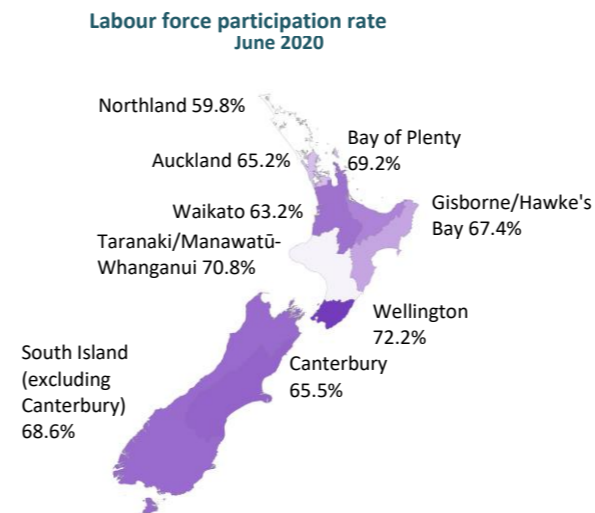
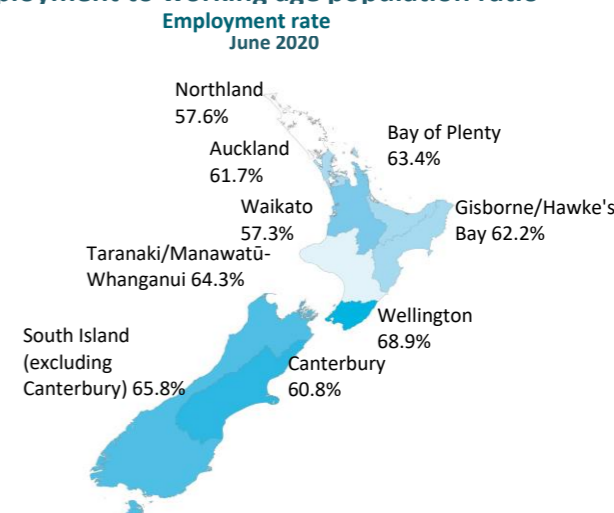


- The labour market results for Māori were mixed in the year to 2020 and include results across all four alert levels. There were fewer unemployed, but also more Māori not in the labour force.
- Employment numbers changed very little, with a slight increase of 100 workers over the year to 319,700.
- The labour force participation rate (LFPR) decreased to 66.7 per cent, down 2.0 percentage points (pp) from a year ago.
- The unemployment rate was down 1.1pp from a June 2019 to 6.7 per cent.
- The proportion of Māori youth who were Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) rate grew from 16.4 per cent to 17.8 per cent in the year to June 2020. About 24,200 Māori youth were NEET.

Māori active in the labour market



Employment to working age population ratio



National employment

A small increase in Māori employment (up 100) coincided with a decrease in the unemployment of 4,000 workers over the year to June 2020. The strongest falls in the employment rates were for people aged 15 to 34 and 55 to 64 years. Māori continued to have an unemployment rate (6.7 per cent) higher than the national rate (3.9 per cent). Māori unemployment rate was 0.3pp higher than the rate for Pacific Peoples in the year to June 2020. The unemployment rate for Māori fell for most age groups, with the biggest falls for those aged 15 to 34 years and 45 to 54 years. About a quarter (26 per cent) of Māori reported they had a high or medium chance of losing their jobs in the next 12 months, similar to nationally (24.9 per cent).

The LFPR for Māori has decreased over the past year by 2.0pp to 66.7 per cent, with the rate for males decreasing to 71.9 per cent and the rate for females decreasing to 62.1 per cent. The LFPR rate for Māori fell for most age groups. Māori aged 15 to 24 years had the largest decrease down 4.4pp to 57.6 per cent.

Regional employment

Employment for Māori was up from June 2019 to June 2020 in five out of nine regions. Wellington led the regions with employment growth of 14.2 per cent over the year, followed by Northland (up 10.9 per cent). The largest fall in employment for Māori was in the Auckland region (down 7.8 per cent) from June 2019 to June 2020, despite a moderate increase of 4.3 per cent over the past three years. Within Auckland, the West Auckland region had the biggest fall in employment (down 13.5 per cent), followed by South Auckland (down 8.7 per cent).

The biggest increase in the Māori employment rate was in Northland (up 4.3pp to 57.6 per cent) over the year and by 7.3pp over the past three years to June 2020. The biggest fall in the Māori employment rate was in Waikato (down 5.4pp to 57.3 per cent), which also had the lowest employment rate (57.3 per cent). The Wellington region had the highest Māori employment rate at 68.9 per cent.

The LFPR increased in two out of the nine regions, from June 2019 to June 2020. The biggest increase in the LFPR was in the Taranaki/Manawatū-Whanganui region (up 1.4pp). The largest decline in the LFPR was in the Canterbury region (down 4.8pp).

Industry employment

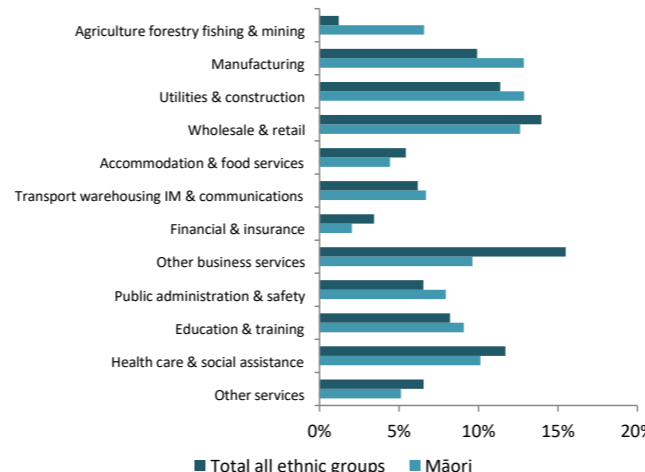
The industries employing the most Māori workers in June 2020 were Utilities & construction, Manufacturing and Wholesale & retail.

Over the year, employment grew in five out of twelve industry groups. The strongest annual growth was in Public administration & safety (up 26.5 per cent or 5,300 workers), followed by Utilities & construction (up 23.1 per cent or 7,600 workers), and Manufacturing (up 14.4 per cent or 5,100 workers).

Annual change to June 2020

	June 2019	June 2020	Annual Change
Biggest rises			
Public administration & safety	19,900	25,200	↑ 26.5%
Utilities & construction	33,100	40,700	↑ 23.1%
Manufacturing	35,500	40,600	↑ 14.4%
Biggest falls			
Other services	20,000	16,200	↓ 19.0%
Accommodation & food services	17,100	14,000	↓ 17.9%
Other business services	35,700	30,400	↓ 14.6%

Proportion of Māori and All peoples employed in industries, June 2020



Labour Demand		
Maori unemployed ('000)	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
▼ 23.0	▼ 6.7%	▼ 62.3%
down 14.8% from a year ago 21.3% of total unemployed in NZ (108.2)	down 1.1pp from a year 2.8pp above NZ average (3.9%)	down 1.0pp from a year ago 4.3pp below NZ average (66.6%)
Labour supply and participation		
Working age population ('000)	Total labour force ('000)	Labour force participation rate
▲ 513.3	▼ 342.6	▼ 66.7%
up 1.7% from a year ago 12.9% of total WAP in NZ (3,982.9)	down 1.1% from a year ago 12.4% of the total labour force in NZ (2,762.2)	down 2.0pp from a year ago 2.7pp below NZ average (69.4%)

Region	Jun-2020	Change	
		Annual	Three-year
Northland	24,400	↑ 10.9%	↑ 28.4%
Auckland	66,100	↓ 7.8%	↑ 4.3%
Waikato	39,200	↓ 0.5%	↑ 1.3%
Bay of Plenty	36,400	↑ 2.0%	↑ 25.5%
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	33,300	↑ 7.8%	↑ 9.5%
Taranaki/Manawatū-Whanganui	35,900	↓ 6.8%	↓ 5.5%
Wellington	33,700	↑ 14.2%	↑ 13.5%
Canterbury	23,900	↓ 1.3%	↑ 7.7%
South Island (excluding Canterbury)	26,800	↓ 4.6%	↑ 10.3%
South Auckland [#]	20,900	↓ 8.7%	↑ 11.2%
West Auckland [#]	13,400	↓ 13.5%	↓ 6.9%
Rest of Auckland [#]	31,800	↓ 4.2%	↑ 5.0%
Total Māori employment	319,700	↑ n/c	↑ 8.5%
Total New Zealand employment	2,654,000	↑ 1.2%	↑ 5.8%

Industry	Jun-2020	Change	
		Annual	Three-year
Agriculture forestry fishing & mining	20,800	↓ 4.3%	↑ 5.6%
Manufacturing	40,600	↑ 14.4%	↑ 12.1%
Utilities & construction	40,700	↑ 23.1%	↑ 19.5%
Wholesale & retail	39,900	↑ 3.4%	↑ 23.3%
Accommodation & food services	14,000	↓ 17.9%	↓ 28.1%
Transport warehousing IM & communications	21,200	↓ 7.8%	↑ 8.8%
Financial & insurance	6,500	↓ 2.6%	↑ 1.3%
Other business services*	30,400	↓ 14.6%	↑ 8.0%
Public administration & safety	25,200	↑ 26.5%	↑ 39.7%
Education & training	28,700	↓ 9.7%	↓ 5.9%
Health care & social assistance	32,000	↓ 5.3%	↑ 6.2%
Other services**	16,200	↓ 19.0%	↓ 7.8%
Total Māori Employed (including Not Specified)	319,700	↑ n/c	↑ 8.5%

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

South Auckland is derived from the Auckland wards of Manukau, Manurewa-Papakura, West Auckland is derived from the Auckland wards of Waitākere and Whau. The remaining Auckland wards comprise Rest of Auckland

Occupational representation

Māori representation in skilled occupations has increased

Māori in skilled occupations totalled 174,800 in June 2020, an increase of 10,300 workers (up 6.3 per cent) from a year ago.

Over the year to June 2020, employment in most occupation groups increased. The biggest increases in employment were for Professionals (up 11.3 per cent or 5,900 workers), Managers (up 11.6 per cent or 5,200 workers), and Technicians & trades (up 1.3 per cent or 400 workers). These groups made up most of the total increase in Māori employment for June 2020. In contrast, the biggest falls in employment were for Clerks (down 14.7 per cent or 5,100 workers), and Labourers (down 3.9 per cent or 2,100 workers).

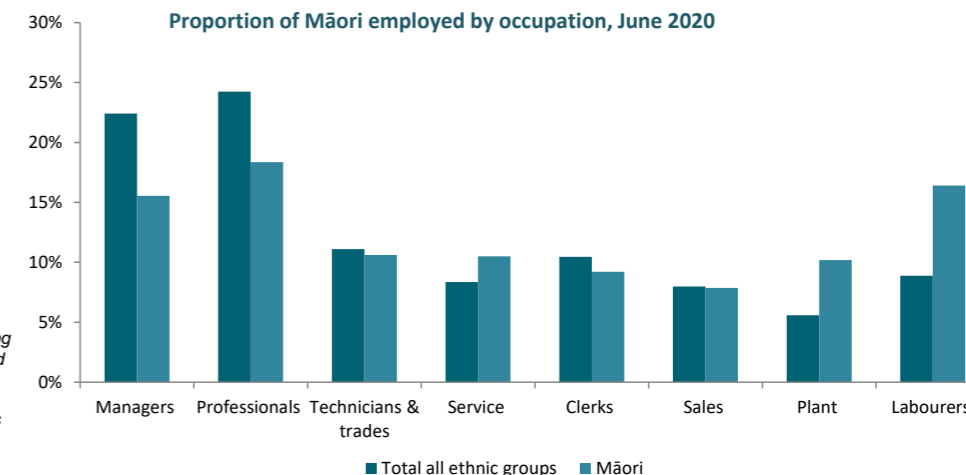
Just over half (54.7 per cent) of Māori employed in New Zealand were in skilled occupations, compared to 66.9 per cent of all workers nationally. A greater proportion of Māori (16.9 per cent) were in low-skilled occupations compared to all workers (11.7 per cent).

54.7% of Māori were in skilled* occupations

16.9% of Māori were in low skilled 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. Sports peoples and Health care workers are now included in skilled occupations.

Proportion of Māori employed by occupation, June 2020



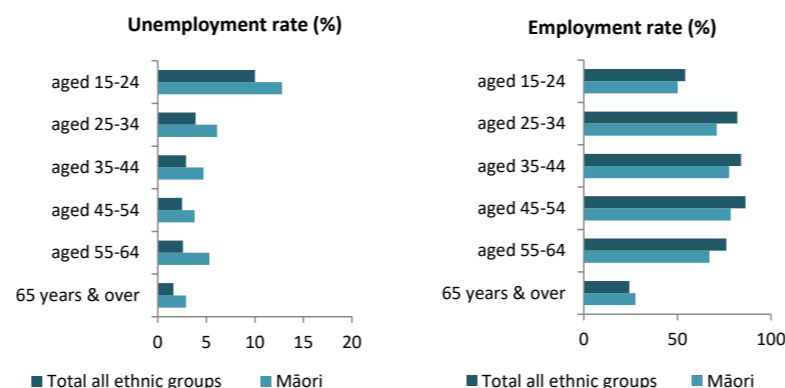
Unemployment and employment rates by age groups

Unemployed people as a proportion of the labour force

The unemployment rate for Māori (6.7 per cent) was higher than for the total of all ethnic groups (3.9 per cent), with the biggest difference for Māori aged 15 to 24 years (2.8pp above the national average of 10.0 per cent for that age group).

Employment as a proportion of the working age population

The employment rate for Māori (62.3 per cent) was lower than for the total of all ethnic groups (66.6 per cent). The employment rate was lower for most age groups, except for people aged 65 years and over. The biggest difference in the employment rate was for Māori aged 25-34 years (11.0pp below the national rate of 82.0 per cent for that age group).



Unemployment and employment rates by age group

Age groups	Jun-2020		Change (percentage points)	
	Unemployment rate	Annual	Annual	Three-year
Māori				
aged 15-24 years	12.8	↓ 2.7pp	↓ 11.1pp	
aged 25-34 years	6.1	↓ 1.1pp	↓ 2.8pp	
aged 35-44 years	4.7	↓ 0.1pp	↓ 5.1pp	
aged 45-54 years	3.8	↓ 0.7pp	↓ 2.3pp	
aged 55-64 years	5.3	↓ 0.1pp	↑ 1.6pp	
aged 65 years & over	2.9	↑ 0.9pp	↓ 2.1pp	
Māori	Employment rate	Annual	Annual	Three-year
aged 15-24 years	50.2	↓ 2.2pp	↑ 7.7pp	
aged 25-34 years	71.0	↓ 1.7pp	↑ 1.9pp	
aged 35-44 years	77.6	n/c	↑ 2.5pp	
aged 45-54 years	78.5	↑ 1.0pp	↑ 0.1pp	
aged 55-64 years	67.1	↓ 1.0pp	↓ 2.9pp	
aged 65 years & over	27.5	↓ n/c	↑ 1.4pp	

Youth NEET rate

The proportion of young people who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) is used as an indicator of youth disengagement.

As at June 2020, there were about 136,400 Māori aged 15 to 24 years, an increase of 7,300 people (contributing to the increase of 8,700 young people who are not in the labour force). Of these, about 24,200 were NEET, higher than a year ago (21,200 people). Among Māori aged 15-24 years, 16.6 per cent of males and 19.0 per cent of females were NEET in June 2020.

The NEET rate of 17.8 per cent for Māori aged 15 to 24 years increased by 1.4pp over the year, but fell by 1.7pp over the past three years to June 2020. Over the year, the NEET rate grew the most for females by 1.6pp to 19.0 per cent, while the NEET rate for males grew by 1.2pp to 16.6 per cent. The NEET rate for all ethnic groups was up 2.0pp from last year to 11.6 per cent.

The NEET rate for Māori aged 15-19 years rose by 0.7pp to 13.4 per cent in the year to June 2020. The rate for Māori aged 20-24 years rose by 2.2pp to 22.8 per cent in the year to June 2020. Overall, Māori have higher NEET rates than other ethnic groups, except for Pacific Peoples.

NEET rate by ethnic group

Ethnic group	NEET rate	Change (percentage points)	
	Jun-2020	Annual	Three-year
European	10.2	↑ 2.3pp	↑ 1.4pp
Māori	17.8	↑ 1.4pp	↓ 1.7pp
Pacific Peoples	18.4	↑ 2.4pp	↓ 0.2pp
Asian	8.1	↑ 1.7pp	↑ 2.1pp
Total All Ethnic Groups	11.6	↑ 2.0pp	↑ 0.9pp

Māori NEET rate by gender

Gender	NEET rate	Change (percentage points)	
	Jun-2020	Annual	Three-year
Male	16.6	↑ 1.2pp	↑ 1.2pp
Female	19.0	↑ 1.6pp	↓ 4.8pp
Total	17.8	↑ 1.4pp	↓ 1.7pp

Youth unemployment rate*

The proportion of young Māori aged 15 to 24 years who are unemployed as a percentage of the labour force

There are around 10,000 young Māori who are officially unemployed.

In the year to June 2020, the youth unemployment rate for Māori (12.8 per cent) was higher than other ethnic groups, except for Pacific Peoples. However, the youth unemployment rate for Māori fell by 2.7pp over the year to June 2020 and by 11.1pp over the last three years.

*Unemployed young people are people aged 15 to 24 years who during the reference week, were without a paid job 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.

Youth unemployment rate by ethnic group

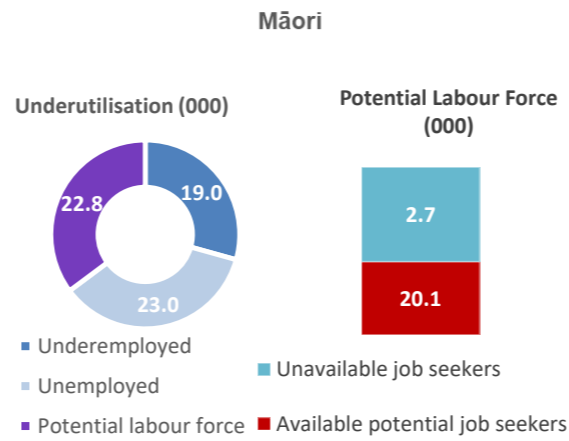
Ethnic group	Youth unemployment rate	Change (percentage points)	
	Jun-2020	Annual	Three-year
European	8.8	↑ 0.7pp	↓ 1.1pp
Māori	12.8	↓ 2.7pp	↓ 11.1pp
Pacific Peoples	15.3	↓ 4.3pp	↓ 5.8pp
Asian	9.6	↓ 1.7pp	↓ 0.2pp
Total All Ethnic Groups	10.0	↓ 0.4pp	↓ 2.8pp

Underutilisation rate*

There were 64,800 Māori who were underutilised in the workforce in the June 2020 quarter. This includes those who were officially unemployed (23,000 people), underemployed (19,000 people) and in the potential labour force (22,800 people).

In the year to June 2020, the underutilisation rate for Māori was higher than for other ethnic groups. More female Māori (22.0 per cent) were underutilised, as a proportion of the extended labour force (up 1.0pp), than male Māori (13.5 per cent), which fell by 0.7pp.

**People who are underutilised as a proportion of the extended labour force provides a more detailed picture of the workforce. The underutilisation measure includes 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 Jun-2020	Change (percentage points)	
		Annual	Three-year
European	10.8	↑ 1.2pp	↑ 0.7pp
Māori	17.7	↑ 0.1pp	↓ 3.7pp
Pacific Peoples	13.9	↓ 1.6pp	↓ 5.1pp
Asian	12.1	↑ 1.6pp	↑ 0.8pp
Total All Ethnic Groups	11.8	↑ 1.0pp	↑ 0.1pp

Māori underutilisation rate by gender

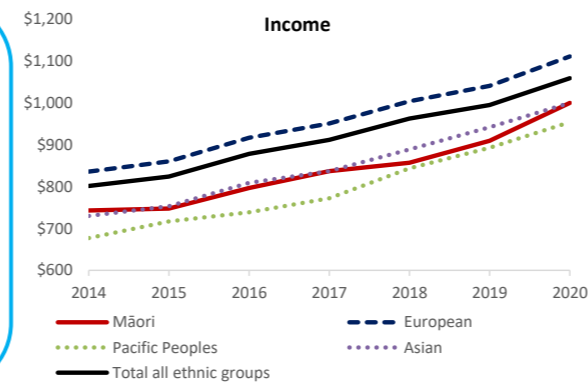
Gender	Underutilisation rate Jun-2020	Change (percentage points)	
		Annual	Three-year
Male	13.5	↓ 0.7pp	↓ 4.8pp
Female	22.0	↑ 1.0pp	↓ 2.7pp
Māori	17.7	↑ 0.1pp	↓ 3.7pp

Income

Median weekly income*

The median weekly income for Māori (\$1,000) is lower than other ethnic groups, except for Pacific Peoples. This is despite a 10 per cent increase from June 2019 to June 2020 and a 19.5 per cent increase over the last three years to June 2020.

**The median weekly income is derived from earnings for people in paid employment derived from the Income Survey and is adjusted by the Annual Average Consumer Price Index*



Median weekly income (CPI adj)

Ethnic group	Median weekly income (CPI adj) Jun-2020	Change (%)	
		Annual	Three-year
European	\$1,111	↑ 6.7%	↑ 16.8%
Māori	\$1,000	↑ 10.0%	↑ 19.5%
Pacific Peoples	\$954	↑ 6.9%	↑ 23.6%
Asian	\$1,000	↑ 6.2%	↑ 19.5%
Total All Ethnic Groups	\$1,059	↑ 6.5%	↑ 16.1%

This document reports key labour market information for Māori for the year to June 2020. Most data is sourced from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) released quarterly by Statistics New Zealand. Data comparisons now use unadjusted data so that the effects of COVID-19 can be seen more clearly. Labour market statistics were collected throughout the June 2020 quarter, and so represent the average state of the labour market for Māori across all four alert levels. The COVID-19 wage subsidy mitigated some of the effects of the lockdown, which can be seen in some of the common labour market indicators. Comparisons use unadjusted data from the same quarter in a year to address seasonal variation concerns. The other data sources are Income data derived from the Income Survey and adjusted by the Consumer Price Index, and skill levels derived from the Household Labour Force Survey and weighted by skill levels derived from 4 digit ANZSCO occupations in the 2018 Census. For the purposes of this factsheet "total response" data is used. This means that Māori refers to everyone who has selected that ethnic group, regardless of whether they have also selected another group. The subnational estimates (eg regional breakdown or ethnic group) are subject to larger sampling errors than the national estimates. Therefore, caution is needed when using and interpreting subnational estimates.