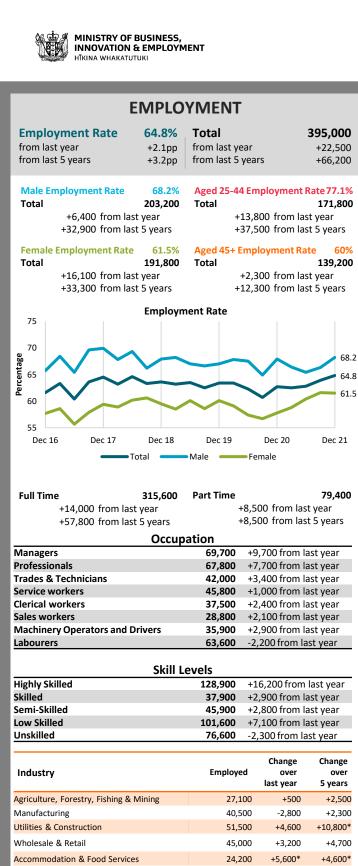
Labour Force Participation Rate

Dec 2021



21,400

7.800

40,100

27,400

35,500

36,300

31,000

-2,500

+1 900\*

+3.400

-2,900

+4,800

-1,800

+7,900\*

+1,700

+1.700

+11,300\*

+4,500\*

+3,900

+2,900

+11,300\*

Transport, Warehousing IM &

Public Administration & Safety

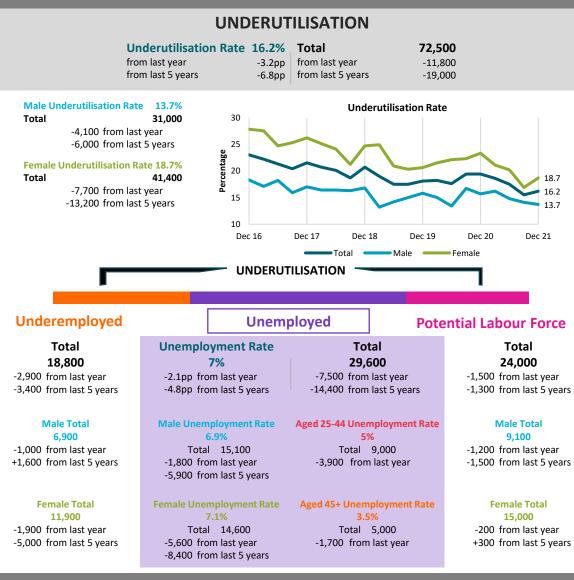
Health Care and Social Assistance

Communications

Other Business Services

Education and Training

Other Services



|                               | Employed |       |                          |         | Unemployed |       |                          |         |
|-------------------------------|----------|-------|--------------------------|---------|------------|-------|--------------------------|---------|
| Region                        | Dec 2021 |       | Change<br>from last Year |         | Dec 2021   |       | Change<br>from last Year |         |
|                               | Persons  | %     | Person                   | %       | Person     | %     | Person                   | %       |
| Northland                     | 26,800   | 60.2% | -1,900                   | +4.0pp  | 1,900      | 6.6%  | -1,600                   | -4.3pp  |
| Auckland                      | 85,300   | 66.6% | +1,900                   | +4.0pp  | 3,700      | 4.1%  | -4,400*                  | -4.8pp* |
| Waikato                       | 50,900   | 63.4% | +4,100                   | +3.8pp  | 3,300      | 6.1%  | -2,100                   | -4.2pp* |
| Bay of Plenty                 | 44,300   | 57.4% | +3,700                   | -3.7pp  | 5,300      | 10.6% | +800                     | +0.7pp  |
| Gisborne/Hawke's Bay          | 34,200   | 58.6% | -2,200                   | -6.2pp* | 3,600      | 9.6%  | -100                     | +0.3pp  |
| Taranaki/Manawatū - Whanganui | 44,500   | 67.2% | +2,400                   | +2.9pp  | 3,700      | 7.6%  | -1,100                   | -2.6pp  |
| Wellington                    | 39,800   | 71.4% | +4,600                   | +4.5pp  | 2,300      | 5.6%  | -700                     | -2.3pp  |
| Canterbury                    | 35,400   | 69.3% | +8,600*                  | +8.9pp* | 3,300      | 8.5%  | +600                     | -0.8pp  |
| Rest of South Island          | 33,700   | 70.7% | +1,000                   | Орр     | 2,600      | 7.2%  | +1,300*                  | +3.3pp* |
| South Auckland**              | 25,000   | 59.1% | -2,000                   | +5.4pp  | 1,900      | 7.0%  | -1,400                   | -4.0pp  |
| West Auckland**               | 16,000   | 73.4% | +700                     | +9.4pp* | <1,000     | NA    | NA                       | NA      |
| Rest of Auckland**            | 44,300   | 69.3% | +3,300                   | -0.4pp  | 1,100      | 2.5%  | -2,000*                  | -4.6pp* |

| Labour Force Participation Rate  |  |                                  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Participation Rate<br>from last year<br>from last 5 years  |  | <b>69.7%</b><br>+0.7pp<br>-0.2pp | <b>Total</b><br>from last year<br>from last 5 years         | <b>424,600</b><br>+15,000<br>+51,800               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male Participation Rate<br>Total<br>+4,500 from last<br>+26,900 from last<br>Female Participation Rate |  | t 5 years<br>66.2%               | Aged 45+ Participatio                                       | 180,800m last yearm last 5 yearsn rate62.3%        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total  | +10,500 from last<br>+24,900 from last             |                                  |   | <b>144,600</b><br>m last year<br>m last 5 years    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Labour Force Participation Rate  |  |                                  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percentage<br>75<br>70<br>70   |  |                                  |   | 73.3<br>69.7<br>66.2                               |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65<br>60<br>Dec  | 16 Dec 17  | Dec 18                           | Dec 19 Dec 20   | ) Dec 21   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | otal                             | Male Female   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR<br>TRAINING (Aged 15-24 years)   |  |                                  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| from la  | <b>Rate</b><br>ast year<br>ast 5 years             | <b>21.4%</b><br>+1.7pp<br>+0.4pp | <b>Total</b><br>from last year<br>from last 5 years         | <b>33,100</b><br>+3,500<br>+2,700                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male<br>Total  | NEET Rate<br>+4,400 from last<br>+2,900 from last  |                                  | Aged 15-19 NEET Rate<br>Total<br>+3,100 fror<br>+3,100 fror | 14,700   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Femal<br>Total   | le NEET rate<br>-1,000 from last<br>-300 from last |                                  |   | e 25.6%<br>18,400<br>n last year<br>n last 5 years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20   |  | NEET                             | Rate  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30<br>25   |  | $\wedge$                         |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20<br>Lercentage<br>15   |  |                                  |   | V  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Locutado<br>Locutado<br>Locutado<br>Dec  |  | Dec 18<br>Dtal                   | Dec 19 Dec 20<br>Male Female                                | Dec 21   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



# SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

All data provided apart from regional, industry, age group and NEET breakdowns is seasonally adjusted. This process removes the seasonal component present when dealing with quarterly data. Seasonal patterns obscure the underlying behaviour of the series. For the unadjusted series, only annual changes are reported to avoid seasonal effects.

## \* STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Statistically significant changes for the region and industry series are indicated by an \*. All other reported changes for these series are not statistically significant, and so should be treated with caution.

### 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 selfemployment
- 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.

**HOURS WORKED:** Average weekly paid hours (FTE) are calculated by dividing total ordinary hours paid by total FTEs.

**HOURLY EARNINGS:** Average hourly earnings are calculated by dividing total gross earnings by total paid hours.

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 workingage population who is neither employed nor unemployed. For example, this residual category includes people who: • are retired

- 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 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.

**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.

### Disclaimer

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. Access to the data used in this study was provided by Stats NZ under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. The results presented in this study are the work of the author, not Stats NZ or individual data suppliers. These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the [Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) and/or Longitudinal Business Database (LBD)] which [is/are] carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the [IDI and/or LBD] please visit https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/.

#### Data Source

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### <sup>1</sup>Coverage difference

Average weekly paid hours and average hourly earnings are calculated from the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES), which has different coverage than the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). 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 suggestions please contact us at: LabourMarketInsights@mbie.govt.nz

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