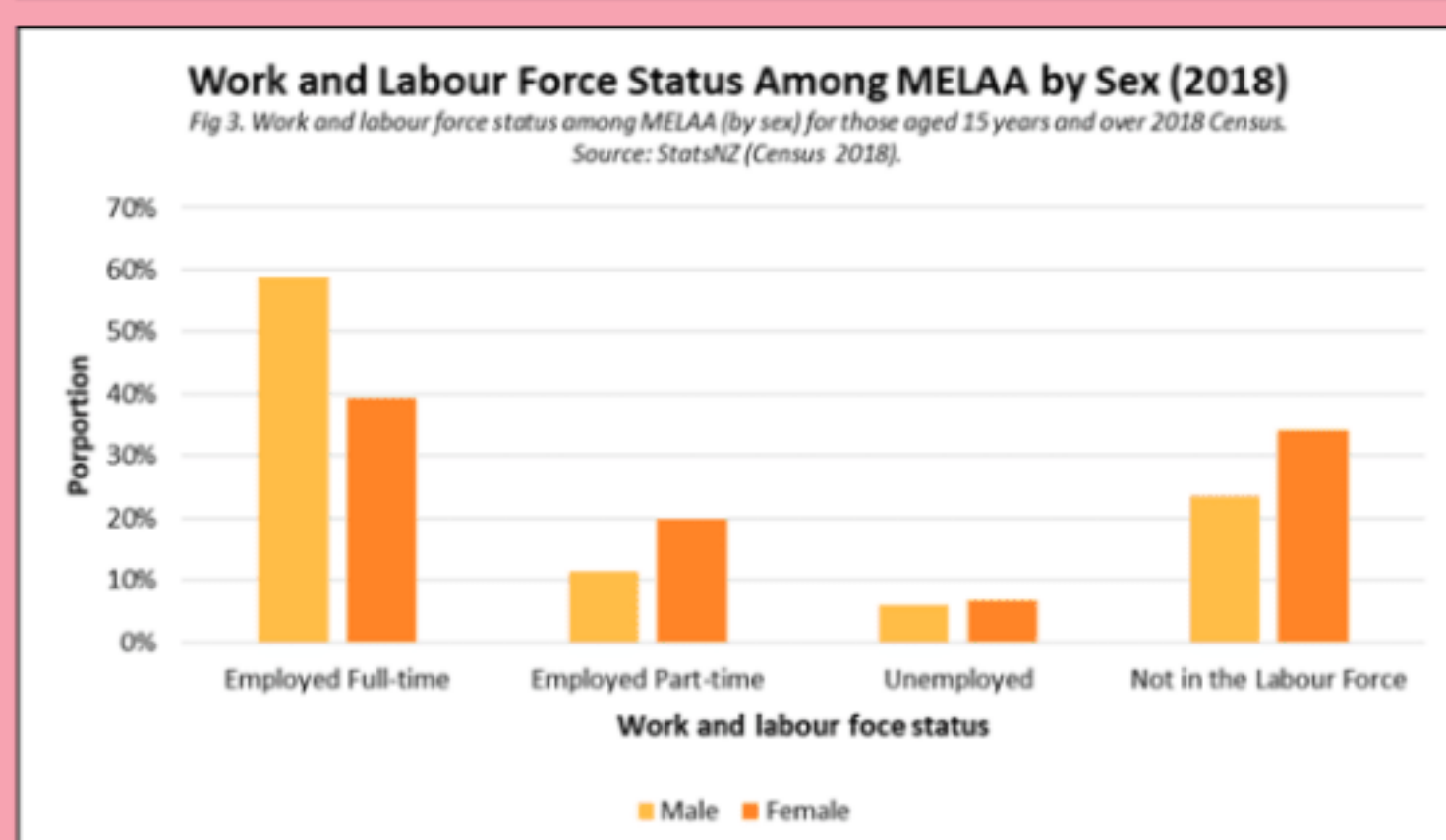
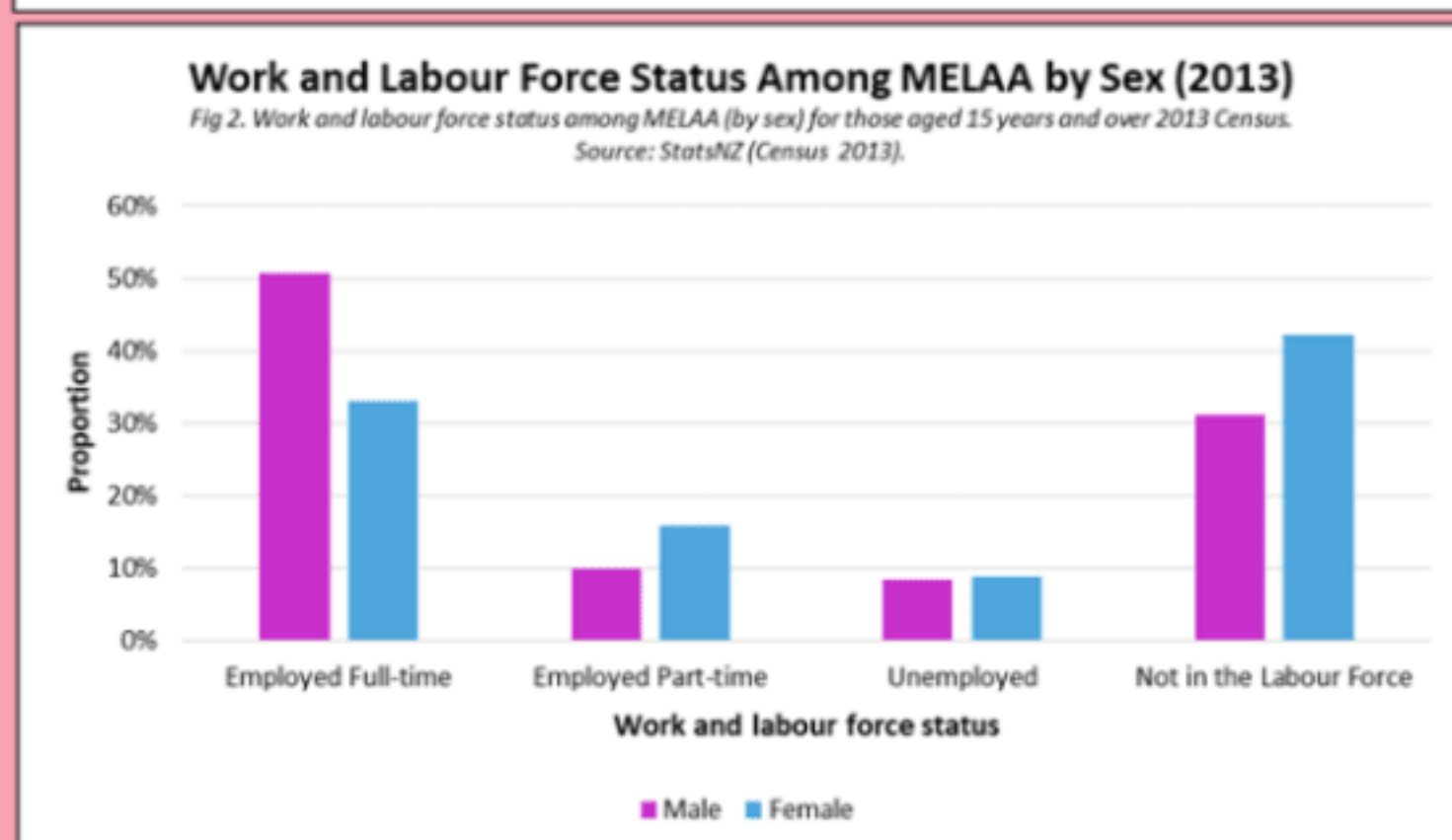
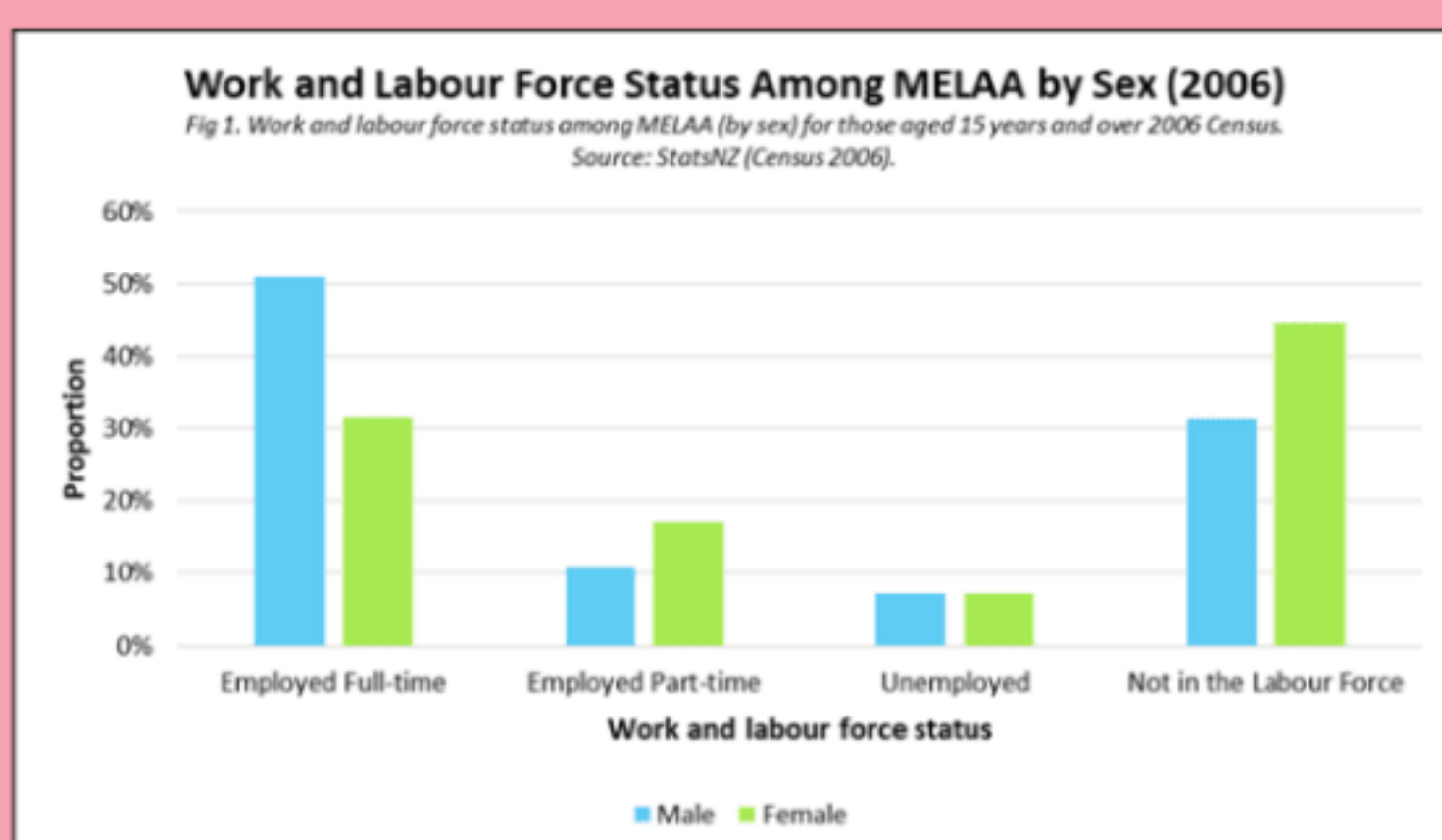


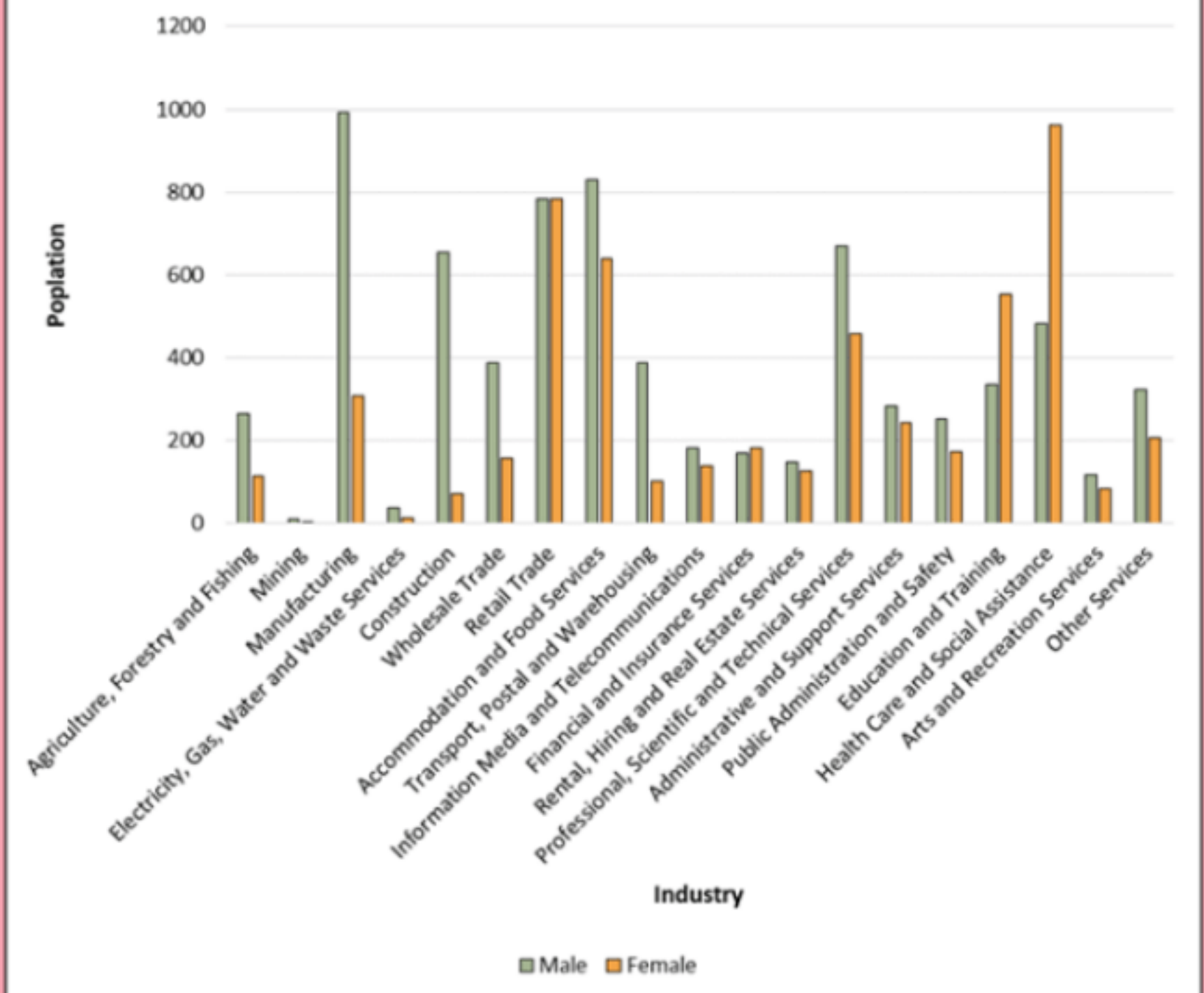
Workforce Participation (3): MELAA



- Across all three censuses, more men than women were employed full-time (Figs. 1-3).
 - In 2006, 51% of MELAA men worked full-time compared to 32% of MELAA women
 - Similarly, in 2013, 51% of MELAA men worked full-time compared to 33% of MELAA women
 - In 2018, 59% of MELAA men were employed full-time compared to 39% of MELAA women
- On the other hand, more MELAA women than MELAA men were employed part-time across all three censuses, where, in 2018, 20% of women were employed part-time compared to 11% of men.
- Similarly, more MELAA women than men were not in the labour force (i.e., were neither employed nor unemployed). In 2018, 34% of women were not in the labour force compared to 24% of men.

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

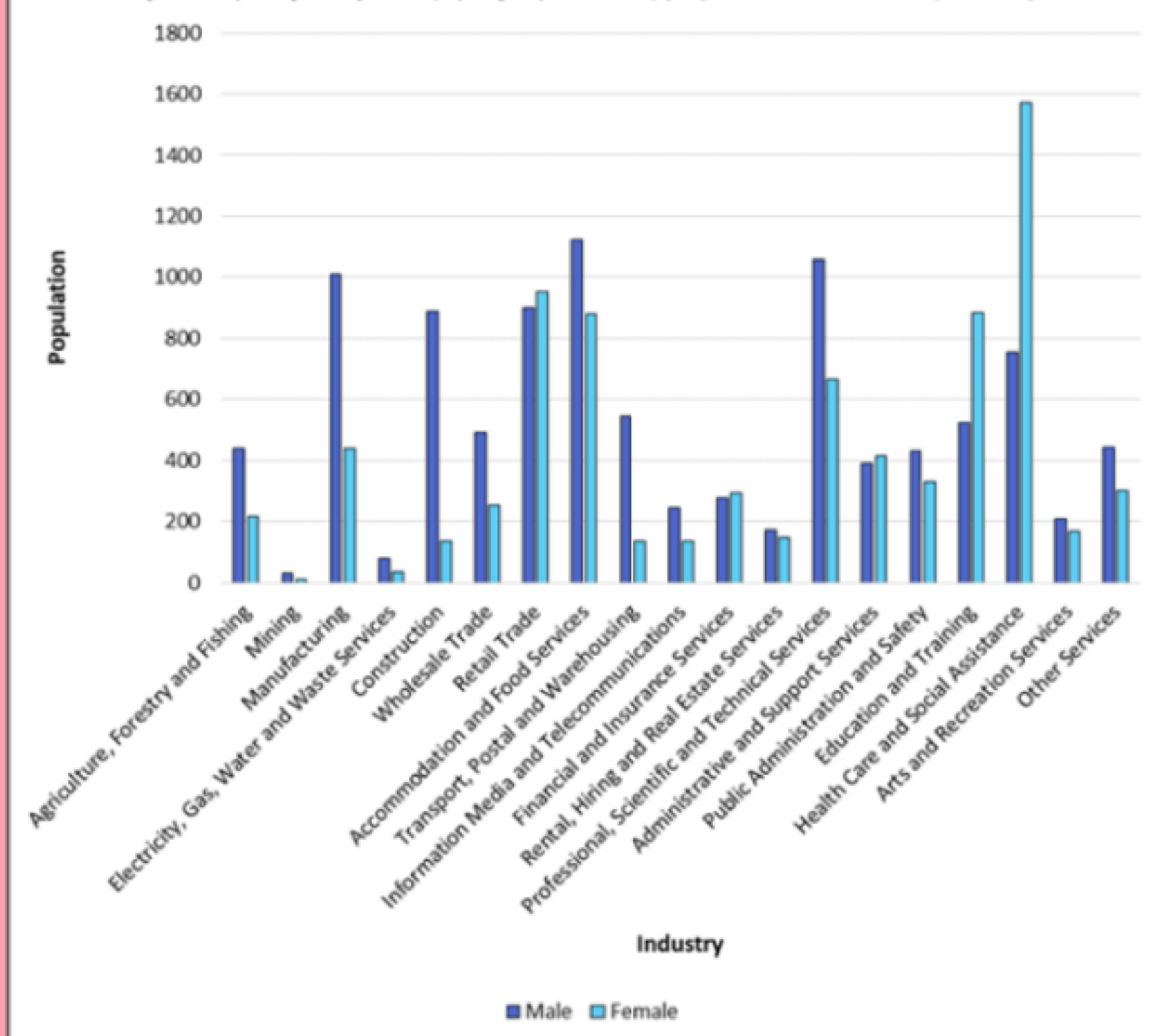
Fig. 4. Industry among MELAA for the employed age 15 years and over (by sex), 2006 Census. Source: StatsNZ (Census 2006).



- In 2006, more MELAA women than MELAA men worked in the fields of (Fig. 4):
 - Education and Training (552 women compared to 336 men)
 - Health Care and Social Assistance (963 women compared to 483 men).
- In comparison, comparatively more MELAA men than MELAA women worked in the fields of:
 - Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry (264 men compared to 114 women)
 - Manufacturing (993 men compared to 309 women)
 - Construction (654 men compared to 72 women)
 - Accommodation and Food Services (831 men compared to 639 women)
 - Transport, Postal and Warehousing (387 men compared to 102 women)
 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (669 men compared to 459 women)

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

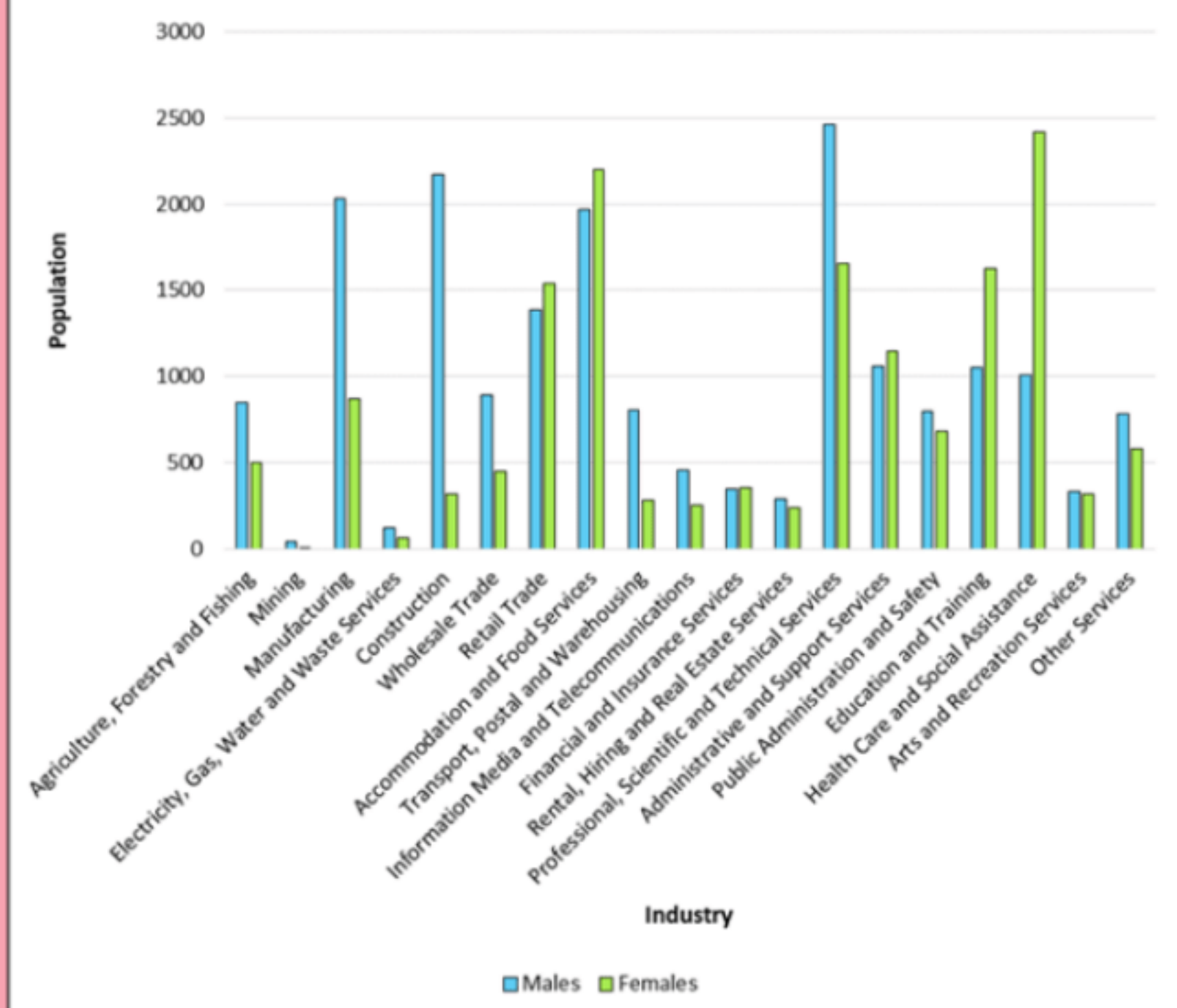
Fig. 5. Industry among MELAA for the employed age 15 years and over (by sex). 2013 Census. Source: StatsNZ (Census 2013).



- Similar to 2006, more MELAA women than MELAA men in 2013 worked in the fields of (Fig. 5):
 - Education and Training (885 women compared to 525 men)
 - Health Care and Social Assistance (1,572 women compared to 753 men)
- Also similar to 2006, more MELAA men than MELAA women in 2013 worked in the fields of:
 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (436 men compared to 216 women)
 - Manufacturing (1,008 men compared to 438 women)
 - Construction (888 men compared to 135 women)
 - Wholesale Trade (492 men compared to 255 women)
 - Accommodation and Food Services (1,122 men compared to 879 women)
 - Transport, Postal and Warehousing (546 men compared to 135 women)
 - Information Media and Telecommunications (246 men compared to 135 women)
 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (1,059 men compared to 666 women)

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

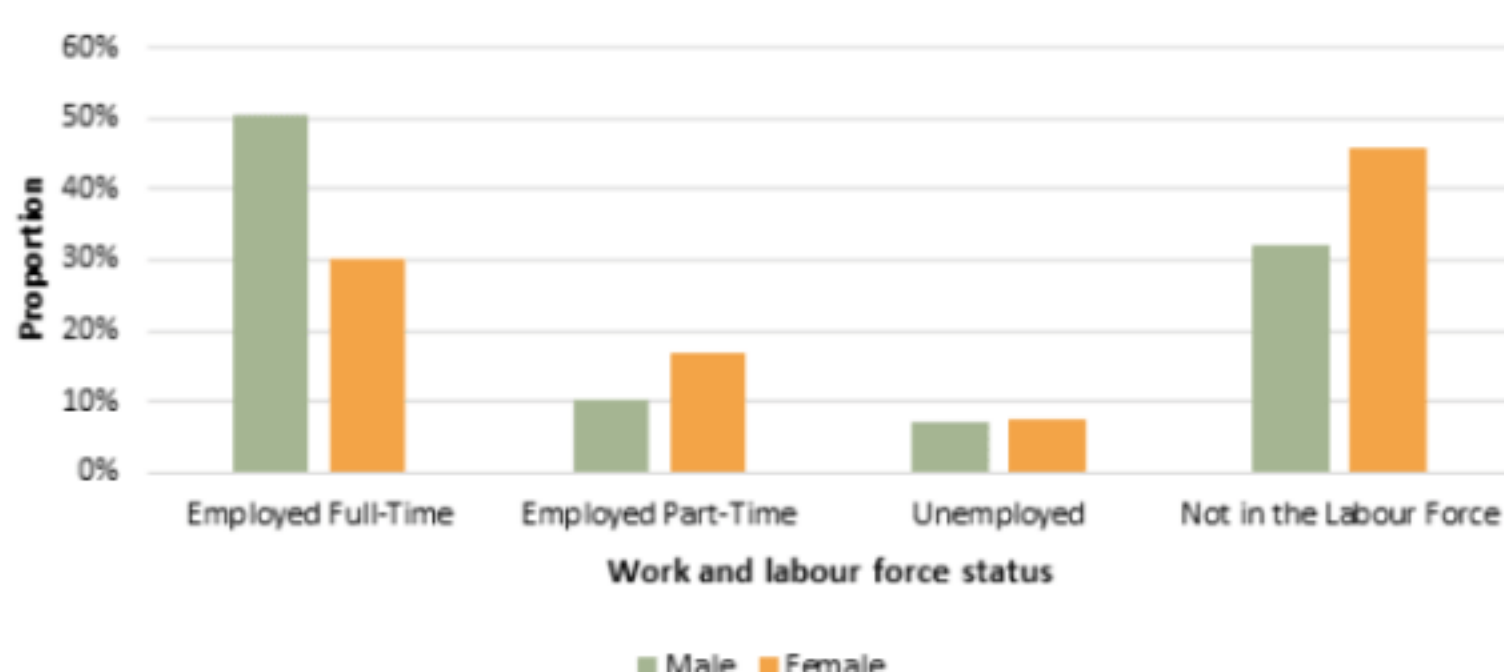
Fig. 6. Industry among MELAA for the employed age 15 years and over (by sex). 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (Census 2018).



- In 2018, more MELAA women than MELAA men worked in the fields of (Fig. 6):
 - Retail Trade (1,542 women compared to 1,383 men)
 - Accommodation and Food Services (2,202 women compared to 1,965 men)
 - Education and Training (1,652 women compared to 1,050 men)
 - Health Care and Social Assistance (2,418 women compared to 1,011 men)
- In comparison, more MELAA men than MELAA women worked in the fields of:
 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (849 men compared to 498 women)
 - Manufacturing (2,037 men compared to 870 women)
 - Construction (2,175 men compared to 315 women)
 - Wholesale Trade (894 men compared to 447 women)
 - Transport, Postal and Warehousing (804 men compared to 279 women)
 - Information Media and Telecommunications (456 men compared to 249 women)
 - Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (2,463 men compared to 1,659 women)

Work and Labour Force Status of Middle Eastern Men and Women (2018)

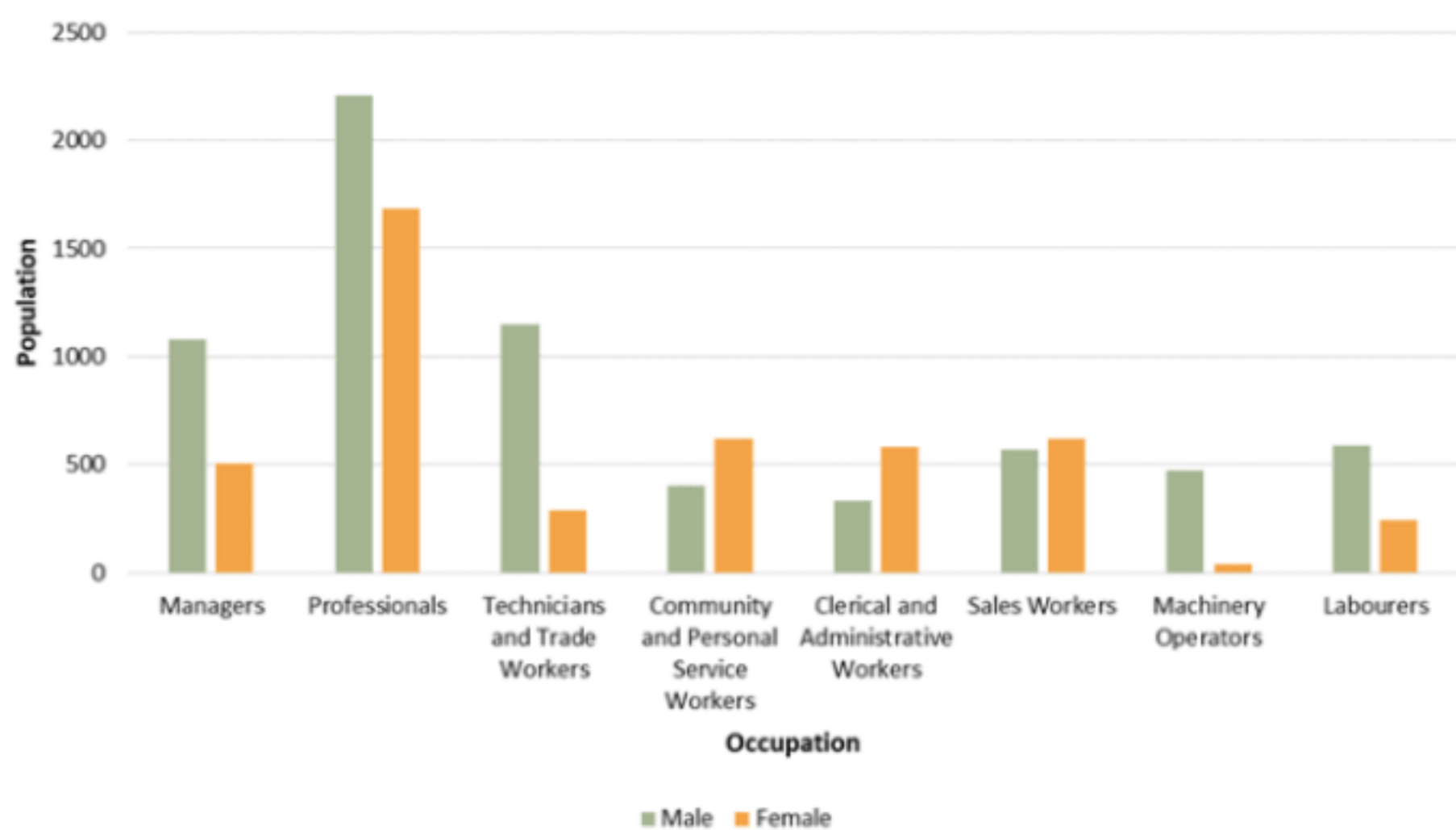
Fig. 7. Work and labour force status of the New Zealand Middle Eastern population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- A greater proportion of Middle Eastern men (51%) were employed full-time in 2018 compared to Middle Eastern women (30%). (Fig. 7).
- In contrast, a greater proportion of women were employed part-time and not in the labour force (17% and 46%, respectively) compared to men (10% and 32%, respectively).
- A similar proportion of Middle Eastern women (8%) and men (7%) were unemployed in 2018.

Occupation of Employed Middle Eastern Men and Women (2018)

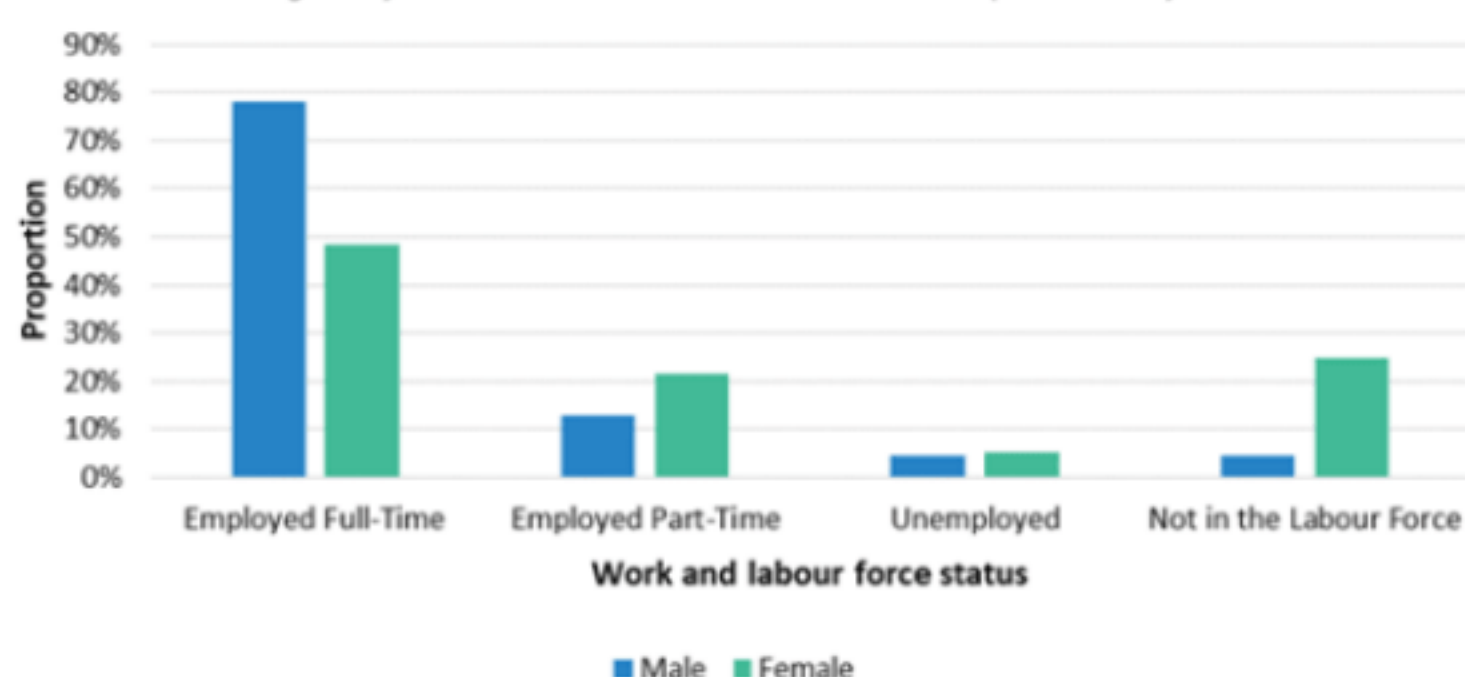
Fig. 8. Occupation of the employed New Zealand Middle Eastern population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- The greatest number of Middle Eastern women who were employed in 2018 were professionals (1,683). This was followed by community and personal service workers (621 women) and sales workers (618 women). (Fig. 8).
- Similarly, the greatest number of Middle Eastern men who were employed in 2018 were professionals (2,211 men).
- More women than men were employed as community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers.

Work and Labour Force Status of Latin American Men and Women (2018)

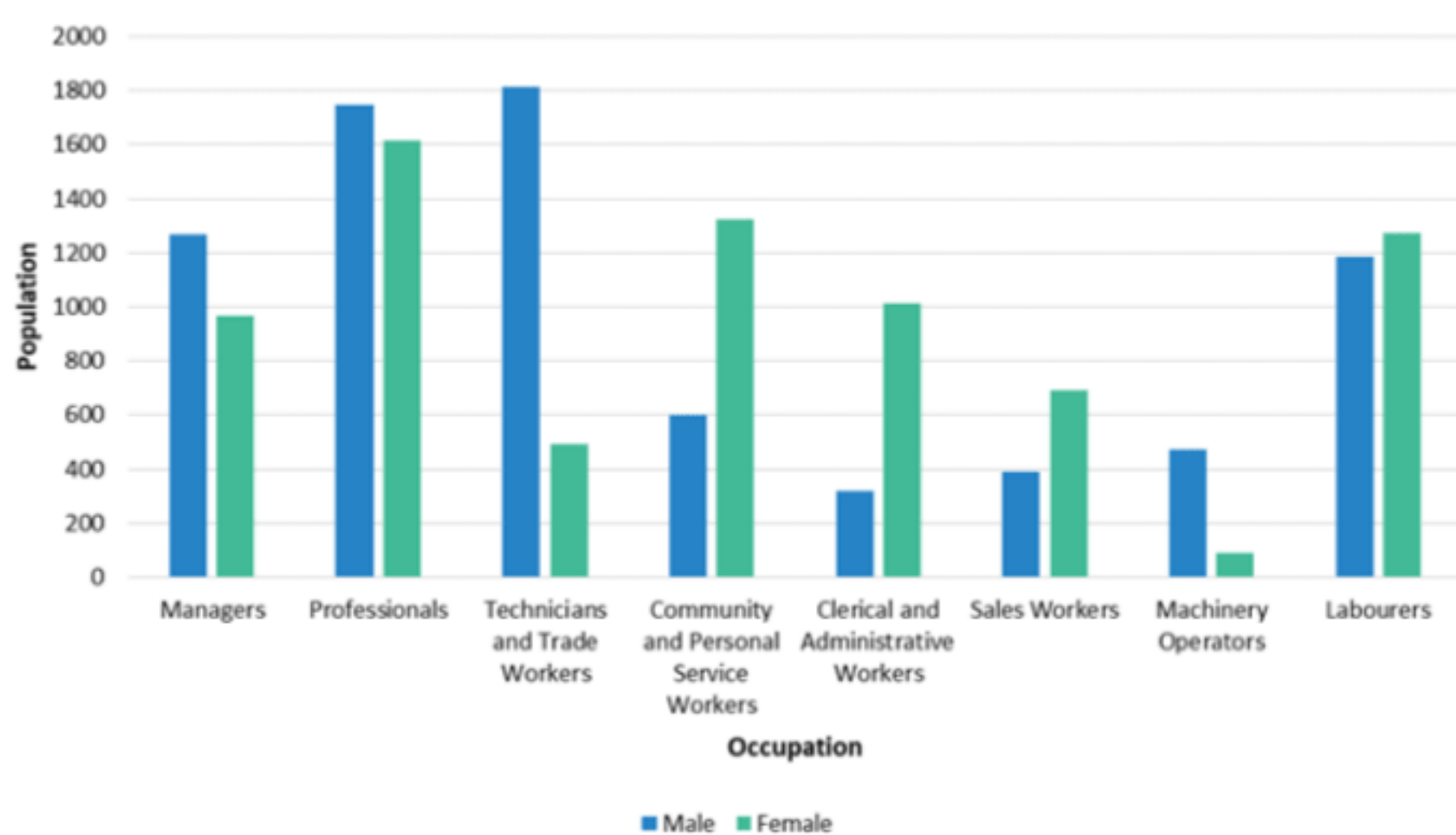
Fig. 9. Work and labour force status of the New Zealand Latin American population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- A greater proportion of Latin American men (78%) were employed full-time than Latin American women (48%) in 2018. (Fig. 9).
- In comparison, a greater proportion of Latin American women were employed part-time and not in the labour force (22% and 25%, respectively) than Latin American men (13% and 5%, respectively).
- The same proportion of men and women were unemployed in 2018 (5%).

Occupation of Employed Latin American Men and Women (2018)

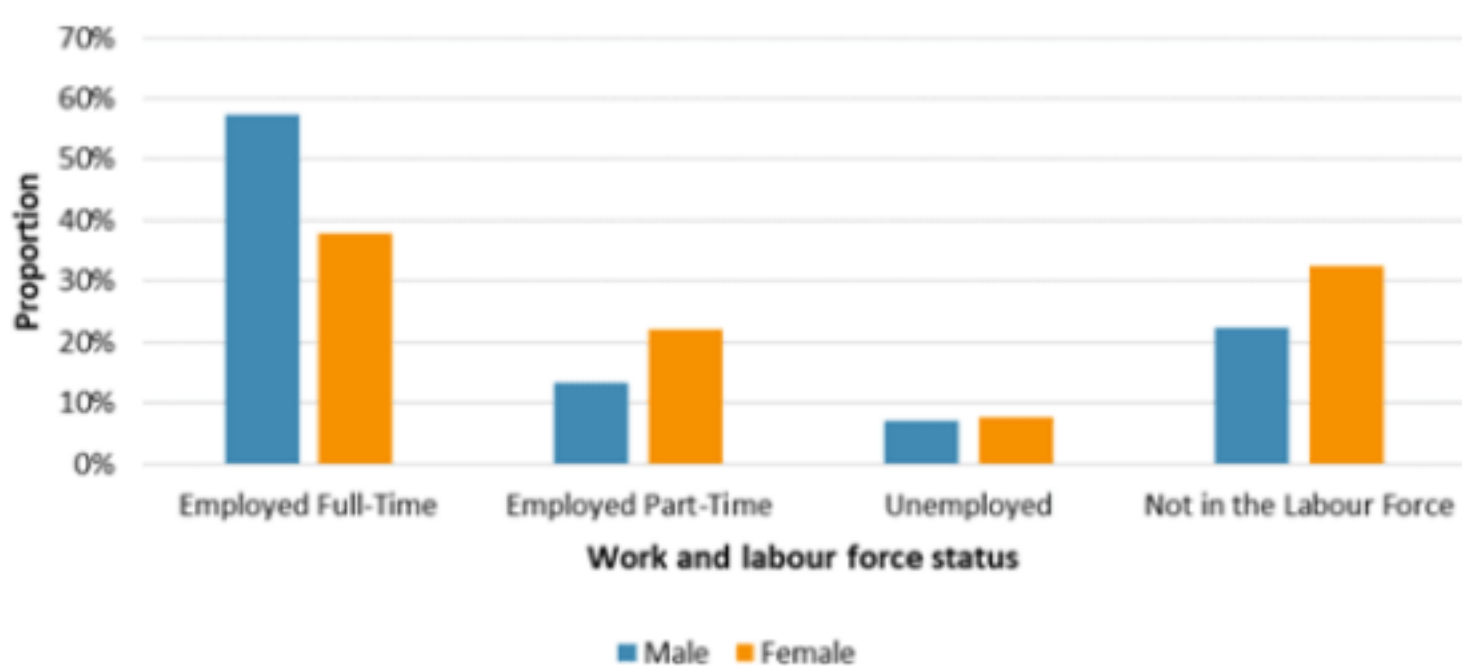
Fig. 10. Occupation of the employed New Zealand Middle Eastern population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- The greatest number of Latin American women who were employed in 2018 were professionals (1,617 women). This was followed by community and personal service workers (1,323 women) and labourers (1,275 women). (Fig. 10).
- In contrast, the greatest number of Latin American men who were employed in 2018 were technicians and trade workers (1,815 men).
- More women than men were employed as community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers, sales workers and labourers.

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

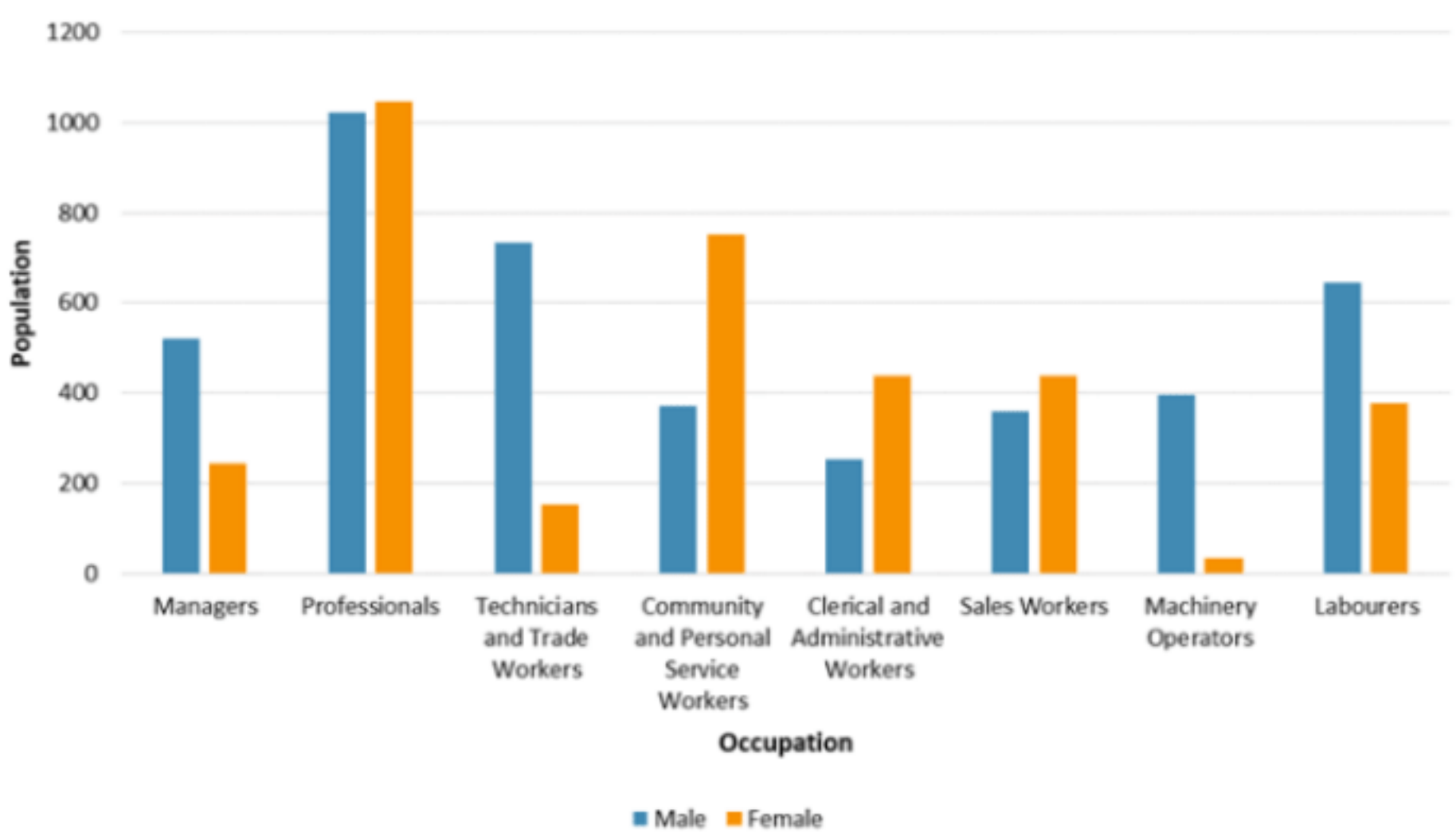
Fig. 11. Work and labour force status of the New Zealand African population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- A greater proportion of African men (57%) were employed full-time compared to African women (38%) in 2018. (Fig. 11).
- In contrast, a greater proportion of African women were employed part-time and not in the labour force (22% and 32%, respectively) than African men (13% and 22%, respectively).
- A similar proportion of women (8%) and men (7%) were unemployed in 2018.

Occupation of Employed African Men and Women (2018)

Fig. 12. Occupation of the employed New Zealand African population (by sex) aged 15 years and over. 2018 Census. Source: StatsNZ (2018 Census).



- The greatest number of African women who were employed in 2018 were professionals (1,047 women). The second greatest number of women were community and personal service workers (753 women). (Fig. 12).
- Similarly, the greatest number of African men who were employed in 2018 were professionals (1,023 men). This was followed by technicians and trade workers (732 men).
- More women than men were community and personal service workers, clerical and administrative workers and sales workers.