

Outcome



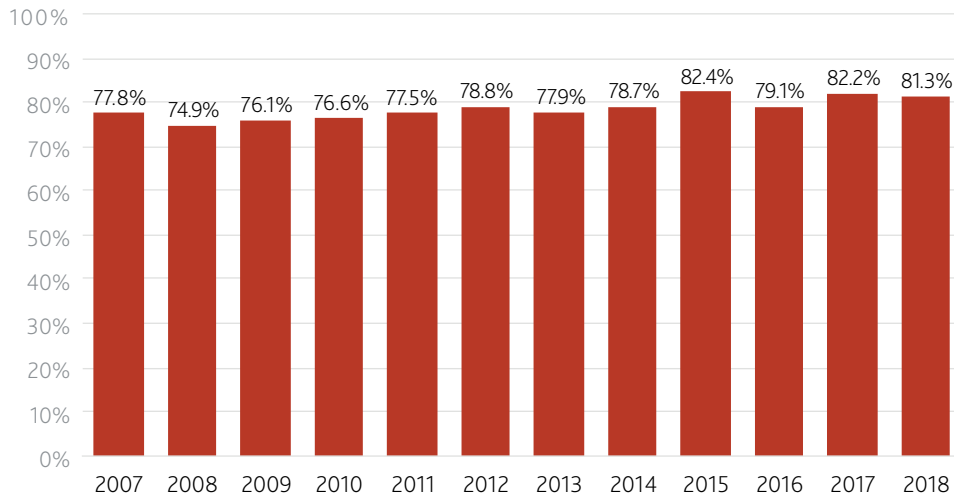
Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 2

Māori in employment, education and training

Measure 2a.

Proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training (%)



Data

Derived from youth (aged 15-24) NEET rates (not in employment education or training) by ethnicity and age (15-19, 20-24).

Source

Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS); Auckland Council, RIMU calculations.

Frequency

Quarterly and moving annual average (to avoid seasonality).

Availability

High level data available from Statistics NZ website <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/?url=/infoshare/> - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from RIMU custom dataset.

Note

Education and training data is available only for youth (ages 15-24). Employment here is number of individuals in paid employment (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). People not working or studying include those who are not available (eg full-time parents and other caregivers), as well as unemployed and other jobless people (not just the workforce). All data is subject to sampling errors, which increases for smaller sub-samples. Quarterly data is seasonal, so annual averages are recommended.

Relevance

Employment generates wealth for society, and income and job experience for the individual; education and training enables youth in particular to improve their prospects. In the labour market, young people are often the first to lose their jobs and the last to gain employment. Youths who are in employment, education or training are less at risk of long-term unemployment, have better health outcomes and are less likely to be socially or economically disadvantaged in the future.

Baseline (2018)

In 2018, 81% of Māori youth aged 15 – 24 were in employment, education or training.

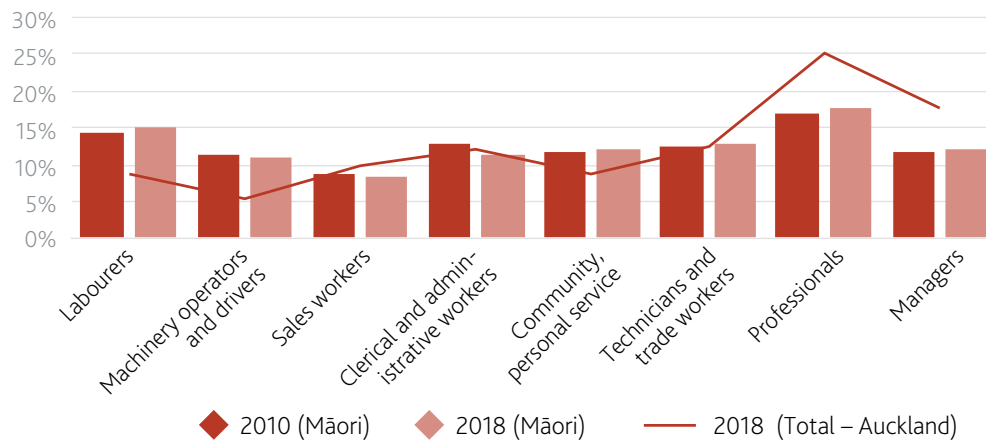
Analysis

Between 2007 and 2018 the proportion of Māori youth aged 15 – 24 in employment, education or training increased slightly from 78% to 81%.

(▲) Trend

From 2007 to 2018 increasing positive trend.

Measure 2b.
Type of employment for Māori (%)



Data

Employment (filled jobs) of Māori and all-ethnicities by occupation (ANZSCO 1 digit), modelled by Infometrics from Statistics NZ data (census and quarterly HLFs).

Source

Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile – Māori – skills – occupation.

Frequency

Annual

Availability

High level data available from Statistics NZ website <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/?url=/infoshare/> - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from RIMU custom dataset.

Note

Employment here is number of filled jobs (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). Infometrics model Māori occupation data using their Regional Industry-Occupational matrix.

Relevance

Modern economies tend to shift employment out of lower skilled occupations such as labourers and machinery operators, and into higher skilled ones such as managers and professionals. Higher skilled occupations generally tend to be more productive and rewarding, and to offer better opportunities. Skills require education and training.

Baseline (2018)

Employment by occupation for Māori in 2018 relative to the total population:

- Labourers – 15% (Total population – 8.7%)
- Machinery operators and drivers - 11% (Total population – 5.2%)
- Sales workers – 8.4% (Total population – 10%)
- Clerical and administrative workers – 11.2% (Total population 11.9%)
- Community, personal service workers – 11.9% (Total population - 8.9%)
- Technicians and Trade workers – 12.7% (Total population – 12.5%)
- Professionals - 17.6% (Total population – 25.3%)
- Managers – 12.1% (Total population – 17.5%)

Analysis

As at 2018, Māori employed as labourers, machinery operators and drivers, community and personal service workers were above the regional average. Māori employed as clerical and administrative workers, technicians and trade workers were approximately the same as the Auckland population. Māori employed in sales dropped below the general population whilst professionals and managers also remained below the general population.

(—) Trend

From 2010 to 2018 no significant change.