Labour Market Statistics: June 2016 quarter (includes Household Labour Force Survey)

Embargoed until 10:45am – 17 August 2016

Key facts

Labour market at a glance

- Unemployment down to 5.1 percent in the June 2016 quarter.
- Large increase in employment but partly reflects improvements to the HLFS, including better identification of self-employed people.
- Wage inflation remains subdued.

Employment at a glance (seasonally adjusted)		**Jun 2016 quarter**	**Quarterly change**	**Annual change**
		(000)	Percent	
Working-age population		3,716	+0.9	+2.7
Employed		2,460	+2.4	+4.5
Unemployed		131	-1.0	-4.6
Filled jobs		1,875	+0.3	+3.1
		Percent	Percentage points	
Employment rate		66.2	+1.0	+1.1
Unemployment rate		5.1	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force participation rate		69.7	+0.9	+0.8
Wages at a glance		Level	Percent	
Wage inflation (salary and wage rates, including overtime)	All sectors	1127	+0.4	+1.5
	Private sector	1133	+0.4	+1.6
	Public sector	1109	+0.2	+1.3
LCI analytical unadjusted		1227	+0.7	+2.8
Average ordinary time hourly earnings		$29.62	+0.5	+2.1
Hours at a glance (figures seasonally adjusted)		Level	Percent	
Average weekly paid hours for FTEs (QES)	Ordinary time	37.69	+0.2	-0.1
	Total	38.41	+0.2	-0.3
Total weekly paid hours (QES)		57.5 (million)	+0.2	+2.9
Total actual weekly hours worked (HLFS)		82.9 (million)	+2.5	+5.7

Liz MacPherson, Government Statistician
ISSN 2422-8699
17 August 2016

Commentary

- Household Labour Force Survey redeveloped
- Overview of the labour market in the June 2016 quarter
- Understanding the increase in employment
- Underutilisation
- Unemployment down in North Island
- NEET
- Wage growth remains subdued

Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) redeveloped

The June 2016 release includes results of the redeveloped HLFS, which was in the field for the first time this quarter.

Improving labour market statistics has more information about the HLFS redevelopment. Please note that revisions to key labour market indicators (including the unemployment rate) were earlier communicated on 29 June, and these revisions are now included in this release.

This information release includes labour market statistics from the Quarterly Employment Survey and the Labour Cost Index that were previously released on 3 August 2016.

Overview of the labour market in the June 2016 quarter

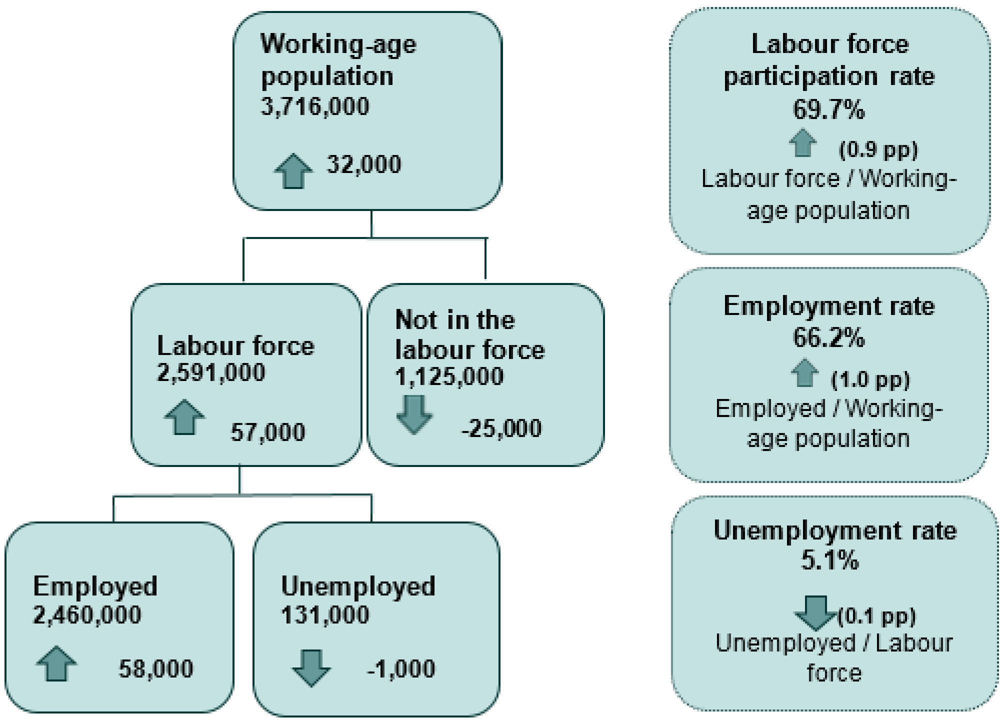
Unemployment down slightly

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 5.1 percent in the June 2016 quarter (from a revised 5.2 percent in the March 2016 quarter). There were 1,000 fewer people unemployed over the June quarter, down to 131,000.

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were 2,000 fewer women unemployed in the June 2016 quarter. Their unemployment rate decreased 0.3 percentage points to 5.4 percent. The unemployment rate for men decreased 0.1 percentage point, down to 4.7 percent.

Unemployment rate
Quarterly, June 2007–2016

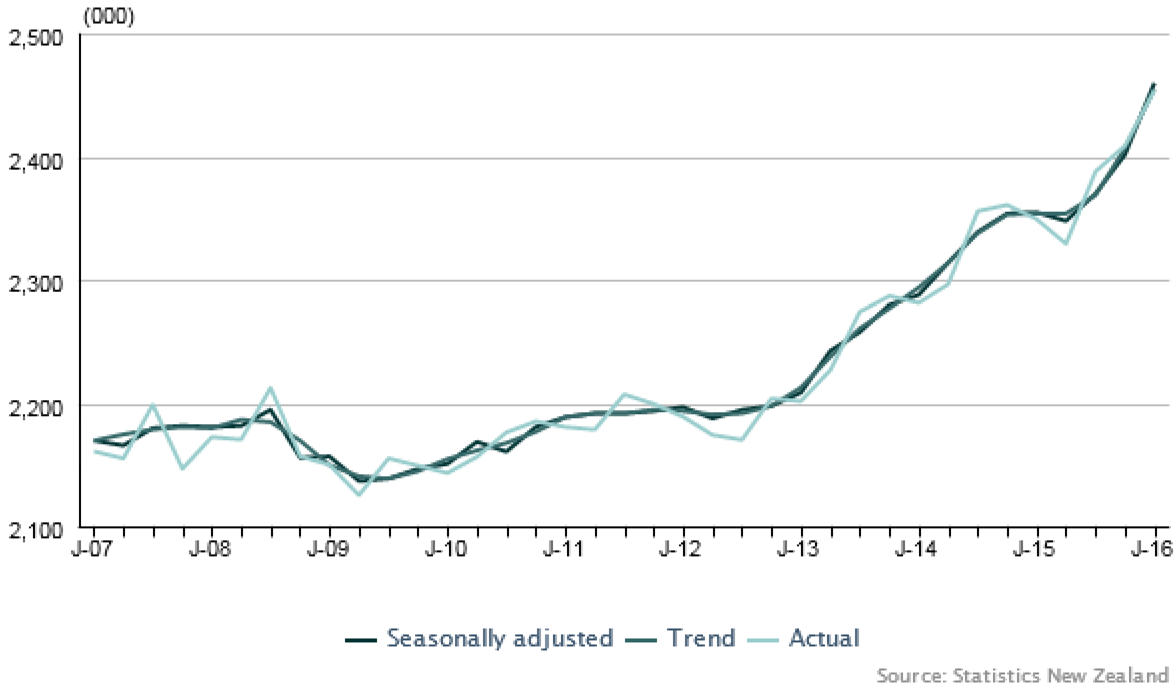
Labour market summary
Seasonally adjusted
June 2016 quarter



Employment

The June 2016 quarter estimates suggest employment growth of 2.4 percent (58,000 people), and that the employment rate has reached 66.2 percent. However, some of the changes to the redeveloped HLFS need to be considered when interpreting this quarter's results. Overall, the new survey appears to be estimating a higher level (or stock) of employment than the previous HLFS.

People employed
Quarterly, June 2007–2016



Although we have backdated some changes to the questionnaire for certain estimates, in particular the unemployment rate, it was not possible to apply the changes in employment measures to historical data. The changes in the questionnaire for employment therefore result in a methodological break in the series between March 2016 and June 2016.

See Improving labour market statistics.

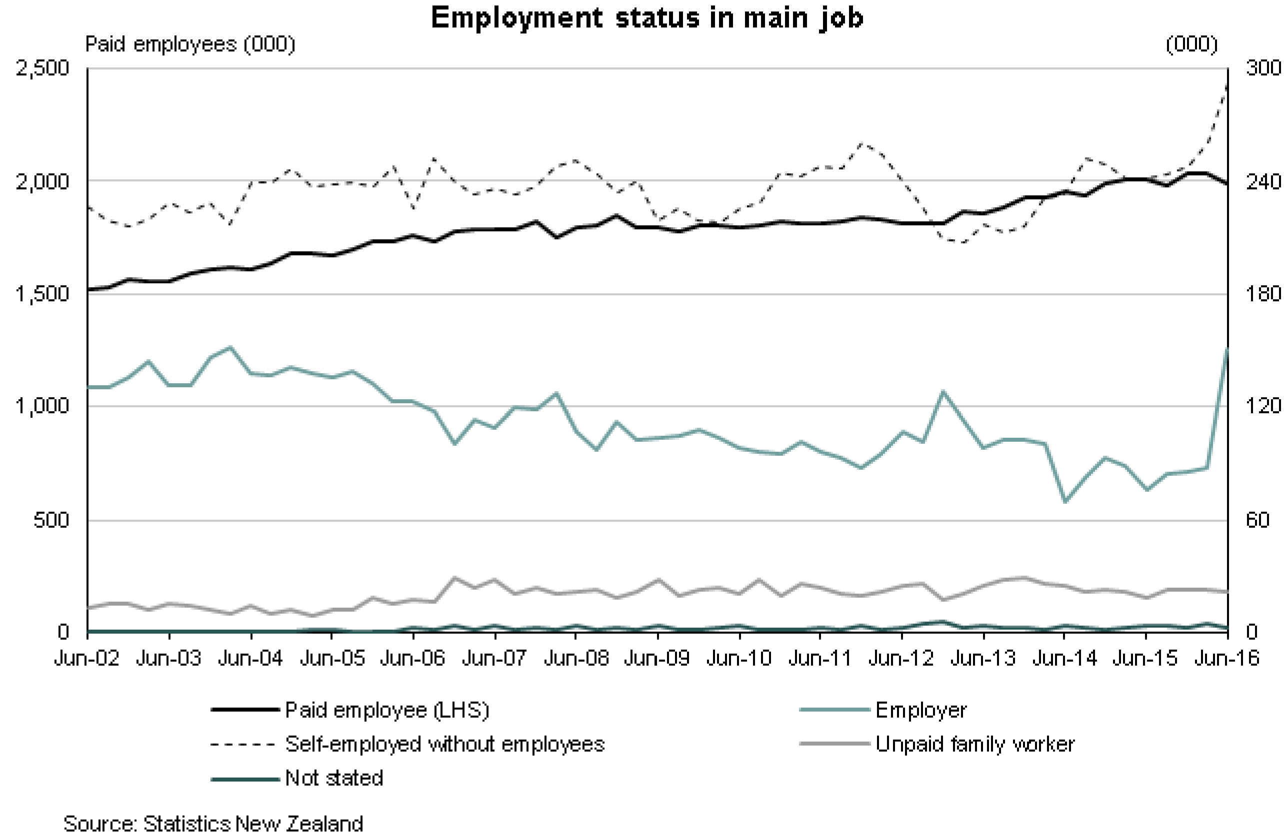
Changes that had an effect on the June 2016 quarter's employment estimates are:

- improved questions about undertaking paid work, which are now identifying more self-employed people in the labour market
- including people employed in the armed forces and residing in private dwellings in the survey population.

Understanding the increase in employment

The change in employment this quarter is influenced by both changes to the survey and by real increases in the number of people employed. The improvements to the employment status questions in the questionnaire were made to correct an issue in the former questionnaire, which probably over-estimated the number of paid-employees and underestimated employers and 'self-employed without employees'.

See employment status for more detail on these changes.



The graph above shows employment status in main job. It highlights an atypical increase in some of the employment status categories. Employers and the 'self-employed without employees' rose 62,500 and 32,000, respectively, from the March to June 2016 quarters. This was partly offset by a drop in the number of paid employees, down 45,400 over the quarter. On an unadjusted basis total employment had a net increase of 45,300 people.

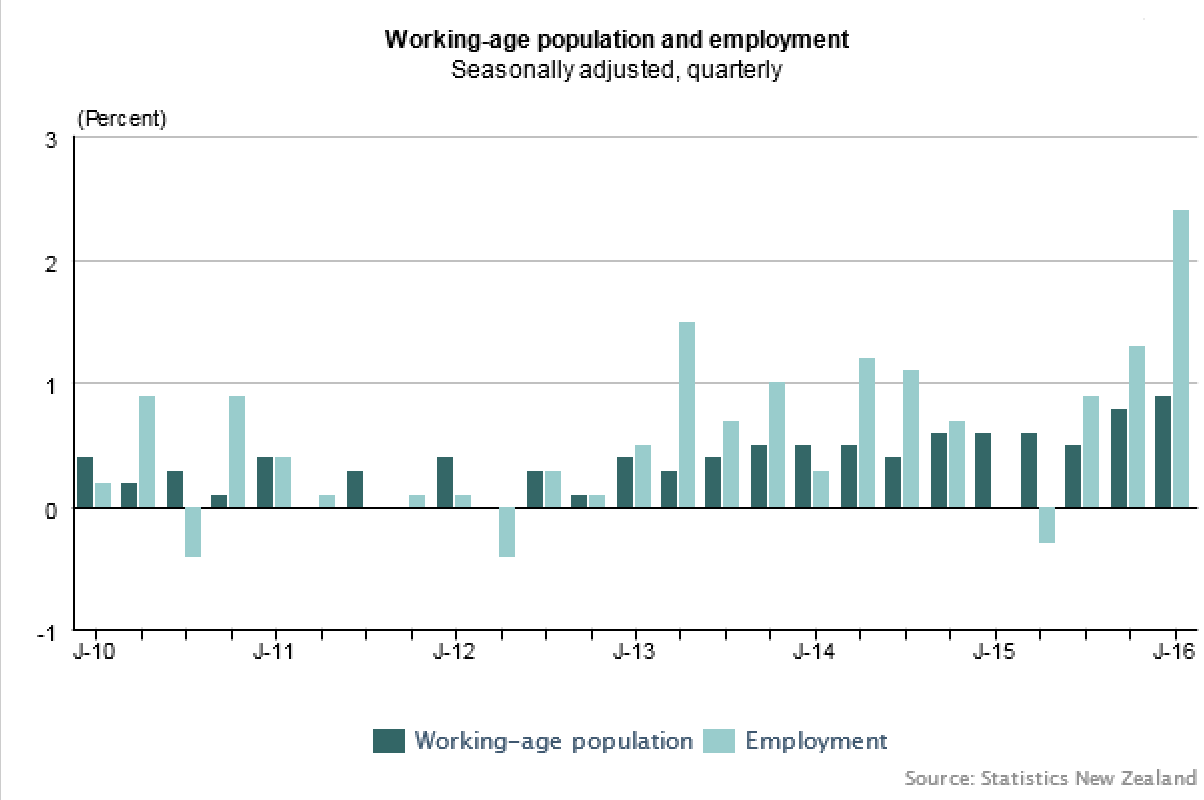
While it is not possible to understand at an individual level how the questionnaire changes have altered the way questions are answered, our testing and monitoring has shown the new questions are performing as expected. There are considerable flows of people from being paid employees to being employers, bringing the HLFS estimates more in line with other data sources. This is a one-off adjustment, which has shifted a number of people to a more-correct employment status. In most instances these classification changes simply move people within the overall 'employed' category. However, evidence suggests some people have also been identified as self-employed (without employees) who were previously counted in the not in the labour force category.

Evidence for employment growth over the quarter

While the magnitude of the changes due to new questions and any real changes in employment status cannot be quantified, other labour market indicators suggest there was real growth in employment in the June 2016 quarter.

In previous quarters employment growth has been equal to or has exceeded growth in the working-age population, with a few exceptions, for the last three years.

Latest National Population Estimates show the largest-ever population increase was for the year ended June 2016. We would expect this population growth to be reflected in the employment growth this quarter.



Although the coverage of the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) varies from the HLFS, the QES seasonally adjusted figures show the number of filled jobs increased 3.1 percent over the year to the June 2016 quarter. This compares with a 1.9 percent increase in the year to June 2015.

The following industries made the largest contribution to the increase in filled jobs in the QES for the year to June 2016 (not seasonally adjusted):

- accommodation and food services (up 14,000 jobs, 11.0 percent)
- construction (up 10,000 jobs, 6.8 percent)
- health care and social assistance (up 9,100 jobs, 4.1 percent)
- professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services (up 9,100 jobs, 3.6 percent).

We also have a monthly filled-jobs series based on tax data. This covers all jobs belonging to workers who were paid wages or salaries at any point in the month and uses data from the Employers Monthly Schedule tax form. The latest estimates from this series show a 3.1 percent increase in filled jobs between April 2015 and April 2016.

See Experimental monthly filled-job series for more information.

Looking at the impact of the survey change

Self-employment

The effect of changes to the employment status questions is to reclassify some people previously identified as not in the labour force to self-employed. We expect this is largely due to moving away from the question "did you do any work for pay or profit in a job, business or farm?". This resulted in an increase in the number of employed and a corresponding decrease in the number of people not in the labour force.

To dig deeper into this change, we look at some changes in employment status between quarters for individuals in the survey. Households remain in the survey for eight consecutive quarters, therefore we can see the employment status of people who responded in both the March and June 2016 quarters. From this, we saw an increase in the proportion of people who were not in the labour force in the March quarter who were now identified as self-employed.

New information on job tenure suggests these people have been self-employed for some time, which confirms the issues in the previous questionnaire. This strongly indicates the questionnaire change has improved the identification of self-employed people.

Defence force included

A change in the population of the HLFS is contributing to the increase in employment. We have added in members of the armed forces living in private dwellings who were previously excluded. This has added 7,000 to 10,000 people to the total number of people employed.

See Datainfo+ for more information on this improvement.

The effect on estimates following the change in the population is noticeable when looking at employment estimates broken down by industry and region. The public safety and administration industry, which includes the defence force, had a significant increase in people employed in the June 2016 quarter, as did the Manawatu-Wanganui region, where some survey collection took place near and around the Linton army camp. This means the movements for this industry and region should be treated with caution this quarter.

Seasonal adjustment

The changes made to the survey have the potential to affect the seasonal pattern observed in the employment estimates. We considered several options for how to account for any discontinuities arising from survey changes.

We decided not to intervene in the seasonal adjustment process this quarter, due to needing more than one quarter's data to be available to estimate the new seasonal pattern.

See Datainfo+ for more information.

Managing the impact of the change

Following consultation with our customers we have introduced all the survey changes associated with our development plan this quarter rather than phasing them in over several quarters. This means that future quarterly movements will not be affected by survey changes and should be able to be used with confidence. We will continue to monitor the estimates for any indication of residual effects from the redevelopment.

Underutilisation

This quarter we introduced a new labour market measure – a measure of the underutilisation of labour in New Zealand. This measure is useful to indicate the potential labour supply. This measure includes: people who are unemployed by the official definition, people who are employed but want to work more hours (underemployed), and those who want a job but are not currently actively looking or available to start work. A total of 342,000 people were underutilised in the June 2016 quarter, which equates to an underutilisation rate of 12.7 percent.

See Underutilisation in the labour market June 2016 quarter results for more information.

Unemployment down in North Island

The Auckland, Gisborne/Hawke's Bay, and Taranaki regions had statistically significant decreases in the unadjusted unemployment rate over the year to June 2016. The Auckland region had a decrease of 1.2 percentage points, bringing the unemployment rate down to 4.7 percent, the lowest since September 2008.

Unemployment rates by regional council area
June 2016 quarter (compared with June 2015 quarter)

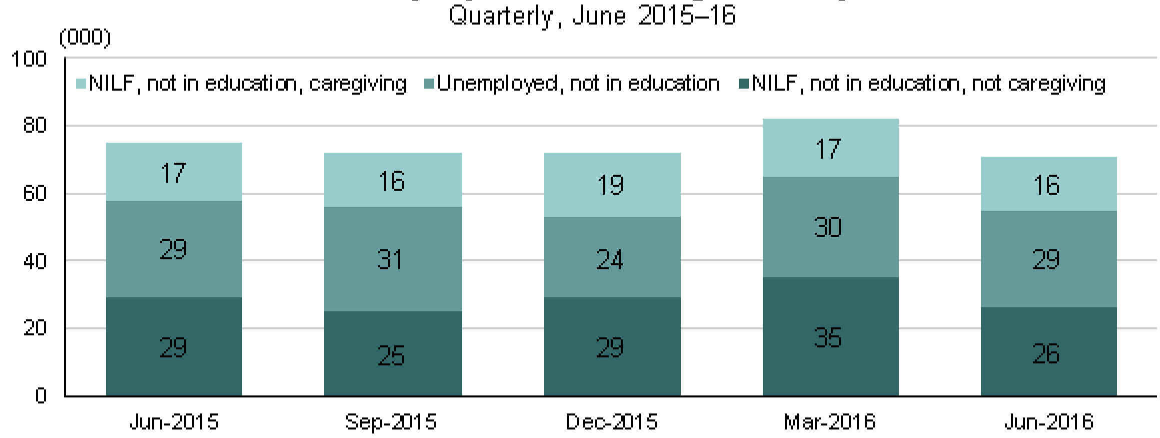
New Zealand’s OECD rankings

With the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate at 5.1 percent, New Zealand is 11th equal in the OECD rankings (no change from the March 2016 quarter). This ranks New Zealand below the United States and the United Kingdom (both with unemployment rates of 4.9 percent) but above Australia (5.8 percent).

Not in employment, education, or training (NEET)

The seasonally adjusted NEET (not in employment, education, or training) rate decreased 1.7 percentage points, to 10.7 percent in the June 2016 quarter. This was the lowest NEET rate since September 2008.

Seasonally adjusted NEET[1] aged 15–24 years
Quarterly, June 2015–16



1. Not in employment, education or training
Note: NILF not in labour force
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Changes in the number of youth NEET in the latest quarter should be interpreted with caution, due to the redeveloped HLFS. The changes outlined above – better identification of self-employed people and including defence force personnel – are relevant for NEET because this could result in more youth being counted as employed. This is more likely to be the case for youth aged 20–24, not those aged 15–19 years old. Compared with the June 2015 quarter, the only statistically significant change was an increase in the number of males aged 20–24 years who were employed and not in education.

In addition to this, the new HLFS questions have been improved to better identify education and caregiving status. It is not possible to yet determine whether this has had a material effect on the NEET estimates.

The following sections were published on Wednesday 3 August.

Wage growth remains subdued

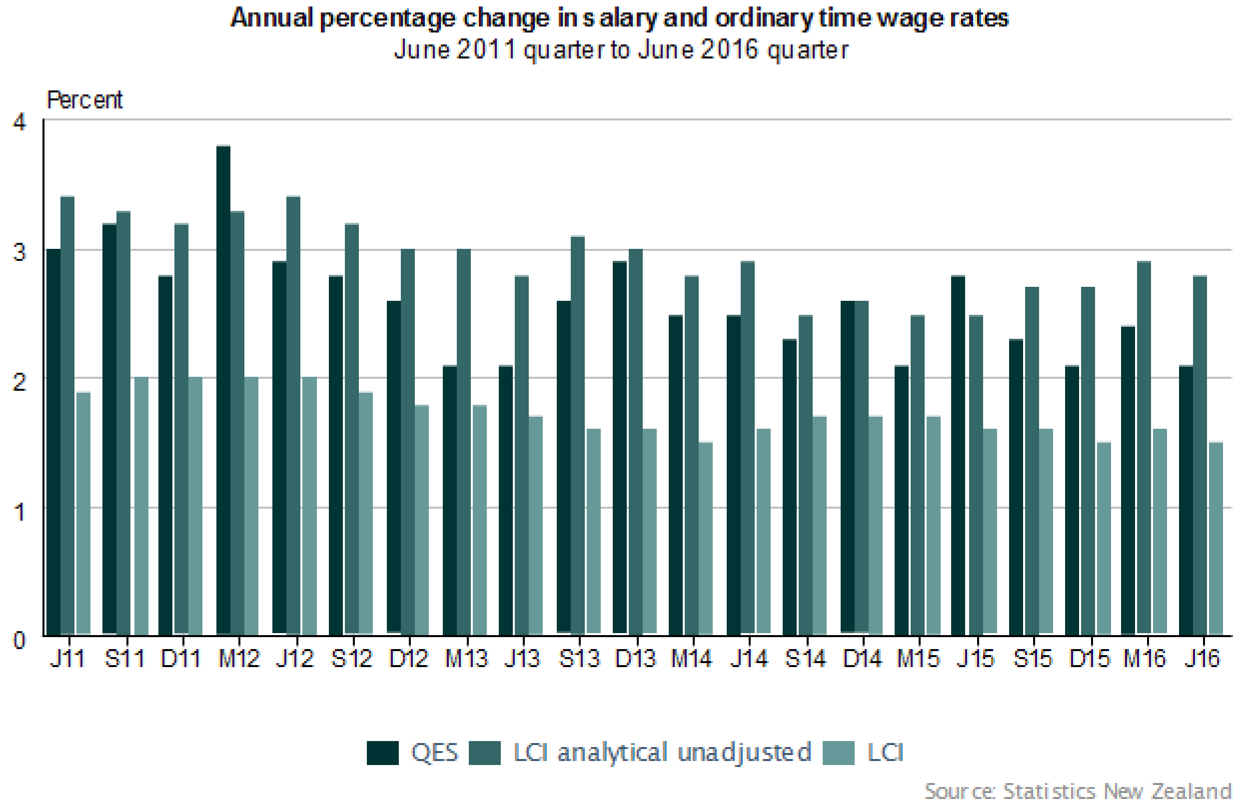
All the following movements are for the year to the June 2016 quarter.

The labour cost index (LCI) (including overtime) increased 1.5 percent. This measure of wage inflation reflects changes in the rates that employers pay to have the same job done to the same standard. Annual LCI increases have been 1.5 percent to 1.8 percent since the March 2013 quarter.

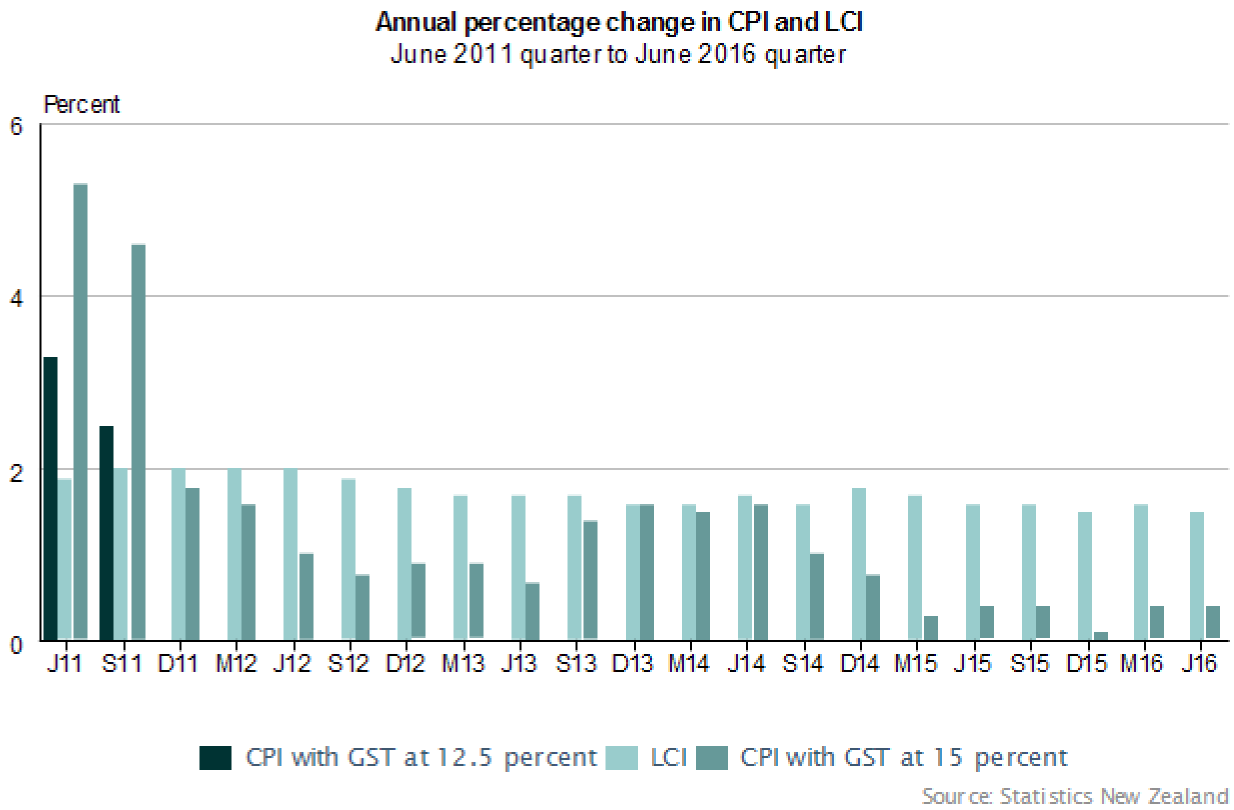
Private sector annual wage growth, as measured in the LCI, increased 1.6 percent. Public sector annual wage growth increased 1.3 percent. The latest annual growth in the public sector came from increases in central government (up 1.3 percent) and local government (up 1.7 percent).

The unadjusted LCI increased 2.8 percent. This measure allows for quality changes within occupations as well as wage inflation.

Average ordinary-time hourly earnings, from the QES, increased 2.1 percent in the year ended June 2016 – to reach $29.62. This measures the average hourly wage bill across all jobs in surveyed industries.



In the year to the June 2016 quarter, prices of goods and services bought by households, as measured by the consumer price index (CPI), increased 0.4 percent. The LCI (including overtime) increased 1.5 percent over the same period. The gap between CPI and LCI inflation (1.1 percentage points) is the smallest since December 2014 (1.0 percentage points).



Minimum wage change affects wages

The adult minimum wage increased from $14.75 an hour to $15.25 an hour (3.4 percent increase) on 1 April 2016. For the June 2016 quarter, 14 percent of all surveyed salary and ordinary time wage rates increased – 2 percent of rates increased due to the minimum wage increase. The impact of this change is most noticeable in the retail trade and accommodation industry group, and for jobs requiring little or no training and experience.

See Datainfo+ for more information on the impact of the minimum wage change.

Growth in weekly earnings down on previous quarters

The ordinary time average weekly earnings per full-time equivalent employee (FTE), as measured in the QES, increased 2.0 percent over the year to June 2016 – to reach $1,119.02. This increase was due to the increase in wages, as opposed to the increase in hours, as the average weekly ordinary paid hours decreased 0.1 percent. Ordinary time average weekly earnings per FTE had increased 3.2 percent over the previous year to June 2015.

Over the year to June 2016, ordinary time average weekly earnings per FTE in the private sector increased 2.3 percent. The public sector had a slower wage growth of 1.7 percent.

The construction industry, and the professional, scientific, and technical services industry, made the largest contributions to the increase in average total weekly earnings per FTE. Wholesale trade and retail trade were the next-largest contributors.

Wage growth in construction industry eases

In the year to the June 2016 quarter, salary and wage rate growth (including overtime) in the Canterbury construction industry continued to ease. The 1.0 percent growth was the lowest annual increase since the series began in 2010.

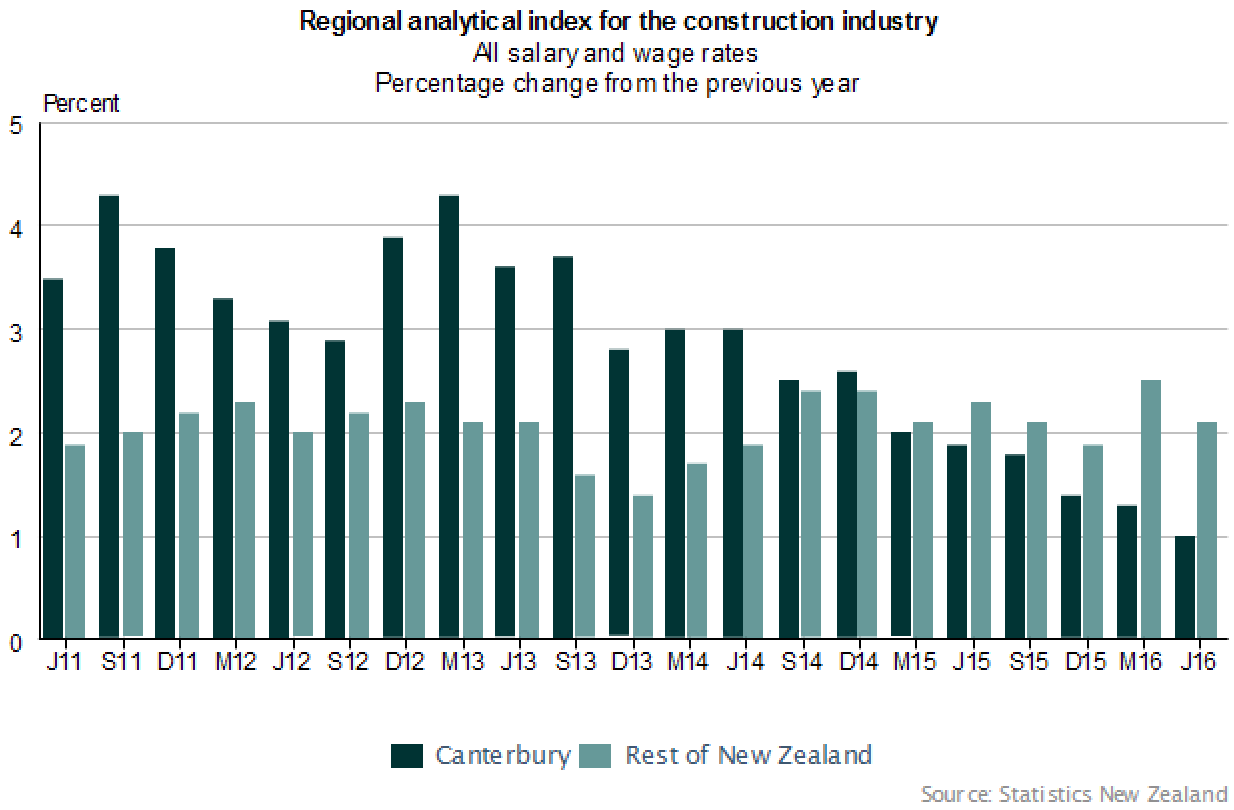
Compared with the June 2009 quarter, construction wages in Canterbury, influenced by the rebuild following the earthquakes, have increased more than in the rest of New Zealand. However, since the March 2015 quarter, annual wage growth has been stronger in the rest of New Zealand than in Canterbury.

For the rest of New Zealand, wage rate growth in the construction industry fell slightly for the year, to 2.1 percent.

The annual mean increases of the wage rates that rose for the June 2016 quarter were:

- 3.3 percent for the Canterbury region
- 4.0 percent for the rest of New Zealand.

In the June 2016 quarter, the annual mean increases in Canterbury construction wage rates were lower than the mean increases for the rest of New Zealand for the third quarter in a row.



For more detailed data about labour market statistics, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Definitions

About labour market statistics

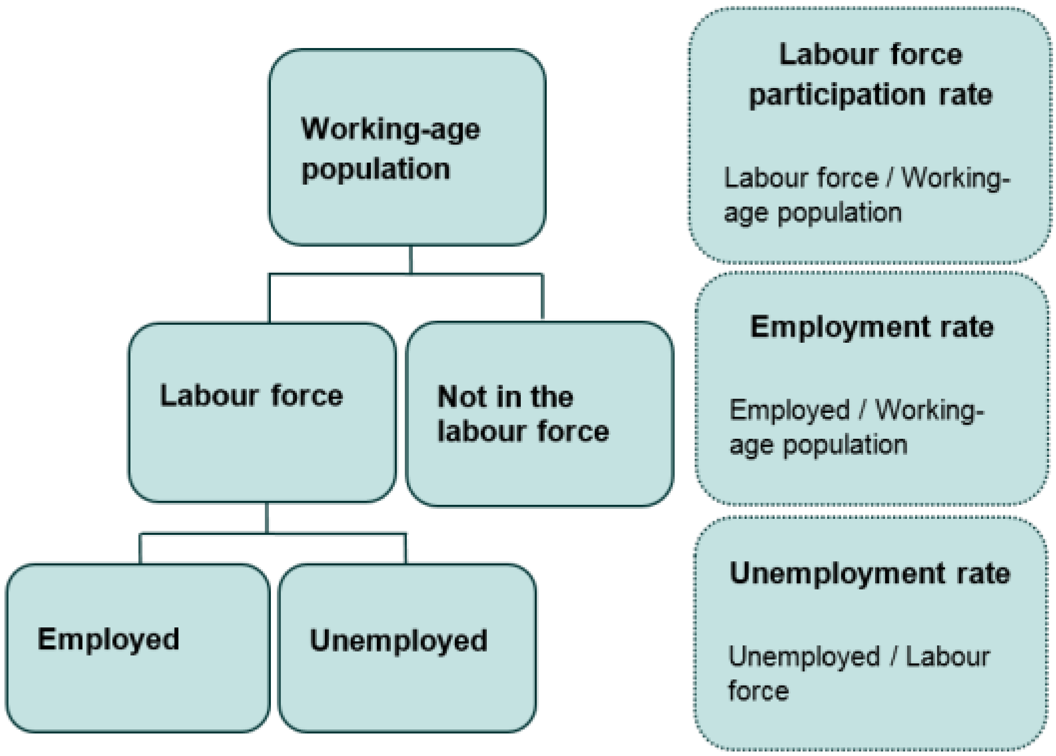
The labour market statistics information release combines data from three surveys to present a broad picture of the labour market.

From the **Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS)** we provide a picture of New Zealand's labour force – these statistics relate to employment, unemployment, and people not in the labour force.

The **Quarterly Employment Survey (QES)** estimates the demand for labour by New Zealand businesses – 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.

The **Labour Cost Index (LCI)** measures changes in salary and wage rates for a fixed quantity and quality of labour input. It is a measure of wage inflation, reflecting changes in the rates that employers pay to have the same job done to the same standard.

Overview of the labour market



Labour force categories used in the Household Labour Force Survey has more information.

More definitions

Business Register: the list of all economically significant enterprises in New Zealand, which is maintained by Statistics NZ.

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

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

Employment rate: the number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the working-age population. The employment rate is closely linked to the working-age population definition.

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

Extended labour force: people in the labour force, or in the potential labour force.

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.

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

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

Index reference period: the benchmark with which prices in other periods are compared (eg if the index number in a later period is 1150, prices have increased by 15.0 percent since the index reference period). Prices for later periods can also be compared in the same fashion. The LCI has an index reference period of the June 2009 quarter (=1000).

Industry: determined from the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006. Businesses in QES are classified using ANZSIC06 industries. See ANZSIC 2006 – industry classification for more information about ANZSIC06 and its implementation into the QES and other Statistics NZ collections.

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.

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

NEET rate: the total number of youth (aged 15–24 years) who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET), as a proportion of the total youth working-age population.

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.

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

Potential labour force: people who are not actively seeking but are available and wanting a job, and people who are actively seeking but not currently available for work, but will be available in the next four weeks.

Price index: measures the change in price between time periods for a given set of goods and services. It summarises a set of prices for a variety of goods and services collected from a number of outlets.

Seasonally adjusted series: removes the seasonal component present when dealing with quarterly data. Seasonal patterns obscure the underlying behaviour of the series.

Statistically significant: statistical assessment of whether a change in the series is systematic or simply due to chance. Systematic movements occur when the change is greater than its respective sampling error.

Trend series: removes both the seasonal and irregular component of the series and reveals the underlying direction of movement in a series.

Underemployment: people who are in part-time employment who would like to, and are available to, work more hours.

Underemployment rate: the number of underemployed people expressed as a percentage of the employed population.

Underutilised: the sum of those unemployed, underemployed, and in the potential labour force.

Underutilisation rate: the number of underutilised people expressed as a proportion of those in the extended labour force.

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.

Union membership: whether an employee belongs to a union in their main job.

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 QES and are not included in the estimate of filled jobs.

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

Related links

Next release

Labour Market Statistics: September 2016 quarter will be released on 2 November 2016.

Subscribe to information releases, including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

The release calendar lists information releases by date of release.

Past releases

Labour Market Statistics has links to past releases (from December 2014 quarter).

Household Labour Force Survey has links to past releases.

Quarterly Employment Survey has links to past releases.

Labour Cost Index (Salary and Wage Rates) has links to past releases.

Related information

Improving labour market statistics for information (including papers and other relevant data) on the Household Labour Force Survey redevelopment

Household Labour Force Survey population rebase from 2013 Census: Includes regional benchmarks for the revised HLFS results, which provides information on the recent population rebase.

A guide to unemployment statistics (second edition) (published 2014) provides guidance to data users on the different features of four unemployment measures.

User guide for wage and income measures (published 2013) has more information on the various Statistics NZ income and wage measures.

Extended region and age series now available (published 2014) introduces two key classifications in response to our users' needs.

Future of the Household Labour Force Survey (published 2014) outlines changes to the HLFS and how these changes will affect the survey from mid-2016 onwards.

See Employment and unemployment for more reports and articles about New Zealand's labour market.

Data quality

Period-specific information

See Labour Market Statistics period specific information – Datainfo+ for labour market statistics information that changes between periods.

General information

See Household Labour Force Survey methodology – Datainfo+ for general methodology used to produce household labour force statistics.

See Labour Cost Index methodology – Datainfo+ for general methodology used to produce labour cost index statistics.

See Quarterly Employment Survey methodology – Datainfo+ for general methodology used to produce quarterly employment survey statistics.

Revisions

Revisions to Household Labour Force Survey

The Labour Market Statistics: June 2016 quarter release includes revisions to previous quarters that we made as a result of redeveloping the HLFS. Included in these revisions were downward changes to the estimates for unemployment and labour force participation.

See Household Labour Force Survey: Revisions to labour market estimates for more information about the revisions.

The following estimates take into the account the revisions already signalled in the above information paper (published 29 June 2016). Therefore, the revisions described below relate specifically to the effects of seasonal adjustment.

Each quarter, we apply the seasonal adjustment process to the latest quarter and all previous quarters. Every estimate is subject to revision each quarter as new data is added, which means that seasonally adjusted estimates for previous quarters may change slightly. In practice, estimates more than two years from the end-point will change little.

The March 2016 quarter unemployment rate remained unchanged at 5.2 percent after we applied seasonal adjustment.

This table lists the changes in estimates between the current and previous quarters for the seasonally adjusted data.

Percent revision from last estimate, seasonally adjusted						
Quarter	**Male employed**	**Female employed**	**Male unemployed**	**Female unemployed**	**Male not in labour force**	**Female not in labour force**
Jun 2015	-0.17	-0.02	-0.01	-0.32	0.26	0.11
Sep 2015	0.06	-0.01	-0.13	0.25	-0.01	-0.01
Dec 2015	-0.01	-0.04	-0.04	-0.19	-0.01	0.09
Mar 2016	0.14	0.09	0.28	0.24	-0.30	-0.20

This table presents revisions for the trend estimates. Trend revisions are generally larger than those of the seasonally adjusted data.

Percent revision from last estimate, trend						
Quarter	**Male employed**	**Female employed**	**Male unemployed**	**Female unemployed**	**Male not in labour force**	**Female not in labour force**
Jun 2015	-0.11	0.01	-0.02	-0.22	0.07	0.02
Sep 2015	-0.17	-0.04	-0.15	0.77	0.11	0.08
Dec 2015	-0.18	-0.16	-0.12	1.25	0.25	0.22
Mar 2016	0.51	0.34	1.27	1.45	-0.93	-0.52

The table below shows the average of all such absolute revisions, expressed relatively, and indicates to what extent the current estimates might be revised when the revised data for the next quarter becomes available.

Mean absolute percent revisions				
	Seasonally adjusted		**Trend**	
	1-step	**4-step**	**1-step**	**4-step**
Male employed	0.05	0.08	0.17	0.17
Female employed	0.06	0.11	0.24	0.24
Male unemployed	0.46	0.75	1.75	1.81
Female unemployed	0.52	0.86	1.86	1.85
Male not in labour force	0.1	0.17	0.38	0.37
Female not in labour force	0.09	0.15	0.35	0.37

In the table above, a '1-step ahead' revision is one we make to an estimate one quarter later. For example, if in the March 2010 quarter the seasonally adjusted estimate of females employed was first published as 1,020,000, and then in the June 2010 quarter this same estimate was revised to 1,022,000, this would be an upward revision of 0.20 percent.

A '4-step ahead' revision is one we make to an estimate four quarters later. For example, if in the March 2010 quarter release the trend estimate of females not in the labour force was first published as 665,000 and then in the March 2011 release, one year later, the trend estimate of females not in the labour force for the March 2010 quarter was revised to 664,000, this would be a decrease of 1,000, or a downward revision of 0.15 percent.

Revisions to HLFS estimated working-age population

The estimated working-age population used to calculate HLFS statistics in this release differs from that of the Household Labour Force Survey Estimated Working-age Population: June 2016 quarter published 27 July 2016.

See Labour Market Statistics period specific information – Datainfo+ for further explanation on the changes to the estimated working-age population.

Contacts

For media enquiries contact:
Mark Gordon
Wellington 04 931 4620
Email: info@stats.govt.nz

For technical information contact:
Annelies van der Mijn
Wellington 04 931 4661
Email: info@stats.govt.nz

For general enquiries contact our Information Centre:
Phone: 0508 525 525 (toll free in New Zealand)
+64 4 931 4600 (outside of New Zealand)
Email: info@stats.govt.nz

Subscription service:
Subscribe to information releases, including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

Correction notifications:
Subscribe to receive an email if a correction notice is published for Labour Market Statistics.
Unsubscribe to correction notifications for Labour Market Statistics.

Subscribe to all to receive an email if a correction notice is published for any of our information releases.
Unsubscribe to all if you change your mind.

Tables

See the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box on this page. If you have problems viewing the files, see opening files and PDFs.

Household labour force survey tables

1. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex, seasonally adjusted series
2. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex, trend series
3. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex
4. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by age group
5. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by ethnic group
6. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by regional council
7. People employed
8. People employed, by employment status and sex
9. People employed, by industry and sex
10. Total actual hours worked
11. People employed, unemployed, not in the labour force, and total actual hours worked, seasonally adjusted series
12. Underutilisation, by sex
13. People underemployed, by sex
14. People employed, unemployed, and not in labour force, by sex and formal study status
15. Labour force and education status of those aged 15–24 years, by age group, seasonally adjusted series
16. Harmonised unemployment rates in OECD countries, latest available
17. Employment rates in OECD countries, latest available

Quarterly employment survey tables

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

Labour cost index tables

1. Salary and wage rates by sector, all industries/occupations combined
2.1 Salary and wage rates by industry and by occupation, public sector
2.2 Salary and wage rates by industry and by occupation, public sector, percentage change from previous quarter
2.3 Salary and wage rates by industry and by occupation, public sector, percentage change from same quarter
of previous year
3.1 Salary and wage rates by industry and by occupation, private sector
3.2 Salary and wage rates by industry and by occupation, private sector, percentage change from previous quarter

3.3 Salary and wage rates by industry and by occupation, private sector, percentage change from same quarter of previous year
4.1 Salary and wage rates by industry, all sectors combined
4.2 Salary and wage rates by industry, all sectors combined, percentage change from previous quarter
4.3 Salary and wage rates by industry, all sectors combined, percentage change from same quarter of previous year
5.1 Salary and wage rates by occupation, all sectors combined
5.2 Salary and wage rates by occupation, all sectors combined, percentage change from previous quarter
5.3 Salary and wage rates by occupation, all sectors combined, percentage change from same quarter of previous year
6.1 Distribution of annual movements, all sectors combined
6.2 Proportions of salary and wage rates increasing, private sector and all sectors combined
6.3 Distribution of annual increases by reason, all sectors combined
7.1 Median and mean increases, all sectors combined
7.2 Median and mean increases by sector
8.1 Published and analytical unadjusted indexes for the private sector
8.2 Published and analytical unadjusted indexes for all sectors combined
9.1 Labour cost index, base expenditure weights by sector, cost, occupation, and skill level
9.2 Labour cost index, base expenditure weights by industry

Supplementary tables

Quarterly employment survey supplementary tables

1. Average total hourly earnings, by ANZSIC06 industry
2. Filled jobs, by ANZSIC06 industry
3. Part-time employees, by ANZSIC06 industry
4. Full-time employees, by ANZSIC06 industry

Labour cost index supplementary tables

The following supplementary tables relate to the construction industry for Canterbury and the rest of New Zealand.

1. Regional analytical index for the construction industry, all salary and wage rates
2. Regional analytical index for the construction industry, salary and ordinary time wage rates
3. Regional analytical mean increases for the construction industry, all sectors combined

Access more data on Infoshare

Infoshare allows you to organise data in a way that best meets your needs. You can view the resulting tables onscreen or download them.

Use Infoshare
For this release, select the following categories from the Infoshare homepage:

Subject category: **Work Income and Spending**
Groups: **Household Labour Force Survey – [HLF], Earnings and Employment Survey (QES) – [QEX], and Labour Cost Index – [LCI]**

Next release

Labour Market Statistics: September 2016 quarter will be released on 2 November 2016.