

About

This dashboard reports on the number of jobs supported by each of the COVID-19 Leave Support Scheme (LSS) and Short-Term Absence Payment (STAP) using data up to 28 February 2022. Demographic and industry data is found by matching applications and jobs supported to information from Inland Revenue and other sources in the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) a large research database run by Statistics New Zealand.

The number of jobs supported by STAP increased significantly from 6,800 in January 2022 to 28,600 in February. The number of jobs supported by LSS increased even more significantly from 3,900 in January to 37,800. Over the same period in January 2022 there were 1,400 confirmed non-MIQ COVID-19 cases reported. This increased dramatically to 83,200 in February 2022*.

In February 2022 accommodation and food services, manufacturing and construction represented over 44% all jobs supported by LSS and STAP. Jobs in Auckland continue to account for the majority of all jobs supported by LSS and over 40% of all jobs supported by STAP – reflecting it being the main location of the current COVID-19 outbreak.

Definitions

- The **COVID-19 Leave Support Scheme (LSS)** is available to employers, including self-employed people, to help pay their employees who have been advised to self-isolate because of COVID-19 and can't work at home during that period.
- The **COVID-19 Short-Term Absence Payment (STAP)** is available for businesses, including self-employed people, to help pay their employees who cannot work from home while they wait for a COVID-19 test result.
- The data is sourced from:
 - The 7 March 2022 COVID Wage Subsidy dataset which records LSS and STAP recipients. Only paid applications that were submitted from 10 December 2021 up to 28 February 2022 are included in this report.
 - The March 2022 ad hoc Inland Revenue Employment Information – Employee dataset (Inland Revenue data).
 - The October 2021 IDI refresh for determining demographic, industry and location details.

Jobs supported

1 Number of jobs supported

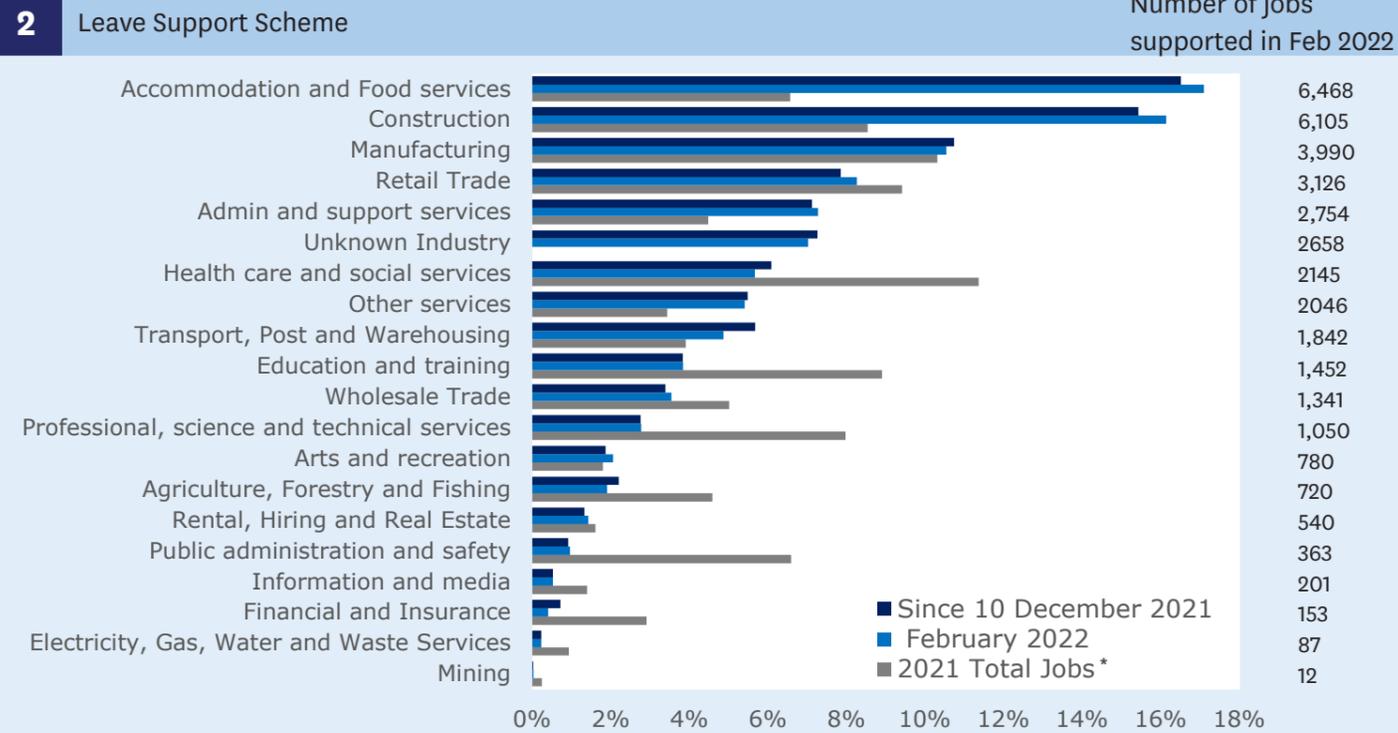


*Ministry of Health, COVID-19 case demographics

Disclaimer

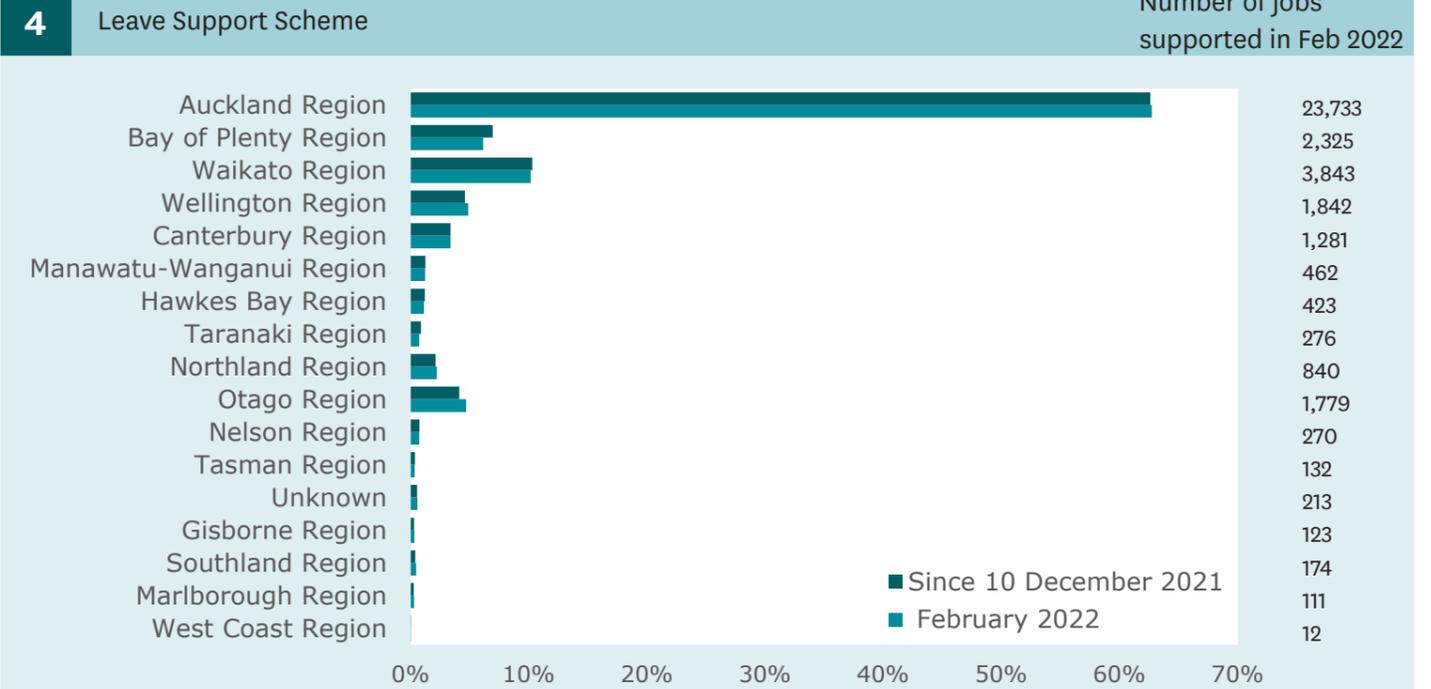
These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which is carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI please visit <https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/>. The results are based in part on tax data supplied by Inland Revenue to Stats NZ under the Tax Administration Act 1994 for statistical purposes. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses is in the context of using the IDI for statistical purposes, and is not related to the data's ability to support Inland Revenue's core operational requirements.

Distribution of jobs supported in each industry

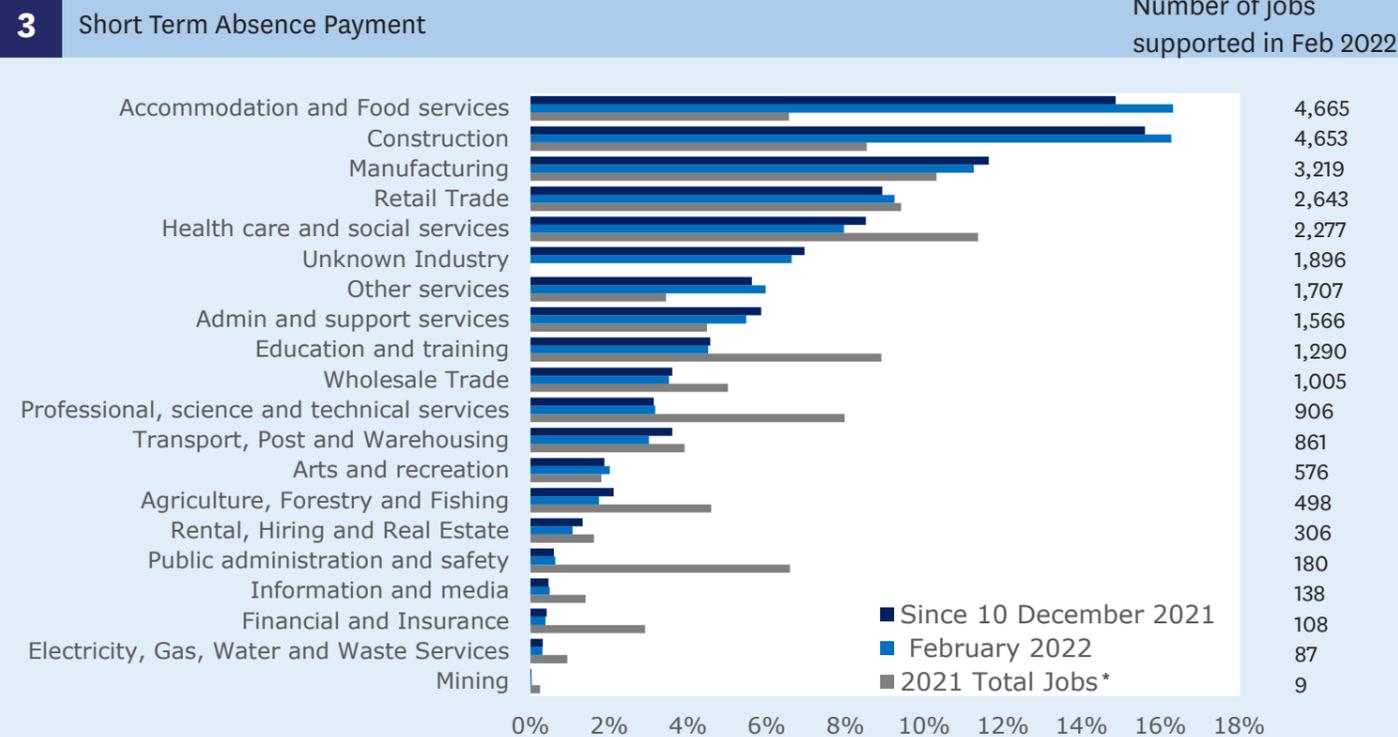


*These are the total jobs New Zealand in 2021 sourced from Statistics New Zealand's December 2021 Employment Indicators

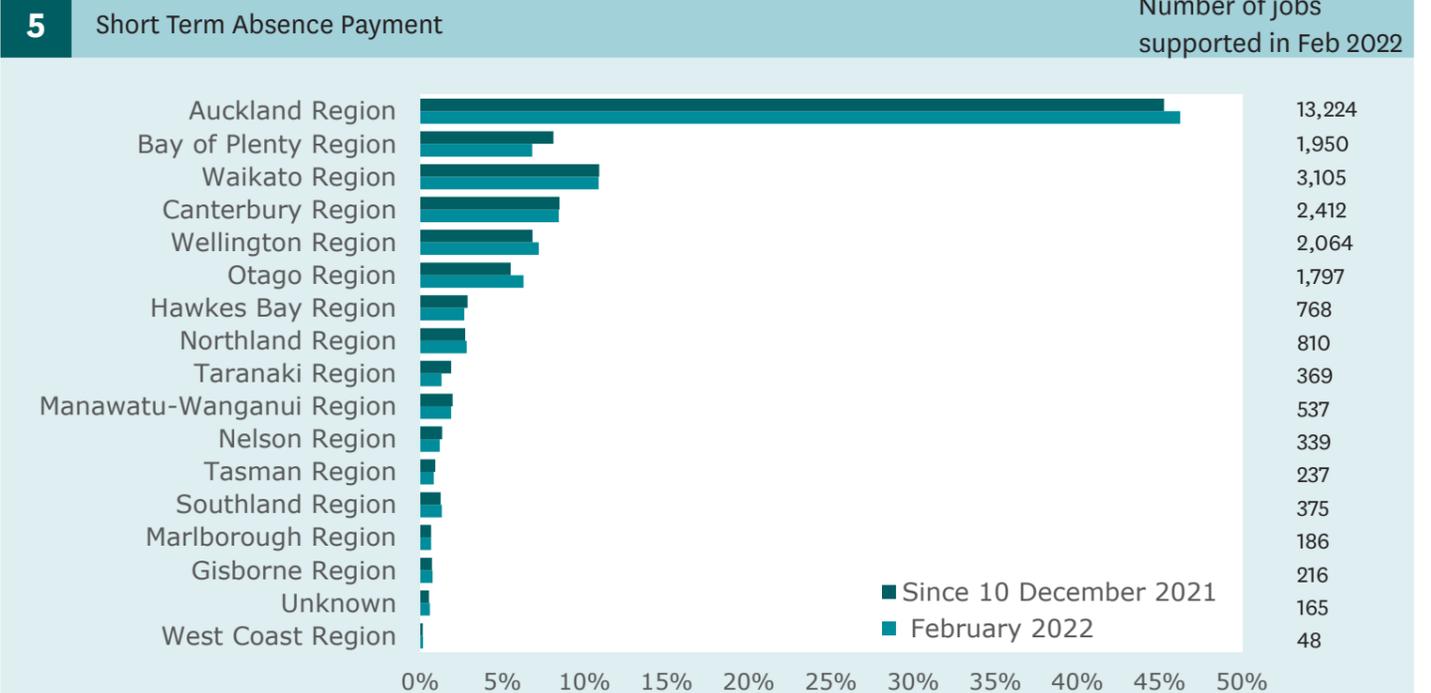
Distribution of jobs supported in each region



Of all confirmed non-MIQ COVID cases reported in February 2022 66% were in one of the 3 Auckland DHBs (Waitematā, Auckland and Counties Manukau).

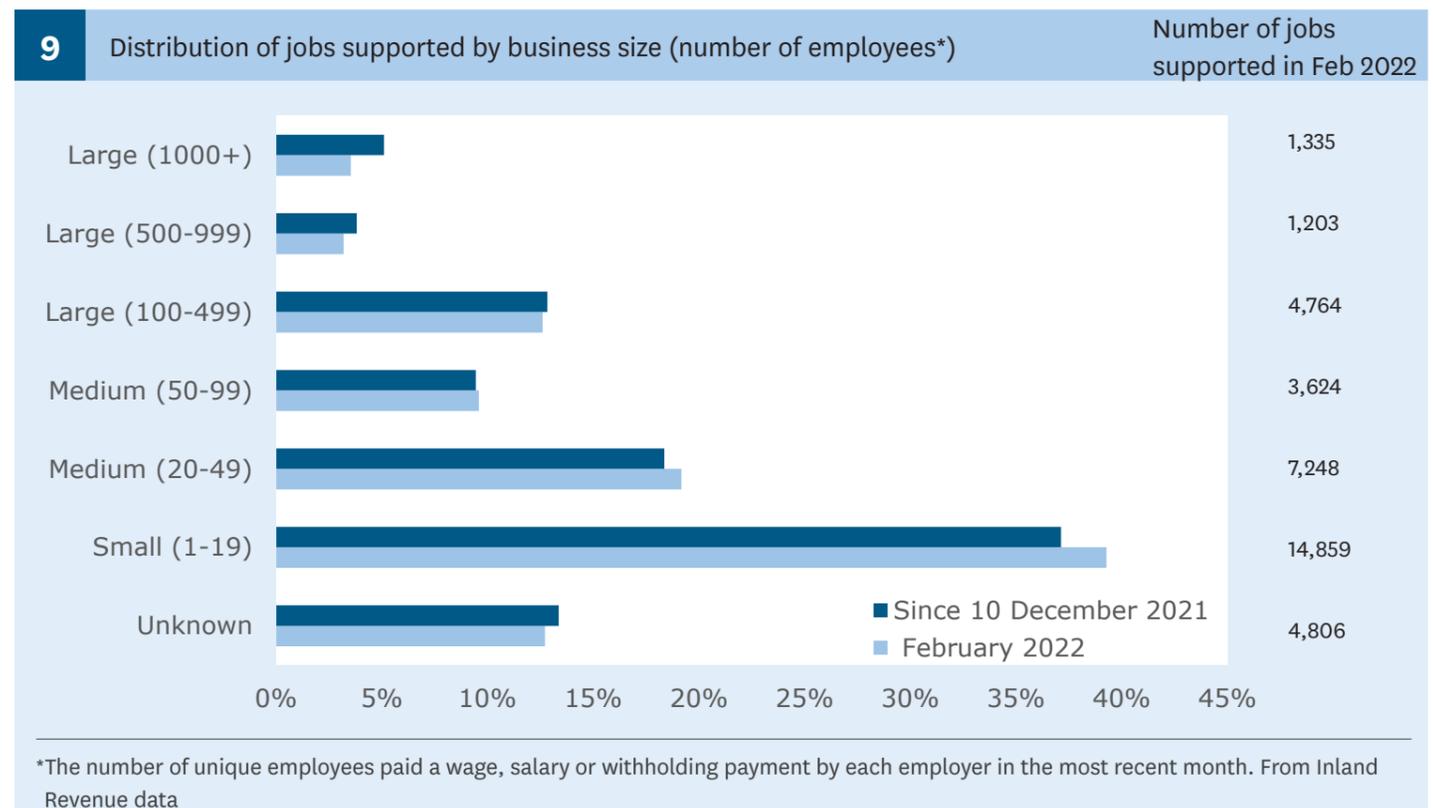
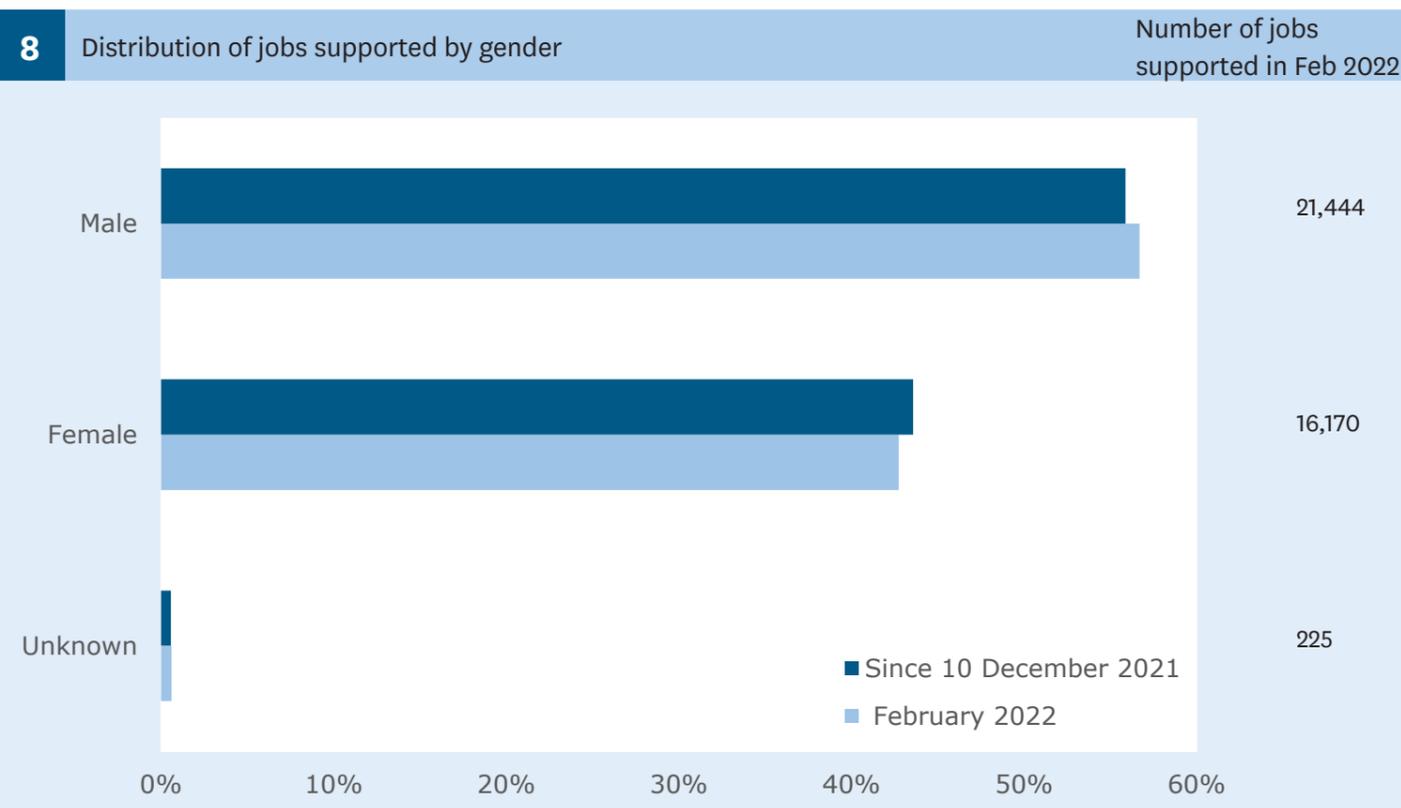
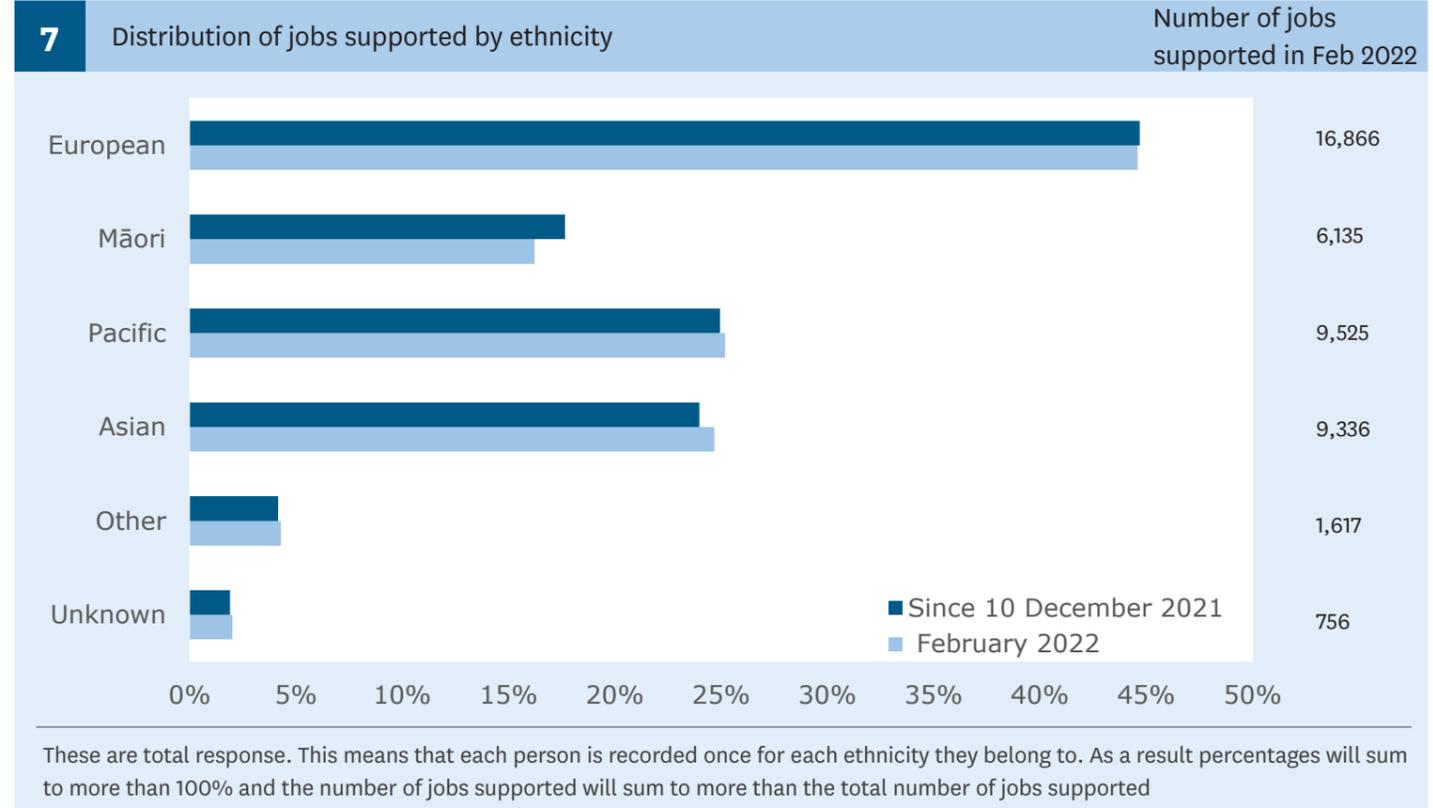
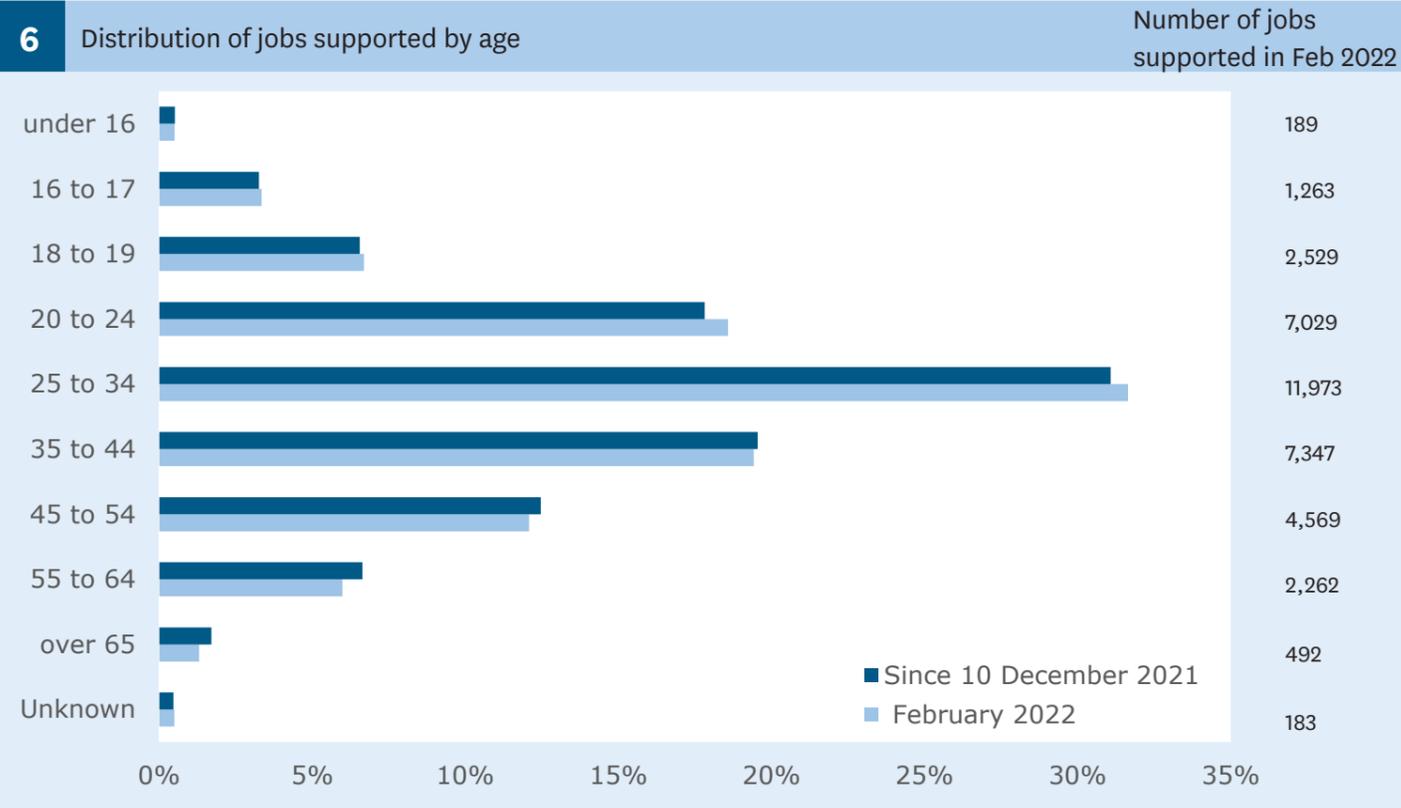


*These are the total jobs New Zealand in 2021 sourced from Statistics New Zealand's December 2021 Employment Indicators

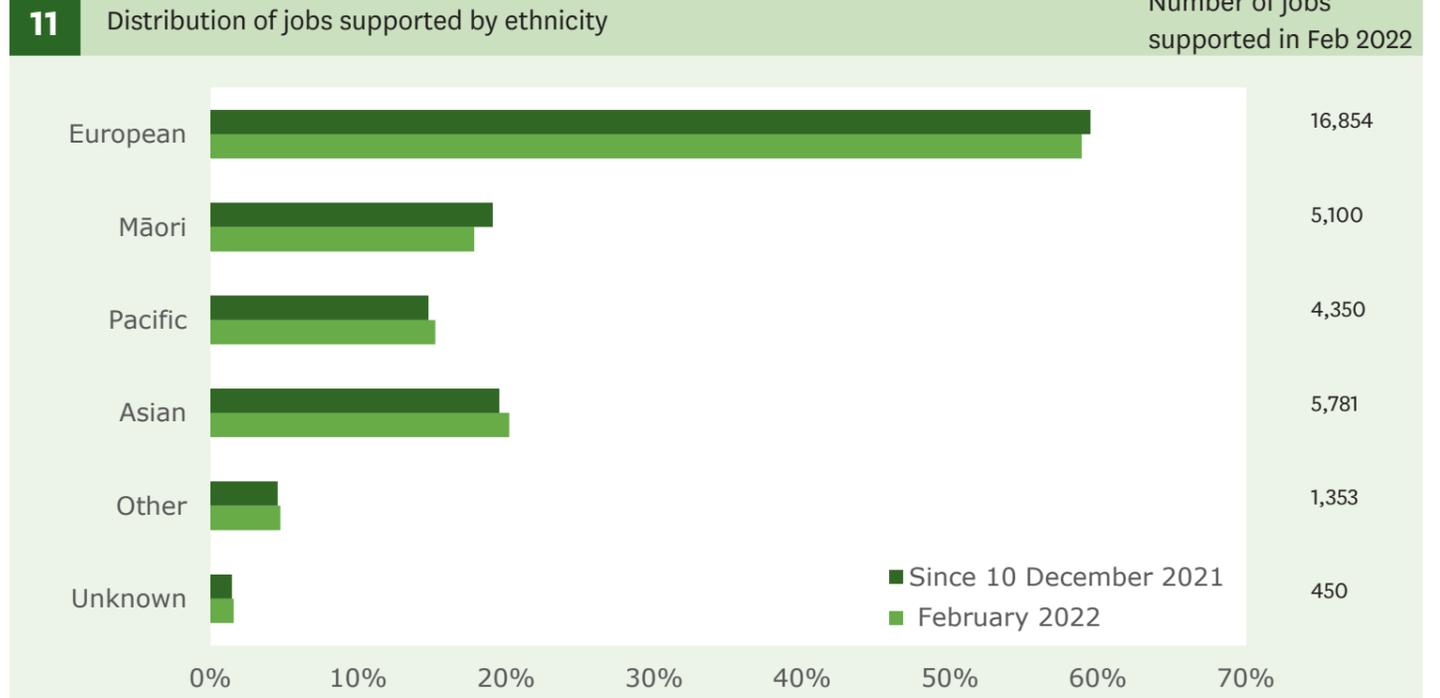
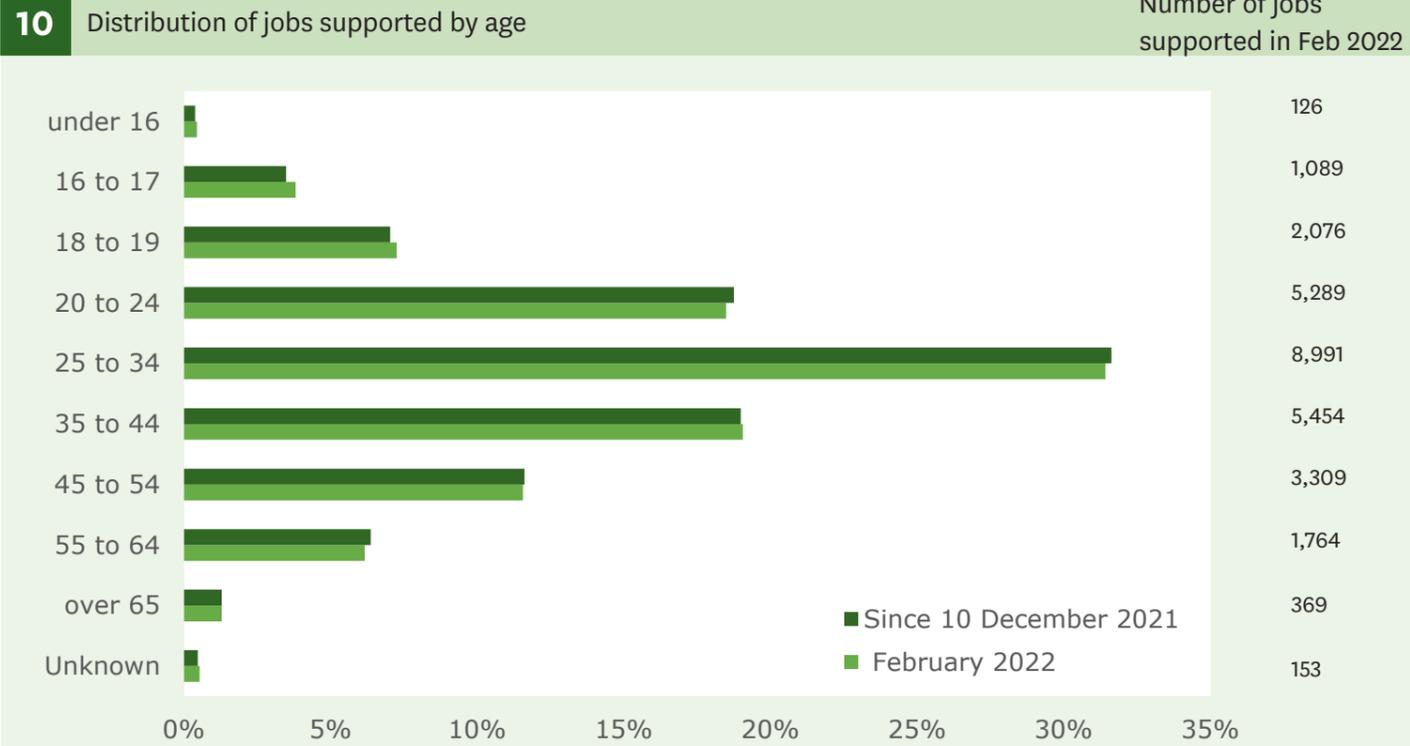


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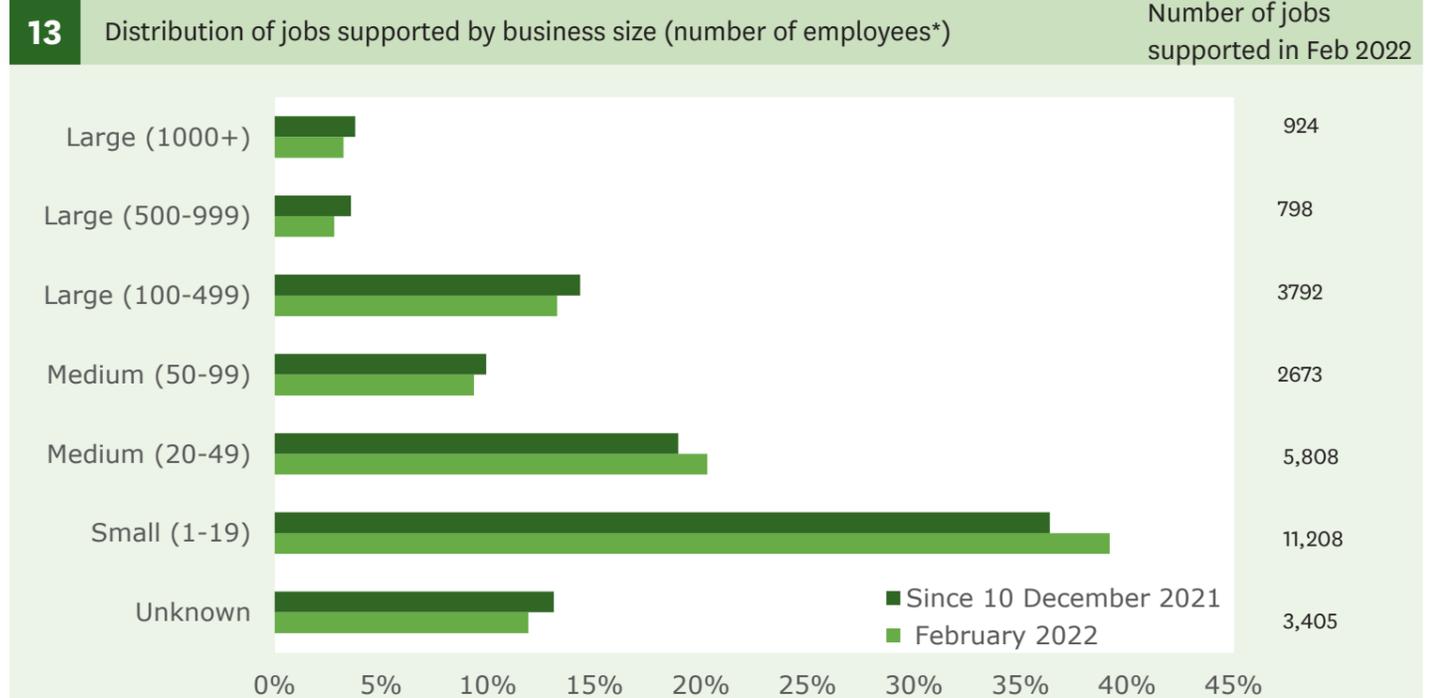
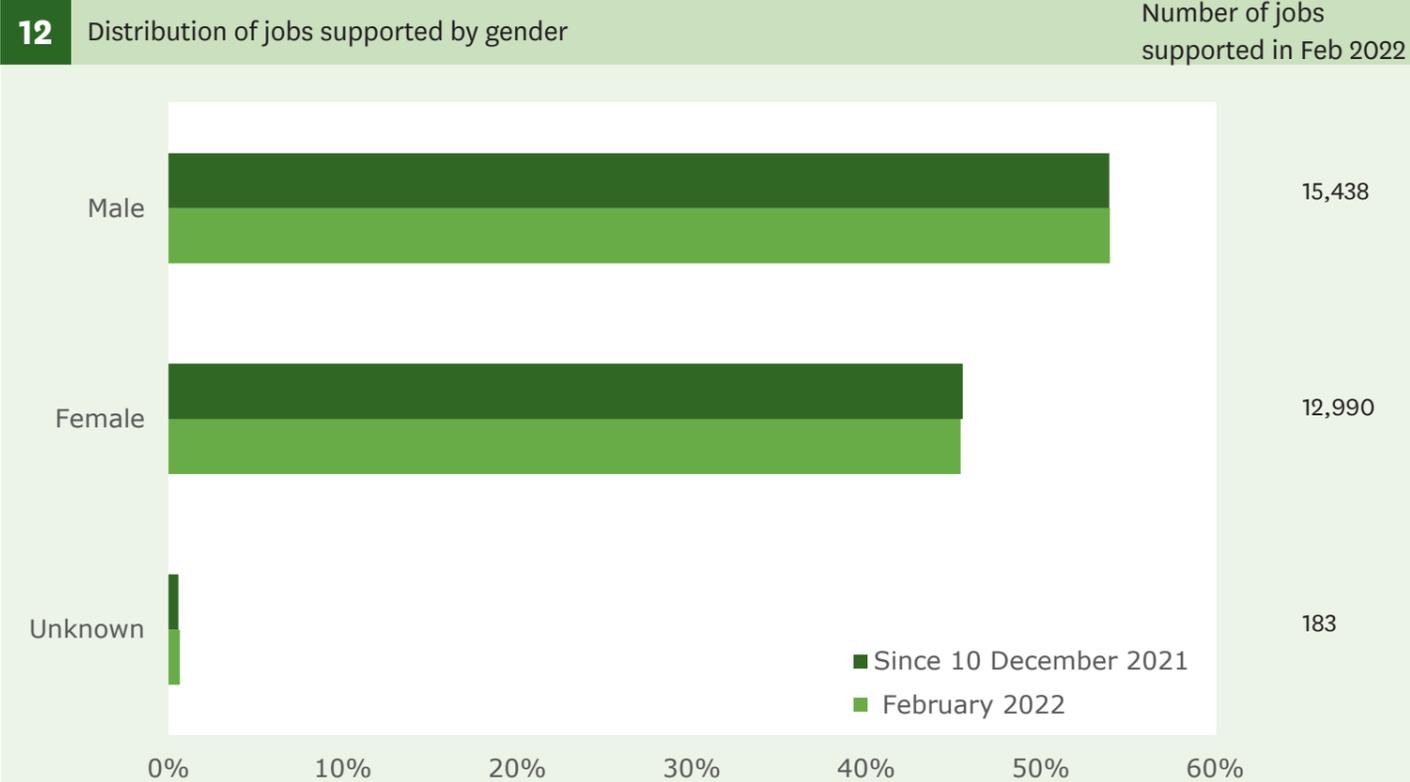
Leave support scheme



Short Term Absence Payment



These are total response. This means that each person is recorded once for each ethnicity they belong to. As a result percentages will sum to more than 100% and the number of jobs supported will sum to more than the total number of jobs supported



*The number of unique employees paid a wage, salary or withholding payment by each employer in the most recent month. From Inland Revenue data