Quarterly Employment Survey: March 2012 quarter

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Key facts

All figures are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

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

- The number of filled jobs was unchanged.
- The number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) rose 0.1 percent.

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

- The number of filled jobs rose 1.2 percent.
- The number of FTEs rose 1.1 percent.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

- Employment flat for the quarter
- Hours fall in the March quarter but rise over the year
- Average hourly earnings rise over the year
- QES and LCI salary and ordinary time wage rates rise
- Canterbury employment remains down for the year

All figures are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated.

Employment flat for the quarter

Demand for employment was flat in the March 2012 quarter. The number of filled jobs was unchanged from the previous quarter and the number of full-time equivalent employees (FTEs) rose 0.1 percent. Over the same period, full-time employment rose 0.2 percent, while part-time employment fell 0.1 percent.

Employment continued to rise over the March 2012 year. The number of filled jobs rose 1.2 percent and the number of FTEs rose 1.1 percent during this period.

Source: Statistics New Zealand
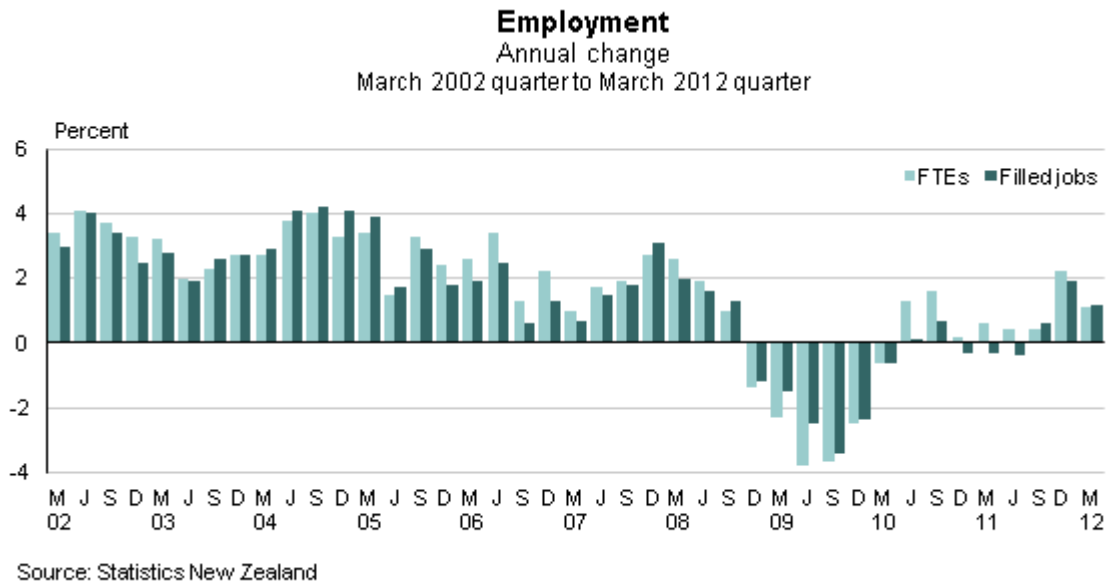
The industry with the biggest rise in employment over the March 2012 year was professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services.

Hours fall in the March quarter but rise over the year

Total weekly paid hours fell 0.5 percent for the March 2012 quarter, which was the first quarterly fall since December 2010.

For the March 2012 year, total weekly paid hours rose 0.7 percent. The industry with the biggest rise in total weekly paid hours was professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services.

Average hourly earnings rise over the year

During the March 2012 year, average ordinary time hourly earnings rose 3.8 percent, a rise of almost one dollar.

Over a third of this rise came from two industries: professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services; and education and training. During this period, these industries also had large falls in part-time employment. A fall in part-time employment can raise average earnings because part-time jobs generally have lower average hourly earnings than full-time jobs.

Over the March 2012 year, the rise in average ordinary time hourly earnings was similar for the public sector (up 3.9) and the private sector (up 3.8).

Average earnings are not seasonally adjusted in the QES.

QES and LCI salary and ordinary time wage rates rise

Annual percentage changes in salary and ordinary time wage rates vary between the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) and labour cost index (LCI) measures. For the March 2012 year, QES average ordinary time hourly earnings rose 3.8 percent. The two industries that made the biggest contributions to this rise were: professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services; and education and training.

Over the same period, the LCI analytical unadjusted series rose 3.3 percent, and LCI salary and ordinary wage rates rose 2.0 percent.

Annual percentage change in salary and ordinary time wage rates
March 2007 quarter to March 2012 quarter
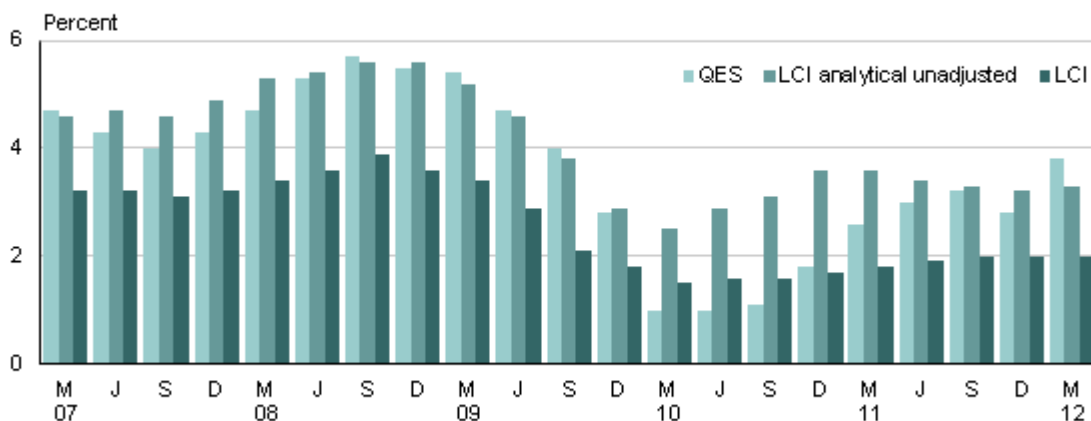
Source: Statistics New Zealand

The QES average earnings statistics are often compared with the LCI salary and ordinary time wage rates. However, the QES average earnings statistics reflect not only changes in salary and wage rates, but also compositional changes between and within businesses in surveyed industries. In comparison, the LCI measures changes in salary and wage rates for a fixed quantity and quality of labour input. The LCI analytical unadjusted series fixes the quantity of labour, but reflects quality change within the occupations in addition to price change.

For more information about the differences between LCI and QES salary and wage rates, please see the Data quality section.

Canterbury employment remains down for the year

In Canterbury, the number of unadjusted filled jobs fell 4.9 percent in the March 2012 year. Full-time employment (down 3.0 percent) and part-time employment (down 9.2 percent) both contributed to this fall. The industry with the biggest fall in filled jobs was accommodation and food services.

Unadjusted filled jobs in the rest of New Zealand (excluding Canterbury) rose 2.2 percent over the same period.

Annual change in Canterbury and non-Canterbury filled jobs
March 2002 quarter to March 2012 quarter
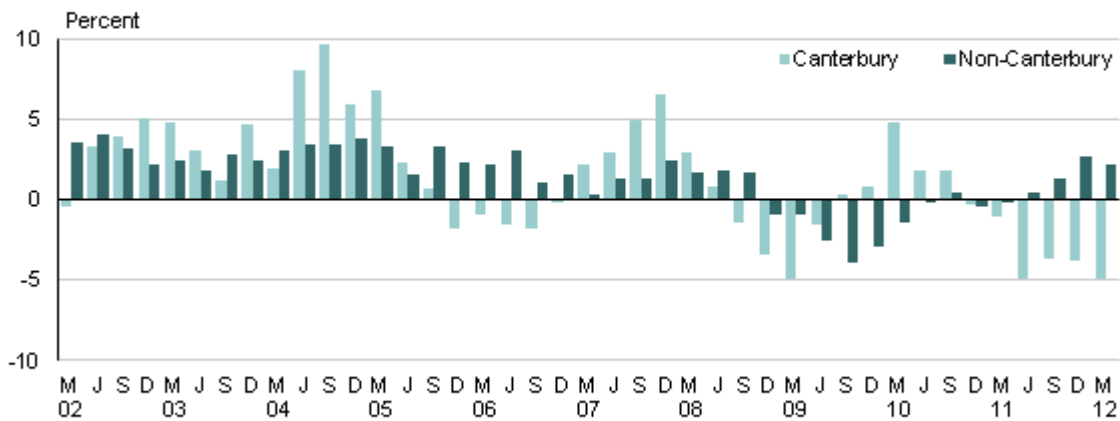
Source: Statistics New Zealand

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

Filled jobs: all full-time employees, part-time employees, and working proprietors.

Full-time equivalent employees: the number of full-time employees and half the number of part-time employees (full-time is defined as working 30 hours or more per week).

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

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

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

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

The *Quarterly Employment Survey: June 2012 quarter* is due to be released on 7 August 2012.

The Release calendar lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases

See Quarterly Employment Survey – information releases for more information on our previous 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 provides New Zealand's official employment and unemployment statistics.

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.

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

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

For more information on the various income and wage measures, refer to User guide for wage and income 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: March 2012 quarter* is the payweek ending on, or before, 20 February 2012.

Response rate

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

The desired response rate by weighted FTEs is 89.0 percent. The March 2012 quarter response rate by weighted FTEs was 90.2 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 – is 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 – is 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.

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 and 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 New Zealand publishes a suite of labour market employment statistics. These include the following releases:

- Household Labour Force Survey
- Linked Employer-Employee Dataset
- National Employment Indicator.

Because of differences in coverage and timing, each of these measures provides a different view of employment. You can find more information on Comparing our labour market statistics on our website.

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.

Timing
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. 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, 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 represents 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.

Timing
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. To view the weights for LCI salary and wage measures, see the Labour Cost Index (Salary and Wage Rates).

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.

For more information on the various income and wage measures, refer to User guide for wage and income measures.

Timing of published data

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

More information

More information about the Quarterly Employment Survey is available on our website.

Liability

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

Timing

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Tables

The following tables are included with this release. They are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box of *Quarterly Employment Survey: March 2012 quarter* on the Statistics NZ website.

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

1. Full-time equivalent employees, actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series
2. Filled jobs, actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series
3. Full-time equivalent employees, 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 (FTEs), actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series
7. Average weekly earnings (FTEs), by sector
8. Average hourly earnings, by sector
9. Average hourly earnings, by sex

Access more data on Infoshare and Table Builder

Use Infoshare, a free, online database to access time-series data specific to your needs. To access the release time series on Infoshare, select the following categories from the 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)**

Table 1

Full-time equivalent employees (FTEs)[1]

Actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted[2]		Trend[2]	
Series ref: QEXQ	SGAZ9	SGAZ9S		SGAZ9T	
(000)					
Quarter					
2010 Mar	1,311.1	1,314.7	R	1,313.8	R
Jun	1,324.0	1,321.5	R	1,321.4	R
Sep	1,315.5	1,322.9	R	1,321.8	R
Dec	1,314.9	1,306.8	R	1,320.1	R
2011 Mar	1,319.5	1,322.6	R	1,322.1	R
Jun	1,329.3	1,326.8	R	1,326.0	R
Sep	1,321.2	1,328.3	R	1,329.6	R
Dec	1,342.4	1,334.9	R	1,333.6	R
2012 Mar	1,333.7	1,336.5		1,337.4	
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year					
Quarter					
2010 Mar	-0.6	-0.6	R	-0.6	R
Jun	1.3	1.3	R	1.1	R
Sep	1.6	1.6	R	1.6	R
Dec	0.2	0.2	R	1.1	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		1.2	
Percentage change from previous quarter					
Quarter					
2010 Mar	-0.1	0.8	R	0.7	R
Jun	1.0	0.5	R	0.6	R
Sep	-0.6	0.1	R	0.0	R
Dec	0.0	-1.2	R	-0.1	R
2011 Mar	0.3	1.2	R	0.2	R
Jun	0.7	0.3	R	0.3	R
Sep	-0.6	0.1	R	0.3	R
Dec	1.6	0.5	R	0.3	R
2012 Mar	-0.6	0.1		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[1]

Actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series

		Actual	Seasonally adjusted[2]		Trend[2]	
Series ref: QEXQ		SFAZ9EZ	SFAZ9EZS		SFAZ9EZT	
(000)						
Quarter						
2010	Mar	1,668.7	1,682.7	R	1,681.2	R
	Jun	1,692.3	1,684.3	R	1,684.8	R
	Sep	1,674.7	1,679.8	R	1,677.2	R
	Dec	1,676.9	1,666.6	R	1,671.8	R
2011	Mar	1,665.3	1,678.4	R	1,673.9	R
	Jun	1,686.5	1,678.3	R	1,681.4	R
	Sep	1,685.9	1,690.6	R	1,689.5	R
	Dec	1,707.1	1,698.0	R	1,696.6	R
2012	Mar	1,686.1	1,698.3		1,699.6	
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year						
Quarter						
2010	Mar	-0.6	-0.6	R	-0.8	R
	Jun	0.1	0.1	R	0.2	R
	Sep	0.7	0.7	R	0.4	R
	Dec	-0.4	-0.3	R	0.0	R
2011	Mar	-0.2	-0.3	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	1.5	R
2012	Mar	1.2	1.2		1.5	
Percentage change from previous quarter						
Quarter						
2010	Mar	-0.9	0.7	R	0.5	R
	Jun	1.4	0.1	R	0.2	R
	Sep	-1.0	-0.3	R	-0.5	R
	Dec	0.1	-0.8	R	-0.3	R
2011	Mar	-0.7	0.7	R	0.1	R
	Jun	1.3	0.0	R	0.4	R
	Sep	0.0	0.7	R	0.5	R
	Dec	1.3	0.4	R	0.4	R
2012	Mar	-1.2	0.0		0.2	

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)[1]

By ANZSIC06 industry[2]

Industry	Series ref: QEXQ	Quarter 2011 Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	2012 Mar
(000)						
Forestry and mining	SGAB9	10.8	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.3
Manufacturing	SGAC9	178.7	174.8	168.6	167.2	175.2
Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	SGAD9	9.8	10.2	10.5	11.0	11.6
Construction	SGAE9	91.5	89.8	89.1	90.7	91.5
Wholesale trade	SGAF9	82.7	84.2	82.9	84.5	88.0
Retail trade	SGAG9	131.6	129.4	133.1	134.5	132.8
Accommodation and food services	SGAH9	72.8	67.4	67.7	72.1	70.3
Transport, postal, and warehousing	SGAI9	68.4	66.4	67.3	70.7	70.5
Information, media, and telecommunications	SGAJ9	29.2	29.2	29.3	28.2	27.8
Finance and insurance services	SGAK9	44.4	44.0	43.7	45.3	44.0
Rental, hiring, and real estate services	SGAL9	20.1	19.2	20.6	22.8	22.4
Prof, sci, tech, admin, and support services	SGAN9	170.7	178.8	174.3	178.5	183.4
Public administration and safety	SGAO9	86.4	83.3	84.2	85.4	84.2
Education and training	SGAP9	108.2	127.2	125.2	126.4	104.3
Health care and social assistance	SGAQ9	144.3	145.4	145.0	144.8	146.9
Arts, recreation, and other services	SGAS9	70.0	69.5	69.2	69.4	69.5
Total all industries	SGAZ9	1,319.5	1,329.3	1,321.2	1,342.4	1,333.7
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year						
Forestry and mining	SGAB9	2.9	-5.4	-7.1	1.9	4.6
Manufacturing	SGAC9	-0.8	-2.3	-1.3	-3.5	-2.0
Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	SGAD9	11.4	15.9	18.0	19.6	18.4
Construction	SGAE9	2.5	5.5	4.5	6.0	0.0
Wholesale trade	SGAF9	0.4	6.9	5.9	6.8	6.4
Retail trade	SGAG9	1.9	-2.2	1.7	0.8	0.9
Accommodation and food services	SGAH9	-9.0	-9.5	-6.4	-1.4	-3.4
Transport, postal, and warehousing	SGAI9	6.7	5.1	4.5	11.0	3.1
Information, media, and telecommunications	SGAJ9	0.7	-2.0	-3.3	-5.4	-4.8
Finance and insurance services	SGAK9	5.7	4.8	1.2	3.7	-0.9
Rental, hiring, and real estate services	SGAL9	-2.4	-5.4	6.2	10.7	11.4
Prof, sci, tech, admin, and support services	SGAN9	2.8	2.9	2.5	7.5	7.4
Public administration and safety	SGAO9	1.8	-2.6	-2.5	0.7	-2.5
Education and training	SGAP9	0.7	2.7	-0.6	-0.4	-3.6
Health care and social assistance	SGAQ9	0.2	1.5	0.1	-0.2	1.8
Arts, recreation, and other services	SGAS9	-4.0	-5.1	-5.3	-0.6	-0.7
Total all industries	SGAZ9	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.1	1.1
Percentage change from previous quarter						
Forestry and mining	SGAB9	1.9	-2.8	0.0	2.9	4.6
Manufacturing	SGAC9	3.1	-2.2	-3.5	-0.8	4.8
Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	SGAD9	6.5	4.1	2.9	4.8	5.5
Construction	SGAE9	6.9	-1.9	-0.8	1.8	0.9
Wholesale trade	SGAF9	4.6	1.8	-1.5	1.9	4.1
Retail trade	SGAG9	-1.3	-1.7	2.9	1.1	-1.3
Accommodation and food services	SGAH9	-0.4	-7.4	0.4	6.5	-2.5
Transport, postal, and warehousing	SGAI9	7.4	-2.9	1.4	5.1	-0.3
Information, media, and telecommunications	SGAJ9	-2.0	0.0	0.3	-3.8	-1.4
Finance and insurance services	SGAK9	1.6	-0.9	-0.7	3.7	-2.9
Rental, hiring, and real estate services	SGAL9	-2.4	-4.5	7.3	10.7	-1.8
Prof, sci, tech, admin, and support services	SGAN9	2.8	4.7	-2.5	2.4	2.7
Public administration and safety	SGAO9	1.9	-3.6	1.1	1.4	-1.4
Education and training	SGAP9	-14.7	17.6	-1.6	1.0	-17.5
Health care and social assistance	SGAQ9	-0.6	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	1.5
Arts, recreation, and other services	SGAS9	0.3	-0.7	-0.4	0.3	0.1
Total all industries	SGAZ9	0.3	0.7	-0.6	1.6	-0.6

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[1]		Trend[1]	
Series ref: QEXQ		SIAZ	SIAZS		SIAZT	
Million						
Quarter						
2010	Mar	49.7	49.5	R	49.6	R
	Jun	50.1	50.0	R	50.0	R
	Sep	49.7	50.2	R	50.2	R
	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	51.0	R
	Dec	51.3	51.1	R	51.0	R
2012	Mar	51.0	50.9		51.0	
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year						
Quarter						
2010	Mar	-0.8	-0.8	R	-0.5	R
	Jun	1.8	1.7	R	1.5	R
	Sep	2.4	2.3	R	2.4	R
	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	1.6	R
	Sep	1.3	1.3	R	1.6	R
	Dec	1.9	1.9	R	1.5	R
2012	Mar	0.7	0.7		0.9	
Percentage change from previous quarter						
Quarter						
2010	Mar	0.6	0.9	R	0.8	R
	Jun	0.9	1.0	R	0.9	R
	Sep	-0.9	0.4	R	0.3	R
	Dec	1.4	-0.1	R	0.2	R
2011	Mar	0.6	0.8	R	0.5	R
	Jun	0.5	0.6	R	0.5	R
	Sep	-1.2	0.1	R	0.3	R
	Dec	2.0	0.5	R	0.1	R
2012	Mar	-0.6	-0.5		-0.1	

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[1]		Trend[1]	
Series ref: QEXQ	SHAZ	SHAZS		SHAZT	
$(million)					
Quarter					
2010 Mar	1,257.5	1,256.7	R	1,258.4	R
Jun	1,278.1	1,275.4	R	1,274.0	R
Sep	1,279.6	1,288.3	R	1,287.7	R
Dec	1,303.1	1,298.1	R	1,299.2	R
2011 Mar	1,316.0	1,315.4	R	1,315.9	R
Jun	1,338.4	1,335.5	R	1,333.7	R
Sep	1,338.3	1,346.5	R	1,347.6	R
Dec	1,365.2	1,360.6	R	1,360.7	R
2012 Mar	1,376.1	1,375.6		1,375.4	
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year					
Quarter					
2010 Mar	0.3	0.3	R	0.9	R
Jun	2.9	2.8	R	2.5	R
Sep	3.7	3.6	R	3.6	R
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		4.5	
Percentage change from previous quarter					
Quarter					
2010 Mar	0.3	0.7	R	0.8	R
Jun	1.6	1.5	R	1.2	R
Sep	0.1	1.0	R	1.1	R
Dec	1.8	0.8	R	0.9	R
2011 Mar	1.0	1.3	R	1.3	R
Jun	1.7	1.5	R	1.4	R
Sep	0.0	0.8	R	1.0	R
Dec	2.0	1.0	R	1.0	R
2012 Mar	0.8	1.1		1.1	

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[1]

Actual, seasonally adjusted, and trend series

Series ref: QEXQ	Actual			Seasonally adjusted[2]			Trend[2]		
	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
	SDAZ9A	SDAZ9B	SDAZ9Z	SDAZ9AS	SDAZ9CS	SDAZ9ES	SDAZ9AT	SDAZ9CT	SDAZ9ET

Hours

Quarter		Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
2010	Mar	37.09	0.83	37.91	36.93 R	0.77 R	37.69 R	36.93 R	0.78 R	37.71 R
	Jun	37.08	0.80	37.88	37.07 R	0.81 R	37.88 R	37.05 R	0.80 R	37.85 R
	Sep	37.01	0.77	37.77	37.16 R	0.83 R	37.98 R	37.20 R	0.83 R	38.04 R
	Dec	37.48	0.85	38.33	37.49 R	0.84 R	38.33 R	37.34 R	0.83 R	38.18 R
2011	Mar	37.55	0.87	38.43	37.40 R	0.81 R	38.22 R	37.43 R	0.82 R	38.27 R
	Jun	37.51	0.82	38.33	37.50 R	0.83 R	38.33 R	37.47 R	0.83 R	38.31 R
	Sep	37.32	0.79	38.11	37.47 R	0.84 R	38.32 R	37.49 R	0.83 R	38.32 R
	Dec	37.43	0.81	38.24	37.44 R	0.80 R	38.24 R	37.40 R	0.82 R	38.22 R
2012	Mar	37.38	0.89	38.27	37.23	0.83	38.07	37.27	0.82	38.08

Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year

Quarter		Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
2010	Mar	0.2	-13.5	-0.2	0.2 R	-14.1 R	-0.2 R	0.3 R	-11.9 R	0.0 R
	Jun	0.6	-4.8	0.5	0.6 R	-5.0 R	0.5 R	0.4 R	-5.2 R	0.3 R
	Sep	0.7	6.9	0.7	0.6 R	5.9 R	0.7 R	0.8 R	4.7 R	0.9 R
	Dec	1.7	7.6	1.9	1.7 R	8.0 R	1.9 R	1.2 R	8.2 R	1.4 R
2011	Mar	1.2	4.8	1.4	1.3 R	5.6 R	1.4 R	1.4 R	5.5 R	1.5 R
	Jun	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.1 R	2.2 R	1.2 R	1.1 R	3.3 R	1.2 R
	Sep	0.8	2.6	0.9	0.8 R	2.2 R	0.9 R	0.8 R	-0.1 R	0.8 R
	Dec	-0.1	-4.7	-0.2	-0.1 R	-4.6 R	-0.2 R	0.2 R	-1.3 R	0.1 R
2012	Mar	-0.5	2.3	-0.4	-0.4	2.7	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.5

Percentage change from previous quarter

Quarter		Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
2010	Mar	0.7	5.1	0.7	0.2 R	-1.5 R	0.2 R	0.1 R	1.4 R	0.2 R
	Jun	0.0	-3.6	-0.1	0.4 R	5.4 R	0.5 R	0.3 R	2.9 R	0.4 R
	Sep	-0.2	-3.8	-0.3	0.3 R	1.7 R	0.3 R	0.4 R	3.6 R	0.5 R
	Dec	1.3	10.4	1.5	0.9 R	2.2 R	0.9 R	0.4 R	0.1 R	0.4 R
2011	Mar	0.2	2.4	0.3	-0.2 R	-3.7 R	-0.3 R	0.3 R	-1.1 R	0.2 R
	Jun	-0.1	-5.7	-0.3	0.3 R	2.1 R	0.3 R	0.1 R	0.7 R	0.1 R
	Sep	-0.5	-3.7	-0.6	-0.1 R	1.7 R	0.0 R	0.1 R	0.2 R	0.1 R
	Dec	0.3	2.5	0.3	-0.1 R	-4.6 R	-0.2 R	-0.2 R	-1.1 R	-0.3 R
2012	Mar	-0.1	9.9	0.1	-0.6	3.8	-0.5	-0.4	0.0	-0.4

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[1]

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
($)									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	1,227.03	18.25	1,245.28	862.35	22.90	885.25	937.18	21.94	959.13
Jun	1,223.27	16.93	1,240.21	867.51	22.71	890.22	943.81	21.47	965.28
Sep	1,222.75	17.30	1,240.05	874.41	22.38	896.79	951.43	21.26	972.69
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
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	2.6	-14.5	2.3	0.7	-9.3	0.5	1.1	-10.2	0.9
Jun	3.8	-22.7	3.3	0.9	3.8	1.0	1.7	-1.8	1.6
Sep	3.0	3.3	3.0	1.2	14.9	1.5	1.8	12.6	2.0
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
Percentage change from previous quarter									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	2.0	11.3	2.1	0.1	5.0	0.2	0.3	6.3	0.4
Jun	-0.3	-7.2	-0.4	0.6	-0.8	0.6	0.7	-2.1	0.6
Sep	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.8	-1.5	0.7	0.8	-1.0	0.8
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

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 8

Average hourly earnings[1]

By sector

Series ref: QEXQ	Public sector			Private sector			Total		
	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
	SASG9A	SASG9B	SASG9Z	SASH9A	SASH9B	SASH9Z	SASZ9A	SASZ9B	SASZ9Z
($)									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	32.56	34.85	32.60	23.35	25.34	23.40	25.27	26.58	25.30
Jun	32.53	38.08	32.59	23.49	25.48	23.53	25.45	26.99	25.49
Sep	32.61	39.09	32.69	23.72	26.02	23.77	25.71	27.69	25.75
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
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	2.3	7.7	2.4	0.6	4.0	0.7	1.0	4.2	1.1
Jun	2.5	14.0	2.6	0.4	3.6	0.5	1.0	3.5	1.1
Sep	1.7	6.6	1.8	0.7	5.9	0.8	1.1	5.5	1.3
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
Percentage change from previous quarter									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	0.8	-6.6	0.7	-0.4	2.5	-0.3	-0.4	1.3	-0.4
Jun	-0.1	9.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.8
Sep	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	2.6	1.0
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

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 9

Average hourly earnings[1]

By sex

Series ref: QEXQ	Male			Female			Total		
	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total	Ordinary time	Overtime	Total
	SAAZ1A	SAAZ1B	SAAZ1Z	SAAZ2A	SAAZ2B	SAAZ2Z	SAAZ9A	SAAZ9B	SAAZ9Z
($)									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	26.79	27.73	26.81	23.50	23.54	23.50	25.27	26.58	25.30
Jun	27.04	28.44	27.08	23.62	22.71	23.61	25.45	26.99	25.49
Sep	27.26	29.16	27.31	23.93	23.27	23.92	25.71	27.69	25.75
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
Percentage change from the same quarter of previous year									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	15.5	1.0	1.0	4.2	1.1
Jun	1.4	3.5	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	3.5	1.1
Sep	1.0	4.8	1.1	1.4	4.1	1.4	1.1	5.5	1.3
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
Percentage change from previous quarter									
Quarter									
2010 Mar	-0.7	0.8	-0.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	-0.4	1.3	-0.4
Jun	0.9	2.6	1.0	0.5	-3.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.8
Sep	0.8	2.5	0.8	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.0	2.6	1.0
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

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand