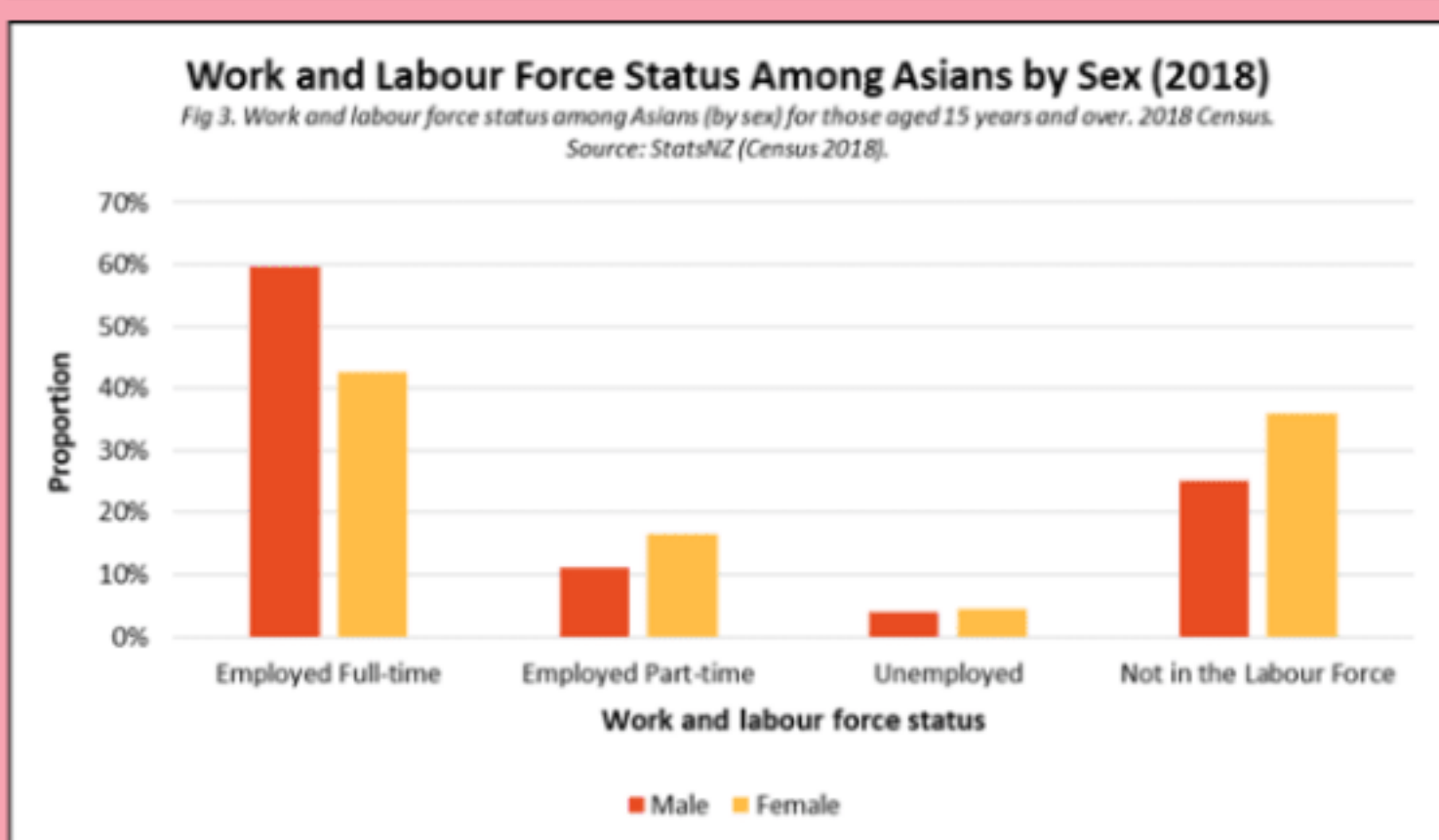
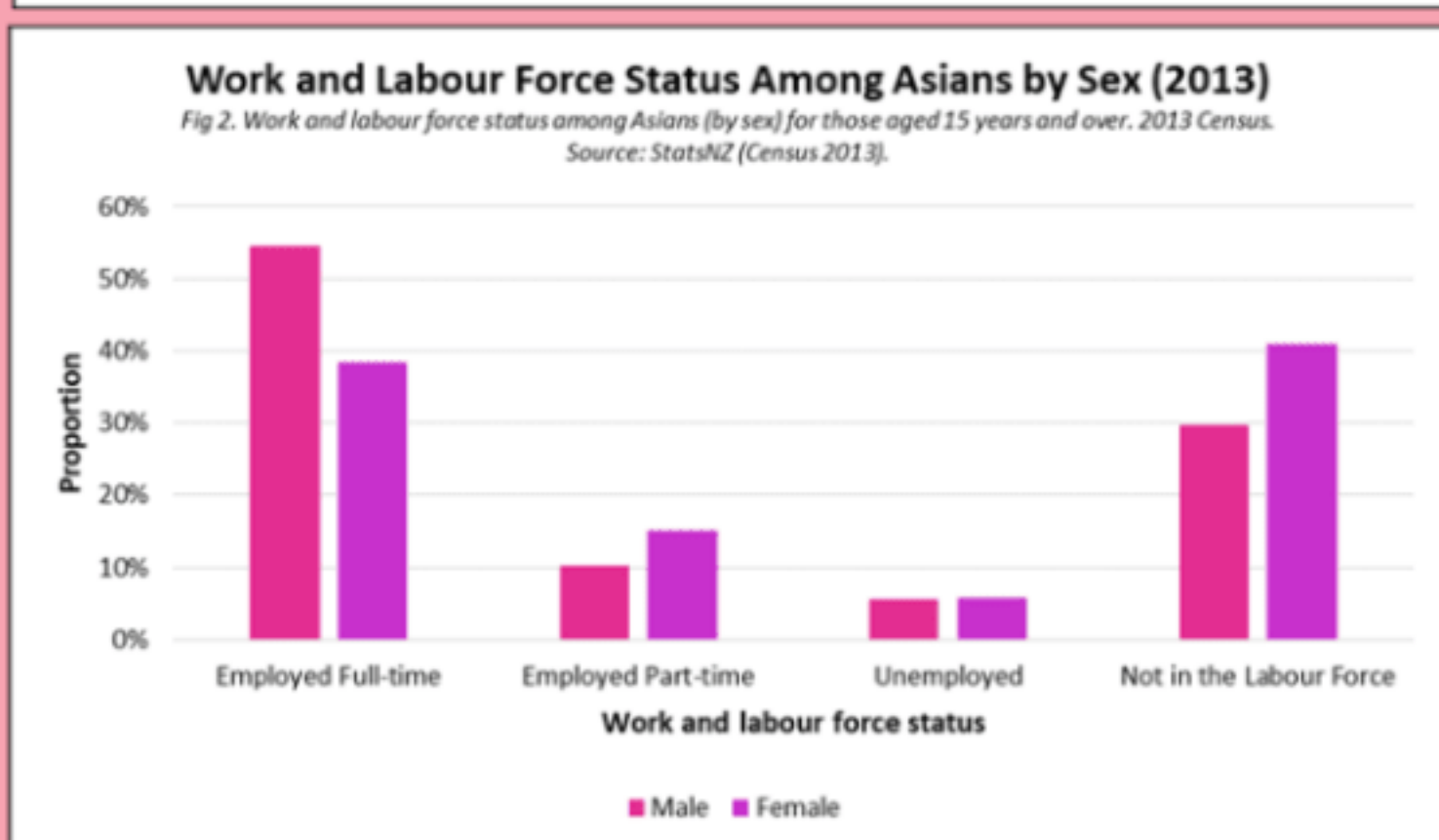
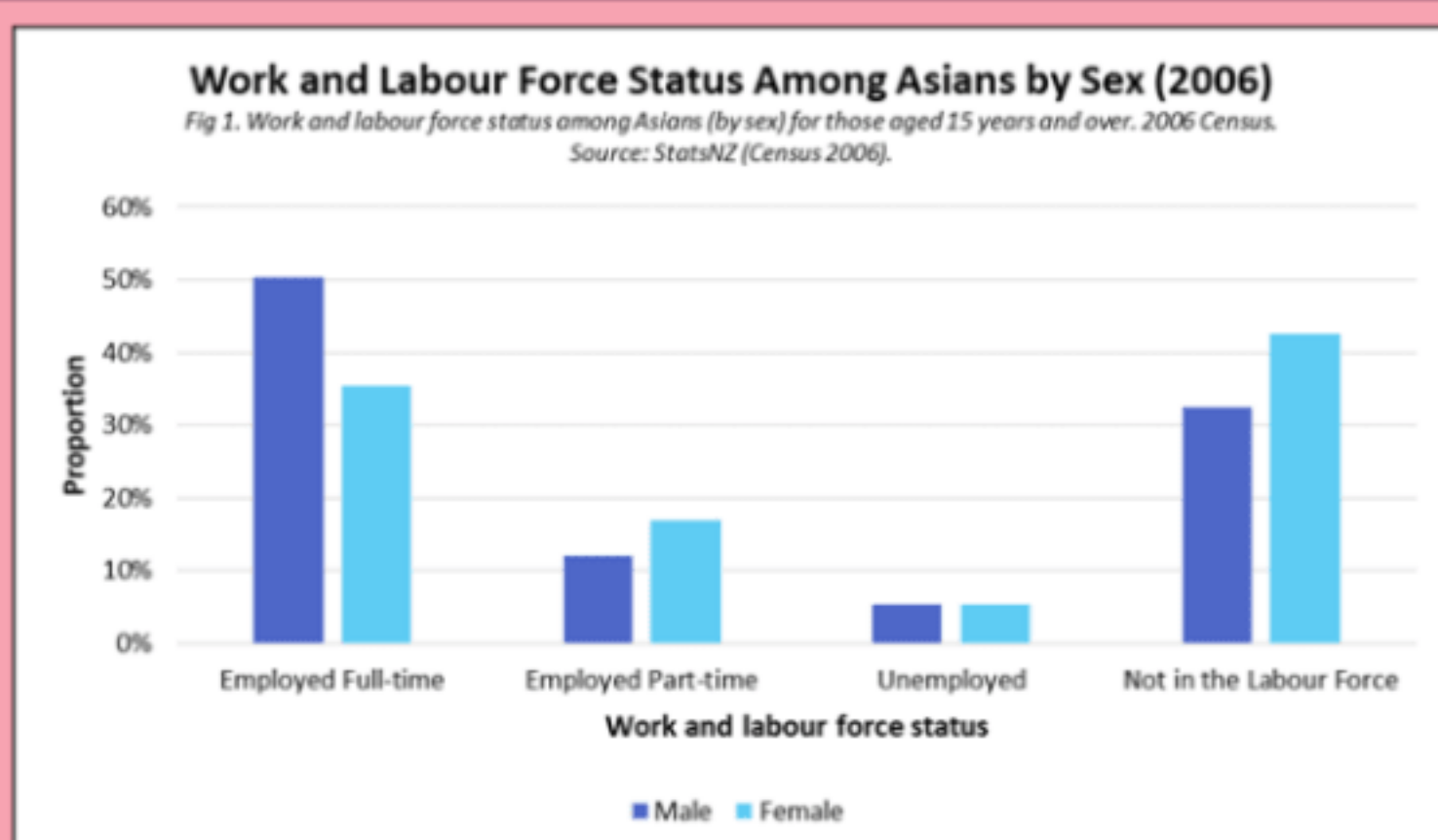


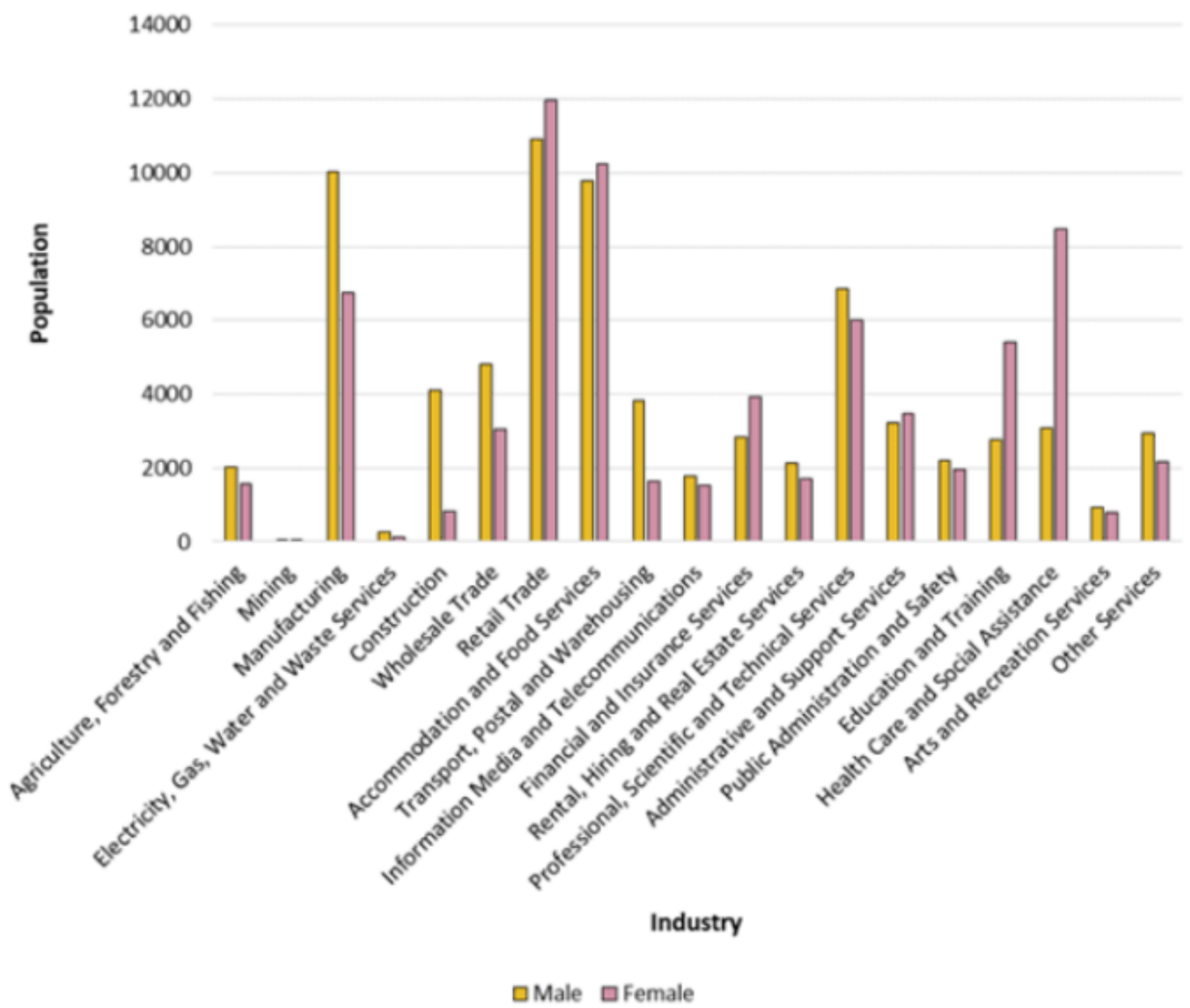
Workforce Participation (2): Asian



- Across all three censuses, more men than women were employed full-time. In 2006, 50% of Asian males were employed full-time compared to 38% of Asian females. This changed to 60% and 43%, respectively, in 2018. (Figs. 1-3).
- On the other hand, more women than men were employed part-time, where, in 2006, 17% of females were employed part-time compared to 12% of males. A similar difference remained in 2013 and 2018.
- Similarly, more women than men were not in the labour force (i.e., were neither employed nor unemployed) in 2006, 2013 and 2018. In 2018, 36% of females were not in the labour force compared to 25% of males.
- A similar proportion of men and women were unemployed in 2006, 2013 and 2018 (around 5%).

Industry of Employment Among Asians (By Sex) (2006)

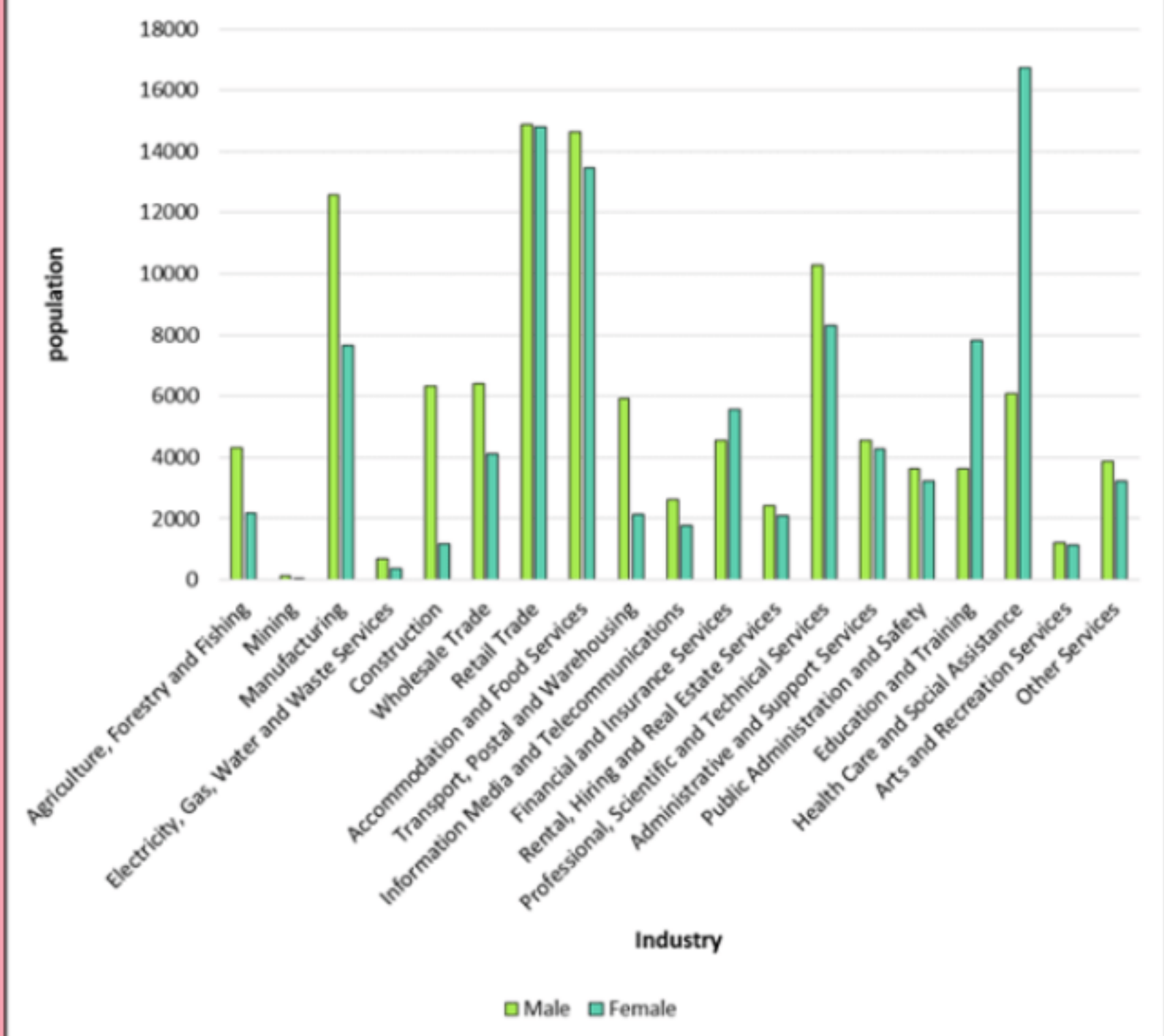
Fig. 4. Industry among Asians for the employed age 15 years and over (by sex). 2006 Census. Source: StatsNZ (Census 2006).



- In 2006, more Asian women than Asian men worked in the fields of (Fig. 4). :
 - Retail Trade (11,955 women compared to 10,902 men)
 - Accommodation and Food Services (10,257 women compared to 9,786 men)
 - Financial and Insurance Services (3,918 women compared to 2,850 men)
 - Education and Training (5,409 women compared to 2,778 men)
 - Health Care and Social Assistance (8,466 women compared to 3,099 men)
- In comparison, more Asian men than Asian women worked in the fields of:
 - Manufacturing (10,032 men compared to 6,765 women)
 - Construction (4,089 men compared to 822 women)
 - Transport, Postal and Warehousing (3,825 men compared to 1,653 women)
 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (6,843 men compared to 6,003 women)

Industry of Employment Among Asians (By Sex) (2013)

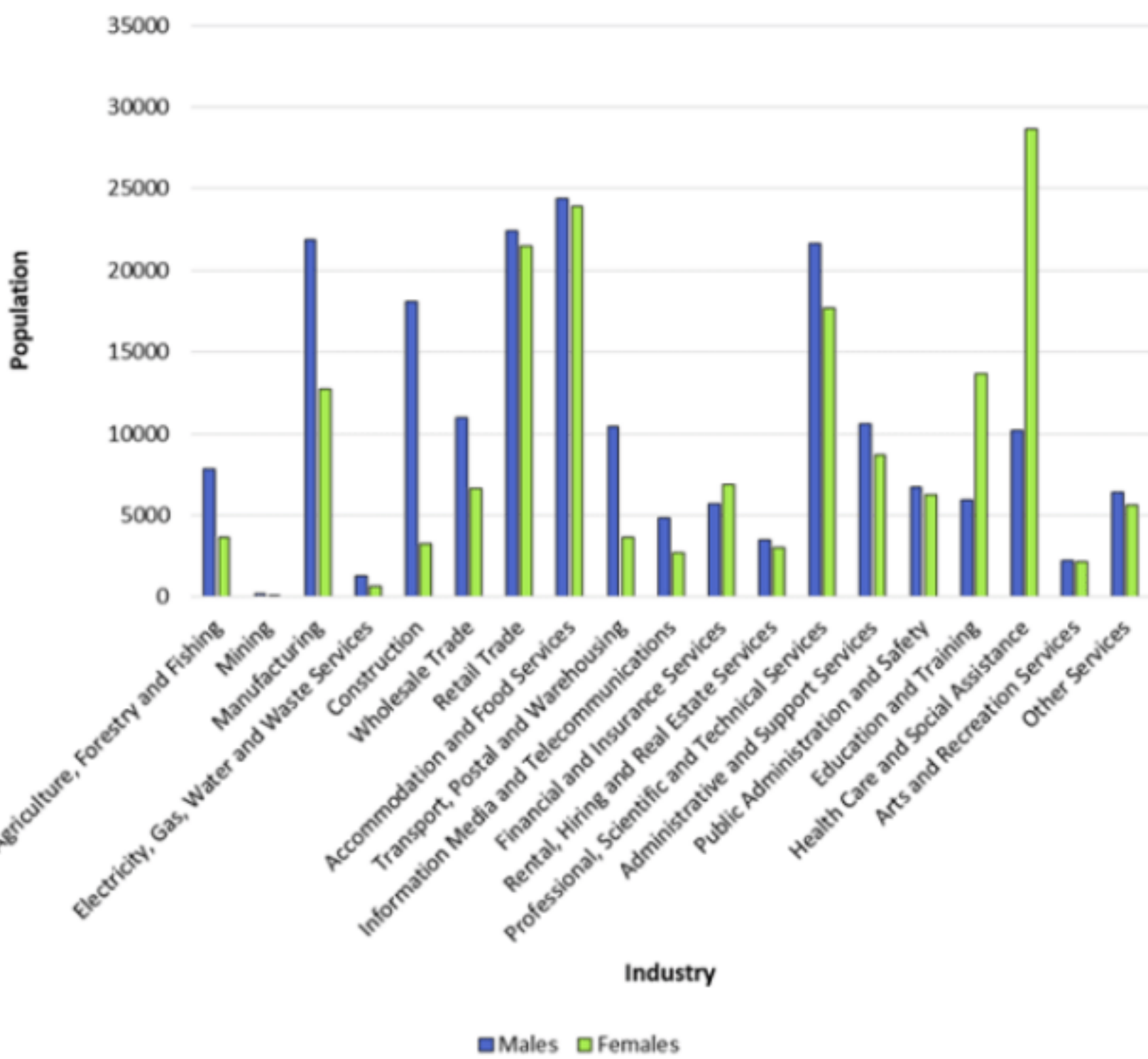
Fig. 5. Industry among Asians for the employed age 15 years and over (by sex). 2013 Census. Source: StatsNZ (Census 2013).



- Similar to 2006, in 2013, more Asian women than Asian men worked in the fields of (Fig. 5):
 - Financial and Insurance Services (5,550 women compared to 4,542 men)
 - Education and Training (7,827 women compared to 3,612 men)
 - Health Care and Social Assistance (16,749 women compared to 6,087 men)
- Compared to 2006, roughly equal numbers of Asian women and men worked in the field of retail trade (14,802 women and 14,874 men)
- On the other hand, more Asian men than Asian women in 2013 worked in the fields of:
 - Manufacturing (12,561 men compared to 7,653 women)
 - Construction (6,327 men compared to 1,158 women)
 - Wholesale Trade (6,429 men compared to 4,101 women)
 - Accommodation and Food Services (14,646 men compared to 13,452 women)
 - Transport, Postal and Warehousing (5,943 men compared to 2,160 women)
 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (10,287 men compared to 8,292 women)

Industry of Employment Among Asians (By Sex) (2018)

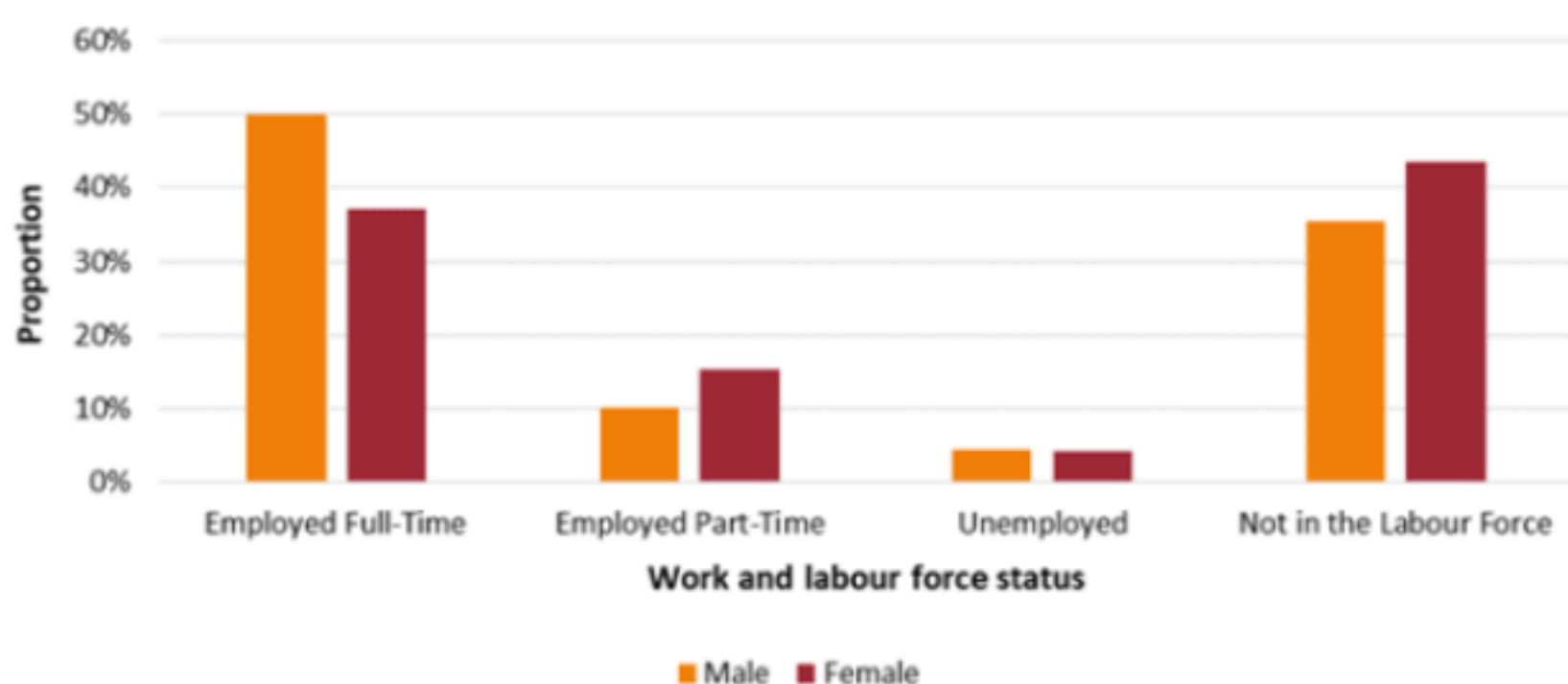
Fig. 6. Industry among Asians for the employed age 15 years and over (by sex). 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (Census 2018).



- In 2018, more Asian women than Asian men worked in the fields of (Fig. 6):
 - Financial and Insurance Services (6,906 women compared to 5,709 men)
 - Education and Training (13,686 women compared to 5,934 men)
 - Health Care and Social Assistance (28,635 women compared to 10,197 men)
- In comparison, many more Asian men than Asian women worked in the fields of:
 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (7,860 men compared to 3,678 women)
 - Manufacturing (21,852 men compared to 12,687 women)
 - Construction (18,063 men compared to 3,288 women)
 - Wholesale Trade (10,950 men compared to 6,651 women)
 - Transport, Postal and Warehousing (10,467 men compared to 3,639 women)
 - Information Media and Telecommunications (4,803 men compared to 2,742 women)
 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (21,663 men compared to 17,658 women)

Work and Labour Force Status of Chinese Men and Women (2018)

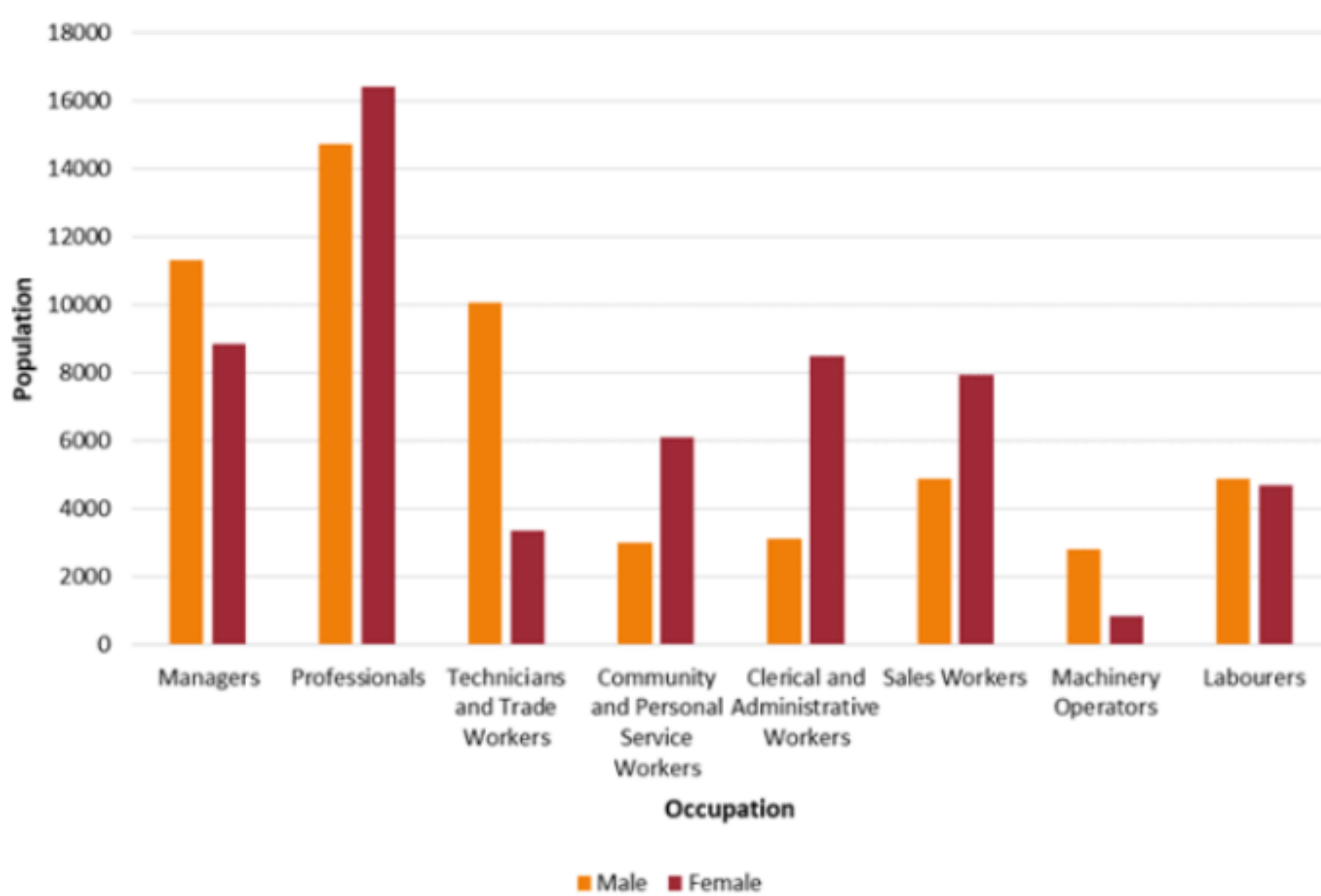
Fig 7. Work and labour force status of the New Zealand Chinese population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (Census 2018).



- A greater proportion of Chinese men than Chinese women were employed full-time (50% of Chinese men compared to 37% of Chinese women). (Fig. 7).
- More Chinese women than Chinese men were employed part-time and not in the labour force in 2018.
- The same proportion of Chinese men and women were unemployed in 2018 (4%).

Occupation of Employed Chinese Men and Women (2018)

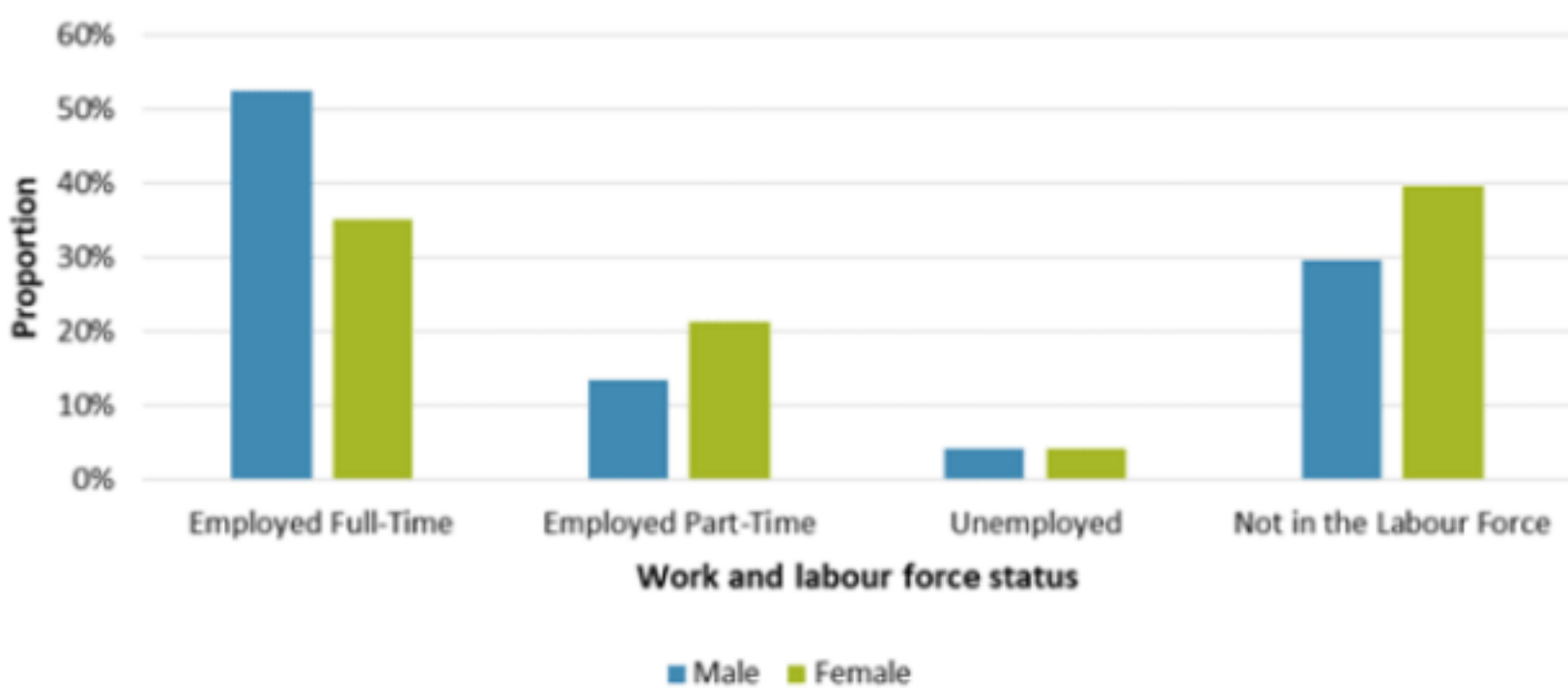
Fig. 8. Occupation of the employed New Zealand Chinese population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (Census 2018).



- The greatest number of Chinese women were professionals (16,419 women). Substantial numbers of Chinese women were also employed as managers (8,862 women). (Fig. 8).
- Similarly, the greatest number of Chinese men were professionals (14,736 men). This was followed closely by managers (11,316 men) and technicians and trade workers (10,083 men).
- More women were professionals, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers than men.

Work and Labour Force Status Of East Asian (Excluding Chinese) Men and Women (2018)

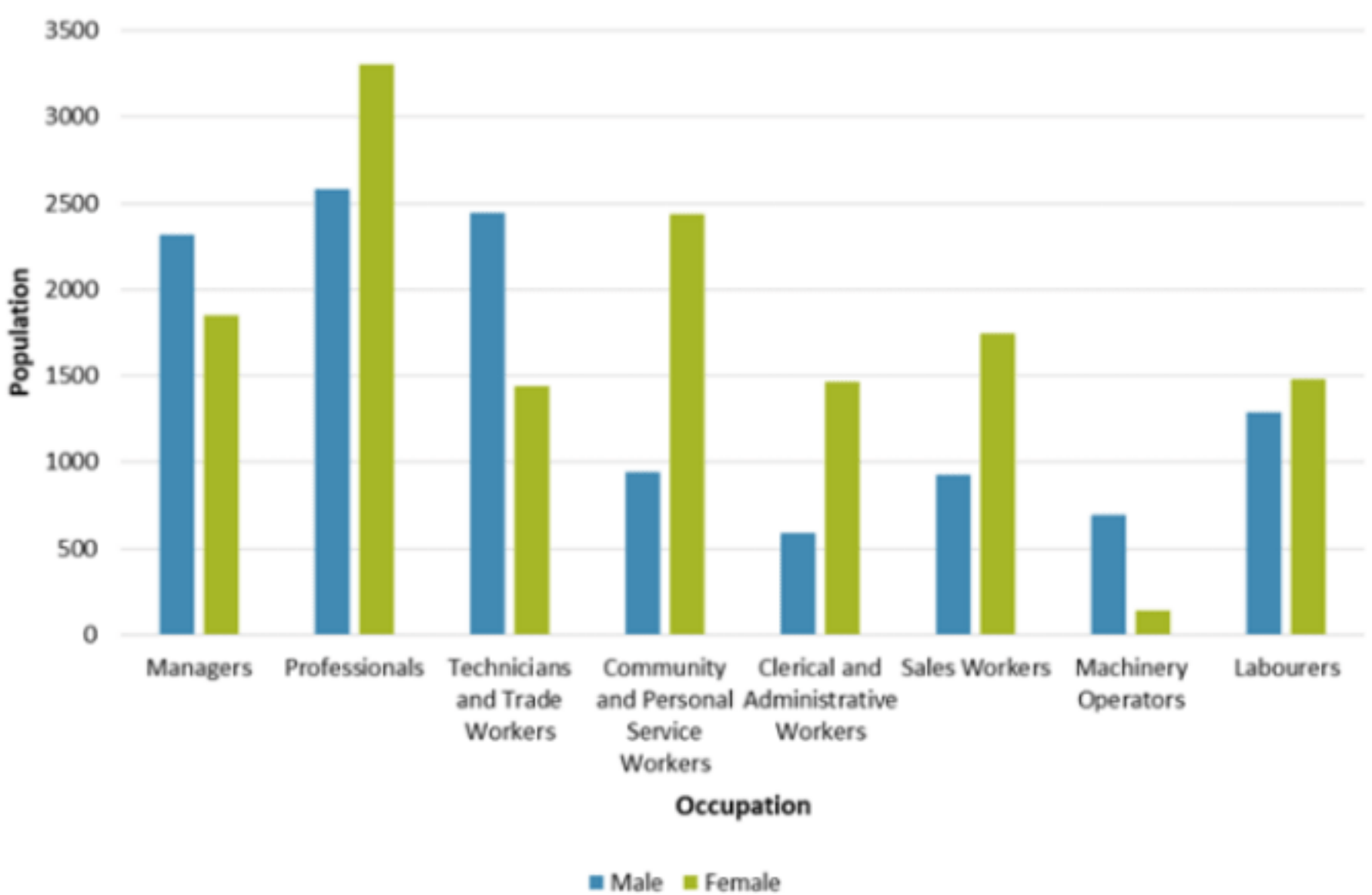
Fig. 9. Work and labour force status of the New Zealand Japanese and Korean populations (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



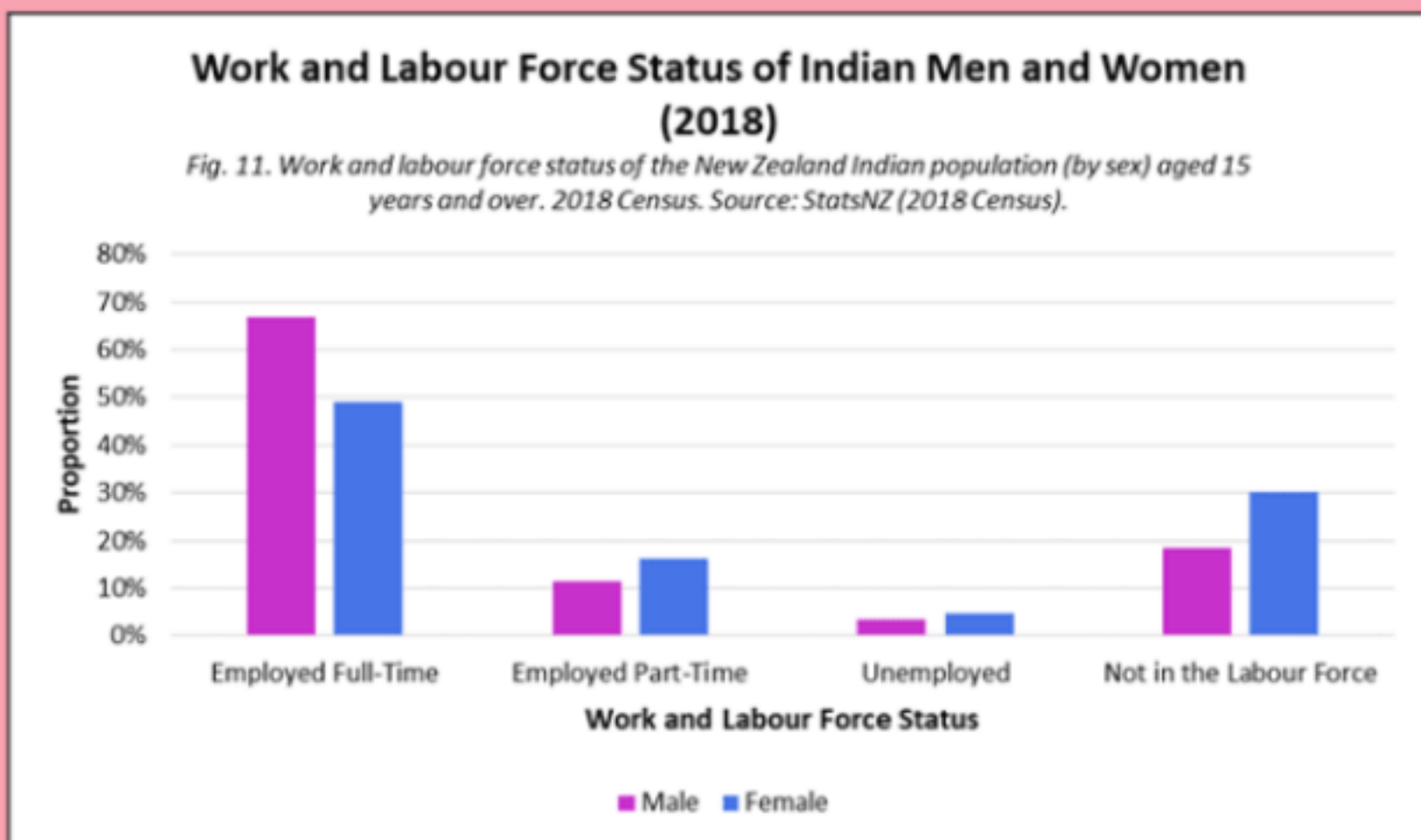
- A greater proportion of East Asian men (53%) were employed full-time in 2018 than East Asian women (35%). (Fig. 9).
- In comparison, a greater proportion of women were employed part-time and not in the labour force (21% and 40%, respectively) compared to men (14% and 30%, respectively).
- The same proportion of East Asian men and women were unemployed in 2018 (4%).

Occupation of Employed East Asian (Excluding Chinese) Men and Women (2018)

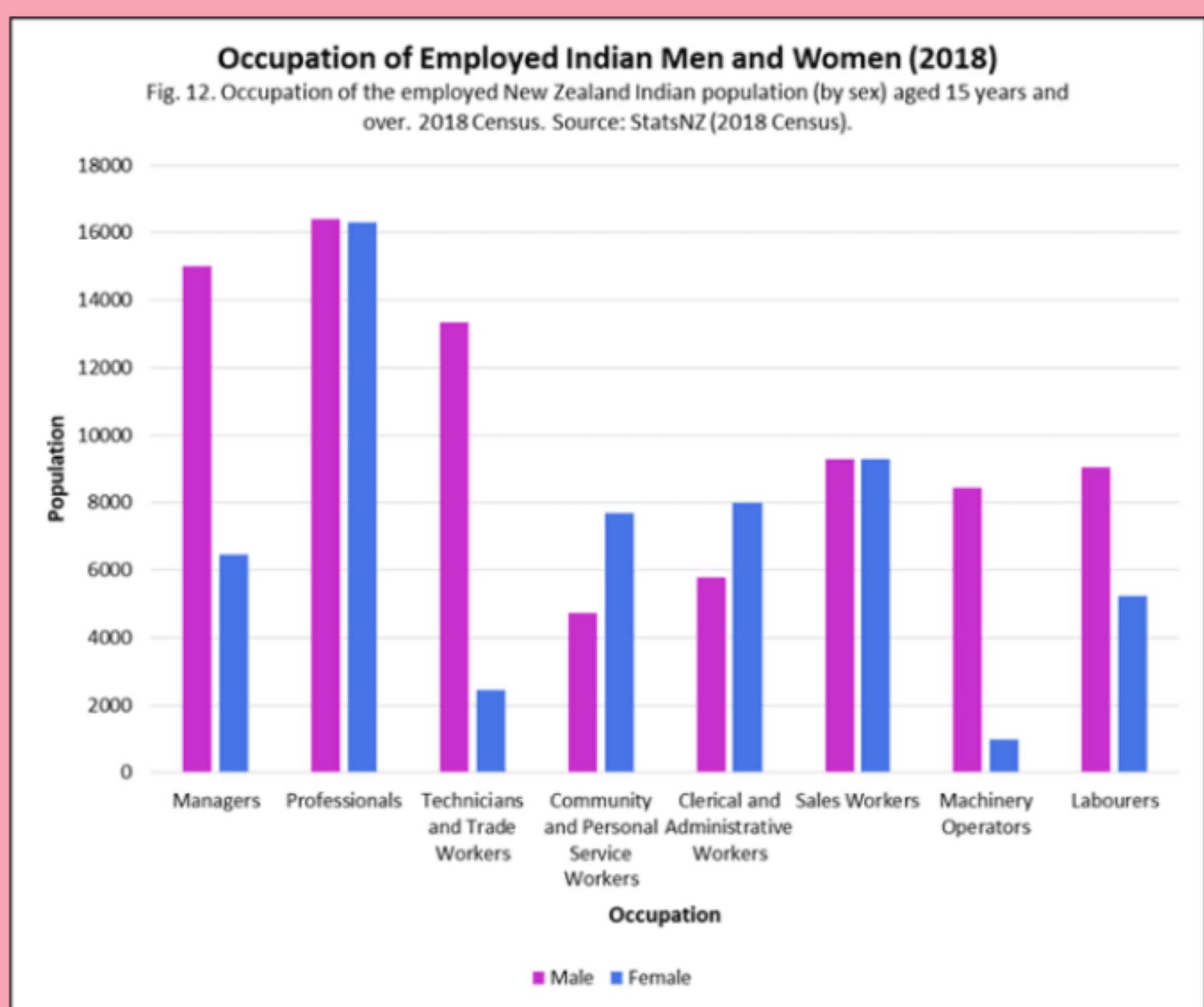
Fig. 10. Occupation of the employed New Zealand Japanese and Korean populations (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- The greatest number of East Asian women who were employed in 2018 were professionals (3,306 women). The second greatest number of women were community and personal service workers (2,433 women). (Fig. 10).
- The greatest number of East Asian men employed in 2018 were also professionals (2,319 men).
- More East Asian women were employed as professionals, community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers, sales workers and labourers than East Asian men.



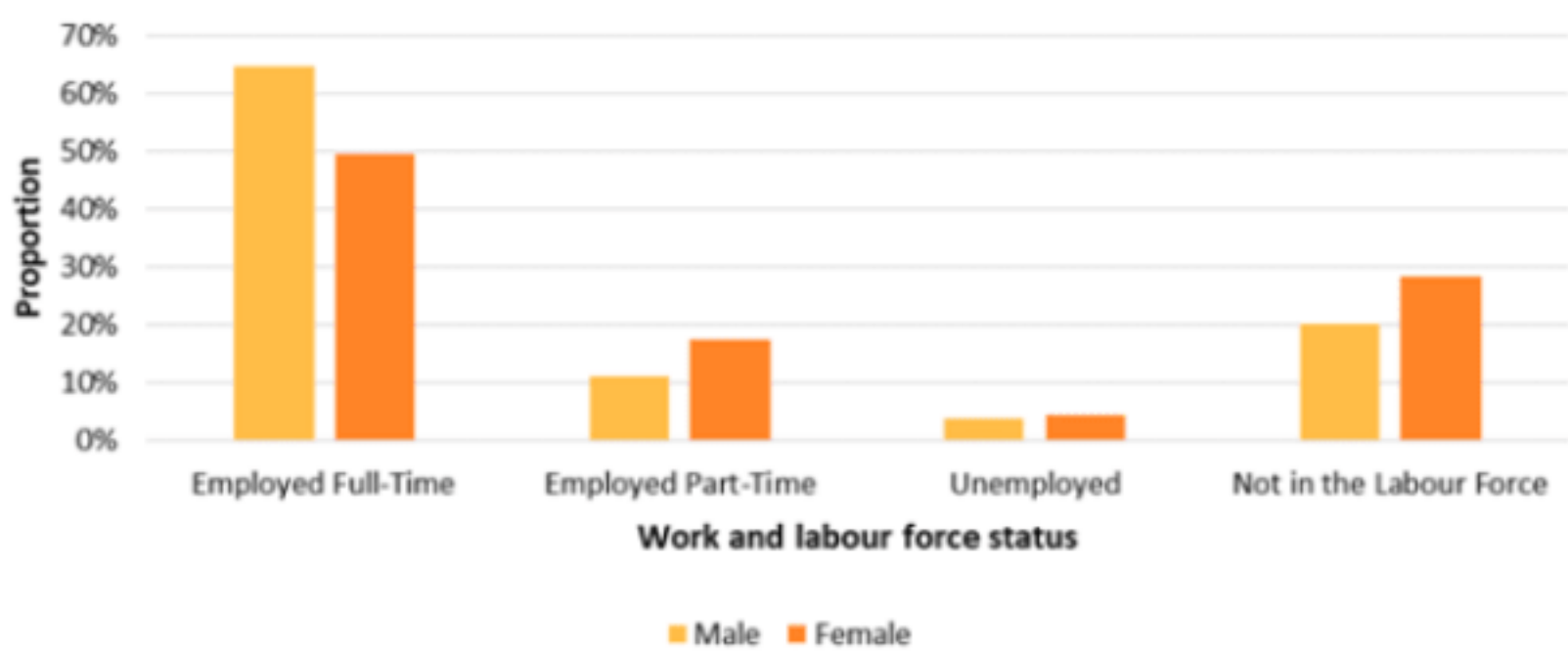
- More Indian men (67%) were employed full-time than Indian women (49%) in 2018. (Fig. 11).
- A greater proportion of Indian women were employed part-time and were not in the labour force (16% and 30%, respectively) than Indian men (11% and 18%, respectively).
- A slightly greater proportion of women (5%) were unemployed in 2018 than men (3%).



- The greatest number of Indian women who were employed in 2018 were professionals (16,287 women). The second greatest number of Indian women were employed as sales workers (9,276 women). (Fig. 12).
- Similarly, the greatest number of Indian men who were employed in 2018 were professionals (16,410 men). This was followed by managers (14,997 men) and technicians and trade workers (13,332 men).
- More women than men were community and personal service workers and clerical and administrative workers.

Work and Labour Force Status of Southeast Asian Men and Women (2018)

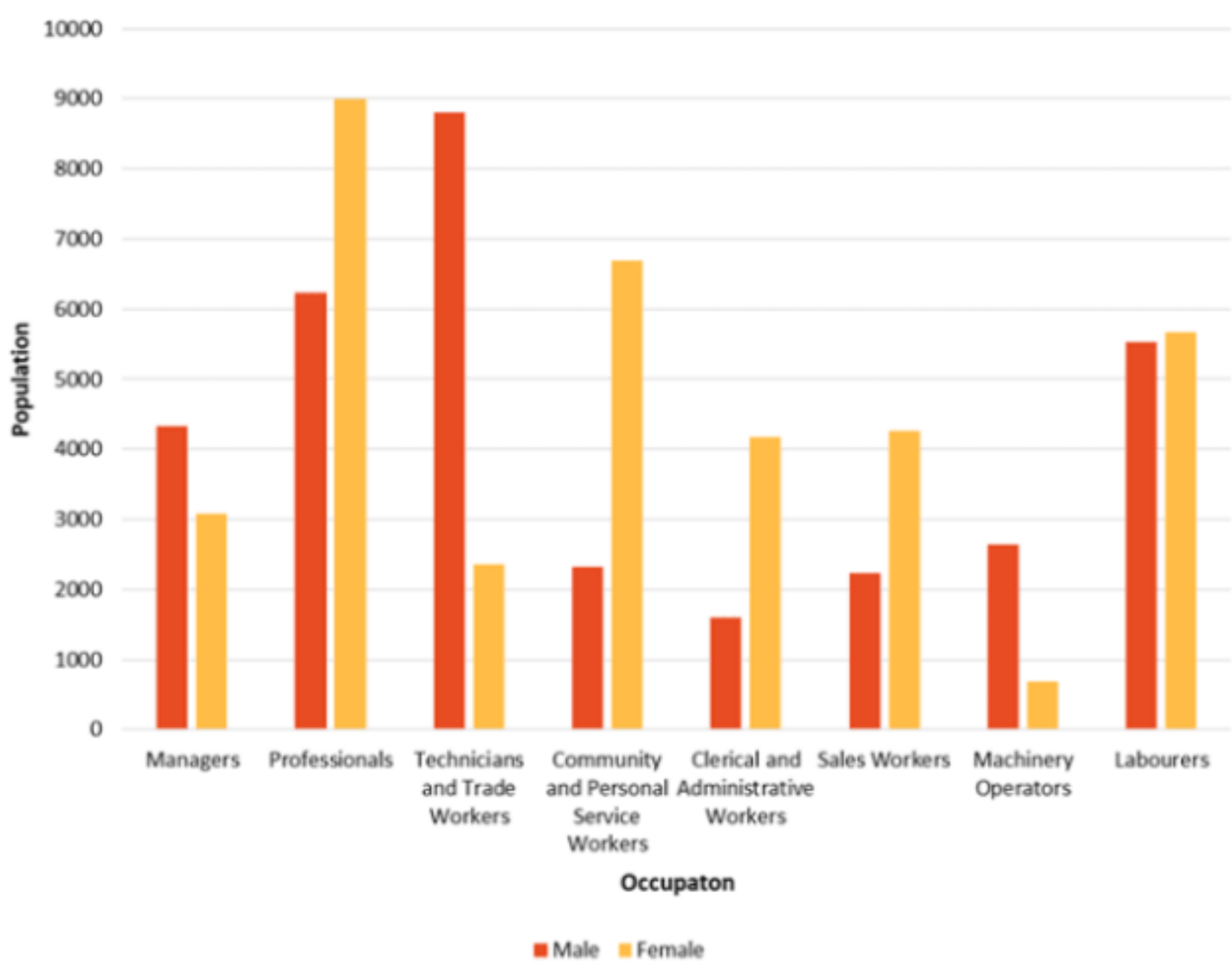
Fig. 13. Work and labour force status of the New Zealand Southeast Asian population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- A greater proportion of Southeast Asian men (65%) were employed full-time in 2018 compared to Southeast Asian women (50%). (Fig. 13).
- In contrast, a greater proportion of Southeast Asian women were employed part-time and not in the labour force (18% and 28%, respectively) compared to Southeast Asian men (11% and 20%, respectively).
- A similar proportion of men (4%) and women (5%) were unemployed in 2018.

Occupation of Employed Southeast Men and Women (2018)

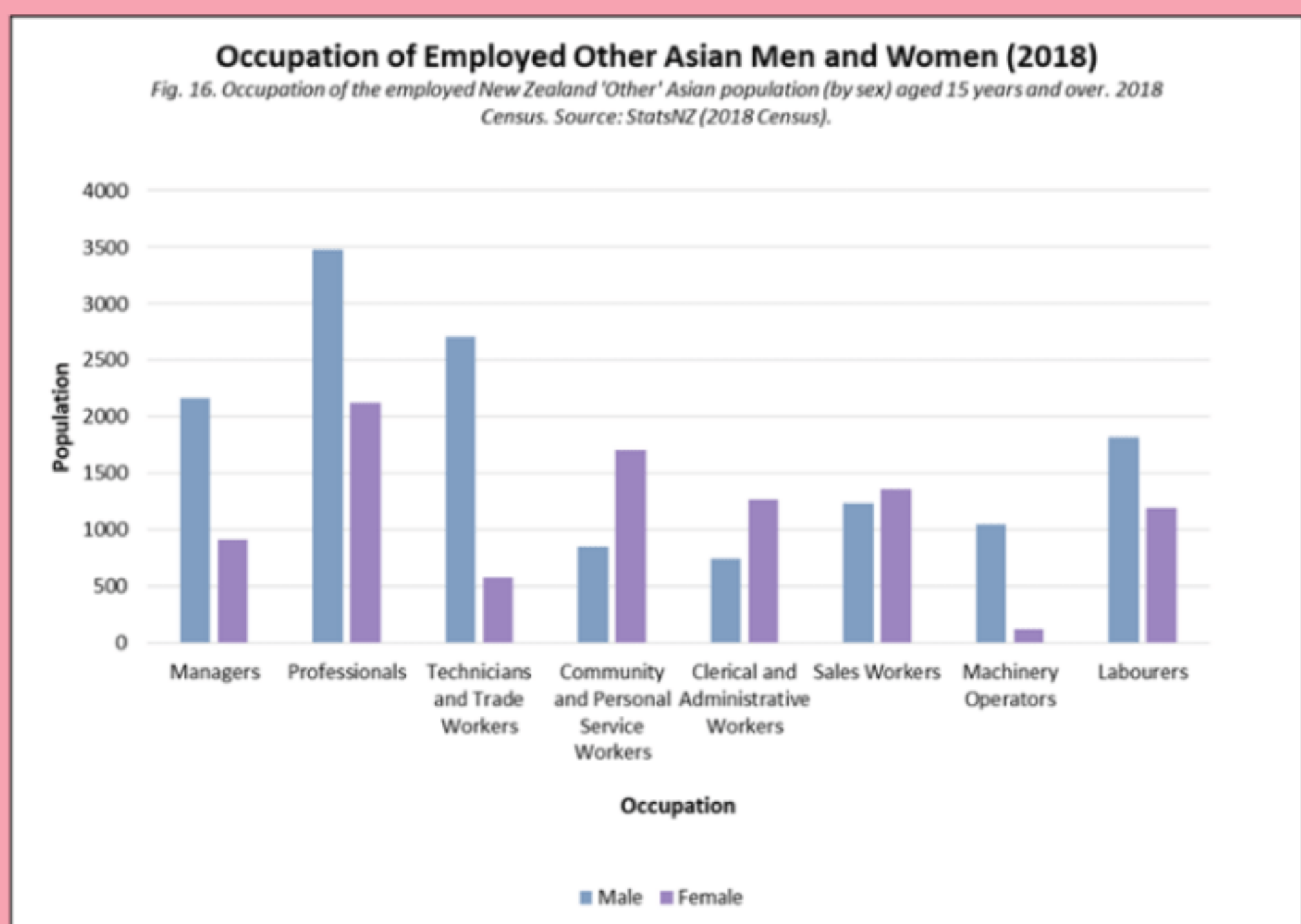
Fig. 14. Occupation of the employed New Zealand Southeast Asian population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- The greatest number of Southeast Asian women who were employed in 2018 were professionals (9,006 women). This was followed by community and personal service workers (6,696 women). (Fig. 14).
- In comparison, the greatest number of Southeast Asian men who were employed in 2018 were technicians and trade workers (8,805 men).
- More Southeast Asian women were employed as professionals, community and personal workers, clerical and administrative workers, sales workers and labourers than Southeast Asian men.



- A greater proportion of men (62%) who identified with an 'Other Asian' ethnicity in 2018 were employed full-time than women (38%) who identified with an 'Other Asian' ethnicity. (Fig. 15).
- A greater proportion of women were employed part-time and were not in the labour force (18% and 38%, respectively) than men (12% and 22%, respectively).
- A similar proportion of 'Other Asian' women (6%) and men (5%) were unemployed in 2018.



- The greatest number of women who identified with an 'Other Asian' ethnicity and were employed in 2018 were professionals (2,177 women). This was followed by community and personal service workers (1,710 women). (Fig. 16).
- Similarly, the greatest number of men who identified with an 'Other Asian' ethnicity and were employed in 2018 were professionals (3,480 men).
- More women than men were employed as community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers.