

A wide-angle aerial photograph of Auckland, New Zealand. The image shows the city skyline with the Sky Tower, the harbor filled with sailboats and larger ships, and the surrounding hills. A large, stylized white graphic of a rainbow or arch is overlaid on the top half of the image.

# Auckland Economic Monitor

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**July 2025**

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# Foreword

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Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland remains Aotearoa New Zealand's largest and most internationally connected regional economy. Home to one in three New Zealanders, Auckland contributes 38 per cent of national GDP and plays a crucial role with its high-value services and logistics networks.

The Auckland Economic Monitor 2025 provides an up-to-date overview of Auckland's economy, building on the foundation of last year's report. This edition includes a period of softer economic conditions. Auckland's economy grew through to March 2024, but provisional estimates indicate a decline in GDP in the year to March 2025. Unemployment has also risen. These developments — driven by higher interest rates — have affected Auckland slightly more than the country overall. Conversely, Auckland typically outperforms during upturns. This underscores the importance of looking beyond short-term fluctuations and focusing on long-term trends.

While recent challenges have tested Auckland's resilience, the longer-term outlook remains one of growth and opportunity. Auckland's population is projected to continue growing, driven by gains in international migration. More people have the option to live closer to the things they value — jobs, transport, and amenities — as a result of more flexible land use enabled by the Auckland Unitary Plan. That proximity supports productivity and enhances Auckland's liveability.

Bringing together the latest data and insights helps deepen our understanding of Auckland's economy. It highlights progress and areas for improvement. I welcome this edition of the Monitor as a valuable resource for building awareness and informing decision-making.



**Gary Blick**

Chief Economist | Auckland Council







# 01 Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland

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“Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland remains the major economic engine of New Zealand, playing a unique and critical role in supporting the national economy.”



**Pam Ford**

General Manager, Economic  
Development Office  
Auckland Council

# Auckland at a glance

Tāmaki Makaurau continues to drive Aotearoa New Zealand's economy forward, accounting for 38 per cent of New Zealand's economic output in 2024. GDP and employment growth has outpaced the rest of New Zealand consistently over the last 15 years driven by the region's diverse economy, focus on high-value services, and young, skilled workforce.

Auckland's regional GDP was \$160 billion in the year to March 2024 – an increase of 2.1 per cent from the previous year, outpacing the growth experienced by the rest of the country. However, provisional GDP estimates for the year to March 2025 (-1.3%) and the current geopolitical environment paint a somewhat less optimistic picture in the shorter term.

Despite the recent recessionary economic environment, many indicators have improved since a year ago, and there is some room for optimism through the rest of 2025 and into 2026 – the cost of living has come down, with inflation back within the RBNZ target range (1-3%), and improved housing affordability due to lower interest rates. Consumer confidence was up in the second half of 2024 but has fallen again slightly in early 2025. Business confidence has increased in three consecutive quarters and was at its highest level since 2014 in March 2025. Our visitor economy also continues its strong post-pandemic recovery.

At the same time, the impending threat of an international trade war has led to more uncertainty around near-term global economic growth – growth projections for Auckland and New Zealand are still on the positive side but have been revised down due to the potential impact on exports, private investment and consumer spending. Auckland also has lagging productivity growth – an ongoing issue – but remains New Zealand's most productive region. It is also home to the country's most productive economic area, Auckland's city centre, which enjoys a 40 per cent productivity premium over the rest of the country.

As we noted in last year's report, it is important to acknowledge these challenges. At the same time, Auckland's economy has proven to be resilient through the COVID-19 period, as well as post-Global Financial Crisis (GFC).

Auckland is set to keep growing – the region is projected to account for 37 per cent of New Zealand's total population by 2048, and 40 per cent of the working age population. Following the pandemic, population growth has reached historically high levels, driven largely by international migration. Furthermore, our Māori and Pacific rangatahi (youth) will play an increasingly important role in shaping Auckland's economic future, reflecting the culture, people and values of whanaungatanga (kinship), manaakitanga (hospitality) and kaitiakitanga (guardianship).

# Key metrics

## GDP

Auckland's GDP was

**\$158bn**

(in 2024 prices) or \$88,000 per capita, in the year to March 2025 (provisional)

This represents a provisional decline of

**1.3%**

in real terms, from the previous year

Auckland produces

**38%**

of New Zealand's GDP, with 34% of the population

## Productivity

Auckland's average labour productivity (GDP per employee) was

**\$160,000**

in the year to March 2024

This is

**0.7%**

lower in real terms than the 2023 value of \$161,000

Auckland has higher labour productivity than the rest of New Zealand

**(\$143,000)**

## Employment

Around

**995,600**

people were employed in Auckland for the March 2025 quarter

Auckland's labour force participation rate was

**72.8%**

in the year to March 2025

Auckland's unemployment rate was

**5.4%**

for the year ended March 2025. This is up from 4.1% in the previous year

## Other

Auckland's estimated population in 2024 was

**1.8m**

equivalent to 34% of New Zealand's population

The year to March 2025 saw

**2.25m**

international visitor arrivals, 2% above the year to March 2024

In 2023, Auckland accounted for

**13.1%**

of New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions, considerably less than its contribution to GDP

# Auckland Economic Monitor

A summary of key macroeconomic information about Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland, updating the corresponding publication from 2024.

This is the second annual edition of the Auckland Economic Monitor, prepared by the Economic Development Office of Auckland Council (previously part of Tātaki Auckland Unlimited) with the support of PwC New Zealand. Its aim is to provide an important source of information and analysis about the economic performance of the Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland region, from an industry and labour market perspective, serving as a useful tool to gain greater insight into key economic indicators and trends shaping Auckland.

Prior to the initial 2024 publication, the last comprehensive overview of Auckland's economic performance was published in 2018, entitled the 'Auckland Growth Monitor'.

While much of the macroeconomic information contained in this report is publicly available, it is dispersed across different locations and sources, can be hard to interpret, and is not often accompanied by commentary which identifies key trends, challenges and opportunities. The key benefit of the Auckland Economic Monitor is that it provides key macroeconomic information about our region's economy in one place.

The data and insights contained in this publication can also be found at [aucklandeconomicmonitor.com](https://aucklandeconomicmonitor.com). While this publication is released annually, the relevant data on the website is updated more frequently, as updated data becomes available during the year.

## Focus of the 2025 Economic Monitor

- The 2025 Economic Monitor report focuses on what Auckland's economy looks like today, and how it fared during a challenging 2024.
- It also summarises what the latest Census data tells us about Auckland's population and its economy, based on recently released demographic, housing, employment, income and education data.
- The 2026 report will likely cover how Auckland has managed, and potentially recovered from, the current uncertainties facing the global economy.

## Information base

- The information provided in this report is primarily sourced from StatsNZ and Infometrics, with some specific metrics also taken from other sources.
- For many metrics, the most recent data available is for the year ended March 2024. While this inherently means that the 'current' data presented in this report is more than a year old, effort has been made to provide additional commentary that reflects more recent trends or estimates.
- Where available, provisional data for the year ending March 2025 has been used. It is important to note that this data is unconfirmed and may differ from actual figures.





## 02 Auckland's economy

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“The challenges predicted in last year’s report have played out, but brighter times lay ahead. The resilience of Auckland’s high value and innovation led sectors has shone through and will be critical to growth over the coming period.”



**John Lavery**

Head of Economic Growth and Local Economic Development, Economic Development Office  
Auckland Council



## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

# Auckland's GDP

While Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's economy continued to grow in the year to March 2024, provisional estimates show a slight decline in economic output over the last 12 months.

Auckland's GDP of \$160bn in the year to March 2024 was 2.1 per cent higher (in real terms) than the previous year. The region remains the primary hub of the New Zealand economy, contributing 38 per cent to national GDP – a figure that is increasing over time.

Provisional estimates from Infometrics show that the region's GDP declined to \$158bn (-1.3%) in the year to March 2025. The decline across the rest of New Zealand was similar (-0.9%) and reflects the challenging short-term economic cycle the country has found itself in.

Apart from the first year of the pandemic, this would be the first decline in Auckland's GDP since the GFC. In 2024, consumers were still feeling the effects of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand (RBNZ) increasing interest rates to curb inflationary pressures following the economic stimulus put in place by the Labour-led Government during the pandemic years, as well as the increased price of imported goods. Higher interest rates have led to cautiousness in investment, while businesses have also felt the dampening effect of reduced consumer activity.

Auckland's economy has shown considerable resilience in recent years and the macroeconomic outlook in 2025 looks more positive. That being said, the impending threat of an international trade war has led to lower GDP growth projections than a few months ago.

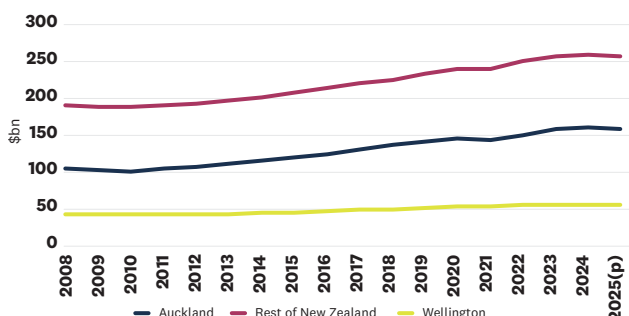
## GDP

- Auckland's GDP in the year to March 2024 was \$160bn. However, provisional data from Infometrics shows a 1.3% decline in GDP in the year to March 2025. The rest of New Zealand saw a similar decline (-0.9%).
- The provisional figure of \$158bn is still 12.1% higher than the 2019 value of \$141bn (in real terms), reflecting compound annual growth of 1.9%.
- Auckland currently contributes 38% to New Zealand's GDP, significantly higher than Auckland's share of the population (34%), and more than double the contribution of Wellington, the next largest region.

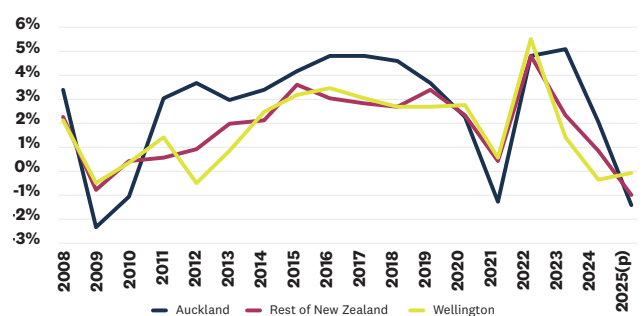
## GDP growth

- Auckland's GDP grew by 2.1% (in real terms) in the year to March 2024, while the rest of New Zealand's only grew by 0.9% and Wellington's GDP decreased 0.3% in real terms.
  - Only the West Coast and Otago regions had higher GDP growth rates in the year to March 2024 (2.8% and 2.4% respectively).
  - The provisional estimates for GDP in the year to March 2025 show a 1.3% decline in Auckland, slightly higher than the rest of New Zealand (-0.9%).
  - Auckland's contribution to New Zealand's GDP continues to increase – from 34% at the end of GFC in 2010 to 38% in 2024.
  - Aside from the first year of the pandemic (-1.2%), the provisional decline in GDP of 1.3% in the year to March 2025 is the first year growth has been negative since the GFC (YE March 2009: - 2.2%).

GDP (March year, 2024 Prices, \$bn)



Real GDP growth rate (March year)



## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

# What's driving economic performance?

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's growth in the year to March 2024 was driven by a number of industries, with growth rates exceeding those of the rest of New Zealand for most industries.

Auckland's economy is well-diversified, more than any other area of New Zealand – a key reason for its relative resilience. GDP growth in the year to March 2024 was driven by multiple industries, with noticeably stronger performance in 'construction', 'transport and logistics', 'information media and telecommunications', 'financial and insurance services', 'public administration' and 'arts and recreation services'.

Auckland's continued specialisation in high-value services relative to the rest of New Zealand provides a strong platform for future growth. Auckland's city centre, the country's commercial hub, has a particularly strong concentration of these services (see deep dive in section 3).

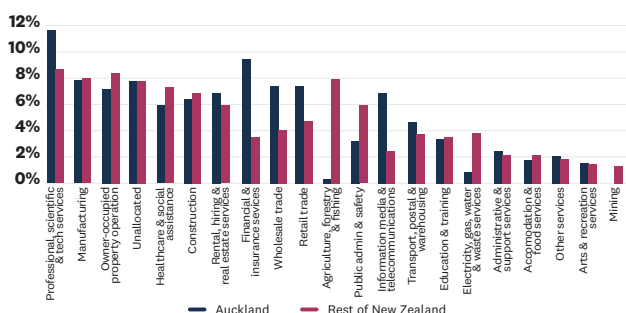
## GDP by industry

- Auckland's largest industries by GDP (ANZSIC Level 1) remain 'professional, scientific and technical services' and 'financial and insurance services', contributing a combined \$33bn in GDP in the year to March 2024.
  - Industries providing high-value services accounted for 36% of Auckland's GDP in the year to March 2024, compared to 26% for the rest of New Zealand. This figure is even higher in Auckland's city centre (49%).
  - Primary industries contribute very little to Auckland's economy (0.3% of GDP), compared to the rest of New Zealand (9%).
- Auckland's economy is well diversified. The largest industry ('professional, scientific and technical services') contributes 11% of Auckland's GDP. Across the other 66 territorial authorities, the average GDP contribution for the largest industries is 20%.

## Growth drivers

- The three industries which contributed the most to Auckland's GDP growth in absolute terms, in the year to March 2024, were 'financial and insurance services' (+\$600m), 'healthcare and social assistance' (+\$590m) and 'rental, hiring and real estate services' (+\$480m).
- Auckland's largest industry, 'professional, scientific and technical services', saw more subdued growth of 0.9%.
- 'Construction' continued its post-pandemic recovery, with growth of 3.5% in the year to March 2024. 'Arts and recreation services' also experienced strong growth (11.7%).
- Two of Auckland's largest industries experienced reductions in GDP (in real terms).
  - The 'manufacturing' industry experienced the largest absolute decline, with GDP dropping by \$446.3 million (3.6%).
  - Similarly, 'wholesale trade'—Auckland's fourth-largest industry by GDP experienced a decline of 3.5% (\$410.2 million).

% share of GDP by industry (2024)



Real GDP growth rate by industry (2024)



Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile

## ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

# Real GDP per capita

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's economy generates GDP per capita of \$89,000. Real GDP per capita decreased in the year to March 2024, and is likely to have done so in the year to March 2025 too.

When spread over Auckland's population, the \$160bn GDP generated in the year to March 2024 represents \$89,000 per person.

Real GDP per capita fell 0.3 per cent in the year to March 2024. Given continued population growth and provisional GDP growth of -1.3 per cent for the year to March 2025, it has almost certainly fallen again over the last 12 months as well – using the 2024 population estimate, the current figure would be \$88,000. GDP per capita is often considered a proxy for the average standing of living, thus implying it has worsened over the last 24 months.

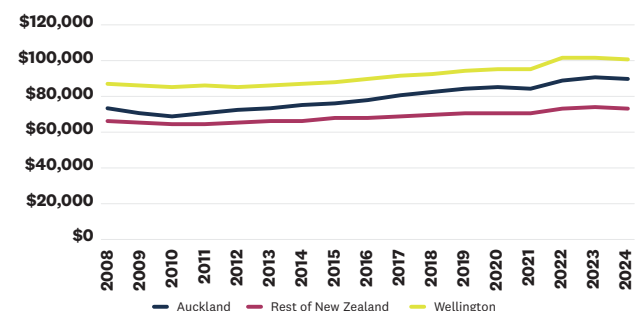
The rest of New Zealand has seen a similar decline in real GDP, though slightly smaller. This is noteworthy, as Auckland's GDP per capita has consistently grown at a faster rate than the rest of the country since the GFC.

## Real GDP per capita growth

- Auckland's GDP per capita in the year to March 2024 (\$89,000) was 20% higher than the rest of New Zealand (\$74,000).
  - This gap is effectively the same as in 2023 but has grown over time.
  - Wellington's GDP per capita (\$100,500) is 13% higher than Auckland's. It is the only New Zealand region with a higher GDP per capita than Auckland, which is predominantly driven by a stronger concentration of service jobs in public administration (central government) and related professional business services.
- Real GDP per capita in Auckland declined by 0.3% in the year to March 2024.
  - This is a slightly smaller reduction than the rest of New Zealand (-0.4%) and Wellington (-0.9%).

- Provisional GDP estimates for the year to March 2025 and ongoing population growth would suggest a further reduction in GDP per capita of at least 1.3%.

Real GDP per capita (March year, 2024 Prices)



Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile





## BUSINESSES

# Productivity

GDP output per worker (labour productivity) in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland fell (in real terms) 0.7 per cent in the year to March 2024 and has likely stagnated or declined slightly in the year to March 2025.

Labour productivity represents the ability of the workforce to generate GDP, based on its own inherent productivity but also its ability to leverage capital resources.

Auckland generated \$160,000 of GDP per employee in the year to March 2024. This is lower than Wellington, but higher than the rest of New Zealand, reflecting the differences in industry mix across the country. Labour productivity decreased by 0.7 per cent in the year to March 2024 and appears to have stagnated or declined slightly based on provisional filled jobs and GDP data for the year to March 2025. Labour productivity has otherwise increased over the last two decades for the most part, albeit slowly.

Like New Zealand more generally, Auckland faces the challenge of boosting its productivity in the future, as it remains low relative to international comparators. Enhanced productivity is crucial because it directly drives economic growth, job creation, higher wages and living standards through the efficient use of resources. One shining light has been Auckland's city centre – its annual average labour productivity growth (1.6%) over the last 20 years is double that of the rest of New Zealand (0.8%) – see deep dive in section 3.

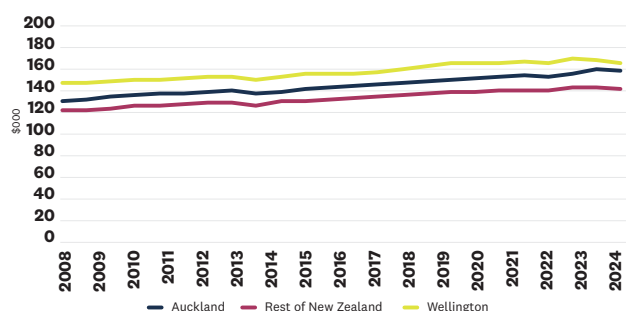
## Labour productivity

- Auckland's average labour productivity (GDP per employee) was \$160,000 in the year to March 2024, 0.7% lower (in real terms) than the 2023 value of \$161,000.
- Auckland has higher labour productivity than the rest of New Zealand (\$143,000). However it is lower than some other comparators, including:
  - Wellington (\$168,000), which is less diversified and has a large government administration industry compared to Auckland. Auckland has higher productivity in several key service industries.
  - Many cities in other developed countries, such as Brisbane, Vancouver, Dublin and Copenhagen.
- Auckland's productivity decrease in 2024 was not as large as the productivity decreases experienced in the rest of New Zealand (-1.0%) and Wellington (-1.7%).

## Productivity by industry

- Auckland's most productive industries are 'information media and telecommunications', 'rental, hiring and real estate services' and 'financial and insurance services'.
- All three of these industries are more productive in Auckland than in the rest of New Zealand.
- Auckland's city centre has the highest labour productivity in the country, with a 'productivity premium' of 40% driven by a strong concentration of high-value service industries.
- Auckland is New Zealand's tech hub. It is home to 108 of New Zealand's top 200 tech companies. Auckland tech firms are highly productive and spend a significantly higher proportion of revenue on R&D than the average firm in New Zealand.

### GDP per filled job (2024 prices)



### GDP per filled job by industry (2024)



Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile, International comparators – Stats.OECD: Productivity and ULC. Technology industry – 2023 TIN report and 2022 Tātaki Auckland Unlimited insights report on the tech sector.

## BUSINESSES

# Auckland businesses

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland has around 227,000 businesses, representing 35 per cent of the national total.

Auckland's businesses come in a range of sizes. Around 165,000 have no employees at all, 37,000 have between one and five, and some have more than 10,000. Auckland, like the rest of New Zealand, is mostly made up of small businesses. However, it has more large businesses than the rest of New Zealand, being home to over 60 percent of New Zealand's top 200 companies.

The number of Auckland businesses grew in the year to March 2024, but at a lower rate than in recent years – in fact, the 0.8 per cent growth rate was the lowest annual increase since 2012.

### Number of businesses

- Auckland had approximately 227,000 businesses in 2024.
  - This is around 3.5 times the number of businesses in Wellington.
- This is 0.8% higher than the 2023 value of 225,000.
  - This growth rate is lower than the average annual increase of 2.7% observed over 2019 to 2023.
  - This growth rate is lower than the rest of New Zealand's (1.0%) for the first time since 2007.
- Auckland currently contains 35% of all New Zealand's businesses, compared with 34% of the population.
- The largest industry by number of businesses in Auckland is rental, hiring, and real estate services (48,000), accounting for 21% of businesses.

### Business size

- 72% of Auckland's businesses have no employees. They are either sole traders, or contract out their labour.
- On average, Auckland businesses have become slightly larger during 2024.
  - Of those businesses which employ staff, the average size is 15.9 employees, compared to 15.5 in 2023. The rest of New Zealand averages 13.7 employees per business unit.
- Industries with the lowest number of employees per business unit are 'rental, hiring and real estate services', 'agriculture, forestry and fishing', 'financial and insurance services', and 'construction'.
- 'Public administration and safety' and 'education' have the largest number of employees per business unit.

### Proportion of businesses by size

Employees	Auckland		Rest of NZ	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
0	72.2%	72.4%	68.1%	68.6%
1 to 5	16.5%	16.2%	18.8%	18.4%
6 to 9	4.1%	4.2%	5.0%	5.0%
10 to 19	3.6%	3.6%	4.4%	4.3%
20 to 49	2.3%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%
50 to 99	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
100+	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

### Average number of employees

	Auckland		Rest of NZ	
	2023	2024	2023	2024
All	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
>0 employees	15.5	15.9	13.3	13.7

## BUSINESSES

# Pakihi Māori

Te Ōhanga Māori (the Māori economy) and Pakihi Māori (Māori-owned businesses) in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland play a critical role in the region's overall economic landscape.

Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau are represented across all areas of the region's economy, from the technology and creative industries to climate innovation. Māori are excelling in various fields, demonstrating remarkable resilience and innovation.

The largest industries for Pakihi Māori are 'construction' and 'wholesale trade', however, 'tourism' is also an important industry. Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland has more Pakihi Māori and a larger Māori asset base in 'Professional, scientific, and technical services' than the rest of Aotearoa New Zealand, and less in primary industries.

Pakihi Māori not only boost the economic vitality of Tāmaki Makaurau but also enrich the cultural landscape of the region – they are strongly values-oriented, balancing social, cultural, environmental, spiritual, and economic goals.

## Businesses

- The GDP contribution of the Māori economy to Aotearoa New Zealand has significantly increased from \$17 billion (6.5% of total GDP) in 2018 to \$32 billion (8.9% of total GDP) in 2023.
  - The contribution of different industries nationally has evolved. 'Professional, scientific, and technical services' is currently the largest contributor, whereas 'agriculture, forestry, and fishing' was the largest in 2018.
- In 2023, Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland was home to 5,400 Māori-owned businesses (excluding sole traders<sup>1</sup>), accounting for 23% of the 23,700 Māori-owned businesses across New Zealand.

## Key industries

- The 'real estate and property services' industry has the largest Māori-owned asset base in Auckland, valued at \$5.3 billion, closely followed by 'professional, scientific, and technical services' at \$4.7 billion.
  - The Māori asset base in Tāmaki Makaurau differs from the rest of the country, as it is not concentrated in agriculture, forestry, and fishing.
- In Tāmaki Makaurau the largest industry for Māori-owned businesses is 'construction', with 1,578 businesses (29% of all Māori businesses), followed by 'professional, scientific, and technical services' with 1,020 businesses (19% of Māori businesses).
  - In contrast, the rest of New Zealand's Māori businesses are predominantly in 'agriculture, forestry, and fishing', which has 4,709 businesses (25% of Māori businesses outside Auckland), followed by construction with 4,287 businesses.

- Māori employers in Tāmaki Makaurau (\$103,800) had the highest earnings of all rohe across Aotearoa. However, the Te-Whanganui ā Tara (Wellington) rohe had higher earnings for self-employed Māori (e.g., free-lancers and contractors).

## Māori-owned businesses by industry

	Auckland	Rest of NZ
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	199	4,709
Manufacturing	258	750
Construction	1,578	4,287
Wholesale trade	126	348
Retail, accommodation, and food services	332	1,282
Transport, postal, and warehousing	189	669
Information media, arts, and recreation services	159	540
Financial and insurance services	126	264
Real estate and property services	338	1,282
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1,020	2,097
Education and training	86	235
Health care and social assistance	207	423
Administrative, support, and other services	776	1,462
Not elsewhere included	–	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,394</b>	<b>18,354</b>

1. The latest figure for Māori sole traders in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland is 2,500 from the Te Matapaeroa 2021 report (Te Puni Kokiri 2024). Previous iterations of the report, as well as the 2022 Tāmaki Makaurau Māori Economy report published by the Southern Initiative (Auckland Council) – which was referenced in last year's Auckland Economic Monitor – counted 11,500 sole traders. The reason for the discrepancy is earlier versions of Te Matapaeroa reported on all individuals with any self-employed income as sole traders, whereas updated data in Te Matapaeroa 2021 counted only 'established' sole traders, i.e., individuals who pass a threshold in sales which leads to them being "birthed" onto the Business Register.

Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile, Te Ōhanga Māori 2023  
– The Māori economy 2023 (March 2025)



THE LABOUR MARKET

# Auckland's workforce

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland’s workforce is growing, and continues to become more diverse and skilled.

Employment has shown consistently robust growth in Auckland over the last decade, with highly skilled jobs making up an increased proportion of the workforce. Auckland’s labour force demographics have also shifted significantly, driven by immigration from Asia and a growing Māori and Pacific workforce. The challenging economic climate has led to rising unemployment in recent quarters, however.

## Workforce size

- Nearly 1 million people are employed in Auckland in 2025 (Q1), 34% of the New Zealand total. A further 68,000 people are unemployed, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the last 12 months.
- The number of people employed has increased by nearly 100,000 since 2019 but has declined by approximately 10,000 over the last 12 months due to growing unemployment.

## Ethnicities

- Auckland’s workforce continues to become more diverse.
  - The Asian workforce has increased by 73,000 since Q1 2023, but growth has slowed down in recent quarters. This growth is forecast to continue based on population and immigration projections.
- There has been a modest increase in the number of Māori and Pacific peoples in Auckland’s workforce since 2023, while European workforce numbers continue to decline.

### Auckland's workforce by ethnicity

	2024 Q1	2025 Q1
European	536,700	510,900
Māori	105,600	101,200
Pacific	120,600	129,600
Asian	351,200	379,600

## Skill level

- Over half of Auckland’s jobs were either ‘high skilled’ or ‘skilled’ in 2024, while ‘low skilled’ jobs were around 34%.<sup>2</sup>
  - This is more skewed toward ‘high skilled’ jobs than the rest of New Zealand.
  - The largest increase in the year to March 2024 was seen in ‘high skilled’ jobs (+10,300). This has been the case every year since 2001.
- In 2024, 36% of jobs in Auckland were ‘knowledge-intensive’, higher than the rest of New Zealand (31%). This gap is driven by a stronger concentration of IT, management and engineering professionals in Auckland.

### Jobs in Auckland by broad skill level

	2023	2024	Change
Highly-skilled	379,863	390,195	2.7%
Skilled	131,691	135,728	3.1%
Semi-skilled	133,214	137,129	2.9%
Low-skilled	326,484	335,029	2.6%

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

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

Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile

# Employment trends by industry

While Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland is overwhelmingly a service-based economy, growth has not necessarily been driven by service industries.

Auckland has a predominantly service-based economy, although employment isn't always concentrated in the areas with the highest GDP contribution. More labour-intensive industries such as construction (1st), retail (4th) and hospitality (5th) have seen large employment growth over the last decade and, as a result, the proportion of employment in higher-value service industries has remained the same.

While there has been relatively less employment growth in industries such as 'financial and insurance services' and 'information media and telecommunications', they rank 3rd and 4th, respectively for contribution to Auckland's GDP growth over the last decade. This reflects the differences in labour productivity (GDP per worker) across industries.

The year to March 2024 saw continued recovery in employment in industries hit harder by the pandemic (e.g., hospitality, transport and logistics, education and training). 'Construction' and 'health care and social assistance' also saw strong employment growth, while manufacturing saw a slight decline and the increase in jobs in services was more subdued. However, national-level filled jobs data up to March 2025 suggest that the recent economic downturn has led to a large decline in construction jobs, as well as a fall in hospitality, retail, professional services, and administrative services.

## Employment by industry in Auckland

- Employment growth in Auckland was positive across all industries except manufacturing in the year to March 2024.
  - 'Transport, postal and warehousing' was the fastest growing industry (7.4%) in Auckland, closely followed by 'arts and recreation services' (7.1%).
  - 'Manufacturing' saw a slight decrease of - 0.01% (140 jobs) but remains the fifth largest employer in the region, accounting for 8.5% of total employment.
- National-level filled jobs data up to March 2025 shows that the increase in unemployment over the last 12 months has been most evident in 'information media and telecommunications' (-7.5% decline in filled jobs), 'construction' (-6.1%) and 'administration and support services' (-5.7%).
- Auckland is a service-intensive region. In 2024, nearly 80% of the workforce was employed in service industries, compared to 72% across the rest of New Zealand.
  - Auckland has a comparative advantage in sectors such as insurance, finance, information media and telecommunications.
- The primary industries employ only 0.8% of the region's workforce. This is significantly lower than the rest of the country (7.9%).

## Employment by industry in Auckland

	2023	2024
Professional, scientific and technical services	123,000	124,600
Construction	102,900	107,200
Health care and social assistance	88,600	91,400
Retail trade	85,200	87,200
Manufacturing	84,600	84,500
Education and training	68,200	70,300
Wholesale trade	66,100	67,000
Accommodation and food services	59,700	63,500
Administrative and support services	56,100	57,300
Transport, postal and warehousing	43,800	47,300
Financial and insurance services	40,900	42,200
Public administration and safety	38,500	39,700
Other services	35,300	36,000
Rental, hiring and real estate services	25,900	26,100
Information media and telecommunications	22,800	22,800
Arts and recreation services	15,600	16,800
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7,400	7,500
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	6,000	6,100
Mining	400	400

Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile

# Labour market trends

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland is experiencing rising unemployment and declining labour force participation, amid continuing economic challenges.

Auckland has a labour force participation rate of 73 per cent, which means nearly three-quarters of working age (15-64) Aucklanders have or are seeking a job. Of the total labour force, of 1.06 million people, 68,000 (6.4%) were unemployed in the March 2025 quarter. The annual average unemployment rate for the year to March 2025 (5.4%) is a percentage point below this, however, with the quarterly unemployment rate seeing a particularly large jump in March 2025 compared to previous quarters. The quarterly unemployment rate has climbed to its highest level since 2015, and the discrepancy between Auckland and the rest of New Zealand's unemployment rate (4.9%) of 1.5 percentage points is the largest gap seen since 2010. The discrepancy between the annual average unemployment rate for the year to March 2025 is not as marked, but still the highest we have seen since 2015.

Auckland's labour force participation rate remains above that of the rest of New Zealand, as has been the case since the pandemic. While labour force participation has declined over the last 12 months, it is still above pre-pandemic levels.

## Participation rate

- Auckland's labour force participation rate was 73% in Q1 of 2025.
  - This is lower than in 2023 (74%), although still relatively high historically (e.g., 70%, on average, from 2014-2019).
  - This is higher than the New Zealand-wide value (72%).
- Male participation is higher than female (78% vs 68%) in Q1 of 2025. Female participation has fallen slightly more over the last 12 months, but the gap is still smaller than it was in the years prior to the pandemic.
- Participation rates have fallen the most among Māori over the last 12 months, followed by those of European ethnicity. The participation rate for the Asian ethnic group has remained stable, while the participation rate for Pacific peoples has increased.
  - Māori now have the lowest participation rate in Auckland (66%), followed by Pacific peoples (68%).
  - Asian (77%) labour force participation is the highest of the major ethnic groups, and has overtaken European participation since the pandemic.

## Unemployment rate

- Auckland's unemployment rate was 6.4% in Q1 2025, up from 4.8% in Q1 2024.
  - This is well above the national rate (5.4%) and that of the rest of New Zealand (4.9%)
  - An additional 18,000 Aucklanders are unemployed compared to 12 months ago, the biggest annual increase since 2015.
  - The unemployment gap to the rest of New Zealand of 1.5 percentage points is the highest seen since 2010. The gap between the annual average unemployment rates for the year to March 2025 (5.4% v 4.9%) is not as marked, but still the highest we have seen since 2015.
- Male unemployment (5.1%) is slightly lower than female unemployment (5.6%) but the gap has narrowed over the last year.
- The European ethnicity group has the lowest unemployment rate (3.9%), followed by Asian (5.0%). Māori unemployment is up to 11.5%, while the Pacific unemployment rate is 10.1%.

### Unemployment and labour force participation rates in Auckland (annual average, March years)

	Unemployment rate		Labour force participation rate	
	Mar 2024	Mar 2025	Mar 2024	Mar 2025
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>74.2%</b>	<b>72.8%</b>
Female	4.6%	5.6%	69.5%	68.0%
Male	3.7%	5.1%	79.0%	77.7%
European	3.3%	3.9%	75.4%	73.5%
Māori	9.2%	11.5%	69.2%	66.7%
Pacific	7.9%	10.1%	66.8%	65.4%
Asian	3.4%	5.0%	77.7%	76.5%



# Earnings

Average earnings in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland continue to grow at more than the rate of inflation, increasing by 5.6 per cent in the year to March 2024.

The average Auckland employee currently earns around \$86,000 annually. This is higher than the rest of New Zealand, although lower than for Wellington employees. Earnings have continued to grow over time, and the period since 2021 has seen above-inflation growth – increasing average real incomes for Aucklanders. National-level weekly earnings data up to March 2025 suggest average earnings have likely increased again over the last 12 months but less than in previous years due to a tighter job market.

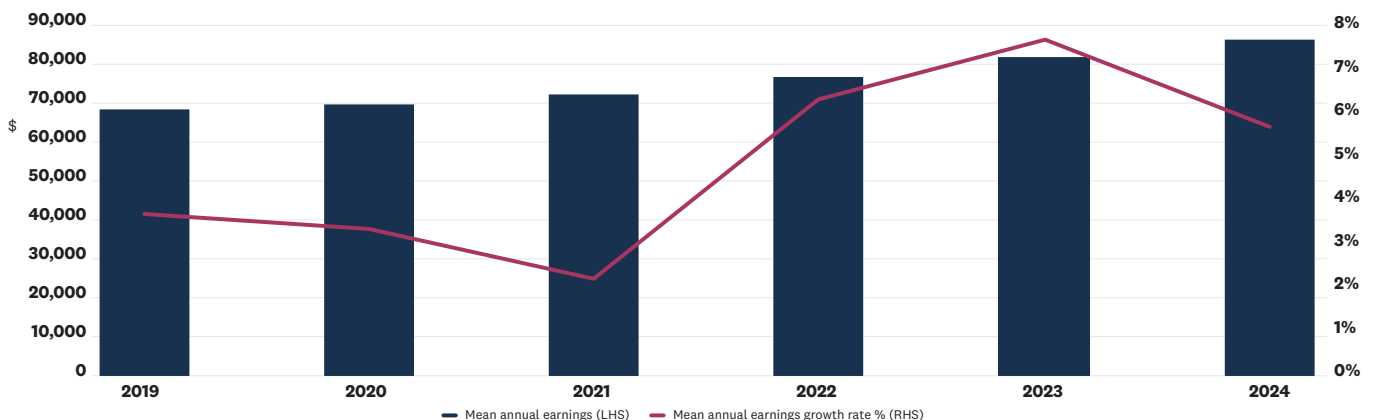
## Earnings

- The average Auckland employee earns \$86,000 annually (year to March 2024), an increase of 5.6% compared to the previous year.
  - This is 13% greater than the average employee across the rest of New Zealand (\$75,000).
  - Average earnings in Wellington are slightly higher (\$87,000) than in Auckland
- Auckland has strong clusters of highly paid jobs in certain industries.
  - The average wage among Auckland’s leading ICT companies was \$106,000 according to 2022 data from the Technology Investment Network (TIN).
  - Auckland has a strong concentration of employment in high-paying service industries relative to the rest of New Zealand, e.g., ‘information media and telecommunications’ and ‘financial and insurance services’.

## Earnings growth

- The Auckland growth rate of mean annual earnings has fallen from 7.2% in the year to March 2023 to 5.6% in the year to March 2024.
  - The rest of New Zealand has also experienced lower earnings growth compared to 2023, albeit slightly higher (5.8%) than Auckland.
  - Wellington’s earnings growth was also higher than Auckland’s at 6.1%.
- National-level weekly earnings data up to March 2025 suggest average earnings have likely increased again over the last 12 months but less than in previous years due to a tighter job market.
- Since the pandemic, earnings have increased 5.3% p.a., on average in Auckland, and 5.2% p.a. across the rest of New Zealand. In the decade prior to the pandemic, earnings growth across the rest of New Zealand outpaced Auckland slightly.

Mean annual earnings and growth in Auckland (March Year, nominal values)



Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile. Auckland unemployment and participation rate – StatsNZ: Household Labour Force Survey.

## ECONOMIC CONFIDENCE

# Consumer confidence

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's consumer confidence has fluctuated over the last 12 months, as part of a complex – yet promising – trend in sentiment.

Both consumer and business confidence are strong indicators of the sense of stability and security within an economy. Consumer confidence in Auckland fell during the first half of 2024, but increased to levels similar to those prior to the COVID-19 period in the December 2024 quarter.

Auckland consumers were slowly beginning to feel more optimistic, in part reflecting less pressure on living costs and lower interest rates. Inflation-adjusted retail sales were, however, still down 4.3 per cent in 2024.

While consumer confidence was cautiously trending upward in late 2024, suggesting potential for gradual improvement in 2025, a slight fall in confidence in the March 2025 quarter shows that the economic environment is still challenging. Concerns around macroeconomic conditions globally, as well as higher unemployment and the after-effects of higher price levels domestically, are having a dampening effect on spending.

### Consumer confidence

- Consumer confidence in Auckland was relatively resilient during the COVID-19 period, but hit record lows in 2022.
- Auckland's (and the rest of New Zealand's) consumer confidence slowly improved during 2023 and early 2024.
- Consumer confidence has fluctuated quarter-by-quarter since then. It fell considerably in Q2 2024, reflecting household cost of living pressures and a more pessimistic economic outlook, but increased again in the second half of 2024, reaching pre-pandemic levels – this more optimistic outlook, driven by declining interest rates, has been challenged again in early 2025, with higher unemployment and volatility on global markets.

### Consumer spending

- Consumer spending in Auckland was \$25.8bn in the year to March 2025. This was 2.2% lower than in 2024.
  - The 2025 result reflects the slight decline in confidence in the March 2025 quarter.
  - Spending in the rest of New Zealand also fell but by somewhat less (-0.9%).
- Inflation-adjusted retail sales continued to decline in 2024 in Auckland (-4.3%) and in the rest of New Zealand (-3.1%).

*Source: Confidence indices – Westpac McDermott Miller (Consumer Confidence Index) and NZIER (Quarterly Survey of Business Opinion).  
Consumer spending – Infometrics: Quarterly economic monitor*



## ECONOMIC CONFIDENCE

# Business confidence

Business confidence has increased considerably over the last 12 months, reaching its highest level in a decade.

In 2022 and 2023, Auckland business confidence fell to levels not seen since the GFC. Despite a brief post-election boost, confidence waned again during early 2024.

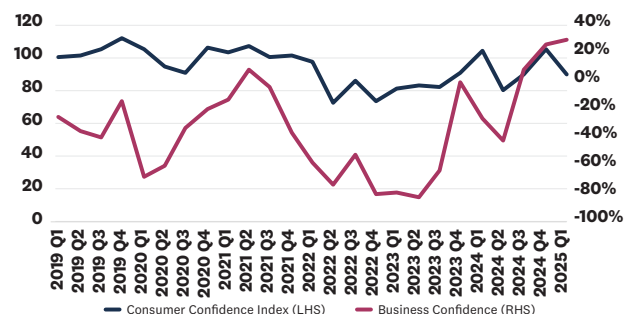
But since the middle of 2024, Auckland business confidence has increased significantly. It is now at a level not seen since 2014–2015. While demand in the economy is still on the weaker side, the latest data (Q1 2025) points to businesses expecting some improvement in the coming months, driven by lower interest rates, among other factors.

However, recent political and economic volatility globally has reduced business confidence in some of our main trading partners. In turn, this has likely created some pessimism among Auckland’s export-focussed businesses. While this is not yet reflected in the data, some downturn may be expected in business confidence in subsequent quarters.

### Business confidence

- Business confidence in the March 2025 quarter was +31%, meaning that a net 31% of firms expect improving economic conditions in the short-term.
  - This is significantly higher than the March 2024 quarter (-25%). In fact, it is the highest figure since September 2014.
- Business confidence has continued to fluctuate considerably in the recent past, reflecting changes in underlying economic conditions. It has been negative for most of the last 7 years, reaching historic lows through 2022 and 2023.
- The positive trend in business confidence through the second half of 2024 and early 2025 suggested a potential recovery phase for businesses in Auckland. These results should be interpreted with caution, however, given current global economic volatility.

Auckland confidence indices



Source: Westpac McDermott Miller (Consumer Confidence Index) and NZIER (Quarterly Survey of Business Opinion).







# Auckland as a destination

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland offers the first taste of New Zealand for many international visitors. International tourism has recovered strongly, but it is not yet back to pre-COVID-19 levels.

Around 75 per cent of New Zealand's international visitors pass through Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland at some point in their journey. This helps drive Auckland's visitor economy, even if their primary destination is elsewhere.

Domestic tourism is also extremely important for Auckland's visitor economy. Domestic visitors are particularly attracted to Auckland by major events, concerts and festivals that they may not otherwise be able to experience in their own regions. The retail and hospitality offerings in Auckland are also attractive.

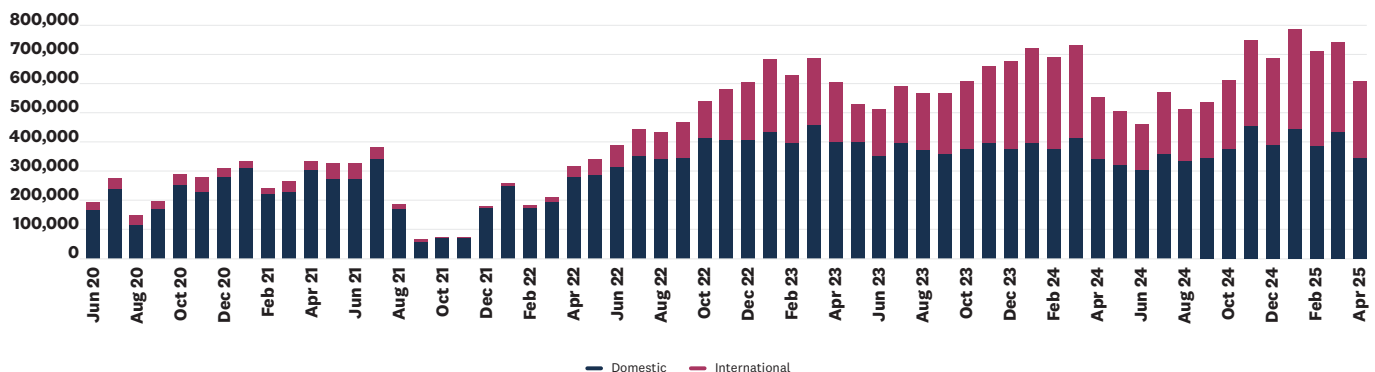
The visitor economy was greatly impacted by COVID-19, as New Zealand had some of the world's most restrictive border controls. The recovery has been strong – international passenger arrivals at Auckland Airport were up 9 per cent for the year ending January 2025. While international visitor numbers as a proportion of the total increased in 2024, they remained below pre-COVID-19 (2019) levels. This trend continued into the first three months of 2025 where international passenger arrivals (excluding transits) were still 7.5 per cent below pre-pandemic (2019) levels.

International visitors typically spend more than domestic visitors, and so a shift back toward more international visitors is increasing tourism expenditure.

## Number of visitors

- The year to March 2025 saw 2.25m international visitor arrivals to Auckland.
  - This is an increase of 2% from 12 months ago.
- The region had 7.4m total guest nights in the year to March 2025, a decrease of 0.9% on the previous year.
  - Domestic guest nights (4.5m) were the driver of this decline (-1.5%). International guest nights increased slightly (0.1%).
  - January 2025 was the most popular month, with nearly 800,000 total guest nights.
- There has been an increase in international visitors from all major markets for the year to March 2025, except for the US (-3%).
- Longer-terms projections from STR Global and Oxford Tourism Economics suggest an annual increase of 2.5% in hotel occupancy over the next three years.
- For more data on Auckland's visitor economy, see Tātaki Auckland Unlimited [Monthly Auckland Destination Overview reports](#).

## Auckland – monthly guest nights



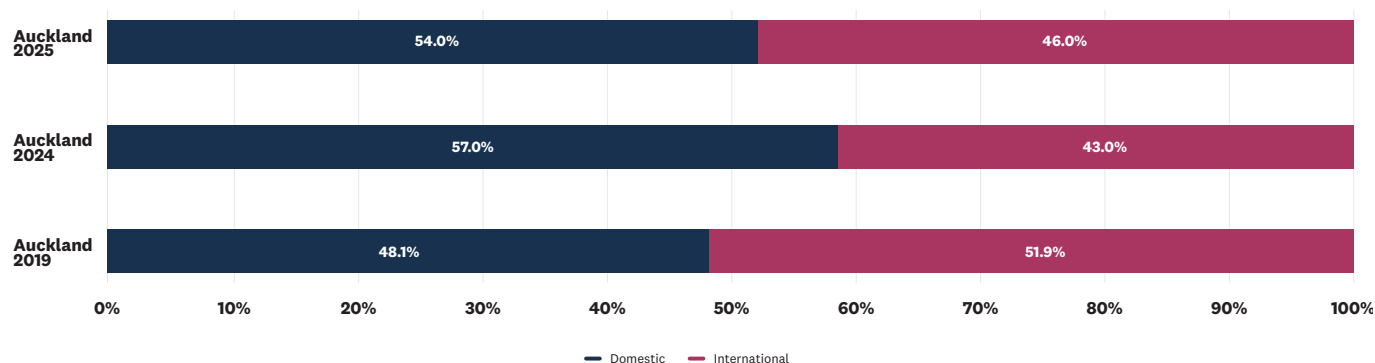
Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile, Auckland guest nights – Fresh Info Accommodation Data Programme (ADP)



## Spending patterns

- In the year to March 2025, 46% of tourism expenditure came from international visitors.
  - This is a slight increase from 43% in the year to March 2024 reflecting the ongoing recovery of international tourism.
  - This is a larger proportion than the rest of New Zealand, which has a greater proportion of domestic visitor spending.
- International visitor arrivals have increased by 2% in the year to March 2025, while spending was up 8.6%.
  - International visitors generally spend more than their domestic counterparts. So an increase in international visitors leads to an even greater increase in visitor expenditure.
- These trends are encouraging for the Auckland tourism industry, with patterns that more closely resemble the pre-COVID-19 period, with a greater impact from international visitors than in recent years.
- Compared to the rest of New Zealand, visitor spending in Auckland is more concentrated in ‘retail sales’ (excluding fuel and groceries) and ‘cultural, recreation and gambling services’, but less in ‘accommodation’ and ‘passenger transport’.
  - It should be noted, however, that compared to 2019, spending on ‘passenger transport’ and ‘accommodation’ has seen the biggest proportional decline.

## Composition of tourism expenditure



Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile, Auckland guest nights – Fresh Info Accommodation Data Programme (ADP)

# Economic impact of visitor economy

Tourism contributed \$6bn to Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland’s GDP in the year to March 2024.

Auckland’s tourism industry is experiencing a robust recovery, led by significant employment growth and resulting in an increasing contribution to the region’s GDP. Tourist spending has also rebounded strongly, reflecting both increased visitor numbers and a shift in spending patterns. However, all of these metrics are still below pre-COVID levels.

## Tourism employment

- The tourism industry employed 5.3% of Auckland’s workforce in 2024.
  - This is lower than the rest of New Zealand (7.2%).
- Auckland’s tourism industry employed 53,000 people in the year to March 2024.
  - This was an increase of 16.0% since 2023, a growth rate which exceeds the rest of New Zealand (12.5%).
  - This was still below the 70,000 people employed in 2019.
  - The rest of New Zealand’s tourism industry employed 130,000 individuals, also below pre-pandemic levels.
- In 2024, tourism in Auckland contributed \$6bn to GDP, a 19% increase from 2023.
  - The rest of New Zealand’s tourism industry contributed \$11bn to GDP, a 6% increase from 2023.
  - Although tourism GDP continues to grow, it is still 21% below pre-COVID-19 values.

## Expenditure

## GDP contribution

- The tourism industry contributed 3.8% of Auckland’s total GDP in the year to March 2024.
  - This proportion has increased since 2023 (3.2%).
  - This proportion is lower than for the rest of New Zealand (4.2%).
- Tourist spending increased by 1.8% in Auckland, in the year to March 2025, reaching \$8.4bn.
  - This value is only 4.6% below 2019 expenditure if inflation is not taken into account.
- The rest of New Zealand saw a decline in tourist spending (-0.7%).
- Domestic visitor spending accounted for the majority (54%) of spending in 2025 – this was not the case prior to the pandemic (2019: 48%)

## Economic contribution of visitor economy to Auckland

	Employment	GDP	Expenditure
2023	45,489	\$5,058m	\$7,687m
2024	52,747	\$5,997m	\$8,282m
2025	-	-	\$8,425m
Growth 2023-2024	16.0%	18.6%	7.7%



## COMMUNITY

# Who lives in Auckland

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland is a young, diverse and growing region. It is home to 34 per cent of New Zealand's population.

Just over one third of New Zealanders – 1.8 million in 2024 – live in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland.

Auckland's population is younger than the rest of New Zealand's, although like many western societies, it is ageing. Between 2018 and 2023 (Census years), there was an increase in the population aged over 65, and a decrease in those under 10. It has a working age population which proportionally exceeds that of the rest of New Zealand.

Auckland's population has been growing faster than the rest of New Zealand's for some time. While it saw an unprecedented decline during the COVID-19 pandemic, it grew again considerably in 2023 and 2024, fuelled by immigration.

Overall, the region now has more people than it did pre-COVID-19. The proportion of New Zealanders who live in Auckland is projected to increase further in the future.

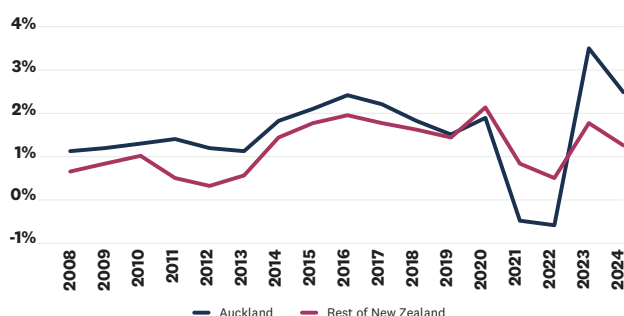
## Population

- In 2024, nearly 1.8 million people lived in Auckland, accounting for 34.0% of New Zealand's population.
- Auckland's population growth in the year to June 2024 was 2.4%, following 3.6% growth in 2023. In contrast, the rest of New Zealand grew at a slower rate of 1.3% in 2024 and 1.7% in 2023.
  - From 2014 to 2020, Auckland's growth rate averaged 2%, peaking at 2.4% in 2016. There was population decline of 0.5% in the years to June 2021 and 2022 due to the pandemic, but growth has since returned.
- The majority of Auckland's population growth can be attributed to international migration, as 72% of the natural population (births – deaths) increase has been offset by negative internal migration.
  - Through internal migration, Auckland lost 8,200 residents, a 67% increase compared to 2023. This trend extends back as far as 2007.
  - Natural population growth in Auckland rose by 11%, while the rest of the country saw only a 1% increase.
  - International migration saw a net gain of 38,800 people, which is 24% lower than in 2023 (54,100).

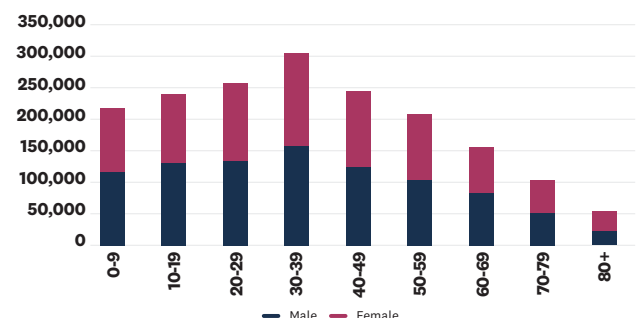
## Age

- Auckland's population consists of a balanced gender mix across various age groups.
  - Females slightly outnumber males in most age groups, particularly between 30 and 39.
- Auckland has a young population compared to the rest of the country.
  - Most notably, only 13% of Aucklanders are 65 years or above whereas in the rest of New Zealand, this age group makes up more than 18% of the population.
  - Additionally, 19% of Aucklanders are below the age of 15, compared to 18% in the rest of New Zealand.
  - The working age group (15-64) in Auckland is large (68%) especially compared to the rest of New Zealand (65%).
- The most significant population concentrations are in the 30-39 age range, with 149,830 males and 153,050 females.

### Auckland and rest of New Zealand population growth



### Auckland's population by age and gender (2024)



## COMMUNITY

# Ethnic diversity

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland has a vibrant mix of cultures, with over 40% of the population born overseas.

Auckland is one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the world and its demographic landscape is continually evolving.

With 180+ ethnicities in the region, there has been a marked shift from a predominantly European identity to a more multicultural ethos in recent decades. Auckland is also the world's largest Polynesian city, with New Zealand's largest Māori population and over 275,000 Pacific peoples.

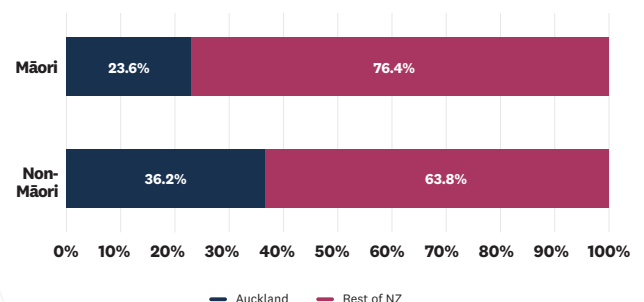
### Māori population

- Māori hold a special place in the identity and life of Aotearoa New Zealand through a partnership between Māori and the Crown under Te Tiriti o Waitangi/ The Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti). Auckland Council recognises 19 iwi authorities (mana whenua) in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland.
- In 2024, Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland was home to 24% of Māori in New Zealand, with an estimated 216,000 Māori residents, making up 12% of Auckland's population.
- Auckland's Māori population grew by 12% during the intercensal period (2018-2023), outpacing the rest of the population (5.4%).
- In 2024, the proportion of Māori under the age of 15 in Auckland was 27.5%, well above the rest of the Auckland population (18%). Similarly, a much smaller proportion of the Māori population is aged 65+ compared to other ethnicities.

### Ethnic diversity

- The 2023 Census showed that while the European population has seen a slight decline, there has been significant growth in the Asian and Pacific peoples categories since the 2018 Census, highlighting Auckland's increasingly diverse demographic landscape.
  - The Asian population grew materially from 442,700 in 2018 to 518,000 in 2023, a substantial increase of 17.1% from 2018 to 2023.
  - The Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African community experienced the largest proportional growth among ethnic groups in Auckland, increasing by 24.8% from 2018 to 2023, although this group remains the smallest with a population of 44,700.
  - Auckland's European population fell by 2.9% relative to 2018.
  - Census data reveals that between 2018 and 2023, the Pacific population in Auckland increased by 12.8%, rising from 244,000 to 275,100
- Auckland, in 2023, had a significantly smaller proportion of its population that is European (49.8%) than the rest of the country (76.7%).
- In 2023, 31.3% of Auckland residents identified as Asian, vastly exceeding the rest of New Zealand (10.3%).

### Proportion of population living in Auckland compared to the rest of New Zealand (2024)



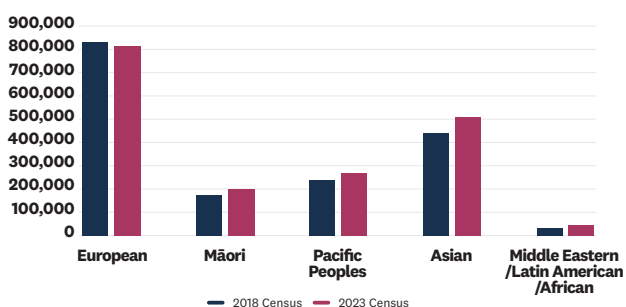
Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile, New Zealand 2023 Census



## Pacific population

- Auckland's Pacific population was estimated at over 300,000 in 2024, making it the largest Polynesian city in the world.
  - While Auckland is home to 34% of New Zealand's total population, it is where 62% of New Zealand's Pacific population resides.
- The Pacific population in Auckland has grown at a faster rate than the rest of the Auckland population. As of 2023, 16.6% of Aucklanders identified with a Pacific ethnicity up from 15.5% in the 2018 Census.
- The 2023 Census data shows that our Pacific population is very diverse, with large Samoan (49% of Pacific peoples in Auckland), Tongan (26%), Cook Islands Māori (19%), Niuean (9.3%), Fijian (4.7%) and Tuvaluan (1.6%) and Tokelauan (1%) communities.
- The proportion of Auckland's Pacific population born in New Zealand continues to increase – from 59% in 2013 to 64% in 2023.
- Auckland's Pacific population is also relatively young – 28% are under the age of 15 compared to 18% for the rest of the population.

## Auckland region population – census count



Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile, New Zealand 2023 Census



## EMISSIONS

# Auckland's emissions

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's ongoing efforts to manage and reduce emissions are part of its commitment to a more environmentally sustainable future.

Auckland produced 13 per cent of New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions in 2023. As a region, Auckland has made gradual progress in reducing its greenhouse gas emissions over the last 15 years or so, with a 16.3 per cent reduction in emission levels between 2007 – 2023. This rate of emission reduction outstrips that achieved by the rest of New Zealand, down only 7.3 per cent over the same period. However, Auckland's emission reductions in 2023 were negligible compared to previous years.

Like many cities and regions around the world, Auckland is beginning the transition to a low-carbon economy. Auckland's ongoing reductions in emissions represent positive progress towards the sustainability objectives outlined in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan, and the Auckland Plan 2050. However, as mentioned in the green economy deep dive later in this report, it is more than just reducing emissions, but also rethinking how we grow, move, build, consume, and care for people in an environmentally-focussed manner.

## Emissions produced

- Despite contributing 38% of New Zealand's GDP in 2024, Auckland only produced 13% of its greenhouse gas emissions.
  - This is partly driven by the industry mix. Nearly 60% of New Zealand's emissions are produced by the primary industries, of which there is only a very small amount in Auckland.
  - Auckland's proportion of national emissions has remained broadly consistent since 2009.
- Households produced around 25% of Auckland's emissions (mostly through transport). This is higher than the rest of New Zealand (9%).
- Per capita greenhouse gas emissions in Auckland were significantly lower than those in the rest of New Zealand in 2023, with approximately 6 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e compared to 19 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-e.

## Reduction of emissions

- Greenhouse gas emissions in Auckland declined by 0.4% in 2023.
  - This was a smaller reduction than was achieved in 2022 (2.9%), and the average over the past decade (0.9%).
  - It was also a smaller reduction than what the rest of New Zealand achieved in 2023 (2.1%).

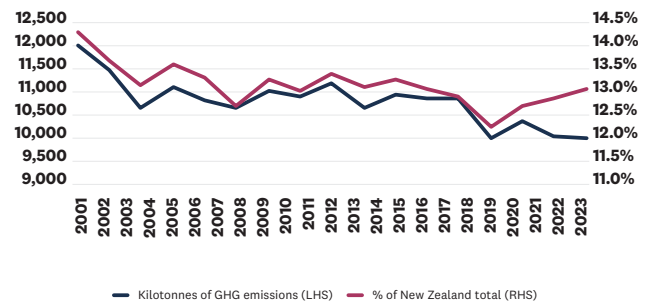
## Industry emissions

- At an industry level, it takes Auckland 53 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-e to generate \$1 million in GDP, whereas the rest of New Zealand uses 259 tonnes. This is due to Auckland's service-based economy.
- In 2023, the manufacturing industry was the largest emitter of greenhouse gases in Auckland, releasing 2,800 kilotonnes, which accounted for 37% of industrial emissions in the region.

Proportion of regional GHG emissions by source (2023)



Auckland's GHG emissions (carbon dioxide equivalent)



Source: Infometrics Regional Economic Profile









## 03 Deep dives

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“In a country with a well-documented productivity challenge, Auckland’s city centre is leading the way on productivity growth. Leveraging additional assets such as the CRL and NZICC can further support our most productive economic area and the wider region.”



**Scott Jobson**

Economic Intelligence Manager,  
Economic Development Office  
Auckland Council

## DEEP DIVES

# Auckland's city centre: an engine of economic growth and productivity

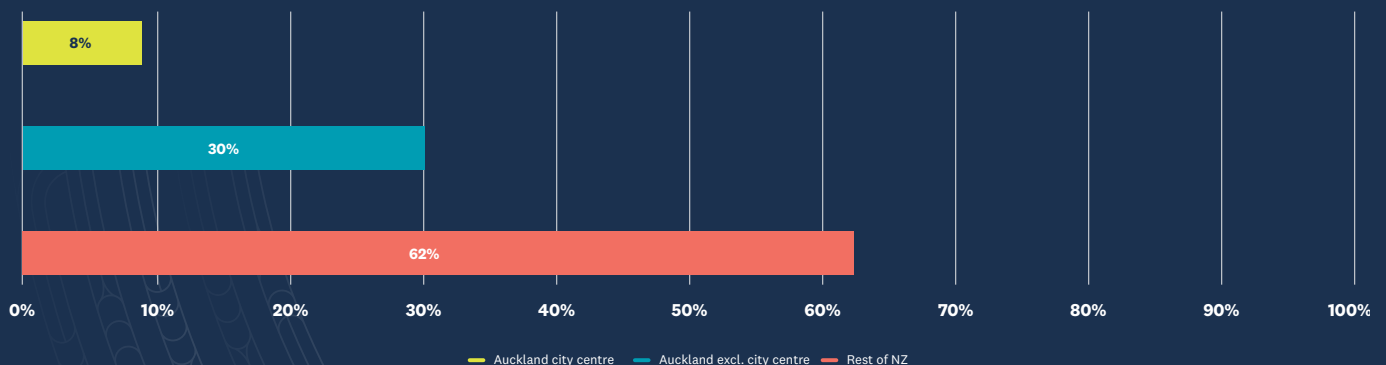
Tamaki Makaurau Auckland's city centre is New Zealand's commercial hub and one of the largest economies in the country in its own right.

Contributing \$33.27 billion to the Auckland regional GDP of \$160 billion in 2024 and 159,000 jobs, Auckland's city centre accounts for 8 per cent of national GDP and nearly 6 per cent of all jobs. This makes it the fifth largest economy in the country if it were a region in its own right.

As New Zealand's commercial hub, it is the headquarters of some of the country's largest and most productive firms, as well as many multinationals. They locate here to realise agglomeration benefits such as shared infrastructure, access to talent, knowledge spillovers and other amenities.

Auckland's city centre also provides a unique retail, hospitality, entertainment and cultural offering. This amenity base makes the city centre attractive for residents, workers and visitors alike.

### Contribution to New Zealand's GDP by area



The city centre has the highest employment density in New Zealand, employing 37,000 people per square kilometre. Its GDP output per square kilometre of \$8.3b is also the highest in the country, nearly double that of Wellington CBD. This is driven by a high concentration of office-based, high-value service jobs – for example, while contributing 8 per cent of New Zealand’s GDP across all industries, 37 per cent of New Zealand’s GDP in the ‘financial and insurance services’ industry stems from Auckland’s city centre alone, and 28 per cent of the ‘information media and telecommunications’ industry.

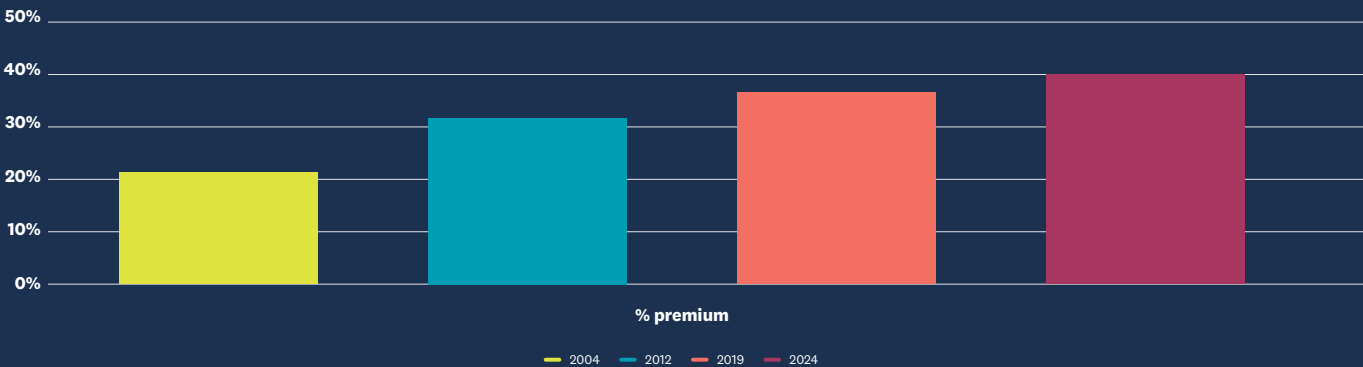
These factors give Auckland’s city centre a clear productivity premium over the rest of the country of 40 per cent. GDP output per worker – a measure of labour productivity – is \$209,000 in the city centre, well above the figure for the rest of New Zealand (\$143,000).

In terms of GDP growth, Auckland’s city centre has outpaced the rest of the country every year since the GFC apart from the initial 12 months of the pandemic. In 2024, economy activity (GDP) in the city centre was nearly 25 per cent greater than it was in 2019. The rest of New Zealand’s economy only grew around 11 per cent over the same period. Growth has been driven by high-productivity service industries such as ‘financial and insurance services’ and ‘professional, scientific and technical services’, which accounted for a combined 62 per cent of city centre GDP growth from 2019-2024. ‘Information media and telecommunications’ is another high-productivity industry that has seen strong growth.

New Zealand’s sluggish productivity growth is a well-documented issue. The Government’s recently announced ‘Going for Growth’ strategy is a key policy platform designed to accelerate economic growth. As noted in the ‘Going for Growth: Unlocking New Zealand’s Potential’ report released in February 2025, the country has experienced poor labour productivity performance over many decades compared to other advanced economies, with increased productivity growth critical to raising incomes. In fact, the word ‘productivity’ appears in the report no less than 29 times. Auckland Mayor Wayne Brown’s recently updated ‘Manifesto for Auckland’ also points to our low productivity relative to global peers.

The ongoing economic success of Auckland’s city centre will be important in this context. Annual average labour productivity growth in the city centre over the last 20 years (1.6%) is double that of the rest of New Zealand (0.8%). The city centre has even maintained this pace since 2019, while the rest of the country has managed a meagre annual growth rate of 0.4 per cent. As a result, the city centre’s productivity premium over the rest of New Zealand has increased from 21 per cent in 2004 to 40 per cent in 2024 (see figure below).

**Auckland city centre labour productivity premium vs. Rest of New Zealand**



Source: New Zealand Government. Going for Growth: Unlocking New Zealand’s Potential – February 2025. Fix Auckland, Fix New Zealand: Mayor Brown updates Manifesto for Auckland. Infometrics Region Economic Profile Jobs in tech: Analysis carried out by Economic Development team at Tātaki Auckland Unlimited (Economic Development Office at Auckland Council from 1 July 2025) for city centre Advisory Panel (CCAP) in May 2025 using data commissioned from Australian economic consultancy .id and National Institute of Economic and Industry Research (NIEIR).



Perhaps even more impressive is Auckland city centre's performance relative to those of Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide. Our city centre had a faster growth rate in GDP output per worker than all four Australian cities from 2004-2014, as well as from 2019-2024 (and second fastest from 2014-19). This was strongly driven by a larger proportional increase in 'financial and insurance services' jobs. Labour productivity in Auckland's city centre is now only slightly below that of Brisbane's and has closed the gap with Sydney and Melbourne. At the same time, there is still potential for further improvement. Sydney and Melbourne's city centres, for example, have higher proportions of jobs in tech/IT.

Both the Government's 'Going for Growth' strategy ("innovation, technology and science" pillar) and Mayor Wayne Brown's 'Manifesto for Auckland' ("technology and innovation" as one of three "growth areas") allude to the importance of innovative tech development to achieve higher economic growth, productivity and prosperity. Auckland's city centre drives technological innovation in our economy, with nearly 40 of New Zealand's top 200 tech firms (TIN200) either located in the centre itself or immediate surrounding area. The city centre also provides 40 per cent of Auckland's computer system design and software jobs.

Wynyard Quarter, with its innovation precinct and marine industries, plays a key role, as does the Learning Quarter, where the University of Auckland and Auckland University of Technology are located. These institutions, among others, provide a steady stream of talent and drive innovation and research in collaboration with industry.

The opening of City Rail Link (CRL) and New Zealand International Convention Centre (NZICC) in 2026 are a strong signal of confidence about the city centre's future. Furthermore, the recent decision by Auckland Council's Policy and Planning Committee to increase maximum building heights within the City Centre Zone will allow for investment in more quality homes, businesses and services in the heart of Auckland. Such developments are set to further strengthen the Auckland city centre's role as an engine for economic growth and productivity.

For more information on Auckland's city centre, see the [city centre investment prospectus](#).



## DEEP DIVES

# The people of Auckland

Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland comprises a rich diversity of people, but has some systemic challenges related to education, housing, health, and employment outcomes for various communities.

Auckland and its people are shaped by a variety of factors including education, home ownership, health, employment, and income disparities. An analysis of 2023 Census data reveals insights into the challenges and opportunities faced by different communities within the region.

## Demographics

In 2024, Auckland's population approached 1.8 million, representing 34 per cent of New Zealand's residents. The region has a young population relative to the rest of the country, with only 13 per cent of residents aged 65 and older, significantly lower than the national average. Over 31 per cent of residents identify as Asian, more than 16 per cent as Pacific peoples, and 12 per cent as Māori, with Auckland being home to nearly two-thirds of New Zealand's Pacific population and 24 per cent of the Māori population.

The European population remains the largest ethnic group (50%), particularly in north Auckland local board areas like Rodney (85%), Hibiscus and Bays (76%) and Devonport-Takapuna (66%), but also Franklin (77%), Waitākere Ranges (70%) and Ōrākei (68%). Meanwhile, the Māori community is strongly concentrated in the southern local board areas of Manurewa (24,900), Papakura (17,800) and Franklin (14,000), as well as Henderson-Massey (22,600) in the west.

The Howick local board area has by far the largest Asian population in Auckland and is the only local board other than Puketāpapa where over 50 per cent of its population is Asian. The Asian population is well distributed around the Auckland region, with Henderson-Massey, Upper Harbour, Whau, Albert-Eden, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Kaipātiki all with Asian populations exceeding 30,000.

Pacific communities are strongly concentrated in three southern local board areas, with Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa accounting for 47 per cent of Auckland's Pacific population. Henderson-Massey and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki also have Pacific populations of over 20,000.

Auckland has rich cultural diversity, with 43 per cent of its residents born overseas. This contrasts sharply with the rest of New Zealand, where 21.8 per cent of the population was born abroad. Since 2018, the proportion of Auckland residents born overseas has seen only a slight increase from 41.5 per cent, but is up from 32 per cent two decades ago.

This diversity is further reflected in the region's language profile. While 92 per cent of Aucklanders speak English (lower than the rest of the country – 96.5%), around one-third of people speak more than one language, with significant communities speaking Chinese (Northern, Sinitic and Yue), Samoan, Hindi, te reo Māori, Tongan, Panjabi and Tagalog (Filipino).



## Education

Auckland's educational landscape demonstrates a strong commitment to post-secondary learning. In Auckland, 19 per cent of residents hold a bachelor's degree or Level 7 qualification, 0.4 per cent higher than in 2018, and exceeding the rest of New Zealand in 2023(13.8%). The rate of postgraduate and honours degrees or higher qualifications in Auckland is also higher at 13.9 per cent, compared to 10.4 per cent across the rest of New Zealand, reinforcing the region's reputation as a hub for academic achievement and professional advancement.

The percentage of individuals with no qualifications in Auckland fell from 14.5 per cent in the 2018 Census to 13.2 per cent in 2023, which is lower than the 16.9 per cent for the rest of New Zealand. There are, however, significant disparities in educational attainment between ethnic groups. The proportion of Māori with no formal qualifications (21.7%) is much higher than the rest of the population, for example.

In terms of study participation, Auckland has a slightly higher proportion of the population enrolled in full-time study (22.2%) compared to the rest of New Zealand (20.2%).

Qualification Level	Auckland	Rest of New Zealand
No qualification	13.2%	16.9%
Level 1 certificate	8.0%	11.3%
Level 2 certificate	8.1%	10.6%
Level 3 certificate	12.9%	12.6%
Level 4 certificate	6.7%	9.8%
Level 5 diploma	4.5%	5.4%
Level 6 diploma	4.5%	4.9%
Bachelor degree and Level 7 qualification	19.0%	13.8%
Post-graduate and honours degrees	7.1%	5.7%
Masters degree	5.8%	3.7%
Doctorate degree	1.0%	1.0%
Overseas secondary school qualification	9.1%	4.3%



## Home life

### Dwelling number and ownership

The narrative surrounding Auckland's housing market reflects both the evolving metrics of affordability and the continual barriers faced by residents striving for homeownership. While there has been a recent improvement in affordability – evidenced by a drop in the average price to income ratio from 10 in 2022 to 7.8 in 2024 – as a result of a mix of factors (e.g. new housing supply, high interest rates, population changes), the reality remains that housing continues to be 'severely unaffordable' for many residents, and home ownership is still a significant concern.

While 60 per cent of households in Auckland own (or partly own) the dwelling they reside in, this figure is lower than the rest of New Zealand (69%) and other major urban centres like Wellington (66%) and Christchurch (65%). Overall, the Auckland home ownership rate has remained the same since 2018 but has declined slightly since 2013.

Home ownership rates vary significantly within Auckland geographically and across ethnic groups. Excluding the Waitemata local board area (39.5%), the lowest home ownership rates are seen in the south Auckland local board areas of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (41%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (42%), while the highest rates are in Aotea/Great Barrier (78.5%), Rodney (75%), Hibiscus and Bays (74%), Waiheke (73.5%) and Waitākere Ranges (73%).

Total dwellings in Auckland have increased by 11.9 per cent since the 2018 Census, and occupied dwellings have grown on average by 1.8 per cent annually from 2018-2023, surpassing the 1.1 per cent annual growth rate between 2013-2018. This growth has been driven by a large increase in joined dwellings (i.e., townhouses and apartments), with a slight decline in standalone houses.

### Quality and crowding of dwellings

The quality of Auckland homes overall has shown positive changes; however, a prominent concern is that lower-quality dwellings tend to be located in areas with a higher proportion of overcrowded households.

Since 2018, the proportion of dwellings in Auckland that are either always or sometimes damp has fallen from 25 per cent in 2018 to 20 per cent in 2023. Similarly, the number of dwellings with mould issues has decreased from 21 per cent to 17 per cent. South Auckland continues to report the highest levels of these issues, and also has the greatest concentration of crowded households.

The average household in Auckland remains steady at 3.0 occupants, unchanged since 2013. However, local board areas such as Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa have larger household sizes, all above 3.5. These areas are also where the highest proportion of crowding exists in the region with 25.4, 24.4 and 19.7 per cent, respectively, being reported as 'crowded'. Of these crowded dwellings, 42 per cent in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu are severely crowded.

### General health

Health statistics present a mixed picture for Auckland's residents. On one hand, the city boasts excellent drinking water quality and life expectancy rates of 83.4 years, which surpass national averages. Conversely, mental health challenges remain significant; data shows increased presentation rates for mental health issues, alongside a suicide rate of 0.9 per 10,000 people—well above the national average.





## Work life

Since the 2018 Census, one of the most striking shifts is the significant rise in remote work — a trend that has doubled over the past five years. In 2018, only 8.7 per cent of Aucklanders worked from home, a figure that rose to 18.2 per cent in 2023. This dramatic change reflects the lingering impact of COVID-19, which has reshaped workplace dynamics and necessitated greater flexibility. The rest of New Zealand has a similar proportion of people working at home (17.5%) but also had more individuals working from home prior to the pandemic (13.5%).

Driving remains the most prevalent means of getting to work, with approximately 55 per cent of Aucklanders using private cars, trucks or vans, slightly higher than the 54.8% for the rest of the country. This figure has fallen since 2018 (59.5%). Public transportation usage also tells a nuanced story; while Auckland still relies more on buses and trains (5.7% and 1.6%, respectively) compared to the rest of the country (2.6% and 1.2%), the overall proportion of commuters using public transport has dropped from 10.7 per cent in 2018 to around 7.8 per cent in 2023 due to more people working from home.

In 2023, 15.6 per cent of Aucklanders were either self-employed or employers, a slight increase from 2018 (15.2%), but down from 2013 (18.4%). The rest of New Zealand has a higher percentage of self-employed individuals or employers at 16.5 per cent. This difference is driven by a slightly greater proportion of people who are employers across the rest of New Zealand. Conversely, Auckland has a larger share of paid employees, with 83.6 per cent of its workforce falling into this category, compared to 82 per cent in the rest of the country.

Aucklanders also tend to work longer hours, with 68.7 per cent reporting schedules of 40 hours or more, in contrast to 62.2 per cent in the rest of New Zealand. Notably, 54.1 per cent of Auckland's workforce is engaged in 40-49 hour workweeks.

## Income disparities

Auckland's median household income was \$116,800 in 2023, an increase of \$23,000 (24%) since 2018. Inflation increased 20.5 per cent during this intercensal period. The median household income across the rest of New Zealand (\$85,000) was significantly below Auckland, but grew at a faster rate (42%) between 2018 and 2023.

While the trends above are encouraging, there are income disparities across Auckland that are entrenched. At the local board level, for example, median household incomes are, in general, significantly higher in central (Ōrākei, Albert-Eden), north (Upper Harbour, Devonport-Takapuna, Kaipātiki) and east (Howick) Auckland compared to south Auckland. Such inequalities can hinder economic mobility and perpetuate systemic barriers for those from lower-income backgrounds.

Social deprivation has also increased since 2018, with the proportion of the population in the highest deprivation deciles (9 and 10) increasing from 21.3 per cent to 22.8 per cent.

*Source: 2023 New Zealand Census, Dwellings and households in Tāmaki Makaurau / Auckland: Results from the 2023 Census*



## DEEP DIVES

# A green economy

As Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland strives for economic prosperity within a changing climate and environment, the green economy provides a pathway forward.

The impact of climate change on economies around the world and, conversely, the impact economies are having on the climate, are of significant concern. Decisions made today for how we transition to a low-emissions, climate resilient future will have lasting socio-economic impacts.<sup>1</sup>

Both the economy and society rely on natural resources and ecosystems, which provide essential services like clean air, water and food.<sup>2</sup> As the Ministry for the Environment notes, “Our overall quality of life and wealth are closely tied to the health of the economy. All of these factors rely on a healthy, productive environment.”<sup>3</sup>

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) defines a green economy as “one that improves human well-being and builds social equity while reducing environmental risks and scarcities.”<sup>4</sup> [The Green Economy Coalition](#) (GEC) identifies five focus areas for the shift to a green economy:

- **Governance:** Adopting new metrics and governance frameworks
- **Finance:** Reforming financial systems to support sustainability
- **Sectors:** Transforming sectors to deliver on climate and sustainability goals
- **Equity:** Promoting inclusion, equity and good green jobs\*
- **Nature:** Valuing and protecting ecosystems

## Auckland and the green economy

Auckland’s transition to a green economy is part of a broader regenerative approach outlined in [Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan](#). This plan is a roadmap with interconnected transformational actions that help create a resilient, low carbon economy, guided by our kaitiaki values, that supports Aucklanders to thrive. It calls for a fundamental shift in how we grow, move, build, and care for people, moving beyond short-term growth models to long-term resilience within planetary limits.

Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri is supported by aligned strategies and pathways such as the [Urban Ngahere Strategy](#), the [Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway](#), and the [Thriving Communities Strategy](#).

While public investment can catalyse change, delivering this vision requires coordinated collaboration. Partnering with iwi and hapū, communities, and the private sector is essential for an orderly and equitable transition.

This deep dive highlights how targeted public investment is enabling progress and how continued investment can shape a thriving, climate-resilient Auckland.



## Building momentum

### Transport

Auckland is a relatively low-density city with a predominantly car-centric transport network, which contributes to negative social, economic and environmental outcomes, including congestion, pollution and inequitable connectivity.<sup>5</sup> As a result, road transport is Auckland's largest source of emissions, while also being susceptible to extreme weather events.

Meeting future transport needs requires a fundamental shift: how and where we live, how we travel and power our journeys, how we move freight, and how we grow as a region.

Auckland's transport network is beginning its transition, guided by a vision for a low carbon, resilient, safe and equitable transport system.<sup>6</sup> The Climate Action Transport Targeted Rate combined with government co-funding and fare revenue will provide \$1.045 billion over 10 years for climate-focused initiatives such as new bus routes, electric and hydrogen buses, low-emission ferries, and active transport infrastructure.<sup>7</sup>

Climate change is already impacting the network. In 2023/24, \$117 million was spent on network repairs following extreme weather events.<sup>8</sup> Auckland Council Group is also developing risk mitigation strategies, including AI-based tools to assess landslide risk that could help manage/inform the development of the transport network.

While more work is needed to fully integrate climate considerations into transport investment, Auckland's transition is underway.

### Energy

As New Zealand's largest city, Auckland's electricity demand is growing. The transition to low-carbon is accelerating the electrification of the energy system, placing additional load on the existing electricity network.

Due to the region's current reliance on fossil fuels, particularly for transport and in industrial settings, the increased demand will be significant. Beyond electricity, Auckland's energy emissions are largely caused by primary fuel combustion from gas, coal and liquid petroleum gas (LPG)<sup>9</sup> in industrial processes or commercial buildings and transport. Close to 97 per cent of the region's industrial heat requirements are reliant on fossil fuels, and the insecurity of future gas supply in New Zealand risks site closures, escalating costs and operational constraints.<sup>10</sup> This risk is driving decisions about whether to switch energy sources earlier than planned.

In 2023, Auckland based, New Zealand Steel partnered with the Government to install an electric arc furnace, cutting emissions by up to 1 million tonnes annually by replacing coal with electricity.<sup>11</sup> Beyond emissions reduction, the technology offers energy flexibility, allowing operations to adjust energy use during peak demand to take advantage of New Zealand's renewable electricity, supporting grid stability and lowering costs. This kind of flexibility allows industrial users to transition to renewable energy sources without compromising productivity.<sup>12</sup>

New Zealand already generates 80-85 per cent<sup>13</sup> (in a typical year) of its electricity from renewable sources. However, there is an opportunity to accelerate residential and commercial solar to boost resilience and meet affordability and sustainability goals. New Zealand is "one of the first countries where the electrification of homes and vehicles can deliver both cost of living savings and emissions reduction simultaneously."<sup>14</sup> A key part of this electrification is rooftop solar with demand side batteries, which has been identified as a low cost source of additional renewable electricity.<sup>15</sup> A resilient and affordable energy system in a changing climate will depend on a multi-pronged approach, combining national and local energy resources, energy efficiency, and smart demand management.



## Small and medium enterprise in Auckland

SMEs make up 98.7% of Auckland's businesses and are vital to the region's economy but they face growing climate risks such as extreme weather events. Supporting SMEs to understand, prepare for, and respond to climate change is critical. Adaptation isn't just about managing risk; it's about building resilience and seizing new opportunities. Proactive businesses can cut costs, strengthen supply chains, attract investment, and gain a competitive edge in a low-carbon economy.

Tools like NIWA's [Climate Change Adaptation Toolbox](#) and [ClimateWise](#) by Climate Connect Aotearoa are available. But for many SMEs, the real challenge isn't access, it's having the time and resources to use them effectively in planning.

## Going forward

Decisions made today will shape the wellbeing and prosperity of current and future generations. If Auckland continues to build momentum by taking decisive climate action, the benefits could be substantial. Modelling suggests that Auckland could reach a 'turning point' in 2037 where the cost to transition is outweighed by the benefits.<sup>16</sup> For example, Auckland could gain around 19,000 additional jobs in sectors such as energy, services, retail, and tourism by 2050. To ensure this is a just transition, we must establish equitable and inclusive pathways to good green jobs.<sup>17</sup> Creating these pathways will require a system-wide approach across government, industry, education and communities, to comprehensively address current barriers to skills development. Auckland is in the early stages of understanding the steps required.

This transition presents an opportunity to collaborate, innovate, and adopt new ways of doing business. Auckland is well-positioned to grow its clean tech ecosystem, which to date has been supported by initiatives such as Callaghan Innovation Startup and Founder Support that foster local solutions, investment, and global competitiveness by accelerating business development for early-stage ventures.

Investment will be essential. With growing interest from global and local investors in low-carbon, resilient economies, Auckland's ability to attract this capital will be key to advancing the green economy. There are a number of notable examples that illustrate this significant commitment from investors in the green economy space:

- The International Energy Agency predicts clean energy spending will grow from \$1.8 trillion in 2023 to \$4.5 trillion annually by the early 2030s.<sup>18</sup>
- In 2021, Brookfield Asset Management committed \$7 billion to global clean energy investments.<sup>19</sup> The asset manager is already active in New Zealand through a long-term joint venture to develop the Ruakura Superhub in Hamilton.<sup>20</sup>

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1 Ministry for the Environment & The Treasury: Ngā Kōrero Āhuarangi Me Te Ōhanga: Climate Economic and Fiscal Assessment 2023

2 Ministry for the Environment: [Our Environment 2025](#)

3 Ministry for the Environment: [Our Environment 2025](#)

4 UN Environment Programme: [About Green Economy](#)

\* Defined by C40: Good Green Jobs

5 World Health Organization: [Environment, Climate Change and Health](#)

6 Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: [Auckland's Climate Plan – Transport Priority](#)

7 [Auckland Transport: Climate Action Transport Targeted Rate \(CATTR\)](#)

8 Auckland Council: [Volume 4 – Climate Statement 2023/24](#)

9 Auckland Council: [Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan – About the energy and industry priority](#). Auckland Council: [Auckland's Greenhouse Gas Inventory to 2021](#)

10 EECA (Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority): [Regional Energy Transition Accelerator – Auckland Phase One Report](#)

11 [New Zealand Steel: Transition to lower emissions steel making can go further, faster.](#)

12 EECA (Energy Efficiency & Conservation Authority): [Energy flexibility for industrial businesses.](#)

13 [GenLess: The Electricity Grid](#)

14 [Rewiring Aotearoa: Electric Homes Report](#)

15 Ibid

16 Tātaki Auckland Unlimited: [Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland's Turning Point: The Cost of Climate Inaction vs Decisive Action.](#)

17 Ibid

18 The MacDiarmid Institute: [Potential of Cleantech sector highlighted in report released today](#)

19 [Brookfield Corporation](#)

20 [Ruakura superhub](#)





**[aucklandeconomicmonitor.com](http://aucklandeconomicmonitor.com)**

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