

AUCKLAND GROWTH MONITOR

A SNAPSHOT INTO AUCKLAND'S ECONOMY AND PLACE ON THE WORLD STAGE
AUGUST 2018

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CONTENTS

WELCOME	3
Auckland at a glance	4
PEOPLE	5
Population	6
Demography and diversity	7
Labour market	9
MĀORI ECONOMY	12
Population	13
Labour market	14
Unlocking Māori youth potential	15
BUSINESS AND ECONOMY	18
Gross domestic product	19
Exports	20
Confidence indices	21
Infrastructure development	22
AUCKLAND IN DEPTH	23
Sectors of focus	24
Visitor economy	27
Areas of business and employment	29
AUCKLAND IN THE WORLD	35
Auckland's global connections	36
Auckland rankings	38
New Zealand rankings	39
KEY AUCKLAND INDICATOR TABLES	40
ENDNOTES AND TERMS OF USE	45
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	46
CONTACT US	47



WELCOME



Auckland is New Zealand's global city.

This means Auckland offers all the benefits that the rest of New Zealand has – relative safety and security, little corruption, ease of doing business, and economic freedom – as well as being the country's commercial capital and cosmopolitan melting pot, Auckland is a place to live, work or do business.

Auckland is the gateway to New Zealand, with direct flights to 48 overseas markets, and then on to more than 20 domestic destinations. The city is home to the vast bulk of multi-national and national head offices in New Zealand and with these global connections comes diversity. Almost 40 per cent of residents were born outside of New Zealand, in addition to the city having one quarter of New Zealand's Māori population and a large Pasifika community.

Recent years have seen enviable growth in population and Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as the rest of the world and returning Kiwis have come to appreciate what Auckland has to offer and have made the city their home. While we have around 38 per cent of the country's real GDP, we also have almost half (42 per cent) of New Zealand's total population growth. The pull of the city for working-age people also means we have one of the youngest populations in the country, and a 956,800 strong workforce, more than one-third of them with bachelor's degrees or higher.

Our mix of industries is as diverse as their locations across the region. Auckland is not all about its city centre, although there are over 200,000 jobs there; 35 per cent of which are in high-end professional and financial services. In fact, three-quarters of our workforce are in other parts of the city, such as the industrial and logistics precinct near the airport, or the rural hinterland an hour's drive from the CBD.

Although growth is slowing in Auckland after many years, this is all relative. Real GDP growth is still well over 2 per cent a year, construction is surging again to deliver the tens of thousands of new homes we need for the burgeoning population, and retail trade growth remains well above inflation.

This monitor provides a wealth of information on the economy's shape and direction. Read it. Enjoy it. And don't forget to click on the graphs to access the interactive data on [The Auckland Index!](#)

David Norman

Chief Economist, Auckland Council

AUCKLAND AT A GLANCE

POPULATION

- 43,000 new residents for the year ended June 2017.
- 2.6 per cent annual growth since the year ended June 2016.
- 13 per cent of Auckland's population is of Māori descent.



1.65m

POPULATION

Statistics New Zealand
(year ended June 2017)



220+

ETHNICITIES

Statistics New Zealand
(2013 Census)

LABOUR FORCE

- Labour force of 956,800 for the year ended March 2018.
- 29,900 additional members joined the labour force in the past 12 months, a 3.2 per cent increase since March 2017.

EMPLOYMENT

- Total employment of 913,900 for the year ended March 2018.
- Growth of 3.8 per cent on previous year.
- Unemployment at 4.5 per cent, one of the lowest levels in the past decade.



914K

EMPLOYED PERSONS

Statistics New Zealand
(year ended March 2018)



4.5%

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Statistics New Zealand
(year ended March 2018)

BUSINESS

- 192,000 registered businesses for the year ended March 2017, a net annual increase of 8,000 new businesses.
- Global and local political factors are considered key drivers behind a business confidence dip in 2017–2018.



192K

OF BUSINESSES

Infometrics Ltd
(year ended March 2017)



38%

% NATIONAL GDP

Infometrics Ltd
(year ended June 2017)

ECONOMIC OUTPUT

- Auckland's real GDP¹ is 38 per cent of national output, totalling just under \$92 billion for the year ended March 2018.
- Annual growth of 2.2 per cent since March 2017 and averaging 3.9 per cent growth per annum over past five years.
- Construction and tourism sectors are major growth contributors with 13.9 and 7.6 per cent growth, respectively, over the past 12 months.

¹ Real GDP is the inflation-adjusted estimate presented in 2010 prices. All GDP figures in the Auckland Growth Monitor are presented in real GDP to allow for meaningful year-on-year GDP comparison.



PEOPLE

Home to a diverse, growing and youthful population that is amongst the most highly skilled in the Asia-Pacific.

- Population
- Demography
- Diversity
- Labour market

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POPULATION

Auckland's economic performance continues to be underpinned by a large and growing population. Auckland is New Zealand's most populous region. For the year ended June 2017, Auckland was home to more than 1.65 million people, accounting for more than a third of New Zealand's population.

Between 2012 and 2017, Auckland added 180,000 new residents, with growth averaging 2.3 per cent per annum during this period. This equates to adding a town just larger than Hamilton since 2013. Between June 2016 and June 2017, the city added 43,000 additional people – the population of Upper Hutt.

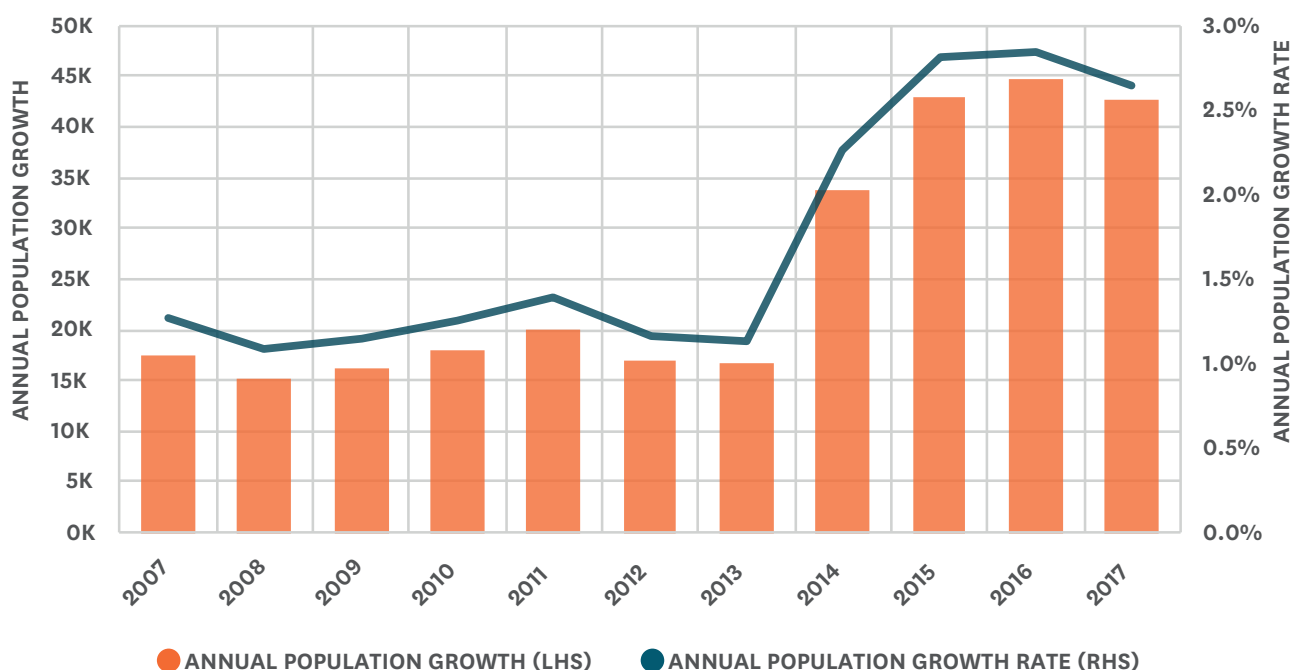
According to Statistics New Zealand medium projections, Auckland's population may reach 2 million by as early as 2029 and hit 2.5 million by 2043. While this growing population supports demand for goods and services, and provides additional labour force capacity to enable growth, it will also place increasing pressure on housing, transport, infrastructure and public services.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Between June 2016 and June 2017, the city added 43,000 additional people – the population of Upper Hutt.

Auckland population growth (2007-2017)

Source: Statistics New Zealand (year-ended June).



DEMOGRAPHY

Auckland is a relatively young city with a larger proportion of working age population than the rest of New Zealand. For the year ended June 2017, Auckland's combined median age was 33.9 compared to the national median age of 37.

In 2017, 34.5 per cent of Auckland's population was aged under 25, compared to a New Zealand average of 33.9 per cent. However, this group has been slowly declining (as a percentage of total population) since 2000, when 36.9 per cent of Auckland's population was aged under 25.

As New Zealand's population is aging, this trend is projected to continue and in 10 years' time (2028), people under 25 will only make up 30.7 per cent of Auckland's population. An aging population is a common characteristic of developed nations like New Zealand and has planning implications for superannuation, healthcare services, housing/accommodation, transport, provision of aged care and many other factors.

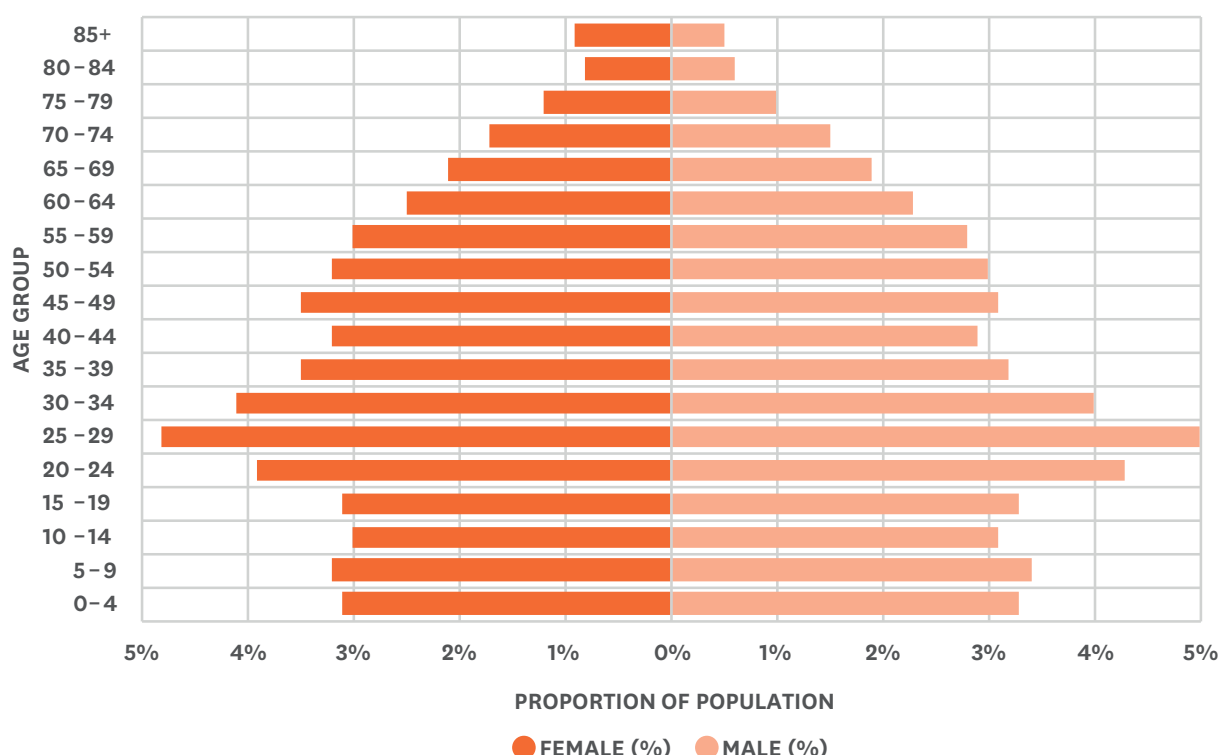
Auckland's working age population (aged 15–64) makes up 68.7 per cent of the region's total population. This compares to 65.5 per cent across New Zealand. Since 2000, Auckland's proportion of working age population has increased from 67.3 per cent, while the New Zealand-wide figure has decreased slightly (65.6 per cent at 30 June 2000).

Source: Statistics New Zealand

An aging population is a common characteristic of developed nations like New Zealand and has planning implications for superannuation, healthcare services, housing/accommodation, transport, provision of aged care and many other factors.

Auckland population distribution (2018)

Source: Statistics New Zealand (year-ended June).



DIVERSITY

Auckland's demographics play an important role in the function of its economy, with its cultural diversity a key driver of innovation, rising productivity and global engagement.

Auckland was ranked fourth most diverse city in the world by the International Organization for Migration in 2015 – with 39 per cent of residents born overseas and over 220 resident ethnicities. It is also home to one of the largest communities of urban Pacific peoples in the world, who currently account for 15 per cent of Auckland's population. According to Statistics New Zealand's medium population projections, the Pacific population will grow to over 360,000 within the next 20 years, accounting for 16.5 per cent of Auckland's population by 2038.

With forecast ongoing inward migration, Auckland is set to become even more diverse. The Asian population, in particular, is projected to grow at more than 3 per cent per annum over the next 20 years and will make up 35.5 per cent of Auckland's population by 2038.

Specific to migration, it is worth noting that the most recent figures show net migration has slowed slightly to 34,448 (year ended March 2018) from a high point of 35,772 a year ago.

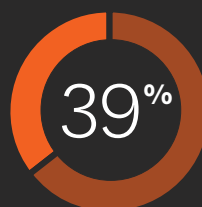
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Auckland was ranked fourth most diverse city in the world by the International Organization for Migration.

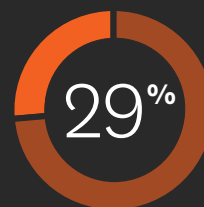
Auckland: A diverse city



- European
- Asian
- Pacific peoples
- Māori
- Middle Eastern/Latin American/African
- Other



39 per cent of
Auckland residents
Were born overseas.



29 per cent of
Aucklanders can
speak two or more
languages.

Source: Statistics New Zealand (2013 Census)

LABOUR MARKET – SIZE

A skilled and growing labour force is vital for economic success. A balance between an engaged labour market and availability of labour is key to an economy's future growth prospects.

With a working age population of 1.34 million and a labour force of 956,800 for the year ended March 2018, Auckland is home to New Zealand's largest workforce and talent base.

Auckland's labour force increased by 350,900 people between March 2000 and 2018 – an increase of 58 per cent that translates to an average growth rate of 3.2 per cent per annum.

The majority of this growth has occurred post the Global Financial Crisis (GFC), with Auckland adding 194,500 to its labour market since 2011. This growing labour market has been an important driver of growth, with many industries able to meet their demand for additional labour capacity.

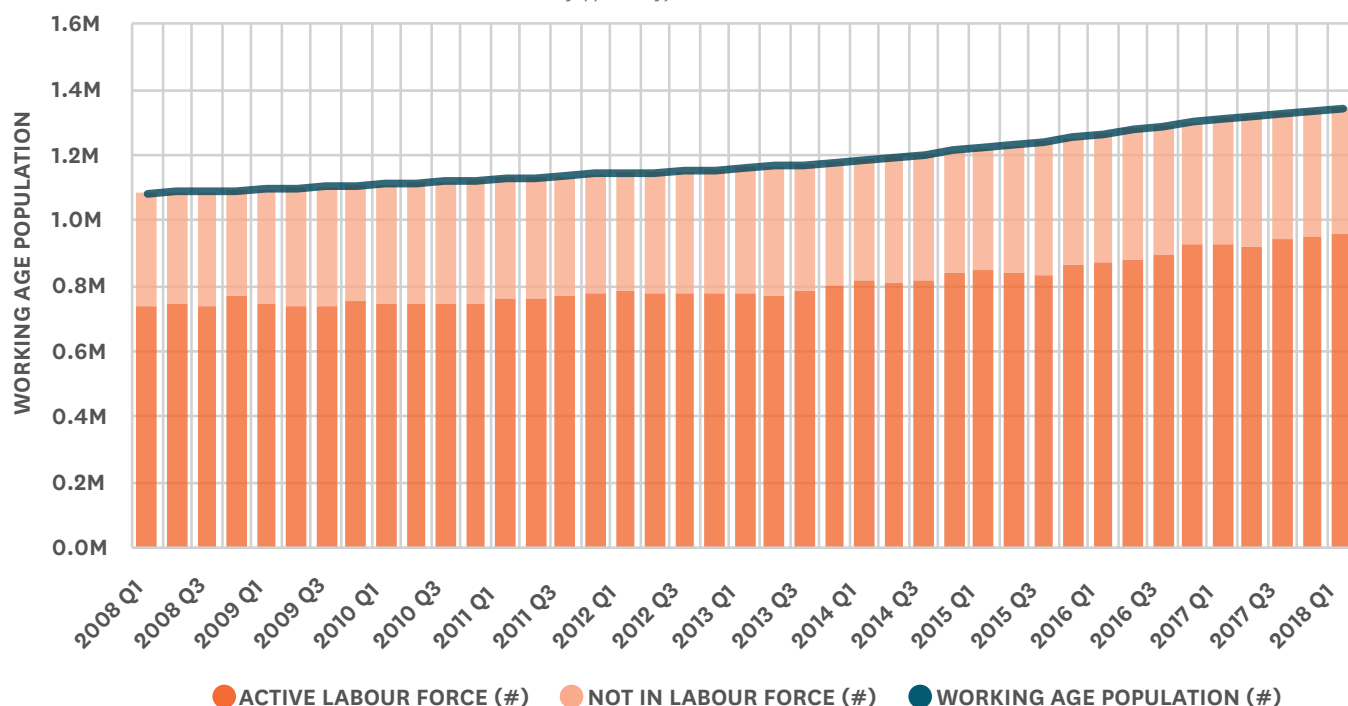
With 914,000 employed for the year ended March 2018, labour force participation rates are at 71.1 per cent – the second highest rate since 2000. This may place constraints on future growth as capacity within the active labour market declines.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

This growing labour market has been an important driver of growth, with many industries able to meet their demand for additional labour capacity.

Auckland labour market (2008-2018)

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (quarterly).



LABOUR MARKET – EMPLOYMENT

For the year ended March 2018, 913,900 of the Auckland labour market were employed, reflecting an unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent.

Auckland is New Zealand's largest and most consistent source of job growth. Around 190,200 jobs were added in the past five years, reflecting a growth rate of 26 per cent and contributing 45 per cent of national employment growth. During the same period, Auckland's unemployment rate has declined from 6.9 per cent to 4.5 per cent.

These trends indicate positive demand for labour and increasing uptake of employment from within the local labour market.

Since the post-GFC peak in 2012, the average rate of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) per annum has declined from 12.7 per cent to 11.5 per cent for the year ended March 2018.

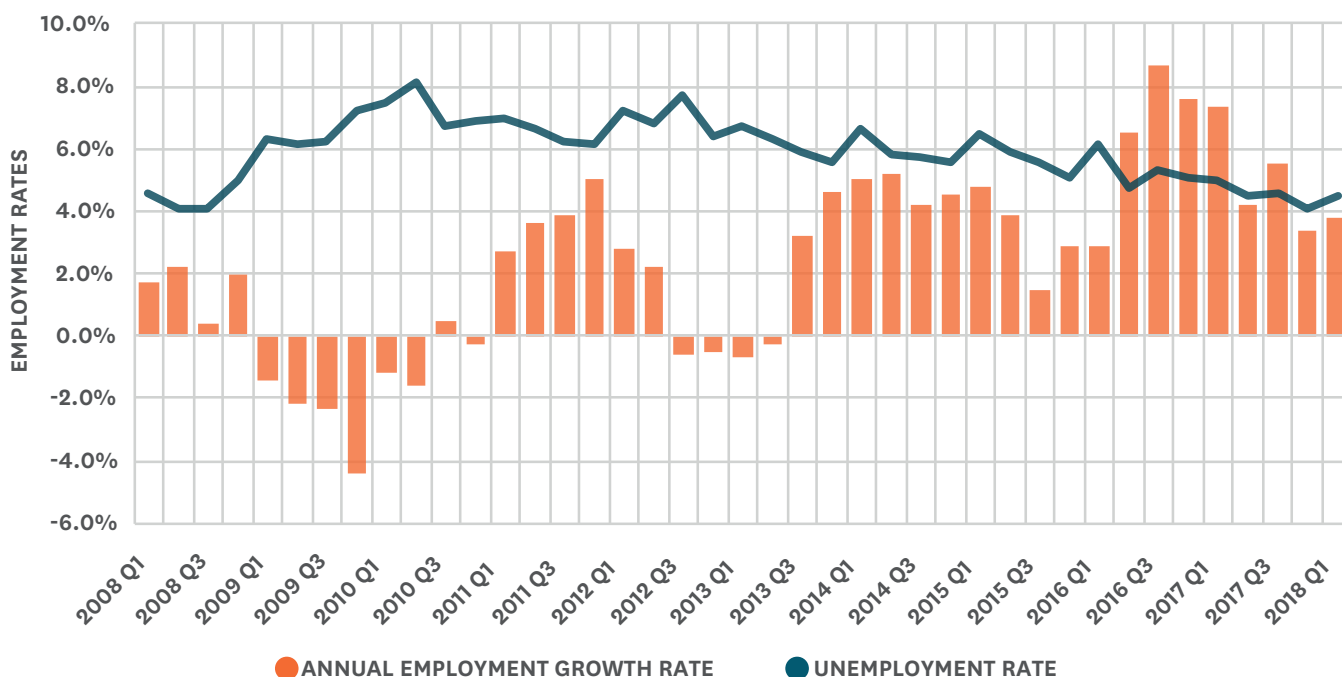
These figures continue to reflect strong labour market performance and a growing talent and labour pool within Auckland's diverse labour market.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Auckland is New Zealand's
largest and most consistent
source of job growth.

Auckland employment rates (2008-2018)

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (quarterly).



LABOUR MARKET – QUALITY TALENT

Auckland's population has continued to shift towards a higher skills base, with more than 36 per cent of employment in knowledge intensive industries¹ and 47.4 per cent employed in high-skilled and medium-to-high-skilled jobs for the year ended March 2017.

There has been a significant improvement in skills over the last decade. For the year ended March 2007, 40.5 per cent of Auckland's workforce was classified as low-skilled compared to 37.1 per cent in 2017, while those classified as high-skilled have increased from 32.9 per cent to 36 per cent over the same period.

This is also reflected in the number of people employed in the technology sector, increasing from 46,127 in 2012 to 55,132 in 2017 (an annual growth rate of 3.6 per cent). In fact, Auckland accounts for around 48 per cent of New Zealand's technology workforce.

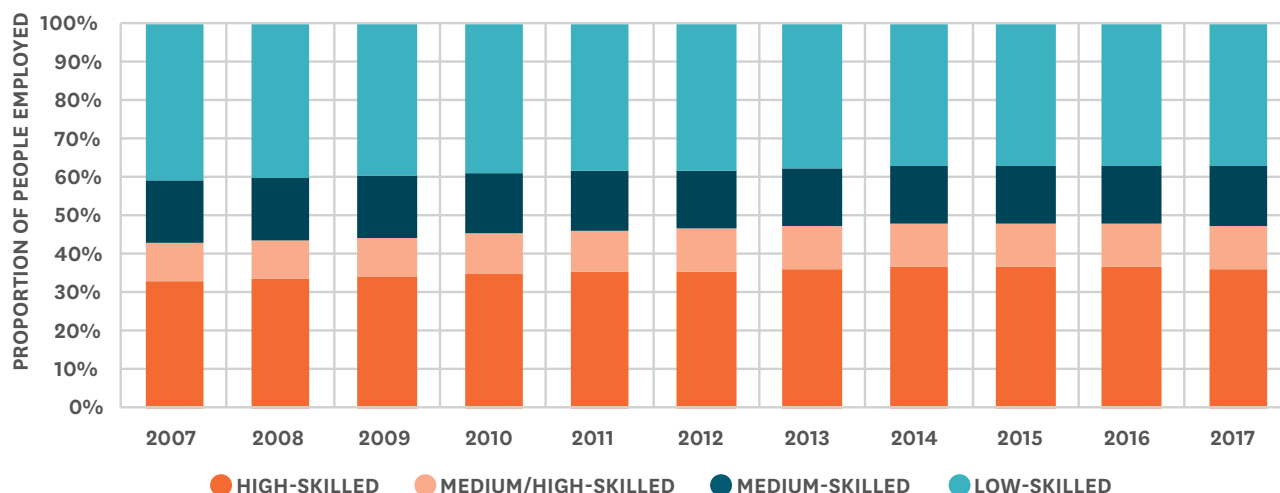
According to the 2013 Census, 86 per cent of Auckland's working age population is either secondary or tertiary-educated (excluding unspecified results) – providing a strong foundation for further shift towards high-skilled jobs.

Source: Statistics New Zealand and Infometrics Ltd.

Auckland's population has continued to shift towards a higher skills base.

Auckland employment by broad skill level (2007-2017)

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (quarterly).



- High-skilled occupations typically require a bachelor degree or higher qualification. The category includes professionals (accountants, teachers and engineers).
- Medium/high-skilled occupations typically require an NZQA registered diploma. The category includes some managers (retail managers) and technicians (architectural draftspersons, ICT support technicians and dental hygienists).
- Medium-skilled occupations typically require an NZQA registered level 4 qualification. The category includes tradespersons (such as motor mechanics), skilled service workers (such as firefighters), and skilled clerical or sales workers (such as legal secretaries and estate agents).
- Low-skilled occupations typically require an NZQA registered level 3 qualification or lower. This category includes general clerks, caregivers, and sales assistants, through to cleaners and labourers.

¹ 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.

A photograph of three people (two men and one woman) wading in shallow water on a beach, collecting shellfish. The woman is on the left, leaning forward. The man in the center is crouching. The man on the right is also crouching and has a tattooed arm. A woven basket is on the water to the right. The background shows a forested hill and a sunset sky.

MĀORI ECONOMY

One in four New Zealand Māori live and work in Auckland – our unique Māori identity is an important component of our city's global proposition.

- Māori economy – people
- Māori economy – labour force

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MĀORI ECONOMY – PEOPLE

The Māori economy contributes across Auckland's business, social, and community dimensions and is becoming a formidable force. Auckland's unique Māori identity is an important component of the city's global business and investment proposition.

Auckland Council officially recognizes 19 iwi (Māori tribal authorities) as representing mana whenua (Māori with ancestral relationships to certain areas) interests in Auckland. According to the 2013 Census, 13 per cent of Auckland's population is of Māori descent, compared to 17 per cent for New Zealand. However, only 16 per cent of Auckland Māori are mana whenua, the rest are mātāwaka (Māori associated with iwi outside of Auckland or not associated with any iwi).

Between 2011 and 2017, Auckland's Māori population increased by over 13,000 or 8.4 per cent. More than a quarter of New Zealand's Māori population live in Auckland.

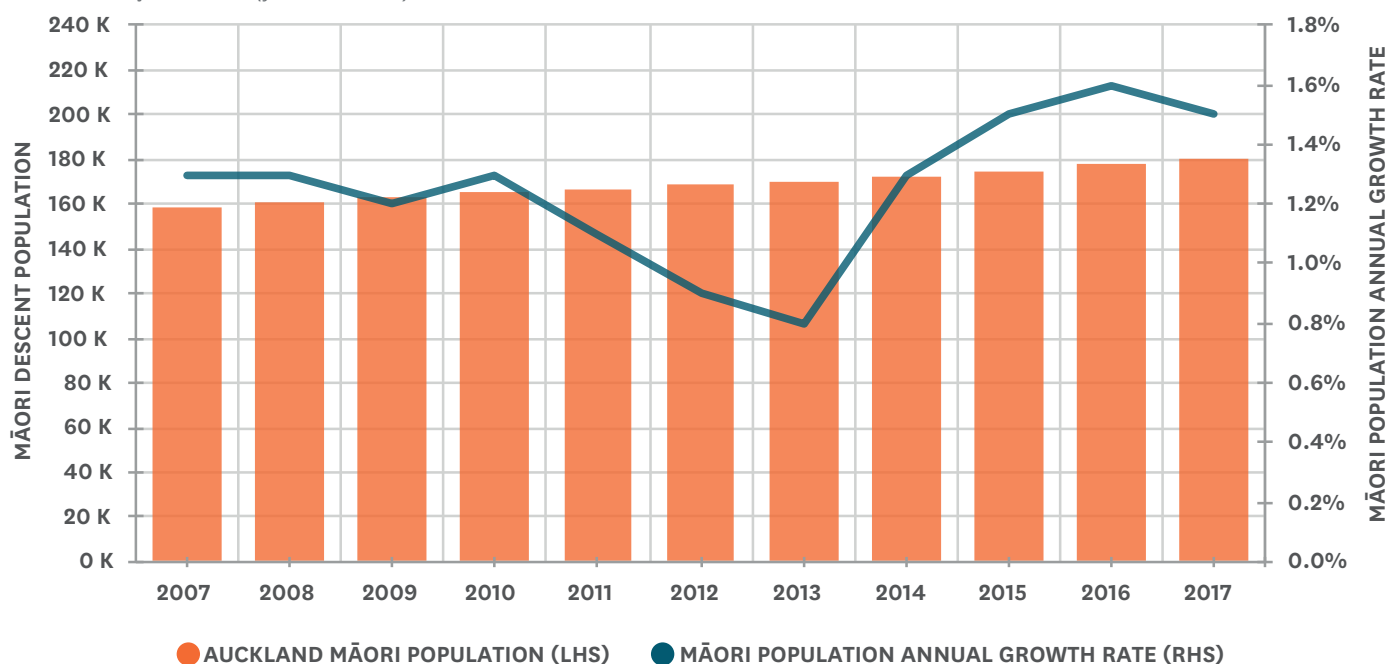
Importantly, 33 per cent of Māori in Auckland are aged 0–14, compared to only 19 per cent for the same age group for all other ethnic groups.

Source: Auckland Council; Statistics New Zealand and Infometrics Ltd.

Auckland's unique Māori identity is an important component of the city's global business and investment proposition.

Auckland Māori population (2007-2017)

Source: Infometrics Ltd (year ended June).



MĀORI ECONOMY – LABOUR FORCE

Māori are playing an increasing role in the Auckland labour market. In the five years between March 2012 and March 2017, Māori employment increased by 21.6 per cent, adding 14,763 people to the Auckland workforce.

The impact of positive Māori employment growth has decreased the Māori unemployment rate in the same period by 3.4 per cent to 10.2 per cent, falling from a 2013 high of 14.1 per cent.

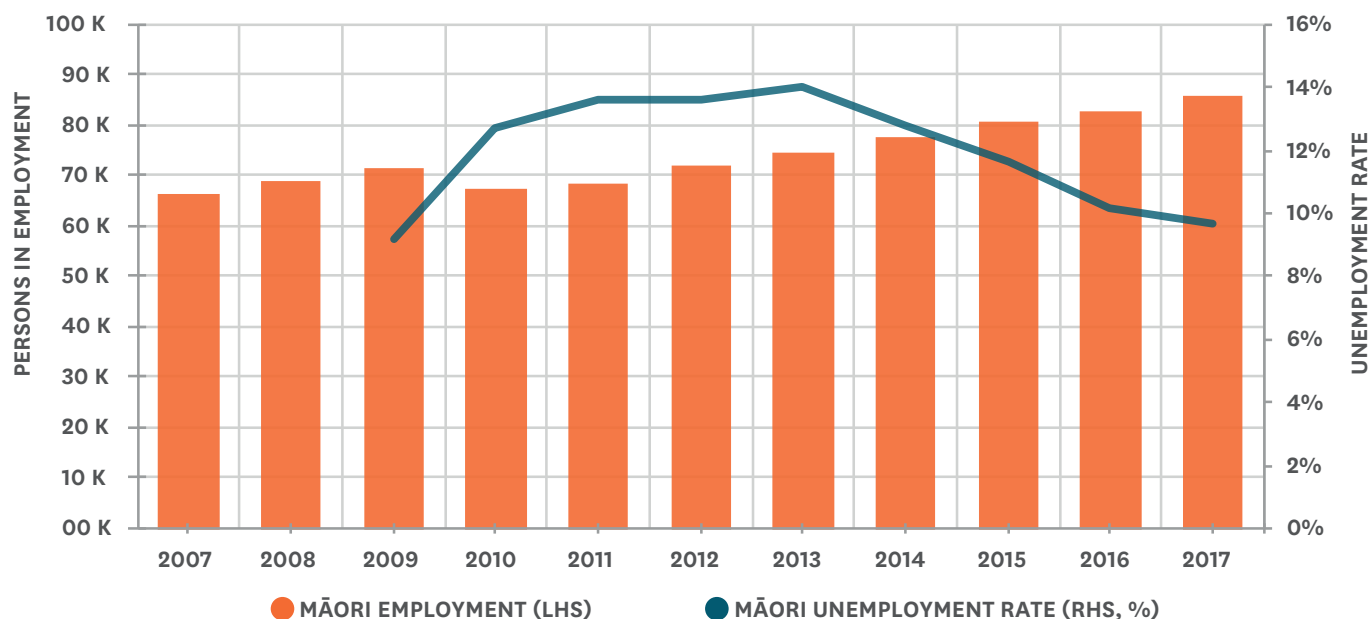
This remains higher than the Auckland unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent but represents a positive trend that will assist in improving Māori prosperity and well being.

Source: Infometrics Ltd (year ended March).

The impact of positive
Māori employment growth
has decreased the Māori
unemployment rate in the
same period by 3.4 per cent.

Māori employment level vs unemployment rate (2007-2017)

Source: Infometrics Ltd (year ended March). Māori unemployment rate data prior to 2009 is unavailable.



UNLOCKING THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF AUCKLAND'S MĀORI YOUTH

Ka pū te ruha, ka hao te rangatahi.
As the old net weakens, a new one
prepares to take over.

BY TANIA TARAWA, MĀORI ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY MANAGER, ATEED.

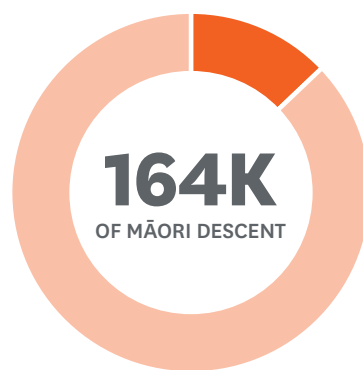
As the region's economic growth agency, ATEED is committed to helping realise the economic potential of Auckland's Māori community – particularly rangatahi (youth). We will do this principally by taking an opportunity-based approach and seeking ways to leverage Māori culture and matauranga Māori (indigenous knowledge) as a platform to build economic strength. This approach will form the backbone of ATEED's new Māori economic growth strategy being developed in 2018 in consultation with our partners.

Auckland has a youthful Māori population. There are approximately 164,000 Aucklanders either identifying as being of Māori descent or having Māori ethnicity, and more than half are under the age of 25, and a third under the age of 15.

About 40 per cent of Auckland's schools offer some level of Māori medium education, including bilingual and full immersion options. Most young Māori are accessing Māori language and culture through Māori medium education options inside mainstream schools. There are however a strong number of families that choose a total immersion into Māori culture within Kura Kaupapa Māori across Auckland. In Auckland we are seeing a cohort of young people who are deeply connected to their culture and their communities.

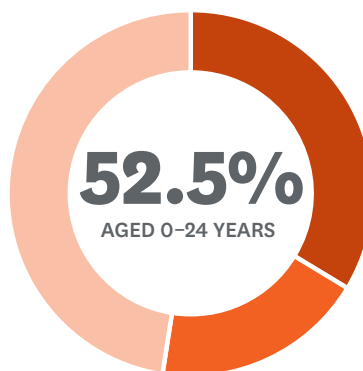
Figure 1 and 2: Proportion of Māori descendants and proportion of Māori youth in Auckland.

Source: Statistics New Zealand; Ministry of Education.



Māori descendants in Auckland 2013

- of Māori Descent
- Other ethnicity



Proportion of Māori youth in Auckland 2013

- 0-14 years
- 15-24 years
- Older

Our region's Māori youth possess a pride of culture and heritage, and embody the attributes visitors to Auckland want to engage with. Events such as ASB Polyfest – where thousands of young Aucklanders proudly share their Māori culture alongside other Polynesian performances – demonstrate the potential of cultural knowledge.

Anyone who has visited the annual ASB Polyfest in Manukau will see, feel and hear Māori and Pasifika culture proudly celebrated in the world's largest secondary school festival of its kind. The festival has been a constant on the Auckland secondary school calendar for 42 years so many Māori and Pasifika young people who were schooled in Auckland over the last four decades has had some personal experience with their culture and traditions. The result is a significant cohort of young Māori who have a pride in their expression of culture and mātauranga Māori.

This youthful, creative and connected population is a strength for Auckland. ATEED's role is to create opportunities and programmes that convert this

creative potential into economic potential and then economic reality for the benefit of both Māori and Auckland.

Much of our region's economic potential resides in the creative and service industries, including tourism and technology based industries where intuitive creativity is essential to success. The future of work requires a labour market that is creative, connected and skilled in the application of new knowledge. We see much alignment and synergy with the needs of the new economy and the place of Māori in this.

There are a number of examples where mātauranga Māori is already proving its application to the business world. Māori knowledge and experienced use of the bioactive properties of native natural medicines such as honey from the native manuka 'tea tree' has attracted international attention, with ATEED's trade growth programmes indicating there is significant interest from the huge Chinese health food market, where the use of traditional herbal medicine is ingrained.



Our region's Māori youth possess a pride of culture and heritage, and embody the attributes visitors to Auckland want to engage with.

There is an increasing practical use of Māori language and design in consumer product branding, where companies use that unique global identity to provide label authenticity to New Zealand-made products.

The most immediate opportunity for Auckland potentially is tourism, a \$3.34 billion¹ annual industry in our region. Māori culture has long been identified as one of the key reasons tourists choose to visit New Zealand, alongside our beautiful scenery and renowned outdoor experiences. Auckland presently does not have enough Māori tourism product to meet market demand so there is a role for ATEED to play in job matching and enterprise development and support.

Auckland's Māori culture and in particular rangatahi Māori holds a key to creating a distinctive and viable

competitive advantage that can help Auckland set itself apart from other global cities. Once the right strategies are in place to help Māori youth and Māori businesses realise that potential, they can be at the forefront of the next wave of product development and growth in Auckland's tourism sector – at the same time benefitting from its future economic outcomes through good jobs, and more of them.

Auckland Council has formally recognised the need to prioritise Māori youth and correcting disparate regional prosperity in its long-term planning. ATEED's new opportunity-based approach will reflect what the Māori community, our Māori partners and Council stakeholders have asked us to achieve – that is positive transformation which looks past the surface statistics and focuses on turning creative potential into economic reality.

Source: Statistics New Zealand and Ministry of Education.

¹ Tourism contribution to Auckland GDP for the year ended March 2017, for more information please refer to [Auckland's sectors of focus \(page 26\)](#).

Auckland Council has formally recognised the need to prioritise Māori youth and correcting disparate regional prosperity in its long-term planning.



Māori welcome for convention delegates, Auckland Museum, Central Auckland. Courtesy of Todd Eyre.

An aerial photograph of Auckland, New Zealand, at dusk. The city skyline is visible on the left, with the Sky Tower prominent. The harbor is filled with shipping containers and port cranes. The sky is a mix of deep blue and orange from the setting sun. The text 'BUSINESS AND ECONOMY' is overlaid in large white letters.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMY

As New Zealand's commercial hub, the Auckland economy is diverse, growing and globally connected.

- GDP
- Exports
- Confidence indices
- Growing infrastructure

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GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Gross Domestic Product provides an indication of the size and structure of an economy and a benchmark for measuring changes to regional economies over time. It is an important indicator of the economic performance of a city or country.

Auckland's economy contributed 38 per cent of New Zealand's total economic output for the year ended March 2018, up from 36.8 per cent in 2013, highlighting Auckland's ever increasing role in the national economy. The growth in Auckland's economy has boosted confidence and stimulated investment.

For the year ended March 2018, Auckland's real GDP¹ was estimated to be \$91.9 billion, a 2.2 per cent increase since March 2017.

Despite a slow down in 2017, growth over the past 5 years has averaged 3.9 per cent per annum, a step above the rest of New Zealand at 2.7 per cent per annum. This has been primarily driven by above average population growth, a strong construction pipeline and a booming visitor economy.

This has somewhat masked real growth in the economy, however, with GDP per capita growth in Auckland lagging at around 1 per cent in recent years, indicating a lack of growth in productivity. This has the potential to impact on the prosperity of many Aucklanders.

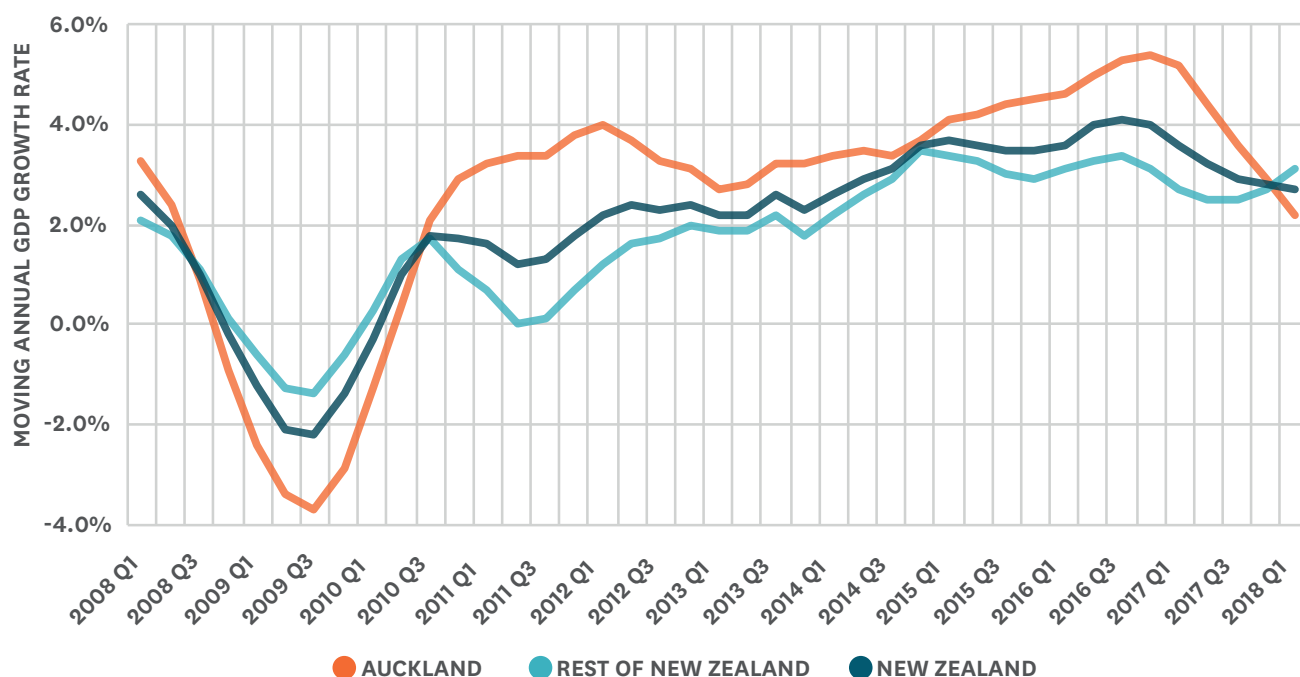
Source: Statistics New Zealand and Infometrics Ltd.

¹ Real GDP is the inflation-adjusted estimate presented in 2010 prices. All GDP figures in the Auckland Growth Monitor is presented in real GDP to allow for meaningful year-on-year GDP comparison.

Auckland's economy contributed 38 per cent of New Zealand's total economic output.

Annual real GDP growth rate (2008-2018)

Source: Statistics New Zealand and Infometrics Ltd (quarterly).



EXPORTS

Exports are another key indicator of economic performance. While there is limited data around exports generated by Auckland firms, Auckland ports are a major departure point for goods, with 23 per cent of New Zealand goods leaving via Auckland sea and air ports for the year ended March 2018. Auckland freight on board (FOB) growth largely tracked above New Zealand's export growth between 2013 and 2016. Despite a downturn at the end of 2016, Auckland's annual export growth has been making a fast recovery and is now almost 10 per cent at year ended March 2018.

Over the next 30 years, Ports of Auckland will increase container capacity and Auckland International Airport will increase infrastructure to accommodate 40 million passengers and 260,000 flights per annum by 2040. This additional investment in both Auckland International Airport and Ports of Auckland will generate greater international trade capacity to support Auckland's growing economy and population.

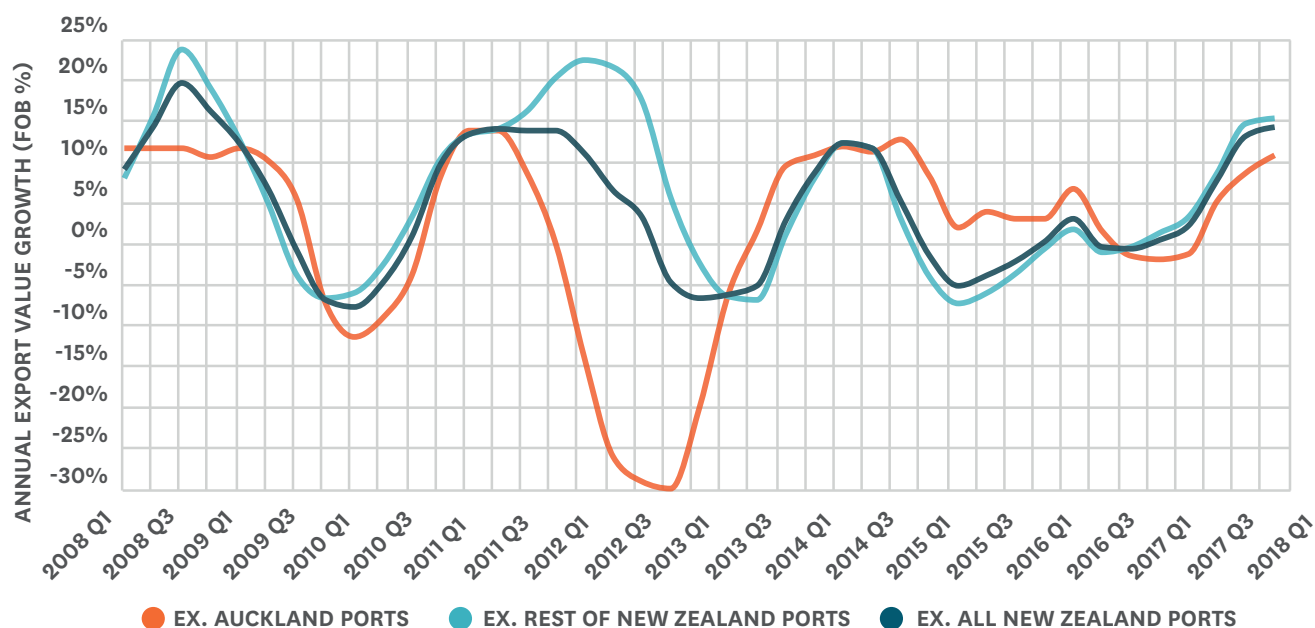
New Zealand's main export markets are Australia, China and the USA, and Auckland exporters are heavily dependent on a strong New Zealand supply chain to drive exports, particularly in the food and beverage and broader manufacturing sectors.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Ports of Auckland and Auckland Airport.

Additional investment in both Auckland International Airport and Ports of Auckland will generate greater international trade capacity to support Auckland's growing economy.

Annual FOB export value growth (2008-2018)

Source: Statistics New Zealand (quarterly).



CONFIDENCE INDICES

Confidence indicators provide a perspective on consumer and business confidence, plans and expectation. They are an important indicator in tracking the overall current and likely future performance of an economy.

Since the recovery from the GFC began in 2011, business confidence has increased, reaching a five-year average of 25 per cent in 2016 vs. a previous five-year average of -29 per cent. Global geopolitical uncertainty, the outcome of the general election, a stronger New Zealand dollar and limited access to talent were key drivers behind business confidence falling through 2017. This trend has continued into the first quarter of 2018, with business confidence falling a further 14.8 per cent. In addition to the reasons above, this reflects some nervousness around government policy and is likely to limit hiring and investment throughout 2018.

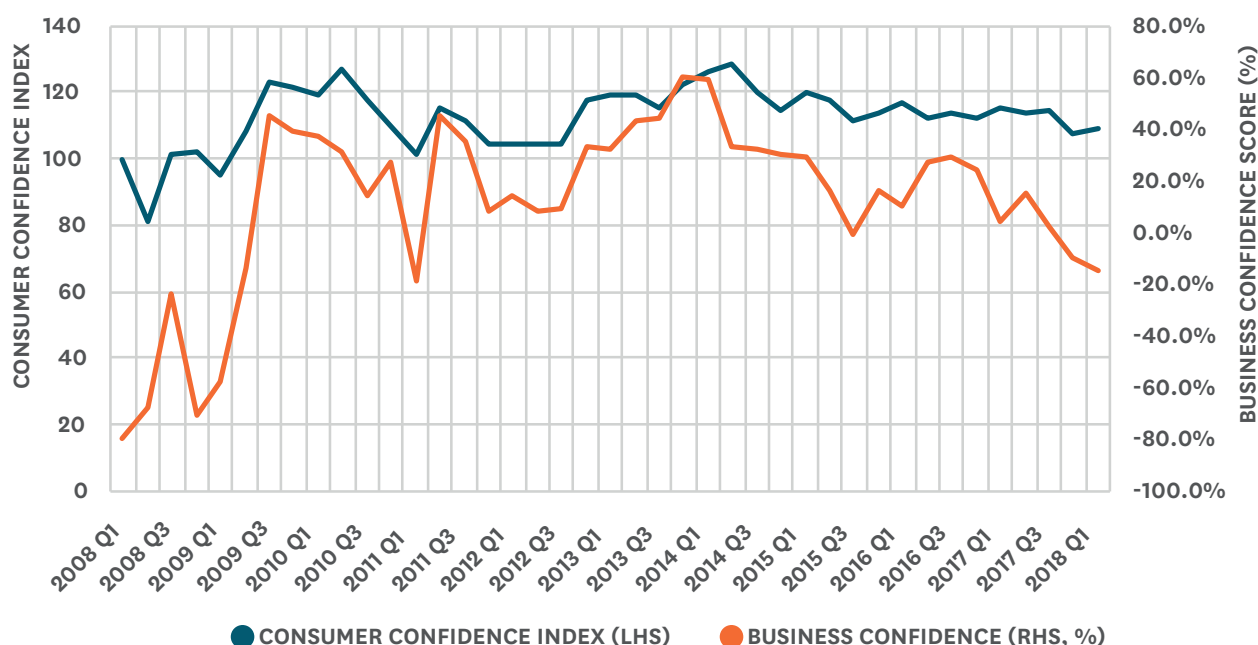
Auckland's consumer confidence has been fairly resilient in recent years, with major dips only seen during the GFC and the early stages of recovery. Confidence grew strongly between 2012 and 2015 and has remained largely stable until a slight dip in late 2017. Consumer confidence has picked up again in March 2018, reflecting some renewed optimism in the economy and resulting in an increase in retail and entertainment spending by Auckland households.

Global geopolitical uncertainty, the outcome of the general election, a stronger New Zealand dollar and limited access to talent were key drivers behind business confidence falling through 2017.

Source: Westpac McDermott Miller, Regional Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) and New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER), Quarterly Survey of Business Operation (QSBO).

Confidence indices (2008-2018)

Source: Regional Consumer Confidence Index (CCI), Westpac McDermott Miller (quarterly). Quarterly Survey of Business Operation (QSBO), New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER) (quarterly).



GROWING INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure investment and construction activity is a key driver of economic growth. With more than \$28 billion of large construction projects underway in the first quarter of 2018, Auckland is in the midst of a construction boom. This is forecast to continue well into the next decade with a strong pipeline of private opportunities and public developments. This is also reflected in strong growth in our construction and engineering sector ([see page 25](#)).

Rider Levett Bucknall's latest Crane Index reported 73 cranes in Auckland (up one from previous year), accounting for almost 60 per cent of active crane stock in New Zealand at the close of the 2017 calendar year. Current major infrastructure projects include the \$700 million New Zealand International Convention Centre being built in Auckland's city centre, \$400 million of investment into Auckland International Airport, a \$200 million large scale regeneration project in the Wynyard Quarter Innovation Precinct, the \$425 million Commercial Bay redevelopment and the \$3.4 billion, 7-year construction of The City Rail Link (CRL) – New Zealand's largest infrastructure project ever undertaken.

The recently released final proposal for Auckland Council's 10-year Budget by Mayor Phil Goff allocates \$26.2 billion to address critical issues of traffic congestion, housing affordability and environmental protection. Housing New Zealand currently has around 100 state housing redevelopments underway as part of The Auckland Housing Programme (AHP) - a joint initiative with Homes. Land. Community. (HLC) that aims to deliver 23,600 new residences over the next 10 years on state-owned land across Auckland – 11,000 of which will be new social housing and the remainder a split between KiwiBuild and affordable free-market homes. Central government has committed \$2 billion to KiwiBuild, an ambitious programme that aims to build 100,000 affordable, quality homes for first home buyers over the next decade, 50,000 of which will be in Auckland.

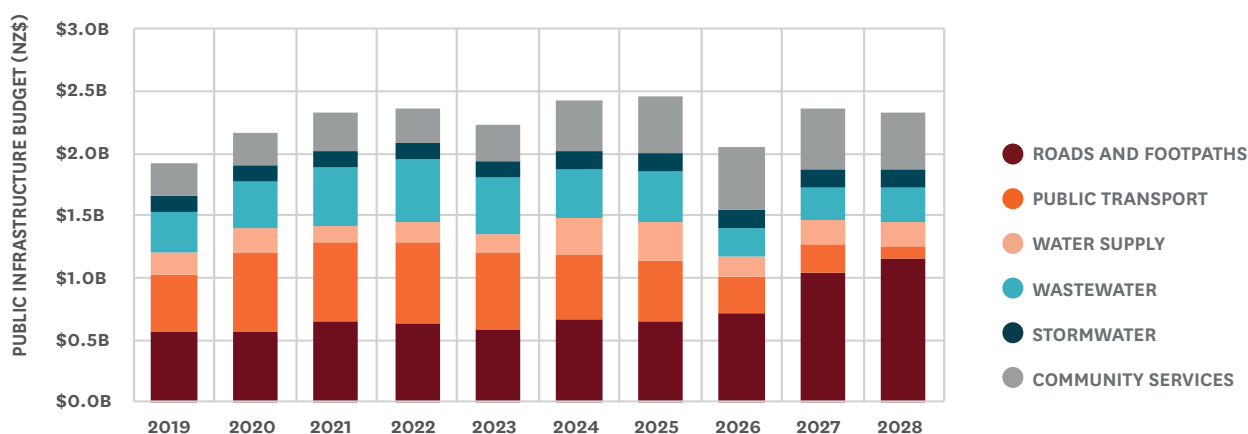
These investments will provide enhanced social, transport and economic infrastructure, which will help Auckland's economy function effectively, well into the 21st century.

Source: Auckland Council and Rider Levett Bucknall, Crane Index.

Investments will provide enhanced social, transport and economic infrastructure, which will help Auckland's economy function effectively, well into the 21st century.

Auckland Council capital expenditure by public infrastructure type (2019-2028)

Source: The 10-year Budget 2019-2028, Auckland Council.



AUCKLAND IN DEPTH



Auckland is one of the fastest growing cities in the Asia-Pacific owing to its diverse mix of industries and locations.

- Sectors of focus
- Visitor economy
- Areas of business and employment
- Unlocking economic potential of Māori youth

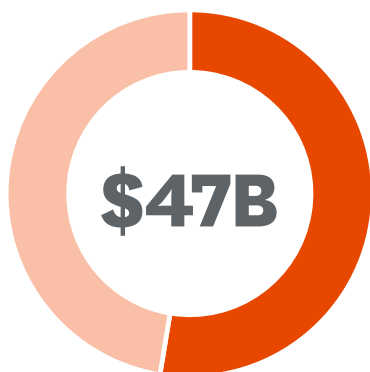
AUCKLAND'S SECTORS OF FOCUS

As a service and innovation-oriented economy, Auckland has developed a core of specialist manufacturing industries and a talented, globally focused service sector.

ATEED has identified the following nine sectors of focus¹ as key players in the growth of quality jobs and economic prosperity in Auckland:

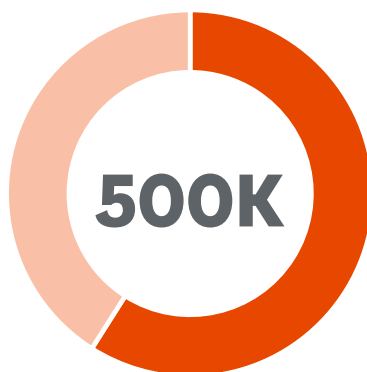
- Advanced material related
- Commercial services
- Construction and engineering
- Education
- Food and beverage
- Screen and creative
- Technology
- Tourism
- Transport and logistics

Auckland has developed
a core of specialist
manufacturing industries
and a talented, globally
focused service sector.



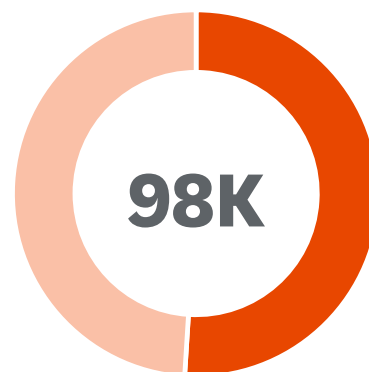
53 PER CENT OF AUCKLAND GDP

For the year ended March 2017, Auckland's sectors of focus contributed 53 per cent of Auckland's \$90 billion annual real GDP² (\$47.3 billion). Sectors of focus also combine to account for 57 per cent of regional real GDP growth for the past five years.



59 PER CENT OF AUCKLAND JOBS

Auckland's sectors of focus employed over 500,000 people for the year ended March 2017, contributing 59 per cent of total regional employment. Around 118,000 jobs were added in the past 5 years, sectors of focus contributed 90,000 jobs or 76 per cent of total growth.



51 PER CENT OF AUCKLAND BUSINESSES

For the year ended March 2017, 51 per cent of Auckland businesses (98,200) operated in one of Auckland's nine focus sectors. In the past five years, 28,000 businesses were added, of these new businesses, 56 per cent of new businesses operated within these sectors.

Source: Infometrics Ltd and ATEED (year ended March 2017).

¹ Auckland's sectors of focus comprise ANZSIC06 level 4 codes across multiple industry classes. Select ANZSIC06 codes are used to define multiple sectors resulting in a small element of overlap. Individual sector totals should only be used for sector-vs-sector comparisons and specific sector reporting. Total values that encapsulate all nine sectors are exclusive of duplicate ANZSIC06 code values and can, therefore, be safely used for aggregate comparison. Data varies from 2017 figures to reflect revised Auckland sectors of focus definitions in May 2018.

² Real GDP = inflation-adjusted estimates presented in 2010 prices. Real GDP allows for meaningful year-on-year GDP comparison.

SECTORS OF FOCUS DRIVING ECONOMIC GROWTH

Auckland is a services dominated economy owing to the city's status as New Zealand's commercial hub. A growing technology sector, with many technology firms providing disruptive solutions for other industries, now plays a prominent role in Auckland's economy.

Auckland's screen and creative sector has also seen a resurgence in recent years, buoyed by investment in infrastructure such as Kumeu Film Studios and increased demand for Auckland as a filming location. In fact, revenue from film production and post-production in Auckland overtook \$1 billion for the first time in 2017, reaching \$1.12 billion.

While services dominate, food and beverage still plays a key role in the Auckland economy, employing nearly 30,000 people and exporting a significant proportion of its output.

While these sectors underpin the Auckland economy, it has been construction and tourism which were pivotal to strong GDP growth in 2017, with growth of 13.9 per cent and 7.7 per cent, respectively, between March 2016 and 2017. This was driven by a strong pipeline of infrastructure and housing projects and record numbers of visitors to Auckland.

With other industries such as international education, manufacturing and retail also playing a significant role, Auckland's economy remains diverse – a characteristic which offers resilience and opportunity.

Source: Infometrics Ltd and ATEED (year ended March 2017).










Auckland is a services dominated economy owing to the city's status as New Zealand's commercial hub.



Wine bottles in bottling machine. Courtesy of Monty Rakusen/ Getty Images 119014829.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF AUCKLAND'S FOCUS SECTORS³

Construction and tourism were pivotal to strong GDP growth in 2017, with growth of 13.9 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively between March 2016 and 2017.

									
	ADVANCED MATERIALS RELATED	COMMERCIAL SERVICES	CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	EDUCATION	FOOD AND BEVERAGE	SCREEN AND CREATIVE	TECHNOLOGY	TOURISM	TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS
2017 Real GDP ⁴	\$1.78B	\$18.59B	\$6.36B	\$3.64B	\$3.39B	\$4.68B	\$9.15B	\$3.34B	\$2.81B
1-year growth rate	5.6%	5.9%	13.9%	3.5%	0.7%	2.5%	3.8%	7.7%	4.2%
5-year CAGR ⁵	2.6%	4.2%	8.2%	1.3%	1.9%	6.2%	5.7%	4.4%	5.0%
2017 employment	13,721	181,482	89,668	64,649	29,964	51,817	65,557	55,804	25,070
1-year growth rate	1.3%	3.7%	8.9%	3.6%	1.4%	2.5%	3.0%	6.2%	2.6%
5-year CAGR	0.7%	3.5%	6.6%	2.2%	2.7%	3.6%	3.2%	3.5%	2.7%
2017 business count	1,056	49,173	25,800	3,360	2,877	14,865	10,602	7,558	3,893
1-year growth rate	-2.8%	3.3%	8.3%	4.1%	2.8%	3.2%	3.0%	3.3%	2.6%
5-year CAGR	0.3%	3.4%	5.6%	3.1%	3.9%	2.8%	2.8%	3.5%	2.8%
2017 labour productivity ⁶	\$129,422	\$102,439	\$70,879	\$56,337	\$113,119	\$90,382	\$139,546	\$59,823	\$112,229
1-year growth rate	4.2%	2.1%	4.6%	-0.1%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.8%	1.4%	1.5%
5-year CAGR	1.9%	0.7%	1.5%	-0.9%	-0.7%	2.5%	2.4%	0.8%	2.3%

Source: Infometrics Ltd and ATEED (year ended March 2017).

³ Auckland's sectors of focus comprise ANZSIC06 level 4 codes across multiple industry classes. Select ANZSIC06 codes are used to define multiple sectors resulting in a small element of overlap. Individual sector totals should only be used for sector-vs-sector comparisons and specific sector reporting. Total values that encapsulate all nine sectors are exclusive of duplicate ANZSIC06 code values and can, therefore, be safely used for aggregate comparison. Data varies from 2017 figures to reflect revised Auckland sectors of focus definitions in May 2018.

⁴ Real GDP = inflation-adjusted estimates presented in 2010 prices. Real GDP allows for meaningful year-on-year GDP comparison.

⁵ Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) shows the mean annual rate of growth over multiple time periods.

⁶ Labour productivity represents real GDP per employed person in each sector, and is a way of describing efficiency of each sector.

VISITOR ECONOMY

Auckland is New Zealand's primary international gateway. With the country's largest international airport, Auckland received a record 2.72 million international visitors for the year ended March 2018 and, on average, 71 per cent of New Zealand's total international visitor arrivals in each of the past five years (2013–2018).

In the past five-year period between March 2013 and 2018, visitor spend within the Auckland region increased from \$5.4 billion to \$8.4 billion. Visitor guest nights increased by 13.5 per cent, from 6.5 million to 7.4 million. International visitor arrivals increased by more than 840,000 in the same period, with an average annual growth of 7.6 per cent and peaking at 12.5 per cent in December 2016. The four major sources of international visitors for Auckland are Australia, China, the USA, and the UK.

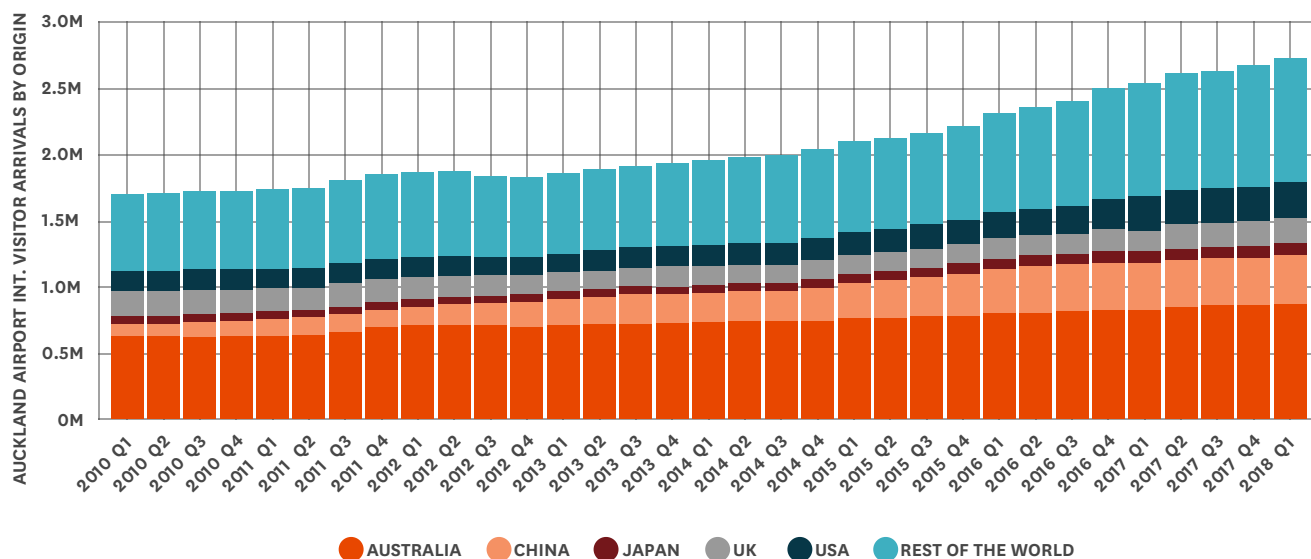
Learn more about Auckland's visitors at aucklandnz.com/Auckland-index/visitors

Source: Statistics New Zealand, International Travel and Migration (quarterly).

Auckland is New Zealand's
primary international
gateway.

International visitor arrivals via Auckland Airport (2010-2018)

Source: Statistics New Zealand, International Travel and Migration (quarterly).



DEVELOPING AUCKLAND'S VISITOR ECONOMY

In addition to being New Zealand's primary international gateway, Auckland is now also a tourism destination in its own right, with a buoyant visitor economy, boosted by world-class major events and unique experiences. Tourism is a key export and employment industry for the region. In May 2018, the Destination AKL 2025 strategy was launched to guide the development of Auckland's visitor economy. The strategy, which aims to deliver a more sustainable future for Auckland, was the outcome of a process initiated by ATEED and guided by an industry leadership group.

The cruise industry has played an important role in Auckland's recent tourism growth. Cruise-related visitor spend in Auckland increased from \$116 million in the 2012/13 season⁷ to \$524 million in 2017/18 – a significant five-year increase of 352 per cent or \$81.6 million additional visitor spend per annum.

In the past five cruise seasons, visitor arrivals increased by 70.6 per cent from 179,800 to 306,800 and is projected to continue to grow by another 10 per cent in 2018/19. The development of our cruise industry plays an integral role in fuelling the future growth of Auckland's visitor economy.

For more details visit www.aucklandnz.com/destinationakl.

Source: New Zealand Cruise Association and Statistics New Zealand.

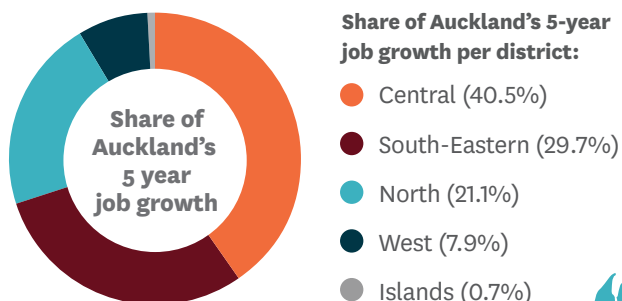
⁷The New Zealand cruise season begins October 1st and ends September 30th.

The cruise industry has played an important role in Auckland's recent tourism growth.



Cruise ships at Queens Wharf, Central Auckland. Courtesy of Todd Eyre.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

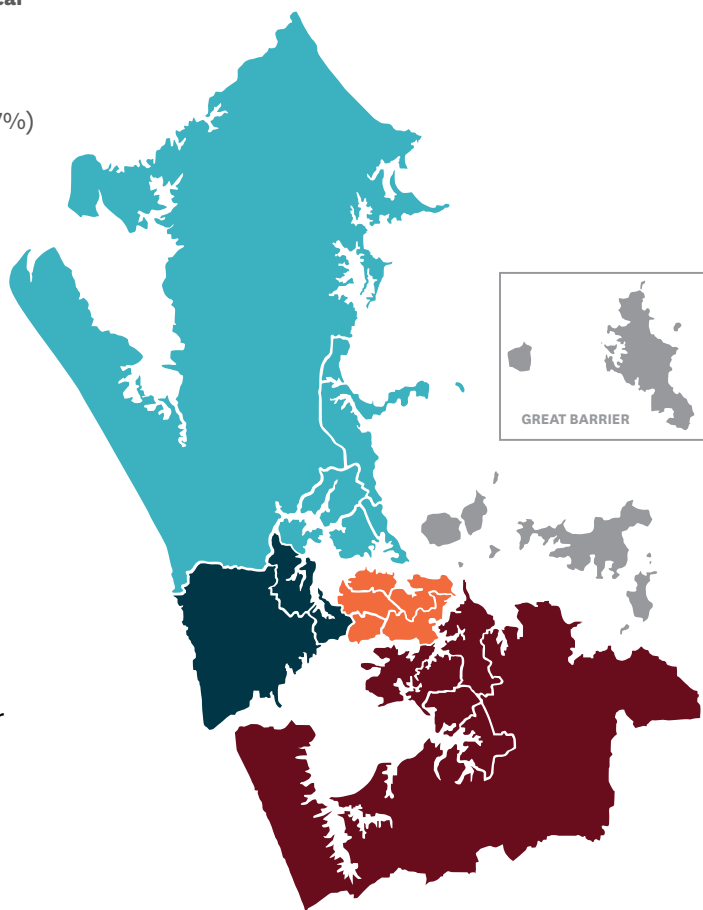


Auckland is a supercity governed by the largest council in Oceania. It comprises five major geographic districts: central, northern, south-eastern, western and island districts. Each district comprises varying numbers of local boards⁸.

The city is home to around 34 per cent of New Zealand's businesses and 37 per cent of New Zealand's labour force and employment. Auckland employment experienced 3.0 per cent compound annual growth between March 2012 and 2017. This translates to a 5-year employment growth of 16 per cent or 118,000 more jobs in Auckland.

The central district is Auckland's core commercial hub where almost one-in-two jobs (46 per cent) were located for the year ended March 2017. The second largest employment district is the south-east, also known as Auckland's manufacturing and transportation hub, employing 27 per cent of Aucklanders. There is also a concentration of commercial services and high-tech businesses in the north and a new screen industry building momentum in the west and north-west.

New Zealand's most significant road, State Highway 1 (SH 1), runs directly through Auckland's three largest employment districts: central, south-eastern and northern. This major transport corridor links Auckland's central business district (CBD) and Ports of Auckland with business clusters, industrial hubs and other major infrastructure such as Port of Onehunga, Auckland International Airport and Auckland Domestic Airport.



The central district contributed the most towards Auckland's 5-year employment growth, accounting for 40 per cent (47,800 jobs). The south-eastern district contributed a further 30 per cent or 35,000 additional jobs over the same period, followed by the northern and western districts, which contributed 21 per cent (24,800 jobs) and 8 per cent (9,400 jobs), respectively. While employment growth contribution from the islands remains restricted due to conservation land zoning and limited access, they have become sought-after lifestyle and visitor destinations.

Source: Infometrics Ltd, Auckland Council and ATEED (year ended March 2017).

⁸ There are 21 local boards providing governance at the local level within Auckland Council. Local boards enable democratic decision making by, and on behalf of, communities within the local board area. Local boards are charged with decision-making on local issues, activities and services, and provide input into regional strategies, policies, plans and decisions. Local board is the smallest geographic level with robust employment and business data available for the entire Auckland region.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

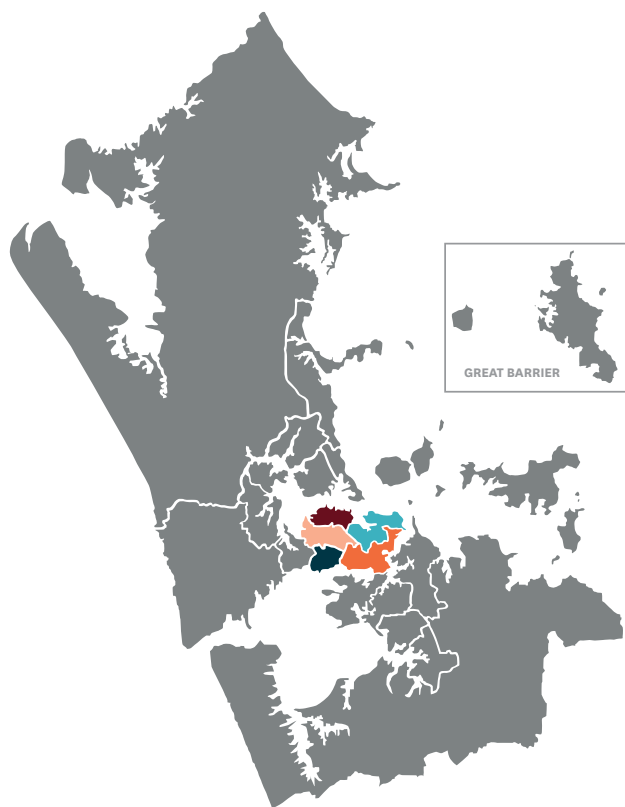
The central district comprises five local boards and sits on the narrowest part of the Auckland isthmus. It links major hubs in other districts and has direct access to both the Hauraki Gulf and the Tasman Sea via the Waitemata and Manukau Harbours. For the year ending March 2017, the district was home to 72,771 businesses and 389,836 employees, equivalent to 38 per cent and 46 per cent of the Auckland total, respectively.

Auckland's CBD and recently developed Wynyard Quarter Innovation Precinct are located in the Waitematā Local Board. In terms of local job count, Waitematā is the single largest board in the region. It represents the highest concentration of employment in the commercial services sector, making it Auckland's commercial hub.

Over the past five years, the central district as a whole added 47,791 new jobs to the city, or almost 10,000 new jobs per annum.

Central district local boards

- Waitematā
- Maungakiekie-Tāmaki
- Albert-Eden
- Ōrākei
- Puketāpapa



LOCAL BOARDS	WAITEMATĀ	MAUNGAKIEKIE-TĀMAKI	ALBERT-EDEN	ŌRĀKEI	PUKETĀPAPA
2017 job count	204,112	100,320	49,464	22,976	12,964
1-year growth	3.3%	2.2%	3.2%	3.4%	5.0%
5-year growth	14.9%	12.5%	12.3%	15.0%	15.6%
2017 firm count	29,304	10,725	14,478	13,191	5,073
1-year growth	3.1%	2.8%	4.0%	3.0%	7.0%
5-year growth	15.7%	11.8%	19.8%	15.5%	24.0%
Major employers	Fonterra Co-operative Group, Air New Zealand Ltd, Auckland Council, Spark NZ Ltd, Bank of New Zealand, Westpac NZ Ltd, The University of Auckland, Datacom Systems Ltd, KiwiRail, SKYCITY Entertainment Group.	Fletcher Building Ltd, Restaurant Brands NZ Ltd, ISS Facility Services Ltd, Bunnings Ltd, Waste Management NZ, Freightways Ltd, Toll New Zealand, Fletcher Construction Company Ltd, AssureQuality Ltd.	Auckland District Health Board, BROADSPECTRUM NZ Ltd, Vodafone NZ Ltd, Harcourts Group Ltd, Strategic Sourcing Consultancy Ltd, Tegel Foods Ltd, BP Oil NZ Ltd.	Oji Fibre Solutions NZ Ltd, Spotless Facility Services NZ Ltd, McDonald's Restaurants NZ Ltd, Green Cross Health, Waste Management NZ, Compass Group Ltd, Placemakers, Bidfood Ltd.	Harvey Furnishings Ltd, Easy 2 C, Tanner Couch Calendars Ltd, Waitaki Biosciences, Kiwi Fish International Ltd, Auckland Regional Migrant Services.
Top 5 industries of employment	Professional, scientific and technical services (24.8%), Financial and insurance services (9.6%), Administrative and support services (8.2%), Accommodation and food services (7.8%), Education and training (7.0%).	Wholesale trade (14.7%), Manufacturing (13.5%), Construction (12.1%), Professional, scientific and technical services (9.0%), Administrative and support services (8.6%).	Healthcare and social assistance (15.8%), Professional, scientific and technical services (15.6%), Education and training (11.8%), Retail trade (10.3%), Accommodation and food services (8.4%).	Healthcare and social assistance (17.0%), Education and training (11.1%), Accommodation and food services (9.7%), Professional, scientific and technical services (9.5%), Retail trade (9.0%).	Retail trade (14.1%), Education and training (12.3%), Wholesale trade (11.6%), Construction (10.1%), Professional, scientific and technical services (8.9%).
Suburbs in local board	Auckland CBD, Eden Terrace, Grafton, Newmarket, Parnell, Grey Lynn, Ponsonby, Westmere, Western Springs, Herne Bay, Freemans Bay, St Marys Bay.	Royal Oak, Onehunga, Te Papapa, Oranga, Penrose, Mt Wellington, Panmure, Tamaki, Point England, Glen Innes, Wai o Taiki.	Epsom, Mt Eden, Mt Albert, Balmoral, Morningside, Pt Chevalier, Greenlane, Owairaka, Kingsland, Sandringham, Waterview.	Ellerslie, Remuera, Orakei, Mission Bay, St Heliers, St Johns, Stonefields, Meadowbank, Glendowie, Kohimarama.	Hillsborough, Waikowhai, Mt Roskill, Lynfield, Three Kings, Wesley.

Source: Infometrics Ltd, Katalyst Business and ATEED (year ended March 2017).

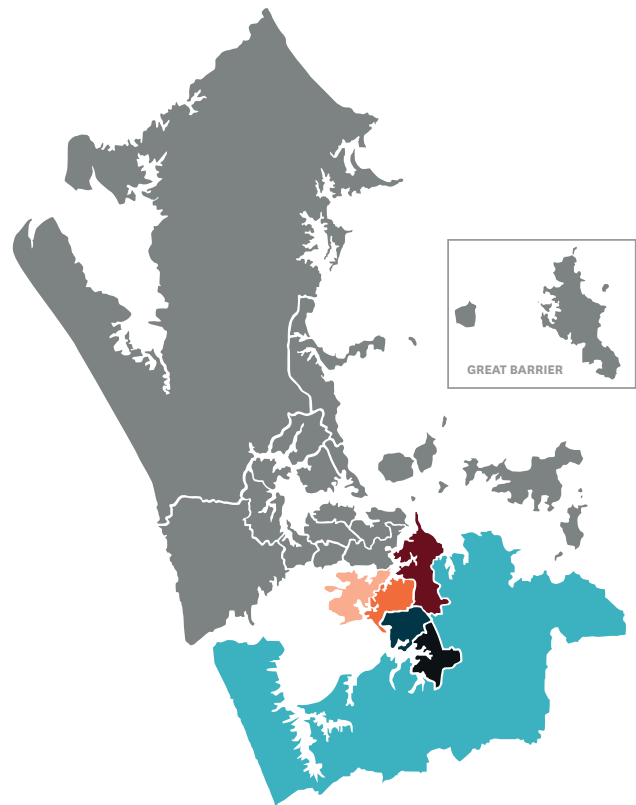
SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT

For the year ended March 2017, the south-eastern district was the second largest employment district. It comprises six local boards and is home to 46,524 businesses and 227,753 employees, 24 and 27 per cent of Auckland's total, respectively. The district is a transport hub, home to over 53 per cent of Auckland's transport industry jobs as well as major transport infrastructure including the Southern Motorway, Auckland International Airport, Auckland Domestic Airport and Halfmoon Bay Marina. Due to the ease of access to goods and services transport, the district is also a well-established manufacturing hub, accounting for 44 per cent of all manufacturing jobs in Auckland.

Between March 2012 and 2017, an additional 7,900 businesses and 35,000 jobs were created in the district, representing a 30 per cent and 27 per cent share of Auckland's five year growth, respectively. Manufacturing and transportation combined experienced steady growth in this period, contributing a combined 20 per cent share to total district job growth. The single biggest driver of growth was construction. The industry experienced a 43 per cent increase in employment and contributed 18 per cent of total district job growth in this five year period – reflecting the city's construction boom and the workforce required to meet existing and ongoing building demand.

South-eastern district local boards

- Howick
- Māngere-Ōtāhuhu
- Manurewa
- Ōtara-Papatoetoe
- Franklin
- Papakura



LOCAL BOARDS	HOWICK	ŌTARA-PAPATOETOE	MĀNGERE-ŌTĀHUHU	FRANKLIN	MANUREWA	PAPAKURA
2017 job count	60,842	47,892	47,413	27,231	25,415	18,960
1-year growth	7.1%	5.0%	3.7%	3.5%	5.3%	4.7%
5-year growth	22.4%	19.2%	13.6%	17.7%	18.3%	15.0%
2017 firm count	16,761	6,153	4,557	9,930	4,863	4,260
1-year growth	5.7%	6.4%	3.1%	1.7%	4.8%	5.0%
5-year growth	25.4%	26.1%	16.6%	10.8%	23.0%	18.1%
Major employers	Farmers, Express Couriers Ltd, Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Corporation Ltd, Carters, ETHC Healthcare Services Ltd, Nirvana Health Group, Fisher & Paykel Appliances Holdings Ltd, Steel & Tube Distribution, OfficeMax NZ Ltd, United Industries Ltd	Kmart New Zealand, Downer Utilities Alliance, Downer New Zealand, Armourguard Security, Wesfarmers Industrial & Safety NZ Ltd, Manukau Institute of Technology, Wilson Hellaby Ltd, Cardinal Logistics Ltd, NZL Group Ltd, PMP NZ Ltd, CHEP New Zealand.	Progressive Enterprises Ltd, Mainfreight Ltd, Linfox Logistics NZ Ltd, LSG Sky Chefs NZ Ltd, Te Roopu Taurima O Manukau, DHL Express NZ Ltd, DB Breweries Ltd, Auckland Meat Processors Ltd, Termperzone Ltd, DFS New Zealand Ltd, Flway Group.	New Zealand Steel Ltd, New Zealand Steel Mining Ltd, HEB Construction Ltd, Balle Bros Food Ltd, NZ Hothouse Ltd, Asplundh, Oceania Aviation Ltd, A.S. Wilcox and Sons Ltd, Counties Power Ltd.	Hall's Group Ltd, Argenta Ltd, New Zealand Investment Holdings Ltd, Business Risk Assessment Ltd, SG Equipment Ltd, ASV Euro Car Parts NZ Ltd, Firstflex Aflex Cables, Drill Force NZ Ltd, Dux Industries Ltd.	Independent Liquor NZ Ltd, Integrated Maintenance Group, Flightline Aviation Ltd, Monier Bricks and Roofing, Veolia Water Solutions and Technologies NZ Ltd, Stresscrete, Murphy Buses Ltd.
Top 5 industries of employment	Manufacturing (19.6%), Retail trade (10.8%), Construction (10.4%), Wholesale trade (10.2%), Professional, scientific and technical services (8.9%).	Healthcare and social assistance (19.8%), Retail trade (10.5%), Manufacturing (9.7%), Education and training (9.5%), Administrative and support services (7.5%).	Transport, postal and warehousing (30.0%), Manufacturing (11.9%), Wholesale trade (8.7%), Professional, scientific and technical services (6.4%), Accommodation and food services (6.4%).	Construction (14.5%), Manufacturing (13.1%), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (12.1%), Retail trade (8.1%), Education and training (7.8%).	Manufacturing (22.5%), Education and training (12.7%), Wholesale trade (9.8%), Construction (9.3%), Healthcare and social assistance (8.6%).	Manufacturing (21.4%), Construction (14.4%), Retail trade (11.6%), Education and training (7.7%), Healthcare and social assistance (7.1%).
Suburbs in local board	Highbrook, Half Moon Bay, East Tamaki, Botany Downs, Howick, Pakuranga, Cockle Bay, Sunnyhills, Buckland's Beach, Dannemora.	Otara, Middlemore, Papatoetoe, East Tamaki, Manukau.	Otahuhu, Mangere Bridge, Mangere, Favona, Mangere East, Airport.	Ardmore, Waiuku, Karaka, Pukekohe, Awhitu, Manukau Heads, Clarks Beach, Glenbrook.	Manurewa, Manurewa East, Weymouth, Homai, Wiri, Manukau, Wattle Downs, Clendon Park.	Papakura, Pahurehure, Takinini, Rosehill, Drury, Red Hill.

Source: Infometrics Ltd, Catalyst Business and ATEED. (year ended March 2017).

NORTHERN DISTRICT

The northern district is the third largest district in terms of employment and comprises five local boards. For the year ended March 2017, the district had 50,730 businesses employing 159,689 Aucklanders, of which one-in-three jobs was located in the Upper Harbour Local Board. Interestingly, the northern district also has the highest proportion of small businesses, sole traders and self-employed in Auckland.

Between March 2012 and 2017, employment in the region increased by 18.4 per cent (24,800 new jobs) and business count increased by 17 per cent (7,400 new businesses). The construction industry is the single largest contributor to district job growth, accounting for 22.5 per cent of new jobs in the past five years. Auckland's strong net migration has fuelled multiple large-scale housing developments and sub-divisions in northern district suburbs such as Silverdale, Hobsonville Point and Warkworth.

Northern district local boards

- Upper Harbour
- Devonport-Takapuna
- Kaipātiki
- Hibiscus and Bays
- Rodney



LOCAL BOARDS	● UPPER HARBOUR	● DEVONPORT-TAKAPUNA	● KAIPĀTIKI	● HIBISCUS AND BAYS	● RODNEY
2017 job count	51,404	33,444	31,257	23,370	20,214
1-year growth	5.0%	2.3%	4.6%	6.6%	5.6%
5-year growth	18.7%	15.8%	15.9%	21.4%	23.0%
2017 firm count	10,659	9,327	9,519	11,508	9,717
1-year growth	4.8%	2.7%	3.3%	4.4%	3.3%
5-year growth	24.3%	14.1%	15.8%	19.9%	10.3%
Major employers	Kindercare Learning Centers, Independent Timber Merchants Co-operative Ltd, Mitre 10 New Zealand Ltd, Lend Lease, Storelink Sales Ltd, BNT Automotive, Ingram Micro NZ Ltd, Crown Relocations.	Waitemata District Health Board, Sovereign Ltd, Babcock NZ Ltd, WPI International Ltd, Orcon Ltd, Leading Edge Communication NZ Ltd, Atlas Concrete Ltd, TRG imaging, Bay Audiology, Nielson.	The Warehouse Group Ltd, Warehouse Stationery Ltd, JB Hi-Fi NZ Ltd, Thermosash Commercial Ltd, Recreations Services Ltd, Converga Group Ltd, Canon NZ Ltd, Bayer NZ Ltd.	Burger King New Zealand, Hicks Bros Civil Construction Ltd, Hiway Stabilizers NZ Ltd, Dad's Pies Ltd, KML Retail Management Services, Youngman Richardson and Co Ltd, The Fence & Gate Shop.	Southern Paprika Ltd, Snowplanet Ltd, Core Builders Composites, MS Engineering Ltd, Glasshape Ltd, Gala Berry, Skywork Helicopters Ltd.
Top 5 industries of employment	Wholesale trade (14.7%), Professional, scientific and technical services (11.7%), Construction (10.6%), Retail trade (9.9%), Education and training (8.6%).	Healthcare and social assistance (21.8%), Public administration and safety (13.1%), Professional, scientific and technical services (12.7%), Retail trade (9.9%), Financial and insurance services (7.1%).	Retail trade (18.5%), Construction (15.0%), Manufacturing (10.4%), Education and training (8.0%), Wholesale trade (7.7%).	Construction (16.9%), Retail trade (13.8%), Healthcare and social assistance (11.1%), Education and training (9.2%), Professional, scientific and technical services (7.5%).	Construction (16.9%), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (11.0%), Healthcare and social assistance (8.4%), Manufacturing (9.8%), Accommodation and food services (8.4%).
Suburbs in local board	Whenuapai, Hobsonville, Herald Island, Greenhithe, Schnapper Rock, Unsworth Heights, Rosedale, Windsor Park, Pinehill, Albany, Oteha, Fairview Heights, Albany Heights.	Devonport, Stanley Point, Narrow Neck, Bayswater, Belmont, Hauraki, Takapuna, Milford, Forrest Gill, Castor Bay, Sunnynook.	Wairua Valley, Totara Valley, Bayview, Glenfield, Hillcrest, Northcote, Birkenhead, Birkdale, Northcote Point, Chatswood, Beach Haven.	Campbells Bay, Mairangi Bay, Murray's Bay, Rothesay Bay, Browns Bay, Torbay, Whangaparaoa, Stanmore Bay, Long Bay, Silverdale, Long Bay, Gulf Harbour, Orewa, Waiwera.	Huapai, Kumeu, Muriwai Beach, Riverhead, Helensville, Parakai, Mahurangi, Puhoi, Warkworth, Snells Beach, Omaha, Leigh, Wellsford, Matakana.

Source: Infometrics Ltd, Katalyst Business and ATEED (year ended March 2017).

WESTERN DISTRICT

The western district comprises three local boards and a highly diverse economy, from specialised manufacturing through to food and beverage, screen production and healthcare. For the year ending March 2017, the western district had 20,692 businesses employing 73,454 Aucklanders, contributing 8.6 per cent and 10.8 per cent of Auckland's total, respectively. Almost half of all western district jobs are located in the Henderson-Massey Local Board area. The Whau Local Board is home to the Rosebank industrial precinct - the most central of Auckland's heavy and light industrial zones, and with the newly opened Waterview Tunnel, it is even faster to transport freight to Auckland Airport and the Port of Onehunga. The Waitākere Ranges Heritage Act area is a protected conservation zone and covers the majority of the Waitākere Local Board.

In the five years between March 2012 and 2017, the western district increased business count by 3,500 and employment by 9,400. The largest contributor to district growth in this period was again the construction industry, accounting for 25.5 per cent of business growth and 32 per cent of job growth. The second largest contributor to job creation was the healthcare industry, accounting for 17 per cent of district job growth.

Western district local boards

● Henderson-Massey ● Whau ● Waitākere Ranges



LOCAL BOARDS	● HENDERSON-MASSEY	● WHAU	● WAITĀKERE RANGES
2017 job count	35,412	29,343	8,699
1-year growth	2.6%	6.3%	12.7%
5-year growth	9.6%	15.3%	37.5%
2017 firm count	8,800	7,014	4,878
1-year growth	3.5%	4.7%	4.7%
5-year growth	20.7%	21.6%	17.6%
Major employers	Douglas Pharmaceuticals, Jenkin Timber Ltd, Huhtamaki Henderson Ltd, Te Whanau O Waipareira, Canam Group Ltd, South Pacific Pictures Ltd, Retail Dimension, Nicolson Print Solutions.	Laser Group Services Ltd, West Auckland Trust Services Ltd, Mondelez New Zealand, The Trusts, Southern Spars NZ, ETEL Ltd, Rheem New Zealand Ltd, The Pallet company, Glidepath Ltd.	Prysmian Power Cables and Systems NZ Ltd, Crystal Mountain, Babich Wines Ltd, Chapmans Chartered Accountants Ltd, David Keefe Manufacturing Jewellers Ltd.
Top 5 industries of employment	Retail trade (14.9%), Manufacturing (13.7%), Healthcare and social assistance (13.4%), Construction (11.0%), Education and training (8.0%).	Manufacturing (21.2%), Construction (11.0%), Retail trade (10.5%), Wholesale trade (8.7%), Healthcare and social assistance (7.8%).	Construction (16.0%), Healthcare and social assistance (13.0%), Education and training (10.9%), Other services (7.7%), Administrative and support services (6.3%).
Suburbs in local board	Glendene, Sunnyvale, McLaren Park, Henderson, Ranui, Western Heights, Te Atatu South, Lincoln, Te Atatu Peninsula, Massey, West Harbour, Westgate.	Rosebank, Avondale, Kelston, New Lynn, New Windsor, Blockhouse Bay, Green Bay.	Bethells Beach, Piha, Anawhata, Waitakere Ranges, Titirangi, Glen Eden.

Source: Infometrics Ltd, Catalyst Business and ATEED (year ended March 2017).

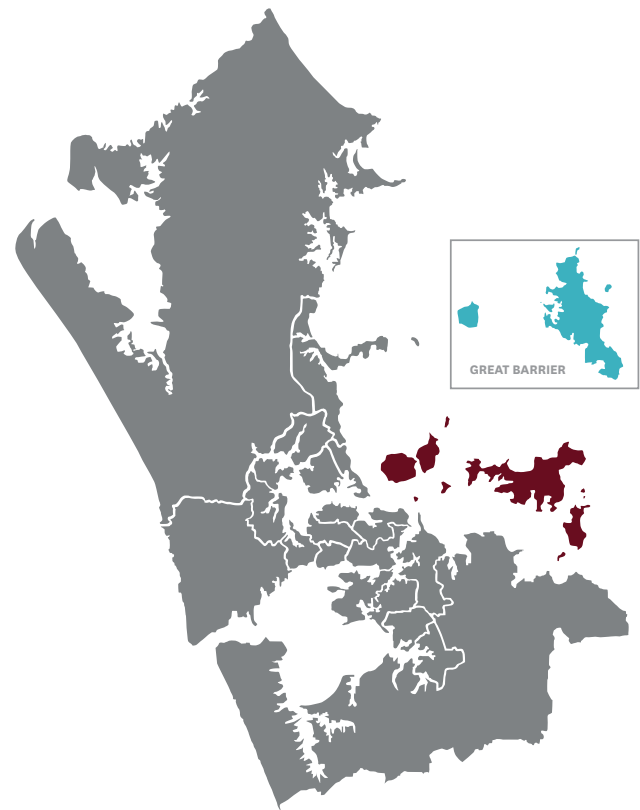
ISLANDS

At the end of the March 2017 year, the two island local boards made up 0.6 per cent of Auckland's population with a combined total 10,630 residents. There were 1,587 businesses (0.8 per cent of Auckland) employing 3,674 or 0.4 per cent of Auckland's workforce. Both island chains are major tourism destinations with Waiheke also well established as a producer and exporter of high-value beverages and artisanal food.

Tourism is the predominant source of employment and employment growth for the island district. In the past five years, employment growth has been led by three key major industries: Accommodation and food services (23 per cent of growth), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (18 per cent of growth) and Rental, hiring and real estate services (13 per cent of growth). With visitor arrivals to Auckland at a record-high, tourism will continue to drive economic growth for this district. Growing the visitor economy sustainably whilst protecting the environment is a crucial priority in Destination AKL 2025 and that destination management approach will be at the heart of the island district's economy.

Island district local boards

● Waiheke ● Great Barrier



LOCAL BOARDS	● WAIHEKE	● GREAT BARRIER
2017 job count	3,419	255
1-year growth	7.3%	-5.9%
5-year growth	33.6%	-12.1%
2017 firm count	2,700	231
1-year growth	0.4%	-7.2%
5-year growth	14.1%	-14.4%
Major employers	Mudbrick Vineyard and Restaurant; Te Motu Wines New Zealand, Cable Bay Wine Ltd, Man O'War Vineyards Ltd, Poderi Crisci Vineyard, Te Whau Vineyard & Restaurant, Obsidian Vineyard, Stonyridge Vineyard Ltd, Countdown, Place Makers.	Barrier Building Supplies ITM. Go Great Barrier Ltd, Aotea Contractors, DCL (Daly Contractors), Great Barrier Building Company, RG Contractors.
Top 5 industries of employment	Accommodation and food services (18.4%), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (13.5%), Retail trade (11.8%), Construction (8.4%), Healthcare and social assistance (8.1%).	Professional, scientific and technical services (12.9%), Construction (11.0%), Healthcare and social assistance (11.0%), Other services (10.2%), Education and training (9.0%).
Suburbs in local board	Oneroa, Palm Beach, Onetangi, Omiha, Surfdale, Ostend.	Tryphena, Okupu, Whangaparapara, Port Fitzroy, Claris, Kaitoke, Okiwa, Anawa.

Source: Infometrics Ltd, Catalyst Business and ATEED (year ended March 2017).

AUCKLAND IN THE WORLD

As New Zealand's largest city, Auckland is competing on the world stage. How we connect and compare with other similar cities is an important indicator of our success internationally.

aucklandnz.com/auckland-index

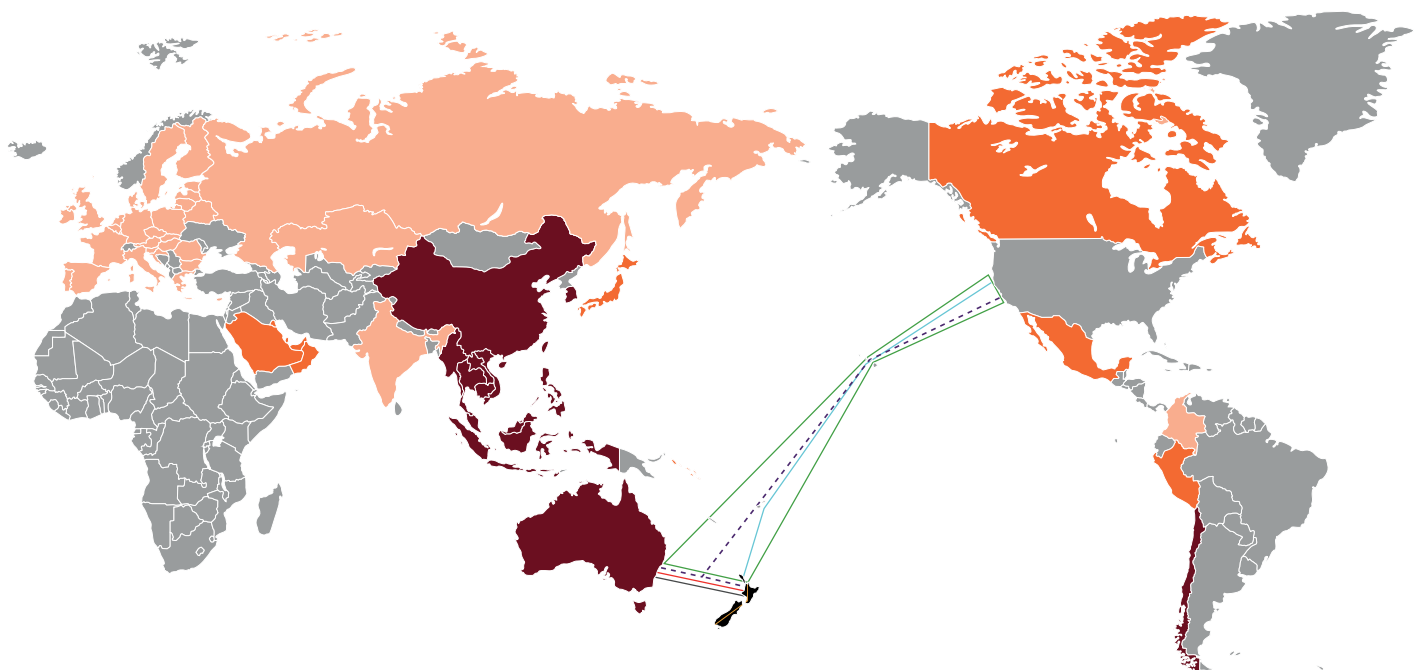
Auckland City Sky Tower highway traffic at night, New Zealand. Courtesy of Mlenny / Getty Images 617360816.

AUCKLAND – OPEN FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

As New Zealand's largest city, Auckland is competing on the world stage. New Zealand's numerous free trade agreements (FTAs) ease our ability to trade and do business across borders. How we compare with other cities is also an important indicator of our success internationally.

Source: New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) and ATEED.

FTAs with 15 countries



FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS (FTAs)

- Countries with current FTAs
- Countries with concluded FTAs but not yet in force
- Countries with FTAs under negotiation
- No FTA activity

FIBRE CABLES

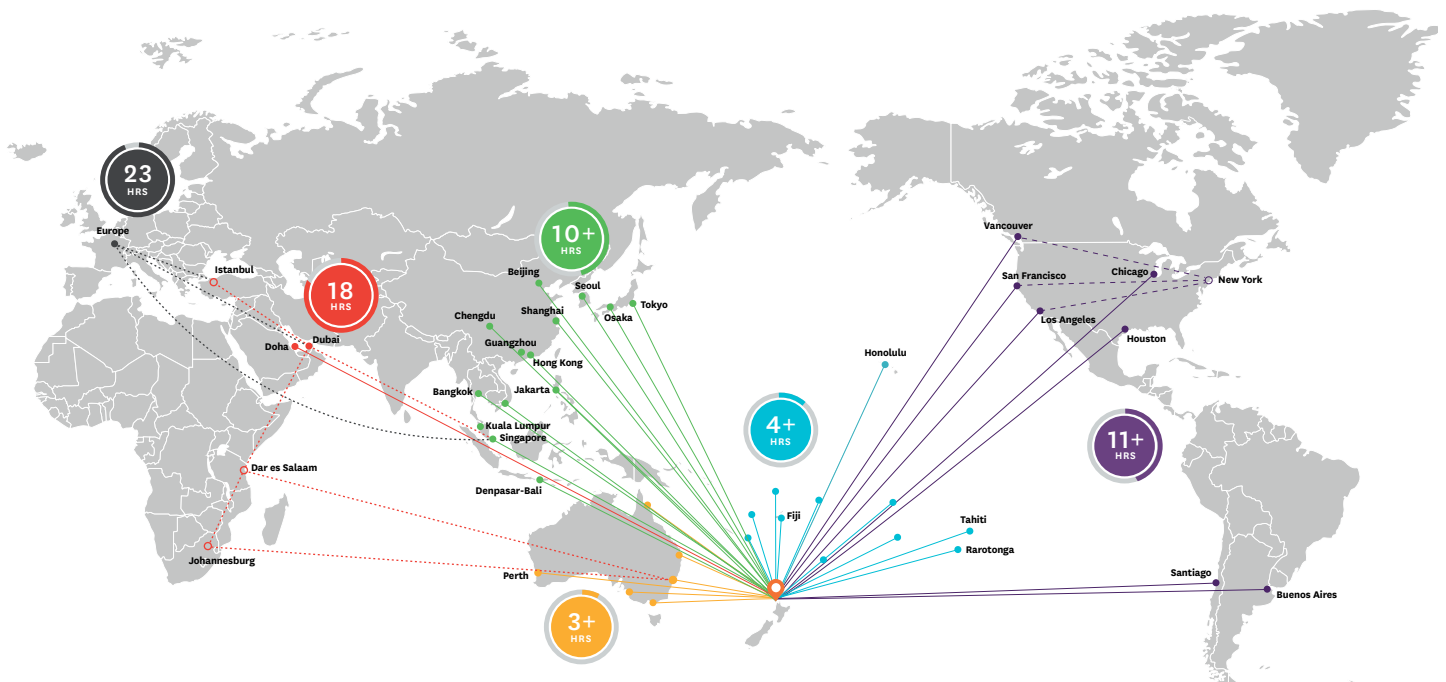
- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Existing | — Southern Cross Cable | — TASMAN 2 Cable | — Aqualink Cable |
| Under construction | - - - HAWAIIKI Cable | — TASMAN Global Access (TGA) Cable | |
| Proposed | — Bluesky Moana Cable | | |

AUCKLAND – CLOSER AND MORE CONNECTED

- 300+ direct flights to Auckland every week.
- 1 of the 2 largest deep-water ports in New Zealand.
- Ultra-fast broadband connection across the country and internationally (240 gigabytes per second).

Source: Auckland Airport; Ports of Auckland and ATEED.

300+ direct flights to Auckland from 48 international destinations



AUCKLAND'S GLOBAL RANKINGS

📍 **3rd**

Highest quality of living in the world

Auckland is ranked third most liveable city in the world on the 2018 Quality of Living Ranking, Mercer.

📍 **4th**

Most culturally diverse city in the world

Auckland is one of the world's most culturally diverse cities according to the 2015 World Migration Report, from The International Organisation for Migration.

📍 **4th**

Top FDI Strategy city in the Asia-Pacific region

Auckland tops the Asia-Pacific cities for FDI Strategy ranking in fourth place. Top 10 FDI Strategy, fDi Asia-Pacific Cities of the Future 2017/18, fDi Intelligence.

📍 **4th**

Most innovative city in Australasia

Auckland is ranked fourth most innovative city in Australasia in The Innovative Cities Index 2018, 2thinknow.

📍 **8th**

World's most liveable city

Auckland is ranked as the eighth most liveable city in the world in the Global Liveability Ranking 2017, The Economist Intelligence Unit.

📍 **Top 10**

Friendliest city in the world

Auckland was ranked as one of top 10 friendliest cities in the world on The 2017 Condé Nast Traveler Readers' Choice Awards.

NEW ZEALAND'S GLOBAL RANKINGS

 **1st**

Least corrupt nation in the world

New Zealand ranked as the least corrupt nation in the world by The Corruption Perception Index, by Transparency International 2018.

 **1st**

Easiest country for doing business

New Zealand was ranked as the easiest country to do business in by The Ease of Doing Business Index 2018, The World Bank.

 **2nd**

Most peaceful country

New Zealand was ranked second most peaceful country in the world by The Global Peace Index 2018, Institute for Economic and Peace.

 **3rd**

Country with the highest degree of economic freedom

New Zealand was ranked as the world's third best country for economic freedom by the Index of Economic Freedom, The Heritage Foundation 2018.

 **5th**

Most reputable country in the world

New Zealand was ranked fifth most reputable country in the world by Country RepTrak, Reputation Institute 2018.

 **8th**

Happiest country in the world

New Zealand was ranked as the eighth happiest country in the world by The World Happiness Report 2018, The Global Happiness Council (GHC).

AUCKLAND ECONOMY KEY INDICATORS

- Auckland people
- Auckland Māori
- Auckland business and economy
- Auckland sectors of focus
- Auckland in the world

Auckland Indicators	Latest value	Latest period	12 months ago	5 years ago	5-year average	Source	Page
Population (#)	1,657,200	June 2017	1,614,500	1,476,500	-	Stats.NZ	6
Annual net migration (#)	28,900	June 2017	30,800	N/A	-	Stats.NZ	-
Annual population growth (%)	2.6%	June 2017	2.8%	1.2%	2.1%	Stats.NZ	6
Auckland population as proportion of NZ (%)	34.6%	June 2017	34.4%	33.5%	-	Stats.NZ	6
Working age population (#)	1,346,400	Quarter 1 2018	1,311,200	1,145,700	-	Stats.NZ	9
Annual working age population growth (%)	2.7%	Quarter 1 2018	3.5%	1.4%	2.7%	Stats.NZ	-
Labour force (#)	956,800	Quarter 1 2018	926,900	775,900	-	Stats.NZ	9
Annual labour force growth (%)	3.2%	Quarter 1 2018	6.1%	-1.2%	3.4%	Stats.NZ	9
Labour force participation rate (%)	71.1%	Quarter 1 2018	70.7%	66.8%	69.8%	Stats.NZ	9
Persons in employment (#)	913,900	Quarter 1 2018	880,300	723,700	-	Stats.NZ	10
Annual employment growth rate (%)	3.8%	Quarter 1 2018	7.3%	-0.6%	3.9%	Stats.NZ	10
Annual employment rate (%)	67.9%	Quarter 1 2018	67.1%	62.3%	65.2%	Stats.NZ	10
Employed by high skill level (%)	36.0%	March 2017	36.1%	35.5%	36.2%	Infometrics	11
Employed by med/high skill level (%)	11.4%	March 2017	11.3%	11.0%	11.5%	Infometrics	11
Employed by medium level (%)	15.5%	March 2017	15.3%	15.2%	15.0%	Infometrics	11
Employed by low skill level (%)	37.1%	March 2017	37.3%	38.3%	37.3%	Infometrics	11
Persons not in employment (#)	42,900	Quarter 1 2018	46,600	52,200	-	Stats.NZ	9
Quarterly unemployment rate (%)	4.5%	Quarter 1 2018	5.0%	6.7%	5.9%	Stats.NZ	9
Total NEET rate	13.6%	Quarter 1 2018	13.2%	11.8%	12.4%	Stats.NZ	10
NEET rate for 15-19 age group	11.3%	Quarter 1 2018	11.6%	7.9%	9.7%	Stats.NZ	10
NEET rate for 20-24 age group	15.5%	Quarter 1 2018	14.3%	15.5%	14.7%	Stats.NZ	10
Māori-descent population (#)	180,090	March 2017	177,470	168,390	-	Infometrics	13, 32
Māori population as proportion of Auckland (%)	12.9%	2013 Census	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stats.NZ	13
Māori population annual growth rate (%)	1.5%	March 2017	1.6%	0.9%	1.2%	Infometrics	13
Māori population aged 0-14 (%)	32.8%	2013 Census	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stats.NZ	13, 32
Māori population aged 15-39 (%)	37.6%	2013 Census	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stats.NZ	13, 32
Māori population aged 40-64 (%)	24.8%	2013 Census	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stats.NZ	13, 32
Māori population aged 65+ (%)	4.7%	2013 Census	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stats.NZ	13, 32
Proportion of Mātāwaka Māori	84.0%	2013 Census	N/A	N/A	N/A	Stats.NZ	13
Māori employed in Auckland (#)	85,984	March 2017	82,811	72,218	-	Infometrics	14
Māori employment by high skill level (%)	24.6%	March 2017	24.6%	24.4%	24.6%	Infometrics	14
Māori employment by med/ high skill level (%)	16.7%	March 2017	16.5%	16.2%	16.3%	Infometrics	14
Māori employment by med skill level (%)	9.7%	March 2017	9.7%	9.4%	9.5%	Infometrics	14
Māori employment by low skill level (%)	49.0%	March 2017	49.2%	50.0%	49.5%	Infometrics	14
Māori unemployment rate (%)	9.7%	March 2017	10.2%	13.6%	11.9%	Infometrics	14
Annual real GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$91.9B	YE March 2018	\$90.0B	\$75.9B	-	Infometrics	16
Annual real GDP growth rate (%)	2.2%	YE March 2018	5.2%	2.7%	3.7%	Infometrics	16
Contribution to New Zealand real GDP (%)	37.8%	YE March 2018	38.2%	36.7%	37.4%	Infometrics	16

Auckland Indicators	Latest value	Latest period	12 months ago	5 years ago	5-year average	Source	Page
Value of FOB merchandise exports ex Auckland (NZ\$)	\$13.5B	YE March 2018	\$12.2B	\$10.0B	-	Stats.NZ	17
Annual goods export value growth rate (%)	10.8%	YE March 2018	-1.9%	-20.1%	6.2%	Stats.NZ	17
Proportion of New Zealand export value (%)	23.1%	YE March 2018	23.8%	21.2%	23.0%	Stats.NZ	17
Consumer Confidence Index	109.4	Quarter 1 2018	115.1	119	117.7	Westpac McDermott Miller	18
Business confidence	-14.8%	Quarter 1 2018	4.5%	32.1%	20.1%	NZIER	18
Construction crane count (#)	73	YE December 2017	64	N/A	-	RLB	19
Sectors of focus total economic contribution							
Annual sector GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$47.1B	YE March 2017	\$44.6B	\$37.9B	-	Infometrics	21
Annual sector GDP growth (%)	5.5%	YE March 2017	4.8%	3.9%	4.3%	Infometrics	21
Proportion of Auckland GDP (%)	52.3%	YE March 2017	52.2%	51.4%	51.9%	Infometrics	21
Annual sector employment (#)	502,002	YE March 2017	481,329	426,212	-	Infometrics	21
Annual sector employment growth (%)	4.3%	YE March 2017	4.0%	3.5%	3.4%	Infometrics	21
Proportion of Auckland employment (%)	58.8%	YE March 2017	58.5%	57.9%	58.3%	Infometrics	21
Annual sector business count (#)	98,221	YE March 2017	94,122	81,802	-	Infometrics	21
Annual sector business growth (%)	4.4%	YE March 2017	4.0%	0.0%	3.1%	Infometrics	21
Proportion of Auckland business count (%)	51.5%	YE March 2017	50.8%	50.1%	50.4%	Infometrics	21
Annual sector labour productivity (NZ\$)	\$93,852	YE March 2017	\$92,773	\$89,144	-	Infometrics	21
Annual sector labour productivity growth (%)	1.2%	YE March 2017	0.7%	0.4%	0.9%	Infometrics	21
Advanced material related sector (AMRS)						Infometrics	21
Annual AMRS GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$1.8B	YE March 2017	\$1.7B	\$1.6B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual AMRS GDP growth (%)	5.6%	YE March 2017	4.4%	-0.2%	2.2%	Infometrics	23
Annual AMRS employment	13,721	YE March 2017	13,542	13,226	-	Infometrics	23
Annual AMRS employment growth (%)	1.3%	YE March 2017	3.0%	0.7%	0.7%	Infometrics	23
Annual AMRS business count	1,056	YE March 2017	1,086	1,038	-	Infometrics	23
Annual AMRS business count growth (%)	-2.8%	YE March 2017	4.6%	1.5%	0.6%	Infometrics	23
Annual AMRS labour productivity	\$129,422	YE March 2017	\$124,228	\$118,025	-	Infometrics	23
Annual AMRS labour productivity growth (%)	4.2%	YE March 2017	1.3%	-0.1%	1.4%	Infometrics	23
Commercial services sector (CSS)							
Annual CSS GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$18.6B	YE March 2017	\$17.6B	\$15.1B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CSS GDP growth (%)	5.9%	YE March 2017	3.4%	5.2%	4.4%	Infometrics	23
Annual CSS employment	181,482	YE March 2017	174,980	153,026	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CSS employment growth (%)	3.7%	YE March 2017	3.2%	5.3%	3.8%	Infometrics	23
Annual CSS business count	49,173	YE March 2017	47,619	41,505	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CSS business count growth (%)	3.3%	YE March 2017	2.8%	-0.3%	2.8%	Infometrics	23
Annual CSS labour productivity	\$102,439	YE March 2017	\$100,355	\$98,894	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CSS labour productivity growth (%)	2.1%	YE March 2017	0.2%	-0.1%	0.6%	Infometrics	23
Construction and engineering sector (CES)							
Annual CES GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$6.4B	YE March 2017	\$5.6B	\$4.3B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CES GDP growth (%)	13.9%	YE March 2017	10.5%	0.6%	7.0%	Infometrics	23

Auckland Indicators	Latest value	Latest period	12 months ago	5 years ago	5-year average	Source	Page
Annual CES employment	89,668	YE March 2017	82,319	65,082	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CES employment growth (%)	8.9%	YE March 2017	8.5%	2.7%	6.0%	Infometrics	23
Annual CES business count	25,800	YE March 2017	23,817	19,632	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CES business count growth (%)	8.3%	YE March 2017	6.3%	-1.1%	4.5%	Infometrics	23
Annual CES labour productivity	\$70,879	YE March 2017	\$67,781	\$65,825	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CES labour productivity growth (%)	4.6%	YE March 2017	1.9%	-2.0%	0.9%	Infometrics	23
Education sector (ES)							
Annual ES GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$3.6B	YE March 2017	\$3.5B	\$3.4B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual ES GDP growth (%)	3.5%	YE March 2017	2.3%	2.5%	1.5%	Infometrics	23
Annual ES employment	64,649	YE March 2017	62,422	57,930	-	Infometrics	23
Annual ES employment growth (%)	3.6%	YE March 2017	3.5%	2.1%	2.2%	Infometrics	23
Annual ES business count	3,360	YE March 2017	3,228	2,883	-	Infometrics	23
Annual ES business count growth (%)	4.1%	YE March 2017	3.7%	2.1%	2.9%	Infometrics	23
Annual ES labour productivity	\$56,337	YE March 2017	\$56,386	\$59,061	-	Infometrics	23
Annual ES labour productivity growth (%)	-0.1%	YE March 2017	-1.1%	0.4%	-0.7%	Infometrics	23
Food and beverage sector (FBS)							
Annual FBS GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$3.4B	YE March 2017	\$3.4B	\$3.1B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual FBS GDP growth (%)	0.7%	YE March 2017	3.1%	4.7%	2.4%	Infometrics	23
Annual FBS employment	29,964	YE March 2017	29,562	26,255	-	Infometrics	23
Annual FBS employment growth (%)	1.4%	YE March 2017	4.1%	2.9%	2.7%	Infometrics	23
Annual FBS business count	2,877	YE March 2017	2,799	2,373	-	Infometrics	23
Annual FBS business count growth (%)	2.8%	YE March 2017	4.9%	4.2%	4.0%	Infometrics	23
Annual FBS labour productivity	\$113,119	YE March 2017	\$113,886	\$117,269	-	Infometrics	23
Annual FBS labour productivity growth (%)	-0.7%	YE March 2017	-1.6%	1.8%	-0.3%	Infometrics	23
Screen and creative sector (SCS)							
Annual CSC GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$4.7B	YE March 2017	\$4.6B	\$3.5B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CSC GDP growth (%)	2.5%	YE March 2017	7.7%	4.2%	5.9%	Infometrics	23
Annual CSC employment	51,817	YE March 2017	50,556	43,365	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CSC employment growth (%)	2.5%	YE March 2017	3.8%	5.4%	3.9%	Infometrics	23
Annual CSC business count	14,865	YE March 2017	14,409	12,951	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CSC business count growth (%)	3.2%	YE March 2017	2.7%	1.5%	2.6%	Infometrics	23
Annual CSC labour productivity	\$90,382	YE March 2017	\$90,357	\$80,023	-	Infometrics	23
Annual CSC labour productivity growth (%)	0.0%	YE March 2017	3.8%	-1.2%	1.9%	Infometrics	23
Technology sector (TechS)							
Annual TechS GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$9.1B	YE March 2017	\$8.8B	\$6.9B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TechS GDP growth (%)	3.8%	YE March 2017	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%	Infometrics	23
Annual TechS employment	65,557	YE March 2017	63,656	56,009	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TechS employment growth (%)	3.0%	YE March 2017	3.0%	4.9%	3.5%	Infometrics	23
Annual TechS business count	10,602	YE March 2017	10,290	9,228	-	Infometrics	23

Auckland Indicators	Latest value	Latest period	12 months ago	5 years ago	5-year average	Source	Page
Annual TechS business count growth (%)	3.0%	YE March 2017	2.6%	1.3%	2.6%	Infometrics	23
Annual TechS labour productivity	\$139,546	YE March 2017	\$138,421	\$123,877	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TechS labour productivity growth (%)	0.8%	YE March 2017	2.7%	0.7%	2.1%	Infometrics	23
Tourism sector (TS)							
Annual TS GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$3.34B	YE March 2017	\$3.1B	\$2.5B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TS GDP growth (%)	7.7%	YE March 2017	7.1%	6.3%	4.7%	Infometrics	23
Annual TS employment	55,804	YE March 2017	52,529	46,905	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TS employment growth (%)	6.2%	YE March 2017	5.9%	4.5%	3.7%	Infometrics	23
Annual TS business count	7,558	YE March 2017	7,316	6,377	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TS business count growth (%)	3.3%	YE March 2017	4.7%	2.0%	3.2%	Infometrics	23
Annual TS labour productivity	\$56,207	YE March 2017	\$55,444	\$53,628	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TS labour productivity growth (%)	1.4%	YE March 2017	1.8%	1.4%	1.0%	Infometrics	23
Transport and logistics sector (TLS)							
Annual TLS GDP (NZ\$, 2010 prices)	\$2.8B	YE March 2017	\$2.7B	\$2.2B	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TLS GDP growth (%)	4.2%	YE March 2017	7.0%	2.4%	4.6%	Infometrics	23
Annual TLS employment	25,070	YE March 2017	24,439	21,973	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TLS employment growth (%)	2.6%	YE March 2017	3.9%	1.6%	2.5%	Infometrics	23
Annual TLS business count	3,893	YE March 2017	3,795	3,399	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TLS business count growth (%)	2.6%	YE March 2017	4.2%	0.1%	2.3%	Infometrics	23
Annual TLS labour productivity	\$112,229	YE March 2017	\$110,538	\$100,409	-	Infometrics	23
Annual TLS labour productivity growth (%)	1.5%	YE March 2017	2.9%	0.8	2.0%	Infometrics	23
Visitor economy							
Annual international visitor arrivals via Auckland Airport	2.7 million	YE March 2018	2.5M	1.8M	-	Stats.NZ	24
Annual visitor arrival growth rate (%)	7.5%	YE March 2018	9.9%	0.1%	6.7%	Stats.NZ	24
Annual commercial visitor guest nights	7.4 million	YE March 2018	7.4M	6.5M	-	Stats.NZ	24
Annual guest night growth (%)	-0.2%	YE March 2018	3.2%	3.0%	2.6%	Stats.NZ	24
Annual visitor spend (NZ\$)	\$87.4 billion	YE March 2018	\$7.6B	\$5.4B	-	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	24
Annual visitor spend growth (%)	9.4%	YE March 2018	0.8%	-1.2%	7.6%	Stats.NZ	24
Auckland rankings							
Mercer Quality of Living City Ranking	3rd in world	2017/18	3rd in world	3rd in world	-	Mercer	38
Most culturally diverse city in the world	4th in world	2015	N/A	N/A	-	International Organization of Migration	38
Asia-Pacific Cities of the Future: Top FDI Strategy	4th in world	2017/18	5TH	7TH	-	fDi Intelligence	38
Innovation Cities™ Index: Global ranking	89th in world	2016/17	98th in world	91st in world	-	2thinknow	38
Innovation Cities™ Index: Asia ranking	16th in region	2016/17	19th in region	15th in world	-	2thinknow	38
Global Liveability Ranking	8th in world	2017	7th in world	N/A	-	The Economic Intelligence Unit	38
The Friendliest Cities in the World	Top 10 in world	2017	N/A	N/A	-	Condé Nast	38

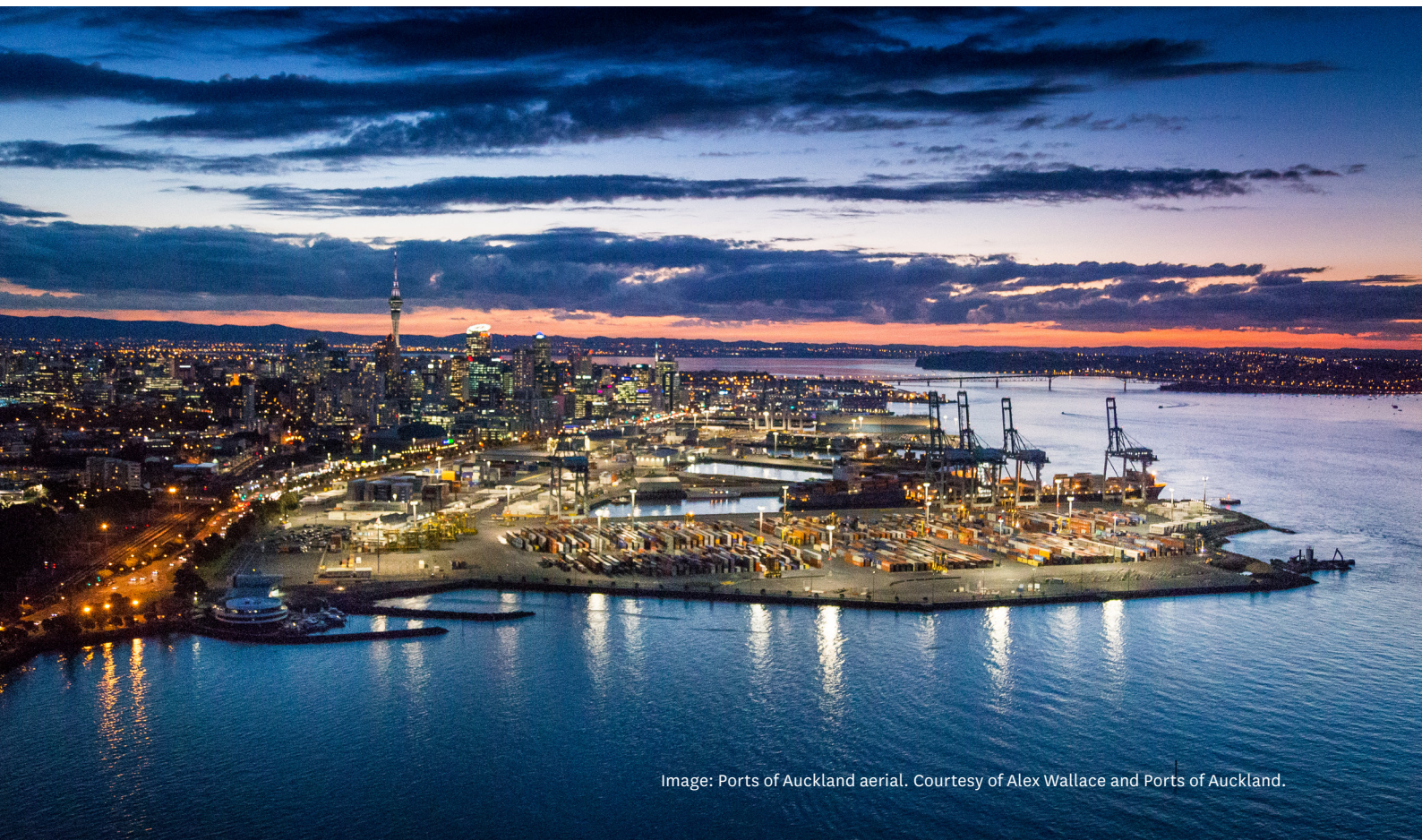
ENDNOTES

It is necessary to note the following conditions under which the 2018 Auckland Growth Monitor presents data:

- Different data sources publish annual figures according to different year-end periods. For example, as footnoted on [page 28](#), Cruise Association New Zealand defines the cruise season as beginning on October 1st and ending on September 30th.
- All GDP figures in the Auckland Growth Monitor are presented in real GDP. Real GDP is the inflation-adjusted estimate presented in 2010 prices and allows for meaningful year-on-year GDP comparison.
- Auckland's sectors of focus comprise ANZSIC06 level 4 codes across multiple industry classes. Select ANZSIC06 codes are used to define multiple sectors resulting in a small element of overlap. Individual sector totals should only be used for sector-vs-sector comparisons and specific sector reporting. Total values that encapsulate all nine sectors are exclusive of duplicate ANZSIC06 code values and can, therefore, be safely used for aggregate comparison.
- Auckland's sector of focus data varies from 2017 figures to reflect ATEED's revised composition of Auckland's sectors of focus as of May 2018.
- ATEED's tourism sector definition follows Statistics New Zealand's Tourism Satellite Account framework and differs from that of Infometrics Ltd.

Terms of use

The information in this document is given in good faith and has been obtained from third party sources believed to be reliable and accurate at the date of preparation, but its accuracy, correctness and completeness cannot be guaranteed. The information is subject to change without notice. This report is not intended to be used as a basis for any particular course of action or as a substitute for financial advice.



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- Ministry of Education
- McDermott Miller Limited
- New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER)
- Rider Levett Bucknall
- Statistics New Zealand
- Westpac New Zealand



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ATEED welcomes your feedback
and comments on the Auckland
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