

Embargoed until 10:45am – 05 November 2009

Household Labour Force Survey: September 2009 quarter

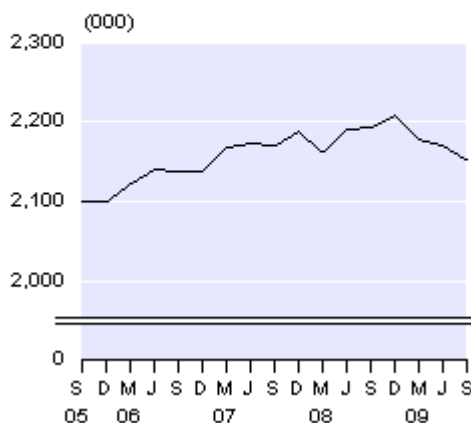
Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted unemployment increased by 12,000 to 150,000.
- The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 6.5 percent.
- Seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 17,000 to 2,154,000.

	September 2009 quarter	Quarterly change	Annual change
Unemployment rate	6.5%	+0.5	+2.2
Unemployed	150,000	+9.0%	+53.9%
Employed	2,154,000	-0.8%	-1.8%
Not in the labour force	1,083,000	+1.8%	+3.3%
Labour force participation rate	68.0%	-0.4	-0.6

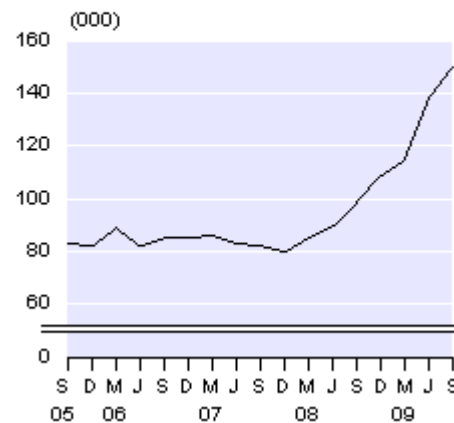
Employment

Seasonally adjusted
Quarterly



Unemployment

Seasonally adjusted
Quarterly



Geoff Bascand
Government Statistician

5 November 2009
ISSN 1178-0487

Commentary

Labour market overview – seasonally adjusted

The September 2009 quarter Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) showed further rises in unemployment and the unemployment rate, continuing the trend seen over the past seven quarters. The number of people unemployed reached its highest level in 15 years, while the unemployment rate hit a nine-year high. Employment continued to decline this quarter.

Unemployment increased by 12,000 (9.0 percent) during the September 2009 quarter, to reach 150,000, the highest level since the March 1994 quarter. This increase was largely driven by male unemployment, which rose by 9,000. During the quarter, the unemployment rate increased by 0.5 percentage points, to reach 6.5 percent – the highest level since the March 2000 quarter.

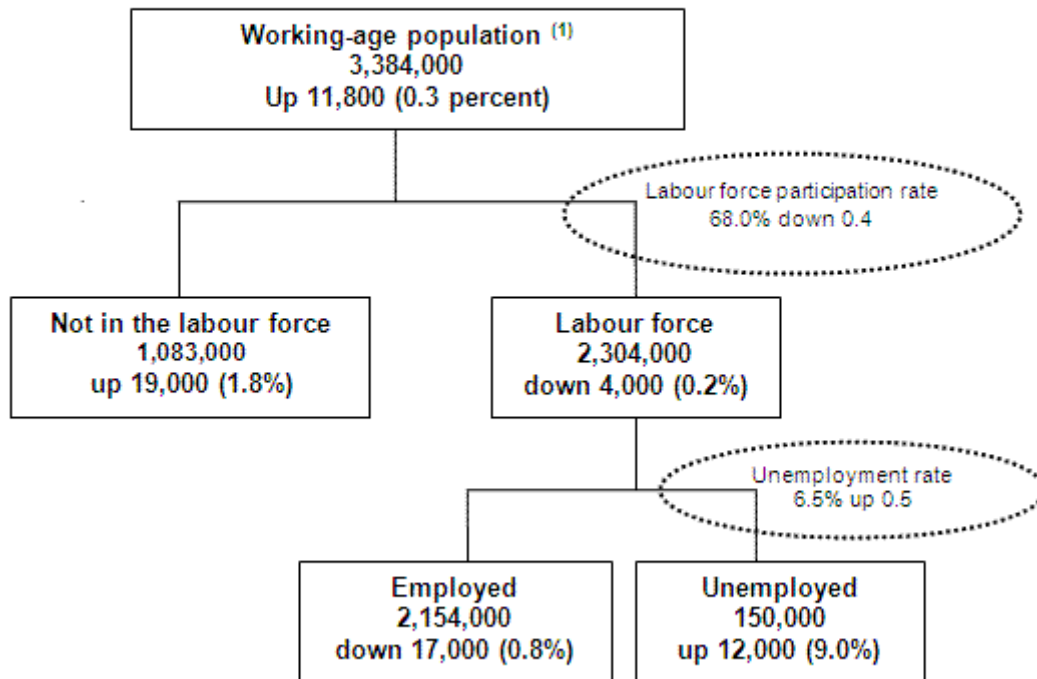
Employment fell by 17,000 (0.8 percent) during the September 2009 quarter and was driven by a decrease in male full-time employment. This decrease was partly offset by an increase in female employment during the quarter.

The labour force participation rate fell by 0.4 percentage points during the quarter, to 68.0 percent.

The total number of actual hours worked decreased by 0.7 percent during the quarter.

The (unadjusted) working-age population continued to grow during the September 2009 quarter, partly due to positive net permanent and long-term migration.

The Labour Market September 2009 Quarter
Seasonally adjusted figures
 Quarterly Change



(1) The working-age population is not seasonally adjusted

Employment – seasonally adjusted

Employment decreased by 17,000 (0.8 percent), dropping to 2,154,000 during the September 2009 quarter. This is the lowest number of employed people since the December 2006 quarter. Annually, employment decreased by 1.8 percent

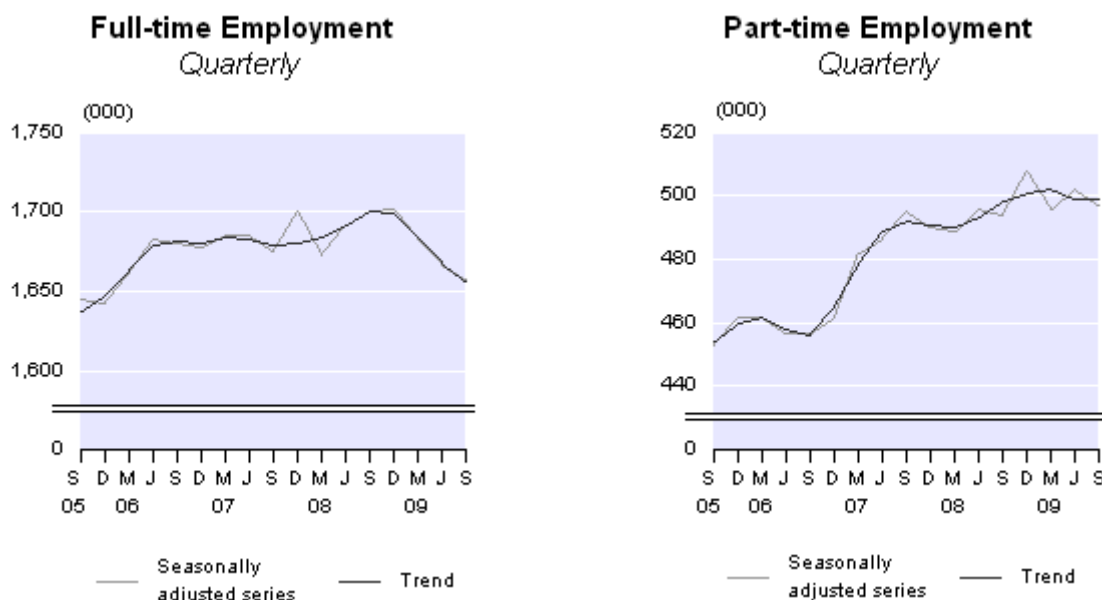
Full-time and part-time employment decreased during the September 2009 quarter. Full-time employment had the larger decrease of 8,000 (0.5 percent), while part-time employment decreased by 5,000 (1.1 percent). In annual terms, part-time employment increased by 3,000 (0.6 percent) and full-time employment decreased by 42,000 (2.5 percent).

Male employment dropped by 20,000 (1.8 percent), to 1,138,000 during the September 2009 quarter. Both male full-time and part-time employment decreased, down by 14,000 (1.3 percent) and 6,000 (4.3 percent), respectively. In annual terms, male employment decreased by 25,000 (2.1 percent), driven by full-time employment, which decreased by 30,000 (2.9 percent). Male part-time employment offset the annual movement, increasing by 5,000 (3.9 percent) during the year to September 2009.

Female employment increased during the September 2009 quarter. There were increases in both full-time and part-time employment, up by 2,000 (0.3 percent) and 1,000 (0.3 percent), respectively. Annually, female employment decreased by 14,000 (1.4 percent). This was driven by full-time employment, which decreased by 12,000 (1.8 percent). Part-time employment decreased by 2,000 (0.7 percent).

In unadjusted terms, employment for those aged 15–19 years decreased by 22,700 to 116,500 in the year to the September 2009 quarter. For those aged 60–64 years and 65 years and over, employment increased by 13,100 to 146,600 and 6,600 to 81,800, respectively.

Waikato was the only region to show a significant (unadjusted) annual decrease in the number of people employed, down by 17,300 to 192,600. Conversely, Otago had an annual increase of 9,500 to reach 102,700 people employed.



Employment by industry – unadjusted

Statistics New Zealand has recently implemented the latest version of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC06). ANZSIC06 information has only been coded since the March 2009 quarter in the HLFS, and has been back-cast for earlier periods. For more information on the introduction of ANZSIC06 into the HLFS, please refer to the 'Technical notes' section.

The survey (unadjusted) series recorded that the manufacturing, retail trade and accommodation, and construction industries had the largest annual level decreases, of 27,300, 12,200, and 10,500, respectively. The health care and social assistance, and public administration and safety industries recorded the largest annual level increases of 12,100 and 10,100, respectively.

Unemployment – seasonally adjusted

The number of people unemployed increased by 12,000 (9.0 percent) to reach 150,000 during the September 2009 quarter. This is the highest number of people since the March 1994 quarter. The number of unemployed males increased by 9,000 (12.9 percent) to 80,000 and the number of unemployed females increased by 3,000 (5.0 percent) to 71,000.

Annually, the number of people unemployed increased by 53,000 (53.9 percent). This is the largest annual percentage increase on record. Male and female unemployment increased by 27,000 (52.4 percent) and 25,000 (55.8 percent), respectively.

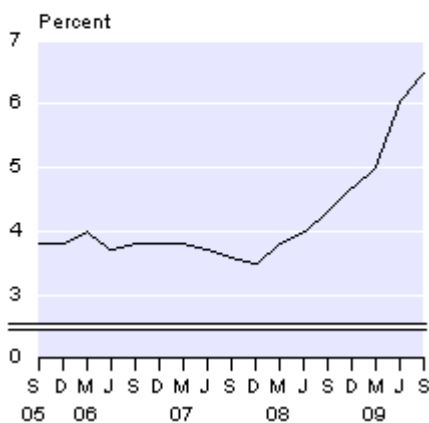
The unemployment rate continued to rise, reaching 6.5 percent during the September 2009 quarter. This is a 0.5 percentage point quarterly increase, and a 2.2 percentage point annual increase.

During the quarter, the male unemployment rate increased by 0.9 percentage points to reach 6.6 percent, while the female unemployment rate increased by 0.3 percentage points to reach 6.5 percent. Annually, both the female and the male unemployment rates increased by 2.3 percentage points.

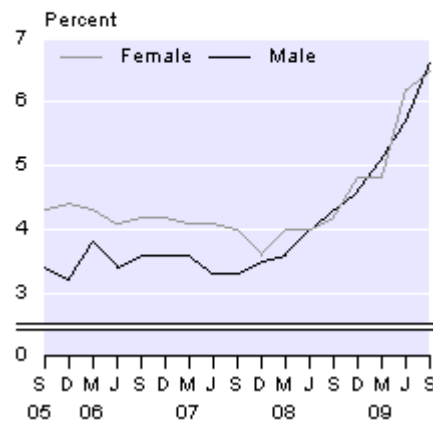
Since the September 2008 quarter, there have been significant increases in (unadjusted) unemployment in the Auckland, Bay of Plenty, Gisborne/Hawkes Bay, Wellington, Canterbury, and Otago regions.

By age group, the largest annual increases in the number of people unemployed were for those aged 15–19-years and 20–24 years, up by 13,200 and 7,300 respectively.

Unemployment Rate
Seasonally adjusted
Quarterly



Unemployment Rate by Sex
Seasonally adjusted
Quarterly



Working-age population – unadjusted

The working-age population grew by 11,800 (0.3 percent) during the September 2009 quarter, to reach 3,384,000. Part of the increase was due to a net gain from permanent and long-term migration (See [International Travel and Migration: September 2009](#) for more information.) Annually, the working-age population has increased by 45,900 (1.4 percent).

In the year to September 2009, the working-age population increased significantly in the Otago region.

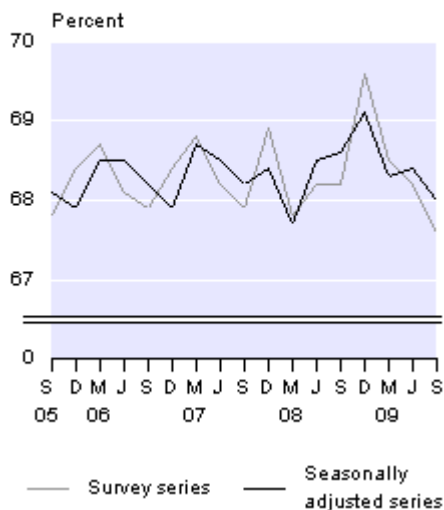
Labour force participation – seasonally adjusted

The labour force participation rate decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 68.0 percent, during the September 2009 quarter. On an annual basis, the labour force participation rate was down by 0.6 percentage points. The total labour force decreased by 4,000 (0.2 percent) to 2,304,000 during the September 2009 quarter. Annually, the labour force increased by 13,000 (0.6 percent).

The male labour force participation rate fell by 1.0 percentage points to 74.1 percent during the September 2009 quarter. The female participation rate, conversely, rose by 0.2 percentage points to 62.3 percent. In annual terms, both the male and the female participation rates decreased, by 1.0 and 0.2 percentage points, respectively.

Labour Force Participation Rate

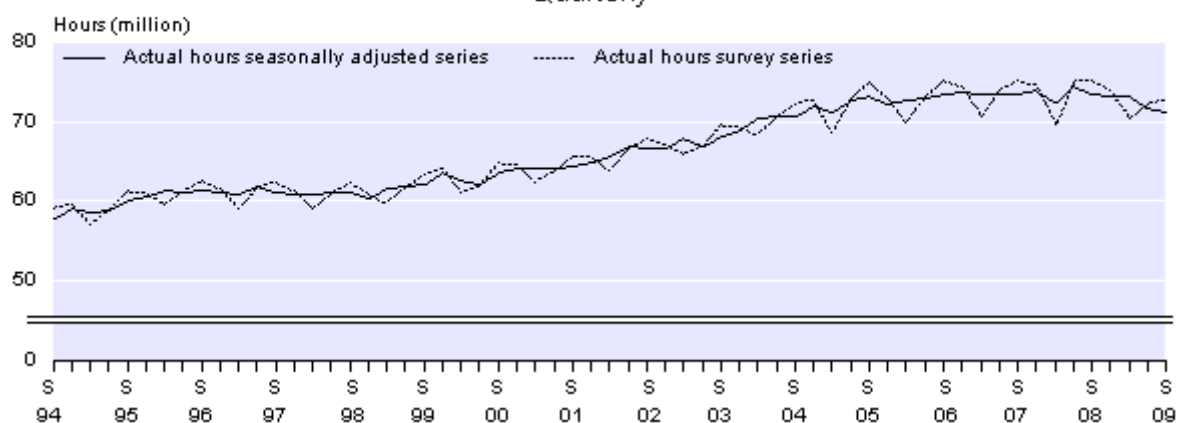
Quarterly



Total hours worked – seasonally adjusted

The total number of actual hours worked per week decreased by 0.7 percent during the September 2009 quarter. The number of usual hours worked per week decreased by 0.2 percent over the same period. Annually, both total number of actual and usual decreased, by 3.1 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively.

Total Hours Worked Each Week Quarterly



Jobless – unadjusted

The jobless are defined as those people who are either officially unemployed, available but not seeking work, or actively seeking but not available for work. Since the September 2008 quarter, the total number of jobless people has increased by 41.8 percent, to reach 254,000.

Underemployment – unadjusted

The number of underemployed people (employed people who work part-time and would prefer to work more hours) may serve as a measure of underutilised labour in the economy. Of the 499,800 people employed part-time in the September 2009 quarter, 24.4 percent (122,100) preferred to work more hours. This compared with 22.2 percent in the June 2009 quarter and 16.5 percent in the September 2008 quarter.

In the September 2009 quarter, 31.2 percent of males working part-time preferred to work more hours compared with 21.8 percent of females.

Duration of unemployment – unadjusted

In the year to the September 2009 quarter, short-term unemployment (those unemployed for 26 weeks or less) increased by 26,300 (37.3 percent) to 96,700. During the same period, the number of long-term unemployed (those unemployed for longer than 26 weeks) more than doubled, reaching 35,500. Of the total number of unemployed people in the September 2009 quarter, 66.9 percent had been so for less than 26 weeks, while 24.5 percent had been unemployed for longer than 26 weeks.

Duration of unemployment (unadjusted)		
	September 2008 quarter (000)	September 2009 quarter (000)
Short-term unemployment 26 weeks or less	70.4	96.7
Long-term unemployment Over 26 weeks, but not over one year	8.8	25.9
Over one year, but not over two years	2.8	6.5
Over two years	1.9	3.0
Total long-term unemployment	13.6	35.5
Not specified	9.9	12.3
Total unemployment	93.9	144.5

Participation in formal study – unadjusted

During the September 2009 quarter, 314,200 were participating in formal study, a 9.3 percent increase from the same quarter in 2008. Unemployed people were the most likely to be involved in formal study in the September 2009 quarter, with 15.0 percent participating. This compares with 11.4 percent of people who were not in the labour force, and 7.8 percent of those who were employed.

Ethnic group statistics – unadjusted

Ethnicity series are now published using the single/combination output method of classification. With this method, people are counted just once according to the ethnic group or combination of ethnic groups they have reported. Please refer to the 'Technical notes' section for more information.

In annual terms, unadjusted unemployment rates increased for all ethnic groups except the Middle Eastern/Latin American/African group (MELAA).

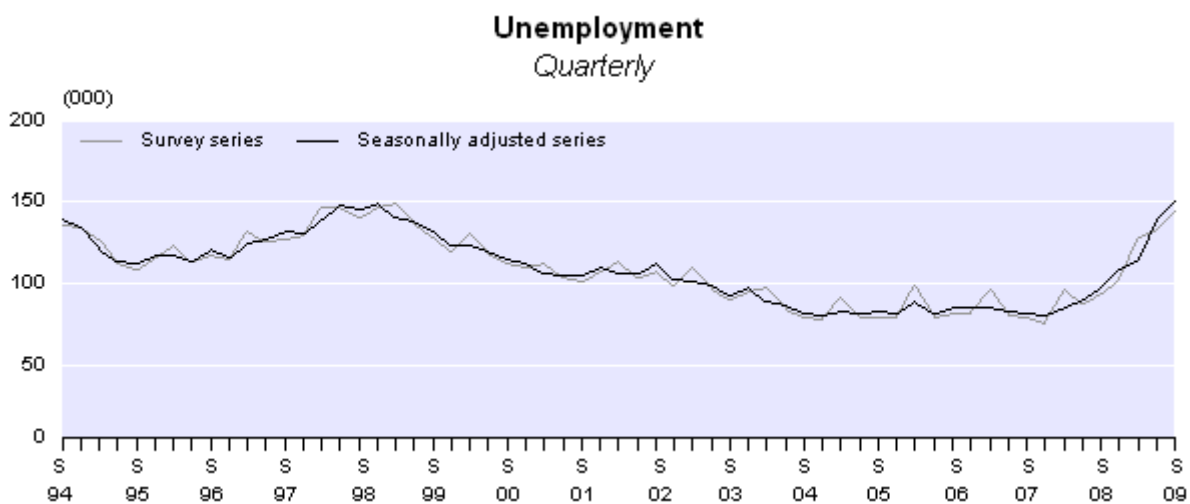
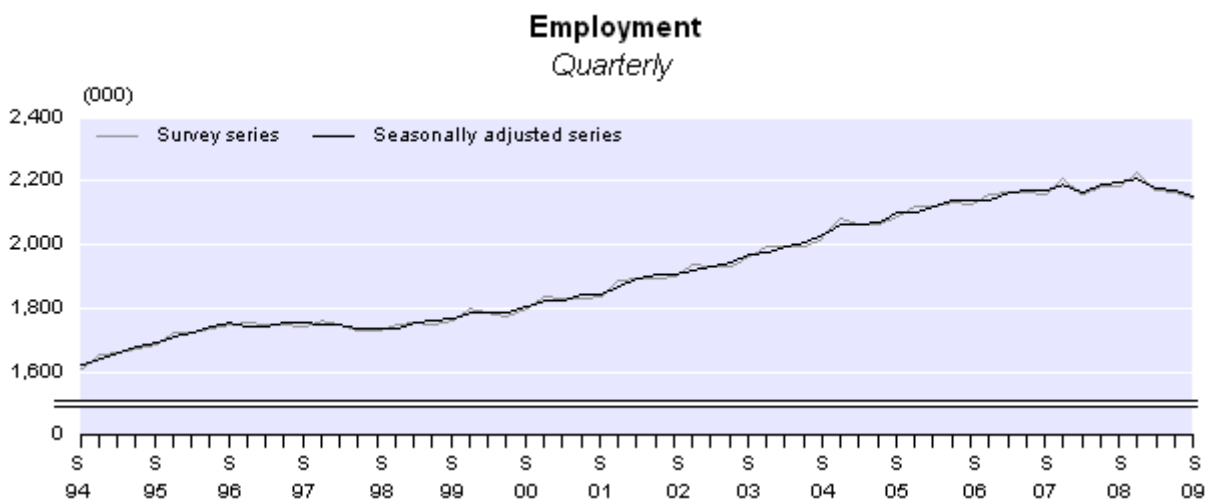
Single/combination unemployment rate (unadjusted) by ethnic group		
	September 2008 quarter (percent)	September 2009 quarter (percent)
European only	3.1	4.5
Māori only	9.6	14.2
Pacific peoples only	7.7	12.3
Asian only	4.7	8.5
MELAA only	9.9	8.0
'Other ethnicity' only	S	3.7
European/Māori	6.6	10.4
Two or more groups not elsewhere included	4.7	14.5

Note: MELAA = Middle Eastern/Latin American/African S = suppressed

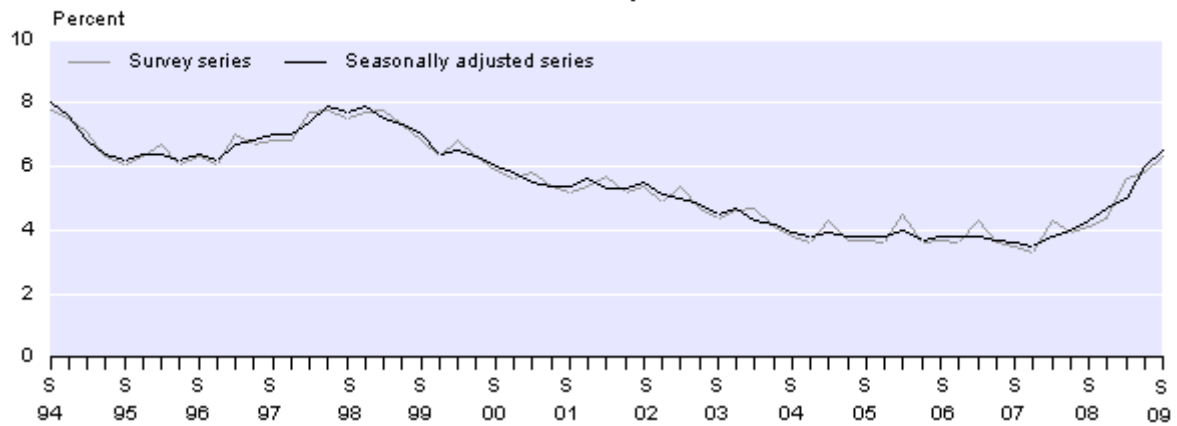
The unemployment rate for all people who identified with the Māori ethnic group (including those who identified with other groups as well) was 13.0 percent for the September 2009 quarter. This rate is known as the total response Māori unemployment rate. There has been an increase of 4.8 percentage points since the September 2008 quarter, when the total response Māori unemployment rate was 8.2 percent.

Longer time series

The following graphs show the HLFS series for the number of people employed, 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.



Unemployment Rate Quarterly



For technical information contact:
Lourdes Vivo
Wellington 04 931 4600
Email: info@stats.govt.nz

Next release ...

Household Labour Force Survey: December 2009 quarter will be released on 4 February 2010.

Technical notes

Background to the survey

The Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) commenced 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, a range of statistics relating to employment, unemployment, and people not in the labour force is published.

In this release

This release contains seasonally adjusted, trend, and survey statistics for the September 2009 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, whether in the commentary or in tables, are sourced from the original survey series and are unadjusted.

Figures presented in this release are rounded. Because each table contains rounded figures, there may be some small inconsistencies between the totals and individual cells. Unrounded figures have been used in the calculation of unemployment rates and labour force participation rates. Cells with estimates of less than 1,000 have been suppressed and appear as 'S' in the tables. These estimates are subject to sampling errors too great for most practical purposes.

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonal adjustment aims to eliminate the impact of regular seasonal events on a time series. In the case of the labour market, there are cyclical events that occur at around the same time each year that affect labour supply and demand. For example, in summertime there is a large pool of student labour that is both available for, and actively seeking, work. There is also increased demand for labour in the retail sector and in many primary production industries.

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. Each quarter, the seasonal adjustment process is applied to the latest and all previous quarters. This means that seasonally adjusted estimates for any of the previously published quarters may change slightly.

Each series 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.

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.

Trend series

For any series, the survey estimate can be broken down into three components: trend, seasonal and irregular. Trend series have had both the seasonal and irregular components removed, and reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series. Revisions to the trend series can be particularly large, especially if any estimates were considered to be outliers, but turn out to be part of the underlying trend. Typically, only the last two or three estimates will be subject to substantial revisions.

Survey scope

The target population for the HLFS is the civilian, usually resident, non-institutionalised population aged 15 years and over. This means that the statistics in this release do not cover long-term residents of homes for older people; hospitals and psychiatric institutions; inmates of penal institutions; members of the permanent armed forces; members of the non-New Zealand armed forces; overseas diplomats; overseas visitors who expect to be resident in New Zealand for less than 12 months; and those aged under 15 years

Reliability of survey estimates

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 rural and urban areas throughout New Zealand, and information is obtained for each member of the household.

Each quarter, one-eighth of the households in the sample are rotated out and replaced by a new set of households. Therefore, the overlap between two adjacent quarters can be as high as seven-eighths. This overlap improves the reliability of quarterly estimates of change.

Two types of error are possible in estimates based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

Sampling error can be measured, and quantifies the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed. 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 through the application of best survey practices and monitoring of known indicators (eg non-response).

Sampling errors are calculated for each cell in the published tables and for estimates of change between adjacent quarters. For example, the estimated total number of people employed in the September 2009 quarter is 2,143,400 before seasonal adjustment. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 21,600, 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 2,121,800 and 2,165,000.

Smaller estimates, such as the number of people unemployed, are subject to larger relative sampling errors than larger estimates. For example, the estimated total number

of people unemployed in the September 2009 quarter is 144,500 before seasonal adjustment. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 9,200 or 6.4 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 135,300 and 153,700.

Estimates of change are also subject to sampling error. For example, the survey estimate of change in total employment from the June 2009 quarter to the September 2009 quarter is a decrease of 22,700. This estimate is subject to a sampling error of plus or minus 18,500 (at the 95 percent confidence level). Therefore, the true value of the decrease in surveyed employment from the June 2009 quarter to the September 2009 quarter has a 95 percent chance of lying between 4,200 and 41,200.

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 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.

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.

HLFS Response Rates	
Quarter	Response rate (%)
Sep 2008	89.0
Dec 2008	88.4
Mar 2009	89.2
Jun 2009	85.4
Sep 2009	87.9

Definitions of labour force category

The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on their actual activity during a survey reference week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organization, are used for the HLFS:

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 their survey reference week were classified as 'employed' or 'unemployed'.

Employed: All persons 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.

Unemployed: All persons 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.

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

Unemployment rate: The number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

Labour force participation rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the working-age population.

This definition of labour force participation includes all those aged 15 years and over in the numerator (the total labour force) and the denominator (the working-age population). This definition is the most appropriate for the New Zealand labour market, as New Zealand does not have a compulsory retirement age, and many workers stay in the labour force beyond the age of 65. Using this definition also means that the measure will reflect changes in labour market demographics, in particular the increasing number of employees working beyond 65 years.

Several alternative definitions of labour force participation rate are in use by other organisations; 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- to 64-year age group, particularly in countries with a compulsory retirement age. Generally, this definition leads to a higher figure. Using this definition for the New Zealand HLFS in the September 2009 quarter gives a surveyed figure of 77.1 percent.

Industry statistics

The industry statistics this quarter are based on ANZSIC 2006 (ANZSIC06), the latest edition of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. The 1996 version of ANZSIC (ANZSIC96), used in industry outputs in previous releases, has been updated to the 2006 edition. Note that industry outputs defined using ANZSIC06 are not comparable with those based on ANZSIC96.

The release of ANZSIC06 followed a review that involved consultation with government agencies responsible for policy formulation and administration, non-government analysts of industry structure and performance, and industry experts. The changes to ANZSIC ensure the classification is current and relevant, reflecting changes in the structure and composition of industry since the previous edition, and recognises changing user requirements for industry data.

In the HLFS, data has been collected using both ANZSIC06 and ANZSIC96 from the March 2009 quarter, and will continue to be collected using both classifications until December 2011. A back-cast series for 'total people employed by industry and sex' has been created for ANZSIC06. The series has been created at the 1-digit divisional level and has been back-cast from the December 2008 quarter to the March 2003 quarter.

With the introduction of ANZSIC06, Statistics New Zealand also developed the New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC) which will assist in the standardisation of outputs. The September 2009 quarter HLFS will be published at NZSIOC level one. Under NZSIOC level one, industries are published at the 1-digit divisional level, apart from three categories which are combined ANZSIC06 divisions. The category titled 'retail trade and accommodation' is the combined 'retail trade' and 'accommodation and food services' divisions. The 'professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services' category is the combined 'professional, scientific, and technical services' division and the 'administrative and support services' division. The 'arts and recreation services' division has been combined with the 'other services' division to form the 'arts, recreation, and other services' category.

More information can be found at [Implementing ANZSIC06 in the Household Labour Force Survey](#).

Occupation statistics

From this quarter onwards, ANZSCO will be the basis of occupation data in the HLFS. ANZSCO is a harmonised classification which has been developed by Statistics New Zealand, the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and the Australian Department of Employment and Workplace Relations, for use in both Australia and New Zealand. Occupation data is currently based on the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 1999 (NZSCO99). The occupation data is available on [Infoshare](#).

Occupation data has also been collected using both NZSCO99 and ANZSCO from the March 2009 quarter, and will continue to be collected using both classifications until December 2011. A back-cast series for 'total people employed by occupation and sex' has been created for ANZSCO. The series has been created at the 1-digit divisional level and has been back-cast from the December 2008 quarter to the March 2003 quarter.

More information can be found at [Implementing ANZSCO in the Household Labour Force Survey](#).

Formal study statistics

To be participating in formal study, an individual 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.

Māori benchmarks

Prior to 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 of 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. However, introducing the Māori population benchmarks does not necessarily translate to improved estimates for non-Māori ethnic groups.

Ethnic statistics

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

In the December 2007 quarter, the HLFS began collecting ethnicity data using the 2005 New Zealand standard classification of ethnicity. The new single/combination ethnicity tables contain five quarters worth of data using the 2005 classification. The 2005 classification of ethnicity enables the HLFS to collect and output more detailed ethnicity data, especially for the Asian ethnic group, which was not previously collected.

Using the total response ethnicity output, people who reported 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 2009 and September 2009 quarters of the Household Labour Force Survey.

Total Response HLFS Ethnicity Data for Working-age Population⁽¹⁾		
Ethnic group	June 2009 quarter	September 2009 quarter
European	2,558,300	2,545,800
Māori	422,600	424,400
Pacific peoples	184,700	188,500
Asian	343,200	358,100
MELAA ⁽²⁾	32,500	30,800
Other	52,500	57,200

(1) The sum of ethnic groups will not add up to 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.

To read about the 2005 New Zealand standard classification of ethnicity please go to the Statistics NZ website, www.stats.govt.nz.

Household statistics

A household's labour force status is derived by looking at the labour force status of members in the household aged between 18 and 64 years. For example, if a couple is living by themselves and one is aged 64 and the other is aged 65, 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 between the ages of 18 and 64 years have been 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 under 18 years and not in full-time employment.

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

Copyright

Information obtained from Statistics NZ may be freely used, reproduced, or quoted unless otherwise specified. In all cases Statistics NZ must be acknowledged as the source.

Liability

While care has been used in processing, analysing and extracting information, Statistics NZ gives no warranty that the information supplied is free from error. Statistics NZ shall not be liable for any loss suffered through the use, directly or indirectly, of any information, product or service.

Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off The Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. 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. Standardised unemployment rates in OECD countries, latest available
14. Total people employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex and formal study status