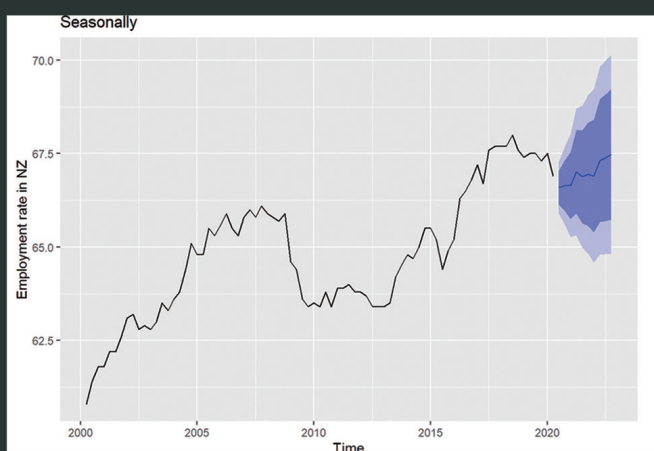


Employment in New Zealand: Present and future

Introduction

This study is aimed to discover employment in New Zealand categorised into gender and type of works and predict the future employment rate. We examined the relationship between employment rates and average wages and psychological stress, particularly the relationship between depression and employment rates which psychological stress as a potential mediator. The study also looked at how the COVID-19 impacted employment and labour market in New Zealand.

MAIN FINDING >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>



The forecast shows that the employment rate in New Zealand, it will be 66.9502% by the end of 2021. The predicted 2021 employment rate lies within the 95% confidence interval of about 64.84% and 69.06%.

Method

This study used two classic research methods - questionnaire survey and analysis of existing data. The questionnaires have been sent to several graduates who have been diagnosed with depression, as well as those who have not. The existing datasets were collected by Statistics NZ and Trading Economic. The statistical analysis is through the Rstudio and SAS. The statistical procedures and tests are as following: Tukey test, t-test and forecasting. The graphs used are line graphs, time series and arima forecasting.

Relationship with minimum wages

- The average minimum wage in New Zealand is growing at an annual rate of 5.199%
- There is no evidence to show that employment will rise with the minimum wage rises.

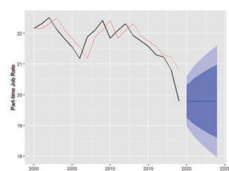
Relationship with psychological issue

- The number of New Zealanders diagnosed with depression is rising at a rate of about 20,000 a year
- There is no evidence to show that employment rate declines as the number of people with depression rises
- There is significant evidence to that psychological health affects the time an individual spends looking for job.

Employment under Covid-19

- The index of New Zealand job online listing fell by 62.8% during the first lockdown
- Verify industries were affected by the outbreak, particularly Retail and Sales Construction and Education.

Type of works



- Part-time employment in New Zealand accounted for 19.8597% of all employment.
- It is predicted that the part-time employment in New Zealand will be approximately 19.787% by the end of 2021.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we discovered the employment rate in New Zealand. By discussing the gender and type of work, we found that men have higher employment rates than women and women have a faster growth in unemployment rate. The weight of part-time employment has been decreasing in recent years, there will be fewer people taking part-time jobs in the future. By examining the relationship between the minimum wage and psychological issue with employment rate, we find that changes in the minimum wage and the number of people with psychological issue do not have a significant impact on employment rates, but the level of an individual's psychological problem can seriously affect the time this individual spends looking for a job. New Zealand's employment rate will still show a slight decline in the future under the Covid-19.

Gender



- The female unemployment rate is higher than the male unemployment rate and unemployment rate for female raises even faster as overall unemployment raises.
- It is predicted that the unemployment rate for male will be approximately 3.695% and 4.389% for female by the end of 2021.



Reference

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