

Embargoed until 10:45am – 9 October 2008

New Zealand Income Survey: June 2008 quarter

Highlights

Median weekly income from all sources for the June 2008 quarter:

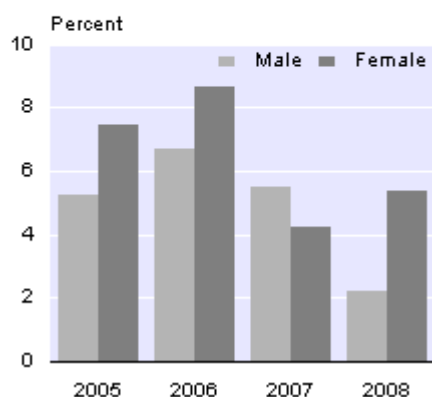
- was \$537, up 3.5 percent from the June 2007 quarter
- was up 5.3 percent for females (to \$413) and up 2.3 percent for males (to \$690) from the June 2007 quarter
- was highest for those in the 30–34, 45–49 and 50–54 year age groups at \$767.

- Median hourly earnings for both males and females increased (4.7 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively) from the June 2007 quarter.
- Thirty-four percent of people received investment income, down from 38 percent in the June 2007 quarter.
- Median weekly investment income for those with investments increased by 37.0 percent (to \$19) from the June 2007 quarter.

Change in Median Weekly Income from All Sources

By sex

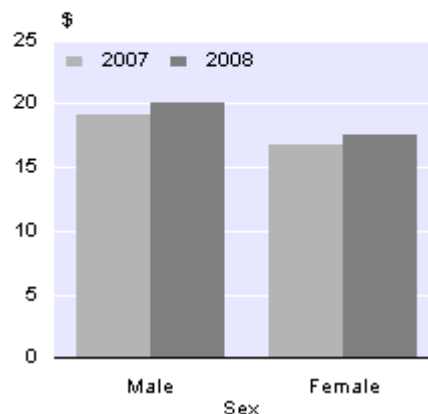
June quarter compared with previous June quarter, 2005–08



Median Hourly Earnings for Wage and Salary Earners

By sex

June quarter, 2007 and 2008



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See also [New Zealand Income Survey: June 2008 quarter – Media release](#).

Commentary

Changes to tables

A number of changes have been made to the tables in this release as follows:

Hot Off The Press table changes

- 'Median weekly earnings for those in paid employment, by regional council area' is the new table 6
- 'Median weekly and hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs, by full-time and part-time status' is now table 11
- 'Median weekly income by source for those receiving that source of income' is now table 12.
- 'Median weekly income from all sources' has been added to tables 1–5, 7 and 9.

Supplementary table changes

- a new supplementary table has been added – 'Aggregate weekly income' (table 7).

The following Hot Off The Press tables have been moved to the supplementary tables this year:

- 'Average weekly income by labour force status table' (formerly table 7)
- 'Average weekly and hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs, by full-time and part-time status' (formerly table 11)
- 'Average weekly income for all people, by regional council area' (formerly table 12).

Introduction to the New Zealand Income Survey

The information in this release comes from the annual New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS), which is run during the June quarter (April to June) as a supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey. The New Zealand Income Survey provides a snapshot of income statistics on people and households.

When information about income is interpreted, all the factors impacting on income should be considered. Factors such as sex, age, industry, occupation, qualifications obtained, labour force status, part-time and full-time status, where people live, and ethnicity are all associated with the income people and households receive.

Median refers to where half of the people receive more and half receive less than the stated amount. This release places a greater emphasis on medians than previous releases because extreme high or low amounts tend to have less influence on median amounts than on average (mean) figures.

Income averaged across all people from all sources includes those who have zero income for some income sources. Income averaged across those receiving income from a particular source only includes those who received income from that source.

All the figures in this release refer to gross (before tax) income. People aged under 15 years are excluded from the NZIS.

Overview of the survey results

New Zealand Income Survey results for the June 2008 quarter showed moderate growth in incomes since the June 2007 quarter. Median weekly income for all people from all sources increased 3.5 percent from \$519 in the June 2007 quarter to \$537 in the June 2008 quarter. This annual percentage change is the lowest since the June 2003 quarter, and compares with a 7.0 percent change from the June 2006 to the June 2007 quarter.

Contributors to this growth in median weekly income were increases in female median weekly income from all sources (5.3 percent) and median weekly income from wages and salaries for those receiving wage and salary income (2.7 percent). This increase in median weekly income from wages and salaries for those receiving this form of income since the June 2007 quarter is broadly consistent with an increase of 4.8 percent in average weekly earnings over the same period, as measured by the June 2008 quarter Quarterly Employment Survey (QES). The QES is a business survey which measures change and levels of average hourly and average weekly (pre-tax) earnings, average weekly paid hours, and the number of filled jobs, while the NZIS is a household survey which collects information on individuals' sources of income.

All people, all sources income

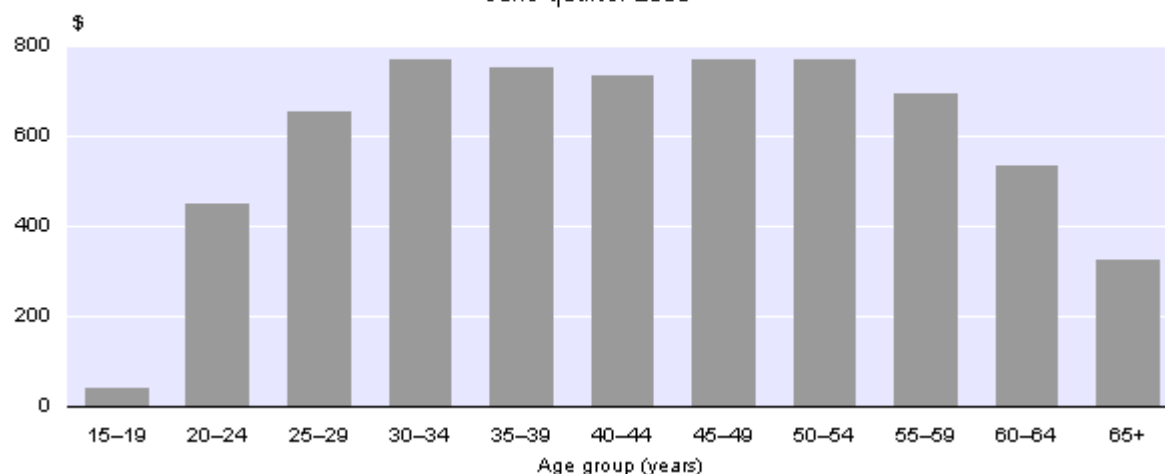
The median income for all people from all sources (including those with no source of income) for the June 2008 quarter was \$537, up 3.5 percent from the June 2007 quarter. Median weekly income from all sources in the June 2008 quarter was \$413 for females, which was a significant increase of \$21 (5.3 percent) from the June 2007 quarter. Median weekly income for males was \$690 (up 2.3 percent).

Those in the 30- to 34-year, 45- to 49-year and 50- to 54-year age groups received the highest median weekly income of \$767.

In the June 2008 quarter, the average (mean) weekly income for all people from all sources was \$684, an increase of 2.5 percent from the June 2007 quarter average of \$667.

Median Weekly Income from All Sources

By age group
June quarter 2008



Sources of income

Typically, wage and salary income is the most commonly received source of income for the working age population of New Zealand (15 years and over), with 54.3 percent of people receiving income from this source in the June 2008 quarter. Wage and salary income makes up approximately two-thirds of total income received. For the remaining source types, investment income was received by 34.2 percent of people; government transfers by 31.6 percent; self-employed by 11.7 percent; other transfers by 2.1 percent; and no source of income by 9.2 percent. Because it is possible for a person to receive more than one source of income, these percentages may sum to more than 100 percent.

Since the June 2007 quarter, the proportion of people receiving income from investments decreased significantly, from 38.0 percent to 34.2 percent. The June 2008 quarter result is similar to that of the June 2006 quarter, when the proportion was 32.4 percent. From the June 2007 quarter, the number of males receiving income from investments dropped 9.7 percent, while the number of females decreased 8.4 percent.

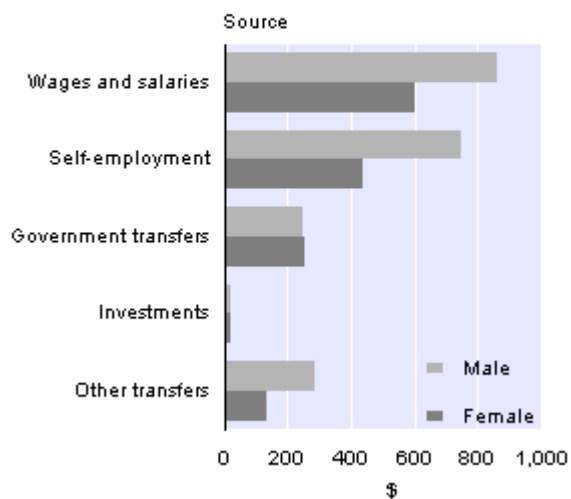
Proportion of All People Receiving Income

By source
June quarter, 2006–08



Median Weekly Income

By source of income and sex
June quarter 2008



Wage and salary income

For people receiving income from wages and salaries, growth has been moderate since the June 2007 quarter. The median weekly wage and salary income increased 2.7 percent, up to \$729. This annual percentage change is the lowest since the June 2003 quarter and compares with a 5.7 percent change between the June 2006 and June 2007 quarters.

Since the June 2007 quarter, median weekly wage and salary income for males increased 5.1 percent to \$863, while for females it increased 4.3 percent, to \$600.

Average (mean) weekly wage and salary income also increased, up 3.9 percent from the June 2007 quarter to \$827. This increase is broadly consistent with an increase of 4.8 percent in average weekly earnings over the same period, as measured by the Quarterly Employment Survey for the June 2008 quarter.

Significant increases in median weekly wage and salary income since the June 2007 quarter were recorded for the following age groups: 20- to 24-year (to \$56); 55-to 59-year (to \$54); and 60- to 64-year (to \$81). The European and Māori ethnic groups also had significant increases in median weekly wage and salary income, up \$19 (2.6 percent) and \$47 (7.6 percent), respectively.

Median weekly wage and salary income for those in full-time employment increased significantly from the June 2007 quarter, up \$31 (3.8 percent) to \$850 in the June 2008 quarter. Both males and females experienced an increase, with males up \$38 (4.4 percent), and females up \$17 (2.3 percent). The largest increase in median weekly income for those employed full-time was for the 55- to 59-year age group, up \$89 to \$914. Females in part-time employment also had a significant increase in median weekly wage and salary income, from \$230 in the June 2007 quarter to \$255 in the June 2008 quarter.

Full-time median weekly wage and salary income for the European ethnic group increased significantly, up \$37 to \$900. For part-time workers the only significant increase was for those in the 'other' ethnic group, up \$48 to \$228.

Full-time employment is defined as working 30 hours or more per week, while part-time is working fewer than 30 hours per week.

Hourly earnings

Hours worked and hourly earnings are two key factors that influence wages and salaries. Since the June 2007 quarter, total hours worked decreased slightly (down 1.1 percent), while total income received from wages and salaries increased 3.6 percent. Over the same period there was no significant change in the number of people receiving income from wages and salaries.

From the June 2007 to the June 2008 quarter, median hourly earnings rose \$0.75, to \$18.75, with increases of \$0.90 for males (to \$20.00) and \$0.72 for females (to \$17.50). Comparing female earnings with male earnings, the ratio of median hourly earnings was 87.5 percent – a small decrease since the June 2007 quarter.

From the June 1997 to the June 2007 quarter, the ratio between female and male median hourly earnings increased, from 83.0 percent in the June 1997 quarter to 87.9 percent in the June 2007 quarter. Note that this ratio does not take into account factors (such as age, occupation, industry and qualifications gained) which can influence male and female earnings regardless of changes in levels of income.

Another measure of hourly earnings is average (mean) hourly earnings. Like median hourly earnings, average hourly earnings also increased from the June 2007 quarter to the June 2008 quarter. Average hourly earnings for people receiving income from wages and salaries in the June 2008 quarter were \$22.35, an increase of \$0.93 from the June 2007 quarter. This increase was mainly due to an increase for females, up \$1.02 to \$20.52.

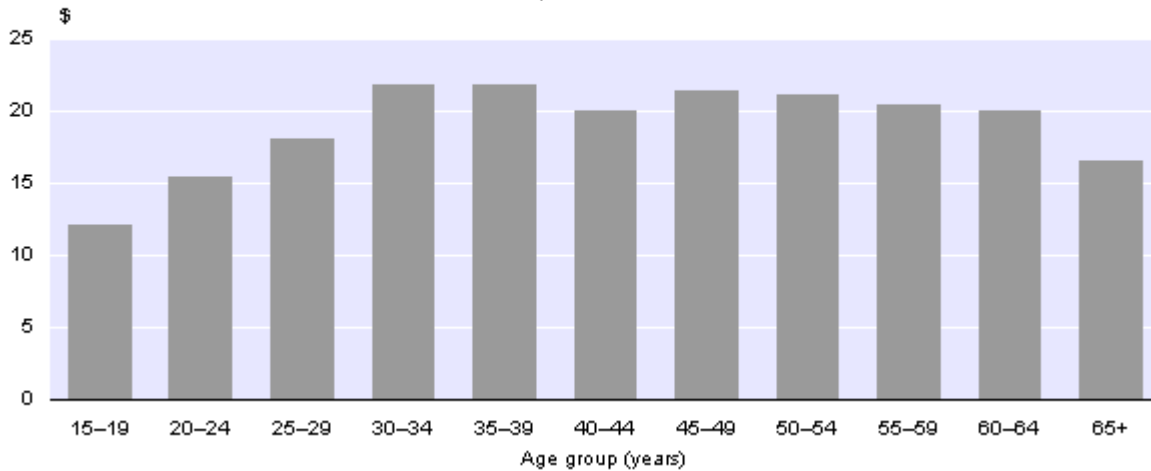
All the industry groups experienced increases in median hourly earnings for people receiving income from wages and salaries. Significant increases occurred for the following industries: health and community services (6.1 percent); wholesale and retail trade (5.9 percent); construction (5.4 percent); manufacturing; and business and financial services (both up 4.9 percent).

All the occupation groups also experienced increases in median hourly earnings for people receiving income from wages and salaries. Four out of the nine occupation groups had significant increases in median hourly earnings: trade workers (6.6 percent); plant and machine operators and assemblers (6.3 percent); service and sales workers (6.0 percent); and agriculture and fisheries workers (4.6 percent).

Since the June 2007 quarter, Māori had the highest increase of all ethnic groups for both median and average hourly earnings for wages and salaries, up \$1.40 to \$16.74 (median) and up \$1.18 to \$18.76 (average). Māori males experienced a significant increase over the year, up \$2.00 (12.5 percent) to \$18.00 and \$1.43 (8.0 percent) to \$19.42, respectively.

Median Hourly Earnings for Wage and Salary Earners

By age group
June quarter 2008



People in the 60- to 64-year age group had the highest increase in median hourly earnings up 9.0 percent. The 20- to 24-year age group had the next highest increase at 8.1 percent.

Investment income

Investment income includes, but is not restricted to, interest from banks and other financial institutions, dividends from shares, and income received from stocks, managed funds, non-business related building rent and leased land.

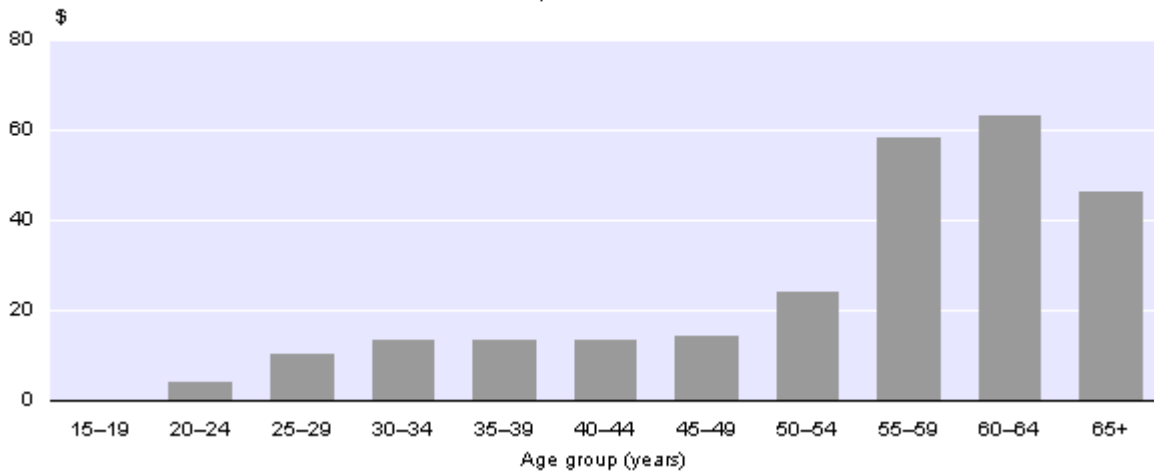
Since the June 2007 quarter, the proportion of people receiving income from investments has decreased from 38.0 percent to 34.2 percent. This proportion is similar to that of the June 2006 quarter, when it was 32.4 percent. The number of males receiving income from this source dropped 9.7 percent over the year, while for females the numbers decreased 8.4 percent. The age groups which experienced significant decreases were the 30- to 34-year, 35- to 39-year, 40- to 44-year, and 65 and over age groups.

While the number of people receiving investment income decreased, those receiving income from this source had an increase in their median weekly investment income of \$5, up 37.0 percent to \$19. Females receiving investment income had a significant increase of \$6, up 47.5 percent.

Investment income varies with age. People approaching retirement age tend to have higher investment incomes due to the length of time spent in the workforce building earnings to put towards investment. Age groups with the highest median weekly investment income were the 60- to 64-year and the 55- to 59-year age groups (\$63 and \$58, respectively).

Median Weekly Income from Investments

By age group
June quarter 2008



Government transfers

Government transfers include income from benefits, family support, student allowances, Accident Compensation Corporation, New Zealand Superannuation, and veterans and war pensions. Since the introduction of the Working for Families package there has been an increase in the number of people who are eligible for government transfers, and this is reflected in the increase in the proportion of people receiving government transfer income since the June 2005 quarter.

June quarter	Working-age population (15 years and over) who receive government transfers (%)
2005	27.3
2006	29.5
2007	31.9
2008	31.6

A higher proportion of females (37.6 percent) received government transfer income than males (25.3 percent) in the June 2008 quarter.

Since the June 2007 quarter, median weekly income from government transfers for those receiving income from this source increased to \$253 (up \$10) in the June 2008 quarter. For males receiving government transfer income, median weekly income from this source increased 4.8 percent, while for females the increase was 2.9 percent. Significant increases were also recorded for the 60- to 64-year and 65 and over age groups – 2.1 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively.

Self-employment income

In the June 2008 quarter, the proportion of people receiving self-employment income was 11.7 percent. This proportion has remained relatively unchanged since the June 2006 quarter. Median weekly income from self-employment for those receiving income from this source was \$604.

The 30- to 34-year and the 50- to 54-year age groups had the highest median weekly income from self-employment in the June 2008 quarter, both at \$767.

Household income

The median weekly household income from all sources was \$1,271 in the June 2008 quarter, an increase of 5.7 percent from the June 2007 quarter median of \$1,203. Median weekly household income for couple only households increased significantly, up \$62, to \$1,462 since the June 2007 quarter.

Annual Change in Median Weekly Household Income from All Sources 2004–2008 June quarters		
June quarter	Median weekly household income from all sources (\$)	Annual change (%)
2004	992	-
2005	1,040	4.8
2006	1,129	8.6
2007	1,203	6.6
2008	1,271	5.7

Average (mean) weekly household income from all sources was \$1,490 in the June 2008 quarter.

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Next release ...

New Zealand Income Survey: June 2009 quarter will follow the Household Labour Force Survey: June 2009 quarter release.

Technical notes

Background to the survey

The New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS) is run annually as a supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) during the June quarter (April to June). The NZIS was run for the first time in the June 1997 quarter.

All respondents to the HLFS are asked to participate in the NZIS. Before 2003, data was accepted from a proxy only if people were unable to answer the survey on health or language grounds. From 2003, proxy interviewing was extended to a slightly wider range of situations, as long as the following conditions were met:

- the practice was acceptable to the respondent for whom the information was given
- the proxy was thoroughly knowledgeable about the respondent's income details
- every effort had been made to collect information from the respondent in the first instance.

Questions relate to the respondent's most recent pay period, except for questions on annual income, self-employment income and investment income, which cover the 12-month period prior to the interview.

The following items are collected:

- actual and usual gross wages and salaries for main job and up to two other jobs by:
 - ordinary time
 - overtime
 - other income
- weeks and hours worked corresponding to the components of wages and salaries as above
- sources of latest, actual, gross government transfers received
- total latest, actual, gross government transfers received, in total and from each agency (Ministry of Social Development, Inland Revenue and Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC))
- total latest, actual, gross private superannuation payment(s) received
- total latest, actual, gross 'all other private transfers including pensions and annuities' received
- weeks covered for the transfer payments defined above
- total annual gross income received from self-employment including overtime
- total annual gross income from investment
- total annual gross income from all income sources (range categories as used in the population census).

Some forms of income were not asked for in detail in the NZIS, including income from hobbies and casual jobs. This may mean that total income estimates from the survey underestimate actual total income.

Suppressed estimates in this release

Cells with estimates of less than 1,000 have been suppressed and appear as 'S' in the tables. These estimates are subject to sampling errors that are too great for most practical purposes.

Introduction of computer-assisted interviewing

The introduction of the computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) strategy involved a change in mode of data collection from traditional pen and paper interviewing to computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) for newly selected households, and a change from decentralised telephone interviewing to centralised computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) for the remaining households in the sample. The main benefits of CAI are improved data quality through better-controlled interviews, and modest resource savings through the elimination of some processing steps and the centralisation of others.

CAI was progressively implemented into the HLFS and NZIS, commencing with one-eighth of the sample for the June 2005 quarter. In the June 2006 quarter, newly selected households (one-eighth) were interviewed via CAPI and three-eighths of the sample were interviewed via CATI. For the June 2007 quarter, CAI implementation was complete in the NZIS, with CATI representing seven-eighths of the sample and the newly selected households again interviewed via CAPI. During the transitional stage to CAI, estimates for the CAI part of the sample were compared with estimates from the remainder of the sample, and no statistically significant differences were detected.

Definitions

A full set of definitions is available from Statistics New Zealand. The collected data was cash only, pre-tax (gross) income wherever possible, and did not include any non-cash fringe benefits. In this Hot Off The Press, all tables showing wages and salaries include usual income figures rather than actual income figures.

In paid employment is used to describe those who are receiving self-employment income and/or income from wages and salaries. Those who are **not in paid employment** are those who do not fit into the 'in paid employment' category. Those people may or may not have a source of income.

Hourly earnings in the tables relates to the number of hours usually worked and the usual income, rather than the hours actually paid for and actual hours worked.

Government transfers in the tables relates to the sum of income from benefits, family support, student allowances, ACC, New Zealand Superannuation, and veterans and war pensions.

Other transfers in the tables relates to the sum of private superannuation and other private transfers, including pensions and annuities.

Working age population is the population the NZIS represents. It is the same population as the HLFS, and consists of the usually resident, non-institutionalised civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.

Quintile is one-fifth of the population. The bottom quintile in terms of income represents the 20 percent of the population with the lowest personal incomes, while the top quintile represents the 20 percent of the population who receive the highest incomes.

Quintile boundary is the dollar value at which the quintile falls. Given that the bottom quintile has income below \$190 per week (rounded figures), the quintile boundary between quintiles one and two is \$190.

Responses to the New Zealand Income Survey

Statistics New Zealand was unable to collect valid data from all eligible respondents. The most common reasons for this were that a respondent was not able to be contacted, or that a respondent was not able to provide the relevant information about their income when asked.

Of the 85.8 percent of eligible households who responded to the HLFS, 84.2 percent of eligible individuals gave a valid response to the NZIS.

An analysis of the valid responses to the NZIS calculated as a percentage of those who responded to the HLFS by major sub-population is given below:

Responses to the NZIS as a percentage of HLFS respondents

	Response rate (%)
Sex	
Male	82.0
Female	86.3
Ethnicity	
European	84.6
Māori	82.5
Pacific peoples	83.7
Other	83.5
Labour force status	
Employed	80.6
Not in labour force	91.3
Unemployed	91.9
Full-time employed	80.0
Part-time employed	82.4
Overall	84.2

Imputation

For those records where there was not a valid and usable response, a form of imputation known as 'hot-deck imputation' was used. In this imputation method, a 'donor record' replaces the non-usable record in the dataset. The donor record is chosen randomly from an imputation pool of records that have similar characteristics to that of the record to be imputed.

The imputation pools were constructed on the basis of the following HLFS variables: age group, sex, ethnicity, highest qualification, labour force status (modified), full-time/part-time work status and region. Imputation classes were combined in a priority order when there were fewer than 10 donor records in any particular class.

Hot-deck imputation was chosen for three reasons:

- to maintain an accurate income distribution of the New Zealand population
- to allow the calculation and analysis of household income for a larger number of households
- to account for likely biases due to non-response.

There was little change in the income distribution or average income figures in the dataset due to imputation. For further information about the imputation method, or the effects of imputation on the final dataset, please contact Statistics NZ.

Reliability of estimates

The HLFS sample comprises approximately 15,000 private households, sampled randomly from rural and urban areas throughout New Zealand. The final NZIS dataset consists of approximately 28,000 valid person records, including approximately 5,000 imputed person records.

Two types of error are possible in estimates based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. Sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed. Sampling errors are available on request. Non-sampling errors include errors arising from biases in the patterns of response and non-response, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents, including inaccuracies as a result of proxy interviewing, and errors in the recording and coding of data. Non-sampling errors are not quantified.

Compositional effects

Movements in income statistics are influenced by many factors. As well as changes in levels of income, movements are also influenced by the composition of the population from survey to survey. These changes occur between males and females, different ethnic groups, different labour force statuses, numbers of full-time and part-time workers, different industries or within industries, and different occupations or within occupations.

Rebase of the population estimates

Update: A five-yearly revision of the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) series is currently underway. The revision will incorporate updated population weights derived from the most recent population census (2006). This population rebase will have an impact on estimates from the NZIS, and updated tables with revised figures will be available on the Statistics NZ website in 2009. Users will be advised of a date closer to the time through the website and the Expert Data Users newsletter.

Ethnic statistics

Prioritisation of ethnic groups occurs when one ethnic group is assigned to an individual who has answered with more than one ethnicity.

People with multiple responses to the ethnicity question are assigned to one ethnic group using the following prioritisation:

1. Māori
2. Pacific peoples
3. Other ethnic groups
4. European.

For example, if an individual responds as both Māori and European, then the ethnic group assigned to this person would be Māori. Unlike the working-age population for different sexes and age groups, the ethnic working-age populations are not benchmarked to census-based demographic projections. This, along with other sample design restrictions, causes a high degree of volatility in the ethnic statistics of the NZIS. Movements in the working-age population estimates of certain ethnic groups may therefore be a reflection of this volatility, rather than a real change in the estimated ethnic demographic.

Update: In the December 2007 quarter, the HLFS began collecting ethnicity data using the 2005 standard classification of ethnicity. The prioritisation method of grouping ethnic data has been continued this quarter. From the June 2009 quarter the NZIS will publish ethnicity data using the single/combination output method. This will be a complete break in the ethnicity series, as the prioritisation of ethnic groups will no longer be produced.

Using the single/combination ethnicity output, people are counted just once according to the ethnic group or combination of ethnic groups they have reported. This means that the total number of responses equals the total number of people who stated an ethnicity.

The 2005 New Zealand standard classification of ethnicity enables the HLFS and the NZIS to collect and output more detailed ethnicity data, especially for the Asian ethnic group, which was not previously collected. The single/combination ethnic groups which will be published from June 2009 quarter onwards are listed below:

- European only
- Māori only
- Pacific peoples only
- Asian only
- MELAA⁽¹⁾ only
- Other ethnicity only
- European/Māori
- Two or more groups not elsewhere included
- Total all ethnic groups.⁽²⁾

(1) MELAA = Middle eastern/Latin american/African.

(2) 'Total all ethnic groups' includes residual categories.

For more information about the 2005 New Zealand standard classification of ethnicity please read the [Review of the Measurement of Ethnicity](http://www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/review-measurement-ethnicity/default.htm) at: www.stats.govt.nz/analytical-reports/review-measurement-ethnicity/default.htm.

Household statistics

The household categories incorporate the concept of dependent children rather than just children. A child is a person of any age who usually resides with at least one parent (natural, step, adopted or foster), and who does not usually reside with a partner or child(ren) of his or her own. Statistics NZ defines a 'dependent child' as a child aged under 18 years and not in full-time employment.

The household income statistics table included in this release excludes households where all members are outside the ages of 18 to 64 years. This exclusion primarily affects 'couple only' and 'one person' households. These households typically contain two distinct groups of the population: couples and single persons who are likely to be in the labour force, and couples and single persons who are primarily retired. Because these groups can have very different income characteristics, the household income table excludes elderly households where all members are aged 65 and over. The income figures for 'couple only' and 'one person' households for those aged 65 years and over are available from Statistics NZ on request.

Other possible uses of the data

The tables in this Hot Off The Press are not a full set of the possible analyses that could be carried out from the NZIS data.

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

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Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off The Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print and export the contents of the file.

1. Average and median weekly income for all people, aged 15 years and over
2. Average and median weekly income for all people, aged 15 years and over by sex (time series)
3. Average and median weekly income for all people, aged 15 years and over by age group (time series)
4. Average and median weekly income for all people, aged 15 years and over by ethnic group (time series)
5. Average and median weekly income for people in paid employment
6. Median weekly earnings for those in paid employment, by regional council area
7. Average and median weekly income for people not in paid employment
8. Personal income distribution, by quintile
9. Average and median weekly household income, by household type
10. Average and median hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs
11. Median weekly and hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs, by full-time and part-time status
12. Median weekly income by source, for those receiving that source of income

Supplementary tables

1. Median weekly income by labour force status
2. Average weekly income by labour force status
3. Average and median weekly household income, by household type (time series)
4. Average weekly income by source, for those receiving that source of income
5. Average weekly and hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs, by full-time and part-time status
6. Average weekly income for all people, by regional council area
7. Aggregate weekly income, 2004–2008 June quarters

Table 1

Average and Median Weekly Income for All People
Aged 15 years and over
 June 2008 quarter

	Average weekly income from:					Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected	Number of people (000)
	Wages and salaries	Self- employment	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers			
(\$)								
Sex								
Male	556	156	60	62	8	844	690	1,605.0
Female	347	45	94	41	2	531	413	1,686.8
Total	449	99	77	51	5	684	537	3,291.7
Age group (years)								
15-19	130	1	17	0	0	148	40	316.8
20-24	376	13	53	2	0	447	448	293.3
25-29	559	42	54	14	0	671	650	271.2
30-34	671	106	56	25	0	858	767	264.7
35-39	656	120	60	34	0	872	750	303.2
40-44	622	169	48	60	0	899	732	307.3
45-49	655	167	39	57	0	918	767	313.4
50-54	627	194	30	55	1	909	767	271.1
55-59	526	185	33	102	4	850	690	241.0
60-64	382	158	57	125	10	735	532	206.4
65 and over	50	26	263	92	28	460	324	503.3
Total	449	99	77	51	5	684	537	3,291.7
Ethnic group								
European	474	116	79	63	7	741	575	2,398.8
Māori	402	52	100	13	1	573	500	326.1
Pacific peoples	372	21	84	5	0	482	455	158.5
Other ethnic groups	365	69	46	32	2	514	369	396.4
Total⁽¹⁾	449	99	77	51	5	684	537	3,291.7
Highest qualification								
No qualification	247	58	123	32	5	468	348	790.7
School Certificate	338	66	69	37	4	514	400	276.6
Sixth form	409	67	42	28	1	547	474	190.8
Higher school	384	70	56	44	2	550	384	199.4
Other school	252	74	86	47	5	467	324	125.0
Vocational or trade	504	125	76	56	5	769	671	943.4
Bachelor or higher degree	777	167	35	90	8	1,078	888	559.2
Other post-school	435	73	78	55	8	651	550	123.4
Total⁽¹⁾	449	99	77	51	5	684	537	3,291.7

(1) Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Table 2

Average and Median Weekly Income for All People
Aged 15 years and over, by sex
 2004–2008 June quarters

	Average weekly income from:					Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected
	Wages and salaries	Self- employment	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers		
(\$)							
Males							
June quarter							
2004	439	173	53	26	7	700	570
2005	485	156	51	37	7	738	600
2006	505	146	54	39	7	754	640
2007	552	151	58	65	9	832	675
2008	556	156	60	62	8	844	690
Females							
June quarter							
2004	262	51	83	19	2	417	322
2005	283	51	80	26	2	442	346
2006	311	44	87	27	3	473	376
2007	330	48	91	36	3	510	392
2008	347	45	94	41	2	531	413
Total							
June quarter							
2004	348	110	69	22	5	554	422
2005	381	102	66	31	5	586	456
2006	405	94	71	33	5	610	485
2007	438	98	75	50	6	667	519
2008	449	99	77	51	5	684	537

Table 3

Average and Median Weekly Income for All People
Aged 15 years and over, by age group
 2004–2008 June quarters

	Average weekly income from:					Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected
	Wages and salaries	Self- employment	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers		
(\$)							
15–19 years							
June quarter							
2004	106	1	14	0	0	122	6
2005	117	2	14	1	0	133	31
2006	124	2	19	1	0	147	45
2007	135	1	18	1	0	155	50
2008	130	1	17	0	0	148	40
20–24 years							
June quarter							
2004	315	20	47	2	0	384	376
2005	335	9	43	3	0	390	400
2006	378	11	44	4	0	438	441
2007	362	9	53	3	0	426	420
2008	376	13	53	2	0	447	448
25–29 years							
June quarter							
2004	459	58	52	4	0	574	560
2005	488	40	43	5	0	576	575
2006	508	37	56	6	0	611	614
2007	556	33	53	14	0	657	645
2008	559	42	54	14	0	671	650
30–34 years							
June quarter							
2004	467	107	44	12	0	633	575
2005	535	106	40	10	0	691	614
2006	570	80	51	15	0	719	659
2007	688	77	53	13	1	836	767
2008	671	106	56	25	0	858	767
35–39 years							
June quarter							
2004	497	138	42	14	0	691	595
2005	530	147	40	16	0	734	620
2006	568	147	46	25	0	791	671
2007	609	141	60	33	1	848	729
2008	656	120	60	34	0	872	750
40–44 years							
June quarter							
2004	504	190	34	15	0	746	595
2005	552	168	36	32	0	790	640
2006	589	152	38	23	0	804	675
2007	619	154	49	48	1	877	727
2008	622	169	48	60	0	899	732

New Zealand Income Survey: June 2008 quarter

Table 3
continued

Average and Median Weekly Income for All People
Aged 15 years and over, by age group
2004–2008 June quarters

	Average weekly income from:					Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected
	Wages and salaries	Self- employment	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers		
(\$)							
45–49 years							
June quarter							
2004	499	239	30	26	0	795	604
2005	553	205	28	31	0	817	661
2006	569	177	33	45	1	827	700
2007	624	159	36	72	1	883	748
2008	655	167	39	57	0	918	767
50–54 years							
June quarter							
2004	494	194	32	32	1	754	622
2005	501	175	30	49	1	758	620
2006	554	177	29	40	1	799	680
2007	588	193	32	50	1	867	714
2008	627	194	30	55	1	909	767
55–59 years							
June quarter							
2004	393	188	43	52	5	680	537
2005	443	174	39	73	4	727	575
2006	481	164	37	58	4	744	605
2007	507	205	38	112	8	866	657
2008	526	185	33	102	4	850	690
60–64 years							
June quarter							
2004	242	121	77	46	18	505	345
2005	318	143	65	73	15	621	413
2006	315	127	53	88	16	598	451
2007	378	162	57	133	13	732	533
2008	382	158	57	125	10	735	532
65 years and over							
June quarter							
2004	27	27	238	48	22	358	286
2005	36	25	240	61	22	389	300
2006	43	24	248	66	24	403	303
2007	48	32	252	89	27	442	316
2008	50	26	263	92	28	460	324
Total all ages							
June quarter							
2004	348	110	69	22	5	554	422
2005	381	102	66	31	5	586	456
2006	405	94	71	33	5	610	485
2007	438	98	75	50	6	667	519
2008	449	99	77	51	5	684	537

New Zealand Income Survey: June 2008 quarter

Table 4

Average and Median Weekly Income for All People
Aged 15 years and over, by ethnic group
 2004–2008 June quarters

	Average weekly income from:					Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected
	Wages and salaries	Self- employment	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers		
(\$)							
European							
June quarter							
2004	369	130	69	27	6	600	457
2005	406	117	66	38	6	637	493
2006	426	112	71	40	6	658	518
2007	457	119	77	62	7	723	565
2008	474	116	79	63	7	741	575
Māori							
June quarter							
2004	301	35	92	5	1	437	395
2005	336	42	87	6	1	471	408
2006	361	33	92	18	1	506	440
2007	385	33	97	9	1	526	473
2008	402	52	100	13	1	573	500
Pacific peoples							
June quarter							
2004	285	20	75	2	0	381	360
2005	312	22	78	1	0	412	400
2006	346	12	74	1	0	434	409
2007	379	12	82	6	1	477	450
2008	372	21	84	5	0	482	455
Other							
June quarter							
2004	264	82	39	16	2	402	254
2005	276	87	40	17	0	415	265
2006	332	62	45	18	2	460	343
2007	380	51	45	28	1	507	345
2008	365	69	46	32	2	514	369
Total all ethnic groups⁽¹⁾							
June quarter							
2004	348	110	69	22	5	554	422
2005	381	102	66	31	5	586	456
2006	405	94	71	33	5	610	485
2007	438	98	75	50	6	667	519
2008	449	99	77	51	5	684	537

(1) Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Table 5

Average and Median Weekly Income for People in Paid Employment ⁽¹⁾
June 2008 quarter

	Average weekly income from:					Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected	Number of people (000)
	Wages and salaries	Self- employment	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers			
	(\$)							
Sex								
Male	777	219	20	59	2	1,076	879	1,148.3
Female	588	76	37	36	1	739	652	996.0
Total	689	153	28	48	1	919	767	2,144.3
Age group (years)								
15-19	291	1	8	1	0	302	240	141.6
20-24	566	20	22	2	0	611	614	195.0
25-29	709	54	23	13	0	800	745	213.8
30-34	839	132	26	23	0	1,020	886	211.8
35-39	820	149	30	36	0	1,038	900	242.5
40-44	744	203	27	65	0	1,039	830	256.9
45-49	776	198	20	53	0	1,049	846	264.5
50-54	748	231	12	49	0	1,041	864	227.3
55-59	664	233	13	96	2	1,008	833	190.7
60-64	612	253	16	130	7	1,018	810	128.8
65 and over	355	187	236	143	22	935	761	71.2
Total	689	153	28	48	1	919	767	2,144.3
Ethnic group								
Male								
European	805	253	21	73	3	1,154	940	861.4
Māori	738	103	20	19	0	884	782	106.4
Pacific peoples	664	46	15	5	0	730	680	51.0
Other ethnic groups	665	152	13	24	1	851	750	126.8
Total⁽²⁾	777	219	20	59	2	1,076	879	1,148.3
Female								
European	598	82	34	40	1	757	671	742.9
Māori	546	62	69	15	0	694	624	97.2
Pacific peoples	597	21	41	9	0	668	609	42.2
Other ethnic groups	545	72	25	32	0	677	585	111.0
Total⁽²⁾	588	76	37	36	1	739	652	996.0
Total								
European	709	174	27	58	2	970	800	1,604.3
Māori	646	84	43	17	0	793	715	203.5
Pacific peoples	634	35	27	7	0	702	648	93.2
Other ethnic groups	609	114	18	28	1	770	671	237.8
Total⁽²⁾	689	153	28	48	1	919	767	2,144.3
Highest qualification								
No qualification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
School Certificate	535	124	36	29	1	727	640	366.1
Sixth form	554	108	25	40	0	725	643	169.0
Higher school	589	96	20	27	0	730	614	132.5
Other school	556	102	32	49	1	732	588	137.5
Vocational or trade	540	158	23	42	0	766	614	58.4
Bachelor or higher degree	689	171	30	49	1	942	819	690.9
Other post-school	951	204	19	79	3	1,258	1,016	456.7
Total⁽²⁾	662	112	24	32	1	832	729	81.1

(1) The paid employment group contains those receiving income from wages and salaries and/or self-employment.

(2) Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Table 6

Median Weekly Earnings for those in Paid Employment⁽¹⁾
By regional council area⁽²⁾
 2004–2008 June quarters

Regional council area	Median weekly income				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	(\$)				
Northland	537	589	576	607	633
Auckland	671	690	705	750	767
Waikato	614	666	659	685	700
Bay of Plenty	559	595	614	671	682
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	575	583	614	648	701
Taranaki	575	630	634	671	700
Manawatu-Wanganui	596	614	590	634	665
Wellington	671	650	740	772	800
Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast	552	585	623	672	700
Canterbury	600	636	650	690	683
Otago	552	614	635	671	656
Southland	560	575	640	671	684
Total	614	640	671	710	729

(1) Median weekly earnings is only from those earning wages and salaries and/or self-employment income

(2) Because the New Zealand Income Survey is a sample survey, all the results are subject to sampling error. Care should be taken when interpreting movements over time, particularly for the smaller regional council areas.

Estimates of change are subject to higher sampling error than estimates of level. Generally, the sampling error for averages is higher for smaller regional council areas than for larger regional council areas.

Table 7

Average and Median Weekly Income for People Not in Paid Employment⁽¹⁾
June 2008 quarter

	Average weekly income from:			Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected	Number of people (000)
	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers			
	(\$)					
Sex						
Male	161	69	24	254	224	456.7
Female	177	48	5	229	226	690.8
Total	171	56	13	239	225	1,147.5
Age group (years)						
15–19	24	0	0	25	0	175.2
20–24	116	2	0	118	13	98.3
25–29	169	18	0	187	157	57.4
30–34	179	34	0	213	142	52.9
35–39	179	24	2	205	152	60.7
40–44	156	29	1	187	147	50.4
45–49	138	80	0	216	143	48.9
50–54	128	90	1	219	175	43.7
55–59	111	124	14	249	209	50.2
60–64	125	116	16	257	213	77.5
65 and over	268	83	29	380	301	432.1
Total	171	56	13	239	225	1,147.5
Ethnic group						
European	184	73	17	273	258	794.5
Māori	196	6	3	205	207	122.6
Pacific peoples	165	2	0	167	150	65.3
Other ethnic groups	88	37	5	129	0	158.6
Total⁽²⁾	171	56	13	239	225	1,147.5
Highest qualification						
No qualification	198	34	9	242	251	424.6
School Certificate	138	32	9	180	117	107.6
Sixth form	94	32	4	128	0	58.3
Higher school	109	31	4	144	63	61.9
Other school	142	52	9	201	177	66.6
Vocational or trade	203	74	16	291	259	252.5
Bachelor or higher degree	103	141	33	274	143	102.5
Other post-school	180	99	22	301	260	42.3
Total⁽²⁾	171	56	13	239	225	1,147.5

(1) The not in paid employment group contains those who do not receive any income from wages and salaries and/or self-employment.

(2) Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Table 8

Personal Income Distribution⁽¹⁾
By quintile
 June 2008 quarter

	Weekly personal income					All income groups ⁽²⁾
	Under \$190	\$190 to \$389	\$390 to \$669	\$670 to \$1,039	\$1,040 & over	
Estimated number of persons in eligible population (000)						
Sex						
Male	263.6	250.7	247.7	381.0	446.0	1,605.0
Female	384.8	410.8	367.9	302.3	198.4	1,686.8
Total	648.4	661.5	615.6	683.4	644.4	3,291.7
Age group (years)						
15–19	229.1	31.3	48.5	6.4	0.4	316.8
20–24	88.9	45.5	73.6	72.8	10.9	293.3
25–29	37.8	36.2	65.7	89.4	40.7	271.2
30–34	37.5	28.7	44.1	70.3	81.6	264.7
35–39	44.0	33.7	51.1	76.7	94.9	303.2
40–44	43.2	35.7	59.6	75.6	89.4	307.3
45–49	40.1	33.1	56.0	87.3	95.0	313.4
50–54	34.2	30.7	51.0	66.3	87.0	271.1
55–59	32.7	35.9	46.6	57.6	66.5	241.0
60–64	39.0	45.3	34.4	40.8	44.3	206.4
65 and over	21.9	305.5	85.2	40.2	33.7	503.3
Total	648.4	661.5	615.6	683.4	644.4	3,291.7
Ethnic group						
European	398.0	499.9	433.4	499.9	538.7	2,398.8
Māori	69.0	64.7	71.7	74.0	41.9	326.1
Pacific peoples	42.3	29.8	40.5	32.0	12.9	158.5
Other ethnic groups	135.6	63.8	68.3	75.4	49.9	396.4
Total⁽²⁾	648.4	661.5	615.6	683.4	644.4	3,291.7
Highest qualification						
No qualification	181.0	250.2	167.3	123.4	57.5	790.7
School Certificate	82.6	51.7	56.1	50.9	32.0	276.6
Sixth form	63.6	23.6	39.6	38.1	24.6	190.8
Higher school	62.5	36.9	35.6	33.9	28.3	199.4
Other school	38.1	32.5	23.4	18.1	10.8	125.0
Vocational or trade	112.8	172.3	179.9	239.3	227.6	943.4
Bachelor or higher degree	71.5	51.6	72.6	133.8	224.6	559.2
Other post-school	22.6	24.7	25.8	26.4	23.3	123.4
Total⁽²⁾	648.4	661.5	615.6	683.4	644.4	3,291.7
Source from which any income was received						
Wages and salaries	110.8	159.1	428.4	574.3	500.9	1,787.5
Self-employment	50.9	47.1	64.1	84.1	134.8	385.3
Government transfers	117.8	495.5	206.5	116.6	74.2	1,041.1
Investments	141.9	207.3	188.4	233.5	340.7	1,125.8
Other transfers	2.0	11.3	24.9	13.1	10.0	69.7
All sources collected	345.7	661.5	615.6	683.4	644.4	2,989.1

(1) The quintile boundaries are rounded to the nearest \$10.

(2) Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Table 9

Average and Median Weekly Household Income⁽¹⁾

By household type⁽²⁾

June 2008 quarter

Household type	Average weekly household income from:					Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected	Number of households (000)
	Wages and salaries	Self- employment	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers			
	(\$)							
Couple only	1,139	293	65	160	9	1,662	1,462	343.0
Couple only and other(s) ⁽³⁾	1,543	337	89	53	18	2,039	1,907	8.0
Couple with one dependent child	1,340	264	55	85	1	1,737	1,451	112.2
Couple with two dependent children	1,192	373	67	72	0	1,696	1,460	147.5
Couple with three or more dependent children	1,162	340	123	124	1	1,722	1,481	82.7
Couple with dependent and adult children	1,468	393	111	280	0	2,243	1,792	49.2
Couple with adult child(ren) only	1,638	336	121	105	8	2,201	1,997	77.7
Couple with dependent child(ren) and other(s) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1,260	166	196	72	1	1,693	1,594	25.0
Couple with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽³⁾	1,612	351	194	135	0	2,292	2,412	4.0
One parent with dependent child(ren) only	353	57	264	19	1	691	601	89.8
One parent with dependent and adult children	841	21	215	22	0	1,096	1,088	15.5
One parent with adult child(ren) only	793	70	183	71	5	1,120	1,050	42.9
One parent with dependent child(ren) and other(s) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	621	184	370	9	1	1,178	880	19.0
One parent with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽³⁾	1,297	8	169	14	0	1,487	1,547	4.6
One-person household	586	115	61	51	2	810	701	210.8
Other household	1,195	104	153	44	4	1,497	1,376	149.4
Household composition unidentifiable	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Total	1,058	231	107	96	4	1,490	1,271	1,381.8

(1) Households where all members are outside the ages of 18–64 years have been removed from this analysis.

(2) All the household categories in the table consist of one-family or one-person households with the exception of the 'other household' category. This category is an aggregation of the following household types: two-family households, three-or-more-family households, and other multi-person households.

(3) The term 'others' refers to non-family members being present in the household.

(4) Includes families with dependent children only, as well as those with dependent and adult children.

Table 10

**Average and Median Hourly Earnings for those Earning
Income from Wage/Salary Jobs⁽¹⁾**

June 2008 quarter

	Average hourly earnings	Median hourly earnings	Number of people (000)
	(\$)		
Sex			
Male	24.10	20.00	909.7
Female	20.52	17.50	877.8
Total	22.35	18.75	1,787.5
Age group (years)			
15–19	12.43	12.00	141.2
20–24	16.73	15.34	188.2
25–29	20.03	18.00	199.3
30–34	25.08	21.74	184.1
35–39	25.76	21.70	202.6
40–44	24.44	20.00	203.5
45–49	24.99	21.31	213.3
50–54	24.88	21.00	177.1
55–59	24.38	20.33	140.4
60–64	23.25	19.89	92.4
65 and over	20.58	16.50	45.4
Total	22.35	18.75	1,787.5
Ethnic group			
Male			
European	25.67	21.05	658.8
Māori	19.42	18.00	97.5
Pacific peoples	17.82	16.00	47.3
Other ethnic groups	21.48	17.89	103.7
Total⁽²⁾	24.10	20.00	909.7
Female			
European	21.26	18.22	648.3
Māori	18.04	15.15	91.1
Pacific peoples	17.21	14.75	40.8
Other ethnic groups	19.18	16.00	95.0
Total⁽²⁾	20.52	17.50	877.8
Total			
European	23.49	19.50	1,307.1
Māori	18.76	16.74	188.6
Pacific peoples	17.54	15.40	88.1
Other ethnic groups	20.38	17.00	198.7
Total⁽²⁾	22.35	18.75	1,787.5
Highest qualification			
No qualification	16.83	15.00	313.8
School Certificate	18.93	16.00	142.7
Sixth form	19.18	15.52	118.8
Higher school	19.56	15.81	119.5
Other school	19.24	15.50	45.1
Vocational or trade	22.79	20.00	557.0
Bachelor or higher degree	30.06	25.52	377.2
Other post-school	21.43	18.22	69.0
Total⁽²⁾	22.35	18.75	1,787.5

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 10
continued

**Average and Median Hourly Earnings for those Earning
Income from Wage/Salary Jobs⁽¹⁾**

June 2008 quarter

	Average hourly earnings	Median hourly earnings	Number of people (000)
	(\$)		
Main job: occupation⁽³⁾			
Legislators, administrators and managers	31.19	26.00	221.1
Professionals	29.00	25.89	324.0
Technicians and associate professionals	23.51	20.14	216.1
Clerks	19.42	17.74	242.0
Service and sales workers	16.08	13.50	298.1
Agriculture and fisheries workers	17.83	15.69	72.6
Trades workers	20.83	19.18	146.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	18.61	17.00	146.9
Elementary occupations	15.74	14.00	107.3
Total⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	22.34	18.75	1,787.2
Main job: industry group⁽³⁾			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18.21	15.50	79.6
Manufacturing	22.53	19.43	239.0
Construction	21.97	19.18	122.2
Wholesale and retail trade etc ⁽⁵⁾	17.70	14.83	422.0
Transport, storage and communication ⁽⁶⁾	23.97	19.00	106.4
Business and financial services ⁽⁷⁾	27.64	22.54	242.7
Education	24.31	21.48	166.9
Health and community services	22.69	19.18	185.2
Other services ⁽⁸⁾	23.88	20.97	191.7
Total⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁹⁾	22.34	18.75	1,787.2

(1) This table reports only on incomes received from wage and salary jobs.

(2) Totals include the 'not specified' category.

(3) Hourly earnings for this section of the table are for occupation and industry in main job only.

(4) Includes only those who specified earnings in their main job.

(5) This category is the combined wholesale and retail trade and accommodation, cafes and restaurants divisions.

(6) This category is the combined transport and storage division, and the communication services division.

(7) This category is the combined finance and insurance division, and the property and business services division.

(8) This category includes government administration and defence, cultural and recreational services, and personal and other services.

(9) Totals include two extra categories: mining; and electricity, gas and water supply.

Table 11

**Median Weekly and Hourly Earnings for those Earning
Income from Wage/Salary Jobs⁽¹⁾
By full-time and part-time status⁽²⁾
June 2008 quarter**

	Full-time		Number of people (000)	Part-time		Number of people (000)
	\$/week	\$/hour		\$/week	\$/hour	
Sex						
Male	921	20.87	788.0	192	13.06	118.6
Female	767	19.18	565.3	255	14.88	307.2
Total	850	20.00	1,353.3	234	14.10	425.7
Age group (years)						
15–19	509	12.55	54.6	120	12.00	86.1
20–24	696	16.47	138.3	194	13.28	49.4
25–29	791	18.73	166.9	240	14.25	31.7
30–34	959	22.54	152.5	296	16.50	31.2
35–39	960	22.78	163.1	321	17.00	39.1
40–44	904	21.48	160.9	288	15.70	41.5
45–49	936	21.92	173.3	355	17.50	39.4
50–54	959	22.00	145.2	336	15.98	30.9
55–59	914	21.31	107.4	325	16.42	31.6
60–64	887	20.78	69.5	288	15.63	21.6
65 and over	729	18.22	21.6	196	15.00	23.3
Total	850	20.00	1,353.3	234	14.10	425.7
Ethnic group						
European	900	21.00	985.5	240	15.00	317.0
Māori	750	17.93	144.5	196	13.17	42.6
Pacific peoples	690	16.28	73.7	194	12.96	14.0
Other ethnic groups	770	19.00	145.8	228	13.10	51.2
Total⁽³⁾	850	20.00	1,353.3	234	14.10	425.7

(1) This table reports only on incomes received from wage and salary jobs.

(2) Full-time is defined as those people working 30 hours or more a week as recorded in the New Zealand Income Survey. Part-time is defined as those people working less than 30 hours a week.

(3) Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Table 12

Median Weekly Income by Source
For those receiving that source of income
June 2008 quarter

	Median weekly income from:									
	Wages and salaries		Self-employment		Government transfers		Investments		Other transfers	
	\$/week	Number of people (000)	\$/week	Number of people (000)	\$/week	Number of people (000)	\$/week	Number of people (000)	\$/week	Number of people (000)
Sex										
Male	863	909.7	748	253.4	251	406.2	21	569.1	285	43.5
Female	600	877.8	440	131.8	258	634.9	19	556.8	138	26.2
Total	729	1,787.5	604	385.3	253	1,041.1	19	1,125.8	226	69.7
Age group (years)										
15-19	204	141.2	S	S	150	32.0	0	45.5	S	S
20-24	613	188.2	384	8.1	181	72.4	4	58.5	S	S
25-29	729	199.3	493	15.8	200	63.4	10	54.1	S	S
30-34	863	184.1	767	29.3	200	65.3	13	72.3	S	S
35-39	882	202.6	671	43.0	191	79.4	13	91.5	S	S
40-44	798	203.5	614	59.0	181	70.6	13	97.6	S	S
45-49	832	213.3	643	56.5	188	57.1	14	111.3	S	S
50-54	840	177.1	767	54.9	200	37.7	24	111.7	S	S
55-59	792	140.4	575	53.4	240	31.3	58	125.7	297	3.8
60-64	782	92.4	575	38.4	231	49.1	63	101.6	308	8.3
65 and over	450	45.4	384	26.6	264	482.8	46	256.1	212	54.5
Total	729	1,787.5	604	385.3	253	1,041.1	19	1,125.8	226	69.7
Ethnic group										
European	767	1,307.1	671	320.7	258	770.0	23	964.9	231	63.3
Māori	671	188.6	671	17.3	251	124.3	6	49.0	170	1.9
Pacific peoples	630	88.1	403	5.8	230	53.4	9	10.8	S	S
Other ethnic groups	671	198.7	432	40.9	200	88.9	17	98.3	85	3.9
Total⁽¹⁾	729	1,787.5	604	385.3	253	1,041.1	19	1,125.8	226	69.7
Highest qualification										
No qualification	600	313.8	575	55.6	260	367.2	21	194.8	161	17.7
School Certificate	600	142.7	575	27.7	251	78.2	19	83.9	298	4.0
Sixth form	576	118.8	572	15.6	215	36.2	9	51.1	390	1.0
Higher school	553	119.5	575	19.2	188	54.4	8	70.4	203	1.4
Other school	589	45.1	432	14.2	259	43.7	28	33.7	150	3.2
Vocational or trade	790	557.0	671	144.3	251	297.3	19	358.8	230	23.0
Bachelor or higher degree	978	377.2	710	87.5	212	93.2	28	270.0	350	12.8
Other post-school	720	69.0	499	13.2	259	40.6	28	43.5	184	4.2
Total⁽¹⁾	729	1,787.5	604	385.3	253	1,041.1	19	1,125.8	226	69.7

(1) Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Symbol:

S suppressed (please refer to technical notes of this release for more information).