



ANNUAL ECONOMIC PROFILE

Lower Hutt City

 **Infometrics**

Economics put simply

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ECONOMY

The New Zealand economy grew by 2.5% over the year to March 2016, following rapid growth of 3.4% the previous year.

Rental, hiring and Real Estate Services was the biggest contributor to growth, with value-added lifting 4.4%. The sector has benefited not only from higher levels of property sales, but population growth and better conditions for businesses have also pushed up property and machinery rentals. In a similar vein, GDP for the construction sector rose 3.6% lift over the March 2016 year.

A range of service-based industries experienced strong growth over the past year. An expanding population, coupled with better job prospects, pushed up value-added by retail trade by 5.6%. Professional, scientific and technical services (3.0%) and finance and insurance series (3.1%) also experienced rapid growth.

Another record-breaking year for domestic and international visitor spending saw GDP for accommodation and food services increase 5.2%.

Valued-added from agriculture, forestry and fishing climbed 2.8%, despite challenging conditions for dairy farmers. The standout performer in the primary sector was agriculture and fruit growing (6.8%), while sheep, beef cattle and grain farming (3.6%) also grew strongly. Some of this additional activity flowed through to rural contractors, with value-added from agricultural support services and hunting climbing 7.5%.

How fast has Lower Hutt City's economy grown?

This section measures economic performance in Lower Hutt City during the year to March 2016 and previous years. All GDP estimates are measured in constant 2010 prices.

- GDP in Lower Hutt City measured \$4,600m in the year to March 2016, down -0.1% from a year earlier. New Zealand's GDP increased by 2.5% over the same period.
- Economic growth in Lower Hutt City averaged -0.1%pa over the last 10 years compared with an average of 1.8%pa in the national economy.
- Growth in Lower Hutt City reached a high of 5.3% in 2001 and a low of -4.6% in 2009.
- Lower Hutt City accounted for 2.1% of national GDP in 2016.

Figure 1: GDP growth (year to Mar 2016)

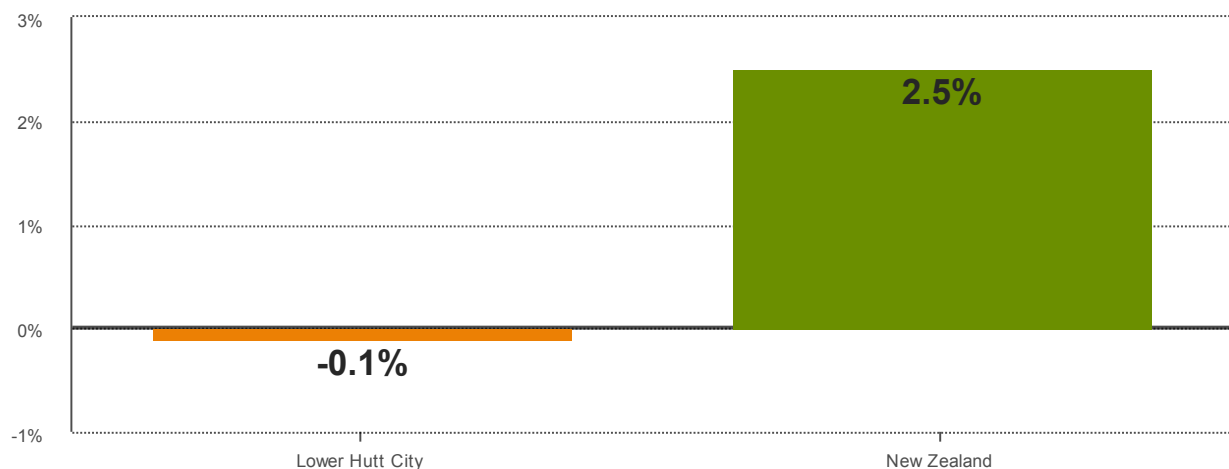


Figure 2: Annual average GDP growth (2000-2016)

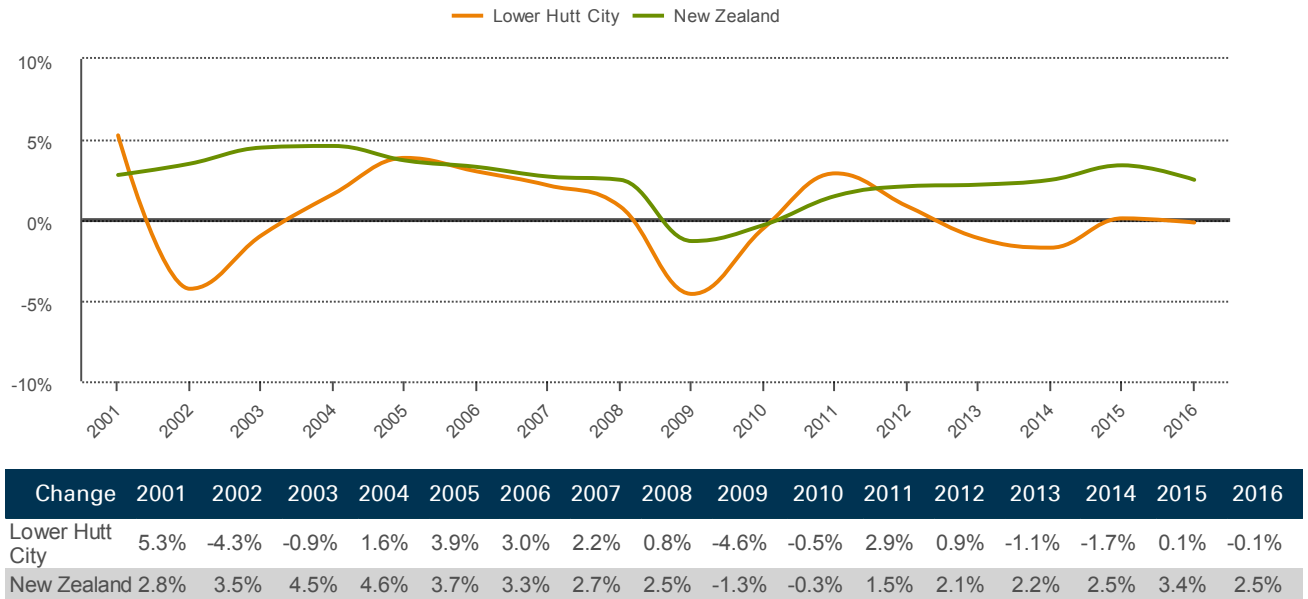
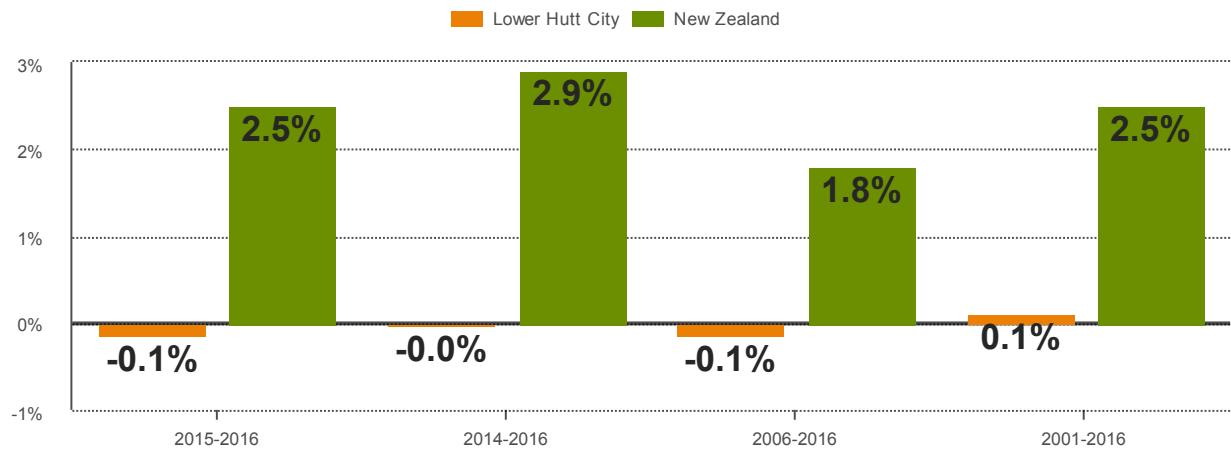


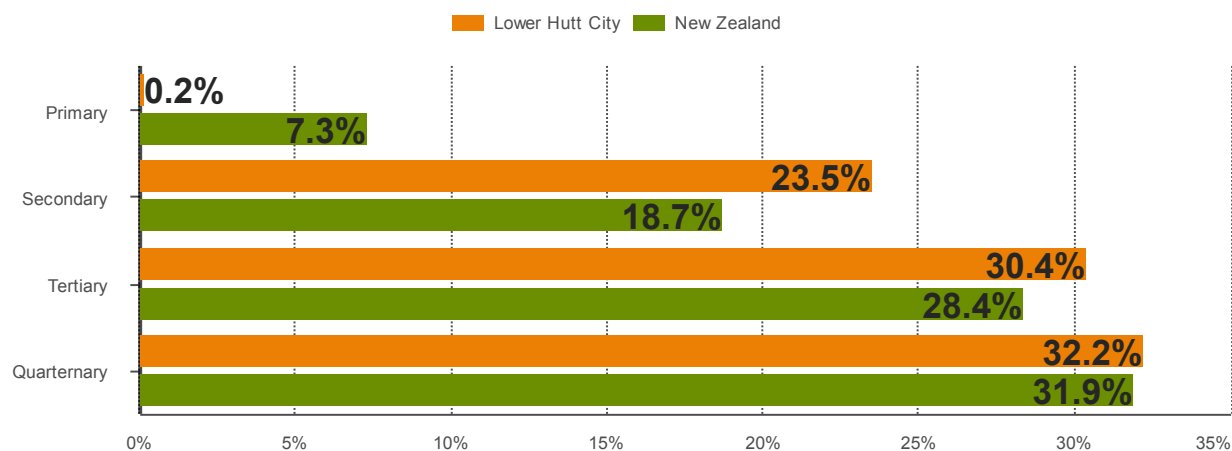
Figure 3: GDP growth over various time periods



What is the industrial structure of Lower Hutt City'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 (2016)



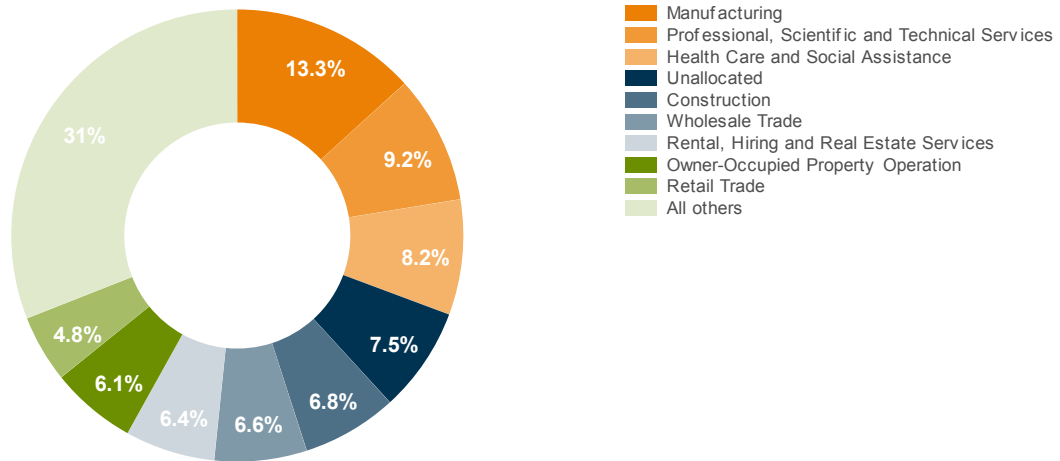
- Primary industries accounted for the smallest proportion in Lower Hutt City: 0.2% compared with 7.3% in the national economy.
- Secondary industries accounted for 23.5% compared with 18.7% in the national economy.
- Tertiary industries accounted for 30.4% compared with 28.4% in the national economy.
- Quarternary industries accounted for the largest proportion of GDP (32.2%) in Lower Hutt City, which is higher than in the national economy (31.9%).

Table 1: GDP by 1-digit industry (2016)

| Industry | Lower Hutt City | | New Zealand | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Level | Share of total | Level | Share of total |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | \$6.51m | 0.1% | \$12,811m | 5.7% |
| Mining | \$3.86m | 0.1% | \$3,522m | 1.6% |
| Manufacturing | \$610m | 13.3% | \$22,521m | 10.1% |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | \$158m | 3.4% | \$6,471m | 2.9% |
| Construction | \$314m | 6.8% | \$12,808m | 5.7% |
| Wholesale Trade | \$304m | 6.6% | \$11,488m | 5.1% |
| Retail Trade | \$222m | 4.8% | \$10,630m | 4.8% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | \$86.9m | 1.9% | \$4,736m | 2.1% |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | \$203m | 4.4% | \$9,397m | 4.2% |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | \$134m | 2.9% | \$7,904m | 3.5% |
| Financial and Insurance Services | \$135m | 2.9% | \$13,220m | 5.9% |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | \$296m | 6.4% | \$15,991m | 7.2% |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | \$422m | 9.2% | \$18,018m | 8.1% |
| Administrative and Support Services | \$95.4m | 2.1% | \$4,564m | 2.0% |
| Public Administration and Safety | \$207m | 4.5% | \$9,612m | 4.3% |
| Education and Training | \$204m | 4.4% | \$9,365m | 4.2% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | \$379m | 8.2% | \$13,259m | 5.9% |
| Arts and Recreation Services | \$68.6m | 1.5% | \$2,918m | 1.3% |
| Other Services | \$122m | 2.7% | \$3,794m | 1.7% |
| Owner-Occupied Property Operation | \$282m | 6.1% | \$13,628m | 6.1% |
| Unallocated | \$346m | 7.5% | \$16,826m | 7.5% |
| Total | \$4,600m | 100% | \$223,483m | 100% |

- Among broad industries Manufacturing was the largest in Lower Hutt City in 2016 accounting for 13.3% of total.
- The second largest was Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (9.2%) followed by Health Care and Social Assistance (8.2%)

Figure 5: Share of total GDP (2016)



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 Professional, Scientific & Tech Services was the largest in Lower Hutt City in 2016 accounting for 9.2% of total.
- The second largest was Health Care & Social Assistance (8.2%) followed by Wholesale Trade (6.6%)

Table 2: GDP by 54 industries (2016)

| Industry | Lower Hutt City | | New Zealand | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | Level | Share of total | Level | Share of total |
| Horticulture & Fruit Growing | \$0.60m | 0.0% | \$1,141m | 0.5% |
| Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming | \$1.26m | 0.0% | \$2,709m | 1.2% |
| Dairy Cattle Farming | \$0.00m | 0.0% | \$5,230m | 2.3% |
| Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming | \$0.68m | 0.0% | \$316m | 0.1% |
| Forestry & Logging | \$1.87m | 0.0% | \$1,391m | 0.6% |
| Fishing & Aquaculture | \$1.08m | 0.0% | \$345m | 0.2% |
| Agric Support Services & Hunting | \$1.03m | 0.0% | \$1,679m | 0.8% |
| Mining | \$3.86m | 0.1% | \$3,522m | 1.6% |
| Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing | \$0.00m | 0.0% | \$1,786m | 0.8% |
| Seafood Processing | \$0.00m | 0.0% | \$408m | 0.2% |
| Dairy Product Manufacturing | \$1.44m | 0.0% | \$1,304m | 0.6% |
| Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu | \$62.8m | 1.4% | \$1,994m | 0.9% |
| Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu | \$62.5m | 1.4% | \$1,904m | 0.9% |
| Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu | \$34.2m | 0.7% | \$672m | 0.3% |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | \$26.0m | 0.6% | \$1,321m | 0.6% |
| Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing | \$44.9m | 1.0% | \$689m | 0.3% |
| Printing | \$35.2m | 0.8% | \$565m | 0.3% |
| Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing | \$1.13m | 0.0% | \$1,067m | 0.5% |
| Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu | \$36.7m | 0.8% | \$1,387m | 0.6% |
| Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu | \$112m | 2.4% | \$1,346m | 0.6% |
| Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu | \$24.0m | 0.5% | \$1,142m | 0.5% |
| Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu | \$13.1m | 0.3% | \$586m | 0.3% |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | \$53.8m | 1.2% | \$1,861m | 0.8% |
| Transport Equipment Manufacturing | \$28.5m | 0.6% | \$1,067m | 0.5% |
| Machinery & Other Equipment Manu | \$59.6m | 1.3% | \$2,805m | 1.3% |
| Furniture & Other Manufacturing | \$14.2m | 0.3% | \$617m | 0.3% |
| Electricity & Gas Supply | \$58.6m | 1.3% | \$5,373m | 2.4% |
| Water, Sewerage & Waste Services | \$99.6m | 2.2% | \$1,098m | 0.5% |
| Building Construction | \$45.8m | 1.0% | \$2,636m | 1.2% |
| Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction | \$85.3m | 1.9% | \$3,639m | 1.6% |
| Construction Services | \$183m | 4.0% | \$6,533m | 2.9% |
| Wholesale Trade | \$304m | 6.6% | \$11,488m | 5.1% |
| Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing | \$32.5m | 0.7% | \$1,526m | 0.7% |
| Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing | \$60.4m | 1.3% | \$3,102m | 1.4% |
| Other Store & Non Store Retailing | \$129m | 2.8% | \$6,002m | 2.7% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | \$86.9m | 1.9% | \$4,736m | 2.1% |
| Road Transport | \$104m | 2.3% | \$3,281m | 1.5% |
| Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport | \$1.40m | 0.0% | \$1,930m | 0.9% |
| Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services | \$97.6m | 2.1% | \$4,186m | 1.9% |
| Information Media Services | \$53.8m | 1.2% | \$2,197m | 1.0% |
| Telecomms, Internet & Library Services | \$80.1m | 1.7% | \$5,707m | 2.6% |
| Finance | \$88.1m | 1.9% | \$8,733m | 3.9% |
| Insurance & Superannuation Funds | \$7.47m | 0.2% | \$2,466m | 1.1% |
| Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services | \$39.3m | 0.9% | \$2,020m | 0.9% |
| Rental & Hiring Services | \$42.2m | 0.9% | \$2,533m | 1.1% |
| Property Operators & Real Estate Services | \$254m | 5.5% | \$13,458m | 6.0% |
| Professional, Scientific & Tech Services | \$422m | 9.2% | \$18,018m | 8.1% |
| Administrative & Support Services | \$95.4m | 2.1% | \$4,564m | 2.0% |
| Local Government Administration | \$26.0m | 0.6% | \$1,146m | 0.5% |
| Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety | \$181m | 3.9% | \$8,466m | 3.8% |
| Education & Training | \$204m | 4.4% | \$9,365m | 4.2% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | \$379m | 8.2% | \$13,259m | 5.9% |
| Arts & Recreation Services | \$68.6m | 1.5% | \$2,918m | 1.3% |
| Other Services | \$122m | 2.7% | \$3,794m | 1.7% |
| Owner-Occupied Property Operation | \$282m | 6.1% | \$13,628m | 6.1% |
| Unallocated | \$346m | 7.5% | \$16,826m | 7.5% |
| Total | \$4,600m | 100% | \$223,483m | 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 Lower Hutt City's economy taking into account their relative sizes.

- Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services made the largest contribution to overall growth in Lower Hutt City between 2015 and 2016. The industry grew by 12% over the year and contributed 0.38 percentage points to the district's total growth of -0.1%.
- The next largest contributor was rental, hiring and real estate services (0.30 percentage points) followed by construction (0.30 percentage points).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Manufacturing which declined by 3.2% and contributed -0.44 percentage points to the total growth of -0.1%. Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (-0.39 percentage points) was the next largest detractor.

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

| Industry | 2015 | 2016 | % point contribution to growth | Annual Growth |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 140.6 | 158.2 | 0.4% | 12.5% |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 281.8 | 295.9 | 0.3% | 5.0% |
| Construction | 300.4 | 313.9 | 0.3% | 4.5% |
| Public Administration and Safety | 194.5 | 206.9 | 0.3% | 6.4% |
| Retail Trade | 213.9 | 221.6 | 0.2% | 3.6% |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 127.9 | 133.9 | 0.1% | 4.7% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 83.4 | 86.9 | 0.1% | 4.1% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 376.5 | 379.1 | 0.1% | 0.7% |
| Education and Training | 201.8 | 204.3 | 0.1% | 1.2% |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 5.2 | 6.5 | 0.0% | 25.1% |
| Mining | 3.2 | 3.9 | 0.0% | 21.5% |
| Administrative and Support Services | 97.7 | 95.4 | -0.1% | -2.4% |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 138.5 | 134.9 | -0.1% | -2.6% |
| Other Services | 128.8 | 122.3 | -0.1% | -5.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | 315.8 | 304.0 | -0.3% | -3.8% |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 81.0 | 68.6 | -0.3% | -15.3% |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 219.1 | 202.6 | -0.4% | -7.5% |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 440.4 | 422.4 | -0.4% | -4.1% |
| Manufacturing | 630.3 | 609.8 | -0.4% | -3.2% |
| Owner-Occupied Property Operation | 283.9 | 282.3 | 0.0% | -0.5% |
| Unallocated | 341.6 | 346.2 | 0.1% | 1.4% |
| Total | 4,606 | 4,600 | -0.1% | -0.1% |

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.

- Water, Sewerage & Waste Services made the largest contribution to overall growth in Lower Hutt City between 2015 and 2016. The industry grew by 19% over the year and contributed 0.35 percentage points to the district's total growth of -0.1%.
- The next largest contributor was property operators & real estate services (0.28 percentage points) followed by central gov admin, defence & safety (0.22 percentage points).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Professional, Scientific & Tech Services which declined by 4.1% and contributed -0.39 percentage points to the total growth of -0.1%. Arts & Recreation Services (-0.27 percentage points) was the next largest detractor.

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

| Industry | 2015 | 2016 | % point contribution to growth | Annual Growth |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Water, Sewerage & Waste Services | 83.6 | 99.6 | 0.3% | 19.1% |
| Property Operators & Real Estate Services | 240.7 | 253.6 | 0.3% | 5.4% |
| Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety | 170.7 | 180.9 | 0.2% | 6.0% |
| Construction Services | 175.8 | 182.9 | 0.2% | 4.0% |
| Information Media Services | 49.3 | 53.8 | 0.1% | 9.0% |
| Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction | 81.3 | 85.3 | 0.1% | 4.8% |
| Other Store & Non Store Retailing | 125.0 | 128.7 | 0.1% | 3.0% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 83.4 | 86.9 | 0.1% | 4.1% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 376.5 | 379.1 | 0.1% | 0.7% |
| Building Construction | 43.2 | 45.8 | 0.1% | 5.9% |
| Education & Training | 201.8 | 204.3 | 0.1% | 1.2% |
| Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing | 58.1 | 60.4 | 0.1% | 4.0% |
| Local Government Administration | 23.8 | 26.0 | 0.0% | 9.0% |
| Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing | 30.8 | 32.5 | 0.0% | 5.6% |
| Electricity & Gas Supply | 57.0 | 58.6 | 0.0% | 2.7% |
| Telecomms, Internet & Library Services | 78.6 | 80.1 | 0.0% | 2.0% |
| Rental & Hiring Services | 41.1 | 42.2 | 0.0% | 2.6% |
| Transport Equipment Manufacturing | 27.7 | 28.5 | 0.0% | 3.1% |
| Mining | 3.2 | 3.9 | 0.0% | 21.5% |
| Agric Support Services & Hunting | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.0% | 51.7% |
| Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.0% | 37.2% |
| Dairy Product Manufacturing | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.0% | 30.7% |
| Furniture & Other Manufacturing | 14.0 | 14.2 | 0.0% | 1.4% |
| Fishing & Aquaculture | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.0% | 21.8% |
| Forestry & Logging | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.0% | 11.5% |
| Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0% | 30.1% |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 53.6 | 53.8 | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| Horticulture & Fruit Growing | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.0% | 13.5% |
| Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu | 13.1 | 13.1 | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Dairy Cattle Farming | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | - |
| Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | - |
| Seafood Processing | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0% | - |
| Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu | 24.2 | 24.0 | 0.0% | -0.6% |
| Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu | 34.5 | 34.2 | 0.0% | -0.8% |
| Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services | 39.7 | 39.3 | 0.0% | -0.9% |
| Machinery & Other Equipment Manu | 60.1 | 59.6 | 0.0% | -0.8% |
| Insurance & Superannuation Funds | 8.2 | 7.5 | 0.0% | -8.6% |
| Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu | 63.8 | 62.5 | 0.0% | -2.0% |
| Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0.0% | -53.8% |
| Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu | 113.5 | 111.7 | 0.0% | -1.6% |
| Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu | 64.9 | 62.8 | 0.0% | -3.1% |
| Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.0% | -60.8% |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 28.3 | 26.0 | 0.0% | -7.8% |
| Administrative & Support Services | 97.7 | 95.4 | -0.1% | -2.4% |
| Finance | 90.7 | 88.1 | -0.1% | -2.8% |
| Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu | 39.6 | 36.7 | -0.1% | -7.2% |
| Road Transport | 106.7 | 103.6 | -0.1% | -2.9% |
| Printing | 39.8 | 35.2 | -0.1% | -11.5% |
| Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing | 49.9 | 44.9 | -0.1% | -10.0% |
| Other Services | 128.8 | 122.3 | -0.1% | -5.0% |
| Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services | 108.8 | 97.6 | -0.2% | -10.3% |
| Wholesale Trade | 315.8 | 304.0 | -0.3% | -3.8% |
| Arts & Recreation Services | 81.0 | 68.6 | -0.3% | -15.3% |
| Professional, Scientific & Tech Services | 440.4 | 422.4 | -0.4% | -4.1% |
| Owner-Occupied Property Operation | 283.9 | 282.3 | 0.0% | -0.5% |
| Unallocated | 341.6 | 346.2 | 0.1% | 1.4% |
| Total | 4,606 | 4,600 | -0.1% | -0.1% |

In which industries does Lower Hutt City 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 Lower Hutt City has the largest comparative advantages are Water, Sewerage & Waste Services (location quotient = 4.4), Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu (4.0), and Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing (3.2).

Table 5: Location Quotient 2016

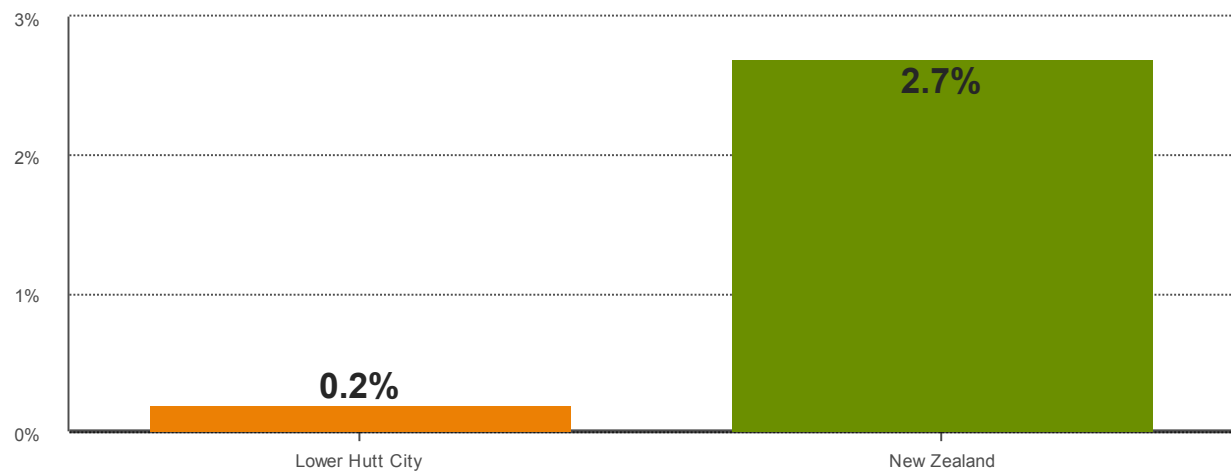
| Industry | Lower Hutt City | | New Zealand |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Location Quotient | Share of total GDP | Share of total GDP |
| Water, Sewerage & Waste Services | 4.4 | 2.2% | 0.5% |
| Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu | 4.0 | 2.4% | 0.6% |
| Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing | 3.2 | 1.0% | 0.3% |
| Printing | 3.0 | 0.8% | 0.3% |
| Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu | 2.5 | 0.7% | 0.3% |
| Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu | 1.6 | 1.4% | 0.9% |
| Other Services | 1.6 | 2.7% | 1.7% |
| Road Transport | 1.5 | 2.3% | 1.5% |
| Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu | 1.5 | 1.4% | 0.9% |
| Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | 1.4 | 1.2% | 0.8% |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 1.4 | 8.2% | 5.9% |
| Construction Services | 1.4 | 4.0% | 2.9% |
| Transport Equipment Manufacturing | 1.3 | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu | 1.3 | 0.8% | 0.6% |
| Wholesale Trade | 1.3 | 6.6% | 5.1% |
| Information Media Services | 1.2 | 1.2% | 1.0% |
| Arts & Recreation Services | 1.1 | 1.5% | 1.3% |
| Professional, Scientific & Tech Services | 1.1 | 9.2% | 8.1% |
| Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction | 1.1 | 1.9% | 1.6% |
| Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services | 1.1 | 2.1% | 1.9% |
| Furniture & Other Manufacturing | 1.1 | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Local Government Administration | 1.1 | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu | 1.1 | 0.3% | 0.3% |
| Education & Training | 1.1 | 4.4% | 4.2% |
| Other Store & Non Store Retailing | 1.0 | 2.8% | 2.7% |
| Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety | 1.0 | 3.9% | 3.8% |
| Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing | 1.0 | 0.7% | 0.7% |
| Machinery & Other Equipment Manu | 1.0 | 1.3% | 1.3% |
| Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu | 1.0 | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Administrative & Support Services | 1.0 | 2.1% | 2.0% |
| Wood Product Manufacturing | 1.0 | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing | 0.9 | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services | 0.9 | 0.9% | 0.9% |
| Property Operators & Real Estate Services | 0.9 | 5.5% | 6.0% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 0.9 | 1.9% | 2.1% |
| Building Construction | 0.8 | 1.0% | 1.2% |
| Rental & Hiring Services | 0.8 | 0.9% | 1.1% |
| Telecomms, Internet & Library Services | 0.7 | 1.7% | 2.6% |
| Electricity & Gas Supply | 0.5 | 1.3% | 2.4% |
| Finance | 0.5 | 1.9% | 3.9% |
| Fishing & Aquaculture | 0.2 | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| Insurance & Superannuation Funds | 0.1 | 0.2% | 1.1% |
| Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Forestry & Logging | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.6% |
| Dairy Product Manufacturing | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.6% |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1% | 1.6% |
| Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing | 0.1 | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.9% |
| Agric Support Services & Hunting | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| Horticulture & Fruit Growing | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.5% |
| Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming | 0.0 | 0.0% | 1.2% |
| Dairy Cattle Farming | 0.0 | 0.0% | 2.3% |
| Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| Seafood Processing | 0.0 | 0.0% | 0.2% |

EMPLOYMENT

How fast has employment grown in Lower Hutt City?

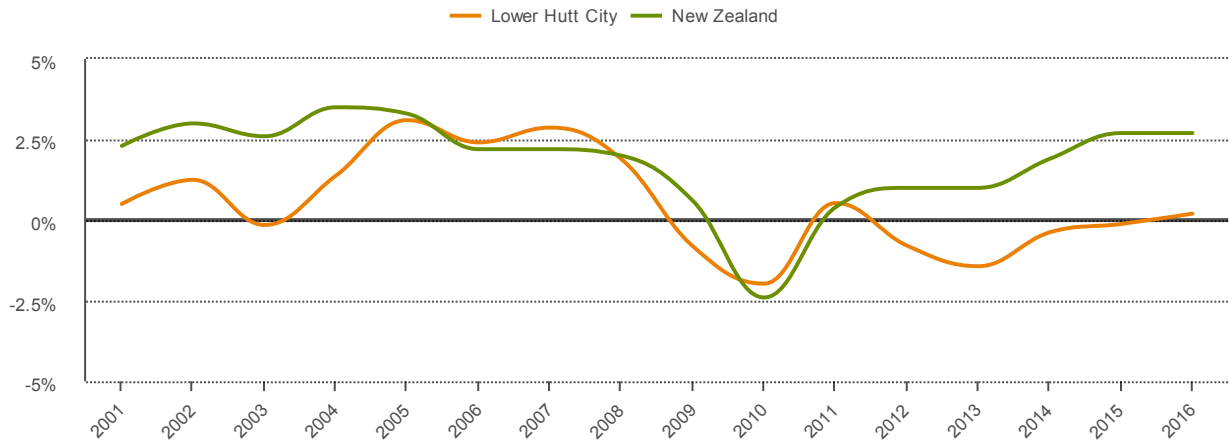
Employment growth provides new opportunities for the region's population to earn income and contribute to the region's economy. This section contrasts Lower Hutt City's recent performance in creating jobs with other regions in the country.

Figure 6: Employment growth (year to Mar 2016)



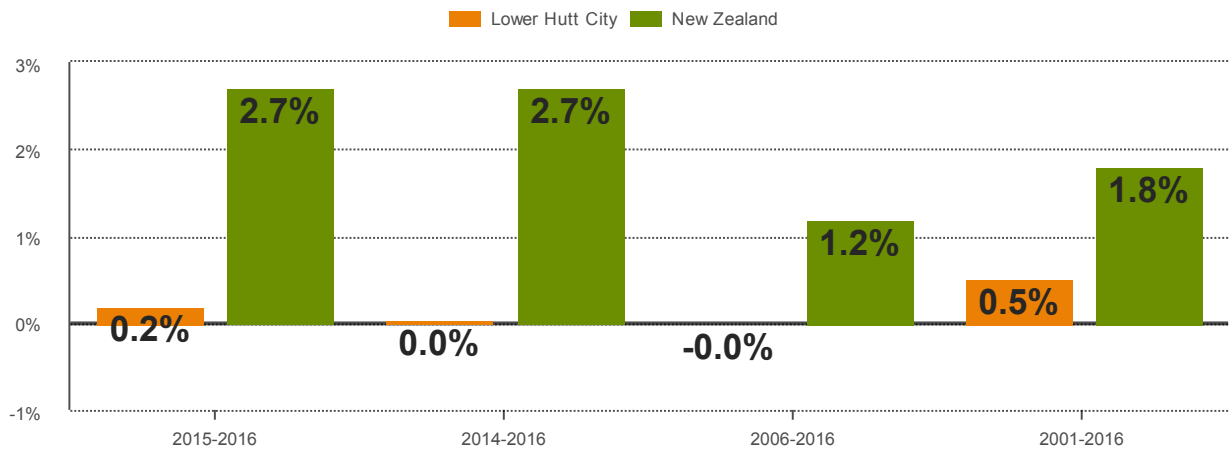
- Total employment in Lower Hutt City averaged 47,763 in the year to March 2016, up 0.2% from a year earlier. Employment in New Zealand increased by 2.7% over the same period.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City averaged 0.0%pa over the last 10 years compared with 1.2%pa in the national economy.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City reached a high of 3.1% in 2005 and a low of -2.0% in 2010.

Figure 7: Annual average employment growth



| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | 0.5% | 1.3% | -0.1% | 1.4% | 3.1% | 2.4% | 2.9% | 1.9% | -0.8% | -2.0% | 0.5% | -0.8% | -1.4% | -0.4% | -0.1% | 0.2% |
| New Zealand | 2.3% | 3.0% | 2.6% | 3.5% | 3.3% | 2.2% | 2.2% | 2.0% | 0.6% | -2.4% | 0.4% | 1.0% | 1.0% | 1.9% | 2.7% | 2.7% |

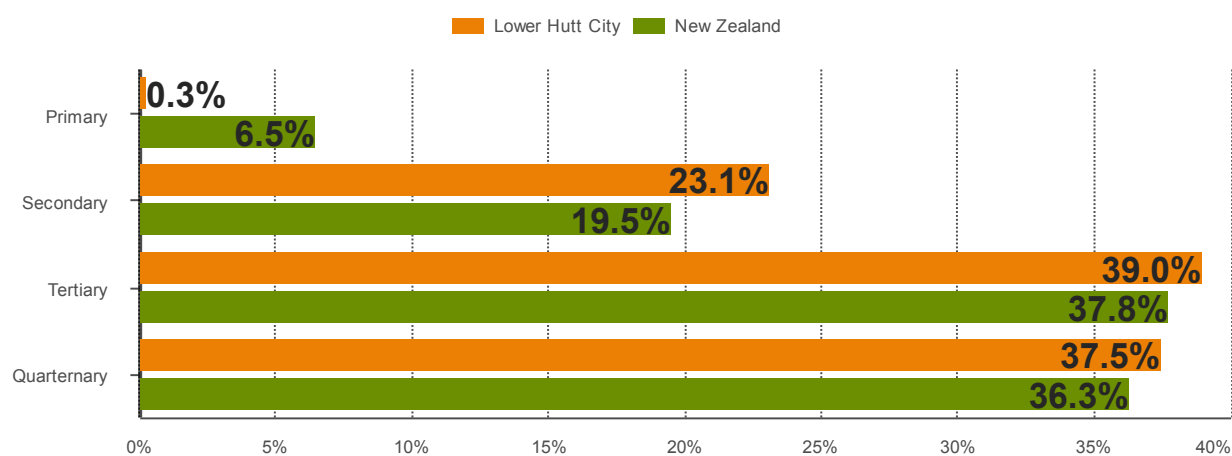
Figure 8: Employment growth over various time periods



What is the industrial structure of employment in Lower Hutt City?

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 (2016)



- Primary accounted for 0.3% in Lower Hutt City compared with 6.5% in New Zealand.
- Secondary accounted for 23.1% in Lower Hutt City compared with 19.5% in New Zealand.
- Tertiary industries accounted for the largest proportion of employment (39.0%) in Lower Hutt City, which is higher than in New Zealand (37.8%).
- Quaternary accounted for 37.5% in Lower Hutt City compared with 36.3% in New Zealand.

Which are the largest employing industries in Lower Hutt City?

This section identifies the broad industries that make the largest contribution to employment in Lower Hutt City.

Table 6: 1-digit industries ranked by size of employment (2016)

| Industry | Lower Hutt City | | New Zealand | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Level | Share of total | Level | Share of total |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 115 | 0.2% | 147,492 | 6.2% |
| Mining | 37 | 0.1% | 5,617 | 0.2% |
| Manufacturing | 4,879 | 10.2% | 232,854 | 9.9% |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 589 | 1.2% | 15,119 | 0.6% |
| Construction | 5,577 | 11.7% | 211,736 | 9.0% |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,885 | 6.0% | 117,974 | 5.0% |
| Retail Trade | 4,819 | 10.1% | 216,652 | 9.2% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 2,834 | 5.9% | 151,807 | 6.4% |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 1,894 | 4.0% | 98,676 | 4.2% |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 644 | 1.3% | 40,929 | 1.7% |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 684 | 1.4% | 65,093 | 2.8% |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 919 | 1.9% | 55,532 | 2.3% |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 4,711 | 9.9% | 223,950 | 9.5% |
| Administrative and Support Services | 2,449 | 5.1% | 118,732 | 5.0% |
| Public Administration and Safety | 1,886 | 3.9% | 111,039 | 4.7% |
| Education and Training | 4,136 | 8.7% | 184,124 | 7.8% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 5,860 | 12.3% | 233,191 | 9.9% |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 800 | 1.7% | 44,519 | 1.9% |
| Other Services | 2,044 | 4.3% | 88,390 | 3.7% |
| Total | 47,763 | 100% | 2,363,428 | 100% |

- Among broad industries Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest in Lower Hutt City in 2016 accounting for 12.3% of total.
- The second largest was Construction (11.7%) followed by Manufacturing (10.2%)

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 Lower Hutt City.

- Health Care and Social Assistance was the largest 7-digit industry in Lower Hutt City in 2016 employing 5,860 persons and accounting for 12.3% of total employment in the district. By contrast this industry accounted for 9.9% of total employment in New Zealand.
- The second largest employing industries were construction (5,577) followed by manufacturing (4,879).

Table 7: 50 largest employing 7-digit ANZSIC industries (2016)

| Rank | Industry | Lower Hutt City | | New Zealand |
|------|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Jobs | % of total | % of total |
| 1 | Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals) | 1,786 | 3.7% | 2.9% |
| 2 | Other Allied Health Services | 1,534 | 3.2% | 1.4% |
| 3 | Primary Education | 1,455 | 3.0% | 2.2% |
| 4 | Supermarket and Grocery Stores | 1,239 | 2.6% | 2.4% |
| 5 | Central Government Administration | 1,051 | 2.2% | 1.3% |
| 6 | Cafes and Restaurants | 1,017 | 2.1% | 2.8% |
| 7 | Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 964 | 2.0% | 1.7% |
| 8 | Management Advice and Other Consulting Services | 912 | 1.9% | 1.6% |
| 9 | Takeaway Food Services | 797 | 1.7% | 1.1% |
| 10 | Buildings Cleaning Services | 793 | 1.7% | 1.0% |
| 11 | Higher Education | 774 | 1.6% | 1.5% |
| 12 | Road Freight Transport | 733 | 1.5% | 1.3% |
| 13 | House Construction | 716 | 1.5% | 1.7% |
| 14 | Electrical Services | 673 | 1.4% | 0.9% |
| 15 | Secondary Education | 673 | 1.4% | 1.5% |
| 16 | Preschool Education | 629 | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| 17 | Aged Care Residential Services | 588 | 1.2% | 1.4% |
| 18 | Scientific Research Services | 581 | 1.2% | 0.3% |
| 19 | Other Residential Care Services | 560 | 1.2% | 0.6% |
| 20 | Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction | 541 | 1.1% | 0.8% |
| 21 | Labour Supply Services | 523 | 1.1% | 1.2% |
| 22 | Employment Placement and Recruitment Services | 509 | 1.1% | 0.6% |
| 23 | Printing | 502 | 1.1% | 0.3% |
| 24 | Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing | 492 | 1.0% | 0.8% |
| 25 | Catering Services | 486 | 1.0% | 0.4% |
| 26 | Department Stores | 454 | 1.0% | 0.7% |
| 27 | Real Estate Services | 453 | 0.9% | 1.0% |
| 28 | Other Social Assistance Services | 420 | 0.9% | 0.8% |
| 29 | Corporate Head Office Management Services | 401 | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| 30 | Clothing Retailing | 394 | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| 31 | Plumbing Services | 390 | 0.8% | 0.5% |
| 32 | Air Conditioning and Heating Services | 377 | 0.8% | 0.3% |
| 33 | Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance | 373 | 0.8% | 0.7% |
| 34 | Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services | 364 | 0.8% | 1.1% |
| 35 | Painting and Decorating Services | 363 | 0.8% | 0.6% |
| 36 | Local Government Administration | 358 | 0.7% | 1.0% |
| 37 | Other Grocery Wholesaling | 350 | 0.7% | 0.4% |
| 38 | Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Wholesaling | 349 | 0.7% | 0.5% |
| 39 | Other Hardware Goods Wholesaling | 344 | 0.7% | 0.3% |
| 40 | Accounting Services | 341 | 0.7% | 1.0% |
| 41 | Hairdressing and Beauty Services | 326 | 0.7% | 0.6% |
| 42 | Other Gambling Activities | 319 | 0.7% | 0.1% |
| 43 | General Practice Medical Services | 310 | 0.6% | 0.7% |
| 44 | Road and Bridge Construction | 308 | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| 45 | Other Construction Services n.e.c. | 304 | 0.6% | 0.4% |
| 46 | Child Care Services | 293 | 0.6% | 0.6% |
| 47 | Car Retailing | 292 | 0.6% | 0.5% |
| 48 | Legal Services | 275 | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| 49 | Paint and Coatings Manufacturing | 275 | 0.6% | 0.0% |
| 50 | Other Goods Wholesaling n.e.c. | 272 | 0.6% | 0.4% |
| | All other industries total | 18,528 | 38.8% | 52.0% |
| | Total | 47,763 | 100% | 100% |

Which industries have created the most jobs?

The section investigates which industries have created and lost the most number of jobs in Lower Hutt City. 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 | 2015 | 2016 | Change | Annual Growth |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Construction | 5,250 | 5,577 | 327 | 6.2% |
| Public Administration and Safety | 1,778 | 1,886 | 108 | 6.1% |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 486 | 589 | 103 | 21.2% |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 2,733 | 2,834 | 101 | 3.7% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 5,759 | 5,860 | 101 | 1.7% |
| Education and Training | 4,075 | 4,136 | 62 | 1.5% |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 883 | 919 | 36 | 4.1% |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 92 | 115 | 23 | 25.3% |
| Retail Trade | 4,813 | 4,819 | 6 | 0.1% |
| Mining | 34 | 37 | 3 | 9.8% |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 648 | 644 | -3 | -0.5% |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 700 | 684 | -16 | -2.3% |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,931 | 2,885 | -46 | -1.6% |
| Administrative and Support Services | 2,531 | 2,449 | -82 | -3.2% |
| Other Services | 2,132 | 2,044 | -88 | -4.1% |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 901 | 800 | -101 | -11.2% |
| Manufacturing | 4,989 | 4,879 | -110 | -2.2% |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 2,023 | 1,894 | -129 | -6.4% |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 4,912 | 4,711 | -201 | -4.1% |
| Total | 47,669 | 47,763 | 94 | 0.2% |

- Construction made the largest contribution to employment growth in Lower Hutt City between 2015 and 2016 with the industry adding 327 jobs.
- The next largest contributor was Public Administration and Safety (108 jobs) followed by Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services (103 jobs).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Professional, Scientific and Technical Services in which employment declined by 201.

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.

- Other Allied Health Services was the largest creator of jobs in Lower Hutt City between 2015 and 2016 generating an additional 133 positions.
- This was followed by Takeaway Food Services, which added 121 jobs over the same period.
- Postal Services was the largest detractor of jobs in Lower Hutt City between 2015 and 2016 losing 104 positions.
- This was followed by Scientific Testing and Analysis Services, which lost 82 jobs over the same period.

Table 9: The 50 seven-digit industries that created the most jobs between 2015 and 2016

| Rank | Industry | Jobs | | Change 2015 - 2016 | % of total 2016 |
|------|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | | |
| 1 | Other Allied Health Services | 1,401 | 1,534 | 133 | 3.2% |
| 2 | Takeaway Food Services | 677 | 797 | 121 | 1.7% |
| 3 | Central Government Administration | 939 | 1,051 | 112 | 2.2% |
| 4 | Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction | 459 | 541 | 82 | 1.1% |
| 5 | Higher Education | 705 | 774 | 69 | 1.6% |
| 6 | Other Warehousing and Storage Services | 131 | 190 | 59 | 0.4% |
| 7 | Other Construction Services n.e.c. | 250 | 304 | 54 | 0.6% |
| 8 | Electrical Services | 625 | 673 | 48 | 1.4% |
| 9 | Water Supply | 127 | 173 | 47 | 0.4% |
| 10 | Primary Education | 1,409 | 1,455 | 46 | 3.0% |
| 11 | Waste Treatment and Disposal Services | 43 | 88 | 45 | 0.2% |
| 12 | Corporate Head Office Management Services | 358 | 401 | 43 | 0.8% |
| 13 | Employment Placement and Recruitment Services | 469 | 509 | 40 | 1.1% |
| 14 | House Construction | 677 | 716 | 38 | 1.5% |
| 15 | Clothing and Footwear Wholesaling | 54 | 89 | 34 | 0.2% |
| 16 | Real Estate Services | 419 | 453 | 34 | 0.9% |
| 17 | Non-Residential Building Construction | 236 | 270 | 34 | 0.6% |
| 18 | Electrical, Electronic and Gas Appliance Retailing | 139 | 171 | 32 | 0.4% |
| 19 | Local Government Administration | 328 | 358 | 30 | 0.7% |
| 20 | Child Care Services | 264 | 293 | 29 | 0.6% |
| 21 | Cafes and Restaurants | 990 | 1,017 | 27 | 2.1% |
| 22 | Plumbing Services | 368 | 390 | 22 | 0.8% |
| 23 | Plastering and Ceiling Services | 178 | 198 | 20 | 0.4% |
| 24 | Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c. | 216 | 235 | 19 | 0.5% |
| 25 | Accommodation | 237 | 255 | 19 | 0.5% |
| 26 | Structural Steel Fabricating | 113 | 131 | 19 | 0.3% |
| 27 | Newspaper Publishing | 153 | 171 | 18 | 0.4% |
| 28 | Paint and Coatings Manufacturing | 258 | 275 | 18 | 0.6% |
| 29 | Other Building Installation Services | 98 | 115 | 16 | 0.2% |
| 30 | Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing | 475 | 492 | 16 | 1.0% |
| 31 | Customs Agency Services | 21 | 37 | 16 | 0.1% |
| 32 | Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals) | 1,771 | 1,786 | 15 | 3.7% |
| 33 | Supermarket and Grocery Stores | 1,224 | 1,239 | 15 | 2.6% |
| 34 | Advertising Services | 74 | 88 | 14 | 0.2% |
| 35 | Air Conditioning and Heating Services | 364 | 377 | 13 | 0.8% |
| 36 | Other Grocery Wholesaling | 337 | 350 | 13 | 0.7% |
| 37 | Site Preparation Services | 165 | 176 | 11 | 0.4% |
| 38 | Labour Supply Services | 512 | 523 | 11 | 1.1% |
| 39 | Other Food Products Manufacturing n.e.c. | 134 | 145 | 11 | 0.3% |
| 40 | Heavy Machinery and Scaffolding Rental and Hiring | 17 | 28 | 11 | 0.1% |
| 41 | Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation | 68 | 79 | 11 | 0.2% |
| 42 | Solid Waste Collection Services | 89 | 98 | 10 | 0.2% |
| 43 | Architectural Aluminium Product Manufacturing | 147 | 157 | 9 | 0.3% |
| 44 | Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing | 62 | 71 | 9 | 0.1% |
| 45 | Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance | 364 | 373 | 9 | 0.8% |
| 46 | Educational Support Services | 28 | 36 | 8 | 0.1% |
| 47 | Glazing Services | 78 | 85 | 8 | 0.2% |
| 48 | Architectural Services | 76 | 84 | 8 | 0.2% |
| 49 | Cheese and Other Dairy Product Manufacturing | 24 | 31 | 8 | 0.1% |
| 50 | Investigation and Security Services | 110 | 118 | 7 | 0.2% |
| | All other industries | 29,208 | 27,763 | -1,446 | 58.1% |
| | Total | 47,669 | 47,763 | 94 | 100% |

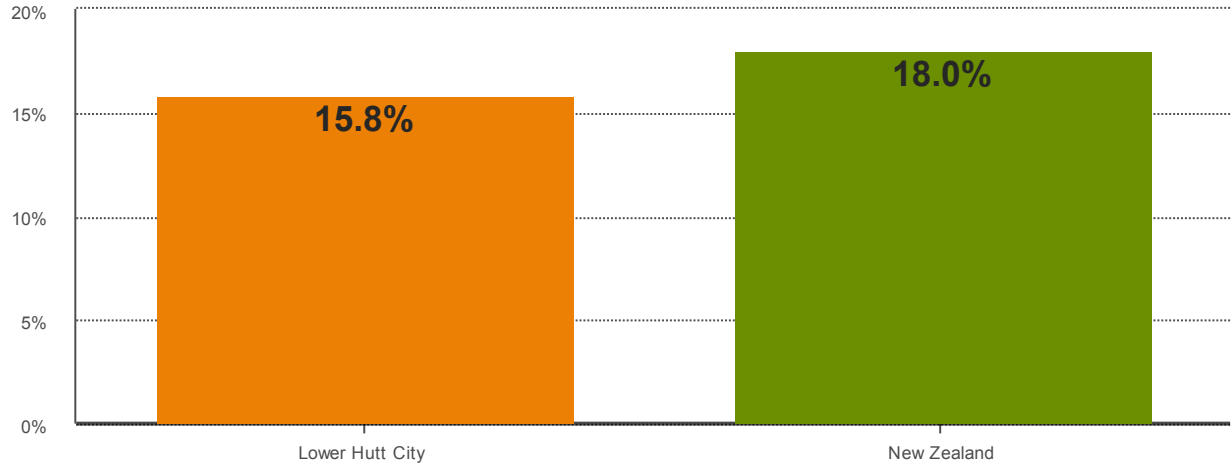
Table 10: The 50 seven-digit industries that lost the most jobs between 2015 and 2016

| Rank | Industry | Jobs | | Change 2015 - 2016 | % of total 2016 |
|------|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | | 2015 | 2016 | | |
| 1 | Postal Services | 336 | 233 | -104 | 0.5% |
| 2 | Scientific Testing and Analysis Services | 350 | 268 | -82 | 0.6% |
| 3 | Scientific Research Services | 658 | 581 | -77 | 1.2% |
| 4 | Health and Fitness Centres and Gymnasias Operation | 186 | 110 | -76 | 0.2% |
| 5 | Other Social Assistance Services | 484 | 420 | -64 | 0.9% |
| 6 | Office Administrative Services | 201 | 139 | -61 | 0.3% |
| 7 | Metal and Mineral Wholesaling | 188 | 136 | -52 | 0.3% |
| 8 | Freight Forwarding Services | 110 | 63 | -48 | 0.1% |
| 9 | Police Services | 163 | 121 | -41 | 0.3% |
| 10 | Buildings Cleaning Services | 833 | 793 | -40 | 1.7% |
| 11 | Preschool Education | 667 | 629 | -38 | 1.3% |
| 12 | Technical and Vocational Education and Training | 162 | 126 | -35 | 0.3% |
| 13 | Printing | 535 | 502 | -34 | 1.1% |
| 14 | Road and Bridge Construction | 339 | 308 | -31 | 0.6% |
| 15 | Pubs, Taverns and Bars | 222 | 191 | -30 | 0.4% |
| 16 | Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services | 393 | 364 | -29 | 0.8% |
| 17 | Other Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance | 147 | 118 | -29 | 0.2% |
| 18 | Other Polymer Product Manufacturing | 176 | 152 | -25 | 0.3% |
| 19 | Accounting Services | 364 | 341 | -24 | 0.7% |
| 20 | Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing | 244 | 221 | -23 | 0.5% |
| 21 | Catering Services | 509 | 486 | -23 | 1.0% |
| 22 | Computer Systems Design and Related Services | 986 | 964 | -22 | 2.0% |
| 23 | Hairdressing and Beauty Services | 348 | 326 | -22 | 0.7% |
| 24 | Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing | 113 | 91 | -21 | 0.2% |
| 25 | Management Advice and Other Consulting Services | 932 | 912 | -20 | 1.9% |
| 26 | Automotive Body, Paint and Interior Repair | 246 | 227 | -19 | 0.5% |
| 27 | Wooden Structural Fittings and Components Manufacturing | 158 | 140 | -18 | 0.3% |
| 28 | Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing | 24 | 6 | -18 | 0.0% |
| 29 | Optometry and Optical Dispensing | 65 | 48 | -18 | 0.1% |
| 30 | Clothing Retailing | 412 | 394 | -18 | 0.8% |
| 31 | Road Freight Transport | 750 | 733 | -17 | 1.5% |
| 32 | Other Transport n.e.c. | 23 | 6 | -17 | 0.0% |
| 33 | Fire and Security Alarm Installation Services | 224 | 207 | -17 | 0.4% |
| 34 | Natural Fibre Textile Manufacturing | 266 | 250 | -16 | 0.5% |
| 35 | Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Wholesaling | 364 | 349 | -15 | 0.7% |
| 36 | Cleaning Compound Manufacturing | 84 | 70 | -15 | 0.1% |
| 37 | Sport and Physical Recreation Administrative Service | 65 | 51 | -14 | 0.1% |
| 38 | Bakery Product Manufacturing (Non-factory-based) | 184 | 171 | -13 | 0.4% |
| 39 | Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Services | 139 | 126 | -13 | 0.3% |
| 40 | Clubs (Hospitality) | 99 | 86 | -12 | 0.2% |
| 41 | Rigid and Semi Rigid Polymer Product Manufacturing | 94 | 82 | -12 | 0.2% |
| 42 | Parking Services | 45 | 33 | -12 | 0.1% |
| 43 | Other Administrative Services n.e.c. | 213 | 201 | -12 | 0.4% |
| 44 | Legal Services | 287 | 275 | -11 | 0.6% |
| 45 | Other Structural Metal Product Manufacturing | 59 | 48 | -11 | 0.1% |
| 46 | Other Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing | 19 | 8 | -11 | 0.0% |
| 47 | Financial Asset Investing | 88 | 77 | -11 | 0.2% |
| 48 | Urban Bus Transport (Including Tramway) | 213 | 203 | -10 | 0.4% |
| 49 | Buildings Pest Control Services | 17 | 7 | -10 | 0.0% |
| 50 | Passenger Car Rental and Hiring | 35 | 25 | -10 | 0.1% |
| | All other industries | 33,848 | 35,342 | 1,494 | 74.0% |
| | Total | 47,669 | 47,763 | 94 | 100% |

What proportion of the workforce is self-employed in Lower Hutt City?

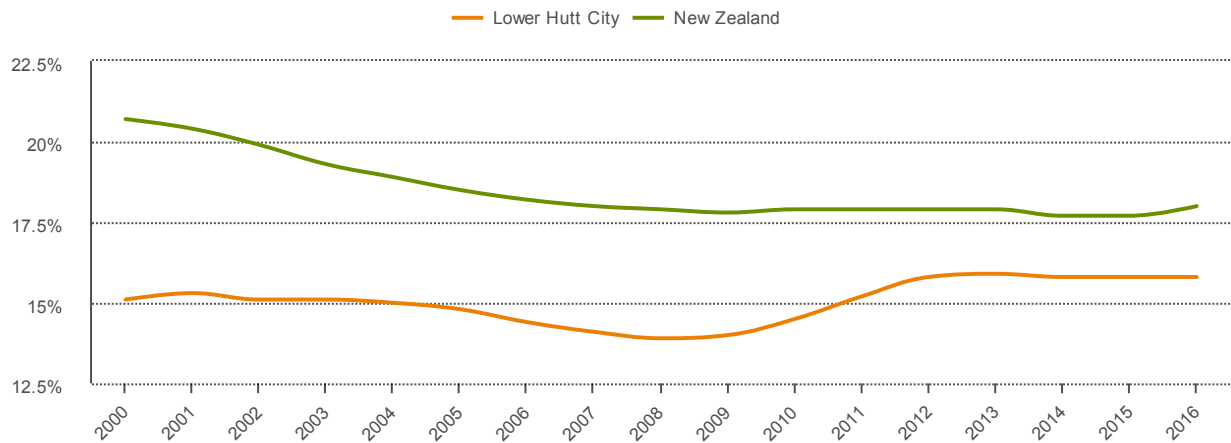
Self-employment makes up a sizeable proportion of total employment in New Zealand although it declined through the economic boom years and stabilised since the recession. This section contrasts self-employment in Lower Hutt City with the national economy.

Figure 10: Self employment rate, 2016



- Self-employed workers accounted for 15.8% of the workforce in Lower Hutt City in 2016, which was a lower rate than in the national economy (18.0%)
- A total of 7,536.3 workers were self-employed in Lower Hutt City in 2016.

Figure 11: Self employment rate



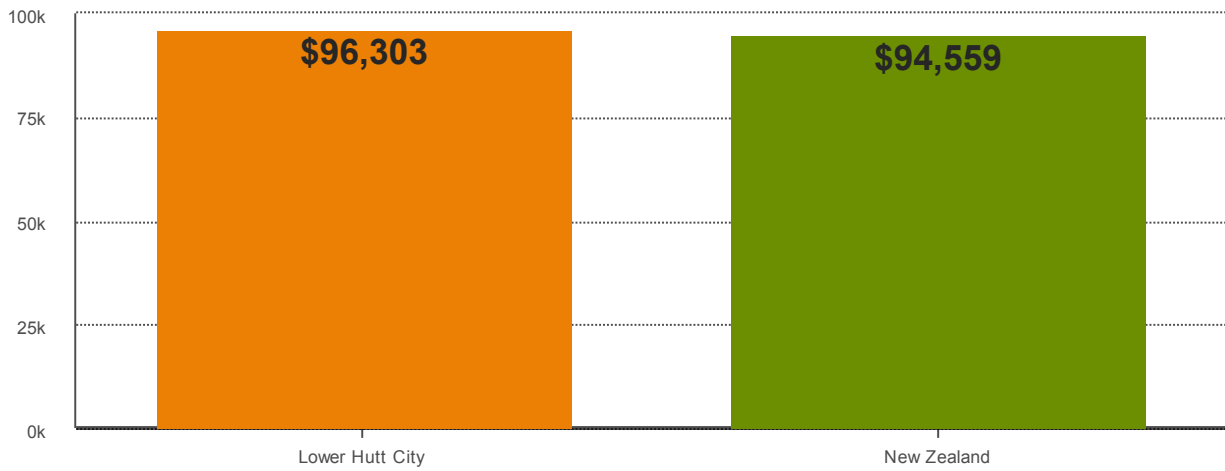
| Level | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lower Hutt City | 15.3% | 15.1% | 15.1% | 15.0% | 14.8% | 14.4% | 14.1% | 13.9% | 14.0% | 14.5% | 15.2% | 15.8% | 15.9% | 15.8% | 15.8% | 15.8% |
| New Zealand | 20.4% | 19.9% | 19.3% | 18.9% | 18.5% | 18.2% | 18.0% | 17.9% | 17.8% | 17.9% | 17.9% | 17.9% | 17.9% | 17.7% | 17.7% | 18.0% |

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.

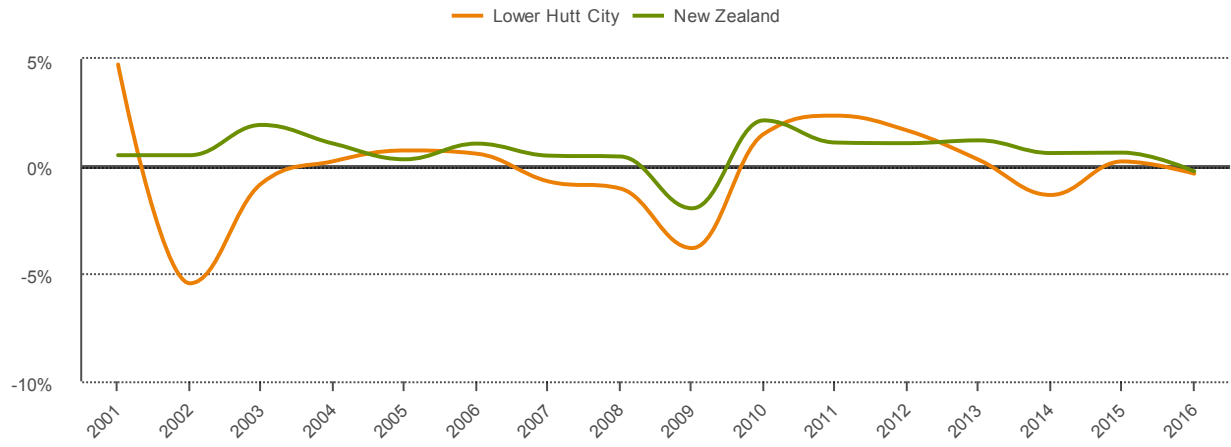
This section describes Lower Hutt City's productivity level during the year to March 2016 and previous years. Productivity is measured by GDP per employee (in constant 2010 prices).

Figure 12: Productivity 2016



- GDP per employee in Lower Hutt City measured \$96,303 in the year to March 2016, which was 1.8% higher than in New Zealand.
- Productivity in Lower Hutt City decreased by 0.3% from a year earlier compared with an decrease of 0.2% in New Zealand).
- Productivity growth in Lower Hutt City averaged -0.1%pa over the last ten years compared with an average of 0.6%pa in New Zealand.

Figure 13: Productivity growth



| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|
| Lower Hutt City | 4.7% | -5.4% | -0.8% | 0.2% | 0.7% | 0.6% | -0.7% | -1.0% | -3.8% | 1.5% | 2.4% | 1.7% | 0.3% | -1.3% | 0.2% | -0.3% |
| New Zealand | 0.5% | 0.5% | 1.9% | 1.1% | 0.3% | 1.1% | 0.5% | 0.5% | -2.0% | 2.1% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 1.2% | 0.6% | 0.6% | -0.2% |

What are the most productive industries in Lower Hutt City

This section ranks industries according to their level of GDP per employee in Lower Hutt City. 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 Lower Hutt City 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 (2016)

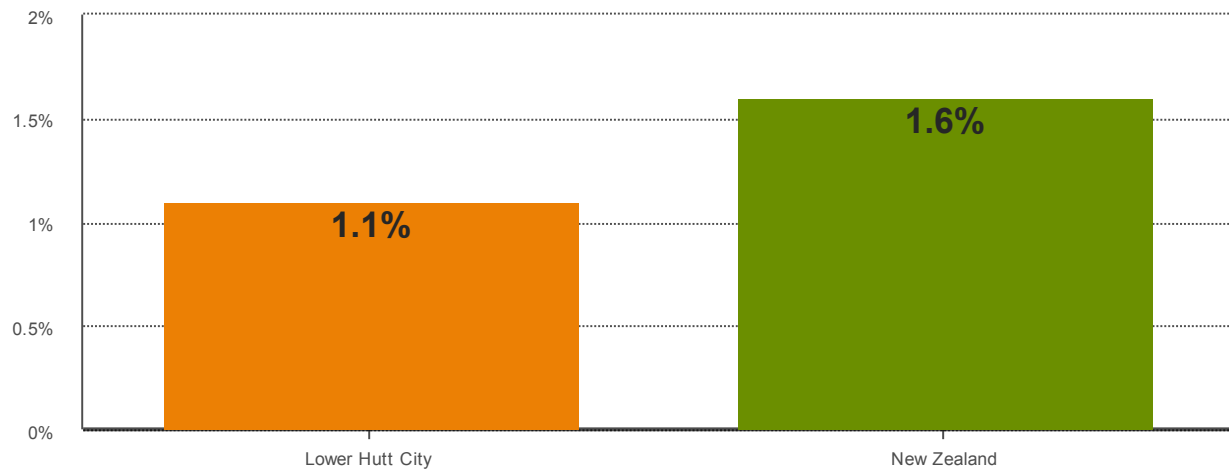
| Industry | Productivity | | Capital intensity |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| | Lower Hutt City | New Zealand | New Zealand |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 322,059 | 287,960 | - |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 268,481 | 427,993 | - |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 207,913 | 193,114 | - |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 197,202 | 203,093 | - |
| Manufacturing | 124,995 | 96,717 | - |
| Public Administration and Safety | 109,729 | 86,564 | - |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 106,950 | 95,231 | - |
| Wholesale Trade | 105,362 | 97,377 | - |
| Mining | 102,923 | 627,003 | - |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 89,675 | 80,455 | - |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 85,766 | 65,545 | - |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 64,696 | 56,859 | - |
| Other Services | 59,826 | 42,923 | - |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | 56,660 | 86,859 | - |
| Construction | 56,291 | 60,490 | - |
| Education and Training | 49,399 | 50,863 | - |
| Retail Trade | 45,974 | 49,065 | - |
| Administrative and Support Services | 38,941 | 38,440 | - |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 30,658 | 31,198 | - |
| Total | 96,303 | 94,559 | |

BUSINESS GROWTH

How fast did the number of business units grow in Lower Hutt City?

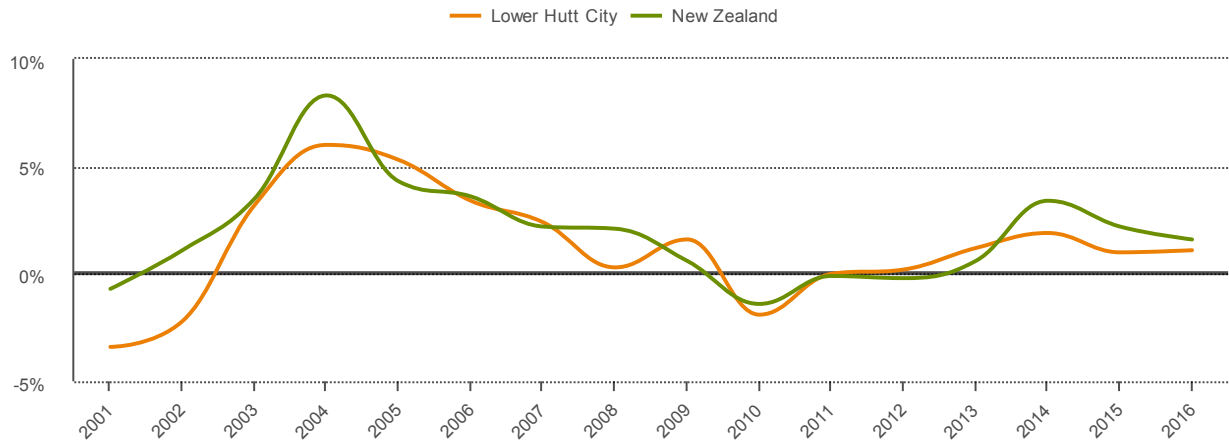
Growth in the number of business units is an indicator of entrepreneurial activity. It indicates an environment in which entrepreneurs are prepared to take risks to start new ventures. This section contrasts Lower Hutt City's recent performance in business unit growth with other regions in the country.

Figure 14: Business unit growth (year to Mar 2016)



- A total of 10,032 business units were recorded in Lower Hutt City in 2016, up 1.1% from a year earlier.
- The number of business units in New Zealand increased by 1.6% over the same period.
- Growth in the number of business units in Lower Hutt City averaged 0.8%pa over the past 10 years compared with 1.1%pa in the national economy.
- Business unit growth in Lower Hutt City varied from a high of 6.0% in 2004 to a low of -3.4% in 2001.

Figure 15: Annual average business unit growth



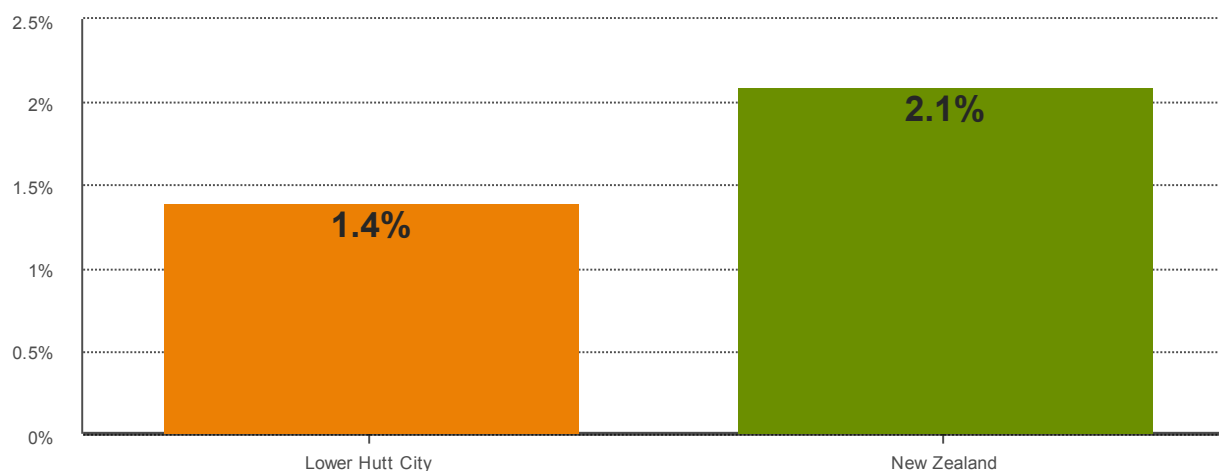
| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | -3.4% | -2.2% | 3.2% | 6.0% | 5.3% | 3.4% | 2.4% | 0.3% | 1.6% | -1.9% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 1.2% | 1.9% | 1.0% | 1.1% |
| New Zealand | -0.7% | 1.1% | 3.5% | 8.3% | 4.3% | 3.6% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 0.6% | -1.4% | -0.1% | -0.2% | 0.6% | 3.4% | 2.2% | 1.6% |

POPULATION GROWTH

How fast has Lower Hutt City'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 Lower Hutt City's recent population growth with other districts and the country as a whole.

Figure 16: Population growth (year to Jun 2016)



- Lower Hutt City's population was 103,400 in 2016, up 1.4% from a year earlier. New Zealand's total population grew by 2.1% over the same period.
- Population growth in Lower Hutt City averaged 0.3%pa over the last 5 years compared with 1.4%pa in New Zealand.
- Since 2000 growth in Lower Hutt City reached a high of 1.4%pa in 2016 and a low of -0.5%pa in 2012.

Figure 17: Annual population growth

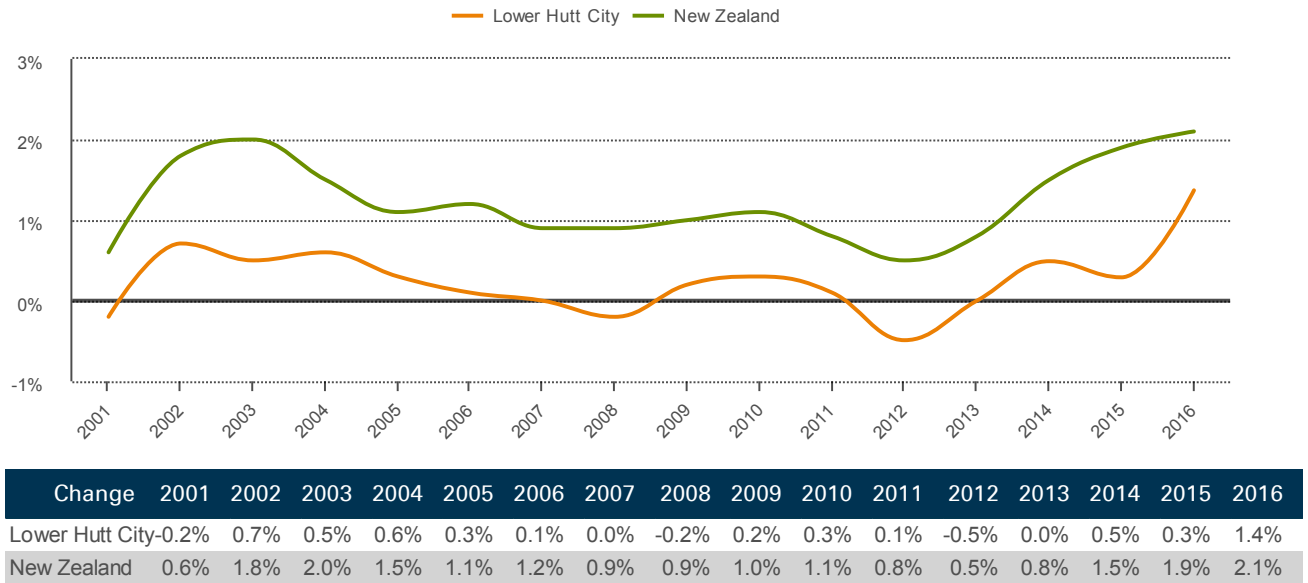
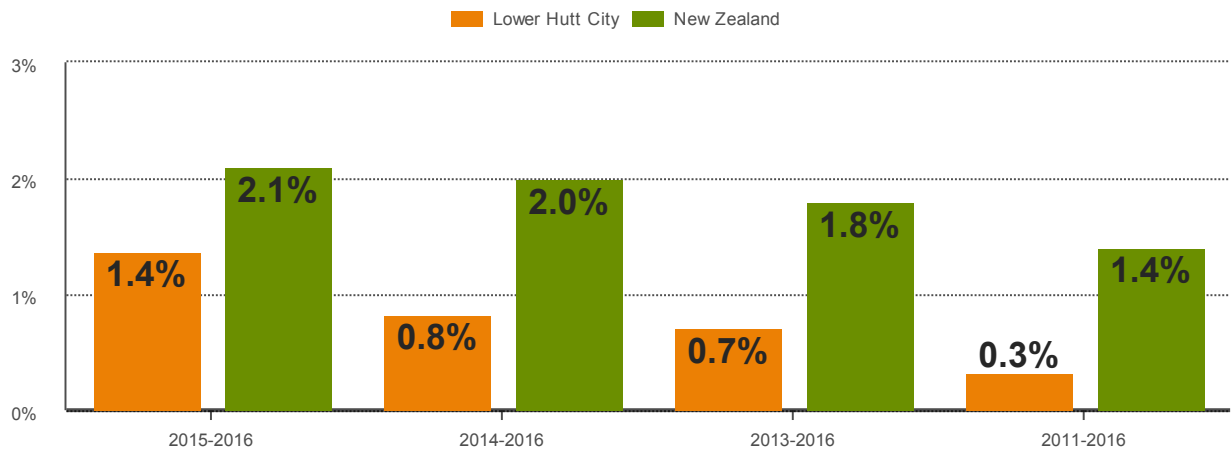


Figure 18: Population growth last 1,2,3 and 5 years

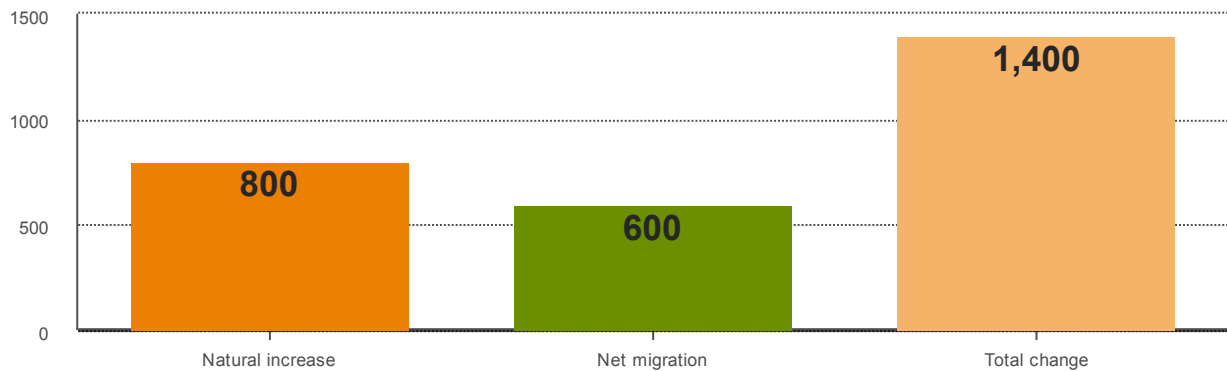


What is the source of Lower Hutt City's population growth?

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 Lower Hutt City.

- Lower Hutt City's population increased by 1,400 people in the year to June 2016. This net increase was made up of net migration of 600 and natural increase of 800.

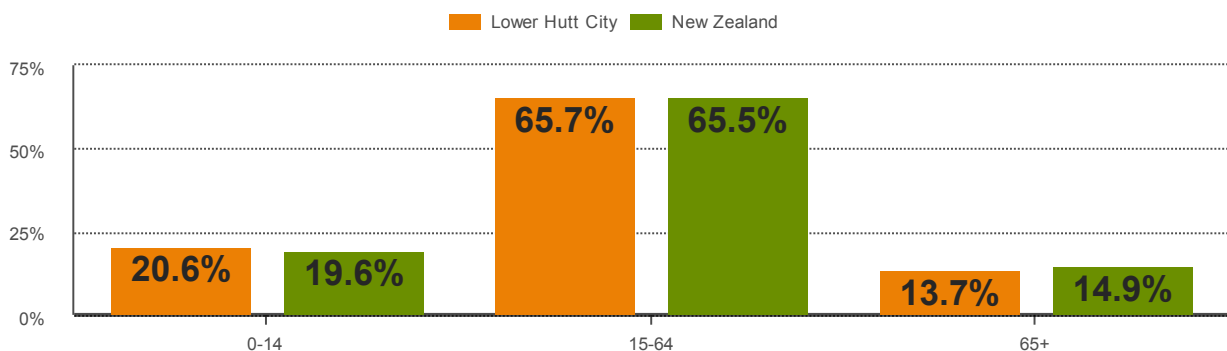
Figure 19: Source of population growth (year to June 2016)



What is the age structure of Lower Hutt City's population?

- In 2016, 65.7% of Lower Hutt City's population was of working age (15-64). This was significantly higher than the proportion of the national population (65.5%).
- Lower Hutt City had a slightly higher proportion (20.6%) of young people (0-14) than the country as a whole (19.6%) and a significantly lower proportion (13.7%) of people 65 years and older compared with New Zealand (14.9%).
- Overall the dependency ratio in Lower Hutt City (52.2%) was lower than in the national economy (52.7%). 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 2016)



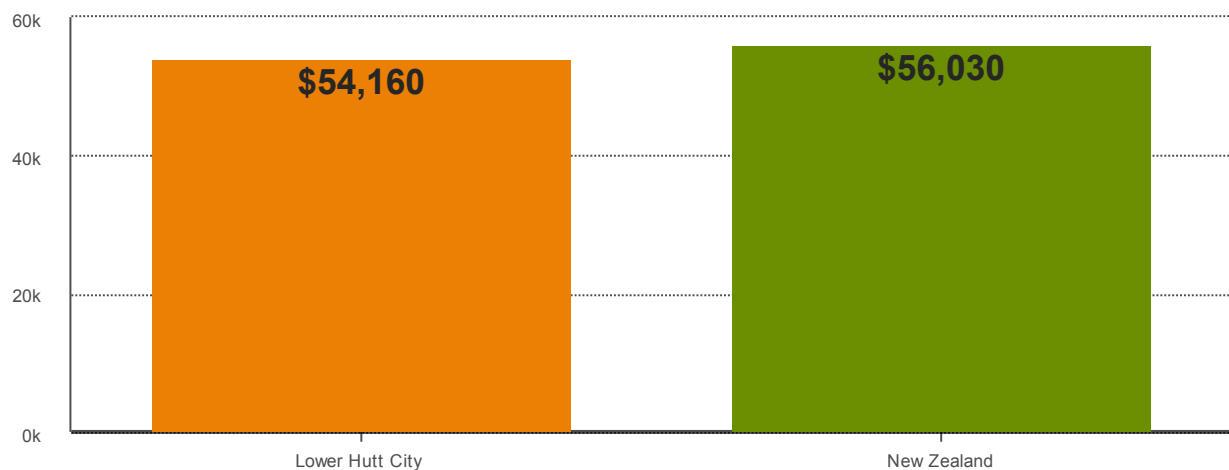
STANDARD OF LIVING

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 2015.

What are the mean earnings in Lower Hutt City?

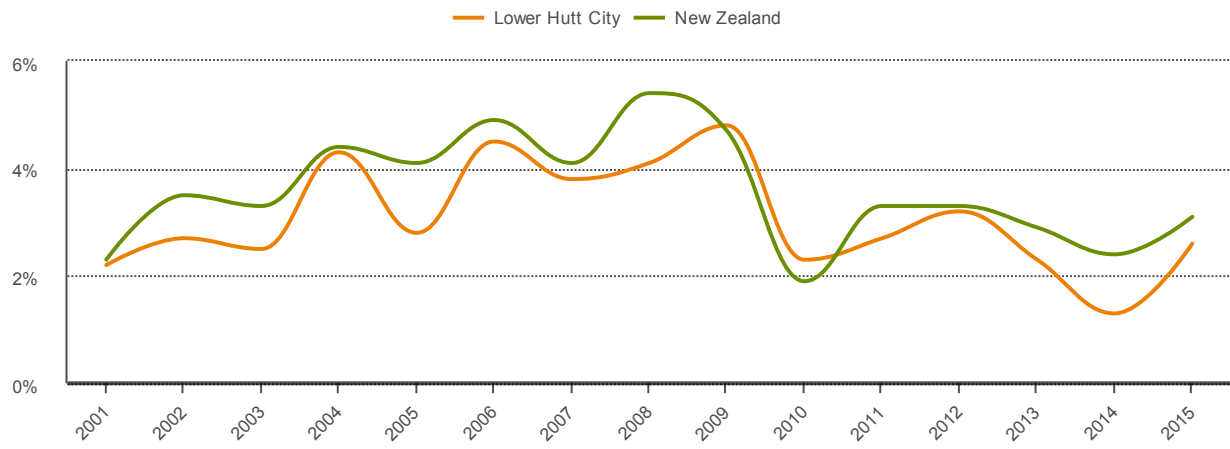
Income earned in the labour market is an important source of household income. This section contrasts Lower Hutt City's mean annual earnings with the country as a whole.

Figure 21: Earnings, 2015



- Mean annual earnings in Lower Hutt City was \$54,160 in the year to March 2015, which was lower than the New Zealand mean of \$56,030.
- Mean earnings in Lower Hutt City increased by 2.6% over the year to March 2015 compared with an increase of 3.1% in New Zealand.
- Over the last ten years earnings growth in Lower Hutt City reached a maximum of 4.8% in 2009 and a minimum of 1.3% in 2014.

Figure 22: Annual earnings growth



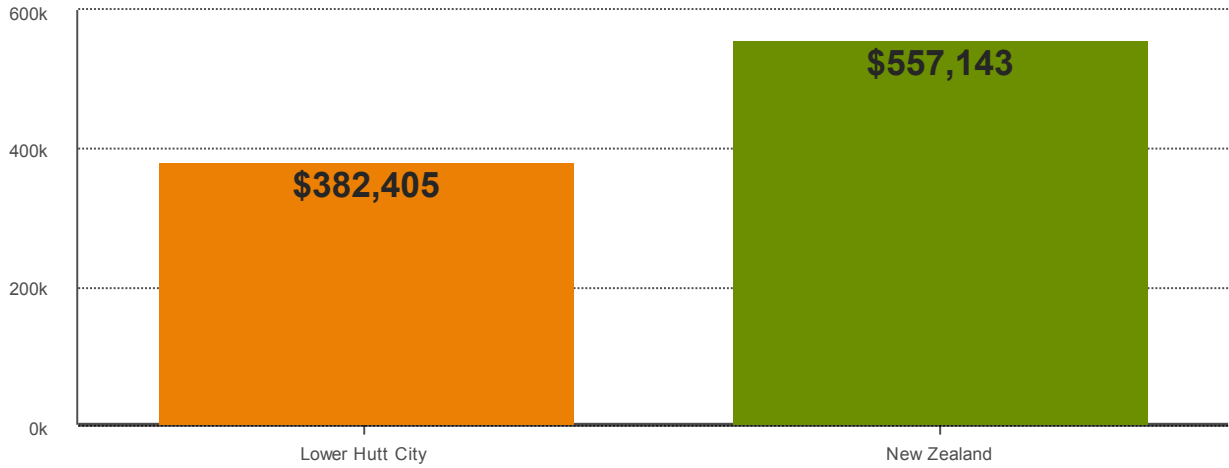
| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | 2.2% | 2.7% | 2.5% | 4.3% | 2.8% | 4.5% | 3.8% | 4.1% | 4.8% | 2.3% | 2.7% | 3.2% | 2.3% | 1.3% | 2.6% |
| New Zealand | 2.3% | 3.5% | 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% |

- Mean annual earnings in Lower Hutt City was \$54,160 in the year to March 2015, which was lower than the New Zealand mean of \$56,030.
- Mean earnings in Lower Hutt City increased by 2.6% over the year to March 2015 compared with an increase of 3.1% in New Zealand.
- Over the last ten years earnings growth in Lower Hutt City reached a maximum of 4.8% in 2009 and a minimum of 1.3% in 2014.

How do house prices in Lower Hutt City compare?

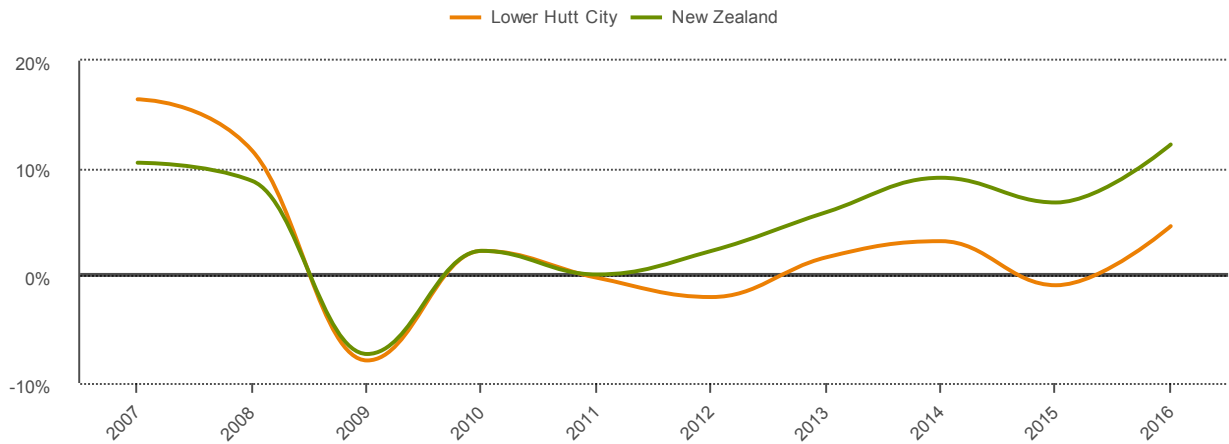
The cost of housing is a major component of household spending. This section describes the cost of housing in Lower Hutt City relative to the rest of the country.

Figure 23: Average current house value, 2016



- The Average current house value in Lower Hutt City was \$382,405 in 2016, which was lower than the New Zealand median of \$557,143.
- House price growth in Lower Hutt City was 4.6% for the year to March 2016. Growth was weaker than in New Zealand (12%).

Figure 24: Annual Average current house value growth

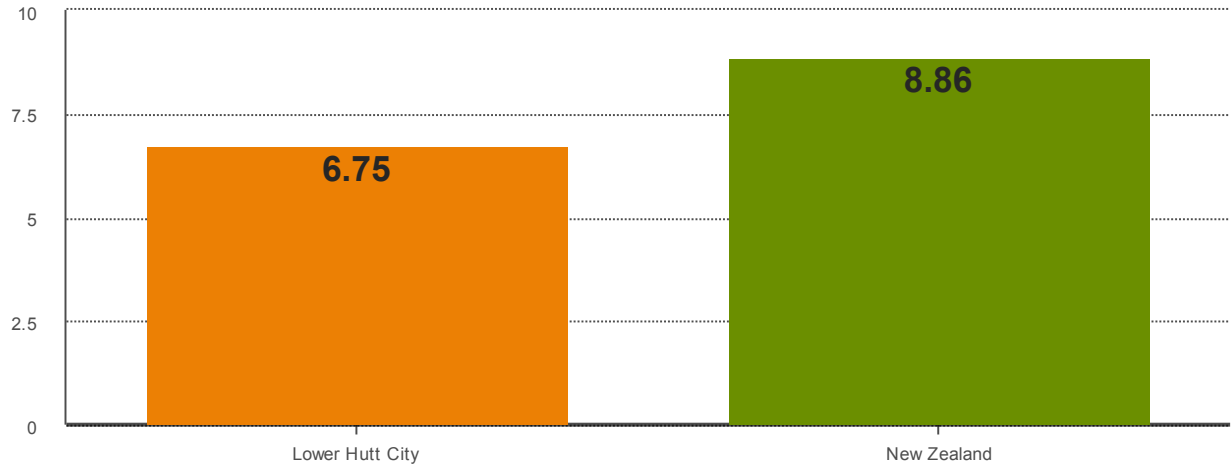


| Change | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Lower Hutt City | 16.4% | 11.6% | -7.9% | 2.3% | -0.2% | -2.0% | 1.7% | 3.2% | -0.9% | 4.6% |
| New Zealand | 10.5% | 8.8% | -7.3% | 2.3% | 0.1% | 2.3% | 5.9% | 9.1% | 6.8% | 12.2% |

How affordable is housing in Lower Hutt City?

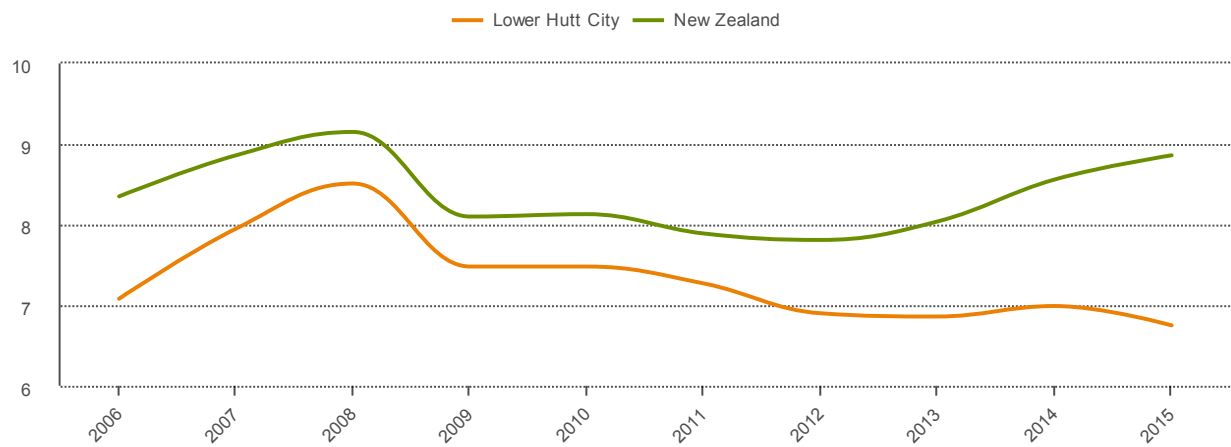
This section investigates the affordability of housing by comparing Average current house values with average earnings. We have estimated a housing affordability index which is the ratio of the Average current house value to annual average earnings measured in the Linked Employer Employee Data. A higher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

Figure 25: Housing affordability index 2015



- The housing affordability index in Lower Hutt City was 6.8 in the year to March 2015, which was lower than New Zealand's index of 8.9. This means that housing is more affordable in Lower Hutt City than in New Zealand.

Figure 26: Housing affordability



| Level | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | 7.9 | 8.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.8 |
| New Zealand | 8.9 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.9 |

PERFORMANCE OF KEY INDUSTRIES

How well has the high and medium technology industry performed?

The section describes the performance of the first key industry in Lower Hutt City: high and medium technology. It compares how the sector has performed relative to the rest of the district's economy in terms of economic output, employment and business unit growth.

A definition of the high and medium technology industry is provided at the end of this report.

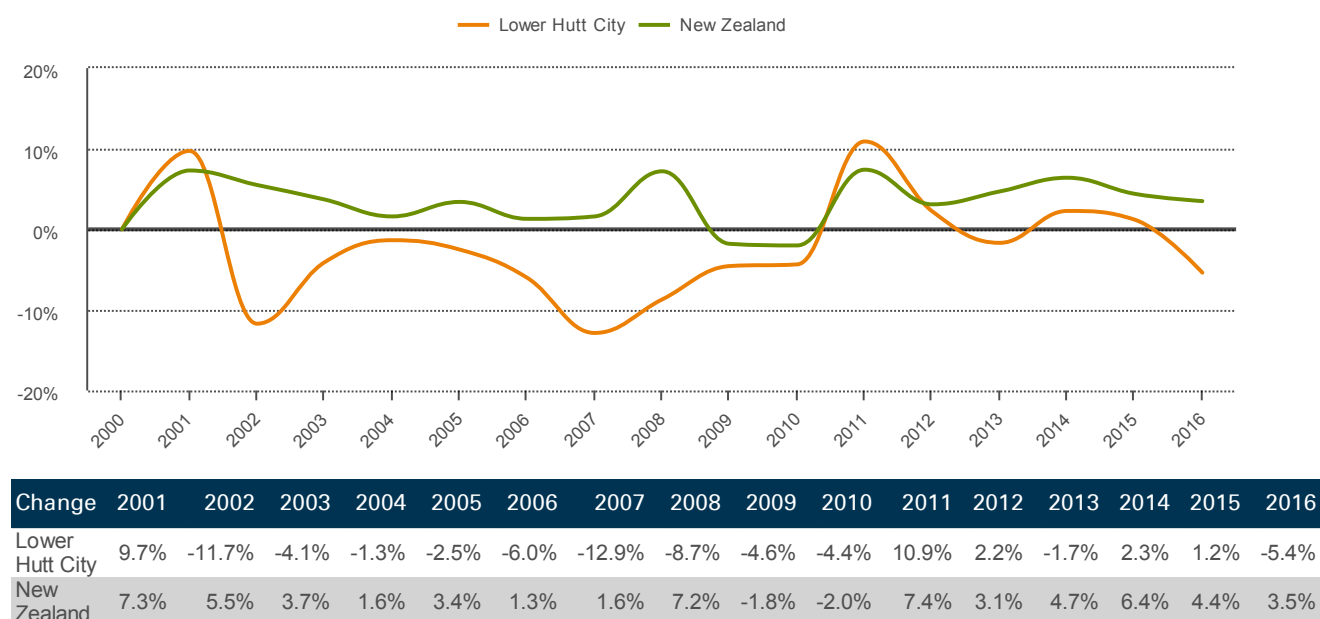
Table 12: Economic indicators for the high and medium technology industry

| Indicator | 2016 | Industry share of regional economy | Regional share of national industry | Growth 2015 - 2016 | |
|----------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lower Hutt City | New Zealand |
| GDP | \$387m | 8.4% | 2.2% | -5.4% | 3.5% |
| Employment | 3,611 | 7.6% | 2.2% | -6.3% | 2.1% |
| Business units | 921 | 9.2% | 2.8% | 2.7% | 2.7% |

Economic output

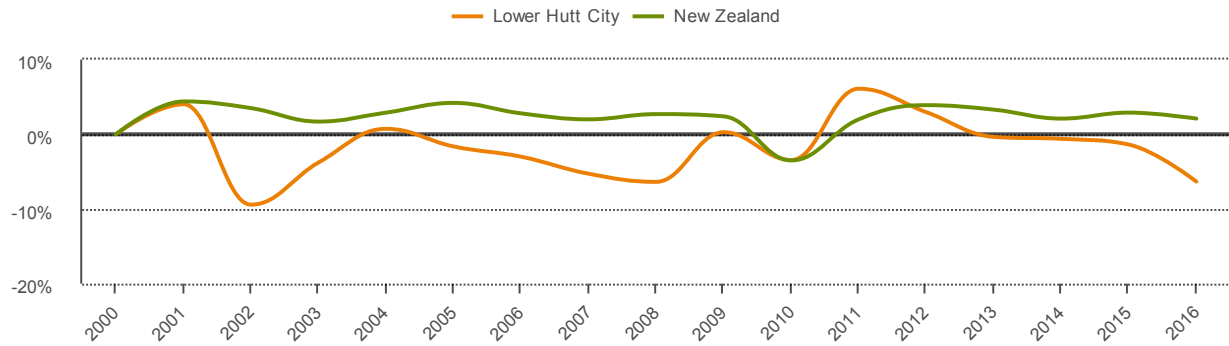
- The High and medium technology industry contributed \$387m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016. This amounted to 8.4% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2016, down from 10% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's High and medium technology industry grew by -5.4% in the year to March 2016 compared with growth of 3.5% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the High and medium technology industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged -2.5% since 2000. Growth peaked at 11% in 2011.

Figure 27: Output growth in the high and medium technology industry



Employment

Figure 28: Employment growth in the high and medium technology industry

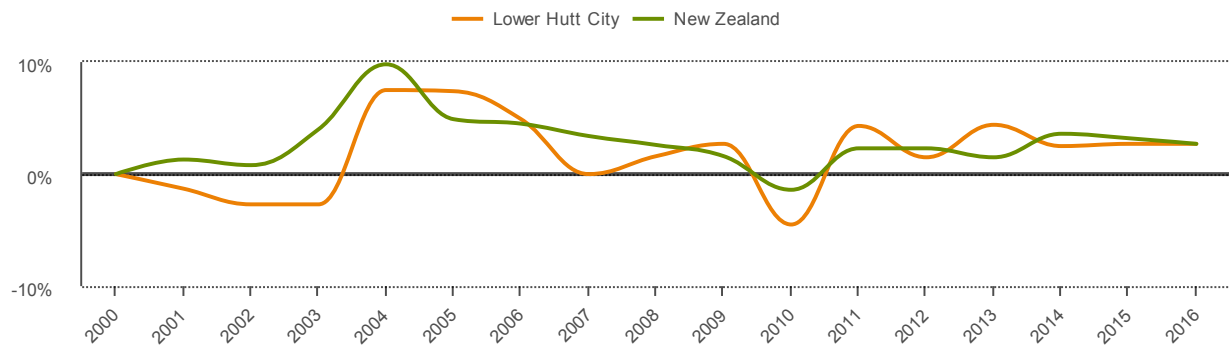


| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lower Hutt City | 4.0% | -9.4% | -3.8% | 0.7% | -1.6% | -3.0% | -5.3% | -6.4% | 0.3% | -3.5% | 6.1% | 3.0% | -0.3% | -0.6% | -1.4% | -6.3% |
| New Zealand | 4.4% | 3.5% | 1.7% | 2.9% | 4.2% | 2.8% | 2.0% | 2.7% | 2.4% | -3.5% | 2.0% | 3.9% | 3.3% | 2.1% | 2.9% | 2.1% |

- The High and medium technology industry employed 3,611 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016 which was down from 4,207 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's High and medium technology industry averaged -6.3% in the year to March 2016, compared with growth of 2.1% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the High and medium technology industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged -1.8% since 2000. Growth peaked at 6.1% in 2011.

Business units

Figure 29: Growth in business units in the high and medium technology industry



| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | -1.3% | -2.7% | -2.7% | 7.5% | 7.4% | 4.9% | 0.0% | 1.6% | 2.7% | -4.5% | 4.3% | 1.5% | 4.4% | 2.5% | 2.7% | 2.7% |
| New Zealand | 1.3% | 0.8% | 4.0% | 9.8% | 4.9% | 4.5% | 3.4% | 2.6% | 1.6% | -1.4% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 1.5% | 3.6% | 3.2% | 2.7% |

How well has the education, health and community services industry performed?

The section describes the performance of the first key industry in Lower Hutt City: education, health and community services. It compares how the sector has performed relative to the rest of the district's economy in terms of economic output, employment and business unit growth.

A definition of the education, health and community services industry is provided at the end of this report.

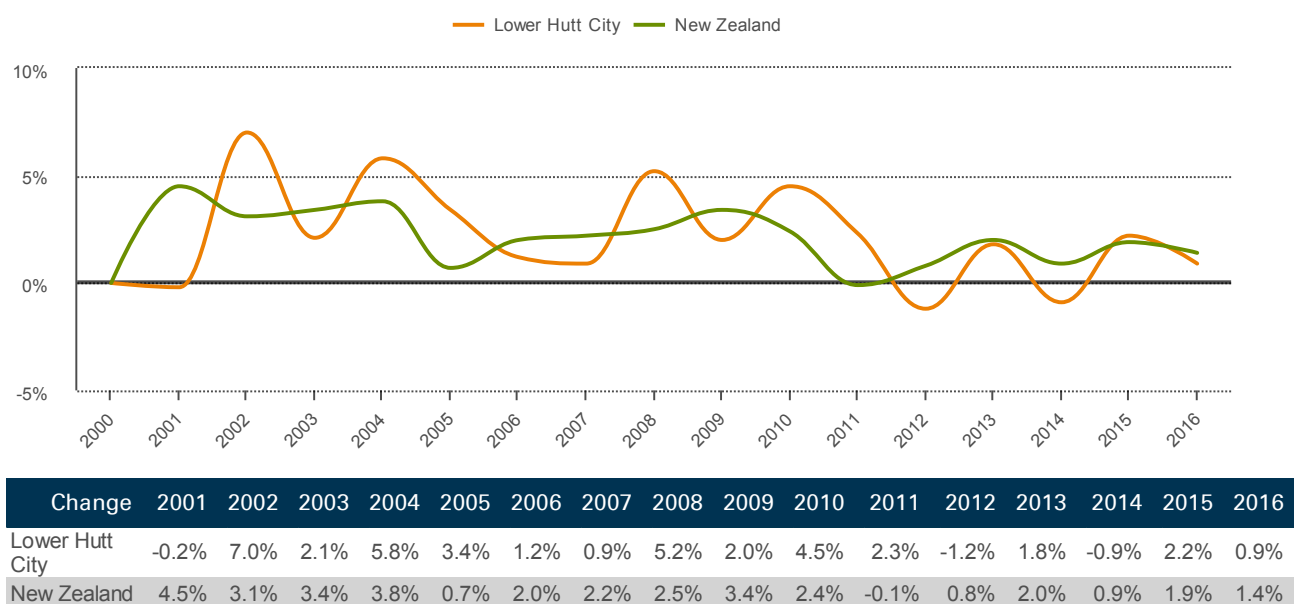
Table 13: Economic indicators for the education, health and community services industry

| Indicator | 2016 | Industry share of regional economy | Regional share of national industry | Growth 2015 - 2016 | |
|----------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lower Hutt City | New Zealand |
| GDP | \$583m | 13% | 2.6% | 0.9% | 1.4% |
| Employment | 9,996 | 21% | 2.4% | 1.6% | 2.0% |
| Business units | 660 | 6.6% | 2.0% | -0.5% | 2.1% |

Economic output

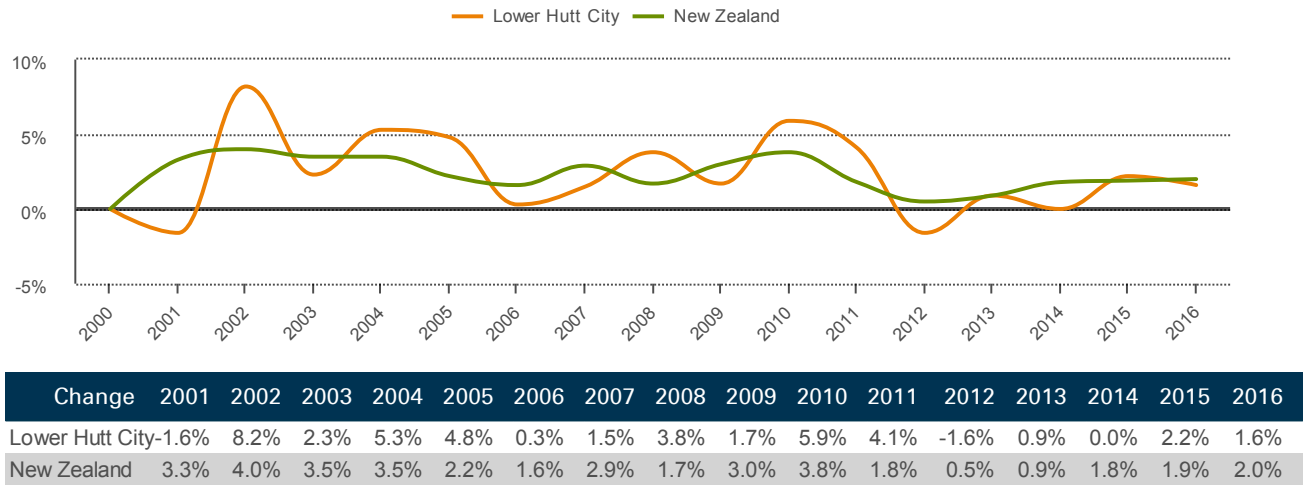
- The Education, health and community services industry contributed \$583m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016. This amounted to 13% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2016, up from 10% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's Education, health and community services industry grew by 0.9% in the year to March 2016 compared with growth of 1.4% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the Education, health and community services industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 2.3% since 2000. Growth peaked at 7.0% in 2002.

Figure 30: Output growth in the education, health and community services industry



Employment

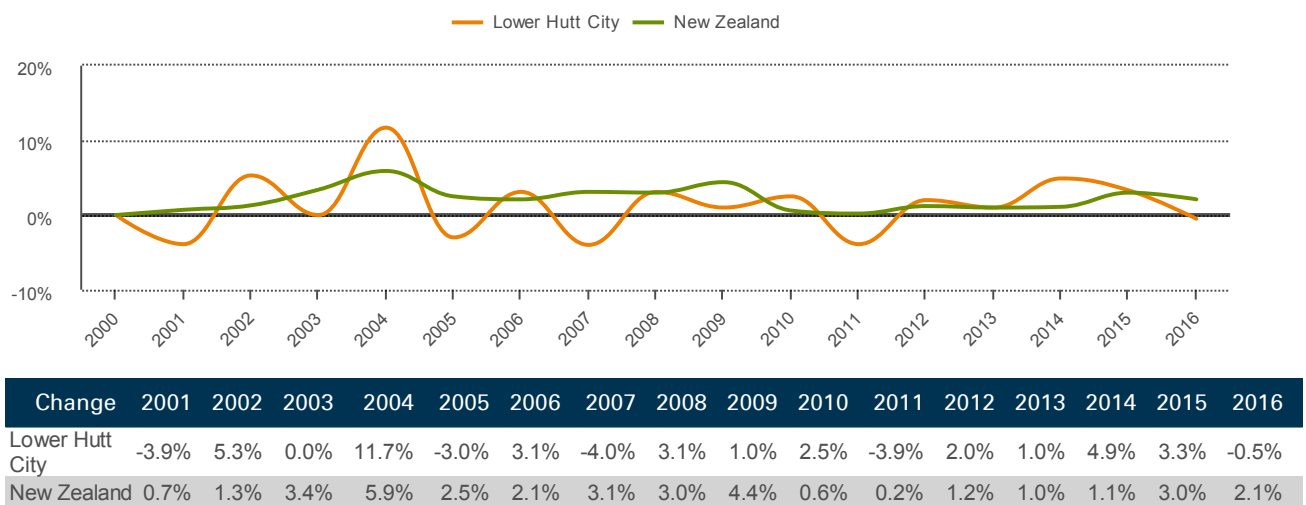
Figure 31: Employment growth in the education, health and community services industry



- The Education, health and community services industry employed 9,996 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016 which was up from 8,213 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's Education, health and community services industry averaged 1.6% in the year to March 2016, compared with growth of 2.0% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the Education, health and community services industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 2.4% since 2000. Growth peaked at 8.2% in 2002.

Business units

Figure 32: Growth in business units in the education, health and community services industry



How well has the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry performed?

The section describes the performance of the first key industry in Lower Hutt City: retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants. It compares how the sector has performed relative to the rest of the district's economy in terms of economic output, employment and business unit growth.

A definition of the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry is provided at the end of this report.

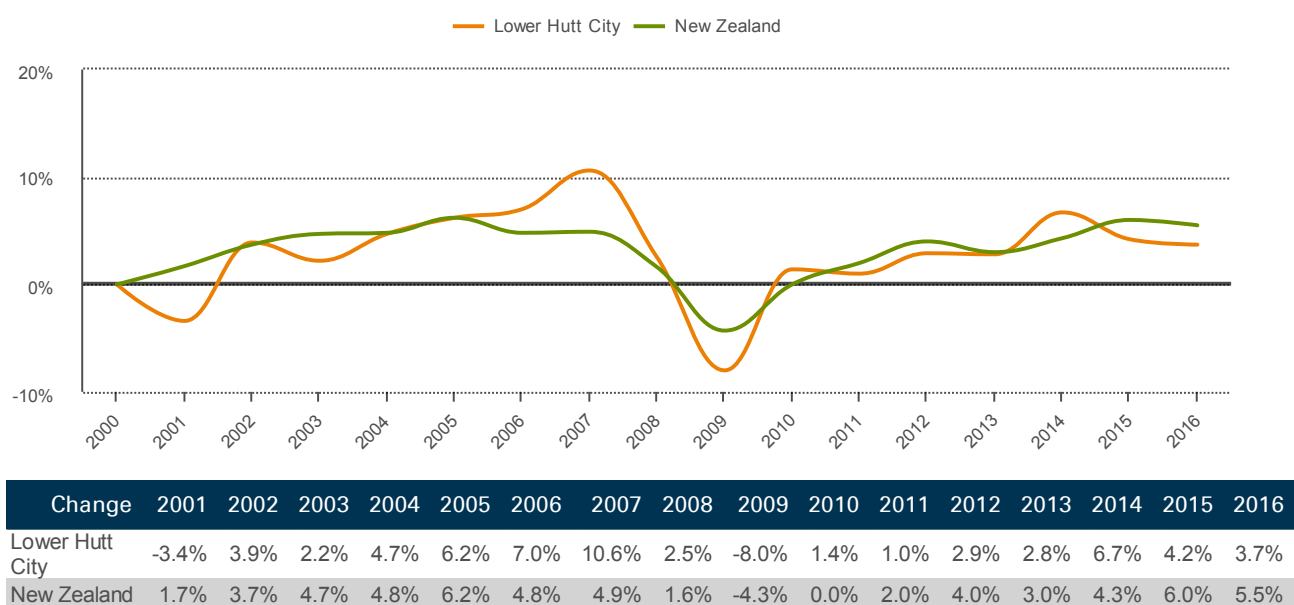
Table 14: Economic indicators for the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry

| Indicator | 2016 | Industry share of regional economy | Regional share of national industry | Growth 2015 - 2016 | |
|----------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lower Hutt City | New Zealand |
| GDP | \$306m | 6.6% | 2.0% | 3.7% | 5.5% |
| Employment | 7,596 | 16% | 2.1% | 1.4% | 3.0% |
| Business units | 1,140 | 11% | 2.0% | 0.3% | 1.8% |

Economic output

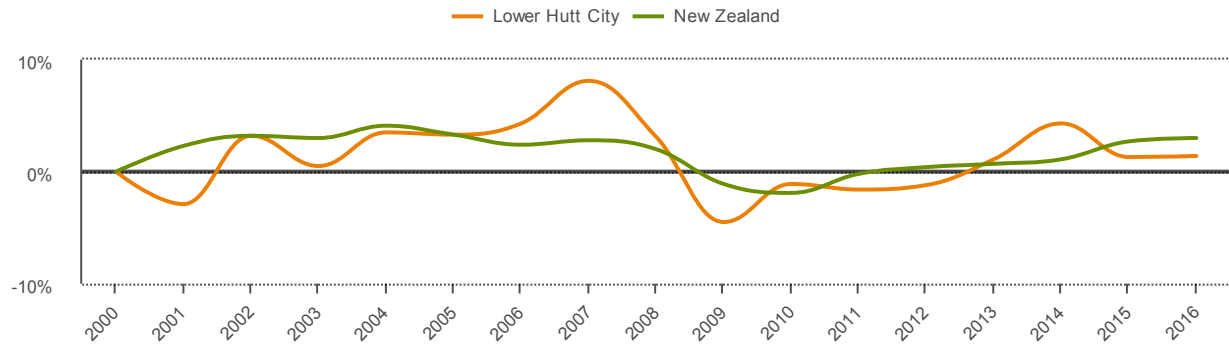
- The Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry contributed \$306m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016. This amounted to 6.6% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2016, up from 5.0% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry grew by 3.7% in the year to March 2016 compared with growth of 5.5% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 2.9% since 2000. Growth peaked at 11% in 2007.

Figure 33: Output growth in the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry



Employment

Figure 34: Employment growth in the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry

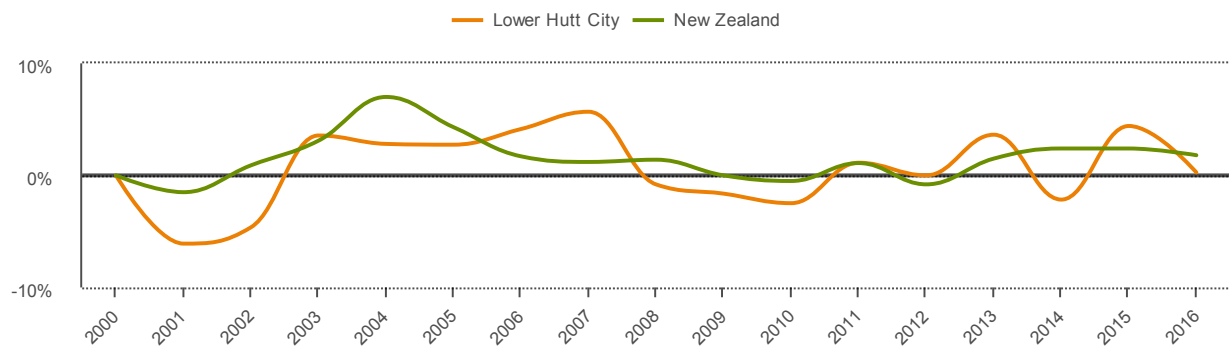


| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | -2.9% | 3.2% | 0.5% | 3.5% | 3.3% | 4.3% | 8.1% | 3.1% | -4.5% | -1.1% | -1.6% | -1.2% | 1.1% | 4.3% | 1.3% | 1.4% |
| New Zealand | 2.3% | 3.2% | 3.0% | 4.1% | 3.3% | 2.4% | 2.8% | 2.0% | -1.1% | -1.9% | -0.2% | 0.4% | 0.7% | 1.1% | 2.7% | 3.0% |

- The Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry employed 7,596 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016 which was up from 6,852 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry averaged 1.4% in the year to March 2016, compared with growth of 3.0% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 1.4% since 2000. Growth peaked at 8.1% in 2007.

Business units

Figure 35: Growth in business units in the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry



| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | -6.1% | -4.6% | 3.6% | 2.8% | 2.7% | 4.1% | 5.7% | -0.8% | -1.6% | -2.5% | 1.1% | 0.0% | 3.6% | -2.2% | 4.4% | 0.3% |
| New Zealand | -1.5% | 0.9% | 3.1% | 7.0% | 4.3% | 1.7% | 1.2% | 1.4% | 0.0% | -0.5% | 1.1% | -0.8% | 1.5% | 2.4% | 2.4% | 1.8% |

How well has the building and construction industry performed?

The section describes the performance of the first key industry in Lower Hutt City: building and construction. It compares how the sector has performed relative to the rest of the district's economy in terms of economic output, employment and business unit growth.

A definition of the building and construction industry is provided at the end of this report.

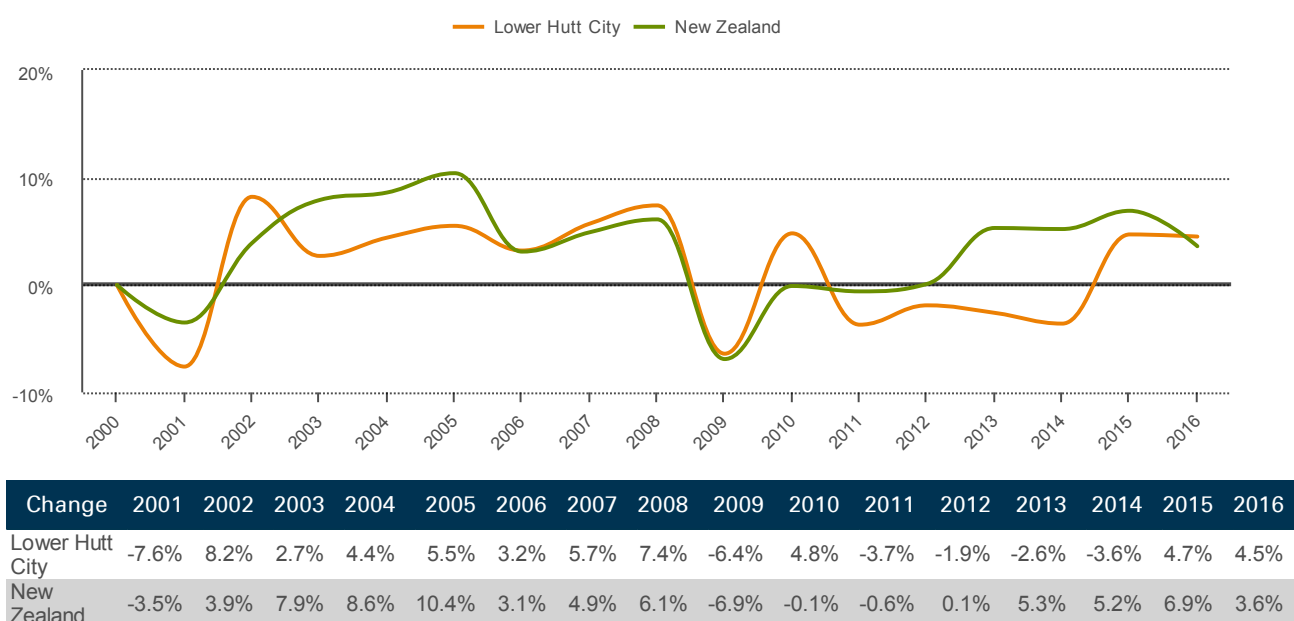
Table 15: Economic indicators for the building and construction industry

| Indicator | 2016 | Industry share of regional economy | Regional share of national industry | Growth 2015 - 2016 | |
|----------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lower Hutt City | New Zealand |
| GDP | \$314m | 6.8% | 2.5% | 4.5% | 3.6% |
| Employment | 5,577 | 12% | 2.6% | 6.2% | 6.0% |
| Business units | 1,329 | 13% | 2.3% | 2.8% | 3.8% |

Economic output

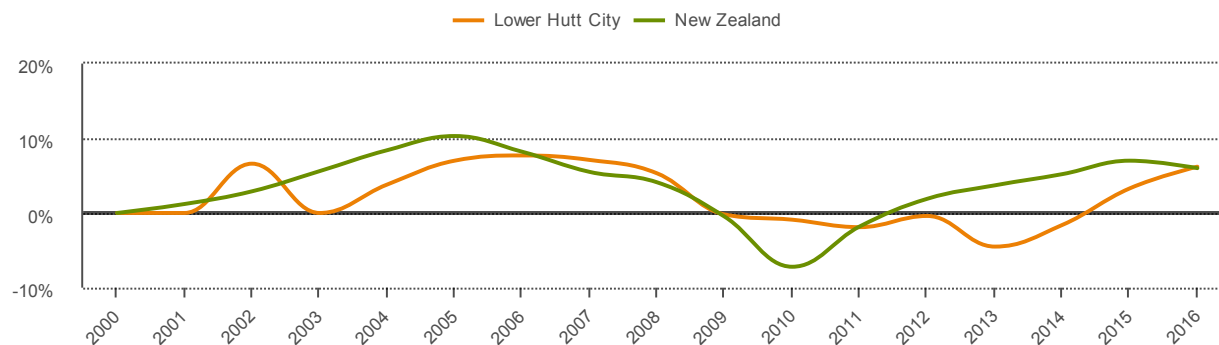
- The Building and construction industry contributed \$314m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016. This amounted to 6.8% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2016, up from 6.2% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's Building and construction industry grew by 4.5% in the year to March 2016 compared with growth of 3.6% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the Building and construction industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 1.5% since 2000. Growth peaked at 8.2% in 2002.

Figure 36: Output growth in the building and construction industry



Employment

Figure 37: Employment growth in the building and construction industry

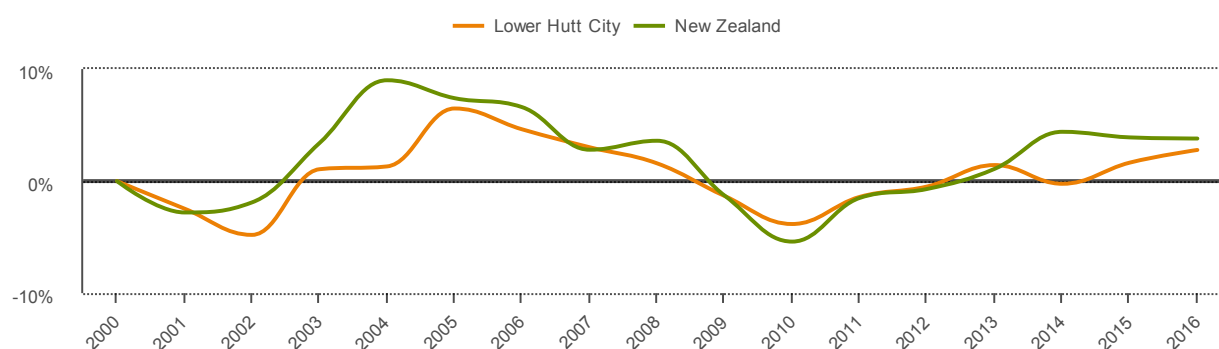


| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | 0.0% | 6.6% | 0.0% | 3.8% | 7.0% | 7.7% | 7.1% | 5.3% | -0.2% | -0.9% | -1.9% | -0.4% | -4.5% | -1.6% | 3.3% | 6.2% |
| New Zealand | 1.2% | 2.9% | 5.6% | 8.4% | 10.3% | 8.2% | 5.5% | 4.1% | -0.5% | -7.2% | -1.8% | 1.9% | 3.7% | 5.2% | 7.0% | 6.0% |

- The Building and construction industry employed 5,577 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016 which was up from 4,964 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's Building and construction industry averaged 6.2% in the year to March 2016, compared with growth of 6.0% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the Building and construction industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 2.3% since 2000. Growth peaked at 7.7% in 2006.

Business units

Figure 38: Growth in business units in the building and construction industry



| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | -2.5% | -4.8% | 1.1% | 1.3% | 6.5% | 4.6% | 3.0% | 1.6% | -1.3% | -3.8% | -1.4% | -0.5% | 1.4% | -0.2% | 1.7% | 2.8% |
| New Zealand | -2.8% | -1.9% | 3.4% | 9.0% | 7.4% | 6.6% | 2.8% | 3.6% | -1.3% | -5.4% | -1.5% | -0.7% | 1.1% | 4.4% | 3.9% | 3.8% |

How well has the high value services industry performed?

The section describes the performance of the first key industry in Lower Hutt City: high value services. It compares how the sector has performed relative to the rest of the district's economy in terms of economic output, employment and business unit growth.

A definition of the high value services industry is provided at the end of this report.

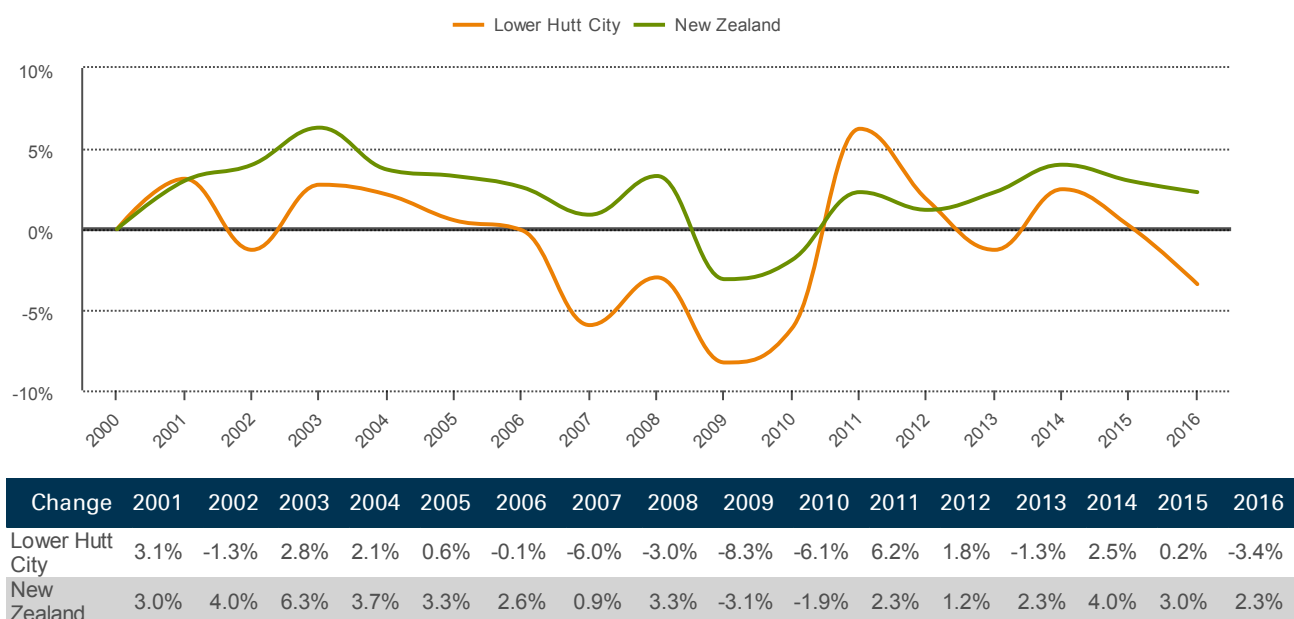
Table 16: Economic indicators for the high value services industry

| Indicator | 2016 | Industry share of regional economy | Regional share of national industry | Growth 2015 - 2016 | |
|----------------|----------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Lower Hutt City | New Zealand |
| GDP | \$1,370m | 30% | 2.1% | -3.4% | 2.3% |
| Employment | 11,715 | 25% | 1.9% | -3.6% | 2.2% |
| Business units | 2,910 | 29% | 2.2% | 1.4% | 1.7% |

Economic output

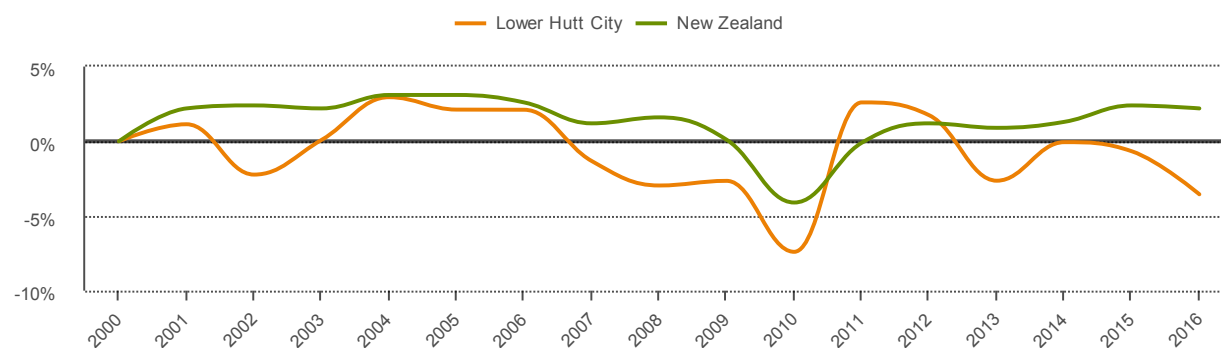
- The High value services industry contributed \$1,370m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016. This amounted to 30% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2016, down from 35% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's High value services industry grew by -3.4% in the year to March 2016 compared with growth of 2.3% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the High value services industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged -0.7% since 2000. Growth peaked at 6.2% in 2011.

Figure 39: Output growth in the high value services industry



Employment

Figure 40: Employment growth in the high value services industry

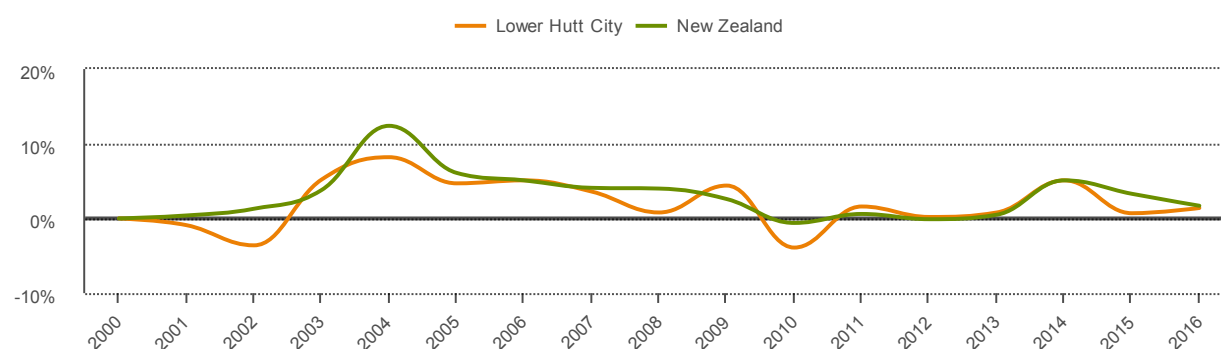


| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Lower Hutt City | 1.1% | -2.2% | 0.1% | 3.0% | 2.1% | 2.1% | -1.3% | -3.0% | -2.6% | -7.4% | 2.6% | 1.7% | -2.6% | -0.1% | -0.7% | -3.6% |
| New Zealand | 2.2% | 2.4% | 2.2% | 3.1% | 3.1% | 2.6% | 1.2% | 1.6% | 0.1% | -4.1% | -0.1% | 1.2% | 0.9% | 1.3% | 2.4% | 2.2% |

- The High value services industry employed 11,715 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2016 which was down from 13,947 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's High value services industry averaged -3.6% in the year to March 2016, compared with growth of 2.2% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the High value services industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged -0.7% since 2000. Growth peaked at 3.0% in 2004.

Business units

Figure 41: Growth in business units in the high value services industry



| Change | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Lower Hutt City | -0.9% | -3.6% | 5.2% | 8.2% | 4.7% | 5.1% | 3.6% | 0.8% | 4.4% | -3.9% | 1.6% | 0.2% | 0.8% | 5.1% | 0.7% | 1.4% |
| New Zealand | 0.4% | 1.3% | 3.8% | 12.4% | 6.1% | 5.1% | 4.1% | 4.0% | 2.6% | -0.6% | 0.6% | -0.1% | 0.5% | 5.1% | 3.3% | 1.7% |

TOURISM

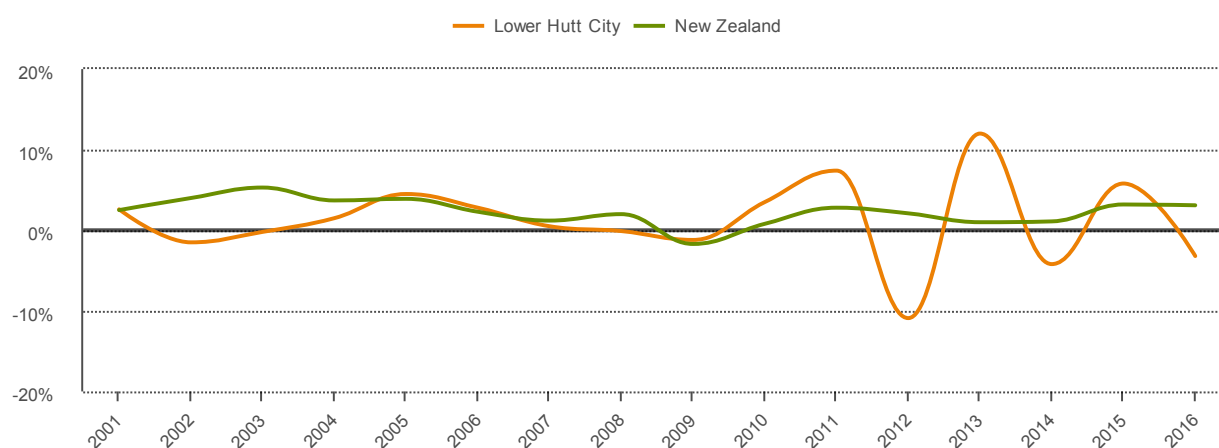
Tourism has grown rapidly in New Zealand since 2000. Not only has the number of overseas tourist arrivals increased substantially, but the level of domestic tourism has also expanded rapidly as spending on leisure by New Zealand residents increased. This section describes the contribution of tourism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

Tourism GDP

Table 17: Tourism GDP (2001-2016)

| Year | Lower Hutt City | | New Zealand | |
|------|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Level | Change | Level | Change |
| 2000 | \$61.2m | | \$5,798m | |
| 2001 | \$62.8m | 2.6% | \$5,941m | 2.5% |
| 2002 | \$61.8m | -1.5% | \$6,181m | 4.0% |
| 2003 | \$61.7m | -0.2% | \$6,508m | 5.3% |
| 2004 | \$62.6m | 1.5% | \$6,748m | 3.7% |
| 2005 | \$65.4m | 4.5% | \$7,009m | 3.9% |
| 2006 | \$67.3m | 2.8% | \$7,169m | 2.3% |
| 2007 | \$67.6m | 0.5% | \$7,252m | 1.2% |
| 2008 | \$67.5m | -0.1% | \$7,400m | 2.0% |
| 2009 | \$66.7m | -1.2% | \$7,277m | -1.7% |
| 2010 | \$69.0m | 3.5% | \$7,335m | 0.8% |
| 2011 | \$74.1m | 7.4% | \$7,540m | 2.8% |
| 2012 | \$66.1m | -10.9% | \$7,698m | 2.1% |
| 2013 | \$74.0m | 12.0% | \$7,774m | 1.0% |
| 2014 | \$70.9m | -4.2% | \$7,858m | 1.1% |
| 2015 | \$75.0m | 5.8% | \$8,111m | 3.2% |
| 2016 | \$72.6m | -3.2% | \$8,362m | 3.1% |

Figure 42: Annual average tourism GDP growth (2001-2016)



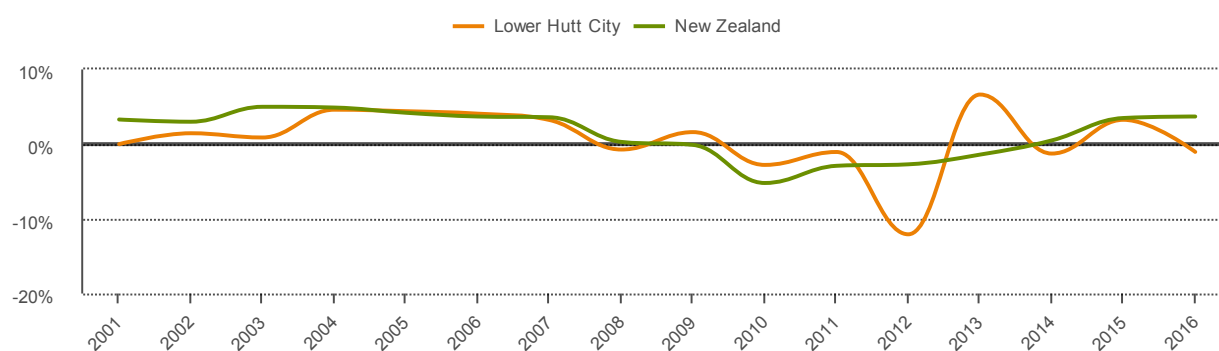
- The tourism industry contributed \$72.6m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in 2016. This amounted to 1.6% of the Lower Hutt City's economic output in 2016, up from 1.4% ten years ago.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's tourism industry declined by -3.2% in 2016, compared with a 3.1% increase in New Zealand.
- Growth in the industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 0.8% over the last ten years, compared with 1.6% in New Zealand.

Tourism Employment

Table 18: Tourism employment (2001-2016)

| Year | Lower Hutt City | | New Zealand | |
|------|-----------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | Level | Change | Level | Change |
| 2000 | 1,441 | | 149,973 | |
| 2001 | 1,441 | 0.0% | 154,938 | 3.3% |
| 2002 | 1,462 | 1.5% | 159,594 | 3.0% |
| 2003 | 1,475 | 0.9% | 167,652 | 5.0% |
| 2004 | 1,543 | 4.6% | 175,926 | 4.9% |
| 2005 | 1,610 | 4.4% | 183,276 | 4.2% |
| 2006 | 1,676 | 4.1% | 190,143 | 3.7% |
| 2007 | 1,730 | 3.2% | 196,950 | 3.6% |
| 2008 | 1,718 | -0.7% | 197,619 | 0.3% |
| 2009 | 1,746 | 1.6% | 197,490 | -0.1% |
| 2010 | 1,697 | -2.8% | 187,167 | -5.2% |
| 2011 | 1,679 | -1.1% | 181,713 | -2.9% |
| 2012 | 1,477 | -12.1% | 176,883 | -2.7% |
| 2013 | 1,575 | 6.6% | 174,477 | -1.4% |
| 2014 | 1,555 | -1.3% | 175,284 | 0.5% |
| 2015 | 1,606 | 3.3% | 181,500 | 3.5% |
| 2016 | 1,589 | -1.0% | 188,136 | 3.7% |

Figure 43: Annual average tourism employment growth (2001-2016)



- The tourism industry employed an average of 1,589 people in Lower Hutt City in 2016. This amounted to 3.3% of the Lower Hutt City's total employment in 2016, down from 3.5% in 2006.
- Employment growth in the industry in New Zealand has averaged -0.5% over the last ten years, compared with -0.1% in New Zealand.
- Employment in the tourism industry declined by -1.0% in 2016, compared with a 3.7% increase in New Zealand.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Time period

This economic profile reports on March years (eg. 2016 refers to the 12 months to March 2016) for all indicators except population (June year), 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.

HHI Index

Economic diversity is measured using the Herfindahl–Hirschman Index. It is calculated by squaring the share of each industry (at 54 industry level), and then summing the resulting numbers. The HHI number can theoretically range from close to zero (diversified economy) to 10,000 (concentrated economy). The HHI for New Zealand is calculated as the average for the 66 territorial authorities.

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 confirm 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 employed person (ie. The amount of economic activity generated on average by each employee). 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 2013–14 is based on the 2013 census usually resident population count, updated 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. Data published by Statistics New Zealand is confidentialised. Infometrics use a Bayesian imputation method to estimate values for confidentialised cells. 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).

Definition of key industries

Building and construction

The building and construction industry is made up of the following detailed industries: E301100: House Construction, E301900: Other Residential Building Construction, E302000: Non-Residential Building Construction, E310100: Road and Bridge Construction, E310900: Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction, E321100: Land Development and Subdivision, E321200: Site Preparation Services, E322100: Concreting Services, E322200: Bricklaying Services, E322300: Roofing Services, E322400: Structural Steel Erection Services, E323100: Plumbing Services, E323200: Electrical Services, E323300: Air Conditioning and Heating Services, E323400: Fire and Security Alarm Installation Services, E323900: Other Building Installation Services, E324100: Plastering and Ceiling Services, E324200: Carpentry Services, E324300: Tiling and Carpeting Services, E324400: Painting and Decorating Services, E324500: Glazing Services, E329100: Landscape Construction Services, E329200: Hire of Construction Machinery with Operator, E329900: Other Construction Services n.e.c..

Education, health and community services

The education, health and community services industry is made up of the following detailed industries: P801000: Preschool Education, P802100: Primary Education, P802200: Secondary Education, P802300: Combined Primary and Secondary Education, P802400: Special School Education, P810100: Technical and Vocational Education and Training, P810200: Higher Education, P821100: Sports and Physical Recreation Instruction, P821200: Arts Education, P821900: Adult, Community and Other Education n.e.c., P822000: Educational Support Services, Q840100: Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals), Q840200: Psychiatric Hospitals, Q851100: General Practice Medical Services, Q851200: Specialist Medical Services, Q852000: Pathology and Diagnostic Imaging Services, Q853100: Dental Services, Q853200: Optometry and Optical Dispensing, Q853300: Physiotherapy Services, Q853400: Chiropractic and Osteopathic Services, Q853900: Other Allied Health Services, Q859100: Ambulance Services, Q859900: Other Health Care Services n.e.c., Q860100: Aged Care Residential Services, Q860900: Other Residential Care Services, Q871000: Child Care Services, Q879000: Other Social Assistance Services.

Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants

The retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry is made up of the following detailed industries: G391100: Car Retailing, G391200: Motor Cycle Retailing, G391300: Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Retailing, G392100: Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing, G392200: Tyre Retailing, G400000: Fuel Retailing, G411000: Supermarket and Grocery Stores, G412100: Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing, G412200: Fruit and Vegetable Retailing, G412300: Liquor Retailing, G412900: Other Specialised Food Retailing, G421100: Furniture Retailing, G421200: Floor Coverings Retailing, G421300: Houseware Retailing, G421400: Manchester and Other Textile Goods Retailing, G422100: Electrical, Electronic and Gas Appliance Retailing, G422200: Computer and Computer Peripherals Retailing, G422900: Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing, G423100: Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing, G423200: Garden Supplies Retailing, G424100: Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing, G424200: Entertainment Media Retailing, G424300: Toy and Game Retailing, G424400: Newspaper and Book Retailing, G424500: Marine Equipment Retailing, G425100: Clothing Retailing, G425200: Footwear Retailing, G425300: Watch and Jewellery Retailing, G425900: Other Personal Accessories Retailing, G426000: Department Stores, G427100: Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing, G427200: Stationery Goods Retailing, G427400: Flower Retailing, G427900: Other Store-Based Retailing n.e.c., G431000: Non Store Retailing, G432000: Retail Commission Based Buying and/or Selling, H440000: Accommodation, H451100: Cafes and Restaurants, H451200: Takeaway Food Services, H451300: Catering Services, H452000: Pubs, Taverns and Bars, H453000: Clubs (Hospitality).

High and medium technology

The high and medium technology industry is made up of the following detailed industries: C181100: Industrial Gases Manufacturing, C181200: Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing, C181300: Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing, C182100: Synthetic Resin and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing, C182900: Other Basic Polymer Manufacturing, C183100: Fertiliser Manufacturing, C183200: Pesticide Manufacturing, C184100: Human Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing, C184200: Veterinary Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing, C185100: Cleaning Compound Manufacturing, C185200: Cosmetic and Toiletary Preparation Manufacturing, C189100: Photographic Chemical Manufacturing, C189200: Explosives Manufacturing, C189900: Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing n.e.c., C231100: Motor Vehicle Manufacturing, C231200: Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing, C231300: Automotive Electrical Components Manufacturing, C231900: Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing, C239400: Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services, C239900: Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c., C241100: Photographic, Optical and Ophthalmic Equipment Manufacturing, C241200: Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing, C241900: Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, C242100: Computer and Electronic Office Equipment Manufacturing, C242200: Communications Equipment Manufacturing, C242900: Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, C243100: Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing, C243200: Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing, C243900: Other Electrical Equipment Manufacturing, C244100: Whiteware Appliance Manufacturing, C244900: Other Domestic Appliance Manufacturing, C245100: Pumps and Compressors Manufacturing, C245200: Fixed Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing, C246100: Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, C246200: Mining and Construction Machinery Manufacturing, C246300: Machine Tool and Parts Manufacturing, C246900: Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, C249100: Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing, C249900: Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c., J551100: Motion Picture and Video Production, J551200: Motion Picture and Video Distribution, J551300: Motion Picture Exhibition, J551400: Postproduction Services and Other Motion Picture and Video Activities, J552100: Music Publishing, J552200: Music and Other Sound Recording Activities, J561000: Radio Broadcasting, J562100: Free-to-Air Television Broadcasting, J562200: Cable and Other Subscription Programming, J570000: Internet Publishing and Broadcasting, J580100: Wired Telecommunications Network Operation, J580200: Other Telecommunications Network Operation, J580900: Other Telecommunications Services, J591000: Internet Access Services, J592100: Data Processing and Web Hosting Services, J592200: Electronic Information Storage Services, M691000: Scientific Research Services, M692200: Surveying and Mapping Services, M692300: Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services, M692400: Other Specialised Design Services, M692500: Scientific Testing and Analysis Services, M700000: Computer Systems Design and Related Services.

High value services

The high value services industry is made up of the following detailed industries: C111100: Meat Processing, C111200: Poultry Processing, C111300: Cured Meat and Smallgoods Manufacturing, C112000: Seafood Processing, C113100: Milk and Cream Processing, C113200: Ice Cream Manufacturing, C113300: Cheese and Other Dairy Product Manufacturing, C114000: Fruit and Vegetable Processing, C115000: Oil and Fat Manufacturing, C116100: Grain Mill Product Manufacturing, C116200: Cereal, Pasta and Baking Mix Manufacturing, C117100: Bread Manufacturing (Factory-based), C117200: Cake and Pastry Manufacturing (Factory-based), C117300: Biscuit Manufacturing (Factory-based), C117400: Bakery Product Manufacturing (Non-factory-based), C118100: Sugar Manufacturing, C118200: Confectionery Manufacturing, C119100: Potato Crisps and Com Chips Manufacturing, C119200: Prepared Animal and Bird Feed Manufacturing, C119900: Other Food Products Manufacturing n.e.c., C121100: Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing, C121200: Beer Manufacturing, C121300: Spirit Manufacturing, C121400: Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing, C122000: Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, C131100: Wool Scouring, C131200: Natural Fibre Textile Manufacturing, C131300: Synthetic Fibre Textile Manufacturing, C132000: Leather Tanning, Fur Dressing and Leather Product Manufacturing, C133100: Textile Floor Covering Manufacturing, C133200: Rope, Cordage and Twine Manufacturing, C133300: Cut and Sewn Textile Product Manufacturing, C133400: Textile Finishing and Other Textile Product Manufacturing, C134000: Knitted Product Manufacturing, C135100: Clothing Manufacturing, C135200: Footwear Manufacturing, C141100: Log Sawmilling, C141200: Wood Chipping, C141300: Timber Resawing and Dressing, C149100: Prefabricated Wooden Building Manufacturing, C149200: Wooden Structural Fittings and Components Manufacturing, C149300: Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing, C149400: Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing, C149900: Other Wood Product Manufacturing n.e.c., C151000: Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing, C152100: Corrugated Paperboard and Paperboard Container Manufacturing, C152200: Paper Bag and Sack Manufacturing, C152300: Paper Stationery Manufacturing, C152400: Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing, C152900: Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing, C161100: Printing, C161200: Printing Support Services, C162000: Reproduction of Recorded Media, C170100: Petroleum Refining and Petroleum Fuels Manufacturing, C170900: Other Petroleum and Coal Product Manufacturing, C181100: Industrial Gases Manufacturing, C181200: Basic Organic Chemical Manufacturing, C181300: Basic Inorganic Chemical Manufacturing, C182100: Synthetic Resin and Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing, C182900: Other Basic Polymer Manufacturing, C183100: Fertiliser Manufacturing, C183200: Pesticide Manufacturing, C184100: Human Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing, C184200: Veterinary Pharmaceutical and Medicinal Product Manufacturing, C185100: Cleaning Compound Manufacturing, C185200: Cosmetic and Toiletary Preparation Manufacturing, C189100: Photographic Chemical Manufacturing, C189200: Explosives Manufacturing, C189900: Other Basic Chemical Product Manufacturing n.e.c., C191100: Polymer Film and Sheet Packaging Material Manufacturing, C191200: Rigid and Semi Rigid Polymer Product Manufacturing, C191300: Polymer Foam Product Manufacturing, C191400: Tyre Manufacturing, C191500: Adhesive Manufacturing, C191600: Paint and Coatings Manufacturing, C191900: Other Polymer Product Manufacturing, C192000: Natural Rubber Product Manufacturing, C201000: Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing, C202100: Clay Brick Manufacturing, C202900: Other Ceramic Product Manufacturing, C203100: Cement and Lime Manufacturing, C203200: Plaster and Gypsum Product Manufacturing, C203300: Ready-Mixed Concrete Manufacturing, C203400: Concrete Product Manufacturing, C209000: Other Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing, C211000: Iron Smelting and Steel Manufacturing, C212100: Iron and Steel Casting, C212200: Steel Pipe and Tube Manufacturing, C213100: Alumina Production, C213200: Aluminium Smelting, C213300: Copper, Silver, Lead, and Zinc Smelting and Refining, C213900: Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturing, C214100: Non-Ferrous Metal Casting, C214200: Aluminium Rolling, Drawing, Extruding, C214900: Other Basic Non-Ferrous Metal Product Manufacturing, C221000: Iron and Steel Forging, C222100: Structural Steel Fabricating, C222200: Prefabricated Metal Building Manufacturing, C222300: Architectural Aluminium Product Manufacturing, C222400: Metal Roof and Guttering Manufacturing (except Aluminium), C222900: Other Structural Metal Product Manufacturing, C223100: Boiler, Tank and Other Heavy Gauge Metal Container Manufacturing, C223900: Other Metal Container Manufacturing, C224000: Other Sheet Metal Product Manufacturing, C229100: Spring and Wire Product Manufacturing, C229200: Nut, Bolt, Screw and Rivet Manufacturing, C229300: Metal Coating and Finishing, C229900: Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing n.e.c., C231100: Motor Vehicle Manufacturing, C231200: Motor Vehicle Body and Trailer Manufacturing, C231300: Automotive Electrical Components Manufacturing, C231900: Other Motor Vehicle Parts Manufacturing, C239100: Shipbuilding and Repair Services, C239200: Boatbuilding and Repair Services, C239300: Railway Rolling Stock Manufacturing and Repair Services, C239400: Aircraft Manufacturing and Repair Services, C239900: Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c., C241100: Photographic, Optical and Ophthalmic Equipment Manufacturing, C241200: Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing, C241900: Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing, C242100: Computer and Electronic Office Equipment Manufacturing, C242200: Communications Equipment Manufacturing, C242900: Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing, C243100: Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing, C243200: Electric Lighting Equipment Manufacturing, C243900: Other Electrical Equipment Manufacturing, C244100: Whiteware Appliance Manufacturing, C244900: Other Domestic Appliance Manufacturing, C245100: Pumps and Compressors Manufacturing, C245200: Fixed Space Heating, Cooling and Ventilation Equipment Manufacturing, C246100: Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, C246200: Mining and Construction Machinery Manufacturing, C246300: Machine Tool and Parts Manufacturing, C246900: Other Specialised Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, C249100: Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing, C249900: Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing n.e.c., C251100: Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing, C251200: Metal Furniture Manufacturing, C251300: Mattress Manufacturing, C251900: Other Furniture Manufacturing, C259100: Jewellery and Silverware Manufacturing, C259900: Other Manufacturing n.e.c., J541100: Newspaper Publishing, J541200: Magazine and Other Periodical Publishing, J541300: Book Publishing, J541400: Directory and Mailing List Publishing, J541900: Other Publishing (except Software, Music and Internet), J542000: Software Publishing, J551100: Motion Picture and Video Production, J551200: Motion Picture and Video Distribution, J551300: Motion Picture Exhibition, J551400: Postproduction Services and Other Motion Picture and Video Activities, J552100: Music Publishing, J552200: Music and Other Sound Recording Activities, J561000: Radio Broadcasting, J562100: Free-to-Air Television Broadcasting, J562200: Cable and Other Subscription Programming, J570000: Internet Publishing and Broadcasting, J580100: Wired Telecommunications Network Operation, J580200: Other Telecommunications Network Operation, J580900: Other Telecommunications Services, J591000: Internet Access Services, J592100: Data Processing and Web Hosting Services, J592200: Electronic Information Storage Services, J601000: Libraries and Archives, J602000: Other Information Services, K621000: Central Banking, K622100: Banking, K622200: Building Society Operation, K622300: Credit Union Operation, K622900: Other Depository Financial Intermediation, K623000: Non-depository Financing, K624000: Financial Asset Investing, K631000: Life Insurance, K632100: Health Insurance, K632200: General Insurance, K633000: Superannuation Funds, K641100: Financial Asset Broking Services, K641900: Other Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services, K642000: Auxiliary Insurance Services, M691000: Scientific Research Services, M692100: Architectural Services, M692200: Surveying and Mapping Services, M692300: Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services, M692400: Other Specialised Design Services, M692500: Scientific Testing and Analysis Services, M693100: Legal Services, M693200: Accounting Services, M694000: Advertising Services, M695000: Market Research and Statistical Services, M696100: Corporate Head Office Management Services, M696200: Management Advice and Other Consulting Services, M697000: Veterinary Services, M699100: Professional Photographic Services, M699900: Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services n.e.c., M700000: Computer Systems Design and Related Services, R891000: Museum Operation, R892200: Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation, R900100: Performing Arts Operation, R900200: Creative Artists, Musicians, Writers and Performers, R900300: Performing Arts Venue Operation, R911100: Health and Fitness Centres and Gymnasia Operation, R911200: Sport and Physical Recreation Clubs and Sports Professionals, R911300: Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation, R911400: Sport and Physical Recreation Administrative Service, R912100: Horse and Dog Racing Administration and Track Operation, R912900: Other Horse and Dog Racing Activities, R913100: Amusement Parks and Centres Operation, R913900: Amusement and Other Recreation Activities n.e.c., R920200: Lottery Operation, R920900: Other Gambling Activities.