



Migrant Employment Data

Sectoral Output

Data dictionary for September 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 September 2025 release of the Migrant Employment Data (MED) Sectoral Output contains finalised data from January 2012 through May 2025 inclusive, and provisional data from June 2025 through September 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 | 2 |
| List of outputs | 5 |
| Caveats and assumptions | 10 |
| Contact us | 11 |
| Appendix A: Accessing data through SQL | 12 |
| Appendix B: Sectoral allocation of ANZSIC classes | 12 |



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 Migration¹), 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:

For outputs which include a breakdown by industry or sector:

- Any counts where the number of employers is less than 3 are suppressed.
- Any counts below six (including zero counts) are suppressed.
- All counts which are not suppressed are rounded following the table below:

| Count | Rounded to base |
|---------|-----------------|
| <18 | 3 |
| 19 | 2 |
| 20-99 | 5 |
| 100-999 | 10 |
| 1000+ | 100 |

For outputs which do not include a breakdown by industry or sector:

- Any counts below six (including zero counts) are suppressed.
- All counts which are not suppressed are random rounded to 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. 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 May 2025 inclusive, and provisional data from June 2025 through September 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 website².

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, Workforce and Workplace team, Data Service Delivery. 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.



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 $(0.45 \times 500 =)$ 225 people to the **Tourism** sector and $(0.55 \times 500 =)$ 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 Account³ 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://datainfolplus.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 |