



HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT SNAPSHOT

Introduction

This occupational report on the Hospitality Industry is one of four reports prepared for the Employment Summit. The industries chosen represent some of the industries that are likely to be placed under employment pressure by the current economic conditions. The report's figures have been obtained from the *SkillsInsight Tool*, developed by the Work Directions group at the Department of Labour. The *SkillsInsight Tool*, and more reports like this one, will be launched on the Department of Labour website on 31 March 2009. For any further questions about the data contained in this report or the analysis available from Work Directions, please contact info@dol.govt.nz.

Employment in the Hospitality Industry

Number employed

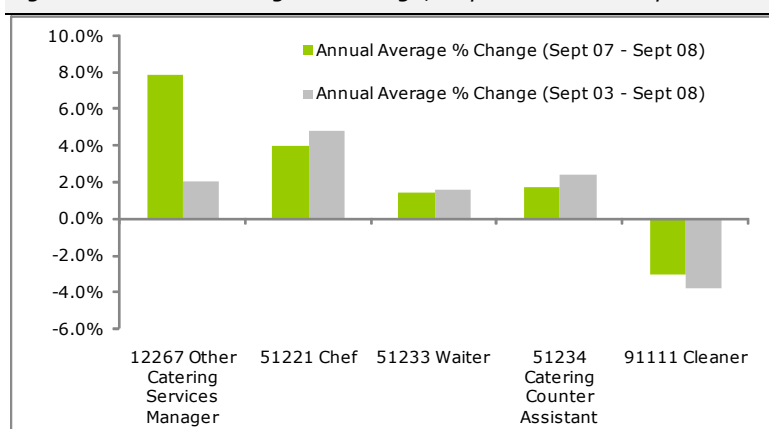
1. In September 2008, the Hospitality Industry employed 120,353 workers, according to Department of Labour estimates. Employment in this industry grew on average 3.7% annually from 2003, and growth slowed to 2.7% in the year to September 2008.

Occupational breakdown

2. The largest occupation is Waiter, making up 11% of industry employment. This is followed by Catering Counter Assistant (10%) and Chef (10%).

3. Figure 1 shows that employment growth for Other Catering Service Managers has increased significantly; however, employment growth for Chefs has decreased slightly. The demand for Waiters and Catering Counter Assistants has also increased. By contrast, the demand for Cleaners has decreased steadily, even in the year to September 2008.

Figure 1: Annual Average % Change, Sept 07-08 and Sept 03-08



Source: Department of Labour Employment Estimates

Ethnicity and Qualifications

4. In 2006, the ethnic profiles for most occupations within the Hospitality Industry had a fairly representative distribution. However, this was not the case with Cleaners where 16% of workers were Maori, compared with 11% for all occupations, and 8% were Pacific People, compared with 5% for all occupations.

5. Table 1 shows that in general, hospitality workers are not well qualified. For four of the top occupations – Other Catering Service Manager, Waiter, Catering Counter Assistant, and Cleaner – over 75% of workers do not have qualifications above school level. Chefs are better qualified, with 50% having vocational training.



Table 1: Highest qualification held by individuals employed in occupations in the Hospitality Industry, 2006.

Occupation (NZSCO99 v1.0)	No Qualification	School Qualification	Vocational	Bachelor Degree or Higher
12267 Other Catering Services Manager	20%	47%	24%	9%
51221 Chef	13%	32%	50%	5%
51233 Waiter	13%	62%	16%	9%
51234 Catering Counter Assistant	22%	58%	15%	6%
91111 Cleaner	46%	37%	14%	4%
Total	19%	35%	27%	19%

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

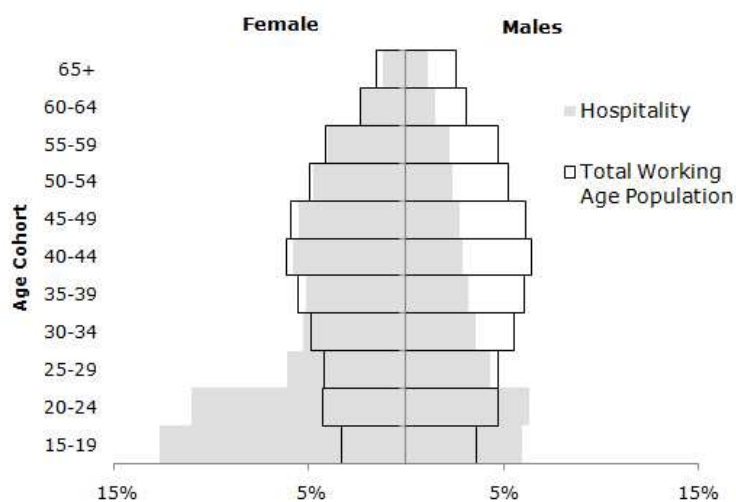
Age and gender profile

6. Figure 2 shows that the majority of the Hospitality workforce in 2006 was female (66%). The age distribution of the Hospitality Industry is skewed towards younger age groups with the biggest proportion in the 15-19 age category.

Incomes

7. Incomes: In 2006, all of the top five occupations in the Hospitality Industry had mean incomes below the national mean income of \$38,900. Other Catering Service Manager had the highest mean income of \$28,000. The lowest earning occupations were Waiter with a mean income of \$11,400 and Catering Counter Assistants with a mean income of \$13,200. These relatively low incomes are likely to be due to the high proportion (47% and 54% respectively) of part-time workers.

Figure 2: Age and Gender Profile



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

Regions

8. The regional composition of employees in the Hospitality Industry is similar to that of the labour force as a whole. In 2006, nearly one third of employment within this industry was located in Auckland (27%), with large numbers in Canterbury (15%), Wellington (11%) and the Waikato (9%).