

# Household Labour Force Survey: September 2011 quarter

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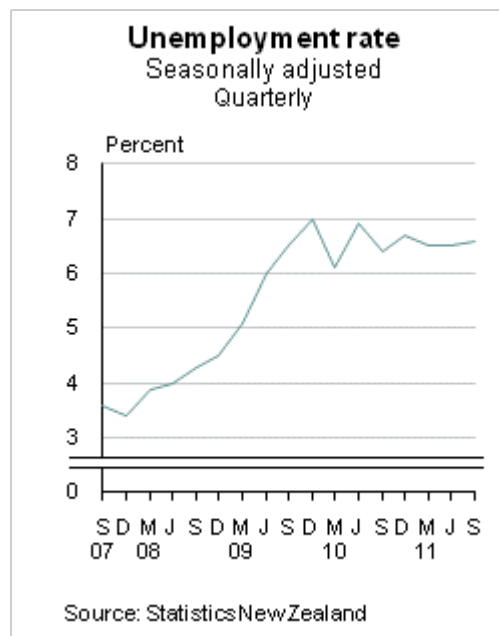
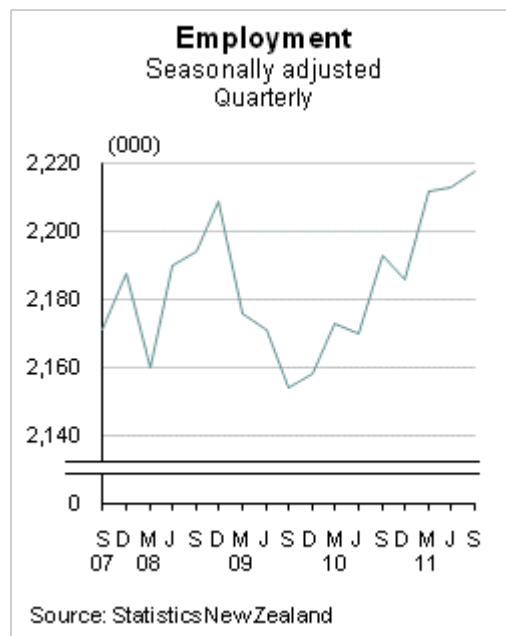
## Key facts

In the September 2011 quarter compared with the June 2011 quarter:

- The unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage points to 6.6 percent.
- Unemployment rose by 3,000 people.
- The number of people employed increased by 5,000.
- The employment rate was flat at 63.9 percent.

All figures have been seasonally adjusted.

Seasonally adjusted	September 2011 quarter	Quarterly change	Annual change
Unemployment rate	6.6%	+0.1	+0.2
Unemployed	157,000	+1.7%	+4.6%
Employed	2,218,000	+0.2%	+1.1%
Not in the labour force	1,095,000	-0.2%	+0.5%
Employment rate	63.9%	0.0	0.0
Labour force participation rate	68.4%	+0.1	+0.1



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## Commentary

- Employment and unemployment increase
- Full-time employment increases
- More unemployed women contribute to total increase in unemployment
- Employment decreases in Canterbury
- Labour force participation rate increases for men
- Working-age population increases slightly
- Total actual hours worked increases together with full-time employment
- Number of jobless grows (unadjusted)
- Fewer underemployed (unadjusted)
- Duration of unemployment (unadjusted)
- More people in formal study (unadjusted)
- Longer time series

### Employment and unemployment increase

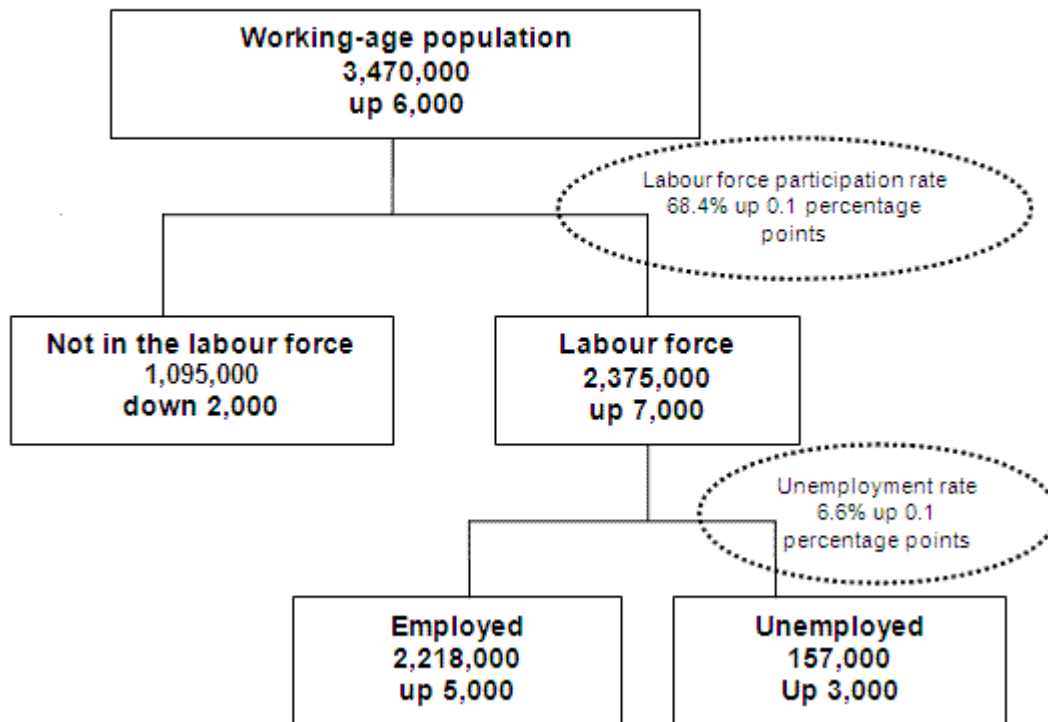
The labour force grew during the September 2011 quarter, through an increase in both the number of people employed and the number of people unemployed. As the number of people unemployed increased at a greater rate than the total labour force, the unemployment rate rose slightly, to 6.6 percent. While labour market outcomes generally improved for men over the quarter, women's employment decreased and unemployment increased.

The number of people employed increased by 5,000 over the quarter. Full-time employment grew by 8,000, while part-time employment decreased by 3,000. Over the quarter, the number of men employed grew while the number of women employed fell. In annual terms, however, both male and female employment grew, with stronger employment growth for females.

The total number of people unemployed increased by 3,000 over the quarter, with an increase of 4,000 women unemployed and a slight decrease of 1,000 men unemployed. The male unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 6.3 percent and the female unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 7.0 percent.

In annual unadjusted terms, employment increased significantly in the Auckland region, while there was a significant decrease in employment in the Canterbury region.

**The Labour Market September 2011 quarter**  
 Seasonally adjusted figures  
 Quarterly change



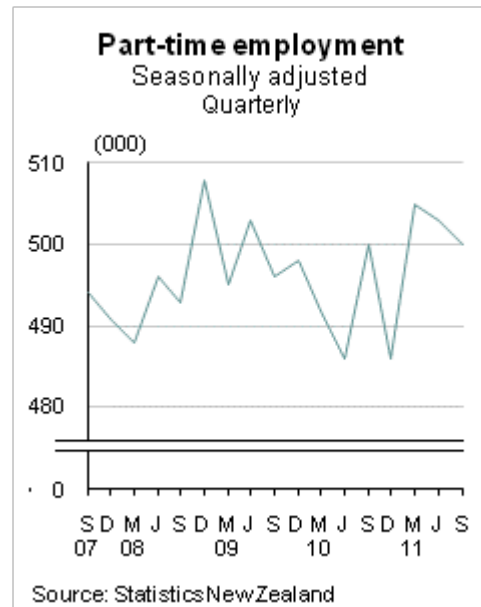
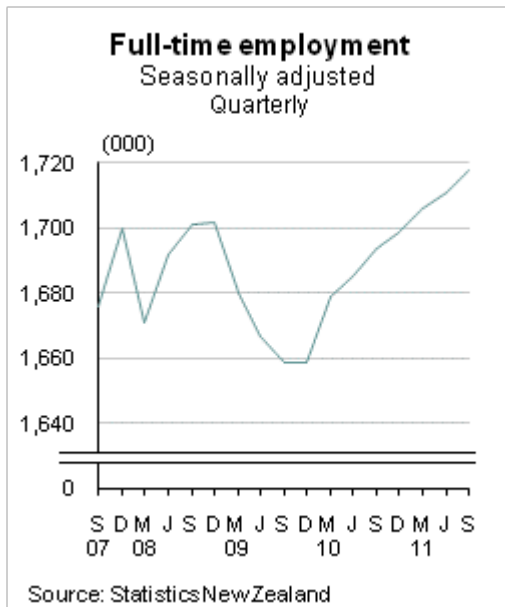
Note that quarterly changes may not add up due to rounding.

### Full-time employment increases

Employment increased by 5,000 (0.2 percent) during the September 2011 quarter, to 2,218,000. Full-time employment increased by 8,000, while part-time employment decreased by 3,000.

In the September 2011 quarter, male employment grew by 9,000 (0.8 percent), with male full-time employment increasing by 1.4 percent and male part-time employment decreasing by 4.2 percent. The number of women employed decreased by 5,000 (0.4 percent) over the quarter. This was due to a decrease in female full-time employment (down 1.2 percent), while female part-time employment increased by 0.9 percent.

Since the September 2010 quarter, employment has increased by 25,000 (1.1 percent). Annually, both male and female employment has increased, with the increase in the number of women employed (14,000) larger than the increase in the number of men employed (10,000). Almost all of the annual growth in employment has been in full-time employment, up 24,000.



The employment rate is calculated as the number of people employed expressed as a percentage of the working-age population. In the September 2011 quarter, the employment rate was flat at 63.9 percent. The male employment rate increased, compared with the June 2011 quarter, by 0.5 percentage points to 70.2 percent. In contrast, the female employment rate decreased, compared with the June 2011 quarter, by 0.4 percentage points to 58.0 percent.

### The trend series

The trend series adjusts for seasonal effects and removes the irregular component from a series. This can help reveal the underlying movement in a series. Refer to the [Data quality](#) section of this release for more information about trend series.

The trend series shows that employment grew by 2,000 people (0.1 percent) during the quarter, reaching 2,217,000. Female employment fell to 1,035,000 (0.2 percent), while male employment grew by 0.4 percent to 1,182,000.

### Unadjusted annual movements

During the September 2011 year, employment increased by 10,600 for those aged 65 years and over and decreased by 7,700 for those aged 15–19 years old.

Both the level of employment and the employment rate increased significantly in Auckland. The number of people employed in Auckland increased by 58,900 (9.1 percent) to 704,600 during the September 2011 year. Increases in both male and female employment contributed to this growth. In Canterbury, employment decreased by 26,800 people (8.0 percent) to 308,400 people.

By occupation, there were significant increases in the number of people who were employed as professionals (18,800) and as machinery operators and drivers (11,900). The number of people employed as technicians and trades workers decreased by 13,900 over the year.

Self-employment increased by 17,200 people (7.5 percent) during the September 2011 year.

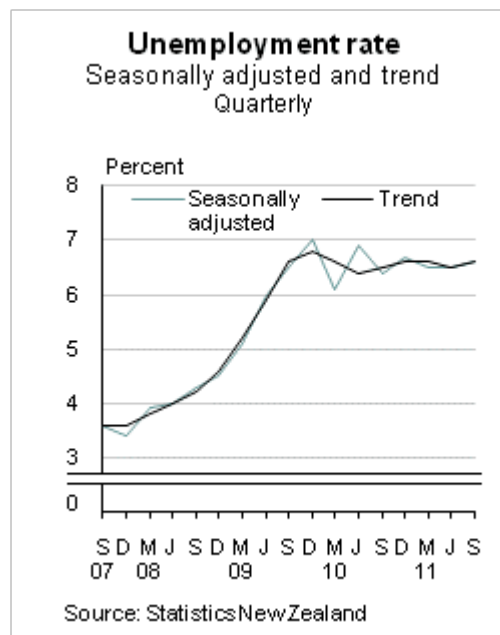
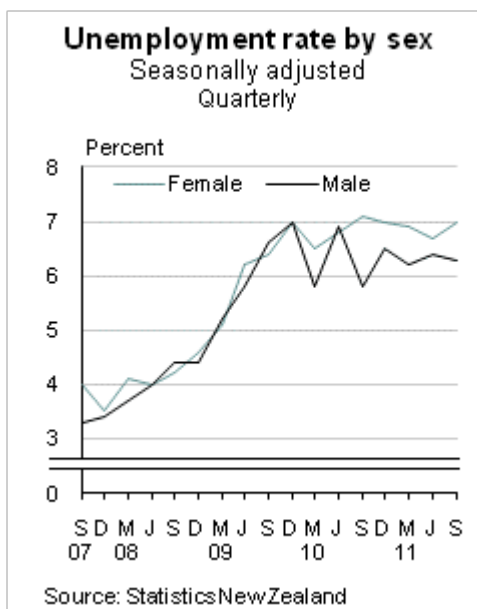
Significantly more people identifying as 'Pacific peoples only' and 'Asian only' were employed during the September 2011 year, up 15.7 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively.

## More unemployed women contribute to a total increase in unemployment

During the September 2011 quarter, unemployment increased by 3,000 (1.7 percent) to 157,000. Female unemployment increased by 4,000 (5.1 percent) to 78,000, while male unemployment decreased by 1,000 (1.5 percent) to 79,000.

Annually, unemployment has risen by 7,000 (4.6 percent). Female unemployment has decreased by 0.1 percent, while male unemployment has grown by 9.8 percent.

The unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage points to 6.6 percent during the September 2011 quarter. The female unemployment rate increased by 0.3 percentage points to 7.0 percent, while the male unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points during the quarter, to 6.3 percent.



### The trend series

The trend shows unemployment has increased by 1.0 percent to 157,000 people over the quarter. The trend unemployment rate also rose by 0.1 percentage points during the quarter to 6.6 percent and has stayed within a tight band of 6.4 to 6.6 percent since the March 2010 quarter.

### Unadjusted annual movements

In the year to September 2011, the unemployment rate increased significantly for the 'Middle Eastern/Latin American/African only' ethnic group and for those who specified two or more ethnic groups other than European/Māori.

The unemployment rate for all people who identified with the Māori ethnic group (including those who also identified with other groups) was 13.2 percent in the September 2011 quarter. This rate has decreased slightly since the September 2010 quarter, when it was 13.4 percent. This figure is known as the total response Māori unemployment rate.

## Employment decreases in Canterbury

Supplementary tables with detailed data for the Canterbury region have been 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. A brief overview of the Canterbury labour market is provided below.

<b>Unadjusted annual changes for the September 2011 quarter</b>			
	<b>Canterbury</b>	<b>National excluding Canterbury</b>	<b>National</b>
	<b>Annual change</b>	<b>Annual change</b>	<b>Annual change</b>
Unemployment rate	+0.7	+0.1	+0.2
Unemployed	+5.3%	+4.6%	+4.7%
Employed	-8.0%	+2.8%	+1.1%
Employment rate	-3.7	+0.6	0.0
Not in the labour force	+8.3%	-0.7%	+0.5%
Labour force participation rate	-3.3	+0.8	+0.2
Actual hours	-5.2%	+3.6%	+2.3%

For the year to the September 2011 quarter, employment decreased significantly in the Canterbury region, down 26,800 (8.0 percent). This compared with employment growth for New Zealand as a whole of 24,400 (1.1 percent) during the same period. The employment rate for New Zealand was unchanged over the year, at 63.6 percent. In the Canterbury region, the employment rate decreased from 66.7 percent in September 2010 to 63.0 percent in September 2011.

Decreases in female employment in Canterbury accounted for approximately 70 percent of the total employment decrease recorded over the year. There was also a notable decrease in part-time employment over the year, with a drop of 19,800.

The employment rate for youth (those aged 15–24) dropped by 8.6 percentage points over the year. This compares with a 1.9 percentage point decrease for those aged 25–54, and a 1.0 percentage point fall for those aged 55 years or older.

By industry, the most notable decrease in employment was in the retail trade, accommodation and food services industry group, down 12,600 (22.4 percent). Approximately two-thirds of this decrease was in the accommodation and food services part of this industry group. Employment in the construction industry increased by 4,500 (18.0 percent) in Canterbury over the year.

The number of people not in the labour force increased significantly in Canterbury – up 12,500 (8.3 percent). The number of unemployed in Canterbury increased slightly by 900 (5.3 percent). This compares with an increase of 6,700 (4.7 percent) unemployed for New Zealand as a whole. The unemployment rate in the Canterbury region increased by 0.7 percentage points to 5.5 percent over the year. This is still lower than the national unemployment rate.

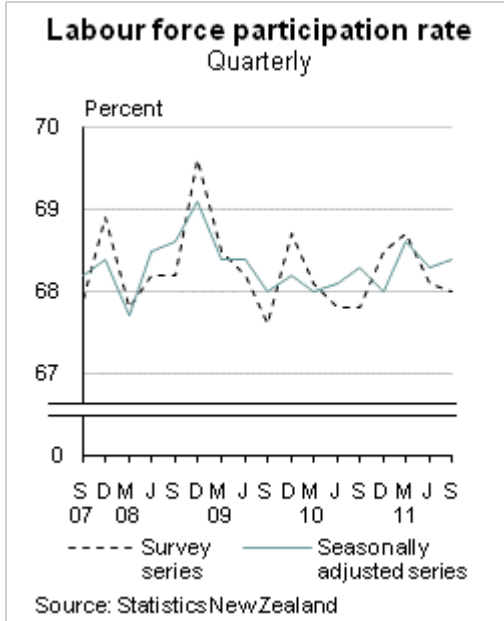
## Labour force participation rate increases for men

During the September 2011 quarter, the labour force participation rate increased by 0.1 percentage points to 68.4 percent. Annually, participation also increased by 0.1 percentage points.

During the quarter, the male labour force participation rate increased by 0.4 percentage points, while the female participation rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points. Annually, both male and

female labour force participation increased moderately, up 0.1 percentage points and 0.2 percentage points, respectively.

The total labour force increased by 7,000 people (0.3 percent) to 2,375,000 during the quarter. Annually, the labour force has risen by 32,000 (1.3 percent).



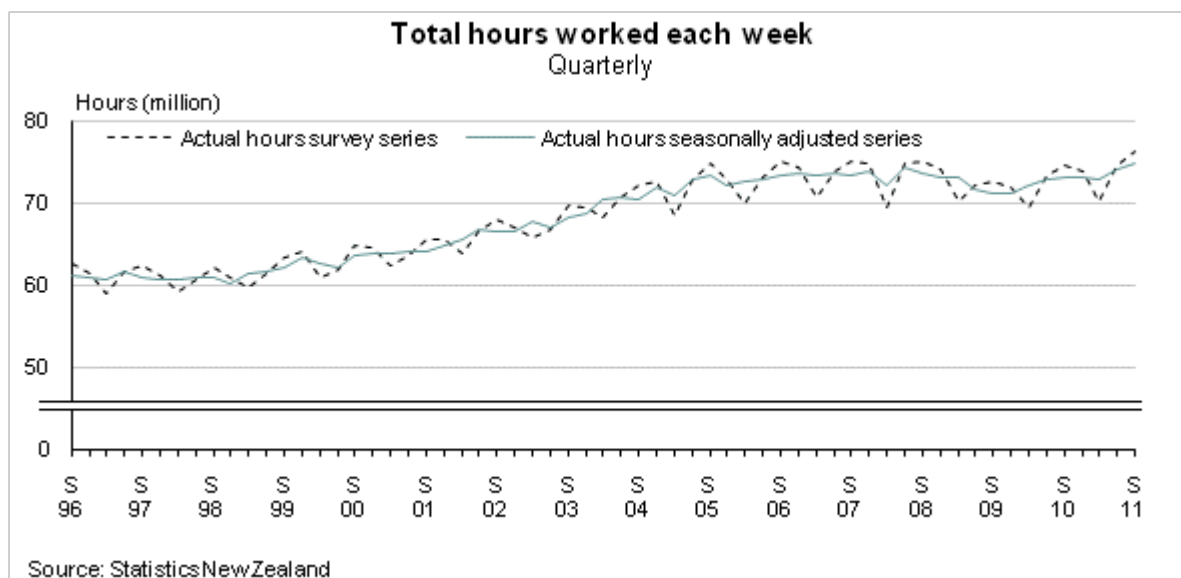
### **Working-age population increases slightly**

The working-age population grew by 5,600 (0.2 percent) during the September 2011 quarter and by 36,700 (1.1 percent) in the year to the September 2011 quarter, to reach 3,466,600.

### **Total actual hours worked increases together with full-time employment**

Actual hours worked are the number of hours a person worked in the reference week (including overtime). Usual hours worked are the number of hours a person normally works in a week (including overtime).

The number of actual hours worked for the September 2011 quarter increased by 1.0 percent to 74,878,000. For the same period, the number of usual hours worked decreased slightly by 0.2 percent to 80,444,000. Annually, both actual and usual hours increased, up 2.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively.



## Number of jobless grows (unadjusted)

The jobless are defined as those people who are either officially unemployed, available but not actively seeking work, or actively seeking but not available for work.

Since the September 2010 quarter, the number of jobless people has increased by 10,900 (4.5 percent), to 254,300 people. The largest increase was in the number of people who are officially unemployed, followed by those who are actively seeking work but who are not available.

## Fewer underemployed (unadjusted)

The number of underemployed people (people employed part-time who would prefer to work more hours) may serve as a measure of under-utilised labour in the economy. Of those people employed part-time in the September 2011 quarter, 19.4 percent (97,600 people) would prefer to work more hours. This compares with 21.7 percent in the June 2011 quarter and 21.8 percent in the September 2010 quarter, and is the lowest proportion recorded since the December 2008 quarter.

During the September 2011 quarter, 23.3 percent of males working part-time would have preferred to work more hours, compared with 17.9 percent of females.

## Duration of unemployment (unadjusted)

Annually, short-term unemployment (those unemployed for 26 weeks or less) increased slightly by 500 people (0.5 percent) to 95,600. During the same period, the number of long-term unemployed (those unemployed for longer than 26 weeks) rose by 3,000 people (7.8 percent) to 41,300. Of the total number of unemployed people in the September 2011 quarter, 63.2 percent had been so for 26 weeks or less, while 27.3 percent had been unemployed for longer than 26 weeks.



<b>Duration of unemployment (unadjusted)</b>		
	<b>September 2010 quarter</b>	<b>September 2011 quarter</b>
	<b>(000)</b>	<b>(000)</b>
<b>Short-term unemployment</b>		
26 weeks or less	95.1	95.6
<b>Long-term unemployment</b>		
Over 26 weeks, but not over a year	28.0	30.4
Over one year, but not over two years	7.0	8.1
Over two years	3.4	2.8
<i>Total long-term unemployment</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>41.3</i>
<b>Not specified</b>	11.0	14.3
<b>Total unemployment</b>	144.5	151.2

### **More people in formal study (unadjusted)**

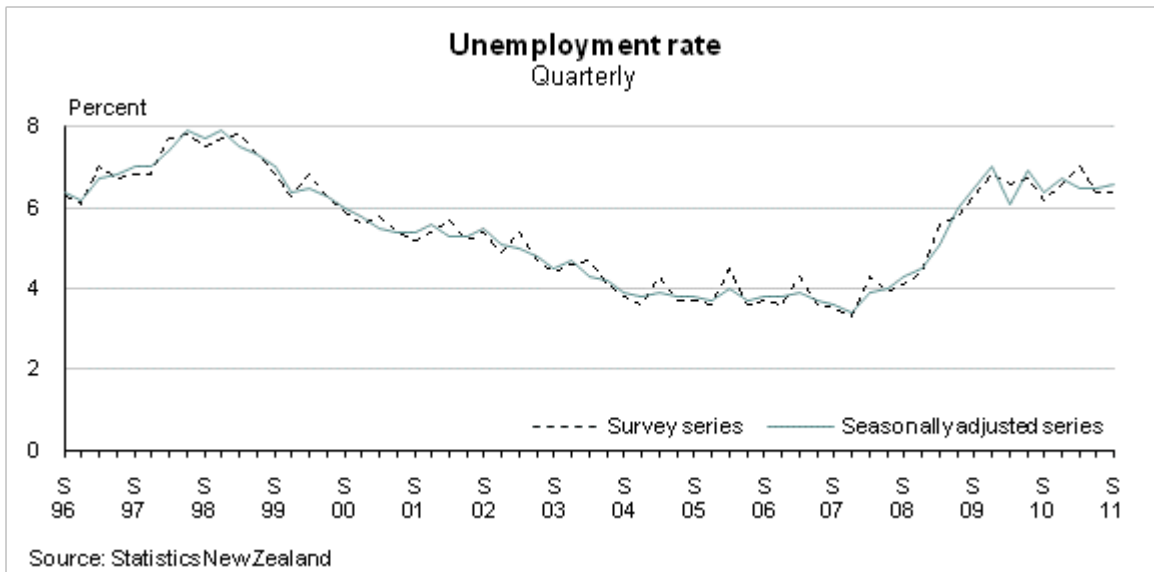
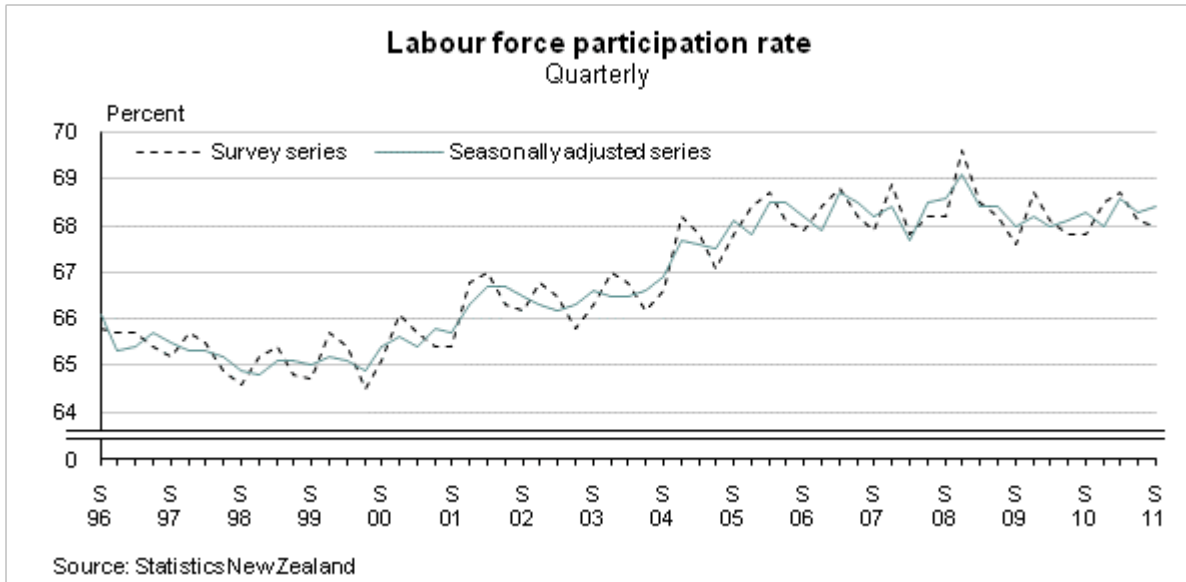
During the September 2011 quarter, 309,900 people were participating in formal study, a 2.5 percent decline from the same quarter in 2010. Unemployed people were the most likely to be involved in formal study, with 13.2 percent participating. This compares with 11.1 percent of those not in the labour force and 7.5 percent of those who were employed.

### **Longer time series**

The following graphs show the Household Labour Force Survey 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 request.



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 (ILO).

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

**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 detail about how the labour force participation rate used in this release is calculated.

**Employed:** people in the working-age population who during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment; or
- 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; or
- 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.

**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.

**Jobless:** the jobless are 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.

**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.

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

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

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

**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.

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 2011* will be released on 9 February 2012.

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

### **Past releases**

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

### **Related information**

For information on the employment rate added to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), please see [Introducing the employment rate](#).

For information on the investigation done into using imputation in the March 2011 quarter, please refer to [Imputation study for Household Labour Force Survey March 2011 quarter](#).

[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.

[National Employment Indicator \(NEI\)](#) provides an early indication of changes in the number of filled jobs at the national level. The NEI covers filled jobs, where employees were paid wages or salaries in the month, by an employer who filled an employer monthly schedule with Inland Revenue. This includes jobs filled by self-employed people who pay themselves a wage or salary.

[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

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](#)

### Data source

The target population for the Household Labour Force Survey (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
- those living in non-private dwellings (ie hotels, motels, hostels etc)
- 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 resident in New Zealand for less than 12 months
- those aged under 15 years
- people living on offshore islands (except Waiheke Island).

### Accuracy of the data

#### Sample design

The HLFS sample contains about 15,000 private households and about 30,000 individuals each quarter. Households are sampled on a statistically representative basis from areas throughout New Zealand, and information is obtained 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 consists of 13 weeks. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (referred to as the 'survey reference week'). Respondents are first interviewed face-to-face at their home. Subsequent interviews are by telephone wherever possible. Respondents also have the option to file self-complete questionnaires.

Where practicable, the information is obtained directly from each household member. Otherwise

a proxy interview is conducted, whereby details are obtained from another adult in the household.

## **Sampling errors**

Sampling error can be measured, and quantifies the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed.

Sampling errors are calculated for each cell in the published tables and for estimates of change between adjacent quarters using a model-based approach. For example, the estimated total number of people employed in the September 2011 quarter is 2,206,300 before seasonal adjustment. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 21,800, or 1.0 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 2,184,500 and 2,228,100.

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 2011 quarter is 151,200 before seasonal adjustment. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 9,500 or 6.3 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 141,700 and 160,700.

Estimates of change are also subject to sampling error. For example, the survey estimate of change in total employment from the June 2011 quarter to the September 2011 quarter is a decrease of 2,000. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 18,600 (at the 95 percent confidence level). Therefore, the true value of the change in surveyed employment from the June 2011 quarter to the September 2011 quarter has a 95 percent chance of lying between -20,600 and 16,600.

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 New Zealand 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 who 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.

<b>HLFS response rates</b>	
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>National response rate (percent)</b>
September 2010	86.1
December 2010	87.7
March 2011	84.3
June 2011	87.2
September 2011	88.2

## **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 in Statistics New Zealand](#) 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 time series of any regular seasonal events. This ensures that the underlying movements in the time series are more visible. 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 labour force. More detail about seasonal adjustment in the HLFS is available upon request.



<b>Seasonal adjustment diagnostics</b>							
	<b>Reference value</b>	<b>Male employed</b>	<b>Female employed</b>	<b>Male unemployed</b>	<b>Female unemployed</b>	<b>Male not in labour force</b>	<b>Female not in labour force</b>
Test for seasonality	<0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Test for moving seasonality	>0.10	0.20	0.64	0.02	0.25	0.67	0.05
Periods until trend dominates	<3	1	1	1	2	2	2
Trend contribution to change	<20	32.34	42.90	47.05	14.84	12.48	20.66
Seasonal contribution to change	>50	58.31	41.88	31.05	68.54	75.92	51.66
Irregular contribution to change	<20	9.35	15.21	21.91	16.63	11.60	27.68
Quality statistic	<1	0.42	0.51	0.71	0.67	0.64	0.94

## **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. There are no outliers present over the last 4 quarters of data.

## **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, in the June 2011 quarter release, the seasonally adjusted number of females employed for June 2011 was 1,039,000. In the September 2011 quarter release, that same estimate has been revised to 1,038,000. These numbers are rounded to the nearest 1,000, but the relative change derived from the unrounded estimates is a downwards revision of 0.1 percent.

<b>Percent revision from last published, seasonally adjusted</b>						
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Male employed</b>	<b>Female employed</b>	<b>Male unemployed</b>	<b>Female unemployed</b>	<b>Male not in labour force</b>	<b>Female not in labour force</b>
Sep 2010	-0.02	0.11	0.18	-0.70	0.06	-0.15
Dec 2010	0.07	0.00	-0.11	0.22	-0.19	0.00
Mar 2011	-0.07	-0.02	0.11	0.06	0.19	0.05
Jun 2011	0.02	-0.10	-0.26	0.52	-0.08	0.12

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.

<b>Percent revision from last published, trend</b>						
<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Male employed</b>	<b>Female employed</b>	<b>Male unemployed</b>	<b>Female unemployed</b>	<b>Male not in labour force</b>	<b>Female not in labour force</b>
Sep 2010	-0.08	0.04	-0.03	-0.22	0.23	-0.06
Dec 2010	-0.19	0.04	0.07	-0.14	0.54	-0.05
Mar 2011	-0.17	0.05	0.33	-0.18	0.44	-0.04
Jun 2011	0.06	-0.39	-0.18	1.77	-0.33	0.47

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 2010 quarter was 1,171,000 when first published. In the September 2011 quarter, one year later, the trend estimate of male employment for the September 2010 quarter is 1,166,000, a decrease of -5,000 (-0.4%). 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 2011 data becomes available.

<b>Mean absolute percent revisions</b>				
	<b>Seasonally adjusted</b>		<b>Trend</b>	
	<b>1-step</b>	<b>4-step</b>	<b>1-step</b>	<b>4-step</b>
Male employed	0.05	0.08	0.16	0.17
Female employed	0.07	0.12	0.27	0.27
Male unemployed	0.44	0.69	1.65	1.73
Female unemployed	0.53	0.99	1.92	1.89
Male not in labour force	0.09	0.17	0.36	0.38
Female not in labour force	0.09	0.15	0.36	0.39

### **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.

### **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 are 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 will help to standardise outputs. The 1996 version (ANZSIC96), used in industry outputs in previous releases, has been updated to the 2006 edition. Industry outputs defined using ANZSIC06 are not comparable with those based on ANZSIC96.

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

## **Occupation statistics**

Since the September 2009 quarter, the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) was used to classify occupation data in the HLFS. ANZSCO is a harmonised classification which has been 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.

## **Ethnic statistics**

In the September 2008 quarter, Statistics New Zealand started publishing ethnicity data using the single/combination output method in the HLFS. 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. This created a complete break in the ethnicity series, as the prioritisation of ethnic groups was no longer produced.

An alternate method of classifying ethnicity is using the total response ethnicity output. Using this classification, 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. The table below shows total response for the June 2011 and September 2011 quarters of the HLFS.

<b>Total response HLFS ethnicity data for working-age population<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
<b>Ethnic group</b>	<b>June 2011 quarter</b>	<b>September 2011 quarter</b>
European	2,586,500	2,560,400
Māori	436,500	441,300
Pacific peoples	188,700	210,600
Asian	367,100	376,800
MELAA <sup>(2)</sup>	41,100	35,900
Other	72,800	73,600

1. The sum of ethnic groups will not equal the total working-age population as the total response method of grouping ethnicity data counts each response given by an individual.

2. MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.

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

### **Māori benchmarks**

Before April 2009, the Māori working-age population was not benchmarked 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 members in the household 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 aged less than 18 years and not in full-time employment.

### **Updated regional classification**

In November 2010, the new Auckland territorial authority (TA) 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.

## **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 what 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 the comparison of the HLFS with other datasets on unemployment. This page explains what 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**

Several alternative definitions of labour force participation rate are in use by other organisations and countries; they differ in regard to 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. Using this definition for the New Zealand HLFS in the September 2011 quarter gives a surveyed figure of 77.4 percent.

## **Interpreting the data**

This release contains seasonally adjusted, trend, and survey statistics for the September 2011 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 6 weeks after the end of the reference period of the quarter.

## **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 will be 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](#).

## **Liability**

While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information in this publication, Statistics NZ gives no warranty it is error-free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information in this publication.

## Timing

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## Tables

The following tables are included with this release. They are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box of *Household Labour Force Survey: September 2011 quarter* on the Statistics NZ website.

If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print, and export the contents of the file.

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. Total people employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by age group
5. Total people employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by ethnic group
6. Total 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. Total people employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex and formal study status

## Supplementary tables

The following tables provide unadjusted statistics for the Canterbury region and can be downloaded from the Statistics NZ website in Excel format.

1. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, Canterbury by sex
2. Total people employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force, Canterbury by age group
3. People employed, Canterbury by industry and sex
4. The jobless: those without a job and wanting a job, Canterbury by sex
5. Total actual and usual hours worked, Canterbury only
6. Underemployment, Canterbury by sex
7. Total people employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, 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](#), a free, online database to access time-series data specific to your needs. To access the release time series on Infoshare, select the following categories from the homepage:

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



Use [Tablebuilder](#), a free, online tool that enables you to extract the information you want. To the release 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<sup>(1)</sup>

		Labour force						Not in labour force	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate				
		Employed		Unemployed		Total									
		(000)										(%)			
<b>Males</b>															
Series ref. HLFQ		S1A1S	S1B1S	S1Z1S	S1C1S	S1E1S	S1H1S	S1F1S							
<b>Quarter</b>															
2009	Sep	1,137	R	81	R	1,218	R	425	R	74.2	R	69.2	R	6.6	R
	Dec	1,144	R	86	R	1,230	R	422	R	74.4	R	69.3	R	7.0	R
2010	Mar	1,156	R	71	R	1,227	R	425	R	74.3	R	70.0	R	5.8	R
	Jun	1,153	R	86	R	1,239	R	425	R	74.5	R	69.3	R	6.9	R
	Sep	1,174	R	72	R	1,246	R	422	R	74.7	R	70.4	R	5.8	R
	Dec	1,163	R	80	R	1,243	R	432	R	74.2	R	69.4	R	6.5	R
2011	Mar	1,176	R	77	R	1,253	R	423	R	74.8	R	70.1	R	6.2	R
	Jun	1,174	R	80	R	1,255	R	431	R	74.4	R	69.7	R	6.4	R
	Sep	1,184		79		1,263		425		74.8		70.2		6.3	
<b>Females</b>															
Series ref. HLFQ		S1A2S	S1B2S	S1Z2S	S1C2S	S1E2S	S1H2S	S1F2S							
<b>Quarter</b>															
2009	Sep	1,016	R	69	R	1,086	R	658	R	62.3	R	58.3	R	6.4	R
	Dec	1,014	R	76	R	1,090	R	660	R	62.3	R	57.9	R	7.0	R
2010	Mar	1,016	R	70	R	1,087	R	665	R	62.0	R	58.0	R	6.5	R
	Jun	1,017	R	74	R	1,091	R	669	R	62.0	R	57.8	R	6.8	R
	Sep	1,019	R	78	R	1,098	R	668	R	62.2	R	57.7	R	7.1	R
	Dec	1,023	R	77	R	1,100	R	671	R	62.1	R	57.8	R	7.0	R
2011	Mar	1,036	R	77	R	1,113	R	659	R	62.8	R	58.4	R	6.9	R
	Jun	1,038	R	74	R	1,113	R	665	R	62.6	R	58.4	R	6.7	R
	Sep	1,034		78		1,112		670		62.4		58.0		7.0	
<b>Total</b>															
Series ref. HLFQ		S1A3S	S1B3S	S1Z3S	S1C3S	S1E3S	S1H3S	S1F3S							
<b>Quarter</b>															
2009	Sep	2,154	R	150	R	2,304	R	1,083	R	68.0	R	63.6	R	6.5	R
	Dec	2,158	R	162	R	2,319	R	1,083	R	68.2	R	63.4	R	7.0	R
2010	Mar	2,173	R	141	R	2,314	R	1,090	R	68.0	R	63.8	R	6.1	R
	Jun	2,170	R	160	R	2,330	R	1,094	R	68.1	R	63.4	R	6.9	R
	Sep	2,193	R	150	R	2,343	R	1,090	R	68.3	R	63.9	R	6.4	R
	Dec	2,186	R	157	R	2,343	R	1,103	R	68.0	R	63.4	R	6.7	R
2011	Mar	2,212	R	155	R	2,366	R	1,083	R	68.6	R	64.1	R	6.5	R
	Jun	2,213	R	154	R	2,367	R	1,097	R	68.3	R	63.9	R	6.5	R
	Sep	2,218		157		2,375		1,095		68.4		63.9		6.6	

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

**Symbol:**

R revised

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 2

**People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**

By sex

Trend series<sup>(1)</sup>

	Labour force						Not in labour force	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate					
	Employed		Unemployed		Total										
	(000)										(%)				
<b>Males</b>															
Series ref: HLFQ	S4A1S	S4B1S	S4Z1S	S4C1S	S4E1S	S4H1S	S4F1S								
<b>Quarter</b>															
2009	Sep	1,143	R	81	R	1,224	R	420	R	74.4	R	69.5	R	6.6	R
	Dec	1,144	R	84	R	1,228	R	425	R	74.3	R	69.2	R	6.8	R
2010	Mar	1,152	R	81	R	1,233	R	425	R	74.4	R	69.5	R	6.6	R
	Jun	1,160	R	76	R	1,236	R	424	R	74.5	R	69.9	R	6.1	R
	Sep	1,166	R	75	R	1,241	R	425	R	74.5	R	70.0	R	6.1	R
	Dec	1,170	R	77	R	1,247	R	427	R	74.5	R	69.9	R	6.2	R
2011	Mar	1,171	R	79	R	1,250	R	428	R	74.5	R	69.8	R	6.4	R
	Jun	1,177	R	79	R	1,256	R	427	R	74.6	R	69.9	R	6.3	R
	Sep	1,182		80		1,262		427		74.7		70.0		6.3	
<b>Females</b>															
Series ref: HLFQ	S4A2S	S4B2S	S4Z2S	S4C2S	S4E2S	S4H2S	S4F2S								
<b>Quarter</b>															
2009	Sep	1,014	R	72	R	1,086	R	658	R	62.3	R	58.2	R	6.6	R
	Dec	1,015	R	73	R	1,088	R	661	R	62.2	R	58.0	R	6.7	R
2010	Mar	1,015	R	73	R	1,088	R	665	R	62.1	R	57.9	R	6.7	R
	Jun	1,017	R	74	R	1,091	R	668	R	62.0	R	57.8	R	6.8	R
	Sep	1,019	R	77	R	1,096	R	670	R	62.1	R	57.7	R	7.1	R
	Dec	1,025	R	78	R	1,103	R	667	R	62.3	R	57.9	R	7.1	R
2011	Mar	1,034	R	76	R	1,110	R	663	R	62.6	R	58.3	R	6.9	R
	Jun	1,037	R	76	R	1,113	R	665	R	62.6	R	58.4	R	6.8	R
	Sep	1,035		77		1,112		671		62.4		58.1		6.9	
<b>Total</b>															
Series ref: HLFQ	S4A3S	S4B3S	S4Z3S	S4C3S	S4E3S	S4H3S	S4F3S								
<b>Quarter</b>															
2009	Sep	2,157	R	152	R	2,309	R	1,079	R	68.2	R	63.7	R	6.6	R
	Dec	2,159	R	157	R	2,316	R	1,085	R	68.1	R	63.5	R	6.8	R
2010	Mar	2,167	R	154	R	2,321	R	1,090	R	68.1	R	63.5	R	6.6	R
	Jun	2,177	R	150	R	2,327	R	1,092	R	68.1	R	63.7	R	6.4	R
	Sep	2,184	R	153	R	2,337	R	1,095	R	68.1	R	63.6	R	6.5	R
	Dec	2,195	R	155	R	2,350	R	1,094	R	68.2	R	63.7	R	6.6	R
2011	Mar	2,205	R	156	R	2,361	R	1,091	R	68.4	R	63.9	R	6.6	R
	Jun	2,215	R	155	R	2,370	R	1,092	R	68.5	R	64.0	R	6.5	R
	Sep	2,217		157		2,374		1,098		68.4		63.9		6.6	

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

**Symbol:**

R revised

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 3

## People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force

By sex<sup>(1)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
<b>Males</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA1AZ	SAB1AZ	SAZ1AZ	SAC1AZ	SAD1AZ	SAE1AZ	SAH1AZ	SAF1AZ	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	1,129.5	78.6	1,208.2	434.1	1,642.2	73.6	68.8	6.5
	Dec	1,154.1	84.8	1,238.9	410.8	1,649.7	75.1	70.0	6.8
2010	Mar	1,156.7	76.5	1,233.2	423.9	1,657.1	74.4	69.8	6.2
	Jun	1,150.9	82.7	1,233.6	428.3	1,661.9	74.2	69.3	6.7
	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	1,175.5	76.4	1,251.9	434.4	1,686.4	74.2	69.7	6.1
Absolute sampling error		17.8	6.6	16.6	11.8	...	0.8	0.8	0.6
<b>Females</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA2AZ	SAB2AZ	SAZ2AZ	SAC2AZ	SAD2AZ	SAE2AZ	SAH2AZ	SAF2AZ	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	1,013.9	65.9	1,079.7	662.0	1,741.8	62.0	58.2	6.1
	Dec	1,020.9	74.0	1,095.0	653.8	1,748.7	62.6	58.4	6.8
2010	Mar	1,014.0	76.9	1,090.9	664.1	1,755.0	62.2	57.8	7.1
	Jun	1,014.7	72.6	1,087.3	672.1	1,759.4	61.8	57.7	6.7
	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	74.8	1,105.6	674.7	1,780.3	62.1	57.9	6.8
Absolute sampling error		17.1	6.5	15.8	14.1	...	0.8	0.9	0.6
<b>Total</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AZ	SAB3AZ	SAZ3AZ	SAC3AZ	SAD3AZ	SAE3AZ	SAH3AZ	SAF3AZ	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	2,143.4	144.5	2,287.9	1,096.1	3,384.0	67.6	63.3	6.3
	Dec	2,175.0	158.9	2,333.9	1,064.6	3,398.4	68.7	64.0	6.8
2010	Mar	2,170.6	153.5	2,324.1	1,088.0	3,412.1	68.1	63.6	6.6
	Jun	2,165.6	155.3	2,320.9	1,100.4	3,421.3	67.8	63.3	6.7
	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	2,206.3	151.2	2,357.5	1,109.2	3,466.6	68.0	63.6	6.4
Absolute sampling error		21.8	9.5	21.1	17.1	...	0.6	0.6	0.4

1. As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand 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

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By age group<sup>(1)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
<b>15–19 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AA	SAB3AA	SAZ3AA	SAC3AA	SAD3AA	SAE3AA	SAH3AA	SAF3AA	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	110.0	33.4	143.5	176.8	320.3	44.8	34.4	23.3
	Dec	115.3	39.5	154.7	164.3	319.0	48.5	36.1	25.5
2011	Mar	109.5	41.4	150.9	167.2	318.2	47.4	34.4	27.5
	Jun	102.9	39.3	142.2	174.1	316.3	45.0	32.5	27.6
	Sep	102.4	31.3	133.7	181.4	315.1	42.4	32.5	23.4
Absolute sampling error		3.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	...	1.2	1.2	3.0
<b>20–24 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AB	SAB3AB	SAZ3AB	SAC3AB	SAD3AB	SAE3AB	SAH3AB	SAF3AB	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	202.1	27.0	229.1	84.6	313.7	73.0	64.4	11.8
	Dec	213.3	27.0	240.3	76.5	316.8	75.9	67.3	11.2
2011	Mar	214.1	33.5	247.7	72.4	320.1	77.4	66.9	13.5
	Jun	209.8	26.4	236.2	85.7	321.9	73.4	65.2	11.2
	Sep	209.9	29.2	239.2	84.2	323.4	74.0	64.9	12.2
Absolute sampling error		4.6	3.9	4.2	4.2	...	1.4	1.3	1.6
<b>25–29 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AC	SAB3AC	SAZ3AC	SAC3AC	SAD3AC	SAE3AC	SAH3AC	SAF3AC	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	210.5	16.8	227.3	59.4	286.7	79.3	73.4	7.4
	Dec	217.9	17.0	234.9	54.3	289.2	81.2	75.3	7.2
2011	Mar	221.1	18.6	239.6	51.7	291.4	82.2	75.9	7.8
	Jun	220.2	13.7	233.9	57.6	291.5	80.2	75.5	5.9
	Sep	221.9	14.9	236.9	55.1	292.0	81.1	76.0	6.3
Absolute sampling error		4.7	2.7	4.1	4.1	...	1.5	1.5	1.1
<b>30–34 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AD	SAB3AD	SAZ3AD	SAC3AD	SAD3AD	SAE3AD	SAH3AD	SAF3AD	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	205.8	10.2	216.1	51.7	267.8	80.7	76.9	4.7
	Dec	204.1	13.9	218.0	51.0	269.0	81.0	75.9	6.4
2011	Mar	210.6	11.8	222.4	48.0	270.4	82.2	77.9	5.3
	Jun	213.7	10.7	224.4	46.5	270.9	82.8	78.9	4.8
	Sep	211.2	13.6	224.8	46.6	271.4	82.8	77.8	6.1
Absolute sampling error		4.6	2.6	4.1	4.0	...	1.6	1.6	1.1

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 4 (continued)

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By age group<sup>(1)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
<b>35–39 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AE	SAB3AE	SAZ3AE	SAC3AE	SAD3AE	SAE3AE	SAH3AE	SAF3AE	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	236.7	10.8	247.4	50.8	298.2	83.0	79.4	4.3
	Dec	235.9	10.6	246.5	49.2	295.7	83.4	79.8	4.3
2011	Mar	229.7	12.0	241.7	51.4	293.1	82.5	78.4	5.0
	Jun	229.5	10.7	240.3	49.9	290.2	82.8	79.1	4.5
	Sep	223.1	11.3	234.4	52.9	287.3	81.6	77.7	4.8
Absolute sampling error		4.7	2.3	4.1	4.1	...	1.6	1.5	1.0
<b>40–44 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AF	SAB3AF	SAZ3AF	SAC3AF	SAD3AF	SAE3AF	SAH3AF	SAF3AF	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	257.0	11.0	268.0	42.3	310.2	86.4	82.8	4.1
	Dec	255.1	11.7	266.7	43.8	310.5	85.9	82.1	4.4
2011	Mar	258.0	12.6	270.6	40.6	311.2	87.0	82.9	4.6
	Jun	250.9	14.0	264.8	46.5	311.4	85.1	80.6	5.3
	Sep	252.0	14.6	266.6	45.0	311.6	85.6	80.9	5.5
Absolute sampling error		4.8	2.7	4.2	4.0	...	1.5	1.5	1.0
<b>45–49 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AG	SAB3AG	SAZ3AG	SAC3AG	SAD3AG	SAE3AG	SAH3AG	SAF3AG	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	268.0	11.3	279.3	41.9	321.1	87.0	83.5	4.0
	Dec	267.6	11.2	278.8	41.8	320.6	87.0	83.5	4.0
2011	Mar	265.9	11.9	277.8	42.1	319.9	86.8	83.1	4.3
	Jun	267.5	13.0	280.5	38.0	318.6	88.1	84.0	4.6
	Sep	267.8	12.7	280.5	36.6	317.1	88.5	84.5	4.5
Absolute sampling error		4.9	2.5	4.3	3.8	...	1.5	1.5	0.9
<b>50–54 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AH	SAB3AH	SAZ3AH	SAC3AH	SAD3AH	SAE3AH	SAH3AH	SAF3AH	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	244.6	8.8	253.3	38.2	291.5	86.9	83.9	3.5
	Dec	243.8	9.8	253.5	40.2	293.7	86.3	83.0	3.8
2011	Mar	243.7	10.4	254.1	41.7	295.8	85.9	82.4	4.1
	Jun	251.7	7.6	259.3	37.7	297.0	87.3	84.7	2.9
	Sep	249.2	10.3	259.5	39.0	298.4	86.9	83.5	4.0
Absolute sampling error		4.8	2.2	4.2	3.9	...	1.5	1.5	0.8

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 4 (continued)

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By age group<sup>(1)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
<b>55–59 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AI	SAB3AI	SAZ3AI	SAC3AI	SAD3AI	SAE3AI	SAH3AI	SAF3AI	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	198.4	8.8	207.1	44.1	251.2	82.4	79.0	4.2
	Dec	198.0	7.7	205.6	46.9	252.5	81.4	78.4	3.7
2011	Mar	198.9	8.2	207.1	47.1	254.2	81.5	78.3	3.9
	Jun	202.8	7.6	210.4	45.3	255.7	82.3	79.3	3.6
	Sep	206.6	6.0	212.6	44.8	257.4	82.6	80.3	2.8
Absolute sampling error		4.6	1.7	4.1	4.0	...	1.7	1.7	0.8
<b>60–64 years</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AJ	SAB3AJ	SAZ3AJ	SAC3AJ	SAD3AJ	SAE3AJ	SAH3AJ	SAF3AJ	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	155.2	5.1	160.3	69.7	230.0	69.7	67.5	3.2
	Dec	157.1	5.3	162.4	69.5	232.0	70.0	67.7	3.3
2011	Mar	159.9	4.1	164.0	70.2	234.3	70.0	68.3	2.5
	Jun	156.6	4.9	161.5	73.9	235.4	68.6	66.5	3.0
	Sep	158.0	5.2	163.2	73.0	236.1	69.1	66.9	3.2
Absolute sampling error		4.3	1.5	3.9	4.2	...	1.7	1.7	0.9
<b>65 years and over</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AK	SAB3AK	SAZ3AK	SAC3AK	SAD3AK	SAE3AK	SAH3AK	SAF3AK	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2010	Sep	93.7	1.4	95.1	444.2	539.2	17.6	17.4	1.4
	Dec	94.9	2.1	97.1	446.7	543.8	17.8	17.5	2.2
2011	Mar	98.4	2.3	100.7	448.4	549.1	18.3	17.9	2.3
	Jun	102.8	1.9	104.7	447.5	552.2	19.0	18.6	1.8
	Sep	104.3	2.0	106.2	450.7	557.0	19.1	18.7	1.8
Absolute sampling error		3.9	0.9	3.6	2.5	...	0.7	0.7	0.9
<b>Total all ages</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SAA3AZ	SAB3AZ	SAZ3AZ	SAC3AZ	SAD3AZ	SAE3AZ	SAH3AZ	SAF3AZ	
<b>Quarter</b>									
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	2,206.3	151.2	2,357.5	1,109.2	3,466.6	68.0	63.6	6.4
Absolute sampling error		21.8	9.5	21.1	17.1	...	0.6	0.6	0.4

1. As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand 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 5

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By ethnic group<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
(000)						(%)			
<b>European only</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WA	S6B3WA	S6Z3WA	S6C3WA	S6D3WA	S6E3WA	S6H3WA	S6F3WA	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	1,550.0	73.8	1,623.8	726.7	2,350.6	69.1	65.9	4.5
	Dec	1,571.2	75.6	1,646.8	709.3	2,356.1	69.9	66.7	4.6
2010	Mar	1,556.4	71.0	1,627.4	725.3	2,352.7	69.2	66.2	4.4
	Jun	1,565.0	71.8	1,636.8	730.5	2,367.3	69.1	66.1	4.4
	Sep	1,568.1	69.8	1,637.9	726.1	2,364.0	69.3	66.3	4.3
	Dec	1,572.7	75.7	1,648.4	715.3	2,363.7	69.7	66.5	4.6
2011	Mar	1,557.3	80.2	1,637.5	711.3	2,348.7	69.7	66.3	4.9
	Jun	1,573.4	77.4	1,650.8	720.7	2,371.6	69.6	66.3	4.7
	Sep	1,559.4	70.5	1,629.9	715.2	2,345.2	69.5	66.5	4.3
Absolute sampling error		19.5	6.3	18.4	14.4	19.6	0.7	0.7	0.4
<b>Māori only</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WB	S6B3WB	S6Z3WB	S6C3WB	S6D3WB	S6E3WB	S6H3WB	S6F3WB	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	132.0	21.8	153.8	89.1	242.9	63.3	54.3	14.2
	Dec	137.1	24.9	162.0	86.3	248.4	65.2	55.2	15.4
2010	Mar	138.1	22.8	160.9	88.1	249.0	64.6	55.5	14.2
	Jun	133.9	26.4	160.3	90.0	250.3	64.0	53.5	16.4
	Sep	132.8	25.6	158.4	89.6	248.0	63.9	53.5	16.2
	Dec	136.4	25.0	161.4	93.0	254.5	63.4	53.6	15.5
2011	Mar	135.8	26.0	161.8	92.1	253.9	63.7	53.5	16.1
	Jun	132.6	21.0	153.6	93.1	246.7	62.3	53.7	13.7
	Sep	136.4	24.2	160.5	91.9	252.4	63.6	54.0	15.1
Absolute sampling error		8.1	3.6	7.4	6.1	10.8	2.1	2.3	2.4
<b>Pacific peoples only</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WC	S6B3WC	S6Z3WC	S6C3WC	S6D3WC	S6E3WC	S6H3WC	S6F3WC	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	73.1	10.2	83.3	61.0	144.3	57.7	50.6	12.3
	Dec	75.2	12.2	87.5	56.7	144.2	60.7	52.2	14.0
2010	Mar	78.9	13.3	92.2	59.1	151.3	61.0	52.2	14.4
	Jun	69.6	11.5	81.1	59.2	140.3	57.8	49.6	14.1
	Sep	74.7	11.7	86.4	60.0	146.4	59.0	51.0	13.5
	Dec	81.5	12.7	94.3	61.8	156.0	60.4	52.2	13.5
2011	Mar	85.6	13.9	99.5	61.0	160.5	62.0	53.3	14.0
	Jun	74.3	11.2	85.5	62.3	147.8	57.9	50.3	13.1
	Sep	86.4	13.8	100.2	69.3	169.6	59.1	51.0	13.8
Absolute sampling error		6.7	2.7	6.0	5.4	9.4	2.7	2.8	2.8

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.



Table 5 (continued)

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By ethnic group<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
<b>Asian only</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WD	S6B3WD	S6Z3WD	S6C3WD	S6D3WD	S6E3WD	S6H3WD	S6F3WD	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	197.9	18.3	216.2	124.4	340.6	63.5	58.1	8.5
	Dec	209.0	21.2	230.2	117.5	347.7	66.2	60.1	9.2
2010	Mar	205.8	22.4	228.2	116.8	345.0	66.1	59.7	9.8
	Jun	202.8	23.9	226.7	116.1	342.8	66.1	59.2	10.5
	Sep	198.3	17.2	215.4	120.1	335.5	64.2	59.1	8.0
	Dec	208.0	21.3	229.4	111.9	341.3	67.2	60.9	9.3
2011	Mar	220.2	22.7	242.9	109.7	352.6	68.9	62.5	9.3
	Jun	213.8	13.8	227.6	116.4	344.0	66.2	62.1	6.1
	Sep	213.2	17.9	231.1	123.5	354.6	65.2	60.1	7.8
Absolute sampling error		9.7	3.1	8.5	7.0	12.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
<b>MELAA only<sup>(5)</sup></b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WE	S6B3WE	S6Z3WE	S6C3WE	S6D3WE	S6E3WE	S6H3WE	S6F3WE	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	15.5	1.3	16.8	12.7	29.5	56.9	52.4	8.0
	Dec	13.4	2.8	16.1	11.2	27.4	58.9	48.9	17.1
2010	Mar	15.0	2.9	17.9	10.8	28.7	62.4	52.3	16.2
	Jun	17.2	1.7	18.9	13.7	32.7	58.0	52.8	9.0
	Sep	18.9	2.4	21.3	14.4	35.6	59.7	53.0	11.1
	Dec	16.7	1.1	17.8	12.7	30.6	58.3	54.6	6.3
2011	Mar	18.1	1.7	19.8	10.7	30.6	64.9	59.3	8.6
	Jun	21.3	2.9	24.2	12.0	36.2	67.0	58.9	12.1
	Sep	17.9	3.2	21.1	10.9	31.9	65.9	56.1	15.0
Absolute sampling error		3.3	1.2	3.1	2.3	4.9	5.6	6.1	5.7
<b>Other ethnicity only</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WF	S6B3WF	S6Z3WF	S6C3WF	S6D3WF	S6E3WF	S6H3WF	S6F3WF	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	36.6	1.4	38.0	16.5	54.5	69.8	67.2	3.7
	Dec	34.7	1.2	35.9	18.6	54.5	65.8	63.6	3.3
2010	Mar	38.1	2.3	40.4	19.8	60.2	67.1	63.2	5.7
	Jun	40.9	1.4	42.3	21.4	63.7	66.4	64.2	3.3
	Sep	48.3	1.4	49.6	21.3	70.9	70.0	68.1	2.7
	Dec	46.6	2.0	48.6	21.5	70.1	69.4	66.6	4.1
2011	Mar	45.7	1.8	47.5	21.4	68.9	68.9	66.3	3.8
	Jun	43.3	2.1	45.4	23.9	69.3	65.5	62.4	4.7
	Sep	43.5	1.6	45.2	25.3	70.4	64.1	61.8	3.6
Absolute sampling error		5.0	0.8	4.3	3.4	6.8	3.9	4.0	1.8

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 5 (continued)

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By ethnic group<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	Employed	Unemployed	Total					
	(000)							
<b>European / Māori</b>								
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WG	S6B3WG	S6Z3WG	S6C3WG	S6D3WG	S6E3WG	S6H3WG	S6F3WG
<b>Quarter</b>								
2009 Sep	101.8	11.8	113.6	46.1	159.7	71.1	63.7	10.4
Dec	94.4	14.8	109.2	46.9	156.1	69.9	60.5	13.6
2010 Mar	96.0	14.4	110.4	45.1	155.5	71.0	61.7	13.0
Jun	99.1	11.2	110.3	47.3	157.6	70.0	62.9	10.2
Sep	103.5	10.8	114.3	47.9	162.2	70.5	63.8	9.4
Dec	101.7	11.6	113.3	45.8	159.1	71.2	63.9	10.3
2011 Mar	98.6	14.0	112.6	47.7	160.3	70.3	61.5	12.4
Jun	106.0	13.2	119.3	50.4	169.7	70.3	62.5	11.1
Sep	105.8	12.1	117.9	51.5	169.3	69.6	62.5	10.3
Absolute sampling error	7.3	2.5	6.5	4.7	9.4	2.5	2.6	2.2
<b>Two or more groups not elsewhere included</b>								
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WH	S6B3WH	S6Z3WH	S6C3WH	S6D3WH	S6E3WH	S6H3WH	S6F3WH
<b>Quarter</b>								
2009 Sep	33.7	5.7	39.4	18.2	57.6	68.4	58.5	14.5
Dec	37.4	6.1	43.6	16.8	60.4	72.1	61.9	14.1
2010 Mar	37.8	4.3	42.1	21.4	63.5	66.4	59.6	10.3
Jun	32.4	6.5	38.9	21.1	60.0	64.9	54.0	16.8
Sep	34.5	5.4	39.9	21.6	61.5	64.8	56.1	13.4
Dec	34.2	5.9	40.0	20.0	60.1	66.7	56.9	14.6
2011 Mar	37.2	5.6	42.8	21.8	64.6	66.2	57.5	13.1
Jun	36.0	7.3	43.2	20.9	64.1	67.4	56.1	16.8
Sep	36.6	7.1	43.7	19.5	63.2	69.1	57.8	16.4
Absolute sampling error	4.6	1.9	4.2	3.0	6.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
<b>Total all ethnic groups<sup>(6)</sup></b>								
Series ref: HLFQ	S6A3WZ	S6B3WZ	S6Z3WZ	S6C3WZ	S6D3WZ	S6E3WZ	S6H3WZ	S6F3WZ
<b>Quarter</b>								
2009 Sep	2,143.4	144.5	2,287.9	1,096.1	3,384.0	67.6	63.3	6.3
Dec	2,175.0	158.9	2,333.9	1,064.6	3,398.4	68.7	64.0	6.8
2010 Mar	2,170.6	153.5	2,324.1	1,088.0	3,412.1	68.1	63.6	6.6
Jun	2,165.6	155.3	2,320.9	1,100.4	3,421.3	67.8	63.3	6.7
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	2,206.3	151.2	2,357.5	1,109.2	3,466.6	68.0	63.6	6.4
Absolute sampling error	21.8	9.5	21.1	17.1	...	0.6	0.6	0.4

1. Ethnic groups in this table have been created using the single/combination output method. Please refer to the 'Data quality' section for more information.

2. As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand recommends using annual comparisons.

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

4. There is no sampling error for the total working-age population, 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. People who did not specify their ethnic status are included in the totals only.

**Symbol:**

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By regional council area<sup>(1)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(2)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
<b>Northland region</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QA	S2B3QA	S2Z3QA	S2C3QA	S2D3QA	S2E3QA	S2H3QA	S2F3QA	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	68.0	7.0	75.0	45.0	120.0	62.5	56.7	9.3
	Dec	67.7	6.9	74.6	43.5	118.1	63.1	57.3	9.2
2010	Mar	66.9	7.0	73.9	44.0	118.0	62.7	56.7	9.4
	Jun	71.2	7.2	78.4	45.6	124.0	63.2	57.4	9.1
	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	69.7	6.7	76.3	43.8	120.1	63.5	58.0	8.7
Absolute sampling error		6.1	1.8	5.4	4.4	8.3	3.0	3.2	2.4
<b>Auckland region</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QB	S2B3QB	S2Z3QB	S2C3QB	S2D3QB	S2E3QB	S2H3QB	S2F3QB	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	642.8	44.7	687.5	339.1	1,026.5	67.0	62.6	6.5
	Dec	654.7	57.2	711.9	327.0	1,039.0	68.5	63.0	8.0
2010	Mar	653.6	56.3	709.9	343.7	1,053.6	67.4	62.0	7.9
	Jun	644.7	61.3	706.0	342.4	1,048.4	67.3	61.5	8.7
	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	704.6	51.7	756.3	350.5	1,106.9	68.3	63.7	6.8
Absolute sampling error		15.0	5.4	13.7	10.8	16.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
<b>Waikato region</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QC	S2B3QC	S2Z3QC	S2C3QC	S2D3QC	S2E3QC	S2H3QC	S2F3QC	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	192.6	13.2	205.8	99.3	305.1	67.4	63.1	6.4
	Dec	201.0	12.4	213.4	97.4	310.9	68.7	64.7	5.8
2010	Mar	199.0	11.2	210.3	96.3	306.6	68.6	64.9	5.3
	Jun	190.7	12.3	203.0	100.8	303.8	66.8	62.8	6.0
	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	200.7	16.2	216.9	98.1	315.0	68.9	63.7	7.5
Absolute sampling error		9.4	2.9	8.3	6.3	11.6	1.8	1.9	1.4

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 6 (continued)

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By regional council area<sup>(1)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(2)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
<b>Bay of Plenty region</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QD	S2B3QD	S2Z3QD	S2C3QD	S2D3QD	S2E3QD	S2H3QD	S2F3QD	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	113.8	9.8	123.5	66.1	189.6	65.2	60.0	7.9
	Dec	118.4	9.5	127.9	67.1	194.9	65.6	60.7	7.4
2010	Mar	114.6	10.0	124.5	71.1	195.6	63.7	58.6	8.0
	Jun	120.3	10.2	130.5	67.9	198.4	65.8	60.7	7.8
	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	118.5	10.0	128.5	71.8	200.3	64.2	59.2	7.8
Absolute sampling error		7.6	2.2	6.7	5.5	10.0	2.4	2.4	1.8
<b>Gisborne/Hawke's Bay regions</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QE	S2B3QE	S2Z3QE	S2C3QE	S2D3QE	S2E3QE	S2H3QE	S2F3QE	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	100.0	11.1	111.1	51.5	162.6	68.3	61.5	10.0
	Dec	99.2	9.3	108.4	50.9	159.3	68.1	62.2	8.6
2010	Mar	99.6	7.0	106.6	52.5	159.1	67.0	62.6	6.5
	Jun	97.8	9.1	106.9	53.8	160.7	66.5	60.8	8.5
	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	97.6	7.7	105.2	53.9	159.1	66.1	61.3	7.3
Absolute sampling error		7.1	1.9	6.2	4.8	9.2	2.6	2.7	1.9
<b>Taranaki region</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QF	S2B3QF	S2Z3QF	S2C3QF	S2D3QF	S2E3QF	S2H3QF	S2F3QF	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	57.1	2.3	59.4	29.0	88.4	67.2	64.7	3.8
	Dec	57.8	3.7	61.5	27.5	89.1	69.1	64.9	6.0
2010	Mar	57.4	3.1	60.5	27.9	88.4	68.5	65.0	5.1
	Jun	57.9	3.0	60.9	26.2	87.2	69.9	66.4	4.9
	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	57.3	3.2	60.4	27.0	87.4	69.1	65.5	5.2
Absolute sampling error		5.6	1.2	4.9	3.5	7.4	3.4	3.5	2.0

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 6 (continued)

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By regional council area<sup>(1)</sup>

	Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(2)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total						
	(000)								(%)
<b>Manawatu–Wanganui region</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QH	S2B3QH	S2Z3QH	S2C3QH	S2D3QH	S2E3QH	S2H3QH	S2F3QH	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	113.7	6.7	120.4	63.9	184.3	65.3	61.7	5.6
	Dec	117.0	10.3	127.3	59.6	186.9	68.1	62.6	8.1
2010	Mar	114.7	8.7	123.3	59.5	182.8	67.5	62.7	7.0
	Jun	113.1	8.4	121.5	61.5	183.0	66.4	61.8	6.9
	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	111.8	8.0	119.7	60.9	180.6	66.3	61.9	6.6
Absolute sampling error		7.5	2.0	6.5	5.1	9.6	2.4	2.5	1.7
<b>Wellington region</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QI	S2B3QI	S2Z3QI	S2C3QI	S2D3QI	S2E3QI	S2H3QI	S2F3QI	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	272.2	16.9	289.0	127.8	416.8	69.3	65.3	5.8
	Dec	276.9	18.7	295.6	115.2	410.8	72.0	67.4	6.3
2010	Mar	273.7	16.7	290.3	122.6	412.9	70.3	66.3	5.7
	Jun	274.4	16.0	290.5	120.1	410.5	70.8	66.9	5.5
	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	400.8	71.1	66.8	6.0
Absolute sampling error		10.5	3.0	9.3	6.8	12.5	1.6	1.7	1.1
<b>Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough/West Coast regions</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	S2A3QJ	S2B3QJ	S2Z3QJ	S2C3QJ	S2D3QJ	S2E3QJ	S2H3QJ	S2F3QJ	
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	90.7	3.8	94.5	46.1	140.6	67.2	64.5	4.1
	Dec	90.9	4.3	95.1	47.8	142.9	66.6	63.6	4.5
2010	Mar	91.0	4.9	95.9	46.4	142.3	67.4	64.0	5.1
	Jun	90.6	3.0	93.7	45.8	139.5	67.2	65.0	3.2
	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	94.9	47.1	142.0	66.8	64.3	3.9
Absolute sampling error		6.9	1.3	5.9	4.6	8.9	2.7	2.8	1.4

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 6 (continued)

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in Labour Force**By regional council area<sup>(1)</sup>

		Labour force			Not in labour force	Working-age population <sup>(2)</sup>	Labour force participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
		Employed	Unemployed	Total					
		(000)			(%)				
<b>Canterbury region<sup>(3)</sup></b>									
Series ref:	HLFQ	S2A3QL	S2B3QL	S2Z3QL	S2C3QL	S2D3QL	S2E3QL	S2H3QL	S2F3QL
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	337.2	21.0	358.2	149.8	508.1	70.5	66.4	5.9
	Dec	330.3	20.0	350.3	154.3	504.6	69.4	65.5	5.7
2010	Mar	330.4	19.2	349.6	149.4	499.0	70.1	66.2	5.5
	Jun	336.9	16.8	353.7	157.0	510.7	69.3	66.0	4.8
	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	308.4	17.8	326.2	163.2	489.3	66.7	63.0	5.5
Absolute sampling error		11.1	3.1	9.8	7.9	13.3	1.5	1.5	1.0
<b>Otago region</b>									
Series ref:	HLFQ	S2A3QN	S2B3QN	S2Z3QN	S2C3QN	S2D3QN	S2E3QN	S2H3QN	S2F3QN
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	102.7	6.1	108.8	57.9	166.8	65.3	61.6	5.6
	Dec	107.5	4.4	111.9	53.8	165.7	67.5	64.9	3.9
2010	Mar	114.5	7.6	122.1	54.2	176.4	69.2	64.9	6.3
	Jun	116.4	5.7	122.1	57.4	179.5	68.0	64.8	4.7
	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	124.7	6.4	131.1	55.8	186.9	70.1	66.7	4.9
Absolute sampling error		7.8	1.8	6.8	4.9	9.8	2.3	2.4	1.4
<b>Southland region</b>									
Series ref:	HLFQ	S2A3QO	S2B3QO	S2Z3QO	S2C3QO	S2D3QO	S2E3QO	S2H3QO	S2F3QO
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009	Sep	52.6	2.0	54.7	20.6	75.3	72.6	69.9	3.7
	Dec	53.6	2.4	56.0	20.4	76.4	73.2	70.1	4.3
2010	Mar	55.3	1.9	57.2	20.2	77.4	73.8	71.4	3.3
	Jun	51.5	2.3	53.8	21.9	75.7	71.1	68.0	4.4
	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	54.3	2.7	57.1	21.1	78.2	73.0	69.5	4.8
Absolute sampling error		5.5	1.1	4.8	3.1	7.1	3.5	3.6	2.0

1. As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand 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 release.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 7

**People Employed**  
By industry<sup>(1)(2)</sup> and sex

	Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and accommodation <sup>(3)</sup>	Transport, postal, and warehousing	Information media and telecommunications
	(000)								
<b>Males</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SJC1AA	SJC1BB	SJC1CC	SJC1DD	SJC1EE	SJC1FF	SJC1GH	SJC1II	SJC1JJ
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009 Sep	93.3	6.0	174.5	11.4	150.7	66.9	142.7	68.1	23.2
Dec	103.9	6.6	170.9	10.0	154.4	68.4	142.8	69.5	24.0
2010 Mar	103.5	6.2	176.4	12.5	157.2	70.7	138.4	67.9	24.9
Jun	101.1	6.2	170.2	11.0	159.9	71.7	142.7	64.0	24.8
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	101.5	7.1	178.0	11.8	153.5	72.8	141.7	70.5	24.2
<b>Females</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SJC2AA	SJC2BB	SJC2CC	SJC2DD	SJC2EE	SJC2FF	SJC2GH	SJC2II	SJC2JJ
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009 Sep	44.5	1.2	70.2	2.5	21.2	34.1	189.1	28.1	17.4
Dec	44.8	S	68.5	3.1	22.9	35.5	190.8	26.3	19.0
2010 Mar	46.4	1.0	72.2	3.3	22.2	37.3	193.3	24.7	17.1
Jun	44.2	S	69.3	3.8	23.8	35.3	185.4	25.1	18.0
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	46.2	S	66.8	4.5	20.2	35.6	183.2	25.3	20.5
<b>Total</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SJC3AA	SJC3BB	SJC3CC	SJC3DD	SJC3EE	SJC3FF	SJC3GH	SJC3II	SJC3JJ
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009 Sep	137.8	7.2	244.7	13.9	171.9	101.0	331.8	96.1	40.6
Dec	148.7	7.3	239.4	13.0	177.3	103.9	333.6	95.7	43.0
2010 Mar	149.9	7.2	248.6	15.8	179.4	108.0	331.7	92.6	42.0
Jun	145.3	6.7	239.5	14.7	183.8	107.1	328.0	89.1	42.8
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	244.8	16.3	173.7	108.4	324.9	95.8	44.7

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 7 (continued)

**People Employed**By industry<sup>(1)(2)</sup> and sex

	Financial and insurance services	Rental, hiring, and real estate services	Professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services <sup>(3)</sup>	Public administration and safety	Education and training	Health care and social assistance	Arts, recreation and other services <sup>(3)</sup>	Not specified	Total
	(000)								
<b>Males</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SJC1KK	SJC1LL	SJC1MN	SJC1OO	SJC1PP	SJC1QQ	SJC1RS	SJC1TT	SJC1ZZ
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009 Sep	30.2	20.2	123.6	63.8	51.0	35.6	63.2	5.1	1,129.5
Dec	31.4	19.0	135.2	64.7	49.4	39.5	58.0	6.4	1,154.1
2010 Mar	24.9	17.5	128.3	61.7	53.3	41.0	66.3	6.0	1,156.7
Jun	26.7	19.6	127.9	63.0	56.5	37.8	64.5	3.4	1,150.9
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	132.1	64.5	56.5	40.4	68.0	3.8	1,175.5
<b>Females</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SJC2KK	SJC2LL	SJC2MN	SJC2OO	SJC2PP	SJC2QQ	SJC2RS	SJC2TT	SJC2ZZ
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009 Sep	39.8	17.5	109.0	59.3	137.4	182.6	56.8	3.3	1,013.9
Dec	37.8	17.7	107.6	58.7	140.0	184.9	58.5	4.3	1,020.9
2010 Mar	37.7	18.1	102.5	61.7	132.5	180.2	59.6	4.0	1,014.0
Jun	36.1	17.9	106.1	62.3	142.0	182.9	59.1	2.9	1,014.7
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	40.3	17.8	108.4	61.2	148.7	190.2	59.2	2.5	1,030.8
<b>Total</b>									
Series ref: HLFQ	SJC3KK	SJC3LL	SJC3MN	SJC3OO	SJC3PP	SJC3QQ	SJC3RS	SJC3TT	SJC3ZZ
<b>Quarter</b>									
2009 Sep	70.0	37.7	232.6	123.2	188.4	218.2	120.0	8.4	2,143.4
Dec	69.1	36.7	242.8	123.4	189.3	224.4	116.5	10.6	2,175.0
2010 Mar	62.6	35.6	230.9	123.5	185.8	221.2	125.9	9.9	2,170.6
Jun	62.8	37.5	234.0	125.3	198.5	220.8	123.6	6.3	2,165.6
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	68.0	39.1	240.5	125.7	205.2	230.6	127.2	6.4	2,206.3

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

2. As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted Statistics New Zealand 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



Table 8

**The Jobless: Those Without a Job and Wanting a Job**By sex<sup>(1)</sup>

		Official unemployed <sup>(2)</sup>	Available for <sup>(3)</sup> but not actively seeking work <sup>(4)</sup>			Actively seeking <sup>(4)</sup> but not available for work <sup>(3)</sup>	Total jobless people
			Seeking through newspaper only <sup>(5)</sup>	Discouraged <sup>(6)</sup>	Other		
							(000)
<b>Males</b>							
Series ref: HLFQ		SXR1TA	SXR1TB	SXR1TC	SXR1TD	SXR1TE	SXR1TF
<b>Quarter</b>							
2009	Sep	78.6	5.3	1.6	30.2	12.3	128.0
	Dec	84.8	3.5	2.7	29.1	14.3	134.4
2010	Mar	76.5	3.3	2.4	30.2	10.8	123.2
	Jun	82.7	3.7	2.2	29.4	8.6	126.6
	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	76.4	3.5	3.1	26.5	10.1	119.6
<b>Females</b>							
Series ref: HLFQ		SXR2TA	SXR2TB	SXR2TC	SXR2TD	SXR2TE	SXR2TF
<b>Quarter</b>							
2009	Sep	65.9	4.2	3.8	41.0	11.1	126.0
	Dec	74.0	5.4	3.8	41.2	17.1	141.5
2010	Mar	76.9	5.4	2.2	42.2	13.1	139.9
	Jun	72.6	4.1	3.1	37.2	12.1	129.1
	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	74.8	4.4	2.7	39.5	13.3	134.7
<b>Total</b>							
Series ref: HLFQ		SXR3TA	SXR3TB	SXR3TC	SXR3TD	SXR3TE	SXR3TF
<b>Quarter</b>							
2009	Sep	144.5	9.5	5.4	71.2	23.4	254.0
	Dec	158.9	9.0	6.5	70.2	31.4	275.9
2010	Mar	153.5	8.7	4.6	72.4	23.9	263.0
	Jun	155.3	7.9	5.3	66.6	20.7	255.7
	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	151.2	7.9	5.8	66.0	23.4	254.3

1. As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand 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<sup>(1)</sup>**

Series ref: HLFQ		Actual <sup>(2)</sup>		Seasonally adjusted <sup>(3)</sup>		Trend <sup>(3)</sup>		Seasonally adjusted <sup>(3)</sup>					
		(000)						Quarterly change <sup>(4)</sup>			Annual change <sup>(4)</sup>		
		SHA	SHC	SHB	(000)	(%)	(000)	(%)	(000)	(%)			
<b>Quarter</b>													
2002	Sep	67,998	66,572 R	66,646 R	-321 R	-0.5 R	2,306 R	3.6 R					
	Dec	67,178	66,520 R	66,778 R	-52 R	-0.1 R	1,605 R	2.5 R					
2003	Mar	65,848	67,842 R	67,124 R	1,323 R	2.0 R	2,202 R	3.4 R					
	Jun	66,921	67,022 R	67,433 R	-820 R	-1.2 R	129 R	0.2 R					
	Sep	69,699	68,207 R	67,924 R	1,186 R	1.8 R	1,636 R	2.5 R					
	Dec	69,507	68,844 R	69,143 R	637 R	0.9 R	2,325 R	3.5 R					
2004	Mar	68,279	70,520 R	70,262 R	1,676 R	2.4 R	2,678 R	3.9 R					
	Jun	70,794	70,758 R	70,695 R	238 R	0.3 R	3,736 R	5.6 R					
	Sep	72,167	70,590 R	70,992 R	-168 R	-0.2 R	2,382 R	3.5 R					
	Dec	72,620	71,913 R	71,315 R	1,323 R	1.9 R	3,068 R	4.5 R					
2005	Mar	68,626	71,061 R	71,747 R	-852 R	-1.2 R	541 R	0.8 R					
	Jun	72,995	72,833 R	72,586 R	1,772 R	2.5 R	2,075 R	2.9 R					
	Sep	74,953	73,310 R	73,068 R	477 R	0.7 R	2,720 R	3.9 R					
	Dec	73,038	72,265 R	72,602 R	-1,045 R	-1.4 R	353 R	0.5 R					
2006	Mar	70,017	72,678 R	72,531 R	412 R	0.6 R	1,617 R	2.3 R					
	Jun	73,200	72,936 R	73,004 R	258 R	0.4 R	103 R	0.1 R					
	Sep	75,080	73,426 R	73,388 R	490 R	0.7 R	116 R	0.2 R					
	Dec	74,409	73,606 R	73,559 R	180 R	0.2 R	1,341 R	1.9 R					
2007	Mar	70,675	73,455 R	73,537 R	-151 R	-0.2 R	777 R	1.1 R					
	Jun	73,952	73,596 R	73,507 R	141 R	0.2 R	660 R	0.9 R					
	Sep	75,165	73,540 R	73,700 R	-56 R	-0.1 R	114 R	0.2 R					
	Dec	74,813	74,005 R	73,788 R	465 R	0.6 R	399 R	0.5 R					
2008	Mar	69,545	72,305 R	73,684 R	-1,700 R	-2.3 R	-1,150 R	-1.6 R					
	Jun	74,890	74,473 R	73,571 R	2,168 R	3.0 R	877 R	1.2 R					
	Sep	75,182	73,591 R	73,547 R	-882 R	-1.2 R	51 R	0.1 R					
	Dec	74,064	73,287 R	73,401 R	-304 R	-0.4 R	-718 R	-1.0 R					
2009	Mar	70,305	73,075 R	72,860 R	-212 R	-0.3 R	771 R	1.1 R					
	Jun	72,227	71,781 R	71,905 R	-1,295 R	-1.8 R	-2,692 R	-3.6 R					
	Sep	72,648	71,162 R	71,162 R	-619 R	-0.9 R	-2,429 R	-3.3 R					
	Dec	72,055	71,292 R	71,379 R	130 R	0.2 R	-1,995 R	-2.7 R					
2010	Mar	69,504	72,248 R	72,175 R	956 R	1.3 R	-827 R	-1.1 R					
	Jun	73,415	72,920 R	72,907 R	672 R	0.9 R	1,139 R	1.6 R					
	Sep	74,705	73,203 R	73,191 R	283 R	0.4 R	2,041 R	2.9 R					
	Dec	73,930	73,169 R	73,090 R	-34 R	0.0 R	1,876 R	2.6 R					
2011	Mar	70,298	73,053 R	73,269 R	-116 R	-0.2 R	805 R	1.1 R					
	Jun	74,678 R	74,168 R	74,033 R	1,115 R	1.5 R	1,247 R	1.7 R					
	Sep	76,406 P	74,878 P	74,952 P	710 P	1.0 P	1,675 P	2.3 P					

1. These figures refer to the total actual hours worked during an average week in the quarter.
2. As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand recommends using annual comparisons.
3. All previously published figures are subject to revision 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<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup> By household labour force status<sup>(4)</sup>

	Quarter								
	Sep-09	Dec-09	Mar-10	Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11
	(%)								
<b>All employed</b>									
Couple only	73.9	75.2	74.2	74.5	73.4	75.2	75.8	76.9	75.5
Couple only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	64.2	73.0	56.4	56.6	64.1	58.7	65.9	60.6	66.7
Couple with one dependent child	65.9	67.4	66.5	66.2	67.8	68.3	66.1	67.6	67.5
Couple with two dependent children	69.4	68.6	65.3	67.0	67.7	66.1	65.8	64.8	65.1
Couple with three or more dependent children	58.8	54.2	53.4	57.7	55.5	53.5	53.8	55.2	54.6
Couple with dependent and adult children	43.3	43.9	48.0	44.0	49.4	50.1	45.4	46.1	42.6
Couple with adult child(ren) only	50.3	52.2	50.6	52.8	54.3	55.8	51.7	48.7	50.3
Couple with dependent child(ren) <sup>(6)</sup> and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	47.4	41.5	46.0	39.2	41.8	41.0	38.5	47.2	39.6
Couple with adult child(ren) only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	60.3	69.5	55.2	S	S	37.1	48.9	69.0	33.7
One parent with dependent child(ren) only	49.3	52.3	51.6	51.4	50.0	48.3	51.4	52.0	53.1
One parent with dependent and adult children	33.3	33.7	34.4	34.2	32.8	34.6	38.6	27.8	29.8
One parent with adult child(ren) only	46.7	52.4	51.0	47.6	50.4	51.9	53.9	53.6	51.5
One parent with dependent child(ren) <sup>(6)</sup> and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	43.0	36.1	32.0	37.1	31.0	34.3	34.1	37.7	37.5
One parent with adult child(ren) only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	44.5	35.4	44.9	42.9	41.4	50.9	36.4	33.8	36.8
One-person household	73.9	73.6	73.5	74.3	74.3	75.5	76.3	72.9	74.9
Other household	47.5	55.7	52.7	48.8	49.7	52.3	54.3	56.9	51.3
Household composition unidentifiable	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>Total</b>	62.4	63.5	62.3	62.5	62.7	63.2	63.4	63.5	62.6
<b>Mixed work<sup>(7)</sup></b>									
Couple only	16.2	14.4	15.5	15.6	16.7	14.9	14.9	14.3	15.1
Couple only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	29.9	22.4	39.7	26.7	33.0	39.3	28.0	30.3	24.1
Couple with one dependent child	28.7	26.4	28.7	27.8	28.1	26.7	28.8	27.1	28.6
Couple with two dependent children	26.6	27.2	31.7	30.1	28.7	31.0	30.2	31.9	31.9
Couple with three or more dependent children	36.7	40.4	41.6	37.0	37.7	40.1	39.8	36.9	39.0
Couple with dependent and adult children	52.2	51.8	47.9	50.7	43.7	44.1	48.7	45.9	52.8
Couple with adult child(ren) only	44.9	41.4	45.6	41.2	40.7	39.2	42.2	46.3	44.9
Couple with dependent child(ren) <sup>(6)</sup> and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	48.9	53.4	46.1	54.0	54.5	52.1	54.0	46.2	54.2
Couple with adult child(ren) only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	39.7	30.5	44.8	54.2	70.4	62.9	47.3	29.0	66.3
One parent with dependent child(ren) only <sup>(8)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One parent with dependent and adult children	36.7	30.4	39.1	36.2	37.2	36.8	33.7	41.6	42.0
One parent with adult child(ren) only	28.5	26.7	27.4	31.9	29.8	26.3	27.2	25.8	30.2
One parent with dependent child(ren) <sup>(6)</sup> and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	32.4	31.8	36.2	28.6	37.4	34.9	34.6	30.9	33.5
One parent with adult child(ren) only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	43.2	45.6	43.2	30.6	37.9	27.8	30.3	50.9	45.7
One-person household <sup>(8)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other household	38.1	30.8	32.8	35.8	35.7	33.6	34.2	30.0	35.9
Household composition unidentifiable	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>Total</b>	23.0	21.8	23.3	22.7	22.7	22.2	22.7	22.2	23.7

**Note:** For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 10 (continued)

**Household Composition<sup>(1)(2)(3)</sup>**  
By household labour force status<sup>(4)</sup>

	Quarter								
	Sep-09	Dec-09	Mar-10	Jun-10	Sep-10	Dec-10	Mar-11	Jun-11	Sep-11
	(%)								
<b>None employed</b>									
Couple only	9.9	10.4	10.3	9.8	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.7	9.4
Couple only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	S	S	S	16.7	S	S	S	9.1	S
Couple with one dependent child	5.4	6.2	4.8	6.0	4.0	5.0	5.1	5.3	3.8
Couple with two dependent children	4.1	4.3	3.0	2.9	3.6	2.9	4.1	3.3	3.0
Couple with three or more dependent children	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.3	6.8	6.4	6.4	7.9	6.4
Couple with dependent and adult children	4.5	4.3	4.1	5.3	6.9	5.8	5.9	8.0	4.7
Couple with adult child(ren) only	4.7	6.4	3.8	5.9	5.0	5.0	6.1	5.0	4.8
Couple with dependent child(ren) <sup>(6)</sup> and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	S	5.1	7.8	6.8	S	6.8	7.4	6.6	6.2
Couple with adult child(ren) only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
One parent with dependent child(ren) only	50.7	47.7	48.4	48.6	50.0	51.7	48.6	48.0	46.9
One parent with dependent and adult children	30.0	35.9	26.5	29.7	30.0	28.7	27.7	30.6	28.2
One parent with adult child(ren) only	24.8	20.9	21.6	20.5	19.8	21.8	19.0	20.6	18.4
One parent with dependent child(ren) <sup>(6)</sup> and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	24.6	32.1	31.8	34.3	31.6	30.8	31.3	31.3	29.0
One parent with adult child(ren) only and other(s) <sup>(5)</sup>	S	S	S	26.5	S	21.3	33.4	S	S
One-person household	26.1	26.4	26.5	25.7	25.7	24.5	23.7	27.1	25.1
Other household	14.3	13.6	14.4	15.4	14.6	14.1	11.5	13.1	12.8
Household composition unidentifiable	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>

- Households where all members are outside the ages of 18–64 years have been removed from this analysis.
- These figures refer to the percentage of any household type in a particular household labour force status.
- 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.
- As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand recommends using annual comparisons.
- The term 'others' refers to non-family members being present in the household.
- Includes families with dependent children only, as well as those with dependent and adult children.
- Households in the 'mixed work' category contain some employed people and some not-employed people.
- It is impossible, by definition, for these household types to be in the 'mixed work' category.

**Symbols:**

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

... not applicable

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 11

**Underemployment<sup>(1)</sup>**By sex<sup>(2)</sup>

		Male	Female	Total
		(000)		
Series ref: HLFQ		SNH1JA	SNH2JA	SNH3JA
<b>Quarter</b>				
2002	Sep	37.9	73.0	110.9
	Dec	38.4	76.8	115.2
2003	Mar	30.2	69.3	99.5
	Jun	30.5	75.5	106.0
	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	97.6

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

2. As these figures have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand recommends using annual comparisons.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 12

**People Employed, Unemployed, Not in the Labour Force, and Total Actual Hours Worked<sup>(1)</sup>**  
 Seasonally adjusted series<sup>(2)</sup>

Series ref: HLFQ	Labour force						Not in labour force	Total actual hours worked
	Employed			Unemployed	Total			
	Full-time	Part-time <sup>(3)</sup>	Total <sup>(4)</sup>					
	(000)							
S5GS	S5HS	S1A3S	S1B3S	S1Z3S	S1C3S	SHC		
<b>Quarter</b>								
2009 Sep	1,659 R	496 R	2,154 R	150 R	2,304 R	1,083 R	71,162 R	
Dec	1,659 R	498 R	2,158 R	162 R	2,319 R	1,083 R	71,292 R	
2010 Mar	1,679 R	492 R	2,173 R	141 R	2,314 R	1,090 R	72,248 R	
Jun	1,685 R	486 R	2,170 R	160 R	2,330 R	1,094 R	72,920 R	
Sep	1,694 R	500 R	2,193 R	150 R	2,343 R	1,090 R	73,203 R	
Dec	1,699 R	486 R	2,186 R	157 R	2,343 R	1,103 R	73,169 R	
2011 Mar	1,706 R	505 R	2,212 R	155 R	2,366 R	1,083 R	73,053 R	
Jun	1,711 R	503 R	2,213 R	154 R	2,367 R	1,097 R	74,168 R	
Sep	1,718	500	2,218	157	2,375	1,095	74,878 P	
<b>Percentage change from previous quarter<sup>(5)</sup></b>								
<b>Quarter</b>								
2009 Sep	-0.5 R	-1.4 R	-0.8 R	8.8 R	-0.2 R	1.6 R	-0.9 R	
Dec	0.0 R	0.4 R	0.2 R	7.6 R	0.7 R	0.0 R	0.2 R	
2010 Mar	1.2 R	-1.2 R	0.7 R	-12.5 R	-0.2 R	0.7 R	1.3 R	
Jun	0.3 R	-1.2 R	-0.1 R	13.4 R	0.7 R	0.3 R	0.9 R	
Sep	0.6 R	2.8 R	1.1 R	-6.4 R	0.6 R	-0.4 R	0.4 R	
Dec	0.3 R	-2.8 R	-0.3 R	4.8 R	0.0 R	1.2 R	0.0 R	
2011 Mar	0.4 R	3.9 R	1.2 R	-1.7 R	1.0 R	-1.9 R	-0.2 R	
Jun	0.3 R	-0.2 R	0.1 R	-0.1 R	0.0 R	1.3 R	1.5 R	
Sep	0.4	-0.6	0.2	1.7	0.3	-0.2	1.0 P	
<b>Percentage change from the same period of previous year<sup>(5)</sup></b>								
<b>Quarter</b>								
2009 Sep	-2.5 R	0.5 R	-1.8 R	53.6 R	0.5 R	3.3 R	-3.3 R	
Dec	-2.5 R	-2.0 R	-2.3 R	53.7 R	0.2 R	4.5 R	-2.7 R	
2010 Mar	0.0 R	-0.6 R	-0.1 R	19.8 R	0.9 R	2.7 R	-1.1 R	
Jun	1.0 R	-3.3 R	0.0 R	16.3 R	0.9 R	2.7 R	1.6 R	
Sep	2.1 R	0.8 R	1.8 R	0.0 R	1.7 R	0.6 R	2.9 R	
Dec	2.4 R	-2.5 R	1.3 R	-2.6 R	1.0 R	1.9 R	2.6 R	
2011 Mar	1.6 R	2.5 R	1.8 R	9.3 R	2.3 R	-0.7 R	1.1 R	
Jun	1.5 R	3.5 R	2.0 R	-3.7 R	1.6 R	0.3 R	1.7 R	
Sep	1.4	0.1	1.1	4.6	1.3	0.5	2.3 P	

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

2. All previously published figures are subject to revision 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<sup>(1)</sup> Unemployment Rates in OECD Countries<sup>(2)</sup>**  
 Latest available<sup>(3)</sup>

Country	Unemployment rate	September 2011 ranking	June 2011 ranking
	(%)		
Korea	3.1	1	1
Norway	3.2	2	2
Switzerland	3.4	3	3
Austria	3.7	4	5
Japan	4.3	5	6=
Netherlands	4.4	6	4
Luxembourg	4.9	7	6=
Australia	5.3	8	8
Mexico	5.4	9	9
Israel	5.5	10	10=
Germany	6.0	11	10=
New Zealand	6.6	12	12=
Czech Republic	6.7	13	12=
Belgium	6.8	14	15
Denmark	7.1	15	16=
Canada	7.2	16=	16=
Iceland	7.2	16=	16=
Chile	7.4	18=	14
Sweden	7.4	18=	20
Finland	7.8	20=	21
Slovenia	7.8	20=	23
Italy	7.9	22=	22
United Kingdom	7.9	22=	19
OECD - Total	8.2	...	...
United States	9.1	24	25=
Turkey	9.2	25	24
Poland	9.4	26	25=
France	9.9	27	27
Hungary	10.3	28	28
Portugal	12.3	29	29
Estonia	12.8	30	31
Slovak Republic	13.4	31	30
Ireland	14.6	32	32
Greece	16.7	33	33
Spain	21.2	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 quarter to the September month or quarter.

**Symbols:**

- ... not applicable  
 = country tied for this place

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 14

**Total People Employed, Unemployed, and Not in the Labour Force**By sex and formal study status<sup>(1)(2)</sup>

	Male			Female			Total			
	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in labour force	
(000)										
<b>Participating in formal study</b>										
Series ref: HLFQ	SFA1Y	SFB1Y	SFC1Y	SFA2Y	SFB2Y	SFC2Y	SFA3Y	SFB3Y	SFC3Y	
<b>Quarter</b>										
2009	Sep	78.4	9.8	62.0	89.2	11.8	63.1	167.5	21.6	125.0
	Dec	71.3	11.2	44.1	75.9	8.5	49.0	147.2	19.8	93.1
2010	Mar	71.9	10.1	49.9	75.8	11.0	59.6	147.6	21.1	109.5
	Jun	78.9	12.4	58.0	87.6	12.9	72.5	166.5	25.3	130.4
	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	93.4	10.9	65.9	166.4	19.9	123.6
Absolute sampling error <sup>(3)</sup>		7.2	2.9	8.5	7.6	2.7	7.8	11.5	4.6	14.1
<b>Not participating in formal study</b>										
Series ref: HLFQ	SFA1N	SFB1N	SFC1N	SFA2N	SFB2N	SFC2N	SFA3N	SFB3N	SFC3N	
<b>Quarter</b>										
2009	Sep	1,025.0	61.9	313.0	898.7	45.6	544.3	1,923.7	107.6	857.3
	Dec	1,057.0	64.7	312.8	916.3	54.9	552.3	1,973.3	119.6	865.1
2010	Mar	1,060.9	59.9	319.9	915.6	57.7	553.9	1,976.5	117.6	873.7
	Jun	1,051.5	64.2	309.6	903.0	51.7	542.4	1,954.5	115.8	852.0
	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	1,081.5	60.3	305.9	912.9	55.9	544.6	1,994.4	116.2	850.5
Absolute sampling error <sup>(3)</sup>		15.0	5.8	9.0	15.8	5.1	15.3	24.5	8.1	19.4
<b>Total<sup>(4)</sup></b>										
Series ref: HLFQ	SFA1Z	SFB1Z	SFC1Z	SFA2Z	SFB2Z	SFC2Z	SFA3Z	SFB3Z	SFC3Z	
<b>Quarter</b>										
2009	Sep	1,129.5	78.6	434.1	1,013.9	65.9	662.0	2,143.4	144.5	1,096.1
	Dec	1,154.1	84.8	410.8	1,020.9	74.0	653.8	2,175.0	158.9	1,064.6
2010	Mar	1,156.7	76.5	423.9	1,014.0	76.9	664.1	2,170.6	153.5	1,088.0
	Jun	1,150.9	82.7	428.3	1,014.7	72.6	672.1	2,165.6	155.3	1,100.4
	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	1,175.5	76.4	434.4	1,030.8	74.8	674.7	2,206.3	151.2	1,109.2
Absolute sampling error <sup>(3)</sup>		14.0	6.0	12.9	18.8	6.1	17.3	26.5	9.1	23.6

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 have not been seasonally adjusted, Statistics New Zealand recommends using annual comparisons.

3. There are not enough data points in this table to model sampling errors in the same way as those in tables 3 to 6.

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand