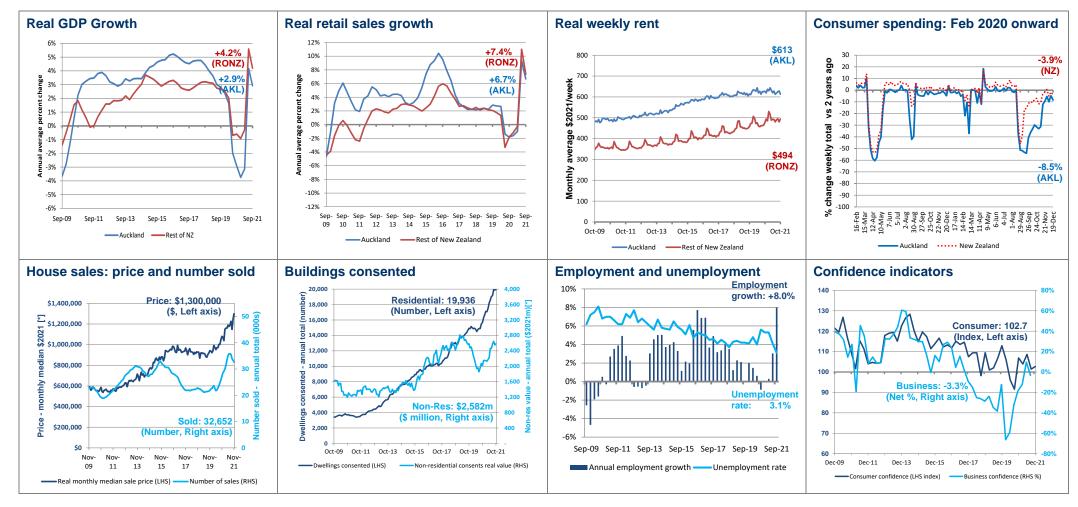
## **Auckland Economic Update – January 2022**



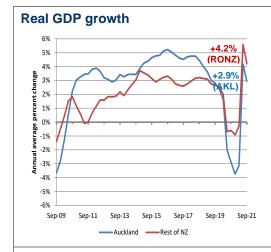
Note: Data is the latest available as at the start of the month, and for the Auckland region, unless otherwise stated. This is a summary page only. All data sources and technical notes are provided on the next two pages.

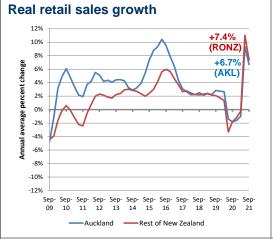
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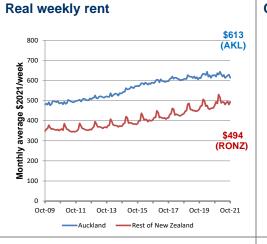
All enquiries please contact the author Ross Wilson, Analyst, RIMU. Ross.wilson@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

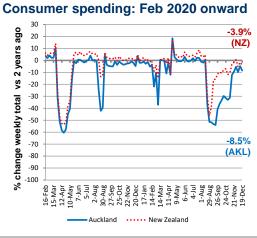












Auckland's real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the year ended September 2021 was 2.9% *higher* than for the year ended September 2020; in the rest of New Zealand, the annual change was a 4.2% *rise* (see notes).

Real retail sales\* for the year ended September 2021 were 6.7% *higher* than for the year ended September 2020; in the rest of New Zealand, the annual change was a 7.4% *rise*.

The average (not median or geometric mean) real weekly rent\* for the month (not year) of October 2021 was \$613 (2.2% *lower* than October 2020); for the rest of New Zealand, the figure was \$494 (3.5% *higher* than October 2020).

In Auckland, consumer spending using Paymark EFTPOS for the week ended 19 December 2021 was 8.5% *lower* than two years prior (not one year prior, when Covid 19 was already affecting spending). The equivalent figure for New Zealand (including Auckland) was a *fall* of 3.9%.

Note: Lockdowns due to Covid-19 affect both the 2021 and 2020 years. Covid-19 lockdown level 3 began on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020.

Latest and historical real GDP figures are modelled estimates, and subject to revision.

Real GDP refers to GDP in constant 2019 dollars, to remove inflation.

Source: Infometrics, Regional Economic Profile/Quarterly Economic Monitor.

Note: These figures exclude non-retail activity captured elsewhere in the retail sales survey.

\* Real retail sales have been calculated by converting previous quarters' dollars to the latest quarter's equivalent dollars using the quarterly consumer price index (CPI), to remove inflation.

Source: Stats NZ, Retail Sales (quarterly); Stats NZ, CPI (quarterly); Auckland Council (RIMU), calculations.

Note: Rent is for new rental bonds lodged each month with Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, for housing tenancies with private sector landlords (so excludes state housing).

Data covers only new bonds, so excludes existing leases from earlier periods whose rent has not changed, or has changed but with no revision to the bond. It also excludes new leases where no bond is lodged. Data is subject to minor revisions.

\* Real rents have been calculated by converting previous quarters' dollars to the latest quarter's equivalent dollars using the quarterly consumer price index (CPI), to remove inflation.

Source: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Regional Rental Prices (monthly); Stats NZ, CPI (quarterly); Auckland Council (RIMU), calculations. Note: Consumer spending here refers to both residents and domestic and international visitors, but only when purchasing at merchants using Paymark EFTPOS systems. It covers more than 70% of the EFTPOS transactions around the country. (This 70% is not evenly distributed across regions in New Zealand).

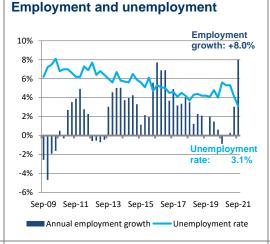
It excludes direct online purchases, cash purchases and payments via alternative payment networks, such as Verifone (which processes some major businesses such as Countdown).

These figures are from nominal (not 'real') dollars, so include the effects of inflation.

Source: Marketview-Paymark, cited in Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, COVID19 Response – card spend - regional.







The number of people employed in Auckland

in the guarter (not year) ended September 2021 was 8.0% *higher* than the September

The unemployment rate in Auckland in the

fall since September 2020 (5.6%) and the

lowest rate in at least twenty years.

quarter ended September 2021 was 3.1%, a

2020 quarter.

unemployment.



The median (not average) sale price of houses sold in Auckland in the month of November 2021 was \$1,300,000 (20% higher than a year prior, after removing inflation effects).

The total number of houses sold in Auckland in the year ended November 2021 was 32,652, continuing the fall since year ended July 2021's peak (35,855).

Notes: The data for 'houses' covers actual sales during the period. 'Houses' includes all dwelling types (eg apartments and flats), not just freestanding houses, but excludes sales of (not just listed).

\* 'Real' prices for previous months are calculated by inflating previous quarters' dollars to the latest quarter's equivalent dollars, using the quarterly consumer price index (CPI).

Source: Real Estate Institute of New Zealand (REINZ), Monthly Property Report (monthly – from website); Stats NZ, CPI (quarterly); Auckland Council (RIMU), calculations.

The total number of new dwellings consented in Auckland in the year ended October 2021 was 19,936 (the *highest* since before 1993; rising almost continuously since 2011).

The real value\* of new non-residential buildings consented in Auckland in the year ended October 2021 was \$2,582 million (28% higher than year ended October 2020: \$2,011m).

Note: Projects consented are not necessarily

commenced or completed. "New" refers to new

buildings (i.e. excludes alterations and additions).

Residential number is new dwellings consented,

from new residential building consents issued, as

\* 'Real' values for previous months have been

goods price index (CGPI) for non-residential

some consents are for multiple buildings.

which will exceed new residential buildings as some

buildings have multiple dwellings; similarly, it will differ

calculated by inflating previous guarters' dollars to the

latest quarter's equivalent dollars, using the capital

Note: Covid-19 lockdown level 3 began on 23 March 2020, plus wage subsidies, which both affect official

Historical data for 2013 to 2020 was re-rebased by Stats NZ in October 2020 to match latest revisions of historic population estimates.

Both datasets are from a survey (HLFS) so are subject to error margins. Respondents define their own employment status. The survey covers all people aged 15+, so includes school pupils 15+ and people over 65, who might or might not have - or be actively seeking - a job.

Source: Stats NZ. Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) (quarterly).

In Auckland, the Westpac McDermott Miller Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) for the December 2021 quarter was 102.7 (a slight rise since September 2021 (101.4)).

The NZIER QSBO in Auckland for the September (not December) 2021 quarter showed a net 3.3% of businesses expecting a worsening in the general business situation over the next three months.

Right axis is for QSBO (businesses: net %). The QSBO calculates a net figure as (% of businesses expecting an improvement) minus (% expecting a worsening). QSBO data used here is not the seasonally adjusted version.

Note: Left axis is for CCI (consumers: index). For

the CCI, a score of greater than 100 shows more

optimism than pessimism.

Source: Westpac McDermott Miller, Regional Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) (quarterly published, but proprietary): New Zealand Institute of Economic Research (NZIER), Quarterly Survey of Business Opinion (QSBO) (quarterly – by subscription).

undeveloped land, 'Price' is real actual sale price\*

REINZ revises data each month for prices and numbers sold.

Source: Stats NZ. Building Consents (monthly): Stats NZ, CGPI (quarterly); Auckland Council (RIMU), calculations.

buildings.