

Monthly Labour Market Fact Sheet — September 2022



MINISTRY OF BUSINESS,
INNOVATION & EMPLOYMENT
HĪKINA WHAKATUTUKI

This monthly fact sheet summarises the latest labour market information. It focuses on the most recent monthly changes and complements MBIE's quarterly *Labour Market Statistics Snapshot*¹. For more information on sectors and regions, see MBIE's *COVID-19 economic data*².

The *Monthly Labour Market Fact Sheet* will be updated next on 21 October 2022.

Overview

Headline quarterly statistics

Data up to June 2022 quarter

Measures	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22
Employment	2,775,000	2,823,000	2,821,000	2,820,000	2,820,000
— Paid Employee or Employer	2,395,500	2,433,700	2,455,700	2,444,600	2,449,100
— Self-employed	342,300	351,500	353,000	355,600	340,300
Employment Rate	67.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.6%	68.5%
Participation Rate	70.5%	71.2%	71.0%	70.9%	70.8%
Underutilisation	312,000	277,000	276,000	280,000	276,000
— Unemployment	114,000	97,000	93,000	94,000	96,000
— Underemployment	108,000	97,000	101,000	94,000	94,000
— Potential Labour Force	90,000	83,000	82,000	91,000	86,000
Underutilisation Rate	10.5%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.2%
Unemployment Rate	3.9%	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%
Not in the Labour Force	1,207,000	1,182,000	1,188,000	1,196,000	1,200,000
Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)	79,000	78,000	70,000	74,000	78,000
NEET Rate	12.2%	12.2%	10.9%	11.6%	12.1%
Average Weekly Hours Paid (per FTE)	39.04	38.86	38.98	38.78	38.75

Source: All measures are from the Household Labour Force Survey except for average hours worked, which is from the Quarterly Employment Survey. Labour Market Statistics, Stats NZ (Data to June 2022 quarter, next release on 02/11/2022). All the data except Paid Employee or Employer and Self-employed are seasonally adjusted.

The recent story

The New Zealand labour market remains tight with elevated demand for labour. The unemployment rate was near a record low at 3.3 per cent in the June quarter 2022. Business confidence is starting to improve³ and we're seeing a gradual increase in people arriving in New Zealand⁴. This may positively affect business plans for expansion and further strengthen hiring intentions. After a period of slower growth in online job advertisements since March 2022, online advertising grew by 28 per cent over the year to August 2022. While online job advertisements grew for all industries, the highest growth was in Hospitality. Part of this increase, however, reflects churn in the labour market.

Over the year to July 2022, the number of filled jobs increased by two per cent (52,252 more jobs) with the highest increases in Electricity, gas, water & waste services, Professional, scientific & technical services and Construction. However, the number of filled jobs decreased for Agriculture, forestry & fishing, Accommodation & food services, Arts & recreation services, Education & training and Information media and telecommunications. Filled jobs in these industries may likely pick up again with more people arriving in New Zealand and recent increases in online job advertisements. Growth in the number of filled jobs remains highest for youth (aged 15-19 years) over the year at 16.7 per cent (19,532 more jobs).

The number of people on the Jobseeker Support-Work Ready benefit is gradually declining after peaking during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. As of 2 September 2022, 99,813 people, out of the 345,156 people on all main benefits, were on the Jobseeker Support-Work Ready benefit. These numbers are below those recorded in 2020 and 2021. The Regional Skills Leadership Groups report that different employment groups in their regions are engaging with people on benefits to discuss training opportunities and to connect young people with potential employers. There are also reports of collaboration with educational institutes to upskill people in areas of skill shortages⁵.

¹<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/employment-and-skills/labour-market-reports-data-and-analysis/labour-market-statistics-snapshot/>

²<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/economic-development/covid-19-data-resources/covid-19-economic-data/>

³<https://www.anz.co.nz/about-us/economic-markets-research/business-outlook/>

⁴<https://www.stats.govt.nz/experimental/covid-19-data-portal>

⁵<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/employment-and-skills/regional-skills-leadership-groups/>

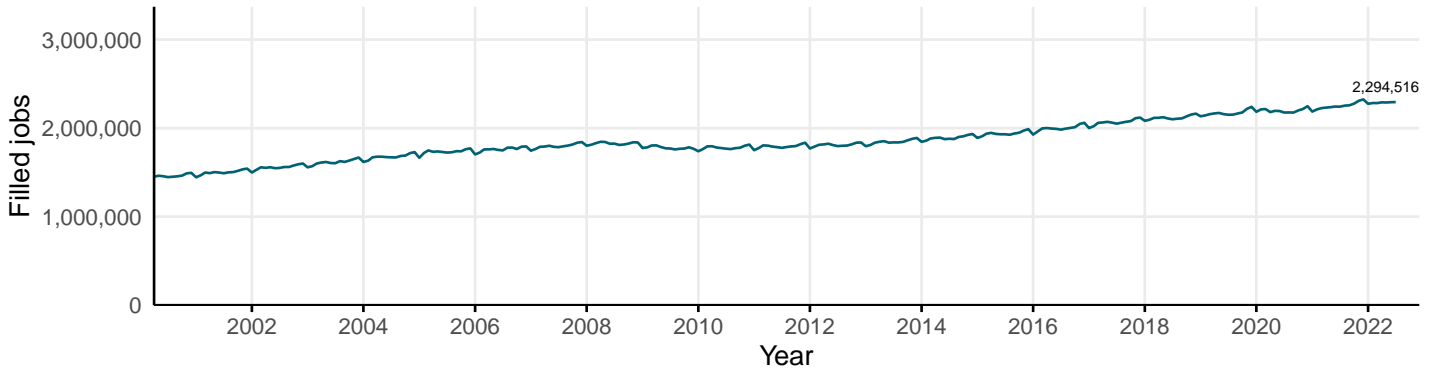


Filled Jobs

Data up to July 2022

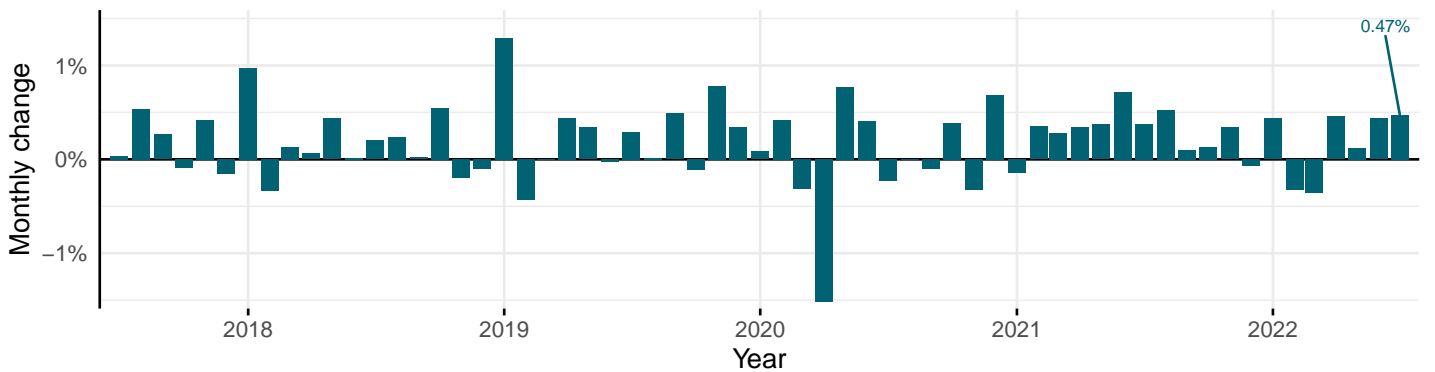
Stats NZ's Monthly Employment Indicators (MEIs) count of filled jobs uses employer payday filing of tax data. These statistics are a useful indicator to supplement the official Labour Market Statistics, although they do not count the self-employed. Recent results can be subject to fluctuations due to different employers' payroll schedules.

The number of filled jobs



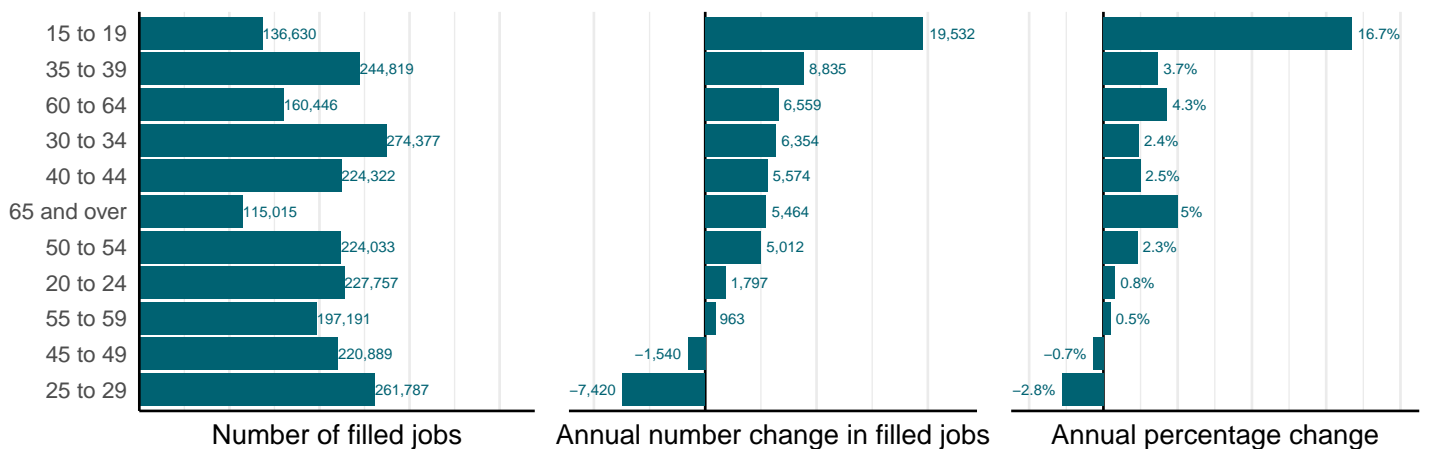
Source: Monthly Employment Indicators - Filled Job Series, Stats NZ (Data to July 2022, next release on 28/09/2022)

Monthly percentage change in the number of filled jobs, seasonally adjusted



Source: Monthly Employment Indicators - Filled Job Series, Stats NZ (Data to July 2022, next release on 28/09/2022)

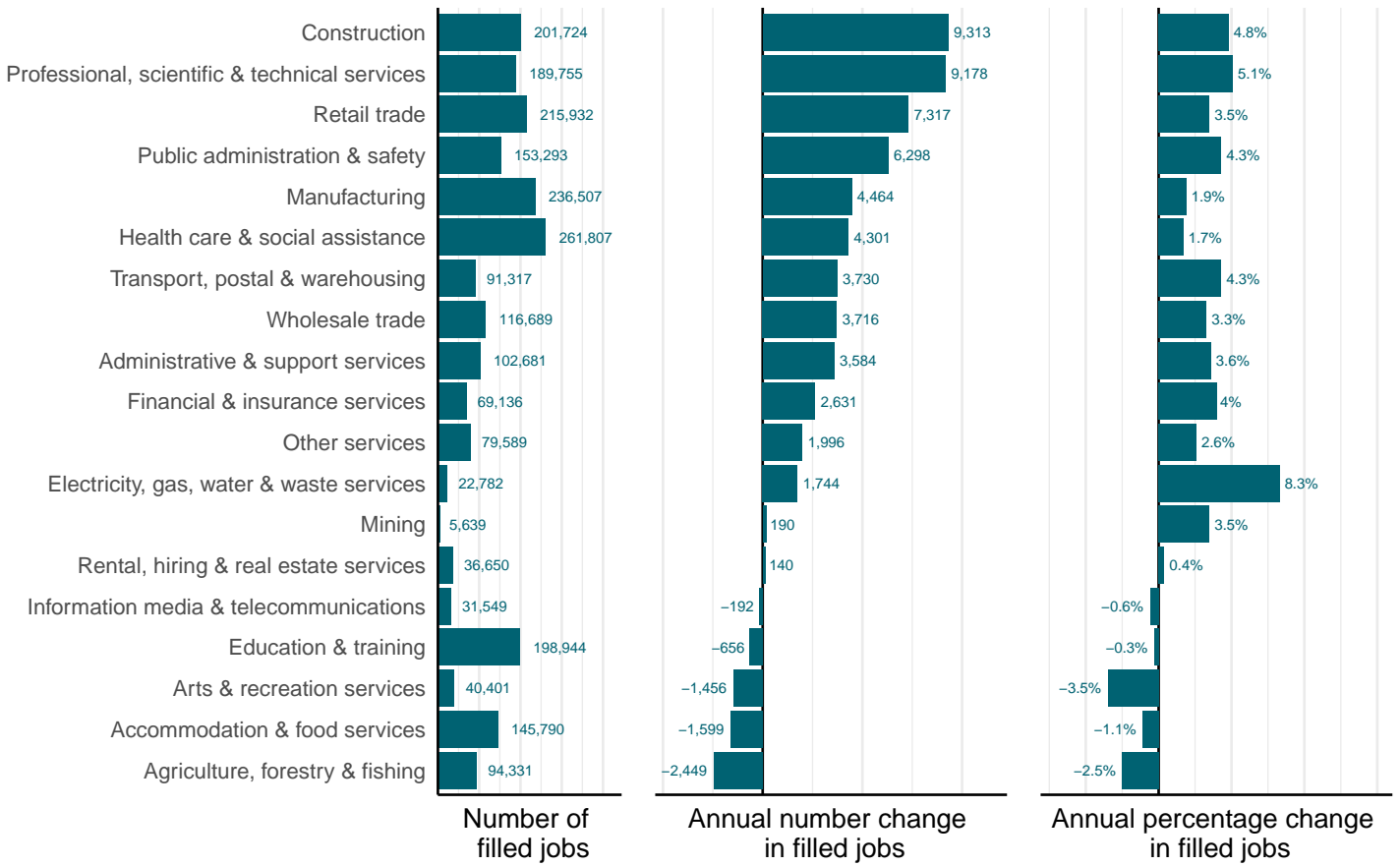
Filled jobs by age group



Source: Monthly Employment Indicators - Filled Job Series, Stats NZ (Data to July 2022, next release on 28/09/2022)

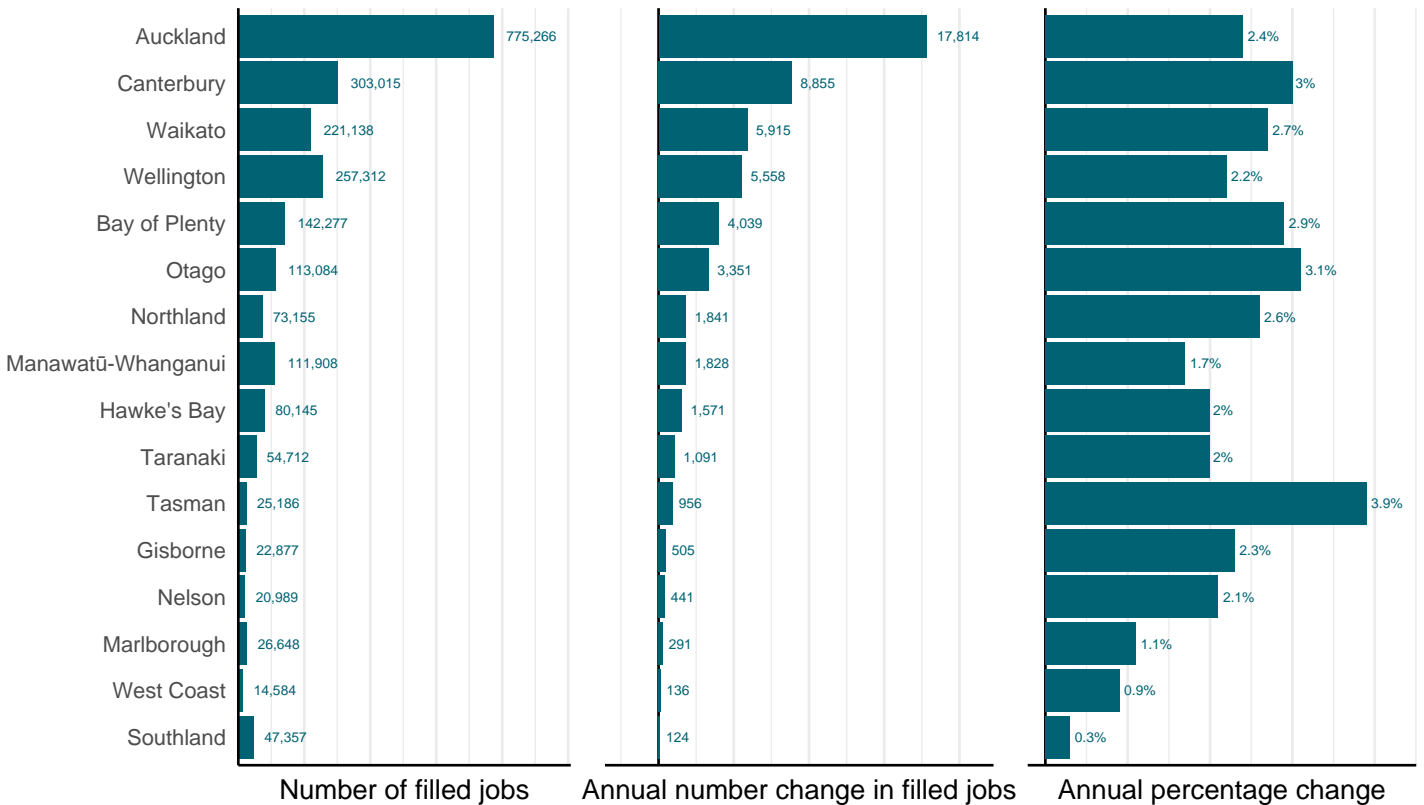


Filled jobs by industry



Source: Monthly Employment Indicators - Filled Job Series, Stats NZ (Data to July 2022, next release on 28/09/2022)

Filled jobs by region



Source: Monthly Employment Indicators - Filled Job Series, Stats NZ (Data to July 2022, next release on 28/09/2022)

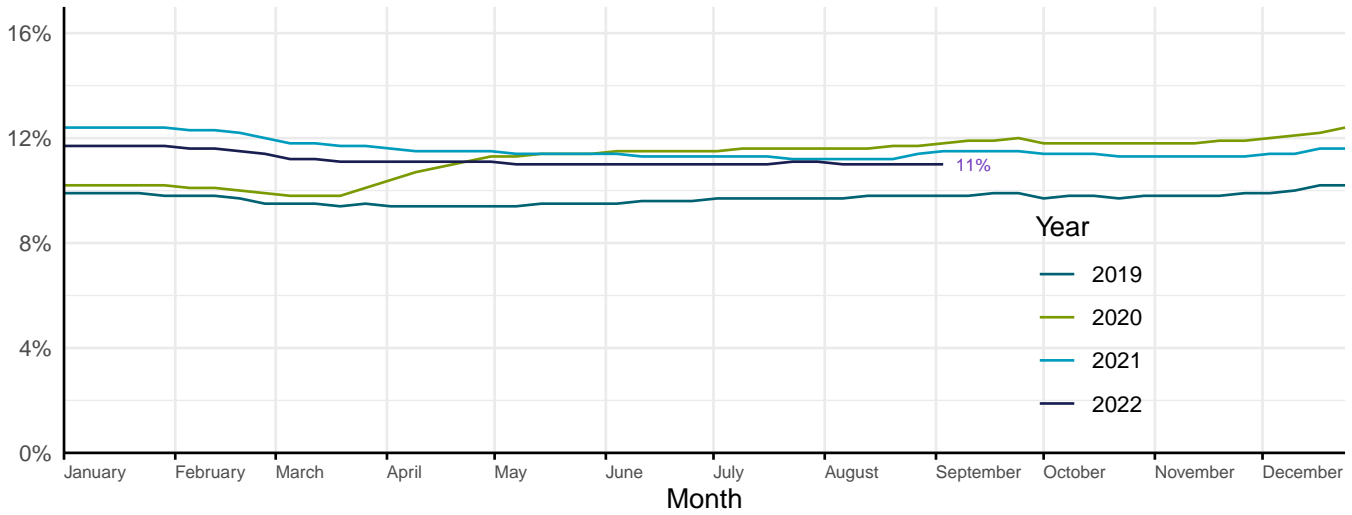


Benefit Recipients

Data up to 2 September 2022

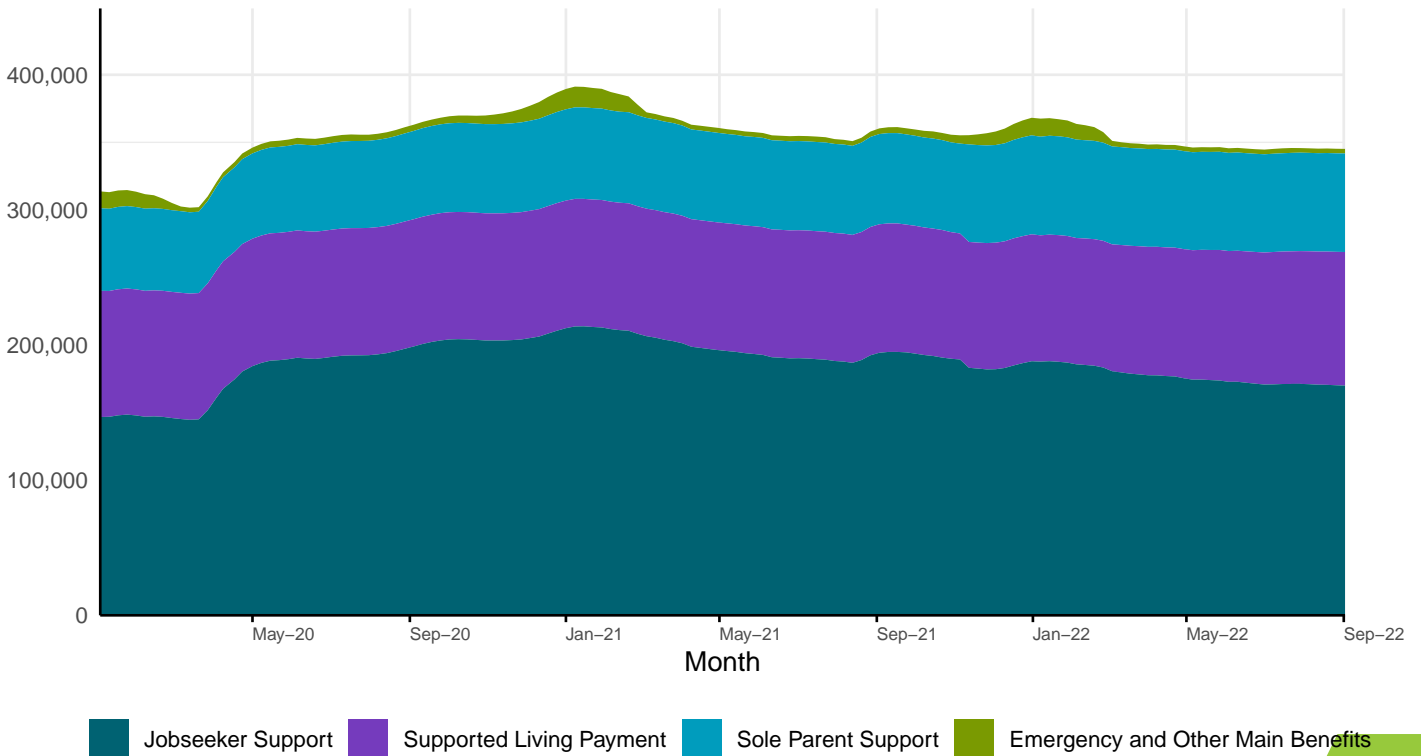
Benefits are primarily a measure of how many people are receiving income support rather than a direct measure of unemployment. Main benefits for working-age people (18 to 64 years) include: Jobseeker Support, Sole Parent Support, Supported Living Payment, and Emergency and Other main benefits. Benefit numbers, particularly Jobseeker Support - Work Ready may be used as a timely indicator of measuring “slack” in the labour market (which is officially measured through the underutilisation rate from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS))⁶. While the number of Jobseeker Support recipients has mostly tracked in line with the number of unemployed individuals from the HLFS, this relationship can be affected by policy and operational changes.

Percentage of the estimated working-age population receiving all main benefits



Source: Working-age main benefits, MSD (Data to 02/09/2022, released every Friday)

All main benefits



Source: Working-age main benefits, MSD (Data to 02/09/2022, released every Friday)

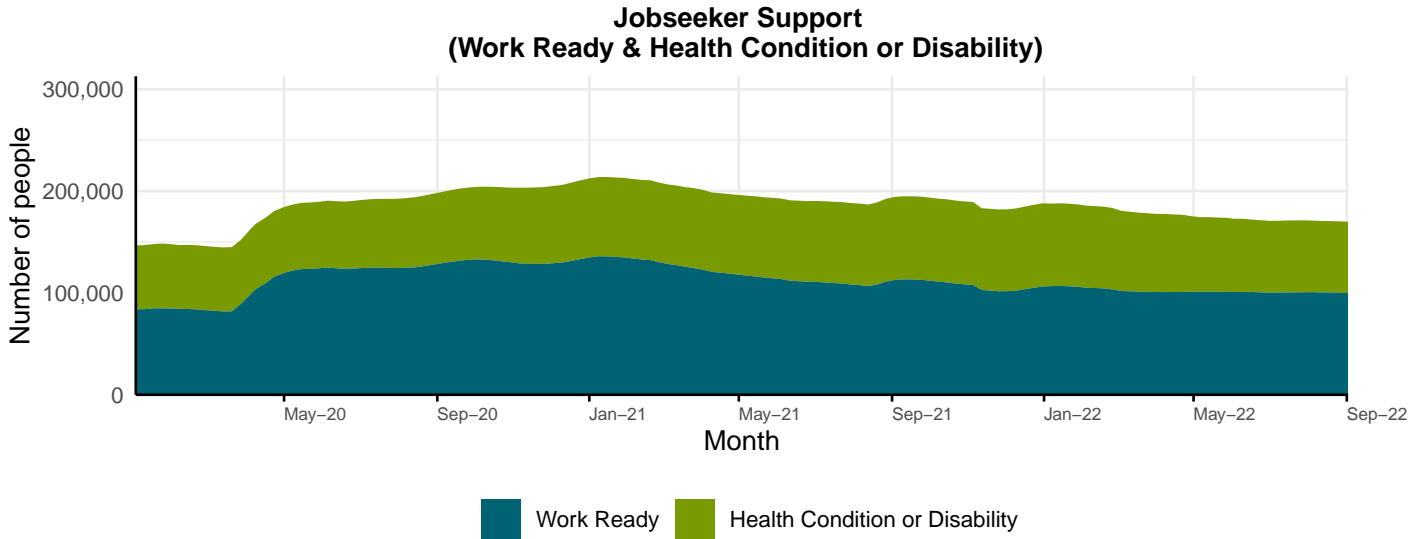
⁶<https://www.stats.govt.nz/research/investigating-the-relationship-between-unemployment-and-benefit-receipt/>



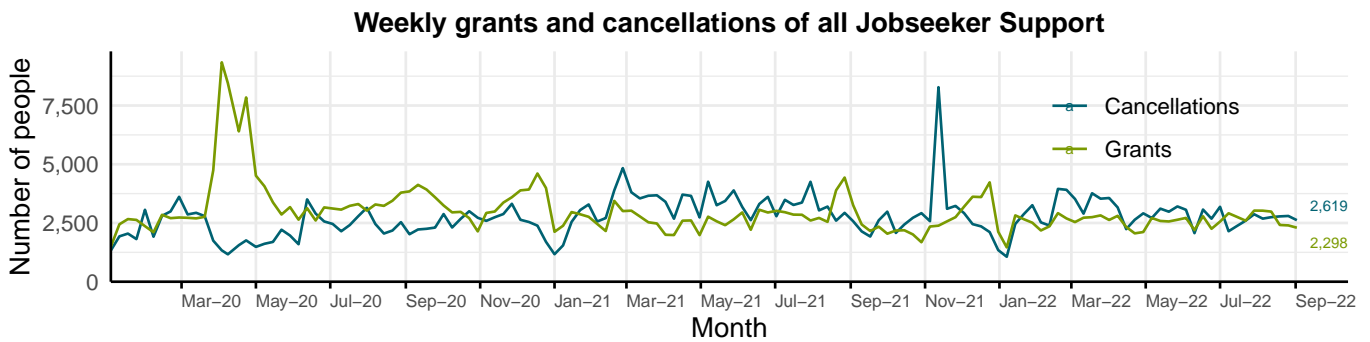
Jobseeker Benefit Recipients

Data up to 2 September 2022

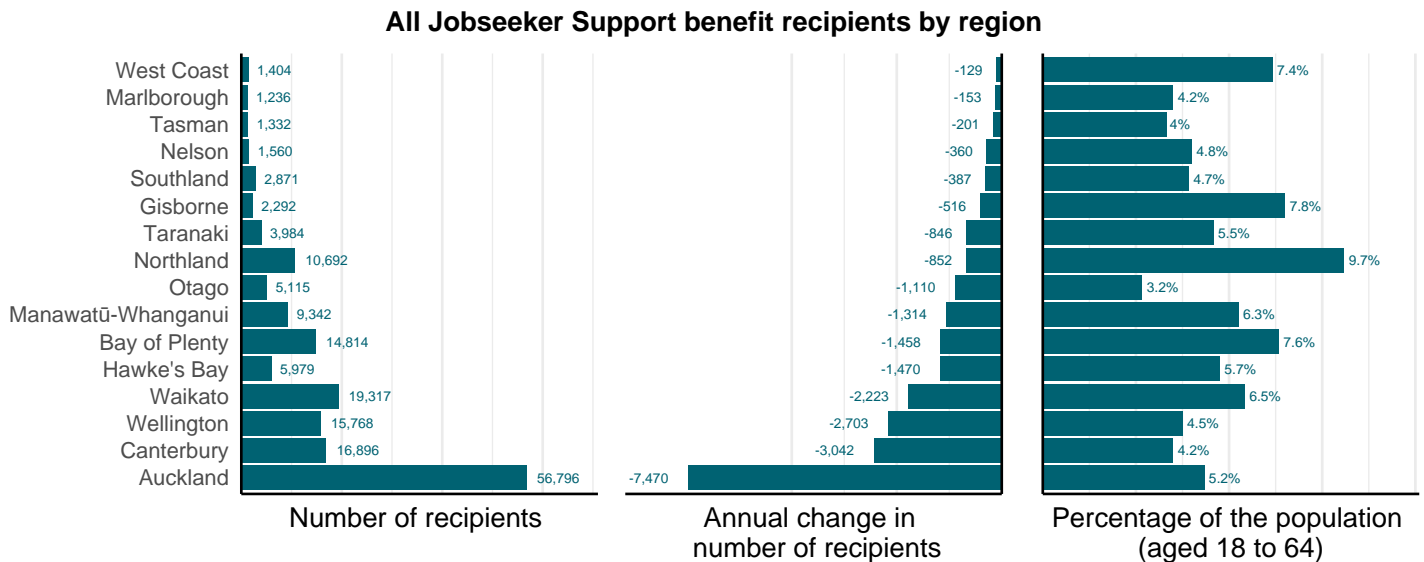
Jobseeker Support is for people who are actively looking or preparing for work. It includes both Jobseeker Support - Work Ready (JS-WR) and Jobseeker Support - Health Condition or Disability (JS-HCD). It is a weekly payment that helps people until they find work. It includes people not in employment and looking for a job, or in part-time employment seeking more work (JS-WR), or those who have a health condition or disability affecting their ability to work, which means that either they need to reduce their hours or stop working for a while (JS-HCD).



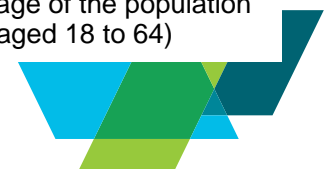
Source: Working-age main benefits, MSD (Data to 02/09/2022, released every Friday)



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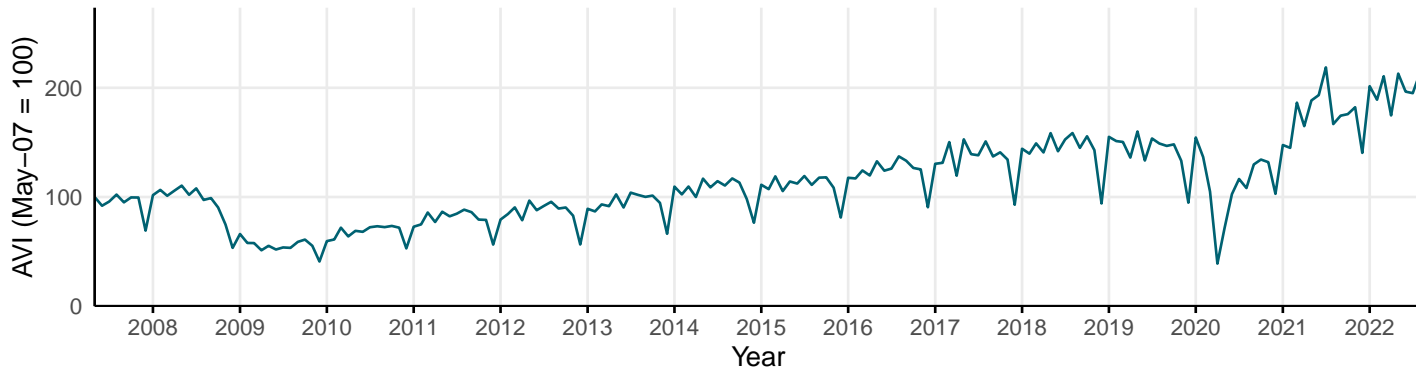


Job Vacancies

Data up to August 2022

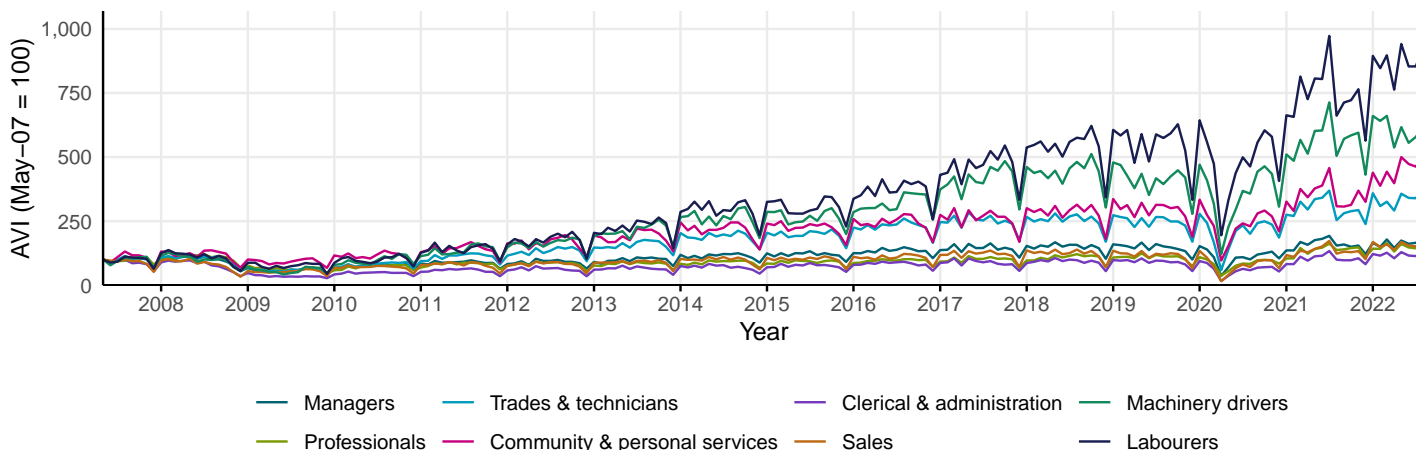
The number of jobs advertised online on major job boards can be used as a proxy for job vacancies, a key indicator of both labour demand and economic change. However, because of different hiring practices and changes in the rate of worker churn within industries, the relationship between online job advertisements and labour demand is complex.

All Vacancies Index (AVI) – online job advertising



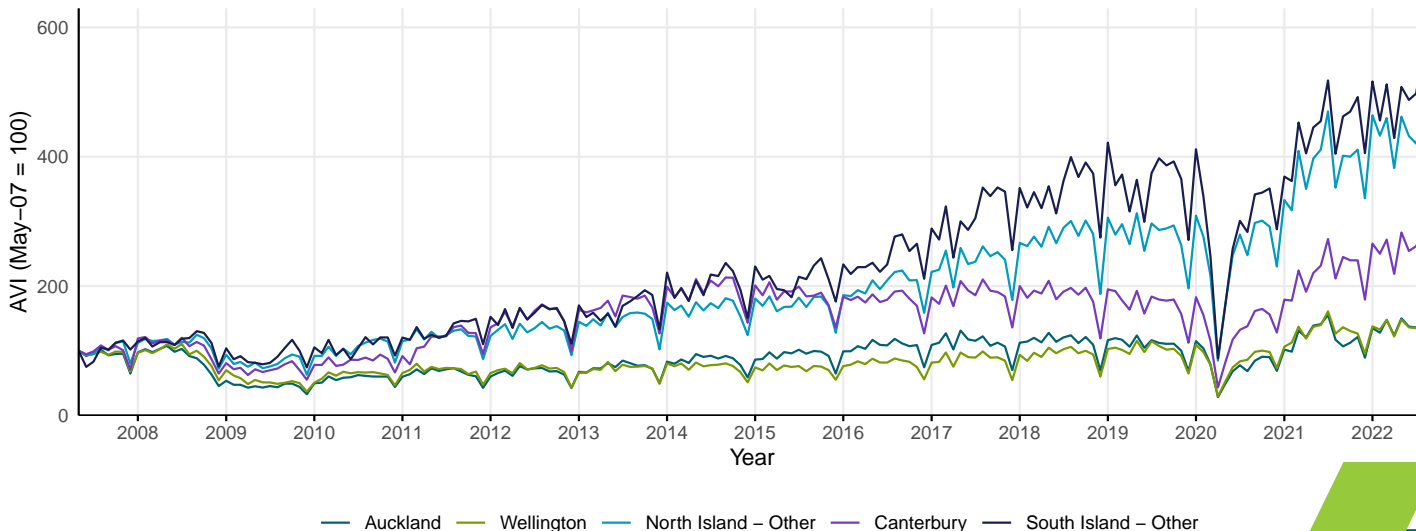
Source: Jobs Online, MBIE (Data to August 2022, next release 14/10/2022)

All Vacancies Index (AVI) by occupation



Source: Jobs Online, MBIE (Data to August 2022, next release 14/10/2022)

All Vacancies Index (AVI) by region



Source: Jobs Online, MBIE (Data to August 2022, next release 14/10/2022)



Data sources

Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) | Stats NZ

The HLFS is a nationwide, quarterly survey of households run by Stats NZ. It is the official measure of employment and unemployment in New Zealand. Data from the HLFS is used as an indicator of the overall health of the economy, particularly the unemployment rate. HLFS data is also used to compare labour force variables across demographic characteristics.

Monthly Employment Indicator (MEI) | Stats NZ

The MEI series from Stats NZ provides an early indication of changes in the labour market. These indicators use a combination of data from two different Inland Revenue sources: the Employer Monthly Schedule (EMS) and payday filing. This data is used to produce the filled jobs and gross earnings indicator series, published four to five weeks after the end of the reference month.

Monthly Benefits Update | Ministry of Social Development (MSD)

The Monthly Benefits Update from MSD provides an overview of benefit and supplementary assistance data. The report presents monthly benefit receipt numbers, and the accompanying data file provides additional information and breakdowns.

Income Support and Wage Subsidy Weekly Update | Ministry of Social Development (MSD)

The Income Support and Wage Subsidy Weekly Update provides an overview of income support, including COVID-19 Income Relief Payment data. MSD's COVID-19 reporting is available at: <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/covid-19/index.html>

Jobs Online | Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE)

Jobs Online is a regular data series published quarterly by MBIE that measures changes in online job advertisements from four internet job boards — Seek, Trade Me Jobs, Education Gazette and Kiwi Health Jobs. A monthly series is available at <https://www.mbie.govt.nz/business-and-employment/employment-and-skills/labour-market-reports-data-and-analysis/jobs-online/#jobs-online-monthly-data-release>

Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) | Stats NZ

The QES is a quarterly survey run by Stats NZ. It measures employment, earnings and hours paid of economically significant businesses in New Zealand. The purpose of the Quarterly Employment Survey is to provide a short-term indicator of employment and earnings. In addition, the data is used for compiling the business services industry component of the quarterly national accounts (on the production side). Results from the survey provide a valuable guide to the labour market and general economic conditions within New Zealand.

Previous editions

The Monthly Labour Market Fact Sheet brings together the latest available administrative and survey data. The July 2020 edition⁷ included findings from the Ministry of Health's *COVID-19 Health and Wellbeing Survey*, the Ministry of Social Development's *Wage Subsidy Survey* and Auckland Tourism, Events and Economic Development's (ATEED) *COVID-19 Business Survey*. The August 2020 edition⁸ included findings from Victoria University's *Life in Lockdown* survey.

Contact us

For further information on the data contained in this fact sheet, please email us: LabourMarketInsights@mbie.govt.nz.

⁷<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11556-monthly-labour-market-fact-sheet-july-2020>

⁸<https://www.mbie.govt.nz/dmsdocument/11637-monthly-labour-market-fact-sheet-august-2020>

