

Household Labour Force Survey: September 2012 quarter

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Key facts

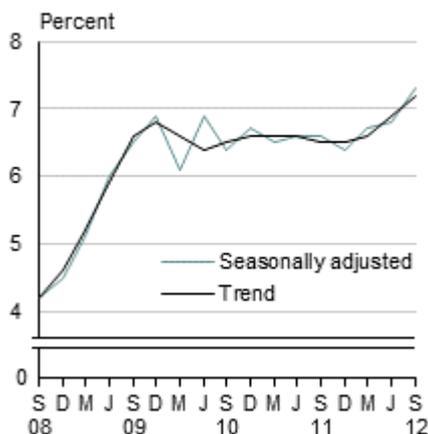
In the September 2012 quarter compared with the June 2012 quarter:

- The unemployment rate rose 0.5 percentage points, to 7.3 percent.
- The number of people unemployed increased by 13,000 people.
- The employment rate fell 0.4 percentage points, to 63.4 percent.
- The number of people employed decreased by 8,000.
- The labour force participation rate remained unchanged, at 68.4 percent.

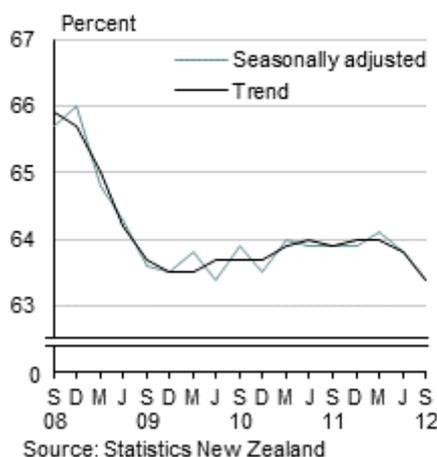
All figures are seasonally adjusted.

	September 2012 quarter (000)	Quarterly change (Percent)	Annual change
Unemployed	175	+7.9	+12.4
Employed	2,218	-0.4	0.0
Not in the labour force	1,103	+0.1	+0.7
Working-age population	3,497	+0.1	+0.8
	(Percent)	(Percentage points)	
Unemployment rate	7.3	+0.5	+0.7
Employment rate	63.4	-0.4	-0.5
Labour force participation rate	68.4	0.0	0.0

Unemployment rate
Quarterly



Employment rate
Quarterly



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Commentary

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Unemployment rises and employment falls in latest quarter

In the September 2012 quarter the **unemployment rate** increased 0.5 percentage points to 7.3 percent, in seasonally adjusted terms. This increase reflected 13,000 more people being unemployed. The rise in unemployment was predominantly from an increase in male unemployment.

The **employment rate** decreased 0.4 percentage points over the quarter. This is the second quarter the employment rate has fallen, after staying relatively flat for about a year.

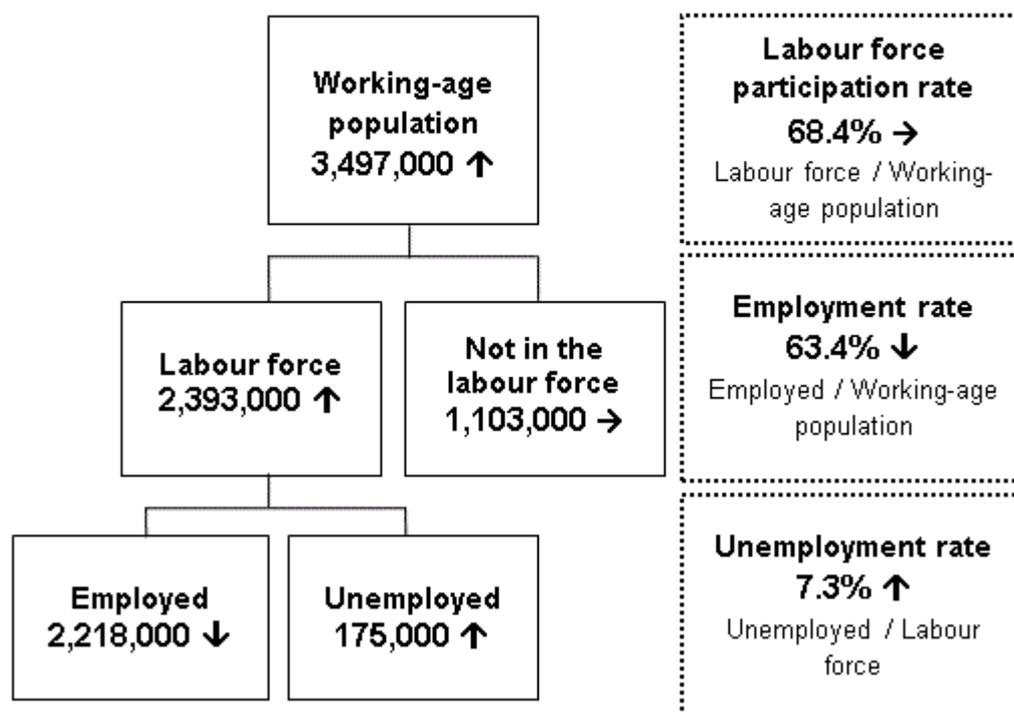
The number of **people employed** fell 8,000, with a decrease in the number of men employed, as well as the number of people employed in full-time work.

The number of **people not in the labour force** remained relatively flat over the quarter. There was no change in the labour force participation rate.

The labour market

September 2012 quarter

Seasonally adjusted figures

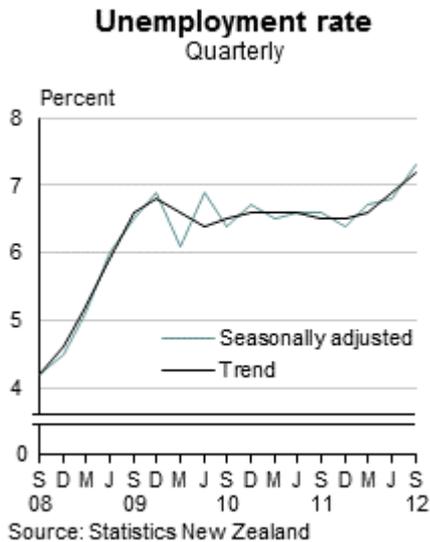


Unemployment increases for both men and women

Over the September 2012 quarter the unemployment rate rose to 7.3 percent, in seasonally adjusted terms. This is a 0.5 percentage-point rise from the previous quarter. The last time the unemployment rate was higher was in the March 1999 quarter, when it was 7.5 percent.

The male unemployment rate increased more than the female unemployment rate. The unemployment rate for men increased 0.8 percentage points to 7.2 percent. The male rate had been steady since the December 2010 quarter, sitting within a tight band of 6.2 percent to 6.5 percent. The female unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 7.4 percent.

The number of unemployed people increased 13,000 (up 7.9 percent), rising to a total of 175,000. Most of this increase came from the number of unemployed men, which rose 10,000 (up 12.2 percent) to 91,000. The number of unemployed women rose 3,000 (up 3.6 percent) to 84,000.

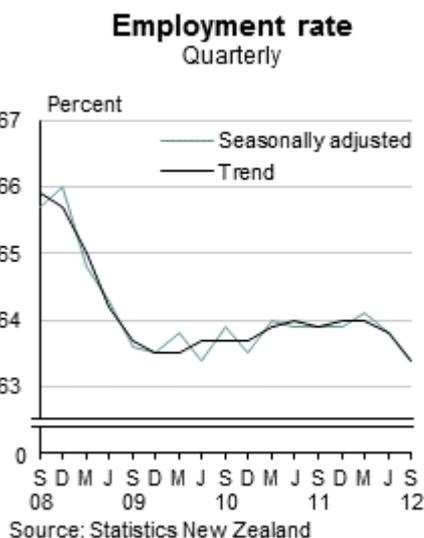


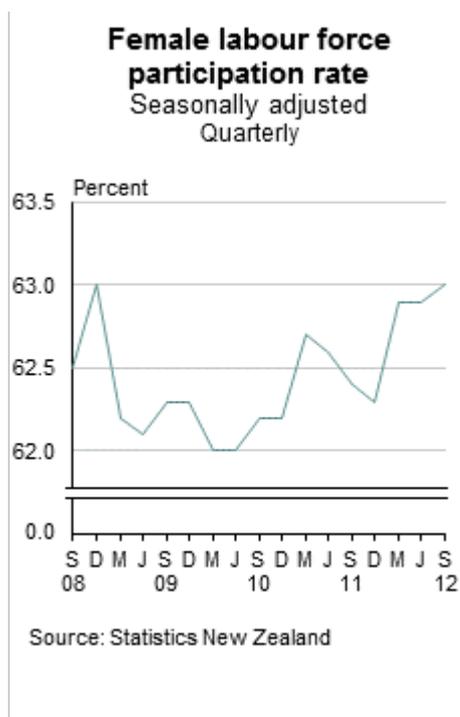
Employment rate falls for the second quarter in a row

During the September 2012 quarter the employment rate decreased 0.4 percentage points, to 63.4 percent, in seasonally adjusted terms. The employment rate was relatively flat between the March 2011 and March 2012 quarters. However, since then it has decreased – for both the June 2012 and September 2012 quarters.

The male employment rate decreased 0.6 percentage points to 68.8 percent, falling for the second quarter in a row. However, the female employment rate has remained steady, at 58.4 percent – a level it has maintained since the December 2011 quarter. This means the growth in female employment has just been keeping up with growth in the female working-age population.

Overall the number of people employed decreased 8,000 (down 0.4 percent), down to 2,218,000. This change reflected a 9,000 fall in the number of men employed (down 0.8 percent), while there was a slight rise of 1,000 in the number of women employed (up 0.1 percent). The fall in the September 2012 quarter follows a revised 3,000 fall in employment in the June 2012 quarter.





The number of people not in the labour force remained unchanged over the quarter – this held true for both men and women.

Trend series mirror seasonally adjusted movements

The trend series adjust for seasonal effects and remove the irregular component from a series. The trend series can help reveal the underlying movement in a series.

The trend series for the unemployment rate was stable between June 2010 and March 2012. However, in the subsequent two quarters it has risen, which is similar to movements seen in the seasonally adjusted series. In the September 2012 quarter the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points, while the trend series unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points.

Over the June and September 2012 quarters the employment rate has fallen. The trend series for the employment rate increased between December 2009 and March 2012 but over the last two quarters it has decreased. Again, the changes seen in the trend series are similar to those seen in the seasonally adjusted series. In the September 2012 quarter, both the seasonally adjusted and trend series employment rates decreased 0.4 percentage points.

Long-term unemployment increases

The following figures are not seasonally adjusted, and are based on annual changes that were statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

Over the year to September 2012, the number of unemployed people increased 18,900 (up 12.5 percent).

The number of unemployed people who said they had been looking for work for over a year rose to 10,200, reflecting increases in both male and female long-term unemployment (4,700 and 5,500, respectively). The number has been on the rise since June 2008 and is now at 21,100.

Over the year there was an increase in the total number of unemployed people who identified with the Māori ethnic group, though this was not statistically significant. This reflected a 5,000 rise in the number of unemployed Māori women. The total unemployment rate for Māori women has increased to 15.3 percent, up from 12.2 percent a year ago.

Number of jobless people rises

The following figures are not seasonally adjusted, and are based on annual changes that were statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

Jobless people are those who are either unemployed, available but not actively seeking work, or actively seeking but not available for work.

In the year to September 2012, the number of people in the jobless category increased by 40,800 (up 16.1 percent). The rises were across all the groups. The main contributors were rises in the number of unemployed people (up 18,900 – 12.5 percent), and the number of people who were available but not actively seeking work (up 19,300 – 24.2 percent).

Mixed employment results among industries

The following figures are not seasonally adjusted, and are based on annual changes that were statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

In the wholesale trade industry the number of people employed fell 12,700 over the year. This fall was largely due to the decrease in the March 2012 quarter. The annual fall reflected decreases in both male and female employment in the wholesale industry.

There were also decreases in the education and training, construction, public administration and safety, and manufacturing industries, though these decreases were not statistically significant.

In the retail trade, accommodation, and food services industries there was a 12,800 increase in the number of women employed. The retail trade industry was the main contributor. There was also a 9,100 increase in employment for women in the arts, recreation, and other services industry group.

Other industries with large increases were: the agriculture, forestry, and fishing; transport, postal and warehousing; professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services; and health care and social assistance industries. However, none of these were statistically significant.

Self-employment falls

The following figures are not seasonally adjusted, and are based on annual changes that were statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

Four different employment types are measured by the HLFS: employee, employer, self-employment, and unpaid family worker. The HLFS defines a person as self-employed if they work for themselves and do not have any employees

Over the year there was a 19,900 decrease (down 8.1 percent) in the number of people who were self-employed. This drop reflected a 14,000 decrease in male self-employment (down 8.8 percent).

The number of people in the other employment types increased over the year – overall the total number of people employed increased 1,600 (up 0.1 percent). These were not statistically significant movements.

Different age groups show different outcomes

The following figures are not seasonally adjusted, and are based on annual changes that were statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

In the year to September 2012 unemployment increased for people: aged 50–54 (up 4,000) and aged 60–64 (up 3,000). There were also increases in the 25–29, 15–19, and 55–59-year age groups, although these were not statistically significant.

However, in employment there was a significant decrease in the number of 45–49-year-olds who were employed over the year, down 13,300 (down 5.0 percent). Along with a decrease in their working-age population, this meant their employment rate fell 2.8 percentage points, down to 81.7 percent. This is the lowest it has been since the March 1999 quarter.

In contrast, the number of employed people aged 65 and over rose 11,500 (up 11.0 percent). Both men and women contributed to this increase.

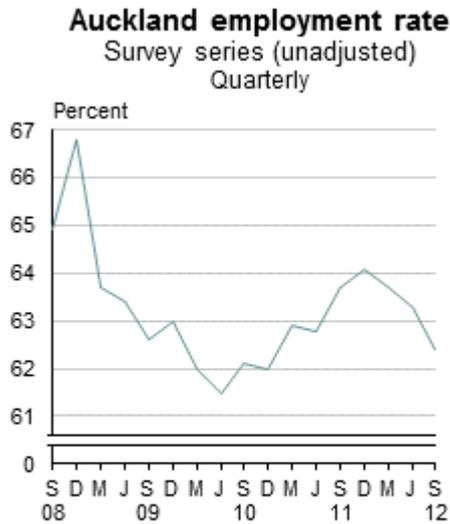
Flat labour force in Auckland, with unemployment up and employment down

The following figures are not seasonally adjusted, and are based on annual changes that were statistically significant unless otherwise stated.

Over the year to September 2012 the number of people unemployed in Auckland rose 13,600. This reflects an 11,100 rise in the number of men unemployed. Overall there was a 1.8 percentage-point rise in the Auckland unemployment rate, which reached 8.6 percent.

The number of employed people fell 13,800, though this was not statistically significant, and most of this came from a decrease in male employment.

The employment rate in Auckland rose steadily between the June 2010 and December 2011 quarters. Since then, it has been falling and is now at 62.4 percent – slightly lower than the national unadjusted employment rate.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Over the year to September 2012, employment decreased in Auckland across the construction, wholesale trade, information media and telecommunications, and education and training industries, though the decreases were not statistically significant.

During the September 2011 and December 2011 quarters, Auckland was one of the main hosts of the Rugby World Cup. Annual changes may reflect outcomes in the Auckland labour market that resulted from this.

Employment growth in Canterbury

The following figures are not seasonally adjusted.

In Canterbury, in the year to September 2012, the unemployment rate decreased 0.3 percentage points to 5.2 percent. For women the decrease was 0.8 percentage points, down to 5.9 percent. There was a slight increase in the unemployment rate for men (0.1 percentage points), up to 4.6 percent.

The number of people employed rose 8,800 over the year in Canterbury, with 11,600 more people employed in part-time work (up 17.9 percent). There was a 2,800 decrease in the number of people working full time (down 1.2 percent).

The total increase in employment reflected a statistically significant 9,000 rise in the professional scientific, technical services, administrative, and support services industry group. Most of this rise was from the professional, scientific, and technical services industries.

The number of men and women employed in Canterbury both increased. For women the rise in employment was mostly in the professional, scientific, technical services, administrative, and support services industry group. For men the rise in employment was in that industry group, but also in the construction industry.

There was a small fall in the working-age population in Canterbury over the year, although this was not statistically significant. The combination of the increase in employment and decrease in the working-age population meant the employment rate increased to 65.8 percent over the year, up from 63.0 percent.

The number of hours people actually worked during a week decreased, down 1.4 percent. The number of hours people usually worked during a week also decreased, down 0.7 percent.

Unadjusted annual changes for the September 2012 quarter			
	Annual change		
	Canterbury	National excluding Canterbury	National
Unemployment rate	-0.3	+0.9	+0.7
Employment rate	+2.8	-1.0	-0.4
Labour force participation rate	+2.7	-0.4	+0.1
Unemployed	-2.4%	+14.5%	+12.5%
Employed	+2.9%	-0.4%	+0.1%
Not in the labour force	-9.7%	+2.4%	+0.7%
Working-age population	-1.5%	+1.2%	+0.8%
Actual hours	-1.4%	-2.1%	-2.0%

Supplementary tables with detailed data for the Canterbury region are included in this release. These are similar to tables 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 14 from the main tables. Data in the tables for the Canterbury region are all unadjusted.

To view these tables, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Total youth NEET (not in employment, education, or training) levels flat

Over the latest quarter the seasonally adjusted NEET rate for youth (those aged 15–24) increased slightly, by 0.3 percentage points, up to 13.4 percent. Since the December 2011 quarter the youth NEET rate has been between 13.1 and 13.5 percent.

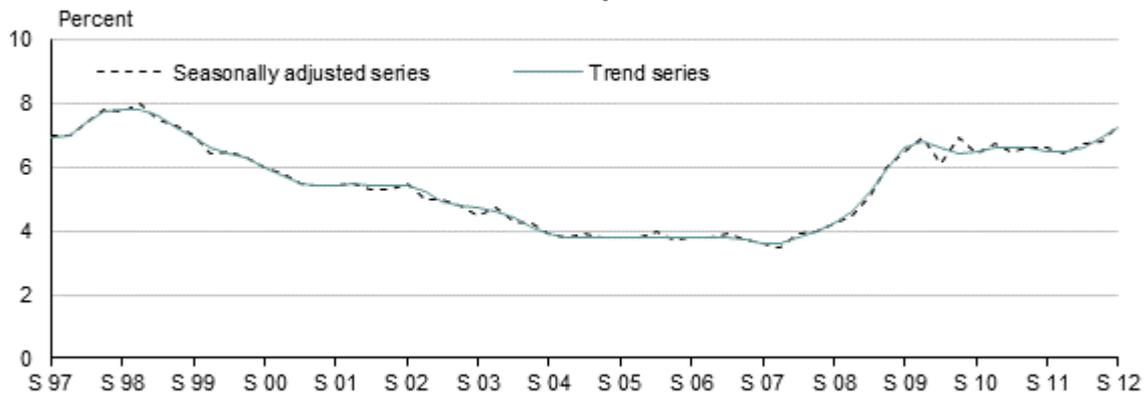
In the September 2012 quarter the female youth NEET rate increased 0.3 percentage points (to 15.8 percent), which continued the increase in the last year. The NEET rate for young men was relatively flat over the quarter, with a 0.1 percentage point increase, (up to 11.0 percent).

The youth NEET rate was introduced into the HLFS official estimates in the December 2011 quarter. The rate is calculated as the total number of youth who are NEET, as a proportion of the total youth working-age population. Refer to the [Data quality](#) section for more information.

Longer time series

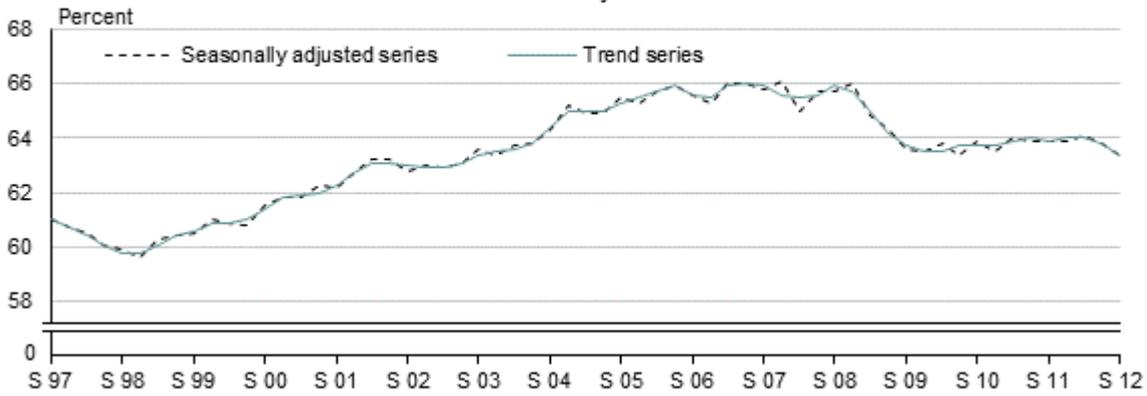
The following graphs show the HLFS series for the employment rate, the labour force participation rate, and the unemployment rate over a 15-year period. A complete time series from March 1986 onwards is available on [Infoshare](#).

Unemployment rate Quarterly



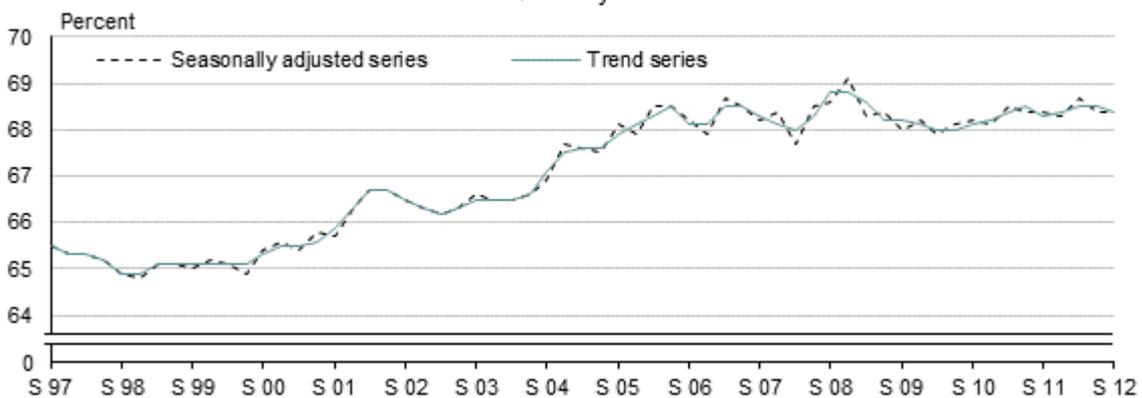
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Employment rate Quarterly



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Labour force participation rate Quarterly



Source: Statistics New Zealand

For more detailed data see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Definitions

About the Household Labour Force Survey

The Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) started in October 1985 and the first results published were for the March 1986 quarter. The survey provides a regular, timely, and comprehensive portrayal of New Zealand's labour force.

Each quarter, Statistics New Zealand produces a range of statistics relating to employment, unemployment, and people not in the labour force.

More definitions

The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on their actual activity during a survey reference week.

This section includes definitions used in the HLFS release. These conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organization.

Employed: people in the working-age population who, during the reference week, did one of the following:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment
- worked without pay for one hour or more in work which contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a relative
- had a job but were not at work due to: own illness or injury, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather or mechanical breakdown, direct involvement in an industrial dispute, or leave or holiday.

Employment rate: the number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the working-age population. The employment rate is closely linked to how the working-age population is defined. See [Data quality](#) for more details about how the employment rate used in this release is calculated.

Formal study statistics: to be participating in formal study, a person must be working towards a qualification that takes three or more months of full-time study to complete. Full-time study is defined as 20 or more hours per week.

Full-time/part-time status: full-time workers are those who usually work 30 hours or more per week, even if they did not do so in the survey reference week because of sickness, holidays, or other reasons. Part-time workers are those who usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Hours worked: actual hours are the number of hours a person worked in the reference week (including overtime). Usual hours refers to the number of hours a person normally works in a week (including overtime).

Jobless: people who are either officially unemployed, available but not seeking work, or actively seeking but not available for work. The 'available but not seeking work' category is made up of the 'seeking through newspaper only', 'discouraged', and 'other' categories.

Labour force: members of the working-age population, who during the survey reference week, were classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Labour force participation rate: the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the working-age population. Labour force participation is closely linked to how the working-age population is defined. See [Data quality](#) for more details about how the labour force participation rate used in this release is calculated.

Not in the labour force: any person in the working-age population who is neither employed nor unemployed. For example, this residual category includes people who:

- are retired
- have personal or family responsibilities such as unpaid housework and childcare
- attend educational institutions
- are permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities
- were temporarily unavailable for work in the survey reference week
- are not actively seeking work.

Underemployment: employed people who work part time (ie usually work less than 30 hours in all jobs) and would prefer to work more hours.

Unemployed: all people in the working-age population who during the reference week were without a paid job, available for work, and had either actively sought work in the past four weeks ending with the reference week, or had 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.

Young people not in employment, education, or training (NEET): young people aged 15–24 years who are unemployed (part of the labour force) and not engaged in education or training, and those not in the labour force and not engaged in education or training for many reasons.

Working-age population: the usually resident, non-institutionalised, civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.

For more information on these definitions please refer to [Labour force categories used in the Household Labour Force Survey](#).

Related links

Upcoming releases

The *Household Labour Force Survey: December 2012 quarter* will be released on 7 February 2013.

To [subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, please complete the online subscription form.

The [release calendar](#) lists all upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases

See [Household Labour Force Survey](#) for links to past releases.

Related information

[Introducing the employment rate](#) provides information on the employment rate added to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

[Introducing the youth not in employment, education, or training indicator](#) provides information on youth not in employment, education, or training (NEET).

[Ongoing impact of Canterbury earthquakes on the Household Labour Force Survey](#) provides information on the impact of the Canterbury earthquakes on the Household Labour Force Survey.

[Quarterly Employment Survey](#) includes statistics on total gross earnings, total paid hours, filled jobs, average hourly and weekly earnings, and average weekly paid hours, based on the Quarterly Employment Survey.

[Linked Employer-Employee Data \(LEED\)](#) provides statistics on filled jobs, job flows, worker flows, mean and median earnings for continuing jobs and new hires, and total earnings. LEED information is based on tax data.

Data quality

Period-specific information

This section is for information that changes between periods.

- [Response rate](#)
- [Ethnic statistics](#)

General information

This section has information about data that does not change between releases.

- [Data source](#)
- [Accuracy of the data](#)
- [How labour force statistics are classified](#)
- [Comparability with other datasets](#)
- [Interpreting the data](#)
- [Timing of published data](#)
- [Confidentiality](#)
- [More information](#)

Period-specific information

Response rate

The target response rate for the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) is 90 percent. The response rate for the September 2012 quarter was 85.0 percent.

Ethnic statistics

Single/combination

An alternate method of classifying ethnicity is using the single/combination output method. Using the single/combination ethnicity output, people are counted just once according to the ethnic group or combination of ethnic groups they have reported. This means that the total number of responses equals the total number of people who stated an ethnicity.

The table below shows single/combination data for the working-age population for the September 2012 and September 2011 quarters of the HLFS. Ethnicity data using the single/combination output method is available on [Infoshare](#).

Single/combination HLFS ethnicity data for working-age population		
Ethnic group	September 2012 quarter	September 2011 quarter
European only	2,380,500	2,348,000
Māori only	241,800	250,600
Pacific peoples only	147,100	169,700
Asian only	376,300	355,100
MELAA only ⁽¹⁾	26,200	32,000
Other ethnicity only	63,500	70,500
European/Māori	174,400	168,200
Two or more groups not elsewhere included	80,600	63,100
Residual categories	4,100	9,500
Total all ethnic groups	3,494,600	3,466,600
1. MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.		

See the [2005 New Zealand statistical standard for ethnicity](#) for more information.

General information

Data source

The target population for the HLFS is the civilian, usually resident, non-institutionalised population aged 15 years and over.

The statistics in this release **do not** cover:

- long-term residents of homes for older people, hospitals, and psychiatric institutions
- inmates of penal institutions
- members of the permanent armed forces
- members of the non-New Zealand armed forces
- overseas diplomats
- overseas visitors who expect to be a resident in New Zealand for less than 12 months
- those aged under 15 years.

Accuracy of the data

Sample design

The HLFS sample contains about 15,000 private households and about 30,000 individuals each quarter. We sample households on a statistically representative basis from areas throughout New Zealand, and obtain information for each member of the household. The sample is stratified by geographic region, urban and rural areas, ethnic density, and socio-economic characteristics.

Households stay in the survey for two years. Each quarter, one-eighth of the households in the sample are rotated out and replaced by a new set of households. Therefore, up to seven-eighths of the same people are surveyed in adjacent quarters. This overlap improves the reliability of quarterly change estimates.

The period of surveying/interviewing is 13 weeks. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (referred to as the 'survey reference week'). We first interview respondents face-to-face at their home. Subsequent interviews are by telephone wherever possible.

Respondents also have the option to file self-completed questionnaires.

Where practicable, we obtain information directly from each household member. Otherwise a proxy interview is conducted, in which details are obtained from another adult in the household.

Sampling errors

Sampling errors can be measured. They quantify the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed.

We calculate sampling errors using the jackknife method. It is based on the variation between estimates, based on different subsamples taken from the whole sample. This is an attempt to see how estimates would vary if we were to repeat the survey with new samples of individuals.

We calculate sampling errors for each cell in the published tables and for estimates of change between adjacent quarters. For example, the estimated total number of people employed in the September 2012 quarter is 2,208,100 before seasonal adjustment. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 24,100, or 1.1 percent (measured at the 95 percent confidence level). This means that there is a 95 percent chance that the true number of employed people lies between 2,184,000 and 2,232,200.

Smaller estimates, such as the number of people who are unemployed, are subject to larger relative sampling errors than larger estimates. For example, the estimated total number of people unemployed in the September 2012 quarter is 170,000 before seasonal adjustment. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 12,300 or 7.2 percent (measured at the 95 percent confidence level). This means that there is a 95 percent chance that the true number of unemployed people lies between 157,700 and 182,300.

Estimates of change are also subject to sampling error. For example, the survey estimate of change in total employment from the September 2011 quarter to the September 2012 quarter is an increase of 1,600. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 29,400 (at the 95 percent confidence level). Therefore, the true value of the change in surveyed employment from the September 2011 quarter to the September 2012 quarter has a 95 percent chance of lying between -27,800 and 31,000.

A change in an estimate, either from one adjacent quarter to the next, or between quarters a year apart, is said to be statistically significant if it is larger than the associated sampling error. Therefore, the example quoted above does not represent a significant movement.

In general, the sampling errors associated with subnational estimates (eg breakdowns by regional council area or ethnic group) are larger than those associated with national estimates.

A non-sampling error is very difficult to measure, and if present can lead to biased estimates. Statistics NZ endeavours to minimise the impact of these errors by applying best survey practices and monitoring known indicators (eg non-response).

Suppression of data

Cells with estimates of less than 1,000 are suppressed and appear as 'S' in the tables. These estimates are subject to sampling errors too great for most practical purposes.

Response rates

The target response rate for the HLFS is 90 percent. The response rate is calculated by determining the number of eligible households that responded to the survey, as a proportion of the estimated number of total eligible households in the sample. The following table shows the HLFS response rates for the last five quarters.

HLFS response rates	
Quarter	National response rate (percent)
September 2011	88.2
December 2011	88.8
March 2012	87.3
June 2012	87.7
September 2012	85.0

The September 2012 quarter response rate was lower than desired. Investigations concluded the lower response rate did not materially impact on the quality of the key results.

Seasonal adjustment and trend series

In the labour market, cyclical events that affect labour supply and demand occur around the same time each year. For example, in summertime a large pool of student labour is both available for, and actively seeking, work. Demand for labour in the retail sector and in many primary production industries also increases.

For any series, the estimates can be broken down into three components: trend, seasonal, and irregular. Seasonally adjusted series have had the seasonal component removed. Trend series have had both the seasonal and irregular components removed, and reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series.

The series for each labour market statistic is adjusted separately. For this reason, the sum of the seasonally adjusted estimates for employment, unemployment, and people not in the labour force will usually not add up to the working-age population estimates.

See [Seasonal adjustment](#) for more information about how we seasonally adjust our statistics. Seasonal adjustment makes data for adjacent quarters more comparable by smoothing out the effect on the times series of any regular seasonal events. This ensures that the underlying movements in the time series are more visible.

Information on the change in estimates between the current and previous publication for the seasonally adjusted and trend data can be found in the [Revisions](#) section.

All seasonally adjusted and trend series are produced using the X-12-ARIMA Version 0.2.10 package developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Quality of seasonal adjustment

We monitor our data to make sure that our seasonal adjustment is robust.

The X-12-ARIMA programme is highly customisable and can produce a wide variety of possible adjustments for any particular input series. Consequently, X-12-ARIMA produces a number of diagnostics which are useful in assessing the quality of the chosen adjustment.

The following table provides a selection of diagnostics. The reference value provides an indication of the desired value for each. Most are acceptable, though there is evidence of a changing seasonal pattern for the number of males who are unemployed and females who are not in the labour force. More detail about seasonal adjustment in the HLFS is available on request.

Seasonal adjustment diagnostics							
	Reference value	Male employed	Female employed	Male unemployed	Female unemployed	Male not in labour force	Female not in labour force
Test for seasonality	<0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Test for moving seasonality	>0.10	0.16	0.66	0.02	0.34	0.68	0.05
Period until trend dominates	<3	1	1	1	2	2	2
Trend contribution to change	<20	32.60	41.69	45.85	15.26	12.86	19.88
Seasonal contribution to change	>50	58.23	43.05	38.33	67.12	74.84	51.91
Irregular contribution to change	<20	9.17	15.26	15.82	17.62	12.30	28.22
Quality statistic	<1	0.40	0.53	0.77	0.72	0.62	1.00

Outliers

During the seasonal adjustment process, X-12-ARIMA can give less weight to the irregular component. Specifically, if the estimated irregular component at a point in time is sufficiently large compared with the standard deviation of the irregular component as a whole, then the irregular component at that point can be downweighted or removed completely and re-estimated. Such observations are referred to as partial and zero-outliers, respectively. In practice, the downweighting of outliers will do little to seasonally adjusted data, but the impact of the outliers on the trend series will generally be reduced. However, if an outlier ceases to be an outlier as more data becomes available, then significant revisions to the trend series become possible. No outliers are present over the last four quarters of data.

Rounding procedures

Figures presented in this release are rounded. Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred or to the nearest thousand for seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. This may result in a total disagreeing slightly with the sum of the individual items as shown in the table. Where figures are rounded the unit is shown as (000) for thousands.

Any quarterly and annual changes for figures are calculated on unrounded numbers. However quarterly and annual percentage point changes for rates are done on rounded rates.

How labour force statistics are classified

The HLFS release includes specific statistics about industry, occupation, study, ethnicity, and region. This section defines what we measure for each of these statistics.

Industry statistics

Since the September 2009 quarter, the industry statistics have been based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06), the latest edition of the classification. When ANZSIC06 was introduced, Statistics NZ developed the New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC). Classifying industries using NZSIOC helps to standardise outputs. Industry outputs defined using ANZSIC06 are not comparable with those based on ANZSIC96, the version used before the September 2009 quarter.

See [Implementing ANZSIC 2006 in the Household Labour Force Survey](#) for more information.

Occupation statistics

Since the September 2009 quarter, we have used the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) to classify occupation data in the HLFS. ANZSCO is a harmonised classification developed by Statistics NZ, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and the Australian Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, for use in both Australia and New Zealand. Occupation data was previously based on the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 1999 (NZSCO99). The occupation data is available on [Infoshare](#).

See [Implementing ANZSCO in the Household Labour Force Survey](#) for more information.

Māori benchmarks

Before April 2009, we did not benchmark the Māori working-age population to population estimates. This, along with other sample design restrictions, caused a high degree of volatility in Māori statistics in the HLFS. Movements in the working-age population estimates of certain ethnic groups, such as Māori, may reflect this volatility rather than a real change in the estimated ethnic demographic. Including Māori benchmarks in the working-age population mitigates the known undercount of Māori in the HLFS and also results in smoother time series for Māori statistics in the HLFS. However, introducing the Māori population benchmarks does not necessarily translate to improved estimates for non-Māori ethnic groups.

Household statistics

A household's labour force status is derived by looking at the labour force status of household members aged 18–64 years. For example, if a couple is living by themselves and one is aged 64 years and the other is aged 65 years, this couple will be assigned to the 'All employed' or 'None

employed' category, depending on the labour force status of the 64-year-old.

Households that have no members aged 18–64 years are excluded from this analysis. The household categories incorporate the concept of dependent children rather than just children. A child is a person of any age who usually resides with at least one parent (natural, step, adopted, or foster) and who does not usually reside with a partner or child(ren) of his or her own. Statistics NZ defines a dependent child as a child under the age of 18 years and not in full-time employment.

Updated regional classification

In November 2010, the new Auckland territorial authority replaced the existing Rodney district, North Shore city, Auckland city, Waitakere city, Manukau city, Papakura district, and part of Franklin district councils. This resulted in a minor change in the boundary between the Auckland and Waikato regions.

From the June 2011 quarter, the statistics in the HLFS release were produced using the new boundaries and backcast for the March 2011 quarter. The new boundaries do not significantly affect measures from the HLFS.

Total response ethnicity

From the December 2011 quarter, the HLFS publishes ethnicity data using the total response ethnicity output in the information release. Using this method, people who reported that they belonged to more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.

Comparability with other datasets

See [Comparing our labour market statistics](#) for more information on how the HLFS compares with the other labour market statistics that we produce. This page explains which measures of employment are included in each of our employment releases, and the timings and coverage of each release.

See [A Guide to Unemployment Statistics](#) for more information on comparing the HLFS with other datasets on unemployment. This page explains which measures of unemployment are included in the HLFS, the unemployment benefit, and the job-seekers register. It also includes information on the timings, coverage, and different purposes of each of these measures.

International comparability of the labour force participation rate and the employment rate

Several alternative definitions of labour force participation rate and employment rate are used by other organisations and countries; they differ in the age of the working-age population and the inclusion of military personnel. A common definition is to restrict the labour force and working-age population to the 15–64-year age group, particularly in countries with a compulsory retirement age. Generally, this definition leads to a higher labour force participation rate and employment rate.

Using this definition for the New Zealand HLFS in the September 2012 quarter gives a surveyed figure of 77.6 percent (labour force participation rate) and 71.8 percent (employment rate).

Interpreting the data

Information releases contain seasonally adjusted, trend, and survey statistics for the latest quarter. These statistics are averages for the three-month period and do not apply to any specific point in time. Data sourced from the seasonally adjusted series and trend series are identified as such in the table or section headings. All other data, in the commentary or in tables, are sourced from the original survey series and are unadjusted.

Timing of published data

The HLFS is published within six weeks after the end of the quarter's reference period.

Confidentiality

Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see your individual information, and they must use it only for statistical purposes. Your information is combined with similar information from other people or households to prepare summary statistics.

More information

For more technical information, see [Information about the Household Labour Force Survey](#).

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Revisions

Each quarter, the seasonal adjustment process is applied to the latest quarter and all previous quarters. This means that seasonally adjusted estimates for any of the previously published quarters may change slightly. The following table lists the change in estimates between the current and previous publication for the seasonally adjusted data. For example, the seasonally adjusted number of males not in the labour force for the June 2012 quarter was 440,000. In the September 2012 quarter release, that same estimate has been revised to 439,000. These numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000, but the relative change derived from the unrounded estimates is a downward revision of 0.09 percent.

Percent revision from last published, seasonally adjusted						
Quarter	Male employed	Female employed	Male unemployed	Female unemployed	Male not in labour force	Female not in labour force
Sep 2011	0.00	-0.03	-0.25	-0.28	0.07	-0.08
Dec 2011	0.04	-0.01	-0.16	0.26	-0.05	0.01
Mar 2012	0.02	-0.02	-0.46	0.04	0.08	0.04
June 2012	-0.06	-0.01	0.92	0.07	-0.09	0.04

The following table presents information on how the trend estimates have been revised. Trend revisions are generally larger than those of the seasonally adjusted data.

Percent revision from last published, trend						
Quarter	Male employed	Female employed	Male unemployed	Female unemployed	Male not in labour force	Female not in labour force
Sep 2011	-0.01	0.01	0.12	-0.08	-0.02	-0.04
Dec 2011	0.03	0.00	-0.43	0.06	0.03	-0.01
Mar 2012	0.08	0.00	-0.97	0.00	-0.02	0.01
Jun 2012	-0.26	-0.03	3.31	-0.90	-0.02	0.24

Every estimate is subject to revision each quarter as new data is added, though in practice estimates more than two years from the end-point will change little. For example, the trend estimate of male employment for the September 2011 quarter was 1,182,000 when first published. In the September 2012 quarter, one year later, the trend estimate of male employment for the September 2011 quarter is 1,180,000, a decrease of 2,000 (or a decrease of 0.2 percent using the unrounded estimates). This is an example of a '4-step ahead' revision.

The table below shows the average of all such absolute revisions, expressed relatively, and gives some indication of how much the current estimates might be revised when the December 2012 data becomes available.

Mean absolute percent revisions				
	Seasonally adjusted		Trend	
	1-step	4-step	1-step	4-step
Male employed	0.05	0.09	0.16	0.17
Female employed	0.07	0.12	0.26	0.28
Male unemployed	0.44	0.69	1.63	1.70
Female unemployed	0.53	0.98	1.91	1.89
Male not in labour force	0.10	0.18	0.36	0.38
Female not in labour force	0.09	0.15	0.36	0.39

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Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

1. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex, seasonally adjusted series
2. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex, trend series
3. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex
4. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by age group
5. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by ethnic group
6. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by regional council area
7. People employed, by industry and sex
8. The jobless: those without a job and wanting a job, by sex
9. Total actual hours worked
10. Household composition, by household labour force status
11. Underemployment, by sex
12. People employed, unemployed, not in the labour force, and total actual hours worked, seasonally adjusted series
13. Harmonised unemployment rates in OECD countries, latest available
14. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex and formal study status
15. Labour force and education status of those aged 15–24, by age group, seasonally adjusted

Supplementary tables

The following tables provide unadjusted statistics for the Canterbury region and are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box.

1. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force in Canterbury, by sex
2. People employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force in Canterbury, by age group
3. People employed in Canterbury, by industry and sex
4. The jobless: those without a job and wanting a job in Canterbury, by sex
5. Total actual and usual hours worked in Canterbury
6. Underemployment in Canterbury, by sex
7. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force in Canterbury, by sex and formal study status

A longer time series of the supplementary tables is available on request.

Access more data on Infoshare and Table Builder

Use [Infoshare](#) to access time-series data specific to your needs. For this release, select the following categories from the Infoshare homepage:

Subject category: **Work Income and Spending**
Group: **Household Labour Force Survey – [HLF]**

Use [Table Builder](#) to extract the information you want. To access this release's data on Table Builder, select the following tables from the homepage:

Subject category: **Employment & Unemployment (Labour Market) Tables**
Table title: **Key Labour force measures by qualification, age and sex**

Table 1

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force

By sex

Seasonally adjusted series⁽¹⁾

		Labour force						Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate					
		Employed		Unemployed		Total											
		(000)											(%)				
Males																	
Series ref: HLFQ		S1A1S	S1B1S	S1Z1S	S1C1S	S1D1S	S1E1S	S1H1S	S1F1S								
Quarter																	
2010	Sep	1,173	R	72	R	1,245	R	423	R	1,667	R	74.7	R	70.3	R	5.8	R
	Dec	1,165	R	79	R	1,244	R	430	R	1,674	R	74.3	R	69.6	R	6.4	R
2011	Mar	1,174	R	78	R	1,252	R	426	R	1,677	R	74.6	R	70.0	R	6.2	R
	Jun	1,175	R	81	R	1,257	R	430	R	1,686	R	74.5	R	69.7	R	6.5	R
	Sep	1,182	R	79	R	1,261	R	426	R	1,687	R	74.8	R	70.1	R	6.3	R
	Dec	1,180	R	80	R	1,260	R	431	R	1,692	R	74.5	R	69.8	R	6.4	R
2012	Mar	1,187	R	79	R	1,266	R	425	R	1,691	R	74.9	R	70.2	R	6.3	R
	Jun	1,180	R	81	R	1,262	R	439	R	1,701	R	74.2	R	69.4	R	6.4	R
	Sep	1,171		91		1,262		440		1,703		74.1		68.8		7.2	
Females																	
Series ref: HLFQ		S1A2S	S1B2S	S1Z2S	S1C2S	S1D2S	S1E2S	S1H2S	S1F2S								
Quarter																	
2010	Sep	1,020	R	77	R	1,098	R	667	R	1,765	R	62.2	R	57.8	R	7.0	R
	Dec	1,023	R	78	R	1,101	R	670	R	1,771	R	62.2	R	57.8	R	7.1	R
2011	Mar	1,035	R	77	R	1,113	R	661	R	1,773	R	62.7	R	58.4	R	6.9	R
	Jun	1,038	R	74	R	1,112	R	666	R	1,778	R	62.6	R	58.4	R	6.7	R
	Sep	1,035	R	77	R	1,112	R	670	R	1,781	R	62.4	R	58.1	R	6.9	R
	Dec	1,042	R	71	R	1,113	R	672	R	1,785	R	62.3	R	58.4	R	6.4	R
2012	Mar	1,043	R	80	R	1,123	R	663	R	1,786	R	62.9	R	58.4	R	7.1	R
	Jun	1,046	R	81	R	1,127	R	663	R	1,790	R	62.9	R	58.4	R	7.2	R
	Sep	1,047		84		1,131		663		1,794		63.0		58.4		7.4	
Total																	
Series ref: HLFQ		S1A3S	S1B3S	S1Z3S	S1C3S	S1D3S	S1E3S	S1H3S	S1F3S								
Quarter																	
2010	Sep	2,193	R	149	R	2,342	R	1,090	R	3,432	R	68.2	R	63.9	R	6.4	R
	Dec	2,187	R	157	R	2,344	R	1,100	R	3,444	R	68.1	R	63.5	R	6.7	R
2011	Mar	2,210	R	155	R	2,364	R	1,086	R	3,451	R	68.5	R	64.0	R	6.5	R
	Jun	2,213	R	156	R	2,369	R	1,095	R	3,464	R	68.4	R	63.9	R	6.6	R
	Sep	2,217	R	156	R	2,373	R	1,096	R	3,469	R	68.4	R	63.9	R	6.6	R
	Dec	2,222	R	151	R	2,373	R	1,104	R	3,477	R	68.3	R	63.9	R	6.4	R
2012	Mar	2,230	R	160	R	2,389	R	1,088	R	3,477	R	68.7	R	64.1	R	6.7	R
	Jun	2,226	R	162	R	2,389	R	1,103	R	3,492	R	68.4	R	63.8	R	6.8	R
	Sep	2,218		175		2,393		1,103		3,497		68.4		63.4		7.3	

1. All previously published figures are revised when the seasonal adjustment program is run each quarter.

2. Civilian, non-institutionalised, usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over.

Symbol:

R revised

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force

By sex

Trend series⁽¹⁾

		Labour force						Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate					
		Employed		Unemployed		Total											
		(000)											(%)				
Males																	
Series ref: HLFQ		S4A1S	S4B1S	S4Z1S	S4C1S	S4D1S	S4E1S	S4H1S	S4F1S								
Quarter																	
2010	Sep	1,166	R	75	R	1,241	R	425	R	1,666	R	74.5	R	70.0	R	6.1	R
	Dec	1,170	R	77	R	1,247	R	427	R	1,674	R	74.5	R	69.9	R	6.2	R
2011	Mar	1,171	R	79	R	1,251	R	428	R	1,679	R	74.5	R	69.8	R	6.3	R
	Jun	1,177	R	80	R	1,257	R	427	R	1,684	R	74.6	R	69.9	R	6.3	R
	Sep	1,180	R	80	R	1,260	R	429	R	1,689	R	74.6	R	69.9	R	6.4	R
	Dec	1,183	R	80	R	1,263	R	428	R	1,690	R	74.7	R	70.0	R	6.3	R
2012	Mar	1,184	R	79	R	1,264	R	430	R	1,694	R	74.6	R	69.9	R	6.3	R
	Jun	1,180	R	83	R	1,263	R	436	R	1,699	R	74.4	R	69.5	R	6.6	R
	Sep	1,172		90		1,261		443		1,704		74.0		68.7		7.1	
Females																	
Series ref: HLFQ		S4A2S	S4B2S	S4Z2S	S4C2S	S4D2S	S4E2S	S4H2S	S4F2S								
Quarter																	
2010	Sep	1,019	R	77	R	1,096	R	669	R	1,765	R	62.1	R	57.7	R	7.0	R
	Dec	1,025	R	78	R	1,103	R	667	R	1,770	R	62.3	R	57.9	R	7.1	R
2011	Mar	1,034	R	77	R	1,110	R	664	R	1,774	R	62.6	R	58.3	R	6.9	R
	Jun	1,037	R	76	R	1,113	R	665	R	1,778	R	62.6	R	58.3	R	6.8	R
	Sep	1,037	R	74	R	1,111	R	670	R	1,782	R	62.4	R	58.2	R	6.7	R
	Dec	1,040	R	74	R	1,114	R	670	R	1,784	R	62.5	R	58.3	R	6.7	R
2012	Mar	1,044	R	78	R	1,121	R	665	R	1,787	R	62.8	R	58.4	R	6.9	R
	Jun	1,046	R	82	R	1,127	R	663	R	1,790	R	63.0	R	58.4	R	7.3	R
	Sep	1,048		84		1,131		663		1,794		63.0		58.4		7.4	
Total																	
Series ref: HLFQ		S4A3S	S4B3S	S4Z3S	S4C3S	S4D3S	S4E3S	S4H3S	S4F3S								
Quarter																	
2010	Sep	2,185	R	152	R	2,337	R	1,094	R	3,431	R	68.1	R	63.7	R	6.5	R
	Dec	2,195	R	155	R	2,350	R	1,094	R	3,444	R	68.2	R	63.7	R	6.6	R
2011	Mar	2,205	R	156	R	2,361	R	1,092	R	3,453	R	68.4	R	63.9	R	6.6	R
	Jun	2,215	R	156	R	2,370	R	1,092	R	3,462	R	68.5	R	64.0	R	6.6	R
	Sep	2,217	R	154	R	2,371	R	1,099	R	3,471	R	68.3	R	63.9	R	6.5	R
	Dec	2,223	R	154	R	2,377	R	1,097	R	3,474	R	68.4	R	64.0	R	6.5	R
2012	Mar	2,228	R	157	R	2,385	R	1,095	R	3,480	R	68.5	R	64.0	R	6.6	R
	Jun	2,226	R	165	R	2,391	R	1,099	R	3,489	R	68.5	R	63.8	R	6.9	R
	Sep	2,219		173		2,393		1,106		3,499		68.4		63.4		7.2	

1. All previously published figures are revised when the seasonal adjustment program is run each quarter.

2. Civilian, non-institutionalised, usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over.

Symbol:

R revised

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy sex⁽¹⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
Males									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA1AZ	SAB1AZ	SAZ1AZ	SAC1AZ	SAD1AZ	SAE1AZ	SAH1AZ	SAF1AZ	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	1,165.4	69.7	1,235.1	431.4	1,666.5	74.1	69.9	5.6
	Dec	1,172.8	80.2	1,252.9	420.2	1,673.1	74.9	70.1	6.4
2011	Mar	1,176.3	82.9	1,259.2	422.2	1,681.4	74.9	70.0	6.6
	Jun	1,172.0	77.3	1,249.2	434.1	1,683.3	74.2	69.6	6.2
	Sep	1,175.7	76.3	1,252.0	434.4	1,686.4	74.2	69.7	6.1
	Dec	1,187.4	81.9	1,269.3	422.2	1,691.4	75.0	70.2	6.5
2012	Mar	1,189.8	84.7	1,274.5	421.2	1,695.7	75.2	70.2	6.6
	Jun	1,176.2	77.4	1,253.5	444.7	1,698.2	73.8	69.3	6.2
	Sep	1,165.4	87.8	1,253.1	448.5	1,701.6	73.6	68.5	7.0
Absolute sampling error		14.3	10.7	12.2	12.2	...	0.7	0.8	0.8
Females									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA2AZ	SAB2AZ	SAZ2AZ	SAC2AZ	SAD2AZ	SAE2AZ	SAH2AZ	SAF2AZ	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	1,016.5	74.7	1,091.2	672.3	1,763.5	61.9	57.6	6.8
	Dec	1,030.2	75.5	1,105.7	664.0	1,769.7	62.5	58.2	6.8
2011	Mar	1,033.7	83.8	1,117.5	658.7	1,776.2	62.9	58.2	7.5
	Jun	1,036.4	72.6	1,108.9	668.8	1,777.8	62.4	58.3	6.5
	Sep	1,030.8	74.7	1,105.5	674.8	1,780.3	62.1	57.9	6.8
	Dec	1,049.7	68.8	1,118.4	666.1	1,784.6	62.7	58.8	6.1
2012	Mar	1,041.1	86.5	1,127.6	660.6	1,788.2	63.1	58.2	7.7
	Jun	1,044.2	79.0	1,123.2	666.7	1,789.9	62.8	58.3	7.0
	Sep	1,042.7	82.2	1,124.9	668.0	1,792.9	62.7	58.2	7.3
Absolute sampling error		18.5	6.9	19.2	19.2	...	1.1	1.0	0.6
Total									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AZ	SAB3AZ	SAZ3AZ	SAC3AZ	SAD3AZ	SAE3AZ	SAH3AZ	SAF3AZ	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	2,181.9	144.5	2,326.3	1,103.7	3,430.0	67.8	63.6	6.2
	Dec	2,203.0	155.6	2,358.6	1,084.2	3,442.8	68.5	64.0	6.6
2011	Mar	2,209.9	166.7	2,376.7	1,080.9	3,457.6	68.7	63.9	7.0
	Jun	2,208.3	149.9	2,358.2	1,102.9	3,461.1	68.1	63.8	6.4
	Sep	2,206.5	151.0	2,357.5	1,109.2	3,466.6	68.0	63.6	6.4
	Dec	2,237.0	150.7	2,387.7	1,088.3	3,476.0	68.7	64.4	6.3
2012	Mar	2,230.9	171.2	2,402.1	1,081.7	3,483.9	69.0	64.0	7.1
	Jun	2,220.4	156.4	2,376.8	1,111.3	3,488.1	68.1	63.7	6.6
	Sep	2,208.1	170.0	2,378.1	1,116.5	3,494.6	68.1	63.2	7.1
Absolute sampling error		24.1	12.3	25.7	25.7	...	0.7	0.7	0.5

1. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

2. Civilian, non-institutionalised, usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over.

3. There is no sampling error in these cells, because of the sample design and the estimation methods used. There will be a small error arising from the population estimates used in post-stratification.

Symbol:

... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 4

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy age group⁽¹⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
15–19 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AA	SAB3AA	SAZ3AA	SAC3AA	SAD3AA	SAE3AA	SAH3AA	SAF3AA	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	102.5	31.3	133.8	181.2	315.1	42.5	32.5	23.4
	Dec	113.1	36.2	149.3	164.4	313.7	47.6	36.1	24.2
2012	Mar	109.6	33.4	143.0	168.7	311.7	45.9	35.2	23.4
	Jun	104.2	32.2	136.4	173.6	310.0	44.0	33.6	23.6
	Sep	100.1	34.3	134.4	174.4	308.8	43.5	32.4	25.5
Absolute sampling error		8.8	4.8	10.3	10.3	...	3.3	2.8	3.1
20–24 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AB	SAB3AB	SAZ3AB	SAC3AB	SAD3AB	SAE3AB	SAH3AB	SAF3AB	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	209.6	29.1	238.7	84.6	323.4	73.8	64.8	12.2
	Dec	211.7	28.6	240.3	85.1	325.4	73.9	65.1	11.9
2012	Mar	214.3	37.9	252.1	74.9	327.1	77.1	65.5	15.0
	Jun	213.5	29.5	243.0	84.4	327.4	74.2	65.2	12.1
	Sep	211.2	30.9	242.1	85.2	327.4	74.0	64.5	12.8
Absolute sampling error		11.4	5.8	9.3	9.3	...	2.8	3.5	2.5
25–29 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AC	SAB3AC	SAZ3AC	SAC3AC	SAD3AC	SAE3AC	SAH3AC	SAF3AC	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	222.0	15.0	237.0	55.0	292.0	81.2	76.0	6.3
	Dec	224.2	16.7	240.9	53.1	294.0	81.9	76.3	6.9
2012	Mar	222.7	22.9	245.6	49.5	295.2	83.2	75.5	9.3
	Jun	219.3	16.4	235.7	59.6	295.4	79.8	74.3	7.0
	Sep	224.6	18.5	243.1	53.0	296.1	82.1	75.8	7.6
Absolute sampling error		7.2	4.0	7.4	7.4	...	2.5	2.4	1.6
30–34 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AD	SAB3AD	SAZ3AD	SAC3AD	SAD3AD	SAE3AD	SAH3AD	SAF3AD	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	211.1	13.6	224.7	46.7	271.4	82.8	77.8	6.1
	Dec	215.2	10.4	225.7	47.0	272.7	82.8	78.9	4.6
2012	Mar	216.5	12.8	229.3	44.8	274.0	83.7	79.0	5.6
	Jun	211.0	14.8	225.8	49.3	275.1	82.1	76.7	6.5
	Sep	210.7	13.3	224.0	52.7	276.6	81.0	76.2	5.9
Absolute sampling error		6.0	2.7	5.5	5.5	...	2.0	2.2	1.2

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 4 (continued)

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy age group⁽¹⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
35–39 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AE	SAB3AE	SAZ3AE	SAC3AE	SAD3AE	SAE3AE	SAH3AE	SAF3AE	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	223.2	11.3	234.5	52.8	287.3	81.6	77.7	4.8
	Dec	224.3	11.1	235.4	49.3	284.6	82.7	78.8	4.7
2012	Mar	222.5	12.1	234.6	47.6	282.2	83.1	78.8	5.2
	Jun	223.3	12.4	235.7	43.9	279.6	84.3	79.9	5.3
	Sep	218.7	13.0	231.7	45.6	277.3	83.6	78.9	5.6
Absolute sampling error		5.6	2.9	4.8	4.8	...	1.7	2.0	1.3
40–44 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AF	SAB3AF	SAZ3AF	SAC3AF	SAD3AF	SAE3AF	SAH3AF	SAF3AF	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	252.0	14.6	266.6	45.0	311.6	85.6	80.9	5.5
	Dec	256.0	11.3	267.3	44.3	311.6	85.8	82.2	4.2
2012	Mar	250.3	13.8	264.0	47.4	311.5	84.8	80.3	5.2
	Jun	251.3	12.8	264.1	47.2	311.3	84.8	80.7	4.8
	Sep	252.0	12.5	264.5	46.6	311.2	85.0	81.0	4.7
Absolute sampling error		5.0	3.0	4.9	4.9	...	1.6	1.6	1.1
45–49 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AG	SAB3AG	SAZ3AG	SAC3AG	SAD3AG	SAE3AG	SAH3AG	SAF3AG	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	267.8	12.5	280.3	36.7	317.1	88.4	84.5	4.5
	Dec	265.6	11.6	277.2	38.8	316.0	87.7	84.1	4.2
2012	Mar	264.6	12.4	277.1	37.8	314.9	88.0	84.0	4.5
	Jun	259.8	12.1	271.9	41.1	312.9	86.9	83.0	4.5
	Sep	254.5	13.8	268.3	43.1	311.4	86.2	81.7	5.1
Absolute sampling error		5.5	3.2	5.0	5.0	...	1.6	1.8	1.2
50–54 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AH	SAB3AH	SAZ3AH	SAC3AH	SAD3AH	SAE3AH	SAH3AH	SAF3AH	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	249.5	10.2	259.8	38.7	298.4	87.0	83.6	3.9
	Dec	250.2	10.2	260.4	39.5	299.9	86.8	83.4	3.9
2012	Mar	250.6	10.0	260.6	40.8	301.4	86.5	83.1	3.8
	Jun	252.5	10.5	263.1	40.2	303.3	86.7	83.3	4.0
	Sep	250.9	14.3	265.2	39.8	305.0	86.9	82.3	5.4
Absolute sampling error		5.1	3.2	4.8	4.8	...	1.6	1.7	1.2

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 4 (continued)

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy age group⁽¹⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
55–59 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AI	SAB3AI	SAZ3AI	SAC3AI	SAD3AI	SAE3AI	SAH3AI	SAF3AI	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	206.6	6.0	212.6	44.8	257.4	82.6	80.3	2.8
	Dec	209.0	7.7	216.6	42.6	259.3	83.6	80.6	3.5
2012	Mar	209.6	8.0	217.6	43.2	260.8	83.4	80.4	3.7
	Jun	209.7	7.8	217.6	44.5	262.1	83.0	80.0	3.6
	Sep	208.7	8.8	217.5	46.2	263.7	82.5	79.1	4.0
Absolute sampling error		5.5	2.4	5.2	5.2	...	2.0	2.1	1.1
60–64 years									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AJ	SAB3AJ	SAZ3AJ	SAC3AJ	SAD3AJ	SAE3AJ	SAH3AJ	SAF3AJ	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	157.7	5.2	162.9	73.2	236.1	69.0	66.8	3.2
	Dec	159.2	5.9	165.2	71.1	236.2	69.9	67.4	3.6
2012	Mar	160.5	6.2	166.7	69.4	236.0	70.6	68.0	3.7
	Jun	160.7	6.1	166.8	69.3	236.0	70.7	68.1	3.6
	Sep	160.8	8.2	169.0	67.5	236.4	71.5	68.0	4.9
Absolute sampling error		6.3	2.4	5.8	5.8	...	2.5	2.7	1.4
65 years and over									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AK	SAB3AK	SAZ3AK	SAC3AK	SAD3AK	SAE3AK	SAH3AK	SAF3AK	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	104.4	2.2	106.6	450.3	557.0	19.1	18.8	2.1
	Dec	108.5	S	109.5	453.2	562.7	19.5	19.3	S
2012	Mar	109.7	1.7	111.5	457.6	569.0	19.6	19.3	1.5
	Jun	114.9	1.8	116.7	458.1	574.8	20.3	20.0	1.6
	Sep	115.9	2.4	118.3	462.4	580.7	20.4	20.0	2.0
Absolute sampling error		7.9	1.4	7.9	7.9	...	1.4	1.4	1.2
Total all ages									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AZ	SAB3AZ	SAZ3AZ	SAC3AZ	SAD3AZ	SAE3AZ	SAH3AZ	SAF3AZ	
Quarter									
2011	Sep	2,206.5	151.0	2,357.5	1,109.2	3,466.6	68.0	63.6	6.4
	Dec	2,237.0	150.7	2,387.7	1,088.3	3,476.0	68.7	64.4	6.3
2012	Mar	2,230.9	171.2	2,402.1	1,081.7	3,483.9	69.0	64.0	7.1
	Jun	2,220.4	156.4	2,376.8	1,111.3	3,488.1	68.1	63.7	6.6
	Sep	2,208.1	170.0	2,378.1	1,116.5	3,494.6	68.1	63.2	7.1
Absolute sampling error		24.1	12.3	25.7	25.7	...	0.7	0.7	0.5

1. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

2. Civilian, non-institutionalised, usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over.

3. There is no sampling error in these cells, because of the sample design and the estimation methods used. There will be a small error arising from the population estimates used in post-stratification.

Symbols:

S suppressed

... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 5

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy ethnic group⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽³⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
(000)						(%)			
European									
Series ref: HLFQ	S7A3VA	S7B3VA	S7Z3VA	S7C3VA	S7D3VA	S7E3VA	S7H3VA	S7F3VA	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	1,695.4	84.5	1,779.8	788.4	2,568.3	69.3	66.0	4.7
	Dec	1,696.5	91.8	1,788.3	774.0	2,562.4	69.8	66.2	5.1
2011	Mar	1,679.9	97.8	1,777.7	772.9	2,550.6	69.7	65.9	5.5
	Jun	1,704.3	95.8	1,800.1	786.4	2,586.5	69.6	65.9	5.3
	Sep	1,693.7	87.7	1,781.4	780.8	2,562.1	69.5	66.1	4.9
	Dec	1,722.2	85.3	1,807.5	773.3	2,580.8	70.0	66.7	4.7
2012	Mar	1,719.0	101.5	1,820.6	776.9	2,597.5	70.1	66.2	5.6
	Jun	1,728.4	94.6	1,823.0	799.1	2,622.1	69.5	65.9	5.2
	Sep	1,709.7	97.5	1,807.2	806.3	2,613.5	69.1	65.4	5.4
Absolute sampling error		37.1	9.0	40.0	21.9	42.6	0.8	0.8	0.5
Māori⁽⁴⁾									
Series ref: HLFQ	S7A3VB	S7B3VB	S7Z3VB	S7C3VB	S7D3VB	S7E3VB	S7H3VB	S7F3VB	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	247.5	38.5	286.0	145.6	431.6	66.3	57.4	13.4
	Dec	249.4	38.6	288.0	145.5	433.5	66.4	57.5	13.4
2011	Mar	246.1	42.0	288.1	147.6	435.7	66.1	56.5	14.6
	Jun	249.6	36.1	285.7	150.8	436.5	65.5	57.2	12.6
	Sep	251.2	38.0	289.2	148.9	438.1	66.0	57.3	13.1
	Dec	251.2	38.9	290.1	149.5	439.6	66.0	57.1	13.4
2012	Mar	256.9	41.6	298.4	142.5	441.0	67.7	58.3	13.9
	Jun	252.8	37.1	289.9	152.3	442.2	65.6	57.2	12.8
	Sep	248.5	44.1	292.6	149.6	442.2	66.2	56.2	15.1
Absolute sampling error		9.5	5.7	8.8	8.8	...	2.0	2.1	1.9
Pacific peoples									
Series ref: HLFQ	S7A3VC	S7B3VC	S7Z3VC	S7C3VC	S7D3VC	S7E3VC	S7H3VC	S7F3VC	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	96.8	15.5	112.3	75.6	187.9	59.8	51.5	13.8
	Dec	106.0	16.6	122.7	76.3	199.0	61.6	53.3	13.6
2011	Mar	110.9	17.5	128.4	74.9	203.3	63.1	54.5	13.6
	Jun	98.6	15.6	114.1	74.6	188.7	60.5	52.2	13.7
	Sep	110.3	18.6	128.9	81.7	210.6	61.2	52.4	14.4
	Dec	113.5	18.2	131.6	74.5	206.1	63.9	55.1	13.8
2012	Mar	109.8	20.9	130.8	75.3	206.1	63.5	53.3	16.0
	Jun	102.2	17.9	120.1	80.8	200.8	59.8	50.9	14.9
	Sep	100.7	18.6	119.3	79.6	199.0	60.0	50.6	15.6
Absolute sampling error		11.6	3.7	12.3	9.4	19.1	2.6	2.5	3.0

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 5 (continued)

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy ethnic group⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽³⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
Asian									
Series ref: HLFQ	S7A3VD	S7B3VD	S7Z3VD	S7C3VD	S7D3VD	S7E3VD	S7H3VD	S7F3VD	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	210.6	18.7	229.3	126.4	355.7	64.5	59.2	8.2
	Dec	219.7	23.3	242.9	118.5	361.4	67.2	60.8	9.6
2011	Mar	233.8	24.4	258.2	119.1	377.3	68.4	62.0	9.5
	Jun	225.9	15.7	241.6	125.5	367.1	65.8	61.5	6.5
	Sep	226.4	19.4	245.8	131.5	377.3	65.1	60.0	7.9
	Dec	233.3	23.4	256.8	125.0	381.8	67.3	61.1	9.1
2012	Mar	231.6	23.9	255.5	119.8	375.3	68.1	61.7	9.4
	Jun	228.1	20.5	248.6	125.6	374.2	66.4	61.0	8.2
	Sep	244.3	27.2	271.6	134.6	406.1	66.9	60.2	10.0
Absolute sampling error		28.5	8.1	33.4	16.8	42.4	3.1	3.3	2.4
MELAA⁽⁵⁾									
Series ref: HLFQ	S7A3VE	S7B3VE	S7Z3VE	S7C3VE	S7D3VE	S7E3VE	S7H3VE	S7F3VE	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	20.7	2.6	23.3	15.5	38.8	60.1	53.4	11.1
	Dec	18.3	1.4	19.6	13.6	33.2	59.1	55.0	6.9
2011	Mar	19.6	2.1	21.7	11.1	32.8	66.1	59.8	9.6
	Jun	24.4	4.4	28.7	12.4	41.1	69.9	59.3	15.2
	Sep	20.2	4.4	24.6	11.3	35.9	68.6	56.3	17.9
	Dec	18.5	1.6	20.2	11.1	31.2	64.5	59.4	8.0
2012	Mar	18.3	3.0	21.3	10.7	32.0	66.5	57.1	14.1
	Jun	17.7	2.3	20.0	12.8	32.9	61.0	54.0	11.5
	Sep	17.3	2.3	19.6	10.1	29.7	65.9	58.3	11.6
Absolute sampling error		5.2	1.3	5.6	3.7	7.7	8.6	8.8	6.4
Other ethnicity⁽⁶⁾									
Series ref: HLFQ	S7A3VF	S7B3VF	S7Z3VF	S7C3VF	S7D3VF	S7E3VF	S7H3VF	S7F3VF	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	50.6	1.6	52.2	22.4	74.6	69.9	67.8	3.0
	Dec	48.8	2.0	50.7	22.8	73.5	69.0	66.3	3.9
2011	Mar	48.6	2.2	50.7	22.3	73.1	69.4	66.4	4.3
	Jun	45.4	2.4	47.8	25.0	72.8	65.7	62.3	5.1
	Sep	45.6	1.9	47.5	26.2	73.6	64.5	61.9	4.0
	Dec	41.9	2.4	44.3	25.9	70.2	63.1	59.7	5.5
2012	Mar	44.8	3.2	48.0	24.8	72.8	65.9	61.5	6.6
	Jun	46.8	3.8	50.6	24.5	75.1	67.4	62.3	7.5
	Sep	40.1	3.0	43.1	23.9	67.0	64.3	59.9	6.9
Absolute sampling error		6.2	1.3	6.5	3.7	8.3	4.3	4.4	2.8

1. Ethnic groups in this table are created using the total response output method. Please refer to the 'Data quality' section for more information.

2. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

3. Civilian, non-institutionalised, usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over.

4. There is no sampling error in the working-age population cell, because of the sample design and the estimation methods used. There will be a small error arising from the population estimates used in post-stratification.

5. MELAA – Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

6. The Other category includes people who identified as 'New Zealander'.

Symbol:

... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy regional council area⁽¹⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
Northland region									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QA	S2B3QA	S2Z3QA	S2C3QA	S2D3QA	S2E3QA	S2H3QA	S2F3QA	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	71.8	6.2	78.0	47.5	125.5	62.2	57.2	8.0
	Dec	68.5	6.7	75.2	44.7	119.9	62.7	57.1	8.9
2011	Mar	67.8	7.4	75.2	45.0	120.2	62.6	56.4	9.8
	Jun	72.7	5.7	78.4	46.0	124.4	63.0	58.4	7.3
	Sep	69.6	6.6	76.2	43.7	119.9	63.6	58.0	8.7
	Dec	72.0	6.5	78.6	44.5	123.1	63.8	58.5	8.3
2012	Mar	72.2	6.9	79.1	43.8	122.9	64.4	58.7	8.7
	Jun	67.6	7.4	75.0	45.6	120.6	62.2	56.1	9.9
	Sep	68.1	7.6	75.6	46.2	121.9	62.0	55.8	10.0
Absolute sampling error		9.1	2.3	10.4	6.4	13.1	4.2	3.9	2.4
Auckland region									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QB	S2B3QB	S2Z3QB	S2C3QB	S2D3QB	S2E3QB	S2H3QB	S2F3QB	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	645.8	51.6	697.4	341.7	1,039.1	67.1	62.1	7.4
	Dec	662.8	56.1	718.9	349.6	1,068.4	67.3	62.0	7.8
2011	Mar	678.9	58.1	737.0	343.3	1,080.3	68.2	62.9	7.9
	Jun	679.3	53.5	732.8	348.5	1,081.3	67.8	62.8	7.3
	Sep	705.0	51.7	756.7	350.8	1,107.6	68.3	63.7	6.8
	Dec	713.4	51.1	764.6	348.4	1,113.0	68.7	64.1	6.7
2012	Mar	709.3	60.7	770.1	344.0	1,114.0	69.1	63.7	7.9
	Jun	707.8	55.4	763.2	355.0	1,118.2	68.3	63.3	7.3
	Sep	691.2	65.3	756.5	350.9	1,107.4	68.3	62.4	8.6
Absolute sampling error		48.8	10.8	54.5	22.8	67.5	1.6	1.7	1.2
Waikato region									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QC	S2B3QC	S2Z3QC	S2C3QC	S2D3QC	S2E3QC	S2H3QC	S2F3QC	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	200.4	15.2	215.6	103.1	318.7	67.6	62.9	7.0
	Dec	203.9	13.3	217.2	99.0	316.3	68.7	64.5	6.1
2011	Mar	201.7	15.9	217.5	87.8	305.4	71.2	65.8	7.3
	Jun	199.0	13.8	212.7	94.4	307.1	69.3	64.8	6.5
	Sep	200.6	16.2	216.8	98.0	314.7	68.9	63.7	7.5
	Dec	197.1	13.3	210.4	95.4	305.7	68.8	64.5	6.3
2012	Mar	189.0	17.7	206.7	95.2	301.9	68.5	62.6	8.6
	Jun	195.9	14.5	210.4	99.6	310.0	67.9	63.2	6.9
	Sep	190.9	12.1	203.0	101.3	304.3	66.7	62.7	6.0
Absolute sampling error		16.6	3.1	17.6	11.3	24.4	2.5	2.5	1.4

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 6 (continued)

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy regional council area⁽¹⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
Bay of Plenty region									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QD	S2B3QD	S2Z3QD	S2C3QD	S2D3QD	S2E3QD	S2H3QD	S2F3QD	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	120.1	11.4	131.5	71.1	202.5	64.9	59.3	8.6
	Dec	122.1	9.5	131.6	69.6	201.2	65.4	60.7	7.3
2011	Mar	121.1	9.7	130.8	69.4	200.2	65.3	60.5	7.4
	Jun	120.9	9.0	129.9	67.5	197.4	65.8	61.2	6.9
	Sep	118.3	10.0	128.3	71.7	199.9	64.2	59.2	7.8
	Dec	118.0	10.6	128.6	76.1	204.7	62.8	57.6	8.3
2012	Mar	120.4	11.2	131.6	68.9	200.5	65.6	60.1	8.5
	Jun	114.8	7.3	122.1	73.5	195.6	62.4	58.7	6.0
	Sep	115.2	8.6	123.8	70.9	194.7	63.6	59.2	7.0
Absolute sampling error		14.7	2.1	14.8	9.8	20.8	3.3	3.5	1.8
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay regions									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QE	S2B3QE	S2Z3QE	S2C3QE	S2D3QE	S2E3QE	S2H3QE	S2F3QE	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	97.2	7.3	104.6	53.3	157.8	66.2	61.6	7.0
	Dec	102.9	7.9	110.8	54.3	165.1	67.1	62.3	7.1
2011	Mar	100.9	8.7	109.6	51.7	161.3	68.0	62.6	7.9
	Jun	97.4	7.5	104.9	53.6	158.5	66.2	61.4	7.2
	Sep	97.4	7.6	105.0	53.8	158.8	66.1	61.3	7.3
	Dec	95.6	7.2	102.8	53.0	155.7	66.0	61.4	7.0
2012	Mar	101.7	9.5	111.2	48.5	159.7	69.6	63.7	8.5
	Jun	101.2	6.7	107.9	52.5	160.4	67.3	63.1	6.2
	Sep	104.3	10.2	114.4	52.3	166.7	68.6	62.5	8.9
Absolute sampling error		12.6	2.7	13.2	7.5	17.2	3.3	3.7	2.3
Taranaki region									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QF	S2B3QF	S2Z3QF	S2C3QF	S2D3QF	S2E3QF	S2H3QF	S2F3QF	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	56.0	2.9	59.0	30.6	89.6	65.8	62.5	5.0
	Dec	55.7	3.0	58.6	28.8	87.4	67.0	63.7	5.1
2011	Mar	55.5	3.1	58.6	28.1	86.7	67.6	64.1	5.2
	Jun	55.1	3.1	58.1	27.5	85.7	67.9	64.3	5.3
	Sep	57.2	3.1	60.4	27.0	87.4	69.1	65.5	5.2
	Dec	58.4	2.3	60.7	27.6	88.3	68.7	66.1	3.8
2012	Mar	58.1	2.9	61.0	27.3	88.3	69.1	65.8	4.8
	Jun	62.0	2.5	64.4	29.2	93.7	68.8	66.2	3.8
	Sep	62.7	3.2	65.9	28.5	94.4	69.8	66.5	4.8
Absolute sampling error		8.3	0.9	8.5	3.7	10.4	3.1	3.3	1.3

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 6 (continued)

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy regional council area⁽¹⁾

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
Manawatu–Wanganui region									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QH	S2B3QH	S2Z3QH	S2C3QH	S2D3QH	S2E3QH	S2H3QH	S2F3QH	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	118.8	8.4	127.2	61.0	188.2	67.6	63.1	6.6
	Dec	112.1	8.0	120.1	60.5	180.6	66.5	62.1	6.6
2011	Mar	115.2	8.5	123.7	60.4	184.1	67.2	62.6	6.9
	Jun	114.8	8.5	123.3	59.2	182.4	67.6	62.9	6.9
	Sep	111.7	7.9	119.7	60.9	180.6	66.3	61.9	6.6
	Dec	115.8	7.7	123.4	59.4	182.8	67.5	63.3	6.2
2012	Mar	112.5	10.9	123.4	59.3	182.7	67.6	61.6	8.9
	Jun	117.9	9.4	127.4	59.6	187.0	68.1	63.1	7.4
	Sep	119.9	11.0	130.9	66.8	197.6	66.2	60.7	8.4
Absolute sampling error		11.3	2.8	12.3	7.8	17.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
Wellington region									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QI	S2B3QI	S2Z3QI	S2C3QI	S2D3QI	S2E3QI	S2H3QI	S2F3QI	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	274.3	14.0	288.2	121.2	409.4	70.4	67.0	4.8
	Dec	274.2	15.7	289.9	108.7	398.6	72.7	68.8	5.4
2011	Mar	267.3	19.9	287.2	116.7	404.0	71.1	66.2	6.9
	Jun	274.0	16.1	290.1	119.0	409.1	70.9	67.0	5.5
	Sep	267.6	17.2	284.8	116.0	400.7	71.1	66.8	6.0
	Dec	273.4	21.1	294.4	112.3	406.7	72.4	67.2	7.2
2012	Mar	265.2	17.2	282.4	118.1	400.5	70.5	66.2	6.1
	Jun	272.9	18.6	291.5	117.7	409.2	71.2	66.7	6.4
	Sep	273.2	21.0	294.2	124.8	419.0	70.2	65.2	7.1
Absolute sampling error		28.2	5.1	30.4	12.8	37.2	2.4	2.3	1.5
Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast regions									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QJ	S2B3QJ	S2Z3QJ	S2C3QJ	S2D3QJ	S2E3QJ	S2H3QJ	S2F3QJ	
Quarter									
2010	Sep	88.6	3.4	92.1	45.1	137.2	67.1	64.6	3.7
	Dec	87.7	4.2	91.9	44.2	136.1	67.5	64.4	4.6
2011	Mar	91.0	4.9	95.9	45.7	141.6	67.7	64.3	5.1
	Jun	92.9	4.2	97.1	46.4	143.5	67.7	64.7	4.4
	Sep	91.3	3.7	95.0	47.1	142.1	66.9	64.3	3.9
	Dec	98.5	5.0	103.5	46.7	150.3	68.9	65.6	4.9
2012	Mar	97.1	6.1	103.1	48.4	151.5	68.0	64.1	5.9
	Jun	95.1	4.7	99.8	47.5	147.3	67.8	64.6	4.7
	Sep	93.4	4.4	97.8	48.7	146.5	66.7	63.7	4.5
Absolute sampling error		12.6	1.6	13.0	7.8	17.9	3.5	3.5	1.6

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 6 (continued)

People employed, unemployed, and not in labour forceBy regional council area⁽¹⁾

		Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population ⁽²⁾	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
		Employed	Unemployed	Total					
		(000)			(%)				
Canterbury region⁽³⁾									
Series ref:	HLFQ	S2A3QL	S2B3QL	S2Z3QL	S2C3QL	S2D3QL	S2E3QL	S2H3QL	S2F3QL
Quarter									
2010	Sep	335.2	16.9	352.1	150.7	502.8	70.0	66.7	4.8
	Dec	337.9	21.5	359.5	148.7	508.2	70.7	66.5	6.0
2011	Mar	331.5	22.6	354.1	156.5	510.6	69.3	64.9	6.4
	Jun	324.6	19.8	344.4	162.7	507.1	67.9	64.0	5.7
	Sep	308.5	17.8	326.3	163.3	489.6	66.7	63.0	5.5
	Dec	309.7	16.4	326.1	153.7	479.8	68.0	64.6	5.0
2012	Mar	325.6	18.8	344.4	155.1	499.6	68.9	65.2	5.5
	Jun	306.7	21.5	328.2	152.9	481.1	68.2	63.7	6.5
	Sep	317.3	17.4	334.7	147.5	482.1	69.4	65.8	5.2
Absolute sampling error		35.5	5.1	38.0	13.3	46.2	2.2	2.0	1.3
Otago region									
Series ref:	HLFQ	S2A3QN	S2B3QN	S2Z3QN	S2C3QN	S2D3QN	S2E3QN	S2H3QN	S2F3QN
Quarter									
2010	Sep	122.0	4.5	126.5	57.3	183.8	68.8	66.4	3.6
	Dec	119.6	6.4	126.0	54.7	180.6	69.7	66.2	5.0
2011	Mar	124.5	5.9	130.4	54.0	184.4	70.7	67.5	4.5
	Jun	123.3	6.9	130.2	57.5	187.6	69.4	65.7	5.3
	Sep	124.8	6.4	131.2	55.8	187.1	70.1	66.7	4.9
	Dec	128.6	6.4	135.0	51.1	186.1	72.5	69.1	4.8
2012	Mar	121.8	6.7	128.5	54.0	182.5	70.4	66.7	5.2
	Jun	121.3	5.9	127.2	56.9	184.1	69.1	65.9	4.6
	Sep	113.8	6.0	119.8	57.1	176.9	67.7	64.3	5.0
Absolute sampling error		14.8	2.3	16.1	6.9	18.4	3.7	3.3	1.6
Southland region									
Series ref:	HLFQ	S2A3QO	S2B3QO	S2Z3QO	S2C3QO	S2D3QO	S2E3QO	S2H3QO	S2F3QO
Quarter									
2010	Sep	51.7	2.6	54.2	21.1	75.3	72.0	68.6	4.8
	Dec	55.6	3.3	59.0	21.4	80.4	73.3	69.2	5.6
2011	Mar	54.5	2.2	56.6	22.3	78.9	71.7	69.0	3.8
	Jun	54.3	1.9	56.2	20.6	76.8	73.2	70.7	3.4
	Sep	54.4	2.7	57.1	21.1	78.2	73.0	69.5	4.8
	Dec	56.6	3.0	59.6	20.1	79.8	74.8	71.0	5.1
2012	Mar	58.0	2.7	60.6	19.2	79.8	76.0	72.6	4.4
	Jun	57.1	2.6	59.6	21.4	81.0	73.6	70.5	4.3
	Sep	58.2	3.3	61.5	21.6	83.0	74.0	70.1	5.3
Absolute sampling error		6.3	1.2	6.7	3.1	8.6	2.6	2.6	1.8

1. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

2. Civilian, non-institutionalised, usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over.

3. Note that there was a change in the estimation method for the March 2011 quarter. For more information please refer to the 'Technical notes' section of the March 2011 quarter HLFS release.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 7

People employed
By industry⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and sex

		Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade, and accommodation and food services ⁽³⁾	Transport, postal, and warehousing	Information media and telecommunications
		(000)								
Males										
Series ref: HLFQ		SJC1AA	SJC1BB	SJC1CC	SJC1DD	SJC1EE	SJC1FF	SJC1GH	SJC1II	SJC1JJ
Quarter										
2010	Sep	107.3	6.3	175.9	13.7	151.0	69.2	143.9	68.6	26.1
	Dec	106.6	5.9	181.3	13.9	157.7	69.2	150.5	65.6	23.5
2011	Mar	108.4	6.2	177.8	12.3	145.3	75.4	152.5	72.3	26.3
	Jun	105.3	7.6	176.7	13.0	149.6	75.0	139.6	67.0	26.6
	Sep	101.4	7.1	177.9	11.8	153.5	72.8	141.7	70.5	24.4
	Dec	105.3	6.5	183.0	11.2	155.3	74.3	142.2	72.3	24.2
2012	Mar	104.6	6.0	184.6	11.9	151.5	64.9	145.0	75.5	25.5
	Jun	102.4	5.8	175.1	13.4	150.5	68.3	146.4	80.5	24.0
	Sep	107.1	7.5	174.4	13.0	146.8	66.9	135.1	76.3	24.9
Females										
Series ref: HLFQ		SJC2AA	SJC2BB	SJC2CC	SJC2DD	SJC2EE	SJC2FF	SJC2GH	SJC2II	SJC2JJ
Quarter										
2010	Sep	43.8	S	69.0	4.8	22.8	35.1	190.6	25.9	17.5
	Dec	44.0	S	75.5	4.4	21.7	36.2	191.7	25.8	19.2
2011	Mar	48.4	S	74.1	4.3	19.4	37.9	195.2	25.1	17.4
	Jun	49.1	S	68.1	3.9	21.5	32.0	186.2	24.9	18.6
	Sep	46.3	S	66.8	4.5	20.2	35.6	183.1	25.3	20.5
	Dec	47.8	S	73.9	5.6	23.5	34.8	193.3	27.1	17.0
2012	Mar	47.1	S	72.4	5.3	23.1	31.8	192.1	27.1	17.8
	Jun	44.8	S	71.3	4.5	20.8	30.1	184.7	30.9	19.0
	Sep	49.9	S	66.0	5.1	19.9	28.9	195.9	28.4	17.9
Total										
Series ref: HLFQ		SJC3AA	SJC3BB	SJC3CC	SJC3DD	SJC3EE	SJC3FF	SJC3GH	SJC3II	SJC3JJ
Quarter										
2010	Sep	151.0	7.2	245.0	18.5	173.8	104.2	334.5	94.5	43.7
	Dec	150.6	6.8	256.8	18.3	179.4	105.4	342.2	91.4	42.8
2011	Mar	156.7	6.7	252.0	16.6	164.7	113.2	347.8	97.3	43.7
	Jun	154.4	8.0	244.7	16.9	171.1	107.1	325.8	91.9	45.1
	Sep	147.7	7.4	244.7	16.3	173.6	108.5	324.9	95.8	44.9
	Dec	153.1	6.8	256.8	16.8	178.8	109.0	335.5	99.4	41.2
2012	Mar	151.7	6.7	257.0	17.2	174.6	96.7	337.1	102.6	43.3
	Jun	147.2	6.1	246.5	17.9	171.3	98.4	331.1	111.4	43.0
	Sep	157.0	8.0	240.4	18.1	166.6	95.8	331.1	104.6	42.8

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 7 (continued)

People employedBy industry⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ and sex

		Financial and insurance services	Rental, hiring, and real estate services	Professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services ⁽³⁾	Public administration and safety	Education and training	Health care and social assistance	Arts, recreation, and other services ⁽³⁾	Not specified	Total
		(000)								
Males										
Series ref: HLFQ		SJC1KK	SJC1LL	SJC1MN	SJC1OO	SJC1PP	SJC1QQ	SJC1RS	SJC1TT	SJC1ZZ
Quarter										
2010	Sep	25.3	19.9	128.0	65.7	55.0	39.5	65.8	4.1	1,165.4
	Dec	25.5	19.7	131.8	65.1	49.0	41.9	60.9	4.7	1,172.8
2011	Mar	25.9	17.3	132.6	61.9	53.8	42.7	61.0	4.4	1,176.3
	Jun	28.2	20.4	135.3	65.8	53.0	40.6	65.0	3.1	1,172.0
	Sep	27.8	21.3	132.2	64.5	56.5	40.4	68.1	3.8	1,175.7
	Dec	26.7	20.0	128.0	69.4	54.5	44.5	66.6	3.5	1,187.4
2012	Mar	27.8	22.1	136.3	65.2	52.9	40.8	70.6	4.6	1,189.8
	Jun	28.7	19.8	139.0	59.4	56.4	39.2	63.9	3.2	1,176.2
	Sep	29.4	20.8	138.5	61.7	53.7	44.1	61.9	3.2	1,165.4
Females										
Series ref: HLFQ		SJC2KK	SJC2LL	SJC2MN	SJC2OO	SJC2PP	SJC2QQ	SJC2RS	SJC2TT	SJC2ZZ
Quarter										
2010	Sep	36.1	18.1	110.0	57.6	140.1	180.6	60.7	3.2	1,016.5
	Dec	37.6	16.2	113.7	58.4	130.9	190.1	61.6	2.4	1,030.2
2011	Mar	36.6	17.1	108.3	60.7	142.5	186.4	57.6	2.3	1,033.7
	Jun	40.9	17.6	107.5	59.5	153.0	188.5	63.1	1.7	1,036.4
	Sep	40.4	17.8	108.3	61.2	148.7	190.1	59.2	2.6	1,030.8
	Dec	39.8	15.3	116.8	57.5	144.7	188.4	59.6	4.2	1,049.7
2012	Mar	41.4	16.5	110.8	56.5	140.0	186.4	69.2	2.8	1,041.1
	Jun	39.5	16.2	120.3	58.5	144.8	188.3	67.5	2.7	1,044.2
	Sep	40.1	15.8	110.9	58.5	141.6	193.0	68.2	2.3	1,042.7
Total										
Series ref: HLFQ		SJC3KK	SJC3LL	SJC3MN	SJC3OO	SJC3PP	SJC3QQ	SJC3RS	SJC3TT	SJC3ZZ
Quarter										
2010	Sep	61.4	38.0	237.9	123.3	195.1	220.1	126.5	7.2	2,181.9
	Dec	63.1	35.9	245.5	123.5	179.9	232.0	122.5	7.1	2,203.0
2011	Mar	62.6	34.4	240.9	122.6	196.3	229.1	118.7	6.7	2,209.9
	Jun	69.1	38.0	242.8	125.3	206.0	229.1	128.2	4.8	2,208.3
	Sep	68.2	39.1	240.5	125.7	205.2	230.5	127.3	6.4	2,206.5
	Dec	66.5	35.3	244.9	126.9	199.3	232.9	126.2	7.7	2,237.0
2012	Mar	69.3	38.5	247.1	121.6	192.9	227.2	139.9	7.4	2,230.9
	Jun	68.2	36.0	259.3	118.0	201.2	227.5	131.3	5.9	2,220.4
	Sep	69.5	36.7	249.4	120.2	195.3	237.1	130.1	5.6	2,208.1

1. Industrial activity of place of employment is classified using ANZSIC06: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006.

2. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

3. These are combined categories to correspond with the New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC). For more information on NZSIOC please refer to the 'Data quality' section of this release.

Symbol:

S suppressed (please refer to the 'Data quality' section of this release for more information)

Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Table 8

The jobless: those without a job and wanting a jobBy sex⁽¹⁾

		Official unemployed ⁽²⁾	Available for ⁽³⁾ but not actively seeking work ⁽⁴⁾			Actively seeking ⁽⁴⁾ but not available for work ⁽³⁾	Total jobless people
			Seeking through newspaper only ⁽⁵⁾	Discouraged ⁽⁶⁾	Other		
							(000)
Males							
Series ref: HLFQ		SXR1TA	SXR1TB	SXR1TC	SXR1TD	SXR1TE	SXR1TF
Quarter							
2010	Sep	69.7	4.2	2.4	27.1	8.3	111.7
	Dec	80.2	3.0	2.6	24.7	16.0	126.6
2011	Mar	82.9	4.0	2.3	27.6	8.9	125.7
	Jun	77.3	3.6	3.3	28.7	8.9	121.7
	Sep	76.3	3.5	3.1	26.5	10.1	119.4
	Dec	81.9	3.1	3.1	31.5	11.2	130.8
2012	Mar	84.7	2.3	4.3	28.1	8.5	128.0
	Jun	77.4	2.5	3.4	31.8	12.0	127.2
	Sep	87.8	4.9	4.1	36.6	12.3	145.6
Females							
Series ref: HLFQ		SXR2TA	SXR2TB	SXR2TC	SXR2TD	SXR2TE	SXR2TF
Quarter							
2010	Sep	74.7	4.7	2.6	38.9	10.8	131.8
	Dec	75.5	7.1	4.0	40.1	11.9	138.6
2011	Mar	83.8	4.7	2.9	37.3	17.0	145.7
	Jun	72.6	5.3	3.6	38.5	9.4	129.3
	Sep	74.7	4.4	2.7	39.5	13.3	134.7
	Dec	68.8	5.3	5.5	35.4	15.5	130.5
2012	Mar	86.5	3.6	4.1	37.3	13.8	145.3
	Jun	79.0	4.7	3.3	45.0	12.0	144.0
	Sep	82.2	4.9	3.6	45.0	13.7	149.3
Total							
Series ref: HLFQ		SXR3TA	SXR3TB	SXR3TC	SXR3TD	SXR3TE	SXR3TF
Quarter							
2010	Sep	144.5	8.9	5.0	66.0	19.2	243.5
	Dec	155.6	10.1	6.6	64.8	28.0	265.1
2011	Mar	166.7	8.7	5.2	64.9	25.9	271.4
	Jun	149.9	8.8	6.9	67.2	18.2	251.0
	Sep	151.0	7.9	5.8	66.0	23.4	254.1
	Dec	150.7	8.4	8.6	66.9	26.7	261.3
2012	Mar	171.2	5.9	8.4	65.4	22.4	273.3
	Jun	156.4	7.2	6.7	76.9	24.0	271.2
	Sep	170.0	9.7	7.7	81.6	26.0	294.9

1. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

2. 'Official unemployed' refers to people who are actively seeking and available for work.

3. 'Available for work' refers to people who have answered 'Yes' to the question 'If you had been offered a job, would you have started last week?'

4. 'Actively seeking work' refers to people who in the last four weeks have used job search methods other than looking at advertisements in the newspapers to find work.

5. 'Seeking through newspaper only' refers to people whose only method of job search was to look at job advertisements in newspapers.

6. 'Discouraged' refers to people who were not actively seeking work because they believed that they lacked skills, that they were the wrong age, or that the right work was unavailable in their area.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 9

Total actual hours worked⁽¹⁾

Quarter		Actual ⁽²⁾	Seasonally adjusted ⁽³⁾	Trend ⁽³⁾	Seasonally adjusted ⁽³⁾							
					Hours(000)				Quarterly change in hours ⁽⁴⁾			
Series ref: HLFQ		SHA	SHC	SHB	(000)	(%)	(000)	(%)	(000)	(%)	(000)	(%)
2003	Sep	69,699	68,207 R	67,923 R	1,185 R	1.8 R	1,635 R	2.5 R				
	Dec	69,507	68,844 R	69,143 R	637 R	0.9 R	2,324 R	3.5 R				
2004	Mar	68,279	70,522 R	70,263 R	1,678 R	2.4 R	2,678 R	3.9 R				
	Jun	70,794	70,758 R	70,695 R	236 R	0.3 R	3,737 R	5.6 R				
	Sep	72,167	70,589 R	70,991 R	-170 R	-0.2 R	2,382 R	3.5 R				
	Dec	72,620	71,911 R	71,313 R	1,322 R	1.9 R	3,067 R	4.5 R				
2005	Mar	68,626	71,065 R	71,745 R	-846 R	-1.2 R	543 R	0.8 R				
	Jun	72,995	72,832 R	72,584 R	1,767 R	2.5 R	2,074 R	2.9 R				
	Sep	74,953	73,308 R	73,066 R	476 R	0.7 R	2,719 R	3.9 R				
	Dec	73,038	72,263 R	72,603 R	-1,045 R	-1.4 R	352 R	0.5 R				
2006	Mar	70,017	72,686 R	72,535 R	423 R	0.6 R	1,621 R	2.3 R				
	Jun	73,200	72,933 R	73,003 R	248 R	0.3 R	101 R	0.1 R				
	Sep	75,080	73,420 R	73,381 R	486 R	0.7 R	112 R	0.2 R				
	Dec	74,409	73,605 R	73,563 R	185 R	0.3 R	1,342 R	1.9 R				
2007	Mar	70,675	73,473 R	73,546 R	-132 R	-0.2 R	788 R	1.1 R				
	Jun	73,952	73,589 R	73,503 R	115 R	0.2 R	655 R	0.9 R				
	Sep	75,165	73,520 R	73,688 R	-68 R	-0.1 R	100 R	0.1 R				
	Dec	74,813	74,010 R	73,781 R	489 R	0.7 R	404 R	0.5 R				
2008	Mar	69,545	72,344 R	73,679 R	-1,665 R	-2.3 R	-1,129 R	-1.5 R				
	Jun	74,890	74,466 R	73,533 R	2,122 R	2.9 R	878 R	1.2 R				
	Sep	75,182	73,515 R	73,506 R	-951 R	-1.3 R	-5 R	0.0 R				
	Dec	74,064	73,322 R	73,429 R	-194 R	-0.3 R	-688 R	-0.9 R				
2009	Mar	70,305	73,166 R	72,928 R	-155 R	-0.2 R	822 R	1.1 R				
	Jun	72,227	71,751 R	71,867 R	-1,415 R	-1.9 R	-2,715 R	-3.6 R				
	Sep	72,648	71,026 R	71,082 R	-726 R	-1.0 R	-2,490 R	-3.4 R				
	Dec	72,055	71,369 R	71,430 R	344 R	0.5 R	-1,953 R	-2.7 R				
2010	Mar	69,504	72,390 R	72,286 R	1,021 R	1.4 R	-776 R	-1.1 R				
	Jun	73,415	72,864 R	72,840 R	473 R	0.7 R	1,112 R	1.6 R				
	Sep	74,705	72,991 R	73,066 R	127 R	0.2 R	1,966 R	2.8 R				
	Dec	73,930	73,293 R	73,171 R	301 R	0.4 R	1,924 R	2.7 R				
2011	Mar	70,298	73,264 R	73,421 R	-29 R	0.0 R	873 R	1.2 R				
	Jun	74,679	74,060 R	74,085 R	796 R	1.1 R	1,196 R	1.6 R				
	Sep	76,484	74,694 R	74,448 R	635 R	0.9 R	1,703 R	2.3 R				
	Dec	74,428	73,828 R	73,966 R	-866 R	-1.2 R	536 R	0.7 R				
2012	Mar	70,479	73,479 R	73,603 R	-350 R	-0.5 R	215 R	0.3 R				
	Jun	74,429 R	73,782 R	73,559 R	303 R	0.4 R	-278 R	-0.4 R				
	Sep	74,954 P	73,183 P	73,349 P	-599 P	-0.8 P	-1,511 P	-2.0 P				

1. These figures refer to the total actual hours worked during an average week in the quarter.
2. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.
3. All previously published figures are revised when the seasonal adjustment program is run each quarter.
4. Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded data.

Symbols:

P provisional

R revised

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 10

Household composition⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
By household labour force status⁽⁴⁾

	Quarter								
	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12
	(%)								
All employed									
Couple only	73.4	75.2	75.8	76.9	75.4	77.4	77.7	77.1	77.1
Couple only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	64.1	58.7	65.9	60.6	66.8	65.1	65.0	57.4	65.5
Couple with one dependent child	67.8	68.3	66.1	67.6	67.6	69.4	64.9	64.5	62.9
Couple with two dependent children	67.7	66.1	65.8	64.8	65.2	67.9	66.8	68.5	68.9
Couple with three or more dependent children	55.5	53.5	53.8	55.2	54.6	51.7	52.1	51.7	54.3
Couple with dependent and adult children	49.4	50.1	45.4	46.1	42.6	43.3	44.6	45.2	45.6
Couple with adult child(ren) only	54.3	55.8	51.7	48.7	50.3	51.9	53.1	48.8	51.7
Couple with dependent child(ren) ⁽⁶⁾ and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	41.8	41.0	38.5	47.2	39.7	38.3	39.6	41.8	47.2
Couple with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	S	37.1	48.9	69.0	33.6	52.8	33.6	38.5	54.9
One parent with dependent child(ren) only	50.0	48.3	51.4	52.0	53.1	53.8	54.5	55.2	52.2
One parent with dependent and adult children	32.8	34.6	38.6	27.8	29.9	37.6	39.2	40.6	44.5
One parent with adult child(ren) only	50.4	51.9	53.9	53.6	51.5	56.1	51.1	53.9	52.6
One parent with dependent child(ren) ⁽⁶⁾ and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	31.0	34.3	34.1	37.7	37.5	39.2	40.1	37.2	33.5
One parent with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	41.4	50.9	36.4	33.8	36.9	S	44.2	33.3	40.1
One-person household	74.3	75.5	76.3	72.9	74.8	73.7	76.1	73.1	73.1
Other household	49.7	52.3	54.3	56.9	51.4	53.3	51.3	54.4	51.8
Household composition unidentifiable	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Total	62.7	63.2	63.4	63.5	62.6	63.7	63.1	63.2	63.2
Mixed work⁽⁷⁾									
Couple only	16.7	14.9	14.9	14.3	15.1	12.2	12.8	14.1	13.1
Couple only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	33.0	39.3	28.0	30.3	24.1	30.3	31.5	31.2	28.2
Couple with one dependent child	28.1	26.7	28.8	27.1	28.6	26.5	31.1	30.8	32.3
Couple with two dependent children	28.7	31.0	30.2	31.9	31.9	28.2	29.1	25.8	24.8
Couple with three or more dependent children	37.7	40.1	39.8	36.9	39.0	41.2	39.9	40.6	36.1
Couple with dependent and adult children	43.7	44.1	48.7	45.9	52.8	51.9	52.7	48.3	46.9
Couple with adult child(ren) only	40.7	39.2	42.2	46.3	44.9	41.6	39.9	42.6	39.0
Couple with dependent child(ren) ⁽⁶⁾ and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	54.5	52.1	54.0	46.2	54.2	54.1	52.5	48.0	43.3
Couple with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	70.4	62.9	47.3	29.0	66.4	44.4	63.8	56.4	32.3
One parent with dependent child(ren) only ⁽⁸⁾
One parent with dependent and adult children	37.2	36.8	33.7	41.6	42.0	36.0	41.2	33.6	27.1
One parent with adult child(ren) only	29.8	26.3	27.2	25.8	30.2	24.8	30.5	25.8	27.8
One parent with dependent child(ren) ⁽⁶⁾ and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	37.4	34.9	34.6	30.9	33.4	29.9	30.2	34.0	32.8
One parent with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	37.9	27.8	30.3	50.9	45.7	71.3	47.8	49.5	24.4
One-person household ⁽⁸⁾
Other household	35.7	33.6	34.2	30.0	35.8	32.6	36.1	29.6	30.2
Household composition unidentifiable	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Total	22.7	22.2	22.7	22.2	23.7	22.0	23.6	21.9	21.1

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 10 (continued)

Household composition⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
 By household labour force status⁽⁴⁾

	Quarter								
	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11	Dec-11	Mar-12	Jun-12	Sep-12
	(%)								
None employed									
Couple only	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.7	9.5	10.4	9.5	8.8	9.8
Couple only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	S	S	S	9.1	S	S	S	11.5	S
Couple with one dependent child	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.8	4.7
Couple with two dependent children	3.6	2.9	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	5.7	6.3
Couple with three or more dependent children	6.8	6.4	6.4	7.9	6.4	7.1	8.0	7.7	9.6
Couple with dependent and adult children	6.9	5.8	5.9	8.0	4.7	4.8	2.7	6.5	7.5
Couple with adult child(ren) only	5.0	5.0	6.1	5.0	4.8	6.4	6.9	8.6	9.3
Couple with dependent child(ren) ⁽⁶⁾ and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	S	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.2	7.6	7.9	10.1	9.5
Couple with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
One parent with dependent child(ren) only	50.0	51.7	48.6	48.0	46.9	46.2	45.5	44.8	47.8
One parent with dependent and adult children	30.0	28.7	27.7	30.6	28.1	26.4	19.6	25.7	28.4
One parent with adult child(ren) only	19.8	21.8	19.0	20.6	18.3	19.1	18.4	20.3	19.6
One parent with dependent child(ren) ⁽⁶⁾ and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	31.6	30.8	31.3	31.3	29.1	30.9	29.7	28.7	33.7
One parent with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽⁵⁾	S	21.3	33.4	S	S	S	S	S	35.5
One-person household	25.7	24.5	23.7	27.1	25.2	26.3	23.9	26.9	26.9
Other household	14.6	14.1	11.5	13.1	12.8	14.1	12.6	16	18.1
Household composition unidentifiable	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Total	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.3	13.7	14.3	13.2	14.9	15.7

1. Households where all members are outside the ages of 18–64 years have been removed from this analysis.

2. These figures refer to the percentage of any household type in a particular household labour force status.

3. All the household categories in the table consist of one-family or one-person households with the exception of the 'other household' category. This category is an aggregation of the following household types: two-family households, three-or-more-family households, and other multiperson households.

4. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

5. The term 'others' refers to non-family members being present in the household.

6. Includes families with dependent children only, as well as those with dependent and adult children.

7. Households in the 'mixed work' category contain some employed people and some not-employed people.

8. It is impossible, by definition, for these household types to be in the 'mixed work' category.

Symbols:

S suppressed

... not applicable

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 11

Underemployment⁽¹⁾By sex⁽²⁾

Quarter		Male	Female	Total
		(000)		
Series ref: HLFQ		SNH1JA	SNH2JA	SNH3JA
2003	Sep	32.4	74.6	107.0
	Dec	34.2	67.3	101.5
2004	Mar	27.4	60.4	87.8
	Jun	27.4	54.4	81.8
	Sep	25.4	57.2	82.6
	Dec	32.4	61.6	94.0
2005	Mar	20.6	51.1	71.6
	Jun	22.0	57.2	79.2
	Sep	23.1	47.0	70.1
	Dec	25.0	57.5	82.5
2006	Mar	22.9	46.7	69.6
	Jun	24.6	44.0	68.6
	Sep	24.3	46.2	70.5
	Dec	34.4	64.3	98.7
2007	Mar	26.4	55.1	81.5
	Jun	28.9	58.1	87.0
	Sep	28.7	50.8	79.4
	Dec	32.9	56.3	89.2
2008	Mar	25.4	58.5	83.9
	Jun	26.8	57.1	83.9
	Sep	24.7	57.3	82.0
	Dec	33.8	64.9	98.7
2009	Mar	36.1	65.2	101.3
	Jun	43.7	70.6	114.3
	Sep	44.1	78.0	122.1
	Dec	40.4	74.2	114.6
2010	Mar	35.2	64.8	99.9
	Jun	35.5	66.9	102.4
	Sep	42.8	67.2	110.0
	Dec	37.0	67.0	103.9
2011	Mar	35.4	68.3	103.6
	Jun	41.3	70.3	111.5
	Sep	31.1	66.5	97.5
	Dec	39.5	65.6	105.1
2012	Mar	35.6	72.0	107.6
	Jun	32.8	76.7	109.5
	Sep	36.8	76.4	113.3

1. Underemployed workers are those who are employed part-time but would prefer to work more hours.

2. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 12

People employed, unemployed, not in the labour force, and total actual hours worked⁽¹⁾
 Seasonally adjusted series⁽²⁾

		Labour force						Not in labour force	Total actual hours worked	
		Employed			Unemployed	Total				
		Full-time	Part-time ⁽³⁾	Total ⁽⁴⁾						
		(000)								
Series ref: HLFQ		S5GS	S5HS	S1A3S	S1B3S	S1Z3S	S1C3S	SHC		
Quarter										
2010	Sep	1,692 R	500 R	2,193 R	149 R	2,342 R	1,090 R	72,991 R		
	Dec	1,701 R	486 R	2,187 R	157 R	2,344 R	1,100 R	73,293 R		
2011	Mar	1,708 R	502 R	2,210 R	155 R	2,364 R	1,086 R	73,264 R		
	Jun	1,708 R	505 R	2,213 R	156 R	2,369 R	1,095 R	74,060 R		
	Sep	1,717 R	501 R	2,217 R	156 R	2,373 R	1,096 R	74,694 R		
	Dec	1,703 R	519 R	2,222 R	151 R	2,373 R	1,104 R	73,828 R		
2012	Mar	1,702 R	529 R	2,230 R	160 R	2,389 R	1,088 R	73,479 R		
	Jun	1,713 R	512 R	2,226 R	162 R	2,389 R	1,103 R	73,782 R		
	Sep	1,700	519	2,218	175	2,393	1,103	73,183 P		
Percentage change from previous quarter⁽⁵⁾										
Quarter										
2010	Sep	0.5 R	2.6 R	1.1 R	-7.3 R	0.5 R	-0.3 R	0.2 R		
	Dec	0.5 R	-2.8 R	-0.3 R	5.1 R	0.1 R	0.9 R	0.4 R		
2011	Mar	0.4 R	3.2 R	1.0 R	-1.4 R	0.9 R	-1.2 R	0.0 R		
	Jun	0.0 R	0.6 R	0.2 R	0.5 R	0.2 R	0.8 R	1.1 R		
	Sep	0.5 R	-0.8 R	0.2 R	0.2 R	0.2 R	0.0 R	0.9 R		
	Dec	-0.8 R	3.5 R	0.2 R	-3.0 R	0.0 R	0.7 R	-1.2 R		
2012	Mar	-0.1 R	1.9 R	0.3 R	5.5 R	0.7 R	-1.4 R	-0.5 R		
	Jun	0.7 R	-3.2 R	-0.1 R	1.8 R	0.0 R	1.4 R	0.4 R		
	Sep	-0.8	1.4	-0.4	7.9	0.2	0.1	-0.8 P		
Percentage change from the same period of previous year⁽⁵⁾										
Quarter										
2010	Sep	2.1 R	0.8 R	1.8 R	-0.1 R	1.7 R	0.7 R	2.8 R		
	Dec	2.4 R	-2.5 R	1.3 R	-2.6 R	1.1 R	1.8 R	2.7 R		
2011	Mar	1.6 R	2.4 R	1.7 R	9.3 R	2.2 R	-0.6 R	1.2 R		
	Jun	1.5 R	3.5 R	2.0 R	-3.4 R	1.6 R	0.2 R	1.6 R		
	Sep	1.4 R	0.1 R	1.1 R	4.4 R	1.3 R	0.5 R	2.3 R		
	Dec	0.1 R	6.6 R	1.6 R	-3.7 R	1.2 R	0.3 R	0.7 R		
2012	Mar	-0.3 R	5.3 R	0.9 R	3.0 R	1.0 R	0.2 R	0.3 R		
	Jun	0.3 R	1.4 R	0.6 R	4.4 R	0.8 R	0.7 R	-0.4 R		
	Sep	-1.0	3.7	0.0	12.4	0.8	0.7	-2.0 P		

1. These figures refer to the total actual hours worked during an average week in the quarter.

2. All previously published figures are revised when the seasonal adjustment program is run each quarter.

3. Part-time workers are those who usually work fewer than 30 hours per week.

4. Full-time, part-time, and total employment are seasonally adjusted separately. For this reason full-time and part-time employment may not always sum to the total employed.

5. Percentage changes are calculated from unrounded data.

Symbols:

P provisional

R revised

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 13

Harmonised⁽¹⁾ unemployment rates in OECD countries⁽²⁾
 Latest available⁽³⁾

Country	Unemployment rate (%)	September 2012 ranking	June 2012 ranking
Norway	3.0	1	1
Korea	3.1	2	2
Switzerland	3.7	3	4
Japan	4.2	4	5
Austria	4.5	5	3
Mexico	5.0	6	6=
Australia	5.1	7	6=
Luxembourg	5.2	8	9
Netherlands	5.3	9	6=
Germany	5.5	10	10
Chile	6.1	11	12
Czech Republic	6.7	12=	13
Iceland	6.7	12=	11
Israel	6.9	14	15
Canada	7.3	15=	17
New Zealand	7.3	15=	14
Belgium	7.4	17	16
Sweden	7.8	18	19=
OECD - Total	7.9
Finland	7.9	19=	18
Turkey	7.9	19=	22=
United Kingdom	7.9	19=	21
Denmark	8.0	22	19=
United States	8.1	23	22=
Slovenia	8.4	24	22=
Estonia	10.1	25=	28=
Poland	10.1	25=	25
France	10.6	27	26=
Hungary	10.7	28=	28=
Italy	10.7	28=	26=
Slovak Republic	14.2	30	30
Ireland	15.0	31	31
Portugal	15.9	32	32
Greece	23.5	33	33
Spain	25.1	34	34

1. Harmonised rates are seasonally adjusted, and conform with standard International Labour Organization guidelines for comparability.

2. There are 34 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries with harmonised unemployment rates included in this table.

3. Latest available data ranges from the June 2012 quarter to the September 2012 quarter.

Symbols:

... not applicable

= country tied for this place

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 14

People employed, unemployed, and not in the labour forceBy sex and formal study status⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	Male			Female			Total			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	
(000)										
Participating in formal study										
Series ref: HLFQ	SFA1Y	SFB1Y	SFC1Y	SFA2Y	SFB2Y	SFC2Y	SFA3Y	SFB3Y	SFC3Y	
Quarter										
2010	Sep	81.2	10.0	57.0	93.3	11.0	65.5	174.5	21.0	122.5
	Dec	68.1	10.0	45.7	79.4	8.9	53.0	147.4	18.9	98.7
2011	Mar	62.1	9.0	42.1	77.0	7.5	48.3	139.2	16.5	90.4
	Jun	73.3	8.2	63.8	96.5	10.3	66.5	169.7	18.5	130.2
	Sep	73.0	9.0	57.8	93.2	10.9	65.9	166.2	19.9	123.8
	Dec	66.4	14.0	43.5	78.0	8.1	53.7	144.4	22.0	97.2
2012	Mar	61.2	11.7	39.6	78.9	10.7	54.3	140.1	22.3	94.0
	Jun	79.5	9.8	55.7	89.9	11.0	64.4	169.5	20.9	120.1
	Sep	80.1	10.6	51.3	89.6	12.5	64.4	169.6	23.2	115.8
Absolute sampling error		9.2	4.7	8.9	8.9	2.7	9.2	14.1	5.5	14.9
Not participating in formal study										
Series ref: HLFQ	SFA1N	SFB1N	SFC1N	SFA2N	SFB2N	SFC2N	SFA3N	SFB3N	SFC3N	
Quarter										
2010	Sep	1,061.2	55.0	303.0	899.6	53.0	547.1	1,960.8	108.0	850.1
	Dec	1,080.0	62.9	308.5	922.6	55.8	551.7	2,002.5	118.7	860.2
2011	Mar	1,095.5	65.8	317.8	935.2	65.0	553.0	2,030.7	130.8	870.8
	Jun	1,078.7	60.7	304.4	916.1	51.4	543.8	1,994.8	112.1	848.2
	Sep	1,081.7	60.1	305.7	913.0	55.9	544.6	1,994.7	116.1	850.3
	Dec	1,095.4	60.4	316.4	945.4	53.4	550.9	2,040.8	113.8	867.3
2012	Mar	1,108.2	65.7	322.5	939.7	69.1	549.4	2,047.9	134.8	871.9
	Jun	1,080.5	59.4	323.4	928.0	59.4	546.8	2,008.6	118.8	870.3
	Sep	1,063.7	67.2	332.5	926.0	61.7	545.0	1,989.7	128.9	877.5
Absolute sampling error		14.5	9.8	10.9	16.4	6.8	16.3	22.0	11.8	22.5
Total⁽³⁾										
Series ref: HLFQ	SFA1Z	SFB1Z	SFC1Z	SFA2Z	SFB2Z	SFC2Z	SFA3Z	SFB3Z	SFC3Z	
Quarter										
2010	Sep	1,165.4	69.7	431.4	1,016.5	74.7	672.3	2,181.9	144.5	1,103.7
	Dec	1,172.8	80.2	420.2	1,030.2	75.5	664.0	2,203.0	155.6	1,084.2
2011	Mar	1,176.3	82.9	422.2	1,033.7	83.8	658.7	2,209.9	166.7	1,080.9
	Jun	1,172.0	77.3	434.1	1,036.4	72.6	668.8	2,208.3	149.9	1,102.9
	Sep	1,175.7	76.3	434.4	1,030.8	74.7	674.8	2,206.5	151.0	1,109.2
	Dec	1,187.4	81.9	422.2	1,049.7	68.8	666.1	2,237.0	150.7	1,088.3
2012	Mar	1,189.8	84.7	421.2	1,041.1	86.5	660.6	2,230.9	171.2	1,081.7
	Jun	1,176.2	77.4	444.7	1,044.2	79.0	666.7	2,220.4	156.4	1,111.3
	Sep	1,165.4	87.8	448.5	1,042.7	82.2	668.0	2,208.1	170.0	1,116.5
Absolute sampling error		14.3	10.7	12.2	18.5	6.9	19.2	24.1	12.3	25.7

1. Formal study is defined as studying towards a qualification that takes three or more months of full-time study (20 or more hours per week) to complete.

2. As these figures are not seasonally adjusted, Statistics NZ recommends using annual comparisons.

3. Those who have not specified a formal study status are included in the totals only.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 15

Labour force and education status of those aged 15–24 years

By age group

Seasonally adjusted series⁽¹⁾

	Employed		Unemployed		Not in the labour force			Total not in employment, education or training (NEET) ⁽²⁾	Working-age population ⁽³⁾	NEET rate ⁽⁴⁾
	In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education	In education	Not in education - caregiving	Not in education - no caregiving			
(000)										(%)
15–19 years										
Series ref: HLFQ	S9A13S	S9B13S	S9C13S	S9D13S	S9E13S	S9F13S	S9G13S	S9I13S	S9H13S	S9J13S
Quarter										
2010 Sep	70 R	45 R	20 R	14 R	155 R	4 R	10 R	28 R	317 R	8.8 R
Dec	66 R	43 R	25 R	15 R	158 R	4 R	11 R	30 R	322 R	9.2 R
2011 Mar	63 R	45 R	23 R	17 R	152 R	4 R	15 R	36 R	320 R	11.3 R
Jun	61 R	45 R	25 R	14 R	157 R	3 R	11 R	28 R	315 R	8.8 R
Sep	58 R	49 R	19 R	13 R	159 R	4 R	9 R	26 R	312 R	8.5 R
Dec	57 R	50 R	20 R	16 R	158 R	3 R	11 R	31 R	316 R	9.7 R
2012 Mar	61 R	47 R	20 R	12 R	157 R	2 R	13 R	28 R	313 R	8.9 R
Jun	63 R	44 R	21 R	11 R	153 R	4 R	12 R	27 R	309 R	8.9 R
Sep	66	38	23	12	149	3	13	28	306	9.3
20–24 years										
Series ref: HLFQ	S9A23S	S9B23S	S9C23S	S9D23S	S9E23S	S9F23S	S9G23S	S9I23S	S9H23S	S9J23S
Quarter										
2010 Sep	60 R	144 R	8 R	20 R	49 R	20 R	14 R	54 R	316 R	17.0 R
Dec	61 R	148 R	7 R	22 R	45 R	19 R	13 R	54 R	314 R	17.2 R
2011 Mar	61 R	152 R	7 R	22 R	43 R	19 R	14 R	55 R	318 R	17.2 R
Jun	68 R	144 R	7 R	20 R	51 R	19 R	15 R	54 R	324 R	16.7 R
Sep	65 R	147 R	9 R	21 R	51 R	17 R	15 R	53 R	326 R	16.2 R
Dec	61 R	146 R	10 R	21 R	53 R	18 R	14 R	53 R	323 R	16.4 R
2012 Mar	61 R	152 R	10 R	24 R	43 R	19 R	16 R	59 R	325 R	18.0 R
Jun	58 R	158 R	9 R	21 R	48 R	18 R	17 R	56 R	330 R	17.1 R
Sep	57	156	10	22	49	21	14	56	330	17.1
15–24 years										
Series ref: HLFQ	S9A93S	S9B93S	S9C93S	S9D93S	S9E93S	S9F93S	S9G93S	S9I93S	S9H93S	S9J93S
Quarter										
2010 Sep	130 R	189 R	27 R	35 R	204 R	23 R	24 R	82 R	633 R	12.9 R
Dec	127 R	191 R	31 R	37 R	203 R	23 R	23 R	84 R	636 R	13.2 R
2011 Mar	124 R	196 R	30 R	39 R	195 R	22 R	29 R	91 R	638 R	14.3 R
Jun	129 R	188 R	32 R	34 R	208 R	22 R	26 R	82 R	640 R	12.8 R
Sep	123 R	196 R	28 R	34 R	210 R	21 R	24 R	79 R	638 R	12.4 R
Dec	118 R	195 R	29 R	37 R	211 R	21 R	25 R	84 R	639 R	13.1 R
2012 Mar	121 R	199 R	30 R	36 R	201 R	21 R	29 R	86 R	638 R	13.5 R
Jun	120 R	202 R	30 R	32 R	201 R	22 R	29 R	84 R	639 R	13.1 R
Sep	124	195	33	34	199	24	27	85	635	13.4

1. All previously published figures are revised when the seasonal adjustment program is run each quarter.

2. This is the sum of the following groups: 'unemployed, not in education', 'not in the labour force, not in education - caregiving', and 'not in the labour force, not in education - no caregiving'.

3. Civilian, non-institutionalised, usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over.

4. Those not in employment, education, or training as a proportion of the total.

Symbol:

R revised

Source: Statistics New Zealand