Female

57,000

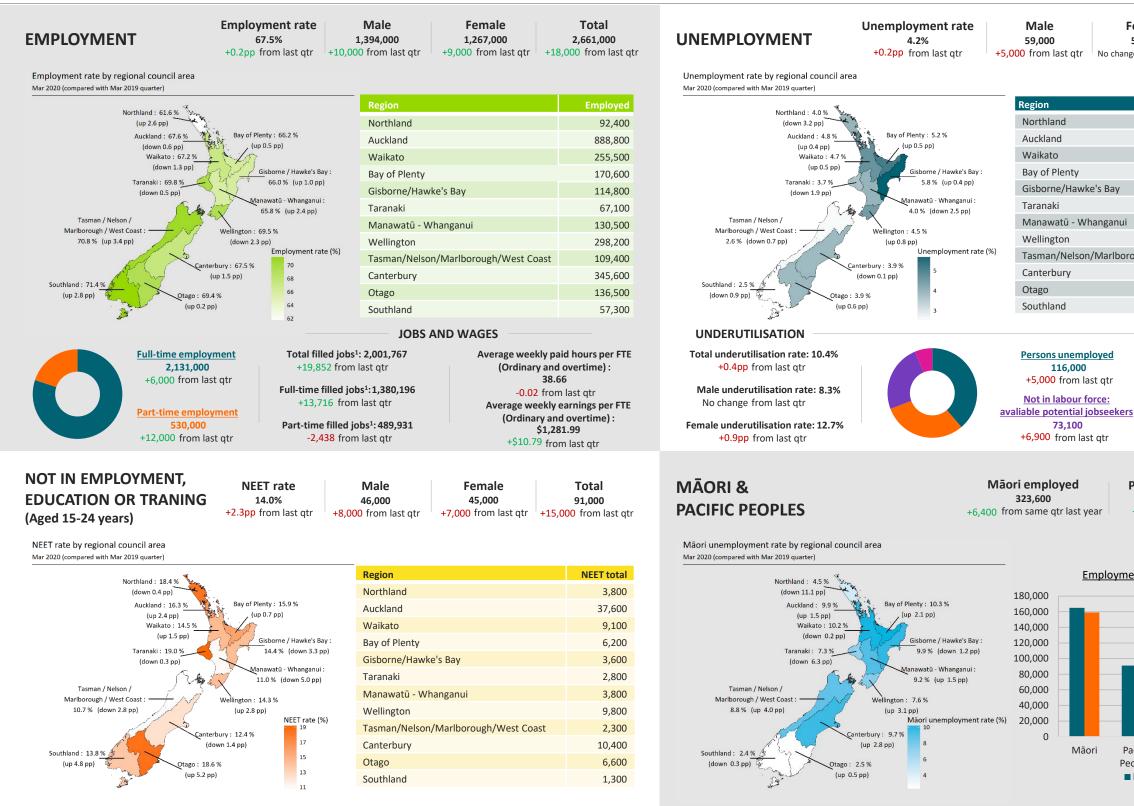
No change from last qtr



Total

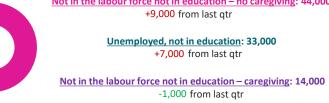
116,000

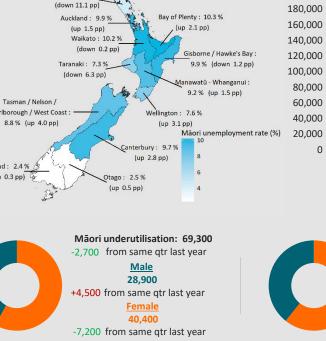
+5,000 from last qtr



Male NEET rate: 13.6% +2.2pp from last qtr

Female NEET rate: 14.4% +2.3pp from last gtr





Region	Unemployed
Northland	3,900
Auckland	44,900
Waikato	12,700
Bay of Plenty	9,300
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	7,000
Taranaki	2,600
Manawatū - Whanganui	5,400
Wellington	14,100
Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast	3,000
Canterbury	14,100
Otago	5,600
Southland	1,500

+6,900 from last gtr

Māori employed 323.600 +6,400 from same qtr last year

Persons unemployed

116,000

+5,000 from last qtr

Not in labour force:

73,100

Male

59,000

Pacific peoples employed 166.900 +9,500 from same qtr last year

Persons underemployed

91.000

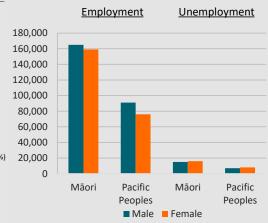
+2,000 from last qtr

Not in labour force:

Unavaliable jobseekers

19.000

+1,000 from last gtr



Pacific People's underutilisation: 28,200 -4,800 from same qtr last year Male 11,200 -2,100 from same qtr last year Female 17.000 -2,700 from same qtr last year

Not in the labour force not in education - no caregiving: 44,000



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

All data provided apart from regional breakdowns and the Māori and Pacific People's section is seasonally adjusted. It removes the seasonal component present when dealing with quarterly data. Seasonal patterns obscure the underlying behaviour of the series.

DEFINITIONS

EMPLOYED: People in the working-age population who, during the reference week, did one of the following:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment
- worked without pay for one hour or more in work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a relative
- had a job but were not at work due to own illness or injury, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather or mechanical breakdown, direct involvement in an industrial dispute, or leave or holiday.

EMPLOYMENT RATE: The number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the working-age population. The employment rate is closely linked to the working-age population definition.

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS: Full-time workers usually work 30 hours or more per week, even if they did not do so in the survey reference week because of sickness, holidays, or other reasons. Part-time workers usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT (FTE) JOBS: The total number of full-time jobs plus half the number of part-time jobs. Does not include working proprietors.

FILLED JOBS: The total number of full-time jobs, part-time jobs and working proprietors.

WORKING PROPRIETORS: Includes sole proprietors, partners, or shareholders in a limited liability company who actively engage in the business or its management. Please note that working proprietors in businesses with no employees are outside the scope of the QES and are not included in the estimate of filled jobs. **HOURS WORKED:** Actual hours are the number of hours a person worked in the reference week (including overtime). Usual hours refers to the number of hours a person normally works in a week (including overtime).

LABOUR FORCE: Members of the working-age population, who during the survey reference week, were classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed.'

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the working-age population. Labour force participation is closely linked to how the working-age population is defined.

NEET (NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, OR TRAINING): Young people aged 15–24 years who are unemployed (part of the labour force) and not engaged in education or training, and those not in the labour force and not engaged in education or training for many reasons.

NEET RATE: The total number of youth (aged 15–24 years) who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET), as a proportion of the total youth working-age population.

NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: Any person in the working-age population who is neither employed nor unemployed. For example, this residual category includes people who:

- are retired
- have personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and childcare
 attend educational institutions
- are permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities,
- were temporarily unavailable for work in the survey reference week
- are not actively seeking work.

POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE: The potential labour force consists of people who are not in the labour force but can be considered to be 'just outside it'. They meet two of the three criteria (listed above) needed to be considered unemployed. Two main groups of individuals are in the potential labour force:

- UNAVAILABLE JOBSEEKERS People who were actively seeking work, were not available to have started work in the reference week, but would become available within a short subsequent period
- AVAILABLE POTENTIAL JOBSEEKERS People who are not actively seeking work but were available in the reference week and want a job (the 'discouraged' are included in this group).

UNDEREMPLOYMENT: People who are in part-time employment who would like to, and are available to, work more hours.

UNDERUTILISATION: The sum of those unemployed, underemployed, who are not actively seeking but are available and wanting a job and people who are actively seeking but not currently available, but will be available to work in the next four weeks.

UNEMPLOYED: All people in the working-age population who, during the reference week, were without a paid job, available for work, and had either actively sought work in the past four weeks ending with the reference week, or had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

WORKING-AGE POPULATION: The usually resident, noninstitutionalised population of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.

Disclaime

This document is a guide only. It should not be used as a substitute for legislation or legal advice. The Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment is not responsible for the results of any actions taken on the basis of information in this document, or for any errors or omissions.

Data Source

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¹Coverage difference

The number of filled jobs (from the Quarterly Employment Survey) is different to employment (from the Household Labour Force Survey); filled jobs is a count of jobs while employment is a count of people. The two surveys also have different coverage. The QES is a survey of employers that excludes self-employed people, the Agriculture industry, unpaid family workers and New Zealand Defence Force, while the HLFS is a survey of households that only includes usually resident New Zealanders, so can exclude some temporary seasonal labourers.

If you have any feedback, questions or suggestons please contact us at: LabourMarketInsights@mbie.govt.nz