



Annual in-depth Regional Report

➤ TASMAN, NELSON, MARLBOROUGH
AND WEST COAST REGIONS



15 July 2008

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

While the population of youth has grown, it is projected to decline in the period to 2031. The number of youth in each of Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions grew between 2001 and 2006, however, at a rate slower than the national average growth. West Coast Region's youth population grew the fastest, driven by Grey District; however, this was still slower than the national growth rate. Projections from Statistics New Zealand suggest that there are likely to be fewer youth in Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions in 2031 than there were in 2006. Tasman Region is projected to have an increased number of youth in 2031, with youth numbers in the area expected to grow faster than the national average.

The share of youth living in each of the regions was low. Youth made up a smaller than average share of the populations of each of the regions covered in this report. Of the regions, Nelson Region had the highest proportion of youth, at 12.7% of the population. Nelson Region also had the most youth, with nearly 5,500 in 2006. Tasman and Marlborough Regions both had around 4,600 youth, while West Coast Region had around 3,400 youth in 2006.

While the ethnicity of youth was similar to the total population, there was more diversity. There was a higher than average share of youth with European ethnicity and lower than average shares of youth with Māori, Asian and Pacific peoples ethnicity. While the rates of non-European ethnicity were lower than the national rate, they were higher than for the total regional population – making the youth population more ethnically diverse.

Each of the regions was a net exporter of youth. In each of the four regions, more youth left the region than arrived between 2001 and 2006. This outflow of youth was largest for older youth, aged 20–24.

There was less migration of overseas youth into the regions than the national average. While each of the regions had a high share of domestic migration, they had a substantially lower rate of international youth. Much of the national average was driven by results for major migrant destinations like Auckland City.

School leaver statistics were quite variable – Nelson Region was strong, parts of West Coast Region less so. Nelson Region had the fifth highest rate of school leavers with NCEA Level 3 and above, while Buller District had the third highest rate of school leavers with little or no formal qualifications. Tasman and Marlborough Regions had lower than average rates of higher qualifications and slightly higher rates of lower qualifications.

The rate of youth that were not in employment, education or training (NEET) was lower than average in Tasman, Nelson and Marlborough Regions. The rate in West Coast Region was only marginally above the national average, driven by a high result in Buller District. Buller District also had the

highest concentration of NEET youth in their youth population, while most of the other districts had quite low concentrations of NEET youth.

Compared to the national average, youth in the regions covered in this report had a high rate of being in employment only and a low rate of studying only. TAs across New Zealand without universities tend to have lower rates of youth studying full-time, reflected in data for this report.

Youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions were more likely to have little or no formal qualifications than the national average. Vocational qualifications were held at a higher than average rate in Nelson Region, and Grey and Westland Districts.

Engineering and Related Technologies, and Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies qualifications were commonly held at higher than average rates across the four regions. Nationally, the most common field of study for 20–24 year olds was Management and Commerce. While this was also popular in these regions, this was consistently held at lower than average rates.

Across the regions, the labour force participation rates of youth generally increased between 2001 and 2006. In most of the regions, the youth labour force grew faster than the youth population, causing the labour force participation rate to rise. In West Coast Region in particular, the participation rate rose by 3.5 percentage points between 2001 and 2006, due to a labour force growing much faster than the youth population.

Compared to national youth, 15–24 year olds in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions were more commonly employed in smaller businesses. Tasman Region, in particular, had a very low proportion of youth employed in major businesses, while Nelson Region had the highest share of youth working in businesses with 100 or more employees, at 36% compared to the national average of 39%. The sizes of businesses that youth were employed in was heavily influenced by the businesses in the area rather than any age bias.

Retail Trade was the largest employer of youth in each of the four regions in 2006, similar to national results. While the second largest industry of employment varied between Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Manufacturing, and Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants, Retail Trade was clearly the largest industry. However, Construction employed a significant number of youth in each of the regions and grew strongly between 2001 and 2006.

The largest occupation for youth across the four regions was Service and Sales Workers. This occupation is heavily linked to both the Retail Trade, and Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants industries. The second largest occupation of employment was spread across Agricultural and Fishery Workers, Elementary Occupations, and Clerks. Noticeable across the regions was the high level and strong growth in the number of youth employed as Trades Workers, likely linked to the strong growth in regional construction industries.

Employment rates for youth were high in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions. Across the TAs of this report, Marlborough had the eighth highest youth employment rate, while Grey and Westland Districts had the ninth and fifth highest rates respectively.

Youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions were more likely than average to be working full-time. While the national rate of 15–19 year olds and 20–24 year olds in full-time employment was 45% and 77% respectively, the comparative data for each of the districts in this report was well ahead of this. Marlborough, in particular, had high full-time employment rates for 20–24 year olds, at 91% of all youth employment.

Youth in the regions covered in this report had lower than average unemployment rates. Like the total population in the combined regions, results for each of the districts in this report had a youth unemployment rate well below the national youth average. Four of the six districts covered in this report were amongst the 12 lowest youth unemployment rates.

For 15–19 year olds, the median income in each of the regions was higher than the national average for this age group. This finding is likely to be due to the relatively high rate of full-time employment of these youth. Results for older youth (20–24 year olds) was more varied, with Nelson and West Coast Regions both having higher than average median incomes for this age group.

INTRODUCTION

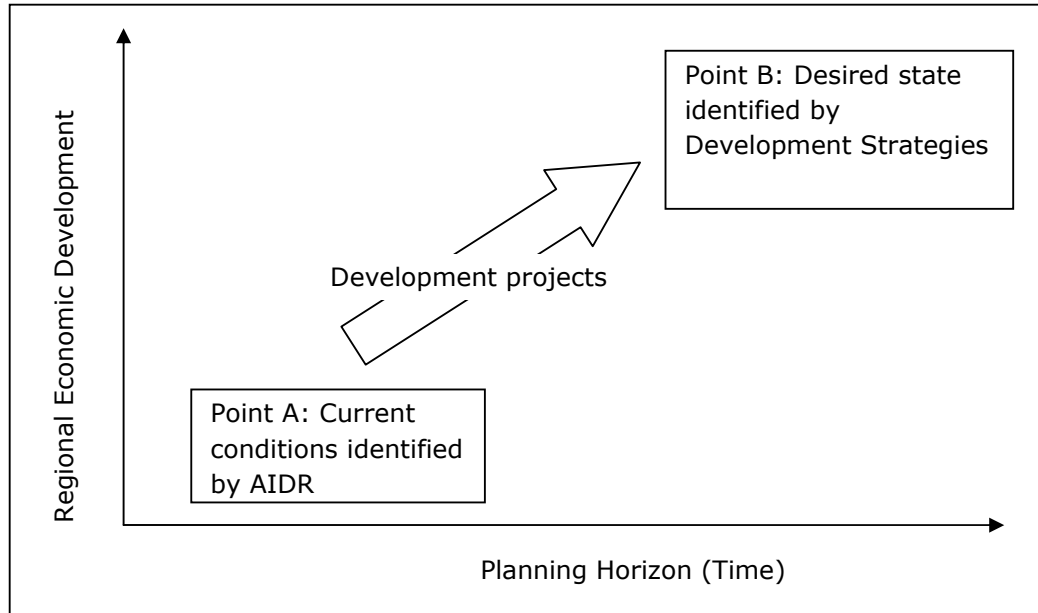
The 2008 Annual In-Depth Regional reports present an analysis of regional and sub-regional labour market characteristics, specifically focusing on youth. Much of the content of this report comes from data collected in the 2006 Population Census but is supplemented by qualitative regional information. As the 2008 reports will not generally present tables/charts previously included in the 2007 reports, the reader can refer to the 2007 reports on the Department of Labour website, see <http://dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/archive/regional-indepth-2007/index.asp>. Summary tables showing total population and total employment are included in Appendix 2.

Purpose of the reports

The Annual In-Depth Regional reports (AIDRs) are designed to act as a benchmark for people who make strategic decisions at a regional level. These reports, first produced in 2007, present a range of high-quality data and interpretation, which describe the current labour market by regions and their constituent Territorial Authorities (TAs). The AIDRs are intended to be used in association with development strategies (including Long-Term Council Community Plans, Labour Market Development Strategies and Economic Development Strategies¹) to assist decision makers to identify and achieve long-term development goals for regions. This process is outlined in Box 1. By having clear, current and reliable labour market information (provided through the AIDRs, Point A) and clear target goals (through the development plans, Point B), communities can develop processes to enhance labour market performance to achieve regional and community development over time.

¹ A list of all local government annual and long-term community plans can be found on the Local Government New Zealand website - <http://access.localgovt.co.nz/LocalGovernment/CouncilPlansStrategies.htm?DocumentGroup=1>.

Box 1: Outline of role of AIDRs



An example of how the development projects can be framed is the 'buy, make, fix' approach. Inward migration (**buying** the skills into the region), training (**making** the skills within the region) and reconfiguring the industry (**fixing** the problem by redesigning business processes or productivity improvements) are all ways in which skill shortfalls can be addressed.

An example of the application of this framework can be found in the Hauraki Labour Market Strategy – http://www.hauraki-dc.govt.nz/documents/publications/Labour_Market_Strat.pdf.

Why choose youth?

The theme of 'youth' was chosen after careful evaluation of the feedback from the 2007 AIDRs as well as comments received from stakeholders over recent months. Earlier this year, the government released a discussion document on Schools Plus. Schools Plus is the policy being developed to achieve the government's goal that "all young people are in education, skills, or other structured learning, relevant to their needs and abilities, until the age of 18".

As part of Schools Plus, there will be a strong focus on:

- developing a highly skilled and well-prepared youth workforce to meet current and future workforce needs
- opening up high-quality, well-planned, 'real world' pathways into skilled employment and on-going training and learning.

Schools Plus complements the Unified Skills Strategy², which focuses on the whole working-age population and aims to ensure that individuals and

² For more information about the Skills Strategy, see the New Zealand Skills Strategy website – <http://www.skillsstrategy.govt.nz/>.

organisations develop and use the skills that the workplaces of the future will need³.

Both Schools Plus and the Unified Skills Strategy also complement the Mayors Taskforce For Jobs (MTFJ) goal “that all young people under 25 years be in paid work, in training or education, or in productive activities in our communities”⁴. Additionally, a recently released OECD report⁵ on young people in New Zealand highlights that, although most young people are engaged in employment, education and training, there are a number who are at risk of poor long-term life outcomes. Therefore, by making youth 2008’s theme, we intend these reports to help regional decision makers identify key challenges for their regions’ young people. We will investigate focusing future reports on other themes.

Jobs for Youth – OECD New Zealand Report 2008

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has designed a ‘...thematic review of policies to facilitate the transition from school to work to improve the career perspectives of youth.’⁶ This review is to be conducted in 16 OECD countries between 2006 and 2009 – the New Zealand review was completed and published in early 2008. Amongst the findings of the New Zealand report were the following major recommendations for the further development of youth career perspectives:

- Improving retention rates in secondary education.
- Ensuring that tertiary education provides the skills required in the labour market and improving the quality and scope of vocational education at the tertiary level.
- Monitoring potential demand-side barriers to youth employment.
- Improving the design and coherence of the current activation strategy for disadvantaged youth⁷.

Definition of youth

The definition of ‘youth’ can differ, generally based upon age groupings. Data available to the Department of Labour (DoL) is generally disaggregated into five-year age groups. On this basis, the definition of youth used in this report is ‘people aged 15 to 24’. This definition of ‘youth’ is consistent with international standards and those used by DoL. Those aged 15–24 are undergoing a major developmental phase, with young people generally transitioning from living at home and attending school to adulthood and employment. A 15 year old generally has quite different characteristics to someone aged 24 and so, where available and appropriate, data will be presented separately for 15–19 year olds

³ Opportunities for New Zealand’s Future: Realising Youth Potential – <http://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech/opportunities+new+zealand%e2%80%99s+future+realising+youth+potential>.

⁴ Mayors Taskforce For Jobs – <http://www.mayorstaskforceforjobs.co.nz>.

⁵ *Jobs for Youth: New Zealand*, OECD 2008 – http://www.oecd.org/document/32/0,3343,en_2649_201185_40045280_1_1_1_1,00.html.

⁶ Ibid, p3.

⁷ Ibid, p11.

and 20–24 year olds. Data from the Census shows that 79% of all 15–19 year olds lived with their families, while the corresponding figure for 20–24 year olds was 32%. This difference has major effects on a variety of the results in this report, including migration, work and labour force participation decisions.

Data within this report is primarily based upon the residential address of the person. Analysis within this report reflects the characteristics of youth who live in that region. In the 2007 reports, data was frequently based upon the workplace address of the person. In the 2006 Population Census, some of the workplace addresses provided were incomplete, which causes difficulty in interpreting data on a workplace address basis.

The analysis of the labour market information in the AIDRs is also supported and informed by contextual knowledge of the region itself provided by staff working in the regions. This has been provided by the Department of Labour’s regionally-based Labour Market Knowledge Managers. Input from regional stakeholders is acknowledged with appreciation.

Role of the Labour Market Knowledge Managers

The Department of Labour’s Labour Market Knowledge Managers (LMKMs) work with regional partners (economic development agencies, industry and business groups, other central government agencies, educational institutions, local government, iwi, other parts of DoL present in the regions and others) to develop and implement regional labour market strategies.

LMKMs contribute:

- specialist applied and anecdotal labour market information
- strategic skills for labour market development
- knowledge of what works and what does not
- whole-of-DoL engagement (workforce policy, immigration, workplace best practice and so on)
- wider government connections.

How to contact our Labour Market Knowledge Managers

We have 16 LMKMs located around New Zealand. If you have any queries regarding this document, or if you wish to discuss regional labour market issues, constraints or opportunities, please contact:

Peter Hall
Email: peter.hall@dol.govt.nz
Phone: 03 547 0822
Mobile: 027 222 0689

A contact list of all LMKMs can be viewed in Appendix 3.

Understanding the youth labour market in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions

Every region is unique, combining different histories, and differing climate, infrastructure, industry and population characteristics.

Section 1 of this report looks at:

- the supply of labour
- identifying youth population
- projections of this population in 2031.

Section 2 looks at the skills of youth in the regions including:

- education
- training
- highest qualification data.

Section 3 looks at the employment of young people, including:

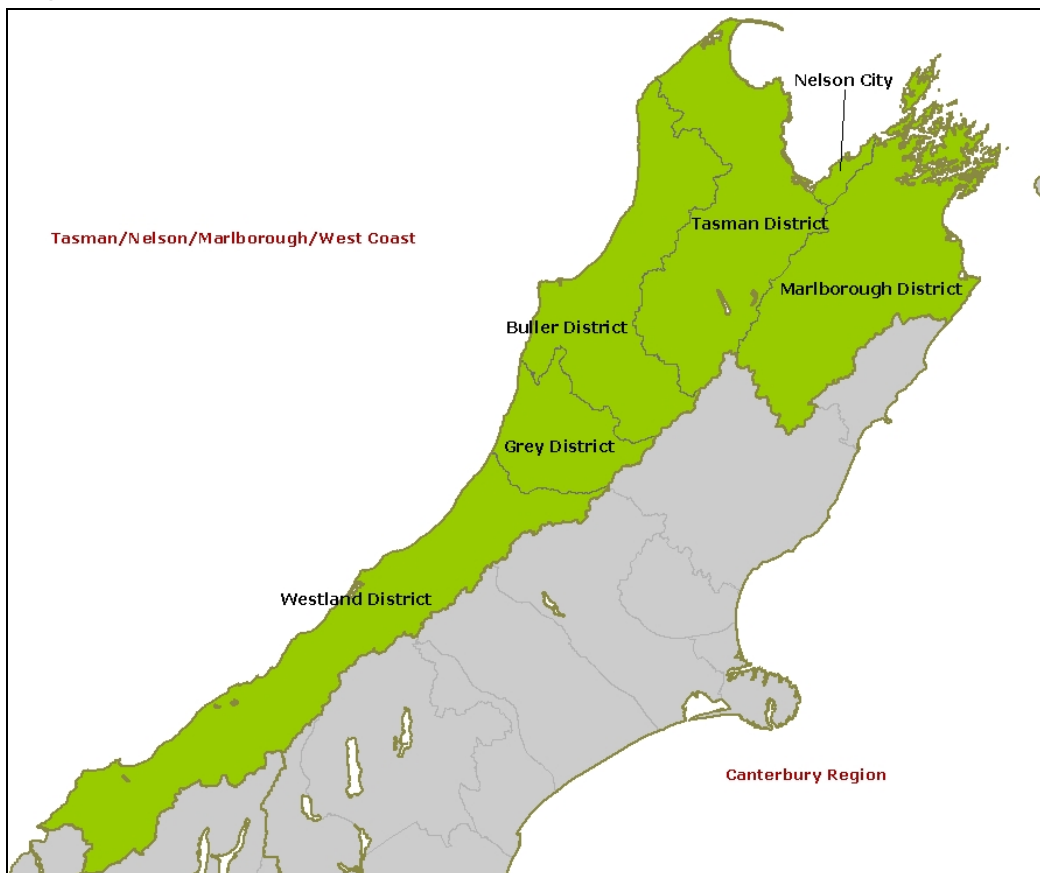
- industries and occupations of their employment
- unemployment rates
- income levels.

A Data Dictionary is included at the end of this report. This dictionary gives an introduction to the different labour market information that has been used in the production of these reports.

BOUNDARIES: TASMAN, NELSON, MARLBOROUGH AND WEST COAST REGIONS

This report contains analysis for Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast regions. Tasman Region is a Unitary Authority (a single Territorial Authority is a Region) and is the thirteenth largest region with a land area of 14,538 square kilometres. Nelson and Marlborough Regions are also both Unitary Authorities and are the sixteenth and tenth largest regions with land areas of 1,114 and 17,750 square kilometres respectively. West Coast Region contains the Buller, Grey and Westland districts. The West Coast Region has a land area of 36,116 square kilometres and is the fourth largest region in the country.

Map 1: Boundaries of the Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions



1. REGIONAL POPULATION COMPOSITION

The foundation for any labour market analysis is the supply of labour that is available for use within an area. Broadly speaking, the supply of labour in an area consists of a combination of people from the existing population base, migration of people from other regional councils in New Zealand, and overseas migrants.

1.1 Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions' population

As shown in Appendix 2, the Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions population has shown variable growth between 2001 and 2006.

The total population of New Zealand grew by 7.8% between 2001 and 2006. Of the regions covered in this report, only Tasman Region grew at a rate slightly faster than this, at 7.9% between 2001 and 2006. Marlborough Region grew slightly slower than the national average at 7.0%, while Nelson and West Coast Regions grew by 3.2% and 3.4% respectively. Within West Coast Region, a variety of growth was seen, with the Buller District population growing by 0.8%, while Westland District grew by 8.5%.

A summary of this data is available in Appendix 2.

In New Zealand, there were 571,176 people aged between 15 and 24 at the time of the 2006 Population Census, up 13.1% from 2001.

The number of youth in the regions covered by this report grew at a slower than average rate. West Coast Region had the fastest growing youth population of the regions covered here, increasing by 9.3% between 2001 and 2006. This growth was focused in Grey District, where the youth population grew by 12.2% between 2001 and 2006. Over 300 more youth were in each of Tasman, Nelson and Marlborough Regions in 2006 than there were in 2001, with these youth populations growing by 7.2%, 6.8% and 8.3% respectively.

Table 1: Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions youth population and change 2001 to 2006

	2001	2006	Change 2001–2006	
			Number	Percentage
New Zealand	505,071	571,176	66,105	13.1%
Tasman Region	4,302	4,611	309	7.2%
Nelson Region	5,097	5,442	345	6.8%
Marlborough Region	4,290	4,644	354	8.3%
West Coast Region	3,105	3393	288	9.3%
Buller District	903	957	54	6.0%
Grey District	1,353	1,518	165	12.2%
Westland District	846	918	72	8.5%

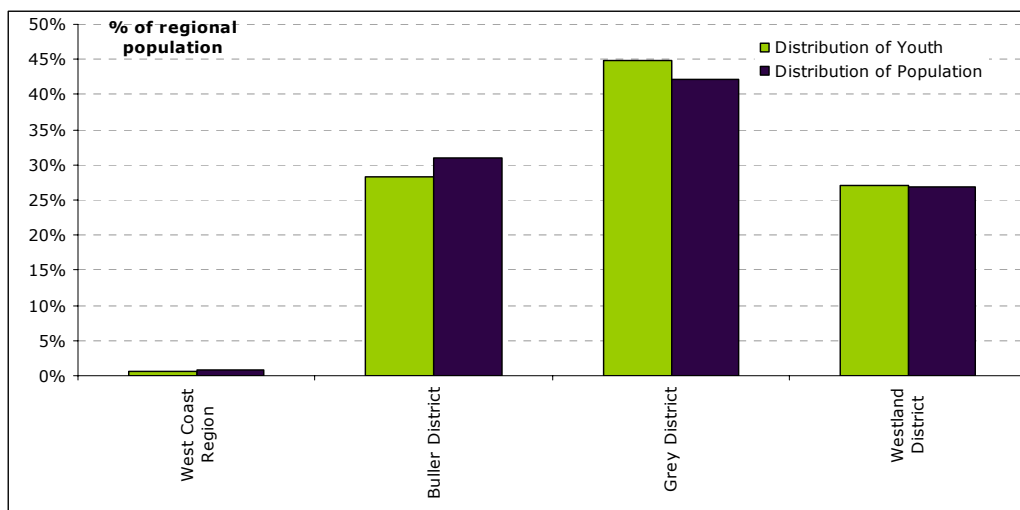
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Does this pattern of population growth match what you have seen? If not, what differences have you seen? What are the implications of these changes?

Chart 1 shows how the population within a region is spread across the districts of the region. As only West Coast Region has more than one component TA, this analysis is focused on the results of West Coast Region. Youth within West Coast Region were spread across the region in a similar way to the total population. Grey District had 42% of the regional population as well as nearly 45% of youth in the region. Buller District had 31% of the total population and 28% of youth, while Westland District had nearly 27% of the total population and 27% of youth. Frequently, youth populations are centred in areas of tertiary education. In this instance, the main tertiary centre of Greymouth did not appear to be affecting the distribution of regional youth significantly.

Reflecting the importance of youth to local communities, local government across New Zealand has a range of programmes underway with the aim of integrating young people into council decision making. A list of these programmes is available from the LGNZ website – <http://www.lgnz.co.nz/projects/archive/toolkit/examples/>.

Chart 1: Distribution of youth and the total population of West Coast Region in 2006



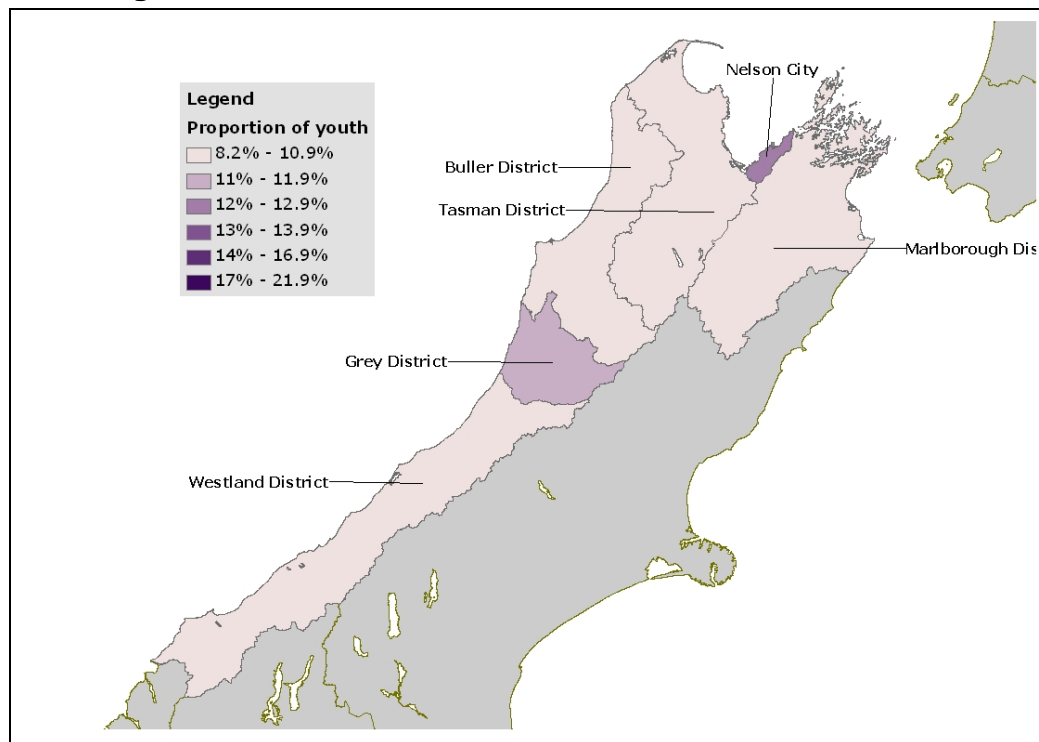
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Note: This data shows the number of youth within a district divided by the number of youth in all of the West Coast Region TAs.

Map 2 shows that the highest concentration of youth was in Nelson City at 12.7% of the total regional population (this compares to a national average share of 14.2%). Buller District, in particular, had a very low concentration of youth in their district at 9.9% of the population. None of the districts covered in this report had a particularly high concentration of youth. Regions without major cities or

universities generally have lower than average concentrations of youth, with youth frequently migrating towards cities and training (this is investigated further in section 1.2).

Map 2: Concentration of youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions



For all residents of these regions, there was a higher than average rate of European ethnicity, and a lower than average rate of Māori, Asian and Pacific peoples ethnicity. Noticeably higher than average rates of residents reported New Zealander⁸ ethnicity in the 2006 Census – 6 percentage points higher than the national average in some areas. Around 80% of the residents in the regions and TAs covered here had European ethnicity. Data showing the ethnic composition of the total regional population is available in Appendix 2.

The ethnicity of the youth populations mirrored that of the older populations in the different regions of this report. In each of the regions, the rate of European and New Zealander ethnicity exceeded the national rate, while the rate of Māori, Asian and Pacific peoples ethnicities was less than the national average. One thing that can be seen in the youth data of Table 2 is that the Māori, Asian and Pacific peoples share of the youth population was higher than their share of the total populations – the youth population was more ethnically diverse, in line with patterns across New Zealand.

⁸ 'New Zealander' was included in the ethnicity data for the first time in the 2006 Census output. For more information, see the Glossary of Terms.

Table 2: Ethnicity of youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions in 2006

	European	Māori	Asian	Pacific Peoples	New Zealander	Other
New Zealand	63.0%	18.6%	14.3%	8.9%	7.5%	1.3%
Tasman Region	82.8%	11.8%	2.1%	1.3%	11.6%	0.5%
Nelson Region	78.8%	13.5%	3.9%	2.7%	11.1%	0.5%
Marlborough Region	79.1%	16.0%	2.4%	2.8%	11.2%	0.9%
West Coast Region	82.8%	14.4%	1.6%	1.5%	11.3%	0.6%
Buller District	83.3%	15.4%	0.6%	1.0%	10.9%	1.0%
Grey District	83.5%	12.9%	1.6%	1.4%	11.6%	0.2%
Westland District	81.4%	16.2%	2.1%	2.4%	11.0%	0.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Note: This profile is based on people's own perceptions of their ethnicity. A number of people identify themselves as having multiple ethnicities, therefore the percentages sum to more than 100%.

Table 3 shows the 2006 youth and total populations of the areas covered in this report, as well as the projections of these populations to 2031. Table 3 shows that, for all but Tasman Region, it is projected that there will be fewer youth in 2031 than in 2006. Nationally, the youth population is expected to grow by 12%, slower than the growth in the total population of 26.4%. A summary of the population projections for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds is available in Appendix 2.

Youth in Tasman Region are expected to increase by 16.9% compared to the national youth rate growth of 12.0%. While Nelson and Marlborough Regions are both projected to have increased total populations between 2006 and 2031, their youth populations are projected to decline. Across West Coast Region, both the total population and the youth populations are projected to decline between 2006 and 2031.

Table 3: Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions population and population projections 2006 to 2031

	2006		2031		Percentage Change	
	15-24 Years	Total Population	15-24 Years	Total Population	15-24 Years	Total Population
New Zealand	571,176	4,027,947	639,810	5,089,470	12.0%	26.4%
Tasman Region	4,611	44,625	5,390	53,900	16.9%	20.8%
Nelson Region	5,442	42,888	5,340	49,300	-1.9%	15.0%
Marlborough Region	4,644	42,558	3,990	47,700	-14.1%	12.1%
West Coast Region	3,393	31,326	2,670	30,000	-21.3%	-4.2%
Buller District	957	9,702	640	8,950	-33.1%	-7.8%
Grey District	1,518	13,221	1,360	12,900	-10.4%	-2.4%
Westland District	918	8,403	690	8,180	-24.8%	-2.7%

Source: Population Projections 2007 (2006 base), Statistics New Zealand

Note: For more information about the population projections data, see the Data Dictionary.

What are the implications for regional development plans if this forecast of youth population growth occurs? Do current plans reflect these population changes? Do they need to?

1.2 Migration

People moving to and from a region can have a large impact on the labour force characteristics of the area. This section looks at how migration (inter-regional and overseas) affected the labour supply in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions.

Charts 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D show net overseas and inter-regional migration (inflows less outflows) for Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions over the past 10 years.

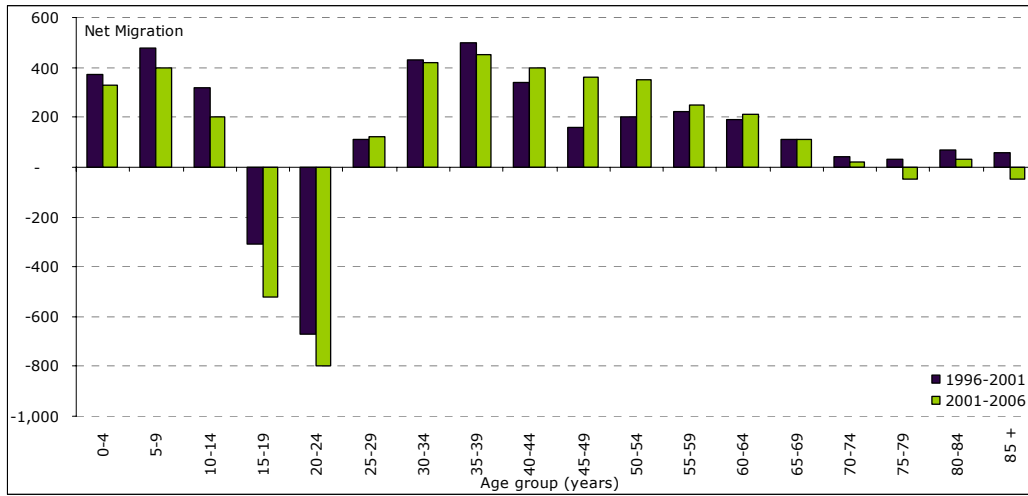
A common pattern seen in the net migration of the four regions was a net outflow of residents aged 15–24. The outflow of youth in Tasman and Nelson Regions was larger between 2001 and 2006 than from 1996 to 2001. In contrast, the outflow of youth declined between 2001 and 2006 in Marlborough and West Coast Regions⁹. Amongst the older age groups, there was a net inflow of residents in each of the regions between 2001 and 2006. In Nelson and West Coast Regions, in particular, there was a strong improvement in the net migration data over the period 2001 to 2006 compared to the earlier five-year period.

Research has been conducted on the West Coast into the motivations of parents in deciding where to complete their children's schooling¹⁰. While parents who sent their children out of the region responded that the main reason for this was the quality of the school, few actually stated dissatisfaction with the quality of local schooling. Contrasting this, a third of parents who kept their children in West Coast Region had contemplated placing them out of the region but decided against it for a variety of reasons. While about 8% of West Coast Region Year 9 students went to boarding schools out of the region in 2008, this figure would probably be higher if the cost of boarding school was within the reach of more families.

⁹ For more information about net migration at a Territorial Authority level, check out local population trends on the Statistics New Zealand website – <http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/Articles/local-population-trends.htm>.

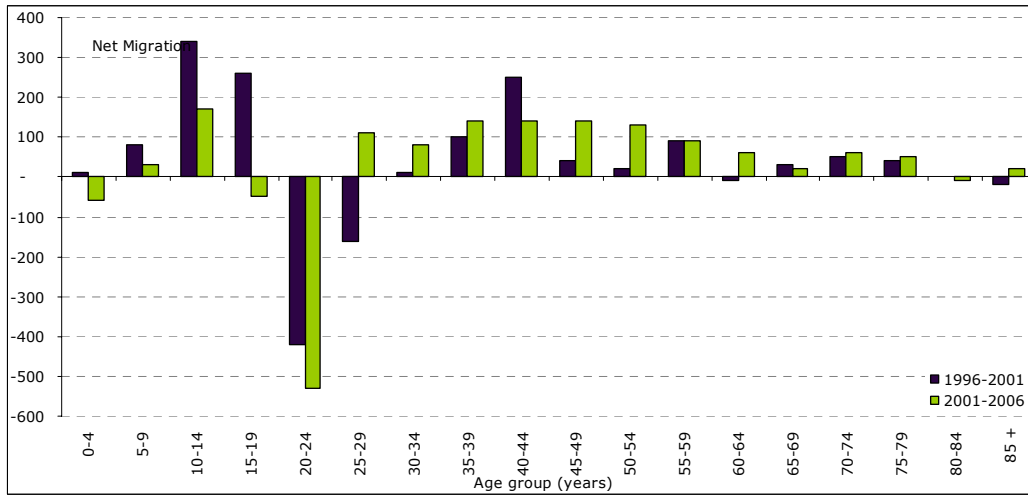
¹⁰ Rhodda, S. 2008. *Secondary and tertiary participation by West Coast students*. Tai Poutini Polytechnic. In preparation.

Chart 2A: Net migration (overseas and inter-regional) in Tasman Region by age 1996–2001 and 2001–2006



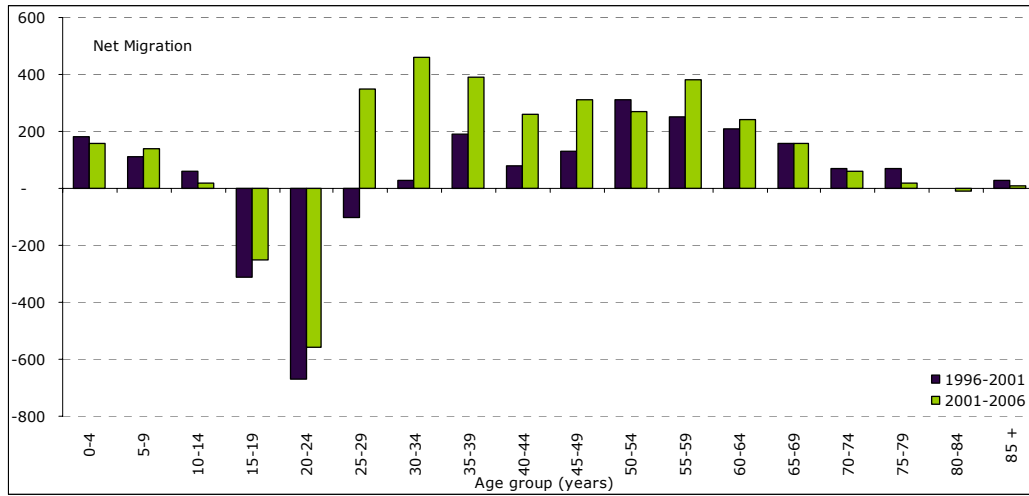
Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Population Estimates, Statistics New Zealand

Chart 2B: Net migration (overseas and inter-regional) in Nelson Region by age 1996–2001 and 2001–2006



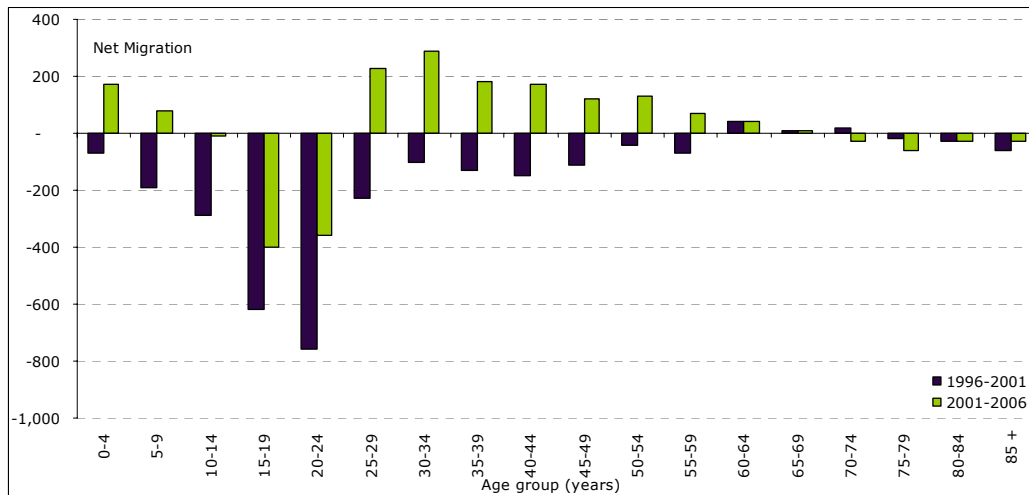
Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Population Estimates, Statistics New Zealand

Chart 2C: Net migration (overseas and inter-regional) in Marlborough Region by age 1996–2001 and 2001–2006



Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Population Estimates, Statistics New Zealand

Chart 2D: Net migration (overseas and inter-regional) in West Coast Region by age 1996–2001 and 2001–2006



Source: 1996, 2001 and 2006 Population Estimates, Statistics New Zealand

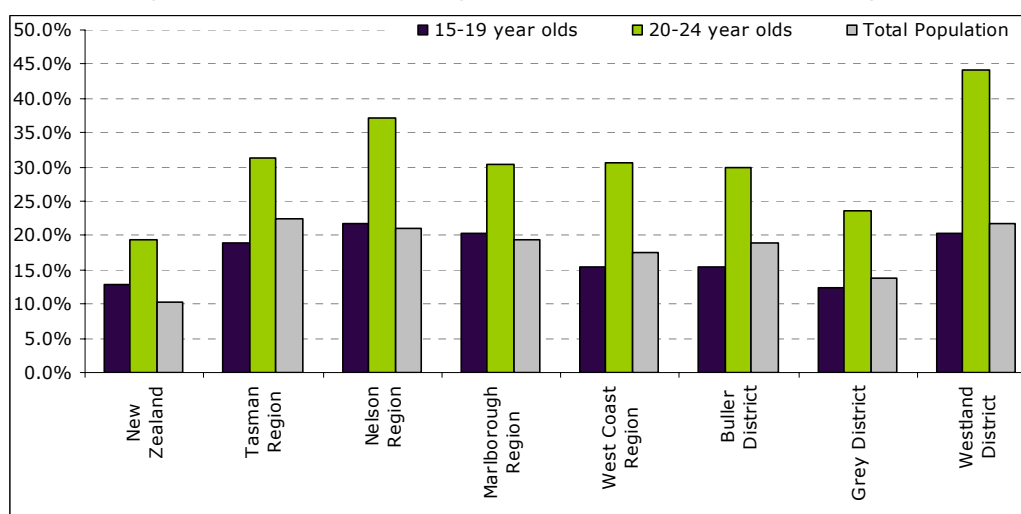
Inter-regional migrants

One source of labour supply is people moving to the region from other regions of New Zealand. Young people tend to be highly mobile and are more likely to migrate for work or study than older people. Young people can move regions for a range of reasons, such as to seek employment and education or for family reasons. Regions that are largely urban and offer a range of educational opportunities, such as Auckland and Wellington, generally have a net inflow of young people.

While net migration (as shown in Chart 2) may be negative, that doesn't mean that there is no inward migration to a region – merely that more people leave than arrive. Chart 3 shows the pattern of inward migration for each of the regions covered in this report. Chart 3 shows that for each of the four regions, migrant

youth made up a higher share of the regional youth population than the national average. This pattern applies to both 15–19 year olds and 20–24 year olds. The chart also shows that, in each of the regions, the proportion of older youth (aged 20–24) who migrated into the region was higher than that of younger youth (15–19). The chart shows that the migration of 15–19 year olds into West Coast Region was at a rate higher than the national average. It was, however lower than the averages of Tasman, Nelson and Marlborough Regions. The two age groups are quite different in many ways, with older youth being particularly mobile for both work and education. Westland District, in particular, had a very high share of 20–24 year olds who were not in the district five years earlier.

Chart 3: Proportion of the 2006 population in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions that lived in another region in 2001



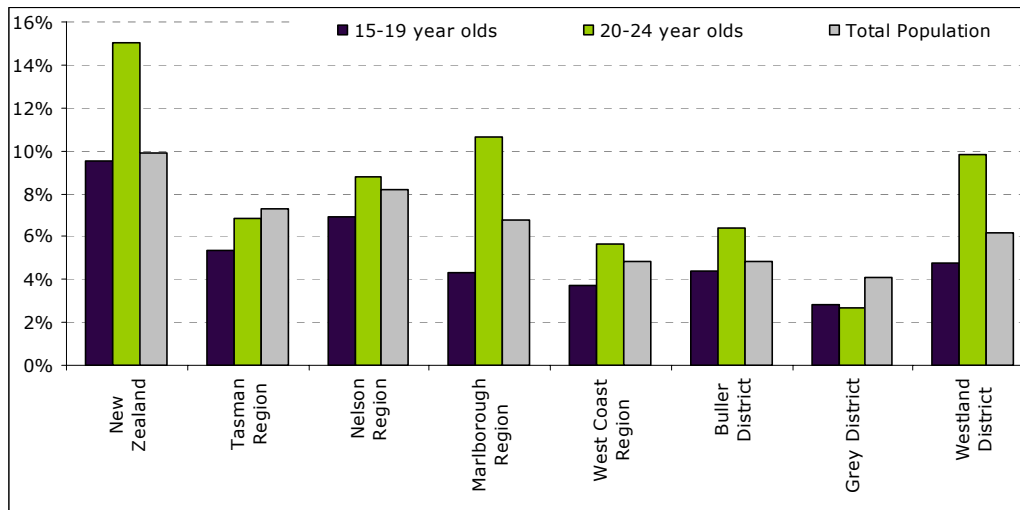
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Overseas migrants

Another source of young people for a region is those who migrate into the region from overseas. Not only are these youth a valuable new resource for a region, they frequently have different characteristics. By identifying the number and characteristics of migrant youth, an area can identify how best to make the most of this valuable resource.

Across the regions of this report, there was a much lower rate of international migrants into the region than the national average. The national rate was boosted by data for Auckland, in particular, with many of the other regions of New Zealand having lower rates. While 9.5% of New Zealand’s 15–19 year olds were overseas five years earlier, the highest rate for these regions was 6.9% in Nelson Region. While 15.1% of New Zealand’s 20–24 year olds were overseas five years earlier, the highest rate for these regions was 10.7% in Marlborough Region.

Chart 4: Proportion of the 2006 population that lived overseas in 2001



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Does this pattern of inter-regional and international migration match your understanding of what is happening? Are there any active policies in place to address this pattern? If so, how have these policies been chosen?

2. EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

Section 1 looked at the total number of youth within Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions in 2006 and projections for 2031. It also showed some of the demographic and migration characteristics of youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions. While the absolute number of youth in the population is important in evaluating labour markets, it does not provide a complete picture. As important as the volume is the level of skills young people have attained – the topic of analysis in this section.

By identifying which skills are available within a region, it can be determined whether those available are sufficient to meet employer demands. Where skill levels are not sufficient, interventions may be needed.

The development of skills in New Zealand is a core requirement for the New Zealand economy to continue to compete internationally. The New Zealand Skills Strategy was launched in April 2008¹¹. The strategy "...propose(s) to prioritise work in the following areas:

- Literacy and numeracy
- Building firm capability
- Skills supply and demand
- Young workers."

The "...priorities are designed to help us reach our goals:

Goal 1: Use and retain skills in the workplace.

Goal 2: Increase the quality of demand from employers and workers.

Goal 3: Create a more responsive education and training system.

Goal 4: A unified approach to defining, valuing and measuring skills."

A workforce with a greater range of skills, experience and knowledge can contribute more effectively to lifting the value of all forms of work. Possession of qualifications means someone has been through a formal learning process. The sorts of skills acquired may include improved literacy and numeracy as well as softer skills such as team-work and working to deadlines. All these skills tend to make employees more productive and, hence, more valuable to employers.

There is no single measure of skills availability, although there are a range of measures that indicate areas of skill shortages (or otherwise) in a region. Section 2.1 reviews these measures to show the skills of youth available within Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions. Section 2.2 looks at the study and labour force status of youth, with a particular focus on youth who are not in employment, education or training (NEET). Section 2.3 looks at the highest qualifications held by youth as well as the subject area (or field of study) of this qualification.

¹¹ See the New Zealand Skills Strategy website for further information – <http://www.skillsstrategy.govt.nz/>.

2.1 School-based qualifications

Information on the qualifications achieved by school leavers is important in identifying both current skills and indicating the level of skills likely to be available in the future. Data made available by the Ministry of Education shows the qualification levels of school leavers. This data shows the proportions of school leavers with little or no qualifications, partial qualifications and those leaving school with NCEA Level 3 and above.

While at school, in addition to core study, the Gateway programme "...offers senior secondary students structured workplace learning across more than 50 industries and hundreds of businesses around New Zealand".

"Students pursue individual learning programmes, which allow them to gain new skills and knowledge in a workplace in their local community. The learning is hands-on and practical. Students are assessed in the workplace for unit and achievement standards, which contribute to the National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA), as well as industry specific qualifications."¹²

In addition to the Gateway programme, the Ministry of Education runs the Creating Pathways and Building Lives (CPaBL) programme. "Creating Pathways and Building Lives (CPaBL) is an initiative for building a school-wide approach to career education, to take place in 100 secondary schools nationwide during the 2007 and 2008 school years. Based on evidence from the successful Designing Careers pilot, the aim of CPaBL is to embed sustainable systems and practices that allow effective careers advice to occur, via a whole-school approach."¹³

People leaving school with little or no qualifications can, of course, still find employment, although these jobs are likely to be in lower-skilled occupations. These people are also more likely to demand further education and training from regional education providers. School leavers with partial qualifications are also likely to be a group that seeks post-school training, especially in trades occupations. School leavers with qualifications at NCEA Level 3 and above are particularly mobile, and are most likely to continue in education. In areas with few/no tertiary providers, it is these residents that are most likely to leave and potentially not return.

The Ministry of Education has published a range of studies into the relationship between study and youth outcomes. For more information, see the Ministry of Education website – http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/themes/education_and_the_labour_market.

Nelson Region had a particularly high level of school leavers with NCEA Level 3 and above in 2006. In 2006, 43.3% of Nelson Region school leavers had NCEA Level 3 and above, well ahead of the national rate of 32.6%. Marlborough Region

12 Taken from the TEC website, 19 May 2008 –

<http://www.tec.govt.nz/templates/standard.aspx?id=469>.

13 Taken from the Ministry of Education website, 19 May 2008 –

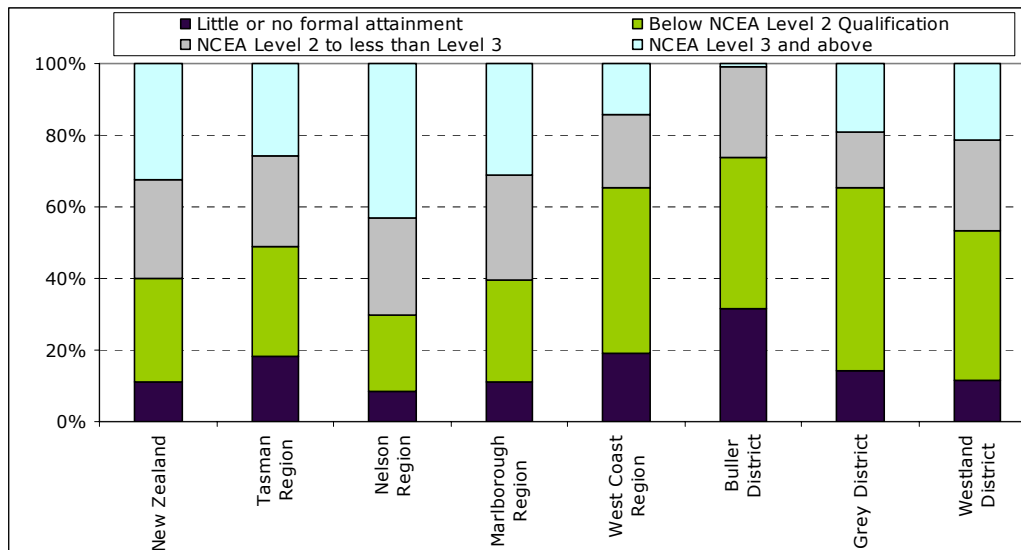
<http://www.minedu.govt.nz/index.cfm?layout=index&indexID=11720&indexparentid=1004>.

was just behind the national average at 30.9%, while the remaining districts had relatively low NCEA Level 3 and above attainment. Buller District had quite poor school leaver attainment in 2006, with nearly a third of all school leavers leaving school with little or no formal attainment. Grey District had a high rate of attainment below NCEA Level 2, and a lower than average share of NCEA Level 2 qualifications. Nationally, 11.1% of school leavers had little or not attainment, with many of the districts of this report having around this rate.

In many larger TAs that contain tertiary training establishments (like Nelson City), the relative familiarity of local school students with these facilities may increase the likelihood that the school students would want to attend and therefore gain higher qualifications. It is also likely that these students will tend to live in the areas where occupations requiring such qualifications are more prevalent or more in use. Throughout New Zealand, TAs with universities had a higher than average share of school leavers with higher school leaver qualifications. It is reasonable to assume that the factors outlined above are at least partially responsible for this pattern.

In 2006, Nelson Region had 871 school leavers, Tasman Region had 493, Marlborough Region had 459 and West Coast Region had 342. Within West Coast Region, Buller District had 107 school leavers, Grey District had 156 and Westland District had 79.

Chart 5: School leavers in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions in 2006



Source: School Leaver Statistics, Ministry of Education

What is your view of the TA-based school leaver statistics – do local school leavers need higher qualifications? Are the school leaver qualification results adequate for youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions and the employers in the region? Are there any projects in place with school leavers to ease transition into the workforce and/or into further education?

2.2 Study and labour force status

While the qualifications of school leavers are an important variable, the ongoing levels of training are a better indicator of the skills most immediately available to employers in a region. Young people can be working, in education, doing a mixture of both or doing neither. This analysis identifies, at a TA level, the labour force status of young people in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions.

The quality of youth transitions into the labour force is a topic receiving much attention both in New Zealand and internationally. Recently, the government released the Schools Plus strategy¹⁴. Amongst other targets, it includes the requirement for all young people up to the age of 18 to be in some form of recognised training, whether or not they are also in employment. This programme will be targeting young people who are not in education or employment as well as those solely in employment. These groups are shown in Charts 7 and 8.

Because of the importance of this transitional phase, the Ministry of Social Development has developed the Youth Transition Services programme. "Youth Transition Services (YTS) assists young people as they transition from school to further education, training, work or other activities that contribute to their long-term independence and wellbeing. YTS works with local providers giving support to young people through further education, training or other activities. Each Youth Transition Services provider has experience in working with young people and helping them make good choices for the future."¹⁵

Nelson Tasman Youth Transition Service

While there are no specific Youth Transition Service programmes in operation at the top of the South Island, there is one close to starting.

Five Nelson Tasman youth provider services¹⁶ are in the process of collaborating to form the Nelson Tasman Youth Transitions Service and funded by the Ministry of Social Development (MSD).

"This collaboration will strengthen the links between established service providers and ensure intensive case management of youth who have

14 <http://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/significant+benefits+schools+plus>.

15 <http://www.winz.govt.nz/get-assistance/youth-transition-services.html>.

16 Job Track, Nelson Tasman Connections, Golden Bay Work Centre Trust, Abel Tasman Educational Trust's Youth Link Broker and the New Hub's Youth Shadow Workers will be working together for the benefit of the region's youth to ensure that no young people fall through the cracks.

become disengaged from work, training or education," says Connections co-ordinator Nicola Robb. Job Track's Pip Berkett says the initiative will enable the group to link in with other youth transition providers in other regions.

There are now about 20 Youth Transition Services funded by MSD nationwide, with the Nelson Tasman Youth Transition Service one of the first in the South Island.

Job Track

One of New Zealand's longest running community-based youth transition programmes is based in Nelson. Every year, Job Track works with 120 young people, providing a stepping stone into pre-job training, work experience or work.

The project, funded by the Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Education, receives referrals from local high schools and youth agencies. Many of the young people return to Job Track for assistance as they move from one 'stepping stone job' to another. Job Track offers a specialised programme for 16-19 year olds, although its one-on-one support has progressively grown in importance over the years.

Trade Link

Trade Link is a relatively new project being run as a partnership between the council, the Mayors Taskforce For Jobs and local industry training organisations. Young people interested in particular industries are sourced from local high schools and other agencies. They attend specially arranged industry days where they can experience what it is like in the workforce, talk to other apprentices and meet employers. "It gives them a chance to see if it is something they would want to do."

For some of Marlborough's young people who have taken part in special industry awareness days, the experience has provided a 'eureka' moment.

Trade Link has enabled them to "gain an understanding that they could get into something they weren't aware of," says Marlborough District Council's Safer Communities manager David Johnson. "They suddenly realise, 'Hey, I could do this'."

Pastoral support is also offered as part of the project to assist students to plan their choices at school to prepare them for the path they choose.

In the first four months of 2008, 10 Trade Link days were run in industries such as hospitality, social services, construction, hairdressing and viticulture.

Job Path

In Marlborough, Job Path involves following up on all leavers from high schools to:

- enable better regional workforce planning
- collect data for educational providers about the destinations of school leavers
- identify young people who are not engaged in meaningful activities.

“The project works with about 120 young people each year who are not ‘meaningfully engaged’ or who have no apparent destination,” says Marlborough District Council’s Safer Communities manager David Johnson. The project is a partnership between the council and the Ministry of Social Development.

The project’s co-ordinator, who has built strong networks with local businesses and training providers, supports the young people by “sorting out where they want to be vocationally and then helping them to enrol in courses, undertake prerequisite school work or do workplace sampling,” says David Johnson. Many clients are also assisted and supported into full-time employment.

This project has received frequent feedback from the young people. “They pop back in to see the co-ordinator, ring her up or text her to tell her how it is going.”

Participants are referred from high schools, training providers and other agencies.

Nelson Tasman Connections

Nelson Tasman Connections is a ‘whole of community’ response to ensuring youth make a successful transition from school to employment and further training.

Connections contacts every young person leaving school in the Nelson Tasman region and, if necessary, refers them on to appropriate services. The Mayors Taskforce For Jobs initiative ensures young people find ‘appropriate education, training, work or other options that lead to long-term economic independence and well-being’.

Its success is built on the collaborative relationships between Connections as the brokerage service and the youth service providers in the region. In order to assist a youth to move into sustainable employment, it is not uncommon for Connections to have had conversations with the youth, a supportive adult from the family and appropriate service providers in the health, social service, education and career planning areas.

Connections maintains a database of 15–19 year old school leavers from the 11 local high schools throughout the region, which are all involved in the initiative. There are currently 2,600 young people on the database. Of these, only 13 were unemployed in May 2008. About one-third went into full-time work and one quarter into tertiary training. All other destinations such as apprenticeships (5%) and going overseas (5%) have been recorded to enable data to be used to identify gaps in service provision.

Connections also runs youth service provider forums to ensure those working with youth can raise issues and discuss ways to resolve them. "The forums provide a networking opportunity that has led to stronger working relationships between youth service providers," says Connections co-ordinator Nicola Robb. "They are an important way of being able to identify and address issues for youth in our community."

While Connections was initiated by Nelson City Council, and Work and Income, there is now widespread buy in and commitment to the initiative by Nelson and Tasman District Councils, all the region's high schools, relevant government agencies and the community sector. Governance of Connections is provided by an intersectoral steering group comprising representatives from a range of local and central government agencies and educational providers. This group provides a strategic focus for discussing and resolving youth issues in the region.

Over recent years, the share of young people in New Zealand who are not engaged in employment, education or training (generally referred to as NEET) has been monitored as an indicator of youth engagement in training and employment. Those youth who are categorised as NEET are disengaged from both formal learning and work and, as such, are considered to be missing the opportunity to develop their potential at an age that heavily influences future outcomes.

"Not all young people who experience a period of inactivity are at risk of adverse outcomes. However, those who are inactive for prolonged periods of time have a heightened risk of poor outcomes, including: lower earnings; greater reliance on social assistance; and higher rates of unemployment, criminal offending, substance abuse, teenage fertility, suicide, homelessness and mental or physical ill health."¹⁷

The NEET measure has had a particular focus within the Mayors Taskforce For Jobs¹⁸ (MTFJ) programmes. The MTFJ has a target "...that all young people under 25 years be in paid work, in training or education, or in productive activities in our communities..."¹⁹

NEET can be calculated from both the Population Census and from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). Results from these two sources can vary. For more information about these differences, refer to the Data Dictionary.

Chart 6 shows that Westland, Tasman and Marlborough Districts had particularly low rates of youth that were not in employment, education or training. Buller District, in contrast, had a relatively high rate of youth that were NEET, with

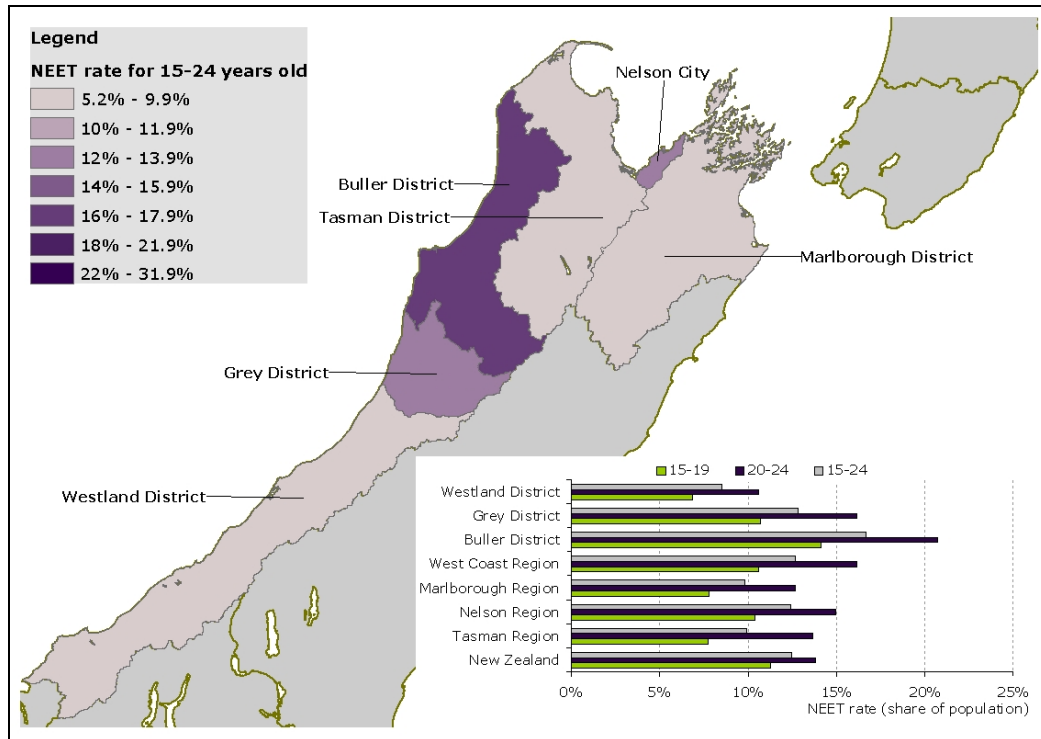
17 Youth Transitions Report Series 2003 – Executive Summary, *Key Findings on Youth Transitions*, Ministry of Social Development, p3.

18 See the Mayors Taskforce For Jobs website – <http://www.mayorstaskforceforjobs.co.nz/>.

19 http://www.mayorstaskforceforjobs.co.nz/background/mtfj_objectives.php.

much of this caused by a particularly high NEET rate amongst 20–24 year olds. The graph shows that (as was common across the country) older youth tended to have much higher rates of NEET than younger youth. West Coast Region is the only one of the four regions in this report where the NEET rate for youth was above the national average of 12.5% in 2006, with Nelson Region only marginally lower than the New Zealand rate.

Chart 6: NEET rates for youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions in 2006

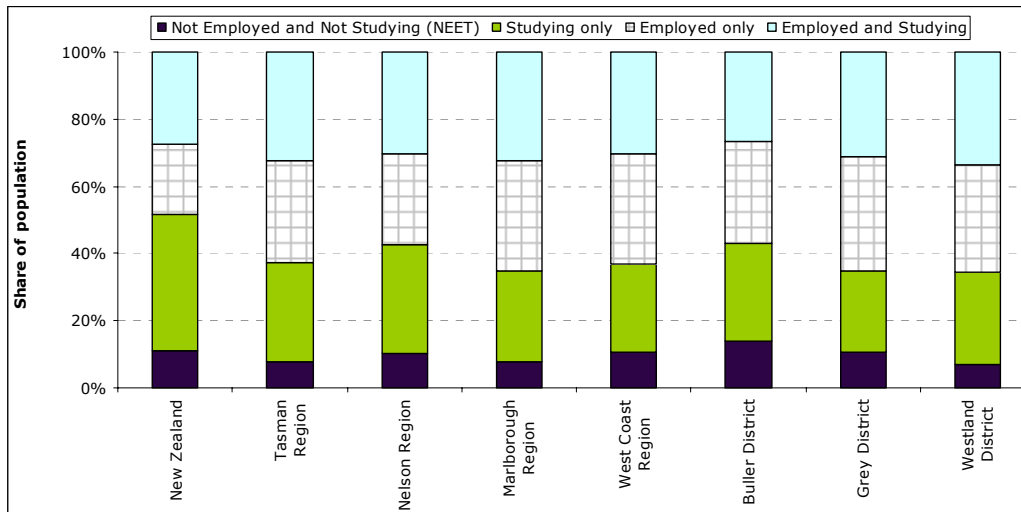


Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Chart 7 and Chart 8 show the study and labour force status of youth, split into the two youth age groups. As can be seen from a comparison of the two charts, there were major differences between the labour force status of those aged 15–19 and those aged 20–24.

Across the regions, for both 15–19 year olds and 20–24 year olds, the share of youth that were studying only was noticeably lower than the national rate. While nationally the rate of 15–19 year olds in study only was over 40%, the highest regional rate was only 32%. Young people in the regions were more likely to be in work – while the national rate of 15–19 year olds in employment only was 21%, all of the regional results were at least 27%, and generally over 30%. The rate of 15–19 year olds in employment and study was similar across the regions and New Zealand, at around 30%.

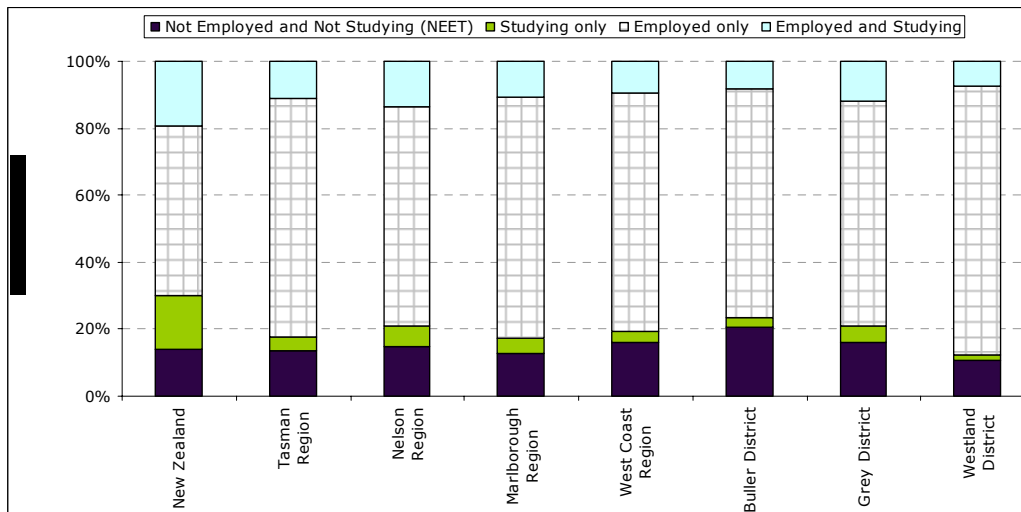
Chart 7: Study and labour force status of 15–19 year olds in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Like the 15–19 year olds, 20–24 year olds had a higher rate of employment only than the national average for 20–24 year olds (at least 16 percentage points higher in the local TAs than the New Zealand rate) and particularly low rates of studying only. Interestingly, the highest studying only rate for 20–24 year olds was for Grey District at 5%, likely linked to the education provision of Tai Poutini Polytechnic²⁰ in the area.

Chart 8: Study and labour force status of 20–24 year olds in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

It is important to note that results from the Census frequently differ from similar analysis conducted using data from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS). For more information about these differences, refer to the Data Dictionary.

²⁰ <http://www.taipoutini.ac.nz/taipoutini/default.asp>.

Employment and education status differed considerably by ethnic group in New Zealand. Nationally, Māori and Pacific youth were much more likely than European and Asian youth to not be engaged in education or employment – 20% of Pacific peoples aged 15–17 were not engaged in education or employment compared to 18% of Māori, 8% of Europeans and 7% of Asians. Rates of those not engaged in education or employment increased substantially by age for both Māori and Pacific youth but remained relatively stable for European and Asian youth.

Is the rate of young people not in employment, education or training a significant issue in your area? If so, what projects are underway to address it? Are local projects targeted at the younger age group (15–19 years) or the older cohort (20–24 years)?

2.3 Highest qualifications

The highest qualification gained is another indicator of the skills available in the labour market. The highest qualification data for young people is subject to change, as many of these people are still in training. This means that, over time, the highest qualification is likely to increase, moving from the Total School²¹ category in Table 4 and into higher qualifications. Although this data cannot be readily compared to the total population because youth qualifications are still being attained, interesting differences for youth can be observed within each region and compared to the national average.

In 2006, more youth had no qualifications in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions than the national rate for youth. While nationally in 2006 17% of youth had no qualifications, the rate in Buller and Grey Districts was almost twice as high at over 31%. Nelson Region had the lowest rate of youth with no qualifications at 21%, although this was still over 4% more than the national rate. A fairly similar rate of youth in the regions in this report had school-based qualifications at around 54%, while Nelson Region had an above average rate of vocational training. In West Coast Region, Grey District had a rate of vocational training above the national youth average at 19%, due in part to the existence of local training provider Tai Poutini Polytechnic. Across the regions the rates at which youth held bachelor degrees or higher was significantly lower than the national average, likely linked to the lack of a university in the area. The highest qualification of the working age population is available in Appendix 2.

²¹ For more information about the contents of these categories, please see the Glossary of Terms.

Table 4: Highest qualification of youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions in 2006

	No Qualification	Total School	Total Post-School (Vocational)	Total Bachelor Degree or Higher
New Zealand	17.0%	54.6%	17.8%	10.7%
Tasman Region	24.4%	54.2%	17.6%	3.7%
Nelson Region	21.4%	54.4%	19.2%	5.0%
Marlborough Region	24.7%	54.1%	17.0%	4.2%
West Coast Region	30.4%	47.3%	17.4%	4.9%
Buller District	31.4%	50.3%	13.5%	4.9%
Grey District	31.9%	44.6%	19.0%	4.5%
Westland District	26.0%	50.0%	18.5%	5.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

The subject area of study (generally referred to as 'field of study') for youth is another important indicator of the skills recently made available or soon to be added to a labour market and indicates the discipline in which qualifications have been achieved. Population Census data shows the field of study of youth who have entered post-secondary study and allows a comparison to be made of studying patterns of youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions against the studying patterns of youth in New Zealand in general. Nationally, 58.5% of 20–24 year olds had no post-school qualifications as measured by the Population Census in 2006. Table 5 shows the distribution of qualification gathering by 20–24 year olds who have reported a post-school qualification. Data for 15–19 year olds is excluded from the table as they are far less likely to have participated in post-school study.

Nationally, Management and Commerce, and Society and Culture qualifications were the most common, and they appeared strongly in each of the regional results. While these subjects were also significant in the regions, they were held at a much lower rate than the national averages. For example, while Management and Commerce, and Society and Culture qualifications were held by 23.6% and 14.3% of the national 20–24 year old population respectively, in Marlborough Region, these rates were 13.6% and 10.3%.

In Tasman Region, there was a relatively high rate of Engineering and Related Technologies, and Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies qualifications.

In Nelson Region, there was a broader range of qualifications, with only Engineering and Related Technologies, and Food, Hospitality and Personal Services qualifications held at a relatively high rate.

In Marlborough Region, 20–24 year olds had a noticeably higher share of Engineering and Related Technologies, and Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies qualifications, and a particularly low rate of Management and Commerce qualifications.

In West Coast Region, the field of study most held was Food, Hospitality and Personal Services. West Coast Region had a higher share of this qualification than any other region in New Zealand (the next highest region was Marlborough). Most of the other fields of study in West Coast Region were held less than the national average.

Table 5A: Distribution of post-school qualifications of 20–24 year olds in Tasman Region in 2006

	Proportion of each field of study for 20–24 year olds	
	Tasman Region	New Zealand
Natural and Physical Sciences	2.5%	4.8%
Information Technology	4.5%	7.3%
Engineering and Related Technologies	15.5%	11.4%
Architecture and Building	7.5%	4.8%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	11.5%	3.2%
Health	6.0%	6.2%
Education	6.0%	5.1%
Management and Commerce	14.5%	23.6%
Society and Culture	15.5%	14.3%
Creative Arts	6.0%	10.6%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	10.5%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Table 5B: Distribution of post-school qualifications of 20–24 year olds in Nelson Region in 2006

	Proportion of each field of study for 20–24 year olds	
	Nelson Region	New Zealand
Natural and Physical Sciences	4.4%	4.8%
Information Technology	4.8%	7.3%
Engineering and Related Technologies	14.4%	11.4%
Architecture and Building	4.8%	4.8%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	5.5%	3.2%
Health	7.7%	6.2%
Education	4.8%	5.1%
Management and Commerce	17.7%	23.6%
Society and Culture	15.5%	14.3%
Creative Arts	8.1%	10.6%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	12.2%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Table 5C: Distribution of post-school qualifications of 20–24 year olds in Marlborough Region in 2006

	Proportion of each field of study for 20–24 year olds	
	Marlborough Region	New Zealand
Natural and Physical Sciences	3.3%	4.8%
Information Technology	4.2%	7.3%
Engineering and Related Technologies	17.8%	11.4%
Architecture and Building	7.9%	4.8%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	9.3%	3.2%
Health	7.5%	6.2%
Education	6.1%	5.1%
Management and Commerce	13.6%	23.6%
Society and Culture	10.3%	14.3%
Creative Arts	6.1%	10.6%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	14.0%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Table 5D: Distribution of post-school qualifications of 20–24 year olds in West Coast Region in 2006

	Proportion of each field of study for 20–24 year olds	
	West Coast Region	New Zealand
Natural and Physical Sciences	4.1%	4.8%
Information Technology	3.4%	7.3%
Engineering and Related Technologies	15.8%	11.4%
Architecture and Building	4.8%	4.8%
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies	5.5%	3.2%
Health	4.8%	6.2%
Education	6.8%	5.1%
Management and Commerce	16.4%	23.6%
Society and Culture	13.0%	14.3%
Creative Arts	4.8%	10.6%
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	20.5%	8.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Does the highest qualification and field of study data for young people in the region match what is needed by industry? If not, where are the mismatches, and what is being done to better align qualifications with industry needs?

3. LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES

In the previous section, we outlined the skill development of youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions. This section looks at the labour market outcomes for youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions.

Section 3.1 looks at the rate of labour force participation for youth as well as identifying causes for the change in participation over time. Section 3.2 identifies the industries and occupations in which youth are employed, as well as how this has changed over time. It also looks at the size of businesses that youth are employed in and how the pattern of full-time and part-time employment changes for youth. Section 3.3 looks at youth unemployment across the region, and Section 3.4 looks at the income of youth.

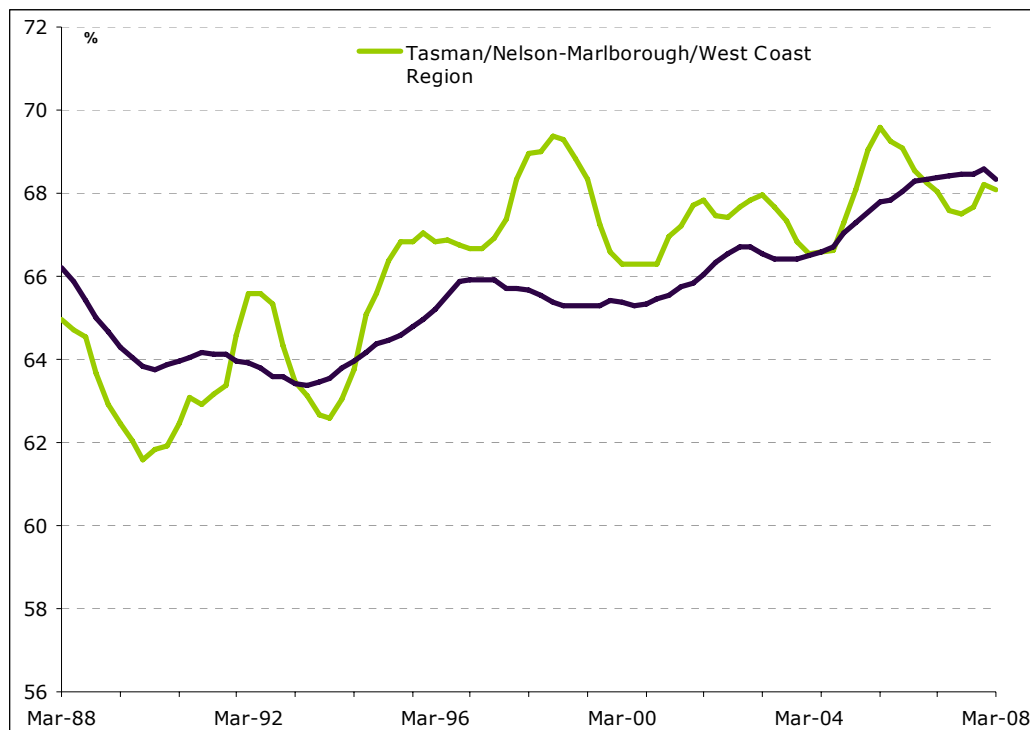
3.1 Labour force participation

The labour force participation rate is the proportion of the working-age population (people 15 years old and above) who are willing to work, are working or are actively looking for work, i.e. engaged in the labour force. As it is common for many 15–24 year olds to be involved either in school education or further education, the participation rate for this age group tends to be lower than for other age groups. Over the past decade, there has been a national trend towards lower participation among 15–24 year olds as increasing proportions engage in further study. This is positive over the longer term as those furthering their education are investing in skills to bring to the labour market in future.

The HLFS combines data for Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions due to the relatively small sample sizes used. Because this data is combined, the charts and tables produced from the survey are also combined. Chart 9 shows the labour force participation rate for the total working-age population for the combined Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions. The chart shows that the participation rate has varied considerably since 1987 but has generally trended upwards and has been above the national average participation rate until recently. In the year to March 2008, the annual average participation rate was 68.1%, slightly below the national rate of 68.4%. The gap between the national and regional rates has closed over the four most recent survey results.

For information about the latest labour force participation rate in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions, check out the Joint MSD/DoL Quarterly Regional Reports – <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/regional/joint/lmr-regional-nel.asp>.

Chart 9: Labour force participation rate for the working-age population from 1988 to 2008 (12-month moving average)

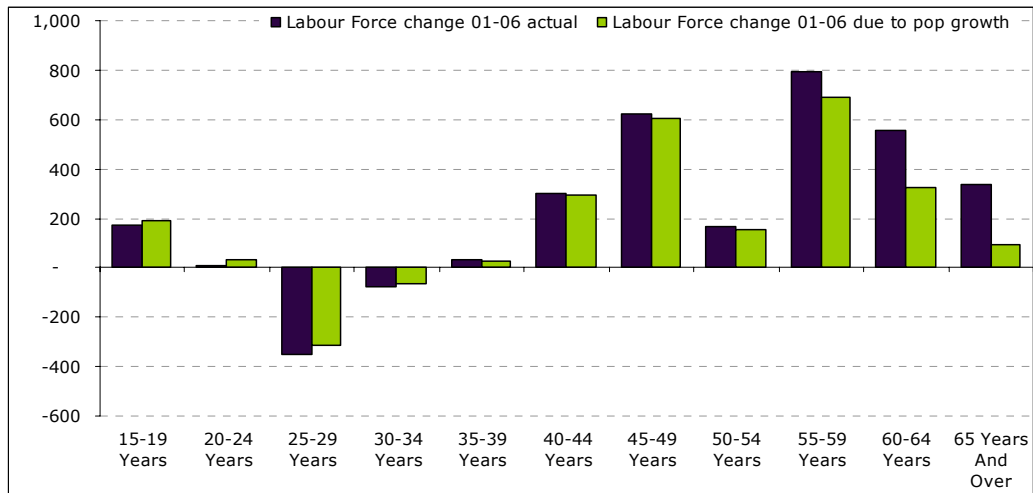


Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics New Zealand

Charts 10A, 10B, 10C and 10D show the change in the actual number of people in the labour force between 2001 and 2006 and the influence that population growth and participation rates have had. Where the two bars for each age group are at different levels, the difference in labour force growth has been caused by a change in the rate of labour force participation. In Tasman Region, it can be seen that the increase in the number of 15–24 year olds in the labour force over the period was due almost entirely to population growth. This pattern can be seen as the labour force growth expected from the population growth (the green bar) is larger than the actual labour force growth (the purple bar). It should be noted that, between 2001 and 2006, the labour force of 25–34 year olds in Tasman, Nelson and West Coast Regions decreased quite substantially.

While not the subject of this report, each of the charts shows that the growth in the Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions labour force participation rate (seen in Chart 9) was caused by older people participating in the labour force more (large purple bars amongst the higher age groups).

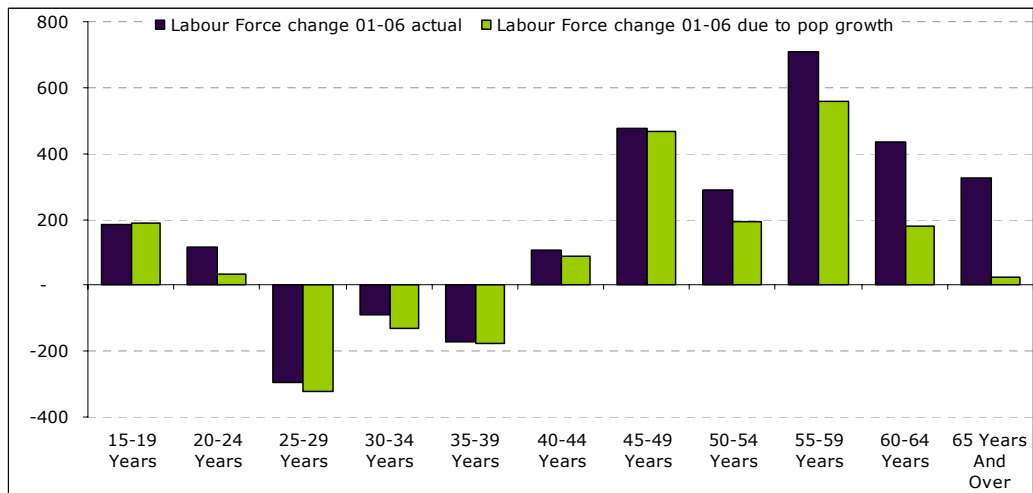
Chart 10A: Labour force change in Tasman Region



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In Nelson Region, the labour force grew for both 15–19 and 20–24 year olds between 2001 and 2006. For 15–19 year olds, the growth in the labour force was largely due to an increased population. For 20–24 year olds, the increased labour force was due primarily to an increased participation of people in the labour force rather than an increased population (the purple bar is larger than the green bar).

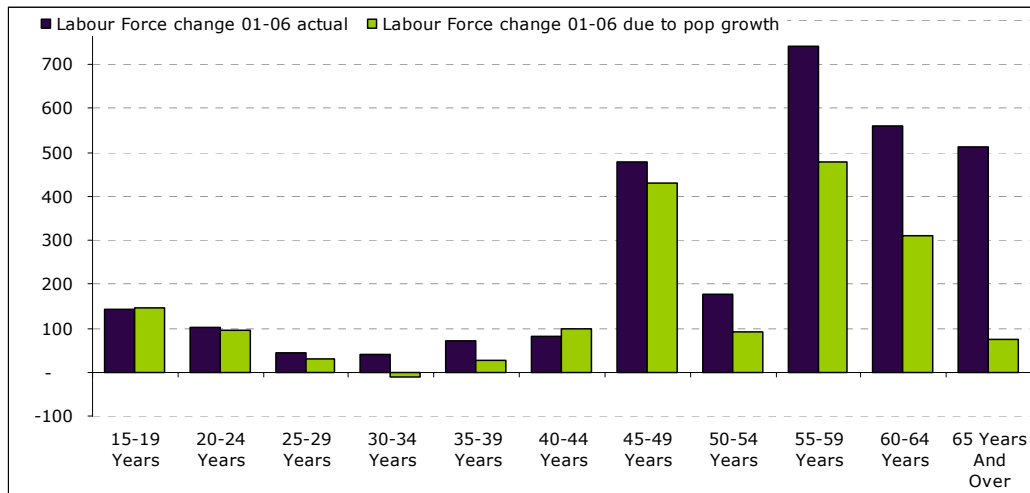
Chart 10B: Labour force change in Nelson Region



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In Marlborough Region, the labour force grew across each of the age groups, in contrast to the other regions presented in this report. Amongst youth, the increase in the labour force was almost entirely due to population growth (the green bars are virtually the same size as the purple bars).

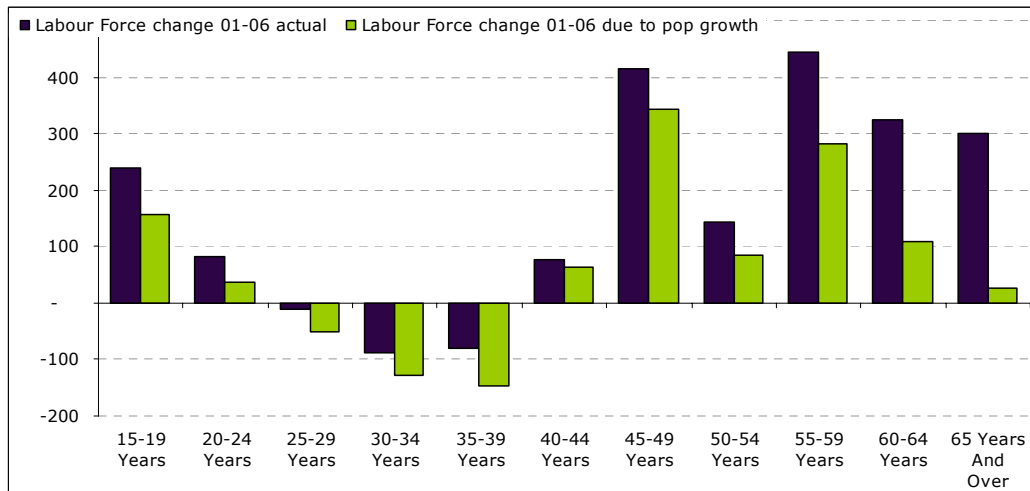
Chart 10C: Labour force change in Marlborough Region



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

West Coast Region showed a strong growth in the youth labour force, due to both increased youth population and increased youth participation. While there was a reduction of the labour force for people aged 25–39, it was smaller than for either Nelson or Tasman Regions.

Chart 10D: Labour force change in West Coast Region



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Table 6 shows how changes in the youth population and youth labour force combined to determine the youth participation rate. As can be seen from Table 6, participation rate increases happened when the labour force of an area grew at a rate faster than the 15–24 year old population (see West Coast Region for example). Where the youth population grew faster than the youth labour force, the participation rate declined (see Tasman Region for example).

Of the regions covered in this report, the youth labour force participation rate was highest in Marlborough Region, at 76.5% in 2006. The participation rate of Marlborough Region was only marginally higher in 2006 than 2001, as the youth

population and the youth labour force grew at almost the same rate. The labour force participation rate for youth grew the fastest in West Coast Region, increasing by 3.5 percentage points between 2001 and 2006. This strong growth was driven by a particularly strong growth in the Grey District youth labour force (up 19.4% between 2001 and 2006).

Table 6: Change in the regional youth labour force 2001 to 2006

	Change in 15–24 year olds (2001–2006) ²²	Participation rate (%)		Change in the 15–24 year old labour force population (2001–2006)
		2001	2006	
New Zealand	11.9%	66.7%	66.4%	11.4%
Tasman Region	7.5%	75.1%	73.9%	5.8%
Nelson Region	6.6%	72.2%	73.4%	8.4%
Marlborough Region	7.6%	76.4%	76.5%	7.7%
West Coast Region	9.7%	71.8%	75.3%	15.0%
Buller District	6.5%	69.0%	71.6%	10.3%
Grey District	11.3%	70.9%	76.1%	19.4%
Westland District	10.1%	76.0%	77.6%	12.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

What is your view of the level of the participation rate – do you think it should be lower as long as the people are engaged in education and furthering their skill development?

3.2 Employment

Employment by business size

This section looks at the proportion of young people working in varying sizes of businesses in the regional economy (in terms of the number of people they employ). By looking at employment disaggregated by business size, we can identify important characteristics. For example, if youth are heavily clustered in large businesses, one-off closures can cause significant numbers to be potentially unemployed. Conversely, employment in major businesses may have more funding available for formalised training opportunities for staff than small businesses. The OECD report that "...employees from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are less likely to participate in training programmes than employees in large enterprise."²³

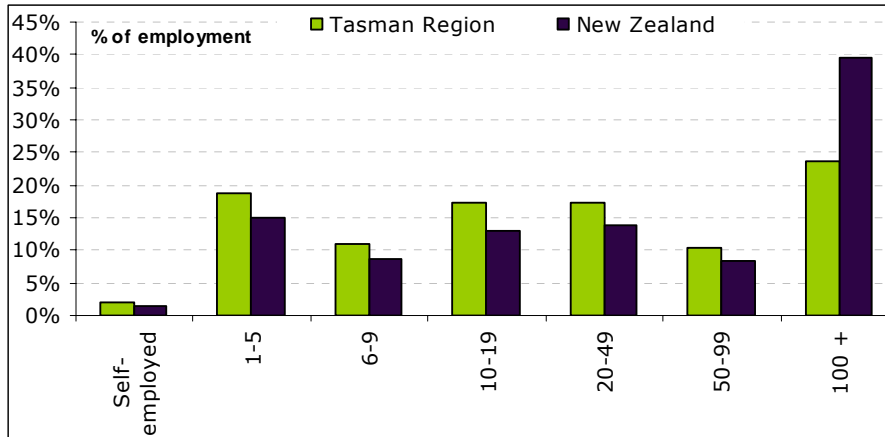
In Tasman Region, youth were employed in greater than average proportions in smaller business size groups compared to national youth. The largest difference was in the share of Tasman Region youth employed by businesses with 100 or more employees where 24% of Tasman youth worked, compared to 39%

²² Note that the change between 2001 and 2006 shown here will differ from that shown in Table 1. In Table 6, the calculation excludes any people who did not define their labour force status.

²³ See "Leveraging Training and Skills Development in SMEs", 52nd Session, 9-10 June 2008, OECD, Paris.

nationally. While the difference in this category was large, it is more likely to be due to the lack of large scale employers in the region rather than any particular bias against younger workers, and is the same pattern for the total workforce.

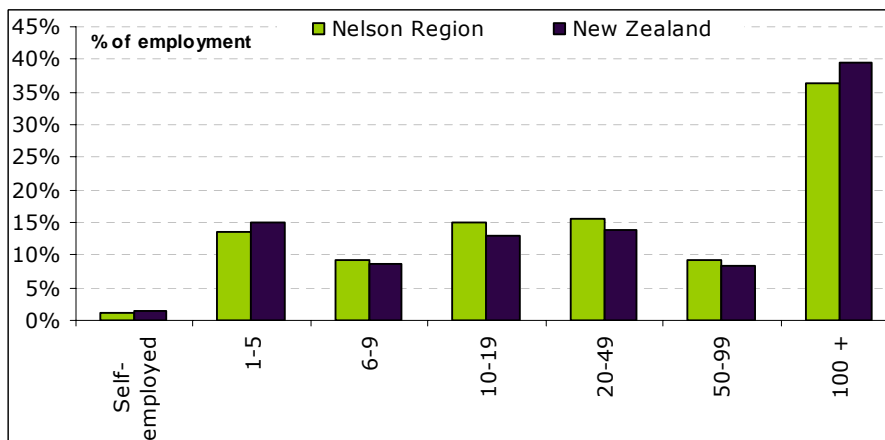
Chart 11A: Share of employment (15–24 years) in Tasman Region and New Zealand by business size in 2006



Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (annual tables), Statistics New Zealand, 2006 tax year

The pattern in youth employment in Nelson Region was very similar to the national youth employment pattern. Nelson Region youth were marginally more likely to be employed by smaller employers, and marginally less likely to be employed by the larger employers than the national average for youth.

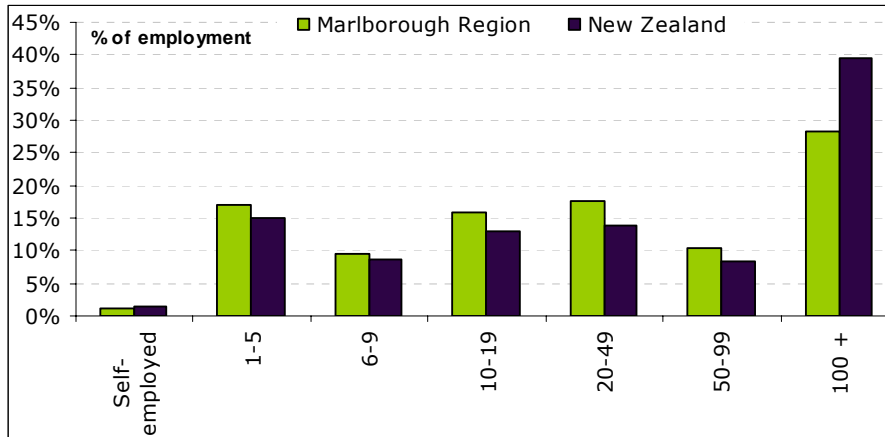
Chart 11B: Share of employment (15–24 years) in Nelson Region and New Zealand by business size in 2006



Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (annual tables), Statistics New Zealand, 2006 tax year

Marlborough Region youth were employed in businesses of similar sizes to both Tasman and West Coast Regions. Employment was focused on the smaller employers, with fewer youth in larger employers than the national average.

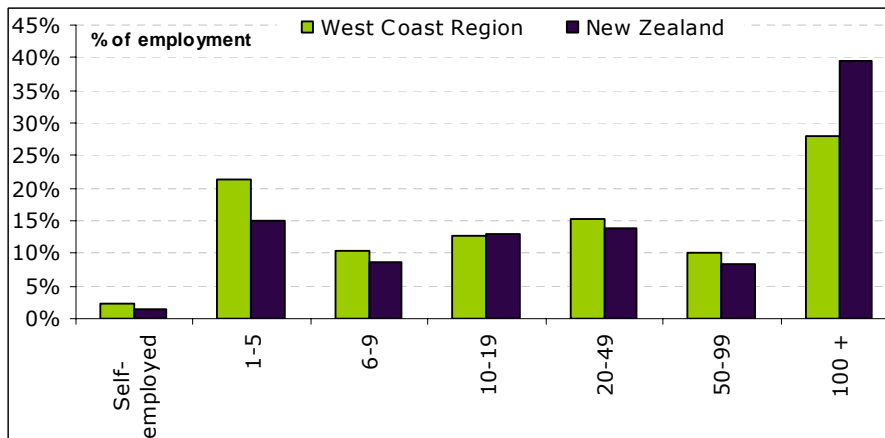
Chart 11C: Share of employment (15–24 years) in Marlborough Region and New Zealand by business size in 2006



Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (annual tables), Statistics New Zealand, 2006 tax year

Youth in West Coast Region had the highest incidence of employment in the smallest business size across the four regions. This high share of employment in businesses with between 1 and 5 employees was shared with the total West Coast Region population.

Chart 11D: Share of employment (15–24 years) in West Coast Region and New Zealand by business size in 2006



Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (annual tables), Statistics New Zealand, 2006 tax year

Within West Coast Region, a variety of employment patterns can be seen. Grey District had lower rates of employment amongst the smaller business sizes and higher employment of youth in the larger business sizes. A third of Grey District youth were employed in businesses with 100 or more employees. Westland District youth employment was focused on smaller employers. Almost half of all Westland District youth in employment worked in businesses with less than 20 employees. Westland District had one of the lowest rates of employment by large scale employers in the South Island. Buller District had a relatively high share of employment amongst the smaller employers and an average rate of employment amongst larger employers. Again, much of these employment patterns were due

to the employment available in the area rather than anything particularly related to the youth themselves.

Table 7: Employment (15–24 year olds) by business size in 2006

	Self-employed	1–5	6–9	10–19	20–49	50–99	100 +
New Zealand	1.5%	14.9%	8.7%	13.0%	14.0%	8.5%	39.4%
Tasman Region	1.9%	18.6%	10.9%	17.2%	17.3%	10.4%	23.8%
Nelson Region	1.2%	13.5%	9.2%	15.0%	15.5%	9.4%	36.3%
Marlborough Region	1.3%	17.0%	9.6%	15.9%	17.6%	10.5%	28.3%
West Coast Region	2.4%	21.4%	10.4%	12.6%	15.2%	10.2%	27.9%
Buller District	1.6%	20.9%	11.7%	14.5%	12.5%	10.2%	28.6%
Grey District	3.5%	17.9%	9.2%	12.4%	14.0%	10.0%	33.0%
Westland District	1.7%	26.9%	9.8%	11.9%	18.7%	9.2%	21.8%

Source: Linked Employer Employee Dataset (unpublished annual tables), Statistics New Zealand, 2006 tax year

Number of jobs held

Across New Zealand, around 6% of 15–24 year olds had more than one job²⁴ in 2006. This was slightly above the proportion for all age groups, which stood at 5%. Across the regions covered in this report, the share of multiple job holding was fairly consistent at around 5%. Because of the similarity of the data to the total population, it is not presented here.

Employment by industry and occupations

This section looks at the number of young people working across the various industries and in occupations in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions and the changes that have occurred since 2001. This shows in which industries and occupations 15–24 year old employees were mainly employed and identifies the changing prevalence of employment in different industries and occupations.

Nationally, the Retail Trade industry was the largest employer of youth, up 16% from 2001, followed by Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants (up nearly 20%), and Manufacturing (up 2%). The pattern of growth for both youth and the total population in these industries was very similar. Across the regions of this report, Retail Trade was the major employer in 2006.

Detailed versions of Tables 8A, 8B, 8C and 8D showing industry employment for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds residing in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions is provided in Appendix 2.

In Tasman Region, most youth were employed in Retail Trade, followed by Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing. For the total population of Tasman Region, the two largest industries were reversed, with Manufacturing also a major employer. The employment of youth in Retail Trade increased strongly from 2001, up nearly 32%, while the employment in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing declined by 26%. The Construction industry increased its employment significantly between 2001 and 2006, growing by 121% to have 252 employees in 2006. The four largest industries of youth employment (Retail Trade, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants, and Manufacturing) accounted for 68% of youth employment.

24 Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (unpublished annual tables), Statistics New Zealand.

Table 8A: Industry employment of those living in Tasman Region in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	657	4,773	-26.0%	-11.3%
Mining	3	42	n/a	0.0%
Manufacturing	297	2,574	3.1%	10.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6	60	100.0%	66.7%
Construction	252	1,911	121.1%	61.3%
Wholesale Trade	156	1,029	67.7%	32.4%
Retail Trade	759	2,781	31.8%	26.8%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	300	1,200	37.0%	21.2%
Transport and Storage	72	852	20.0%	5.2%
Communication Services	12	132	-42.9%	4.8%
Finance and Insurance	24	321	33.3%	30.5%
Property and Business Services	147	1,935	11.4%	42.7%
Government Administration and Defence	6	297	0.0%	-1.0%
Education	42	1,350	-6.7%	14.8%
Health and Community Services	66	1,722	-12.0%	24.2%
Cultural and Recreational Services	69	480	53.3%	34.5%
Personal and Other Services	93	738	6.9%	27.5%
Total	3,102	23,313	8.6%	13.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In Nelson Region, most youth were employed in Retail Trade, followed by Manufacturing, the same two largest industries as for all employed residents of Nelson Region. Employment of youth in Retail Trade increased by just over 7%, slower than for the total population. Manufacturing employment also grew more slowly for youth in Nelson Region than it did for all employees, growing by just under 5% between 2001 and 2006. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing employment declined substantially in Nelson Region for both youth and all employees, with a third less youth employed in 2006 than there were in 2001. The four largest industries of youth employment (Retail Trade, Manufacturing, Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants, and Property and Business Services) accounted for 61% of youth employment.

Table 8B: Industry employment of those living in Nelson Region in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	225	1,029	-33.0%	-24.9%
Mining	3	9	n/a	0.0%
Manufacturing	468	2,808	4.7%	6.6%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	48	n/a	100.0%
Construction	255	1,716	97.7%	47.4%
Wholesale Trade	171	1,074	23.9%	5.6%
Retail Trade	837	2,904	7.3%	13.2%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	435	1,308	18.9%	10.4%
Transport and Storage	96	954	39.1%	0.6%
Communication Services	39	216	30.0%	20.0%
Finance and Insurance	51	480	112.5%	20.3%
Property and Business Services	282	2,736	38.2%	32.6%
Government Administration and Defence	24	456	14.3%	-9.5%
Education	75	1,458	-13.8%	4.7%
Health and Community Services	153	2,457	50.0%	23.3%
Cultural and Recreational Services	78	600	44.4%	60.0%
Personal and Other Services	96	834	-11.1%	9.4%
Total	3,483	22,026	13.3%	12.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In Marlborough Region, most youth were employed in Retail Trade, followed by Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, while the two largest industries for all employees were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Manufacturing. Retail Trade employment of youth increased by over 21% – a rate faster than for the total population. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing employment also grew more slowly for youth in Marlborough Region than it did for all employees, growing by just under 7% between 2001 and 2006. The increased Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing employment in Marlborough Region was one of the few areas of New Zealand where this employment did not decline. The four largest industries of youth employment (Retail Trade, Manufacturing, Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants, and Property and Business Services) accounted for nearly 65% of youth employment.

Table 8C: Industry employment of those living in Marlborough Region in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	510	4,068	6.9%	14.3%
Mining	6	51	100.0%	-10.5%
Manufacturing	405	2,985	-3.6%	0.3%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9	111	0.0%	32.1%
Construction	279	1,833	86.0%	59.5%
Wholesale Trade	78	714	4.0%	24.0%
Retail Trade	738	2,613	21.8%	16.8%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	330	1,368	5.8%	8.8%
Transport and Storage	54	903	-5.3%	19.0%
Communication Services	9	144	-25.0%	29.7%
Finance and Insurance	33	312	120.0%	26.8%
Property and Business Services	162	1,914	17.4%	40.5%
Government Administration and Defence	204	912	-29.2%	-13.9%
Education	48	1,056	100.0%	20.1%
Health and Community Services	72	1,653	-17.2%	13.4%
Cultural and Recreational Services	60	363	100.0%	37.5%
Personal and Other Services	54	639	-5.3%	15.1%
Total	3,207	22,740	11.5%	16.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In West Coast Region, most youth were employed in Retail Trade, followed by Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants, while the two largest industries for all employees were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Retail Trade. Retail Trade employment of youth increased by only 4% – a rate slower than the almost 12% growth for the total population for this industry in West Coast Region. Youth employment in the Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants industry grew by over 21%, ahead of the industry growth for the region of nearly 18%. The four largest industries of youth employment (Retail, Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Manufacturing) accounted for 67% of youth employment.

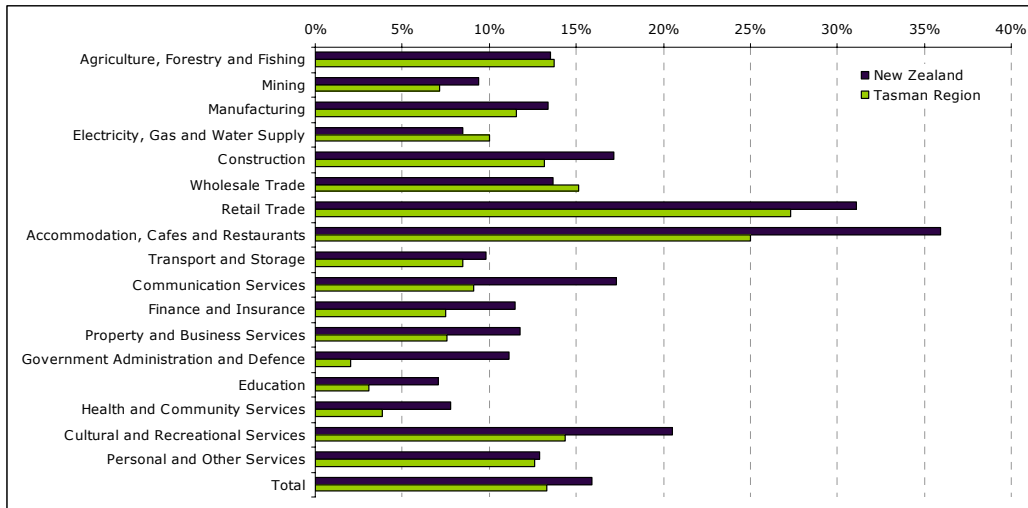
Table 8D: Industry employment of those living in West Coast Region in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	315	2,016	-5.4%	-3.0%
Mining	69	630	130.0%	46.9%
Manufacturing	273	1,683	23.0%	17.6%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9	60	n/a	81.8%
Construction	168	1,215	100.0%	43.1%
Wholesale Trade	60	417	81.8%	15.8%
Retail Trade	480	2,001	3.9%	11.7%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	342	1,524	21.3%	17.6%
Transport and Storage	75	699	25.0%	13.1%
Communication Services	9	108	-25.0%	2.9%
Finance and Insurance	18	210	20.0%	18.6%
Property and Business Services	96	972	23.1%	36.7%
Government Administration and Defence	27	360	-25.0%	-16.7%
Education	54	1,008	20.0%	17.5%
Health and Community Services	39	1,281	0.0%	2.9%
Cultural and Recreational Services	36	405	0.0%	37.8%
Personal and Other Services	45	405	15.4%	-6.3%
Total	2,310	16,239	20.5%	16.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Charts 12A, 12B, 12C and 12D show the share of each industry's employment provided by youth. For Tasman Region, only smaller industries like Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Wholesale Trade had higher than average rates of youth employment, while many of the industries had lower than average shares. Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants, and Retail Trade are two examples of where youth were relatively under-represented in the workforce. With youth making up a lower than average share of employment in most industries, this suggests that Tasman Region had an older than average workforce.

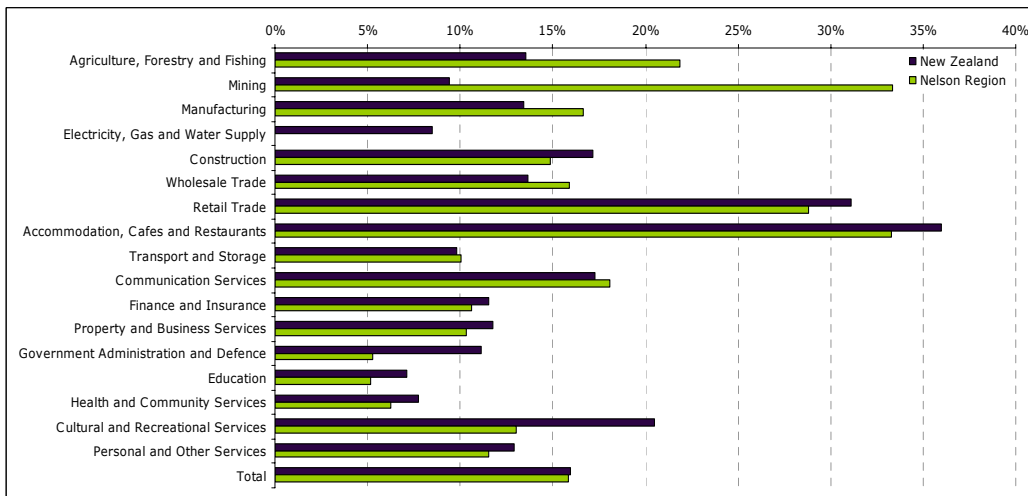
Chart 12A: Youth share of industries in Tasman Region in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Mining were the two industries where youth made up a substantially larger than average share of the total workforce, although appearances can be deceiving – only three youth were employed in the Mining industry in Nelson Region in 2006. Over 20% of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing employees were youth, compared to just over 13% nationally. Manufacturing was the other large industry where youth made up a higher than average share of the Nelson Region industry workforce in 2006.

Chart 12B: Youth share of industries in Nelson Region in 2006

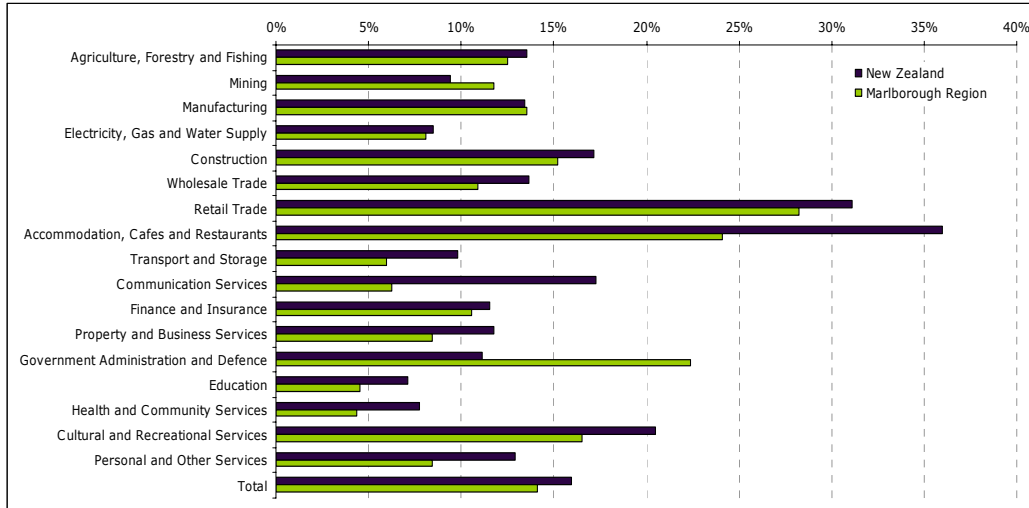


Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In Marlborough Region, the Government Administration and Defence industry employed a much larger share of youth in its workforce than was the case nationally. It is likely that this is due to the activities of the airbase in

Woodbourne with its heavy emphasis on flight and officer training²⁵. The remaining industries, other than Mining, had a lower than average share of youth employees – like Tasman Region, reflecting an older workforce.

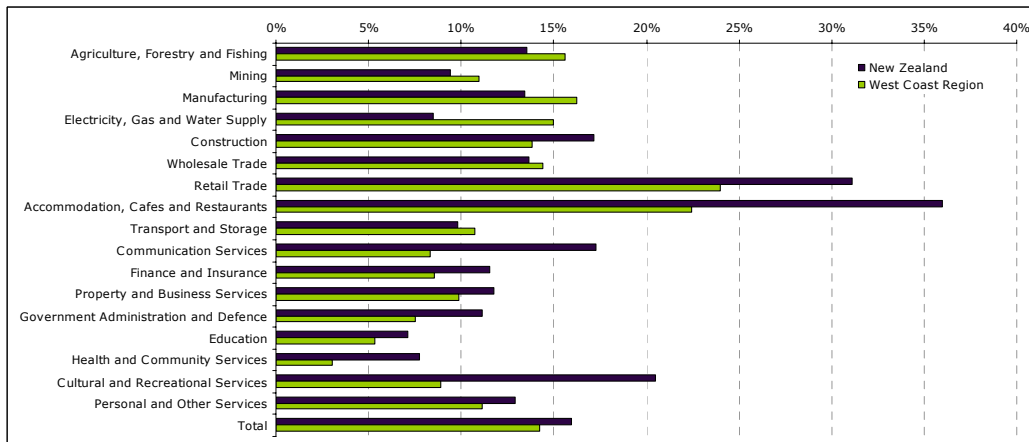
Chart 12C: Youth share of industries in Marlborough Region in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In West Coast Region, youth provided a higher than average share of employees in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Manufacturing. These two industries were large employers of youth in the area. While Retail Trade, and Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants were the largest employers of youth in West Coast Region, they were substantially under-represented in the regional employment.

Chart 12D: Youth share of industries in West Coast Region in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Retail Trade was the largest employer consistent across occupational and industry data. In each of the four regions covered within this report, the largest occupation

²⁵ <http://www.airforce.mil.nz/about-us/hq-and-bases/woodbourne.htm>.

of youth employment was Service and Sales Workers. This occupation is heavily linked to both the Retail Trade, and Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants industries.

Detailed versions of Tables 9A, 9B, 9C and 9D showing employment by occupation for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds residing in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Region is provided in Appendix 2.

Over 800 youth in Tasman Region were employed as Service and Sales Workers. Given that Retail Trade was the industry that employed the most youth in Tasman Region, numbers of youth in this occupation should be expected to be large. As well as being the largest occupation, it also grew strongly – increasing by nearly 25% between 2001 and 2006. Agriculture and Fishery Workers was the next largest youth occupation, heavily linked to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry – the second largest in the region for youth employment. Trades Workers was a large youth employer and grew by nearly 71% between 2001 and 2006. Construction industry employment of youth grew rapidly in Tasman Region between 2001 and 2006, influencing the growth in this occupation.

Table 9A: Employment by age and occupation in Tasman Region in 2006

	2006		Change from 2001	
	15–24 Years	15 Years and Over	15–24 Years	15 Years and Over
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	105	2,937	66.7%	44.0%
Professionals	99	2,292	-2.9%	19.7%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	153	2,208	50.0%	35.8%
Clerks	276	1,935	17.9%	17.1%
Service and Sales Workers	816	2,967	24.8%	17.0%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	483	3,738	-38.3%	-21.0%
Trades Workers	333	2,037	70.8%	32.1%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	210	1,974	-2.8%	0.9%
Elementary Occupations	468	2,028	40.5%	44.8%
Not Elsewhere Included	156	1,188	-5.5%	3.4%
Total	3,102	23,313	8.6%	13.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In Nelson Region, there were over 1,000 youth Service and Sales Workers. This occupation grew faster for youth (nearly 10%) than it did for the total workforce (up just over 5%). Elementary Occupations was also a major occupation for youth in 2006, with nearly 500 youth employed in this occupation. This occupation grew at only half the rate of the occupation for the total workforce. The Trades Workers occupation showed strong growth for youth, up over 60%, growing at three times the rate of the regional workforce.

Table 9B: Employment by age and occupation in Nelson Region in 2006

	2006		Change from 2001	
	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	165	2,988	103.7%	35.1%
Professionals	156	3,111	33.3%	22.0%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	234	2,787	30.0%	21.8%
Clerks	390	2,235	16.1%	3.9%
Service and Sales Workers	1,011	3,285	9.8%	5.3%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	174	834	-40.8%	-28.4%
Trades Workers	351	1,950	62.5%	20.4%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	315	1,830	5.0%	-0.7%
Elementary Occupations	498	1,980	8.5%	16.0%
Not Elsewhere Included	195	1,023	14.0%	11.1%
Total	3,483	22,026	13.2%	12.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Over 880 youth were employed as Service and Sales Workers in Marlborough Region in 2006. In Marlborough, Trades Workers was an occupation that showed strong growth between 2001 and 2006, also growing much faster for youth than it did for the total population. As shown in Table 8C, Marlborough Region was one of only two regions across New Zealand where Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing employment actually rose between 2001 and 2006 – the number of youth Agriculture and Fishery Workers grew by nearly 8%.

Table 9C: Employment by age and occupation in Marlborough Region in 2006

	2006		Change from 2001	
	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	108	2,748	80.0%	33.9%
Professionals	111	2,196	27.6%	20.2%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	189	2,055	6.8%	21.5%
Clerks	294	1,947	15.3%	11.1%
Service and Sales Workers	882	3,210	-3.9%	5.2%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	504	3,867	7.7%	17.4%
Trades Workers	396	2,013	40.4%	27.6%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	252	1,872	13.5%	-1.9%
Elementary Occupations	303	1,668	2.0%	21.1%
Not Elsewhere Included	159	1,164	26.2%	17.2%
Total	3,207	22,737	11.5%	16.5%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In West Coast Region, Service and Sales Workers employment grew between 2001 and 2006, but only slowly compared to the overall employment in the area. While Agriculture and Fishery Workers was the second largest occupation of

youth, it fell by nearly 4% between 2001 and 2006. The numbers of youth employed as Trades Workers again grew strongly.

Table 9D: Employment by age and occupation in West Coast Region in 2006

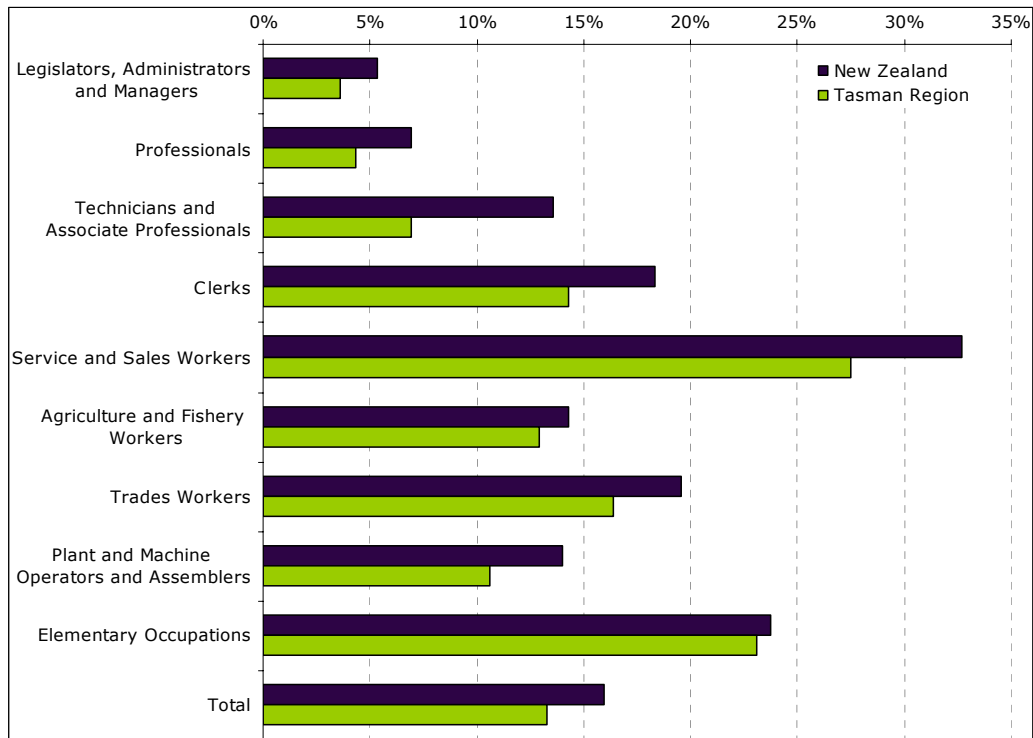
	2006		Change from 2001	
	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	78	1,917	52.9%	25.8%
Professionals	84	1,569	21.7%	17.5%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	108	1,284	24.1%	20.6%
Clerks	234	1,386	16.4%	11.3%
Service and Sales Workers	561	2,283	4.5%	6.9%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	306	1,926	-3.8%	-3.3%
Trades Workers	255	1,371	46.6%	21.9%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	225	1,977	21.0%	24.8%
Elementary Occupations	264	1,332	35.4%	15.6%
Not Elsewhere Included	186	1,194	63.2%	51.9%
Total	2,304	16,236	20.2%	16.4%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Similar to the share of youth in each of the industries (as shown in Tables 8A, 8B, 8C and 8D), in many of the occupations shown in Charts 13A, 13B, 13C and 13D, youth provide a smaller than average share of the workforce. As noted in these charts, where youth are under-represented across most occupations, it provides an indication of an older than average workforce in the region.

In Tasman Region, while youth had a lower than average share of each occupation, the difference was quite variable. For example, youth Agriculture and Fishery Workers in Tasman Region made up almost the same share of the workforce as they did nationally, while there was a major under-representation of youth in the occupation of Technicians and Associate Professionals.

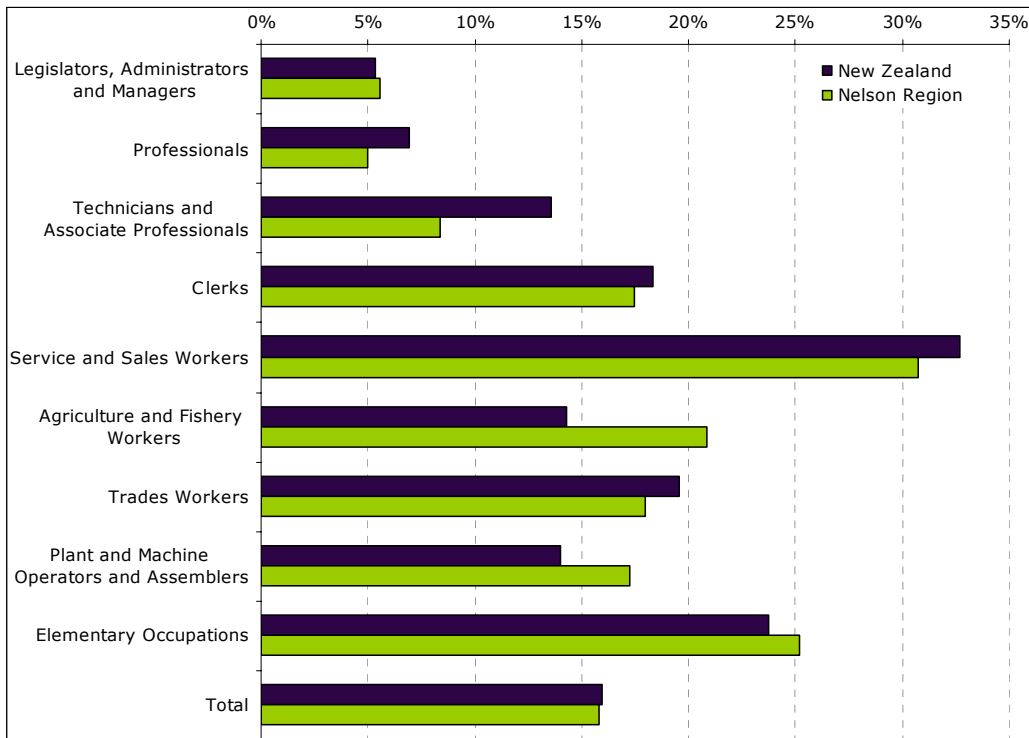
Chart 13A: Youth share of occupations in Tasman Region in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In Nelson Region, youth made up a higher than average share of lower skilled occupations. This includes Agriculture and Fishery Workers, Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, and Elementary Occupations. In Nelson Region, youth were under-represented in four occupational groups, particularly Technicians and Associate Professionals, and Service and Sales Workers.

Chart 13B: Youth share of occupations in Nelson Region in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Youth made up a marginally larger share of Trades Workers in Marlborough Region than they did nationally. Youth were substantially under-represented in both Service and Sales Workers and Elementary Occupations. Youth were under-represented in both Agriculture and Fishery Workers, and Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers occupations compared with youth nationally.

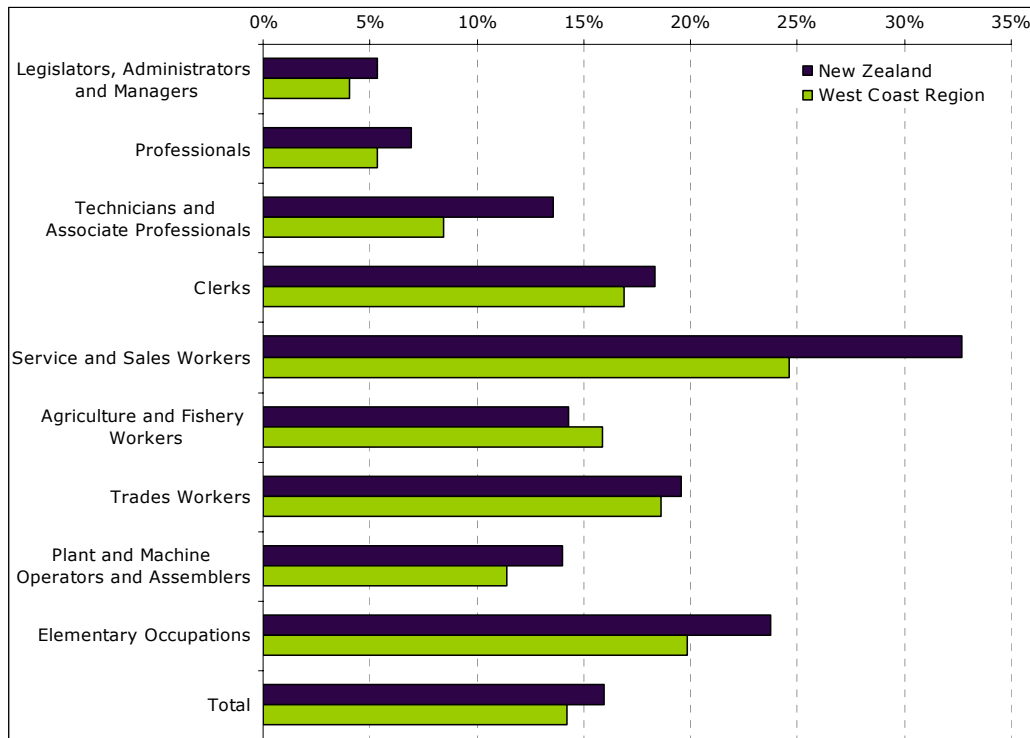
Chart 13C: Youth share of occupations in Marlborough Region in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

In West Coast Region, youth made up a higher proportion of regional Agriculture and Fishery Workers than the national average for this occupation. Youth were significantly under-represented in the Service and Sales Workers occupation and the Technicians and Associate Professionals occupation.

Chart 13D: Youth share of occupations in West Coast Region in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Do the occupations of youth data match your experience? Do you think the pattern of employment could be improved – would intervention help? Are there any current interventions in place in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions?

One of the ways in which youth employment patterns vary from the working-age population is the rate at which young people work in part-time employment. This characteristic is also one that changes markedly between 15–19 year olds and 20–24 year olds, as shown in Table 10.

Youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions were more likely to be working full-time than the national rate for youth. Both 15–19 year olds and 20–24 year olds were in full-time employment in rates well in excess of the national rates for these ages. While just over 44% of national 15–19 year olds were in full-time employment in 2006, most regions were at least 50%, with Marlborough at nearly 56%. Marlborough Region also had the highest rate of regional full-time employment of 20–24 year olds, at just over 90% – well ahead of the national rate for this age group at 77%.

Table 10: Employment status by age in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions

	15–19 Years		20–24 Years		15 Years and Over	
	Percentage working full-time	Percentage working part-time	Percentage working full-time	Percentage working part-time	Percentage working full-time	Percentage working part-time
New Zealand	44.5%	55.5%	76.7%	23.3%	77.1%	22.9%
Tasman Region	49.7%	50.3%	87.4%	12.6%	74.4%	25.6%
Nelson Region	47.0%	53.0%	82.8%	17.2%	74.4%	25.6%
Marlborough Region	55.8%	44.2%	90.5%	9.5%	77.5%	22.5%
West Coast Region	54.2%	45.8%	87.4%	12.6%	75.6%	24.4%
Buller District	55.5%	44.5%	83.5%	16.5%	73.6%	26.4%
Grey District	56.0%	44.0%	88.0%	12.0%	75.5%	24.5%
Westland District	50.0%	50.0%	89.7%	10.3%	78.0%	22.0%

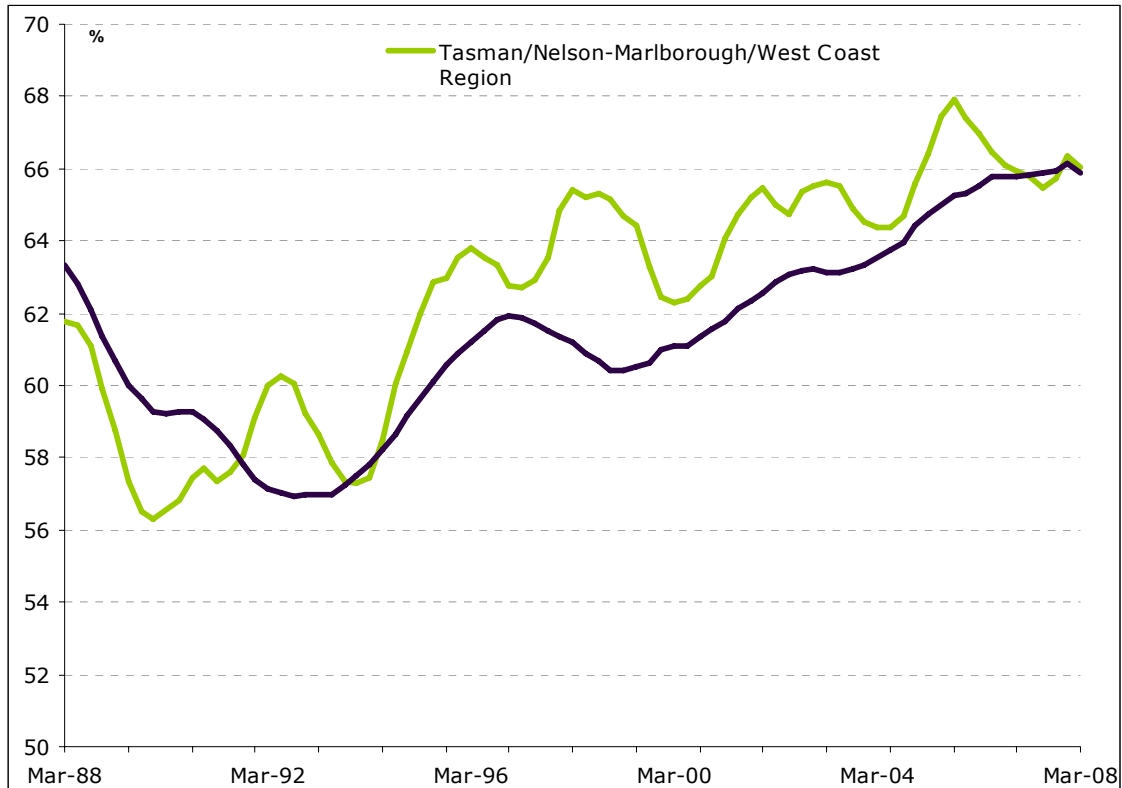
Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

What is driving the pattern of full-time/part-time youth employment in your region? Do you believe this pattern has changed/will change over time? Is this a good thing?

The annual average employment rate (the proportion of the working-age population that is employed) is an important indicator of the economic welfare of the country. Work leads to higher income, which, over time, can bring financial independence and a better standard of living and associated social benefits for the individual and wider community. While the employment rate reflects the number of jobs, there are other things to consider, such as the quality and sustainability of jobs. Rising employment is one of the clearest indications that the labour market is working successfully. Over time, as labour shortages increase and participation and employment rates stabilise, labour productivity improvements become increasingly important.

Chart 14 shows the employment rate of the working-age population of Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions combined. Across most of the time series, the employment rate has been above the national average, although the rate has been quite volatile. Most recent results show that the employment rate for the year ended March 2008 was 66.0%, marginally ahead of the national rate of 65.9%.

Chart 14: Employment rate of the working-age population from 1988 to 2008 (12-month moving average)²⁶



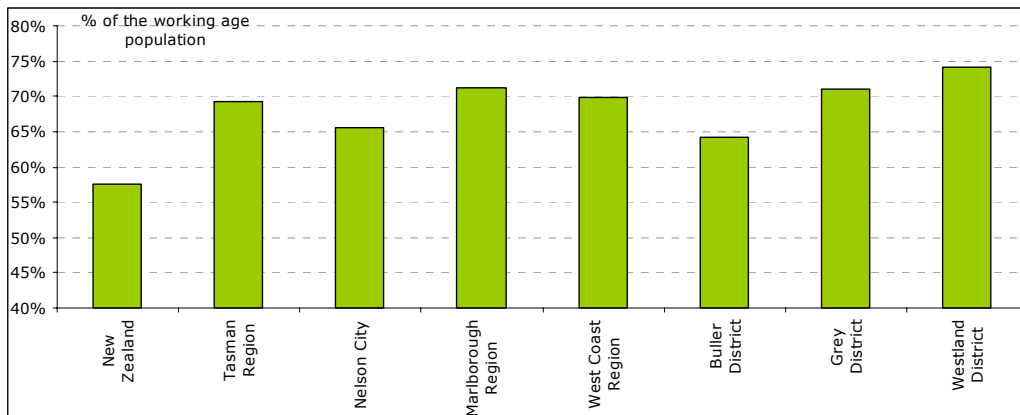
Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics New Zealand

From the 2006 Population Census, it is possible to calculate employment rates for youth who lived in each of the districts covered in this report. As can be seen from Chart 15, each of the districts had a youth employment rate above the national average rate – a striking result. Westland District, in particular, had a very high rate of employment amongst youth, the fifth highest rate for youth in the country, while Tasman, Nelson and Marlborough Regions and Buller and Grey Districts had the 12th, 17th, 8th, 25th and 9th highest rates respectively.

The high employment rates in West Coast Region were supported by strong growth between 2001 and 2006. The employment rate in West Coast Region grew by 6.2 percentage points, compared to national growth of 2.4 percentage points over the same period. Employment rate growth for Tasman, Nelson and Marlborough Region was 0.6, 3.9 and 2.5 percentage points respectively. While high employment rates are positive for an economy generally, amongst youth, an increased rate of young people in study or other forms of training is perhaps more important. As was shown by Charts 7 and 8, the regions covered by this report had higher than average rates of youth who were employed only for both younger (15–19 years old) and older (20–24 years old) youth.

²⁶ Employment rates from the Household Labour Force Survey and Population Census differ. This is a result of the different scope and coverage of the two surveys. For more information, see the Data Dictionary.

Chart 15: Employment rates of youth in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

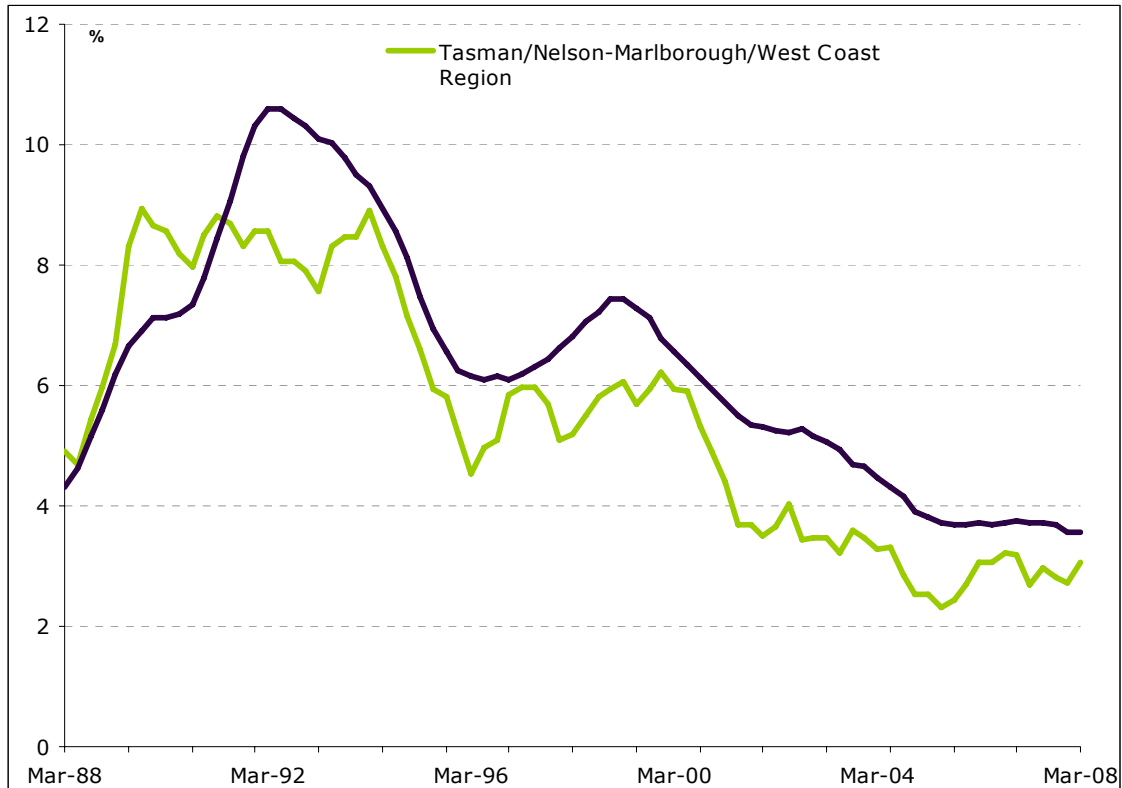
3.3 Unemployment

The unemployment rate is the proportion of the labour force who are unemployed. To be counted as unemployed, a person must be without a paid job, be available for work and have actively sought work in the past four weeks or have a new job to start within the next four weeks. Unemployment has a major influence on many decisions facing young people.

The unemployment rate of the total labour force in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions is shown in Chart 16. The unemployment rate of the combined area has been consistently lower than the national rate since the start of the 1990s. The combined area has had a consistently low rate of unemployment when compared to the other regions of New Zealand, which, in the year to March 2008, stood at 3.1% – well below the national rate of 3.6%.

Unemployment affects the rate at which young people learn work skills such as timeliness, team work and so on that are needed throughout a person's working life. This makes unemployment of youth perhaps even more negative than for the overall population.

Chart 16: Unemployment rate of the working-age population from 1988 to 2008 (12-month moving average)

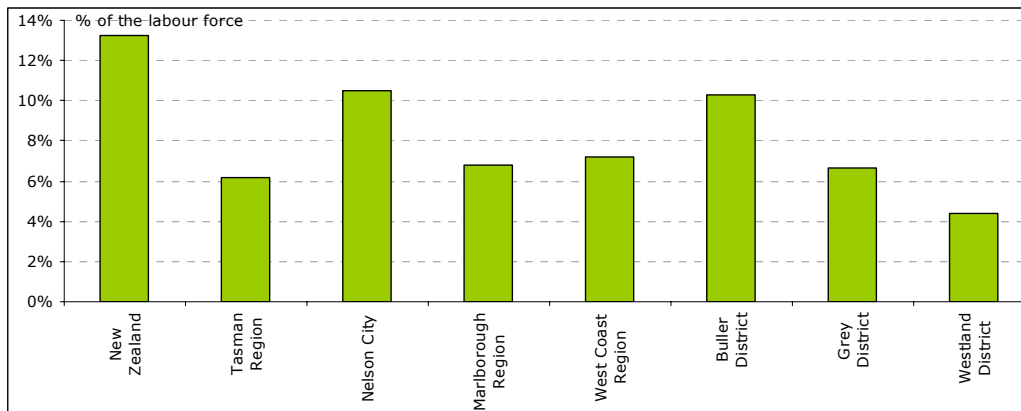


Source: Household Labour Force Survey, Statistics New Zealand

Not only was the overall unemployment rate low, so was the youth unemployment rate. Nationally, the youth unemployment rate (as measured by the 2006 Population Census) was 13.3% in 2006, with the highest rate in the aggregated region being 10.5% in Nelson Region.

The youth unemployment rate was low compared to all the other districts of New Zealand – four of the six districts in this report were in the 12 lowest rates. The unemployment rates for youth had also fallen between 2001 and 2006. The unemployment rates for youth in Nelson and West Coast Regions fell by 3.9 and 4.0 percentage points respectively – in line with national youth data. The decline in the youth unemployment rate over the same period for Tasman and Marlborough Regions was 2.5 and 3.1 percentage points respectively.

Chart 17: Unemployment rate in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions by age in 2006



Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Around 1.6% of all those who received unemployment benefits in New Zealand (313 people in March 2008) lived in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions. Of those unemployment beneficiaries in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions, around 16% were under the age of 24.

For information about the latest unemployment rate in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions, check out the Joint MSD/DoL Quarterly Regional Reports – <http://www.dol.govt.nz/publications/lmr/regional/joint/lmr-regional-nel.asp>.

Does the unemployment pattern match what you have seen in the region? If not, why not? What do you think is likely to happen to youth unemployment in the next few years?

3.4 Earnings

Earnings (and, to a smaller extent, total income) are influenced by both the labour market conditions and the productivity of workers. Wages (and earnings) are the result of interactions between employers and workers and are influenced by such things as the skills and experience the workers possess and the value that workers add. It should be noted that low skill jobs generally tend to have low median hourly earnings while high skills jobs generally have higher median earnings.

Across New Zealand, a slightly higher proportion of youth received some income²⁷ from income-tested benefits than other groups, whilst the proportion receiving income from self-employment was significantly lower than the New Zealand average. Looking at data for Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast

²⁷ It is important to recognise that income can be influenced by other things than salaries and wages. For many people, rental or investment income can contribute a significant share of their income. It is likely that youth are likely to earn less from these other income sources than the rest of the population.

Regions' 15–24 year olds shows that the only difference with the average for 15–24 year olds in New Zealand was that Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions youth were slightly more likely to receive a benefit.

As reported in the 2007 AIDR, the median hourly wage rate within the combined Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Region has been consistently below the national average since comparable records began (although it must be remembered that only Wellington and Auckland tend to have higher than the national median wage rates). Results for youth tend to be different, with youth frequently earning more than national averages for youth. Much of this difference is due to the high rates of full time employment across the four regions covered in this report.

In 2006 Tasman youth tended to have slightly higher than average wages compared to youth nationally. Around 40% of Tasman Region youth earned less than \$5,000 in 2006, compared to the national share of 42%. In 2006, 31% of youth earned between \$5,000 and \$20,000 (compared to 29% of youth nationally, and 29% earned more than \$20,000, similar to the national average.

Nelson Region was similar to Tasman, with more youth earning higher amounts than the national averages for youth. In 2006 36% of youth earned less than \$5,000 (compared to 42% of youth nationally), and more youth (30% compared with 29%) earned between \$5,000 and \$20,000. There was also a higher share of Nelson youth earning above \$20,000 (34% compared with 29% nationally).

The results for Marlborough Region were similar to Nelson Region, with fewer youth earning less and more youth earning more than average. In 2006, 36% of youth earned less than \$5,000, while 36% earned more than \$20,000, well ahead of the 29% of youth nationally who earned this amount.

The pattern for West Coast Region was again similar to the other regions, with the distribution of incomes most like those of Nelson. In 2006, 37% of employed youth earned less than \$5,000, with 34% earning more than \$20,000²⁸.

The Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (LEED) captures data on income from salaries and wages, which shows marked differences by age. Overall, young people tend to have significantly lower incomes than the rest of the working-age population, influenced in part by the high share of part-time youth employment described in Section 3.1. Other reasons for lower than average earnings are:

- less time on average in the job
- less seniority
- lower workplace skills.

Further information on low youth earnings can be found in the OECD Youth report²⁹, including findings that youth:

- stay in their early post-education jobs for a much shorter tenure

28 The data is based on 15–24 year olds who provided their income in the 2006 Population Census.

29 *Jobs for Youth – New Zealand*, 2008, p54 and p59.

- have a particularly high turnover in jobs
- have 'entry' jobs that have little relationship to training.

Chart 18³⁰ shows that, for each of the regions of this report, annual median earnings for 15–19 year olds were slightly higher than the national median. This is no doubt linked to the high rate of 15–19 year olds who were working full-time as shown in Table 10. While 20–24 year olds also worked full-time at a higher rate than the national average, the income pattern is quite different – some regions had higher incomes than the national averages and some did not. It is likely that this is due to the nature of the jobs that 15–19 year olds and 20–24 year olds had.

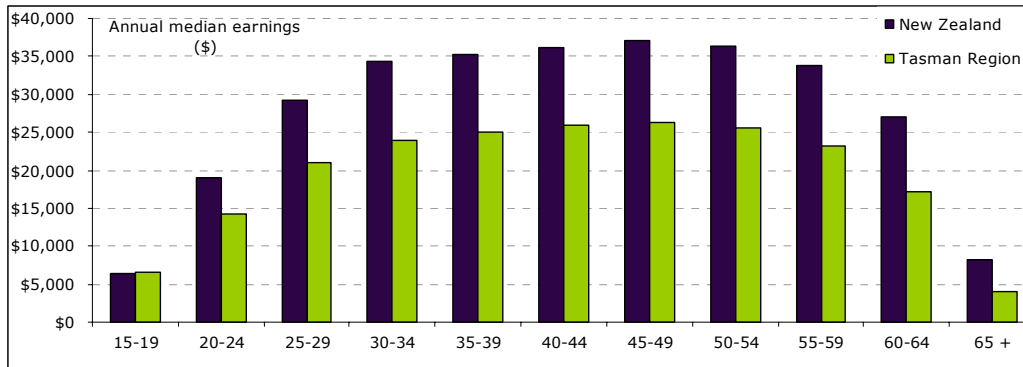
Most 15–19 year olds are likely to be on similar incomes across the country and close to the minimum wage, reflecting the 'entry level' nature of much of their work. This means that the places with more hours worked are likely to have higher annual incomes. For 20–24 year olds, however, there is likely to be more regional variation in incomes as increased levels of skills would be included in the jobs, reflecting both 'on the job' learning and university graduate employment. This variation in hourly income means that the places with more hours worked are not necessarily going to have higher annual incomes.

Across the other age groups, incomes across Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions were lower than average. This was due in part to wages being lower in areas without major cities and in part to the mix of industries. Much of employment in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions was in low wage industries like Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Manufacturing, and less in the high wage industries of Property and Business Services, and Finance and Insurance. Low wages can be an issue for the retention of a workforce. For example, it appears that Mining employees in particular in West Coast Region are being drawn by higher wages available offshore, primarily in Western Australia.

Chart 18A shows that 20–24 year olds in Tasman Region earned less than the national average. Generally, incomes were larger for residents of the larger regions, with only Auckland and Wellington showing higher than average incomes across all the age groups.

30 Due to confidentiality issues, Statistics New Zealand are unable to provide median annual earnings by TA from the LEED dataset.

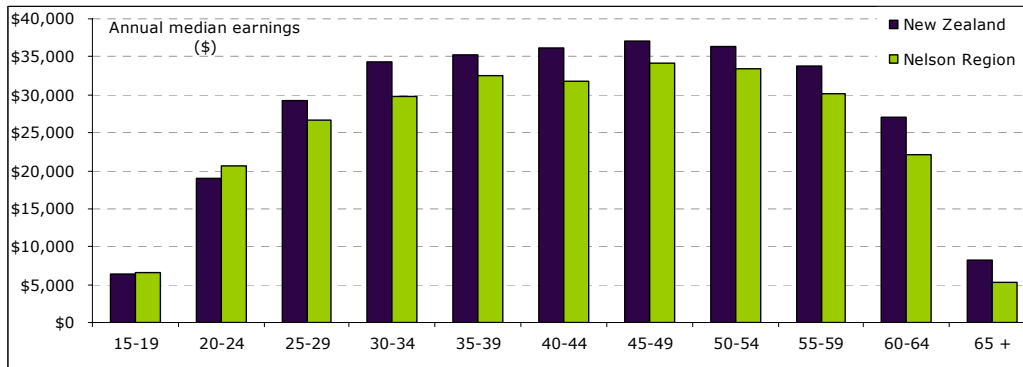
Chart 18A: Annual median earnings from wages and salaries by age (5-year grouping) for Tasman Region in the 2006 tax year



Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset, Statistics New Zealand

Nelson Region youth had higher than the average annual median earnings in 2006. Other than 15–19 and 20–24 year olds, the rest of the employed population earned less than the national average for their age group.

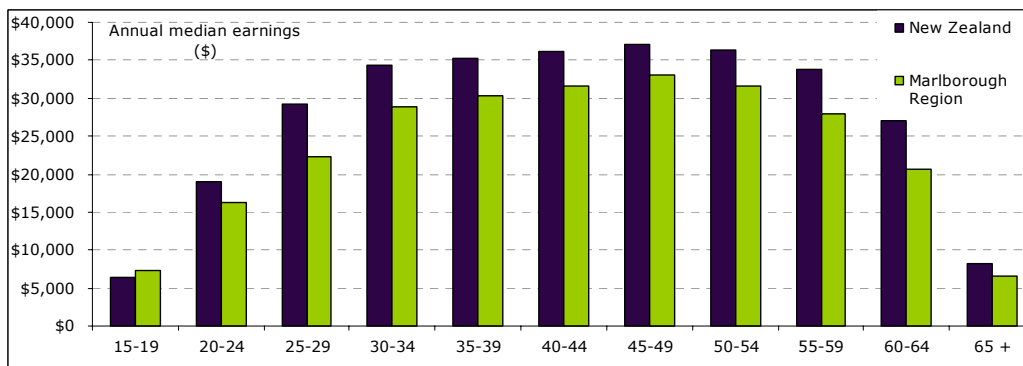
Chart 18B: Annual median earnings from wages and salaries by age (5-year grouping) for Nelson Region in the 2006 tax year



Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset, Statistics New Zealand

While 15–19 year olds in Marlborough Region earned more than the national average annual wage for 15–19 year olds, the rest of the population earned less than the national median wage for their age group.

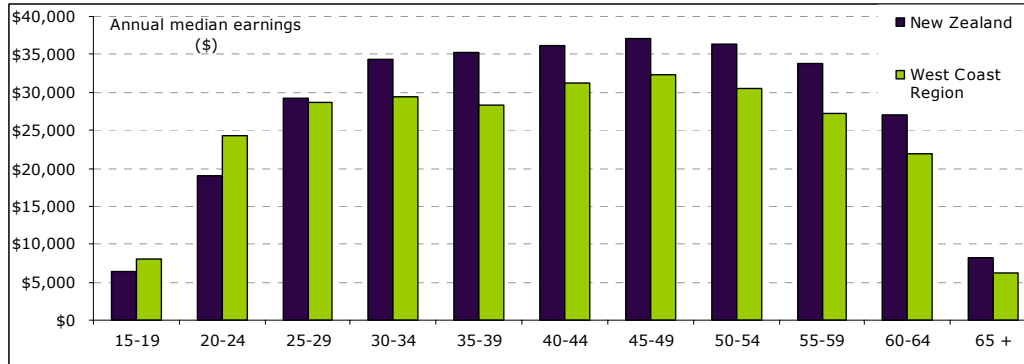
Chart 18C: Annual median earnings from wages and salaries by age (5-year grouping) for Marlborough Region in the 2006 tax year



Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset, Statistics New Zealand

Young people in West Coast Region were relatively well paid in 2006. Both 15–19 year olds and especially 20–24 year olds earned higher than the national average annual earnings for their age groups. For 20–24 year olds, the annual median earnings was over \$5,000 more than the national average.

Chart 18D: Annual median earnings from wages and salaries by age (5-year grouping) for West Coast Region in the 2006 tax year



Source: Linked Employer-Employee Dataset, Statistics New Zealand

What is driving the pattern of earnings for youth in your region? What are the impacts for youth? Is this likely to have any impact on migration patterns? Is the pattern of earnings likely to change over the next few years?

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Employment: The number of people in work for one hour or more per week.

Employment rate: The proportion of the working-age population that is employed.

Ethnicity: Ethnic group or groups that people identify with or feel they belong to. Ethnicity is a measure of cultural affiliation, as opposed to race, ancestry, nationality or citizenship. Ethnicity is self-assigned, and people can belong to more than one ethnic group.

As part of the 2006 Census, the ethnicity of 'New Zealander' appeared first as a standard output. In 2006, 11.1% of respondents listed New Zealander as one of their ethnicities. In previous Censuses, responses identifying New Zealander as the only ethnicity were coded within the New Zealand European category.

Statistics New Zealand are currently analysing the characteristics of respondents who classify themselves as a New Zealander. Initial analysis suggests that people who list their ethnicity as New Zealander are more likely to be aged between 30–59, and more likely to be male than female. The complete report is available from the Statistics New Zealand website – <http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/Profile+of+New+Zealander+responses+ethnicity+question+2006+Census.htm>.

Highest qualification: Combines highest secondary school qualification and post-school qualification to derive a single highest qualification by category of attainment for people aged 15 years and over. Qualifications are registered at one of ten levels, with the level depending on the complexity of the skills and knowledge that are being recognised. Level 1 qualifications are the least complex and are open-ended downward to capture all learning. Level 10 is the most complex. The levels do not equate to 'years spent learning' but reflect the content of the qualification. A brief description of the contents of the qualifications is:

- Level 1 to 3: senior secondary school learning (NCEA), foundation skills and introductory trades training
- Level 3 to 4: initial trade certificates
- Level 5 to 7: advanced trades, technical and business qualifications
- Level 7 and above: graduate and post-graduate qualifications.

Table 8 includes the four categories:

- No Qualification – this includes people with little or no qualifications obtained
- Total School – this includes people whose highest qualification was gained while attending school
- Total Post-School (Vocational) – this includes people whose highest qualification was gained from a post-school non-university establishment
- Total Bachelor Degree or Higher – this includes people whose highest qualification was a bachelor degree or higher.

Hours worked per week: Total number of hours usually worked in employment per week by the working-age population.

Income: Before-tax income from a range of sources such as labour, entrepreneurial skills and assets, and transfers received. Tax credits and money received by borrowing, making withdrawals from savings and receiving repayments of loan principal are excluded.

Industry: The type of activity undertaken by the organisation, enterprise or business within which a person aged 15 years and over is employed. Based on a classification managed by Statistics New Zealand.

Labour demand: People who employers are willing to have work for them, the number of hours they want them to work and the skills and attributes employers desire from these people to perform their jobs.

Labour force: The labour force consists of members of the working-age population who are classified as employed or unemployed (people in the labour force).

Labour force participation rate: The proportion of the working-age population who are either employed or unemployed. The terms 'labour force participation rate' and 'participation rate' are often used interchangeably. The adjusted labour force participation rate is a hypothetical rate showing what the regional labour force participation is likely to be if the age and gender structure of the region was the same as the national average.

Labour supply: People that make themselves available for work, and the attributes and skills these people bring to the workplace.

Not in employment, education or training (NEET): Generally used in relation to youth. Identifies the group who are unengaged with either work or training. NEET data is generally expressed as a rate of the youth population.

Not in the labour force: Any person in the working-age population who is neither employed nor unemployed. This includes, for example, retired people, students and people at home with children.

Occupation: A set of jobs that require the performance of similar or identical tasks, and collected for employed people aged 15 years and over. Based on a classification managed by Statistics New Zealand.

Population: Unless explicitly stated, 'population' in this report refers to the usually resident population of an area.

School leaver attainment: Highest qualification held by school leavers.

Statistics New Zealand (SNZ): New Zealand's national statistical office.

Unemployment: The number of people in the working-age population who are without a paid job, are available for work and have actively sought work in the past four weeks or have a new job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate: The number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Wage and salary earnings: Earnings received for paid employment that is undertaken. Earnings consist of wages and salaries, back pay, commissions, allowances, bonuses (regular and non-regular), gratuities (tips), fees, piece rates, retainers, honoraria and paid leave.

Working-age population: Usually resident population aged 15 years and over.

DATA DICTIONARY

Census of Population and Dwellings 1996, 2001, 2006

Conducted by Statistics New Zealand, the Census of Population and Dwellings is the primary source of information on the size, composition, distribution and economic activities of the population. Census data is used for analysing trends, planning public services and allocating public funds in the areas of health, housing, transport, education, income, and law and order. The Census is run every five years. The Census data used in this report is for the years 1996, 2001 and 2006. Data for 2006 was released in December 2006.

Because of the 'full coverage' nature of the Population Census, data for small areas such as TAs can be analysed. Data provided by Statistics New Zealand has been rounded to Base 3, as well as having some results suppressed. For the purposes of this report, any data that has been suppressed has been considered as equal to zero. The impact of this treatment is unlikely to be significant.

Household Labour Force Survey

Produced by Statistics New Zealand, the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) collects information relating to the employed, the unemployed and those not in the labour force who comprise New Zealand's working-age (15 years and over) population. It provides a regular, timely and comprehensive portrayal of New Zealand's labour force and Statistics New Zealand's official employment measure. The HLFS is produced quarterly and available from the December quarter 1985.

Differences between the Household Labour Force Survey and the Population Census

The HLFS and the Census of Population both produce estimates of labour force statistics such as unemployment, participation and NEET. Because these two sources are gathered differently, they can produce different estimates. The HLFS is the official measure of labour market information for New Zealand.

The biggest difference in the context of youth engagement is that, in the Census, youth that are acting as caregivers cannot be separated from others who are not engaged in employment or education. This difference, as well as the general differences, leads to higher rates of youth not engaged in employment or education (NEET) in the Census.

Within the Annual In-Depth Regional reports, Population Census calculations of labour market variables have been used in many instances, as estimates from this source are more robust for small areas, especially at the Territorial Authority level.

Department of Labour analysis tools

The Department of Labour has developed a series of online, labour market 'tools'. The tools are interactive, updatable and based on the latest official statistics. They enable the user to select a particular industry, occupation or region and compare information with other sectors, regions or the national average. The four labour market analysis tools currently available are:

- Key information tool
- Occupational indicators
- Regional industry snapshot
- Regional industry trends.

These tools are stored on the Department of Labour website –

<http://www.dol.govt.nz/services/LMI/tools/index.asp>.

Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (LEED)

Produced by Statistics New Zealand, official quarterly statistics produced from the Linked Employer-Employee Dataset (LEED) measure labour market dynamics, providing an insight into the operation of New Zealand's labour market and its relationship to business performance. LEED uses existing administrative data drawn from the Inland Revenue Department (IRD), together with business data from Statistics New Zealand's Business Frame (BF).

National and subnational population projections

Population projections are estimates of the size and composition of the population at a future date. Projections are available for the total New Zealand population, local and regional populations, various ethnic populations, families and households, and the labour force. A number of alternative series are produced in each set of projections. These use different combinations of appropriate assumptions about future fertility, mortality, net migration, inter-ethnic mobility, living arrangement type and labour force participation patterns of the population. Projections are updated every two to three years.

The data used in this report is the Subnational Population Projection 2006-base to 2031. These projections have as a base the estimated resident population of each area at 30 June 2006.

School leavers data

Produced by the Ministry of Education, the monitoring of the highest attainment of school leavers is based on the annual 1st March survey of secondary and composite schools. These statistics include all full-time regular students, full-time adult students and special education class students who left school during the period 1 March 2005–28 February 2006, to go on to further education, training, the workforce or other activities.

Unemployment

There are a number of differences between people counted as 'officially unemployed' (measured in the Household Labour Force survey) and counts of people receiving the MSD Unemployment Benefit (UB recipients). These differences mean that the two measures of unemployment are not comparable although they tend to move in the same direction over time. The Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) measure of unemployment is the official measure, follows consistent rules and is internationally comparable. The count of UB recipients is an administrative measure and is affected by administration procedures and adjustments (such as changes in work-testing rules).

The officially unemployed are people aged 15 years and older who:

- are without any paid work and without unpaid work in a relative's business
- have actively sought work in the previous four weeks (i.e. done more than check newspaper advertisements)
- are available to take up work
- had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

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APPENDIX 2: TOTAL POPULATION STATISTICS

The following tables provide additional context for the youth labour market in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions.

Total population of New Zealand, Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions and relevant Territorial Authorities

	2006	Change from 2001	
		Number	Percentage
New Zealand	4,027,947	290,661	7.8%
Tasman Region	44,625	3,273	7.9%
Nelson Region	42,888	1,320	3.2%
Marlborough Region	42,558	3,000	7.6%
West Coast Region	31,326	1,023	3.4%
Buller District	9,702	75	0.8%
Grey District	13,221	330	2.6%
Westland District	8,403	627	8.1%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions population and population projections 2006 to 2031

	2006		2031		Percentage Change	
	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years
New Zealand	300,198	270,978	316,400	323,410	5.4%	19.3%
Tasman Region	2,814	1,797	2,980	2,410	5.9%	34.1%
Nelson Region	3,126	2,316	2,790	2,550	-10.7%	10.1%
Marlborough Region	2,700	1,944	2,190	1,800	-18.9%	-7.4%
West Coast Region	1,971	1,422	1,430	1,240	-27.4%	-12.8%
Buller District	588	369	370	270	-37.1%	-26.8%
Grey District	900	618	720	640	-20.0%	3.6%
Westland District	483	435	350	340	-27.5%	-21.8%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Ethnicity of Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions residents in 2006

	Population Composition (%) in 2006					
	European	Māori	Asian	Pacific Peoples	New Zealander	Other
New Zealand	67.6%	14.6%	9.2%	6.9%	11.1%	0.9%
Tasman Region	82.7%	7.1%	1.3%	0.8%	14.7%	0.3%
Nelson Region	80.4%	8.7%	2.6%	1.7%	14.0%	0.4%
Marlborough Region	78.4%	10.5%	1.6%	1.6%	16.2%	0.5%
West Coast Region	79.6%	9.7%	1.1%	0.9%	16.7%	0.2%
Buller District	81.1%	8.6%	0.8%	0.7%	15.6%	0.3%
Grey District	79.8%	8.5%	1.2%	1.2%	17.2%	0.2%
Westland District	77.7%	12.8%	1.5%	0.9%	17.2%	0.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Highest qualification of the working-age population in Tasman, Nelson, Marlborough and West Coast Regions in 2006

	No Qualification	Total School	Total Post-School (Vocational)	Total Bachelor Degree or Higher
New Zealand	18.7%	34.8%	27.2%	19.4%
Tasman Region	21.6%	35.4%	30.8%	12.2%
Nelson Region	18.7%	33.7%	31.0%	16.5%
Marlborough Region	23.4%	35.3%	30.1%	11.2%
West Coast Region	29.1%	33.0%	28.4%	9.5%
Buller District	32.2%	33.3%	26.4%	8.1%
Grey District	29.4%	32.3%	29.1%	9.2%
Westland District	25.6%	33.7%	29.3%	11.3%

Source: 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Industry employment of people living in Tasman Region for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	345	312	-28.1%	-23.5%
Mining	0	3	n/a	n/a
Manufacturing	141	156	6.8%	0.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	3	n/a	0.0%
Construction	99	153	120.0%	121.7%
Wholesale Trade	81	75	145.5%	25.0%
Retail Trade	546	213	34.8%	24.6%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	189	111	57.5%	12.1%
Transport and Storage	24	48	33.3%	14.3%
Communication Services	9	3	-40.0%	-50.0%
Finance and Insurance	9	15	200.0%	0.0%
Property and Business Services	60	87	11.1%	11.5%
Government Administration and Defence	3	3	n/a	-50.0%
Education	9	33	-50.0%	22.2%
Health and Community Services	27	39	50.0%	-31.6%
Cultural and Recreational Services	30	39	66.7%	44.4%
Personal and Other Services	45	48	7.1%	6.7%
Total	1,695	1,407	13.9%	2.9%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Industry employment of people living in Nelson Region for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	102	123	-30.6%	-34.9%
Mining	0	3	n/a	n/a
Manufacturing	180	288	-6.3%	12.9%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0	0	n/a	n/a
Construction	84	171	64.7%	119.2%
Wholesale Trade	63	108	16.7%	28.6%
Retail Trade	525	312	3.6%	14.3%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	300	135	63.9%	-26.2%
Transport and Storage	27	69	80.0%	27.8%
Communication Services	27	12	50.0%	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	18	33	100.0%	120.0%
Property and Business Services	114	168	52.0%	30.2%
Government Administration and Defence	6	18	0.0%	20.0%
Education	24	51	-27.3%	-5.6%
Health and Community Services	63	90	162.5%	15.4%
Cultural and Recreational Services	42	36	40.0%	50.0%
Personal and Other Services	45	51	-25.0%	6.3%
Total	1,722	1,761	16.2%	10.5%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Industry employment of people living in Marlborough Region for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	234	276	-2.5%	16.5%
Mining	3	3	0.0%	n/a
Manufacturing	183	222	-7.6%	0.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	6	n/a	-33.3%
Construction	126	153	110.0%	70.0%
Wholesale Trade	36	42	20.0%	-6.7%
Retail Trade	504	234	24.4%	16.4%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	216	114	12.5%	-5.0%
Transport and Storage	15	39	-37.5%	18.2%
Communication Services	9	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Finance and Insurance	15	18	150.0%	100.0%
Property and Business Services	63	99	5.0%	26.9%
Government Administration and Defence	102	102	-20.9%	-35.8%
Education	12	36	300.0%	71.4%
Health and Community Services	27	45	-18.2%	-16.7%
Cultural and Recreational Services	27	33	125.0%	83.3%
Personal and Other Services	33	21	22.2%	-30.0%
Total	1,689	1,518	12.8%	10.0%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Industry employment of people living in West Coast Region for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	156	159	-20.0%	15.2%
Mining	15	54	400.0%	100.0%
Manufacturing	117	156	18.2%	26.8%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	6	n/a	n/a
Construction	87	81	163.6%	58.8%
Wholesale Trade	36	24	100.0%	60.0%
Retail Trade	339	141	18.9%	-20.3%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	204	138	54.5%	-8.0%
Transport and Storage	15	60	-28.6%	53.8%
Communication Services	6	3	-33.3%	0.0%
Finance and Insurance	6	12	0.0%	33.3%
Property and Business Services	48	48	23.1%	23.1%
Government Administration and Defence	6	21	-33.3%	-22.2%
Education	15	39	400.0%	-7.1%
Health and Community Services	12	27	33.3%	-10.0%
Cultural and Recreational Services	15	21	0.0%	0.0%
Personal and Other Services	15	30	-16.7%	42.9%
Total	1,215	1,095	28.2%	13.0%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Industry employment of people living in New Zealand in 2006, and change from 2001

	2006		Change since 2001	
	15–24 Years	15 Years and Over	15–24 Years	15 Years and Over
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	18,651	137,808	-11.2%	-3.5%
Mining	390	4,152	94.0%	23.7%
Manufacturing	30,315	226,152	2.0%	1.0%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	516	6,093	-5.0%	2.0%
Construction	25,299	147,549	76.4%	42.0%
Wholesale Trade	14,679	107,664	14.9%	8.3%
Retail Trade	74,067	238,107	15.9%	14.3%
Accommodation, Cafés and Restaurants	34,023	94,587	19.7%	17.7%
Transport and Storage	7,386	75,249	11.4%	13.2%
Communication Services	4,203	24,333	1.3%	5.1%
Finance and Insurance	7,386	64,134	21.0%	23.5%
Property and Business Services	29,907	253,734	26.1%	30.4%
Government Administration and Defence	7,476	67,098	13.1%	12.5%
Education	9,870	139,134	7.7%	9.9%
Health and Community Services	12,480	161,127	15.5%	14.6%
Cultural and Recreational Services	10,587	51,666	18.9%	25.2%
Personal and Other Services	9,819	76,077	10.9%	18.3%
Total	316,455	1,985,778	16.8%	15.0%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Employment by age and occupation in Tasman Region for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds in 2006

	2006		Change from 2001	
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	27	78	50.0%	73.3%
Professionals	24	75	-11.1%	0.0%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	57	96	171.4%	18.5%
Clerks	156	120	15.6%	21.2%
Service and Sales Workers	561	255	34.5%	7.6%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	243	240	-43.4%	-32.2%
Trades Workers	129	204	79.2%	65.9%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	93	117	10.7%	-11.4%
Elementary Occupations	312	156	55.2%	18.2%
Not Elsewhere Included	87	69	0.0%	-11.5%
Total	1,695	1,407	13.9%	2.9%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Employment by age and occupation in Nelson Region for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds in 2006

	2006		Change from 2001	
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	42	123	366.7%	70.8%
Professionals	27	129	80.0%	26.5%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	66	168	22.2%	33.3%
Clerks	228	162	24.6%	5.9%
Service and Sales Workers	651	360	26.2%	-11.1%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	75	99	-46.8%	-35.3%
Trades Workers	114	237	52.0%	68.1%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	114	201	2.7%	6.3%
Elementary Occupations	321	177	9.2%	7.3%
Not Elsewhere Included	87	108	7.4%	20.0%
Total	1,722	1,761	16.2%	10.3%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Employment by age and occupation in Marlborough Region for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds in 2006

	2006		Change from 2001	
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	24	84	166.7%	64.7%
Professionals	21	90	75.0%	20.0%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	75	114	25.0%	-2.6%
Clerks	177	117	22.9%	5.4%
Service and Sales Workers	579	303	-0.5%	-9.8%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	231	273	-4.9%	21.3%
Trades Workers	180	216	87.5%	16.1%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	120	132	29.0%	2.3%
Elementary Occupations	180	123	-7.7%	20.6%
Not Elsewhere Included	90	69	30.4%	21.1%
Total	1,689	1,518	12.8%	10.0%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Employment by age and occupation in West Coast Region for 15–19 and 20–24 year olds in 2006

	2006		Change from 2001	
	15–19 Years	20–24 Years	15–19 Years	20–24 Years
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	24	54	100.0%	38.5%
Professionals	21	63	133.3%	5.0%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	45	63	200.0%	-12.5%
Clerks	135	99	28.6%	3.1%
Service and Sales Workers	363	198	24.7%	-19.5%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	144	162	-22.6%	22.7%
Trades Workers	120	135	73.9%	28.6%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	78	147	0.0%	36.1%
Elementary Occupations	165	99	27.9%	50.0%
Not Elsewhere Included	117	69	105.3%	21.1%
Total	1,212	1,092	27.4%	13.0%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

Employment by age and occupation in New Zealand in 2006

	2006		Change from 2001	
	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over	15-24 Years	15 Years and Over
Legislators, Administrators and Managers	15,087	283,257	51.1%	30.9%
Professionals	20,292	292,101	21.3%	21.9%
Technicians and Associate Professionals	32,610	240,081	41.3%	25.9%
Clerks	39,981	218,061	1.2%	0.7%
Service and Sales Workers	87,933	269,232	12.0%	11.0%
Agriculture and Fishery Workers	18,564	129,654	-12.5%	-5.7%
Trades Workers	32,883	168,135	45.1%	15.7%
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	21,072	150,324	9.1%	4.4%
Elementary Occupations	28,998	122,220	19.3%	21.4%
Not Elsewhere Included	19,041	112,710	21.6%	19.6%
Total	316,458	1,985,778	16.8%	15.0%

Source: Population Census 2006, Statistics New Zealand

APPENDIX 3: REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET KNOWLEDGE MANAGERS CONTACT DETAILS

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