



ANNUAL ECONOMIC PROFILE

Ruapehu District

 **Infometrics**

Economics put simply

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ECONOMY

The New Zealand economy in 2018

The New Zealand economy grew by 3.3% over the March 2018 year, following revised 3.5%pa growth the previous year.

Economic growth has now sat above 3.0%pa for four consecutive years.

Professional, scientific and technical services was the biggest contributor to growth, with value-added lifting 5.0%.

Other key contributors to growth included finance and insurance, retail, manufacturing, and health care and social assistance.

Increasing levels of business and consumer activity continue to push up behind-the-scenes industries, such as wholesale trade, as well as warehousing and postal services.

The construction sector settled into the middle of the pack, after having been a key growth driver over recent years. Slower growth in construction is no surprise given well-documented resource constraints, and the recent troubles of several companies in the commercial construction sector.

How fast has Ruapehu District's economy grown?

This section measures economic performance in Ruapehu District during the year to March 2018 and previous years. All GDP estimates are measured in constant 2010 prices.

- GDP in Ruapehu District measured \$532m in the year to March 2018, up 1.7% from a year earlier. New Zealand's GDP increased by 3.2% over the same period.
- Economic growth in Ruapehu District averaged -0.2%pa over the last 10 years compared with an average of 2.1%pa in the national economy.
- Growth in Ruapehu District reached a high of 7.9% in 2001 and a low of -6.6% in 2012.
- Ruapehu District accounted for 0.2% of national GDP in 2018.

Figure 1: GDP growth (year to Mar 2018)

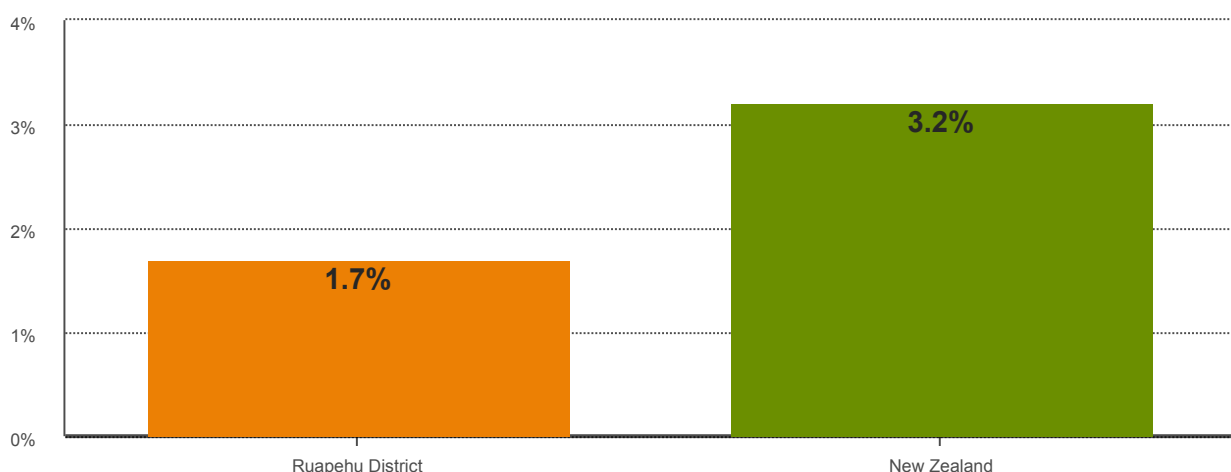


Figure 2: Annual average GDP growth (2000-2018)

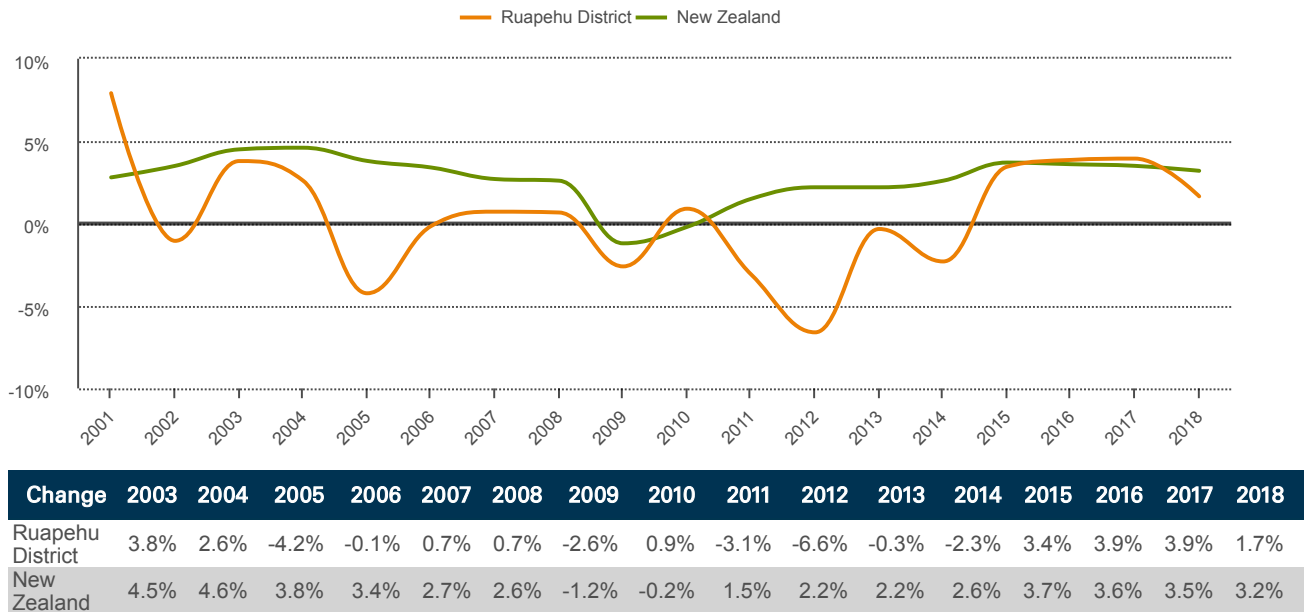
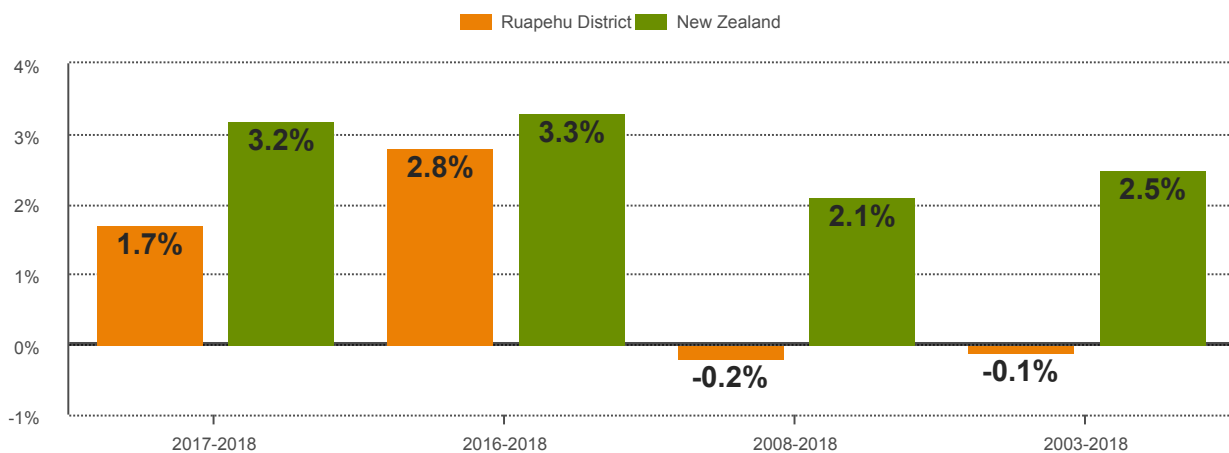


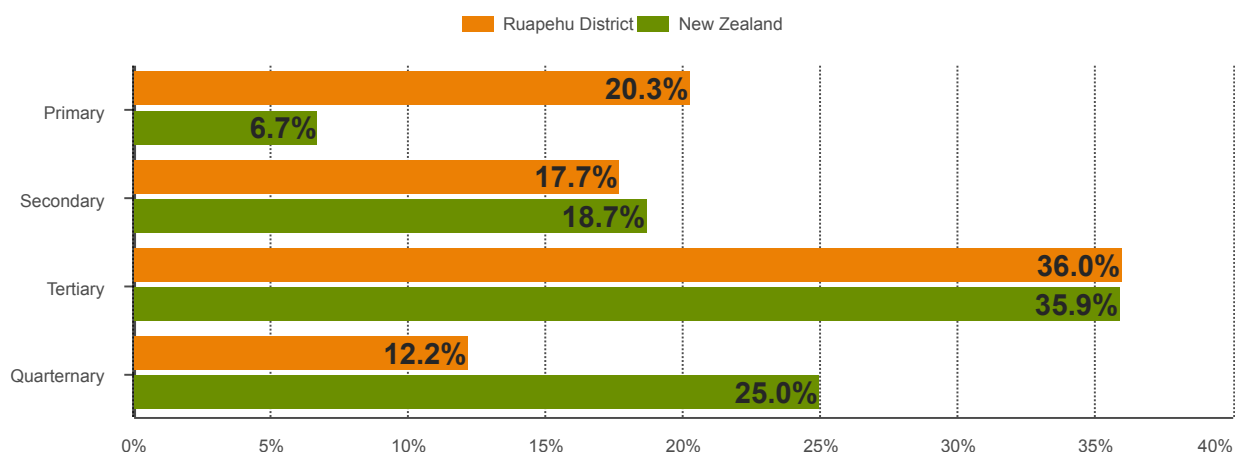
Figure 3: GDP growth over various time periods



What is the industrial structure of Ruapehu District's economy?

This section describes the structure of the economy in terms of the broad sectors: primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. The primary sector makes direct use of natural resources. It extracts or harvests products from the earth. The secondary sector produces manufactured and other processed goods. The tertiary sector includes the lower value-adding service industries while the quaternary sector includes the higher value-adding, knowledge-based service industries. A full definition of the sectors is given in the technical appendix.

Figure 4: Share of total GDP (2018)



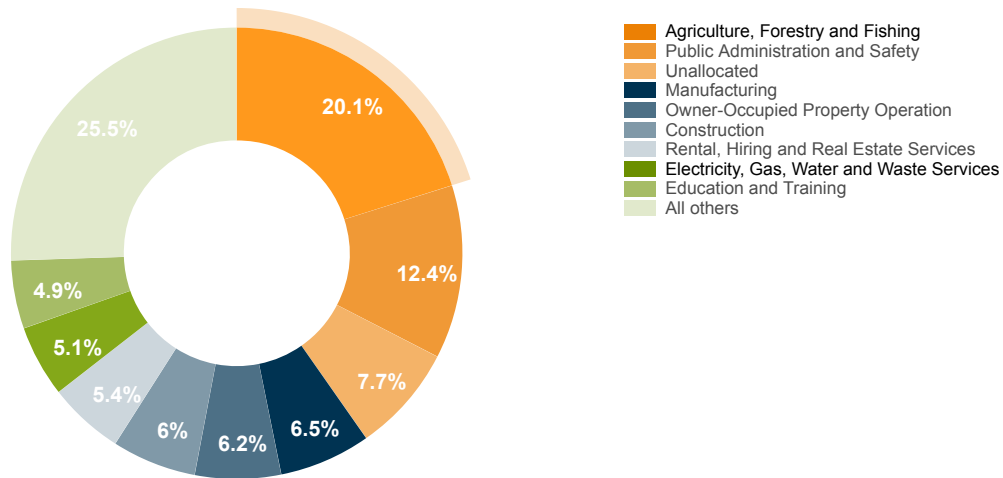
- Primary industries accounted for 20.3% compared with 6.7% in the national economy.
- Secondary industries accounted for 17.7% compared with 18.7% in the national economy.
- Tertiary industries accounted for the largest proportion of GDP (36.0%) in Ruapehu District, which is higher than in the national economy (35.9%).
- Quarternary industries accounted for the smallest proportion in Ruapehu District: 12.2% compared with 25.0% in the national economy.

Table 1: GDP by 1-digit industry (2018)

Industry	Ruapehu District		New Zealand	
	Level	Share of total	Level	Share of total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	\$107m	20.1%	\$12,981m	5.4%
Mining	\$0.63m	0.1%	\$3,147m	1.3%
Manufacturing	\$34.8m	6.5%	\$23,812m	9.8%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	\$27.3m	5.1%	\$6,671m	2.8%
Construction	\$32.1m	6.0%	\$14,784m	6.1%
Wholesale Trade	\$9.60m	1.8%	\$12,259m	5.1%
Retail Trade	\$25.4m	4.8%	\$12,122m	5.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$14.8m	2.8%	\$5,333m	2.2%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	\$16.9m	3.2%	\$11,065m	4.6%
Information Media and Telecommunications	\$2.51m	0.5%	\$8,383m	3.5%
Financial and Insurance Services	\$7.53m	1.4%	\$14,538m	6.0%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	\$28.9m	5.4%	\$16,790m	6.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$12.2m	2.3%	\$20,190m	8.3%
Administrative and Support Services	\$4.48m	0.8%	\$5,078m	2.1%
Public Administration and Safety	\$66.1m	12.4%	\$10,341m	4.3%
Education and Training	\$26.0m	4.9%	\$9,484m	3.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$18.8m	3.5%	\$14,525m	6.0%
Arts and Recreation Services	\$16.7m	3.1%	\$3,147m	1.3%
Other Services	\$5.98m	1.1%	\$4,309m	1.8%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	\$32.8m	6.2%	\$14,777m	6.1%
Unallocated	\$41.0m	7.7%	\$18,666m	7.7%
Total	\$532m	100%	\$242,401m	100%

- Among broad industries Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing was the largest in Ruapehu District in 2018 accounting for 20.1% of total.
- The second largest was Public Administration and Safety (12.4%) followed by Manufacturing (6.5%)

Figure 5: Share of total GDP (2018)



The table on the following page shows 54 industries ranked according to their contribution to GDP. These industry categories are used by Statistics New Zealand in the national accounts. They are a mix of various levels of industries on the ANZSIC-06 classification. Further information about the industrial classification is given in the Technical Notes at the end of the document.

- Among detailed industries Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming was the largest in Ruapehu District in 2018 accounting for 12.0% of total.
- The second largest was Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety (11.4%) followed by Electricity & Gas Supply (5.1%)

Table 2: GDP by 54 industries (2018)

Industry	Ruapehu District		New Zealand	
	Level	Share of total	Level	Share of total
Horticulture & Fruit Growing	\$5.00m	0.9%	\$1,201m	0.5%
Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming	\$64.1m	12.0%	\$2,652m	1.1%
Dairy Cattle Farming	\$13.8m	2.6%	\$5,178m	2.1%
Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming	\$1.28m	0.2%	\$372m	0.2%
Forestry & Logging	\$8.54m	1.6%	\$1,544m	0.6%
Fishing & Aquaculture	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$352m	0.1%
Agric Support Services & Hunting	\$14.4m	2.7%	\$1,681m	0.7%
Mining	\$0.63m	0.1%	\$3,147m	1.3%
Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$1,758m	0.7%
Seafood Processing	\$0.22m	0.0%	\$414m	0.2%
Dairy Product Manufacturing	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$1,338m	0.6%
Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu	\$0.95m	0.2%	\$2,037m	0.8%
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu	\$1.65m	0.3%	\$2,012m	0.8%
Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu	\$0.27m	0.1%	\$581m	0.2%
Wood Product Manufacturing	\$5.08m	1.0%	\$1,369m	0.6%
Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing	\$23.2m	4.4%	\$759m	0.3%
Printing	\$0.34m	0.1%	\$616m	0.3%
Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$1,145m	0.5%
Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$1,528m	0.6%
Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu	\$0.28m	0.1%	\$1,459m	0.6%
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu	\$0.54m	0.1%	\$1,097m	0.5%
Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$584m	0.2%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$1.12m	0.2%	\$2,053m	0.8%
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$1,248m	0.5%
Machinery & Other Equipment Manu	\$0.78m	0.1%	\$3,141m	1.3%
Furniture & Other Manufacturing	\$0.36m	0.1%	\$672m	0.3%
Electricity & Gas Supply	\$27.3m	5.1%	\$5,455m	2.3%
Water, Sewerage & Waste Services	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$1,215m	0.5%
Building Construction	\$4.30m	0.8%	\$3,144m	1.3%
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	\$16.2m	3.0%	\$4,094m	1.7%
Construction Services	\$11.7m	2.2%	\$7,546m	3.1%
Wholesale Trade	\$9.60m	1.8%	\$12,259m	5.1%
Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing	\$6.60m	1.2%	\$1,772m	0.7%
Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing	\$10.3m	1.9%	\$3,542m	1.5%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	\$8.47m	1.6%	\$6,808m	2.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	\$14.8m	2.8%	\$5,333m	2.2%
Road Transport	\$12.5m	2.3%	\$3,897m	1.6%
Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport	\$0.78m	0.1%	\$2,323m	1.0%
Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services	\$3.69m	0.7%	\$4,845m	2.0%
Information Media Services	\$0.93m	0.2%	\$2,209m	0.9%
Telecomms, Internet & Library Services	\$1.58m	0.3%	\$6,174m	2.5%
Finance	\$6.54m	1.2%	\$9,572m	3.9%
Insurance & Superannuation Funds	\$0.00m	0.0%	\$2,580m	1.1%
Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services	\$0.99m	0.2%	\$2,386m	1.0%
Rental & Hiring Services	\$2.80m	0.5%	\$2,734m	1.1%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	\$26.1m	4.9%	\$14,056m	5.8%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	\$12.2m	2.3%	\$20,190m	8.3%
Administrative & Support Services	\$4.48m	0.8%	\$5,078m	2.1%
Local Government Administration	\$5.40m	1.0%	\$1,226m	0.5%
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	\$60.7m	11.4%	\$9,115m	3.8%
Education & Training	\$26.0m	4.9%	\$9,484m	3.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$18.8m	3.5%	\$14,525m	6.0%
Arts & Recreation Services	\$16.7m	3.1%	\$3,147m	1.3%
Other Services	\$5.98m	1.1%	\$4,309m	1.8%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	\$32.8m	6.2%	\$14,777m	6.1%
Unallocated	\$41.0m	7.7%	\$18,666m	7.7%
Total	\$532m	100%	\$242,401m	100%

Which broad industries made the largest contribution to economic growth?

Although an industry may be growing rapidly, if it is small relative to a region's total economy its contribution to overall GDP growth may also be small. This section therefore investigates which broad industries made the largest contribution to the overall growth of Ruapehu District's economy taking into account their relative sizes.

- Arts and Recreation Services made the largest contribution to overall growth in Ruapehu District between 2017 and 2018. The industry grew by 24% over the year and contributed 0.62 percentage points to the district's total growth of 1.7%.
- The next largest contributor was public administration and safety (0.56 percentage points) followed by transport, postal and warehousing (0.30 percentage points).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services which declined by 11% and contributed -0.68 percentage points to the total growth of 1.7%. Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services (-0.20 percentage points) was the next largest detractor.

Table 3: 1-digit industries ranked by % point contribution to GDP growth

Industry	2017	2018	% point contribution to growth	Annual Growth
Arts and Recreation Services	13.5	16.7	0.6%	24.0%
Public Administration and Safety	63.2	66.1	0.6%	4.6%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	15.4	16.9	0.3%	10.1%
Wholesale Trade	8.3	9.6	0.3%	16.1%
Manufacturing	33.5	34.8	0.3%	3.9%
Education and Training	25.1	26.0	0.2%	3.8%
Retail Trade	24.5	25.4	0.2%	3.4%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11.3	12.2	0.2%	7.3%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	106.4	107.1	0.1%	0.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	18.4	18.8	0.1%	2.3%
Other Services	5.9	6.0	0.0%	0.8%
Information Media and Telecommunications	2.5	2.5	0.0%	-1.3%
Mining	0.7	0.6	0.0%	-9.3%
Accommodation and Food Services	15.1	14.8	-0.1%	-1.9%
Financial and Insurance Services	8.0	7.5	-0.1%	-5.5%
Construction	32.6	32.1	-0.1%	-1.6%
Administrative and Support Services	5.2	4.5	-0.1%	-14.6%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	30.0	28.9	-0.2%	-3.5%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	30.8	27.3	-0.7%	-11.5%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	32.4	32.8	0.1%	1.2%
Unallocated	40.2	41.0	0.1%	1.9%
Total	523	532	1.7%	1.7%

Which detailed industries made the largest contribution to economic growth?

The following table shows a ranking of the detailed industries by their contribution to economic growth over the past year.

- Arts & Recreation Services made the largest contribution to overall growth in Ruapehu District between 2017 and 2018. The industry grew by 24% over the year and contributed 0.62 percentage points to the district's total growth of 1.7%.
- The next largest contributor was central gov admin, defence & safety (0.53 percentage points) followed by forestry & logging (0.42 percentage points).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Electricity & Gas Supply which declined by 11% and contributed -0.68 percentage points to the total growth of 1.7%. Rental & Hiring Services (-0.21 percentage points) was the next largest detractor.

Table 4: 54 industries ranked by percentage point contribution to growth

Industry	2017	2018	% point contribution to growth	Annual Growth
Arts & Recreation Services	13.5	16.7	0.6%	24.0%
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	57.9	60.7	0.5%	4.8%
Forestry & Logging	6.3	8.5	0.4%	35.2%
Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing	21.6	23.2	0.3%	7.5%
Wholesale Trade	8.3	9.6	0.3%	16.1%
Road Transport	11.2	12.5	0.2%	11.1%
Education & Training	25.1	26.0	0.2%	3.8%
Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing	9.5	10.3	0.2%	9.1%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	11.3	12.2	0.2%	7.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	18.4	18.8	0.1%	2.3%
Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services	3.4	3.7	0.1%	8.5%
Agric Support Services & Hunting	14.2	14.4	0.0%	1.6%
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu	1.4	1.7	0.0%	16.4%
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu	0.3	0.5	0.0%	67.5%
Telecomms, Internet & Library Services	1.4	1.6	0.0%	14.2%
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	16.0	16.2	0.0%	1.0%
Local Government Administration	5.2	5.4	0.0%	2.8%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	8.4	8.5	0.0%	1.3%
Furniture & Other Manufacturing	0.2	0.4	0.0%	45.0%
Seafood Processing	0.1	0.2	0.0%	55.4%
Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services	0.9	1.0	0.0%	7.7%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	26.1	26.1	0.0%	0.2%
Other Services	5.9	6.0	0.0%	0.8%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	0.0%	2.8%
Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport	0.8	0.8	0.0%	3.0%
Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu	0.3	0.3	0.0%	5.6%
Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu	0.3	0.3	0.0%	4.4%
Fishing & Aquaculture	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-
Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-
Dairy Product Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-
Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-
Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-
Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-
Water, Sewerage & Waste Services	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-
Insurance & Superannuation Funds	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-
Mining	0.7	0.6	0.0%	-9.3%
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	0.1	0.0	0.0%	-100.0%
Building Construction	4.4	4.3	0.0%	-1.8%
Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu	1.0	0.9	0.0%	-8.2%
Printing	0.4	0.3	0.0%	-22.4%
Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing	6.7	6.6	0.0%	-1.9%
Horticulture & Fruit Growing	5.2	5.0	0.0%	-3.7%
Information Media Services	1.2	0.9	0.0%	-19.7%
Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming	1.6	1.3	-0.1%	-17.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	15.1	14.8	-0.1%	-1.9%
Machinery & Other Equipment Manu	1.1	0.8	-0.1%	-27.7%
Wood Product Manufacturing	5.5	5.1	-0.1%	-8.0%
Finance	7.0	6.5	-0.1%	-7.2%
Dairy Cattle Farming	14.4	13.8	-0.1%	-4.1%
Construction Services	12.3	11.7	-0.1%	-4.9%
Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming	64.7	64.1	-0.1%	-1.0%
Administrative & Support Services	5.2	4.5	-0.1%	-14.6%
Rental & Hiring Services	3.9	2.8	-0.2%	-28.3%
Electricity & Gas Supply	30.8	27.3	-0.7%	-11.5%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	32.4	32.8	0.1%	1.2%
Unallocated	40.2	41.0	0.1%	1.9%
Total	523	532	1.7%	1.7%

In which industries does Ruapehu District have a comparative advantage?

A high concentration of certain industries in a region may be indicative of that region having a comparative advantage in those industries. This may be due to its natural endowments, location, skills of its labour force or other reasons. The location quotient indicates in which industries a region has comparative advantage. A region has a location quotient larger (smaller) than one when the share of that industry in the regional economy is greater (less) than the share of the same industry in the national economy.

The following table shows a ranking of 54 industries by their location quotients.

- The industries in which Ruapehu District has the largest comparative advantages are Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing (location quotient = 13.9), Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming (11.0), and Agric Support Services & Hunting (3.9).

Table 5: Location Quotient 2018

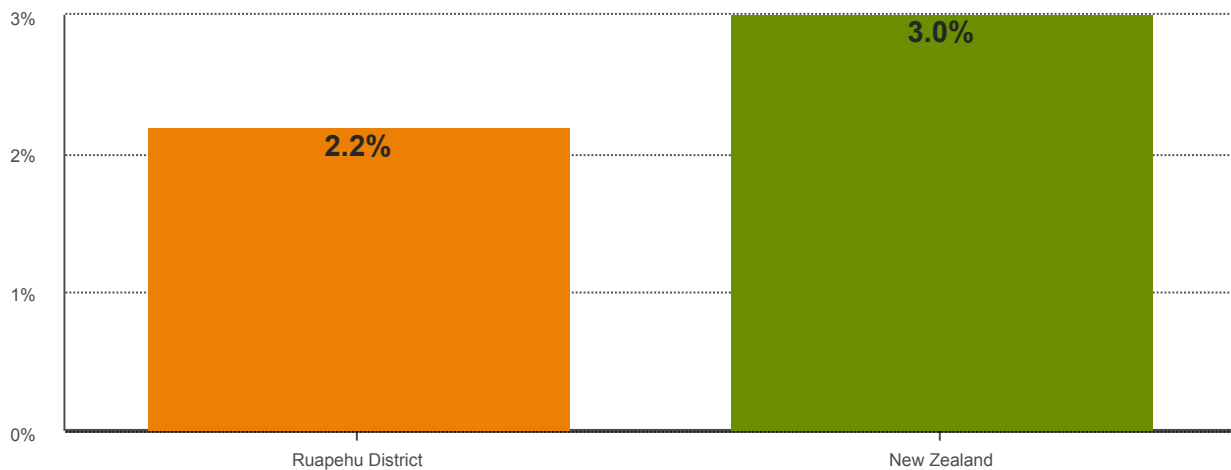
Industry	Ruapehu District		New Zealand
	Location Quotient	Share of total GDP	Share of total GDP
Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing	13.9	4.4%	0.3%
Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming	11.0	12.0%	1.1%
Agric Support Services & Hunting	3.9	2.7%	0.7%
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	3.0	11.4%	3.8%
Forestry & Logging	2.5	1.6%	0.6%
Arts & Recreation Services	2.4	3.1%	1.3%
Electricity & Gas Supply	2.3	5.1%	2.3%
Local Government Administration	2.0	1.0%	0.5%
Horticulture & Fruit Growing	1.9	0.9%	0.5%
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1.8	3.0%	1.7%
Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing	1.7	1.2%	0.7%
Wood Product Manufacturing	1.7	1.0%	0.6%
Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming	1.6	0.2%	0.2%
Road Transport	1.5	2.3%	1.6%
Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing	1.3	1.9%	1.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	1.3	2.8%	2.2%
Education & Training	1.3	4.9%	3.9%
Dairy Cattle Farming	1.2	2.6%	2.1%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	0.8	4.9%	5.8%
Construction Services	0.7	2.2%	3.1%
Other Services	0.6	1.1%	1.8%
Building Construction	0.6	0.8%	1.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	0.6	3.5%	6.0%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	0.6	1.6%	2.8%
Rental & Hiring Services	0.5	0.5%	1.1%
Administrative & Support Services	0.4	0.8%	2.1%
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu	0.4	0.3%	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	0.4	1.8%	5.1%
Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services	0.3	0.7%	2.0%
Finance	0.3	1.2%	3.9%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	0.3	2.3%	8.3%
Printing	0.3	0.1%	0.3%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	0.2	0.2%	0.8%
Seafood Processing	0.2	0.0%	0.2%
Furniture & Other Manufacturing	0.2	0.1%	0.3%
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu	0.2	0.1%	0.5%
Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu	0.2	0.2%	0.8%
Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu	0.2	0.1%	0.2%
Information Media Services	0.2	0.2%	0.9%
Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services	0.2	0.2%	1.0%
Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport	0.2	0.1%	1.0%
Telecomms, Internet & Library Services	0.1	0.3%	2.5%
Machinery & Other Equipment Manu	0.1	0.1%	1.3%
Mining	0.1	0.1%	1.3%
Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu	0.1	0.1%	0.6%
Fishing & Aquaculture	0.0	0.0%	0.1%
Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing	0.0	0.0%	0.7%
Dairy Product Manufacturing	0.0	0.0%	0.6%
Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing	0.0	0.0%	0.5%
Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu	0.0	0.0%	0.6%
Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu	0.0	0.0%	0.2%
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	0.0	0.0%	0.5%
Water, Sewerage & Waste Services	0.0	0.0%	0.5%
Insurance & Superannuation Funds	0.0	0.0%	1.1%

EMPLOYMENT

How fast has employment grown in Ruapehu District?

Employment growth provides new opportunities for the region's population to earn income and contribute to the region's economy. This section contrasts Ruapehu District's recent performance in creating jobs with other regions in the country.

Figure 6: Employment growth (year to Mar 2018)



- Total employment in Ruapehu District averaged 6,345 in the year to March 2018, up 2.2% from a year earlier. Employment in New Zealand increased by 3.0% over the same period.
- Employment growth in Ruapehu District averaged -1.1%pa over the last 10 years compared with 1.3%pa in the national economy.
- Employment growth in Ruapehu District reached a high of 3.7% in 2001 and a low of -9.1% in 2012.

Figure 7: Annual average employment growth

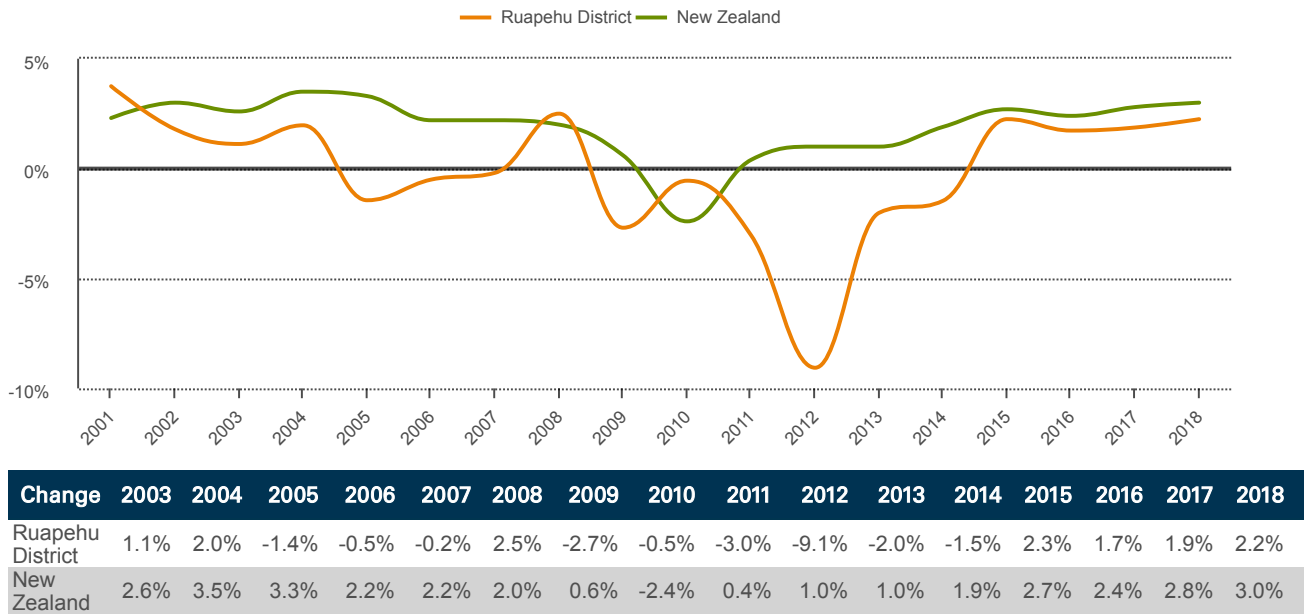
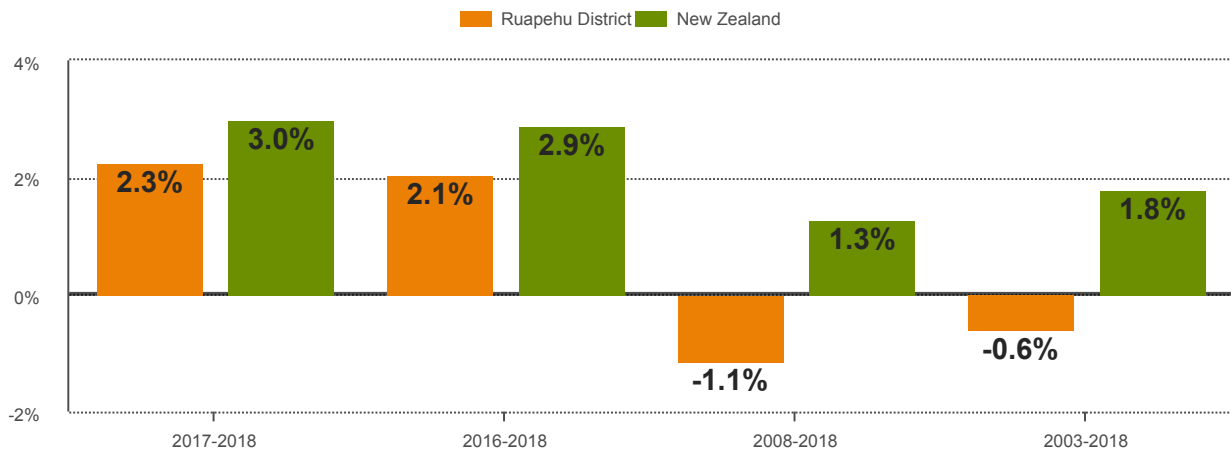


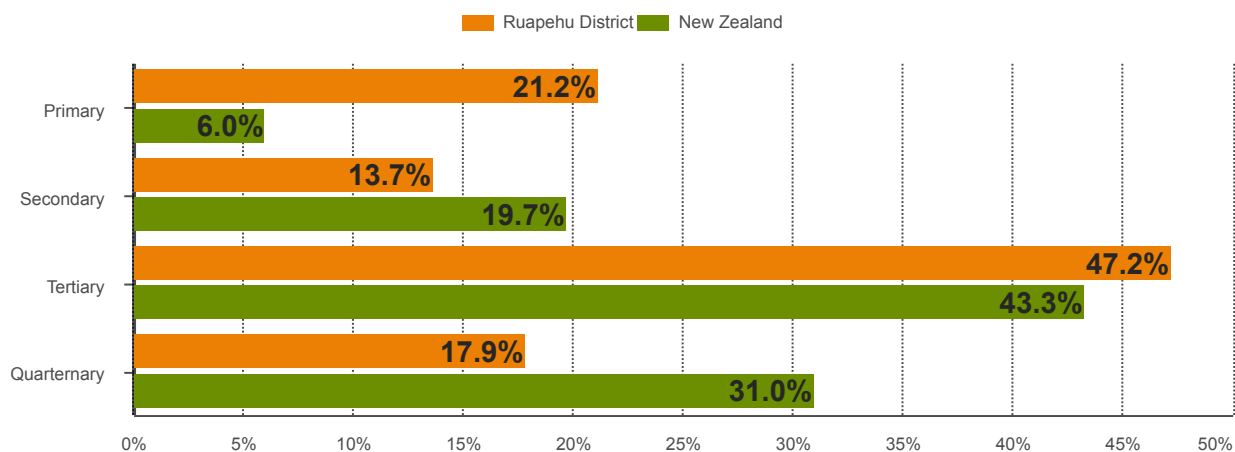
Figure 8: Employment growth over various time periods



What is the industrial structure of employment in Ruapehu District?

This section describes the structure of the labour market in terms of the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary categories and the industries that fall within these categories. The primary sector makes direct use of natural resources. It extracts or harvests products from the earth. The secondary sector produces manufactured and other processed goods. The tertiary sector produces manufactured and other processed goods. The tertiary sector includes the lower value-adding service industries while the quaternary sector includes the higher value-adding, knowledge-based service industries. A list of industries making up the quaternary sector is given in the technical appendix.

Figure 9: Employment by broad sector (2018)



- Primary accounted for 21.2% in Ruapehu District compared with 6.0% in New Zealand.
- Secondary accounted for 13.7% in Ruapehu District compared with 19.7% in New Zealand.
- Tertiary industries accounted for the largest proportion of employment (47.2%) in Ruapehu District, which is higher than in New Zealand (43.3%).
- Quaternary accounted for 17.9% in Ruapehu District compared with 31.0% in New Zealand.

Which are the largest employing industries in Ruapehu District?

This section identifies the broad industries that make the largest contribution to employment in Ruapehu District.

Table 6: 1-digit industries ranked by size of employment (2018)

Industry	Ruapehu District		New Zealand	
	Level	Share of total	Level	Share of total
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,339	21.1%	144,470	5.8%
Mining	7	0.1%	5,829	0.2%
Manufacturing	332	5.2%	239,214	9.6%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	49	0.8%	16,851	0.7%
Construction	487	7.7%	235,038	9.4%
Wholesale Trade	108	1.7%	123,171	4.9%
Retail Trade	503	7.9%	226,866	9.1%
Accommodation and Food Services	627	9.9%	167,540	6.7%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	221	3.5%	103,200	4.1%
Information Media and Telecommunications	24	0.4%	43,607	1.7%
Financial and Insurance Services	46	0.7%	65,383	2.6%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	108	1.7%	61,731	2.5%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	159	2.5%	239,724	9.6%
Administrative and Support Services	124	2.0%	126,306	5.1%
Public Administration and Safety	774	12.2%	117,436	4.7%
Education and Training	514	8.1%	194,261	7.8%
Health Care and Social Assistance	363	5.7%	241,999	9.7%
Arts and Recreation Services	361	5.7%	46,810	1.9%
Other Services	198	3.1%	95,080	3.8%
Total	6,345	100%	2,494,515	100%

- Among broad industries Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing was the largest in Ruapehu District in 2018 accounting for 21.1% of total.
- The second largest was Public Administration and Safety (12.2%) followed by Accommodation and Food Services (9.9%)

The table on the following page shows the 50 detailed industries among the approximately 500 7-digit ANZSIC industry categories which employ the highest number of people in Ruapehu District.

- Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming was the largest 7-digit industry in Ruapehu District in 2018 employing 574 persons and accounting for 9.0% of total employment in the district. By contrast this industry accounted for 0.5% of total employment in New Zealand.
- The second largest employing industries were defence (543) followed by accommodation (314).

Table 7: 50 largest employing 7-digit ANZSIC industries (2018)

Rank	Industry	Ruapehu District		New Zealand
		Jobs	% of total	% of total
1	Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming	574	9.0%	0.5%
2	Defence	543	8.6%	0.5%
3	Accommodation	314	5.0%	1.4%
4	Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation	266	4.2%	0.3%
5	Primary Education	220	3.5%	2.1%
6	Cafes and Restaurants	203	3.2%	2.9%
7	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	199	3.1%	2.4%
8	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing	158	2.5%	0.1%
9	Other Allied Health Services	139	2.2%	1.3%
10	Dairy Cattle Farming	126	2.0%	1.5%
11	Shearing Services	123	1.9%	0.1%
12	Road Freight Transport	121	1.9%	1.3%
13	Preschool Education	121	1.9%	1.1%
14	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	118	1.9%	0.8%
15	Secondary Education	115	1.8%	1.4%
16	Sheep Farming (Specialised)	110	1.7%	0.3%
17	Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)	106	1.7%	0.2%
18	Local Government Administration	102	1.6%	0.9%
19	Other Agriculture and Fishing Support Services	88	1.4%	0.9%
20	House Construction	87	1.4%	1.9%
21	Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised)	83	1.3%	0.4%
22	Site Preparation Services	80	1.3%	0.5%
23	Log Sawmilling	71	1.1%	0.2%
24	Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	69	1.1%	0.7%
25	Fuel Retailing	65	1.0%	0.3%
26	Aged Care Residential Services	63	1.0%	1.3%
27	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)	62	1.0%	2.9%
28	Other Interest Group Services n.e.c.	57	0.9%	0.5%
29	Clubs (Hospitality)	55	0.9%	0.2%
30	Forestry Support Services	52	0.8%	0.1%
31	Non-Residential Property Operators	49	0.8%	0.6%
32	Veterinary Services	48	0.8%	0.2%
33	Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing	47	0.7%	0.8%
34	Adult, Community and Other Education n.e.c.	43	0.7%	0.5%
35	Road and Bridge Construction	41	0.6%	0.7%
36	Police Services	40	0.6%	0.5%
37	Central Government Administration	40	0.6%	1.3%
38	Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation	39	0.6%	0.1%
39	Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services	38	0.6%	0.4%
40	Plumbing Services	37	0.6%	0.6%
41	Management Advice and Other Consulting Services	35	0.5%	1.6%
42	Investigation and Security Services	35	0.5%	0.4%
43	Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing	34	0.5%	0.2%
44	Electrical Services	33	0.5%	0.9%
45	On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation	32	0.5%	0.1%
46	Real Estate Services	32	0.5%	1.0%
47	Office Administrative Services	27	0.4%	0.4%
48	Accounting Services	27	0.4%	1.0%
49	Motor Cycle Retailing	26	0.4%	0.1%
50	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing	25	0.4%	0.5%
	All other industries total	1,130	17.8%	59.2%
	Total	6,345	100%	100%

Which industries have created the most jobs?

The section investigates which industries have created and lost the most number of jobs in Ruapehu District. The employment numbers differ from those published in Business Demography by Statistics New Zealand. The reasons for these differences are explained in the technical appendix.

Table 8: 1-digit industries ranked by number of jobs created

Industry	2017	2018	Change	Annual Growth
Arts and Recreation Services	280	361	81	28.9%
Public Administration and Safety	743	774	31	4.2%
Education and Training	487	514	27	5.5%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	205	221	17	8.2%
Wholesale Trade	95	108	14	14.3%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,329	1,339	11	0.8%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	150	159	9	6.0%
Manufacturing	326	332	6	1.8%
Retail Trade	500	503	2	0.5%
Construction	485	487	2	0.5%
Other Services	199	198	0	-0.1%
Health Care and Social Assistance	363	363	0	-0.1%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	110	108	-1	-1.2%
Mining	8	7	-2	-18.2%
Financial and Insurance Services	48	46	-2	-4.7%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	51	49	-3	-5.4%
Information Media and Telecommunications	27	24	-3	-10.4%
Administrative and Support Services	147	124	-22	-15.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	654	627	-27	-4.1%
Total	6,206	6,345	139	2.2%

- Arts and Recreation Services made the largest contribution to employment growth in Ruapehu District between 2017 and 2018 with the industry adding 81 jobs.
- The next largest contributor was Public Administration and Safety (31 jobs) followed by Education and Training (27 jobs).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Accommodation and Food Services in which employment declined by 27.

The table on the next page shows the 50 industries (out of a total of approximately 500 industries of the ANZSIC 2006 industry classification¹) that created the most number of jobs over the past year. Table 15 shows the 50 detailed industries that made the lowest contribution to job creation over the same period.

- Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation was the largest creator of jobs in Ruapehu District between 2017 and 2018 generating an additional 66 positions.
- This was followed by Sheep Farming (Specialised), which added 30 jobs over the same period.
- Cafes and Restaurants was the largest detractor of jobs in Ruapehu District between 2017 and 2018 losing 20 positions.
- This was followed by Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming, which lost 19 jobs over the same period.

Table 9: The 50 seven-digit industries that created the most jobs between 2017 and 2018

Rank	Industry	Jobs		Change 2017 - 2018	% of total 2018
		2017	2018		
1	Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation	199	266	66	4.2%
2	Sheep Farming (Specialised)	80	110	30	1.7%
3	Defence	515	543	28	8.6%
4	Road Freight Transport	99	121	22	1.9%
5	House Construction	72	87	16	1.4%
6	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing	144	158	13	2.5%
7	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	189	199	11	3.1%
8	Preschool Education	110	121	11	1.9%
9	Adult, Community and Other Education n.e.c.	32	43	11	0.7%
10	Other Agriculture and Fishing Support Services	79	88	9	1.4%
11	Office Administrative Services	18	27	9	0.4%
12	Logging	13	22	8	0.3%
13	Veterinary Services	41	48	7	0.8%
14	Amusement and Other Recreation Activities n.e.c.	14	21	7	0.3%
15	Forestry Support Services	45	52	7	0.8%
16	Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing	41	47	6	0.7%
17	Primary Education	214	220	6	3.5%
18	Other Store-Based Retailing n.e.c.	11	16	5	0.2%
19	Real Estate Services	27	32	5	0.5%
20	Industrial and Agricultural Chemical Product Wholesaling	4	9	5	0.1%
21	Physiotherapy Services	9	14	4	0.2%
22	Other Interest Group Services n.e.c.	53	57	4	0.9%
23	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	114	118	4	1.9%
24	Other Social Assistance Services	10	14	4	0.2%
25	Residential Property Operators	7	10	4	0.2%
26	Sport and Physical Recreation Clubs and Sports Professionals	14	17	3	0.3%
27	Liquor Retailing	14	17	3	0.3%
28	Motor Cycle Retailing	23	26	3	0.4%
29	Toy and Sporting Goods Wholesaling	5	8	3	0.1%
30	Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation	36	39	3	0.6%
31	Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing	5	8	3	0.1%
32	Road and Bridge Construction	38	41	3	0.6%
33	Correctional and Detention Services	11	14	3	0.2%
34	Secondary Education	113	115	3	1.8%
35	Ambulance Services	18	21	3	0.3%
36	Catering Services	5	7	2	0.1%
37	Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufacturing	3	6	2	0.1%
38	Dental Services	6	8	2	0.1%
39	Tiling and Carpeting Services	4	6	2	0.1%
40	Taxi and Other Road Transport	21	23	2	0.4%
41	Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)	104	106	2	1.7%
42	Other Agricultural Product Wholesaling	21	23	2	0.4%
43	Other Goods Wholesaling n.e.c.	4	6	2	0.1%
44	Customs Agency Services	2	4	2	0.1%
45	Auxiliary Insurance Services	5	7	2	0.1%
46	Central Government Administration	38	40	2	0.6%
47	Electrical Services	31	33	2	0.5%
48	Legal Services	15	17	2	0.3%
49	Investigation and Security Services	33	35	2	0.5%
50	Specialist Medical Services	1	2	2	0.0%
	All other industries	3,499	3,279	-220	51.7%
	Total	6,206	6,345	139	100%

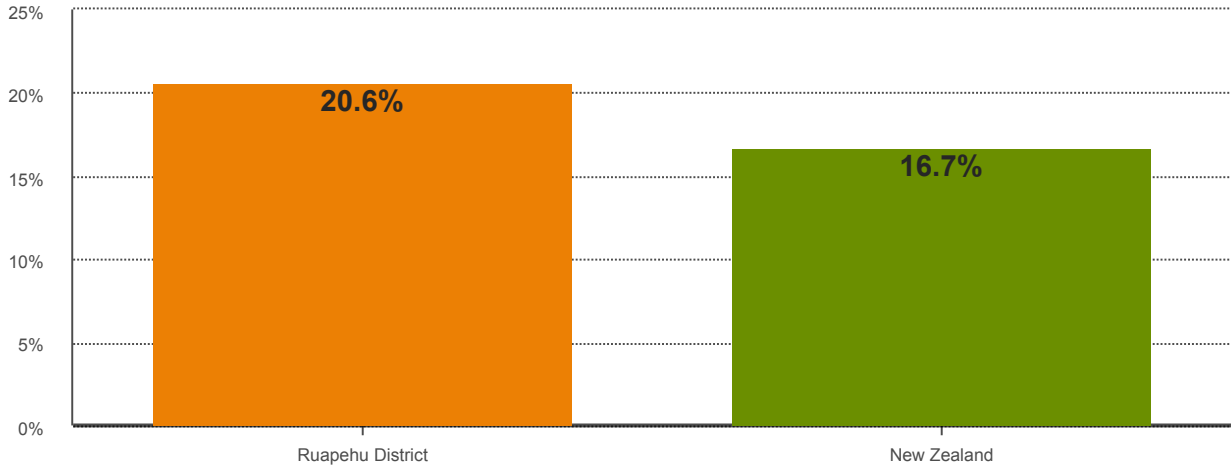
Table 10: The 50 seven-digit industries that lost the most jobs between 2017 and 2018

Rank	Industry	Jobs		Change 2017 - 2018	% of total 2018
		2017	2018		
1	Cafes and Restaurants	223	203	-20	3.2%
2	Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming	593	574	-19	9.0%
3	Shearing Services	137	123	-14	1.9%
4	Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services	52	38	-13	0.6%
5	Non-Residential Building Construction	16	3	-12	0.0%
6	Employment Placement and Recruitment Services	33	20	-12	0.3%
7	Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing	44	34	-10	0.5%
8	Car Retailing	14	4	-10	0.1%
9	Deer Farming	21	12	-9	0.2%
10	Urban Bus Transport (Including Tramway)	30	21	-9	0.3%
11	Other Allied Health Services	148	139	-9	2.2%
12	Site Preparation Services	87	80	-7	1.3%
13	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)	69	62	-7	1.0%
14	Accommodation	321	314	-7	5.0%
15	Log Sawmilling	76	71	-5	1.1%
16	Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring n.e.c.	22	17	-4	0.3%
17	Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c.	15	10	-4	0.2%
18	Non-Residential Property Operators	53	49	-4	0.8%
19	Banking	24	20	-4	0.3%
20	Clubs (Hospitality)	58	55	-4	0.9%
21	Police Services	43	40	-3	0.6%
22	Printing	9	7	-2	0.1%
23	Other Crop Growing n.e.c.	9	7	-2	0.1%
24	Other Residential Building Construction	12	10	-2	0.2%
25	Clothing Retailing	16	14	-2	0.2%
26	Grain-Sheep and Grain-Beef Cattle Farming	6	4	-2	0.1%
27	Newspaper Publishing	10	8	-2	0.1%
28	Bakery Product Manufacturing (Non-factory-based)	14	12	-2	0.2%
29	Other Construction Material Mining	8	7	-2	0.1%
30	Wooden Structural Fittings and Components Manufacturing	8	6	-1	0.1%
31	Other Administrative Services n.e.c.	8	7	-1	0.1%
32	Interurban and Rural Bus Transport	14	13	-1	0.2%
33	Other Specialised Design Services	6	5	-1	0.1%
34	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	10	9	-1	0.1%
35	Other Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services	5	4	-1	0.1%
36	Floor Coverings Retailing	6	5	-1	0.1%
37	Plumbing Services	38	37	-1	0.6%
38	Motion Picture and Video Production	4	3	-1	0.0%
39	Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing	7	6	-1	0.1%
40	Forestry	6	5	-1	0.1%
41	Gardening Services	7	6	-1	0.1%
42	Landscape Construction Services	14	13	-1	0.2%
43	Electricity Distribution	17	16	-1	0.3%
44	Scenic and Sightseeing Transport	3	2	-1	0.0%
45	Religious Services	6	5	-1	0.1%
46	Buildings Pest Control Services	10	9	-1	0.1%
47	Postal Services	23	22	-1	0.4%
48	Diet and Weight Reduction Centre Operation	9	8	-1	0.1%
49	Hunting and Trapping	7	6	-1	0.1%
50	Other Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance	6	5	-1	0.1%
	All other industries	3,832	4,196	364	66.1%
	Total	6,206	6,345	139	100%

What proportion of the workforce is self-employed in Ruapehu District?

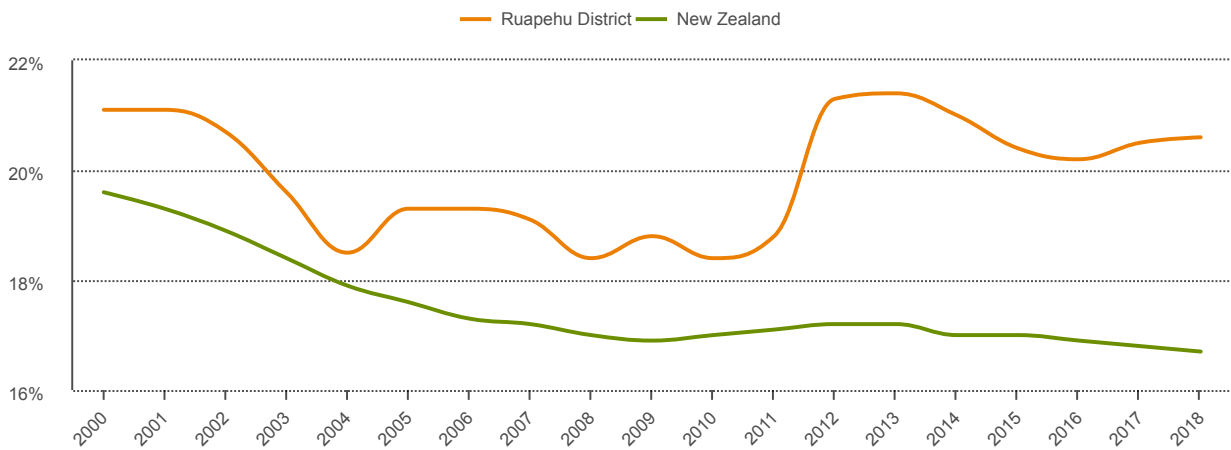
Self-employment makes up a sizeable proportion of total employment in New Zealand although it declined through the economic boom years and stabilised since the recession. This section contrasts self-employment in Ruapehu District with the national economy.

Figure 10: Self employment rate, 2018



- Self-employed workers accounted for 20.6% of the workforce in Ruapehu District in 2018, which was a higher rate than in the national economy (16.7%)
- A total of 1,304.9 workers were self-employed in Ruapehu District in 2018.

Figure 11: Self employment rate



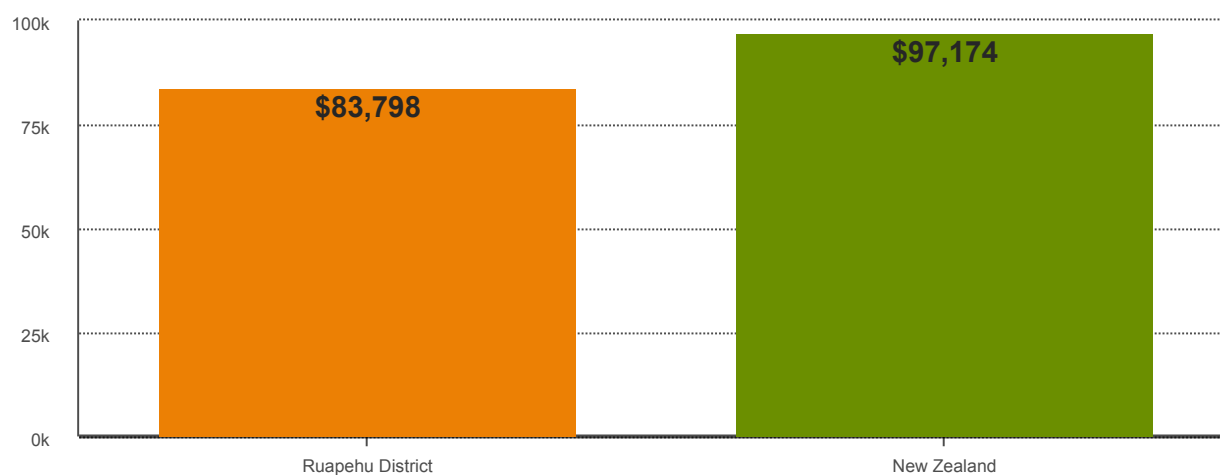
Level	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ruapehu District	19.6%	18.5%	19.3%	19.3%	19.1%	18.4%	18.8%	18.4%	18.8%	21.3%	21.4%	21.0%	20.4%	20.2%	20.5%
New Zealand	18.4%	17.9%	17.6%	17.3%	17.2%	17.0%	16.9%	17.0%	17.1%	17.2%	17.2%	17.0%	17.0%	16.9%	16.8%

PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity is a way of describing the efficiency of production. In this section, we investigate GDP per employee to determine how much economic activity is generated on average by each employee. When looking at this indicator, one needs to consider that labour is only one input into production. As a result, a comparison of a region's labour productivity growth to its own history or to other districts, implicitly assumes that each worker has the same access to machinery, technology, and land.

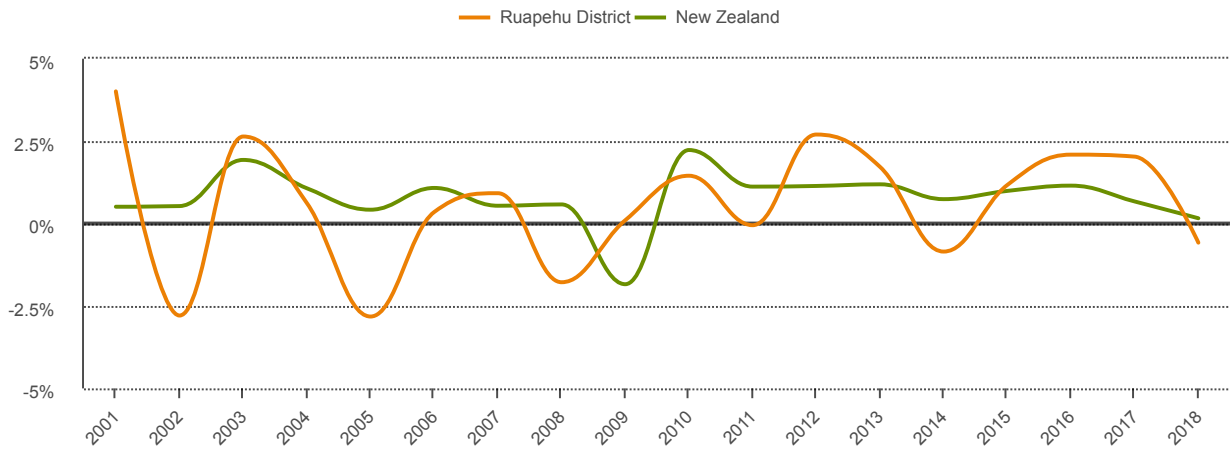
This section describes Ruapehu District's productivity level during the year to March 2018 and previous years. Productivity is measured by GDP per employee (in constant 2010 prices).

Figure 12: Productivity 2018



- GDP per employee in Ruapehu District measured \$83,798 in the year to March 2018, which was 14% lower than in New Zealand.
- Productivity in Ruapehu District decreased by 0.6% from a year earlier compared with an increase of 0.2% in New Zealand).
- Productivity growth in Ruapehu District averaged 1.0%pa over the last ten years compared with an average of 0.7%pa in New Zealand.

Figure 13: Productivity growth



Change	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ruapehu District	2.6%	0.6%	-2.8%	0.3%	0.9%	-1.8%	0.1%	1.4%	-0.1%	2.7%	1.7%	-0.8%	1.2%	2.1%	2.0%	-0.6%
New Zealand	1.9%	1.1%	0.4%	1.1%	0.5%	0.6%	-1.8%	2.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%	0.2%

What are the most productive industries in Ruapehu District

This section ranks industries according to their level of GDP per employee in Ruapehu District. The level of GDP per employee may differ between industries because of the skill levels of workers and their inherent efficiency, as well as due to different amounts of machinery, technology, and land being used as production inputs. Table 17 below ranks broad industries by GDP per employee in Ruapehu District and shows the corresponding GDP per employee in the national economy. Since the capital intensity of industries is often a significant explainer of productivity we also show the capital intensity of each industry in the table. Capital intensity is measured as the share of GDP which is attributable to capital. Industries with a high proportion are thus highly capital intensive.

Table 11: 1-digit industries ranked by productivity (2018)

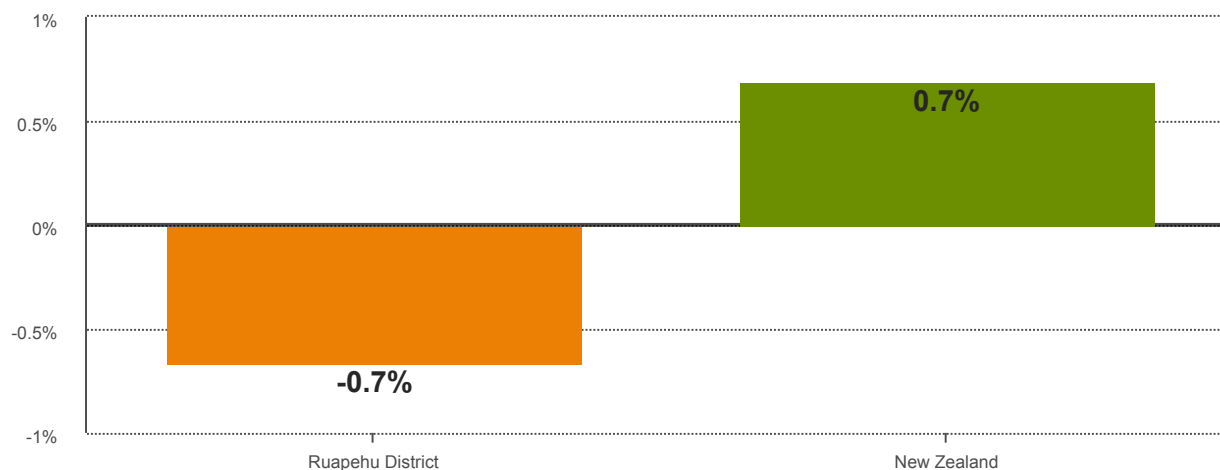
Industry	Productivity		Capital intensity
	Ruapehu District	New Zealand	New Zealand
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	562,077	395,877	0.79
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	267,064	271,987	0.80
Financial and Insurance Services	165,345	222,353	0.53
Manufacturing	104,731	99,543	0.47
Information Media and Telecommunications	103,841	192,239	0.57
Mining	93,559	539,916	0.70
Wholesale Trade	88,468	99,528	0.40
Public Administration and Safety	85,356	88,057	0.18
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	79,985	89,850	0.45
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	76,562	107,219	0.46
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	76,504	84,222	0.24
Construction	65,934	62,900	0.25
Health Care and Social Assistance	51,958	60,021	0.13
Education and Training	50,643	48,821	0.25
Retail Trade	50,498	53,432	0.30
Arts and Recreation Services	46,281	67,229	0.42
Administrative and Support Services	36,066	40,204	0.18
Other Services	30,121	45,320	0.20
Accommodation and Food Services	23,668	31,831	0.26
Total	83,798	97,174	

BUSINESS GROWTH

How fast did the number of business units grow in Ruapehu District?

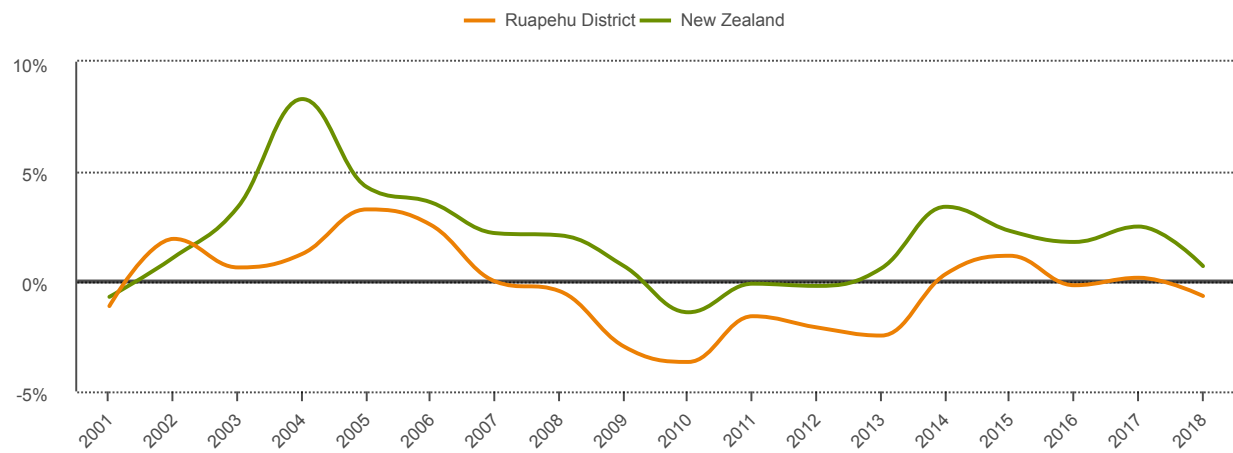
Growth in the number of business units is an indicator of entrepreneurial activity. It indicates an environment in which entrepreneurs are prepared to take risks to start new ventures. This section contrasts Ruapehu District's recent performance in business unit growth with other regions in the country.

Figure 14: Business unit growth (year to Mar 2018)



- A total of 1,797 business units were recorded in Ruapehu District in 2018, down 0.7% from a year earlier.
- The number of business units in New Zealand increased by 0.7% over the same period.
- Growth in the number of business units in Ruapehu District averaged -1.2%pa over the past 10 years compared with 1.0%pa in the national economy.
- Business unit growth in Ruapehu District varied from a high of 3.3% in 2005 to a low of -3.7% in 2010.

Figure 15: Annual average business unit growth



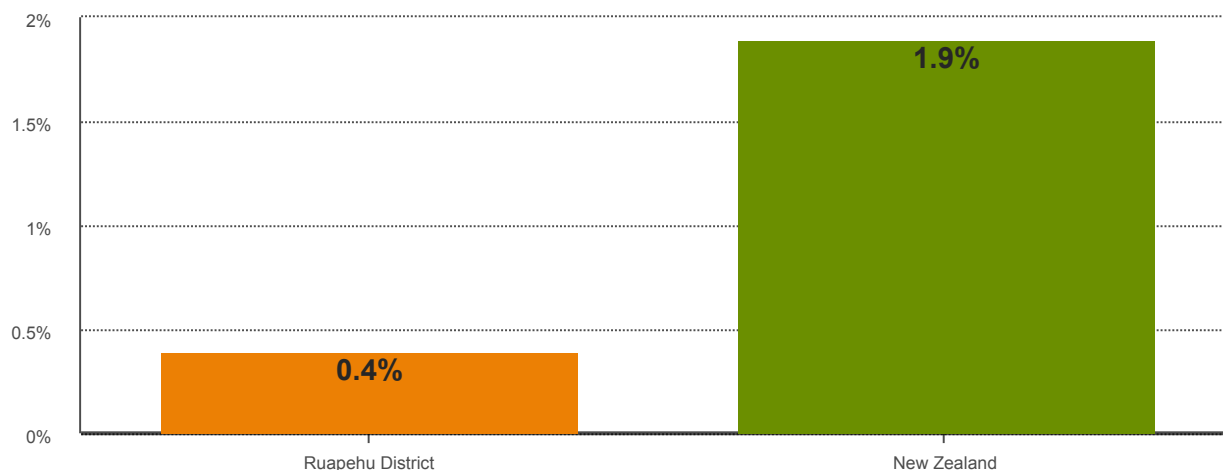
Change	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ruapehu District	0.6%	1.3%	3.3%	2.6%	0.0%	-0.4%	-3.0%	-3.7%	-1.6%	-2.1%	-2.5%	0.3%	1.2%	-0.2%	0.2%	-0.7%
New Zealand	3.4%	8.3%	4.3%	3.6%	2.2%	2.1%	0.7%	-1.4%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.6%	3.4%	2.3%	1.8%	2.5%	0.7%

POPULATION GROWTH

How fast has Ruapehu District's population grown?

Population growth is an indicator of a region's attractiveness as a place to live and work. A strong regional economy with plentiful job opportunities will help a region retain its population and attract new residents from other regions and abroad. This section contrasts Ruapehu District's recent population growth with other districts and the country as a whole.

Figure 16: Population growth (year to Jun 2018)



- Ruapehu District's population was 12,750 in 2018, up 0.4% from a year earlier. New Zealand's total population grew by 1.9% over the same period.
- Population growth in Ruapehu District averaged 0.5%pa over the last 5 years compared with 1.9%pa in New Zealand.
- Since 1996 growth in Ruapehu District reached a high of 1.6%pa in 2017 and a low of -3.5%pa in 2001.

Figure 17: Annual population growth

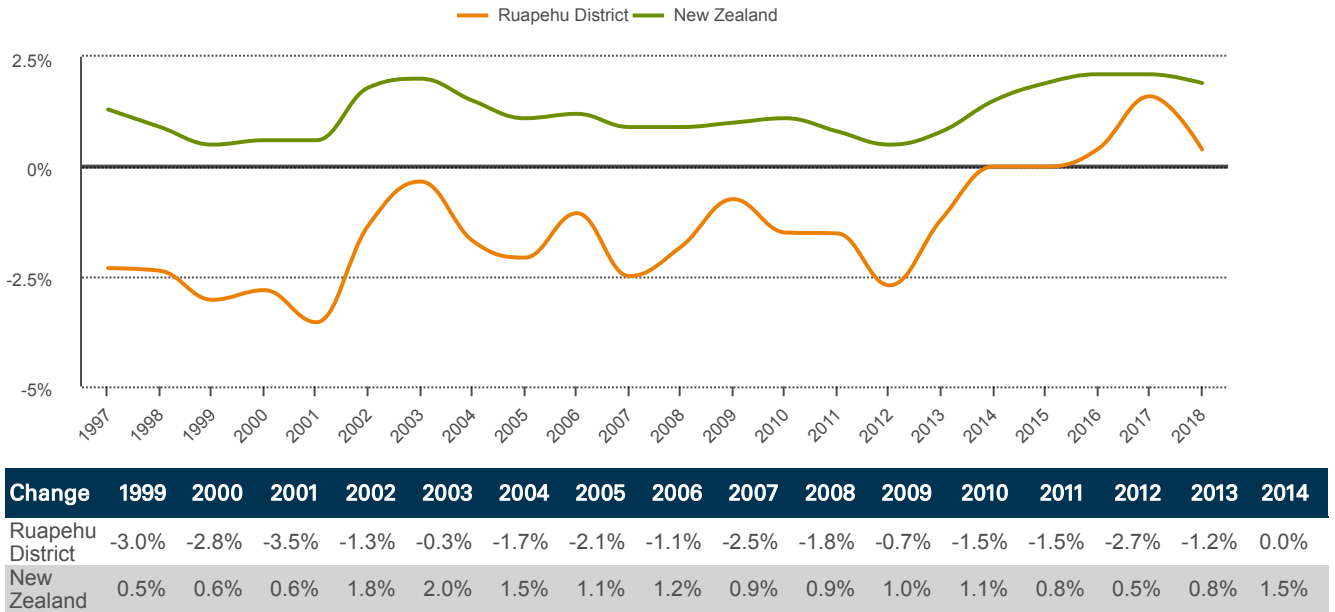
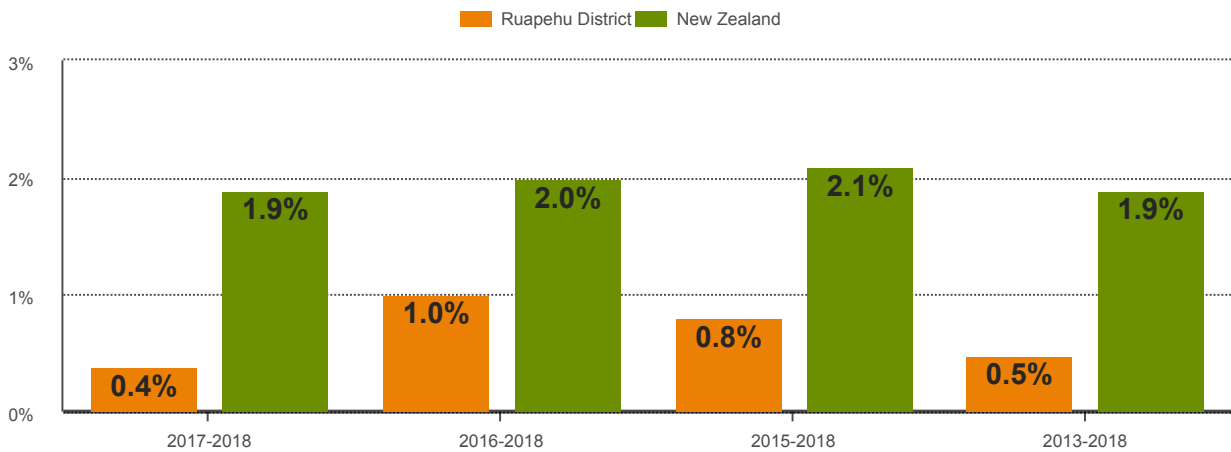


Figure 18: Population growth last 1,2,3 and 5 years

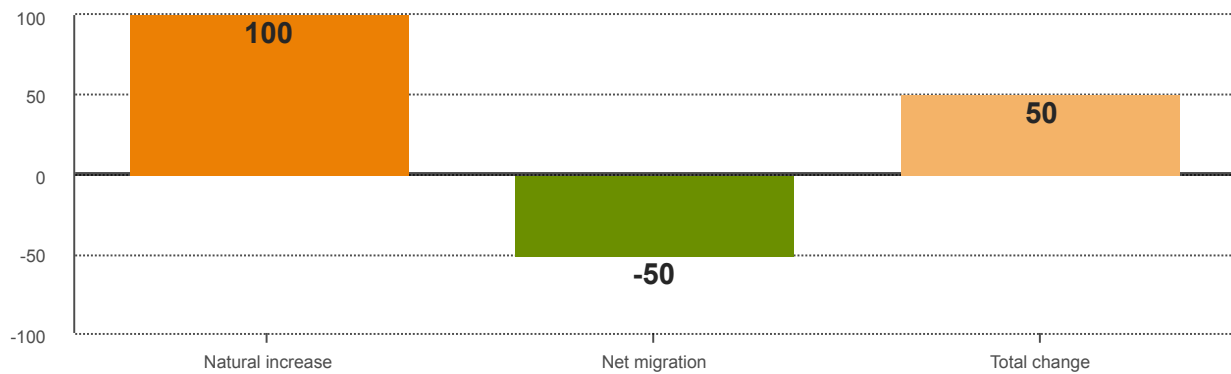


What is the source of Ruapehu District's population growth?

A region's population can grow through natural growth (births less deaths) and net migration (arrivals less departures). This section describes the relative contributions of these two sources to population growth in Ruapehu District.

- Ruapehu District's population increased by 50 people in the year to June 2018. This net increase was made up of net migration of -50 and natural increase of 100.

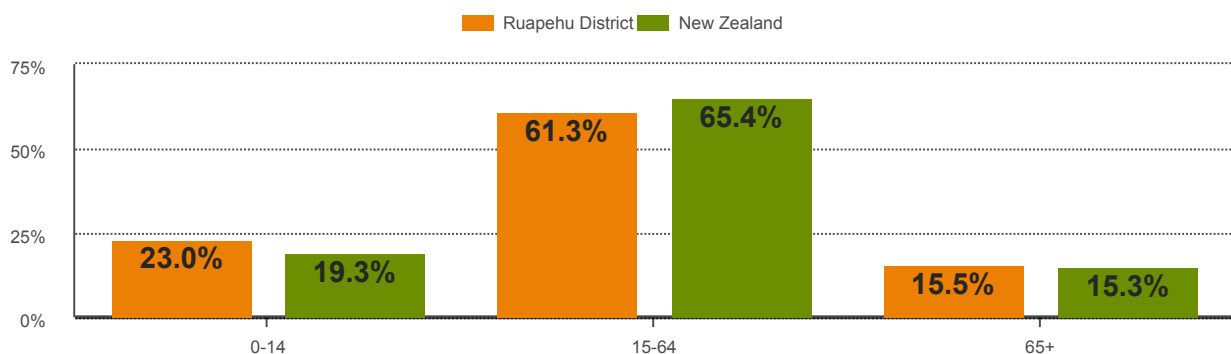
Figure 19: Source of population growth (year to June 2018)



What is the age structure of Ruapehu District's population?

- In 2018, 61.3% of Ruapehu District's population was of working age (15-64). This was significantly lower than the proportion of the national population (65.4%).
- Ruapehu District had a slightly higher proportion (23.0%) of young people (0-14) than the country as a whole (19.3%) and a significantly higher proportion (15.5%) of people 65 years and older compared with New Zealand (15.3%).
- Overall the dependency ratio in Ruapehu District (62.9%) was higher than in the national economy (53.0%). The dependency ratio expresses the number of persons outside of the working age as a proportion of the number of persons of working age (15 to 64 years).

Figure 20: Age composition of the population (year to June 2018)



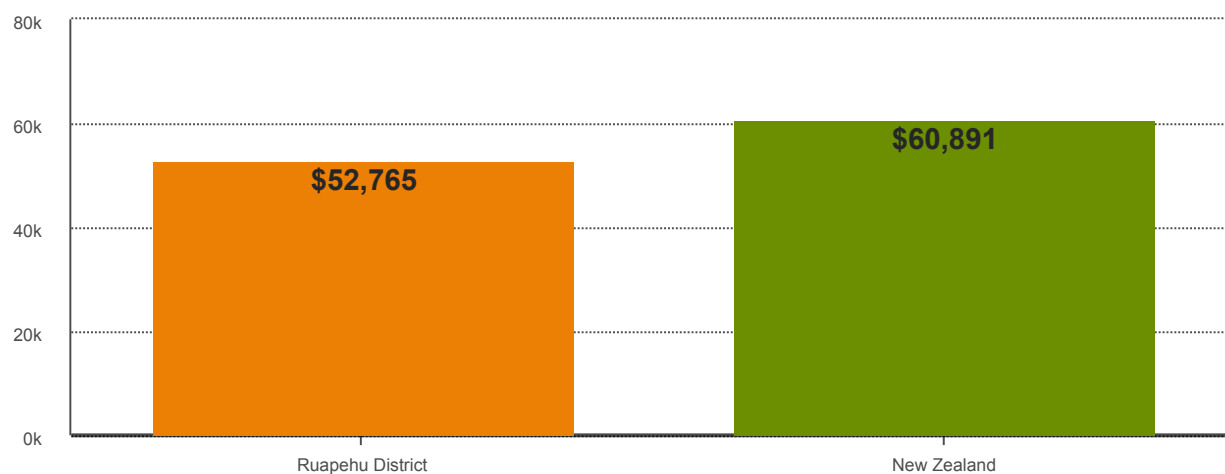
STANDARD OF LIVING

This section describes a few indicators of economic standard of living. It investigates average earnings, house prices and housing affordability. Note that due to data constraints earnings data are provided for the year to March 2018.

What are the mean earnings in Ruapehu District?

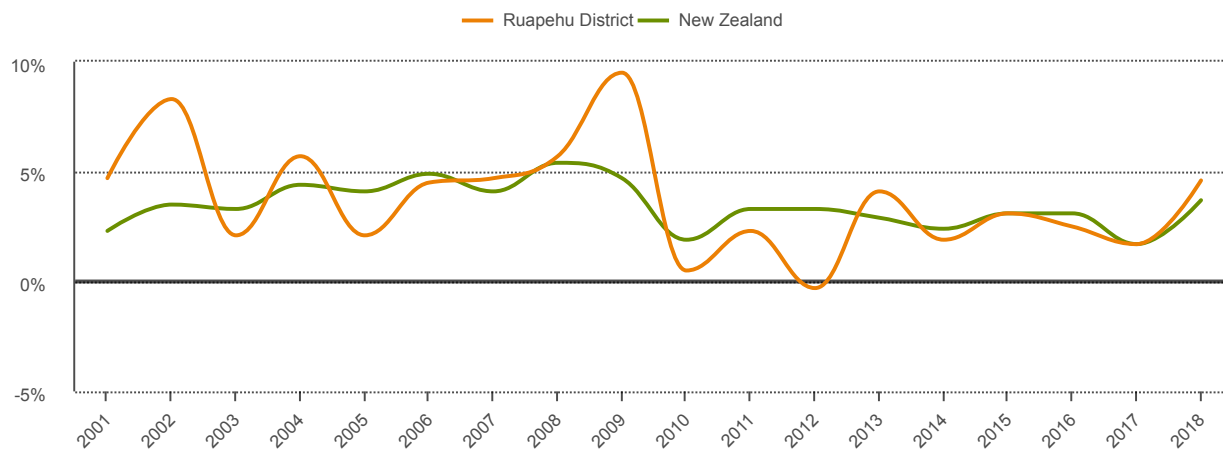
Income earned in the labour market is an important source of household income. This section contrasts Ruapehu District's mean annual earnings with the country as a whole.

Figure 21: Earnings, 2018



- Mean annual earnings in Ruapehu District was \$52,765 in the year to March 2018, which was lower than the New Zealand mean of \$60,891.
- Mean earnings in Ruapehu District increased by 4.6% over the year to March 2018 compared with an increase of 3.7% in New Zealand.
- Over the last ten years earnings growth in Ruapehu District reached a maximum of 9.5% in 2009 and a minimum of -0.3% in 2012.

Figure 22: Annual earnings growth



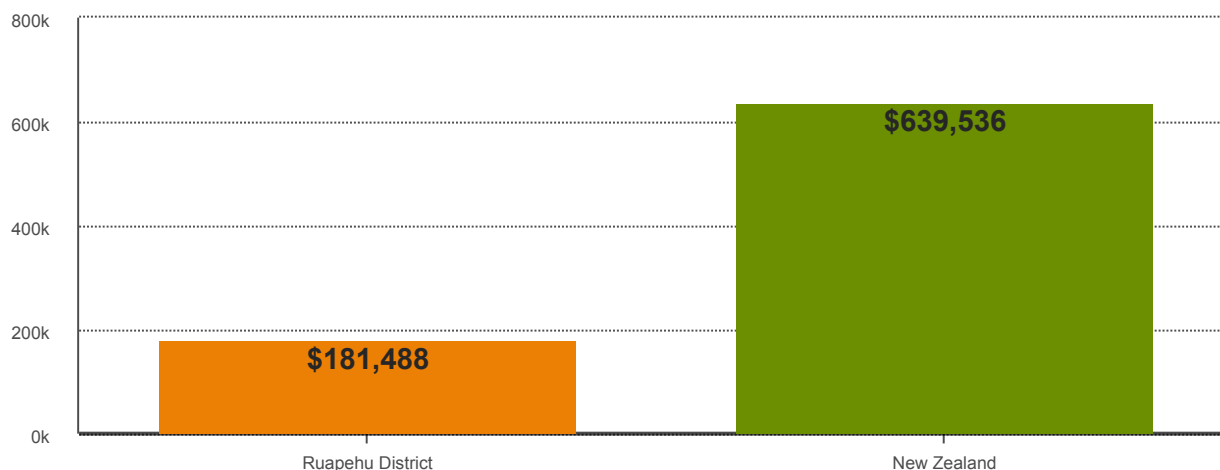
Change	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ruapehu District	2.1%	5.7%	2.1%	4.5%	4.7%	5.7%	9.5%	0.5%	2.3%	-0.3%	4.1%	1.9%	3.1%	2.5%	1.7%	4.6%
New Zealand	3.3%	4.4%	4.1%	4.9%	4.1%	5.4%	4.7%	1.9%	3.3%	3.3%	2.9%	2.4%	3.1%	3.1%	1.7%	3.7%

- Mean annual earnings in Ruapehu District was \$52,765 in the year to March 2018, which was lower than the New Zealand mean of \$60,891.
- Mean earnings in Ruapehu District increased by 4.6% over the year to March 2018 compared with an increase of 3.7% in New Zealand.
- Over the last ten years earnings growth in Ruapehu District reached a maximum of 9.5% in 2009 and a minimum of -0.3% in 2012.

How do house prices in Ruapehu District compare?

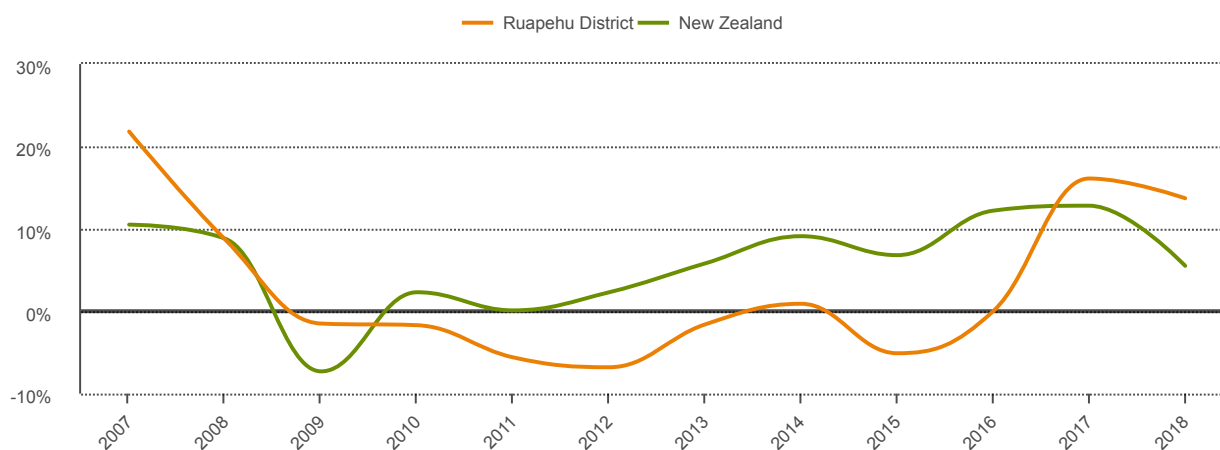
The cost of housing is a major component of household spending. This section describes the cost of housing in Ruapehu District relative to the rest of the country.

Figure 23: Average current house value, 2018



- The Average current house value in Ruapehu District was \$181,488 in 2018, which was lower than the New Zealand median of \$639,536.
- House price growth in Ruapehu District was 14% for the year to March 2018. Growth was stronger than in New Zealand (5.5%).

Figure 24: Annual Average current house value growth

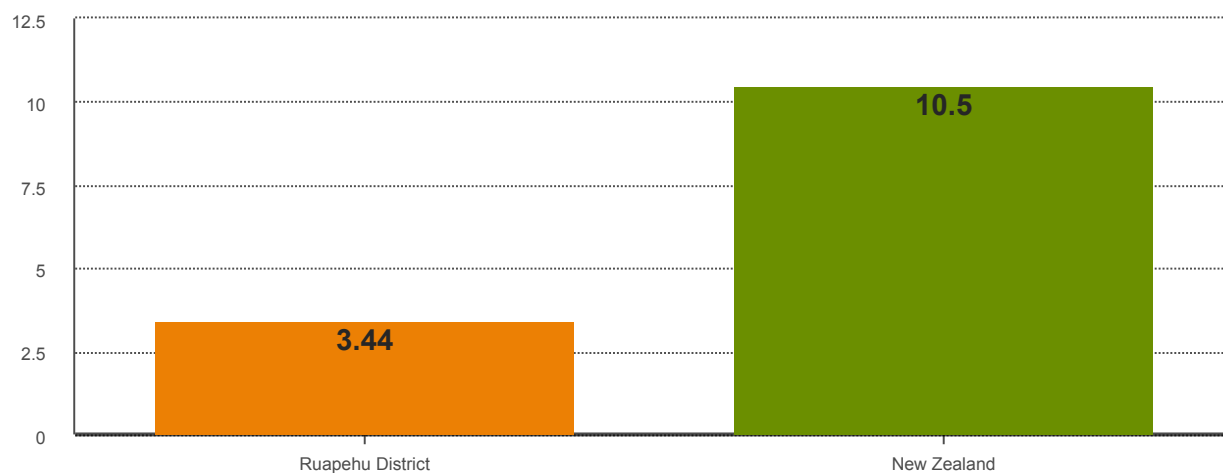


Change	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ruapehu District	-1.5%	-1.7%	-5.6%	-6.8%	-1.6%	0.9%	-5.1%	0.0%	16.1%	13.7%
New Zealand	-7.3%	2.3%	0.1%	2.3%	5.8%	9.1%	6.8%	12.2%	12.8%	5.5%

How affordable is housing in Ruapehu District?

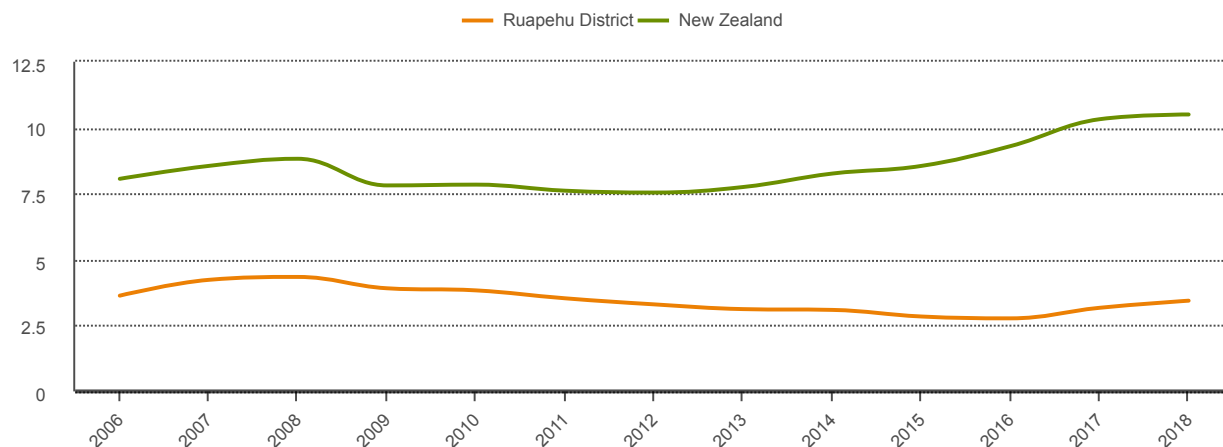
This section investigates the affordability of housing by comparing Average current house values with average earnings. We have estimated a housing affordability index which is the ratio of the Average current house value to annual average earnings measured in the Linked Employer Employee Data. A higher ratio therefore indicates lower housing affordability.

Figure 25: Housing affordability index 2018



- The housing affordability index in Ruapehu District was 3.4 in the year to March 2018, which was lower than New Zealand's index of 10.5. This means that housing is more affordable in Ruapehu District than in New Zealand.

Figure 26: Housing affordability



Level	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ruapehu District	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4
New Zealand	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.7	8.3	8.5	9.3	10.3	10.5

WORKFORCE AND SKILLS

How do skill levels in Ruapehu District compare with New Zealand?

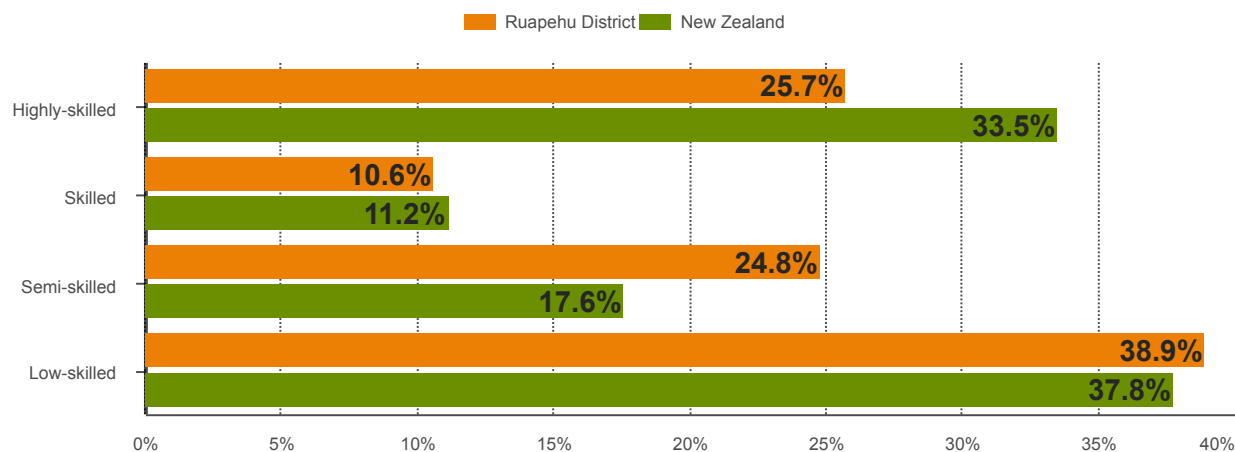
A region that can offer high skilled jobs can generally offer a higher standard of living to its residents. It is also has a better chance of retaining its residents and attracting new skills. This section contrasts the skill levels required by jobs in Ruapehu District with those required in the national economy. The broad skill categories used are defined in the technical section at the end of the report.

Table 12: Employment by broad skill level 2018

Skill level	Ruapehu District		New Zealand	
	Jobs	% of total	Jobs	% of total
Highly-skilled	1,628	25.7%	834,622	33.5%
Skilled	672	10.6%	278,786	11.2%
Semi-skilled	1,576	24.8%	438,273	17.6%
Low-skilled	2,469	38.9%	942,834	37.8%
Total	6,345	100%	2,494,515	100%

- Approximately 26% of Ruapehu District's workforce was employed in highly skilled occupations in 2018. This is lower than in New Zealand (33%).
- Approximately 39% of Ruapehu District's workforce was employed in low-skilled occupations in 2018. This is higher than in New Zealand 38%.

Figure 27: Employment by broad skill level, 2018



What is the occupational structure of employment in Ruapehu District?

This section describes the types of occupations that are employed in Ruapehu District. The following graph shows the distribution of employment across broad occupational categories (1-digit occupations).

- Managers accounted for the largest share of employment (23%) in Ruapehu District, which is higher than New Zealand (18%).
- Professionals accounted for the second largest share of employment (18%) in Ruapehu District, which is lower than New Zealand (24%).
- Machinery operators and drivers accounted for the lowest share of employment (18%) in Ruapehu District, which is lower than New Zealand (24%).

Figure 28: Employment by broad occupation, 2018

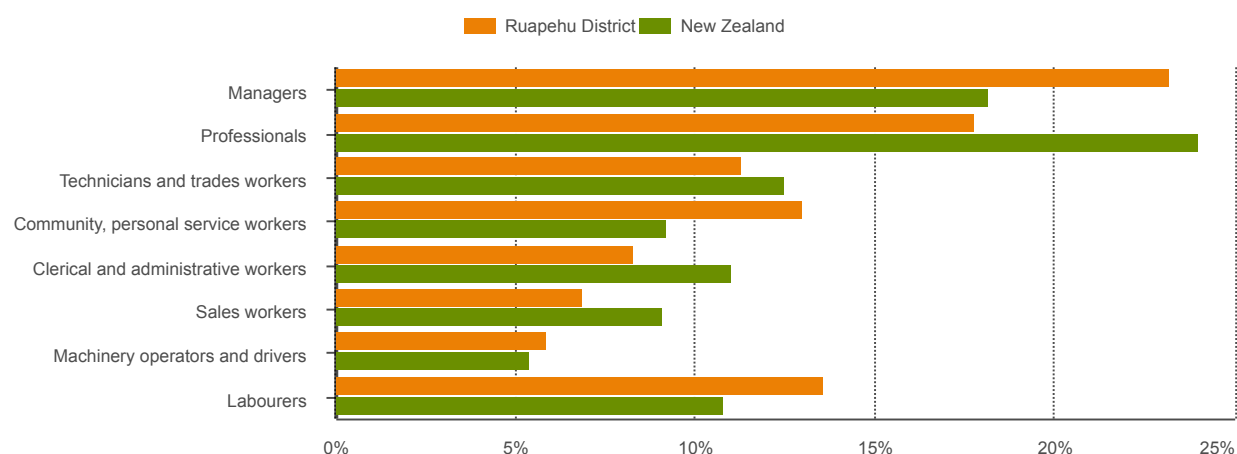


Table 13: Employment by 2-digit occupation (2018)

Occupation	Ruapehu District		New Zealand	
	Employment	% of total	Employment	% of total
Farmers & Farm Managers	595	9.4%	66,836	2.7%
Specialist Managers	431	6.8%	206,705	8.3%
Education Professionals	415	6.5%	146,291	5.9%
Farm, Forestry & Garden Workers	391	6.2%	54,173	2.2%
Hospitality, Retail & Service Managers	273	4.3%	92,289	3.7%
Protective Service Workers	244	3.8%	32,111	1.3%
Sales Assistants & Salespersons	233	3.7%	121,489	4.9%
Business, HR & Marketing Professionals	209	3.3%	130,601	5.2%
Sports & Personal Service Workers	196	3.1%	39,936	1.6%
Carers & Aides	173	2.7%	81,802	3.3%
Chief Execs, General Managers, Legislators	171	2.7%	87,593	3.5%
Automotive & Engineering Trades Workers	168	2.6%	63,128	2.5%
Design, Engineering, Science Professionals	164	2.6%	85,485	3.4%
Health Professionals	160	2.5%	99,973	4.0%
Hospitality Workers	159	2.5%	49,660	2.0%
Other Labourers	153	2.4%	67,678	2.7%
Road & Rail Drivers	153	2.4%	53,507	2.1%
Sales Representatives & Agents	136	2.1%	76,645	3.1%
Cleaners & Laundry Workers	134	2.1%	52,717	2.1%
Office Managers & Program Administrators	134	2.1%	64,832	2.6%
Skilled Animal & Horticultural Workers	127	2.0%	26,092	1.0%
Food Trades Workers	112	1.8%	42,525	1.7%
Machine & Stationary Plant Operators	105	1.7%	34,239	1.4%
Engineering, ICT & Science Technicians	99	1.6%	48,363	1.9%
General Clerical Workers	99	1.6%	48,124	1.9%
Construction Trades Workers	90	1.4%	61,411	2.5%
Factory Process Workers	85	1.3%	48,132	1.9%
Mobile Plant Operators	85	1.3%	22,846	0.9%
Legal, Social & Welfare Professionals	85	1.3%	53,661	2.2%
Inquiry Clerks & Receptionists	84	1.3%	35,110	1.4%
Other Clerical & Administrative Workers	71	1.1%	42,593	1.7%
Numerical Clerks	70	1.1%	45,094	1.8%
Electrotech & Telecoms Trades Workers	68	1.1%	30,983	1.2%
Sales Support Workers	66	1.0%	27,940	1.1%
ICT Professionals	65	1.0%	59,673	2.4%
Health & Welfare Support Workers	55	0.9%	25,226	1.0%
Other Technicians & Trades Workers	54	0.8%	38,303	1.5%
Construction & Mining Labourers	53	0.8%	26,057	1.0%
Food Preparation Assistants	45	0.7%	19,778	0.8%
Personal Assistants & Secretaries	38	0.6%	20,907	0.8%
Arts & Media Professionals	33	0.5%	23,451	0.9%
Storepersons	32	0.5%	23,020	0.9%
Clerical & Office Support Workers	31	0.5%	17,533	0.7%
Total employment	6,345	100%	2,494,515	100%

Employment in knowledge intensive industries in Ruapehu District

Knowledge intensive industries are those in which the generation and exploitation of knowledge play the predominant part in the creation of wealth. These sectors represent an increasing share of the New Zealand economy's output and employment, and will most likely be the source of the future productivity growth.

An industry is defined as knowledge-intensive if it meets two criteria: at least 25 per cent of the workforce is qualified to degree level and at least 30 per cent of the workforce is in professional, managerial and scientific and technical occupations. Further details of the definition are providing in the technical notes at the end of the report.

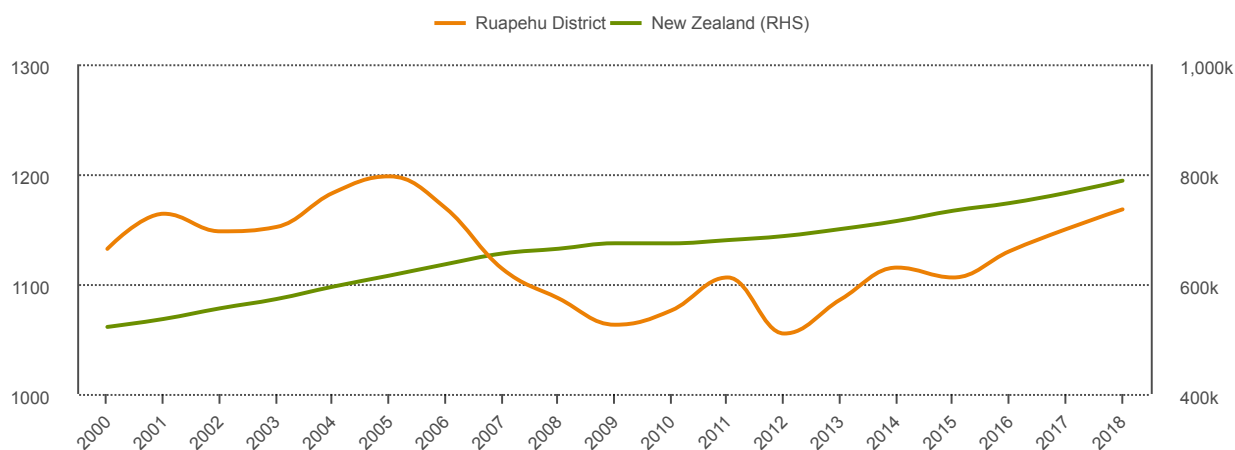
This section describes employment in knowledge intensive industries in Ruapehu District.

Table 14: Employment in knowledge intensive industries (2018)

	Employment in KI industries 2018	KI employment as share of total employment 2018	Annual growth in KI employment 2018	Annual average growth in KI employment 2008-2018
Ruapehu District	1,168	18%	1.5%	0.7%
New Zealand	788,204	32%	2.9%	1.7%

- During 2018, there were 1,168 jobs in Ruapehu District's knowledge intensive industries. At 18% of total employment, this was lower than in New Zealand (32%).
- During the year March 2018, growth in employment in knowledge intensive industries was 1.5%, compared with a change of 2.9% in New Zealand.

Figure 29: Employment in knowledge intensive industries



What are the top knowledge intensive industries in Ruapehu District?

Table 15: Top 30 knowledge intensive industries in Ruapehu District, 2018

Rank	Industry	Ruapehu District		New Zealand	
		Employment	% of total employment	Employment	% of total employment
1	Primary Education	220	3.5%	53,156	2.1%
2	Other Allied Health Services	139	2.2%	32,924	1.3%
3	Secondary Education	115	1.8%	35,653	1.4%
4	Local Government Administration	102	1.6%	23,426	0.9%
5	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)	62	1.0%	71,191	2.9%
6	Other Interest Group Services n.e.c.	57	0.9%	13,087	0.5%
7	Veterinary Services	48	0.8%	6,041	0.2%
8	Adult, Community and Other Education n.e.c.	43	0.7%	12,741	0.5%
9	Central Government Administration	40	0.6%	33,286	1.3%
10	Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation	39	0.6%	3,405	0.1%
11	Management Advice and Other Consulting Services	35	0.5%	40,286	1.6%
12	On Selling Electricity and Electricity Market Operation	32	0.5%	1,686	0.07%
13	Accounting Services	27	0.4%	24,580	1.0%
14	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing	25	0.4%	11,286	0.5%
15	General Practice Medical Services	24	0.4%	15,984	0.6%
16	Employment Placement and Recruitment Services	20	0.3%	14,436	0.6%
17	Legal Services	17	0.3%	18,976	0.8%
18	Financial Asset Investing	15	0.2%	8,750	0.4%
19	Physiotherapy Services	14	0.2%	4,099	0.2%
20	Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services	10	0.2%	28,094	1.1%
21	Surveying and Mapping Services	9	0.1%	2,920	0.1%
22	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	9	0.1%	10,679	0.4%
23	Museum Operation	8	0.1%	2,966	0.1%
24	Dental Services	8	0.1%	7,553	0.3%
25	Other Administrative Services n.e.c.	7	0.1%	11,850	0.5%
26	Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers	6	0.09%	3,975	0.2%
27	Libraries and Archives	5	0.08%	4,062	0.2%
28	Religious Services	5	0.08%	9,391	0.4%
29	Other Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services	4	0.06%	9,609	0.4%
30	Architectural Services	3	0.05%	9,703	0.4%

Which qualifications are in demand in Ruapehu District?

This section examines the types of qualifications, in terms of NZQA level and field of study, that are in demand in Ruapehu District. The demand for qualifications is derived from our estimates of the demand for occupations by using assumptions about the types of qualifications which are ideally required for each occupation. Thus our estimates do not describe the educational profile of the region's workforce but rather the type of qualifications that are ideally required in the region. Further details are provided in the technical notes at the end.

Table 16: Employment by level of qualification and field of study in Ruapehu District

	Field of study	Certificate (level 1-3)	Certificate (level 4)	Diploma (level 5-6)	Degree (level 7+)	Total
Number						
	Natural and Physical Sciences	100	48	38	101	287
	Information Technology	83	15	20	51	169
	Engineering and Related Technologies	438	437	109	196	1,179
	Architecture and Building	155	193	36	45	429
	Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	271	246	17	41	574
	Health	171	84	79	212	546
	Education	135	54	33	324	547
	Management and Commerce	485	210	162	295	1,152
	Society and Culture	301	114	104	265	784
	Creative Arts	149	42	34	81	307
	Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	181	133	40	18	372
	Totals	2,469	1,576	672	1,628	6,346
% of total						
	Natural and Physical Sciences	1.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.6%	4.5%
	Information Technology	1.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.8%	2.7%
	Engineering and Related Technologies	6.9%	6.9%	1.7%	3.1%	18.6%
	Architecture and Building	2.4%	3.0%	0.6%	0.7%	6.8%
	Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	4.3%	3.9%	0.3%	0.6%	9.0%
	Health	2.7%	1.3%	1.2%	3.3%	8.6%
	Education	2.1%	0.9%	0.5%	5.1%	8.6%
	Management and Commerce	7.6%	3.3%	2.6%	4.7%	18.2%
	Society and Culture	4.7%	1.8%	1.6%	4.2%	12.3%
	Creative Arts	2.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	4.8%
	Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	2.9%	2.1%	0.6%	0.3%	5.9%
	Totals	38.9%	24.8%	10.6%	25.7%	100%

- The greatest demand in Ruapehu District in 2018 was for qualifications at the level of Certificate (level 1-3). Approximately 39% of all positions in Ruapehu District required this level of qualification.
- By field of study, the highest demand was for Engineering and Related Technologies. Approximately 19% of all positions in Ruapehu District required this field of study.

Table 17: Change in employment by level of qualification and field of study in Ruapehu District 2008 - 2018

Field of study	Certificate (level 1-3)	Certificate (level 4)	Diploma (level 5-6)	Degree (level 7+)	Total
Absolute change					
Natural and Physical Sciences	-13	-10	-3	3	-23
Information Technology	-11	-4	-2	2	-14
Engineering and Related Technologies	-53	-101	-29	-14	-197
Architecture and Building	-24	-150	-13	-11	-198
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	-50	-24	-1	4	-70
Health	-14	-14	15	21	8
Education	-10	-14	1	3	-19
Management and Commerce	-69	-52	1	-4	-124
Society and Culture	-31	-29	0	-5	-66
Creative Arts	-19	-11	-1	-1	-32
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	-22	-4	-2	0	-28
Totals	-316	-412	-33	-1	-762
annual average % change					
Natural and Physical Sciences	-1.2%	-1.8%	-0.8%	0.3%	-0.8%
Information Technology	-1.2%	-2.4%	-0.9%	0.5%	-0.8%
Engineering and Related Technologies	-1.1%	-2.1%	-2.3%	-0.7%	-1.5%
Architecture and Building	-1.5%	-5.6%	-3.0%	-2.1%	-3.7%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	-1.7%	-0.9%	-0.3%	1.0%	-1.1%
Health	-0.8%	-1.5%	2.1%	1.0%	0.2%
Education	-0.7%	-2.2%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.3%
Management and Commerce	-1.3%	-2.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	-1.0%
Society and Culture	-1.0%	-2.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.8%
Creative Arts	-1.2%	-2.2%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-1.0%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	-1.1%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.0%	-0.7%
Totals	-1.2%	-2.3%	-0.5%	0.0%	100%

- The number of positions in Ruapehu District requiring a Degree (level 7+) increased by -1 between 2008 and 2018, ranking it as the qualification level with the largest absolute increase in demand.
- By field of study, Health experienced the highest increase in demand between 2008 and 2018. The number of positions requiring this field of study increased by 8 over the 10 year period.

TOURISM

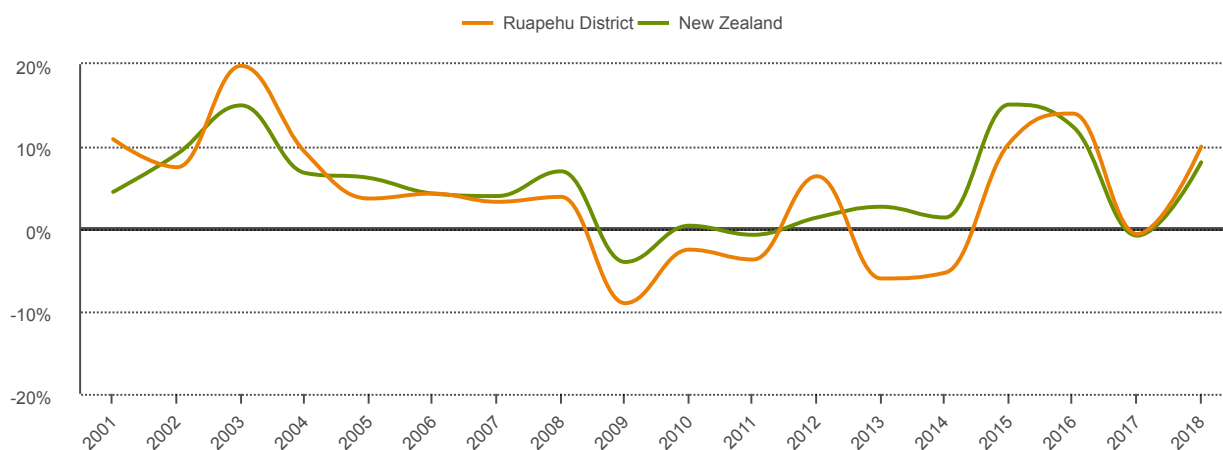
Tourism has grown rapidly in New Zealand since 2000. Not only has the number of overseas tourist arrivals increased substantially, but the level of domestic tourism has also expanded rapidly as spending on leisure by New Zealand residents increased. This section describes the contribution of tourism to Ruapehu District's economy.

Tourism GDP

Table 18: Tourism GDP (2001-2018)

Year	Ruapehu District		New Zealand	
	Level	Change	Level	Change
2000	\$40.2m		\$5,753m	
2001	\$44.6m	10.9%	\$6,011m	4.5%
2002	\$47.9m	7.5%	\$6,559m	9.1%
2003	\$57.4m	19.8%	\$7,544m	15.0%
2004	\$62.7m	9.3%	\$8,055m	6.8%
2005	\$65.0m	3.7%	\$8,555m	6.2%
2006	\$67.8m	4.3%	\$8,925m	4.3%
2007	\$70.0m	3.3%	\$9,284m	4.0%
2008	\$72.8m	3.9%	\$9,936m	7.0%
2009	\$66.2m	-9.0%	\$9,543m	-4.0%
2010	\$64.6m	-2.5%	\$9,582m	0.4%
2011	\$62.2m	-3.7%	\$9,515m	-0.7%
2012	\$66.2m	6.4%	\$9,648m	1.4%
2013	\$62.2m	-6.0%	\$9,913m	2.7%
2014	\$58.9m	-5.3%	\$10,055m	1.4%
2015	\$65.1m	10.4%	\$11,578m	15.1%
2016	\$74.2m	14.0%	\$13,012m	12.4%
2017	\$73.7m	-0.6%	\$12,908m	-0.8%
2018	\$81.1m	10.0%	\$13,954m	8.1%

Figure 30: Annual average tourism GDP growth (2001-2018)



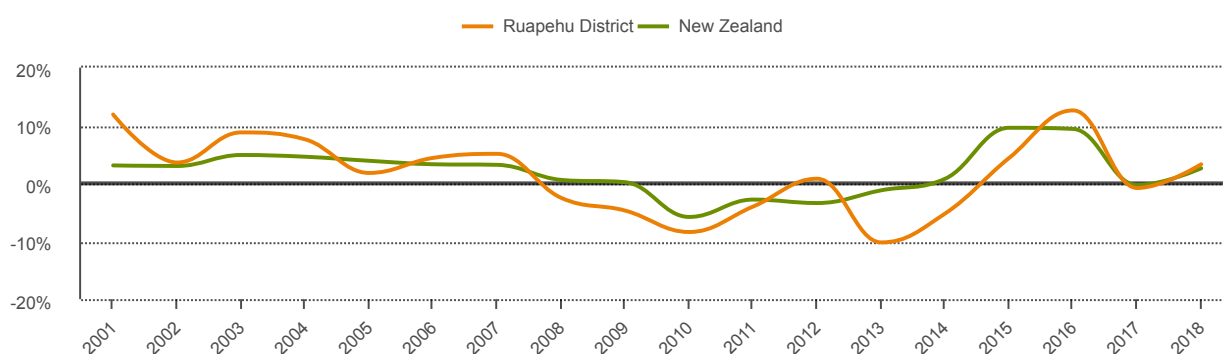
- The tourism industry contributed \$81.1m towards GDP in Ruapehu District in 2018. This amounted to 15% of the Ruapehu District's economic output in 2018, up from 13% ten years ago.
- Economic output in Ruapehu District's tourism industry increased by 10% in 2018, compared with a 8.1% increase in New Zealand.
- Growth in the industry in Ruapehu District has averaged 1.1% over the last ten years, compared with 3.5% in New Zealand.

Tourism Employment

Table 19: Tourism employment (2001-2018)

Year	Ruapehu District		New Zealand	
	Level	Change	Level	Change
2000	1,115		153,942	
2001	1,247	11.9%	158,751	3.1%
2002	1,292	3.6%	163,440	3.0%
2003	1,406	8.8%	171,423	4.9%
2004	1,512	7.6%	179,373	4.6%
2005	1,539	1.8%	186,321	3.9%
2006	1,608	4.4%	192,507	3.3%
2007	1,690	5.1%	198,687	3.2%
2008	1,647	-2.5%	199,935	0.6%
2009	1,570	-4.7%	200,274	0.2%
2010	1,437	-8.4%	188,559	-5.8%
2011	1,380	-4.0%	183,273	-2.8%
2012	1,392	0.8%	177,054	-3.4%
2013	1,250	-10.2%	174,885	-1.2%
2014	1,184	-5.2%	176,244	0.8%
2015	1,236	4.4%	193,110	9.6%
2016	1,392	12.6%	211,242	9.4%
2017	1,382	-0.8%	210,606	-0.3%
2018	1,427	3.3%	216,012	2.6%

Figure 31: Annual average tourism employment growth (2001-2018)



- The tourism industry employed an average of 1,427 people in Ruapehu District in 2018. This amounted to 22% of the Ruapehu District's total employment in 2018, down from 23% in 2008.
- Employment growth in the industry in New Zealand has averaged -1.4% over the last ten years, compared with 0.8% in New Zealand.
- Employment in the tourism industry increased by 3.3% in 2018, compared with a 2.6% increase in New Zealand.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Time period

This economic profile reports on March years (eg. 2018 refers to the 12 months to March 2018) for all indicators except population (as at June), dairy sector statistics (May year), and government social service expenditure and beneficiary data (June years).

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the value economic units add to their inputs. It should not be confused with revenue or turnover. A company's value adding is broadly equivalent to its sales revenue less the cost of materials (eg steel for making motor cars) and services (eg telecommunications) purchased from other firms.

Total GDP is calculated by summing the value added to all goods and services for final consumption – i.e. it does not include the value added to goods and services used as intermediate inputs for the production of other goods as this would result in double counting. As a result, GDP estimates should not be confused with revenue/turnover/gross output.

In this profile Gross Domestic Product for each region and territorial authority (TA) is estimated by Infometrics. A top down approach breaks national production-based GDP (published by Statistics New Zealand) down to territorial authority level by applying TA shares to the national total. Each TA's share of industry output is based on the share of earnings measured in the Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED), which is, in turn, based on taxation data. This approach captures differences in productivity between TAs and changes in productivity over time. Our estimates are benchmarked on regional GDP published by Statistics New Zealand

GDP is measured in constant 2010 prices .

Prices

In this profile, we present all GDP estimates in constant 2010 prices. GDP presented in constant prices is sometimes referred to as real GDP. By using constant prices we remove the distractionary effect of inflation. It enables us to meaningfully compare GDP from one year to the next.

Industrial classification

This profile uses industry categories from the 2006 Australia New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The ANZSIC is a hierarchical classification with four levels, namely divisions (the broadest level also referred to as 1-digit categories), subdivisions (3-digit), groups (4-digit) and classes (7-digit). There are approximately 500 7-digit industries.

This profile also uses a grouping of 54 industries. These are the industries used by Statistics New Zealand in the national accounts.

Unallocated

Unallocated items include taxes levied on the purchaser rather than the producing industry (such as GST, import duties, and taxes on capital transactions), and items that cannot easily be allocated to a specific industry (such as the seasonal adjustment balancing item). A seasonal adjustment balancing item is necessary to ensure that the sum of all seasonally adjusted industries can be reconciled with total GDP.

Broad economic sectors

The primary sector extracts or harvests products from the earth and includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining. The secondary sector produces manufactured and other processed goods and includes manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction. The tertiary sector includes all service industries that are not knowledge intensive, such as retail trade, and food and accommodation services. The quaternary sector includes knowledge intensive service industries. "Other"™ includes owner occupied property operation and unallocated activity.

Employment by industry

Employment is measured as an average of the four quarters making up each year. The unit of measurement is filled jobs.

Regional employment numbers are from Infometrics™ Regional Industry Employment Model (RIEM). The model draws heavily on quarterly and annual Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED) published by Statistics New Zealand. RIEM differs from data from Business Demography in that it is a quarterly series (BD is annual) and it includes both employees and self-employed, whereas BD only includes employees.

Self-employment

Self-employment rates are from Annual Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED).

Employment by occupation

Employment in each industry is converted to occupational employment using the relationship between industry and occupational employment observed in various Population Censuses. The Population Census measures the occupational composition of employment in each industry and how this changes over time. Occupations conform to the categories used in the Australian New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

Productivity

Productivity measures the efficiency of production. In this profile, we measure productivity as GDP per filled job (ie. The amount of economic activity generated on average by each filled job). One needs to be aware that labour is only one input into production. The output of each employee may differ across industries in a region due to differing access to machinery, technology, and land. Therefore, productivity comparisons should only be made in circumstances where it is reasonable to assume that capital intensity will be broadly the same – for example, when looking at productivity within an industry over a limited-time period, or when comparing productivity of a particular industry with that same industry in another region.

Earnings

Earnings data comes from the quarterly Linked Employer Employee Data published by Statistics New Zealand. LEED publishes the mean earnings of full quarter jobs for each quarter. Full quarter jobs may include full time and part time jobs. Earnings include overtime and lump sum payments. We sum the mean earnings for the four quarters making up the year to arrive at an estimate of average annual earnings.

House prices

House value (dollar value) are sourced from QVNZ. The levels used are average current values. An average current value is the average (mean) value of all developed residential properties in the area based on the latest house value index from QVNZ. It is not an average or median sales price, as both of those figures only measure what happens to have sold in the period. These average current values are affected by the underlying value of houses (including those not on the market) and are quality adjusted based on the growth in each house's price between sales.

Population

The estimated resident population is an estimate of all people who usually live in that area at a given date. Visitors from elsewhere in New Zealand or from overseas are excluded.

The estimated resident population at 30 June 2013 is based on the 2013 census usually resident population count, adjusted for:

- net census undercount (based on the 2013 Post-enumeration Survey)
- residents temporarily overseas on census night
- births, deaths, and net migration between census night and the date of the estimate
- reconciliation with demographic estimates at ages 0–9 years.

The estimated resident population is not directly comparable with the census usually resident population count because of these adjustments.

The estimated resident population is sourced from Statistics New Zealand.

Dependency ratio

The dependency ratio is the number of under 15 year olds and over 65 year olds as a ratio of the rest of the population (working age).

Business Units

Data on the number of businesses is sourced from the Business Demography statistics from Statistics New Zealand. Businesses are measured by geographic units, which represent a business location engaged in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical site or base (eg. a factory, a farm, a shop, an office, etc). All non-trading or dormant enterprises, as well as enterprises outside of New Zealand, are excluded from business demography statistics.

A significant number of enterprises are recorded as having zero employment. Enterprises in the zero employee count size category may have:

- working owners who don't draw a wage from their business
- labour provided by other businesses or contractors
- business activity that requires no labour (eg. holding company).

Only business units that are economically significant enterprises are included. To be regarded as economically significant they must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- annual expenses or sales subject to GST of more than \$30,000
- 12-month rolling mean employee count of greater than three
- part of a group of enterprises
- registered for GST and involved in agriculture or forestry
- over \$40,000 of income recorded in the IR10 annual tax return (this includes some units in residential property leasing and rental).