



REGIONAL ECONOMIC PROFILE

Lower Hutt City

 **Infometrics**

Economics put simply

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ECONOMY

The New Zealand economy in 2022

The New Zealand economy grew 5.3% in the March 2022 year, the fastest pace since 2000. At a national level, economic growth in the March 2022 year was the third-fastest on record (since 1987), with stronger growth seen only in 1994 and 2000.

Economic activity bounced back strongly from the initial disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic response, with substantial fiscal and monetary support boosting spending and investment levels economy-wide.

The March 2022 year includes the Level 4 Delta lockdown in August 2021, the extended lockdown in Auckland and parts of Waikato, the Traffic Light system over the summer of 2021/22, and the start of the Omicron outbreak in early 2022.

The strong level of growth experienced in the March 2022 year is partially due to economic activity being weaker in the preceding year, although the economic contraction over the March 2021 year was revised from an original 1.2% drop to a 0.5% drop. At the end of the year to March 2022, New Zealand's economy was 4.7% larger than pre-pandemic.

The professional, scientific, and technical services industry contributed just over a third of the total rise in economic activity over the March 2022 year, with wholesale and retail trade, transport, and construction all major contributors too. Fourteen of nineteen headline industries saw economic rise in 2022, with limited falls or zero growth in the remaining five. Included within this growth is a revival in activity after declines in the March 2021 year, particularly for transport activity.

Filled jobs rose 3.0%, to 2.69m filled jobs, on average over the 12 months to March 2022. This growth was the fastest since 2017 and was partially catch-up for 2021 when employment stood still, with a revised 0% growth rate.

Employment growth was driven by further increases in the construction, healthcare, and professional services industries. The agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry was the only high-level industry to see a fall in employment.

How fast has Lower Hutt City's economy grown?

This section measures economic performance in Lower Hutt City during the year to March 2022 and previous years. All GDP estimates are measured in constant 2022 prices.

- GDP in Lower Hutt City measured \$7,363m in the year to March 2022, up 5.8% from a year earlier. New Zealand's GDP increased by 5.3% over the same period.
- Economic growth in Lower Hutt City averaged 1.6%pa over the last 10 years compared with an average of 3.0%pa in the national economy.
- Growth in Lower Hutt City reached a high of 5.8% in 2022 and a low of -5.0% in 2002.
- Lower Hutt City accounted for 2.1% of national GDP in 2022.

Figure 1: GDP growth, year to Mar 2022

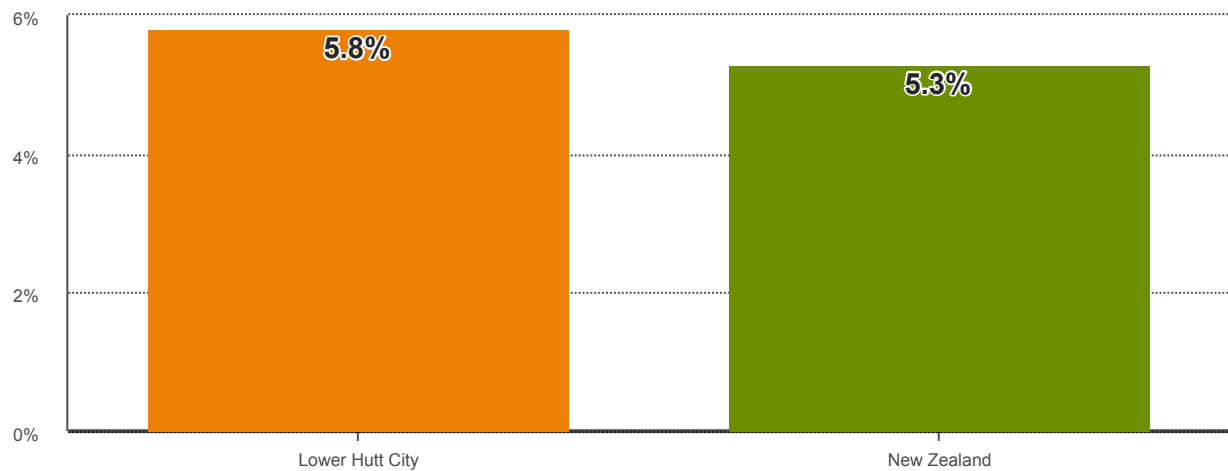


Figure 2: Annual average GDP growth, 2001-2022

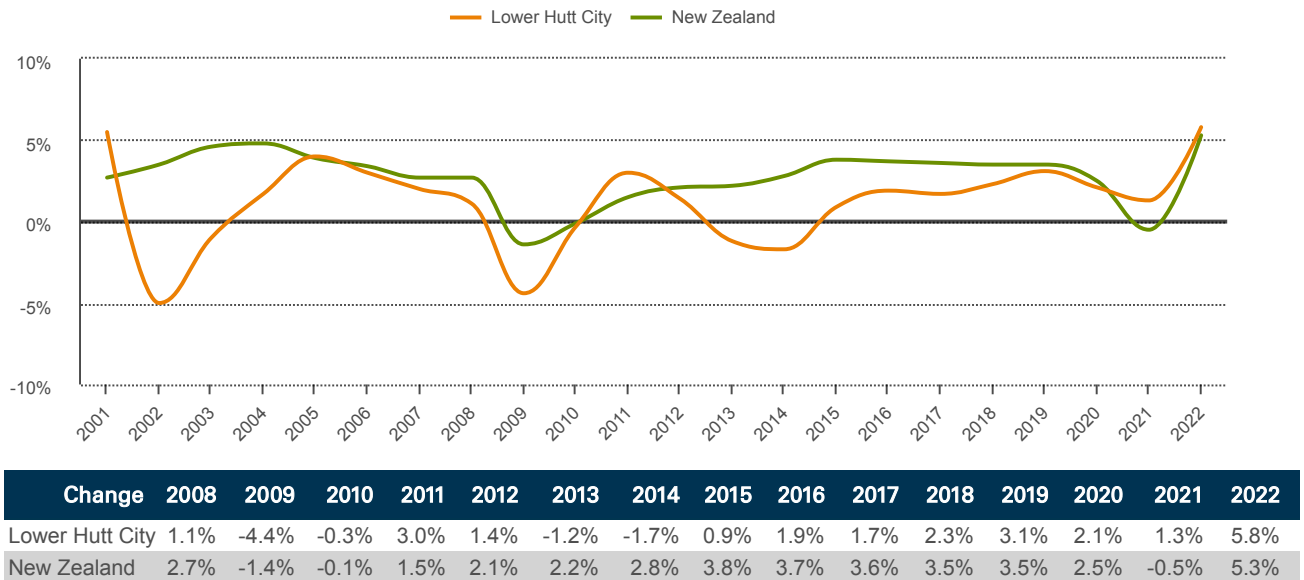
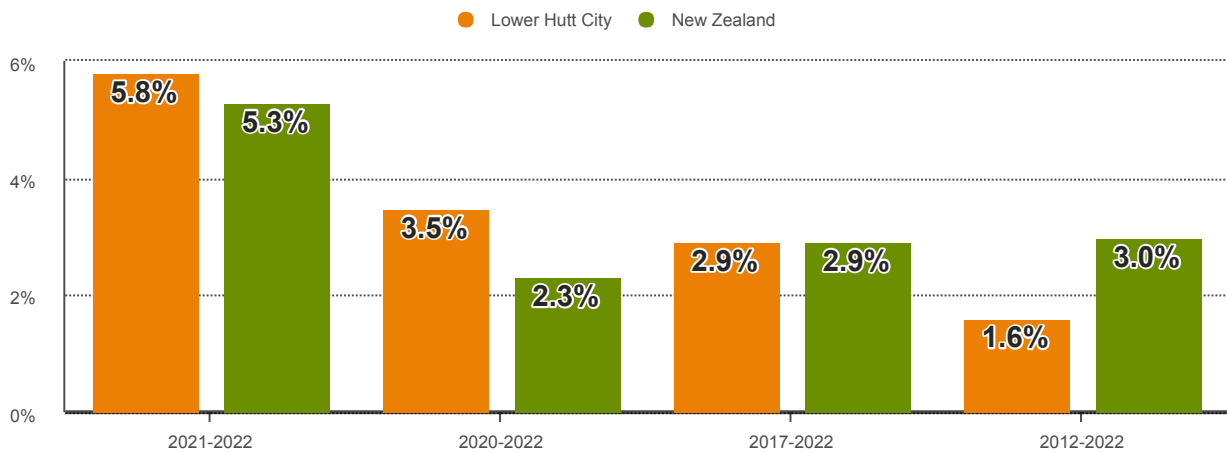


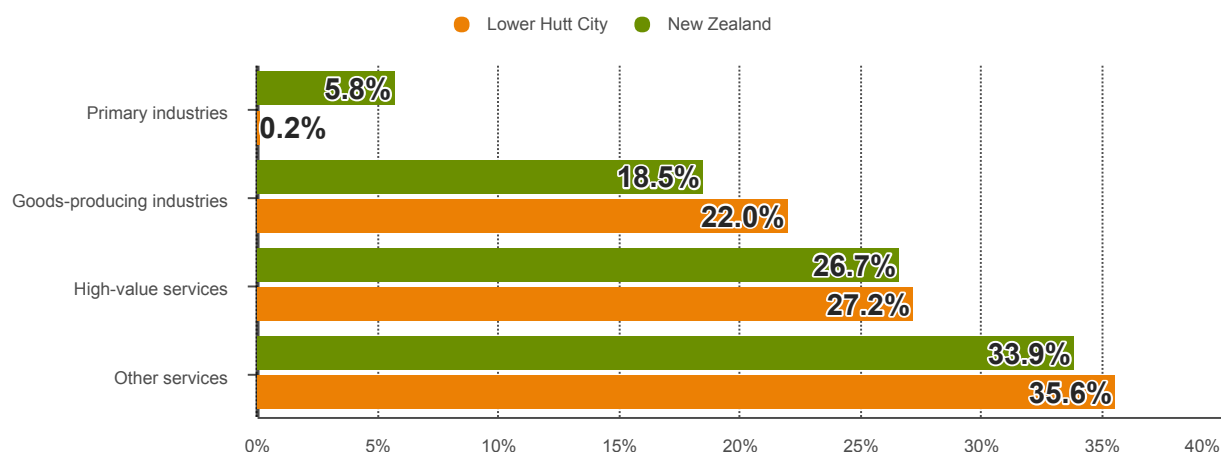
Figure 3: GDP growth over the last 1, 2, 5 & 10 years



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 of primary industries, goods-producing industries, high-values services and other services. Primary industries make direct use of natural resources. They extract or harvest products from the earth. Goods-producing industries produce manufactured and other processed goods. High-value services include the higher value-adding, knowledge-based service industries. More detail of the sectors is given in the technical appendix.

Figure 4: Share of total GDP, 2022



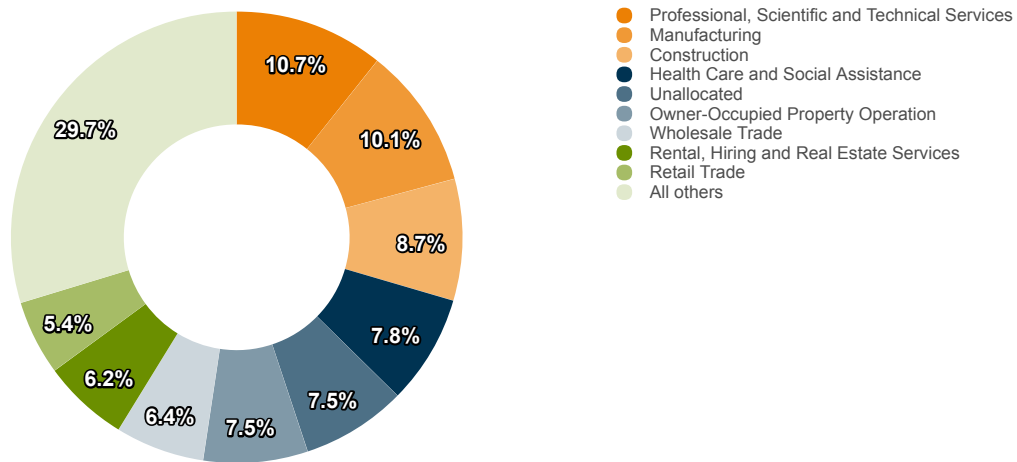
- Primary industries accounted for the smallest proportion in Lower Hutt City: 0.2% compared with 5.8% in the national economy.
- Goods-producing industries accounted for 22.0% compared with 18.5% in the national economy.
- Other services accounted for the largest proportion of GDP (35.6%) in Lower Hutt City, which is higher than in the national economy (33.9%).
- High-value services accounted for 27.2% compared with 26.7% in the national economy.

Table 1: GDP by ANZSIC 1-digit industry, 2022

Industry	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand	
	Level	Share of total	Level	Share of total
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$789m	10.7%	\$34,004m	9.5%
Manufacturing	\$745m	10.1%	\$32,079m	9.0%
Construction	\$641m	8.7%	\$24,558m	6.9%
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$578m	7.8%	\$22,249m	6.2%
Wholesale Trade	\$470m	6.4%	\$18,802m	5.3%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	\$455m	6.2%	\$22,087m	6.2%
Retail Trade	\$395m	5.4%	\$18,985m	5.3%
Public Administration and Safety	\$370m	5.0%	\$16,693m	4.7%
Education and Training	\$286m	3.9%	\$12,625m	3.5%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	\$276m	3.7%	\$13,032m	3.6%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	\$235m	3.2%	\$9,585m	2.7%
Financial and Insurance Services	\$201m	2.7%	\$19,760m	5.5%
Administrative and Support Services	\$198m	2.7%	\$6,977m	2.0%
Other Services	\$190m	2.6%	\$6,126m	1.7%
Information Media and Telecommunications	\$172m	2.3%	\$14,189m	4.0%
Accommodation and Food Services	\$128m	1.7%	\$6,909m	1.9%
Arts and Recreation Services	\$119m	1.6%	\$4,362m	1.2%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	\$12.8m	0.2%	\$17,803m	5.0%
Mining	\$0.59m	0.0%	\$2,921m	0.8%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	\$551m	7.5%	\$27,027m	7.6%
Unallocated	\$554m	7.5%	\$26,936m	7.5%
Total	\$7,363m	100%	\$357,710m	100%

- Among broad industries Professional, Scientific and Technical Services was the largest in Lower Hutt City in 2022 accounting for 10.7% of total.
- The second largest was Manufacturing (10.1%) followed by Construction (8.7%)

Figure 5: Share of total GDP, 2022



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 2022 accounting for 10.7% of total.
- The second largest was Health Care & Social Assistance (7.8%) followed by Wholesale Trade (6.4%)

Table 2: GDP by 54 industries, 2022

Industry	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand	
	Level	Share of total	Level	Share of total
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	\$789m	10.7%	\$34,004m	9.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$578m	7.8%	\$22,249m	6.2%
Wholesale Trade	\$470m	6.4%	\$18,802m	5.3%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	\$363m	4.9%	\$18,541m	5.2%
Construction Services	\$346m	4.7%	\$12,714m	3.6%
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	\$333m	4.5%	\$14,763m	4.1%
Education & Training	\$286m	3.9%	\$12,625m	3.5%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	\$231m	3.1%	\$10,886m	3.0%
Administrative & Support Services	\$198m	2.7%	\$6,977m	2.0%
Other Services	\$190m	2.6%	\$6,126m	1.7%
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	\$161m	2.2%	\$6,303m	1.8%
Road Transport	\$157m	2.1%	\$4,782m	1.3%
Water, Sewerage & Waste Services	\$148m	2.0%	\$1,743m	0.5%
Finance	\$145m	2.0%	\$13,071m	3.7%
Building Construction	\$134m	1.8%	\$5,541m	1.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	\$128m	1.7%	\$6,909m	1.9%
Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu	\$125m	1.7%	\$1,513m	0.4%
Arts & Recreation Services	\$119m	1.6%	\$4,362m	1.2%
Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services	\$117m	1.6%	\$6,115m	1.7%
Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing	\$98.2m	1.3%	\$5,464m	1.5%
Machinery & Other Equipment Manu	\$97.2m	1.3%	\$5,469m	1.5%
Telecomms, Internet & Library Services	\$94.4m	1.3%	\$10,032m	2.8%
Rental & Hiring Services	\$91.8m	1.2%	\$3,547m	1.0%
Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu	\$87.4m	1.2%	\$2,573m	0.7%
Electricity & Gas Supply	\$86.7m	1.2%	\$7,842m	2.2%
Information Media Services	\$77.2m	1.0%	\$4,156m	1.2%
Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing	\$65.9m	0.9%	\$2,634m	0.7%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	\$64.7m	0.9%	\$2,837m	0.8%
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu	\$60.1m	0.8%	\$1,570m	0.4%
Wood Product Manufacturing	\$55.8m	0.8%	\$1,971m	0.6%
Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services	\$53.7m	0.7%	\$3,645m	1.0%
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	\$46.6m	0.6%	\$1,672m	0.5%
Printing	\$41.2m	0.6%	\$706m	0.2%
Local Government Administration	\$37.2m	0.5%	\$1,931m	0.5%
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu	\$36.0m	0.5%	\$2,692m	0.8%
Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu	\$34.9m	0.5%	\$1,755m	0.5%
Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing	\$32.7m	0.4%	\$1,016m	0.3%
Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu	\$23.9m	0.3%	\$772m	0.2%
Furniture & Other Manufacturing	\$21.4m	0.3%	\$1,047m	0.3%
Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu	\$11.7m	0.2%	\$777m	0.2%
Dairy Cattle Farming	\$3.56m	0.0%	\$6,834m	1.9%
Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming	\$3.13m	0.0%	\$3,404m	1.0%
Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing	\$2.76m	0.0%	\$1,255m	0.4%
Dairy Product Manufacturing	\$2.14m	0.0%	\$1,713m	0.5%
Insurance & Superannuation Funds	\$2.00m	0.0%	\$3,044m	0.9%
Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming	\$1.62m	0.0%	\$470m	0.1%
Agric Support Services & Hunting	\$1.58m	0.0%	\$2,835m	0.8%
Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport	\$1.45m	0.0%	\$2,135m	0.6%
Forestry & Logging	\$1.19m	0.0%	\$2,095m	0.6%
Fishing & Aquaculture	\$0.88m	0.0%	\$552m	0.2%
Horticulture & Fruit Growing	\$0.86m	0.0%	\$1,613m	0.5%
Seafood Processing	\$0.69m	0.0%	\$505m	0.1%
Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing	\$0.60m	0.0%	\$2,235m	0.6%
Mining	\$0.59m	0.0%	\$2,921m	0.8%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	\$551m	7.5%	\$27,027m	7.6%
Unallocated	\$554m	7.5%	\$26,936m	7.5%
Total	\$7,363m	100%	\$357,710m	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.

- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services made the largest contribution to overall growth in Lower Hutt City between 2021 and 2022. The industry grew by 15.6% over the year and contributed 1.53 percentage points to the district's total growth of 5.8%.
- The next largest contributor was wholesale trade (0.84 percentage points) followed by construction (0.57 percentage points).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Financial and Insurance Services which declined by 9.5% and contributed -0.30 percentage points to the total growth of 5.8%. Information Media and Telecommunications (-0.12 percentage points) was the next largest detractor.

Table 3: ANZSIC 1-digit industries ranked by % point contribution to GDP growth, 2021-2022

Industry	2021	2022	% point contribution to growth	Annual Growth
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	682	789	1.53%	15.6%
Wholesale Trade	411	470	0.84%	14.3%
Construction	601	641	0.57%	6.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	543	578	0.50%	6.4%
Administrative and Support Services	172	198	0.37%	15.2%
Other Services	168	190	0.31%	13.0%
Retail Trade	376	395	0.28%	5.2%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	257	276	0.27%	7.3%
Public Administration and Safety	352	370	0.25%	5.0%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	220	235	0.20%	6.4%
Accommodation and Food Services	114	128	0.20%	12.3%
Education and Training	273	286	0.20%	5.0%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	452	455	0.03%	0.5%
Arts and Recreation Services	118	119	0.00%	0.1%
Mining	1	1	0.00%	7.5%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	13	13	0.00%	-2.2%
Manufacturing	752	745	-0.10%	-0.9%
Information Media and Telecommunications	180	172	-0.12%	-4.6%
Financial and Insurance Services	222	201	-0.30%	-9.5%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	531.0	550.5	0.28%	3.7%
Unallocated	523.0	554.4	0.45%	6.0%
Total	6,961	7,363	5.8%	5.8%

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.

- Professional, Scientific & Tech Services made the largest contribution to overall growth in Lower Hutt City between 2021 and 2022. The industry grew by 15.6% over the year and contributed 1.53 percentage points to the district's total growth of 5.8%.
- The next largest contributor was wholesale trade (0.84 percentage points) followed by health care & social assistance (0.50 percentage points).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu which declined by 44.3% and contributed -0.41 percentage points to the total growth of 5.8%. Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu (-0.31 percentage points) was the next largest detractor.

Table 4: 54 industries ranked by percentage point contribution to growth, 2021-2022

Industry	2021	2022	% point contribution to growth	Annual Growth
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	682	789	1.53%	15.6%
Wholesale Trade	411	470	0.84%	14.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	543	578	0.50%	6.4%
Administrative & Support Services	172	198	0.37%	15.2%
Construction Services	323	346	0.34%	7.4%
Other Services	168	190	0.31%	13.0%
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	311	333	0.31%	6.9%
Building Construction	113	134	0.30%	18.6%
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu	45	60	0.21%	33.0%
Water, Sewerage & Waste Services	133	148	0.21%	11.0%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	217	231	0.20%	6.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	114	128	0.20%	12.3%
Education & Training	273	286	0.20%	5.0%
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	35	47	0.16%	32.3%
Road Transport	146	157	0.16%	7.6%
Machinery & Other Equipment Manu	88	97	0.14%	10.9%
Rental & Hiring Services	83	92	0.12%	10.3%
Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing	57	66	0.12%	14.9%
Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services	110	117	0.11%	6.7%
Information Media Services	71	77	0.09%	9.2%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	59	65	0.09%	10.4%
Wood Product Manufacturing	53	56	0.04%	5.9%
Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu	21	24	0.04%	12.1%
Printing	39	41	0.03%	6.3%
Furniture & Other Manufacturing	20	21	0.02%	5.6%
Finance	144	145	0.01%	0.6%
Dairy Product Manufacturing	2	2	0.01%	30.1%
Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing	2	3	0.00%	13.7%
Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport	1	1	0.00%	28.9%
Agric Support Services & Hunting	1	2	0.00%	16.6%
Fishing & Aquaculture	1	1	0.00%	33.3%
Arts & Recreation Services	118	119	0.00%	0.1%
Mining	1	1	0.00%	7.5%
Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing	1	1	0.00%	-5.9%
Seafood Processing	1	1	0.00%	-6.6%
Forestry & Logging	1	1	0.00%	-4.2%
Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming	2	2	0.00%	-4.4%
Horticulture & Fruit Growing	1	1	0.00%	-9.4%
Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming	3	3	0.00%	-4.5%
Dairy Cattle Farming	4	4	-0.01%	-9.5%
Electricity & Gas Supply	87	87	-0.01%	-0.5%
Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu	88	87	-0.01%	-1.0%
Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu	13	12	-0.02%	-11.3%
Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu	37	35	-0.03%	-5.4%
Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing	101	98	-0.04%	-3.0%
Local Government Administration	41	37	-0.05%	-9.1%
Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing	37	33	-0.06%	-11.7%
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	166	161	-0.08%	-3.2%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	369	363	-0.09%	-1.7%
Insurance & Superannuation Funds	9	2	-0.10%	-77.1%
Telecomms, Internet & Library Services	109	94	-0.21%	-13.5%
Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services	69	54	-0.22%	-22.2%
Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu	147	125	-0.31%	-14.7%
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu	65	36	-0.41%	-44.3%
Owner-Occupied Property Operation	531.0	550.5	0.28%	3.7%
Unallocated	523.0	554.4	0.45%	6.0%
Total	6,961	7,363	5.8%	5.8%

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 = 4.1), Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu (4.0), and Printing (2.8).

Table 5: Location Quotient, 2022

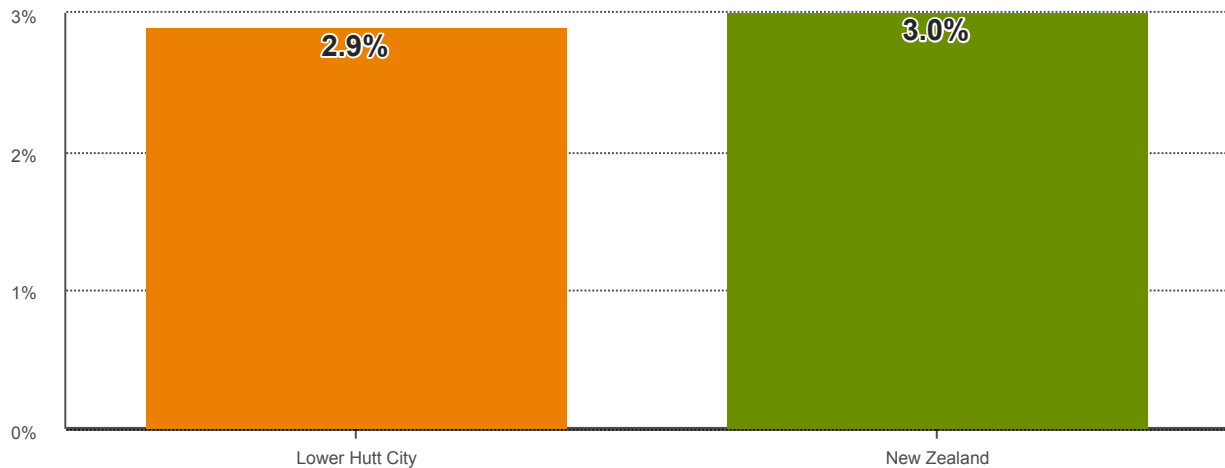
Industry	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand
	Location Quotient	Share of total GDP	Share of total GDP
Water, Sewerage & Waste Services	4.1	2.0%	0.5%
Polymer Product & Rubber Product Manu	4.0	1.7%	0.4%
Printing	2.8	0.6%	0.2%
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manu	1.9	0.8%	0.4%
Fruit, Cereal & Other Food Product Manu	1.6	1.2%	0.7%
Road Transport	1.6	2.1%	1.3%
Pulp & Paper Product Manufacturing	1.6	0.4%	0.3%
Textile, Leather, Clothing, Footwear Manu	1.5	0.3%	0.2%
Other Services	1.5	2.6%	1.7%
Wood Product Manufacturing	1.4	0.8%	0.6%
Administrative & Support Services	1.4	2.7%	2.0%
Transport Equipment Manufacturing	1.4	0.6%	0.5%
Construction Services	1.3	4.7%	3.6%
Arts & Recreation Services	1.3	1.6%	1.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1.3	7.8%	6.2%
Rental & Hiring Services	1.3	1.2%	1.0%
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1.2	2.2%	1.8%
Motor Vehicle, Parts & Fuel Retailing	1.2	0.9%	0.7%
Wholesale Trade	1.2	6.4%	5.3%
Building Construction	1.2	1.8%	1.5%
Professional, Scientific & Tech Services	1.1	10.7%	9.5%
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	1.1	0.9%	0.8%
Education & Training	1.1	3.9%	3.5%
Central Gov Admin, Defence & Safety	1.1	4.5%	4.1%
Other Store & Non Store Retailing	1.0	3.1%	3.0%
Furniture & Other Manufacturing	1.0	0.3%	0.3%
Basic Chemical & Chemical Product Manu	1.0	0.5%	0.5%
Property Operators & Real Estate Services	1.0	4.9%	5.2%
Local Government Administration	0.9	0.5%	0.5%
Postal, Courier & Warehousing Services	0.9	1.6%	1.7%
Information Media Services	0.9	1.0%	1.2%
Accommodation & Food Services	0.9	1.7%	1.9%
Supermarket & Specialised Food Retailing	0.9	1.3%	1.5%
Machinery & Other Equipment Manu	0.9	1.3%	1.5%
Primary Metal & Metal Product Manu	0.7	0.2%	0.2%
Auxiliary Finance & Insurance Services	0.7	0.7%	1.0%
Beverage & Tobacco Product Manu	0.6	0.5%	0.8%
Finance	0.5	2.0%	3.7%
Electricity & Gas Supply	0.5	1.2%	2.2%
Telecomms, Internet & Library Services	0.5	1.3%	2.8%
Poultry, Deer & Other Livestock Farming	0.2	0.0%	0.1%
Petroleum & Coal Product Manufacturing	0.1	0.0%	0.4%
Fishing & Aquaculture	0.1	0.0%	0.2%
Seafood Processing	0.1	0.0%	0.1%
Dairy Product Manufacturing	0.1	0.0%	0.5%
Sheep, Beef Cattle & Grain Farming	0.0	0.0%	1.0%
Rail, Water, Air & Other Transport	0.0	0.0%	0.6%
Insurance & Superannuation Funds	0.0	0.0%	0.9%
Forestry & Logging	0.0	0.0%	0.6%
Agric Support Services & Hunting	0.0	0.0%	0.8%
Horticulture & Fruit Growing	0.0	0.0%	0.5%
Dairy Cattle Farming	0.0	0.0%	1.9%
Meat & Meat Product Manufacturing	0.0	0.0%	0.6%
Mining	0.0	0.0%	0.8%

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 2022



- Total employment in Lower Hutt City averaged 53,956 in the year to March 2022, up 2.9% from a year earlier. Employment in New Zealand increased by 3.0% over the same period.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City averaged 1.0%pa over the last 10 years compared with 2.1%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, 2001-2022

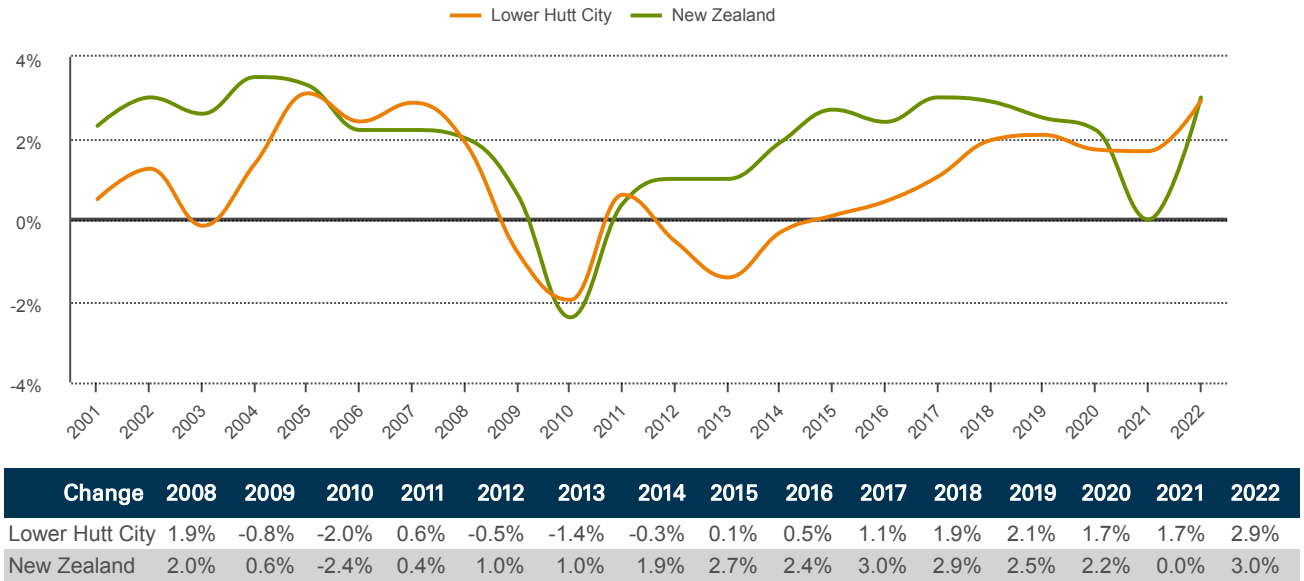
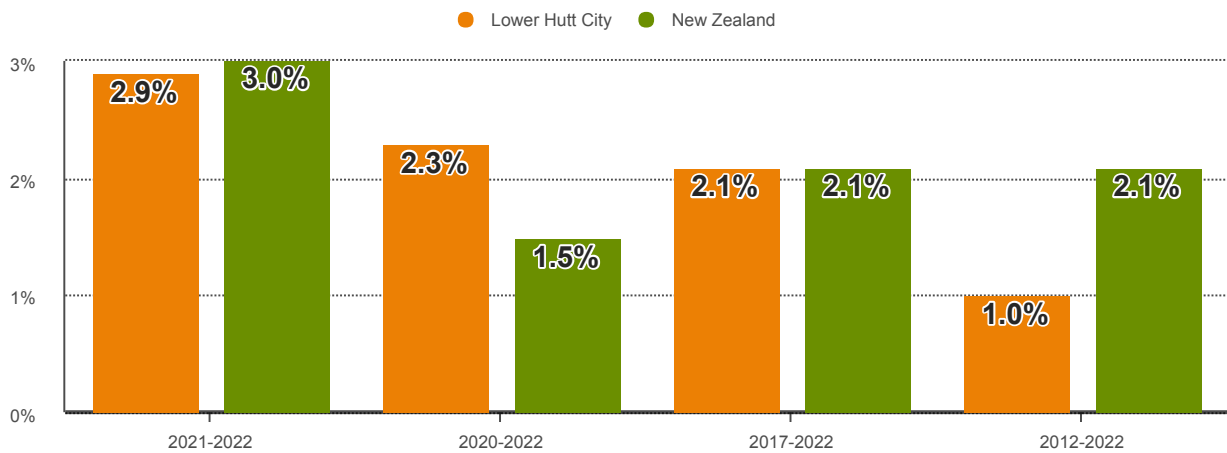


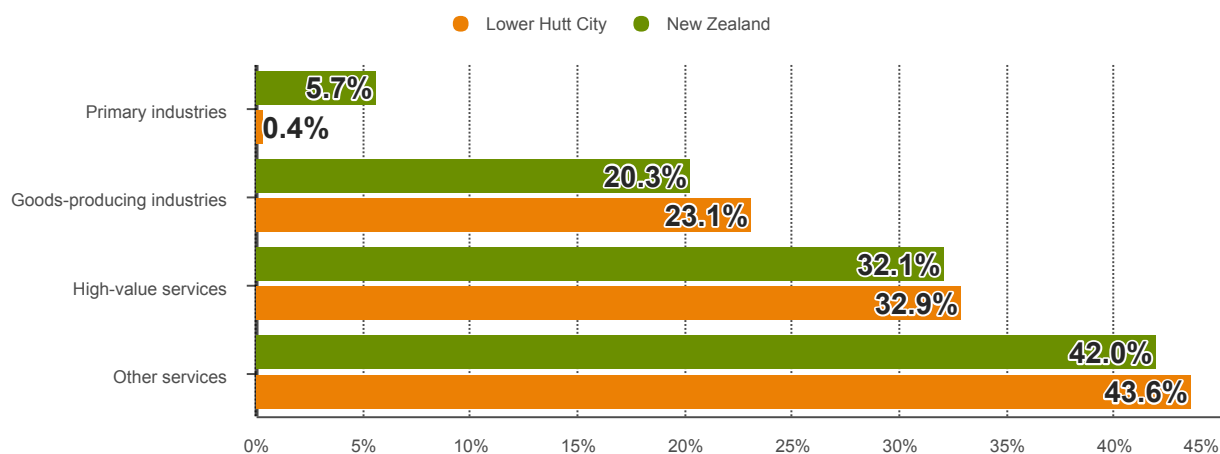
Figure 8: Employment growth over the last 1, 2, 5 & 10 years



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

This section describes the structure of the labour market in terms of the broad sectors of primary industries, goods-producing industries, high-values services and other services. Primary industries make direct use of natural resources. They extract or harvest products from the earth. Goods-producing industries produce manufactured and other processed goods. High-value services include the higher value-adding, knowledge-based service industries. More detail of the sectors is given in the technical appendix.

Figure 9: Employment by broad sector, 2022



- Primary industries accounted for 0.4% in Lower Hutt City compared with 5.7% in New Zealand.
- Goods-producing industries accounted for 23.1% in Lower Hutt City compared with 20.3% in New Zealand.
- Other services industries accounted for the largest proportion of employment (43.6%) in Lower Hutt City, which is higher than in New Zealand (42.0%).
- High-value services accounted for 32.9% in Lower Hutt City compared with 32.1% 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: ANZSIC 1-digit industries ranked by size of employment, 2022

Industry	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand	
	Level	Share of total	Level	Share of total
Construction	7,037	13.0%	279,966	10.4%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,483	12.0%	278,766	10.4%
Retail Trade	5,224	9.7%	239,299	8.9%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	5,102	9.5%	262,459	9.7%
Manufacturing	4,794	8.9%	246,367	9.1%
Education and Training	4,645	8.6%	204,398	7.6%
Administrative and Support Services	3,578	6.6%	130,578	4.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	3,286	6.1%	169,340	6.3%
Wholesale Trade	2,811	5.2%	126,793	4.7%
Public Administration and Safety	2,633	4.9%	145,096	5.4%
Other Services	2,406	4.5%	107,041	4.0%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,676	3.1%	104,272	3.9%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1,165	2.2%	63,764	2.4%
Arts and Recreation Services	976	1.8%	48,742	1.8%
Financial and Insurance Services	747	1.4%	72,235	2.7%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	631	1.2%	19,926	0.7%
Information Media and Telecommunications	565	1.0%	41,673	1.5%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	173	0.3%	146,644	5.4%
Mining	25	0.0%	5,942	0.2%
Total	53,956	100%	2,693,301	100%

- Among broad industries Construction was the largest in Lower Hutt City in 2022 accounting for 13.0% of total.
- The second largest was Health Care and Social Assistance (12.0%) followed by Retail Trade (9.7%)

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.

- Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals) was the largest 7-digit industry in Lower Hutt City in 2022 employing 2,051 persons and accounting for 3.8% of total employment in the district. By contrast this industry accounted for 3.1% of total employment in New Zealand.
- The second largest employing industries were primary education (1,578) followed by central government administration (1,383).

Table 7: 50 largest employing ANZSIC 7-digit industries, 2022

Rank	Industry	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand
		Jobs	% of total	% of total
1	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)	2,051	3.8%	3.1%
2	Primary Education	1,578	2.9%	2.1%
3	Central Government Administration	1,383	2.6%	1.9%
4	House Construction	1,342	2.5%	2.2%
5	Cafes and Restaurants	1,339	2.5%	2.9%
6	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	1,258	2.3%	2.3%
7	Other Allied Health Services	1,173	2.2%	1.4%
8	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	977	1.8%	1.8%
9	Buildings Cleaning Services	970	1.8%	1.1%
10	Management Advice and Other Consulting Services	966	1.8%	1.7%
11	Employment Placement and Recruitment Services	907	1.7%	0.7%
12	Labour Supply Services	871	1.6%	1.2%
13	Higher Education	856	1.6%	1.4%
14	Takeaway Food Services	836	1.6%	1.2%
15	Road Freight Transport	833	1.5%	1.3%
16	Preschool Education	831	1.5%	1.1%
17	Other Social Assistance Services	791	1.5%	0.9%
18	Electrical Services	765	1.4%	1.0%
19	Scientific Research Services	761	1.4%	0.3%
20	Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing	696	1.3%	0.9%
21	Other Residential Care Services	687	1.3%	0.6%
22	Secondary Education	676	1.3%	1.4%
23	Aged Care Residential Services	644	1.2%	1.4%
24	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	597	1.1%	0.8%
25	Plumbing Services	490	0.9%	0.7%
26	Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services	452	0.8%	1.2%
27	Hairdressing and Beauty Services	445	0.8%	0.7%
28	Painting and Decorating Services	442	0.8%	0.6%
29	Catering Services	431	0.8%	0.3%
30	Other Automotive Repair and Maintenance	430	0.8%	0.7%
31	Department Stores	427	0.8%	0.6%
32	Printing	416	0.8%	0.2%
33	Real Estate Services	402	0.7%	0.9%
34	Car Retailing	400	0.7%	0.5%
35	Paint and Coatings Manufacturing	394	0.7%	0.0%
36	Local Government Administration	369	0.7%	1.0%
37	Road and Bridge Construction	368	0.7%	0.7%
38	Clothing Retailing	366	0.7%	0.6%
39	Other Construction Services n.e.c.	347	0.6%	0.5%
40	General Practice Medical Services	337	0.6%	0.7%
41	Banking	334	0.6%	1.0%
42	Legal Services	327	0.6%	0.8%
43	Air Conditioning and Heating Services	322	0.6%	0.3%
44	Pubs, Taverns and Bars	319	0.6%	0.6%
45	Child Care Services	311	0.6%	0.6%
46	Non-Residential Building Construction	305	0.6%	0.5%
47	Scientific Testing and Analysis Services	303	0.6%	0.2%
48	Accounting Services	298	0.6%	1.0%
49	Other Hardware Goods Wholesaling	295	0.5%	0.3%
50	Accommodation	295	0.5%	1.1%
	All other industries total	20,544	38.1%	48.9%
	Total	53,956	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: ANZSIC 1-digit industries ranked by number of jobs created, 2021-2022

Industry	2021	2022	Change	Annual Growth
Construction	6,705	7,037	332	5.0%
Education and Training	4,371	4,645	274	6.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	6,230	6,483	253	4.1%
Other Services	2,173	2,406	233	10.7%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	4,908	5,102	194	4.0%
Public Administration and Safety	2,528	2,633	105	4.1%
Wholesale Trade	2,709	2,811	103	3.8%
Accommodation and Food Services	3,200	3,286	86	2.7%
Administrative and Support Services	3,517	3,578	61	1.7%
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	592	631	38	6.5%
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	1,140	1,165	25	2.2%
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	1,663	1,676	12	0.7%
Mining	23	25	2	7.6%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	174	173	0	-0.2%
Arts and Recreation Services	986	976	-10	-1.0%
Information Media and Telecommunications	577	565	-12	-2.1%
Manufacturing	4,834	4,794	-40	-0.8%
Retail Trade	5,268	5,224	-45	-0.8%
Financial and Insurance Services	829	747	-82	-9.9%
Total	52,426	53,956	1,530	2.9%

- Construction made the largest contribution to employment growth in Lower Hutt City between 2021 and 2022 with the industry adding 332 jobs.
- The next largest contributor was Education and Training (274 jobs) followed by Health Care and Social Assistance (253 jobs).
- The largest detractor from growth over the year was Financial and Insurance Services in which employment declined by 82.

The table on the next page shows the 20 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 20 detailed industries that made the lowest contribution to job creation over the same period.

- Residential Building Construction was the largest creator of jobs in Lower Hutt City between 2021 and 2022, generating an additional 211 positions.
- This was followed by Hospitals, which added 184 jobs over the same period.
- Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing was the largest detractor of jobs in Lower Hutt City between 2021 and 2022, losing 108 positions.
- This was followed by Gambling Activities, which lost 106 jobs over the same period.

Table 9: The 20 ANZSIC 4-digit industries that created the most jobs, 2021-2022

Rank	Industry	Jobs		Change 2021 - 2022	% of total 2022
		2021	2022		
1	Residential Building Construction	1,384	1,595	211	3.0%
2	Hospitals	1,867	2,051	184	3.8%
3	Central Government Administration	1,255	1,383	128	2.6%
4	Other Social Assistance Services	673	791	118	1.5%
5	Preschool Education	730	831	102	1.5%
6	Tertiary Education	892	990	98	1.8%
7	Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Services	2,519	2,607	88	4.8%
8	Building Completion Services	990	1,078	88	2.0%
9	Religious Services	133	209	76	0.4%
10	Sport and Physical Recreation Activities	396	464	68	0.9%
11	Building Installation Services	1,940	2,006	67	3.7%
12	Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance	229	295	66	0.5%
13	Grocery, Liquor and Tobacco Product Wholesaling	473	537	65	1.0%
14	Motor Vehicle Retailing	394	457	63	0.8%
15	Public Order and Safety Services	481	541	59	1.0%
16	Other Transport Equipment Manufacturing	161	219	59	0.4%
17	Mineral, Metal and Chemical Wholesaling	274	330	55	0.6%
18	Hardware, Building and Garden Supplies Retailing	689	742	54	1.4%
19	Architectural, Engineering and Technical Services	1,122	1,174	52	2.2%
20	Management and Other Consulting Services	1,195	1,243	48	2.3%
	All other industries	34,631	34,413	-217	63.8%
	Total	52,426	53,956	1,530	100%

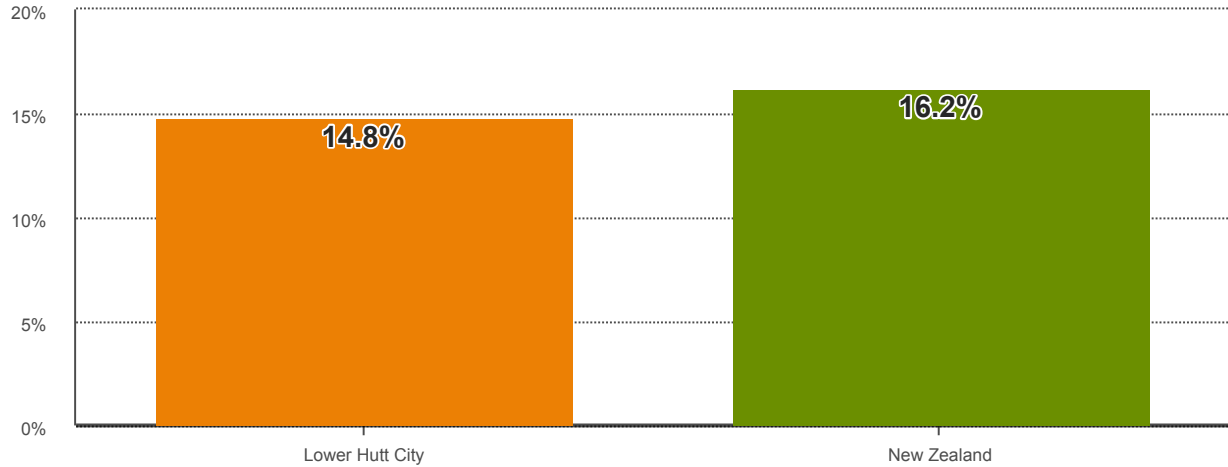
Table 10: The 20 ANZSIC 4-digit industries that lost the most jobs, 2021-2022

Rank	Industry	Jobs		Change 2021 - 2022	% of total 2022
		2021	2022		
1	Cigarette and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	108	0	-108	0.0%
2	Gambling Activities	362	256	-106	0.5%
3	Supermarket and Grocery Stores	1,363	1,258	-105	2.3%
4	Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services	280	198	-82	0.4%
5	Department Stores	507	427	-80	0.8%
6	Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	1,035	966	-69	1.8%
7	Polymer Product Manufacturing	633	578	-54	1.1%
8	Local Government Administration	415	369	-46	0.7%
9	Road Passenger Transport	327	283	-44	0.5%
10	Regulatory Services	279	245	-35	0.5%
11	Telecommunications Services	85	58	-28	0.1%
12	Residential Care Services	1,358	1,330	-28	2.5%
13	Printing	518	493	-25	0.9%
14	Building Cleaning, Pest Control and Gardening Services	1,204	1,179	-25	2.2%
15	Other Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	310	286	-24	0.5%
16	Specialised Food Retailing	197	173	-24	0.3%
17	Allied Health Services	1,509	1,487	-23	2.8%
18	Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	155	135	-21	0.2%
19	Pharmaceutical and Toiletry Goods Wholesaling	135	116	-20	0.2%
20	Pathology and Diagnostic Imaging Services	65	48	-17	0.1%
	All other industries	41,581	44,073	2,493	81.7%
	Total	52,426	53,956	1,530	100%

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

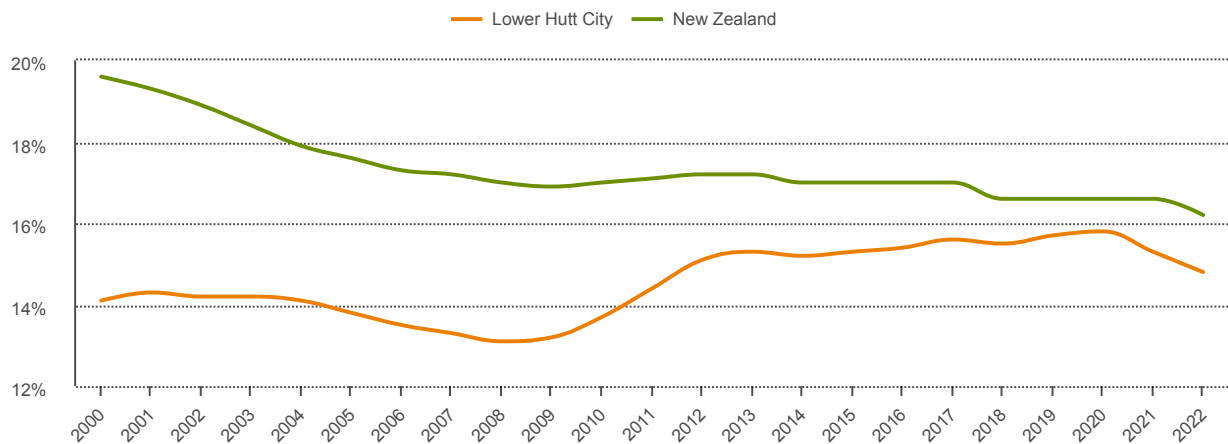
Self-employment makes up a sizeable proportion of total employment in New Zealand although it declined through the economic boom years and stabilised since the recession. This section contrasts self-employment in Lower Hutt City with the national economy.

Figure 10: Self-employment rate, 2022



- Self-employed workers accounted for 14.8% of the workforce in Lower Hutt City in 2022, which was a lower rate than in the national economy (16.2%)
- A total of 7,994 workers were self-employed in Lower Hutt City in 2022.

Figure 11: Self-employment rate, 2000-2022



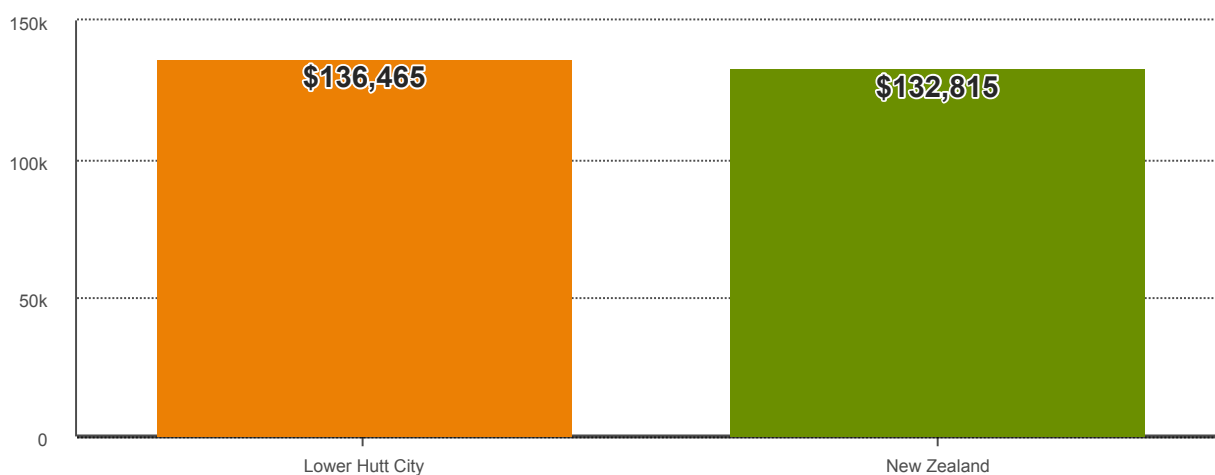
Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	13.1%	13.2%	13.7%	14.4%	15.1%	15.3%	15.2%	15.3%	15.4%	15.6%	15.5%	15.7%	15.8%	15.3%	14.8%
New Zealand	17.0%	16.9%	17.0%	17.1%	17.2%	17.2%	17.0%	17.0%	17.0%	17.0%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%	16.6%	16.2%

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.

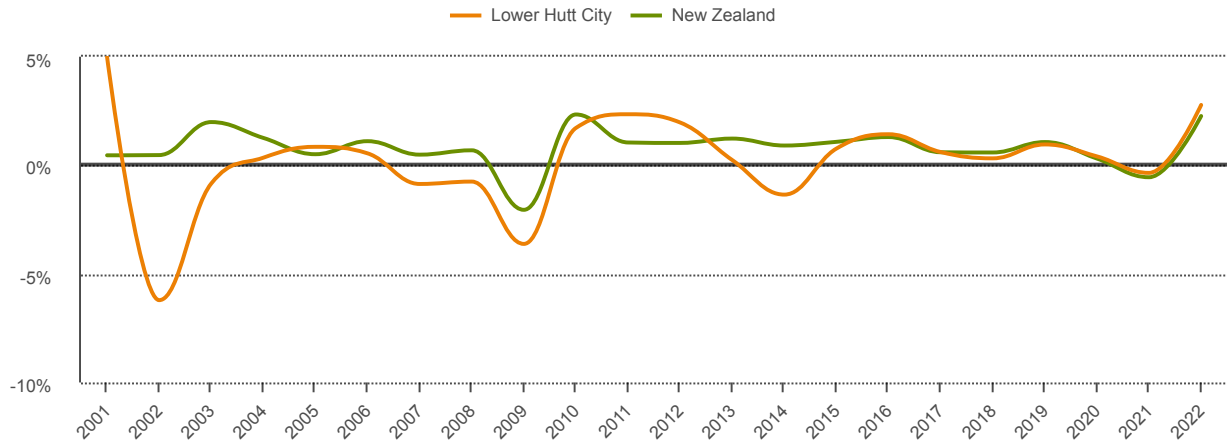
This section describes Lower Hutt City's productivity level during the year to March 2022 and previous years. Productivity is measured by GDP per employee (in constant 2022 prices).

Figure 12: Productivity, 2022



- GDP per employee in Lower Hutt City measured \$136,465 in the year to March 2022, which was 2.7% higher than in New Zealand.
- Productivity in Lower Hutt City increased by 2.8% from a year earlier compared with an increase of 2.3% in New Zealand).
- Productivity growth in Lower Hutt City averaged 0.6%pa over the last ten years compared with an average of 0.9%pa in New Zealand.

Figure 13: Productivity growth, 2001-2022



Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	-0.8%	-3.6%	1.7%	2.4%	2.0%	0.2%	-1.4%	0.8%	1.4%	0.6%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	-0.3%	2.8%
New Zealand	0.7%	-2.0%	2.3%	1.0%	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	0.3%	-0.6%	2.3%

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 11 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: ANZSIC 1-digit industries ranked by productivity, 2022

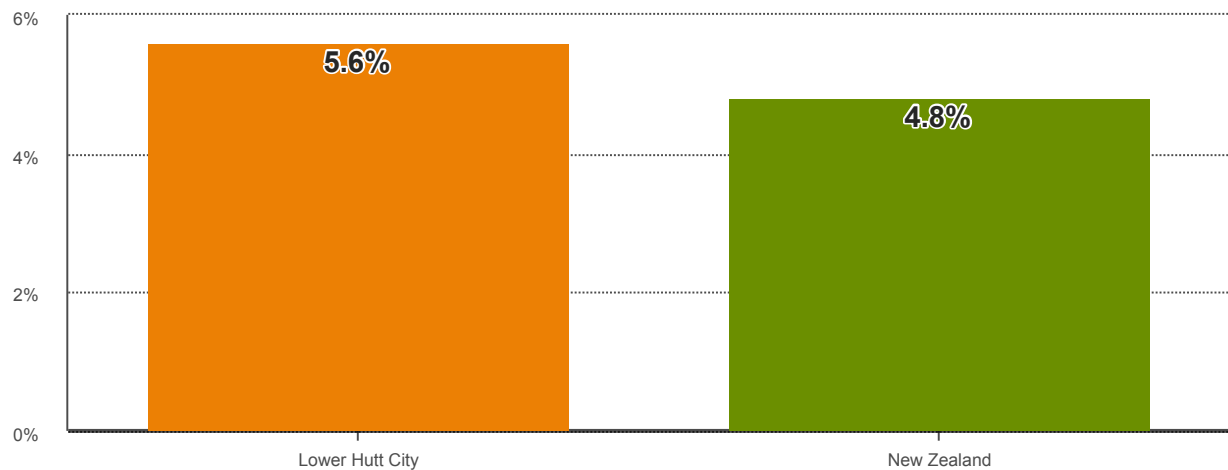
Industry	Productivity		Capital intensity
	Lower Hutt City	New Zealand	New Zealand
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	390,305	346,394	0.81
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	372,081	481,013	0.76
Information Media and Telecommunications	303,551	340,469	0.57
Financial and Insurance Services	268,743	273,556	0.55
Wholesale Trade	167,114	148,287	0.37
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	164,507	124,983	0.42
Manufacturing	155,397	130,207	0.43
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	154,664	129,560	0.27
Public Administration and Safety	140,473	115,050	0.18
Arts and Recreation Services	121,560	89,484	0.36
Construction	91,067	87,718	0.29
Health Care and Social Assistance	89,125	79,814	0.12
Other Services	78,839	57,233	0.21
Retail Trade	75,706	79,335	0.31
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	73,875	121,406	0.60
Education and Training	61,653	61,768	0.26
Administrative and Support Services	55,198	53,432	0.18
Accommodation and Food Services	38,863	40,797	0.28
Mining	23,837	491,574	0.76
Total	136,465	132,815	

BUSINESS GROWTH

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

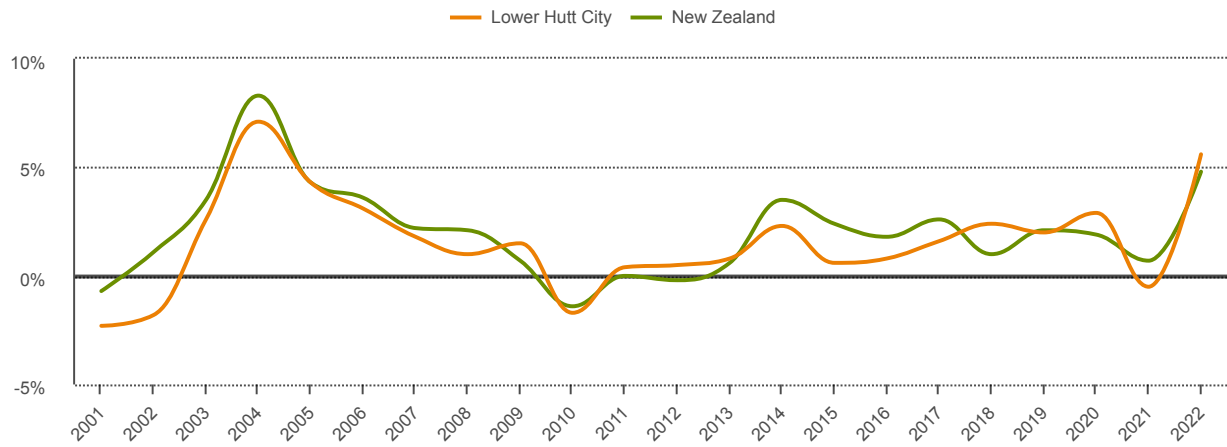
Growth in the number of business units is an indicator of entrepreneurial activity. It indicates an environment in which entrepreneurs are prepared to take risks to start new ventures. This section contrasts Lower Hutt City's recent performance in business unit growth with other regions in the country.

Figure 14: Business unit growth, year to Mar 2022



- A total of 11,499 business units were recorded in Lower Hutt City in 2022, up 5.6% from a year earlier.
- The number of business units in New Zealand increased by 4.8% over the same period.
- Growth in the number of business units in Lower Hutt City averaged 1.8%pa over the past 10 years compared with 2.1%pa in the national economy.
- Business unit growth in Lower Hutt City varied from a high of 7.1% in 2004 to a low of -2.3% in 2001.

Figure 15: Annual average business unit growth, 2001-2022



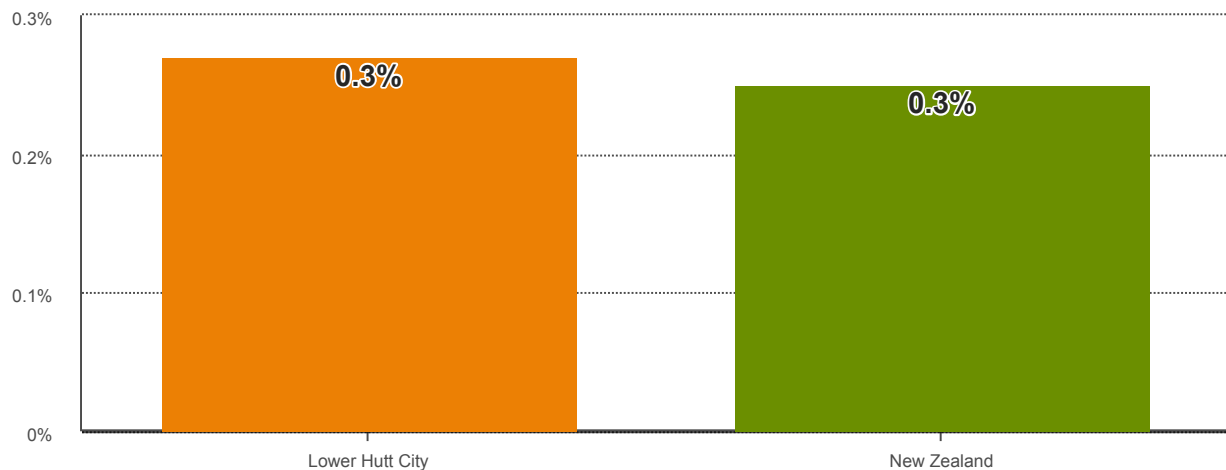
Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	1.0%	1.5%	-1.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	2.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	2.9%	-0.5%	5.6%
New Zealand	2.1%	0.7%	-1.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.6%	3.5%	2.4%	1.8%	2.6%	1.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.7%	4.8%

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 2022



- Lower Hutt City's population was 112,500 in 2022, up 0.3% from a year earlier. New Zealand's total population grew by 0.2% over the same period.
- Population growth in Lower Hutt City averaged 0.9%pa over the last 5 years compared with 1.3%pa in New Zealand.
- Since 1996 growth in Lower Hutt City reached a high of 1.9%pa in 2016 and a low of -0.5%pa in 2012.

Figure 17: Annual population growth, 1997-2022

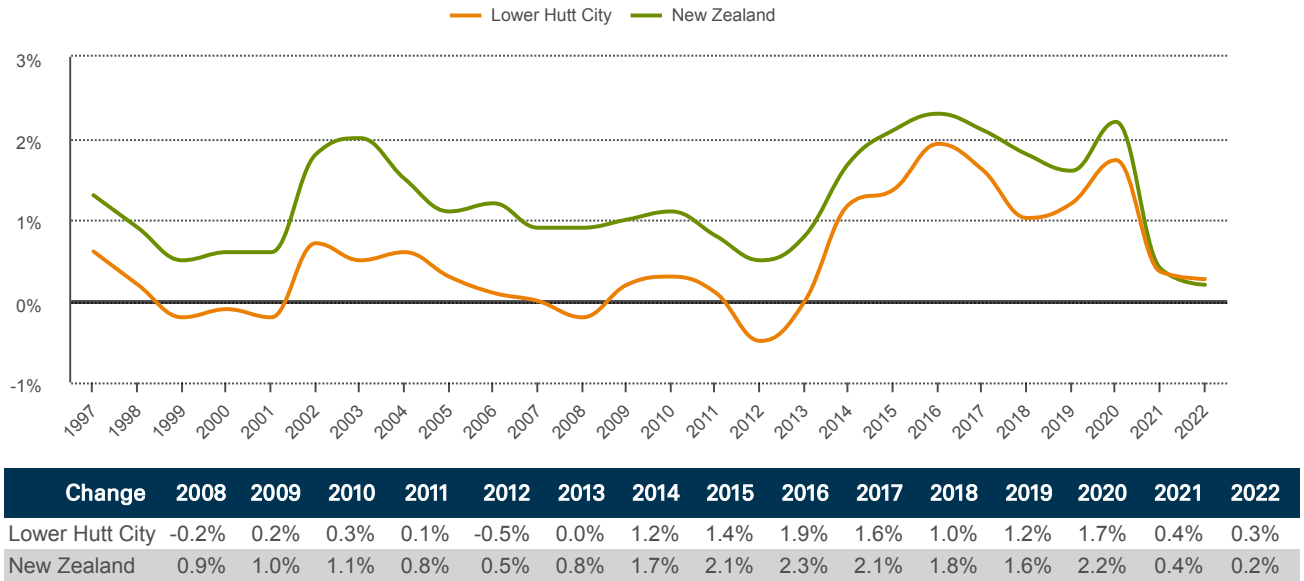
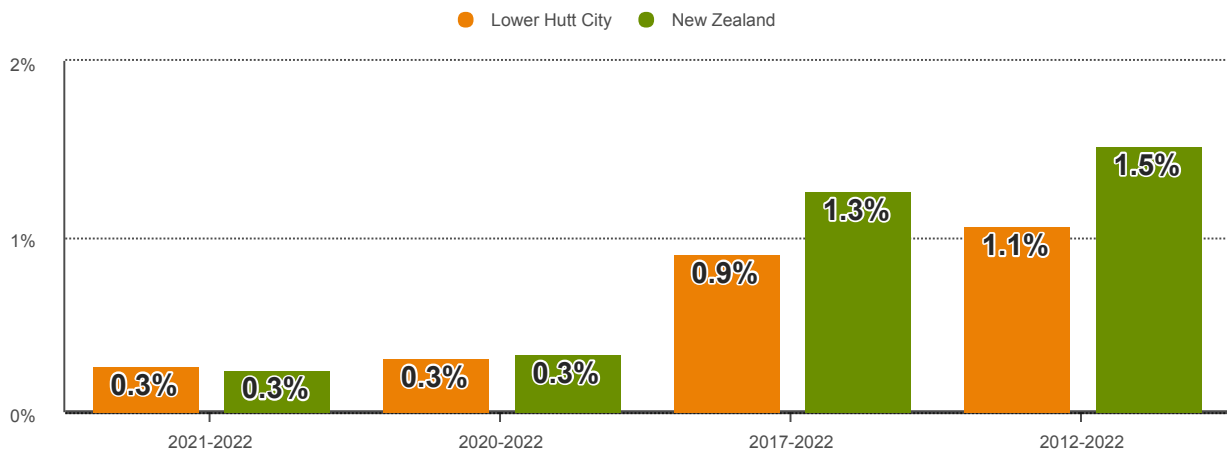


Figure 18: Population growth over the last 1, 2, 5, and 10 years

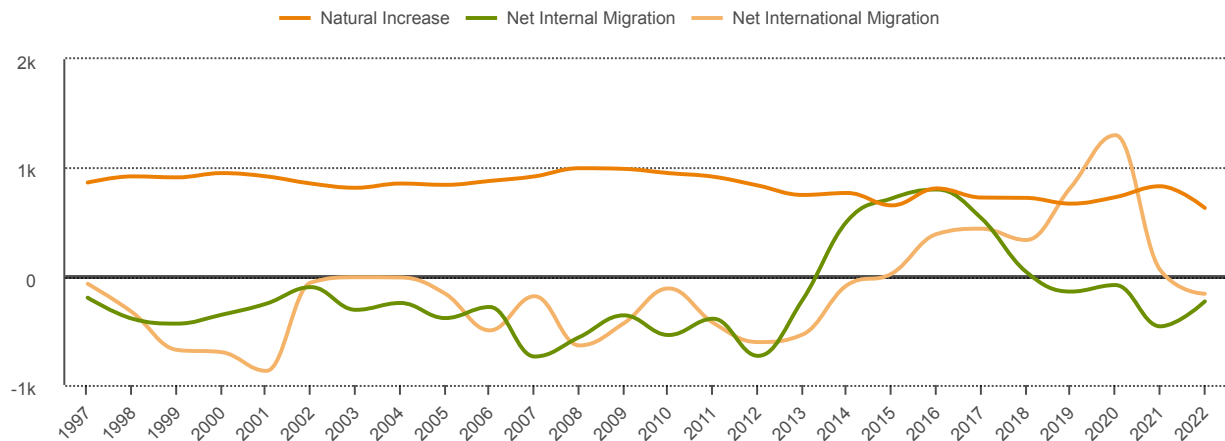


What is the source of Lower Hutt City's population growth?

A region's population can grow through natural growth (births less deaths), net internal migration, and net international migration. This section describes the relative contributions of these two sources to population growth in Lower Hutt City.

- Lower Hutt City's population increased by 300 people in the year to June 2022. This net increase was made up of an internal net migration of -230, an international net migration of -160, and natural increase of 630.

Figure 19: Population source of Lower Hutt City, 1997-2022

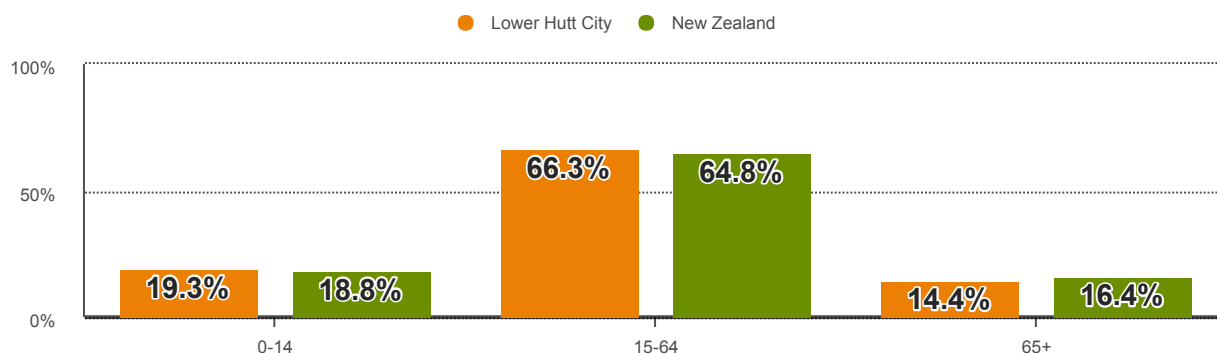


- The relative contribution of total net migration to natural growth in Lower Hutt City was lower than New Zealand in 2022.

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

- In 2022, 66.3% of Lower Hutt City's population was of working age (15-64). This was significantly higher than the proportion of the national population (64.8%).
- Lower Hutt City had a slightly higher proportion (19.3%) of young people (0-14) than the country as a whole (18.8%) and a significantly lower proportion (14.4%) of people 65 years and older compared with New Zealand (16.4%).
- Overall the dependency ratio in Lower Hutt City (50.9%) was lower than in the national economy (54.4%). 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 2022

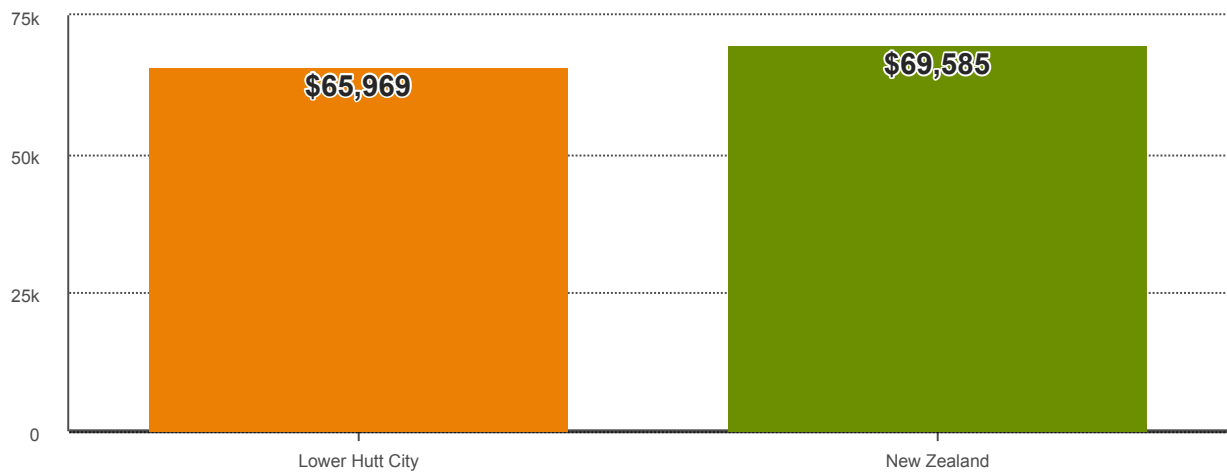


STANDARD OF LIVING

What are the mean earnings in Lower Hutt City?

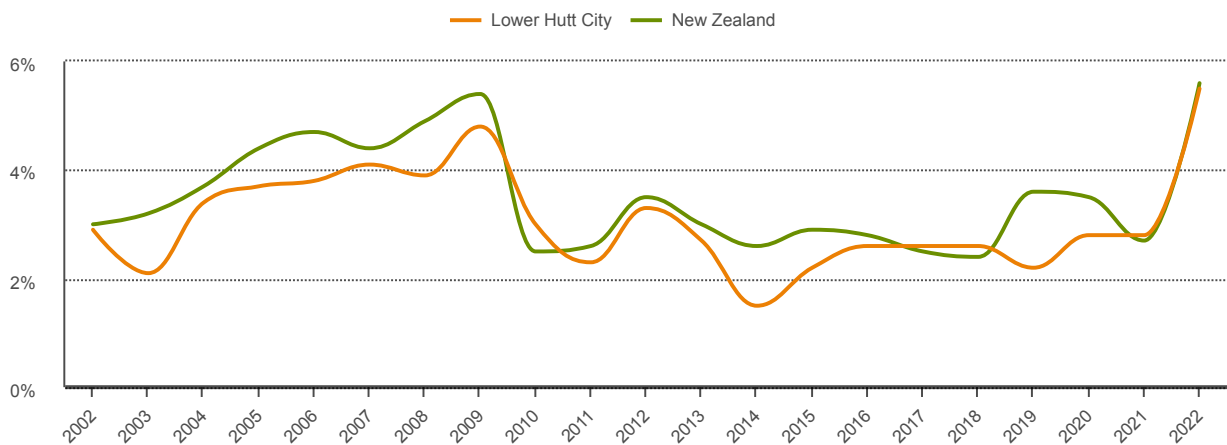
Earnings are income earned through employment. This series measures average annual earnings per filled job. Earnings are typically an important source of household income, well-being and choices available. Earnings in an area are determined by a number of factors including the industries in the area, the skills required in these industries and the ability of employers to find appropriately skilled labour.

Figure 21: Mean annual earnings, 2022



- Mean annual earnings in Lower Hutt City were \$65,969 in the year to March 2022, which was lower than the New Zealand mean of \$69,585.
- Mean earnings in Lower Hutt City increased by 5.5% over the year to March 2022 compared with an increase of 5.6% in New Zealand.
- Since 2001, earnings growth in Lower Hutt City reached a maximum of 5.5% in 2022 and a minimum of 1.5% in 2014.

Figure 22: Mean earnings growth, 2002-2022

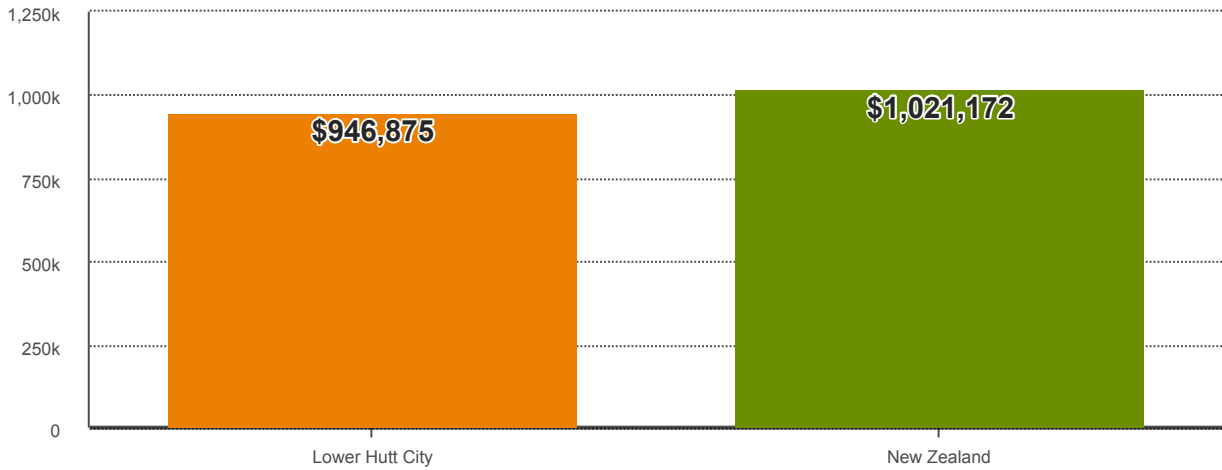


Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	3.9%	4.8%	3.0%	2.3%	3.3%	2.7%	1.5%	2.2%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.2%	2.8%	2.8%	5.5%
New Zealand	4.9%	5.4%	2.5%	2.6%	3.5%	3.0%	2.6%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	3.6%	3.5%	2.7%	5.6%

How do house values in Lower Hutt City compare?

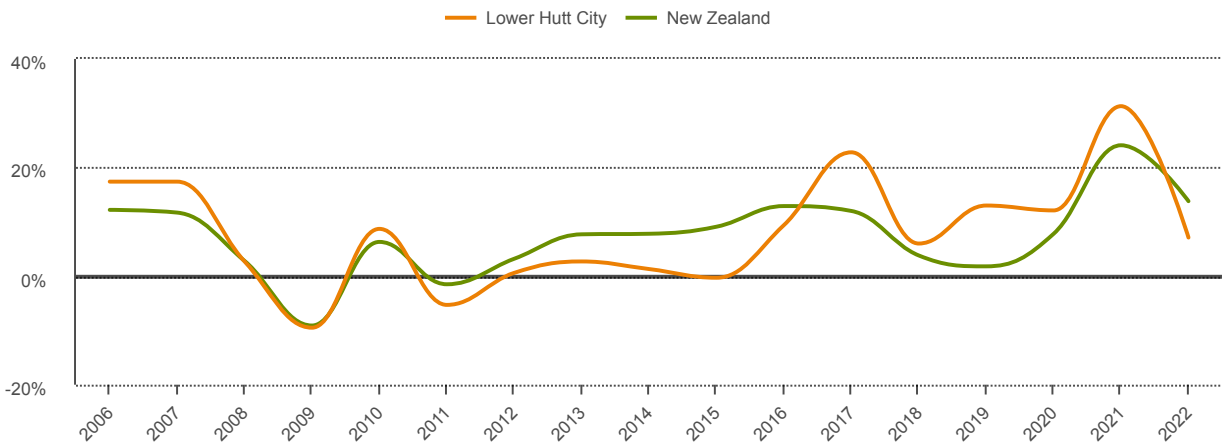
Expenditure on housing is a major component of household spending. This section describes the average current house values in Lower Hutt City relative to the rest of the country.

Figure 23: Average current house values, 2022



- The Average current house value in Lower Hutt City was \$946,875 in 2022, which was lower than the New Zealand median of \$1,021,172.
- House value growth in Lower Hutt City was 7.1% for the year to March 2022. Growth was weaker than in New Zealand (13.8%).

Figure 24: House value growth, 2006-2022



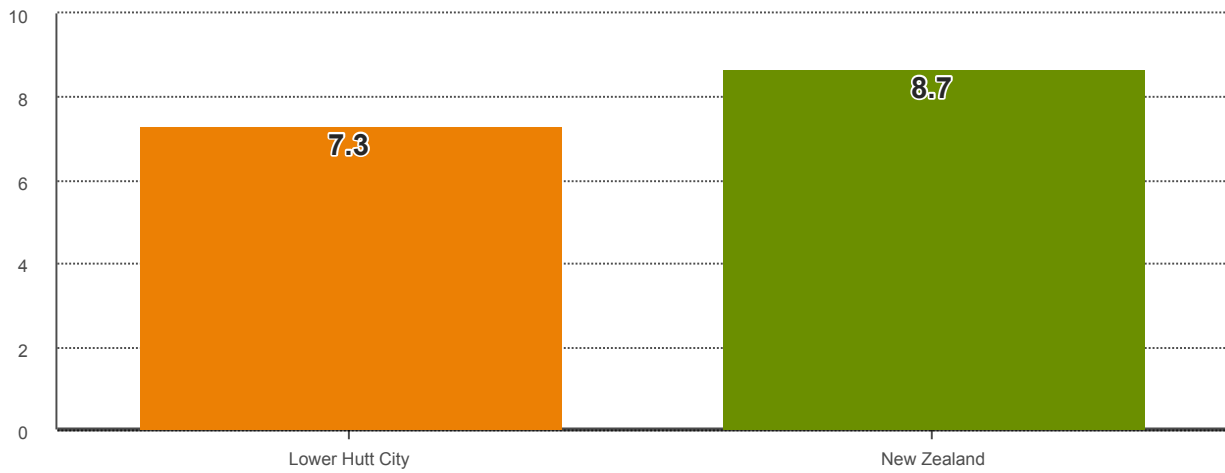
Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	2.7%	-9.5%	8.7%	-5.3%	0.6%	2.7%	1.3%	-0.3%	9.4%	22.8%	6.0%	13.0%	12.1%	31.3%	7.1%
New Zealand	2.8%	-9.1%	6.3%	-1.5%	3.2%	7.7%	7.8%	9.1%	12.9%	12.0%	3.8%	1.8%	7.8%	24.1%	13.8%

How affordable is housing in Lower Hutt City?

Affordable housing is important for people’s well-being. For lower-income households, high housing costs relative to income are often associated with severe financial difficulty, and can leave households with insufficient income to meet other basic needs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education. High outgoings-to-income ratios are not as critical for higher-income earners, as there is sufficient income left for their basic needs.

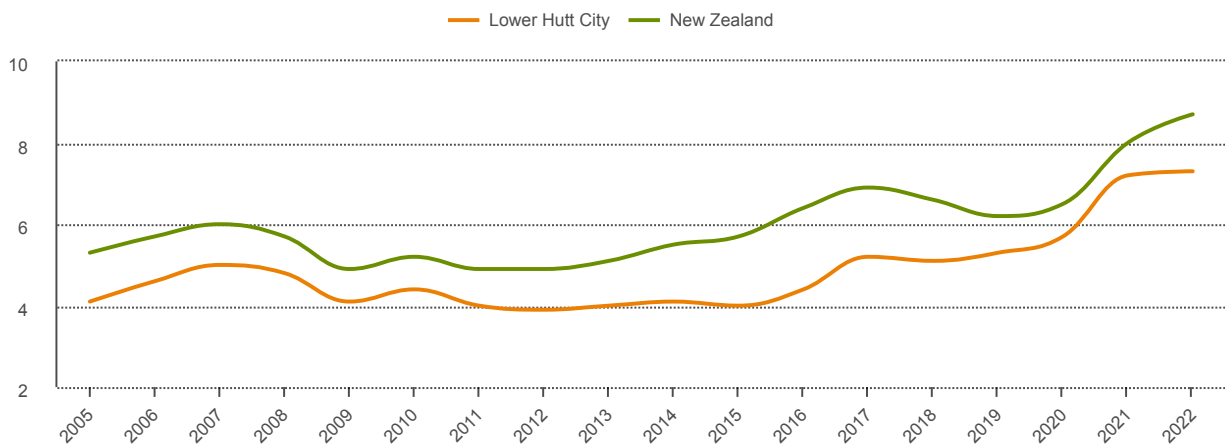
This section investigates the affordability of housing in the Lower Hutt City and for the country as a whole by comparing average current house values with mean household income. We present a housing affordability index which is the ratio of the average current house value to average household income. A higher ratio, therefore, suggests that median houses cost a greater multiple of typical incomes, which indicates lower housing affordability.

Figure 25: Housing affordability index, 2022



- In Lower Hutt City, the average house value was 7.3 times the average household income in 2022. Housing was more affordable than in New Zealand (8.7).

Figure 26: Housing affordability, 2005-2022



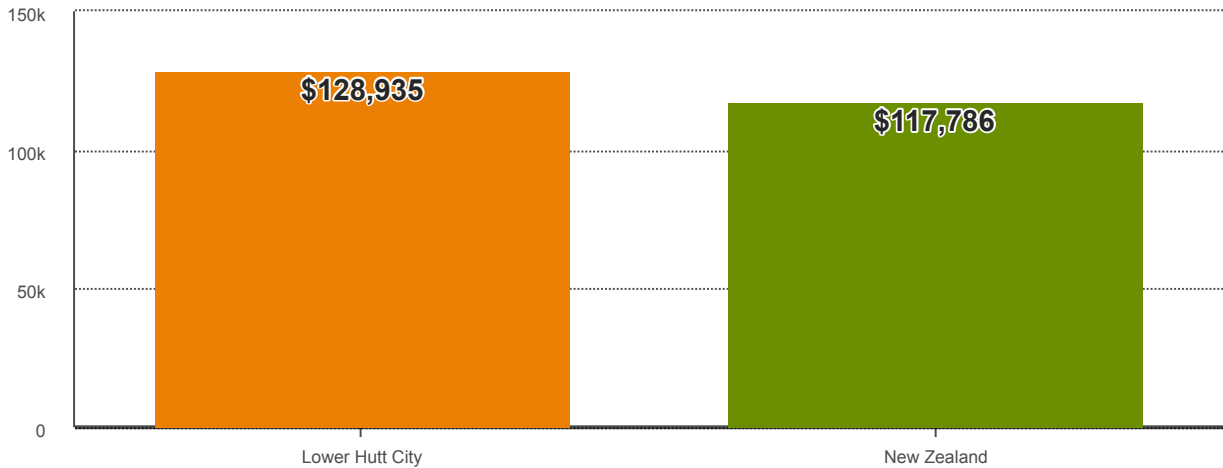
Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.7	7.2	7.3
New Zealand	5.7	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.7	6.4	6.9	6.6	6.2	6.5	8.0	8.7

What is the average household income in Lower Hutt City?

Household income is a fundamental measure of living standards and reflects the economic health of an area. Household income comprises multiples sources including earnings from employment (wages and salaries), earnings from self-employment, allowances, benefits and superannuation. By including incomes of all household members from a range of sources, it provides a more holistic measure of living standard and housing affordability than individual earnings.

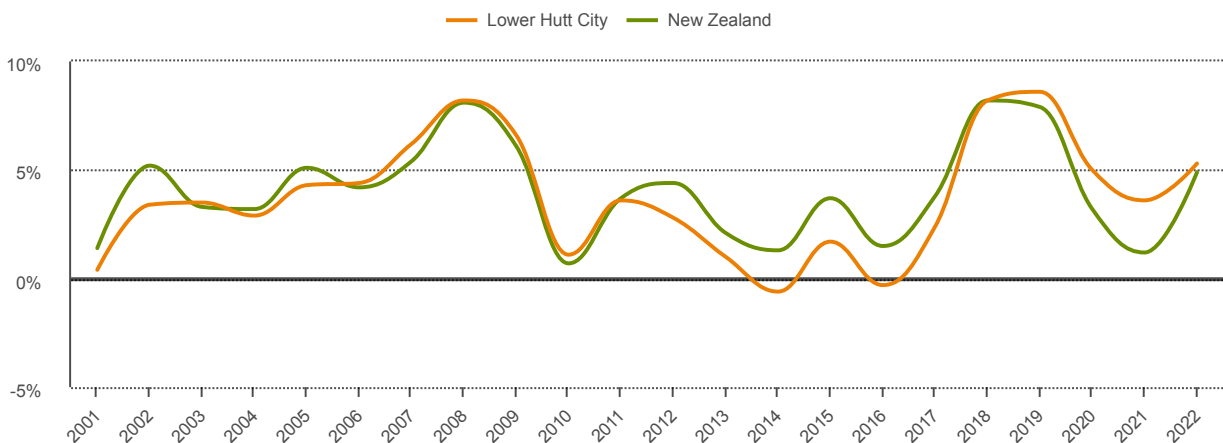
This section looks at how average household income in Lower Hutt City has changed over time and how this compares against annual average household income nationally. It is measured in current prices.

Figure 27: Mean household income, 2022



- The average household income in Lower Hutt City was \$128,935 in 2022, which was higher than the New Zealand average of \$117,786.
- Household income growth in Lower Hutt City was 5.3% for the year to March 2022. Growth was higher than in New Zealand (4.9%).
- Since 2000, household income growth in Lower Hutt City reached a maximum of 8.6% in 2019 and a minimum of -0.6% in 2014.

Figure 28: Mean household income growth, 2001-2022



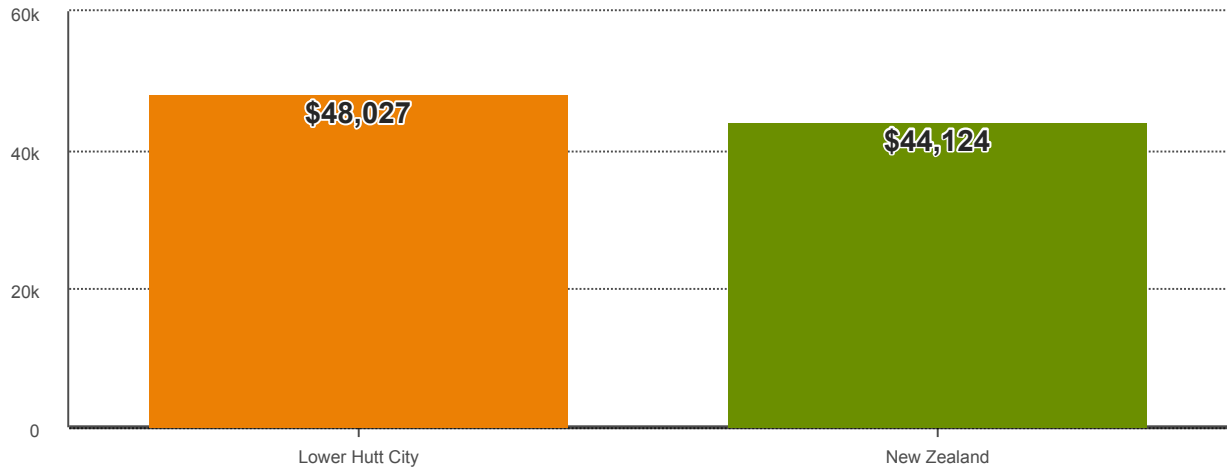
Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	8.2%	6.6%	1.1%	3.6%	2.8%	1.0%	-0.6%	1.7%	-0.3%	2.4%	8.2%	8.6%	5.0%	3.6%	5.3%
New Zealand	8.1%	6.1%	0.7%	3.7%	4.4%	2.1%	1.3%	3.7%	1.5%	3.8%	8.2%	7.9%	3.2%	1.2%	4.9%

What is the average per capita income in Lower Hutt City?

Per capita income is a widely used measure of living standard, as it accounts for all sources of household of income as well as household size. Household size is an important consideration, as households with a similar household income may have drastically different living standards depending on how many individuals their income is spread across. Per capita income is based on our household income series, adjusted for population.

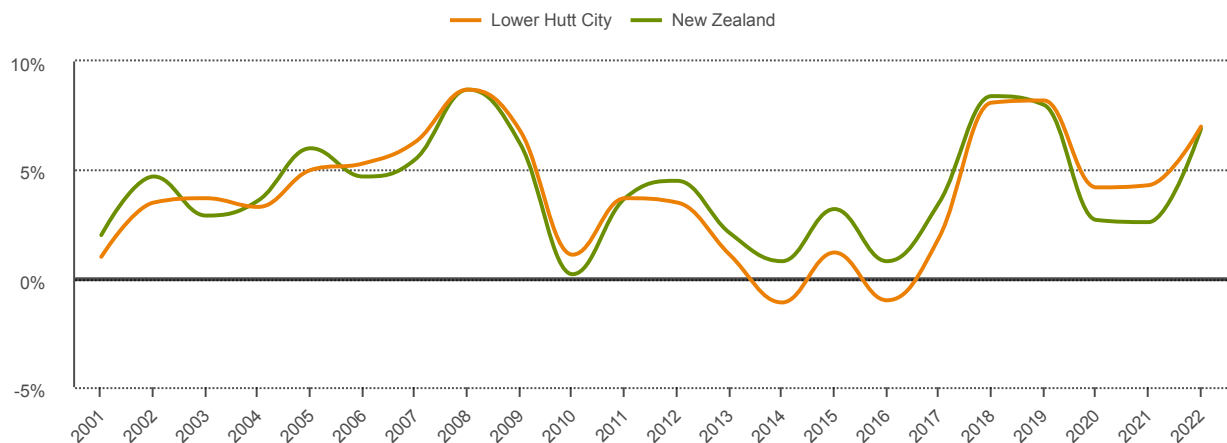
This section looks at how average per capita income in Lower Hutt City has changed over time and how this compares against annual average per capita income nationally. It is measured in current prices.

Figure 29: Mean per capita income, 2022



- The average per capita income in Lower Hutt City was \$48,027 in 2022, which was higher than the New Zealand average of \$44,124.
- Per capita income growth in Lower Hutt City was 7.0% for the year to March 2022. Growth was higher than in New Zealand (6.9%).
- Since 2000, per capita income growth in Lower Hutt City reached a maximum of 8.7% in 2008 and a minimum of -1.1% in 2014.

Figure 30: Mean per capita income growth, 2001-2022

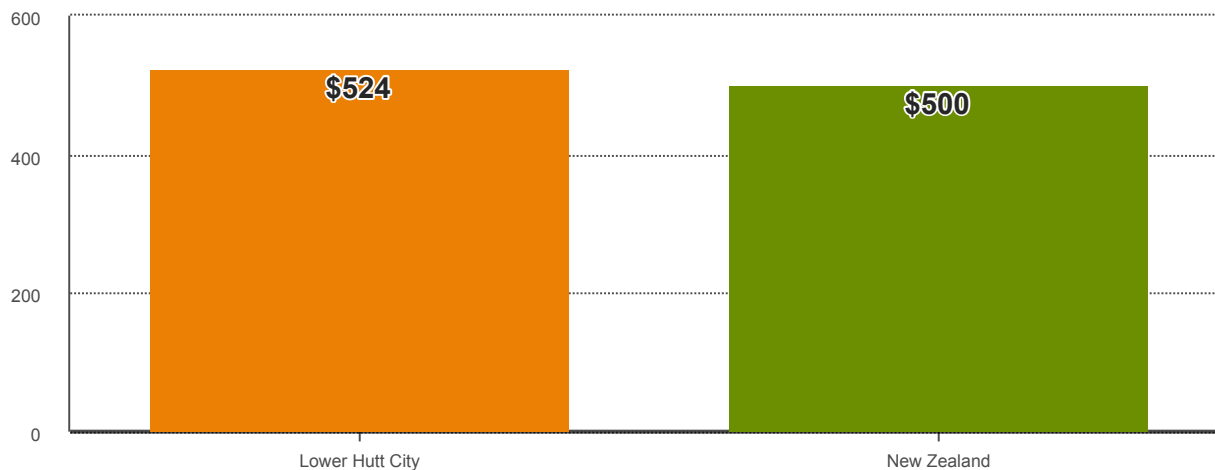


Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	8.7%	6.8%	1.1%	3.7%	3.5%	1.1%	-1.1%	1.2%	-1.0%	1.9%	8.1%	8.2%	4.2%	4.3%	7.0%
New Zealand	8.7%	6.2%	0.2%	3.7%	4.5%	2.1%	0.8%	3.2%	0.8%	3.5%	8.4%	8.0%	2.7%	2.6%	6.9%

How do rents in Lower Hutt City compare?

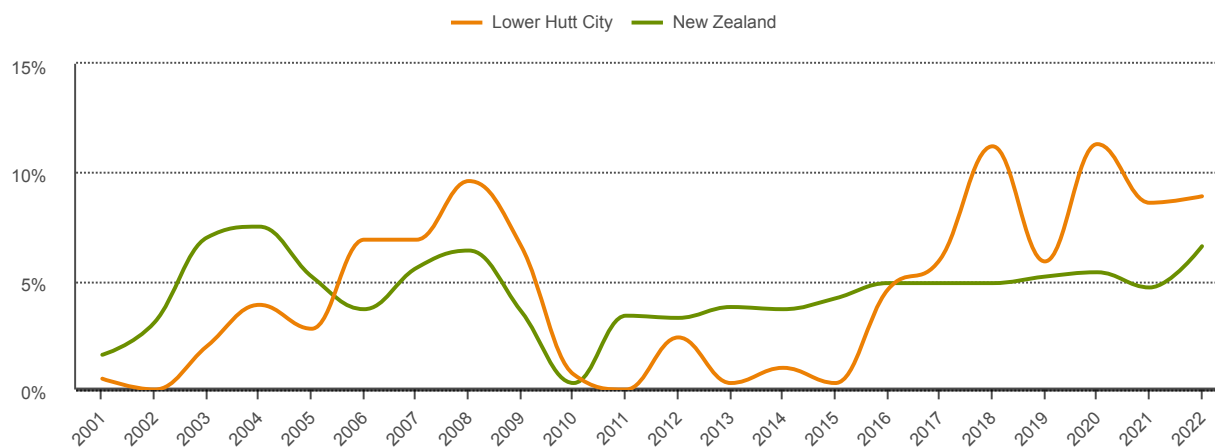
Rent is a major component of household spending. This section gives average weekly rental prices each year for Lower Hutt City, relative to the rest of the country.

Figure 31: Average weekly rent, year to March 2022



- Average weekly rent in Lower Hutt City was \$524 in 2022, which was higher than the New Zealand average of \$500.
- Growth in average weekly rent in Lower Hutt City was 8.9% for the year to March 2022. Growth was higher than in New Zealand (6.6%).
- Since 2000, average weekly rent growth in Lower Hutt City reached a maximum of 11.3% in 2020 and a minimum of 0.0% in 2002.

Figure 32: Growth in average rent, 2001-2022

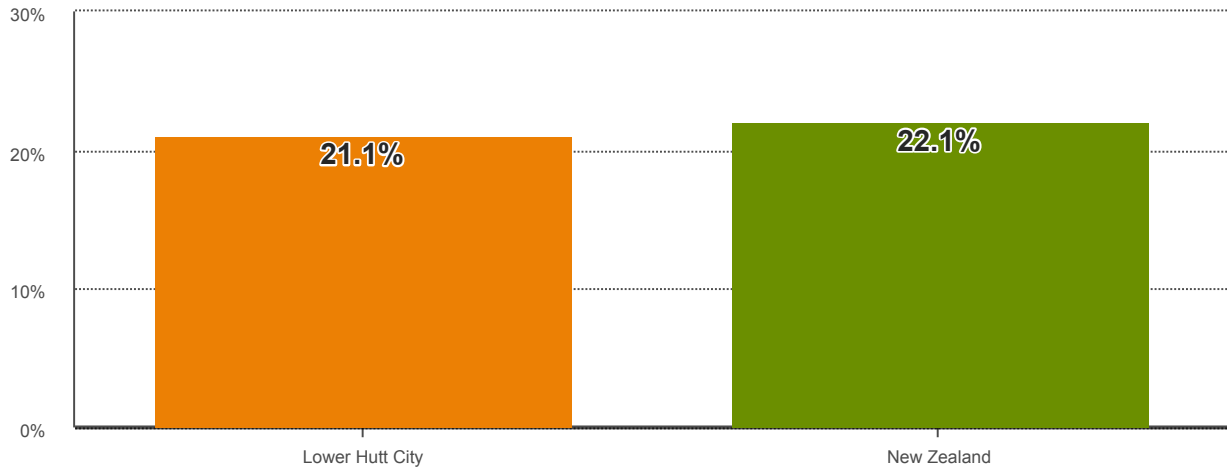


Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	9.6%	6.6%	0.7%	0.0%	2.4%	0.3%	1.0%	0.3%	4.6%	6.0%	11.2%	5.9%	11.3%	8.6%	8.9%
New Zealand	6.4%	3.6%	0.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	5.2%	5.4%	4.7%	6.6%

How affordable is renting in Lower Hutt City?

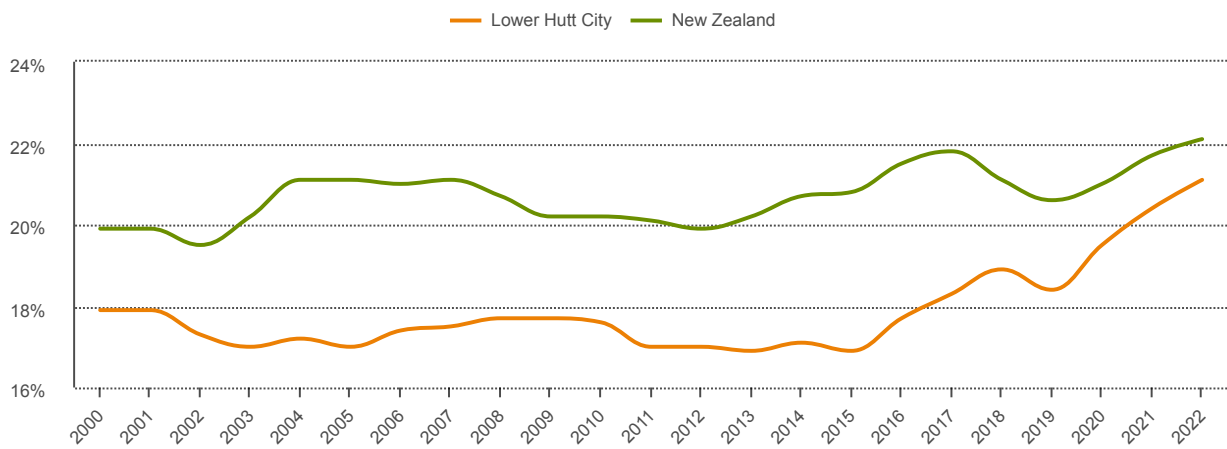
This section investigates the affordability of renting by comparing average weekly rents with average weekly household income. We present a rental affordability index which is the ratio of the average weekly rent to average household income. A higher ratio, therefore, suggests that average rents cost a greater multiple of typical incomes, which indicates lower rental affordability.

Figure 33: Rental affordability index, 2022



- In Lower Hutt City, the average weekly rent accounted for 21.1% of the average household income in 2022. Renting was more affordable than in New Zealand (22.1%).

Figure 34: Rental affordability index, 2001-2022

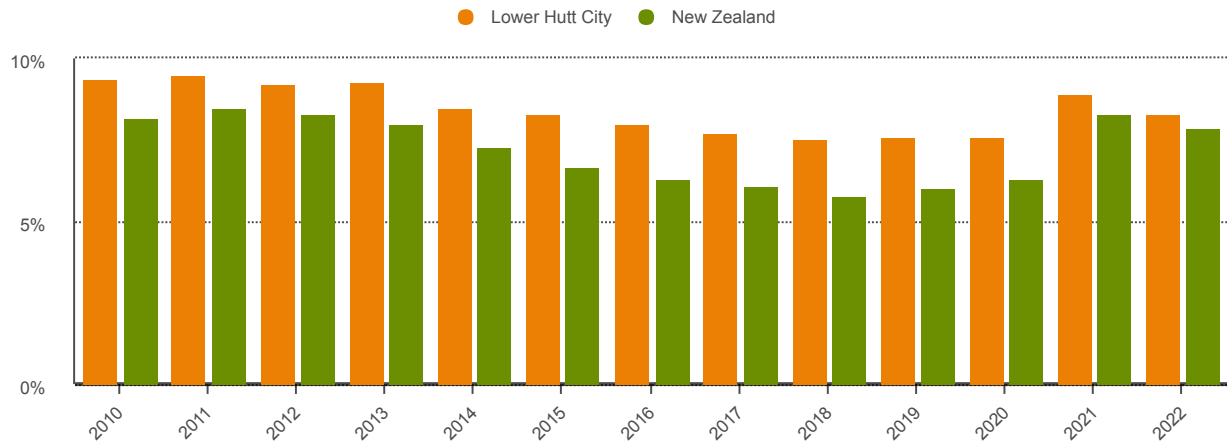


Level	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	17.7%	17.7%	17.6%	17.0%	17.0%	16.9%	17.1%	16.9%	17.7%	18.3%	18.9%	18.4%	19.5%	20.4%	21.1%
New Zealand	20.7%	20.2%	20.2%	20.1%	19.9%	20.2%	20.7%	20.8%	21.5%	21.8%	21.1%	20.6%	21.0%	21.7%	22.1%

How many beneficiaries are there in Lower Hutt City?

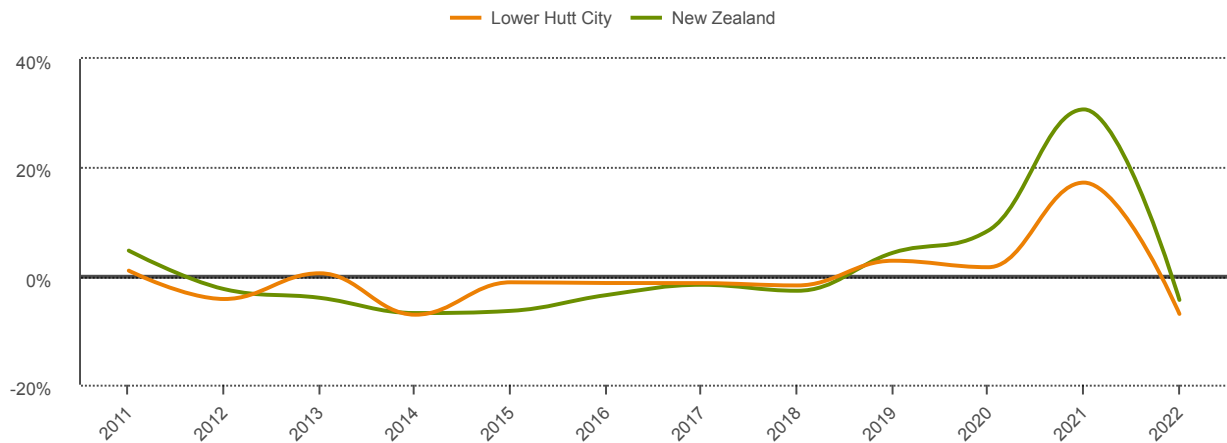
This section looks at the number of people in Lower Hutt City receiving benefits relative to the rest of the country.

Figure 35: Total beneficiaries as a proportion of working age (15-64) population, 2010-2022



- In Lower Hutt City there were 6,189 people on a benefit in 2022. This was a 7.0% decrease compared to the previous year.

Figure 36: Growth in beneficiary numbers, 2011-2022



Change	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	1.0%	-4.2%	0.5%	-7.1%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.7%	2.8%	1.6%	17.2%	-7.0%
New Zealand	4.7%	-2.4%	-4.0%	-6.8%	-6.4%	-3.5%	-1.6%	-2.7%	4.3%	8.4%	30.7%	-4.4%

WORKFORCE AND SKILLS

How do skill levels in Lower Hutt City compare with New Zealand?

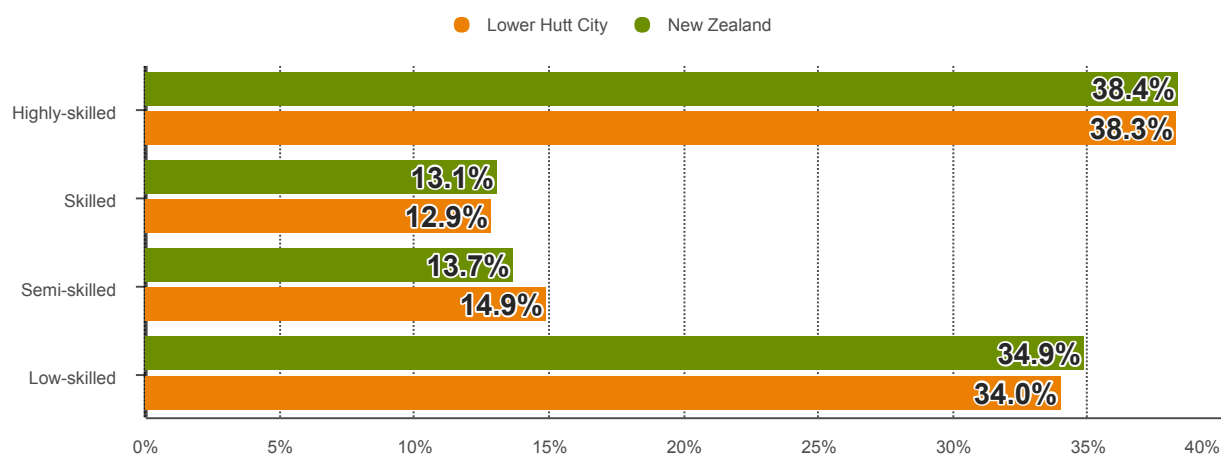
A region that can offer high skilled jobs can generally offer a higher standard of living to its residents. It is also has a better chance of retaining its residents and attracting new skills. This section contrasts the skill levels required by jobs in Lower Hutt City with those required in the national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

Table 12: Employment by broad skill level, 2022

Skill level	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand	
	Jobs	% of total	Jobs	% of total
Highly-skilled	20,642	38.3%	1,033,711	38.4%
Skilled	6,975	12.9%	352,652	13.1%
Semi-skilled	8,019	14.9%	368,081	13.7%
Low-skilled	18,320	34.0%	938,857	34.9%
Total	53,956	100%	2,693,301	100%

- Approximately 38.3% of Lower Hutt City's workforce was employed in highly skilled occupations in 2022. This is lower than in New Zealand (38.4%).
- Approximately 34.0% of Lower Hutt City's workforce was employed in low-skilled occupations in 2022. This is lower than in New Zealand 34.9%.

Figure 37: Employment by broad skill level, 2022



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

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

- Professionals accounted for the largest share of employment (25.8%) in Lower Hutt City, which is higher than New Zealand (24.8%).
- Managers accounted for the second largest share of employment (16.5%) in Lower Hutt City, which is lower than New Zealand (17.9%).
- Machinery operators and drivers accounted for the lowest share of employment (5.1%) in Lower Hutt City, which is lower than New Zealand (5.2%).

Figure 38: Employment by broad occupation, 2022

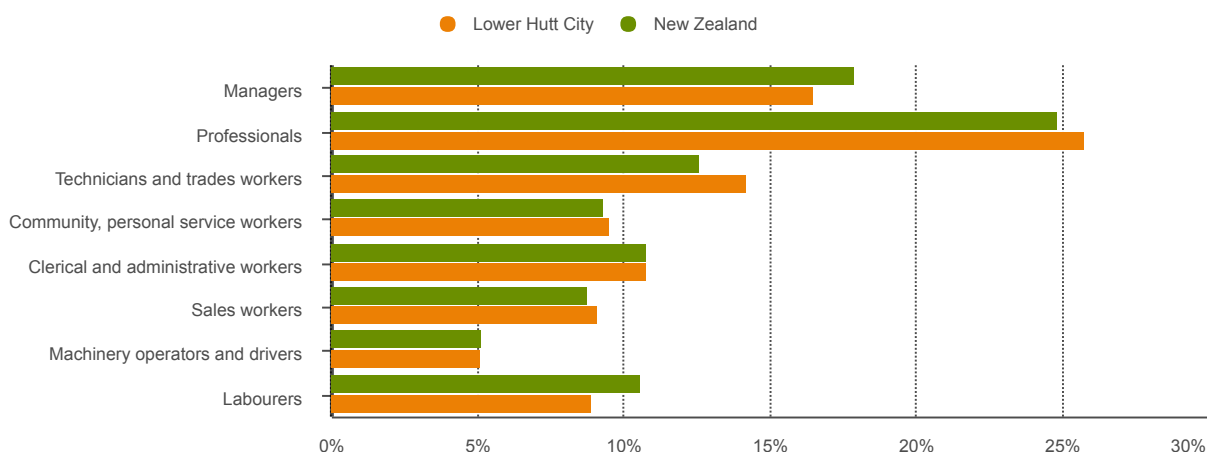


Table 13 shows a ranking of employment by 2-digit occupations.

- Specialist Managers is the largest 2-digit occupation in Lower Hutt City, accounting for 8.9% of employment. By comparison 8.4% of the national workforce are employed as specialist managers.
- The next largest 2-digit occupations in Lower Hutt City are education professionals (6.5%) and business, hr & marketing professionals (5.2%).

Table 13: Employment by ANZSIC 2-digit occupation, 2022

Occupation	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand	
	Employment	% of total	Employment	% of total
Specialist Managers	4,789	8.9%	227,218	8.4%
Education Professionals	3,519	6.5%	154,305	5.7%
Business, HR & Marketing Professionals	2,810	5.2%	145,920	5.4%
Sales Assistants & Salespersons	2,804	5.2%	127,174	4.7%
Health Professionals	2,629	4.9%	117,703	4.4%
Carers & Aides	2,191	4.1%	92,734	3.4%
Chief Execs, General Managers, Legislators	1,989	3.7%	93,313	3.5%
Hospitality, Retail & Service Managers	1,889	3.5%	95,881	3.6%
Construction Trades Workers	1,851	3.4%	71,940	2.7%
Design, Engineering, Science Professionals	1,803	3.3%	95,062	3.5%
Sales Representatives & Agents	1,526	2.8%	80,298	3.0%
Office Managers & Program Administrators	1,492	2.8%	70,830	2.6%
Automotive & Engineering Trades Workers	1,433	2.7%	65,364	2.4%
Legal, Social & Welfare Professionals	1,409	2.6%	63,215	2.3%
Other Labourers	1,370	2.5%	71,259	2.6%
Cleaners & Laundry Workers	1,366	2.5%	55,799	2.1%
ICT Professionals	1,293	2.4%	66,593	2.5%
Road & Rail Drivers	1,215	2.3%	54,898	2.0%
Engineering, ICT & Science Technicians	1,139	2.1%	53,746	2.0%
General Clerical Workers	1,047	1.9%	48,666	1.8%
Other Technicians & Trades Workers	1,012	1.9%	41,691	1.5%
Electrotech & Telecoms Trades Workers	963	1.8%	34,330	1.3%
Hospitality Workers	945	1.8%	50,450	1.9%
Other Clerical & Administrative Workers	886	1.6%	46,563	1.7%
Food Trades Workers	866	1.6%	45,211	1.7%
Numerical Clerks	859	1.6%	47,518	1.8%
Sports & Personal Service Workers	768	1.4%	41,295	1.5%
Machine & Stationary Plant Operators	731	1.4%	35,741	1.3%
Inquiry Clerks & Receptionists	724	1.3%	36,647	1.4%
Health & Welfare Support Workers	713	1.3%	30,049	1.1%
Construction & Mining Labourers	669	1.2%	30,343	1.1%
Sales Support Workers	606	1.1%	28,889	1.1%
Factory Process Workers	592	1.1%	50,922	1.9%
Storepersons	506	0.9%	24,147	0.9%
Protective Service Workers	503	0.9%	36,671	1.4%
Arts & Media Professionals	478	0.9%	24,594	0.9%
Food Preparation Assistants	439	0.8%	20,766	0.8%
Personal Assistants & Secretaries	420	0.8%	22,137	0.8%
Skilled Animal & Horticultural Workers	419	0.8%	28,215	1.0%
Clerical & Office Support Workers	379	0.7%	18,715	0.7%
Farm, Forestry & Garden Workers	352	0.7%	55,772	2.1%
Mobile Plant Operators	312	0.6%	24,607	0.9%
Farmers & Farm Managers	248	0.5%	66,111	2.5%
Total employment	53,956	100%	2,693,301	100%

Employment in knowledge intensive industries in Lower Hutt City

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

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

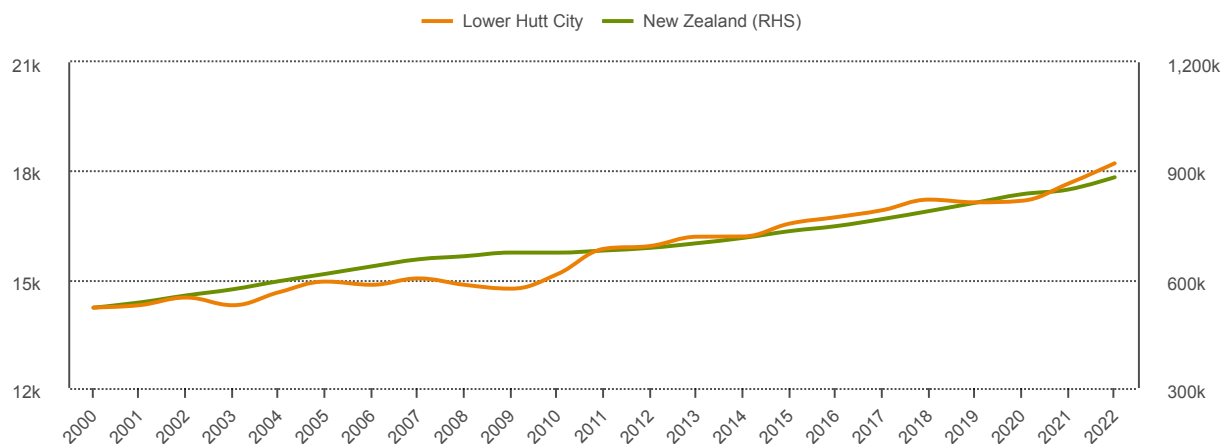
This section describes employment in knowledge intensive industries in Lower Hutt City.

Table 14: Employment in knowledge intensive industries, 2022

	Employment in KI industries 2022	KI employment as share of total employment 2022	Annual growth in KI employment 2022	Annual average growth in KI employment 2012-2022
Lower Hutt City	18,210	33.7%	3.2%	1.3%
New Zealand	882,456	32.8%	4.0%	2.5%

- During 2022, there were 18,210 jobs in Lower Hutt City's knowledge intensive industries. At 33.7% of total employment, this was higher than in New Zealand (32.8%).
- During the year to March 2022, growth in employment in knowledge intensive industries was 3.2%, compared with a change of 4.0% in New Zealand.

Figure 39: Employment in knowledge intensive industries, 2000-2022



What are the top knowledge intensive industries in Lower Hutt City?

Table 15: Top 30 knowledge intensive industries in Lower Hutt City, 2022

Rank	Industry	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand	
		Employment	% of total employment	Employment	% of total employment
1	Hospitals (except Psychiatric Hospitals)	2,051	3.8%	83,236	3.1%
2	Primary Education	1,578	2.9%	57,438	2.1%
3	Central Government Administration	1,383	2.6%	49,859	1.9%
4	Other Allied Health Services	1,173	2.2%	38,492	1.4%
5	Computer Systems Design and Related Services	977	1.8%	49,201	1.8%
6	Management Advice and Other Consulting Services	966	1.8%	45,580	1.7%
7	Employment Placement and Recruitment Services	907	1.7%	20,160	0.7%
8	Higher Education	856	1.6%	36,503	1.4%
9	Scientific Research Services	761	1.4%	9,355	0.3%
10	Secondary Education	676	1.3%	36,966	1.4%
11	Engineering Design and Engineering Consulting Services	452	0.8%	33,353	1.2%
12	Local Government Administration	369	0.7%	25,703	1.0%
13	General Practice Medical Services	337	0.6%	18,129	0.7%
14	Legal Services	327	0.6%	21,173	0.8%
15	Scientific Testing and Analysis Services	303	0.6%	6,062	0.2%
16	Accounting Services	298	0.6%	25,953	1.0%
17	Other Administrative Services n.e.c.	290	0.5%	9,753	0.4%
18	Corporate Head Office Management Services	278	0.5%	24,903	0.9%
19	Regulatory Services	245	0.5%	7,573	0.3%
20	Water Supply	217	0.4%	1,804	0.07%
21	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing	213	0.4%	12,963	0.5%
22	Religious Services	209	0.4%	10,413	0.4%
23	Adult, Community and Other Education n.e.c.	206	0.4%	11,702	0.4%
24	Other Interest Group Services n.e.c.	196	0.4%	15,665	0.6%
25	Other Auxiliary Finance and Investment Services	185	0.3%	12,060	0.4%
26	Dental Services	173	0.3%	8,523	0.3%
27	Advertising Services	140	0.3%	7,143	0.3%
28	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	135	0.2%	9,845	0.4%
29	Educational Support Services	133	0.2%	5,034	0.2%
30	Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing	126	0.2%	2,916	0.1%

Which qualifications are in demand in Lower Hutt City?

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

Table 16: Employment by level of qualification and field of study in Lower Hutt City, 2022

	Field of study	Certificate (level 1-3)	Certificate (level 4)	Diploma (level 5-6)	Degree (level 7+)	Total
Number						
	Natural and Physical Sciences	328	41	206	1,579	2,154
	Information Technology	868	49	206	781	1,904
	Engineering and Related Technologies	2,950	3,300	872	2,071	9,195
	Architecture and Building	993	1,906	366	515	3,780
	Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	1,061	301	147	300	1,809
	Health	1,389	214	762	3,054	5,419
	Education	805	339	366	3,120	4,630
	Management and Commerce	4,523	598	2,152	4,367	11,640
	Society and Culture	2,235	300	754	3,575	6,863
	Creative Arts	629	176	483	1,258	2,547
	Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	2,538	794	661	22	4,015
	Totals	18,320	8,019	6,975	20,642	53,956
% of total						
	Natural and Physical Sciences	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	2.9%	4.0%
	Information Technology	1.6%	0.1%	0.4%	1.4%	3.5%
	Engineering and Related Technologies	5.5%	6.1%	1.6%	3.8%	17.0%
	Architecture and Building	1.8%	3.5%	0.7%	1.0%	7.0%
	Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	2.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	3.4%
	Health	2.6%	0.4%	1.4%	5.7%	10.0%
	Education	1.5%	0.6%	0.7%	5.8%	8.6%
	Management and Commerce	8.4%	1.1%	4.0%	8.1%	21.6%
	Society and Culture	4.1%	0.6%	1.4%	6.6%	12.7%
	Creative Arts	1.2%	0.3%	0.9%	2.3%	4.7%
	Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	4.7%	1.5%	1.2%	0.0%	7.4%
	Totals	34.0%	14.9%	12.9%	38.3%	100%

- The greatest demand in Lower Hutt City in 2022 was for qualifications at the level of Degree (level 7+). Approximately 38.3% of all positions in Lower Hutt City required this level of qualification.
- By field of study, the highest demand was for Management and Commerce. Approximately 21.6% of all positions in Lower Hutt City required this field of study.

Table 17: Change in employment by level of qualification and field of study in Lower Hutt City, 2012-2022

Field of study	Certificate (level 1-3)	Certificate (level 4)	Diploma (level 5-6)	Degree (level 7+)	Total
Absolute change					
Natural and Physical Sciences	4	5	10	206	225
Information Technology	-19	0	8	96	84
Engineering and Related Technologies	12	105	84	276	477
Architecture and Building	60	430	76	139	704
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	50	34	20	50	155
Health	92	23	102	486	703
Education	30	63	45	506	644
Management and Commerce	-113	40	254	464	645
Society and Culture	157	42	106	608	912
Creative Arts	3	-23	68	171	219
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	131	105	180	3	419
Totals	405	825	953	3,006	5,189
annual average % change					
Natural and Physical Sciences	0.1%	1.2%	0.5%	1.4%	1.1%
Information Technology	-0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%
Engineering and Related Technologies	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	1.4%	0.5%
Architecture and Building	0.6%	2.6%	2.3%	3.2%	2.1%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	0.5%	1.2%	1.5%	1.9%	0.9%
Health	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%
Education	0.4%	2.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.5%
Management and Commerce	-0.2%	0.7%	1.3%	1.1%	0.6%
Society and Culture	0.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.9%	1.4%
Creative Arts	0.1%	-1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	0.5%	1.4%	3.2%	1.3%	1.1%
Totals	0.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	100%

- The number of positions in Lower Hutt City requiring a Degree (level 7+) increased by 3,006 between 2012 and 2022, ranking it as the qualification level with the largest absolute increase in demand.
- By field of study, Society and Culture experienced the highest increase in demand between 2012 and 2022. The number of positions requiring this field of study increased by 912 over the 10 year period.

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.

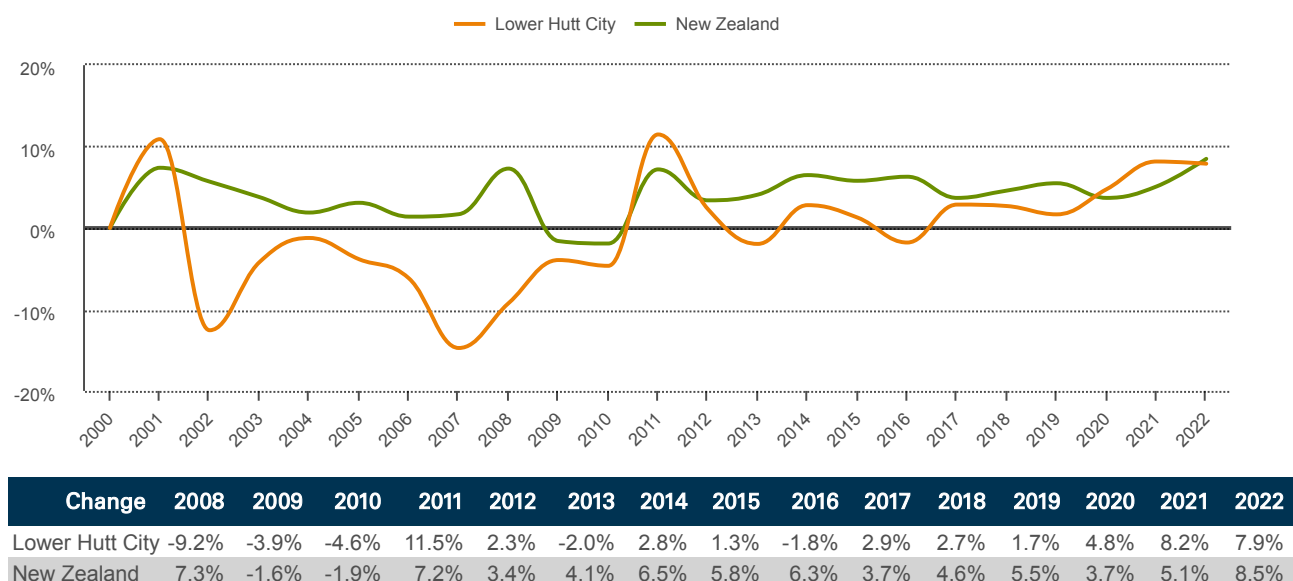
Table 18: Economic indicators for the high and medium technology industry

Indicator	2022	Industry share of regional economy	Regional share of national industry	Growth 2021 - 2022	
				Lower Hutt City	New Zealand
GDP	\$696m	9.4%	2.0%	7.9%	8.5%
Employment	4,059	7.5%	2.1%	1.1%	3.2%
Business units	1,176	10.2%	2.9%	9.8%	7.9%

Economic output

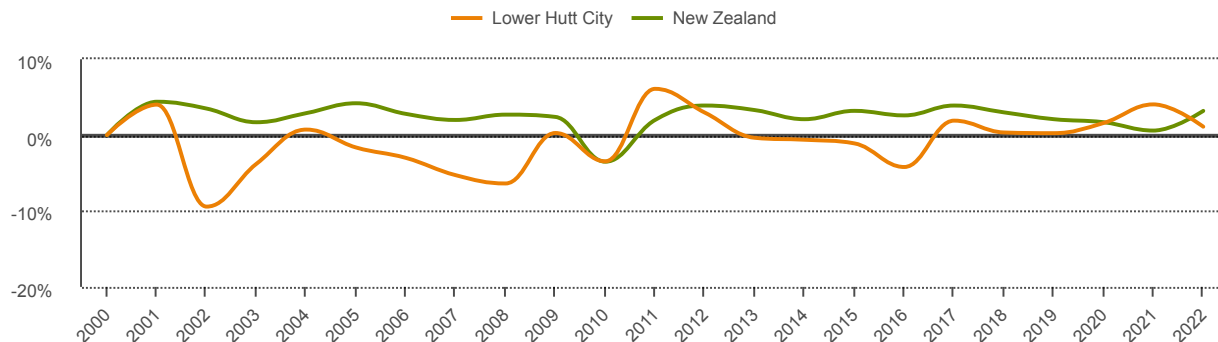
- The High and medium technology industry contributed \$696m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022. This amounted to 9.4% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2022, up from 8.4% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's High and medium technology industry grew by 7.9% in the year to March 2022 compared with growth of 8.5% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the High and medium technology industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged -0.6% since 2000. Growth peaked at 11.5% in 2011.

Figure 40: Output growth in the high and medium technology industry



Employment

Figure 41: Employment growth in the high and medium technology industry

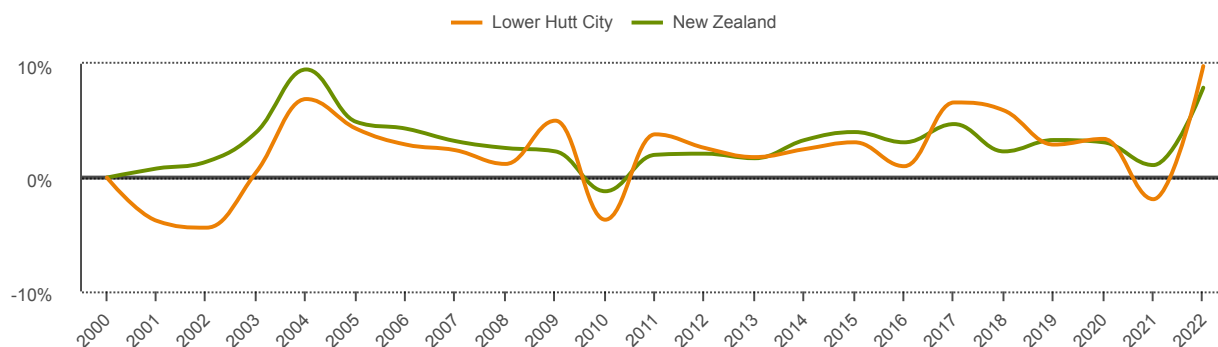


Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	-6.4%	0.3%	-3.5%	6.1%	3.0%	-0.3%	-0.6%	-1.1%	-4.2%	1.9%	0.4%	0.3%	1.6%	4.0%	1.1%
New Zealand	2.7%	2.4%	-3.5%	2.0%	3.9%	3.3%	2.1%	3.2%	2.6%	3.9%	3.0%	2.1%	1.7%	0.6%	3.2%

- The High and medium technology industry employed 4,059 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022 which was up from 3,947 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's High and medium technology industry averaged 1.1% in the year to March 2022, compared with growth of 3.2% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the High and medium technology industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged -0.8% since 2000. Growth peaked at 6.1% in 2011.

Business units

Figure 42: Growth in business units in the high and medium technology industry



Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	1.2%	5.0%	-3.7%	3.8%	2.6%	1.8%	2.5%	3.1%	1.0%	6.6%	5.9%	2.9%	3.4%	-1.9%	9.8%
New Zealand	2.6%	2.3%	-1.2%	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%	3.3%	4.0%	3.1%	4.7%	2.3%	3.3%	3.1%	1.1%	7.9%

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.

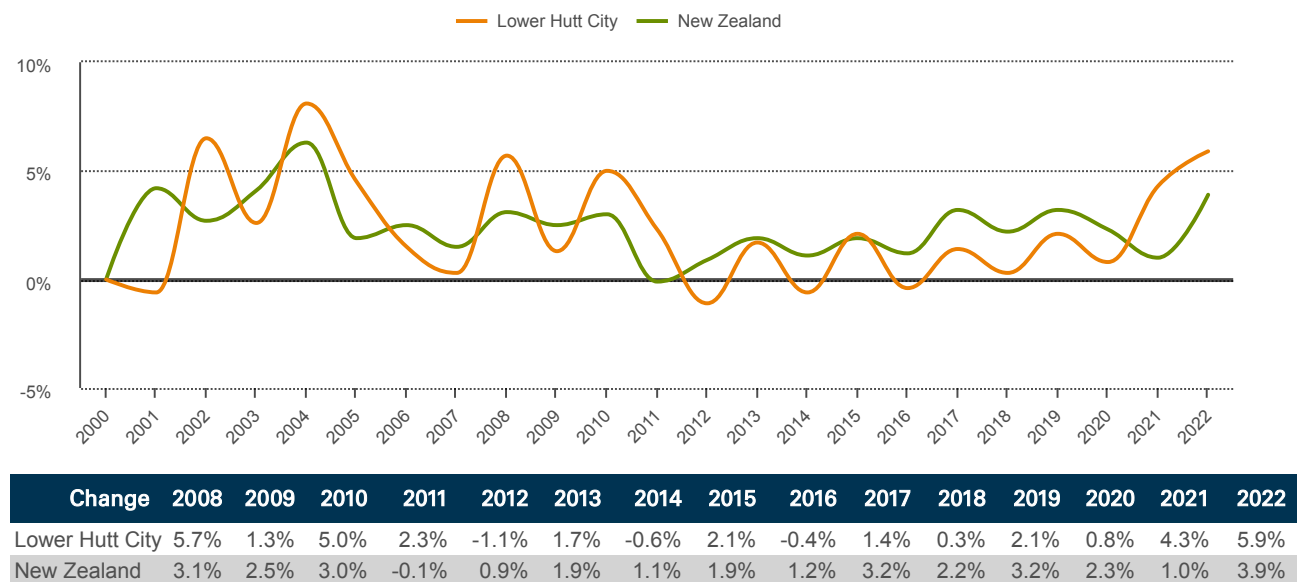
Table 19: Economic indicators for the education, health and community services industry

Indicator	2022	Industry share of regional economy	Regional share of national industry	Growth 2021 - 2022	
				Lower Hutt City	New Zealand
GDP	\$864m	11.7%	2.5%	5.9%	3.9%
Employment	11,128	20.6%	2.3%	5.0%	3.6%
Business units	720	6.3%	1.8%	-0.4%	5.3%

Economic output

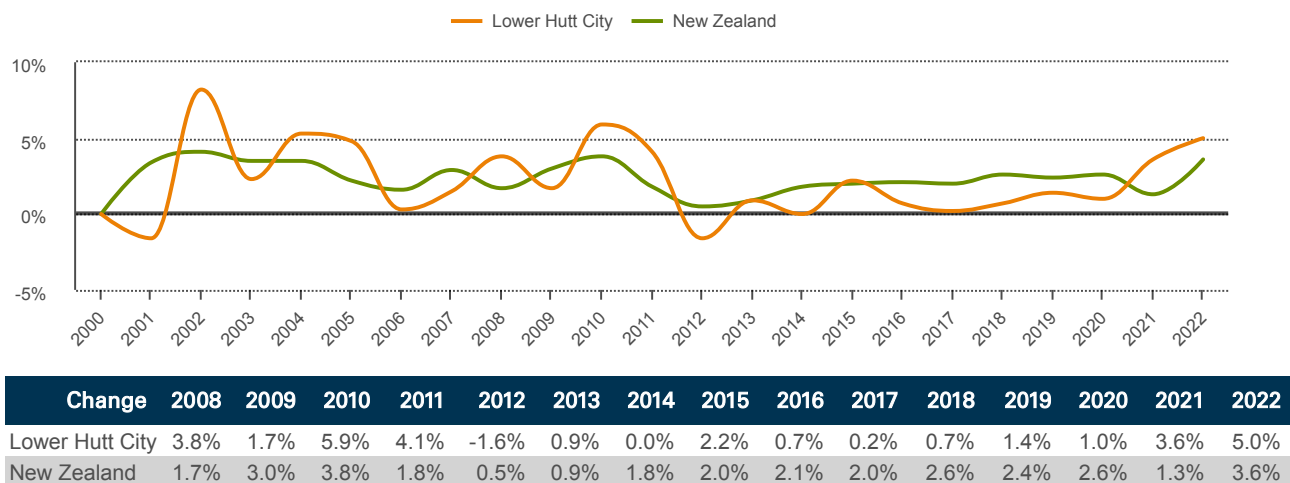
- The Education, health and community services industry contributed \$864m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022. This amounted to 11.7% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2022, up from 11.6% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's Education, health and community services industry grew by 5.9% in the year to March 2022 compared with growth of 3.9% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the Education, health and community services industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 2.4% since 2000. Growth peaked at 8.1% in 2004.

Figure 43: Output growth in the education, health and community services industry



Employment

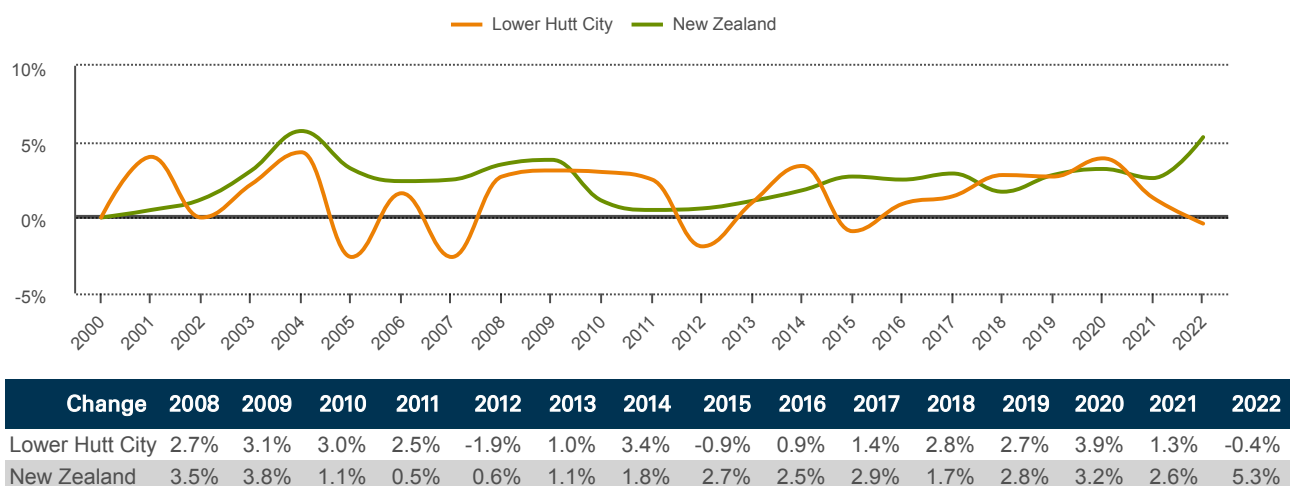
Figure 44: Employment growth in the education, health and community services industry



- The Education, health and community services industry employed 11,128 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022 which was up from 9,540 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's Education, health and community services industry averaged 5.0% in the year to March 2022, compared with growth of 3.6% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the Education, health and community services industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 2.3% since 2000. Growth peaked at 8.2% in 2002.

Business units

Figure 45: 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.

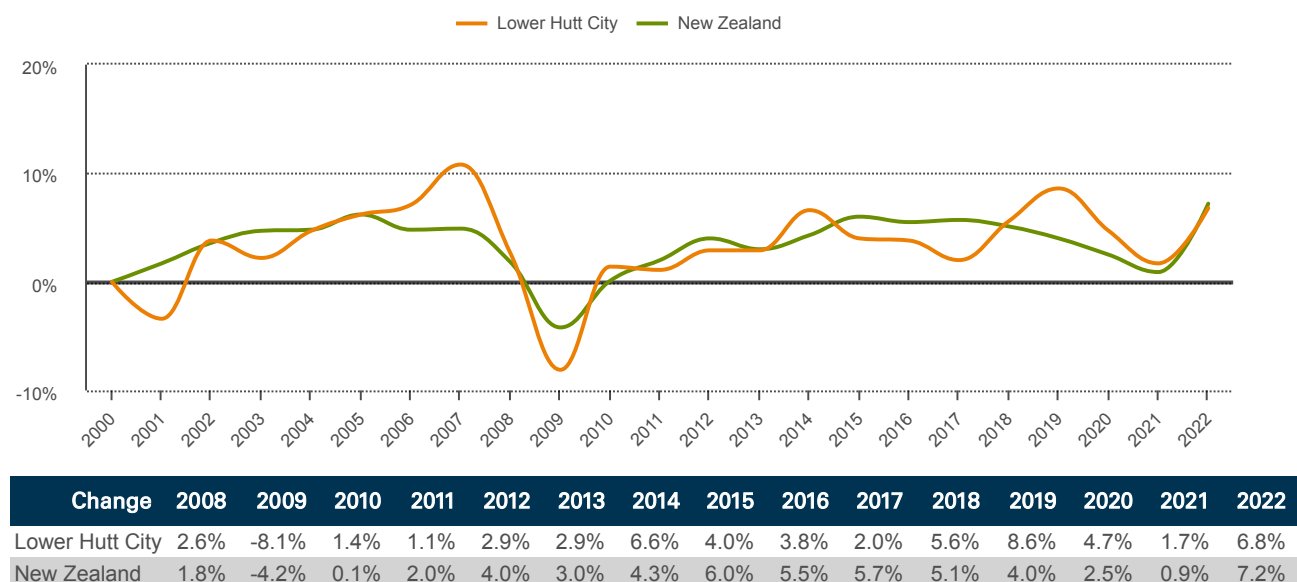
Table 20: Economic indicators for the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry

Indicator	2022	Industry share of regional economy	Regional share of national industry	Growth 2021 - 2022	
				Lower Hutt City	New Zealand
GDP	\$518m	7.0%	2.0%	6.8%	7.2%
Employment	8,445	15.7%	2.1%	0.4%	2.5%
Business units	1,116	9.7%	1.8%	4.5%	3.6%

Economic output

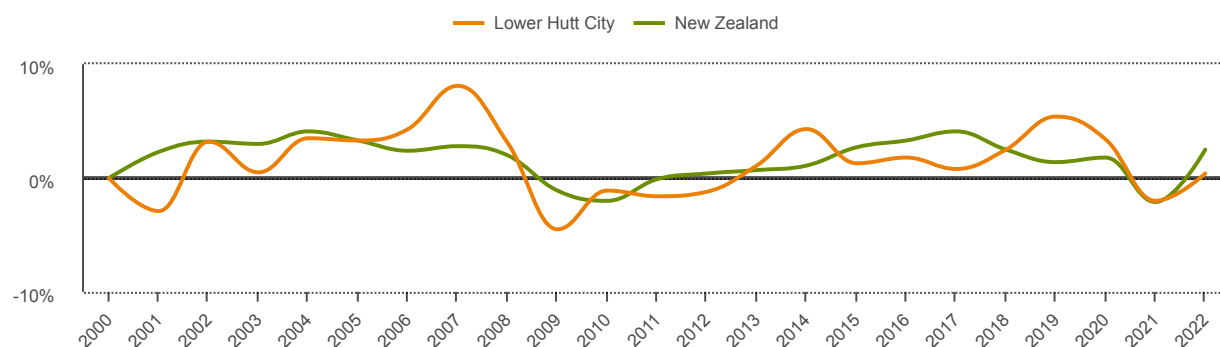
- The Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry contributed \$518m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022. This amounted to 7.0% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2022, up from 5.2% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry grew by 6.8% in the year to March 2022 compared with growth of 7.2% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 3.5% since 2000. Growth peaked at 10.8% in 2007.

Figure 46: Output growth in the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry



Employment

Figure 47: Employment growth in the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry

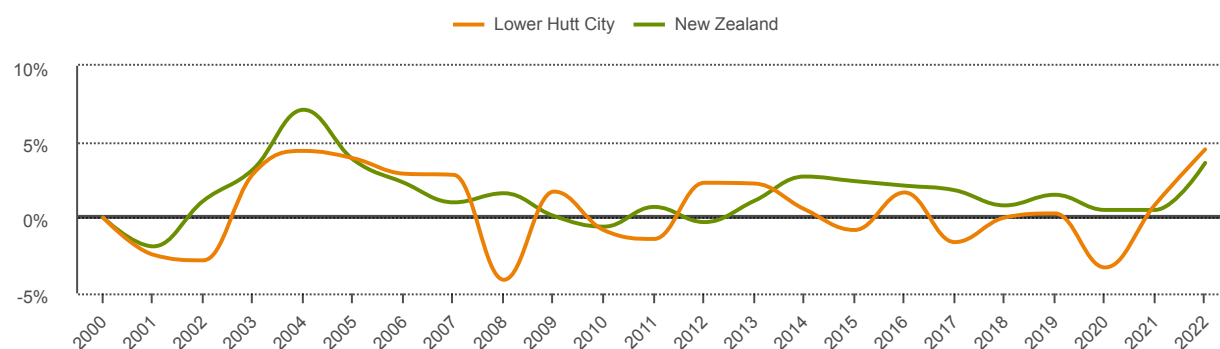


Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	3.1%	-4.5%	-1.1%	-1.6%	-1.2%	1.1%	4.3%	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	2.5%	5.4%	3.4%	-2.0%	0.4%
New Zealand	2.0%	-1.1%	-2.0%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	2.7%	3.3%	4.1%	2.5%	1.4%	1.8%	-2.1%	2.5%

- The Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry employed 8,445 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022 which was up from 7,011 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry averaged 0.4% in the year to March 2022, compared with growth of 2.5% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the Retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 1.5% since 2000. Growth peaked at 8.1% in 2007.

Business units

Figure 48: Growth in business units in the retail, accommodation, bars, cafes & restaurants industry



Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	-4.1%	1.7%	-0.8%	-1.4%	2.3%	2.2%	0.5%	-0.8%	1.6%	-1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	-3.3%	0.8%	4.5%
New Zealand	1.6%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.7%	-0.3%	1.1%	2.7%	2.4%	2.1%	1.8%	0.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	3.6%

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.

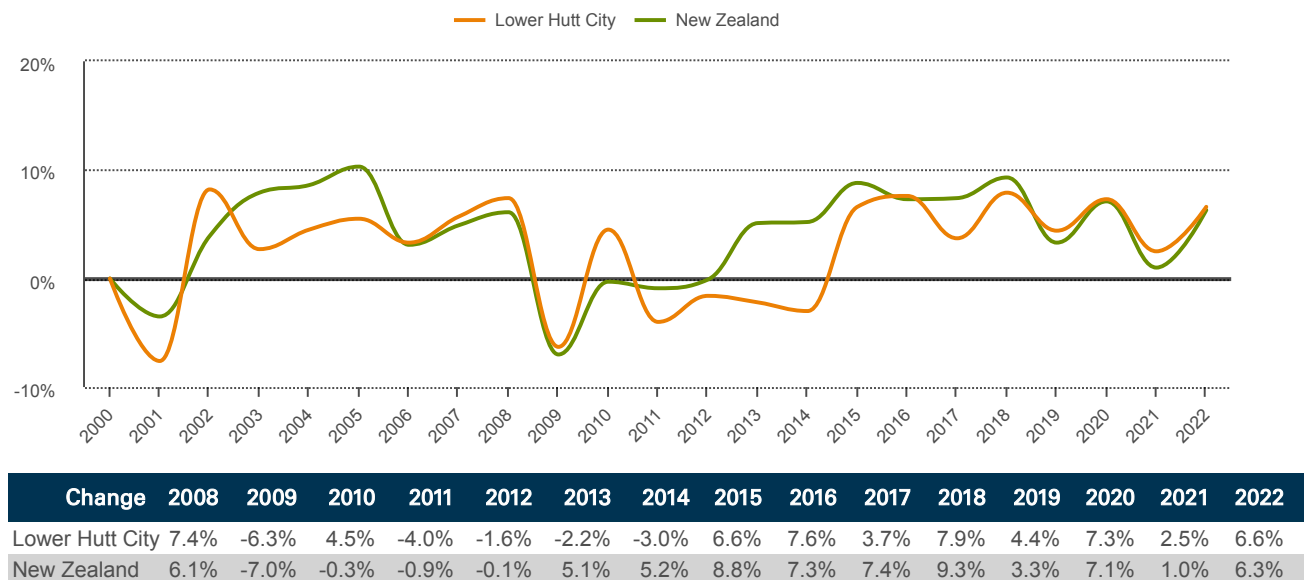
Table 21: Economic indicators for the building and construction industry

Indicator	2022	Industry share of regional economy	Regional share of national industry	Growth 2021 - 2022	
				Lower Hutt City	New Zealand
GDP	\$641m	8.7%	2.6%	6.6%	6.3%
Employment	7,037	13.0%	2.5%	5.0%	6.2%
Business units	1,695	14.7%	2.2%	5.2%	8.8%

Economic output

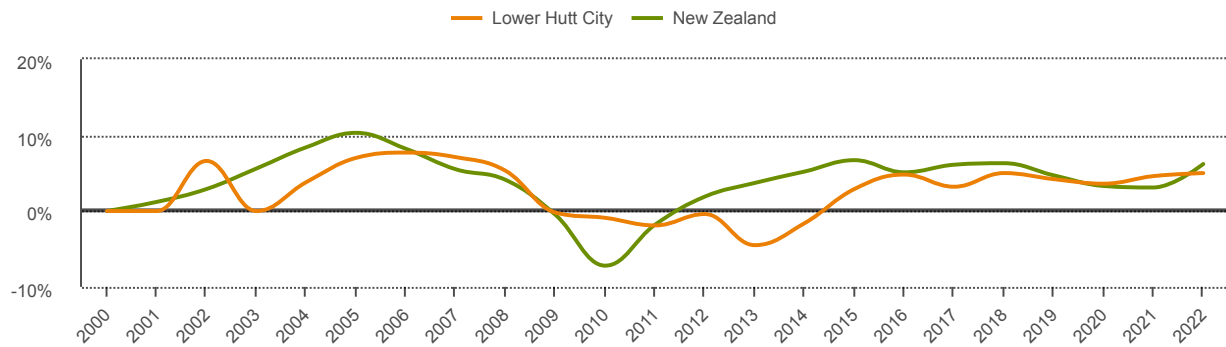
- The Building and construction industry contributed \$641m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022. This amounted to 8.7% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2022, up from 6.8% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's Building and construction industry grew by 6.6% in the year to March 2022 compared with growth of 6.3% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the Building and construction industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 2.8% since 2000. Growth peaked at 8.2% in 2002.

Figure 49: Output growth in the building and construction industry



Employment

Figure 50: Employment growth in the building and construction industry

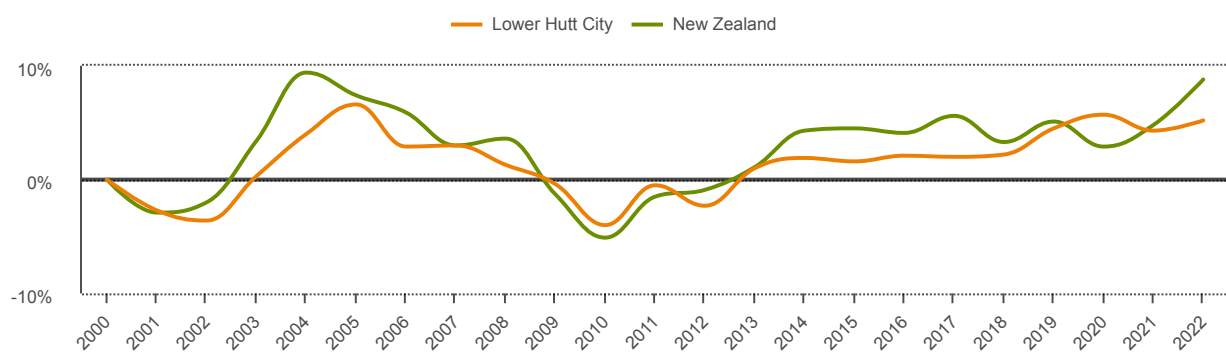


Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	5.3%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-1.9%	-0.4%	-4.5%	-1.6%	2.9%	4.8%	3.2%	5.0%	4.2%	3.6%	4.6%	5.0%
New Zealand	4.1%	-0.5%	-7.2%	-1.8%	1.9%	3.7%	5.2%	6.7%	5.1%	6.1%	6.3%	4.7%	3.3%	3.1%	6.2%

- The Building and construction industry employed 7,037 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022 which was up from 5,411 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's Building and construction industry averaged 5.0% in the year to March 2022, compared with growth of 6.2% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the Building and construction industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 2.7% since 2000. Growth peaked at 10.9% in 2023.

Business units

Figure 51: Growth in business units in the building and construction industry



Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	1.3%	-0.4%	-4.0%	-0.5%	-2.3%	1.0%	1.9%	1.6%	2.1%	2.0%	2.2%	4.5%	5.7%	4.3%	5.2%
New Zealand	3.6%	-1.3%	-5.1%	-1.5%	-0.9%	1.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.1%	5.6%	3.3%	5.1%	2.9%	4.8%	8.8%

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.

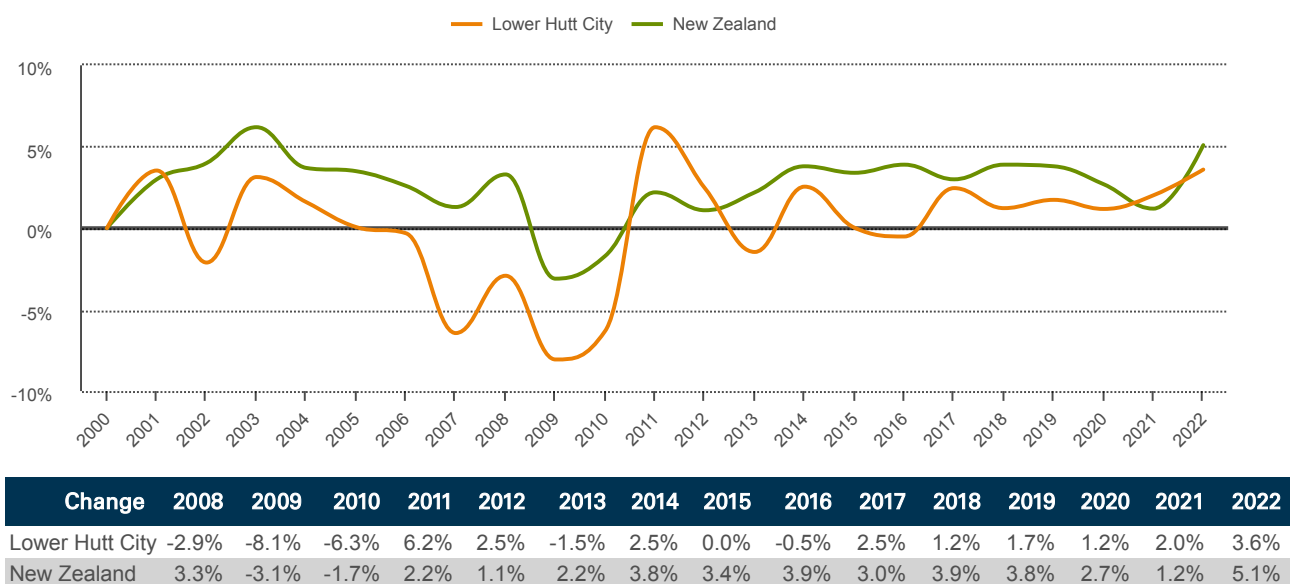
Table 22: Economic indicators for the high value services industry

Indicator	2022	Industry share of regional economy	Regional share of national industry	Growth 2021 - 2022	
				Lower Hutt City	New Zealand
GDP	\$2,025m	27.5%	1.9%	3.6%	5.1%
Employment	12,182	22.6%	1.8%	0.4%	2.9%
Business units	3,540	30.8%	2.2%	7.5%	5.9%

Economic output

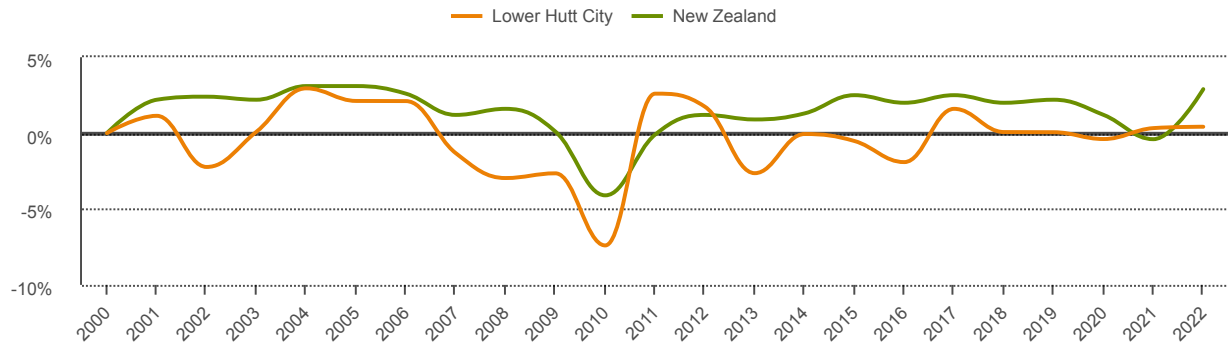
- The High value services industry contributed \$2,025m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022. This amounted to 27.5% of Lower Hutt City's total economic output in 2022, down from 28.4% in ten years prior.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's High value services industry grew by 3.6% in the year to March 2022 compared with growth of 5.1% in the industry nationally.
- Growth in the High value services industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 0.1% since 2000. Growth peaked at 6.2% in 2011.

Figure 52: Output growth in the high value services industry



Employment

Figure 53: Employment growth in the high value services industry

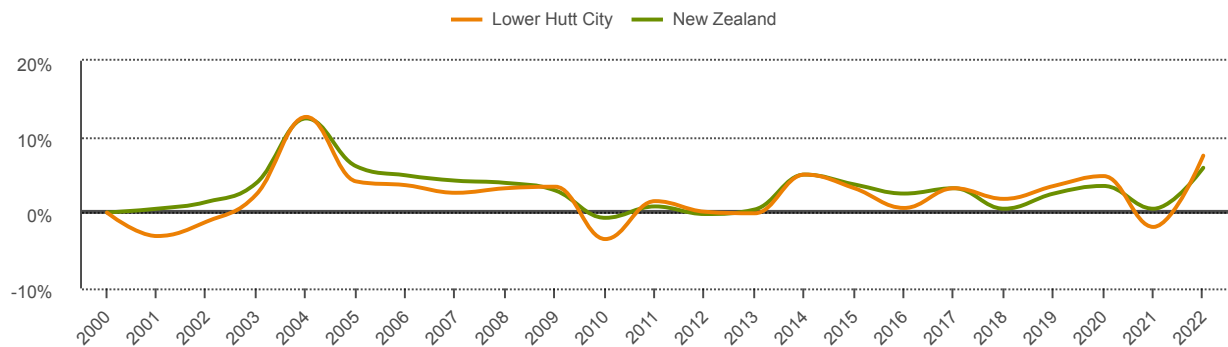


Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	-3.0%	-2.6%	-7.4%	2.6%	1.7%	-2.6%	-0.1%	-0.5%	-1.9%	1.6%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
New Zealand	1.6%	0.1%	-4.1%	-0.1%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	2.5%	2.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.2%	1.2%	-0.4%	2.9%

- The High value services industry employed 12,182 persons in Lower Hutt City in the year to March 2022 which was down from 12,567 in ten years prior.
- Employment growth in Lower Hutt City's High value services industry averaged 0.4% in the year to March 2022, compared with growth of 2.9% in the industry nationally.
- Employment growth in the High value services industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged -0.3% since 2000. Growth peaked at 3.9% in 2023.

Business units

Figure 54: Growth in business units in the high value services industry



Change	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Hutt City	3.2%	3.4%	-3.5%	1.5%	0.1%	-0.1%	5.0%	3.2%	0.6%	3.2%	1.8%	3.5%	4.8%	-1.9%	7.5%
New Zealand	3.9%	2.9%	-0.7%	0.8%	-0.2%	0.4%	5.0%	3.7%	2.5%	3.2%	0.5%	2.5%	3.5%	0.5%	5.9%

TOURISM

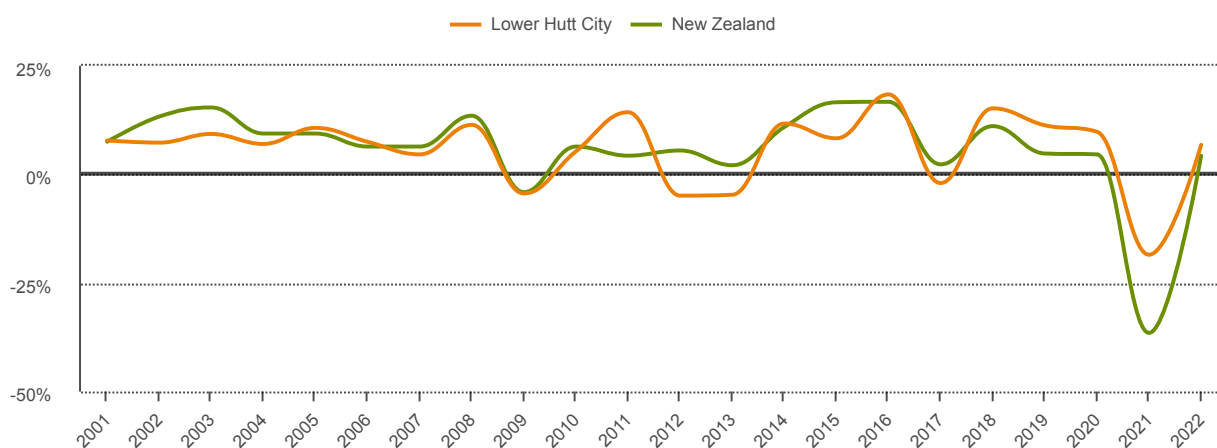
Tourism has grown rapidly in New Zealand since 2000. Not only has the number of overseas tourist arrivals increased substantially, but the level of domestic tourism has also expanded rapidly as spending on leisure by New Zealand residents increased. This section describes the contribution of tourism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

Tourism GDP

Table 23: Tourism GDP, 2001-2022

Year	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand	
	Level	Change	Level	Change
2000	\$40.0m		\$3,239m	
2001	\$43.2m	7.8%	\$3,484m	7.5%
2002	\$46.3m	7.3%	\$3,948m	13.3%
2003	\$50.6m	9.3%	\$4,555m	15.4%
2004	\$54.1m	7.0%	\$4,982m	9.4%
2005	\$60.0m	10.7%	\$5,452m	9.4%
2006	\$64.4m	7.5%	\$5,800m	6.4%
2007	\$67.4m	4.6%	\$6,172m	6.4%
2008	\$75.1m	11.4%	\$7,004m	13.5%
2009	\$71.8m	-4.4%	\$6,718m	-4.1%
2010	\$75.6m	5.3%	\$7,151m	6.4%
2011	\$86.4m	14.3%	\$7,460m	4.3%
2012	\$82.2m	-4.9%	\$7,869m	5.5%
2013	\$78.3m	-4.7%	\$8,033m	2.1%
2014	\$87.5m	11.7%	\$8,908m	10.9%
2015	\$94.8m	8.3%	\$10,385m	16.6%
2016	\$112m	18.4%	\$12,121m	16.7%
2017	\$110m	-2.0%	\$12,405m	2.3%
2018	\$127m	15.2%	\$13,788m	11.1%
2019	\$141m	11.3%	\$14,444m	4.8%
2020	\$155m	9.8%	\$15,108m	4.6%
2021	\$126m	-18.5%	\$9,588m	-36.5%
2022	\$135m	6.8%	\$10,005m	4.3%

Figure 55: Annual average tourism GDP growth, 2001-2022



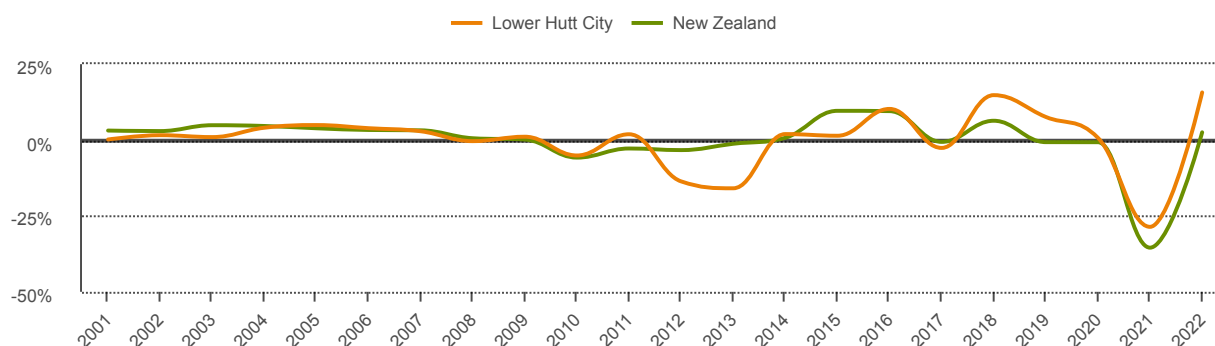
- The tourism industry contributed \$135m towards GDP in Lower Hutt City in 2022. This amounted to 1.8% of the Lower Hutt City's economic output in 2022, up from 1.3% ten years ago.
- Economic output in Lower Hutt City's tourism industry increased by 6.8% in 2022, compared with a 4.3% increase in New Zealand.
- Growth in the industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged 5.1% over the last ten years, compared with 2.4% in New Zealand.

Tourism Employment

Table 24: Tourism employment, 2001-2022

Year	Lower Hutt City		New Zealand	
	Level	Change	Level	Change
2000	1,886		152,607	
2001	1,889	0.2%	157,386	3.1%
2002	1,920	1.6%	162,042	3.0%
2003	1,938	1.0%	169,968	4.9%
2004	2,017	4.1%	177,861	4.6%
2005	2,117	4.9%	184,761	3.9%
2006	2,200	3.9%	190,893	3.3%
2007	2,264	2.9%	197,028	3.2%
2008	2,256	-0.4%	198,219	0.6%
2009	2,280	1.1%	198,558	0.2%
2010	2,165	-5.1%	187,083	-5.8%
2011	2,206	1.9%	181,881	-2.8%
2012	1,906	-13.6%	175,866	-3.3%
2013	1,603	-15.9%	173,724	-1.2%
2014	1,634	2.0%	175,023	0.7%
2015	1,658	1.4%	191,886	9.6%
2016	1,828	10.3%	210,180	9.5%
2017	1,780	-2.6%	208,920	-0.6%
2018	2,044	14.8%	222,201	6.4%
2019	2,199	7.6%	220,665	-0.7%
2020	2,216	0.7%	219,093	-0.7%
2021	1,582	-28.6%	141,417	-35.5%
2022	1,831	15.7%	145,032	2.6%

Figure 56: Annual average tourism employment growth, 2001-2022



- The tourism industry employed an average of 1,831 people in Lower Hutt City in 2022. This amounted to 3.4% of the Lower Hutt City's total employment in 2022, down from 3.9% in 2012.
- Employment growth in the industry in Lower Hutt City has averaged -0.4% over the last ten years, compared with -1.9% in New Zealand.
- Employment in the tourism industry increased by 15.7% in 2022, compared with a 2.6% increase in New Zealand.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Time period

This economic profile reports on March years (eg 2022 refers to the 12 months to March 2022) for all indicators except population (as at June) and dairy sector statistics (May year) and business units (snapshot as at February).

Broad economic sectors

Primary industries extract or harvest products from the earth and include agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining. Goods-producing industries produce manufactured and other processed goods and include manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction. High-value services include **knowledge intensive** service industries. Other services include all service industries that are not knowledge intensive, such as retail trade, and food and accommodation services. 'Other' includes owner occupied property operation and **unallocated** activity.

Broad skill levels

Highly skilled occupations typically require a bachelor degree or higher qualification and include professionals such as accountants, teachers, and engineers, as well as most managers such as chief executives. This category is consistent with skill level one of the Australia New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO).

Medium-high skilled occupations typically require an NZ Register Diploma, an Associate Degree or Advanced Diploma. The category includes some managers (such as retail managers) and technicians (such as architectural draftspersons, ICT support technicians and dental hygienists). This category is consistent with skill level two of the ANZSCO classification.

Medium skilled occupations typically require an NZ Register Level 4 qualification. The category includes tradespersons (such as motor mechanics), skilled service workers (such as firefighters), as well as skilled clerical and sales workers (such as legal secretaries and estate agents). This category is consistent with skill level three of the ANZSCO classification.

Low skilled occupations typically require an NZ Register Level 3 qualification or lower. It includes a range of lower skilled occupations from general clerks, caregivers, and sales assistants, through to cleaners and labourers. This category is consistent with skill level four and five of the ANZSCO classification.

Business units

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

The number of business units is based on a snapshot as at February each year.

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

- working owners who do not 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).

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).

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.

Employment by industry

Employment is measured as an average of the four quarters making up each year. The unit of measurement is filled jobs, based on work place address.

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.

Employment by occupation

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

Employment by qualification and field of study

Employment by occupation is converted to employment by qualification using the unique matching between occupation and **the five qualification or skill levels used** in the Australian New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). Fields of study for each combination of occupation and skill are obtained from Population Census. Shares of employment in a particular occupation and skill combination for each field of study can, thus, be aggregated into demand for labour by skill/qualification.

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.

Total GDP is calculated by summing the value added to all goods and services for final consumption – ie 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 for each industry (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 employment measured in the Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED), which is, in turn, based on taxation data. Our estimates are benchmarked on regional GDP published by Statistics New Zealand which ensures we capture differences in regional industry productivity and changes in productivity over time. In the 2022 GDP estimates we incorporate Infometrics' estimates of the proportions of industries in each territorial authority which were able to operate under each COVID-19 alert level to capture the economic impacts of the pandemic.

GDP is measured in constant 2022 prices.

Household income

The Infometrics household income series is a comprehensive estimate of average household incomes within each region or territorial authority area. The series captures labour market earnings (wages, salaries and self-employment) as well as allowances (e.g. Disability Allowance), benefits (e.g. Jobseeker Support) and superannuation. Investment income is excluded.

Infometrics models the series with a top-down approach, first measuring all incomes received by households in New Zealand, then apportioning them to smaller areas using various sources of administrative data. As there is a time lag in the availability of administrative data we use contemporary indicators to project our estimates to the most recent quarter. Infometrics estimates of the number of occupied private households are used to translate total income in each area into a per household mean.

The Infometrics household income series tends to be slightly higher than Census measures. Census tends to underestimate household incomes because individuals often fail to recall all their income when completing their Census form.

House values

House values (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.

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.

Knowledge intensive employment

Knowledge intensive employment is measured as employment in industries (measured at the 7-digit industry level) which are defined as **knowledge intensive**.

Knowledge intensive industries

Knowledge-intensive industries are industries that satisfy two basic criteria: At least 25 per cent of the workforce must be qualified to degree level and at least 30 per cent of the workforce must be employed in professional, managerial, as well as scientific and technical occupations.

Māori industry and occupational employment

Infometrics models Māori industry and occupational employment data by drawing on detailed data from the Census, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) as well as the Infometrics Regional Employment Industry Model (REIM) and the Infometrics Regional Industry-Occupational matrix. Employment is measured at the place of work.

Per capita income

Per capita income is based on the Infometrics household income series, and translated into per capita incomes using estimates of the number of occupied private households and population.

Population

The population numbers presented in this profile are based on Statistics New Zealand's Estimated Resident Population (ERP). The ERP is an estimate of all people who usually live in an area at a given date. Visitors from elsewhere in New Zealand or from overseas are excluded.

The ERP is not directly comparable with the census usually resident population count because of a number of adjustments. The ERP at 30 June 2018 is based on the 2018 census usually resident population count, adjusted for:

- net census undercount (based on the 2018 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.

Prices

In this profile, we present all GDP estimates in constant 2022 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.

Productivity

Productivity measures the efficiency of production. In this profile, we measure productivity as GDP per filled job (ie the amount of economic activity generated on average by each filled job). 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.

Rents

Rents (\$ per week) are sourced from monthly data provided by MBIE and averaged across each year using weighted geometric means. Rental data pertains to averages from data collected when bonds are lodged and does not control for specifications of the home (eg size, number of bedrooms, age of home, etc).

Self-employment

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

Tourism employment

Our estimates of tourism employment leverage off our tourism GDP estimates. We are able to use our understanding of the proportion of output in each industry in a territorial authority that is associated with tourism and apply this proportion to underlying employment levels in that industry. Summing up tourism employment by industry gives us an indication of the total number of jobs in a region that are attributable to the tourism industry.

Tourism GDP

Our estimates of tourism GDP are measured in millions of dollars and are in 2022 **prices**. The estimates draw on the Tourism Satellite Accounts (TSA) published by Statistics New Zealand, in conjunction with data on guest nights, visitor expenditure data from MBIE, and Infometrics' regional GDP model. The TSA estimates the contribution of the tourism industry to GDP nationally. For the years 2009-2013, we have apportioned tourism GDP from the TSA to each territorial authority (TA) using constrained shares of visitor expenditure from MBIE's visitor expenditure data.

For the years before 2009, we have calculated growth rates in each TA's tourism GDP, by adjusting TSA industry ratios (that summarise the proportion each industry's output associated with tourism) and applying these adjusted ratios to our estimates of the TA's GDP. Our adjustment takes into consideration each TA's relative exposures to industries and guest night shares compared to the national economy. The estimates for each TA are then benchmarked on the national total from the TSA.

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.

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 Corn 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 Gyms 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.