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PALMERSTON
NORTH
CITY

**MANAWATŪ REGION
DEFENCE SECTOR**
MARCH 2021



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Executive Summary

The defence industry plays a major role in the Manawatū region economy. There are a significant number of people employed at the three defence bases in the region (Linton Military Camp, Hokowhitu Campus and RNZAF Base Ohakea). In addition, major construction projects planned over the next 15 years will provide an additional boost to economic activity.

Measuring economic benefits

Statistics New Zealand annual employment estimates suggest there were 3,940 people employed in the defence sector in the Manawatū region in February 2020, accounting for 6.3% of the total workforce in the region. The sector has been an important contributor to growth in the region, with employee numbers increasing by 1,540 (a 65% increase) from 2000, accounting for nearly 10% of jobs growth in the region over the last 20 years. Total jobs in the region increased by 35% over this period.

The number of regular and civilian personnel employed directly by the Defence Force in the region was 3,246 people in 2020, with the remaining personnel employed by contractors working at the three bases in the region.

The combined NZDF total annual Manawatū region personnel (salary and wage costs) expenditure is approximately \$235 million, accounting for over 7% of salaries and wages paid in the region. The Defence Force share of salaries and wages is higher than its share of the number of employees because it has a high share of its workforce that is employed full-time compared with the overall workforce in the region.

The economic benefits to the Manawatū region from having New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) establishments at Linton Army Camp, Hokowhitu Campus and Ohakea Airbase are much broader than the salaries and wages paid to employees. Economic activity created also comes from the payments to contractors at the three bases, and the purchases of goods and services from local businesses.

Manawatū region defence sector GDP was estimated to \$368 million in the year ended March 2020, 5.6% of total GDP in the region. Defence sector GDP increased by 45.6% between 2000 and 2020, which was slightly weaker than the 49.5% increase in total GDP in the region. The sector's share of GDP is smaller than its share of jobs and total earnings. The low GDP share compared with the contribution of the sector to jobs and earnings reflects the challenges with measuring economic activity in some sectors.

Infometrics economic multipliers suggest the full economic impact of having the Defence Force based in the Manawatū region is \$520 million. This estimate is based on the direct and indirect effects of the increase in economic activity created by the Defence Force.

There are around 3,150 people employed at Linton and the Hokowhitu Campus, with 2,322 people employed in military and civilian roles, accounting for around 6% of the total work force in Palmerston North. This makes Linton the largest defence base in New Zealand, with more personnel than the Devonport Naval Base.

The Camp was significantly expanded in size in the early 1990s, providing a significant boost to economic and population growth in the city during that time. Further growth has occurred in more recent years, with transfers of personnel from Waiouru and Burnham. Linton is home to half of the Defence Force's Army personnel.

Personnel numbers at Ohakea are currently 950, accounting for 10% of the total workforce in Manawatū District. Personnel numbers are expected to increase to 1,200 by 2023 to accommodate the transfer of No. 5 Squadron from Whenuapai from 2023.

Increasing population growth and diversity

A further positive economic impact from the presence of the Defence Force in the region comes from the demographic change which is occurring in the region, especially in Palmerston North. The city has a young population due to the age of the people who come into the city as tertiary students and new enlistments to the Defence Force, who are posted to Linton after their initial training. As a result the city is not experiencing the same aging in its population compared with the overall trend.

Linton has the youngest workforce of the three bases in the region, with a median age of 27 years for the 2,005 regular personnel based at Linton and a median age of 52 years for the 210 civilian personnel. The median age for the city's population in June 2020 was 34.2 years. The workforce at Ohakea is a little older than for Linton, with a median age of 31 years for the 776 regular personnel at Ohakea and 48 years for the 148 civilian personnel. The median age of Manawatū district's population in June 2020 was 40.9 years.

Both Māori and Pacific ethnic groups are more prevalent among personnel based at Linton, with 21.6% identifying as Māori and 4.4% as Pacific. At Ohakea the Māori share is 6.1% of the workforce while Pacific ethnicities account for 1.5%.

Recognising the contribution of the Defence Force

Recognition of the special contribution made by the Defence Force to the region culminated in the updating and resigning of a Statement of Intent on 3 May 2019 by Palmerston North City Council Mayor Grant Smith, Chief of Defence Force Lieutenant General Tim Keating, and Manawatū District Mayor Helen Worboys. The document

recognises the common interests that exist between the three parties and records the intention to work together to create mutual benefits. The Statement of Intent provides a framework for the next 10 years, to ensure that the relationship is actively managed and that where possible, collaborative outcomes are identified and implemented. The Statement of Intent was the outcome of discussions between the Mayors and Chief of Defence Force that sought to integrate the Defence Force into the long term planning and to align the focus of the three groups beyond the military posting cycle and the effects of elections.

Conclusions

The establishment of three defence bases in the Manawatū has been an important contributor to economic growth in the Manawatū region since the late 1930s. They bring significant economic benefits to the region through the growth of the work force at the bases, the growth in the region's population through the families associated with the Defence Force personnel, and purchases from local suppliers. While most of the Defence Force's major purchases come from overseas suppliers, there have been opportunities for local companies to develop new business opportunities through the supply of products and services to the local bases.

The \$235 million Defence Force salary and wages contribution from Linton and Ohakea is only part of its economic contribution to the region. Both bases bring young people into the region who would not have necessarily chosen to move to the region and many stay, choosing to bring up their families here. The training and skills development provided by the Defence Force is a significant benefit. Many Defence Force personnel bring partners with them with skills needed in the local work force. This assists local employers who have experienced difficulty attracting staff to the region.

WORKFORCE



3,940

6.1% of total employment

EARNINGS



\$235M

6.4% of total earnings

GDP



\$368M

5.6% of total GDP

Introduction

The Defence Force has played an increasingly important role in the Manawatū region since the establishment of the Ohakea Air Force base prior to the Second World War and the establishment of Linton Army Camp during the war.

The importance of the defence industry to the Manawatū can be easily overlooked. The three defence bases are not generally open to the public and as a result it can be difficult to get a sense of the significant number of people employed at each base. Linton Military Camp is now the largest Defence Force base in New Zealand, but the size of the base is not obvious when travelling along State Highway 57.

The site of the Linton Military Camp was bought by the New Zealand Government in October 1941. Tents for the 2 Field Regiment formed the first accommodation on this site in February 1942, but within six months the first prefabricated huts were being built. The first housing blocks for officers were constructed in 1955.

In 1989 Linton became New Zealand's largest military camp, when the permanent force then stationed in Singapore was withdrawn and accommodated at Linton. It has grown even bigger since then with the transfer of frontline units from Auckland and Waiouru. Major expansions occurred in the early 1990s and further expansion occurred in 2012 when the Queen Alexandra's Mounted Rifles were moved from Burnham. In 2016 the government announced further expansion at Linton as a result of a decision to consolidate logistics for the Defence Force, with new infrastructure to be built at Linton and Burnham.

The site purchased for Linton Military Camp included an area by the Manawatū River which had been a major Rangitāne village known as Te Kairanga (the place where much food is gathered) but by the 1940s the name was in common use for the district on the other side of the river. Instead the camp took the name of Linton.

There are around 3,150 people employed at Linton and the Hokowhitu Campus, with 2,322 people employed in military and civilian roles, accounting for around 6% of the total work force in Palmerston North. This makes Linton

the largest defence base in New Zealand, with more personnel than the Devonport Naval Base.

Defence Force elements based at Linton:

1st battalion Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment - provides a light infantry capability;

Queen Alexandras Mounted Rifles - provides the Army's light armoured capability;

16th Field Regiment - provides an offensive support (artillery and mortar) capability;

2nd Combat Service Support Battalion located in Linton, and 3rd Combat Service Support Battalion located in Burnham - provides logistic support for deployed personnel both nationally and internationally;

2nd engineer regiment – horizontal and vertical construction, combat and specialist military engineering;

1st Command support regiment – provides specialist military communications and intelligence support to deployed forces;

Deployable health organisation – medical, dental and performance health support to the force;

Training establishments – Land Operations Training Centre, Mission Command Training Centre and Collective Training Centre – provide the continuum of professional trade and promotion training, including certification for operations;

Garrison support services including infrastructure, administration and commercial.

Lockheed Martin Global Incorporated (NZ) provides depot level warehousing and equipment maintenance support to the Army units in Linton Camp.

The Land Operations Training Centre (LOTC) and the Mission Command Training Centre (MCTC) based in Linton have schools located in Waiouru, Linton, Hokowhitu, Trentham, and Burnham, and are responsible for teaching and certifying New Zealand Army combat, combat support and logistics doctrine and principles. Personnel based at the Hokowhitu Campus are counted in the 3,150 personnel in Palmerston North.

Defence Force elements based at Hokowhitu Campus:

New Zealand Defence College

Tactical School (MCTC)

School of Military Intelligence and Security

Logistics Operations School (LOTC)

Ohakea Air Force Base was constructed on land near Bulls in the Manawātū from 1937 to 1939. It was built in anticipation of the arrival of 30 Wellington bombers, ordered for delivery in October 1939. The initial construction included housing and maintenance facilities for the new bombers, workshops, administration buildings and accommodation for servicemen and dependents. Ultimately, the Wellington bombers the hangars were built for never arrived, as they were donated to Britain at the start of the Second World War, forming The New Zealand Squadron.

During the Second World War, Ohakea was the RNZAF's main training base for operational conversion to fighters, observers/navigators for bombers and air gunners. After the war, No. 14 Squadron RNZAF, No. 42 Squadron RNZAF and No. 75 Squadron RNZAF were re-formed at Ohakea, and No.1 Repair Depot relocated from RNZAF Base Te Rapa in Hamilton, New Zealand.

Ohakea is a secondary diversion airport for heavy civilian aircraft such as the Boeing 787 and Boeing 777 if an

aircraft's destination airport is temporarily closed. Ohakea has the facilities to process a significant number of passengers since the completion of a new terminal.

Defence Force elements based at Ohakea:

No 3 Squadron - comprising Rotary Wing Transport Forces and, including eight NH90 Medium Utility Helicopters and five A109 Training/Light Utility Helicopters. The Squadron is also responsible for helicopter conversion training for graduated pilots and helicopter crewmen, Search and Rescue activities, medical evacuation, NZ police support and assistance to other government agencies.

No 14 Squadron comprising 11 Beechcraft T-6C Texan II pilot training aircraft. Graduated pilots then go on to further training either with No 3 Squadron or No 42 Squadron.

Central Flying School, which shares the T-6C Texan fleet, is responsible for all NZDF aircrew instructor training.

No 42 Squadron conducts basic training for Air Warfare Officers and multi-engine conversion training of pilots using four Beech KA350 King Air. The unit also provides a limited light transport capability.

From 2023, Ohakea will also be home to No 5 Squadron, which will provide airborne surveillance and maritime patrol using four P8 Poseidon aircraft.

There are 950 people employed at Ohakea (which accounts for 10% of the total work force in Manawātū District). Personnel numbers based at Ohakea are expected to increase to 1,200 by 2023 to accommodate the arrival of the P8 Poseidon surveillance aircraft.





Jobs, Wages And Spending

The Defence Force has played an increasingly important role in the Manawatū region since the establishment of the Ohakea Air Force base prior to the Second World War and the establishment of Linton Army Camp during the war.

As a result, the NZDF share of salaries and wages paid in the region is around 7% of total salaries and wages paid in the region and 6.5% of total earnings (salaries, wages and self-employment income).

The combined NZDF total annual Manawatū region personnel (salary and wage costs) expenditure is approximately \$235 million. Additional to this is domestic operating expenditure, which includes items like laundry

services, vehicle and building repairs, food, fuel and vehicle hire, and is predominantly spent in the local economy.

The economic impacts from that \$235 million wage bill and defence spending in the local economy for the city economy are significant but are even greater when the additional flow on impacts of that increased spending in the local economy is taken into account.

Broader Economic Effects Of Defence Forces In The Region

An economic impact which is difficult to measure is the income flow into the region when Defence Force personnel are deployed overseas on peace keeping operations and UN missions.

The partners and families of the personnel who have been deployed overseas usually stay in the region and continue to be financially supported by them, so the income still benefits the region, even though the Defence Force personnel may be working far from home in postings in Afghanistan, Timor-Leste, the Solomon Islands, Iraq, Sinai, Antarctica, South Korea, South Sudan and UAE.

The central location of Palmerston North between Waiouru and Trentham/Wellington, availability of relatively affordable housing, and access to educational opportunities for their families have contributed to some Defence Force personnel choosing the region as the ideal place to settle and commute to the other bases or Defence Headquarters in Wellington. This also increases the overall economic gains for the region since the salaries for these personnel are not included in the Linton or Ohakea data.

In recent years former NZDF personnel have started new careers working for private security companies working in a number of international conflict zones. The high wages offered for contracts in high risk zones like Iraq have proven attractive to many NZDF staff, but the incomes generated from this work often remain in the local economy. Many of these security contractors leave their family in New Zealand and remit their wages home while they are away on contract. Official employment data shows a loss in jobs to the local economy but the wages still continue to flow back into the city. Currently very little data is available nationally on remittances into New Zealand so it is not possible to measure the inflow into the regional economy.



Planned Capital Expenditure (2020 – 2035)

The latest Defence Force Estate Regeneration Implementation Plan released in May 2019 identifies significant capital investment in the Manawatū region between 2019 and 2035. Major projects planned in the region, with rough cost estimates and proposed timing are:

Linton

Field workshop	\$10m - \$20m	2019 - 2022
Logistics main fleet utilisation warehouse	\$5m - \$10m	2018 - 2021
Consolidated logistics infrastructure investment at Linton	>\$50m	2019 - 2026
Protected mobility vehicle fleet – linked capability infrastructure	\$20m - \$50m	2020 - 2023
Operational fuels infrastructure: logistics precinct	\$10m - \$20m	2021 - 2024
10 Transport Company headquarters	\$5m - \$10m	
Protected mobility vehicle fleet – infrastructure phase 2	\$20m - \$50m	2028 - 2032
Command Signals Unit facility	\$20m - \$50m	2027 - 2032
Combined training centre (Training and Doctrine North)	\$10m - \$20m	2030 – 2034

Ohakea

Covered tanker park project	\$10m - \$20m	2020 - 2023
Wastewater treatment plant upgrade stage 2 project	\$10m - \$20m	2020 - 2023
Fixed wing training and simulation facility	\$10m - \$20m	2019 - 2021
Air surveillance complimentary capability hangar and apron	\$10m - \$20m	2021 - 2024
Double hangar and offices	>\$50m	2019 - 2024
Investment in Ohakea housing	>\$50m	2020 - 2024
Ohakea consequential works (Ohakea Loading)	>\$50m	2020 - 2024
Fuel storage facility expansion	\$10m - \$20m	2022 – 2025
Main gate, entrance and state highway connection	\$20m - \$50m	2026 - 2032
Physiotherapy and medical facilities	\$10m - \$20m	2020 - 2034
Base headquarters and administration	\$20m - \$50m	2029 - 2034

The economic impact that these projects bring to the region is additional to the economic impact noted earlier but the impact of these projects is largely one-off in nature.

Increasing Population Growth

A further positive economic impact comes from the demographic change which is occurring in the Manawātū region, especially in Palmerston North.

The city has a young population due to the age of the people who come into the city as tertiary students and new enlistments to the Defence Force, who are posted to Linton after their initial training. As a result the city is not experiencing the same aging in its population compared with the overall trend.

Defence Force ethnicity and median age data for the three bases in the region shows that Linton has the youngest workforce, with a median age of 27 years for the 2,005 regular personnel based at Linton and a median age of 52 years for the 210 civilian personnel at Linton. The median age for the city's population in June 2020 was 34.2 years. The workforce at Ohakea is a little older than for Linton, with a median age of 31 years for the 776 regular personnel at Ohakea and 48 years for the 148 civilian personnel at Ohakea. The median age of Manawātū district's population in June 2020 was 40.9 years.

Long-term population projections prepared by Statistics New Zealand in 2017 suggest the median age in the city is expected to rise by 3.6 years to 37.0 by 2043, while the national median age is expected to rise by 5.2 years to 42.7 by 2043. The projected 2043 median age for Palmerston North of 37.0 years will be the lowest of any local authority in New Zealand. The median age in Manawātū District in 2018 was 40.8 years.

The city has also gained an increased population share for ethnic groups which are experiencing higher growth rates than the predominant European population. These ethnic groups have very young and rapidly growing populations.

In 2018 the median age for Māori living in Palmerston North was 23.6 years, while the median age in Manawātū

district was 24.1 years. The median age for the Pacific population in Palmerston North in 2018 was 21.8 years and 17.1 years in Manawātū district. The median age for these ethnic group populations is much lower than the median age of 35.9 years for the European population in Palmerston North and 41.7 years in Manawātū District. The young age of these two populations and higher fertility rates (the number of births per female) explain much of the higher growth rates for the Māori and Pacific ethnic groups in the region.

Both Māori and Pacific ethnic groups account for a greater proportion of personnel based at Linton, with 21.6% identifying as Māori and 4.4% as Pacific. At Ohakea the Māori share is 6.1% of the workforce while Pacific ethnicities account for 1.5%.

Statistics New Zealand ethnic population projections for the period from 2013 to 2038 suggest the Māori population in Palmerston North will increase by 2.2% per annum, while the Pacific Island population will increase by 3.2% per annum, well ahead of the projected overall annual average population growth of just 0.6% per annum over this period. The Māori population in the city is projected to contribute 78% of the total population growth in the city over the period from 2013 to 2038, and the Pacific population to contribute 34% of total growth.¹

The Māori population in Manawātū District is projected to increase by 1.8% per annum, while the Pacific Island population is projected to increase by 3.0% per annum, well ahead of the projected overall annual average population growth of just 0.6% per annum over this period. The Māori population in the district is projected to contribute 58% of the total population growth in the district, and the Pacific population contribute 13%.

¹ These Statistics New Zealand percentages add to more than 100 percent because people can identify with more than one ethnicity. The Defence Force ethnicity data in the previous paragraph is based on one ethnic group identified for each individual. Statistics New Zealand has updated its overall population growth projections for the city but will not be publishing updated ethnic projections until mid-2021.

Reserve Forces

Reserve Forces or Territorial Force personnel are additional to the permanent staff employed at Linton but their economic impact in the region is small compared with the size of the permanent defence workforce based in the region.

The Reserves generally conduct most of their field training activity in Waiouru. As a consequence the contribution from the Reserves to the economic activity

of the Manawatū region is not significant from a financial perspective.

Recognising The Contribution Of The Defence Force

Recognition of the special contribution made by the Defence Force to the region culminated in the updating and resigning of a Statement of Intent on 3 May 2019 by Palmerston North City Council Mayor Grant Smith, Chief of Defence Force Lieutenant General Tim Keating, and Manawatū District Mayor Helen Worboys.

The Statement of Intent records the intention of the parties to work together to:

- Maximise the business opportunities within the Manawatu region.
- Maximise the business opportunities within the Manawatu region.
- Ensure defence personnel and their families become an integrated part of their local communities.
- Recognise the contribution of Defence to the regional economy.
- Facilitate opportunities that enable Defence to contribute to their local communities.

- Acknowledge the place of Defence within the Manawatu and the contribution it makes to community life.
- Acknowledge the role of PNCC and MDC as co-advocates for Defence issues pertaining to central and local government infrastructure policy, planning, growth and development.

Areas where it was agreed the parties could work collaboratively were:

1. Strategic planning and policy
2. Infrastructure provision and development
3. Economic development
4. Community facilities and development
5. Events

Attracting Visitors To The Region

Defence Forces' participation in events is commonly seen in pre-match entertainment at major sporting events in the Manawatū.

Defence Forces' participation in events is commonly seen in pre-match entertainment at major sporting events in the Manawatū. The arrival of one or two helicopters at the irregular Hurricanes games held in Palmerston North or the first Turbos game of the season has been a feature for a city with two defence bases so close at hand.

The Black Falcons aerobatics team are another common sight at major events and add to the attractions that the regional tourism organisation Central Economic Development Agency (CEDA) can boast of in the region. A major visitor attraction for the Manawatū is the air show at Ohakea, while the Fathers' Day Kite Day at Ohakea is popular among local families. The availability of the long runway is especially of interest for events like Blokart racing. The National Blokart championship was held at Ohakea in October 2019 and the 2020 World Championship was also to have been held at Ohakea, but COVID-19 forced cancellation of this event.

Palmerston North has a rich military history, due to the city's proximity to Linton Army Camp, and Ohakea Air Force Base. The city has historical links to military activities, such as being a training camp and staging post for those embarking for WWI and WWII.

The city offers a number of military themed activities that attract visitors to our region. Anzac Day and Armistice Day events in Palmerston North are some of the bigger services in regional New Zealand, where many thousands of visitors come to the City services from elsewhere. Palmerston North was one of the first cities in New Zealand to fully signpost its Poppy Places which are scattered throughout the city.

Other activities in the city include the annual Local History Week in November, which offers a wide variety of events that celebrate our local history, including military history. The Manawatū Heritage Tour App provides for self-guided historical tours, while a programme of lectures from both local historians and visiting speakers runs from the City Library throughout the year. Other areas of note for visitors are the new Arena entrance which outlines its historical past, Memorial Park playground which highlights its origins in a fun, poppy-inspired setting, Te Manawa Museum and Science Centre and the national Rugby Museum.

The Engineering Corps Memorial Centre is a museum, library and chapel complex located at Linton Military Camp. The centre focuses on the preservation of history and heritage of the Corps of Royal New Zealand Engineers and is open to the public every Thursday (except public holidays), from 9am to 5pm.

Manawatū Defence Hub

Since 1997 the Manawatū Defence Hub has been a one-stop centre for expertise in supply and procurement for Defence Services in New Zealand.

The Manawatū Defence Hub is a collective of like-minded businesses experienced in the supply of products and services to Defence and other security, public service and civilian agencies, including NZ Police, NZ Fire Service, Department of Corrections and Civil Defence.

The Defence Hub is an association for local businesses

capable of professional, proactive supply to the defence force and for the wider procurement community seeking innovative and reliable sources for goods and services. Affiliation with the Hub provides a focus for action, advice and information, and identifies supply and business development opportunities for Defence Hub members.

Contribution to New Zealand's national resilience to unforeseen events and natural disasters

The defence forces play an important role in local civil defence and rural fire fighting coordination and support roles in Palmerston North and the wider Manawatū-Whanganui region.

The local Emergency Management Committee includes government and non-government representatives (such as the utility companies) and has representatives from the NZ Army and RNZAF bases in the Manawatū. The scale of the Defence Force support was very apparent in the February 2004 floods in the Manawatū-Wanganui region. The New Zealand Defence Force Annual Report for the year ended June 2004 noted:

NZ Army and RNZAF personnel supported declared Civil Defence emergencies (Operation Awhina) in the Lower North Island and Picton area during Feb 04. Support provided included searching for missing persons, rescue evacuation, sandbagging, water distribution, emergency service vehicle meals, transporting gravel for stop bank repairs, house content removal and clean up assistance. A total of 1,616 days were expended, 12,339kms travelled providing this logistical support. RNZAF Iroquois helicopters also flew 48.5 hours in support.

There are also strong relationships in the training of personnel between the Civil Defence Unit based at the Council and the NZ Army and RNZAF bases in the Manawatū. The Council has been assisting with Defence Force personnel training and makes use of facilities at Linton Military Camp for the training of civil defence volunteers. There are also close links between the Defence fire team and rural fire fighting services. The Defence Forces have off-road capabilities for assisting with rural vegetation fire fighting, so contribute an important complementary role to the New Zealand Fire Service.



Recruitment And Training

Linton and Ohakea play important roles in bringing young people into the region for training.

Trade training offered for soldiers at Linton includes plumbing, carpentry and electrician apprenticeships, while training is also offered for other service personnel through a military studies institute. The two bases are therefore an important component in the development of skills for the wider regional economy, especially once Defence Force personnel end their period of service and move across to jobs outside the defence sector. Businesses, local government and other central government employers all benefit from the training provided.

Palmerston North city is well resourced in the area of skills development and training, with a comprehensive range of learning opportunities provided for local residents. Key tertiary education and training institutions based in the city include Massey University, the Universal College

of Learning (UCOL), Institute of the Pacific United (IPU), Te Wananga Aotearoa and a broad range of industry training organisations. The benefits of this availability of skills development and training opportunities in the city is reflected in Census data which shows a higher level of educational qualifications for the population resident in Palmerston North compared with the national population.

The university officer training programme contributes to leadership skills development and supports the defence studies programme based at Massey University's Palmerston North Campus. The Centre for Defence and Security Studies is a department of the College of Humanities and Social Sciences at Massey University (Palmerston North Campus).



Undergraduate programmes offered are:

Bachelor of Arts (Defence Studies)
Bachelor of Arts (Security Studies)
Certificate in Arts
Certificate in Border and Biosecurity
Diploma in Arts
Diploma in Arts (Defence Studies)
Diploma in Arts (Security Studies)
Diploma in Border and Biosecurity
Graduate Certificate in Arts (Defence Studies)
Graduate Certificate in Arts (Security Studies)
Graduate Diploma in Arts (Defence Studies)
Graduate Diploma in Arts (Security Studies)

Postgraduate programmes are:

Bachelor of Arts with Honours
(Defence and Security Studies)
Master of Arts (Defence and Security Studies)
Master of International Security
Master of International Security
(Border and Biosecurity)
Master of International Security (Counter Terrorism)
Master of International Security (Defence)
Master of International Security (Intelligence)
Postgraduate Certificate in International Security
Postgraduate Diploma in Arts
(Defence and Security Studies)
Postgraduate Diploma in International Security
Postgraduate Diploma in International Security
(Border and Biosecurity)
Postgraduate Diploma in International Security
(Defence Studies)
Postgraduate Diploma in International Security
(Intelligence)
Postgraduate Diploma in International Security
(Terrorism)

Professional development:

Defence and security tailored courses
International Security professional development
programme for armed forces
Pacific Security Dynamics

A Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) qualification is also offered.

The Defence Force plays a major role in the training of Māori and Pacific peoples in the region, particularly through the Army. Defence Force data shows that 21.6% percent of Linton Military Camp Defence Force personnel identify with a Māori ethnicity and 4.4% with a Pacific ethnicity. The proportion of Māori and Pacific peoples in the overall New Zealand workforce is expected to grow because of their higher fertility rates and younger populations.



Estimating The Economic Impact Of The Defence Force In The Manawatū Region

Manawatū region defence sector GDP was estimated to be \$368 million in the year ended March 2020, 5.6% of total GDP in the region.

Manawatū region defence sector GDP was estimated to be \$368 million in the year ended March 2020, 5.6% of total GDP in the region. Defence sector GDP increased by 35.2% between 2000 and 2020, which was weaker than the 49.5% increase in total GDP in the region. The sector's share of GDP is smaller than its share of jobs and total earnings. The low GDP share compared with the contribution of the sector to jobs (6.3% share) and earnings (7% share) reflects the challenges with measuring economic activity in some sectors and one of the weaknesses of GDP as a measure of economic activity.

Gross domestic product measures the total final market value of all goods and services produced within a country during a given period. The calculation of GDP for different sectors uses a production approach, which measures GDP as the difference between value of what is produced (output) less the value of goods and services, including labour used in producing these outputs.

The defence sector is part of a subset of economic activities that are described as non-market. Non-market activities such as education, health, government administrative and national security services, are activities which are provided free or at minimal cost, so there are challenges with estimating the value of what is produced.

For the defence force, its contribution to GDP is calculated from the value of goods and services purchased, labour costs and the loss of fixed assets (such as buildings and equipment) over time due to wear and tear.

For non-market sectors such as the defence force, the full value of the sector to the regional economy is more accurately understood by including the multiplier benefits of the sector to the regional economy. Including the multiplier benefits, to the year ended March 2020 the defence sector was estimated to have generated a total of \$520m in GDP;

- \$368m of this is reflected in the value of goods and services purchased, labour costs and the loss of fixed assets (direct GDP),
- a further \$45m in economic activity from businesses providing goods and services to the defence sector, and
- \$109m in GDP from spending by households earning income from defence force activities.

The sector is also estimated to have generated a total of 4,690 jobs in the region over the year to March 2020. Specifically, 3,250 people were directly employed within the defence force in the region, a further 500 jobs were estimated to have been generated in businesses

supplying goods and services to the defence sector, while 940 further jobs were generated across the wider region from expenditure of households earning income through defence force activities.

Including the above multiplier benefits in the assessment of the value of the defence sector to the regional economy, the sector is estimated to generate 7.9% of total GDP and 7.2% of total employment in the Manawatū region. With substantial investment in upgrades to Ohakea Air Force Base and Linton Military Camp over the next 10-15 years in addition to the relocation of Squadron No. 5 from Whenuapai to Ohakea by 2024, it is anticipated that the contribution of the defence force to the regional economy will continue to expand.



