



2013 QuickStats

About work and unpaid activities





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Dedication

This report is dedicated to the memory of our late colleague Sue Williams, who passed away in March 2015. Her contribution to the 2013 Census was significant. Her passion for the work, and her wealth of knowledge about the census, will be greatly missed.



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1 About data in 2013 Census Quickstats about work and unpaid activities

Statistics NZ sources of work data

Census is not the official source of data about work in New Zealand. The official source is [Labour Market Statistics](#) – a quarterly release that provides employment and unemployment statistics and wage and salary information. This information was previously published in the Household Labour Force Survey, Quarterly Employment Survey, and Labour Cost Index (Salary and Wage Rates) releases.

However, unlike the official employment data, which comes from surveying samples of the population, census data covers the population as a whole. It is useful for detailed regional and demographic breakdowns.

Any comparison between census data and the official measures of employment and unemployment are not recommended.

2013 Census QuickStats about work and unpaid activities

2013 Census QuickStats about work and unpaid activities gives you information about topics relating to work and unpaid activities in New Zealand, at both national and subnational levels.

Find out about:

- work and labour force status
- status in employment
- occupation
- industry
- sector of ownership
- hours worked in employment per week
- unpaid activities.

2 Work and labour force status of adults in New Zealand

Census Information about work and labour force status is based on questions 32, 40, 43, 44, and 45 of the [individual form](#). We ask these questions of usually resident adults, aged 15 years and over.

The information relates to the seven days ended the Sunday before census day for people in work, and the last four weeks for people that are unemployed or not in the labour force.

Full-time employment is based on 30 hours or more usually worked per week in all jobs.

Part-time employment is based on fewer than 30 hours usually worked per week in all jobs.

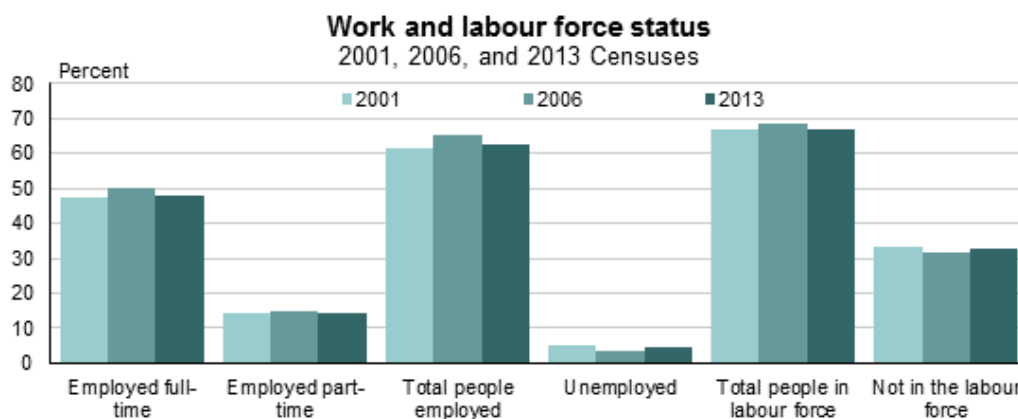
Work and labour force status includes people that are employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force.

Around half New Zealand adults work full-time

In 2013, 48.0 percent of adults aged 15 years and over (1,541,061 people) worked full-time.

This is a slight decrease from 2006, when 50.1 percent (1,531,017 people) were employed full-time.

Figure 1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Labour force participation rate down from 2006

In 2013, 67.1 percent of adults (2,154,216 people) were in the labour force – down from 68.5 percent (2,092,275 people) in 2006. In 2001, 66.7 percent (1,867,176 people) were in the labour force.

Table 1
Labour force status
 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses

Labour force status	2001	2006	2013
Number			
Employed	1,727,271	1,985,775	2,001,006
Unemployed	139,908	106,497	153,210
Total people in labour force	1,867,176	2,092,275	2,154,216
Not in the labour force	933,909	961,788	1,058,100
Percent			
Unemployment rate ⁽¹⁾	7.5	5.1	7.1
1. The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force.			
Source: Statistics New Zealand			

Unemployment rate up from 2006

In 2013, the unemployment rate was 7.1 percent (153,210 people) – up from 5.1 percent in 2006, but down slightly from 7.5 percent in 2001.

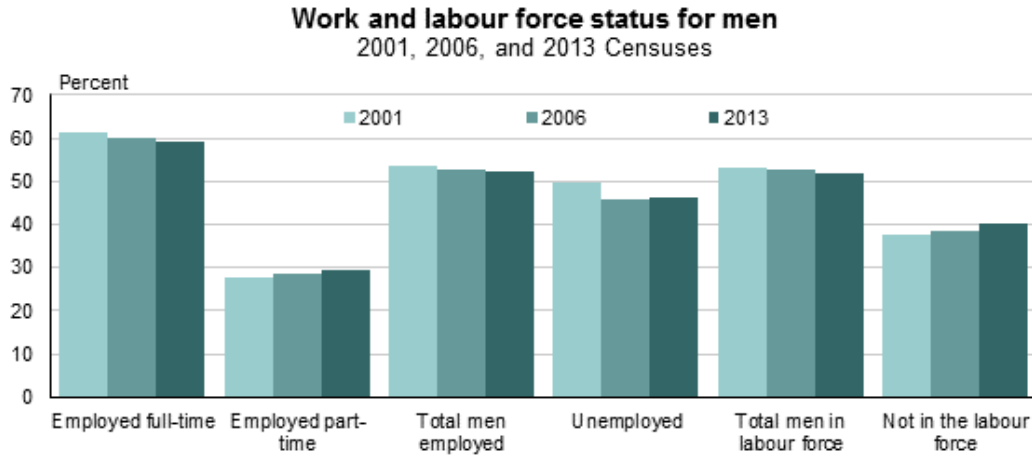
These rates differ from the official Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) unemployment rate. The HLFS provides an accurate measurement of quarterly change in the levels of unemployment. The census is not as robust a measurement, but is useful for smaller areas and communities.

Men more likely to work full-time

In 2013, around 6 in 10 people who worked full-time were men – down slightly since 2001. Men made up 59.1 percent of full-time workers in 2013 (910,581 people), compared with 61.1 percent (811,740 people) in 2001.

Women made up 40.9 percent (630,480 people) of full-time workers in 2013 – up from 38.9 percent (516,378 people) in 2001.

Figure 2

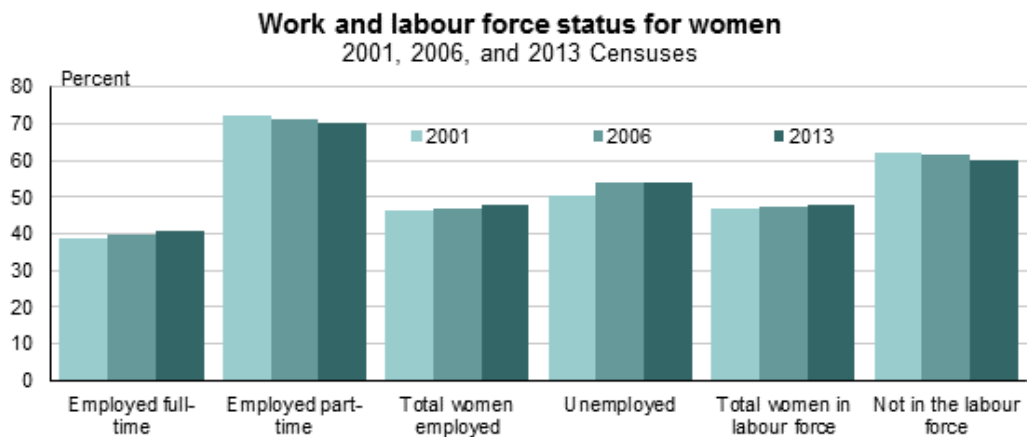


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Women more likely to work part-time

In 2013, 7 in 10 people who worked part-time were women. The percentage of women working part-time decreased from 72.1 percent (287,934 people) in 2001, to 70.4 percent (323,970 people) in 2013.

Figure 3



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Fewer young people working

Fewer young people (15–19 years) working full-time

In 2013, 2.2 percent (34,509 people) working full-time were aged 15–19 years.

This is down from 4.0 percent (60,948 people) in 2006, and 3.7 percent (49,233 people) in 2001.

Fewer young people working part-time

In 2013, 13.1 percent (60,087 people) working part-time were aged 15–19 years.

This is down from 16.7 percent (76,026 people) in 2006, and 17.2 percent (68,526 people) in 2001.

People aged 65 years and over working more

More older people (65 years and over) working full-time

In 2013, 4.5 percent (68,652 people) working full-time were aged 65 years and over.

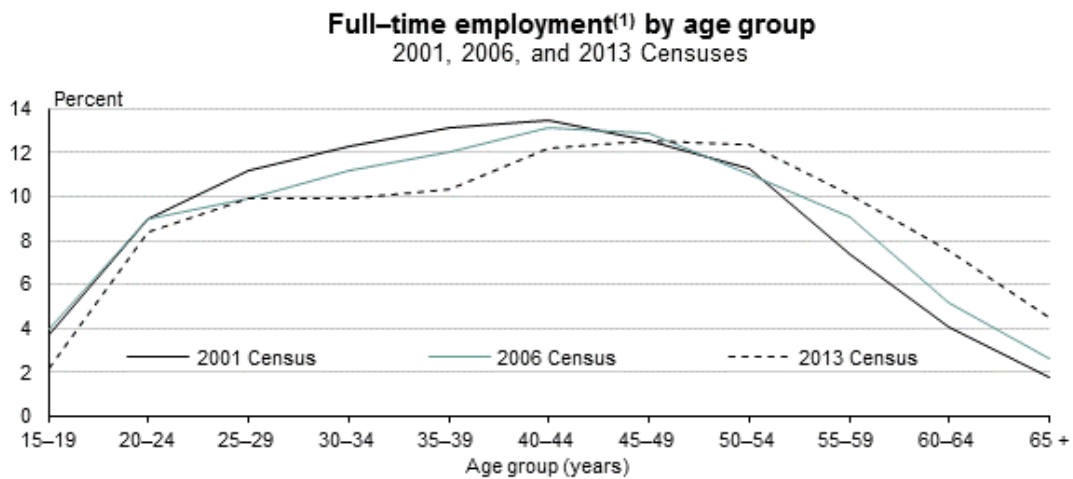
This is up from 2.6 percent (39,279 people) in 2006, and 1.8 percent (23,424 people) in 2001.

More older people working part-time

In 2013, 13.2 percent (60,864 people) working part-time were aged 65 years and over.

This is up from 9.3 percent (42,090 people) in 2006, and 6.6 percent (26,508 people) in 2001.

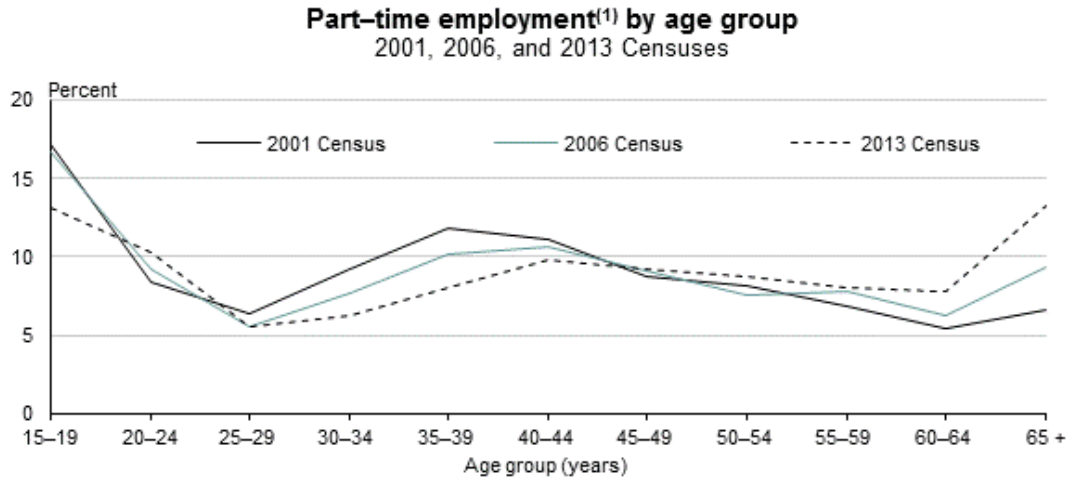
Figure 4



1. For full-time employed people aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 5



1. For part-time employed people aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Around 3 in 100 people working full-time are aged 65–69 years

In 2013, 3.2 percent (48,906 people) working full-time were aged 65–69 years – up from 1.8 percent in 2006, and 1.1 percent in 2001.

Table 2

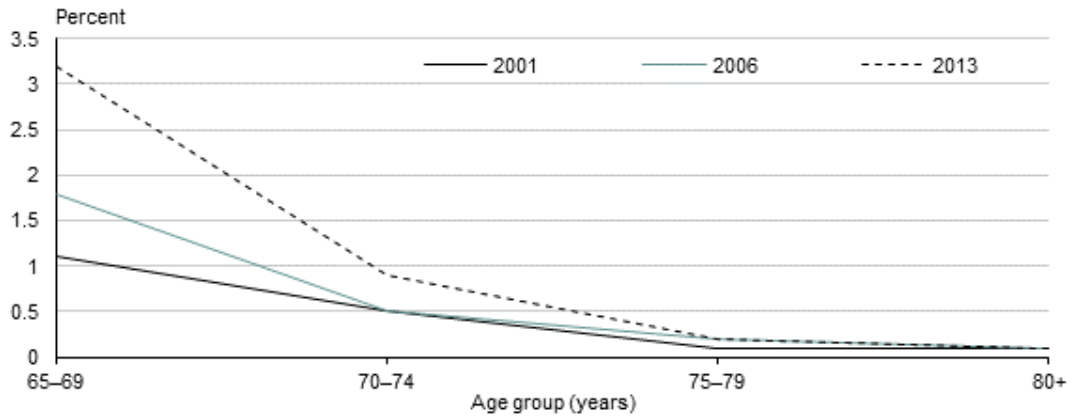
Employed people by selected age group
2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses

Employed	2001	2006	2013	2001	2006	2013
	Number			Percent		
Full-time						
65–69 years	14,901	27,309	48,906	1.1	1.8	3.2
70–74 years	5,991	8,289	14,580	0.5	0.5	0.9
75–79 years	1,713	2,364	3,546	0.1	0.2	0.2
80 years and over	822	1,317	1,620	0.1	0.1	0.1
Part-time						
65–69 years	12,537	20,823	30,402	3.1	4.6	6.6
70–74 years	7,290	10,200	16,983	1.8	2.2	3.7
75–79 years	3,861	6,126	7,593	1.0	1.3	1.7
80 years and over	2,817	4,941	5,883	0.7	1.1	1.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 6

Full-time employment
For people aged 65 years and over
2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses



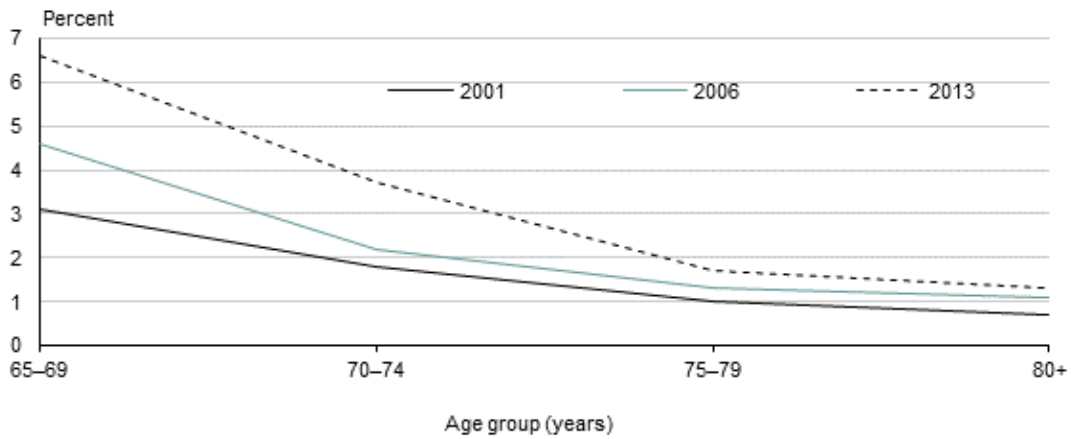
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Around 7 in 100 people working part-time are aged 65–69 years

In 2013, 6.6 percent (30,402 people) working part-time were aged 65–69 years – up from 4.6 percent in 2006, and 3.1 percent in 2001.

Figure 7

Part-time employment
For people aged 65 years and over
2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses



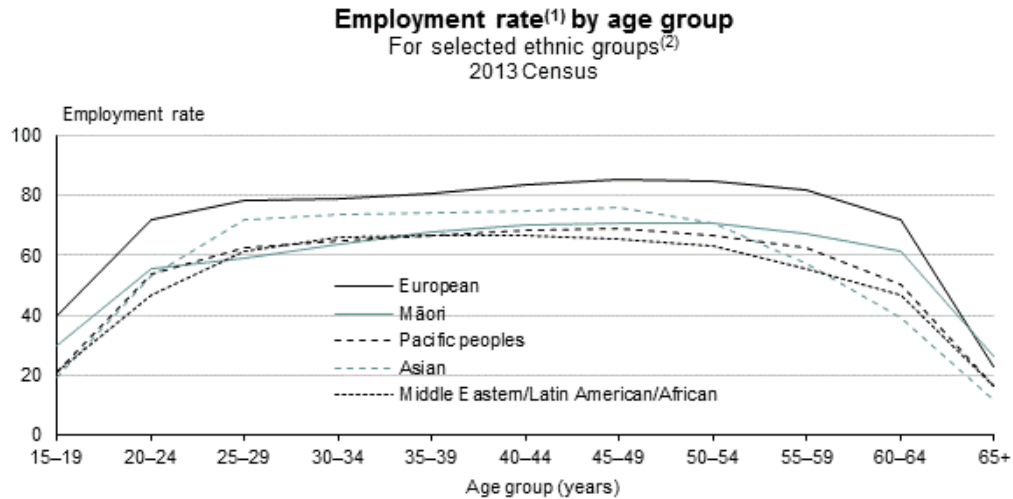
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Highest employment rate in European ethnic group

In 2013 of all the ethnic groups, the European ethnic group had the highest employment rate.

For the European ethnic group, the highest employment rate was in the 45–49 age group, where it was 85.3 percent (180,789 employed people).

Figure 8



1. Number of people employed, as a percentage of the working-age population. Excludes 'work and labour force status unidentifiable'.

2. People reporting more than one ethnic group were counted in each stated category. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

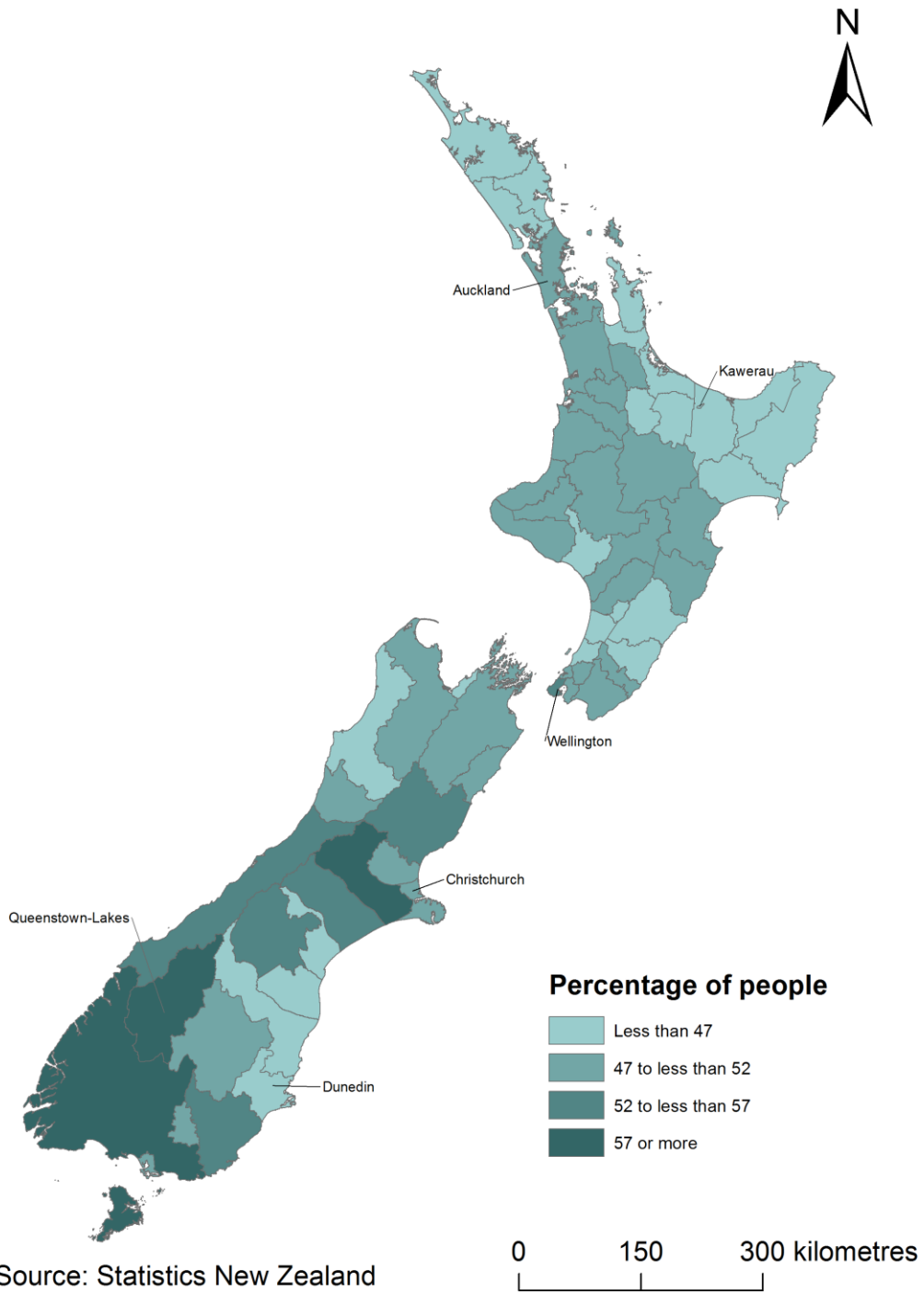
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Queenstown-Lakes district has highest proportion of people employed full-time

Queenstown-Lakes district had the highest percentage of people employed full-time (61.7 percent) in 2013. Kawerau district, at 30.7 percent, had the lowest proportion.

Figure 9

People employed full-time
By territorial authority area
2013 Census

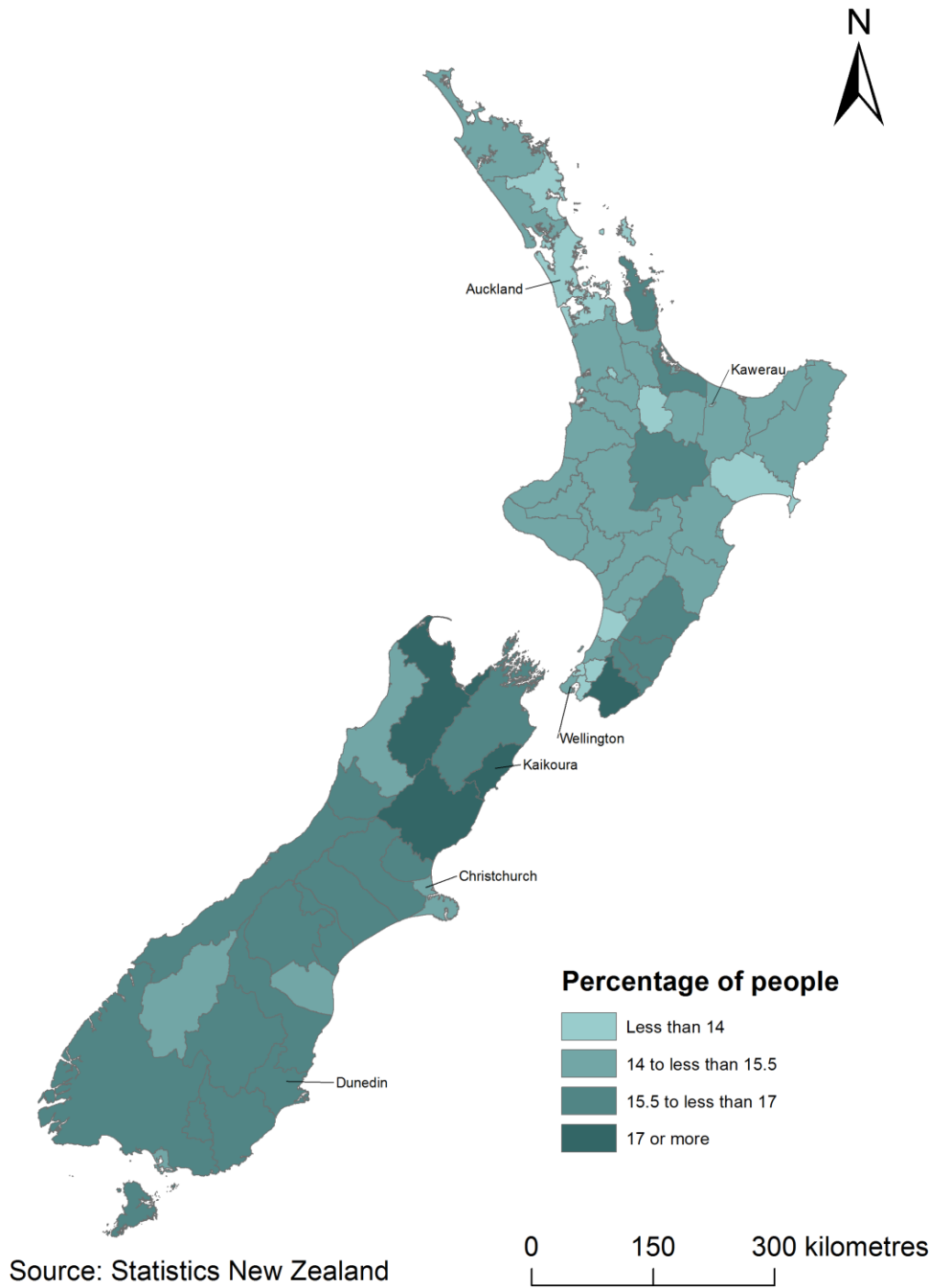


Kaikoura district has highest proportion of people employed part-time

Kaikoura district had the highest percentage of people employed part-time (19.3 percent) in 2013. Kawerau district, at 10.3 percent, had the lowest proportion.

Figure 10

People employed part-time By territorial authority area 2013 Census



3 Status in employment – employer or employee?

Census information about status in employment is based on question 34 of the [individual form](#). We ask this question of employed usually resident adults, aged 15 years and over.

It relates to the seven days that ended on Sunday 3 March 2013. For people with two or more jobs, it relates to the job they worked the most hours in.

Employers more than twice as likely to be men

In 2013, 68.2 percent (88,605 people) of employers were men, and 31.8 percent (41,262 people) were women.

Unpaid family workers were more likely to be women than men – 56.4 percent (21,258 people) were women, and 43.6 percent (16,461 people) were men. Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay for a business owned by a relative.

Figure 11



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.

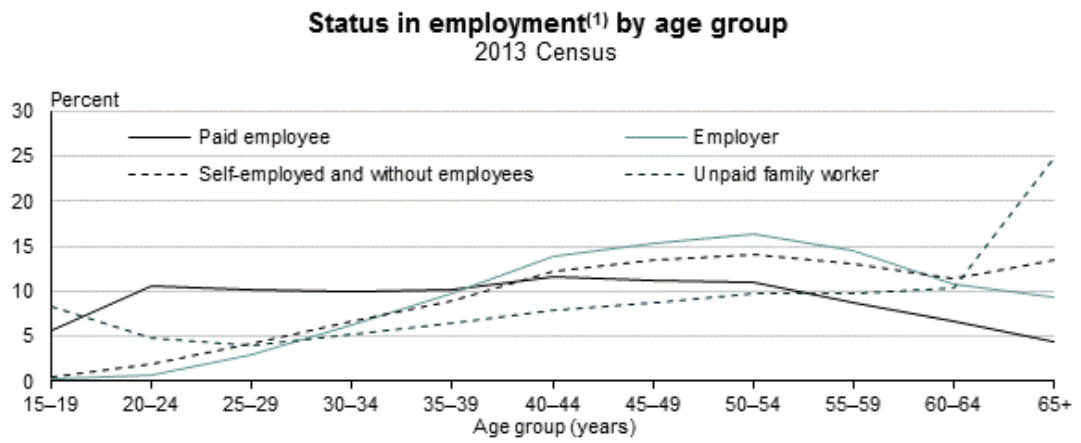
Source: Statistics New Zealand

1 in 4 unpaid family workers are aged 65 years and over

In 2013, 24.8 percent (9,351 people) of unpaid family workers were aged 65 years and over.

Of people who were self-employed and without employees, the most common age group was 50–54 years, with 14.0 percent (33,114 people).

Figure 12



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

4 Occupation of employed adults

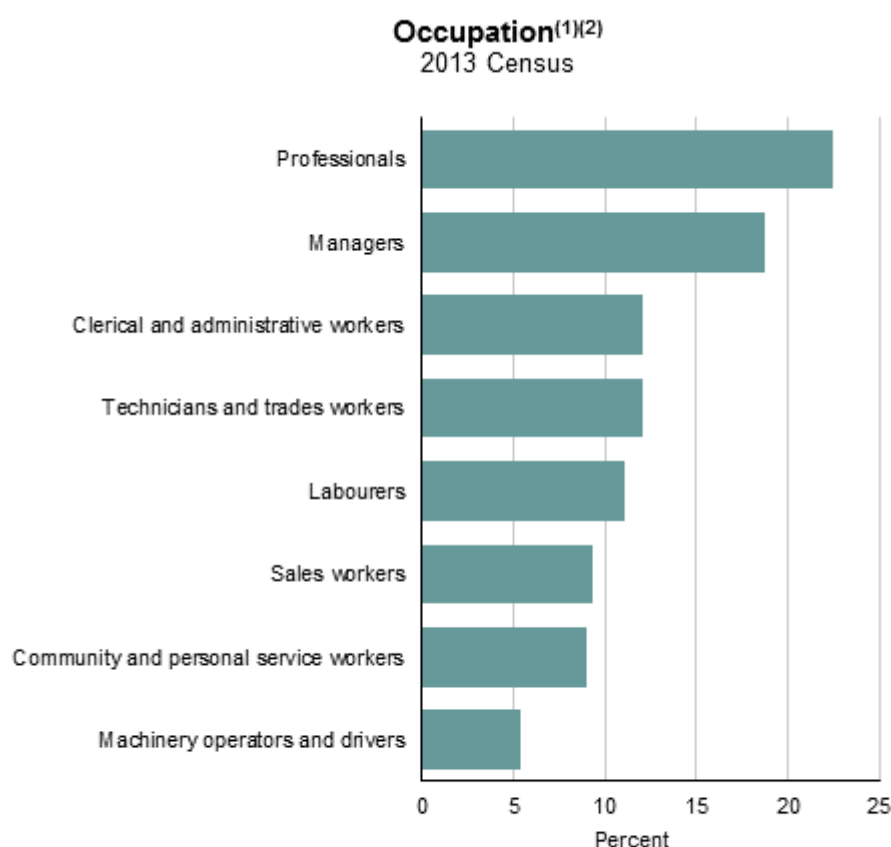
Census information about occupation is based on questions 35 and 36 of the [individual form](#). We ask these questions of employed usually resident adults, aged 15 years and over, about the seven days that ended on the Sunday before census day.

Information is coded using the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations](#) (ANZSCO V1.1). This occupation classification has five levels. The first level is the least detailed, and groups similar occupations. The fifth level is the most detailed, and lists individual occupations.

Professional occupations most common

At the least-detailed level, the most common occupational group was professionals. In 2013, there were 426,699 professionals, making up 22.5 percent of employed people.

Figure 13



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.
2. ANZSCO V1.1 major group.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Professionals are more likely to be women

In 2013, 57.0 percent (243,201 people) of professionals were women, and 43.0 percent were men.

Clerical and administrative workers were three times more likely to be women than men with 77.8 percent (177,315 people) and 22.2 percent (50,679 people), respectively.

Machinery operators and drivers were six times more likely to be men than women. Men made up 86.5 percent of this occupation group (89,601 people).

The next-most common occupations for men were:

- technicians and trade workers – 80.0 percent
- labourers – 63.8 percent
- managers – 63.0 percent.

Figure 14



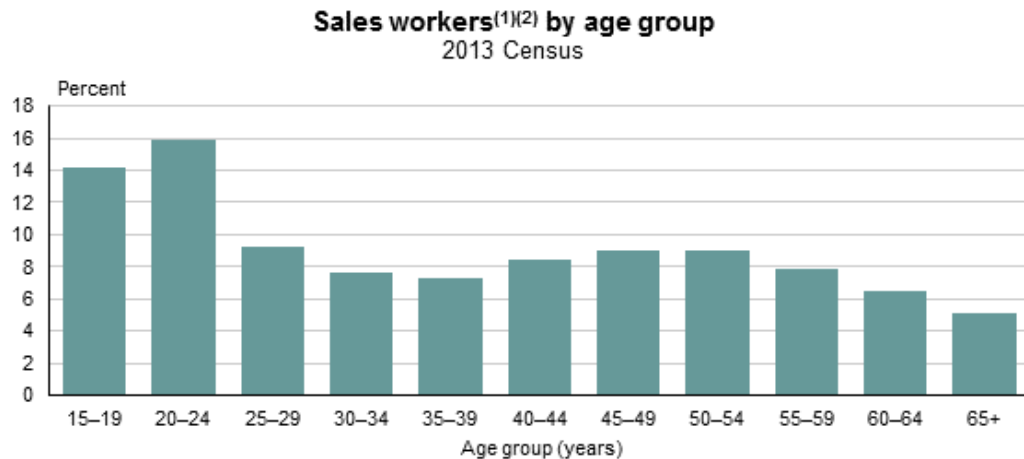
1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.
2. ANZSCO V1.1 major group.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Sales workers are more likely to be younger people

Sales workers had the highest proportion of people in the 15–19 age group (14.2 percent, or 25,053 people) and the 20–24 age group (15.9 percent, or 28,080 people).

Labourers also tended to be younger people: 11.4 percent were aged 15–19 years, and 11.7 percent were aged 20–24 years.

Figure 15

1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.
2. ANZSCO V1.1 major group.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Proportion of Māori labourers decreasing and professionals increasing

Looking at the proportion of ethnic groups in each occupation shows some changing trends.

For Māori in 2013:

- 16.4 percent (34,197 people) worked in professional occupations – up from 14.0 percent in 2006
- 19.4 percent (40,488 people) worked as labourers – down from 21.2 percent in 2006.

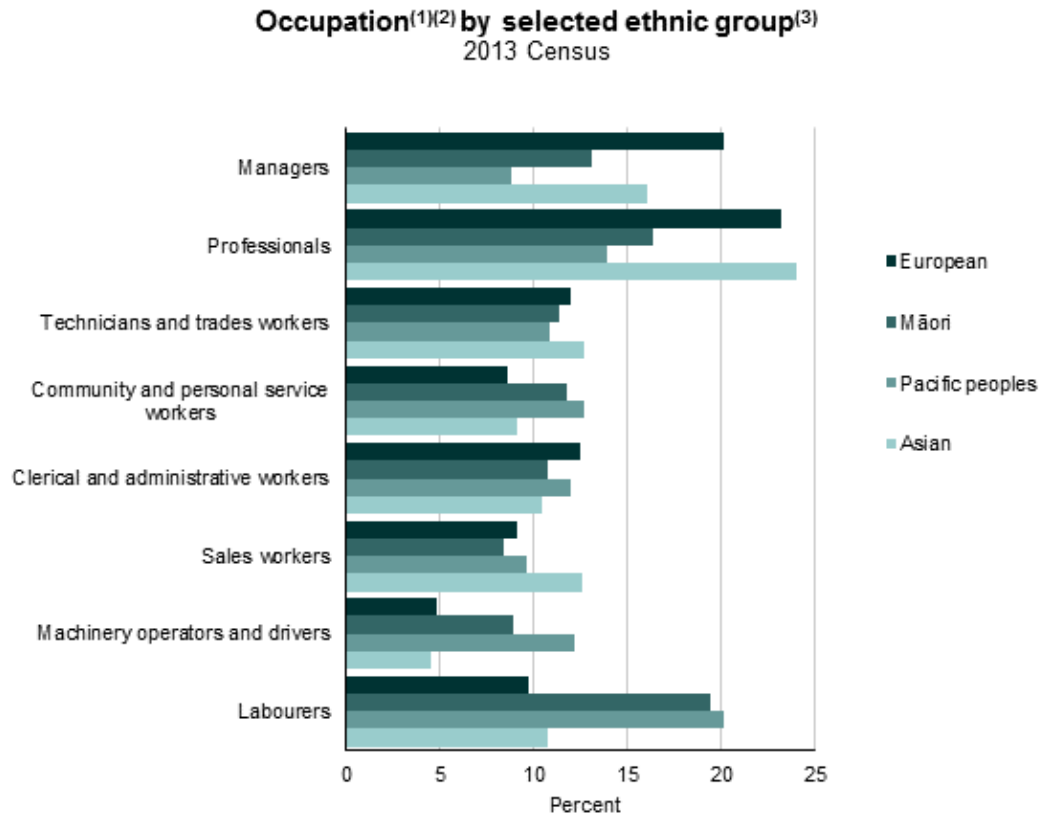
For Pacific people in 2013:

- 13.9 percent (12,582 people) worked in professional occupations – up from 11.6 percent in 2006
- 10.8 percent (9,738 people) worked as technicians and trades workers – down from 12.9 percent in 2006.

For Asian people in 2013:

- 24.0 percent (49,524 people) worked in professional occupations – up from 21.1 percent in 2006
- 12.6 percent (25,971 people) were sales workers – down from 14.6 percent in 2006.

Figure 16



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.

2. ANZSCO V1.1 major group.

3. People reporting more than one ethnic group were counted in each stated category. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Managers and professionals have higher qualifications

The occupation groups managers and professionals had higher proportions of people with higher qualifications. A bachelor's degree and level 7 qualification was the most common qualification for managers (at 17.1 percent, or 59,463 people) and professionals (at 39.3 percent, or 165,984 people).

The most common occupations for people with no formal qualifications were:

- labourers – 33.8 percent
- machinery operators and drivers – 37.1 percent.

Technicians and trades workers most likely to have level 4 certificate

The occupation 'technicians and trades workers' had by far the highest proportion of people with a level 4 certificate – 32.9 percent (71,889 people). This is almost three times that of the next-highest occupation with this qualification – managers, at 12.9 percent.

Figure 17



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.

2. ANZSCO V1.1 major group.

3. These categories have been combined due to data quality concerns.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Managers more common in rural areas

Regions that are predominately rural had the highest percentage of managers. This is one of the more common occupational groups and is made up of chief executives; general managers; farmers and farm managers; specialist managers; and hospitality, retail, and service managers.

The regions with the highest percentages of managers were:

- Taranaki – 21.3 percent
- Southland – 21.1 percent
- Tasman – 21.0 percent.

The Nelson region had the lowest percentage of managers, at 15.3 percent.

Of the regions, Wellington had:

- the highest percentages of professionals (30.1 percent, or 67,311 people) and clerical and administrative workers (13.6 percent)
- the lowest percentages of technicians and trades workers (10.2 percent); labourers (7.0 percent); and machinery operators and drivers (3.6 percent).

Canterbury had the highest percentage of technicians and trades workers, at 13.8 percent.

Specialist managers most common occupation group at the sub-major group level

'Specialist managers' was the most common occupation at the second level of the ANZSCO classification, the sub-major group. This was true in both 2013 (8.2 percent, or 156,036 people) and 2006 (7.5 percent, or 141,300 people).

Specialist managers include sales managers, construction managers, child care managers, and school principals.

Figure 18



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.

2. ANZSCO V1.1 sub-major group.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

'Education professionals' was the second-most common occupation at this level in 2013, at 5.3 percent (100,110 people). It has increased from third-most common in 2006, when it was at 4.8 percent (90,591 people).

At the most detailed (fifth level) of the occupation classification, the top three occupations in 2013 were:

- sales assistant (general) – 4.4 percent, or 83,949 people
- sales representatives not elsewhere classified – 2.1 percent, or 39,852 people
- general clerk – 2.0 percent, or 38,493 people.

5 Industries employed adults work in

Census information about industry is based on questions 37 and 38 of the [individual form](#). We ask these questions of employed usually resident adults aged 15 years and over.

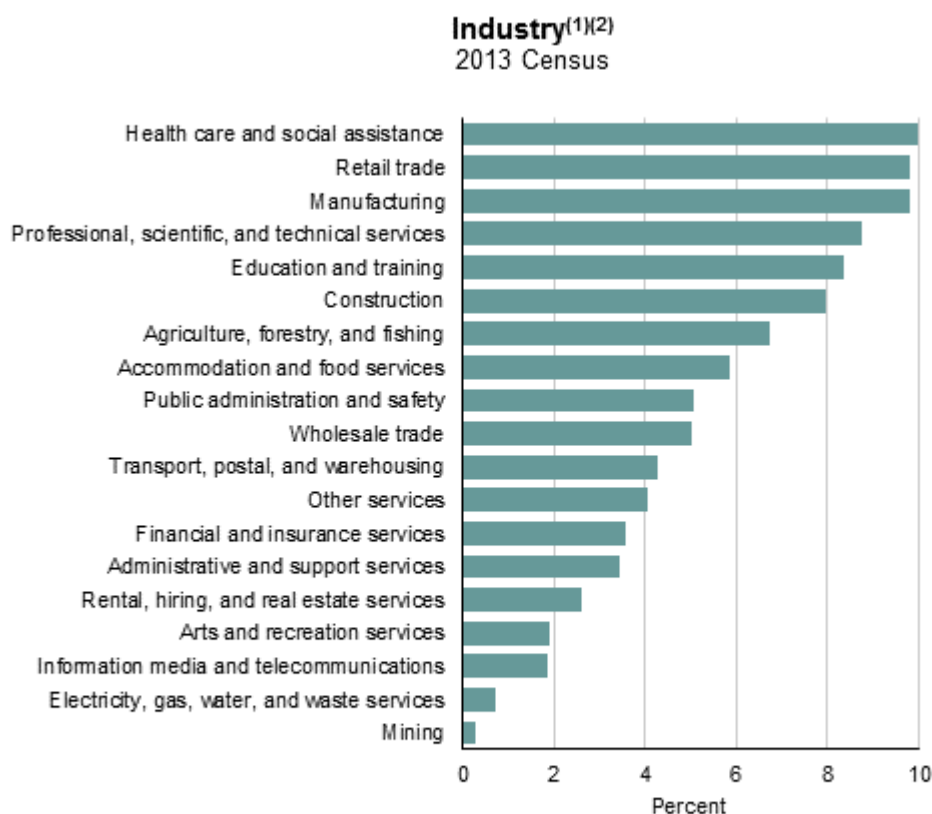
Information is coded using the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006](#) (ANZSIC06). This industry classification has four levels. The first level is the least detailed, and groups similar industries. The fourth level is the most detailed, and lists individual industries.

Health care and social assistance most common industry

In 2013, health care and social assistance was the most common industry group, with 10.0 percent of employed adults (191,694 people). This is at the least-detailed classification level.

The second-most common industry groups were retail trade and manufacturing, both at 9.8 percent.

Figure 19



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.
2. ANZSIC06 V1.0 division.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Construction and mining industry workers mostly men

In 2013, men were in the majority in the following industries:

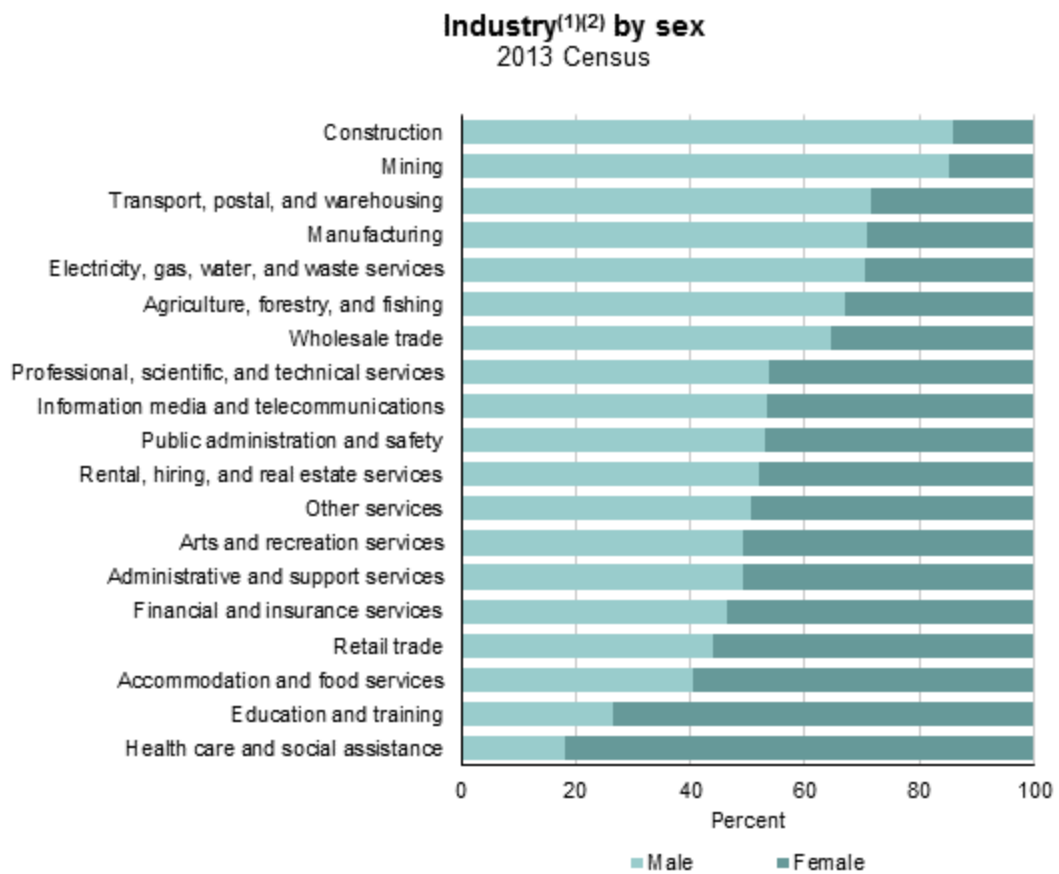
- construction, at 86.0 percent of the industry (131,361 people)
- mining, at 85.2 percent (5,010 people).

Health care, social, and education workers mostly women

In 2013, women were in the majority in the following industries:

- health care and social assistance, at 81.7 percent of the industry (156,648 people)
- education and training, at 73.5 percent (118,029 people).

Figure 20



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.
2. ANZSIC06 V1.0 division.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Wellington has highest proportion of people in professional, scientific, and technical services

Regionally, Wellington had the highest proportion of people employed in professional, scientific, and technical services – 12.6 percent. Auckland had the second-highest proportion, at 11.4 percent.

Southland had the highest proportion of people in agriculture, forestry, and fishing, with 20.1 percent. This was followed by the Gisborne and Tasman regions, with 18.1 percent and 17.6 percent, respectively.

In the Nelson region, health care and social assistance was the most common industry (13.1 percent), followed by retail trade (11.8 percent).

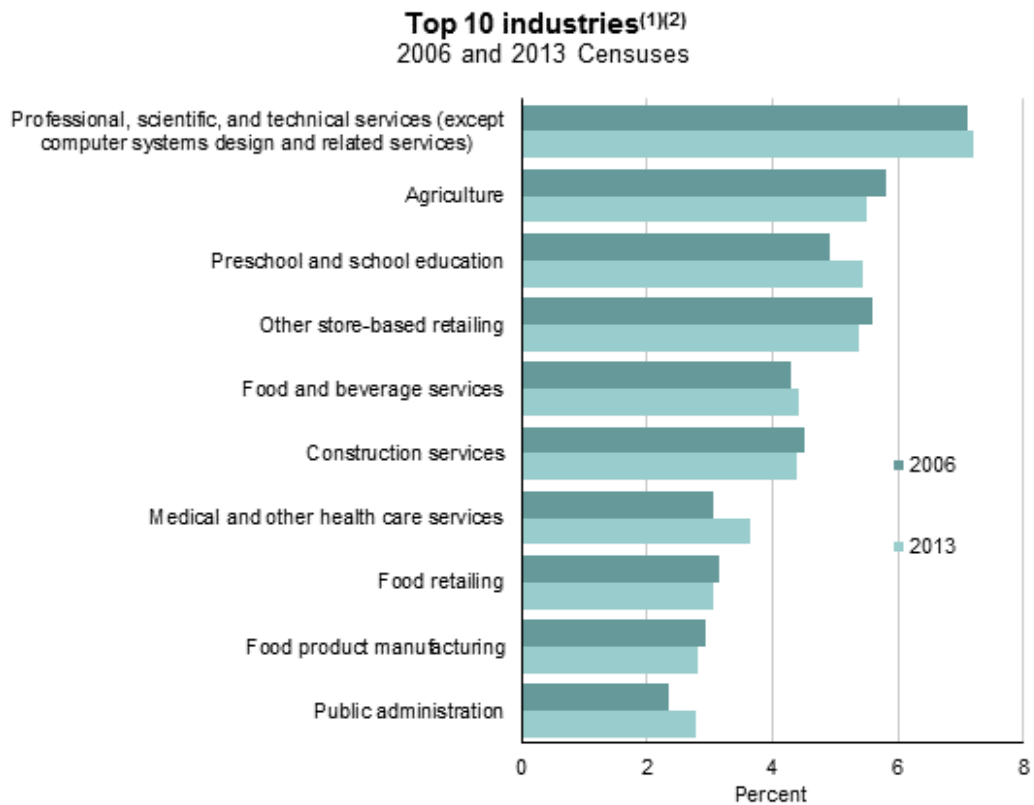
Professional, scientific, and technical services most common industry at ANZSIC06 subdivision level

At the second level of the classification, professional, scientific, and technical services (except computer systems design and related services) had the highest proportion of people. In 2013, 7.2 percent (138,624 people) of employed adults worked in this industry. This was up slightly from 2006, when it was 7.1 percent (132,546 people).

Medical and other health care services, at 3.6 percent (69,789 people), increased from 3.1 percent (57,303 people) in 2006.

Agriculture, at 5.5 percent (105,576 people), decreased from 5.8 percent (108,579 people) in 2006.

Figure 21



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.
2. ANZSIC06 V1.0 subdivision.

Source: Statistics New Zealand



6 Sector of ownership – do people work for government, or private sector?

Census information about sector of ownership is based on the sector of the industry a person works in. It is derived from the responses to questions 37 and 38 of the [individual form](#). We ask these questions of employed usually resident adults aged 15 years and over.

Wellington region has the highest percentage of people employed in central government

In 2013, as expected the Wellington region had the highest proportion of people working in the central government sector. At 25.9 percent (59,070 people), this was 6.4 percentage points higher than the next-highest region: Manawatu-Wanganui, at 19.5 percent (18,798 people).

The territorial authorities with the highest proportions of people employed in central government were all in the Wellington region:

- Wellington city, with 29.6 percent
- Upper Hutt city, with 26.7 percent
- Porirua city, with 26.2 percent.

The West Coast region had the highest proportion of people employed in the local government sector, at 3.7 percent. This was followed by the Southland region, at 3.4 percent.

Tasman region has highest proportion of people in private sector

The majority of people work in the private sector. The regions with the highest proportions of people employed in the private sector were:

- Tasman, with 87.3 percent
- Taranaki, with 86.5 percent
- Southland, with 85.6 percent.

The territorial authorities with the highest percentages of people employed in the private sector were:

- Queenstown-Lakes district, with 92.1 percent
- Matamata-Piako district, with 90.8 percent
- Southland district, with 90.6 percent.

7 Number of hours adults work each week

Census information about hours worked in employment each week comes from question 40 of the [individual form](#): “How many hours, to the nearest hour, do you usually work each week?”

We ask this question of employed usually resident adults, aged 15 years and over.

This means the following information is about the total hours people worked in all jobs.

Proportion working 50 hours or more a week continues to decrease

While most people continue to work 40–49 hours a week, the proportion working 50 hours or more has decreased.

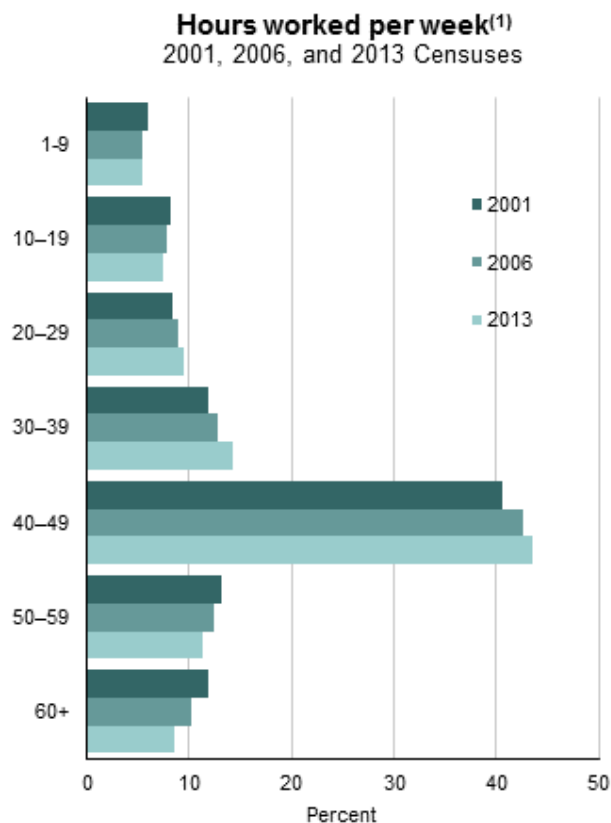
The proportion of people working 50–59 hours a week was:

- 11.3 percent (216,366 people) in 2013
- 13.1 percent (212,016 people) in 2001.

The proportion of people working 60 hours or more a week was:

- 8.5 percent (162,171 people) in 2013
- 11.9 percent (193,116 people) in 2001.

Figure 22



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.

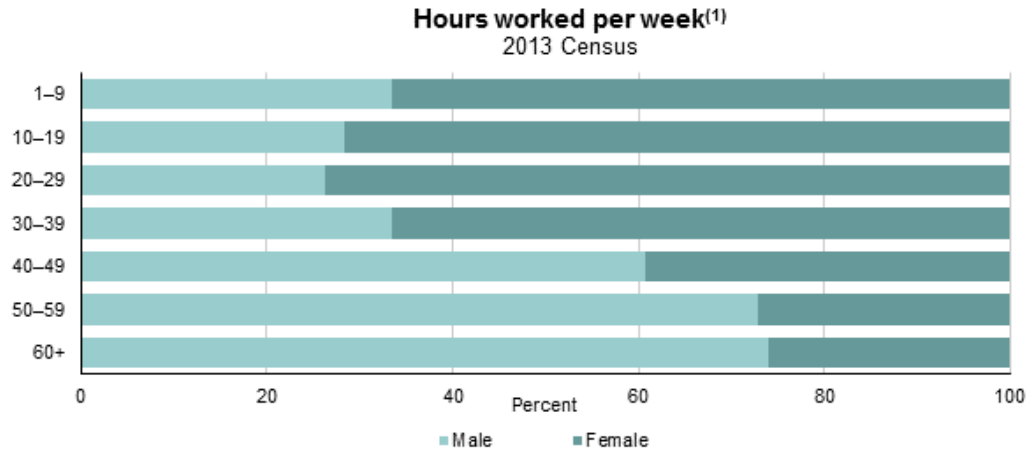
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Women likely to work fewer hours

In 2013, 73.7 percent of people who worked 20–29 hours per week (133,560 people) were women. This has decreased from 74.8 percent in 2006, and 76.3 percent in 2001.

Men continue to work longer hours –74.0 percent (120,039 people) of those working 60 or more hours per week were men. This has decreased slightly from 74.3 percent in 2006, and 75.6 percent in 2001.

Figure 23



Community and personal service workers most likely to work part-time

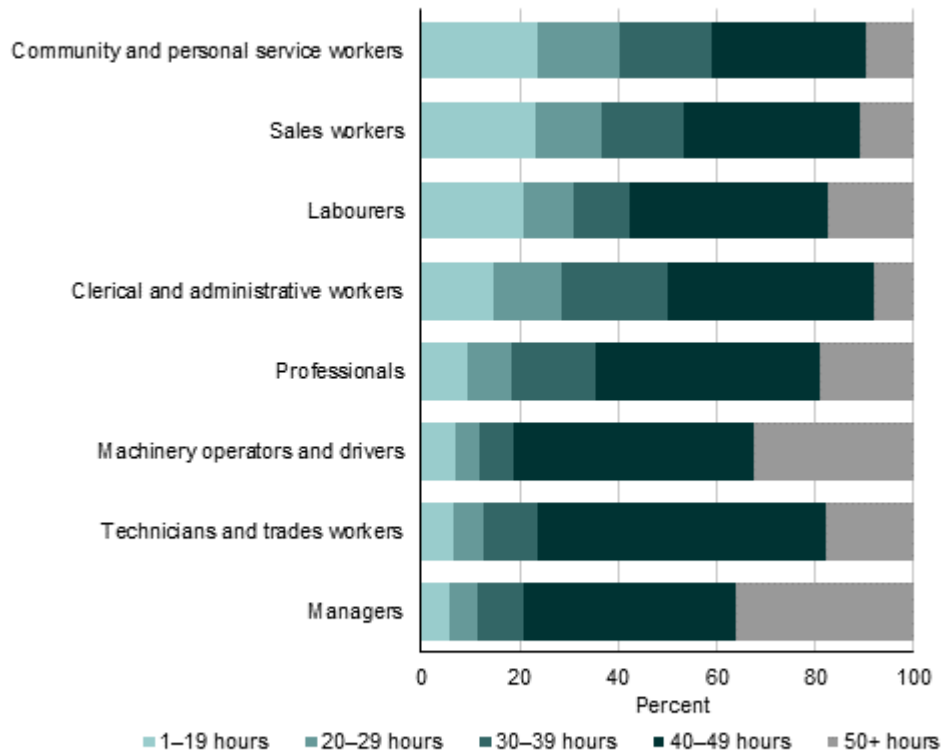
Of the occupational groups, community and personal service workers had the highest proportion of people working part-time, at 40.2 percent. Sales workers had the next-highest, at 36.6 percent.

Managers work longer hours

Of the occupations that work 50 hours or more a week, managers made up the highest proportion, at 36.0 percent. This was followed by machinery operators and drivers, at 32.4 percent.

Figure 24

Occupation⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by hours worked per week
2013 Census



1. For employed people aged 15 years and over.
2. ANZSCO V1.1 major group.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

8 Participation by adults in unpaid activities

Census information about unpaid activities relates to question 46 of the [individual form](#) – a set of activities done without pay in the last four weeks, by adults, aged 15 years and over. It is a multi-response question, which means a person can do any, all, or none of these unpaid activities.

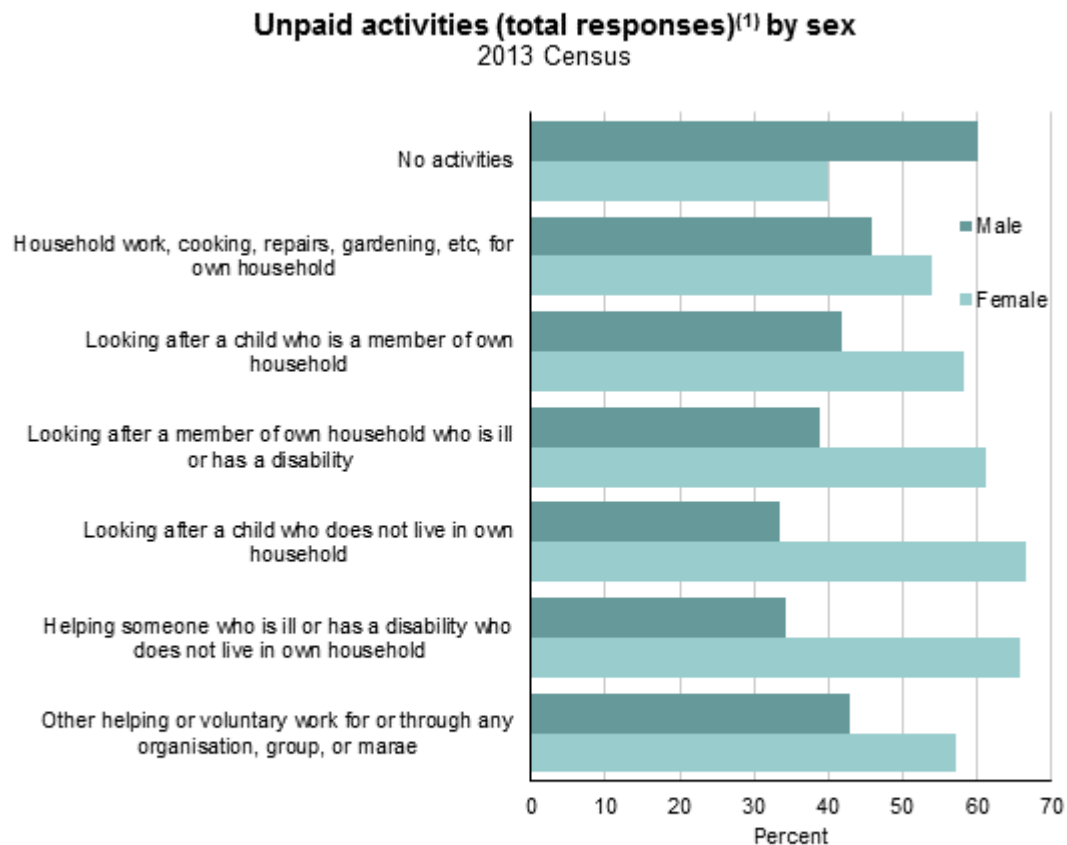
Women more likely than men to participate in unpaid activities

Women were more likely than men to do unpaid activities, with higher rates of participation in every activity type. Men were more likely to have not done any unpaid activities in the last four weeks – at 60.0 percent (209,100 people).

Women made up:

- 66.5 percent (308,343 people) of people who looked after a child who did not live in their own household
- 65.8 percent (175,839 people) of people who helped someone who was ill or had a disability who did not live in their own household.

Figure 25



1. People reporting more than one unpaid activity were counted in each stated category. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Looking after a child who is member of own household more common for 40–44-year-olds

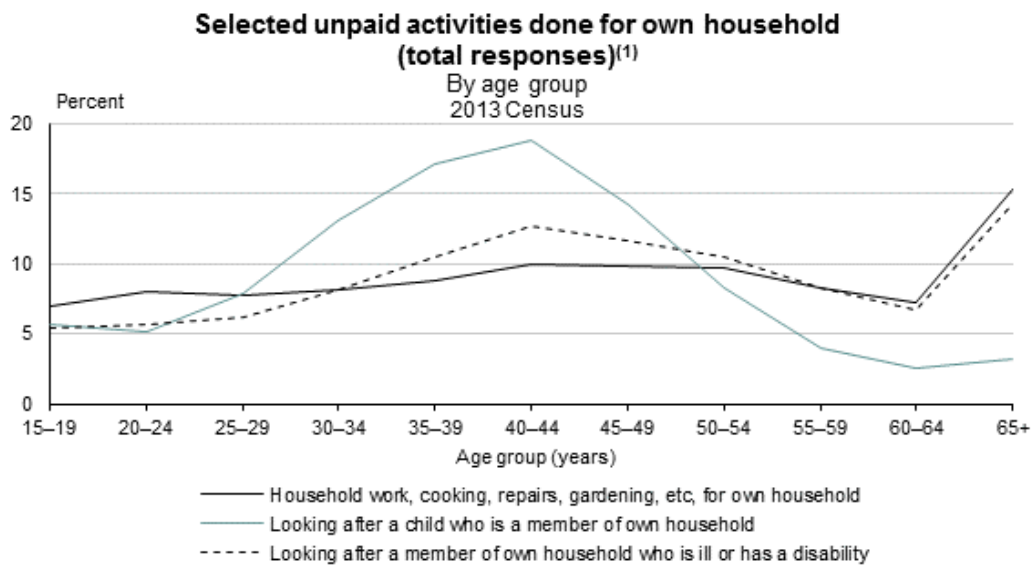
Of people looking after a child who is a member of their own household:

- 40–44 years was the most common age group, at 18.8 percent (174,090 people).

Of people looking after a member of own household that is ill or has a disability:

- 65 years and over was the most common age group, at 14.2 percent (31,740 people)
- 40–44 years was the second-most common age group, at 12.7 percent (28,230 people).

Figure 26



1. People reporting more than one unpaid activity were counted in each stated category. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

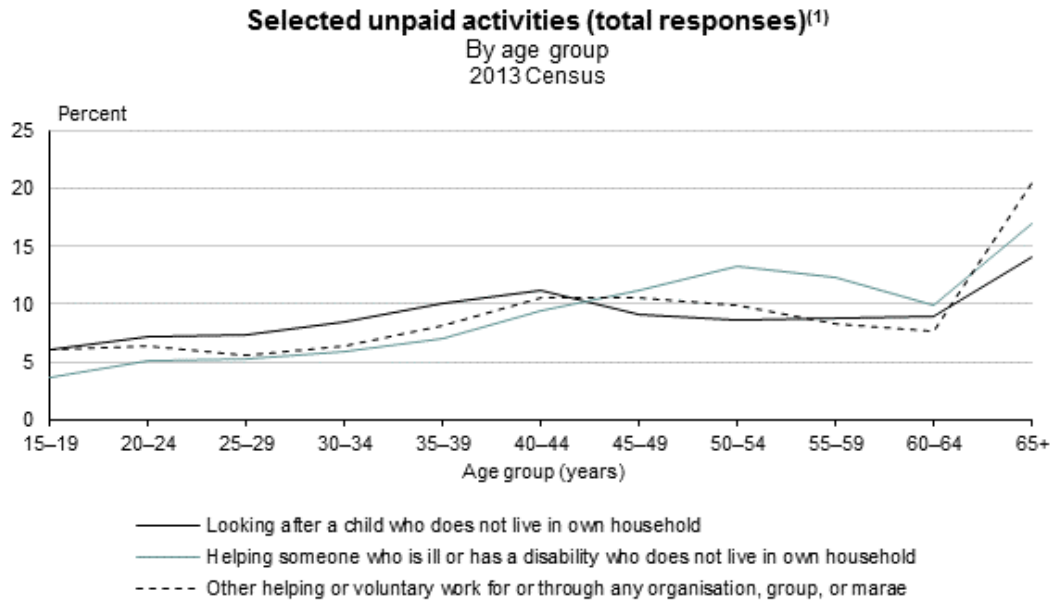
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Voluntary work highest for the 65+ age group

Participation in the category 'other helping and voluntary work for or through any organisation, group, or marae' was the highest for people aged 65 years and over – at 20.6 percent, or 96,423 people.

People aged 65 years and over had higher participation in all unpaid activities except looking after a child who is a member of their own household.

Figure 27



1. People reporting more than one unpaid activity were counted in each stated category. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Wairoa district has highest percentage of people participating in voluntary work

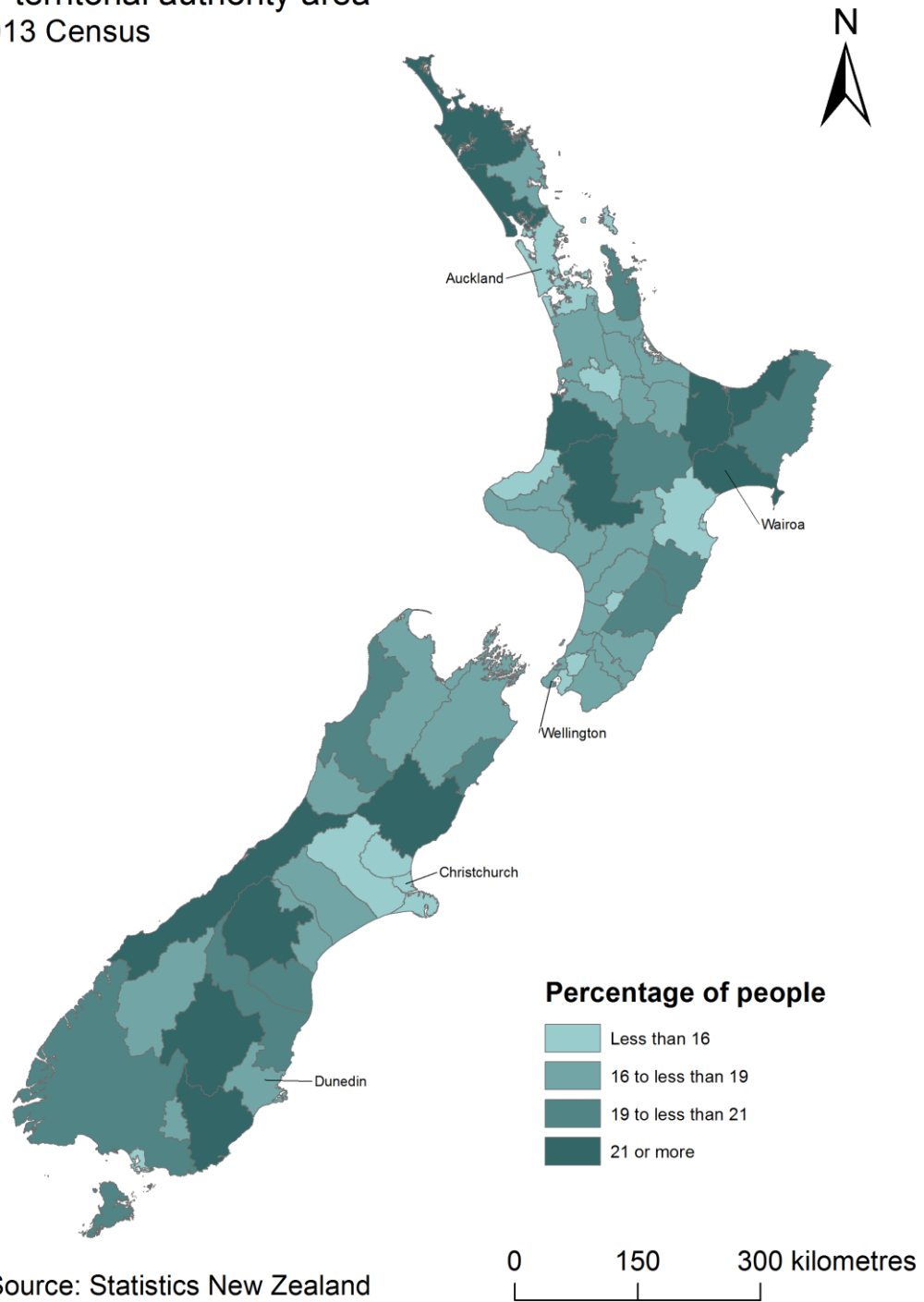
Among the territorial authorities, the percentage of people participating in other help or voluntary work for or through any organisation, group, or marae was:

- highest in the Wairoa district, at 25.2 percent
- lowest in Auckland, at 13.0 percent.

Figure 28

Voluntary work for or through any organisation, group, or marae

By territorial authority area
2013 Census



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Māori and Pacific people more likely to look after children

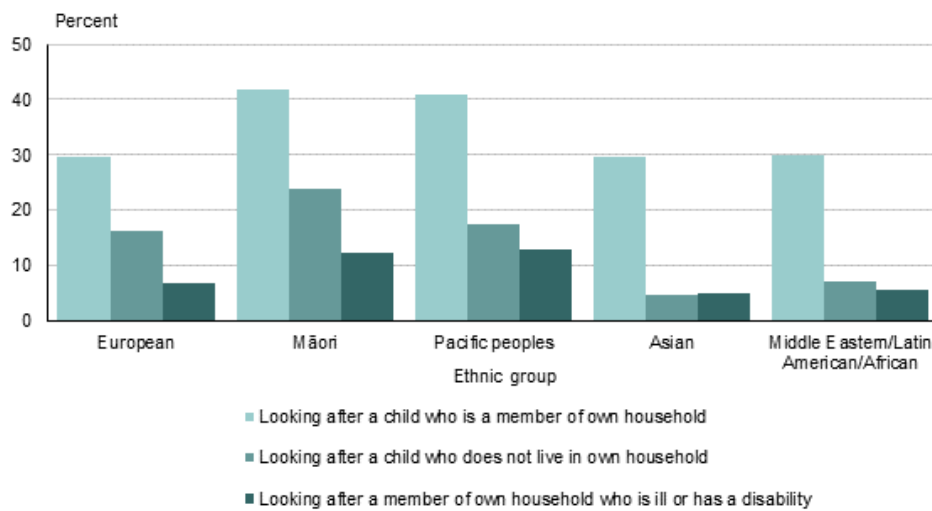
In 2013, for the category 'looking after a child who was a member of their own household':

- Māori had the highest participation of the ethnic groups, with 41.8 percent (152,913 people)
- Pacific peoples were similar, with 41.0 percent (69,486 people).

Māori were also more likely to be looking after a child who does not live in their own household – with 23.7 percent (86,679 people).

Figure 29

Selected unpaid activities⁽¹⁾ by selected ethnic group⁽²⁾
2013 Census



1. People reporting more than one unpaid activity were counted in each stated category. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.
2. People reporting more than one ethnic group were counted in each stated category. Therefore percentages do not add up to 100.

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Definitions and information about the data

Definitions

Employed: a person was employed if they were part of the working-age population (15 years and over) and if, during the week ended 4 March 2001, 5 March 2006, or 3 March 2013, they:

- 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 that 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:
 - their illness or injury
 - personal or family responsibilities
 - bad weather or mechanical breakdown
 - direct involvement in an industrial dispute
 - being on leave or holiday.

Full-time employment means usually working 30 hours or more per week.

Part-time employment means usually working fewer than 30 hours per week.

Employment rate: the number of employed people as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over (working-age population). Calculation of the employment rate excludes people with a work and labour force status of 'unidentifiable'.

Industry: the type of activity undertaken by the organisation, enterprise, business, or unit of economic activity that employs one or more people aged 15 years and over.

The census data on industry relates to the industry for the main job held by an individual. This is the job in which a person worked the most hours.

Labour force participation rate: the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over (working age population) who were in the labour force. Calculation of the labour force participation rate excludes people with a work labour force status of 'unidentifiable'.

Not in the labour force: any person in the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) who is neither employed nor unemployed. For example, this category includes:

- retired people
- people with personal or family responsibilities, such as unpaid housework and childcare
- people attending educational institutions
- people permanently unable to work due to physical or mental disabilities
- people who were temporarily unavailable for work in the survey reference week
- people who are not actively seeking work.

Occupation: a set of jobs that require the performance of similar or identical sets of tasks by employed people aged 15 years and over.

A job is a set of tasks performed or designed to be performed by one person for an employer (including self-employment) in return for payment or profit.

The census data on occupation relates to the main job held by an individual. This is the job in which a person worked the most hours.

Sector of ownership: identifies the part of the economy that owns an organisation, enterprise, business, or unit of economic activity. Examples are central or local government, or private ownership.

Status in employment: classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they were working for themselves or for other people in their main job.

Unemployed: an unemployed person is in the working-age population (15 years and over) and, during the week ended 3 March 2013, was without a paid job but was available for work, and:

- had actively sought work in the four weeks ended 3 March 2013, or
- had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

If a person's only job search method was to read job advertisements then they are not considered to be actively seeking work.

Unemployment rate: the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force.

Unpaid activities: activities performed in the four weeks before 5 March 2013, without payment, for people living either in the same household, or outside.

Work and labour force status: classifies a person aged 15 years and over by their inclusion in or exclusion from the labour force. For an employed person, it distinguishes between full-time employment (30 hours or more per week) or part-time employment (fewer than 30 hours per week). A person who was not employed is classified as either 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force'.

Note that the definitions of 'employed', 'unemployed', and 'not in the labour force' are based on those of the International Labour Organization, as set down at the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1982.

Information about the data

Comparability with past censuses

Because the 2011 Census was cancelled after the Canterbury earthquake on 22 February 2011, the gap between the 2013 Census and the last one is seven years. The change in the data between 2006 and 2013 may be greater than in the usual five-year gap between censuses. Be careful when comparing trends.

In some sections of this report, we compare 2013 Census data with 2006 and 2001 data. In other sections, we compare it with 2006 data only. The choice of which data to use for comparisons depended on the availability of data and the rate of change over time.

Calculation of percentages

Unless otherwise stated, all percentages and ratios in this report exclude responses that cannot be classified (eg 'not stated', 'work and labour force status unidentifiable').

Confidentiality

The data in this report has been randomly rounded to protect confidentiality. Individual figures may not add up to totals, and values for the same data may vary in different tables.



List of available tables

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

1. Work and labour force status by sex, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
2. Work and labour force status by age group, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
3. Work and labour force status by age group and sex, 2013 Census
4. Work and labour force status by regional council area, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
5. Work and labour force status by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
6. Work and labour force status by ethnic group (grouped total responses), 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
7. Work and labour force status by ethnic group (grouped total responses) and sex, 2013 Census
8. Work and labour force status by ethnic group (grouped total responses) and age group, 2013 Census
9. Status in employment by age group and sex, 2013 Census
10. Status in employment and industry (ANZSIC06 division) by sex, 2013 Census
11. Occupation (ANZSCO sub-major group), 2006 and 2013 Censuses
12. Occupation (ANZSCO major group) by sex, 2013 Census
13. Occupation (ANZSCO major group) by age group, 2013 Census
14. Occupation (ANZSCO major group) by regional council area, 2013 Census
15. Occupation (ANZSCO major group) by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
16. Occupation (ANZSCO major group) by ethnic group (grouped total responses), 2013 Census
17. Occupation (ANZSCO major group) by highest qualification, 2013 Census
18. Industry (ANZSIC06 subdivision), 2006 and 2013 Censuses
19. Industry (ANZSIC06 division) by regional council area, 2013 Census
20. Industry (ANZSIC06 division) by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
21. Industry (ANZSIC06 subdivision) by hours worked in employment per week, 2013 Census
22. Sector of ownership by regional council area, 2013 Census
23. Sector of ownership by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
24. Hours worked in employment per week by sex, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses
25. Hours worked in employment per week by age group and sex, 2013 Census
26. Hours worked in employment per week by occupation (ANZSCO major group), 2013 Census
27. Unpaid activities by age group and sex, 2013 Census
28. Unpaid activities by regional council area, 2013 Census
29. Unpaid activities by territorial authority area and Auckland local board area, 2013 Census
30. Unpaid activities by work and labour force status and sex, 2013 Census



More information

Other census information

- [2013 Census](#)
- [2013 Census products and services release schedule](#)
- [2013 Census tables in NZ.Stat](#) (Additional data tables on work and unpaid activities will be available in NZ.Stat in April 2015)
- [2013 Census information by variable](#)
- [2013 Census definitions and forms](#)

Employment and unemployment information

- [Employment and unemployment](#)

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