



PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE

9AM, WEDNESDAY 2 DECEMBER 2020

COUNCIL CHAMBER, FIRST FLOOR, CIVIC ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
32 THE SQUARE, PALMERSTON NORTH



MEMBERSHIP

Leonie Hapeta (Chairperson)

Vaughan Dennison (Deputy Chairperson)

Grant Smith (The Mayor)

Brent Barrett

Susan Baty

Rachel Bowen

Zulfiqar Butt

Renee Dingwall

Lew Findlay QSM

Patrick Handcock ONZM

Ruma Karaitiana

Bruno Petrenas

Aleisha Rutherford

Agenda items, if not attached, can be viewed at:

pncc.govt.nz | Civic Administration Building, 32 The Square
City Library | Ashhurst Community Library | Linton Library

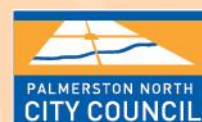
Heather Shotter

Chief Executive, Palmerston North City Council

Palmerston North City Council

W pncc.govt.nz | E info@pncc.govt.nz | P 356 8199

Private Bag 11034, 32 The Square, Palmerston North



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

2 December 2020

ORDER OF BUSINESS

NOTE: The Economic Development Committee meeting coincides with the ordinary meeting of the Infrastructure Committee. The Committees will conduct business in the following order:

- Infrastructure Committee
- Economic Development Committee

1. Apologies

2. Notification of Additional Items

Pursuant to Sections 46A(7) and 46A(7A) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, to receive the Chairperson's explanation that specified item(s), which do not appear on the Agenda of this meeting and/or the meeting to be held with the public excluded, will be discussed.

Any additions in accordance with Section 46A(7) must be approved by resolution with an explanation as to why they cannot be delayed until a future meeting.

Any additions in accordance with Section 46A(7A) may be received or referred to a subsequent meeting for further discussion. No resolution, decision or recommendation can be made in respect of a minor item.

3. Declarations of Interest (if any)

Members are reminded of their duty to give a general notice of any interest of items to be considered on this agenda and the need to declare these interests.

4. Public Comment

To receive comments from members of the public on matters specified on this Agenda or, if time permits, on other Committee matters.

(NOTE: If the Committee wishes to consider or discuss any issue raised that is not specified on the Agenda, other than to receive the comment made or refer it to the Chief Executive, then a resolution will need to be made in accordance with clause 2 above.)

5. Presentation - The Factory Page 7

6. Presentation - Manukura School Page 9

7. Confirmation of Minutes Page 11

“That the minutes of the Economic Development Committee meeting of 7 October 2020 Part I Public be confirmed as a true and correct record.”

8. Non-profit Sector Profile and Sector Profile Update Page 17

Memorandum, presented by Julie Macdonald, Strategy & Policy Manager.

9. Summary report on the September 2020 Palmerston North Quarterly Economic Monitor Page 39

Memorandum, presented by Peter Crawford, Economic Policy Advisor.

10. Education & Students Portfolio Update (November 2020) Page 57

Memorandum, presented by Councillor Rachel Bowen.

11. Defence Portfolio Update (November 2020) Page 67

Memorandum, presented by Councillor Lew Findlay.

12. Committee Work Schedule

Page 71

13. Exclusion of Public

To be moved:

“That the public be excluded from the following parts of the proceedings of this meeting listed in the table below.

The general subject of each matter to be considered while the public is excluded, the reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter, and the specific grounds under Section 48(1) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 for the passing of this resolution are as follows:

General subject of each matter to be considered	Reason for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under Section 48(1) for passing this resolution

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public as stated in the above table.

Also that the persons listed below be permitted to remain after the public has been excluded for the reasons stated.

[Add Third Parties], because of their knowledge and ability to assist the meeting in speaking to their report/s [or other matters as specified] and answering questions, noting that such person/s will be present at the meeting only for the items that relate to their respective report/s [or matters as specified].

PRESENTATION

TO: Economic Development Committee

MEETING DATE: 2 December 2020

TITLE: Presentation - The Factory

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. That the Economic Development Committee receive the presentation from The Factory for information.

SUMMARY

Mr Dave Craig, Chief Executive, will provide an overview of The Factory and the Innovate programme.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

PRESENTATION

TO: Economic Development Committee

MEETING DATE: 2 December 2020

TITLE: Presentation - Manukura School

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. That the Economic Development Committee receive the presentation from Manukura School for information.

SUMMARY

Mr Nathan Durie, Principal, Manukura School will make a presentation regarding their proposed new campus at Massey University, including what the new campus will look like and how they would like to make the facility open to the community.

ATTACHMENTS

Nil

PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL

Minutes of the Economic Development Committee Meeting Part I Public, held in the Council Chamber, First Floor, Civic Administration Building, 32 The Square, Palmerston North on 07 October 2020, commencing at 9.00am

Members Present: Councillor Tangi Utikere (in the Chair), The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

Non Members: Councillors Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan and Karen Naylor.

Apologies: Mr Ruma Karaitiana.

20-20 Apologies

Moved Tangi Utikere, seconded Leonie Hapeta.

The COMMITTEE RESOLVED

1. That the Committee receive the apologies.

Clause 20-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

The meeting adjourned at 9.01am.

The meeting resumed at 9.34am.

21-20 Public Comment

Mr Sean Kay made public comment regarding an upcoming Colours of Spring Blossom Night Market he was hosting, in partnership with Palmy Unleashed and Downtown Palmerston North, after the one planned for August was cancelled due to COVID-19 alert levels. The event will host over 30 vendors, utilise the food business 'Street Food Eatery' and Downtown will provide free car parking.

If this trial event went well, the organisers would be looking to get financial backing from Downtown for future night markets.

Moved Tangi Utikere, seconded Leonie Hapeta.

The **COMMITTEE RESOLVED**

1. That the public comment be received for information.

Clause 21-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

22-20

Presentation - Manawatu Chamber of Commerce/Palmy BID

Mr Rob Campbell, Chair, Palmy BID and Ms Amanda Linsley, Chief Executive, Manawatu Chamber of Commerce provided a progress update on the Palmy BID project.

Palmy BID will create a vibrant, connected central business district where businesses can feel heard and supported, thrive and want to be. The Ring Road remained the outer limit, with properties outside of this now included, along with Broadway/Main Street up to Vivian Street. Residential property was excluded.

Voting was being undertaken online and by mail. The vote was anticipated by the end of November/early December, and it was expected the deadline for inclusion in the Long Term Plan would be met.

The marketing plan included an online register to allow businesses to verify inclusion, email and direct mail communication, Facebook Group, at least one community meeting, flyer drop, personal visits to key landlords/businesses and up to two drop-in days.

There had been significant discussion around the option to delay the launch due to the impact of Covid-19, but the decision was made to push ahead. Initial interactions have provided positive feedback despite concerns regarding economic outlook.

Moved Tangi Utikere, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

The **COMMITTEE RESOLVED**

1. That the Economic Development Committee receive the presentation for information.

Clause 22-20 above was carried 15 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

Abstained:

Councillor Leonie Hapeta.

23-20 Presentation - Central Economic Development Agency

Ms Linda Stewart, Chief Executive, CEDA provided an update regarding Palmerston North Investment and Business Attraction.

Priority focus areas were aligned to CEDA's strategy, which aligned well to new city identity. CEDA was influencing commercial strategy and decision making.

116 business leaders contributed their insights to inform CEDA's approach to attracting new investment and jobs to the region. CEDA intentionally engaged with decision makers across a broad range of business sizes to gain a more balanced perspective on business needs. Decision makers came from across New Zealand with Auckland, Canterbury, Waikato and Wellington being most prominent. It was noted building positive familiarity with our city was significantly important.

Investment decisions were driven by a broad mix of considerations, with connectivity (both physical and virtual/digital) being most important. Connectivity to other centres and lower costs are strengths for the Manawatu. Perceptions of talent pool size/diversity and data/telco infrastructure could be improved. Some investment decision makers thought more could be done around roads and air.

Strategic projects included 2040 Agrifood Hub, CNZ Distribution Hub, Transforming Te Apiti (including Te Apiti eco-sanctuary), Old Gorge Road project, business attraction pipeline, and Hiringa Energy project.

Moved Tangi Utikere, seconded Leonie Hapeta.

The COMMITTEE RESOLVED

1. That the Economic Development Committee receive the presentation for information.

Clause 23-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

24-20 Confirmation of Minutes

Moved Tangi Utikere, seconded Leonie Hapeta.

The COMMITTEE RESOLVED

PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL

1. That the minutes of the Economic Development Committee meeting of 3 June 2020 Part I Public be confirmed as a true and correct record.

Clause 24-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

25-20

Summary report on the June 2020 Palmerston North Quarterly Economic Monitor, and Major Events held during the year to June 2020

Memorandum, presented by Peter Crawford, Economic Policy Advisor and Linda Stewart, CEO, CEDA.

Moved Tangi Utikere, seconded Leonie Hapeta.

The **COMMITTEE RESOLVED**

1. That the report entitled 'Summary report on the June 2020 Palmerston North Quarterly Economic Monitor, and Major Events held during the year to June 2020' presented to the Economic Development Committee on 7 October 2020, be received.

Clause 25-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

26-20

Report on the updating of sector profiles

Memorandum, presented by Peter Crawford, Economic Policy Advisor.

Moved Susan Baty, seconded Vaughan Dennison.

The **COMMITTEE RESOLVED**

1. That the report entitled 'Report on the updating of sector profiles' for the Construction, Education, Government, Healthcare and Social Assistance, Logistics and Manufacturing sectors, presented to the Economic Development Committee on 7 October 2020, be received.
2. That the Economic Development Committee endorse the sector profiles contained in the report entitled 'Report on the updating of sector profiles', presented on 7 October 2020, for publication.

Clause 26-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock

PALMERSTON NORTH CITY COUNCIL

ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

27-20

International Relations 6-monthly update

Memorandum, presented by Toni Grace, International Relations Manager.

Moved Bruno Petrenas, seconded Karen Naylor.

The **COMMITTEE RESOLVED**

1. That the report entitled 'International Relations 6-monthly update', presented to the Economic Development Committee on 7 October 2020, be received.
2. That the Committee note the progress of International Relations activity over the past six months, contributing to the International Relations Plan and Economic Development Strategy.

Clause 27-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

28-20

Science, Technology & Innovation Portfolio Update (September)

Memorandum, presented by Councillor Brent Barrett.

Moved Brent Barrett, seconded Grant Smith.

The **COMMITTEE RESOLVED**

1. That the report entitled 'Science, Technology & Innovation Portfolio Update (September)', presented to the Economic Development Committee on 7 October 2020, be received for information.

Clause 28-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

29-20

Committee Work Schedule

Moved Tangi Utikere, seconded Leonie Hapeta.

The **COMMITTEE RESOLVED**

1. That the Economic Development Committee receive its Work Schedule dated October 2020.

Clause 29-20 above was carried 16 votes to 0, the voting being as follows:

For:

The Mayor (Grant Smith) and Councillors Tangi Utikere, Brent Barrett, Susan Baty, Rachel Bowen, Zulfiqar Butt, Vaughan Dennison, Renee Dingwall, Lew Findlay QSM, Patrick Handcock ONZM, Leonie Hapeta, Lorna Johnson, Billy Meehan, Karen Naylor, Bruno Petrenas and Aleisha Rutherford.

The meeting finished at 10.56am

Confirmed 2 December 2020

Chairperson

MEMORANDUM

TO: Economic Development Committee

MEETING DATE: 2 December 2020

TITLE: Non-profit Sector Profile and Sector Profile Update

PRESENTED BY: Julie Macdonald, Strategy & Policy Manager

APPROVED BY: David Murphy, Acting General Manager - Strategy and Planning

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. That the memorandum titled 'Non-profit Sector Profile and Sector Profile Update', presented to the Economic Development Committee on 2 December 2020, be received for information.

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This report presents a summary of progress updating the sector profiles for key sectors in the Manawātū region.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The Non-profit sector profile (Attachment 1) has been completed since the 7 October Committee meeting.
- 2.2 Progress is being made on other profiles under development:
 - a. Defence profile – updates to the content of the Defence Force profile have been requested, but current Defence Force commitments to ongoing border security operations have resulted in a delay.
 - b. Research, Science & Innovation profile – under development.
 - c. Construction profile – work is being undertaken with UCOL staff to discuss the scope of available information about the skills/qualifications mix in the sector, median salaries within each component, and long-term skills shortages/gaps.

3. PRIORITIES FOR 2021

- 3.1 Priorities for profile updates in 2021 are:

ITEM 8

- a. Tourism
- b. Logistics
- c. Healthcare & Social Assistance
- d. Manufacturing
- e. Retail Health Check

4. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does the Committee have delegated authority to decide? If Yes quote relevant clause(s) from Delegations Manual 166	Yes
Are the decisions significant?	No
If they are significant do they affect land or a body of water?	No
Can this decision only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No
Does this decision require consultation through the Special Consultative procedure?	No
Is there funding in the current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes
Are the recommendations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or plans?	No
The recommendations contribute to Goal 1: An Innovative and Growing City	
The recommendations contribute to the outcomes of the Economic Development Strategy	
The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action/actions in the Economic Development Plan	
The action is: Attract investment expansion and new businesses	
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being	Reporting on economic trends in the city and Manawātū region, and the longer-term outlook for growth, is important for encouraging local businesses to invest in growing their business and attracting new businesses to the city.

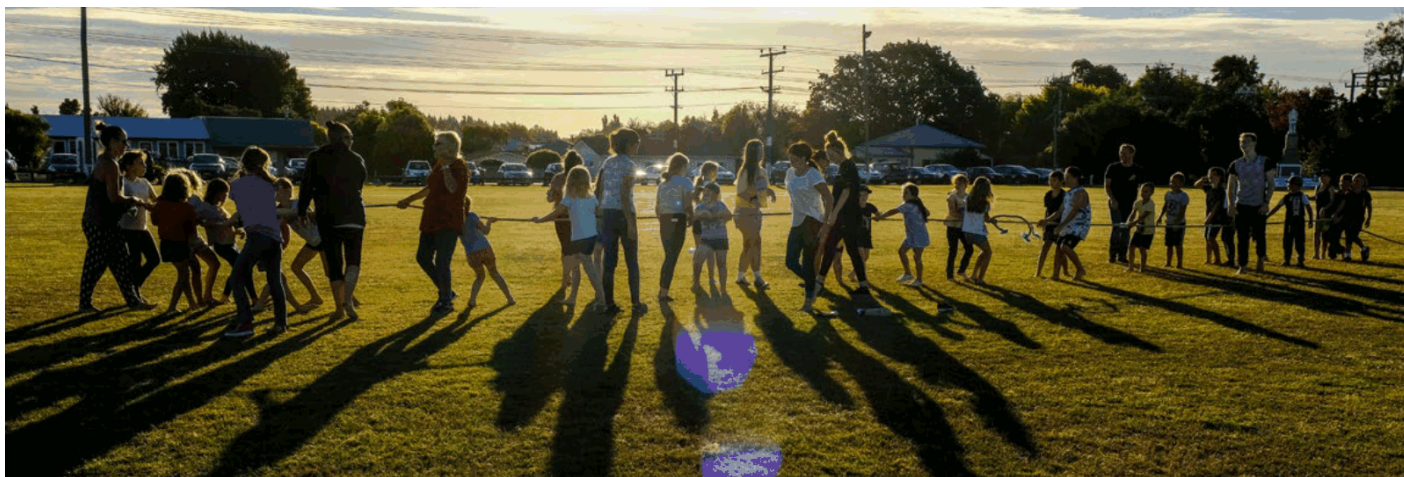
ATTACHMENTS

1. Non-profit Sector Profile (2020)  



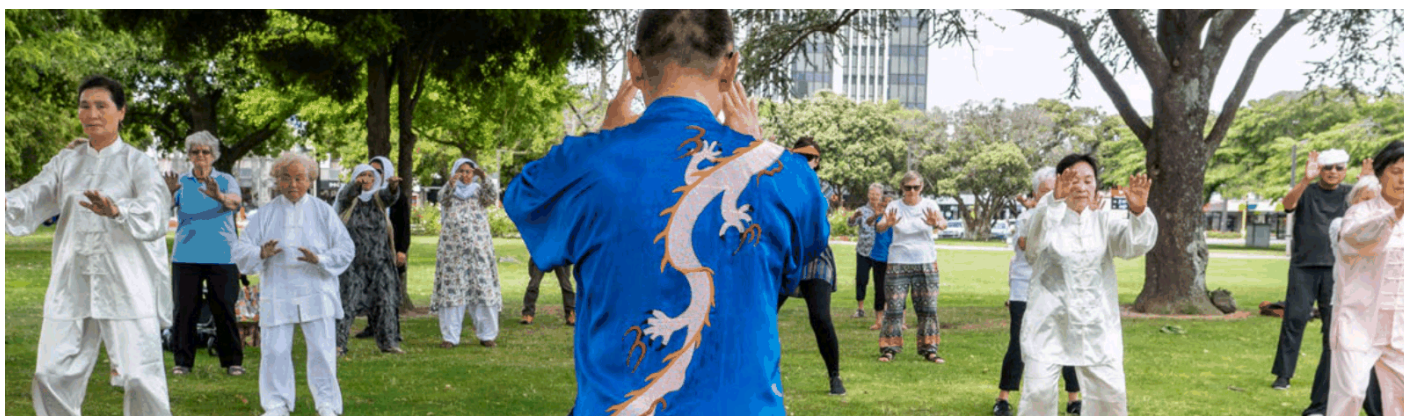
MANAWATŪ REGION NON-PROFIT SECTOR PROFILE

October 2020



CONTENTS

Executive summary	3
Introduction	5
Defining the non-profit sector	6
Charities	6
Contribution to economic activity	7
Non-profit organisations in the Manawatū region	7
Culture, sport and recreation	8
Education and research	9
Health	10
Social services	11
Environment	11
Development and housing	12
Tangata whenua governance	12
Law, advocacy and politics	13
Grant making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion	13
International	14
Religion	14
Business and professional associations, unions	15
Not elsewhere classified (residual category)	15
Estimating the value of voluntary labour in non-profit institutions	16
Appendix 1: Manawatū region non-profit organisations summary	19



Executive Summary

The purpose of these economic sector profiles for the Manawātū region is to describe the contribution of key sectors to the economic wellbeing of the region. Seven sectors are expected to contribute to a significant share of future growth in the number of jobs and incomes in the region over the next 25 years. They are healthcare, tourism, logistics, public administration (including defence), professional, scientific and technical service, construction and manufacturing. Non-profit institutions also make a significant contribution to the Manawātū region economy and play an important role in fostering volunteering and giving by the local community.

Non-profit organisations operate across all sectors of the economy, but this profile is different from other sector profiles for the Manawātū region because the sector has been defined by its institutional structure and not by activity. While non-profit institutions may make profits (surpluses), they do not have profit-making as a goal, do not distribute any profits to their members and are often reliant on the voluntary provision of free labour and resources to operate successfully.

Until recently there has been very little information on the direct and indirect contribution of the non-profit sector, with the majority of economic statistics collected on an activity basis and not based on organisational structure. However, the Statistics New Zealand Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2018 report offers significant insights on the non-profit sector.

The contribution of the non-profit sector to society and economic activity goes beyond the delivery of public services to members of our local community. Community participation and volunteering through non-profit institutions brings people together in social networks and communities and provides opportunities for people to express their interests, values and culture. Research on volunteering shows that voluntary work produces benefits for both the volunteer and the recipients of voluntary support.

Based on the national estimates prepared by Statistics New Zealand for the non-profit sector the following estimates for 2018 have been prepared for Manawātū region:

- There were estimated to be nearly 3,559 non-profit institutions in Manawātū region with a workforce of 3,713 employees, and annual salaries of \$162 million;
- The annual direct contribution to economic activity (GDP) by the sector was estimated to be \$214 million, 2.8% of GDP in the region;
- 25,000 Manawātū region people volunteered for non-profit institutions;
- 2,110 estimated full-time equivalent volunteers contributed an estimated 4.2 million volunteer hours in 2018.
- Ascribing an economic value to the voluntary labour contributed to non-profit institutions adds a further \$105 million to estimated economic activity in the region (1.4% of total GDP).

Significant financial support is provided by Manawātū District Council and Palmerston North City Council for the non-profit sector through direct grants and the provision of a broad range of recreational and community facilities in the city.

The largest groups, and the types of institutions they are made up of, are:



Culture, sport, and recreation - the largest group, this includes institutions such as film societies, community theatres, toy libraries, historical associations, garden societies, operatic societies, pipe bands, Māori performing arts groups, sports clubs, regional sports trusts, racing clubs, tramping clubs, and vintage car clubs.



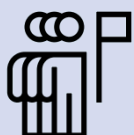
Social services - includes a wide range of social service providers, emergency and relief services, and institutions providing income support and maintenance. Examples include early intervention services, services for people with disabilities and older people, food banks, self-help and other personal social services.



Development and housing - includes institutions working towards enhancing the quality of life to improve general public well-being. This includes community centres, community development trusts, neighbourhood support groups, employment services, and those tangata whenua governance institutions that manage the affairs of iwi, hapū, and marae.



Religion - includes churches and associations promoting religion or administering religious services. Examples include chapels, churches, and temples. Service agencies with religious affiliations, in fields such as health, education, and social services, are grouped with other relevant service providers rather than being included here.



Business and professional associations, unions - brings together three distinct types of membership institutions. It includes institutions that promote, regulate, and safeguard the interests of businesses, professionals, and workers, such as trade unions, professional associations, chambers of commerce, and industry associations.



Education and research - includes kindergartens, playcentres, kōhanga reo, private primary and secondary schools, private tertiary providers, other education providers such as English for speakers of other languages, and research institutions. Public education institutions such as universities, colleges of education, polytechnics, and state and integrated schools, are not included in the non-profit sector.

Census 2018 data on voluntary activities shows a higher level of participation in voluntary activities in the Manawātū region compared with the average for New Zealand. There were 9 percent of people aged 15 years and older who reported helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in their own household compared with 8.2 percent for New Zealand. In addition, 15.9 percent reported other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae compared with 15.2 percent for New Zealand.



Introduction

Non-profit organisations make a significant contribution to many aspects of New Zealand life that is much broader than the community and voluntary sector. To be considered a non-profit organisation a group must be organised, institutionally separate from government, non-profit distributing, self-governing and non-compulsory. While these institutions may make profits (surpluses), they do not have profit-making as a goal.

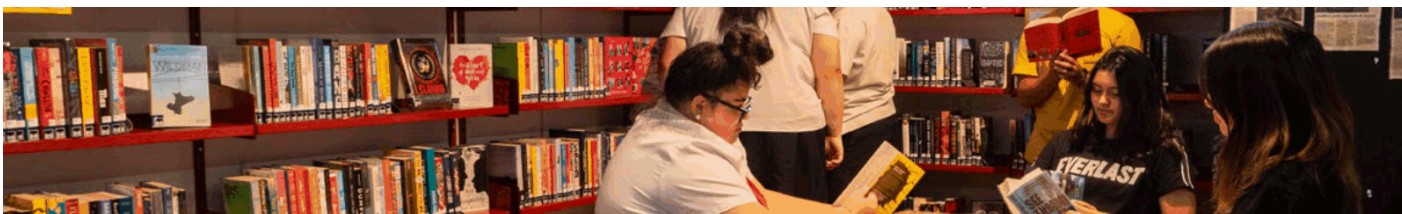
The Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2018 was published in March 2020, identifying 115,770 non-profit institutions, 150,630 paid staff and 1,947,000 full-time equivalent volunteers nationally. The number of institutions increased by 10 percent from 2013 and the number of employees also increased by 10 percent. This was weaker than the 15 percent overall growth in employees across all sectors in New Zealand.

Satellite accounts are recognised internationally as a way of rearranging existing information in the national accounts so that an area of particular economic or social importance, such as non-profit institutions, can be analysed more closely. Links are maintained between the satellite accounts and the central national accounting framework. This is important as it enables new information to be presented alongside standard economic measures such as gross domestic product (GDP).

This profile is drawn primarily from Statistics New Zealand data. The text for non-profit activity group descriptions in this profile is based on the activity group descriptions in the Statistics New Zealand Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account: 2018 report.

There are no regional or local authority estimates available for the non-profit sector, so estimates for the Manawātū region have been prepared by using national data for the non-profit sector and Manawātū region employment, geographic units data for economically significant non-profit sector institutions, and Census 2018 data for the rate of volunteering in the Manawātū region.





Defining the non-profit sector

In New Zealand, the majority of goods and services are produced by private enterprises that operate to make a profit and distribute it to their owners. The government also provides goods and services to fulfil its political, regulatory and service delivery roles (such as defence, law and order, and the provision of health and education services).

In the non-profit sector a broad range of goods and services are also produced, with individuals and households combining together in clubs, societies and other types of groups. While these institutions may make profits (surpluses), they do not have profit-making as a goal, do not distribute any profits to their members and are often reliant on the voluntary provision of free labour and resources to operate successfully.

The United Nations (UN) Handbook on Non-Profit Institutions in the System of National Accounts (NPISA) definition for the non-profit sector covers those entities that meet all of the following five criteria:

- are organised to the extent that they can be separately identified,
- are not for profit and do not distribute any surplus they may generate to those who control them,
- are institutionally separate from government,
- are in control of their own destiny, and
- are non-compulsory in terms of both membership and members' input.

The range of non-profit institutions is extensive. It includes:

- museums, performing arts centres, orchestras, ensembles, historical or literary societies, sports clubs, social clubs,

- non-profit private hospitals, pre-school centres, private schools, social service providers and environmental groups,
- religious congregations,
- trade unions, business and professional associations, political parties,
- advocacy groups that work to promote civil and other rights, or advocate the social and political interests of general or special constituencies,
- community-based associations that offer services to, or advocate for, members of a particular neighbourhood or community,
- whanau, hapu and iwi-based organisations that provide governance and/or offer services to, or advocate for tangata whenua,
- philanthropic trusts, international aid and relief institutions.

Government-controlled institutions (including universities, school boards of trustees and district health boards) are not included in the definition. Also excluded are producer boards, cooperatives, trading societies, friendly societies and credit unions, on the grounds that they do not meet the non-profit criterion. Organisations that are included are kindergartens, racing clubs, community trust boards, industry training organisations and primary health organisations.

Charities

Charities are an important component of the non-profit organisations operating in New Zealand.

The Charities Act 2005 requires that for an organisation to be registered as a charity it is established and maintained exclusively for charitable purposes, and is not carried out for the private pecuniary profit of any individual.

Charitable purpose includes the relief of poverty, the advancement of education or religion, or any other matter beneficial to the community. In addition to the above there must be a public benefit.

Many non-profit organisations are not registered as charities because their primary purpose does not meet the specific purposes required by the Charities Act. For instance, a trade union or business association is likely to operate on a non-profit basis but the benefits and services it offers are restricted to members of the organisation. The Charities Register lists over 27,000 charities. This is significantly lower than the estimate for 115,770 non-profit organisations operating in New Zealand.



Contribution to economic activity

In the year ended March 2018 it is estimated that non-profit institutions (NPIs) contributed \$8.1 billion to GDP, 2.8 percent of New Zealand's total GDP¹, 2.8 percent of New Zealand's total GDP.

While there were non-profit institutions operating in almost every industry sector, there is a higher concentration of non-profit institutions and economic activity in health and community services, cultural and recreational services, and personal and other services (religious organisations, interest groups, unions, and business organisations for example).

The value of voluntary labour (or formal unpaid work) in non-profit institutions in New Zealand was estimated to be \$4.0 billion in the year to March 2018, compared with \$3.4 billion in the year ended March 2013.

When this is included with the direct economic impact the total contribution of non-profit institutions to GDP is estimated to be \$12.1 billion in the year to March 2018, or 4.2 percent of total GDP. This share has been gradually declining from 4.5 percent in 2013 and 4.9 percent in 2004.

It is estimated that 1,008,000 people volunteered for one or more non-profit institutions in 2018, contributing 159 million volunteer hours. The number of people volunteering declined between 2013 and 2018, but the average number of hours volunteered increased.

Non-profit organisations in the Manawatū region

Official statistics for employment and economic activity are based on an industrial classification for the activities that the organisations undertake and not on the institutional structure of the organisations.

Until the development of the Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account by Statistics New Zealand and the Office for the Community and Voluntary Sector, New Zealand had no official way to measure in a consistent framework the quantity and economic value of activities undertaken by non-profit institutions. These estimates are published at a national level, so estimates have been made for employment or economic activity in non-profit organisations at a regional level.

Statistics New Zealand provided Palmerston North City Council with data for employee counts and salary and wage data for non-profit organisations serving households² in the Manawatū region from the Business Register and Linked Employer-Employee Data (LEED). For an enterprise to be on the Business Register it must meet any one of certain criteria. For counting NPIs, the most relevant criteria are:

- annual goods and services tax (GST) expenses or sales of more than \$60,000
- an employment count greater than zero

- IR10 income (rent received, interest and dividends, and total income) greater than \$40,000.

The estimates for non-profit activity in the Manawatū region are based on the 414 geographic units³ and 2,220 employees in NPIs in the region identified by Statistics New Zealand in the Business Register. Annual earnings for these organisations increased by 15.4 percent from \$83.9 million in the year to March 2011 to \$92.2 million in the year to March 2018. Total growth in annual salaries and wages in the Manawatū region was 29.4 percent over this period.

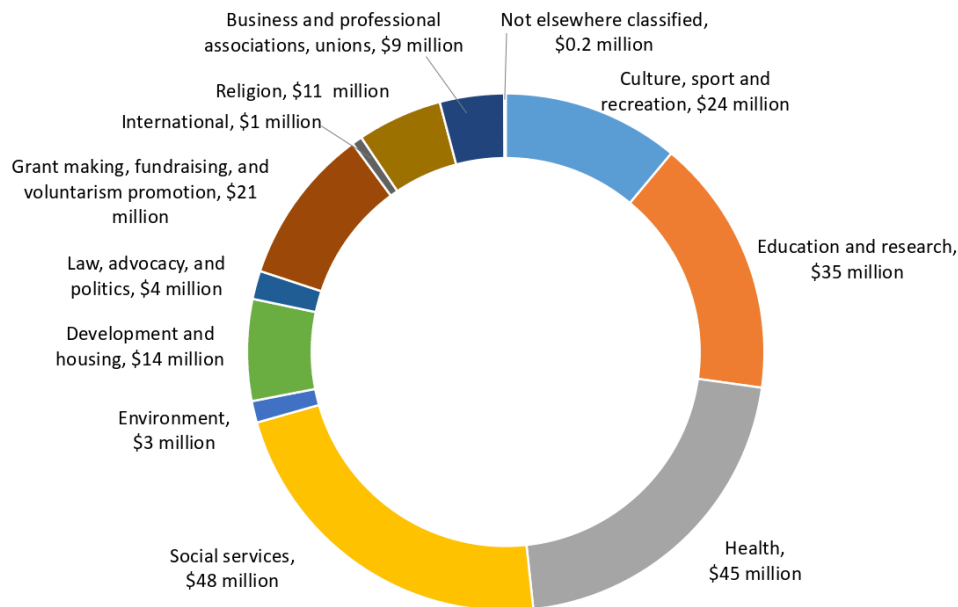
All non-profit institutions serving households were in scope for the count in the non-profit institutions satellite account. Incorporated societies in other sectors (for example, racing clubs, business associations, and industry training organisations) were included unless under government control. Statistics New Zealand assessed unincorporated associations in other sectors by industry to determine whether they were NPIs. Charitable companies were included, but the satellite account excluded trading or family trusts, which made up most trusts.

¹ Statistics New Zealand (2020). Non-profit Institutions Satellite Account, 2018.

² Non-profit organisations serving households are not predominantly financed and controlled by government and which provide goods or services to households free or at prices that are not economically significant.

³ Geographic units are the locations organisations operate from.

Figure 1: Economic value of non-profit institutions by activity group (estimated GDP) (year ended March 2018)



The activity groups, and their constituent institutions are:

Culture, sport and recreation



The culture, sport and recreation activity group has the most institutions in the non-profit sector and has the largest estimated GDP contribution from volunteers.

Most non-profit institutions in this group (94 percent) rely entirely on volunteers to maintain their operations.

The estimates suggest there were 1,593 organisations in the region in 2018, with just 103 of these organisations employing a total of 622 paid staff. The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$23.7 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 1.6 million volunteer hours is estimated to be \$40 million.

Subgroups within the culture and recreation group include:

Culture and arts – consists of institutions involved in visual and performing arts, architecture, media, and communications societies, historical, literary, heritage, and humanistic societies, museums, libraries; and zoos and aquariums.

Sports – sports clubs, physical fitness, sports competition services, and events.

Recreation and social clubs – includes institutions providing services to members using recreational and

community facilities. Examples are local country clubs, men's and women's clubs, tramping clubs, Lions and Rotary clubs, and returned services associations.

Supporting services for culture and recreation – where actual participation in culture and recreation are not the primary activities.

Table 1: Estimates for the culture, sport and recreation sector in the Manawatū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	103
Not employing paid staff	1,490
Total	1,593
Number of employees	622
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	23.7
Volunteer hours (000)	1,623
Full-time equivalent volunteers	814
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	40.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2: Manawātū region culture, sport, and recreation subgroups (2018)

	Culture and arts	Sports	Other recreation and social clubs	Culture and recreation support and ancillary services
Employing paid staff	28	46	25	3
Not employing paid staff	152	596	708	34
Total	181	642	733	37
Number of employees	162	301	138	20
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	6.1	11.7	4.6	1.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Education and research



The estimates suggest there were **258 organisations** in the region in 2018, with **52 of these organisations** employing a total of **717 paid staff**.

The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$34.6 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 255,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$5.9 million.

Table 3: Estimates for the education and research sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	52
Not employing paid staff	206
Total	258
Number of employees	717
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	34.6
Volunteer hours (000)	255
Full-time equivalent volunteers	128
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	6.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand

The education and research group includes playcentre associations, kindergarten associations, kōhanga reo, Christian school associations, and other private primary and secondary schools that operate on a not-for-profit basis. Also included are business management schools, vocational and technical training institutions, adult/continuing education institutions, research trusts, and foundations. Within this activity group, 48 percent of institutions are in the education and research support and ancillary services subgroup. Many of these are parent-teacher, or home and school, associations.

Education and research contributes 16 percent of the total non-profit institutions GDP and is the third largest employer among non-profit activities after social services and health.

The early childhood education subgroup makes up just over one quarter (28 percent) of all non-profit institutions in education and research but had 46 percent of paid employees.



Table 4: Manawatu region education and research subgroups (2018)

	Early childhood education	Primary and secondary education	Higher education, other education and research	Education and research support and ancillary services
Employing paid staff	29	4	11	8
Not employing paid staff	43	37	34	93
Total	72	40	45	101
Number of employees	329	131	174	83
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	13.9	8.9	8.5	3.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Health



The estimates suggest there were 90 organisations in the region in 2018, with 24 of these organisations employing a total of 742 paid staff.

The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$45.2 million in 2018, while the economic contribution from the 212,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$5.3 million.

Table 5: Estimates for the health sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	24
Not employing paid staff	66
Total	90
Number of employees	742
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	45.2
Volunteer hours (000)	212
Full-time equivalent volunteers	106
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	5.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand

The health group encompasses a wide range of health services, such as private hospitals run on a non-profit basis, hospices, nursing homes, emergency medical services, not-for-profit outpatient services, public health education, primary health services, and mental health services. The group also includes primary health organisations, which are responsible for coordinating the delivery of primary health care to defined populations.

It is not always easy to differentiate institutions within the health activity group, or between health and social services, especially when some institutions provide a range of care options. Generally speaking, Statistics New Zealand classifies institutions that provide care or treatment for people experiencing health issues within health, while institutions providing information and support to

individuals and families are usually placed within social services. While nursing homes are classified to health, retirement villages or accommodation for the aged are classified under services for the elderly in social services. In practice it is not always easy to differentiate between rest homes / retirement villages that primarily provide accommodation services and those that provide primarily hospital care services.

While health non-profit institutions make up only 2.5 percent of all non-profit institutions, paid employees in the health group account for 18.6 percent of total NPI employment. The income of non-profit institutions in the health group is dominated by sales of goods and services, with 88 percent of income coming from this source. The major component of sales is contract payments from government departments and district health boards.





Social services

The estimates suggest there were 434 organisations in the region in 2018, with 51 of these organisations employing a total of 963 paid staff.

The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$47.8 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 617,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$15.4 million.

Social services provide the largest contribution to GDP (21 percent) of all the NPIs and 24 percent of employees. This activity group includes a vast range of social service providers, emergency and relief services, institutions providing income support and maintenance, services for the disabled and elderly, food banks, child welfare, youth services, addiction counselling, and family services. Iwi-related social services are an important part of this group, as are social services provided by religious institutions.

Table 6: Estimates for the social services sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	51
Not employing paid staff	383
Total	434
Number of employees	963
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	47.8
Volunteer hours (000)	617
Full-time equivalent volunteers	309
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	15.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Environment

The estimates suggest there were 63 organisations in the region in 2018, with 8 of these organisations employing a total of 72 paid staff.

The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$2.9 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 255,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$6.4 million.

The environment group is split between the environment subgroup and the animal protection subgroup. The environment subgroup includes institutions that promote pollution abatement and control, natural resource conservation, and the protection and beautification of open spaces. The animal protection subgroup includes institutions concerned with animal protection and welfare, wildlife preservation and veterinary services.

In 2004 1,310 of these institutions were identified across New Zealand. By 2018 this number had grown to 2,060. However, this may understate the actual number of

Table 7: Estimates for the environment sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	8
Not employing paid staff	55
Total	63
Number of employees	72
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	2.9
Volunteer hours (000)	255
Full-time equivalent volunteers	128
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	6.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Development and housing

The estimates suggest there were 272 organisations in the region in 2018, with 35 of these organisations employing a total of 253 paid staff.

The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$13.6 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 191,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$4.8 million.

The development and housing activity group consists of institutions involved with social, community, or economic development; housing; employment or employment-related training; and tangata whenua governance. Of the nearly 9,000 development and housing institutions identified nationally, approximately 3,600 were tangata whenua governance organisations.

Social and community development includes community and neighbourhood institutions such as information centres, community centres, and neighbourhood support groups. Housing includes institutions involved with development, management, and leasing of housing. Employment and training focuses on vocational training and guidance. Tangata whenua governance institutions manage the affairs of iwi, hapū, and marae.

Tangata whenua governance

Tangata whenua governance is a subset under development and housing. It covers iwi organisations mandated by whānau and hapū. It also includes other institutions that have a mandate, ownership, or management of tangata whenua (e.g. marae committees and organisations established to receive and administer Treaty of Waitangi settlements).

The tangata whenua governance subgroup does not represent all Māori non-profit institutions. Māori non-profit institutions are included in the group that best measures their main activity. For example, marae-based health programmes are in health, and marae-based vocational training initiatives are in employment and training.

Table 8: Estimates for the development and housing sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	35
Not employing paid staff	237
Total	272
Number of employees	253
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	13.6
Volunteer hours (000)	191
Full-time equivalent volunteers	96
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	4.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 9: Estimates for tangata whenua governance in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Total organisations	5
Employing paid staff	111
Not employing paid staff	116
Number of employees	44

Source: Statistics New Zealand





Law, advocacy and politics

The estimates suggest there were 118 organisations in the region in 2018, with eight of these organisations employing a total of 71 paid staff.

The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$3.8 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 59,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$1.5 million.

The primary activity for institutions within the law, advocacy, and politics activity group is to promote the interests of societal groups that include ethnic associations, community law centres, and political parties. They provide a group representation within the public arena – leading to benefits such as social cohesion, legal protection, or a voice for parts of society that may not otherwise be well represented. Most institutions in this group are part of the civic and advocacy subgroup, which includes: special-interest advocacy institutions, ethnic associations, students' associations, and driver service associations such as the New Zealand Automobile Association.

The law and legal services subgroup comprises prisoners' aid institutions, community legal centres, and consumer advocacy institutions. The subgroup 'political institutions' is relatively small – it follows the political cycle, meaning that financial flows fluctuate considerably from year to year.

Ethnic associations promote the interests of, or provide services to members belonging to a specific ethnic heritage. This includes institutions such as Scottish societies or Pacific community groups which focus on national or regional culture.

Table 10: Estimates for the law, advocacy and politics sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	8
Not employing paid staff	110
Total	118
Number of employees	71
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	3.8
Volunteer hours (000)	59
Full-time equivalent volunteers	30
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	1.5

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Grant making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion

The estimates suggest there were 49 organisations in the region in 2018, with six of these organisations employing a total of 50 paid staff. The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$21.1 million in 2018. Volunteer hours were not estimated for the sector.

Grant-making foundations include community trusts, gaming trusts, and other philanthropic trusts. They are institutions that focus solely on managing and distributing funds to community groups. This activity group also includes fundraising institutions with similar attributes as grant-making institutions. However, a unit is classified as a fundraiser if they raise funds for one specific authorised purpose, while an institution is classified as a grant maker if they distribute their funds to various purposes. Voluntarism promotion includes institutions that recruit, train, and place volunteers while promoting volunteering generally.

Table 11: Estimates for the grant making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	6
Not employing paid staff	43
Total	49
Number of employees	50
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	21.1

Source: Statistics New Zealand



International

The international activity group is the smallest across all measures.

The estimates suggest there were 27 organisations in the region in 2018, with four of these organisations employing a total of 21 paid staff. The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$1.4 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 39,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$1.0 million.

Although the group is not concerned exclusively with aid and relief, institutions with these activities make the biggest financial contribution to this group. In years with high profile international disasters, their financial activity increases significantly as large amounts of personal and corporate donations are given. The group's low level of GDP contribution reflects its international activity. These institutions receive substantial donations from New Zealanders but the funds do not necessarily contribute to producing goods and services in New Zealand's economy.

Table 12: Estimates for the international sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	4
Not employing paid staff	23
Total	27
Number of employees	21
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	1.4
Volunteer hours (000)	39
Full-time equivalent volunteers	20
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	1.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Religion

Religious worship is one of the few areas of society in which all institutions are non-profit.

The estimates suggest there were 311 organisations in the region in 2018, with 78 of these organisations employing a total of 357 paid staff. The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$11.4 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 863,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$21.5 million.

The sector has the second highest number of volunteers and volunteer hours, with the number of full-time equivalent volunteers exceeding the number of paid employees in the activity group.

The religion activity group's contribution goes beyond worship and proclamation. Religion includes all institutions that promote or administer religious services and rituals (e.g. churches, temples, and their governing bodies). It also includes supporting services such as missionary societies, evangelistic groups (e.g. open-air campaigners), groups distributing religious material, and centres for religious education outside the education activity group.

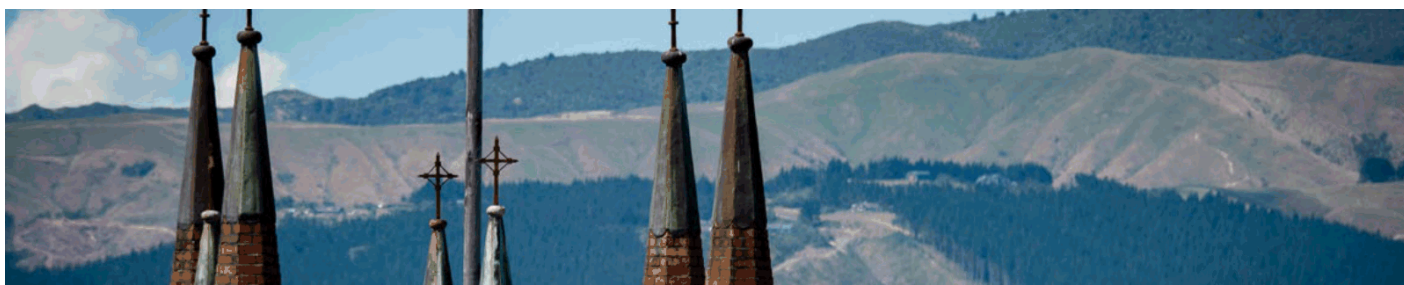
The social and economic influence of religious institutions extends into activities such as education, health, and social services, where many institutions have clear religious

affiliation. Involvement in these other activities can be an aspect of their worship and could be considered religious activity. However, where a separate institution has been set up for education or health purposes or to provide social services, it is classified in education, health, or social services, respectively.

Table 13: Estimates for the religion sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	78
Not employing paid staff	234
Total	311
Number of employees	357
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	11.4
Volunteer hours (000)	863
Full-time equivalent volunteers	432
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	21.5

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Business and professional associations, unions

The estimates suggest there were 113 organisations in the region in 2018, with 15 of these organisations employing a total of 109 paid staff.

The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$8.6 million in 2018 while the economic contribution from the 97,000 volunteer hours is estimated to be \$2.4 million.

The business and professional associations, and unions activity group covers three distinct types of membership institutions. However, they all share roles in promoting, regulating, and protecting the interests of their members. The group includes institutions that promote, regulate, and safeguard the interests of businesses, professionals, and workers (e.g. trade unions and chambers of commerce). Although this is a small activity group, these institutions influence all areas of employment.

Business associations work to promote special branches of business. Their members are primarily from institutions, or individuals representing institutions in their professional capacity. Business associations may have a regulatory function and often include professional registration boards.

In contrast, professional associations focus on supporting individuals who share a professional role. The activities

of professional associations include marketing, research, industry and goods promotion, industry training, public relations, and lobbying, as well as some statutory obligations under Acts of Parliament. Trade unions are similar to professional associations, but their focus is on individuals as employees in a specific industry.

Table 14: Estimates for the business and professional associations, and unions sector in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	15
Not employing paid staff	99
Total	113
Number of employees	109
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	8.6
Volunteer hours (000)	97
Full-time equivalent volunteers	48
Economic value of volunteers (\$ million)	2.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Not elsewhere classified (residual category)

The estimates suggest there were 230 organisations in the region in 2018, with one of these organisations employing seven paid staff.

The sector is estimated to have made a direct contribution to GDP of \$0.2 million in 2018. Volunteer hours were not estimated.

The not elsewhere classified (residual activity) group consists of institutions that are not clearly defined or closely related to any activities carried out by other non-profit institutions. This is a residual group of institutions not classified to any other activity group.

Institutions in this are there because either their activity is truly different from those included under the other 11 main groups, or there is insufficient information about them to allow coding to an activity group.

Table 15: Estimates for the not elsewhere classified (residual category) institutions in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

Employing paid staff	1
Not employing paid staff	228
Total	230
Number of employees	7
Contribution to GDP (\$ million)	0.2

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Estimating the value of voluntary labour in non-profit institutions

In 2018 an estimated 25,000 people volunteered for one or more NPIs in the Manawātū region.

The value of voluntary labour (or formal unpaid work) in non-profit institutions was estimated to be \$105 million for the year ended March 2018, contributing around 1.4% of GDP on the region. There was an estimated 4.2 million volunteer hours in the region in 2018 and 2,110 full-time equivalent volunteers.

Table 16: Estimated formal unpaid work for non-profit organisations in the Manawātū region (year ended March 2018)

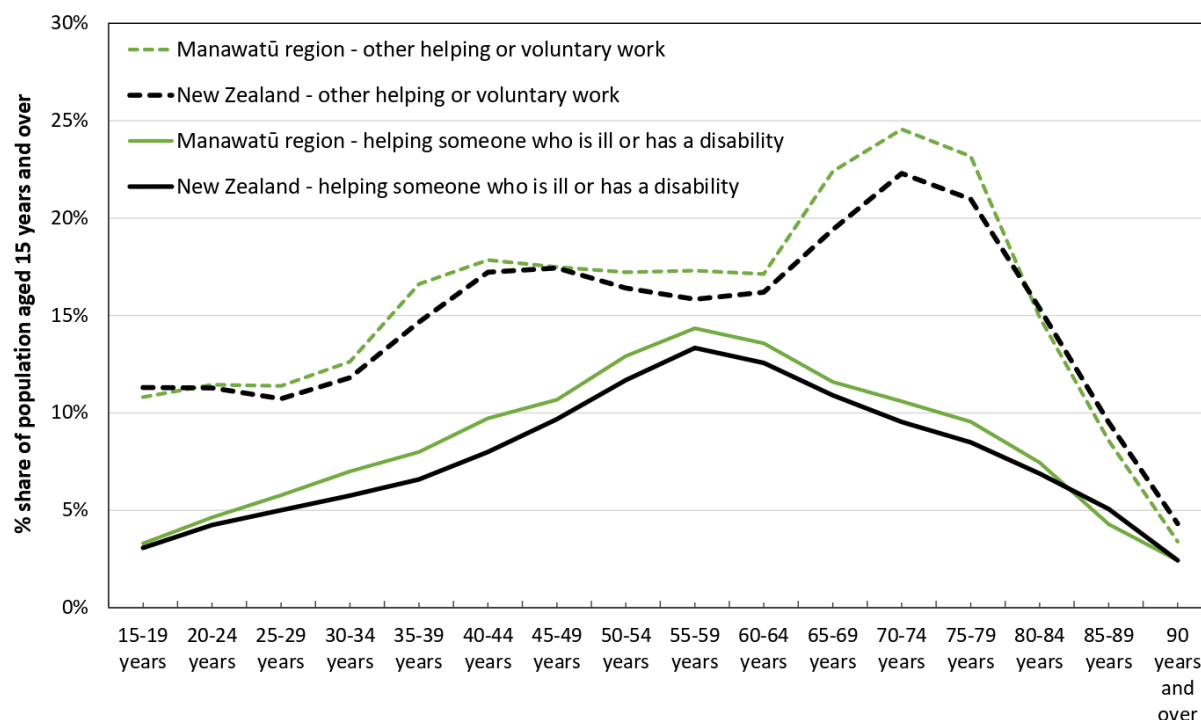
Activity group	Total hours worked	Full-time equivalent volunteers	Economic value
	(000)	Number	\$ million
Culture, sport, and recreation	1,623	814	40.4
Education and research	255	128	6.4
Health	212	106	5.3
Social services	617	309	15.4
Environment	255	128	6.4
Development and housing	191	96	4.8
Law, advocacy, and politics	59	30	1.5
Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion	Not available		
International	39	20	1.0
Religion	863	432	21.5
Business and professional associations, unions	97	48	2.4
Not elsewhere classified	Not available		
Total	4,211	2,110	104.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand

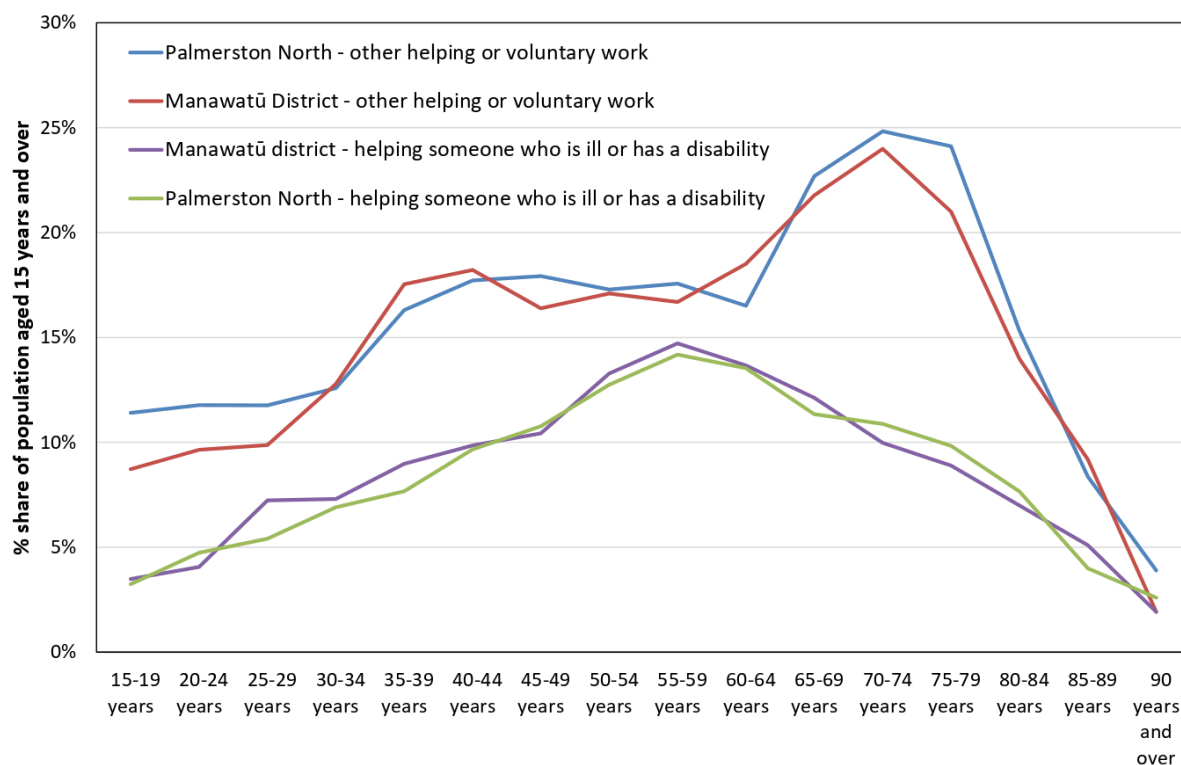
Census 2018 data shows that participation in voluntary activity by people aged 15 years and over in the Manawātū region was higher than the national average:

- nine percent of Manawātū region residents aged 15 year and over reported helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in their own household (8.2 percent for New Zealand),
- 15.9 percent reported other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae (15.2 percent for New Zealand).

Overall rates for helping someone who is ill or has a disability who does not live in own household in Palmerston North (8.7 percent) are lower than for Manawātū District (9.8 percent), but participation rates by age group are the same. This shows the impact the median age of the overall population has on overall participation rates, since participation rates are lower in younger age groups. In 2018, the estimated median age for Palmerston North was 33.9 years, while the median age for Manawātū District was 41.3 years. New Zealand's median age was 37.4 years.

Figure 2: Voluntary activity outside of household (Census 2018)

There was a much smaller gap between Manawātū District and Palmerston North for other helping or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group or marae, with a share of 16.0 percent in Manawātū District and 15.9 percent share for Palmerston North. There are limitations with comparing Census 2018 data and responses for 2006 and 2013 due to an increase in the number of people who weren't counted in 2018, but the data suggests volunteering rates have been stable in the region between 2006 and 2018.

Figure 3: Voluntary activity outside of household (Manawātū District and Palmerston North) (Census 2018)

Census 2018 included new questions on activity limitations, which suggest there are higher rates of disability in the region compared with New Zealand's overall population. The Manawātū region has a 2.5 percent share of New Zealand's population but the proportion of people aged 5 years and over was higher:

1. The percentage of residents reporting some difficulty ranged from 2.8 to 2.9 percent across all activity areas,
2. The percentage of residents reporting a lot of difficulty ranged from 2.8 to 3.1 percent across all activity areas,
3. The percentage of residents reporting cannot do at all was 3 percent for difficulty walking and climbing steps and 2.7 percent for difficulty washing all over or dressing.

Table 17: Activity limitations in the Manawātū region (Census 2018)

Activity group	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Total stated
Difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses	74,889	16,683	1,548	222	93,345
Difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid	79,119	12,303	1,533	180	93,132
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	79,560	10,530	2,571	609	93,267
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	75,894	15,225	1,941	240	93,300
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	88,245	3,726	849	519	93,333
Difficulty communicating using your usual language	88,137	4,395	771	195	93,498
% share of New Zealand					
Difficulty seeing even if wearing glasses	2.5%	2.8%	2.9%	2.5%	2.5%
Difficulty hearing even if using a hearing aid	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.4%	2.5%
Difficulty walking or climbing steps	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	2.5%
Difficulty remembering or concentrating	2.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%	2.5%
Difficulty washing all over or dressing	2.5%	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%	2.5%
Difficulty communicating using your usual language	2.5%	2.8%	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%

Note: The Total stated column records the number of resident who answered the activity limitations questions. Approximately 14,000 people did not answer the questions.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

That is consistent with Ministry of Social Development data for the number of people in the region who receive the Supported Living Payment benefit, a longer-term benefit for people with health conditions. The proportion of people in Auckland and Wellington City receiving the Supported Living Payment is significantly lower than their overall population share, with high housing costs a likely factor contributing to long-term migration of people to areas where housing is more affordable. For example, Auckland has a 33 percent share of New Zealand's population but it has a share of just 23.5 percent of people receiving the Supported Living Payment. The higher share of people in the Manawātū region with activity limitations creates more opportunities for friends and neighbours to help someone outside of their household.



Appendix 1: Manawatū region non-profit organisations summary (year ended March 2018)

	Organisations									
	Employing paid staff (number)	Not employing paid staff (number)	Total (number)	Number of employees (number)						
Culture, sport and recreation	103	1,490	1,593	622	23.7	1,623	813.6	40.4		
Education and research	52	206	258	717	34.6	255	128	6.4		
Health	24	66	90	742	45.2	212	106	5.3		
Social services	51	383	434	963	47.8	617	309	15.4		
Environment	8	55	63	72	2.9	255	128	6.4		
Development and housing	35	237	272	253	13.6	191	96	4.8		
Law, advocacy, and politics	8	110	118	71	3.8	59	30	1.5		
Grant making, fundraising, and voluntarism promotion	6	43	49	50	21.1	not available				
International	4	23	27	21	1.4	39	20	1.0		
Religion	78	234	311	357	11.4	863	432	21.5		
Business and professional associations, unions	15	99	113	109	8.6	97	48	2.4		
Not elsewhere classified	1	228	230	7	0.2	not available				
Total	385	3,175	3,559	3,983	214	4,211	2,110	105		

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Te Kaunihera o Papaioea | Palmerston North City Council

pncc.govt.nz | info@pncc.govt.nz | 06 356 8199

Private Bag 11034, The Square, Palmerston North, 4442



Published by:
Strategy and Planning Unit

MEMORANDUM

TO: Economic Development Committee

MEETING DATE: 2 December 2020

TITLE: Summary report on the September 2020 Palmerston North Quarterly Economic Monitor

PRESENTED BY: Peter Crawford, Economic Policy Advisor

APPROVED BY: David Murphy, Acting General Manager - Strategy and Planning

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. That the memorandum titled 'Summary report on the September 2020 Palmerston North Quarterly Economic Monitor', presented to the Economic Development Committee on 2 December 2020, be received for information.
-

- 1.1. This memorandum presents a summary of key themes in the latest Palmerston North Quarterly Economic Monitor for the September 2020 quarter.
- 1.2. Covid-19 restriction levels applying in the Manawātū region during the September quarter were:
 - a. Level-1, 1 July – 12 August
 - b. Level-2, 12 August – 21 September
 - c. Level-1, 21 September – 30 September
- 1.3. Economic activity in Palmerston North has been supported by a significant increase in the value of building consents issued this year. The Infometrics report notes a slowing in residential consents in the September quarter and that the value of commercial/non-residential consents in the September quarter was lower than in the June quarter. However, consents issued in the September 2020 quarter were up by 72% from the September 2019 quarter.
- 1.4. Further growth in the value of consents over the remainder of 2020 is expected, since the Council received three large consent applications during the September 2020 quarter, which were not approved during the quarter. One of these large consents was for the new Countdown Awapuni supermarket, which has recently been approved. The total value of commercial/non-residential consents approved

in the December 2019 quarter was \$27.2 million. The Countdown Awapuni supermarket consent has a value of \$15 million.

- 1.5. Recent tourism data published for September shows there is still international visitor spending occurring in the region and in New Zealand. During the September quarter, international visitors spent \$12.5 million in the Manawātū region, a decline of 29% from 2019, while international visitor spending across New Zealand declined by 65%.
- 1.6. Spending in the city increased in July but declined during August and September due to the impact of Covid-19 Level 2 restrictions. This resulted in events in the city being cancelled, including the national secondary school basketball tournament, which last year was estimated to contribute \$4.4 million to the city's GDP.

2. PALMERSTON NORTH QUARTERLY ECONOMIC MONITOR – SEPTEMBER 2020

- 2.1. Infometrics estimates gross domestic product (GDP) in Palmerston North declined by 1.2% in the September 2020 quarter. New Zealand GDP is estimated to have declined by 3.2% in the quarter.
 - a. GDP in Palmerston North is estimated to have declined by 1.8% in the year ended September 2020. New Zealand GDP is estimated to have declined by 3.3%.
- 2.2. Annual employee counts for Palmerston North were 52,200 in February 2020, an increase of 900 jobs, or 1.8% increase. Statistics New Zealand revised February 2019 employee counts for the city, increasing the employee estimate by 400 jobs. This resulted in a revised increase to February 2019 of 1,300 jobs, or 2.6% increase. New Zealand employee counts increased by 1.2% in the year to February 2020.
- 2.3. Electronic card retail spending in Palmerston North in the September quarter was \$306 million, an increase of 4.4% from the September 2019 quarter, while national spending increased by 2.7%.
 - a. Annual electronic card retail spending in Palmerston North for the year ended September 2020 was \$1.160 million, a decline of 3.4% from 2019. There was also a decline of 3.6% for New Zealand.
- 2.4. The total value of building consents issued in Palmerston North in the September 2020 quarter was \$62 million, unchanged from the September 2019 quarter. National consent values increased by 6%.
 - b. Building consents to the value of \$367 million were issued in Palmerston North in the year to September 2020, an increase of 55% from the previous year. National consent values declined by 1.4% over the year to September 2020.

- c. Consents for 97 new residential dwellings were issued in Palmerston North in the September 2020 quarter, compared with 120 in the September 2019 quarter, a decline of 19%. National consents increased by 1% from 2020.
 - d. Consents for 542 new residential dwellings were issued in Palmerston North in the year ended September 2020, compared with 424 in the previous year, an increase of 27.8%. National consents increased by 3.3%.
 - e. Non-residential consents to the value of \$182 million were issued in Palmerston North during the year to September 2020, an increase of 133% from the previous year. National consents declined by 8% over the same period.
- 2.5. The average value of residential properties in Palmerston North was \$531,002 in the three months ended September 2020, an increase of 15.2% from the September 2019 quarter (QV estimate). The average value for New Zealand was \$748,678, an increase of 7.6%. The values used in the Infometrics report are an average of the past 12 months and are based on REINZ house sales data.
- 2.6. Car registrations in Palmerston North declined by 17.4% in the year ended September 2020 (national registrations declined by 22.9%) while the number of commercial vehicles registered declined by 20.4% (compared to a national decline of 26.1%).
- 2.7. It is estimated the annual average unemployment rate in Palmerston North in the year ended September 2020 was 4.4%, which was the same as the unemployment rate of 4.4% for New Zealand.
- 2.8. The number of people in Palmerston North registered for the MSD Job Seekers benefit increased by 26.7% in September 2020 from September 2019, while the number in New Zealand increased by 42.8%. The MSD benefit numbers reported in the Infometrics report are based on the average of the last four quarters.
- 2.9. Traffic flows in Palmerston North in the year to September 2020 declined by 7.7% from 2018, while there was a decline of 10.5% for New Zealand.
- 2.10. Tourism spending in Palmerston North was \$393 million in the year ended September 2020, declining by 10.6% from the previous year. New Zealand declined by 16.5%.
- a. Domestic visitor spending in Palmerston North was \$339 million in the year ended September 2020, declining by 9.3% from the previous year (8.6% decline for New Zealand). The biggest declines in expenditure in the September quarter were from Auckland, Bay of Plenty and Hawkes Bay.
 - b. International visitor spending in Palmerston North was \$55 million in the year ended September 2020, declining by 17.7% from the previous year (27.8%


decline for New Zealand). The biggest declines in spending in the quarter were from Australia and Japan.

- 2.11. Population estimates, based on primary health organisation registrations, suggest Palmerston North's population increased by 1.8% between September 2019 and September 2020 (2.3% increase for New Zealand). The number of health enrolments in the city averaged 81,627 people in the year to September 2020 while Statistics New Zealand estimated the total population in the city as at 30 June 2020 was 91,400.
- 2.12. The Palmerston North Quarterly Economic Monitor report for the September 2020 quarter is attached.

3. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does the Committee have delegated authority to decide? If Yes quote relevant clause(s) from Delegations Manual 166	Yes
Are the decisions significant?	No
If they are significant do they affect land or a body of water?	No
Can this decision only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No
Does this decision require consultation through the Special Consultative procedure?	No
Is there funding in the current Annual Plan for these actions?	Yes
Are the recommendations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or plans?	No
The recommendations contribute to Goal 1: An Innovative and Growing City	
The recommendations contribute to the outcomes of the Economic Development Strategy	
The recommendations contribute to the achievement of action/actions in the Economic Development Plan	
The action is: Attract investment expansion and new businesses.	
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being	Reporting on economic trends in the city and the longer-term outlook for growth is important for encouraging local businesses to invest in growing their business and attracting new businesses to the city.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Palmerston North Quarterly Economic Monitor - September 2020 [↓](#) 

Overview of Palmerston North City

Palmerston North's economy has recovered relatively well from lockdown. Following a return to more normal levels of economic activity, GDP in the September 2020 quarter was 1.3% lower than in the September 2019 quarter. Over the year to September 2020, GDP growth was -1.8%, compared to -3.3% for the national economy.

Consumer spending data provides further evidence of economic recovery. According to Marketview data, consumer spending in the September 2020 quarter was 4.4% up on the September 2019 quarter. Over the year to September 2020, however, spending declined by 3.4%, compared to a 2.7% decline for the national economy.

The number of Jobseeker Support recipients in the City continued to increase, from 2,742 individuals in the March 2020 quarter, to 3,430 in September. This represents a rise of 25% over the past two quarters.

The average unemployment rate over the year to September 2020 was 4.4%, on par with the national figure.

In the housing market, activity returned to well above pre-lockdown levels, with a figure of 439 house sales in the quarter being the highest in well over a decade. The increase in house prices reflected this level of activity – in the September 2020 quarter, prices in Palmerston North were 15.7% higher than in the September 2019 quarter, as compared to 8% nationally.

Residential construction activity slowed from the record levels of the previous quarter, with 97 consents issued, compared with 202 in the June 2020 quarter and 120 in the September 2019 quarter.

Non-residential construction activity similarly slowed, from the record figure of close to \$90m in non-residential consent values issued in the June 2020 quarter, to \$22.6m in the current quarter. Over the year to September 2020, the value of non-residential consent increased by an unprecedented 132.7%, to a total value of \$181.7m.

The relatively diversified nature of Palmerston North's economy, along with its strong consumer base and low level of reliance on the tourism sector, place the City in a favourable position for further recovery and growth over the next several quarters.

Indicator	Palmerston North City	Manawatu-Wanganui Region	New Zealand
<i>Annual average % change</i>			
Gross domestic product	↓ -1.8%	↓ -1.3%	↓ -3.3%
Traffic flow	↓ -7.7%	↓ -7.8%	↓ -10.5%
Health Enrolments	↑ 1.8%	↑ 1.3%	↑ 2.3%
Consumer spending	↓ -3.4%	↑ 0.4%	↓ -2.7%
Residential consents	↑ 27.8%	↑ 7.8%	↑ 3.5%
Non-residential consents	↑ 133%	↑ 59.0%	↓ -7.6%
House prices*	↑ 15.7%	↑ 16.2%	↑ 8.0%
House sales	↓ -8.5%	↓ -5.9%	↑ 1.1%
Tourism expenditure	↓ -10.6%	↓ -9.7%	↓ -16.5%
Car registrations	↓ -17.4%	↓ -15.6%	↓ -22.9%
Commercial vehicle registrations	↓ -20.4%	↓ -17.8%	↓ -26.1%
Jobseeker Support recipients	↑ 13.1%	↑ 15.1%	↑ 27.3%
<i>Level</i>			
Unemployment rate	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%

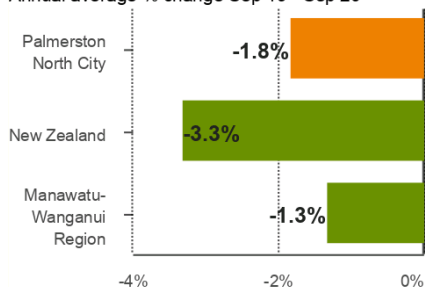
* Annual percentage change (latest quarter compared to a year earlier)

Overview of national economy

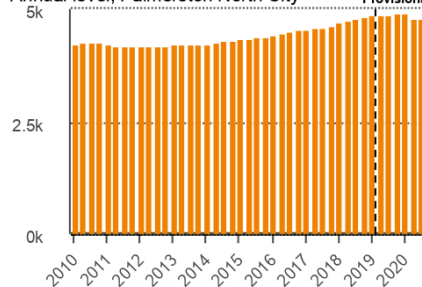
Economic activity rebounded strongly in the September 2020 quarter as the post-lockdown surge boosted spending levels and saw activity across various sectors attempt to make up for lost time. The pandemic still looms large over regional economies, and the pathway ahead is uncertain. But after a hammer blow to the economy in the first half of 2020, the economic rebound in the September quarter has set New Zealand on a more optimistic course ahead. Sustained export activity, combined with New Zealanders opening their wallets to domestic tourism, new cars, and home improvements, has buoyed confidence that the New Zealand economy will emerge from COVID-19 less battered than other parts of the world. The strength of the bounce back in economic activity is cause for

Gross domestic product (provisional)

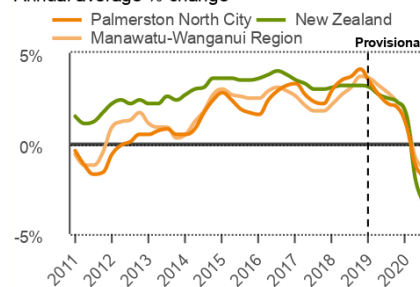
Gross domestic product growth (provisional)
Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



Gross domestic product (provisional, \$m)
Annual level, Palmerston North City



Gross domestic product growth (provisional)
Annual average % change



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- GDP (provisional) in Palmerston North City was down 1.8% for the year to September 2020 compared to a year earlier. Growth was higher than in New Zealand (-3.3%) and lower than in Manawatu-Wanganui Region (-1.3%).
- GDP (provisional) was \$4,798 million in Palmerston North City for the year to September 2020 (2019 prices).
- Annual GDP growth in Palmerston North City peaked at 4.1% in the year to December 2018.

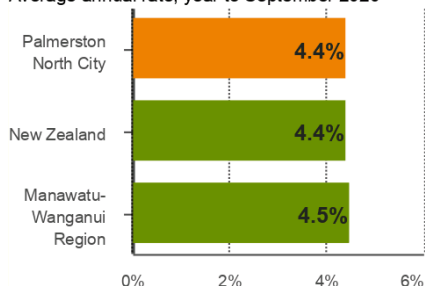
National overview

Economic activity in New Zealand expanded 11.8% in the September quarter, according to provisional estimates from Infometrics. After recording the sharpest quarterly fall in economic activity on record in the June quarter, September's rebound was always going to sound impressive. Although New Zealand is now technically out of a recession (for now), economic activity in September was still 3.3%pa below 2019 levels. Tourism-based sectors and others originally unable to operate drove the rebound in the September quarter after being severely restricted from operating during higher Alert Levels, although the Auckland restrictions in August took the shine off activity in the third quarter.

Unemployment rate

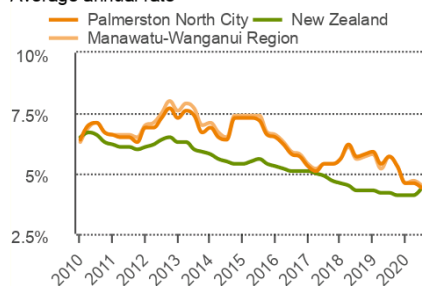
Unemployment rate

Average annual rate, year to September 2020



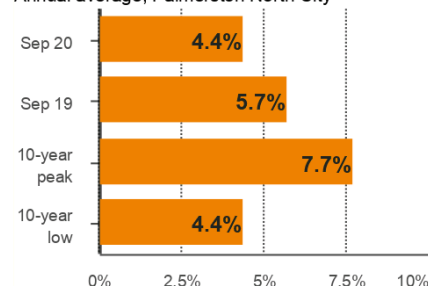
Unemployment rate

Average annual rate



Unemployment rate

Annual average, Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- The annual average unemployment rate in Palmerston North City was 4.4% in September 2020, down from 5.7% a year earlier.
- The unemployment rate in Palmerston North City was higher than in New Zealand, where the unemployment rate averaged 4.4% over the year to September 2020.
- Over the last ten years the unemployment rate reached a peak of 7.7% in December 2012;

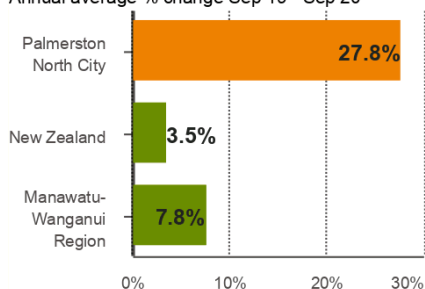
National overview

The national unemployment rate rose to 5.3% (seasonally adjusted) in the September 2020 quarter, as job losses continued to mount. On average over the last 12 months, the unemployment rate nationally was 4.4%, highlighting just how fast the pandemic has shifted economic conditions. Our system focuses on annual averages to smooth out volatility at a regional level each quarter, but the sharp rise in unemployment has been felt across the country. The labour market hit from COVID-19 has been less severe than originally feared, with fewer job losses than forecast. The labour market hit is coming through various channels. Some workers are still employed but working fewer hours, whereas others are out of a job, but not looking for a new role yet. However, women, Māori, and young people continue to be hardest hit by the downturn, and we expect that unemployment will continue to rise as we head into 2021.

Residential consents

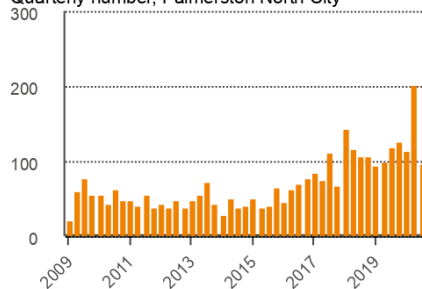
Growth in no. of new dwelling consents

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



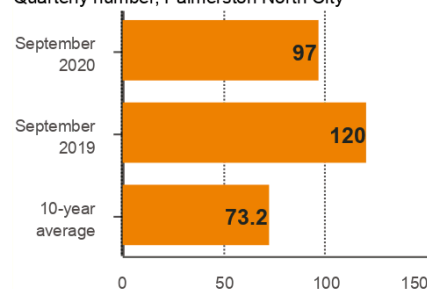
Residential consents

Quarterly number, Palmerston North City



Number of new dwelling consents

Quarterly number, Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- A total of 97 new residential building consents were issued in Palmerston North City in the September 2020 quarter, compared with 120 in the same quarter last year.
- On an annual basis the number of consents in Palmerston North City increased by 27.8% compared with the same 12-month period a year ago. The number of consents in New Zealand increased by 3.5% over the same period.

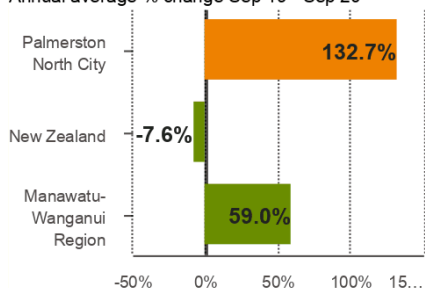
National overview

Residential building consents were up 3.5% over the year to September 2020. New townhouses were responsible for most of the growth over the year, up 34%, driven by an incredibly hot housing market and rapid house price growth. Apartment and retirement buildings were dragging the chain for the quarter. We expect the number of residential consents to weaken throughout next year. However, the heat in the housing market continues to provide upside risks, particularly as interest rates are set to be lower, and loan to value ratio restrictions are still a few months away at earliest.

Non-residential consents

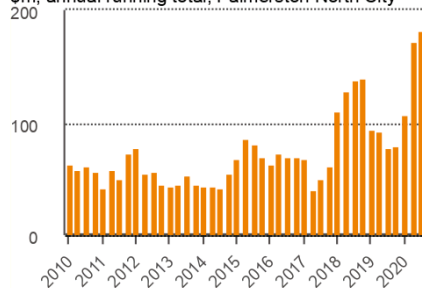
Growth in value of consents

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



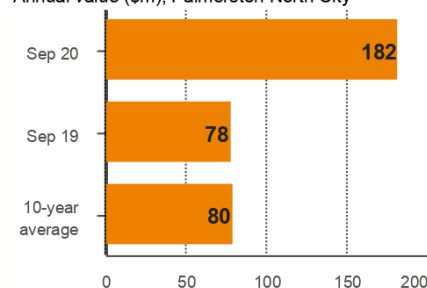
Non-residential consents, Palmerston North City

\$m, annual running total, Palmerston North City



Value of non-residential consents

Annual value (\$m), Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- Non-residential building consents to the value of \$182 million were issued in Palmerston North City during the year to September 2020.
- The value of consents increased by 133% over the year to September 2020. By comparison the value of consents in New Zealand decreased by -7.6% over the same period.
- Over the last 10 years, consents in Palmerston North City reached a peak of \$182 million in the year to September 2020.

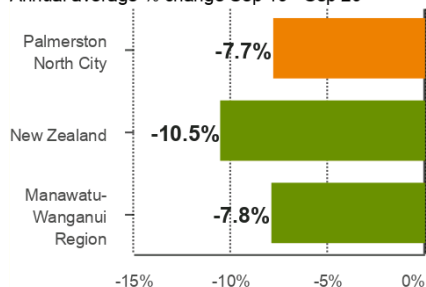
National overview

Non-residential building consents were strong in the September 2020 quarter, helping to offset some of the weakness earlier in the year, with consents now down 7.6% over the year to September 2020. New consents were responsible for all the growth in the last quarter, while the value of alterations and additions contracted. Social, cultural, and religious building consents have been particularly strong in recent months. We expect the government to open their purse strings to help support the COVID-19 recovery, and therefore expect strong public non-residential consents going forward. Conversely, we expect private consents to weaken over the next year as businesses struggle with a weaker economy going forward.

Traffic flow

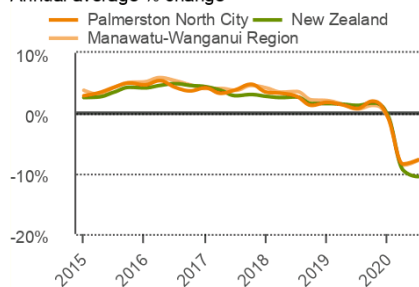
Annual change in traffic flows

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



Traffic volume growth

Annual average % change



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- Traffic flows in Palmerston North City decreased by -7.7% over the year to September 2020. This compares with an decrease of -10.5% in New Zealand.

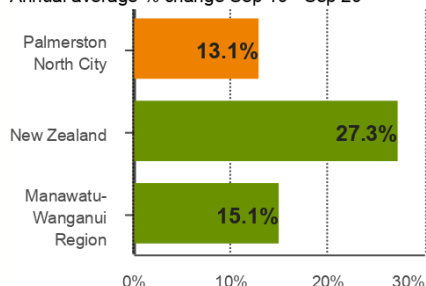
National overview

Vehicle movements in the September 2020 quarter recovered substantially from lower levels in June, as Kiwis got moving again. However, traffic activity was still 3.3%pa lower than a year earlier, with fewer tourists in the country and lower trade activity overall. The effects of the Auckland restrictions in August are clear, with Auckland and neighbouring Waikato recording sustained hits to traffic activity even as most of the country saw a sustained bounce-back from the Level 4 lockdown hit the previous quarter. Otago recorded an annual decline, partially stemming from the lack of tourist activity, while both Wellington and Canterbury also saw weak traffic activity as major urban centres remained harder hit.

Jobseekers

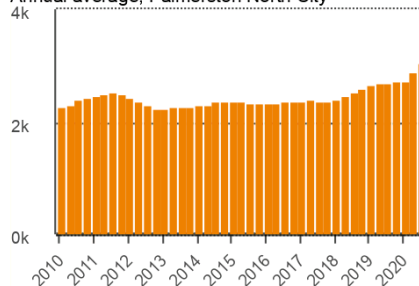
Annual change in Jobseekers

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



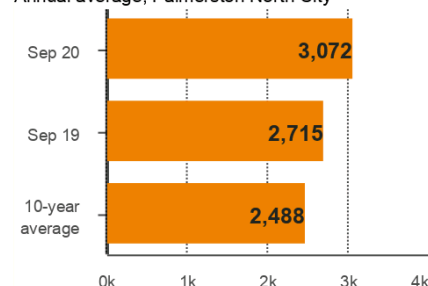
Jobseekers

Annual average, Palmerston North City



Jobseekers

Annual average, Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- Working age Jobseeker Support recipients in Palmerston North City in the year to September 2020 increased by 13.1% compared with the previous year. Growth was lower relative to New Zealand, where the number of Jobseeker Support recipients increased by 27.3%.
- An average of 3,072 people were receiving a Jobseeker Support benefit in Palmerston North City in the 12 months ended September 2020. This compares with an average of 2,488 since the start of the series in 2010.

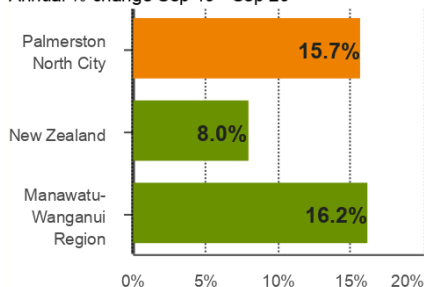
National overview

The number of Jobseeker Support has continued to rise, as job losses mounted across the economy. In total, over 204,000 New Zealanders are on a Jobseeker Support benefit, up over 61,000 from September 2019 – a 43%pa rise. There were also a considerable number of Kiwis on the COVID-19 Income Relief Payment (CIRP). In August, nearly 25,000 people were CIRP recipients, which provides a 12-week payment. With entitlements now ending, just under 12,000 CIRP recipients were recorded at the end of September 2020.

House prices

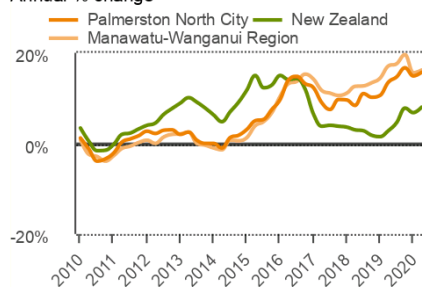
Annual change in house prices

Annual % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



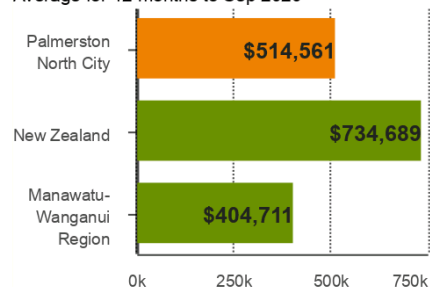
House price growth

Annual % change



Average current house value

Average for 12 months to Sep 2020



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- The average current house value in Palmerston North City was up 15.7% in September 2020 compared with a year earlier. Growth outperformed relative to New Zealand, where prices increased by 8.0%.
- The average current house value was \$514,561 in Palmerston North City over the September 2020 year. This compares with \$734,689 in New Zealand.

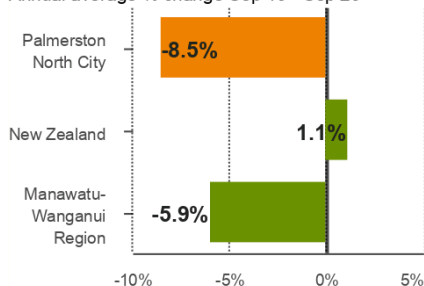
National overview

House prices have shot ahead in the September quarter, rising 8.0% on average over the year to September 2020. This incredibly strong growth has been driven by high net migration at the beginning of the pandemic, and incredibly low interest rates. We expect house prices to continue to grow through summer, as the Reserve Bank implements policy to lower interest rates further, while threatening the return of loan to value ratio restrictions. This strong growth in house prices is at a time where housing is already highly unaffordable to most first home buyers, and the economy battles its sharpest contraction on record.

House sales

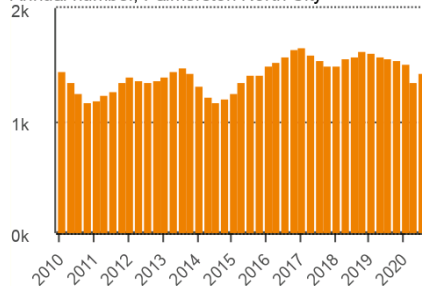
Annual change in house sales

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



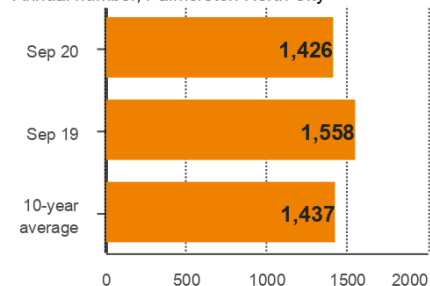
House sales

Annual number, Palmerston North City



House sales

Annual number, Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- House sales in Palmerston North City in the year to September 2020 decreased by 8.5% compared with the previous year. Growth underperformed relative to New Zealand, where sales increased by 1.1%.
- A total of 1,426 houses were sold in Palmerston North City in the 12 months ended September 2020. This compares with the ten year average of 1,437.

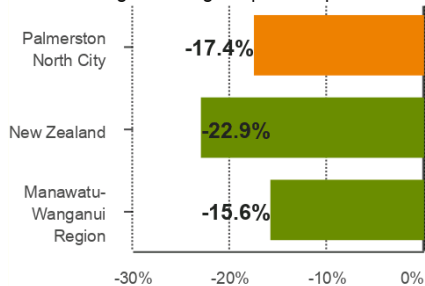
National overview

The number of houses sold in the year to September 2020 was sitting 1.1% higher than the same period a year earlier. Growth in sales has been particularly high through the last couple of months, as prices race ahead and interest rates fall lower, encouraging even more buyers into the market. We expect real estate activity to remain hot through summer, as buyers look to take advantage of record low interest rates before loan to value ratio restrictions return.

Car registrations

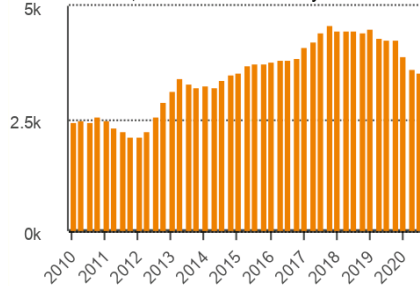
Car registrations

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



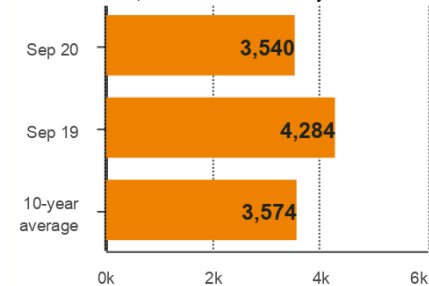
Car registrations

Annual number, Palmerston North City



Car registrations

Annual number, Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- The number of cars registered in Palmerston North City decreased by -17.4% in the year to September 2020 compared with the previous 12 months. Growth was higher than in New Zealand, where car sales decreased by -22.9%.
- A total of 3,540 cars were registered in Palmerston North City in the year to September 2020. This compares with the ten year average of 3,574.

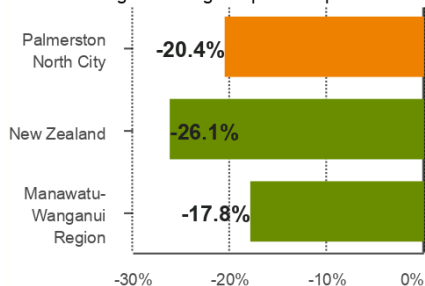
National overview

Car registrations recovered ground after lockdown, as pent up demand and a shift in spending patterns seeing a focus on vehicle sales. However, registrations in the September quarter were still 19% below registration levels last year. The momentum in car registrations is unlikely to continue, as job losses in the economy mount, the lack of international tourism reduces registrations of new rental cars, and potential constraints on the international supply of both new and used cars start to bite.

Commercial vehicle registrations

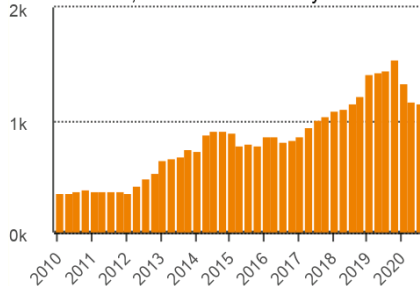
Commercial vehicle registrations

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



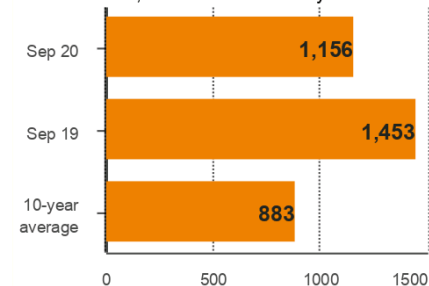
Commercial vehicle registrations

Annual number, Palmerston North City



Commercial vehicle registrations

Annual number, Palmerston North City



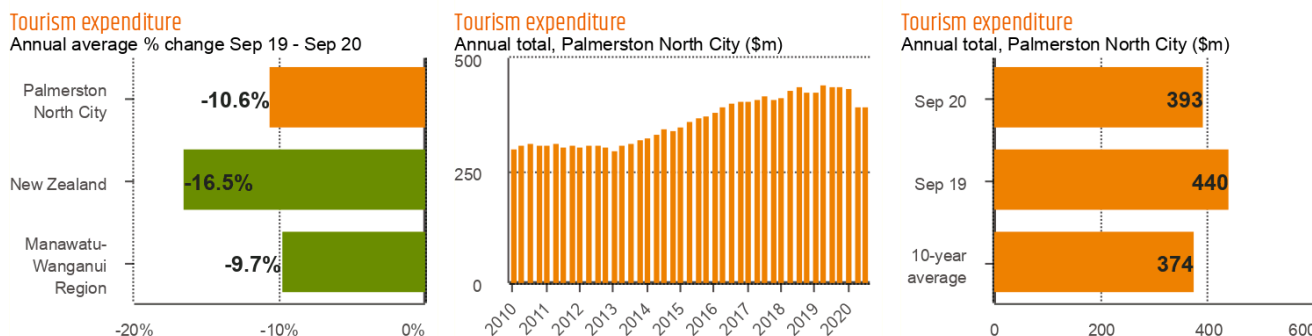
Highlights for Palmerston North City

- The number of commercial vehicles registered in Palmerston North City decreased by -20.4% in the year to September 2020 compared with the previous 12 months. Growth was higher than in New Zealand, where commercial vehicle sales decreased by -26.1%.
- A total of 1,156 commercial vehicles were registered in Palmerston North City in the year to September 2020. This is higher than the ten year annual average of 883.

National overview

Commercial vehicle registrations have recovered some ground from their sharp fall experienced during lockdown earlier this year. This recovery points to continued resilience in the primary sector, where demand for New Zealand's food products remains high, and in construction, where sharp growth in house prices is stimulating residential construction activity. Despite this recovery, commercial registrations remain considerably weaker than pre-pandemic, with commercial vehicle registrations in the September quarter still sitting 13% lower than a year ago.

Tourism Spending



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- Total tourism expenditure in Palmerston North City decreased by 10.6% in the year to September 2020. This compares with a decrease of 16.5% in New Zealand.
- Total tourism expenditure was approximately \$393m in Palmerston North City during the year to September 2020, which was down from \$440m a year ago.

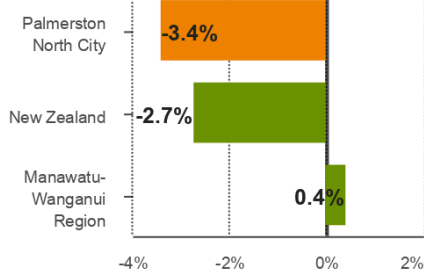
National overview

With New Zealand's borders remaining closed to all but essential travellers and returning citizens and residents, tourism expenditure continued to decline, falling 16.5% over the year to September 2020. This decline was despite relatively successful efforts to promote domestic tourism during the July school holidays. Auckland was the worst affected region, with visitor spending declining by 24% over the year to September 2020, partly as a result of the second lockdown in August. Other regions heavily affected include Otago (-21%) and the West Coast (-20%). Tourism spending figures are likely to continue this downward trend through the summer months, as the lack of international tourists becomes more acutely felt.

Consumer Spending

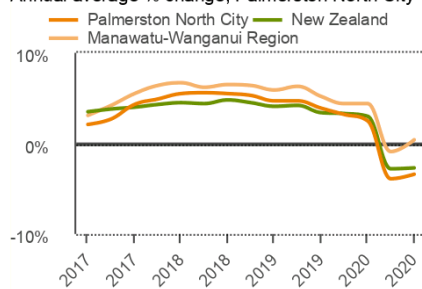
Growth in consumer spending

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



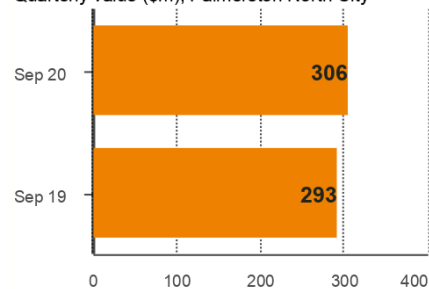
Consumer spending (\$m)

Annual average % change, Palmerston North City



Consumer spending

Quarterly value (\$m), Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- Electronic card consumer spending in Palmerston North City, as measured by Marketview, decreased by -3.4% over the year to September 2020 compared to the previous year. This compares with an decrease of -2.7% in New Zealand.

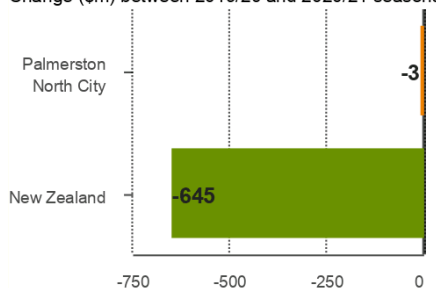
National overview

Consumer spending roared back into life after lockdown, growing 3.0%pa in the September 2020 quarter according to Marketview data. Declines in spending categories such as hospitality and accommodation were offset by growth in retail spending, particularly in the food and home improvement segments. Despite the impressive bounce back, considerable risk exists for spending to soften as the wage subsidy and COVID-19 Income Relief Payment benefit come to an end, and consumers feel the need to hold onto their wallets. The December quarter is expected to provide something of a litmus test for retailers – if spending levels hold up relatively well, it may relieve some of the pressure on employers to make further staff cuts in the new year.

Total dairy payout

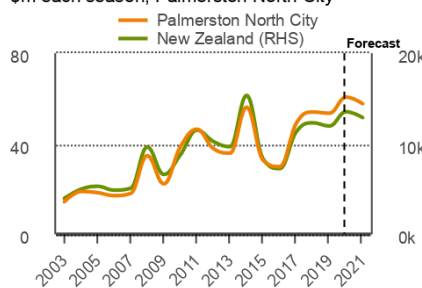
Total dairy payout

Change (\$m) between 2019/20 and 2020/21 seasons



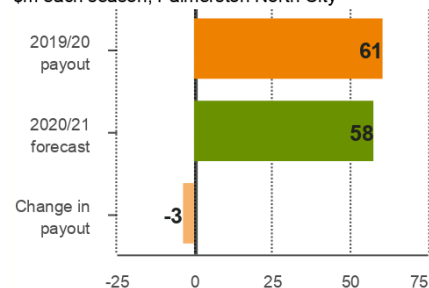
Total dairy payout

\$m each season, Palmerston North City



Total dairy payout

\$m each season, Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- Palmerston North City's total dairy payout for the 2019/20 season is estimated to have been approximately \$60.6m.
- Palmerston North City's dairy payout for the 2020/21 season is expected to be approximately \$57.7m, \$2.88m lower than last season, assuming that production levels from last season are maintained.
- The total dairy payout for New Zealand is estimated to have been approximately \$13,537m in the 2019/20 season, and is expected to be \$645m lower in the 2020/21 season.

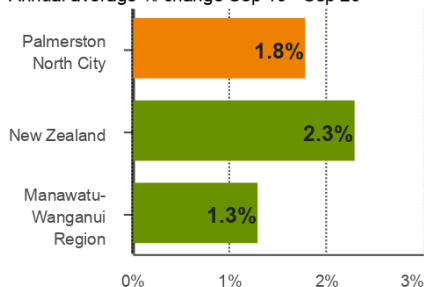
National overview

Primary sector performance remains robust, as New Zealand exports continue their solid run. Dairy export values since February remain up 3.8%pa, although activity weakened in September and through into October. Dairy won't escape the expected hit from COVID-19 but will weather the blow better. Fonterra has recently revised the midpoint milk price for the 2020/21 season to \$6.80/kgms off the back of stronger GlobalDairyTrade performances – a 40c lift from May's forecast. This rise in pay-out will bring an additional \$758m into the economy. However, the 2020/21 pay-out is lower than the pay-out last season, with a \$644m gap year-to-year.

Health Enrolments

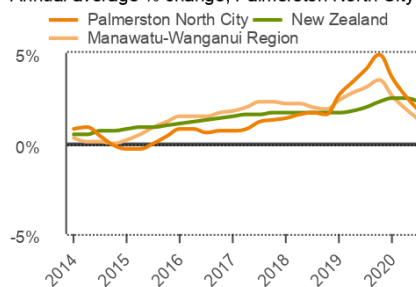
Annual change in Health enrolments

Annual average % change Sep 19 - Sep 20



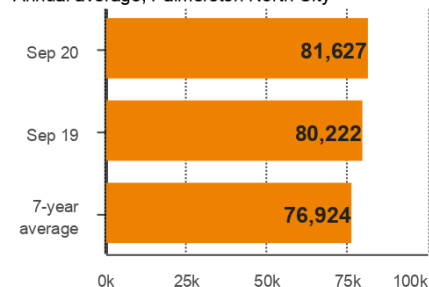
Health enrolments

Annual average % change, Palmerston North City



Health enrolments

Annual average, Palmerston North City



Highlights for Palmerston North City

- The number of people enrolled with a primary health organisation in Palmerston North City in the year to September 2020 increased by 1.8% compared with the previous year. Growth was lower relative to New Zealand, where the number of enrolments increased by 2.3%.
- An average of 81,627 people were enrolled with primary healthcare providers in Palmerston North City in the 12 months ended September 2020. This compares with an average of 76,924 since the start of the series in 2013.

National overview

Population growth is slowing, with health enrolment figures rising at a slower pace of 2.3%pa over the 12 months to September 2020. Recent months have driven the deceleration in population growth, with total health enrolments in the September 2020 quarter up just 1.7%pa – the slowest since the end of 2018. The key driver of New Zealand's population growth – migration – has collapsed. Although there are a steady stream of people moving through Managed Isolation and Quarantine (MIQ) facilities, migration estimates from Stats NZ point towards a collapse in inward migration since COVID-19 forced New Zealand to close its borders. Net migration over the last six months has been just 2,513, compared to nearly 30,000 for the same period in 2019.

Technical notes

Building Consents

Building consents data is sourced from Statistics New Zealand. The number of residential consents issued for new dwellings is the measure for residential consents. For non-residential consents, the measure is the value of both new buildings and alterations.

Consumer Spending

The consumer spending data is sourced from Marketview. It measures total electronic card spending using spending through the Paymark network and adding to it an estimate of non-Paymark network spending using the pattern of BNZ card holder spending at non-Paymark retailers. For further breakdown of the data by storetype and other variables contact Marketview.

Dairy

Dairy data has been sourced from the "New Zealand Dairy Statistics", a publication co-owned by DairyNZ and LIC, as well as calculations made by Infometrics. The data accords to dairy seasons, which run from June to May. Total dairy payouts in each territorial authority have been calculated by Infometrics by utilising milk solids production in conjunction with Fonterra's farmgate milk price (excluding dividends) from the dairy season in question. For the current season, Infometrics calculates a payout forecast using our own expectation of the farmgate milk price and the assumption that milk solids production continues running at the same level from the previous season.

Earnings

The earnings data comes from the quarterly Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED) published by Statistics New Zealand. LEED publishes the mean earnings of full quarter jobs for each quarter. Full quarter jobs may include full time and part time jobs. Earnings include overtime and lump sum payments. We sum the mean earnings for the four quarters making up the year to arrive at an estimate of average annual earnings. Infometrics projects average annual earnings to the current quarter using growth rates in industry earnings measured in the Labour Cost Index.

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product is estimated by Infometrics. A top down approach breaks national industrial production (sourced from production based GDP measures published by Statistics New Zealand) is broken down to TA level by applying TA shares to the national total. Each TA's share of industry output is based on earnings data from LEED. GDP growth in recent quarters is based on a model which uses the various partial economic indicators presented in this report as inputs. Estimates of GDP for these most recent quarters are provisional until Infometrics updates its annual GDP series in the Regional Economic Profile at the beginning of each year. Gross domestic product is measured in 2019 dollar terms.

Health Enrolments

Health enrolments are sourced from the Ministry of Health. They record the number of people in each area who are enrolled with a Primary Health Organisation (PHO). Enrolment is voluntary, but most New Zealanders enrol at a general practice for health reasons and for the benefits of enrolment, such as cheaper doctors' visits and reduced costs of prescription medicines. Changes to how the Ministry of Health recorded this data led to Infometrics revising our approach to health enrolment figures for the March 2019 Quarterly Economic Monitor onwards. Our new approach completely revises our timeseries of health enrolments, so care should be taken when comparing the March 2019 report with previously downloaded reports.

Previously, the data provided was only for those people whose addresses are able to be accurately recorded by the Ministry of Health. We have now switched to breaking down TA-level health enrolments based on trends in stated health enrolments by area, to ensure that the total number of enrolees published in the Monitor align with the national-level figures published by the Ministry of Health. A new system for classifying and recording health enrolment addresses from March 2019 onwards by the Ministry means significantly higher numbers of unallocated enrolees, resulting in the need to review our model.

House Sales

The number of house sales is sourced from REINZ. The indicator measures the number of house sales at the point when the sale becomes unconditional. The unconditional date is the date when all the terms of an agreement have been satisfied and the sale and purchase can proceed to settlement.

House Values

House value (dollar value) are sourced from QVNZ. The levels quoted in the report are average current values over the past 12 months. An average current value is the average (mean) value of all developed residential properties in the area based on the latest house value index from QVNZ. It is not an average or median sales price, as both of those figures only measure what happens to have sold in the period. These average current values are affected by the underlying value of houses (including those not on the market) and are quality adjusted based on the growth in each house's price between sales.

Jobseekers Support

In July 2013 the New Zealand's welfare system changed to better recognise and support people's work potential. As part of this the Jobseekers Support benefit was introduced. This benefit is for people who can usually look or prepare for work but also includes people who can only work part-time or can't work at the moment, for example, because they have a health condition, injury or disability.

Tourism Expenditure

Tourism expenditure data is sourced from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment's (MBIE) Monthly Regional Tourism Estimates. These are estimated values for tourism spending that approximate values found in the International Visitor Survey (IVS) and Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), using modelling of a sample of electronic card spending throughout New Zealand from domestic and international accounts.

Traffic Flow

Traffic flow growth rates are calculated from the number of vehicles passing approximately 110 sites monitored by New Zealand Transport Agency. Each of the sites has been mapped to a territorial authority.

Unemployment

Regional level unemployment rates are sourced from Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey. Trends in the number of Jobseekers are used to break down regional unemployment rates to TA levels. The TA level unemployment rates are benchmarked on census following the release of each census. To reduce volatility the unemployment rate is presented as an average for the last four quarters.

Vehicle Sales

Car and commercial vehicle sales data are sourced from New Zealand Transport Authority. Sales are based on new registrations which include the first time registration of new vehicles and used vehicles imported from overseas.

Household Income

The Infometrics household income series is a comprehensive estimate of household incomes within each territorial authority area. The series captures labour market earnings (wages, salaries and self-employment) as well as allowances (e.g. Disability Allowance), benefits (e.g. Jobseeker Support) and superannuation. Investment income is excluded. Infometrics models the series with a top-down approach, first measuring all incomes received by households in New Zealand, then apportioning them to territorial authorities using various sources of administrative data. As there is a time lag in the availability of administrative data we use contemporary indicators to project our estimates to the most recent quarter. Infometrics estimates of the number of occupied private households are used to translate total income in each territorial authority area into a per household mean. Mean household incomes are then translated into median household incomes using a Pareto distribution. The Infometrics household income series tends to be slightly higher than Census measures. Census tends to underestimate household incomes because individuals often fail to recall all of their income when completing their Census form.

Weekly Rents

Rents (\$ per week) are averaged across the quarter in question from monthly rental data sourced from MBIE. Rental data pertains to averages from data collected when bonds are lodged and does not control for specifications of the home (eg. size, number of bedrooms, age of home, etc).

MEMORANDUM

TO: Economic Development Committee

MEETING DATE: 2 December 2020

TITLE: Education & Students Portfolio Update (November 2020)

PRESENTED BY: Councillor Rachel Bowen

APPROVED BY: David Murphy, Acting General Manager - Strategy and Planning

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. That the report titled 'Education & Students Portfolio Update (November 2020)', presented to the Economic Development Committee on 2 December 2020, be received for information.

1. ISSUE

The Education & Students portfolio is reporting to the Economic Development Committee for November 2020.

2. BACKGROUND



The Education & Students portfolio members are encouraged to continue to update their goals and activities throughout the year

3. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does the Committee have delegated authority to decide?	Yes
Are the decisions significant?	No
If they are significant do they affect land or a body of water?	No
Can this decision only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No
Does this decision require consultation through the Special Consultative procedure?	No
Is there funding in the current Annual Plan for these actions?	No
Are the recommendations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or plans?	No

The recommendations contribute to Goal 3: A Connected and Safe Community	
The recommendations contribute to the outcomes of the Connected Community Strategy	
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being	Active Citizenship Plan – the portfolios provide an opportunity for Elected Members to report on their engagement with organisations in their sector.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Education & Students Portfolio Update_November 2020 [↓](#) 
2. International Education Update_November 2020 [↓](#) 

PORTFOLIO UPDATE

TO Economic Development Committee

CC Mayor

FROM Cr Rachel Bowen
Education and Students Portfolio

DATE 11 November 2020

SUBJECT **PORTFOLIO UPDATE: NOVEMBER 2020**

Portfolio membership

Councillors Rachel Bowen, Leonie Hapeta and Zulfiqar Butt.

Portfolio scope

Domestic & international education; Massey University and other tertiary institutions relationships; schools sector; student city programme; workforce & employment.

Portfolio goals

- Profile – continuing to support the positive reputation of the City's Education institutions and the positive community and economic benefits of a strong sector.
- Communication – providing a conduit and information flow between Council and Education providers.
- Access – responsive to community requests for advice/attendance/information, noting that we expect the current arrangements for school assembly and prizegiving attendance to continue.
- Engagement – proactive engagement with key stakeholders.

Activity summary

Short description	Stakeholder (group, individual, etc.)	Engagement type (event, discussion, etc.)	Members (note who attended)
Introductory email to key stakeholders in the sector	Primary and Secondary School Boards and Principals	Email	RB
Follow-up meetings as requested by stakeholders	David Bovey, Rector PNBHS, Kevin Shore, Principal St Peter's College, Bede Gilmour, Principal Winchester School	Meeting/discussion	RB
COVID-19 support email	Primary and Secondary School Boards and Principals	Email	RB

IPC Advisory Group participation	IPU	Discussion – industry rep on the stakeholder group	LH
UCOL Council	UCOL	Jan - March meetings	LH
Massey University Turf Group for joint working group	Massey University	Meets monthly - Feb to Aug	LH
Meeting with Rector PNBHS at request of parents to discuss space for prayer at the school	School	Meeting	ZB
Business After 5	UCOL	Sector networking	RB
Strategic discussion regarding MANUKURA School development	MANUKURA representatives, PNCC staff, Mayor	Meeting	RB
MANUKURA 'Success and Community partnership - Acknowledgement and directions'	School	Event	ZB
Karakia (site blessing) for MANUKURA School, at Massey University, Manawatū Campus	School/Tertiary	Event	ZB
End of Year Achievement Ceremony for MANUKURA School	School	Event	ZB
Ross Intermediate Speech Competition	School	Sector support/engagement	RB
CEDA International Education update	Sector briefing	Meeting, summary report attached	RB
The Design School graduation discussion	ITO/Tertiary	Update	RB
Mautohe – MANUKURA Stage Production	School	Event	RB
Interview for PNGHS student-led Leadership project	School	Project/Focus Group	RB

Issues summary

Manukura: Awarded \$20 million by the Government in 2018 to build a new school at Massey University and, after two years of planning, the new site was blessed on 4 November and the first sod turned. The new school will be built on land behind Te Pūtahi-a-Toi, Massey's school of Māori knowledge, and is expected to be ready by the end of 2022. Further funding is still being sought.

International Education: While there has obviously been an impact in 2020, the cumulative effect will become more apparent next year. The longer that the borders remain closed providers will continue to see an ongoing impact. Providers and schools have highlighted that, where their revenue from international students was affected, this could lead to a review of staffing and study options. To date CEDA has been working closely with providers and secondary schools through the International Education Leadership Group (IELG) and the three Working Groups: Market Development, Student Experience and Student Employability. Additionally, other collaborative engagement, activities and events have been undertaken with PNCC and Education New Zealand (ENZ). Please refer to the International Education Update – November 2020 document attached.

International Education

Update for PNCC November 2020

2020 - 2021 - To Date

Market Development

With the current environment, CEDA's Market Development strategy centres around retaining international students in the region and maintaining good relationships with onshore agents. This plan is directly in line with Education New Zealand's stance and our activities are all done with support from ENZ.

- In October, CEDA organised and facilitated a Study Manawātū and Whanganui Open Day Event in Auckland, highlighting the region as a great study destination. Ten providers from across Manawatu and Whanganui attended the event from both secondary and tertiary level. CEDA represented the group by delivering a regional presentation and then time was allocated for the attendees to speak directly with our providers. Feedback received on the day was overwhelmingly positive from providers, agents and students. A formal survey has been sent out to attendees and exhibitors to acquire further feedback.
 - Friday was dedicated to agents and immigration consultants with more than 60 attendees
 - Saturday was dedicated to International Students and their support team
 - <https://www.manawatumz.co.nz/study/manawatu-and-whanganui-open-day/>
- An on-shore Agent Familiarisation Tour of Manawātū is being planned for March 2021 to coincide with the Palmerston North Festival of Cultures celebration. Note: at least four places on this tour will be awarded to agents who attended the above open day in order to build on the relationships formed at the event
- Vietnamese Global Competency Certificate – digital exchange for Manawātū and Ho Chi Minh secondary schools in partnership with Education New Zealand and Palmerston North City Council to develop the student's global competencies. This programme, developed by AFS, will run at the end of the academic year and will be facilitated by Massey University via digital channels. This activity is the first in efforts to establish a Manawātū-Vietnamese education partnership.

Student Experience

From the 2020 - 2021 Statement of Intent: *Deliver 6 cross institutional engagements with tertiary sector partners (Student Experience Working Group)*

- A Mayoral Welcome was held on 12th October in the Palmerston North City Council Chambers. Students were officially welcomed to the city by Rangitane and Mayor Grant Smith. Over 40 students attended the event and learnt about opportunities for them to get involved in the city and region now and over the summer break. Photos here: <https://pncc.canto.global/b/N2490>
- Deliver Education New Zealand Retention Programme
 - First planned activity was unable to be held in person due to COVID-19 restrictions. We modified our Tertiary Pathways tour to an online webinar and had secondary students from across the region join live. It is now available to re-watch: <https://www.manawatumz.co.nz/study/tertiary-education/>
- Deliver Summer Programme for Students
 - Summertime in New Zealand is synonymous with spending time with friends and family, enjoying the comforts of home. But for many of our International Students currently in Manawātū, their summer will not look like this. With the current border restrictions and COVID-19 Alert Levels, our students are in the tough situation of having to decide whether to go home for the holiday season – and almost definitely not return in the new year – or stay on over summer in an effort to complete their studies and forfeit the chance to see their loved ones. To ensure we retain these students, and they have the best experience possible, we are creating a programme of activity over the summer break that they can engage with
 - We will be participating in the Education New Zealand Summer Fair for international students on October 31st to advertise this programme
 - We will be listing our activities on Education New Zealand's NauMai Website

Employability

From the 2020 - 2021 Statement of Intent: *Assist students into employment opportunities in essential sectors including delivery of 4 webinars and development of employability resources, linking students with employers or industry*

- Employability Resources
 - As we have so far been unable to host in-person workshops we worked with the Central Regions Education Alliance (Venture Taranaki Trust and Whanganui and Partners) and our delivery partners Learning Works to host an online webinar, providing an overview of the resources that have been created. The webinar *Getting Work Ready* was joined by 50+ students from right across New Zealand. It is available to re-watch: <https://www.manawatuunz.co.nz/study/student-employment/>
 - CEDA are now facilitating a regional Employability Working Group with representatives from Massey University, IPU New Zealand and UCOL. This group, led by CEDA, will deliver a series of in-depth workshops with international students from March to May 2021 enabling them to practise and master the appropriate skills they need to get work ready.
 - A webinar was also recorded with Learning Works to deliver the employer resources. The short 15-minute webinar provides employers with an easy to use tool to help them tap into this international student market. It is available to watch: <https://ceda.nz/business-help/grow/>

Other

From the 2020 - 2021 Statement of Intent: *Lead the review and refresh of the regional strategy, and the development and implementation of the annual workplan with a focus on stabilising the existing international student market*

- Leadership in Regional International Education
 - Regional International Education Strategy and Terms of Reference Review and Refresh is underway. MartinJenkins (MJ) has been contracted to deliver this piece of work. To date MJ has conducted one on one interviews with all International Education Leadership Group (IELG) Members and a couple of representatives from each international education working group. From this they crafted a draft framework and objectives and then facilitated a workshop with IELG members. The next steps is for MJ to provide CEDA a draft report, including framework, objectives and an action plan for consideration. This is due by the end of September and then will be sent out to IELG members for review and comment and then presented and discussed at the IELG meeting scheduled in November.
- Review Funding Agreements and Partnership Agreements
 - These agreements will be aligned to the new strategy and will need to be discussed with the providers and secondary schools with the financial ramifications of international students front of mind.
- Mini Review and Refresh of Working Groups
 - Identified that we needed a third working group, Employability Working Group, to join the other two, Market Development Working Group and Student Experience Working Group.
 - Refreshed the Terms of Reference and Revised Templates for Agenda/Minute, Action Register and Annual Work Plan and Reporting.
- Talent and Skills Update
 - 1/4ly talent and skills focused update that has an International Education section sent to key stakeholders
- Vietnamese Ambassador Visit was coordinated and hosted by Palmerston North City Council (PNCC) in September. CEDA met with the Ambassador in a talent and skills and business capacity.

What's Next

The future world of International Education will be challenging and changeable and to return to 'normal' practices as we knew them, will be reliant on the immigration borders opening. The current feeling is that borders are unlikely to re-open to international students in 2021.

However, there is some talk that 'high end international students and/or returning students may be allowed back' - this is referring to students who are studying at post-graduate level, who as part of their studies will produce research and IP outputs, that enable the international student to contribute beyond their direct economic contribution to the tertiary provider and region. The caveat to these students being eligible to study in New Zealand is based on them completing quarantine and there is inference that this will need to be managed by the tertiary provider and before this to be

enabled the tertiary provider must be able to demonstrate how they will manage this to a set of central government requirements.

The Regional International Education Strategy will provide direction to be implemented by the IELG. Once the strategy, framework and action plan is finalised, an annual work plan will need to be devised by the IELG and delivered by the respective working parties and any other relevant stakeholders. This piece of work needs to align with the Manawatu Talent and Skills Strategy, framework and action plan and from a CEDA and stakeholder perspective, integrate with this work plan. Both work plans will inform CEDAs 2021- 2022 Statement of Intent in relation to international education.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Economic Development Committee

MEETING DATE: 2 December 2020

TITLE: Defence Portfolio Update (November 2020)

PRESENTED BY: Councillor Lew Findlay

APPROVED BY: David Murphy, Acting General Manager - Strategy and Planning

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. That the report titled 'Defence Portfolio Update (November 2020)', presented to the Economic Development Committee on 2 December 2020, be received for information.

1. ISSUE

The Defence portfolio is reporting to the Economic Development Committee for November 2020.

2. BACKGROUND

The Defence portfolio members are encouraged to continue to update their goals and activities throughout the year.

3. COMPLIANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Does the Committee have delegated authority to decide?	Yes
Are the decisions significant?	No
If they are significant do they affect land or a body of water?	No
Can this decision only be made through a 10 Year Plan?	No
Does this decision require consultation through the Special Consultative procedure?	No
Is there funding in the current Annual Plan for these actions?	No
Are the recommendations inconsistent with any of Council's policies or plans?	No
The recommendations contribute to Goal 3: A Connected and Safe Community	

The recommendations contribute to the outcomes of the Connected Community Strategy	
Contribution to strategic direction and to social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being	Active Citizenship Plan – the portfolios provide an opportunity for Elected Members to report on their engagement with organisations in their sector.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Defence Portfolio Update_November 2020 [↓](#) 

PORTFOLIO UPDATE

TO Economic Development Committee

CC Mayor

FROM Cr Lew Findlay
Defence Portfolio

DATE 16 November 2020

SUBJECT **PORTFOLIO UPDATE: NOVEMBER 2020**

Portfolio membership

Councillors Lew Findlay, Rachel Bowen and Pat Handcock.

Portfolio scope

Workforce & employment; NZDF - Linton Army - Ohakea relationships; military heritage.

Activity summary

Short description	Stakeholder (group, individual, etc.)	Engagement type (event, discussion, etc.)	Members (note who attended)
Nothing of note from me. Just regular attendance at meetings when required			PH
Attended meetings of Palmerston North Defence Heritage Advisory Group			RB LF PH
Quarterly full group meetings with stakeholders including NZDF, Chamber of Commerce Defence Hub, Manawatu Heritage, CEDA, Te Manawa, PNCC Events team, Maori Battalion Hall Attended 'NZ and the Second World War in Photographs', presented by Professor Glyn Harper 23/6/20			RB
Attended Commemorative events: Armistice Day 2019, 2020. 75th Anniversary of the end of Second World War - VJ Day			LF RB
Attended the Colonels' afternoon tea at Linton Camp			LF

COMMITTEE WORK SCHEDULE

TO: Economic Development Committee

MEETING DATE: 2 December 2020

TITLE: Committee Work Schedule

RECOMMENDATION(S) TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

1. That the Economic Development Committee receive its Work Schedule dated December 2020.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Committee Work Schedule - December 2020 [↓](#) 

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE WORK SCHEDULE – DECEMBER 2020

Item No.	Estimated Report Date	Subject	Officer Responsible	Current Position	Date of Instruction/ Point of Origin
1.	December 2020 2021	Quarterly Economic Report	General Manager – Strategy & Planning		
2.	2021	CEDA Projects/Activities Report	General Manager – Strategy & Planning		
3.	2021	International Relations Six Monthly Report	General Manager – Strategy & Planning		
4.	2021	Sector Profiles Research, Science & Innovation (full and summary) Construction (full and summary) Defence (full and summary) Healthcare & Social Assistance (full and summary) Manufacturing (full and summary) Retail Health Check (full and summary) Logistics (full and summary) Government (full and summary) Agriculture (full and summary) Tourism (full and summary)	General Manager – Strategy & Planning		
5.	2021	Portfolio Updates Housing Inner city / CBD Science, Technology & Innovation			

Item No.	Estimated Report Date	Subject	Officer Responsible	Current Position	Date of Instruction/ Point of Origin
		Defence Education & Students			
5:	December 2020 (subject to availability of data and sector inputs)	Sector Profiles Non-profit (full and summary)	General Manager— Strategy & Planning		
6:	December 2020	Portfolio Update—Defence	Cr Lew Findlay		
7:	December 2020	Portfolio Update—Education & Students	Cr Rachel Bowen		