

New Zealand Income Survey: June 2011 quarter

Embargoed until 10:45am – 06 October 2011

Key facts

Between the June 2010 and June 2011 quarters:

- Median hourly earnings had the lowest recorded increase since the June 2000 quarter, up 1.9 percent to \$20.38.
- Median weekly income for those receiving income from wages and salaries was \$800 (up 4.0 percent).
- Median weekly income from all sources for all people increased 3.9 percent to \$550.
- Median weekly income from government transfers for those receiving income from this source increased 4.4 percent to \$280.
- There were increases in both the number of people aged 65 and over receiving income from government transfers and the median weekly income received from this source up 3.4 percent and 7.6 percent respectively.



Geoff Bascand
Government Statistician

6 October 2011
ISSN 1178-0614

Commentary

- [Overview](#)
- [Smallest increase in median hourly earnings in 11 years](#)
- [Median weekly wage and salary income increases](#)
- [65+ age group pushes government transfers up](#)
- [Median weekly income from all sources increases](#)
- [Other indicators](#)

Overview

Wage and salary income: From the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter, median hourly earnings increased \$0.38 (1.9 percent) to \$20.38 – the smallest annual percentage increase since the June 2000 quarter.

In the year to the June 2011 quarter, median hourly earnings for people in full-time employment increased 1.9 percent (\$0.42) to \$22.00. This was the smallest annual percentage increase for this measure since the June 2001 quarter.

Between the June 2010 and June 2011 quarters, median weekly wage and salary income, for those receiving income from this source, increased by 4.0 percent to \$800. Contributing to this increase were: increases in total hours worked, a decrease in the proportion of people earning wages and salaries, and changes in the distribution of wage and salary earners.

Government transfer income: The number of people receiving income from government transfers increased 3.1 percent from the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter. Median weekly income from government transfers, for those who receive income from this source, increased \$12 to \$280 (4.4 percent), for the year to the June 2011 quarter. Contributing to these increases were rises for the 65 and over (65+) age group in both the number of people receiving income from this source (up 3.4 percent) and the median weekly income they received from government transfers (up 7.6 percent). Adjustments to New Zealand superannuation and some supplementary benefits drove the increase for the 65+ age group.

Income from all sources: Median weekly income for all people from all sources (including those with no source of income) increased \$21 (3.9 percent) to \$550 from the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter. Contributing to this was both the increase in median weekly wage and salary income, and the increase in median weekly government transfer income.

For more information on the terms and concepts used in this release please see [Definitions](#).

Smallest increase in median hourly earnings in 11 years

From the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter, median hourly earnings increased slightly (\$0.38 or 1.9 percent) from \$20.00 to \$20.38. This was the smallest annual percentage increase recorded in median hourly earnings since the June 2000 quarter increase of 1.5 percent.

Full-time employment: Median hourly earnings for people in full-time employment increased 1.9 percent (\$0.42) to \$22.00 in the year to the June 2011 quarter. This was the smallest percentage increase for this measure since a 1.4 percent increase in the June 2001 quarter. As full-time earners make up around 75 percent of those earning wages and salaries, changes in full-time median hourly earnings have a large effect on total median hourly earnings.

Males and females: Median hourly earnings for females slightly increased \$0.50 to \$19.50 for the year to the June 2011 quarter, while for males they slightly increased by \$0.33 to \$21.58. These increases resulted in a narrowing of the ratio of median hourly earnings between males and females.

The ratio of female to male median hourly earnings in the June 2011 quarter was 90.4 percent, up from 89.4 percent in the June 2010 quarter. This level was the highest since the survey began in 1997.

Median hourly earnings from full-time employment increased \$0.73 to \$21.35 for females, and \$0.17 to \$22.29 for males from the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter.

The ratio of female to male hourly wage and salary earnings for those in full-time employment also recorded its highest level since the survey began, at 95.8 percent in the June 2011 quarter.

A ratio of 100 percent would show that there was no difference between male and female earnings. These ratios do not take into account factors that could influence male and female earnings, for example occupation, qualifications gained, age, and hours worked.

Median weekly wage and salary income increases

Between the June 2010 and June 2011 quarters, median weekly wage and salary income, for those receiving income from this source, increased 4.0 percent to \$800.

Average (mean) weekly income from wages and salaries, for those receiving income from this source, rose 2.5 percent in the year to the June 2011 quarter. This movement compares with the 4.3 percent annual increase recorded in average total weekly earnings from the [Quarterly Employment Survey: June 2011 quarter](#).



Three main factors contributed to the increase in median weekly wage and salary income for those receiving income from this source. From the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter:

- there was an increase in total hours worked (aggregate), up 0.73 percent
- the proportion of people earning wage and salary income decreased from 53.5 to 53.2 percent of people
- the number of people earning wage and salary income, and whose income from this source was less than the median of \$800 a week, decreased 2.6 percent (24,900 people) – this loss of people earning below the median caused a shift in the distribution of wage and salary income, resulting in a rise in median weekly income received from this source.

Males and females: In the June 2011 quarter, median weekly income from wages and salaries, for those receiving wage and salary income, was \$920 for males and \$663 for females.

Full-time, part-time status: For the year to the June 2011 quarter, there were increases in median weekly income from wages and salaries for:

- those in full-time employment, up \$21 to \$921 (2.3 percent)
- those in part-time employment, up \$22 to \$277 (8.6 percent).

65+ age group pushes government transfers up

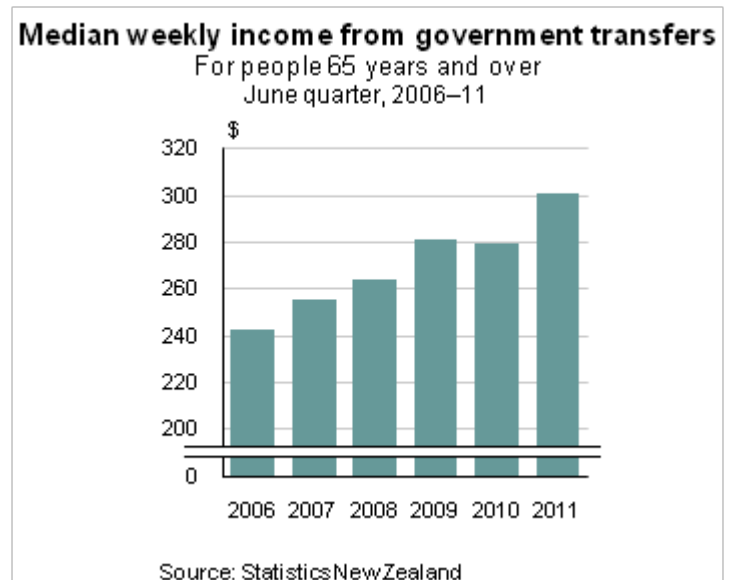
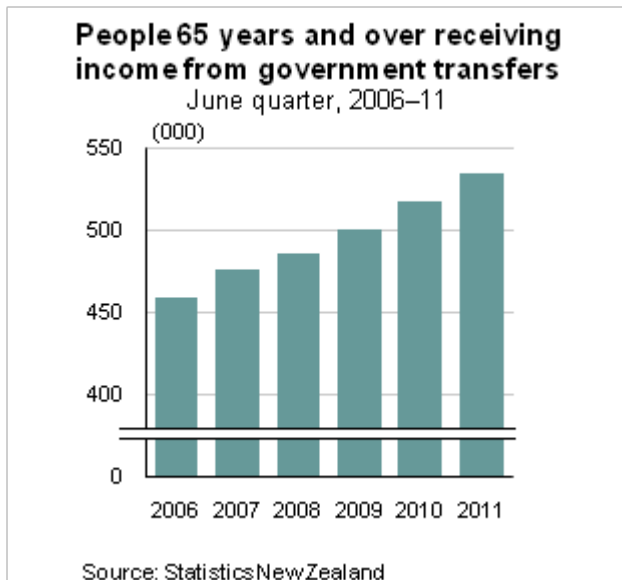
Government transfers include income from benefits, student allowances, Accident Compensation Corporation, New Zealand superannuation, veteran's and war pensions, and tax credits such as Working for Families.

The number of people receiving income from government transfers increased 3.1 percent from the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter. Median weekly income from government transfers, for those who receive income from this source, also increased \$12 to \$280 (4.4 percent).

Contributing to these increases were rises for the 65+ age group. From the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter, for those aged 65+:

- the numbers of people receiving government transfers increased 17,500 to 535,300 (3.4 percent)
- median weekly income from government transfers, for those receiving income from this source, increased \$21 to \$301 (7.6 percent).

Adjustments to New Zealand superannuation and some supplementary benefits drove the increase in median weekly income from government transfers, for those receiving income from this source, for the 65+ age group.

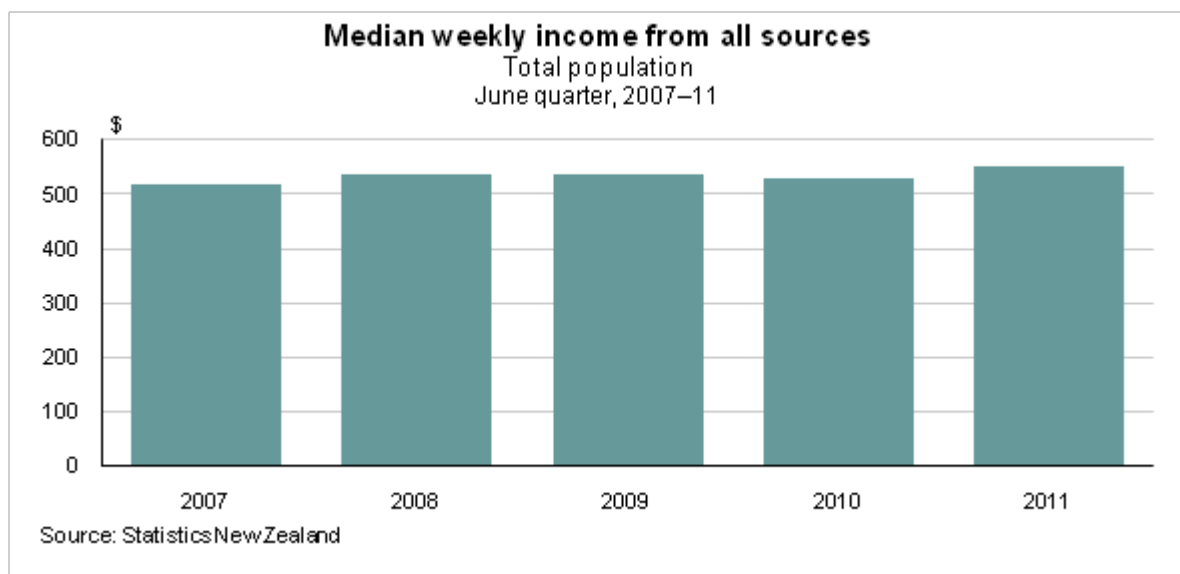


Males and females: There were annual increases in median weekly income from government transfers, for those receiving income from this source, for both males (up \$21 to \$277) and females (up \$18 to \$292) in the June 2011 quarter.

Median weekly income from all sources increases

Median weekly income for all people from all sources (including those with no source of income) increased for the year to the June 2011 quarter, up \$21 (3.9 percent) to \$550. The change was influenced by increases in income from wages and salaries and government transfers.

Several factors contributed to the increase in income from wages and salaries, as discussed in the [weekly wage and salary income](#) section.



Age groups: The number of people in the 65+ age group increased 3.2 percent from the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter. This increase reflects the changing age demographics of the New Zealand population.

For the year to the June 2011 quarter, the 65+ age group has had the largest annual percentage increase in median weekly income from all sources, up 8.6 percent (\$30) to \$385. Several factors contributed to this rise, including:

- New Zealand superannuation and some supplementary government transfer rates increased
- the number of people receiving government transfers increased 17,500.

Average weekly income from all sources for those aged 65+ also increased, up 10.5 percent (\$51) to \$533.

Males and females: In the year to the June 2011 quarter there was an increase in median weekly income from all sources for males, up \$25 to \$700 (3.7 percent). There was no significant change for females; their median weekly income was relatively unchanged, at \$432.

Overall, average (mean) weekly income for all people from all sources was relatively unchanged, at \$703 in the June 2011 quarter.

Other indicators

Household income: Median weekly household income from all sources increased 4.3 percent, from \$1,236 in the June 2010 quarter to \$1,289 in the June 2011 quarter. The change was influenced by increases in household income from wages and salaries and government transfers.

Average (mean) weekly household income from all sources was \$1,525 in the June 2011 quarter, an increase from the June 2010 quarter figure of \$1,484.

Regional income: From the June 2010 to June 2011 quarter, Taranaki was the only region to show a significant change in median weekly income from paid employment, up \$43 (5.9 percent) to \$767. Northland had the lowest median weekly income for those in paid employment at \$660, while Wellington had the highest at \$863, and Auckland the second-highest at \$840.

Self-employment income: In the year to the June 2011 quarter, median weekly income from self-employment, for those receiving self-employment income, was unchanged at \$575. The proportion of people receiving income from this source was also relatively unchanged at 10.5 percent of the working-age population.

Investment income: Median weekly income from investments, for those receiving income from this source, was relatively unchanged at \$12 in the year to the June 2011 quarter. Over the same time period, the number of people receiving investment income increased 124,100 (11.8 percent). There were increases for both males (up 63,500 or 12.2 percent) and females (up 60,700 or 11.5 percent).

For more detailed data see the Excel tables under 'Downloads'.

For more information on industry, occupation, ethnicity, and household standards, see [Consistency with other periods or datasets](#).

For more information on the terms and concepts used in this release please see [Definitions](#).

Definitions

About the New Zealand Income Survey

The New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS) produces a comprehensive range of income statistics. This allows analysis of the links between labour force status, educational achievement, and income of individuals and households, both at an aggregate level and for sub-populations of interest.

The information is then used to make policy decisions on economic and social issues that affect all New Zealanders, including retirement, education, income tax, minimum wage, and infrastructure developments. The government uses this information to estimate the number of people that could be affected by changes in legislation, and what those effects might be.

The NZIS is run annually as a supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) during the June quarter (1 April to 30 June). It ran for the first time in the June 1997 quarter.

More definitions

Actual pay: what the respondent actually earned in their last pay period or in the reference week.

Average (mean): the average value – the mean is calculated by adding two or more figures and dividing the sum by the number of figures.

Employed: people in the working-age population who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment
- worked without pay for one hour or more in work that contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business, or professional practice owned or operated by a relative, or
- had a job but were not at work due to own illness or injury, personal or family responsibilities, bad weather or mechanical breakdown, direct involvement in an industrial dispute, or leave or holiday.

Full-time employment: when an employee works 30 hours or more a week.

Government transfers: income from benefits, working for families tax credits, paid parental leave, student allowances, ACC payments, New Zealand superannuation, and veteran's and war pensions.

Hourly earnings: number of hours usually worked and the usual income, rather than the hours actually paid for and actual hours worked.

In paid employment: people who receive self-employment income and/or income from wages and salaries. 'Not in paid employment' are those who do not fit the 'in paid employment' category. These people may or may not have a source of income.

Labour force status: people 'in the labour force' are either employed or unemployed.

Median: the point at which half the people receive more and half receive less than the stated amount.

Since the 2008 release a greater emphasis has been put on medians, because extremely high or low incomes tend to have less influence on median amounts than they do on an average (mean) figure.

Not in the labour force: anyone in the working-age population who is not employed or unemployed. This residual category includes people who:

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

Other transfers: a category in the tables that refers to the sum of private superannuation and other private transfers, including pensions and annuities.

Part-time employment: employment in which the employee works less than 30 hours per week.

Quintile: 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: the dollar value at which the quintile falls. In the June 2011 quarter the bottom quintile had income below \$190 per week (rounded figures), the quintile boundary between quintiles one and two is \$190.

Sampling error: a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample rather than an entire population is surveyed.

Significant change: if a change in an estimate between quarters a year apart is larger than the associated sampling error, it is referred to as a significant change. In this release, non-significant changes have been referred to as slight or small changes.

Unemployed: all persons in the working-age population who, during the reference week, were without a paid job, available for work, and had either actively sought work in the past four weeks ending with the reference week, or had a new job to start within the next four weeks.

Usual pay: what the respondent usually earns in their pay, which may be different from actual pay.

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

Related links

Upcoming releases

The *New Zealand Income Survey: June 2012 quarter* will be released in October 2012. The [Release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases

See [New Zealand Income Survey – information releases](#) for links to past releases.

Related information

[Quarterly Employment Survey](#) (QES) publishes statistics on total earnings, hours paid for, filled jobs, average hourly and weekly earnings, and average weekly paid hours.

[Household Expenditure Survey](#) (HES) collects information on household expenditure and income, as well as a wide range of demographic information on individuals and households.

[Labour Cost Index](#) (LCI) provides information on movements in base salary and ordinary time wage rates, overtime wage rates, and the following non-wage costs: annual leave and statutory holidays, superannuation, ACC employer premiums, and medical insurance.

Data quality

Period specific information

Information about data that has changed since the last information release

- [External data influencers](#)
- [Response rates to the New Zealand Income Survey](#)
- [Sampling errors](#)
- [Questionnaire changes](#)

General information

Information that does not generally change between releases

- [Data source](#)
- [Accuracy of the data](#)
- [Consistency with other periods and data sets](#)
- [Interpreting the data](#)
- [More information](#)

Period specific information

External data influencers

Data in this release was collected in the June 2011 quarter (1 April– 30 June 2011).

Changes in income may be influenced by one-off events. Events that could have influenced the NZIS June 2011 quarter data are listed below.

- the increase in the adult minimum wage from \$12.75 to \$13.00 (effective from 1 April 2011)
- increases in government transfer maximum rates of 3.75 percent for main benefits (effective from 1 April 2011)
- increases in New Zealand superannuation to 66 percent of the net average wage and adjustment for inflation – this included an adjustment made for the increase in the goods and services tax (GST) rate (effective from 1 April 2011).

Impact of the Canterbury earthquake on the survey estimates

The damage following the earthquake that struck the Canterbury region on 22 February 2011 resulted in some disruption to interviewing. A small number of households in certain geographic areas in Christchurch were excluded from interviewing; these households accounted for 6 percent of the Canterbury sample. The loss of these households was handled via the survey's usual adjustment methods for non-response. The effect of excluding these households was investigated and analysis showed that any difference in the Canterbury and New Zealand estimates were well within the sampling error bounds.

Response rates to the New Zealand Income Survey

The target response rate for NZIS is 80.0 percent of eligible Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) respondents. The achieved response rate for the June 2011 quarter was 83.1 percent, or 24,800 of those individuals who were in households that responded to the HLFS.

The response rate is calculated by determining the number of eligible individuals who responded to the survey, as a proportion of the estimated number of total eligible individuals in the sample. The following table shows the NZIS response rates for the June 2011 quarter.

New Zealand Income Survey response rates, by major sub-populations	
Demographic	Response rate (%)
Sex	
Male	80.9
Female	85.2
Ethnicity	
European	83.3
Māori	82.1
Pacific peoples	82.6
Asian	80.6
MELAA ⁽¹⁾	84.7
Other ethnicity	84.0
Labour force status	
Employed	79.1
Not in labour force	90.2
Unemployed	90.2
Full-time employed	78.1
Part-time employed	82.2
Overall	83.1
1. MELAA-Middle Eastern/Latin American/African.	

Sampling errors

The table below summarises the main sampling errors for the June 2010 and June 2011 quarters, by income source. See Reliability of survey estimates for more information.

Relative sampling errors for average and median weekly income for all people aged 15 years and over, June 2010 and June 2011 quarters		
Income source	Sampling error	
	2010 (%)	2011 (%)
Average		
Wages and salaries	3	3
Self-employment	14	12
Government transfers	3	3
Investments	16	12
Other transfers ⁽¹⁾	19	26
All sources collected	2	2
Median		
All sources collected	3	3
1. Other transfers includes private superannuation and annuities		

More detailed sampling errors are available by contacting info@stats.govt.nz.

Questionnaire changes

In order to reduce respondent burden, a number of changes to the NZIS questionnaire were implemented in the June 2011 quarter:

- in 2011, all superannuation questions; (New Zealand superannuation, veteran's pension and private pension questions) were asked only of respondents aged 50 or over
- responses to questions about work for pay or profit and time off from work in the last week were sourced directly from the Household Labour Force Survey
- a new question was introduced asking respondents to estimate their total annual income to the nearest dollar
- a new feature was added to the questionnaire that allowed interviewers to confirm unusual values.

For more information about these changes please contact info@stats.govt.nz.

General information

Scope of the survey

The New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS) is a supplement to the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) and as such uses the same sample population. The HLFS sample has approximately 15,000 private households, sampled randomly from rural and urban areas throughout New Zealand. We gather information for each household member who falls within the scope of the survey and meets the survey coverage rules. The final NZIS dataset has approximately 28,000 individuals.

All respondents to the HLFS are asked to participate in the NZIS. The target population of the NZIS is the usually-resident, non-institutionalised civilian population of New Zealand aged 15 and over. This population does **not** include:

- long-term residents of homes for older people, hospitals, and psychiatric institutions
- inmates of penal institutions
- members of the permanent armed forces
- members of the non-New Zealand armed forces
- overseas diplomats
- overseas visitors who expect to live in New Zealand for less than 12 months
- those aged under 15 years.

New Zealand residents living on offshore islands (except for Waiheke Island), and those temporarily overseas are not surveyed. The survey population is therefore marginally different from the target population.

Survey questionnaire

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 months before 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, matching the wage and salary components as above
- sources of latest actual gross government transfers received
- latest actual gross government transfers received in total and from each agency (Ministry of Social Development, Inland Revenue, and Accident Compensation Corporation)
- 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
- total annual gross income from investment
- total annual gross income from all income sources (income ranges are the ones used in the census).

The collected data relates to cash only, pre-tax (gross) income wherever possible and does not include any non-cash fringe benefits.

Questions about some forms of income are not included in the NZIS, for instance income from hobbies, casual jobs, and other sources. Therefore total income estimates from the survey may underestimate actual total income.

In 2005 the NZIS introduced computer assisted interviewing (CAI). Implementation was complete in 2007. During the transition 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.

See here for a copy of the questionnaire [flowcharts](#).

Accuracy of the data

Reliability of survey estimates

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.

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 recording and coding data. Non-sampling errors are not quantified. We endeavour to minimise the impact of these errors by applying best survey practices and monitoring known indicators (eg non-response).

Proxy

A proxy can provide information under the following circumstances:

- for a person unable to answer on health or language grounds
- for a 15- or 16-year old with an after-school job (parent can respond)
- for a retired couple whose only source of income is New Zealand superannuation (one of the couple can respond)
- for a self-employed couple, or farmer, where one of the couple does the accounts for both (one of the couple can respond)
- when one person in a couple controls the finances for both (one of the couple can respond).

Sample design information

Sample design

Because the NZIS is a supplement to the HLFS, it uses the same sample design. The sample is selected using a two-stage stratified cluster design. Households are sampled on a statistically representative random basis from rural and urban areas throughout the North and South Islands.

Each quarter, one-eighth of the households in the sample are rotated out and replaced by a new set of households. The overlap between two NZISs can be as high as one half, and some households can be asked the NZIS questionnaire twice.

Imputation

For those records where there was not a valid and usable response, a form of imputation known as 'hot-deck imputation' is 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 are 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 are combined in a priority order where there are fewer than 10 donor records in any particular class.

Hot-deck imputation is used 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 is 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 info@stats.govt.nz.

Consistency with other periods or datasets

Regional statistics

On 1 November 2010, the new Auckland territorial authority replaced the existing Rodney District, North Shore City, Auckland City, Waitakere City, Manukau City, Papakura District, and part of Franklin District councils.

This has resulted in a minor change in the boundary between the Auckland and Waikato regions.

The statistics in this release were produced using the new boundaries. The new boundaries do not significantly affect measures from the New Zealand Income Survey (NZIS).

Industry statistics

Since the June 2010 quarter, industry statistics have been based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06). This aligns with the HLFS. Earlier NZIS releases used ANZSIC96, and are not comparable with those based on ANZSIC06.

For more information please see [industrial classification](#) in the HLFS. ANZSIC96 tables for the NZIS June 2011 quarter are available by contacting info@stats.govt.nz.

Occupation statistics

Since the June 2010 quarter, the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) has been used to classify occupation data. ANZSCO is a harmonised classification for use in both countries. Occupation outputs defined using ANZSCO are not

comparable with those in earlier NZIS releases, which were based on the New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations 1999.

For more information please see [Occupation](#) in the HLFS. NZSC099 tables for NZIS June 2011 quarter are available by contacting info@stats.govt.nz.

Ethnic statistics

Since the December 2007 quarter, the HLFS has collected ethnicity data using the 2005 New Zealand Statistical Standard for Ethnicity, with up to 14 responses captured for the ethnicity question. Under the total response method, people who report more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.

The total response method has been used to publish ethnicity statistics in the NZIS since the June 2009 quarter. Before then, the NZIS used the prioritisation method, where a single ethnic group was assigned to individuals who answered with more than one ethnicity.

Adopting the total response method gives a continuity break in the ethnicity series, as the prioritisation of ethnic groups is no longer produced. The total response ethnicity series can only be produced for 2008 onwards. For more information about the 2005 New Zealand Ethnicity Standard Classification please see [Statistical Standard for Ethnicity – 2005](#).

Computer-assisted interviewing

Since 2007 the NZIS has used computer-assisted interviewing (CAI). The main benefits of CAI are improved data quality through better-controlled interviews, and modest resource savings through eliminating some processing steps and centralising others. Seven-eighths of the sample are interviewed by computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) and one-eighth by computer assisted personal interviewing (CAPI).

All sources income

The introduction of income from investment in 2002 caused a discontinuity in time series for the 'all sources' category. Prior to 2002, this category included wages and salaries, self-employment, government transfers, and other transfers. Since 2002, it has also included income from investment and so is not comparable with previous years.

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 found 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 older households where all members are

aged 65 years 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.

Interpreting the data

Compositional effects

Movements in average and median 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, between or within industries, and between or within occupations.

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.

For more information on income measures at Statistics NZ, please see the [User guide for wage and income measures](#).

Period effects

The NZIS reports on 'weekly income' that relates to a week during the June quarter – it is a snapshot in time. Conversion of this weekly income into an annual equivalent is not recommended as an individual's circumstances can change significantly during a year (eg change of job or a period out of work).

Tables

In this information release, all tables showing wages and salaries include usual income figures rather than actual income figures

Confidentiality and access to the data

Suppressed estimates

Cells which represent less than 1,000 people are suppressed and appear as the symbol 'S' in the tables. These estimates are subject to sampling errors that are too great for most practical purposes. Records may be removed for quality and confidentiality purposes in some publications.

Customised data

The tables in this information release are not a full set of the possible analyses that could be carried out from the NZIS data. Data requests can be customised to users' specifications. Please contact info@stats.govt.nz for more information.

More information

See the [New Zealand Income Survey resource](#) page for more information about the NZIS.

See the [User guide for wage and income measures](#) for more information about using wage and income measures.

See [Information about the New Zealand Income Survey](#) for more technical information.

Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) for unrebased 2002–07 NZIS data are available on application. See [User guides for Confidentialised Unit Record Files](#) for more information, or use the [information request form](#).

Liability

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

Timing

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.

Crown copyright©



This work is licensed under the [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand](#) licence. You are free to copy, distribute, and adapt the work, as long as you attribute the work to Statistics NZ and abide by the other licence terms. Please note you may not use any departmental or governmental emblem, logo, or coat of arms in any way that infringes any provision of the [Flags, Emblems, and Names Protection Act 1981](#). Use the wording 'Statistics New Zealand' in your attribution, not the Statistics NZ logo.

Contacts

For media enquiries contact:

Fiona Smillie

Wellington 04 931 4600

Email: info@stats.govt.nz

For technical information contact:

Phillip Marshall or Sarah Anastasiadis

Wellington 04 931 4600

Email: info@stats.govt.nz

For general enquiries contact our Information Centre:

Phone: 0508 525 525 (toll free in New Zealand)

+64 4 931 4600 (outside of New Zealand)

Email: info@stats.govt.nz

Tables

The following tables are included with this release. They are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box of *New Zealand Income Survey: June 2011 quarter* on the Statistics NZ website.

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

1. Average and median weekly income for all people, aged 15 years and over, June 2011 Quarter
2. Average and median weekly income for all people, aged 15 years and over, by sex, June quarter 2007–11
3. Average and median weekly income for all people, aged 15 years and over, by age group, June quarter 2007–11
4. Average and median weekly income for all people, aged 15 years and over, by ethnic group, June quarter 2008–11
5. Average and median weekly income for people in paid employment, June 2011 quarter
6. Median weekly earnings for those in paid employment, by regional council area, June quarter 2007–11
7. Average and median weekly income for people not in paid employment, June 2011 Quarter
8. Personal income distribution, by quintile, June 2011 quarter
9. Average and median weekly household income, by household type, June 2011 quarter
10. Average and median hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs, June 2011 quarter
11. Median weekly and hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs, by full-time and part-time status, June 2011 quarter
12. Median weekly income by source, for those receiving that source of income, June 2011 quarter

Supplementary tables

These tables include extra information about the data collected, including breakdowns of key indicators by average (mean) measures.

1. Median weekly income by labour force status, June 2011 quarter
2. Average weekly income by labour force status, June 2011 quarter
3. Average and median weekly household income, by household type, June quarter 2007-11
4. Average weekly income by source, for those receiving that source of income, June 2011 quarter
5. Average weekly and hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs, by full-time and part-time status, June 2011 quarter
6. Average weekly income for all people, by regional council area, June quarter 2007–11
7. Aggregate weekly income, June quarter 2007–11

Access more data on Table Builder

Use [Table Builder](#), our free, online database to access a range of time-series data from this release and previous NZIS releases.

Table 1

Average and median weekly income for all people

Aged 15 years and over

June 2011 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	588	134	73	44	9	850	700	1,683.3
Female	374	40	113	31	2	563	432	1,777.8
Total	478	86	93	37	6	703	550	3,461.1
Age group (years)								
15–19	90	1	25	1	0	116	0	316.3
20–24	380	12	69	3	0	465	404	321.9
25–29	581	40	65	3	0	692	683	291.5
30–34	665	72	64	17	0	819	740	270.9
35–39	689	124	61	23	0	899	779	290.2
40–44	694	131	64	33	0	923	777	311.4
45–49	710	159	48	40	1	957	804	318.6
50–54	694	164	40	43	2	944	776	297.0
55–59	612	153	45	66	2	878	722	255.7
60–64	443	125	57	75	16	717	525	235.4
65+	83	32	307	83	26	533	385	552.2
Total	478	86	93	37	6	703	550	3,461.1
Ethnic group⁽¹⁾								
European	504	100	94	44	7	752	580	2,586.5
Māori	398	40	115	6	2	562	459	436.5
Pacific peoples	359	15	100	3	0	479	390	188.7
Asian	419	64	55	20	0	560	405	367.1
MELAA ⁽²⁾	508	35	66	6	0	618	414	41.1
Other ethnicity ⁽³⁾	439	71	116	67	8	700	520	72.8
Total⁽⁴⁾	478	86	93	37	6	703	550	3,461.1
Highest qualification								
No qualification	237	40	150	26	3	459	359	798.6
School Certificate / NCEA level 1	332	58	88	43	2	524	397	265.4
Sixth form / NCEA level 2	398	58	59	24	1	539	410	217.5
Higher school / NCEA level 3	394	61	65	21	2	545	361	223.2
Other school	293	53	111	24	3	487	372	130.5
Vocational or trade	544	106	90	41	6	789	680	999.9
Bachelor's or higher degree	826	157	46	53	13	1,097	948	603.4
Other post-school	567	83	89	56	5	804	614	174.2
Total⁽⁴⁾	478	86	93	37	6	703	550	3,461.1

1. People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.

2. The MELAA category contains all Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African ethnicity responses.

3. The category 'other ethnicity' includes the 'New Zealander' responses.

4. Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2

Average and median weekly income for all people

Aged 15 years and over, by sex

June quarter 2007–11

	Average weekly income from:					Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected
	Wages and salaries	Self-employment	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers		
(\$)							
Male							
June quarter							
2007	551	149	59	64	9	829	672
2008	556	155	60	61	8	842	690
2009	562	144	67	40	9	826	681
2010	573	135	68	38	8	827	675
2011	588	134	73	44	9	850	700
Female							
June quarter							
2007	329	47	93	35	3	509	392
2008	346	44	96	40	2	531	413
2009	354	48	103	31	3	541	430
2010	370	42	105	28	3	554	426
2011	374	40	113	31	2	563	432
Total							
June quarter							
2007	436	96	77	49	6	664	518
2008	447	98	79	50	5	682	536
2009	455	94	85	36	6	680	538
2010	469	88	87	33	5	687	529
2011	478	86	93	37	6	703	550

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3

Average and median weekly income for all people

Aged 15 years and over, by age group

June quarter 2007–11

	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							
2007	135	1	18	1	0	155	50
2008	131	1	17	0	0	149	40
2009	108	3	20	1	0	132	0
2010	94	0	27	0	0	121	0
2011	90	1	25	1	0	116	0
20–24 years							
June quarter							
2007	359	9	56	3	0	427	420
2008	376	13	57	2	0	450	450
2009	357	19	62	4	0	444	434
2010	343	11	71	3	0	428	380
2011	380	12	69	3	0	465	404
25–29 years							
June quarter							
2007	548	32	56	13	0	651	640
2008	551	40	58	14	0	664	641
2009	573	51	61	7	0	694	680
2010	544	41	69	9	0	664	662
2011	581	40	65	3	0	692	683
30–34 years							
June quarter							
2007	683	76	55	13	0	831	767
2008	667	105	59	25	0	855	760
2009	660	71	63	11	0	806	754
2010	640	68	64	14	0	787	730
2011	665	72	64	17	0	819	740
35–39 years							
June quarter							
2007	606	138	63	32	1	842	729
2008	651	118	62	33	1	867	748
2009	664	125	64	14	0	869	758
2010	706	98	65	18	0	890	777
2011	689	124	61	23	0	899	779
40–44 years							
June quarter							
2007	616	150	51	46	1	871	722
2008	620	165	50	58	0	893	731
2009	659	156	58	21	0	898	767
2010	688	145	56	26	0	916	767
2011	694	131	64	33	0	923	777

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 3 (continued)

Average and median weekly income for all people

Aged 15 years and over, by age group

June quarter 2007–11

	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							
2007	622	154	38	70	1	877	741
2008	653	163	40	56	0	912	767
2009	647	184	45	24	1	902	767
2010	707	190	44	27	0	972	767
2011	710	159	48	40	1	957	804
50–54 years							
June quarter							
2007	586	189	33	48	1	861	706
2008	625	190	31	54	1	903	767
2009	622	195	34	43	1	896	744
2010	680	171	36	53	0	942	767
2011	694	164	40	43	2	944	776
55–59 years							
June quarter							
2007	504	201	39	109	7	858	652
2008	526	182	34	101	4	847	688
2009	547	151	39	74	4	815	683
2010	575	168	40	65	6	853	710
2011	612	153	45	66	2	878	722
60–64 years							
June quarter							
2007	377	159	58	131	13	726	520
2008	380	156	58	123	10	730	528
2009	446	120	57	90	10	724	534
2010	470	116	56	64	13	719	566
2011	443	125	57	75	16	717	525
65+ years							
June quarter							
2007	48	32	252	88	27	441	316
2008	50	26	263	91	28	459	324
2009	64	28	286	90	29	497	353
2010	73	24	284	72	24	482	354
2011	83	32	307	83	26	533	385
Total all ages							
June quarter							
2007	436	96	77	49	6	664	518
2008	447	98	79	50	5	682	536
2009	455	94	85	36	6	680	538
2010	469	88	87	33	5	687	529
2011	478	86	93	37	6	703	550

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 4

Average and median weekly income for all peopleAged 15 years and over, by ethnic group⁽¹⁾June quarter 2008–11⁽²⁾

	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							
2008	470	113	79	59	6	730	569
2009	478	110	86	43	7	728	575
2010	494	103	87	40	6	737	575
2011	504	100	94	44	7	752	580
Māori							
June quarter							
2008	398	49	101	12	1	565	499
2009	392	36	109	6	2	548	480
2010	400	26	113	5	1	547	458
2011	398	40	115	6	2	562	459
Pacific peoples							
June quarter							
2008	375	21	83	5	0	486	455
2009	359	21	94	3	0	479	425
2010	351	18	102	8	0	482	382
2011	359	15	100	3	0	479	390
Asian							
June quarter							
2008	359	74	40	28	2	504	344
2009	381	63	47	18	1	512	360
2010	392	52	52	13	2	512	363
2011	419	64	55	20	0	560	405
MELAA⁽³⁾							
June quarter							
2008	364	73	71	21	0	529	391
2009	390	27	92	20	0	531	368
2010	473	71	71	9	0	629	428
2011	508	35	66	6	0	618	414
Other ethnicity⁽⁴⁾							
June quarter							
2008	437	36	88	77	8	646	556
2009	496	117	93	41	8	759	614
2010	490	73	97	53	7	728	517
2011	439	71	116	67	8	700	520
Total⁽⁵⁾							
June quarter							
2008	447	98	79	50	5	682	536
2009	455	94	85	36	6	680	538
2010	469	88	87	33	5	687	529
2011	478	86	93	37	6	703	550

- 1 People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.
- 2 There are only three years of ethnicity statistics due to changes in the way ethnic statistics are output, which means a complete break in the ethnicity series.
- 3 The MELAA category contains all Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African ethnicity responses.
- 4 The category 'other ethnicity' includes the 'New Zealander' responses.
- 5 Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 5

Average and median weekly income for people in paid employment⁽¹⁾

June 2011 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	854	195	25	38	4	1,116	925	1,159.6
Female	657	71	44	23	0	796	713	1,013.1
Total	762	137	33	31	2	967	820	2,172.7
Age group (years)								
15–19	285	2	15	0	0	302	209	99.7
20–24	590	19	28	4	0	642	615	207.6
25–29	785	54	21	4	0	864	808	215.9
30–34	857	93	25	20	0	996	906	210.2
35–39	885	159	33	21	0	1,101	959	226.1
40–44	876	165	29	30	0	1,102	924	246.8
45–49	853	192	22	37	1	1,104	920	265.1
50–54	832	197	17	41	2	1,090	886	247.6
55–59	783	196	14	68	1	1,064	891	199.8
60–64	677	191	13	62	11	954	767	154.1
65+	459	177	264	68	18	987	860	99.8
Total	762	137	33	31	2	967	820	2,172.7
Ethnic group⁽²⁾								
<i>Male</i>								
European	876	217	25	45	4	1,169	966	898.2
Māori	791	114	24	7	3	940	800	127.5
Pacific peoples	756	38	16	1	0	811	740	53.0
Asian	750	152	20	20	1	944	780	115.2
MELAA ⁽³⁾	953	79	28	2	0	1,062	843	13.1
Other ethnicity ⁽⁴⁾	868	163	24	43	1	1,096	959	24.1
Total⁽⁵⁾	854	195	25	38	4	1,116	925	1,159.6
<i>Female</i>								
European	661	80	43	26	1	812	722	779.2
Māori	626	24	74	6	0	730	710	116.8
Pacific peoples	630	20	58	7	0	715	671	44.0
Asian	634	55	26	20	0	735	671	106.4
MELAA ⁽³⁾	776	35	29	12	0	854	880	10.9
Other ethnicity ⁽⁴⁾	543	62	75	27	2	710	602	20.3
Total⁽⁵⁾	657	71	44	23	0	796	713	1,013.1
<i>Total</i>								
European	777	154	33	36	2	1,003	863	1,677.4
Māori	712	71	48	7	1	840	750	244.3
Pacific peoples	699	30	35	4	0	767	710	97.0
Asian	694	106	23	20	1	844	748	221.7
MELAA ⁽³⁾	874	59	29	6	0	969	880	24.0
Other ethnicity ⁽⁴⁾	720	117	47	36	1	920	817	44.4
Total⁽⁵⁾	762	137	33	31	2	967	820	2,172.7

Note: For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 5 (continued)

Average and median weekly income for people in paid employment⁽¹⁾

June 2011 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			
	(\$)							
Highest qualification								
No qualification	574	98	49	23	0	745	680	329.9
School Certificate / NCEA level 1	614	107	36	42	1	801	713	143.6
Sixth form / NCEA level 2	634	92	26	23	0	776	700	136.4
Higher school / NCEA level 3	602	93	38	25	1	760	646	146.3
Other school	615	112	30	13	0	771	675	62.1
Vocational or trade	761	149	34	28	2	974	863	715.2
Bachelor's or higher degree	1,013	193	23	43	6	1,279	1,074	491.8
Other post-school	838	123	34	45	1	1,041	853	117.8
Total⁽⁵⁾	762	137	33	31	2	967	820	2,172.7

1. The paid employment group contains those receiving income from wages and salaries and/or self-employment.
2. People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.
3. The MELAA category contains all Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African ethnicity responses.
4. The category 'other ethnicity' includes the 'New Zealander' responses.
5. Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

Median weekly earnings for those in paid employment⁽¹⁾By regional council area⁽²⁾

June quarter 2007–11

Regional council area	Median weekly income (June quarter)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(\$)				
Northland	600	633	700	698	660
Auckland	750	767	786	800	840
Waikato	681	700	720	736	750
Bay of Plenty	671	680	672	716	693
Gisborne/Hawke's Bay	640	700	720	718	698
Taranaki	671	707	750	725	767
Manawatu-Wanganui	633	669	700	710	713
Wellington	767	800	806	834	863
Nelson/Tasman/Marlborough/West Coast	672	700	700	719	705
Canterbury	688	684	729	750	776
Otago	671	663	729	763	731
Southland	671	684	695	740	760
Total	707	729	756	767	767

1. Median weekly earnings are 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 medians is higher for smaller regional council areas than for larger regional council areas.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 7

Average and median weekly income for people not in paid employment⁽¹⁾

June 2011 quarter

	Average weekly income from:			Average: all sources collected	Median: all sources collected	Number of people (000)
	Government transfers	Investments	Other transfers			
	(\$)					
Sex						
Male	181	56	21	257	230	523.7
Female	205	41	5	250	250	764.7
Total	195	47	11	253	241	1,288.4
Age group (years)						
15–19	29	1	0	30	0	216.6
20–24	143	1	0	144	137	114.3
25–29	193	1	0	194	180	75.6
30–34	199	8	0	207	190	60.7
35–39	158	30	0	188	104	64.0
40–44	196	48	0	244	180	64.6
45–49	177	55	0	231	200	53.4
50–54	158	50	2	209	167	49.5
55–59	153	57	4	214	197	56.0
60–64	141	99	24	263	228	81.3
65+	317	87	28	430	357	452.4
Total	195	47	11	253	241	1,288.4
Ethnic group⁽²⁾						
European	208	60	15	282	277	909.1
Māori	201	5	2	208	204	192.1
Pacific peoples	170	3	1	173	150	91.7
Asian	105	20	0	126	4	145.4
MELAA ⁽³⁾	119	7	0	126	0	17.1
Other ethnicity ⁽⁴⁾	223	117	19	354	295	28.4
Total⁽⁵⁾	195	47	11	253	241	1,288.4
Highest qualification						
No qualification	222	28	5	256	281	468.7
School Certificate / NCEA level 1	149	44	4	196	29	121.8
Sixth form / NCEA level 2	114	24	2	140	1	81.0
Higher school / NCEA level 3	117	13	5	135	85	76.9
Other school	185	34	6	224	220	68.4
Vocational or trade	232	74	15	319	294	284.7
Bachelor's or higher degree	150	97	46	291	153	111.6
Other post-school	205	80	14	299	271	56.4
Total⁽⁵⁾	195	47	11	253	241	1,288.4

1. The 'not in paid employment' group contains those who do not receive any income from wages and salaries and/or self-employment.
2. People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.
3. The MELAA category contains all Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African ethnicity responses.
4. The category 'other ethnicity' includes the 'New Zealander' responses.
5. Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 8

Personal income distribution⁽¹⁾

By quintile

June 2011 quarter

	Weekly personal income (June quarter)					
	Under \$190	\$190 to \$389	\$390 to \$699	\$700 to \$1,079	\$1,080 & over	All income groups ⁽²⁾
	Estimated number of people in eligible population (000)					
Sex						
Male	288.4	271.6	275.1	378.0	460.2	1,683.3
Female	395.4	395.7	425.4	311.7	229.9	1,777.8
Total	683.8	667.3	700.5	689.6	690.1	3,461.1
Age group (years)						
15–19	249.1	29.3	32.8	4.5	S	316.3
20–24	90.8	65.3	82.4	65.5	16.8	321.9
25–29	44.2	37.7	66.4	93.8	48.4	291.5
30–34	38.6	33.0	53.3	68.9	74.9	270.9
35–39	47.7	29.6	49.2	72.4	89.2	290.2
40–44	43.4	33.3	59.2	79.4	94.1	311.4
45–49	36.4	37.9	60.1	82.3	100.8	318.6
50–54	40.2	34.9	55.7	73.2	91.9	297.0
55–59	34.0	39.9	47.3	58.6	75.2	255.7
60–64	44.7	54.0	44.0	40.2	50.9	235.4
65+	14.7	272.4	150.1	50.9	47.7	552.2
Total	683.8	667.3	700.5	689.6	690.1	3,461.1
Ethnic group⁽³⁾						
European	447.7	495.1	522.3	517.2	580.5	2,586.5
Māori	103.7	87.8	97.3	92.3	51.6	436.5
Pacific peoples	57.0	36.5	43.2	35.4	15.8	188.7
Asian	116.6	64.3	62.6	68.9	53.3	367.1
MELAA ⁽⁴⁾	13.4	6.6	5.7	9.3	5.7	41.1
Other ethnicity ⁽⁵⁾	11.4	16.3	16.4	14.5	13.9	72.8
Total⁽²⁾	683.8	667.3	700.5	689.6	690.1	3,461.1
Highest qualification						
No qualification	182.6	251.9	184.6	114.9	54.3	798.6
School Certificate / NCEA level 1	87.2	42.2	56.0	46.7	31.1	265.4
Sixth form / NCEA level 2	74.5	29.9	42.4	40.1	29.8	217.5
Higher school / NCEA level 3	72.6	42.5	39.8	38.7	28.3	223.2
Other school	34.6	33.4	29.8	20.9	10.7	130.5
Vocational or trade	122.1	168.7	215.1	249.5	235.6	999.9
Bachelor's or higher degree	74.7	57.6	85.7	134.2	248.3	603.4
Other post-school	27.1	30.7	36.7	35.3	42.6	174.2
Total⁽²⁾	683.8	667.3	700.5	689.6	690.1	3,461.1
Source from which any income was received						
Wages and salaries	89.0	152.9	433.6	588.5	570.1	1,842.7
Self-employment	56.4	45.0	70.1	73.9	116.9	364.4
Government transfers	124.0	515.9	299.9	138.2	86.5	1,190.5
Investments	141.4	200.7	230.5	228.4	359.2	1,172.9
Other transfers	1.7	7.1	26.9	14.0	11.1	66.4
All sources collected	342.2	667.3	700.5	689.6	690.1	3,119.5

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

2. Totals include the 'not specified' category.

3. People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.

4. The MELAA category contains all Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African ethnicity responses.

5. The category 'other ethnicity' includes the 'New Zealander' responses.

Symbol

S - suppressed

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 9

Average and median weekly household income⁽¹⁾By household type⁽²⁾

June 2011 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	1,252	250	78	91	14	1,684	1,536	332.7
Couple only and other(s) ⁽³⁾	1,583	363	198	64	13	2,221	1,846	11.1
Couple with one dependent child	1,339	250	74	46	1	1,703	1,486	125.5
Couple with two dependent children	1,365	286	72	86	1	1,803	1,604	157.8
Couple with three or more dependent children	1,138	380	150	89	0	1,750	1,375	81.8
Couple with dependent and adult children	1,608	222	135	51	8	2,014	1,956	49.2
Couple with adult child(ren) only	1,716	285	161	107	10	2,274	1,997	79.3
Couple with dependent child(ren) and other(s) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1,388	118	205	39	10	1,760	1,525	33.7
Couple with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽³⁾	2,134	210	238	325	5	2,910	2,750	4.0
One parent with dependent child(ren) only	348	67	301	18	0	733	594	95.6
One parent with dependent and adult children	695	52	328	7	0	1,077	872	17.5
One parent with adult child(ren) only	797	91	232	61	14	1,192	1,041	45.2
One parent with dependent child(ren) and other(s) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	707	9	402	9	0	1,121	1,012	21.5
One parent with adult child(ren) only and other(s) ⁽³⁾	1,234	94	251	28	0	1,607	1,449	5.9
One-person household	597	105	70	34	4	811	670	216.2
Other household	1,277	120	190	42	4	1,632	1,403	164.0
Household composition unidentifiable	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Total	1,127	200	132	63	6	1,525	1,289	1,441.3

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 present in the household.

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

Symbol:

S suppressed

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 10

Average and median hourly earnings for those earning income from wage/salary jobs⁽¹⁾

June 2011 quarter

	Average hourly earnings	Median hourly earnings	Number of people (000)
	(\$)		
Sex			
Male	26.62	21.58	936.3
Female	22.87	19.50	906.4
Total	24.78	20.38	1,842.7
Age group (years)			
15–19	13.60	13.15	99.3
20–24	17.89	16.00	202.8
25–29	21.74	19.63	203.6
30–34	25.38	22.50	186.9
35–39	28.12	24.03	192.7
40–44	27.70	23.00	204.4
45–49	27.33	23.44	218.6
50–54	28.52	23.00	194.3
55–59	27.04	22.38	159.6
60–64	26.76	21.31	113.0
65+	23.24	18.94	67.5
Total	24.78	20.38	1,842.7
Ethnic group⁽²⁾			
<i>Male</i>			
European	27.64	22.80	710.5
Māori	22.32	18.80	115.6
Pacific peoples	20.16	18.00	50.4
Asian	24.65	19.70	93.4
MELAA ⁽³⁾	28.85	20.00	11.2
Other ethnicity ⁽⁴⁾	28.10	22.00	19.6
Total⁽⁵⁾	26.62	21.58	936.3
<i>Female</i>			
European	23.57	20.00	691.2
Māori	20.18	17.33	109.9
Pacific peoples	18.96	16.30	41.3
Asian	21.22	18.00	95.8
MELAA ⁽³⁾	23.93	19.18	10.1
Other ethnicity ⁽⁴⁾	20.89	17.34	17.4
Total⁽⁵⁾	22.87	19.50	906.4
<i>Total</i>			
European	25.63	21.33	1,401.7
Māori	21.27	18.00	225.5
Pacific peoples	19.62	17.00	91.8
Asian	22.92	19.00	189.1
MELAA ⁽³⁾	26.55	20.00	21.4
Other ethnicity ⁽⁴⁾	24.71	20.46	37.0
Total⁽⁵⁾	24.78	20.38	1,842.7

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 2011 quarter

	Average hourly earnings	Median hourly earnings	Number of people (000)
	(\$)		
Highest qualification			
No qualification	18.83	16.78	278.4
School Certificate / NCEA level 1	20.59	17.26	123.9
Sixth form / NCEA level 2	21.80	18.00	119.0
Higher school / NCEA level 3	20.82	17.26	128.4
Other school	20.72	17.00	50.5
Vocational or trade	24.62	21.58	596.2
Bachelor's or higher degree	32.13	27.79	420.4
Other post-school	27.67	21.58	99.7
Total⁽⁵⁾	24.78	20.38	1,842.7
Main job: occupation⁽⁶⁾			
Managers	31.12	25.41	239.5
Professionals	31.93	28.50	438.4
Technicians and trade workers	23.40	20.62	225.0
Community and personal service workers	19.57	16.00	185.5
Clerical and administration workers	23.57	20.98	235.4
Sales workers	18.88	15.00	181.1
Machinery operators and drivers	20.85	18.00	114.7
Labourers	17.53	15.00	217.3
Residual occupations	24.89	22.00	5.5
Total⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	24.78	20.38	1,842.5
Main job: industry group⁽⁶⁾			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	19.54	17.14	86.9
Mining	31.60	28.84	7.4
Manufacturing	23.92	20.38	224.5
Electricity, gas, water, & waste services	33.44	28.77	14.9
Construction	24.53	21.58	119.6
Wholesale trade	26.66	22.38	95.4
Retail trade and accommodation ⁽⁸⁾	18.26	15.00	284.1
Transport, postal, and warehousing	25.69	20.14	76.6
Information media and telecommunications	29.64	23.97	39.6
Financial and insurance services	33.76	27.62	62.9
Rental, hiring, and real estate services	24.92	20.85	23.5
Profes,scien,tech,admin, & support serv ⁽⁹⁾	28.47	23.00	172.4
Public administration and safety	29.71	26.37	123.9
Education and training	26.29	23.97	195.4
Health care and social assistance	25.35	21.00	209.6
Arts, recreation, and other services ⁽¹⁰⁾	21.68	18.19	100.2
Not specified ⁽⁵⁾	21.45	18.00	5.3
Total⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	24.78	20.38	1,842.5

1. This table reports only on incomes received from wage and salary jobs.
2. People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.
3. The MELAA category contains all Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African ethnicity responses.
4. The category 'other ethnicity' includes the 'New Zealander' responses.
5. Totals include the 'not specified' category.
6. Hourly earnings for this section of the table are for occupation and industry in main job only.
7. Includes only those who specified earnings in their main job.
8. This category is the combination of the retail trade and accommodation division with the food services division
9. This category is the combined professional, scientific, and technical services division with the administration and support services division.
10. This category is the combination of the arts and recreation division with the other services division.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

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 2011 quarter

	Full-time		Number of people (000)	Part-time		Number of people (000)
	\$/week	\$/hour		\$/week	\$/hour	
Sex						
Male	977	22.29	811.8	250	15.00	123.2
Female	853	21.35	578.9	288	16.00	323.7
Total	921	22.00	1,390.7	277	16.00	446.9
Age group (years)						
15–19	560	13.70	32.7	115	13.00	65.8
20–24	720	17.50	137.0	218	14.10	65.5
25–29	837	20.00	174.7	320	17.00	28.9
30–34	997	23.56	152.5	308	18.00	34.1
35–39	1,050	25.00	152.0	355	20.00	39.6
40–44	1,000	24.00	163.7	364	20.00	40.1
45–49	1,016	24.29	177.9	356	18.00	39.9
50–54	1,000	24.00	157.4	370	17.72	36.3
55–59	962	23.00	123.9	352	19.00	35.4
60–64	929	22.29	83.5	326	18.67	29.4
65+	898	21.88	35.4	260	17.00	32.0
Total	921	22.00	1,390.7	277	16.00	446.9
Ethnic group⁽³⁾						
European	959	23.00	1,048.9	285	16.50	349.1
Māori	800	19.18	170.6	245	15.00	53.9
Pacific peoples	738	17.80	74.5	262	14.00	16.9
Asian	825	20.14	142.4	254	14.50	46.2
MELAA ⁽⁴⁾	880	22.00	17.3	150	13.80	3.8
Other ethnicity ⁽⁵⁾	921	22.00	27.8	252	15.25	9.1
Total⁽⁶⁾	921	22.00	1,390.7	277	16.00	446.9

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. People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.
4. The MELAA category contains all Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African ethnicity responses.
5. The category 'other ethnicity' includes the 'New Zealander' responses.
6. Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 12

Median weekly income by income source

For those receiving that source of income

June 2011 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	920	936.3	671	240.0	277	471.5	13	584.0	299	41.2
Female	663	906.4	384	124.3	292	719.0	10	588.9	145	25.2
Total	800	1,842.7	575	364.4	280	1,190.5	12	1,172.9	219	66.4
Age group (years)										
15–19	174	99.3	S	S	161	43.2	0	40.4	S	S
20–24	600	202.8	326	5.2	197	99.3	4	56.1	S	S
25–29	800	203.6	575	13.3	223	79.0	4	61.4	S	S
30–34	901	186.9	575	26.5	210	72.6	5	69.0	S	S
35–39	952	192.7	575	38.6	200	74.2	5	85.9	S	S
40–44	901	204.4	671	46.9	208	79.8	4	100.7	S	S
45–49	912	218.6	671	52.5	216	63.4	10	113.2	S	S
50–54	901	194.3	575	58.1	223	49.5	13	111.0	450	1.4
55–59	857	159.6	671	45.6	250	41.8	17	117.5	207	2.0
60–64	798	113.0	479	44.0	254	52.4	28	114.4	190	7.9
65+	588	67.5	364	33.3	301	535.3	28	303.3	219	54.4
Total	800	1,842.7	575	364.4	280	1,190.5	12	1,172.9	219	66.4
Ethnic group⁽¹⁾										
European	825	1,401.7	575	305.8	292	886.2	13	999.8	218	62.6
Māori	717	225.5	575	19.7	269	178.9	4	62.0	305	2.8
Pacific peoples	680	91.8	441	5.7	251	71.1	2	16.5	S	S
Asian	726	189.1	449	35.0	209	91.2	8	97.8	S	S
MELAA ⁽²⁾	837	21.4	269	3.1	200	12.0	6	5.5	S	S
Other ethnicity ⁽³⁾	800	37.0	479	8.3	295	29.1	13	32.3	168	1.5
Total⁽⁴⁾	800	1,842.7	575	364.4	280	1,190.5	12	1,172.9	219	66.4
Highest qualification										
No qualification	650	278.4	384	55.1	295	407.6	13	210.6	147	13.5
School Certificate / NCEA level 1	660	123.9	575	21.3	283	82.1	12	78.6	180	3.2
Sixth form / NCEA level 2	668	119.0	575	18.6	230	52.3	6	57.6	S	S
Higher school / NCEA level 3	600	128.4	575	19.8	200	68.1	4	64.4	91	1.6
Other school	646	50.5	479	12.0	294	51.6	13	38.0	143	3.0
Vocational or trade	844	596.2	575	128.8	280	332.1	11	363.2	217	23.6
Bachelor's or higher degree	1,055	420.4	671	83.6	231	119.5	13	279.4	543	14.7
Other post-school	830	99.7	479	21.3	279	59.0	13	67.1	145	4.8
Total⁽⁴⁾	800	1,842.7	575	364.4	280	1,190.5	12	1,172.9	219	66.4

1. People who reported more than one ethnic group are counted once in each group reported. This means that the total number of responses for all ethnic groups can be greater than the total number of people who stated their ethnicities.

2. The MELAA category contains all Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African ethnicity responses.

3. The category 'other ethnicity' includes the 'New Zealander' responses.

4. Totals include the 'not specified' category.

Symbol:

S suppressed

Source: Statistics New Zealand