Migrant Employment Data

Sectoral Output

Data dictionary for March 2025 release

This data dictionary details the various outputs produced by the MED process, defines the variables observed in the data, and provides a comprehensive list of all categories encountered in the data.

The March 2025 release of the Migrant Employment Data (MED) Sectoral Output contains finalised data from January 2012 through November 2024 inclusive, and provisional data from December 2024 through March 2025 inclusive. The data set includes figures on the head count number of people employed by visa type, region, and sector of employment.

The MED is produced from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), managed by Stats NZ. The results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the IDI. The opinions, findings, recommendations, and conclusions expressed in this report are those of the authors, not Stats NZ.

Access to the anonymised data used in this study was provided by Stats NZ under the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see data about a particular person, household, business, or organisation, and the results in this report have been confidentialised to protect these groups from identification and to keep their data safe.

Careful consideration has been given to the privacy, security and confidentiality issues associated with using administrative and survey data in the IDI. Further detail can be found in the Privacy impact assessment for the IDI available from www.stats.govt.nz.

Contents

Background and context

The MED Sectoral Output provides a measure of the headcount number of people in waged and salaried employment, per month, per category, for a number of different categories. We categorise people based on their visa type, region, and sector of employment.

The MED is produced through the Stats NZ Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). The IDI is a powerful database of unit-level data on New Zealand and New Zealanders. By coupling this data with Immigration New Zealand's administrative dataset on people's visa status, we are able to produce an incredibly detailed base dataset that we then aggregate to form the MED.

The MED includes people in the labour force who are in New Zealand for less than 12 months, such as some seasonal workers and working holiday-makers. These people are not included in official migration statistics published by Stats NZ (see Stats NZ's webpage on International Migration[1]), and will be generally classified as visitors to New Zealand (irrespective of their visa type on arrival).

This dataset is built from administrative data, which may be subject to change. While we make every effort to ensure that this data is accurate, you may still see revisions to data between releases. For more information, please see our section **Caveats and assumptions**.

NOTES FOR THIS RELEASE

The release notes below apply only to this most recent release of the MED Sectoral Output. For historical release notes, please **contact us**.

No specific notes for this release.

USAGE NOTES

The following disclaimer applies to this data. If you publish data from the MED, we ask that you publish this disclaimer alongside the data, in compliance with Stats NZ's policies:

> This report contains output produced from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), managed by Stats NZ. The results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the IDI. The opinions, findings, recommendations, and conclusions expressed in this report are those of the authors, not Stats NZ.
>
> Access to the data used in this study was provided by Stats NZ under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Data and Statistics Act 2022. The results presented in this study are the work of the author, not Stats NZ or individual data suppliers.
>
> Careful consideration has been given to the privacy, security and confidentiality issues associated with using administrative and survey data in the IDI. Further detail can be found in the Privacy impact assessment for the IDI available from www.stats.govt.nz.

HOW TO ACCESS THE MED

We provide the MED in two forms:

---

[1] https://www.stats.govt.nz/publications/?filters=International+migration%2CInformation+releases

- as a series of zipped collections of comma-separated value (CSV) files, provided through MBIE's website
- through MBIE's `WIN7207` SQL server.

Please note that the CSV files, even zipped, are relatively large (on the order of 10MB). This makes them impractical to email to our stakeholders. By offering them through MBIE's website we are able to provide you with a link to download the files.

Data on the `WIN7207` SQL server is only accessible to MBIE employees. If you wish to access this data through SQL, please get in touch so we can set up your access permissions. If you have access to the data in the `WIN7207` SQL server, please see the section **Accessing data through SQL** at the end of this dictionary for more information on the table structure.

We will notify you via email when we update the MED. This email will include a link to download the CSV files off of MBIE's website.

DATA ANONYMISATION

We take privacy seriously when producing the MED, and rigorously follow Stats NZ's microdata output guide to ensure the privacy of New Zealanders. We apply the following rules to all counts released as part of the MED:

- Any counts below six (including zero counts) are suppressed.
- All counts which are not suppressed are random rounded base three. This means:
    - If a count is a multiple of three, it is not altered.
    - If a count is not a multiple of three, it is randomly rounded either to the nearest multiple of three (two thirds chance) or to the next-nearest multiple of three (one third chance).

This means that all counts within the MED have an inherent introduced uncertainty of ±2. When two counts are added or subtracted, their uncertainty is also added together (so if two counts both have an uncertainty of ±2, the sum of the counts has an uncertainty of ±4). This process—referred to as 'compounding'—means that totals derived from random-rounded figures tend to have a high uncertainty. We recommend that rather than adding together values within the MED yourself, you instead use the data provided by our team at the more aggregated level.

OUTPUT FREQUENCY

We release the MED every three months. Until our December 2021 release (released in February 2022), we released the MED two months after the end of the quarter, ie:

Data to the end of...	...will be released at the end of
March	May
June	August
September	November
December	February

From the March 2022 release (to be released in June 2022) onwards, we anticipate releasing the MED three months after the end of the quarter, ie:

Data to the end of…	…will be released at the end of
March	June
June	September
September	December
December	March

List of outputs

The MED Sectoral Output contains information on the number of people employed per regional council area, visa, type, and sector of employment, per month.

A **sector** is defined as a set of ANZSIC Level 4 classifications, which together make up a portion of New Zealand's economy, and is provided as an alternative lens to the ANZSIC division and subdivision classifications provided in the MED Standard dataset. Sectoral mappings have been developed by MBIE following existing classifications from Stats NZ and the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI), and are detailed in Appendix A.

It should be noted that due to the method used to map people and jobs to sectors, totals from sectoral mapping datasets will not exactly match totals from the **MED Standard** output. For example, totals from the `sectoral_sector_visa` dataset (which provides a breakdown by visa type and sector) will not necessarily add exactly to match the values provided in `base_visa` (which provides a breakdown by pure visa type). This is due to the effect of double-counting people employed in different industries which are all part of the same sector.

As each of these sets is randomly-rounded, we provide data at different aggregations so that you can access the figures you need without calculating them.

CATEGORY AND COLUMN DEFINITIONS

MED counts are broken down by a number of different categories. The categories used in creating the MED, and their definitions, are as follows. Descriptions of possible values (for category variables) are defined following this section.

Date

> **Relevant column:** Date

The date for which this data applies. Data is provided on a monthly basis, and each date is given as the last day of the month. Each value is a snapshot as at that month.

This release contains finalised data from January 2012 through November 2024 inclusive, and provisional data from December 2024 through March 2025 inclusive.

Region

> **Relevant column:** Region

We generally aggregate MED by Regional Council area, or region. A person's region is determined based on their current residential address at the time of the measurement, which is in turn calculated based on administrative data (including health, tax, and other data which is linked to a person's residential address). If a person does not have a recognised residential address, their area is assigned based on the area of their employer.

The following values of region occur in the MED:

- Auckland Region

- Bay of Plenty Region
- Canterbury Region
- Gisborne Region
- Hawke's Bay Region
- Manawatu-Wanganui Region
- Marlborough Region
- Nelson Region
- Northland Region
- Otago Region
- Southland Region
- Taranaki Region
- Tasman Region
- Waikato Region
- Wellington Region
- West Coast Region
- Area Outside Region
- Unknown

Counts of people who have an address, but whose address cannot be linked to a region, are given the region *Area Outside Region*. Counts of people who cannot be linked to an address are given the region *Unknown*.

Sector

> **Relevant column:** Sector

Sectors represent groupings of ANZSIC Level 4 classifications which do not exist within the ANZSIC standard. They have been created by MBIE and are based on existing standards such as Stats NZ's Tourism Satellite Account and the Ministry for Primary Industries' (MPI's) classification of primary sectors. For a full list of industry allocation to sectors, see Appendix A.

The full list of sectors is as follows:

- Aged care
- Construction
- Dairy
- Forestry
- Horticulture
- ICT
- No sector
- Red meat and wool
- Retail
- Road freight transport
- Seafood
- Tourism
- Unknown

A number of industries do not fall under any defined Sector. If a person is employed in an industry which is not classified as part of a given sector, they will instead be classified as part of **No sector**.

A number of people will work for a business which cannot be allocated to an industry. These people will be classified as part of the **Unknown** sector.

Visa Type

> **Relevant column:** Visa_Type

New Zealand's population can be divided into:

- **New Zealand citizens**. This includes:
    - Anyone who is born in New Zealand.
    - Anyone who we know holds a New Zealand passport.
    - Anyone who has been a New Zealand resident for five years or longer.

- **Recent residents**, who have been residents or permanent residents for less than five years.
- **Temporary migrants**, including people in New Zealand on work or student visas.

Each of these categories is further divided into a number of subgroups, as detailed below:

Name	Description	Application criteria
NZ Citizen	Anyone born in New Zealand, who we know holds a New Zealand passport, or who has held a Residence visa for five or more years.	
Recent Resident - Skilled	Anyone in New Zealand on a Skilled Residence visa. This includes Skilled Migrant Category and Residence from Work visas as well as the 2021 Residence Visa	Skilled Migrant, Talent - Accredited Employer/Sports/Arts and Culture, Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation, 2021 Resident Visa, 1995 General Skills, Religious Worker, South Island Contribution, 1991 General category
Recent Resident - Other	Anyone in New Zealand on any other Residence class visa. This group mainly comprises those who achieve their Residence visa through family or international/humanitarian criteria.	
Work - AEWV	Anyone in New Zealand on an Accredited Employer Work Visa. Visa applications opened on 4 July 2022.	This visa has replaced the Essential Skills Work Visa, Essential Skills Work Visa - approved in principle, Talent (Accredited Employer) Work Visa, Long Term Skill Shortage List Work Visa, Silver Fern Job Search Visa and Silver Fern Practical Experience Visa.
Work - ES	Anyone in New Zealand on an Essential Skills visa.	Essential Skills, General, Approved in Principle, Essential Skills - Level 1, Specialist Skills
Work - Hort and Vit	Anyone in New Zealand on a Horticulture and Viticulture seasonal work visa (including WHS Extension visas).	Recognised Seasonal Employer, WHS Extension, Supplementary Seasonal Employment, Transitional Recognised Seasonal Employer
Work - WHS	Anyone in New Zealand on a Working Holiday Scheme visa (does not include WHS Extension visas).	All bilateral Working Holiday Scheme visas
Work - PSW	Anyone in New Zealand on a Post-Study Work visa.	Post-study - Open, Post-Study - Employer Assisted, Practical experience post study
Work - WTR	Anyone in New Zealand on a Work to Residence visa.	Talent (Accredited Employer, Long Term Skill Shortage List Occupation, South Island Contribution, Skilled Migrant, Talent - Arts, Culture and Sports, Global Impact Visa, Job Search
Work - Family	Anyone in New Zealand on a Family-related Work visa.	Partner of a worker, Partnership, Partner of Student, Partner of NZAID Student, Partner of Entrepreneur, Spouse/Partner of Worker, Partnership deferral, Spouse of NZ cit/res, De factor partner of NZ cit/res, Fiance(e) of NZ cit/res, Child of NZ cit/res
Work - Other	Anyone in New Zealand on a work visa which is not listed above. This can include Work visas granted via Ministerial direction or visas to work at specific events.	Specific purpose or event, Section 61, Religious Worker, Crew of foreign fishing vessel
Student	Anyone in New Zealand on a student visa.	
Other	Anyone in New Zealand on any other visa type. This includes diplomatic, official, and military visas, as well visas for specific events and emergencies	Diplomatic, Official, Consular, Military, Events (Wedding, funeral, etc.), Family Emergency, Medical treatment, Milestone events

Number of people

Relevant column: Number_of_People

For each row in the data, we provide the head-count number of people who fall into the specified categories for the given month. In particular:

- A person is considered to be on a given visa type for the month if they spent any time during the month on that visa type.
- A person is considered to be in a given region for the month if their residential address was listed in the region at any point in the month.
- A person is considered to be working in a given industry for the month if:

  - they receive any wages or salaries during the month from a business which is considered to be in that industry

- they receive wages or salaries from the same business for both the previous and the following months, and that business is considered to be in that industry. This allows us to bridge small gaps in a person's pay, which will generally be due to extended leave or administrative issues and will not actually reflect the person's leaving and re-entering employment.

Note that this means a person may be double-counted in the data. For example, if a person switches from a Student visa to a Post-Study Work visa during the month, they will appear under both the *Student* visa category and the *Work - PSW* visa category for that month. Similarly, someone shifting regions or industries may be double-counted in the data.

In addition, this is merely a measure of the number of people working in each visa/region/industry, and is not a measure of full-time equivalents.

Status

Each value is given a status, which may be *Provisional* or *Final*. *Provisional* values are produced based on Inland Revenue's ad-hoc weekly tax filings, while *Final* values are produced based on Inland Revenue's cleaned Employer Monthly Scheduling (EMS) data.

For more information on the difference between provisional and final data, please see the **Caveats and assumptions** section.

Caveats and assumptions

These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Stats NZ Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), which is carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI, please visit Stats NZ's website[2].

COVERAGE OF EMPLOYEES

The figures provided in this data only include people who are aged 15 or over, are employed, and receive a wage or salary. This means that the data excludes:

- people aged 14 and under
- most people who are self-employed
- people who are unemployed
- people who are not in the labour force.

It is worth noting that some people who are self-employed are also waged or salaried. This may occur if the person operates a business as a sole trader, and the business then pays the person a wage or salary. In this case, the person *is* included in the MED.

PROVISIONAL AND FINAL DATA

We attempt to make the MED as timely a series as possible. We do this by using both cleaned and ad-hoc tax data provided to the datalab by Inland Revenue (IR).

As IR's ad-hoc tax data is added to their cleaned data series, we may see some revisions. This means you may see changes to the data from release to release. When data is derived from IR's ad-hoc tax data, we have marked it as *Provisional*, which means it may change between this release and then next (when it will become *Final*). We expect the last (approximately) half-year of data in each release to be provisional: as IR's cleaned tax data becomes available we will replace previous provisional data with the new final data.

While provisional data should give a good idea of recent trends, we may still see revisions to this data as it is reconciled with final data. We may also see an increase in the number of people listed against the *Unknown* region and/or industry in our provisional data.

You may also see revisions to final data between releases. This may be because of revisions IR has made to its tax data, revisions we have made to our migration data, or improvements we have made to our methodology. We expect these changes, when they do occur, to be minor. Where possible, we will advise you of these changes through our release notes.

CHANGE IN WORK - OTHER PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN THE SEAFOOD SECTOR

We have identified a large increase in the number of people employed in the Seafood sector on **Work - Other** visa types between 2012 and 2017 within the MED data. The majority of these people were in New Zealand on *Crew of Foreign Fishing Vessel* visas: during this same period, we **do not see** an increase in the total number of people in New Zealand on *Crew of Foreign Fishing Vessel* visas.

---

[2]https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/

We believe that this increase is due to a change in immigration requirements for *Crew of Foreign Fishing Vessel* visa holders which was implemented in 2016. From 2016 onwards, migrants on this visa type were required to be paid into a New Zealand bank account, and this drastically increased the number of migrant workers in this sector and visa type who were registered through PAYE.

TOURISM SECTORAL ALLOCATION

Sectoral allocation for the **Tourism** sector is calculated using data Stats NZ's tourism product ratios for the year ended March 2020, as published in Stats NZ's Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for the year ended March 2021. The TSA allocates a number of ANZSIC divisions (level two codes) to the Tourism sector in fractional amounts (for example, 42 per cent of catering services workers are considered to work in tourism). These allocations are calculated at the national level, and do not take into account any differences in industries between regions. For example, this allocation method assumes that a worker in the catering industry in Queenstown is just as likely to be involved in the tourism sector as a worker in the catering industry in Gisborne.

We recommend that you exercise extreme caution in interpreting these results at a sub-national level.

FURTHER INFORMATION ON DATA PROCESSING

If you have any concerns about the quality of your data, or further questions about the methodology and assumptions made in assembling the MED series, we encourage you to get in touch.

Contact us

The MED series is produced by the Migration team, Evidence & Insights. For information about the series, and to be notified when the data is updated, please get in touch with the team through the following email:

migration_evidence_insights@mbie.govt.nz. The MED series is produced by the Migration team, Evidence & Insights. For information about the series, and to be notified when the data is updated, get in touch with the team through migration_evidence_insights@mbie.govt.nz.

Appendix A: Accessing data through SQL

When you are approved for SQL access, you will be granted `SELECT` access to the `Migration.med` schema on the WIN7207 SQL Server. This database consists of:

- A series of data warehousing tables which store historical and current MED data.
- A series of views which allow you to access the current MED data.

We recommend accessing the MED through the provided SQL views, which are prefixed with `vw_`. For example, you could fetch MED for the Auckland region for 2020 as follows:

```
SELECT *
  FROM [Migration].[med].[vw_base_anzsic2_region_visa]
WHERE
[Region] = 'Auckland Region'
AND
YEAR([Date]) = 2020;
```

For more information on SQL access, please contact us.

Appendix B: Sectoral allocation of ANZSIC classes

We use the following method to generate our sectoral breakdown datasets in the MED:

1. We generate a count of the number of people employed per month and ANZSIC class (level 4 categorisation), and also by region and visa type as appropriate. For example, to calculate the `sectoral_sector_visa` dataset (which provides a breakdown by sector and visa type) we first generate a count of the number of people employed per month, ANZSIC class, and visa type.
2. We assign each count to a sector using the mapping (and fractions) provided below. For example, if we find that 500 people in a given month are employed in the ANZSIC class **R891000 Museum Operation**, we will assign (0.45 × 500 =) 225 people to the **Tourism** sector and (0.55 × 500 =) 275 people to the **No sector** sector.
3. We then total all allocations by month, sector, and any other categories.

This means that a person may be double-counted in a given sector if:

- They work multiple jobs, and
- these jobs are in different ANZSIC classes, and
- the different ANZSIC classes are allocated to the same sector.

We expect the effect of this double-counting to be minimal. However, we cannot guarantee that totals derived from sectoral breakdown datasets will exactly equal the totals provided in the base dataset. For example.

The sectors used in the MED have been identified based on MBIE's policy needs, and are based on existing industry allocations that exist within central Government including the Stats NZ Tourism Satellite Account[3] and MPI's definitions of primary sectors.

Stats NZ's Tourism Satellite Account uses a series of tourism product ratios to fractionally allocate ANZSIC codes to the Tourism sector at the ANZSIC Subdivision level (ie level two). As we are able to allocate industries at the Class level (ie level four), we have applied some more detailed mappings to better reflect the tourism sector. When an industry is fractionally allocated to the Tourism sector, the remainder of the sector (ie the fraction which is not assigned to the sector) is assumed to fall under the sector 'No Sector'. We currently use the tourism product ratios for the year ended March 2020, as published in the Tourism Satellite Account for the year ended March 2021. We advise caution in using these figures: for more information see the notes under the **Tourism** section below.

Allocations are defined below. Any industry which does not fall under a given sector is assumed to fall under the sector 'No Sector'.

AGED CARE

ANZSIC_Code	Description
Q860100	Aged Care Residential Services

CONSTRUCTION

ANZSIC_Code	Description
E301100	House Construction
E301900	Other Residential Building Construction
E302000	Non-Residential Building Construction
E310100	Road and Bridge Construction
E310900	Other Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction
E321100	Land Development and Subdivision
E321200	Site Preparation Services
E322100	Concreting Services
E322200	Bricklaying Services
E322300	Roofing Services
E322400	Structural Steel Erection Services
E323100	Plumbing Services
E323200	Electrical Services
E323300	Air Conditioning and Heating Services
E323400	Fire and Security Alarm Installation Services
E323900	Other Building Installation Services
E324100	Plastering and Ceiling Services
E324200	Carpentry Services
E324300	Tiling and Carpeting Services
E324400	Painting and Decorating Services
E324500	Glazing Services
E329100	Landscape Construction Services
E329200	Hire of Construction Machinery with Operator
E329900	Other Construction Services n.e.c.

---

[3]http://datainfoplus.stats.govt.nz/item/nz.govt.stats/cd858d81-b969-4cbd-b3d2-fc3b07644cd0/93/

DAIRY

ANZSIC_Code	Description
A016000	Dairy Cattle Farming
C113100	Milk and Cream Processing
C113200	Ice Cream Manufacturing
C113300	Cheese and Other Dairy Product Manufacturing
F360300	Dairy Produce Wholesaling

FORESTRY

ANZSIC_Code	Description
A030100	Forestry
A030200	Logging
A051000	Forestry Support Services
C141100	Log Sawmilling
C141200	Wood Chipping
C141300	Timber Resawing and Dressing
C149100	Prefabricated Wooden Building Manufacturing
C149200	Wooden Structural Fittings and Components Manufacturing
C149300	Veneer and Plywood Manufacturing
C149400	Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing
C149900	Other Wood Product Manufacturing n.e.c.
C151000	Pulp, Paper and Paperboard Manufacturing
C152100	Corrugated Paperboard and Paperboard Container Manufacturing
C152200	Paper Bag and Sack Manufacturing
C152300	Paper Stationery Manufacturing
C152400	Sanitary Paper Product Manufacturing
C152900	Other Converted Paper Product Manufacturing
C251100	Wooden Furniture and Upholstered Seat Manufacturing
C251900	Other Furniture Manufacturing
F333100	Timber Wholesaling

HORTICULTURE

ANZSIC_Code	Description
A011100	Nursery Production (Under Cover)
A011200	Nursery Production (Outdoors)
A011300	Turf Growing
A011400	Floriculture Production (Under Cover)
A011500	Floriculture Production (Outdoors)
A012100	Mushroom Growing
A012200	Vegetable Growing (Under Cover)
A012300	Vegetable Growing (Outdoors)
A013100	Grape Growing
A013200	Kiwifruit Growing
A013300	Berry Fruit Growing
A013400	Apple and Pear Growing
A013500	Stone Fruit Growing
A013600	Citrus Fruit Growing
A013700	Olive Growing
A013900	Other Fruit and Tree Nut Growing
C114000	Fruit and Vegetable Processing
C119100	Potato Crisps and Corn Chips Manufacturing
C121100	Soft Drink, Cordial and Syrup Manufacturing
C121400	Wine and Other Alcoholic Beverage Manufacturing
F360500	Fruit and Vegetable Wholesaling

ICT

ANZSIC_Code	Description
C241900	Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing
C242100	Computer and Electronic Office Equipment Manufacturing
C242200	Communication Equipment Manufacturing
C242900	Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing
C243100	Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing
F349200	Computer and Computer Peripheral Wholesaling
F349300	Telecommunication Goods Wholesaling
J542000	Software Publishing
J580100	Wired Telecommunications Network Operation
J580200	Other Telecommunications Network Operation
J580900	Other Telecommunications Services
J591000	Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals
J592100	Data Processing and Web Hosting Services
J592200	Electronic Information Storage Services
M700000	Computer System Design and Related Services
S942200	Electronic (except Domestic Appliance) and Precision Equipment Repair and Maintenance

RED MEAT AND WOOL

ANZSIC_Code	Description
A014100	Sheep Farming (Specialised)
A014200	Beef Cattle Farming (Specialised)
A014300	Beef Cattle Feedlots (Specialised)
A014400	Sheep-Beef Cattle Farming
A014500	Grain-Sheep and Grain-Beef Cattle Farming
A018000	Deer Farming
A052200	Shearing Services
C111100	Meat Processing
C111300	Cured Meat and Smallgoods Manufacturing
C131100	Wool Scouring
C131200	Natural Fibre Textile Manufacturing
C131300	Synthetic Fibre Textile Manufacturing
C132000	Leather Tanning, Fur Dressing and Leather Product Manufacturing
C133100	Textile Floor Covering Manufacturing
C133300	Cut and Sewn Textile Product Manufacturing
C133400	Textile Finishing and Other Textile Product Manufacturing
C134000	Knitted Product Manufacturing
C135100	Clothing Manufacturing
C135200	Footwear Manufacturing
F331100	Wool Wholesaling
F360200	Meat, Poultry and Smallgoods Wholesaling
F371100	Textile Product Wholesaling

RETAIL

ANZSIC_Code	Description
G391100	Car Retailing
G391200	Motor Cycle Retailing
G391300	Trailer and Other Motor Vehicle Retailing
G392100	Motor Vehicle Parts Retailing
G392200	Tyre Retailing
G400000	Fuel Retailing
G411000	Supermarket and Grocery Stores
G412100	Fresh Meat, Fish and Poultry Retailing
G412200	Fruit and Vegetable Retailing
G412300	Liquor Retailing
G412900	Other Specialised Food Retailing
G421100	Furniture Retailing
G421200	Floor Coverings Retailing
G421300	Houseware Retailing
G421400	Manchester and Other Textile Goods Retailing
G422100	Electrical, Electronic and Gas Appliance Retailing
G422200	Computer and Computer Peripheral Retailing
G422900	Other Electrical and Electronic Goods Retailing
G423100	Hardware and Building Supplies Retailing
G423200	Garden Supplies Retailing
G424100	Sport and Camping Equipment Retailing
G424200	Entertainment Media Retailing
G424300	Toy and Game Retailing
G424400	Newspaper and Book Retailing
G424500	Marine Equipment Retailing
G425100	Clothing Retailing
G425200	Footwear Retailing
G425300	Watch and Jewellery Retailing
G425900	Other Personal Accessory Retailing
G426000	Department Stores
G427100	Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Toiletry Goods Retailing
G427200	Stationery Goods Retailing
G427300	Antique and Used Goods Retailing
G427400	Flower Retailing
G427900	Other Store-Based Retailing n.e.c.
G431000	Non-Store Retailing
G432000	Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling

ROAD FREIGHT TRANSPORT

ANZSIC_Code	Description
I461000	Road Freight Transport

OTHER TRANSPORT AND WAREHOUSING

ANZSIC_Code	Description
I471000	Rail Freight Transport
I481000	Water Freight Transport
I502100	Pipeline Transport
I502900	Other Transport n.e.c.
I510100	Postal Services
I510200	Courier Pick-up and Delivery Services
I521100	Stevedoring Services
I521200	Port and Water Transport Terminal Operations
I521900	Other Water Transport Support Services
I522000	Airport Operations and Other Air Transport Support Services
I529100	Customs Agency Services
I529200	Freight Forwarding Services
I529900	Other Transport Support Services n.e.c.
I530100	Grain Storage Services
I530900	Other Warehousing and Storage Services

SEAFOOD

ANZSIC_Code	Description
A020100	Longline and Rack (Offshore) Aquaculture
A020200	Caged (Offshore) Aquaculture
A020300	Onshore Aquaculture
A041100	Rock Lobster and Crab Potting
A041200	Prawn Fishing
A041300	Line Fishing
A041400	Fish Trawling, Seining and Netting
A041900	Other Fishing
C112000	Seafood Processing
C239100	Shipbuilding and Repair Services
C239200	Boatbuilding and Repair Services
F360400	Fish and Seafood Wholesaling

TOURISM

We recommend that you exercise extreme caution in interpreting these results at a sub-national level. For more information, see our **Caveats and assumptions** section.

As COVID-19 continues to alter New Zealand's tourism sector, we expect the industries that make up this sector to diverge from the definitions we set forth below.

ANZSIC_Code	Description	Fraction
H440000	Accommodation	0.95
H451100	Cafes and Restaurants	0.42
H451200	Takeaway Food Services	0.42
H451300	Catering Services	0.42
H452000	Pubs, Taverns and Bars	0.42
H453000	Clubs (Hospitality)	0.42
I462100	Interurban and Rural Bus Transport	0.5
I462200	Urban Bus Transport (Including Tramway)	0.5
I462300	Taxi and Other Road Transport	0.5
I472000	Rail Passenger Transport	0.5
I482000	Water Passenger Transport	0.5
I490000	Air and Space Transport	0.99
I501000	Scenic and Sightseeing Transport	1
J601000	Libraries and Archives	0.45
L661100	Passenger Car Rental and Hiring	0.62
L661900	Other Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Rental and Hiring	0.62
L663900	Other Goods and Equipment Rental and Hiring n.e.c.	0.62
N722000	Travel Agency and Tour Arrangement Services	0.99
R891000	Museum Operation	0.45
R892100	Zoological and Botanic Gardens Operation	0.45
R892200	Nature Reserves and Conservation Parks Operation	0.45
R900100	Performing Arts Operation	0.29
R900300	Performing Arts Venue Operation	0.29
R911100	Health and Fitness Centres and Gymnasia Operation	0.29
R911200	Sport and Physical Recreation Clubs and Sports Professionals	0.29
R911300	Sports and Physical Recreation Venues, Grounds and Facilities Operation	0.29
R913100	Amusement Parks and Centres Operation	0.29
R913900	Amusement and Other Recreation Activities n.e.c.	0.29
R920100	Casino Operation	0.15
R920200	Lottery Operation	0.15
R920900	Other Gambling Activities	0.15