

Outcome

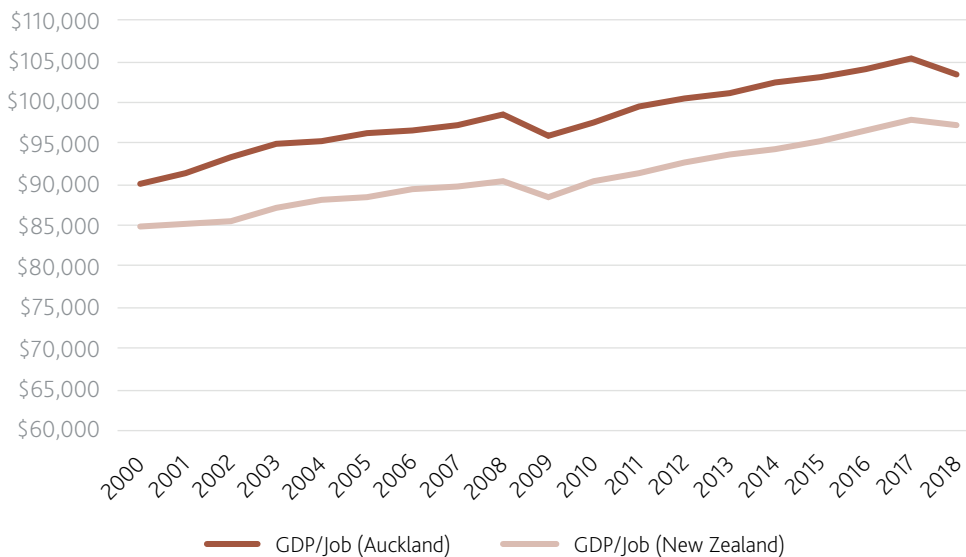


Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 1

Labour productivity

Real GDP per filled job (\$)



Data

Output per worker: real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in constant 2010 dollars, per filled job.

Source

Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile

Frequency

Annual

Availability

Public access funded by Council subscription to Infometrics website portal <https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Auckland/Productivity>, which also includes a variety of related data such as productivity breakdowns by industry and location and changes over time.

Note

Labour productivity uses GDP per employed person (in constant 2010 prices). GDP measures the value economic units add to their inputs - broadly equivalent to its sales revenue less the cost of materials and services purchased from other firms. Infometrics breaks national production-based GDP (published by Statistics New Zealand for years ended March) down to territorial authority (TA) level by applying estimated TA shares to the national total.

Relevance

Productivity relates to how efficiently a firm or any other organisation can turn its inputs, such as labour and capital, into outputs in the form of goods and services. Labour productivity is a measure of the amount produced for a certain amount of labour effort. It is closely related to individual incomes (i.e. wages and salaries) and living standards

Growth in labour productivity over time can imply an increase in the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. (However, comparisons of labour productivity over time or between regions should be done with caution, as each worker may have different levels of access to other production inputs (such as machinery, technology, and land) over time or between regions whose economies have vastly different industrial structures.)

Baseline (2018)

In 2018 GDP per job filled in Auckland was \$103,438 (NZD).

Analysis

Between 2000 and 2018 there was a general increase in real GDP per job filled in Auckland. Real GDP per job filled in Auckland remains consistently higher than New Zealand average.

(▲) Trend

From 2000 to 2018 increasing positive trend.