

# Quarterly Employment Survey: December 2012 quarter

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## Key facts

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

- The seasonally adjusted number of filled jobs rose 0.4 percent.
- The seasonally adjusted number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) rose 0.4 percent.
- Average ordinary time hourly earnings fell 0.1 percent.

In the December 2012 quarter compared with the December 2011 quarter:

- The seasonally adjusted number of filled jobs rose 1.4 percent.
- The seasonally adjusted number of FTEs rose 1.5 percent.
- Average ordinary time hourly earnings rose 2.6 percent.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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## Commentary

- Number of jobs rise for the quarter and the year
- Job numbers remain slightly below pre-recession levels
- QES and LCI salary and ordinary time wage rates rise
- Average earnings grow over the year
- Seasonal swing in average earnings over the quarter
- Hours up for the year and the quarter
- Canterbury's filled job numbers reach pre-earthquake levels

The QES is a business survey that measures the number of jobs (technically referred to as filled jobs), earnings, and paid hours for economically significant businesses. For a measure of people employed and unemployed in the labour force, see the Household Labour Force Survey.

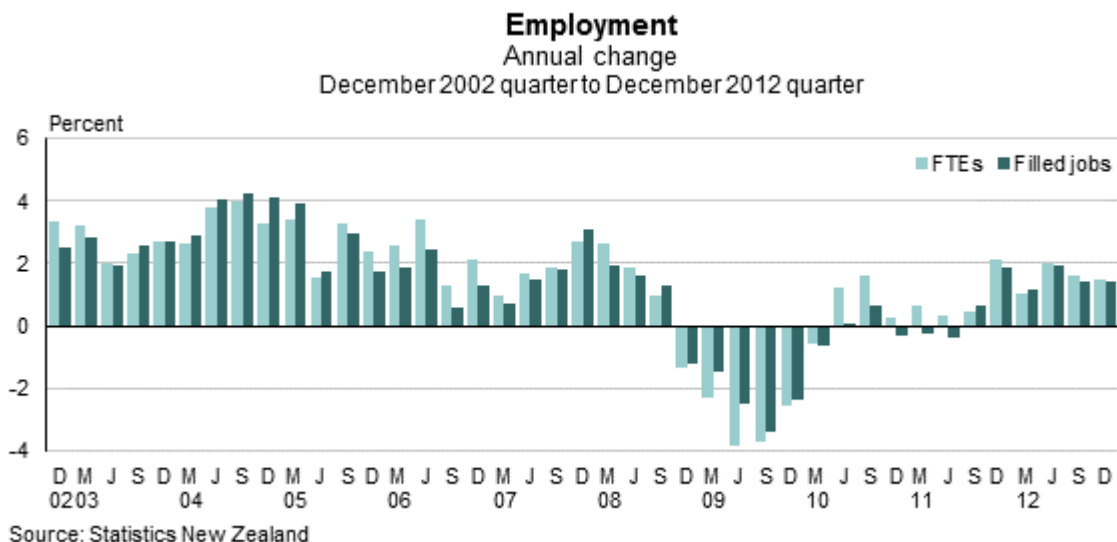
Employment, hours, and gross earnings figures in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. Average earnings and wage figures in the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and labour cost index (LCI) releases are not seasonally adjusted.

### Number of jobs rise for the quarter and the year

Businesses continued to add more jobs over the December 2012 quarter. The number of filled jobs rose 0.4 percent from the previous quarter. Full-time jobs rose by 0.7 percent while part-time jobs fell by 0.6 percent. The overall result of these movements was a rise of 0.4 percent in full-time equivalent jobs (FTEs) over the quarter.

Job numbers continued to rise over the December 2012 year. The number of filled jobs rose 1.4 percent, while FTEs rose 1.5 percent. The rise in unadjusted filled jobs over the year came mostly from three industries:

- health care and social assistance (up 4.3 percent)
- wholesale trade (up 8.3 percent)
- construction (up 6.8 percent).



## Job numbers remain slightly below pre-recession levels

The number of filled jobs is just below the number reached at December 2007. In the period from December 2007 to September 2009 the number of jobs fell significantly, reflecting the impact of the 2008–09 GDP recession.

The number of full-time jobs has returned to a similar level to that at December 2007, while the number of part-time jobs is below the pre-recession level.

When considering the number of jobs over time, population growth should be taken into account. The Household Labour Force Survey shows that the estimated working-age population has increased by about 5 percent since December 2007.

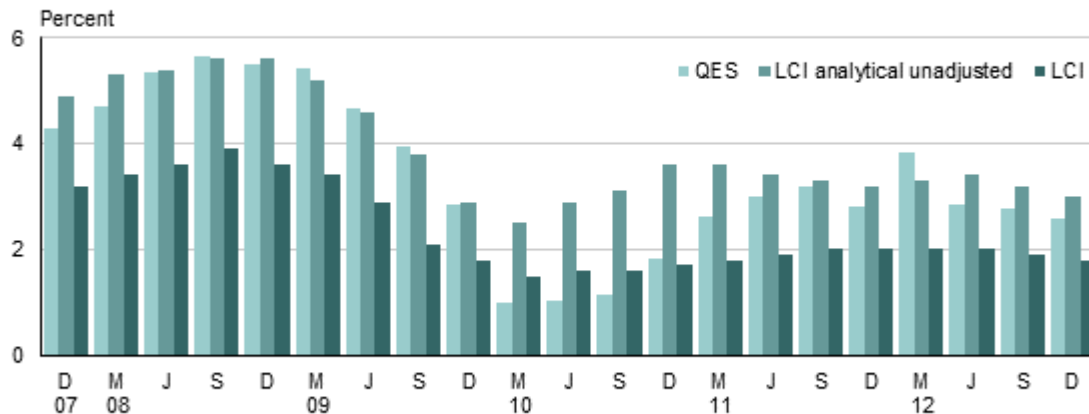


## QES and LCI salary and ordinary time wage rates rise

**QES average ordinary time hourly earnings** rose 2.6 percent for the December 2012 year.

**LCI salary and ordinary wage rates** rose 1.8 percent over the same period, and **LCI analytical unadjusted series** rose 3.0 percent.

## Annual percentage change in salary and ordinary time wage rates December 2007 quarter to December 2012 quarter



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Annual percentage changes in salary and ordinary time wage rates vary between the QES and LCI measures due to conceptual differences in the two wage measures.

The QES measures average earnings based on aggregated payroll data received from economically significant businesses. Average earnings in the QES show changes in salary and wage rates as well as compositional changes within and between businesses. For example, if a large number of low-wage jobs are lost in a quarter, average earnings will rise because the low-wage jobs are no longer contributing to the calculation of average earnings.

The LCI measures changes in salary and wage rates for a fixed quantity (eg number of hours worked per week) and quality (eg experience and qualification) of labour input. Only changes in salary and wage rates for the same quality and quantity of work are reflected in the index. Service increments, merit promotions, and increases (or decreases) relating to performance of the individual employee are not shown in the index. The LCI also publishes an analytical unadjusted series that reflects quality changes but still fixes quantity of labour input.

See [Data quality](#) for more information.

## Average earnings grow over the year

**Average ordinary time hourly earnings** rose 2.6 percent (69 cents) over the December 2012 year.

Nearly all industries contributed to the overall rise, but the biggest contributors were:

- manufacturing (up 2.9 percent to \$25.61)
- retail trade (up 2.7 percent to \$18.38).

The only industry not to rise over the year was arts, recreation, and other services (down 2.3 percent to \$22.41).

Average ordinary time hourly earnings rose in both the **private sector** (up 2.6 percent) and the **public sector** (up 2.6 percent).

**Average ordinary time weekly earnings (by FTE)** rose 2.9 percent over the year (about \$29 a week). The major contributors to this rise were:

- professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services (up 4.6 percent to \$1175.14)
- manufacturing (up 4.1 percent to \$991.16).

Rises in average earnings within these two industries made up over a third of the overall rise.

### Seasonal swing in average earnings over the quarter

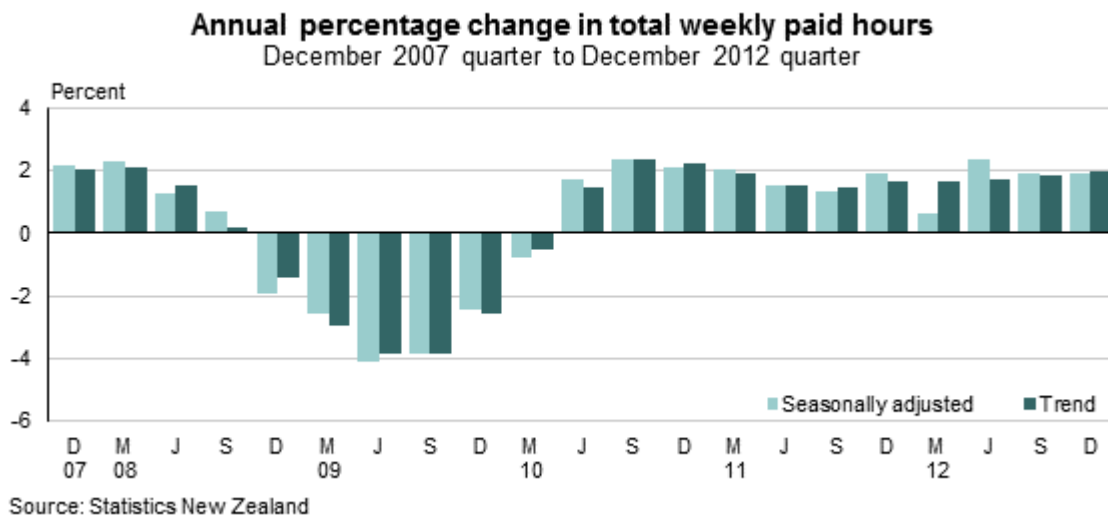
Average ordinary time hourly earnings fell over the quarter (by 0.1 percent). The growth in earnings is typically weaker in the December quarter. In the December 2011 quarter, average ordinary time hourly earnings rose 0.1 percent.

### Hours up for the year and the quarter

Total weekly paid hours rose 1.9 percent for the December 2012 year. This follows a rise of 1.8 percent for the September 2012 year. The two industries with the biggest unadjusted rise in total weekly paid hours were:

- construction (up 8.3 percent)
- health care and social assistance (up 4.1 percent).

For the December 2012 quarter, total weekly paid hours rose 0.6 percent.



### Canterbury's filled job numbers reach pre-earthquake levels

In Canterbury, the number of filled jobs rose 4.7 percent for the December 2012 year. Full-time employment rose 5.4 percent, while part-time employment rose 3.4 percent. This is the third quarter in a row showing an annual rise in filled jobs in Canterbury. It is the largest annual percentage rise for the region since March 2010. The total number of filled jobs in the Canterbury region is now similar to pre-earthquake levels, although this is not the case for all industries.

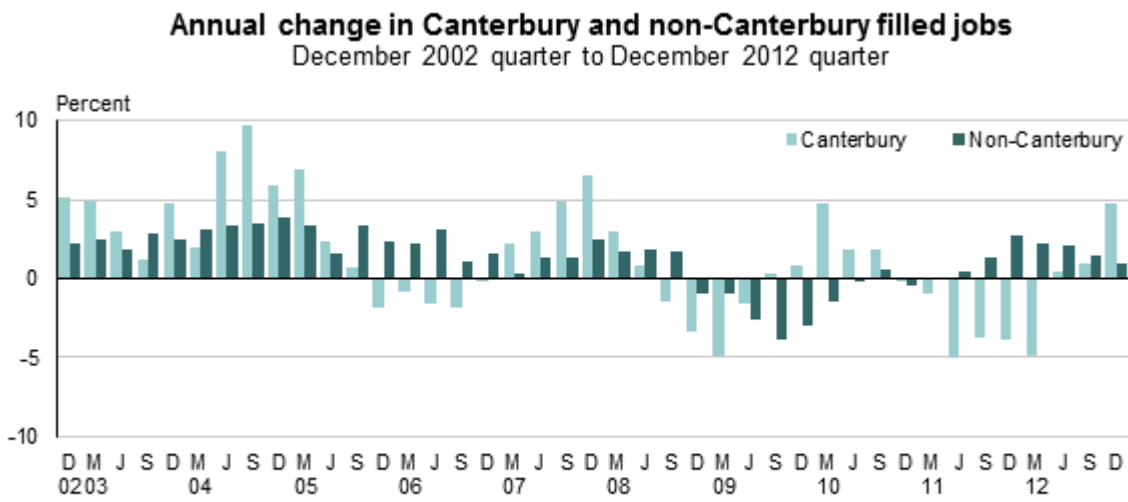
Industries with the largest annual rise in filled jobs in Canterbury over the year were:

- construction
- health care and social assistance
- arts, recreation, and other services.

Minor annual falls occurred in:

- professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services
- retail trade.

In the rest of New Zealand (excluding Canterbury) filled jobs rose 0.9 percent over the same period. Full-time employment rose 1.5 percent while part-time employment fell 1.7 percent.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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

## Definitions

### About the Quarterly Employment Survey

The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) estimates the demand for labour by New Zealand businesses. From the survey responses, we estimate the levels and changes in employment, total weekly gross earnings, total weekly paid hours, average hourly and average weekly earnings, and average weekly paid hours in the industries we survey.

QES estimates the number of jobs filled, not the number of people employed. This means a person with multiple jobs during the reference week could be counted multiple times.

Data from QES about the total paid hours is used in compiling gross domestic product – economic activity for selected industries. QES average earnings statistics are used in calculating superannuation and paid parental leave.

### More definitions

**Business Frame:** the list of all economically significant businesses in New Zealand, which is maintained by Statistics NZ.

**Enterprise:** a business or service entity operating in New Zealand.

**Filled jobs:** the total number of full-time jobs, part-time jobs, and working proprietors.

**Full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs:** the total number of full-time jobs plus half the number of part-time jobs. Does not include working proprietors.

**Full-time jobs:** jobs where the employee works for 30 hours or more per week.

**Industry:** determined from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. Businesses in QES are classified using ANZSIC06 industries.

**Part-time jobs:** jobs where the employee works for less than 30 hours per week.

**Working proprietors:** includes sole proprietors, partners, or shareholders in a limited liability company who actively engage in the business or its management. Please note that working proprietors in businesses with no employees are outside the scope of the survey and are not included in the estimate of filled jobs.

For more information about ANZSIC06 and its implementation into the QES and other Statistics NZ collections, please see [ANZSIC 2006 – industry classification](#).

## **Related links**

### **Upcoming releases**

*Quarterly Employment Survey: March 2013 quarter* will be released on 7 May 2013.

[Subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

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

### **Past releases**

[Quarterly Employment Survey](#) has links to past releases.

### **Related information**

[Labour Cost Index \(Salary and Wage Rates\)](#) provides information on movements in base salary and ordinary time wage rates, overtime wage rates, and the following non-wage costs: annual leave and statutory holidays, superannuation, ACC employer premiums, and medical insurance.

[Household Labour Force Survey \(HLFS\)](#) provides New Zealand's official employment and unemployment statistics. The HLFS surveys about 30,000 people in about 15,000 households across the country.

[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.

[New Zealand Income Survey](#) provides information on wages and salaries, self-employment, government transfers, and other transfer income.

[User guide for wage and income measures](#) has more information on the various income and wage measures.



## Data quality

### Period-specific information

This section contains information about data that has changed since the last release.

- [Reference period](#)
- [Response rate](#)

### General information

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

- [Data source](#)
- [Imputation](#)
- [Accuracy of survey data](#)
- [Seasonally adjusted and trend series](#)
- [Consistency with other labour market statistics](#)
- [Timing of published data](#)
- [More information](#)

## Period-specific information

### Reference period

The reference period for the *Quarterly Employment Survey: December 2012 quarter* is the payweek ending on, or before, 20 November 2012.

### Response rate

The survey met its desired response rate in the December 2012 quarter.

The desired response rate by weighted FTEs is 89.0 percent. The December 2012 quarter response rate by weighted FTEs was 89.5 percent.

## General information

### Data source

The Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) is a sample of approximately 18,000 business locations selected from a population of economically significant enterprises in surveyed industries. Weights are allocated to each of the selected business locations. These represent the population weights based on employee counts sourced from the Business Frame.

An economically significant enterprise is defined as one that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- has greater than \$30,000 annual GST expenses or sales
- has at least three employees for its rolling mean employment (the average employee count over the previous 12 months)
- recorded over \$40,000 of income in the IR10 annual tax return
- is part of a group of enterprises

- is a new GST registration that is compulsory, special, or forced
- is registered for GST and involved in agriculture or forestry.

Businesses in the following Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) industries are not surveyed as part of the QES:

- A01 Agriculture
- A02 Aquaculture
- A04 Fishing, hunting, and trapping
- A052 Agriculture and fishing support services
- L6711 Residential property operators
- O7552 Foreign government representation
- O76 Non-civilian defence staff
- S96 Households employing staff
- T99 Not included elsewhere.

## Imputation

Imputation is the process of estimating data for surveyed businesses that do not respond. One of two methods of imputation is used.

- Ratio imputation – used for businesses entering the sample in the current quarter. Data is imputed using the employee count from the Business Frame. This assumes the relationship between the employee count and earnings and hours data is robust.
- Historical imputation – used for businesses that are in the sample in consecutive quarters. The imputed data is calculated by multiplying the previous quarter's data by the average movement of responding businesses that are in the same industry and of similar size.

For further information about the imputation methods, or the effects of imputation on the final dataset, please email [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz).

## Accuracy of survey data

Survey data is subject to two types of possible error: sampling error and non-sampling error.

**Sampling error** is a measure of variability that occurs by chance because a sample of eligible businesses, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. The magnitude of the sampling error is controlled by the size of the sample and sound sample selection practice.

**Non-sampling error** includes errors arising from biases in the patterns of response and non-response, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents, errors introduced by modelled data, and errors in the recording and coding of data. Non-sampling error is, by definition, difficult to measure. The magnitude of non-sampling error is not measured.

## Seasonally adjusted and trend series

The X-12-ARIMA package is used to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates and trend estimates for selected QES series. Seasonal adjustment aims to eliminate the impact of regular seasonal events on time series. This makes the data for adjacent quarters more comparable, and ensures that the underlying movements in the time series are more visible.

All seasonally adjusted figures are revised each quarter. This enables the seasonal component to be better estimated and then removed from the series.

While seasonally adjusted series have the seasonal component removed, trend series have both the seasonal and the irregular components removed. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series, and are likely to indicate turning points more accurately than seasonally adjusted estimates.

Trend estimates towards the end of the series incorporate new data as it becomes available. They can therefore change as more observations are added to the series. Revisions can be particularly large if an observation is treated as an outlier in one quarter, but is found to be part of the underlying trend as further observations are added to the series. Typically, only the estimates for the most recent quarter will be subject to substantial revisions.

### **Consistency with other labour market statistics**

Statistics NZ publishes a suite of labour market employment statistics. These include the following releases:

- Household Labour Force Survey
- Linked Employer-Employee Dataset.

Because of differences in coverage and timing, each of these measures provides a different view of employment. See [Comparing our labour market statistics](#) for more information.

### **Comparing the QES and the labour cost index (LCI)**

The QES average earnings and LCI salary and wage rates are measures of labour costs paid by New Zealand businesses in the form of salary and wages.

The QES and LCI information releases are published on the same day each quarter and provide useful information on labour costs. The LCI provides a good measure of pure wage inflation, whereas the QES is a good measure of average hourly earnings, average number of hours paid in a week, or average weekly earnings from wages or salaries.

The following series are discussed below:

- QES average ordinary time hourly earnings (QES)
- LCI salary and ordinary time wage rates (LCI)
- LCI analytical unadjusted salary and ordinary time wage rates (LCI analytical unadjusted)

### **QES average ordinary time hourly earnings**

#### **Coverage**

The QES has a sample of approximately 18,000 business locations selected from a population of economically significant enterprises in surveyed industries. The QES includes jobs filled by paid employees of all ages. The QES does not include the earnings of those working in agriculture or fisheries or several smaller industries (see [Data source](#) for all exclusions), nor earnings from self-employment.

**Reference period**

The QES reference period is the payweek ending on, or before, the 20th of the middle month of the quarter.

**Measure**

The QES measures the average gross earnings paid to employees in economically significant businesses. The QES reflects changes in the composition of the paid workforce, and changes to earnings paid by surveyed businesses within industries and between industries. These compositional influences do not affect the LCI series, as it controls for changes in surveyed job descriptions and the standard of job performed, as well as for changes in the relative importance of job descriptions within each sector, occupation, and industry.

Compositional effects **between** industries can affect the QES. This happens when industries with higher or lower earnings than the average total hourly earnings for all industries change in relative importance (ie make up a bigger share of the total hours), and contribute more or less towards the average total hourly earnings for all industries.

For example, average total hourly earnings in the retail trade industry are lower than the national average, and represent about 10 percent of the total paid hours of all industries combined. If the retail trade industry increased total paid hours relative to other industries, the average total hourly earnings for all industries would fall, everything else being held constant, because there is a relative increase in influence from a lower-paying industry.

Compositional changes **within** industries can affect the QES in different ways. Changes in the composition of the paid workforce are reflected in the QES. Such changes could arise from changes between male and female, part-time and full-time, qualifications, experience, occupations, and the performance of employees. Changes can also arise from changes to paid earnings by surveyed businesses within industries.

For example, the average ordinary time hourly earnings for the manufacturing industry increased from \$24.51 in the June 2011 quarter to \$24.81 in the September 2011 quarter. This may reflect individual manufacturing employees being paid a higher wage or salary, or higher-paying businesses joining the industry. It may also reflect a change toward higher-paid occupations, or more highly skilled employees, within a manufacturing business. Any of these events would lift manufacturing average ordinary time hourly earnings. The change in skill level would be reflected in the unadjusted LCI, but not the LCI salary and ordinary time wage rates.

**LCI salary and ordinary time wage rates****Coverage**

The LCI covers jobs filled by paid employees in all occupations and in all industries except private households employing staff. The LCI includes jobs filled by paid employees of all ages. The LCI tracks a sample of nearly 6,000 jobs at 2,100 businesses.

**Reference period**

Each quarter, salary and wage rates are surveyed to find what employers pay at the 15th of the middle month of the quarter.

**Measure**

This LCI measures changes in the gross salary and ordinary time wage rates that employers pay to have the same job completed to the same standard. This means that only changes for the same quality and quantity of work are reflected in the index. In practice, this means surveying a given set of job descriptions and making adjustments for any changes to hours worked, duties

performed, experience, qualifications, or performance of employees filling the jobs. For example: an adjustment would be made to a skilled job being tracked in the LCI if a new employee who had just completed a bachelor's degree, with no prior work experience, replaced an employee with a bachelor's degree and 10 years' experience in the role. The term 'fixed quantity' refers to a specific amount of labour, in particular hours worked per week.

The LCI shows changes arising from collective employment agreements, and changes to match market rates, retain or attract staff, or reflect the cost of living. Changes to reflect individual performance, experience, qualifications, and responsibilities are not shown.

The LCI controls for changes in sector, industry, and occupation by assigning fixed weights. Weights reflect the relative importance of job descriptions for different combinations of sectors of ownership, occupation, and industry. This means a change in salary and wage rates for managers – which has a high relative importance – has more influence on the overall series than a change of the same size in salary and wages for clerical and administrative workers.

Labour Cost Index (Salary and Wage Rates) has information on the weights for LCI salary and wage measures.

### **LCI analytical unadjusted salary and ordinary time wage rates**

The LCI analytical unadjusted series has the same **coverage** and **timing** as the LCI.

#### **Measure**

The unadjusted LCI measures changes in salary and ordinary time wage rates for a fixed quantity of labour. It fixes the relative importance of industries and occupations, but does not fix the quality of labour within occupations. This means that any movement in the series will reflect changes in the cost of living, changes to match market rates, and to retain/attract staff, and may also include changes in labour quality. This could be a change in employee performance, qualifications, responsibilities, and experience.

User guide for wage and income measures has more information on the various income and wage measures.

#### **Timing of published data**

QES data is released within six weeks of the end of the reference quarter.

#### **More information**

See also Information about the Quarterly Employment Survey.

#### **Liability**

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## Tables

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

1. Full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series
2. Filled jobs, actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series
3. Full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), by ANZSIC06 industry
4. Total weekly paid hours, actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series
5. Total weekly gross earnings, actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series
6. Average weekly paid hours for FTEs, actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series
7. Average weekly earnings for FTEs, by sector
8. Average hourly earnings, by sector
9. Average hourly earnings, by sex

### **Access more data on Infoshare and Table Builder / NZ.Stat**

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

Subject category: **Work income and spending**  
Group: **Earnings and Employment Survey (QES) - QEX**

Use [Table Builder](#), a free online tool that enables you to extract the information you want. To access the release data on Table Builder, select the following tables from the home page:

Subject category: **Employment and Unemployment (Labour Market)**  
Table title: **Filled jobs by ANZSIC Group, Sex and Employment (000s)**

Note: Table Builder is being replaced by [NZ.Stat](#).

[NZ.Stat](#) is a free online tool that allows users to access official statistics data and organise it into downloadable tables.

For those who have their own databases, NZ.Stat will eventually allow automatic updates, in real time, using machine-to-machine data exchange.



Table 1

**Full-time equivalent employees (FTEs)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted <sup>(2)</sup>	Trend <sup>(2)</sup>
Series ref: QEXQ	SGAZ9	SGAZ9S	SGAZ9T

(000)

**Quarter**

2010	Dec	1,314.9	1,307.3	R	1,320.5	R
2011	Mar	1,319.5	1,323.4	R	1,322.1	R
	Jun	1,329.3	1,325.3	R	1,325.4	R
	Sep	1,321.2	1,328.5	R	1,329.4	R
	Dec	1,342.4	1,335.6	R	1,333.8	R
2012	Mar	1,333.7	1,337.4	R	1,339.9	R
	Jun	1,356.4	1,352.0	R	1,346.2	R
	Sep	1,342.6	1,350.1	R	1,351.5	R
	Dec	1,362.7	1,356.1		1,355.2	

**Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year****Quarter**

2010	Dec	0.2	0.3	R	1.2	R
2011	Mar	0.6	0.6	R	0.6	R
	Jun	0.4	0.4	R	0.3	R
	Sep	0.4	0.4	R	0.6	R
	Dec	2.1	2.2	R	1.0	R
2012	Mar	1.1	1.1	R	1.3	R
	Jun	2.0	2.0	R	1.6	R
	Sep	1.6	1.6	R	1.7	R
	Dec	1.5	1.5		1.6	

**Percentage change from previous quarter****Quarter**

2010	Dec	0.0	-1.2	R	-0.1	R
2011	Mar	0.3	1.2	R	0.1	R
	Jun	0.7	0.1	R	0.2	R
	Sep	-0.6	0.2	R	0.3	R
	Dec	1.6	0.5	R	0.3	R
2012	Mar	-0.6	0.1	R	0.5	R
	Jun	1.7	1.1	R	0.5	R
	Sep	-1.0	-0.1	R	0.4	R
	Dec	1.5	0.4		0.3	

1. FTEs are calculated by summing full-time employees, plus half the part-time employees.

2. Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are revised each quarter.

**Symbol:**

R revised

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 2

**Filled jobs<sup>(1)</sup>**

Actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted <sup>(2)</sup>	Trend <sup>(2)</sup>
Series ref: QEXQ	SFAZ9EZ	SFAZ9EZS	SFAZ9EZT

(000)

**Quarter**

2010	Dec	1,676.9	1,666.1	R	1,674.0	R
2011	Mar	1,665.3	1,679.2	R	1,675.2	R
	Jun	1,686.5	1,677.8	R	1,681.1	R
	Sep	1,685.9	1,690.7	R	1,689.2	R
	Dec	1,707.1	1,697.8	R	1,696.7	R
2012	Mar	1,686.1	1,699.3	R	1,701.6	R
	Jun	1,719.0	1,710.2	R	1,708.3	R
	Sep	1,709.9	1,714.6	R	1,715.5	R
	Dec	1,730.7	1,721.9		1,721.4	

**Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year****Quarter**

2010	Dec	-0.4	-0.3	R	0.1	R
2011	Mar	-0.2	-0.2	R	-0.4	R
	Jun	-0.3	-0.4	R	-0.2	R
	Sep	0.7	0.6	R	0.7	R
	Dec	1.8	1.9	R	1.4	R
2012	Mar	1.2	1.2	R	1.6	R
	Jun	1.9	1.9	R	1.6	R
	Sep	1.4	1.4	R	1.6	R
	Dec	1.4	1.4		1.5	

**Percentage change from previous quarter****Quarter**

2010	Dec	0.1	-0.8	R	-0.2	R
2011	Mar	-0.7	0.8	R	0.1	R
	Jun	1.3	-0.1	R	0.4	R
	Sep	0.0	0.8	R	0.5	R
	Dec	1.3	0.4	R	0.4	R
2012	Mar	-1.2	0.1	R	0.3	R
	Jun	2.0	0.6	R	0.4	R
	Sep	-0.5	0.3	R	0.4	R
	Dec	1.2	0.4		0.3	

1. Filled jobs are calculated by summing full-time employees, part-time employees, and working proprietors in businesses that employ staff.
2. Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are revised each quarter.

**Symbol:**

R revised

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 3

**Full-time equivalent employees (FTEs)<sup>(1)</sup>**By ANZSIC06 industry<sup>(2)</sup>

Industry	Series ref: QEXQ	Quarter				
		2011	2012			
		Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
<b>(000)</b>						
Forestry and mining	SGAB9	10.8	11.3	10.8	11.5	11.0
Manufacturing	SGAC9	167.2	175.2	172.5	165.6	166.9
Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	SGAD9	11.0	11.6	12.0	12.6	13.0
Construction	SGAE9	90.7	91.5	94.8	94.7	97.2
Wholesale trade	SGAF9	84.5	88.0	85.9	88.6	89.1
Retail trade	SGAG9	134.5	132.8	132.0	131.8	134.1
Accommodation and food services	SGAH9	72.1	70.3	69.9	73.6	73.0
Transport, postal, and warehousing	SGAI9	70.7	70.5	69.5	68.0	70.0
Information, media, and telecommunications	SGAJ9	28.2	27.8	29.0	28.3	27.2
Finance and insurance services	SGAK9	45.3	44.0	44.4	45.7	44.4
Rental, hiring, and real estate services	SGAL9	22.8	22.4	22.3	22.2	22.0
Prof, sci, tech, admin, and support services	SGAN9	178.5	183.4	185.4	176.6	178.8
Public administration and safety	SGAO9	85.4	84.2	84.5	82.9	87.3
Education and training	SGAP9	126.4	104.3	125.8	124.1	127.5
Health care and social assistance	SGAQ9	144.8	146.9	149.3	149.1	151.6
Arts, recreation, and other services	SGAS9	69.4	69.5	68.3	67.1	69.5
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>SGAZ9</b>	<b>1,342.4</b>	<b>1,333.7</b>	<b>1,356.4</b>	<b>1,342.6</b>	<b>1,362.7</b>
<b>Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year</b>						
Forestry and mining	SGAB9	1.9	4.6	2.9	9.5	1.9
Manufacturing	SGAC9	-3.5	-2.0	-1.3	-1.8	-0.2
Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	SGAD9	19.6	18.4	17.6	20.0	18.2
Construction	SGAE9	6.0	0.0	5.6	6.3	7.2
Wholesale trade	SGAF9	6.8	6.4	2.0	6.9	5.4
Retail trade	SGAG9	0.8	0.9	2.0	-1.0	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	SGAH9	-1.4	-3.4	3.7	8.7	1.2
Transport, postal, and warehousing	SGAI9	11.0	3.1	4.7	1.0	-1.0
Information, media, and telecommunications	SGAJ9	-5.4	-4.8	-0.7	-3.4	-3.5
Finance and insurance services	SGAK9	3.7	-0.9	0.9	4.6	-2.0
Rental, hiring, and real estate services	SGAL9	10.7	11.4	16.1	7.8	-3.5
Prof, sci, tech, admin, and support services	SGAN9	7.5	7.4	3.7	1.3	0.2
Public administration and safety	SGAO9	0.7	-2.5	1.4	-1.5	2.2
Education and training	SGAP9	-0.4	-3.6	-1.1	-0.9	0.9
Health care and social assistance	SGAQ9	-0.2	1.8	2.7	2.8	4.7
Arts, recreation, and other services	SGAS9	-0.6	-0.7	-1.7	-3.0	0.1
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>SGAZ9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Percentage change from previous quarter</b>						
Forestry and mining	SGAB9	2.9	4.6	-4.4	6.5	-4.3
Manufacturing	SGAC9	-0.8	4.8	-1.5	-4.0	0.8
Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	SGAD9	4.8	5.5	3.4	5.0	3.2
Construction	SGAE9	1.8	0.9	3.6	-0.1	2.6
Wholesale trade	SGAF9	1.9	4.1	-2.4	3.1	0.6
Retail trade	SGAG9	1.1	-1.3	-0.6	-0.2	1.7
Accommodation and food services	SGAH9	6.5	-2.5	-0.6	5.3	-0.8
Transport, postal, and warehousing	SGAI9	5.1	-0.3	-1.4	-2.2	2.9
Information, media, and telecommunications	SGAJ9	-3.8	-1.4	4.3	-2.4	-3.9
Finance and insurance services	SGAK9	3.7	-2.9	0.9	2.9	-2.8
Rental, hiring, and real estate services	SGAL9	10.7	-1.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9
Prof, sci, tech, admin, and support services	SGAN9	2.4	2.7	1.1	-4.7	1.2
Public administration and safety	SGAO9	1.4	-1.4	0.4	-1.9	5.3
Education and training	SGAP9	1.0	-17.5	20.6	-1.4	2.7
Health care and social assistance	SGAQ9	-0.1	1.5	1.6	-0.1	1.7
Arts, recreation, and other services	SGAS9	0.3	0.1	-1.7	-1.8	3.6
<b>Total all industries</b>	<b>SGAZ9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>

1. FTEs are calculated by summing full-time employees, plus half the part-time employees.

2. ANZSIC06: Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 4

**Total weekly paid hours**

Actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted <sup>(1)</sup>	Trend <sup>(1)</sup>
Series ref: QEXQ	SIAZ	SIAZS	SIAZT

**Million****Quarter**

2010	Dec	50.4	50.2	R	50.3	R
2011	Mar	50.7	50.5	R	50.5	R
	Jun	51.0	50.8	R	50.8	R
	Sep	50.4	50.9	R	50.9	R
	Dec	51.3	51.2	R	51.1	R
2012	Mar	51.0	50.9	R	51.3	R
	Jun	52.2	52.0	R	51.5	R
	Sep	51.3	51.8	R	51.8	R
	Dec	52.3	52.1		52.1	

**Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year****Quarter**

2010	Dec	2.0	2.1	R	2.2	R
2011	Mar	2.0	2.0	R	1.9	R
	Jun	1.6	1.6	R	1.5	R
	Sep	1.3	1.3	R	1.5	R
	Dec	1.9	1.9	R	1.6	R
2012	Mar	0.7	0.7	R	1.5	R
	Jun	2.4	2.3	R	1.4	R
	Sep	1.9	1.8	R	1.7	R
	Dec	1.8	1.9		2.0	

**Percentage change from previous quarter****Quarter**

2010	Dec	1.4	-0.1	R	0.2	R
2011	Mar	0.6	0.7	R	0.5	R
	Jun	0.5	0.5	R	0.5	R
	Sep	-1.2	0.1	R	0.3	R
	Dec	2.0	0.6	R	0.3	R
2012	Mar	-0.6	-0.6	R	0.3	R
	Jun	2.2	2.2	R	0.4	R
	Sep	-1.7	-0.3	R	0.6	R
	Dec	1.9	0.6		0.6	

1. Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are revised each quarter.

**Symbol:**

R revised

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 5

**Total weekly gross earnings**

Actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted <sup>(1)</sup>	Trend <sup>(1)</sup>
Series ref: QEXQ	SHAZ	SHAZS	SHAZT

**\$(million)****Quarter**

2010	Dec	1,303.1	1,298.7	R	1,299.8	R
2011	Mar	1,316.0	1,316.0	R	1,316.0	R
	Jun	1,338.4	1,334.1	R	1,333.0	R
	Sep	1,338.3	1,346.5	R	1,347.3	R
	Dec	1,365.2	1,361.6	R	1,361.1	R
2012	Mar	1,376.1	1,376.2	R	1,377.0	R
	Jun	1,408.0	1,403.1	R	1,393.5	R
	Sep	1,400.5	1,408.7	R	1,409.0	R
	Dec	1,427.1	1,423.8		1,423.6	

**Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year****Quarter**

2010	Dec	3.9	4.0	R	4.1	R
2011	Mar	4.7	4.7	R	4.6	R
	Jun	4.7	4.7	R	4.7	R
	Sep	4.6	4.5	R	4.6	R
	Dec	4.8	4.8	R	4.7	R
2012	Mar	4.6	4.6	R	4.6	R
	Jun	5.2	5.2	R	4.5	R
	Sep	4.6	4.6	R	4.6	R
	Dec	4.5	4.6		4.6	

**Percentage change from previous quarter****Quarter**

2010	Dec	1.8	0.8	R	1.0	R
2011	Mar	1.0	1.3	R	1.2	R
	Jun	1.7	1.4	R	1.3	R
	Sep	0.0	0.9	R	1.1	R
	Dec	2.0	1.1	R	1.0	R
2012	Mar	0.8	1.1	R	1.2	R
	Jun	2.3	2.0	R	1.2	R
	Sep	-0.5	0.4	R	1.1	R
	Dec	1.9	1.1		1.0	

1. Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are revised each quarter.

**Symbol:**

R revised

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

**Average weekly paid hours for FTEs<sup>(1)</sup>**

Actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series

		Actual			Seasonally adjusted <sup>(2)</sup>			Trend <sup>(2)</sup>		
		Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
Series ref: QEXQ		SDAZ9A	SDAZ9B	SDAZ9Z	SDAZ9AS	SDAZ9CS	SDAZ9ES	SDAZ9AT	SDAZ9CT	SDAZ9ET
<b>Hours</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	37.48	0.85	38.33	37.47 R	0.85 R	38.31 R	37.40 R	0.84 R	38.23 R
2011	Mar	37.55	0.87	38.43	37.45 R	0.82 R	38.28 R	37.48 R	0.82 R	38.31 R
	Jun	37.51	0.82	38.33	37.48 R	0.82 R	38.30 R	37.47 R	0.83 R	38.30 R
	Sep	37.32	0.79	38.11	37.47 R	0.84 R	38.31 R	37.47 R	0.83 R	38.30 R
	Dec	37.43	0.81	38.24	37.41 R	0.81 R	38.21 R	37.38 R	0.82 R	38.20 R
2012	Mar	37.38	0.89	38.27	37.29 R	0.84 R	38.13 R	37.37 R	0.84 R	38.20 R
	Jun	37.58	0.87	38.45	37.54 R	0.87 R	38.41 R	37.49 R	0.86 R	38.35 R
	Sep	37.41	0.79	38.20	37.56 R	0.84 R	38.41 R	37.55 R	0.85 R	38.40 R
	Dec	37.53	0.83	38.36	37.50	0.83	38.32	37.51	0.83	38.34
<b>Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	1.7	7.6	1.9	1.7 R	9.0 R	1.8 R	1.4 R	9.1 R	1.5 R
2011	Mar	1.2	4.8	1.4	1.3 R	6.5 R	1.5 R	1.4 R	5.1 R	1.6 R
	Jun	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.1 R	1.2 R	1.1 R	1.1 R	3.8 R	1.2 R
	Sep	0.8	2.6	0.9	0.9 R	1.2 R	0.9 R	0.7 R	0.0 R	0.7 R
	Dec	-0.1	-4.7	-0.2	-0.2 R	-4.7 R	-0.3 R	-0.1 R	-2.4 R	-0.1 R
2012	Mar	-0.5	2.3	-0.4	-0.4 R	2.4 R	-0.4 R	-0.3 R	2.4 R	-0.3 R
	Jun	0.2	6.1	0.3	0.2 R	6.1 R	0.3 R	0.1 R	3.6 R	0.1 R
	Sep	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2 R	0.0 R	0.3 R	0.2 R	2.4 R	0.3 R
	Dec	0.3	2.5	0.3	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4
<b>Percentage change from previous quarter</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	1.3	10.4	1.5	0.9 R	2.4 R	0.9 R	0.5 R	1.2 R	0.5 R
2011	Mar	0.2	2.4	0.3	-0.1 R	-3.5 R	-0.1 R	0.2 R	-2.4 R	0.2 R
	Jun	-0.1	-5.7	-0.3	0.1 R	0.0 R	0.1 R	0.0 R	1.2 R	0.0 R
	Sep	-0.5	-3.7	-0.6	0.0 R	2.4 R	0.0 R	0.0 R	0.0 R	0.0 R
	Dec	0.3	2.5	0.3	-0.2 R	-3.6 R	-0.3 R	-0.2 R	-1.2 R	-0.3 R
2012	Mar	-0.1	9.9	0.1	-0.3 R	3.7 R	-0.2 R	0.0 R	2.4 R	0.0 R
	Jun	0.5	-2.2	0.5	0.7 R	3.6 R	0.7 R	0.3 R	2.4 R	0.4 R
	Sep	-0.5	-9.2	-0.7	0.1 R	-3.4 R	0.0 R	0.2 R	-1.2 R	0.1 R
	Dec	0.3	5.1	0.4	-0.2	-1.2	-0.2	-0.1	-2.4	-0.2

1. Average weekly paid hours are calculated by dividing paid hours by the number of FTEs.

2. Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are revised each quarter.

**Symbol:**

R revised

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand

Table 7

**Average weekly earnings for FTEs<sup>(1)</sup>**

By sector

		Public sector			Private sector			Total		
		Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
Series ref: QEXQ		SBSG9A	SBSG9B	SBSG9Z	SBSH9A	SBSH9B	SBSH9Z	SBSZ9A	SBSZ9B	SBSZ9Z
<b>(\$)</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	1,226.26	19.24	1,245.51	894.60	24.18	918.78	967.96	23.09	991.05
2011	Mar	1,267.70	20.60	1,288.30	896.41	24.56	920.98	973.67	23.74	997.40
	Jun	1,256.28	25.21	1,281.49	906.03	23.34	929.37	983.13	23.75	1,006.88
	Sep	1,261.46	18.73	1,280.20	912.90	23.89	936.78	990.25	22.74	1,012.99
	Dec	1,261.94	19.01	1,280.95	918.88	23.82	942.70	994.19	22.77	1,016.95
2012	Mar	1,312.09	20.93	1,333.02	926.15	26.60	952.75	1,006.32	25.42	1,031.75
	Jun	1,287.54	19.87	1,307.41	935.83	26.32	962.15	1,013.09	24.91	1,038.00
	Sep	1,290.53	18.80	1,309.33	944.06	24.24	968.30	1,020.06	23.05	1,043.11
	Dec	1,299.86	19.12	1,318.97	945.21	25.86	971.07	1,022.88	24.38	1,047.26
<b>Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	2.0	17.4	2.2	3.8	10.9	4.0	3.5	11.9	3.7
2011	Mar	3.3	12.9	3.5	3.9	7.2	4.0	3.9	8.2	4.0
	Jun	2.7	48.9	3.3	4.4	2.8	4.4	4.2	10.6	4.3
	Sep	3.2	8.3	3.2	4.4	6.7	4.5	4.1	7.0	4.1
	Dec	2.9	-1.2	2.8	2.7	-1.5	2.6	2.7	-1.4	2.6
2012	Mar	3.5	1.6	3.5	3.3	8.3	3.4	3.4	7.1	3.4
	Jun	2.5	-21.2	2.0	3.3	12.8	3.5	3.0	4.9	3.1
	Sep	2.3	0.4	2.3	3.4	1.5	3.4	3.0	1.4	3.0
	Dec	3.0	0.6	3.0	2.9	8.6	3.0	2.9	7.1	3.0
<b>Percentage change from previous quarter</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	0.3	11.2	0.4	2.3	8.0	2.5	1.7	8.6	1.9
2011	Mar	3.4	7.1	3.4	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.6	2.8	0.6
	Jun	-0.9	22.4	-0.5	1.1	-5.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.0
	Sep	0.4	-25.7	-0.1	0.8	2.4	0.8	0.7	-4.3	0.6
	Dec	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.7	-0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4
2012	Mar	4.0	10.1	4.1	0.8	11.7	1.1	1.2	11.6	1.5
	Jun	-1.9	-5.1	-1.9	1.0	-1.1	1.0	0.7	-2.0	0.6
	Sep	0.2	-5.4	0.1	0.9	-7.9	0.6	0.7	-7.5	0.5
	Dec	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.1	6.7	0.3	0.3	5.8	0.4

1. Average weekly earnings are calculated by dividing earnings by the number of FTEs.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 8

**Average hourly earnings<sup>(1)</sup>**

By sector

		Public sector			Private sector			Total		
		Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
Series ref: QEXQ		SASG9A	SASG9B	SASG9Z	SASH9A	SASH9B	SASH9Z	SASZ9A	SASZ9B	SASZ9Z
<b>(\$)</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	32.71	39.27	32.80	23.87	25.31	23.91	25.83	27.09	25.86
2011	Mar	33.46	36.45	33.51	23.93	25.72	23.97	25.93	27.16	25.96
	Jun	33.23	35.86	33.28	24.21	27.52	24.28	26.21	29.10	26.27
	Sep	33.52	39.38	33.59	24.52	27.10	24.58	26.53	28.73	26.58
	Dec	33.82	36.91	33.86	24.53	26.61	24.58	26.56	28.04	26.59
2012	Mar	34.76	39.10	34.82	24.84	27.18	24.90	26.92	28.68	26.96
	Jun	34.27	37.03	34.31	24.90	27.23	24.96	26.96	28.56	27.00
	Sep	34.40	40.02	34.47	25.26	27.40	25.31	27.27	29.04	27.31
	Dec	34.70	39.89	34.77	25.17	27.81	25.23	27.25	29.34	27.30
<b>Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	1.3	5.2	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	3.3	1.9
2011	Mar	2.8	4.6	2.8	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.6
	Jun	2.2	-5.8	2.1	3.1	8.0	3.2	3.0	7.8	3.1
	Sep	2.8	0.7	2.8	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.2
	Dec	3.4	-6.0	3.2	2.8	5.1	2.8	2.8	3.5	2.8
2012	Mar	3.9	7.3	3.9	3.8	5.7	3.9	3.8	5.6	3.9
	Jun	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	-1.1	2.8	2.9	-1.9	2.8
	Sep	2.6	1.6	2.6	3.0	1.1	3.0	2.8	1.1	2.7
	Dec	2.6	8.1	2.7	2.6	4.5	2.6	2.6	4.6	2.7
<b>Percentage change from previous quarter</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	-2.7	0.6	0.5	-2.2	0.4
2011	Mar	2.3	-7.2	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Jun	-0.7	-1.6	-0.7	1.2	7.0	1.3	1.1	7.1	1.2
	Sep	0.9	9.8	0.9	1.3	-1.5	1.2	1.2	-1.3	1.2
	Dec	0.9	-6.3	0.8	0.0	-1.8	0.0	0.1	-2.4	0.0
2012	Mar	2.8	5.9	2.8	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.4
	Jun	-1.4	-5.3	-1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.1
	Sep	0.4	8.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.1
	Dec	0.9	-0.3	0.9	-0.4	1.5	-0.3	-0.1	1.0	0.0

1. Average hourly earnings are calculated by dividing earnings by paid hours.

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Table 9

**Average hourly earnings<sup>(1)</sup>**

By sex

		Male			Female			Total		
		Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
Series ref: QEXQ		SAAZ1A	SAAZ1B	SAAZ1Z	SAAZ2A	SAAZ2B	SAAZ2Z	SAAZ9A	SAAZ9B	SAAZ9Z
<b>(\$)</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	27.40	28.53	27.43	24.04	23.20	24.03	25.83	27.09	25.86
2011	Mar	27.51	28.54	27.54	24.08	23.38	24.07	25.93	27.16	25.96
	Jun	27.86	30.34	27.94	24.31	25.58	24.32	26.21	29.10	26.27
	Sep	28.17	30.74	28.25	24.63	23.34	24.62	26.53	28.73	26.58
	Dec	28.24	29.65	28.28	24.60	23.64	24.59	26.56	28.04	26.59
2012	Mar	28.61	30.18	28.66	24.91	24.62	24.91	26.92	28.68	26.96
	Jun	28.66	30.80	28.73	24.98	22.92	24.95	26.96	28.56	27.00
	Sep	29.14	31.12	29.20	25.08	23.20	25.06	27.27	29.04	27.31
	Dec	29.04	30.97	29.09	25.16	24.68	25.15	27.25	29.34	27.30
<b>Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	1.6	3.7	1.6	2.3	1.3	2.3	1.8	3.3	1.9
2011	Mar	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	-0.7	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.6
	Jun	3.0	6.7	3.2	2.9	12.6	3.0	3.0	7.8	3.1
	Sep	3.3	5.4	3.4	2.9	0.3	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.2
	Dec	3.1	3.9	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.8
2012	Mar	4.0	5.7	4.1	3.4	5.3	3.5	3.8	5.6	3.9
	Jun	2.9	1.5	2.8	2.8	-10.4	2.6	2.9	-1.9	2.8
	Sep	3.4	1.2	3.4	1.8	-0.6	1.8	2.8	1.1	2.7
	Dec	2.8	4.5	2.9	2.3	4.4	2.3	2.6	4.6	2.7
<b>Percentage change from previous quarter</b>										
<b>Quarter</b>										
2010	Dec	0.5	-2.2	0.4	0.5	-0.3	0.5	0.5	-2.2	0.4
2011	Mar	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Jun	1.3	6.3	1.5	1.0	9.4	1.0	1.1	7.1	1.2
	Sep	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	-8.8	1.2	1.2	-1.3	1.2
	Dec	0.2	-3.5	0.1	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	0.1	-2.4	0.0
2012	Mar	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.3	4.1	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.4
	Jun	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.3	-6.9	0.2	0.1	-0.4	0.1
	Sep	1.7	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.1
	Dec	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	0.3	6.4	0.4	-0.1	1.0	0.0

1. Average hourly earnings are calculated by dividing earnings by paid hours.

Source: Statistics New Zealand