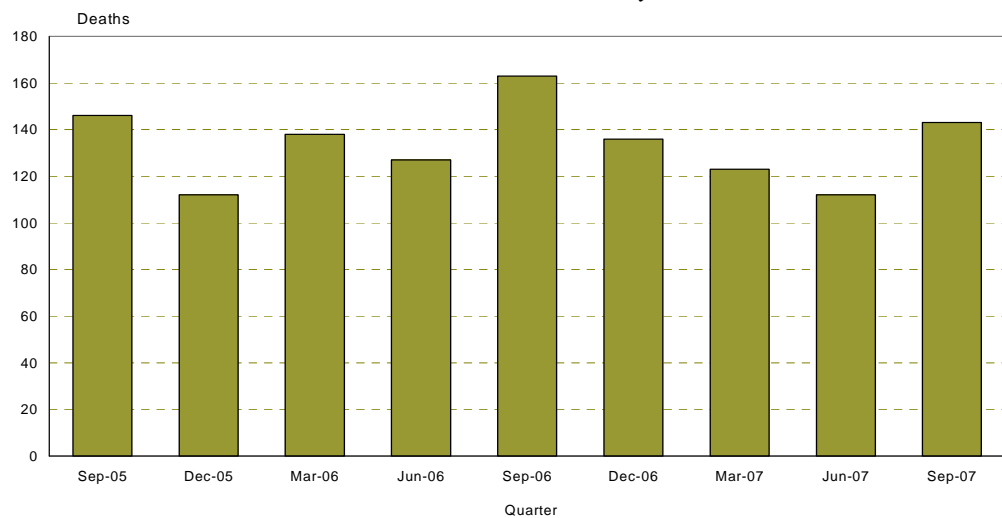
Live Resident Births *Palmerston North City*



The number of live resident births in Palmerston North City totalled 290 during the September 2007 quarter. For the year ended September 2007, a total of 1,130 live resident births were registered in the city compared with 1,106 for the previous September year, a rise of 2.2 percent. The city registered 1.8 percent of all live resident births in New Zealand during the year ended September 2007.

The number of resident deaths in Palmerston North City totalled 143 during the September 2007 quarter. For the year ended September 2007, a total of 514 resident deaths were registered in the city compared with 540 for the previous September year, a fall of 4.8 percent.

Resident Deaths *Palmerston North City*



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Vital Statistics

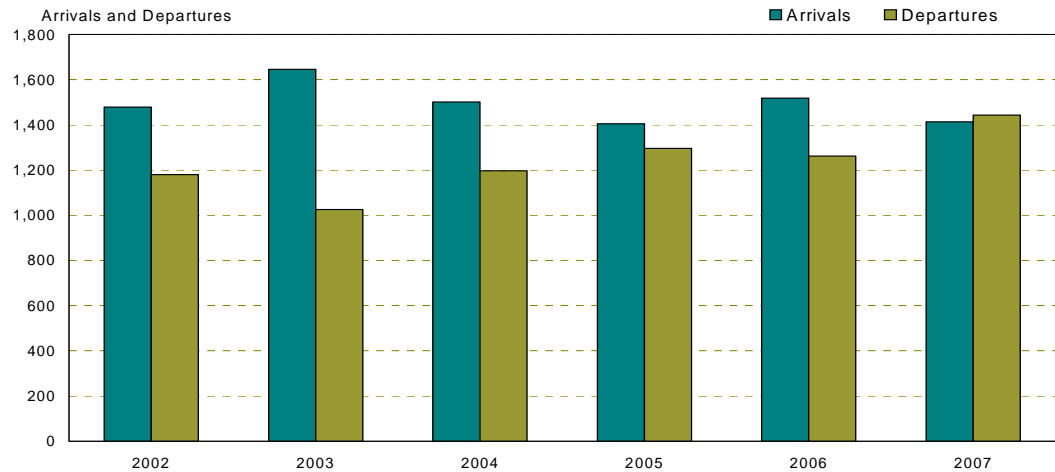
See Technical Notes – Classifications, for information on Banks Peninsula and Christchurch City amalgamation.

External Migration

Permanent and Long-term Arrivals and Departures

Palmerston North City

Year Ended September



There were 1,414 permanent and long-term arrivals in Palmerston North City during the year ended September 2007, representing 1.7 percent of all immigrants who arrived in New Zealand during that time. This was a 6.9 percent decrease in arrivals to the city from the year ended September 2006. There was a national increase of 1.7 percent during the same period.

There were 1,443 permanent and long-term departures from Palmerston North City during the year ended September 2007. The arrival and departure of migrants during the year ended September 2007 resulted in a net decrease of 29 people to the city.

Permanent and Long-term Migration

Year Ended September 2007

Area ⁽¹⁾	Arrivals	Departures	Net Migration
Palmerston North City	1,414	1,443	-29
Waitomo District	63	152	-89
Taupo District	346	488	-142
Stratford District	65	84	-19
Ruapehu District	88	178	-90
Wanganui District	464	608	-144
Rangitikei District	112	149	-37
Manawatu District	190	231	-41
Tararua District	112	192	-80
Horowhenua District	259	379	-120
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	2,639	3,180	-541
New Zealand	83,004	74,695	8,309

Source: Statistics New Zealand, External Migration

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

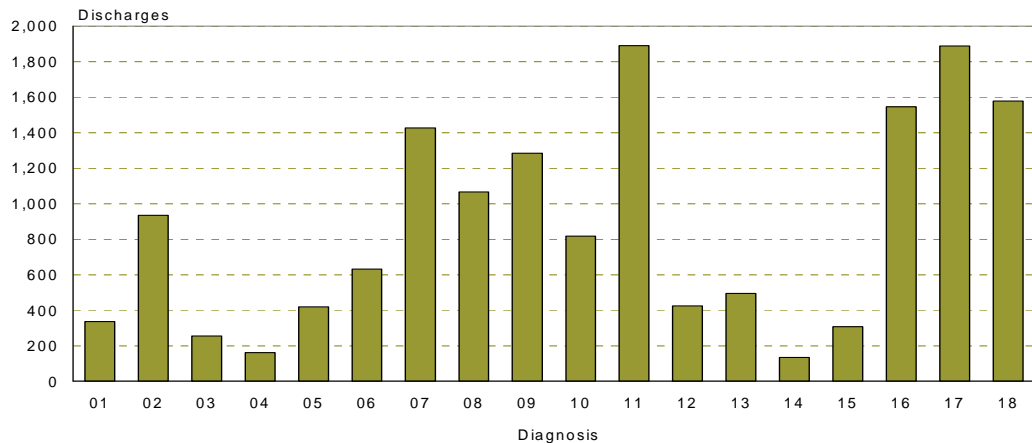
Note: External migration data *excludes* the movement of people from one area to another within New Zealand (ie Internal migration).

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

Hospital Discharges

Publicly Funded Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis⁽¹⁾

Palmerston North City
Year Ended December 2006



There were 15,593 publicly funded hospital discharges of Palmerston North City residents in the year ended 31 December 2006, compared with 14,571 discharges in the same period of the previous year. This represents 198.6 discharges per thousand resident population in 2006 compared with 186.8 in 2005. Of the discharges in 2006, 12.1 percent were as a result of Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium while 12.1 percent were from Injury and Poisoning. This compares with discharges for New Zealand of 10.8 percent and 10.8 percent respectively.

Publicly Funded Hospital Discharges by Diagnosis⁽¹⁾

Palmerston North City
Year Ended December

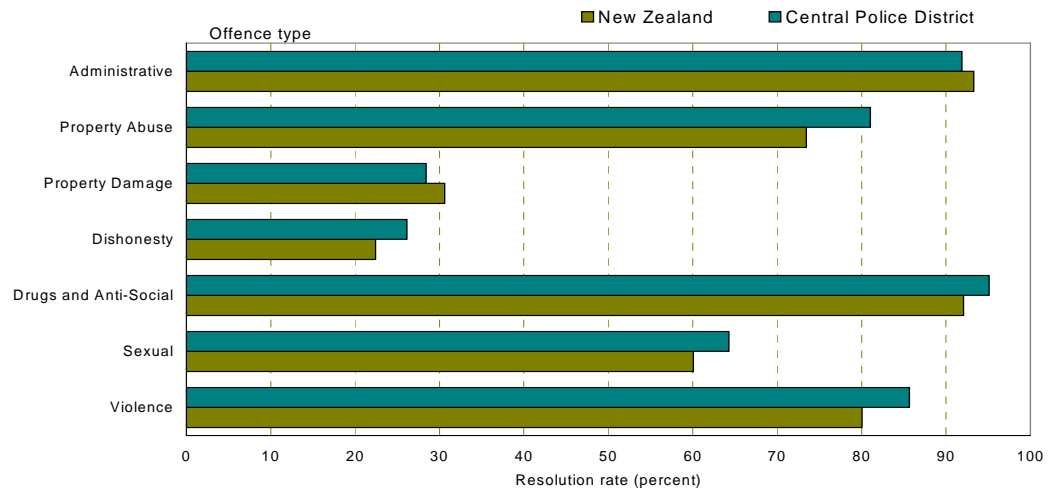
Diagnosis ⁽¹⁾	2005	2006
01 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases	287	335
02 Neoplasms	1,002	935
03 Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases & Immunity Disorders	298	255
04 Diseases of Blood & Blood-Forming Organs	159	161
05 Mental Disorders	422	418
06 Diseases of the Nervous System & Sense Organs	576	631
07 Diseases of the Circulatory System	1,257	1,427
08 Diseases of the Respiratory System	995	1,067
09 Diseases of the Digestive System	1,151	1,284
10 Diseases of the Genitourinary System	727	817
11 Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth & the Puerperium	1,885	1,890
12 Diseases of the Skin & Subcutaneous Tissue	404	425
13 Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	462	495
14 Congenital Anomalies	127	134
15 Certain Perinatal Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period	253	307
16 Symptoms, Signs & Ill-Defined Conditions	1,317	1,546
17 Injury and Poisoning	1,735	1,888
18 Other	1,514	1,578
TOTAL	14,571	15,593

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 2006



During the year ended 31 December 2006 there were 33,018 crimes recorded in the Central Police District, an increase of 2,287 or 7.4 percent from the previous year. Of the recorded crimes in 2006, 55.4 percent were for dishonesty offences, 15.0 percent were for property damage and 12.5 percent were for violence offences. This compares with 55.8, 11.5 and 12.0 percent respectively for New Zealand. A total of 14,822 crimes were resolved in the district in 2006, representing 44.9 percent of reported crimes. This represents an increase of 0.8 percentage points from the resolution rate of 44.1 percent in 2005.

Recorded and Resolved Crime Year Ended December

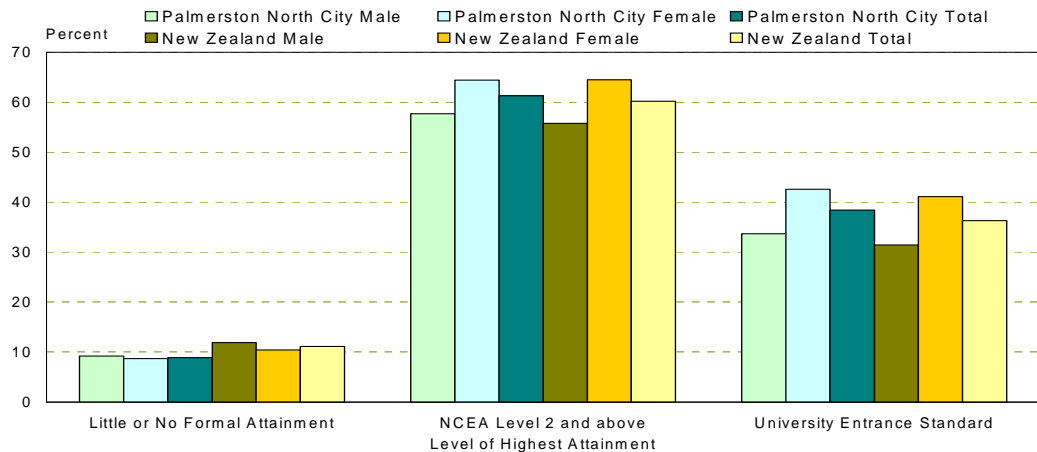
Police District	Recorded Crime		Resolved Crime	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Northland	15,443	15,145	7,522	7,275
North Shore / Waitakere	37,996	40,206	17,876	19,180
Auckland	53,615	54,294	19,098	19,908
Counties / Manukau	48,003	53,049	16,628	20,534
Waikato	31,435	34,415	13,973	14,786
Bay of Plenty	36,154	34,139	17,390	17,096
Eastern	22,957	24,562	10,826	11,698
Central	30,731	33,018	13,555	14,822
Wellington	41,214	43,384	19,012	18,568
Tasman	15,819	16,016	8,936	8,499
Canterbury	45,026	47,047	17,170	18,175
Southern	29,103	28,859	14,376	14,683
New Zealand	407,496	424,134	176,362	185,224

Source: New Zealand Police

Education

Proportion of Students Leaving Secondary Schools by Level of Highest Attainment and Gender⁽¹⁾

Palmerston North City and New Zealand 2006



The total number of students leaving secondary school during 2006 in Palmerston North City was 1,222. This was a 6.9 percent decrease from the previous year, compared with a 1.0 percent national decrease.

In 2006, Palmerston North City had 38.4 percent of students leaving secondary schools with the University Entrance standard. This was a decrease of 5.3 percentage points from 2005. This compares with a national increase of 3.4 percentage points.

The proportion of students leaving secondary schools in Palmerston North City with little or no formal attainment was 8.9 percent in 2006, a decrease of 4.4 percentage points from the previous year, compared with a decrease of 1.8 percentage points nationally.

Number of Secondary School Leavers by Gender

Area	2005			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Palmerston North City	666	647	1,313	568	654	1,222
Waitomo District	..S	..S	..S	..S	..S	..S
Taupo District	180	219	399	163	170	333
Stratford District	61	115	176	61	116	177
Ruapehu District	86	84	170	91	82	173
Wanganui District	392	389	781	358	344	702
Rangitikei District	62	127	189	55	129	184
Manawatu District	221	132	353	189	160	349
Tararua District	103	105	208	106	113	219
Horowhenua District	186	198	384	175	200	375
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	1,716	1,682	3,398	1,542	1,682	3,224
New Zealand	28,917	28,537	57,454	28,436	28,459	56,895

Source: Ministry of Education

..C indicates there were less than 5 leavers

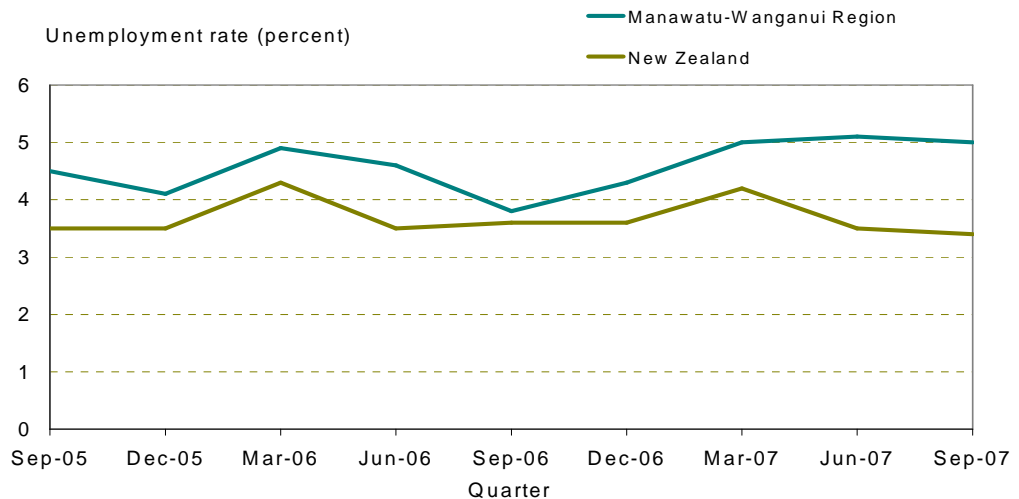
..S indicates there was only 1 school with school leavers in the region

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

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

Labour Force

Unemployment Rate (Percent) Manawatu-Wanganui Region and New Zealand



The size of the Manawatu-Wanganui regional labour force totalled 113,300⁽¹⁾ during the September 2007 quarter. The number of people employed decreased by 10,800 or 9.1 percent from the September 2006 quarter, which was statistically significant. Unemployment in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region totalled 5,700⁽¹⁾ during the September 2007 quarter. The unemployment rate for the region was 5.0 percent compared with 3.8 percent for the September 2006 quarter. The New Zealand unemployment rate for the September 2007 quarter was 3.4 percent. These figures have not been seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment Rate (Percent) September Quarter

Region	2006	2007	2007 Ranking ⁽²⁾
Northland	5.2	5.3	12
Auckland	3.8	3.7	9
Waikato	3.5	3.2	5
Bay of Plenty	3.9	3.2	5
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	4.6	4.0	10
Taranaki	3.5	2.5	2
Manawatu-Wanganui	3.8	5.0	11
Wellington	3.7	3.2	5
Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast	3.2	2.6	3
Canterbury	2.9	2.6	3
Otago	3.4	3.3	8
Southland	2.8	2.4	1
New Zealand	3.6	3.4	

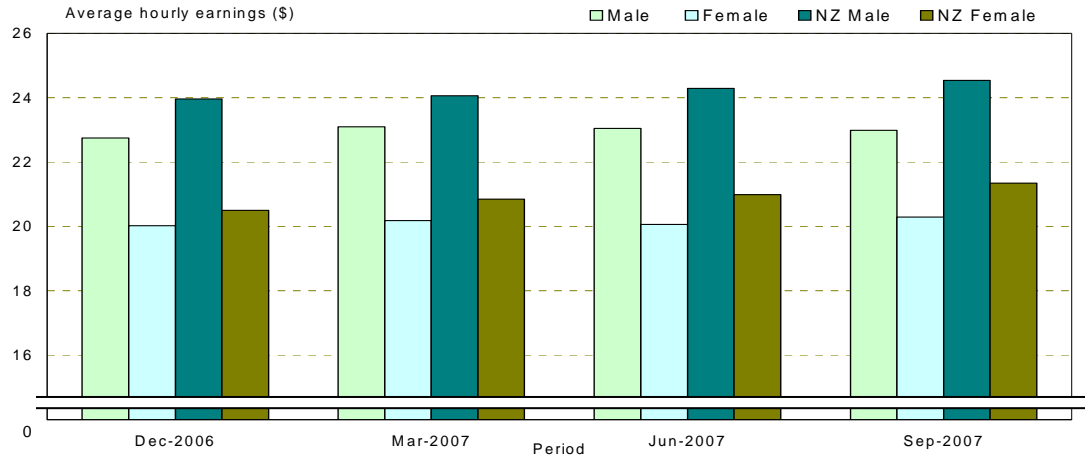
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey

(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 (\$) Palmerston North City and New Zealand



Palmerston North City employees earned an average of \$21.71 per hour in September 2007, \$0.11 or 0.5 percent higher than in June 2007. This increase compares with a 1.3 percent increase for the whole of New Zealand. In September 2007, males and females in Palmerston North City earned an hourly rate of \$22.99 and \$20.29 respectively, representing a decrease of 0.2 percent for males and an increase of 1.1 percent for females from June 2007.

Average Hourly Earnings (\$) September 2007

Area	Average Hourly Earnings (\$)		Sample Error (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Palmerston North City (2)	22.99	20.29	5.6	4.7
Waitomo District (1)	24.84	17.93	10.5	12.4
Taupo District	22.09	19.73	7.5	10.2
Stratford District	..S	..S	..S	..S
Ruapehu District (1) (2)	21.81	20.82	13.4	9.6
Wanganui District	20.06	18.89	6.4	9.2
Rangitikei District	..S	..S	..S	..S
Manawatu District	20.89	..S	8.0	..S
Tararua District (1)	..S	20.59	..S	11.9
Horowhenua District	18.87	18.09	12.7	7.6
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	21.44	20.07	4.0	3.7
New Zealand	24.53	21.35	1.3	0.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Quarterly Employment Survey

Symbol ..S Figure suppressed due to large sample error.

(1) Area sample includes a large number of full coverage units.

(2) Area has a high level of apportionment.

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

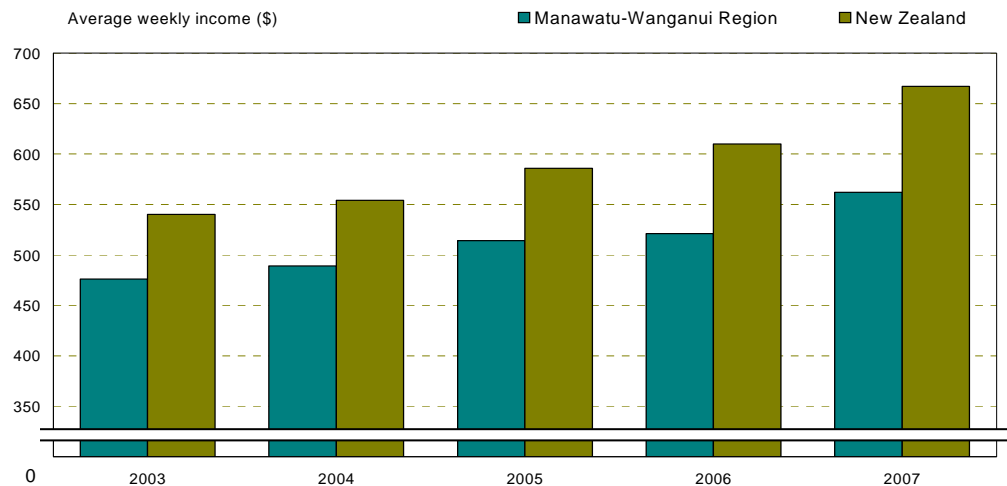
Average hourly earnings equals the gross total payout to all employees divided by the number of paid hours.

If the number of geographic units (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 (\$) Manawatu-Wanganui Region and New Zealand June Quarter



During the June 2007 quarter, people in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region had an average weekly income of \$562 per week, 15.7 percent lower than the national average of \$667 per week. The average weekly income for people in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region increased by 7.9 percent between the June 2006 quarter and the June 2007 quarter.

Average Weekly Income (\$) June Quarter

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Income Survey

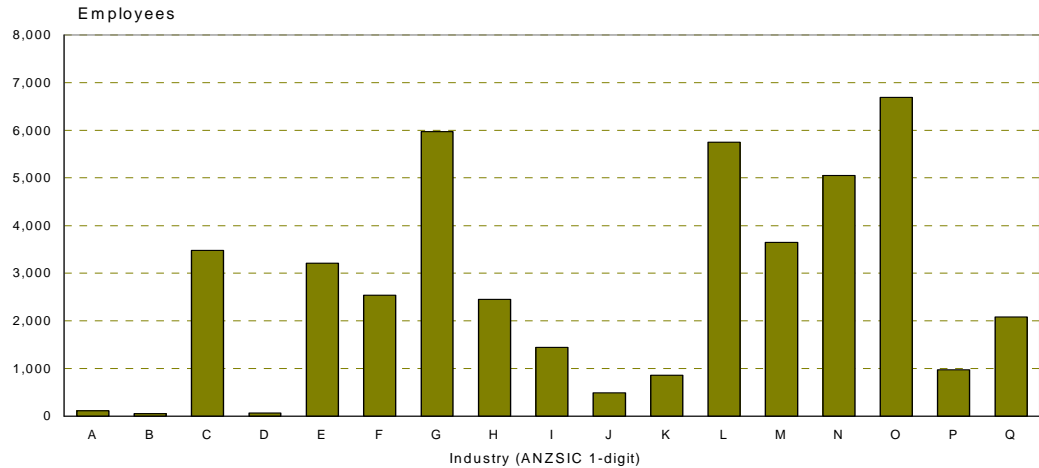
Note: Average weekly income is related to cash only, pre-tax (gross) income and does not include any non-cash benefits.

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

Employee Count

Employees by Industry⁽²⁾

Palmerston North City as at February 2006



A total of 44,870 employees worked in Palmerston North City as at February 2006. This represented 2.5 percent of total employees in New Zealand. The largest industry in terms of employees was the health and community services industry, which employed 14.9 percent of all employees in the city. The retail trade industry employed a further 13.3 percent of total employees in the city.

Employees by Industry⁽²⁾

Palmerston North City as at February 2006

Industry (ANZSIC 1-digit)	Employees	Percentage of Total
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ⁽¹⁾	110	0.2
B Mining	55	0.1
C Manufacturing	3,480	7.8
D Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	65	0.1
E Construction	3,210	7.2
F Wholesale Trade	2,540	5.7
G Retail Trade	5,970	13.3
H Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	2,450	5.5
I Transport and Storage	1,440	3.2
J Communication Services	490	1.1
K Finance and Insurance	860	1.9
L Property and Business Services	5,750	12.8
M Government Administration and Defence	3,650	8.1
N Education	5,050	11.3
O Health and Community Services	6,690	14.9
P Cultural and Recreational Services	970	2.2
Q Personal and Other Services	2,080	4.6
TOTAL	44,870	100.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographic Statistics

(1) Excludes agriculture production.

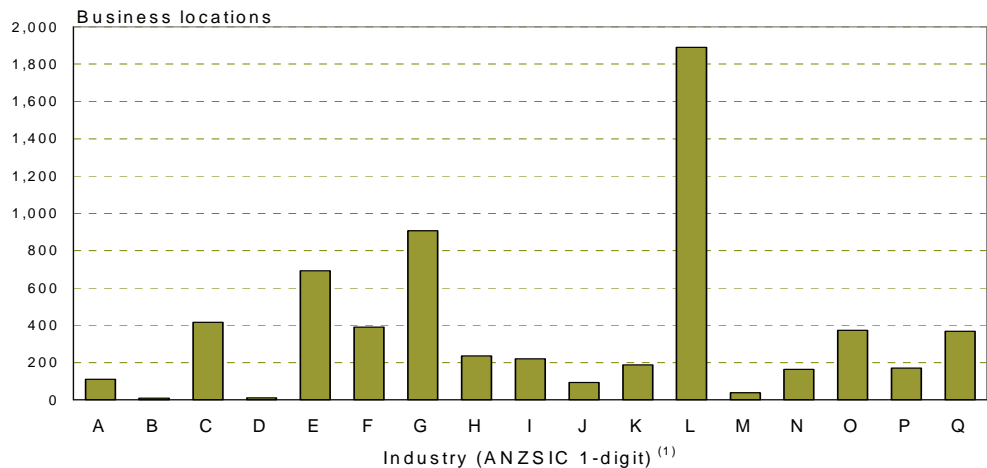
(2) Release of the updated 2007 Business Demographic Statistics has been delayed. The update will occur in the December 2007 Quarterly Regional Review which will be released in March 2008.

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⁽⁴⁾

Palmerston North City
As at February 2006



A total of 6,274 businesses were located within Palmerston North City as at February 2006, representing 1.7 percent of all the businesses in New Zealand. The principal industry within Palmerston North City was the property and business services industry, which accounted for 30.1 percent of all businesses within the city. The next most significant industry within the city was the retail trade industry.

Business Locations⁽⁴⁾

As at February 2006

Area	Primary Sector ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
Palmerston North City	121	1,119	5,034	6,274
Waitomo District	162	88	650	900
Taupo District	221	698	2,543	3,462
Stratford District	80	136	537	753
Ruapehu District	161	172	923	1,256
Wanganui District	237	539	2,398	3,174
Rangitikei District	164	223	874	1,261
Manawatu District	198	408	1,602	2,208
Tararua District	183	233	1,154	1,570
Horowhenua District	125	466	1,384	1,975
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	1,200	3,164	13,387	17,751
New Zealand	14,831	69,339	294,256	378,426

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.

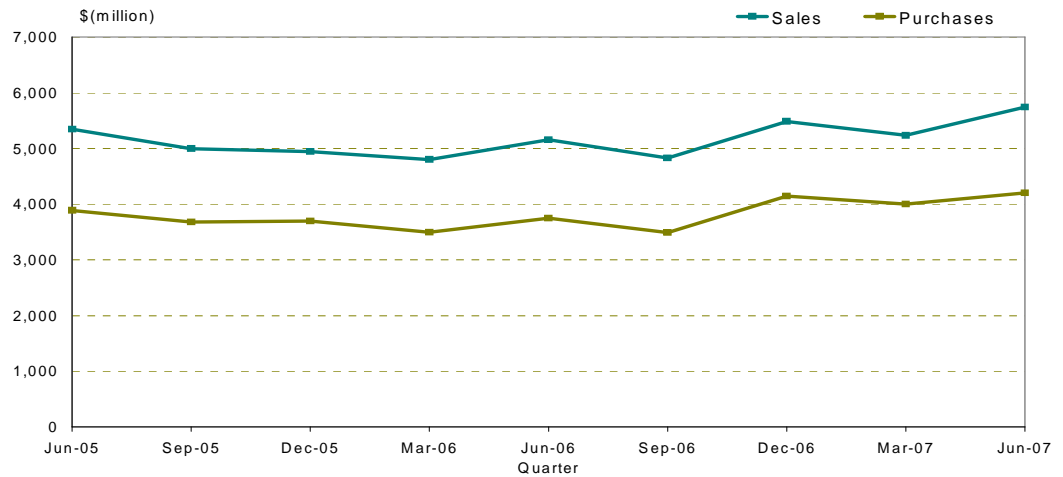
(3) Excludes agriculture production.

(4) Release of the updated 2007 Business Demographic Statistics has been delayed. The update will occur in the December Quarterly Regional Review which will be released in March 2008.

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

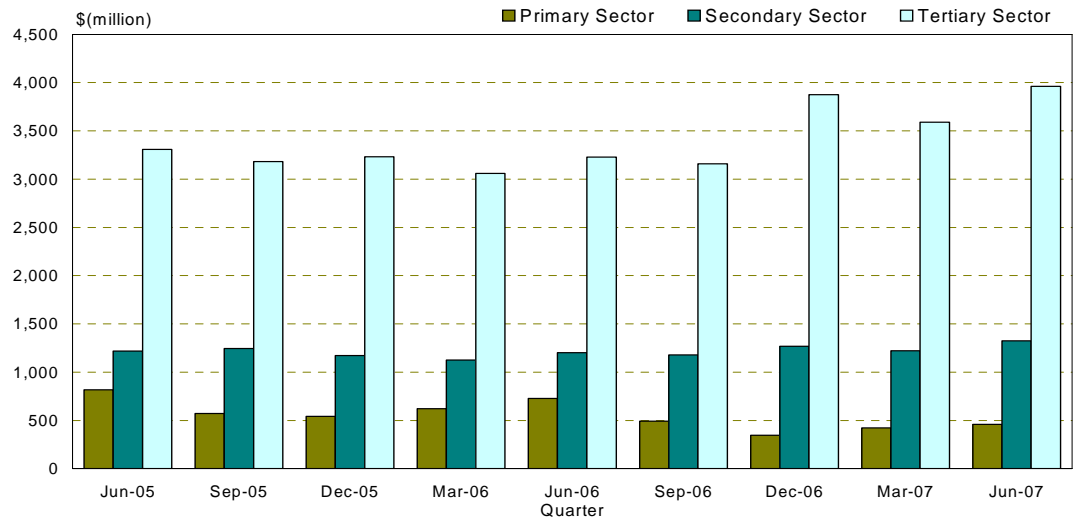
Economic Indicators

Sales and Purchases Indicators *Manawatu-Wanganui Region*



The total Goods and Services Tax (GST) sales in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region for the June 2007 quarter was \$5,742.7 million, representing an increase of \$585.7 million or 11.4 percent from the same quarter of the previous year. This compares with a national increase of 6.3 percent. During the same period the total GST purchases increased by \$456.5 million or 12.2 percent to \$4,202.6 million, compared with a 6.5 percent increase for New Zealand.

Sales Indicator by Sector ⁽¹⁾ *Manawatu-Wanganui Region*



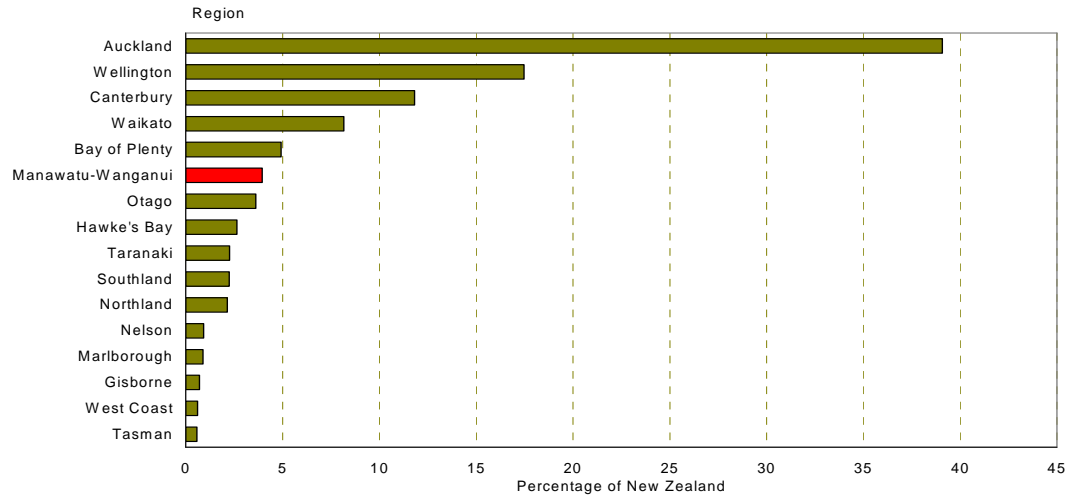
Source: Statistics New Zealand, *Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental)*

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

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

Net GST Indicator

Net GST Indicator June 2007 Quarter



During the June 2007 quarter the total net GST (sales - purchases) in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region was \$1,540.2 million. This represented 3.9 percent of the total net GST in New Zealand. For the year ended June 2007 the total net GST in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region increased by \$170.9 million or 3.2 percent from the previous year, compared with a 2.4 percent increase nationally during the same period.

Net GST Indicator \$(million) June Quarter

Region	2005	2006	2007
Northland	694.2	867.9	837.2
Auckland	13,946.6	12,901.5	15,273.2
Waikato	2,661.8	2,833.3	3,193.5
Bay of Plenty	1,579.9	1,773.9	1,924.9
Gisborne	269.0	274.0	275.1
Hawke's Bay	890.9	954.6	1,033.2
Taranaki	993.7	1,173.6	882.3
Manawatu-Wanganui	1,457.8	1,410.9	1,540.2
Wellington	5,168.4	5,365.6	6,824.1
Tasman	204.4	239.4	219.9
Nelson	290.7	345.0	358.6
Marlborough	312.4	324.1	347.8
West Coast	151.0	201.1	238.9
Canterbury	4,055.0	4,089.6	4,618.7
Otago	1,347.2	1,620.2	1,411.6
Southland	829.7	918.9	874.9
New Zealand (1)	34,784.2	36,915.5	39,085.8

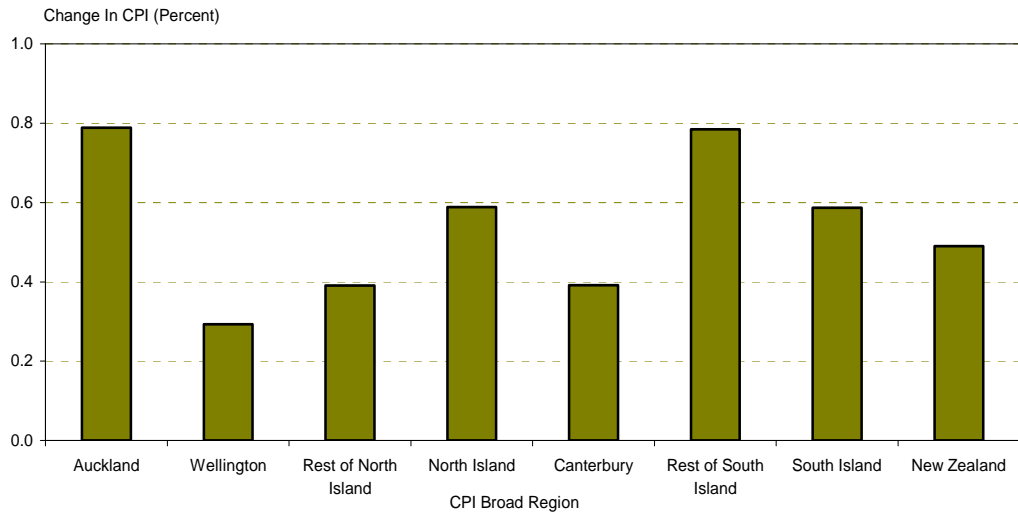
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental)

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

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

Consumers Price Index

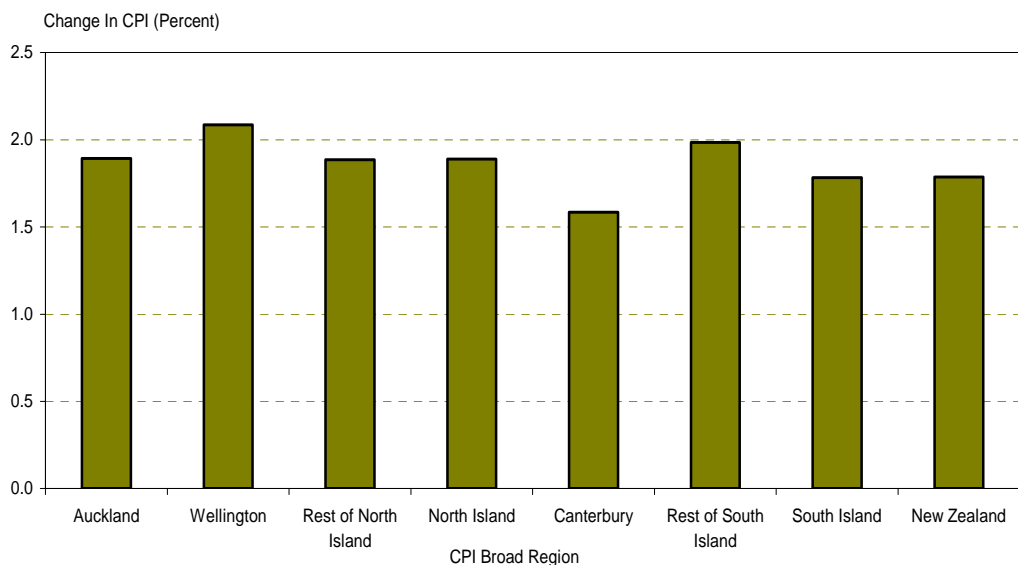
Percentage Change on Previous Quarter in CPI *September 2007 quarter*



The Consumers Price Index (CPI) recorded an increase of 0.5 percent for New Zealand in the September 2007 quarter. This compares with a 0.6 percent increase for the North Island and a 0.6 percent increase for the South Island.

The CPI increased 1.8 percent in the year from the September 2006 quarter to the September 2007 quarter, following increases of 2.0 percent and 2.5 percent for the years to the June 2007 and March 2007 quarters, respectively.

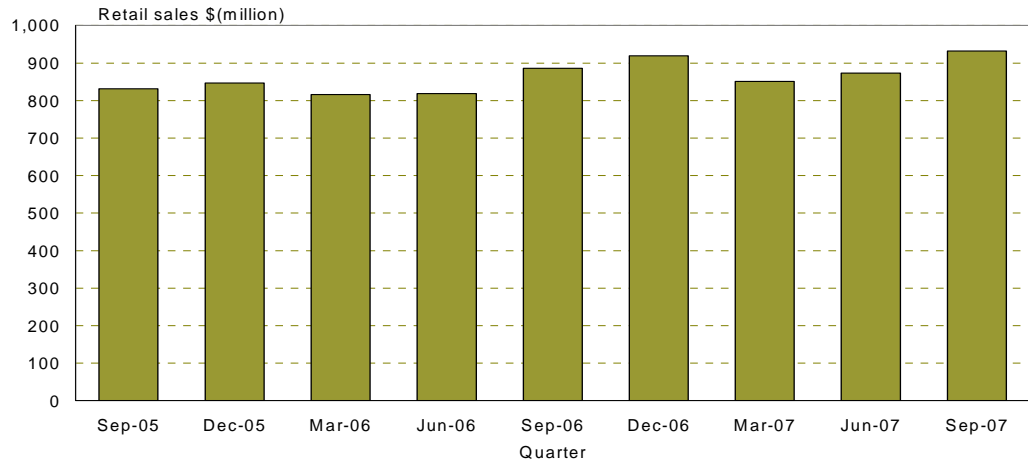
Quarter on Quarter Percentage Change in CPI *From Same Quarter of Previous Year* *September 2007 quarter*



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Consumers Price Index.

Retail Trade

Value of Retail Sales Manawatu-Wanganui Region



Retail sales in the Manawatu-Wanganui Region during the September 2007 quarter totalled \$932.7 million, up \$46.6 million, or 5.3 percent from the September 2006 quarter. Nationally, actual retail sales totalled \$15,779.1 million, up 5.4 percent from the September 2006 quarter.

Retail Sales by Region

Region	September Quarter		Percentage Change	Sample Error (percent) ⁽¹⁾
	Retail Sales \$(million) 2006	Retail Sales \$(million) 2007		
Northland	444.2	488.3	9.9	14.0
Auckland	5,067.4	5,154.4	1.7	3.0
Waikato	1,349.7	1,433.7	6.2	9.0
Bay of Plenty	1,026.2	1,064.7	3.8	14.0
Gisborne	121.6	129.9	6.8	28.0
Hawke's Bay	540.9	583.4	7.9	18.0
Taranaki	347.7	371.1	6.7	21.0
Manawatu-Wanganui	886.1	932.7	5.3	19.0
Wellington	1,629.2	1,727.6	6.0	7.0
Tasman	143.0	164.7	15.1	63.0
Nelson	144.8	189.4	30.8	21.0
Marlborough	164.6	182.9	11.1	22.0
West Coast	84.9	82.9	-2.3	30.0
Canterbury	1,836.8	1,993.0	8.5	7.0
Otago	843.1	898.6	6.6	21.0
Southland	344.0	380.2	10.5	27.0
New Zealand	14,975.5	15,779.1	5.4	2.0

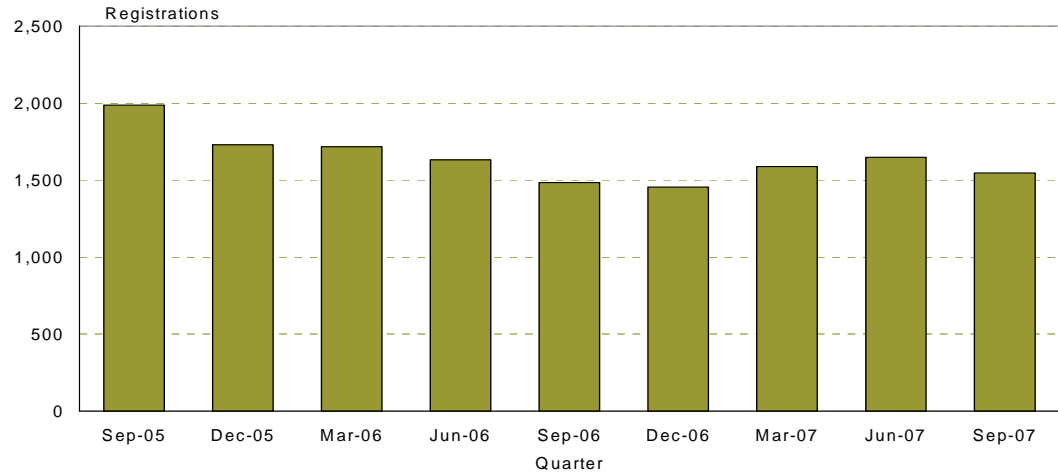
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Retail Trade Survey

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

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

Car Registrations

New and Ex-Overseas Cars Registered *Palmerston North Postal District*



The total number of new and ex-overseas car registrations for the September 2007 quarter in the Palmerston North Postal District was 1,546 compared with 1,648 for the previous quarter, a decrease of 6.2 percent. The number of new and ex-overseas car registrations increased by 62, or 4.2 percent compared with the same quarter the previous year.

New and Ex-Overseas Cars Registered by Postal District *September Quarter*

Postal District	2006	2007	Percentage Change
Whangarei	1,075	1,092	1.6
Auckland	21,685	23,341	7.6
Hamilton	3,633	3,675	1.2
Thames	360	372	3.3
Tauranga	1,845	1,984	7.5
Rotorua	558	588	5.4
Gisborne	250	305	22.0
Napier	1,351	1,373	1.6
New Plymouth	863	992	14.9
Wanganui	417	428	2.6
Palmerston North	1,484	1,546	4.2
Masterton	297	327	10.1
Wellington	4,244	4,352	2.5
Nelson	830	849	2.3
Blenheim	357	386	8.1
Greymouth	162	187	15.4
Westport	50	39	-22.0
Christchurch	6,546	7,043	7.6
Timaru	513	526	2.5
Oamaru	145	144	-0.7
Dunedin	1,555	1,586	2.0
Invercargill	790	823	4.2
New Zealand	49,010	51,958	6.0

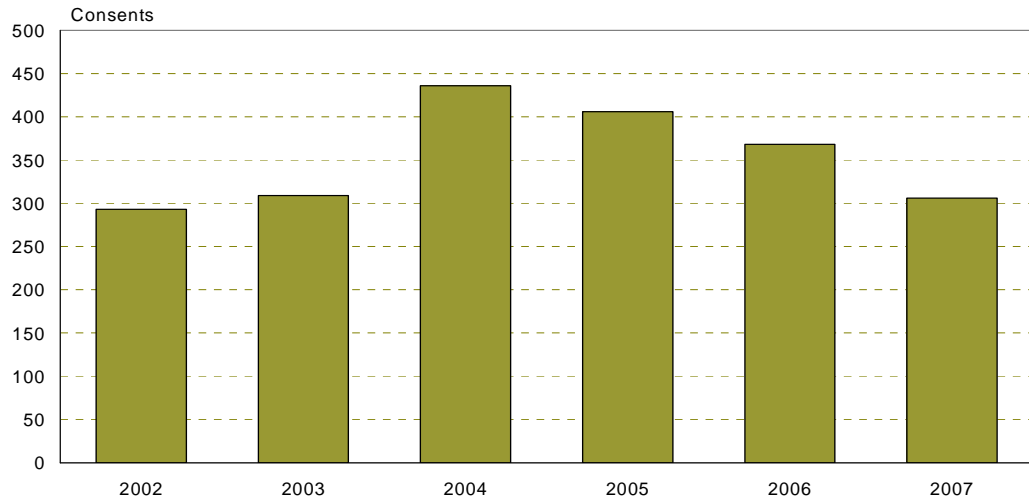
Source: Land Transport Safety Authority

Residential Building Consents

New Dwellings Authorised

Palmerston North City

Year Ended September



During the year ended September 2007, a total of 306 new dwelling units worth \$74.4 million were authorised for construction within Palmerston North City. This represented a fall of 16.8 percent in number and a fall of 13.8 percent in value from the previous year. Building consents for new dwellings were issued for a total floor area of 63,801 square metres during the year ended September 2007, a decrease of 19.4 percent from the previous year. This compares with a national increase of 1.9 percent.

Floor Area for New Dwellings Authorised

Year Ended September

Area	Floor Area (square metres)		Percentage Change
	2006	2007	
Palmerston North City	79,179	63,801	-19.4
Waitomo District	4,851	4,614	-4.9
Taupo District	60,458	77,565	28.3
Stratford District	7,421	8,492	14.4
Ruapehu District	7,029	11,577	64.7
Wanganui District	29,707	30,116	1.4
Rangitikei District	5,679	5,989	5.5
Manawatu District	35,772	44,872	25.4
Tararua District	10,983	10,187	-7.2
Horowhenua District	37,224	43,213	16.1
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	205,573	209,937	2.1
New Zealand	4,989,696	5,086,598	1.9

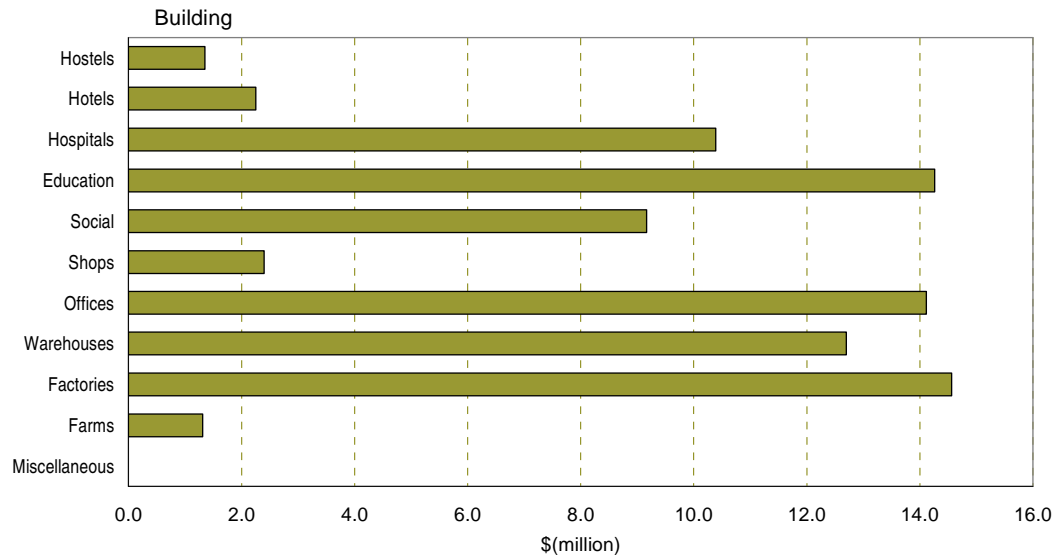
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Building Consents

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

Palmerston North City
Year Ended September 2007



There were 229 building consents issued for the construction and alteration of non-residential buildings, a fall of 8.4 percent from the year ended September 2006, compared with a 3.2 percent increase nationally during the same period. The value of non-residential building consents was \$82.5 million, up 3.5 percent from the previous year.

Value of Non-Residential Building Consents

Year Ended September

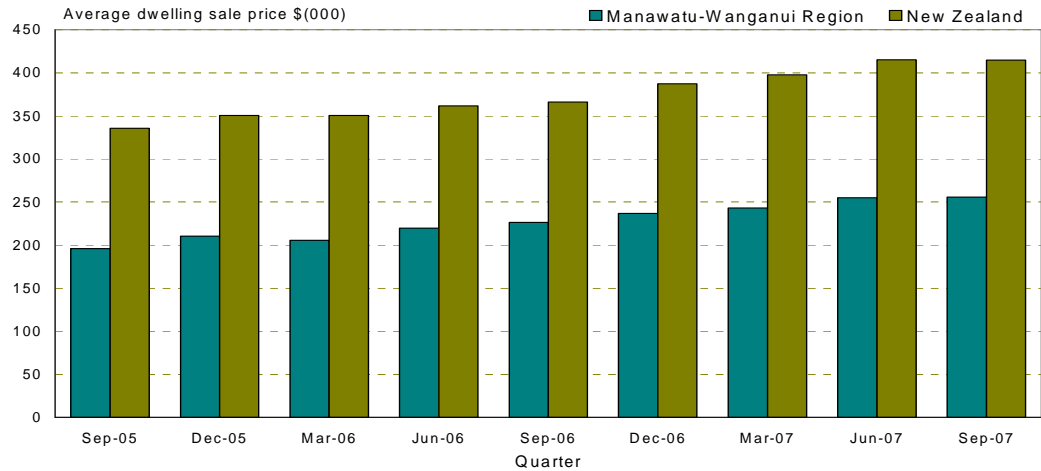
Area	Value (\$million)		Percentage Change
	2006	2007	
Palmerston North City	79.7	82.5	3.5
Waitomo District	6.5	4.6	-29.0
Taupo District	47.2	44.8	-5.0
Stratford District	2.4	3.9	58.8
Ruapehu District	11.6	13.5	16.3
Wanganui District	30.1	59.5	97.6
Rangitikei District	3.3	17.8	443.2
Manawatu District	12.6	18.1	43.5
Tararua District	8.7	9.3	7.2
Horowhenua District	26.3	11.5	-56.4
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	172.7	212.4	23.0
New Zealand	4,020.5	4,090.7	1.7

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 (\$) Manawatu-Wanganui REINZ Region and New Zealand



Between the September 2006 quarter and the September 2007 quarter the number of dwelling sales recorded by the Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ) for the Manawatu-Wanganui REINZ Region decreased by 26.3 percent. Dwelling sales decreased nationwide by 24.2 percent. The average price for dwellings sold during the September 2007 quarter in the Manawatu-Wanganui REINZ Region was \$255,700. This was lower than the national average sale price of \$414,800.

Residential Dwelling and Section Sales September 2007 Quarter

REINZ Region	Number of Sales		Average Sale Price ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	
	Sections	Dwellings ⁽²⁾	Sections	Dwellings ⁽²⁾
Northland	184	545	197,400	366,900
Auckland	368	6,578	373,100	540,200
Waikato	184	1,420	227,000	332,700
Bay of Plenty	139	1,167	223,000	394,900
Gisborne	12	139	367,200	321,700
Hawke's Bay	41	678	156,900	309,800
Taranaki	74	426	130,700	292,000
Manawatu-Wanganui	124	949	112,900	255,700
Wellington	231	2,068	175,400	419,500
Nelson	59	308	189,600	370,100
Marlborough / Kaikoura	60	244	182,700	364,000
Tasman	30	101	165,000	360,000
West Coast	15	91	104,600	200,200
Canterbury (3)	295	2,537	198,400	356,800
Otago	228	1,036	265,600	374,400
Southland	83	661	87,400	201,500
New Zealand	2,127	18,948	224,000	414,800

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

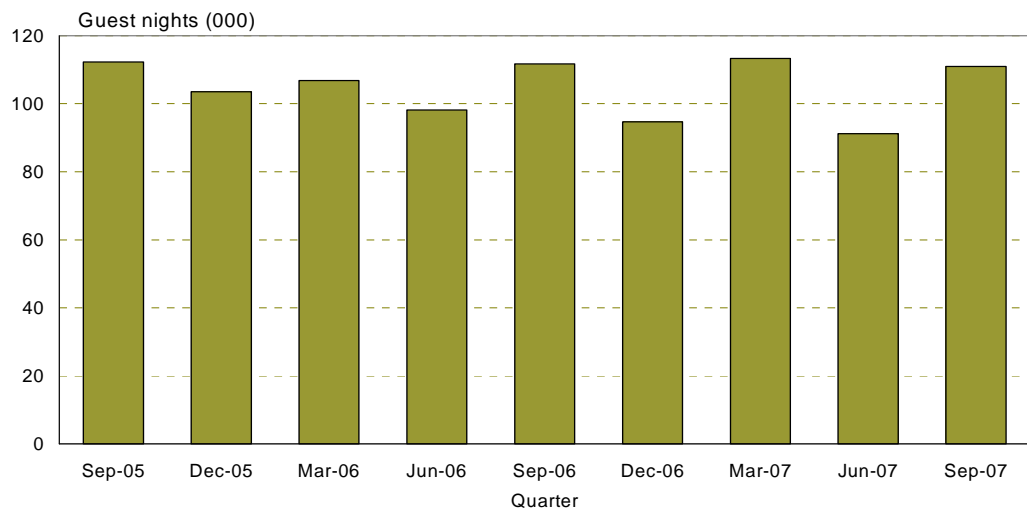
(1) Average Sale Price has been rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

(2) Dwellings include Residential Investment Blocks.

(3) Canterbury does not include Kaikoura.

Accommodation Survey

Guest Nights⁽¹⁾ Palmerston North City



The total number of guest nights in Palmerston North City for the September 2007 quarter was 110,970 compared with 111,683 for the September 2006 quarter, a decrease of 0.6 percent. The occupancy rate at 51.2 percent was 1.7 percentage points lower than during the September 2006 quarter. The national occupancy rate during the September 2007 quarter was 31.8 percent compared with 31.1 percent during the September 2006 quarter.

Occupancy Rate (Percent)⁽²⁾ September Quarter

Area	2006	2007	Annual Change
Palmerston North City	52.9	51.2	-1.7
Waitomo District	23.6	30.2	6.6
Taupo District	32.3	32.4	0.1
Stratford District	14.8	18.0	3.2
Ruapehu District	42.3	34.8	-7.5
Wanganui District	28.9	26.6	-2.3
Rangitikei District	15.3	24.7	9.4
Manawatu District	21.8	19.2	-2.6
Tararua District	17.5	15.0	-2.5
Horowhenua District	10.2	11.6	1.4
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	36.1	32.5	-3.6
New Zealand	31.1	31.8	0.7

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Accommodation Survey

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

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

Note: The Accommodation Survey is funded by the Ministry of Tourism. The survey data remains in whole and in part the property of Statistics New Zealand.

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

Technical Notes...

About the Quarterly Regional Review

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

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

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

Data sources

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

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

Classifications

Banks Peninsula Amalgamates with Christchurch City Council

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

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

Updated Dates

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

To find out more, please contact the regional team at regional@stats.govt.nz

Producing regional statistics

1. Geographical Classifications

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

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

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

2. Sample Design

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

3. Sample Errors

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

Sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed. In general, the sampling errors associated with subnational estimates are larger than those associated with

national estimates. A change in an estimate (either between adjacent quarters or between quarters a year apart) is said to be statistically significant if it is larger than the associated sampling error.

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

4. Modelled Regional Estimates

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

Subject Matter Notes

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

1. Census of Population and Dwellings

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

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

For more information on the Census of Population and Dwellings, see:
<http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/population/census-of-population-and-dwellings.htm>

2. Population Estimates

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

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

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

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

For more information on Population Estimates, see:
<http://www.stats.govt.nz/datasets/population/population-estimates.htm>

3. Population Projections

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

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

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

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

These population projections are based on assumptions made about future fertility, mortality and migration patterns of the population. Although the assumptions are carefully formulated to represent future trends, they are subject to uncertainty. Therefore, the projections should be used as

guidelines and an indication of overall trends rather than exact forecasts. They provide an indication of the overall trend but do not attempt to project specific annual variation.

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

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

4. Vital Statistics (*Births and Deaths*)

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

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

5. External Migration

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

The various classes of arrivals and departures are:

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

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

6. Hospital Discharges

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

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

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

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

The following gives a description of the diagnosis classification:

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

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

7. Crime

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Offence categories used are:

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

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

The *Quarterly Regional Review* presents annual crime data, aggregated to the 12 police districts in which the crime was committed. The boundaries of these districts do not correspond with the boundaries of the territorial authorities. The police districts are: Northland, North Shore/Waitakere, Auckland, Counties/Manukau, Waikato, Bay of Plenty, Eastern, Central, Wellington, Tasman, Canterbury and Southern. More information on what areas are covered by Police Districts is available from Statistics New Zealand. <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/table-builder/crime-tables/maps.htm>

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

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

For more Crime Statistics, see:

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

8. Education

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

Percentage of school leavers with little or no formal attainment

The total number of school leavers who:

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above

The total number of school leavers who attained:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of school leavers with a university entrance standard

The total number of school leavers who attained:

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

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

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

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

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

See further information on

Education and Learning Outcome Indicators

http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/education_and_learning_outcomes

Indicator Framework

http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/technical_info/indicator_framework#criteria

Indicator Definitions

http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/technical_info/indicator_definition

9. Household Labour Force Survey

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

Non-private dwellings have been excluded from the sample survey. In addition, New Zealand residents living on offshore islands (except for Waiheke Island) are not surveyed.

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

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

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

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

10. Quarterly Employment Survey

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

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

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

The following industries are excluded from coverage:

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

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

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

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

For more information on the Quarterly Employment Survey, see:

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

11. New Zealand Income Survey

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

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

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

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

For more information on the NZ Income Survey, see:

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

12. Business Demographic Statistics

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

Business demography statistics are derived from the Statistics New Zealand 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

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.)

Employment measure

Employment Count (EC) is sourced primarily from the IRD's IR348 form – the Employer Monthly Schedule (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.

Using EC compared to the previous Full Time Equivalent (FTE) 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

For more information on Business Demographics, see:

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

13. Regional Economic Indicators (Experimental)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

14. Consumers Price Index

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

The CPI has implemented a major review with the publication of the September 2006 quarter release. As part of this major review, and following recommendations made by the 2004 CPI Revision Advisory Committee, a review of

regional publication practices, specifically the range of regional indexes for publication, was undertaken.

In the past, regional CPI's were publicly available for 15 regions. These indexes were not considered to be fit for purpose as accurate measures of regional price movement. This was due mainly to the use of national expenditure weights and national average prices for 30 percent of the basket where regional variation is possible. This 30 percent includes construction of new dwellings, rents and used cars.

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

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

Option 1: Continue to publish regional indexes for 15 regions

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Retail Trade Survey

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

The survey is referred to as the Retail Trade Survey. However, in addition to businesses classified to Division G - Retail of the ANZSIC, the survey also covers Division H - Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants and Division Q Subdivision 95 - Personal Services. Therefore the Retail Trade Survey includes businesses engaged in such activities as night clubs, caravan parks, television hiring, funeral directors, and beauty salons.

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

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

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

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

16. Car Registrations

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

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

17. Building Consents

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

A building is classified according to its main intended function. Some consents are for a building that may have more than one purpose (such as a retail/office building). From the June 1996 month, the floor area and value of a consent for a multi-purpose building is split between each of the building's main functions. When sufficient detail

cannot be obtained, the building is classified according to the predominant function of the building.

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

18. Real Estate 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.

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

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

19. Accommodation Survey

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

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

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

New Zealand Accommodation Classification is defined as:

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

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

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

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

Non sampling errors are possible within an accommodation survey dataset.

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

20. Overseas Cargo Statistics (Where applicable)

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

Overseas cargo loaded/unloaded statistics exclude large one-off exports (and re-exports)/imports of transport equipment, i.e. aircraft, shipping vessels, oil rigs etc, which arrive in or depart from the country under their own power. Cargo loaded (exports) is valued free on board (fob) and is shown in New Zealand dollars. In some cases goods are sent on consignment and the selling prices are not known until goods are disposed of at their destination. In these cases, fob values are based on prices current at the time of export. Statistics New Zealand converts values given in foreign currencies to New Zealand dollars using weekly exchange rates when the statistics are compiled.

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

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

Data in Spreadsheet

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

Further Information

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

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

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

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

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Next Quarterly Regional Review will be released in March 2008