

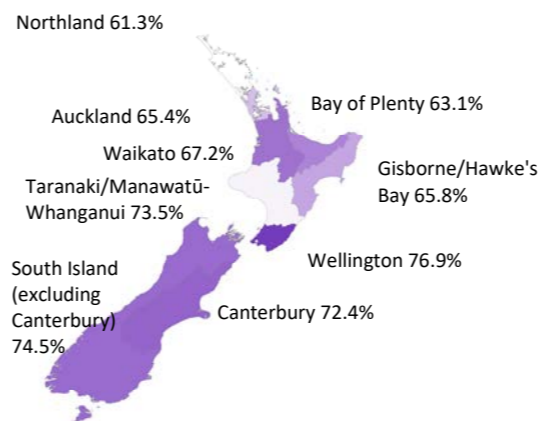
Labour market outcomes for Māori looked brighter over the year to June 2021, with more Māori participating in the labour force compared with a year ago.

The employment rate grew, with an increase in employment of 13,500 to 378,100 workers over the year. Employment grew the most in Accommodation & food services, Other services and Other business services.

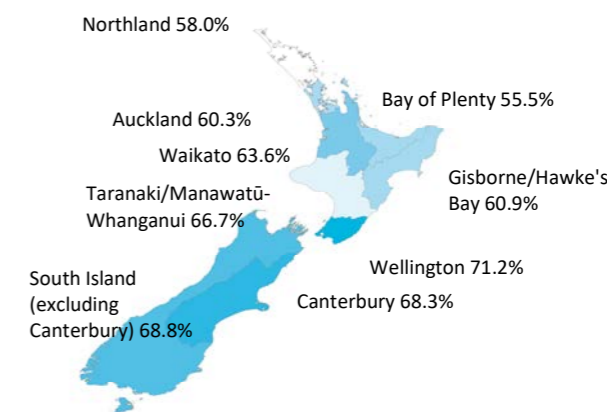
The unemployment rate increased by 1.2 percentage points (pp) from a year ago to 7.8 per cent, with unemployment growing faster than employment.

While the Māori NEET rate fell slightly to 17.6 per cent, the NEET rate for wāhine Māori grew.

Labour force participation rate



Employment rate



National and regional labour markets

The gains in Māori employment (up 13,500) coincided with an increase in unemployment (up 5,800) over the year to June 2021. Employment rates grew for rangitahi Māori, those aged 25 to 44 years and older workers aged 55 to 64 years. Unemployment grew the most for rangitahi Māori, those aged 35 to 44 years and wāhine.

The participation rate for Māori grew (up 1.3pp to 68.1 per cent). There were more wāhine Māori participating in the labour force, but fewer tāne Māori. The participation rate for Māori grew for most age groups up to the age of 64, with the exception of those aged 45 to 54 years.

Māori participating in the labour market grew in seven out of nine regions, especially in both of the South Island regions where participation is usually high.

Wellington and the South Island (Canterbury and South Island excluding Canterbury) regions continue to have the highest employment rates.

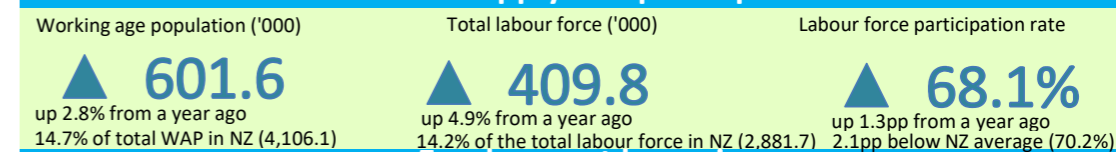
Employment for Māori increased over the year to June 2021 in six out of nine regions, especially in Canterbury and Auckland. In Auckland, the working-age population, unemployment and employment grew, while within Auckland, the South Auckland and Rest of Auckland regions had employment growth.

* 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.

Labour Demand



Labour supply and participation



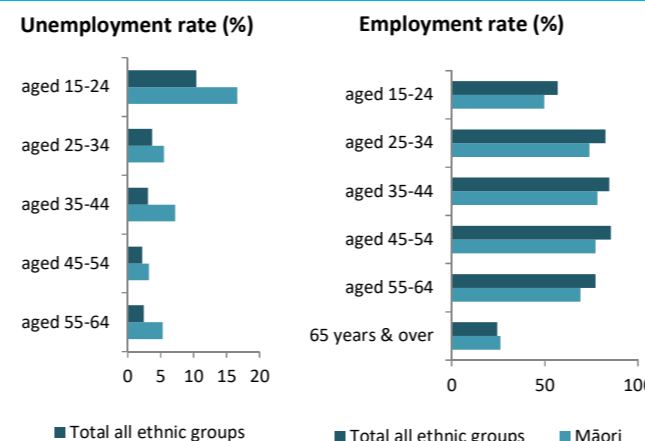
Employment by region

Region	Jun-2021	Change	
		Annual	Three-year
Northland	29,000	↑ 5.5%	↑ 8.2%
Auckland	84,800	↑ 12.0%	↑ 11.7%
Waikato	45,000	↓ 0.4%	↓ 8.9%
Bay of Plenty	44,000	↑ 5.5%	↑ 13.1%
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	31,000	↓ 18.0%	↓ 13.4%
Taranaki/Manawatū-Whanganui	41,100	↑ 0.7%	↑ 8.7%
Wellington	36,300	↓ 6.0%	↓ 1.1%
Canterbury	34,000	↑ 25.9%	↑ 24.1%
South Island (excluding Canterbury)	32,900	↑ 8.6%	↑ 11.5%
South Auckland [#]	27,800	↑ 15.4%	↑ 19.3%
West Auckland [#]	14,800	↓ 4.5%	↓ 21.7%
Rest of Auckland [#]	42,200	↑ 16.9%	↑ 25.2%
Total Māori employment	378,100	↑ 3.7%	↑ 5.6%
Total New Zealand employment	2,770,400	↑ 1.7%	↑ 4.9%

Unemployment and employment rates by age groups

The unemployment rate for Māori fell for three age groups over the year to June 2021, especially for those aged 45 to 54 and 25 to 34 years, but remained higher than the national average.

Over the past year to June 2021, the employment rate grew the most for Māori aged 25 to 34 years. Despite this, the overall employment rate remained lower than the national average.

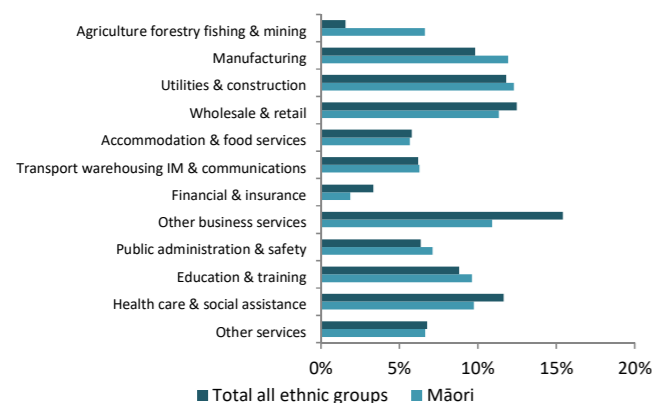


Unemployment and employment rates by age group

Age groups	Jun-2021	Change (percentage points)	
		Annual	Three-year
Māori	Unemployment rate		
aged 15-24 years	16.6	↑ 3.8pp	↓ 0.9pp
aged 25-34 years	5.5	↓ 0.6pp	↓ 4.9pp
aged 35-44 years	7.2	↑ 2.7pp	↓ 0.2pp
aged 45-54 years	3.2	↓ 0.7pp	↓ 2.3pp
aged 55-64 years	5.3	↓ 0.1pp	↑ 1.6pp
Māori	Employment rate		
aged 15-24 years	49.7	↓ 0.2pp	↓ 0.9pp
aged 25-34 years	73.9	↑ 2.8pp	↑ 1.5pp
aged 35-44 years	78.3	↑ 0.5pp	↓ 2.7pp
aged 45-54 years	77.2	↓ 1.0pp	↑ 0.2pp
aged 55-64 years	69.1	↑ 2.0pp	↓ 5.4pp

Industry employment*

Proportion of Māori and All peoples employed in industries



The industries employing the most Māori workers in June 2021 were Utilities & construction, Manufacturing and Wholesale & retail.

Over the year, employment grew in five out of twelve industry groups. The strongest annual growth was in Accommodation & food services, Other services and Other business services.

Note: The sum of employment by industry may not equal total employed due to rounding. The smaller estimates are subject to large sampling errors.

*Includes Rental, Hiring & Real Estate Services, Administrative & Support Services, and Professional, Scientific & Technical Services.

**Includes Arts and recreation services, and Other services.

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Employment by industry

Industry#	Jun-2021	Annual change	Three-year change
Agriculture forestry fishing & mining	24,400	↑ 2.5%	↓ 7.9%
Manufacturing	44,000	↓ 5.8%	↓ 3.1%
Utilities & construction	45,300	↓ 4.2%	↑ 6.8%
Wholesale & retail	41,800	↓ 7.5%	↓ 3.0%
Accommodation & food services	20,900	↑ 34.8%	↑ 20.1%
Transport warehousing IM & communications	23,100	↓ 6.1%	↓ 6.1%
Financial & insurance	6,900	↓ 5.5%	↑ 6.2%
Other business services*	40,200	↑ 16.2%	↑ 22.6%
Public administration & safety	26,200	↓ 8.4%	↑ 10.1%
Education & training	35,500	↑ 8.2%	↑ 16.0%
Health care & social assistance	35,900	→ n/c	↓ 10.3%
Other services**	24,500	↑ 32.4%	↑ 11.4%
Total Māori Employed (including Not Specified)	378,100	↑ 3.7%	↑ 5.6%

Occupational representation

The proportion of Māori in Skilled occupations grew by 3.7pp to 56.7 per cent over the past three years, but remains below all other ethnicities (68.4 per cent).

Over the year, employment in four out of eight occupation groups increased. The biggest increases in employment were for Services, Managers and Labourers.

More Māori were employed in Low skilled (26.7 per cent) than Unskilled (16.6 per cent) occupations, but they remain lower when compared to all workers for (19.8 and 11.8 per cent respectively).

56.7% of Māori were in Skilled* occupations***

16.6% of Māori were in Unskilled occupations

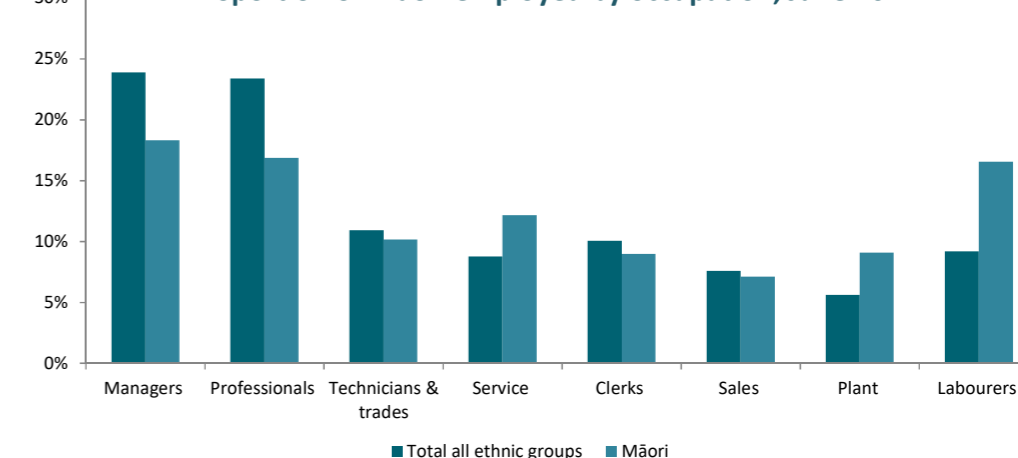
* Includes those in skill levels 1, 2 and 3 according to ANZSCO skill levels (Highly skilled, Skilled and Semi-skilled). Weighted by skill levels derived from 4 digit ANZSCO occupations in the 2018 Census. Skilled occupations predominantly include Managers, Professionals, Technicians and trades workers, and some Service workers such as Sports peoples and Health care workers.

** Unskilled occupations are Skill Level 5 ANZSCO occupations.

*** Total employment includes not specified

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Proportion of Māori employed by occupation, June 2021



Youth NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training) rate

As at June 2021, there were about 148,600 (up 3,600 people) Māori aged 15-24 years. Of these, about 27,100 people were NEET (up 300 people), including 9,000 who were unemployed and not in education, 6,600 who were caregiving and 11,600 were or not in labour force, not in education and not caregiving.

The NEET rate for Māori fell slightly (down 0.2 pp) over the year to June 2021, contributed to by a fall in the NEET rate for school aged Maori, aged 15-19 years, (down 0.3 pp). Overall, Māori continue to have higher NEET rates than other ethnic groups.

NEET rate by ethnic group

Ethnic group	NEET rate		Change (percentage points)	
	Jun-2021	Annual	Three-year	
European	8.8	↓ 1.5pp	↓ 0.2pp	
Māori	17.6	↓ 0.2pp	↑ 2.0pp	
Pacific Peoples	16.6	↓ 1.7pp	↑ 2.4pp	
Asian	6.0	↓ 2.1pp	↓ 1.9pp	
Total All Ethnic Groups	10.8	↓ 1.0pp	↑ 0.3pp	

NEET rate by gender

Gender	NEET rate		Change (percentage points)	
	Jun-2021	Annual	Three-year	
Tāne	13.2	↓ 3.4pp	→ n/c	
Wāhine	22.4	↑ 3.4pp	↑ 4.2pp	
Total Māori	17.6	↓ 0.2pp	↑ 2.0pp	

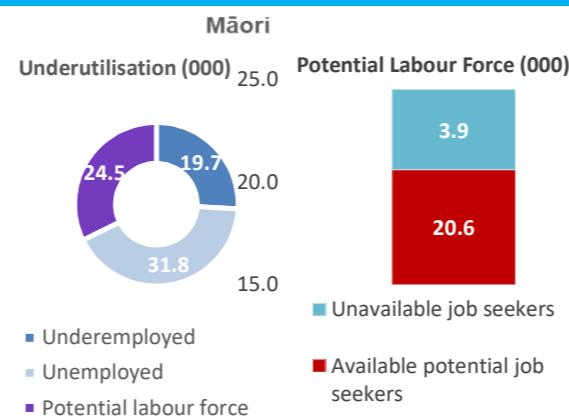
Underutilisation rate*

There were 76,000 (up 2,700) Māori underutilised in the June 2021 quarter.

Increases in Māori unemployed (up 5,800 people) was partially offset by falls in those underemployed (down 1,800 people) and in the potential labour force (down 1,400 people).

The underutilisation rate for wāhine Māori was higher than tāne Māori.

*People who are underutilised as a proportion of the extended labour force provides a more detailed picture of the workforce. Those people who are underutilised are those who are underemployed, officially unemployed and potentially in the labour force. Underemployed are those who are employed part-time (working fewer than 30 hours per week) and have the desire and availability to increase their hours. The potential labour force includes people who would like a job but are not currently actively seeking one (available job seekers) and people who are currently looking for a job but are not available to start quite yet (unavailable job seekers).



Underutilisation rate by ethnic group

Ethnic group	Underutilisation rate		Change (percentage points)	
	Jun-2021	Annual	Three-year	
European	9.2	↓ 1.6pp	↓ 1.2pp	
Māori	17.5	↓ 0.1pp	↓ 2.6pp	
Pacific Peoples	14.4	↑ 0.6pp	↓ 2.9pp	
Asian	9.1	↓ 2.8pp	↓ 2.0pp	
Total All Ethnic Groups	10.2	↓ 1.6pp	↓ 1.6pp	

Māori Underutilisation rate by gender

Gender	Underutilisation rate		Change (percentage points)	
	Jun-2021	Annual	Three-year	
Tāne	14.8	↑ 1.4pp	↓ 1.6pp	
Wāhine	20.2	↓ 1.9pp	↓ 3.9pp	
Total Māori	17.5	↓ 0.1pp	↓ 2.6pp	