

Our Economy

\$1,534M

+2.9%

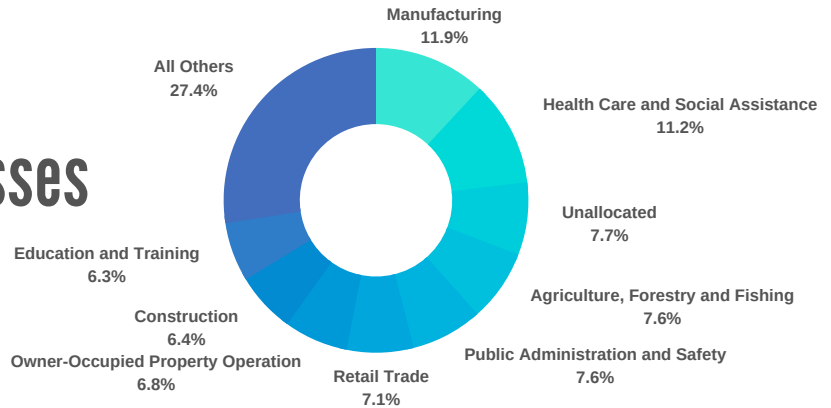
Change in Whanganui's GDP (provisional) Dec 2017-Dec 2018

+2.7%

Change in National GDP (provisional) Dec 2017-Dec 2018

Contribution by Industry

Whanganui has a diverse economy, with no individual sector making up more than 12% of the GDP.



*All 'Our Economy' data is from Infometrics

GDP Growth Breakdown

From 2017 to 2018, Whanganui's economy grew in size, but saw a slight decrease in productivity.

The number of business units increased by

+1.9% to

4,116 businesses

The contribution to GDP from each worker dipped by

-0.3% to

\$75,918

The number of filled jobs increased by

+1% to

19,690 jobs

Our People

45,200

Estimated resident population at 30 June 2018

This reflects an increase of 1.6% from 30 June 2017

+1.6%

Whanganui

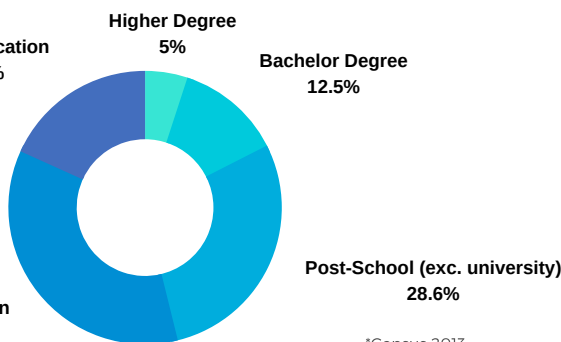
+1.9%

New Zealand

*Statistics NZ



Highest Qualifications Achieved



*Census 2013

Our Lifestyle



\$61,700

Whanganui's median income

\$89,100

New Zealand's median income

+9%

Whanganui

+8%

New Zealand

Our incomes are growing faster than the national average

*MBIE



\$244,000

Whanganui median house price February 2019

\$560,000

New Zealand median house price February 2019

*REINZ

Whanganui's houses are also more affordable to the population. The lower the Housing Affordability Index, the more affordable the housing.

4.76

Whanganui

10.5

New Zealand

*Infometrics

Our Workforce

-1.2%

Change in number of people receiving Jobseeker Support in Whanganui Dec 2017 - Dec 2018

+2.4%

Change in number of people receiving Jobseeker Support in New Zealand Dec 2017 - Dec 2018

*Infometrics

17.9% **-5.8%**

Whanganui's NEET rate and change since 2017

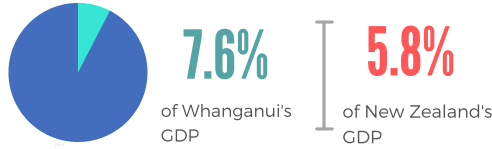
11.9% **+0.1%**

National NEET rate and change since 2017

*MBIE

Agribusiness

\$113.8 million Contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishing to Whanganui's GDP 2018



\$94,133 Whanganui's Agribusiness Productivity
\$89,850 National Agribusiness Productivity
*Infometrics

Productivity

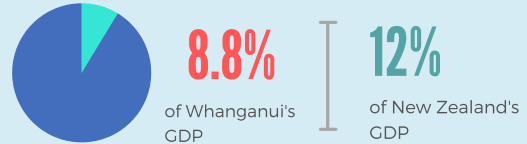
Productivity describes the contribution each worker in the sector makes to GDP. Productivity is increased through investment in physical capital, technology and human capital.

Comparative Advantage

When a sector's contribution to our GDP is greater than the contribution that sector makes to the national GDP, this generally indicates industry clustered around advantageous resources, talent pools, infrastructure etc

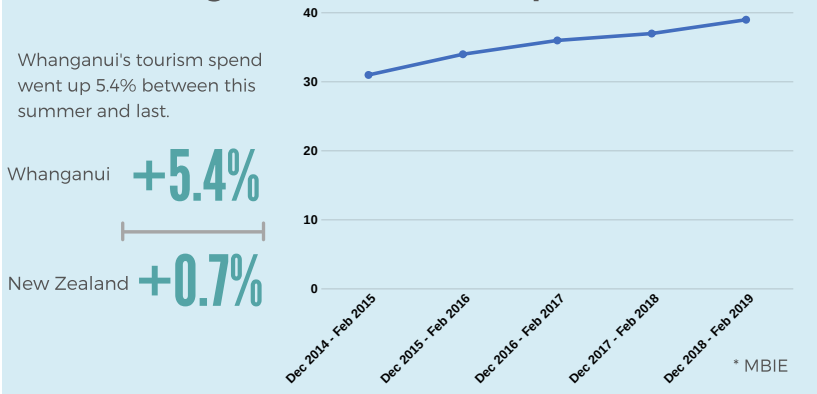
Tourism

\$132 million Contribution of tourism to Whanganui's GDP 2018



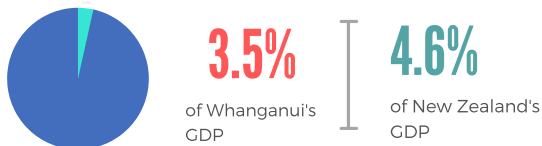
17.4% % of Whanganui's tourism spend from international visitors
40.3% % of New Zealand's tourism spend from international visitors

Whanganui Summer Tourism Spend 2015-2019 (\$m)



Logistics

\$51.7 million Contribution of transport, postal and warehousing to Whanganui's GDP 2018



\$85,648 Whanganui's Logistics Productivity
\$107,219 National Logistics Productivity
*Infometrics

Manufacturing

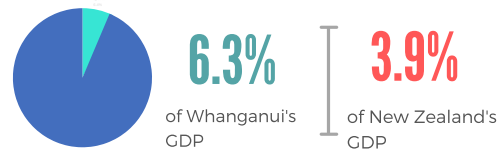
\$178.2 million Contribution of manufacturing to Whanganui's GDP 2018



\$67,583 Whanganui's Manufacturing Productivity
\$99,543 National Manufacturing Productivity
*Infometrics

Education & Training

\$94 million Contribution of education and training to Whanganui's GDP 2018



\$50,553 Whanganui's Education & Training Productivity
\$48,821 National Education & Training Productivity
*Infometrics



\$11 million

Contribution of international students to Whanganui's economy in 2017/2018 *Education NZ