



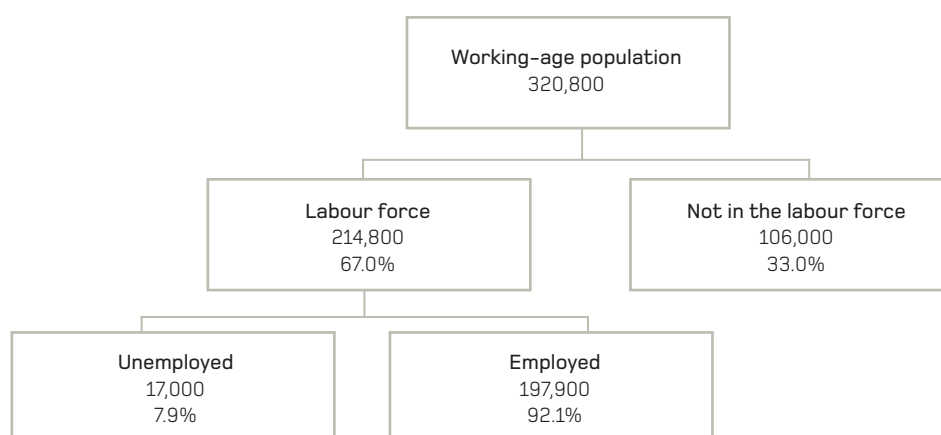
Maori Workforce Development Hui

Leave No One Behind

	Item	Presenter/Speaker
9.00-9.15am	Tea and Registration	
9.15-9.20am	Welcome	
9.20-10.00am	Introduction	Sir Paul Reeves (Chairman, Hui Taumata Trust) Sharon Clair (Vice President Maori NZCTU)
10.00-10.10am	Introduction to Projects	Ross Wilson (President, NZCTU)
10.10-10.30am	Keynote: Introduction to Maori Creative Potential	Dr Charles Royal
	MORNING TEA	
11.00-12.30pm	Session 1: HANGI	Sharon Clair
12.30 – 12.40pm	Employers Perspective "Business Talk"	Phil O'Reilly (Chief Executive, Business New Zealand)
	LUNCH	
1.30-2.45pm	Panel Discussion: Developing skills and in-work training	Carol Beaumont (Secretary, NZCTU) Phil Broughton (Partner, Polson Higgs and Business New Zealand Representative) Monique Dawson (Deputy Secretary, Department of Labour) June McCabe (Director, Hui Taumata Trust) Jeremy Baker (Executive Director, Industry Training Federation)
3.00-4.15pm	Session 2: Mentoring and Career Information and Guidance	Sharon Clair
4.15-4.30pm	Closing Address	Dr Ngatata Love (Deputy Chair, Hui Taumata Trust)

Maori Labour Market Outcomes

Summary of the Maori labour market for the year to December 2006



OVERVIEW

Labour market conditions continue to be favourable for Maori workers. Robust economic growth in New Zealand over the last six years has seen more Maori in work, fewer unemployed and fewer outside the labour force; while average wages have risen in real terms.

PARTICIPATION

The Maori labour force has grown strongly due to robust growth in the working-age population and a large rise in the rate at which Maori participate in the labour force. Although still behind European levels, the (percentage point) rise in the Maori participation rate, from 64.0% in December 2000 to 67.0% in December 2006, exceeds that of European (66.8% to 69.7%) and Pacific Peoples (61.3% to 62.3%).

EMPLOYMENT

Employment growth for Maori has been high at 3.5% per annum on average since December 2000, and in spite of the recent slowing of economic growth, 6.1% in the year to December 2006. This expansion in employment is higher than the economy-wide average of 2.7% (since 2000) and 2.1% (year to December 2006), and exceeds that of non-Maori.

Employment for Maori in highly skilled and skilled occupations has increased by 2.9% and 6.4% per annum on average over the last six years. More than 37% (or 71,000) of Maori are employed in these two categories in the year to December 2006, up from 34% in 2000.





Over the 2000–2006 period, the composition of Maori employment across industries has seen a declining share in agriculture (9.2% in 2000 to 7.5% in 2006) and manufacturing (17.8% in 2000 to 17.3% in 2006), but an increase in the share of construction (7.1% in 2000 to 9.1% in 2006) and health and community services (6.3% in 2000 to 8.8% in 2006).

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate for Maori continued to fall in the year to December 2006, down to 7.9%. This is the lowest annual average rate recorded since the series began in 1986, and is down from 13.6% in December 2000. The (percentage point) fall in the Maori unemployment rate was greater than the fall for European and similar to the fall for Pacific Peoples.

The Maori share of total unemployment in the year to December 2006 (21%) remains substantially larger than the Maori share of the labour force (10%) and the Maori share of the working-age population (10%). These differences can be related to standard indicators of unemployment likelihood such as age, experience, education, and location.

WOMEN

Employment growth for Maori females has been high averaging 4.1% per annum in the six years to December 2006. This was much higher than employment growth for all females of 2.9% per annum over the same period.

The Maori female participation rate (60.4% in 2006) has been increasing faster than for either European or Pacific women, but still remains slightly lower than the average for all females (61.5% in 2006). Maori women have also enjoyed the largest fall in the unemployment rate over

the last six years falling from 13.5% to 8.7%. However the unemployment rate for Maori females still remains well above the average for all females of 4.1%.

YOUTH

Since December 2000, the youth (15–24 year olds) unemployment rate for Maori has fallen from 23.9% to 18.1%.

INDUSTRY TRAINING

Maori display a high level of participation in industry training. In 2005, nearly 29,000 Maori participated in industry training. Maori account for 18% of all industry trainees, compared with a 9% share of the workforce in 2005.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

Maori participation in tertiary education is higher and increased more from 2001 – 2005 than for Europeans or Pacific Peoples. In 2001 18% of the Maori population aged 15 and over was enrolled in tertiary education. By 2005 this percentage had increased to 22%. This compares to participation rates of 11.7% for Europeans and 15.7% for Pacific Peoples in 2005.

WAGE GROWTH

In the last two years to June 2006, Maori have enjoyed above average wage growth. Earnings growth for Maori was 11.5%, above the economy-wide growth in wages (9.9%) and that of Europeans (10.2%). The wage increases have been well above the CPI increase of 6.9% over the same period.