

Embargoed until 10:45am – 17 October 2008

New Zealand Income Survey: June 2008 quarter Revised 17 October 2008 – See attached Erratum

Highlights

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

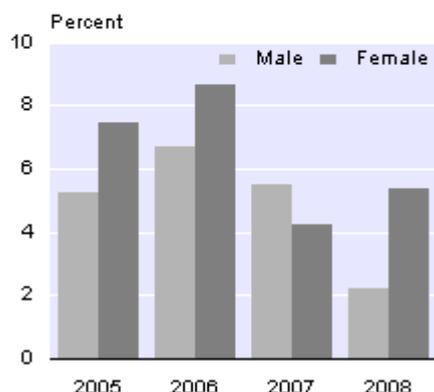
- was \$537, up 3.5 percent from the June 2007 quarter
- was up 5.3 percent for females (to \$413) and up 2.3 percent for males (to \$690) from the June 2007 quarter
- was highest for those in the 30–34, 45–49 and 50–54 year age groups at \$767.

- 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

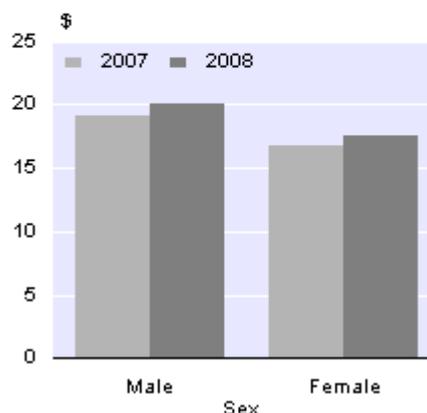
June quarter compared with previous June quarter, 2005–08



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.

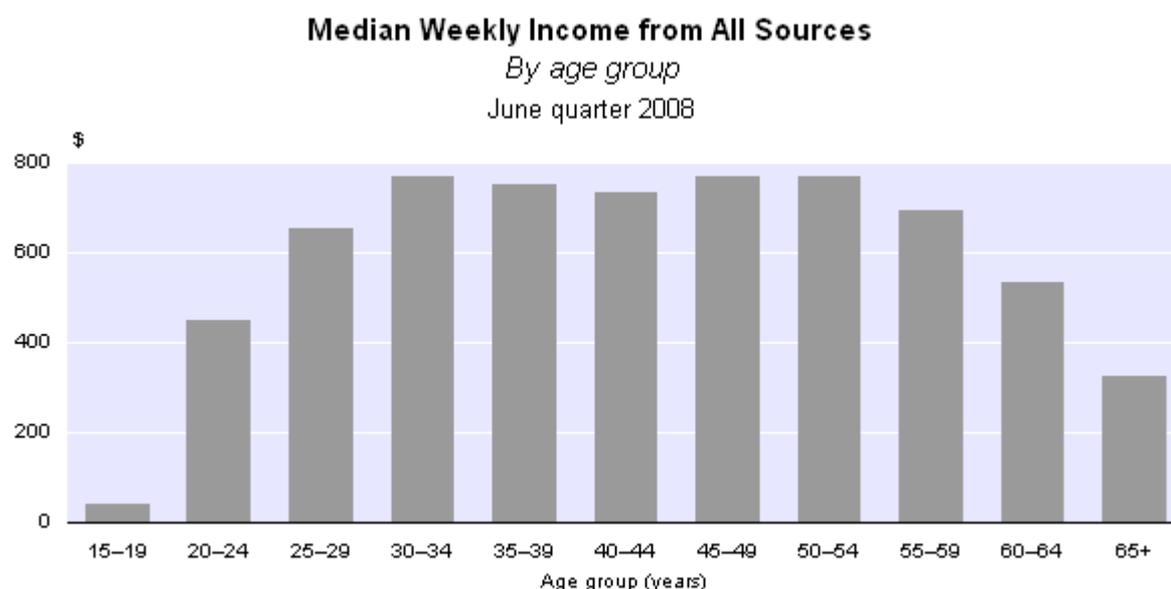
Contributors to this growth in median weekly income were increases in female median weekly income from all sources (5.3 percent) and median weekly income from wages and salaries for those receiving wage and salary income (2.7 percent). This increase in median weekly income from wages and salaries for 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.



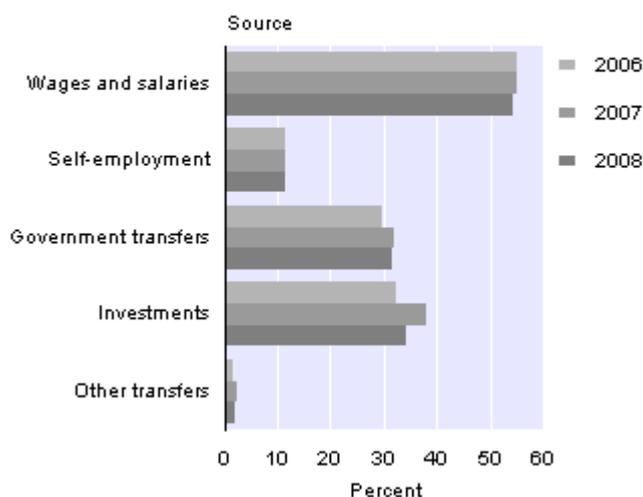
Sources of income

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.

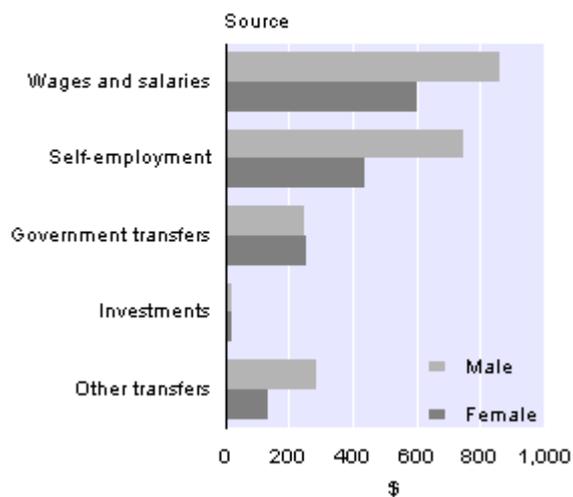
Proportion of All People Receiving Income

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.

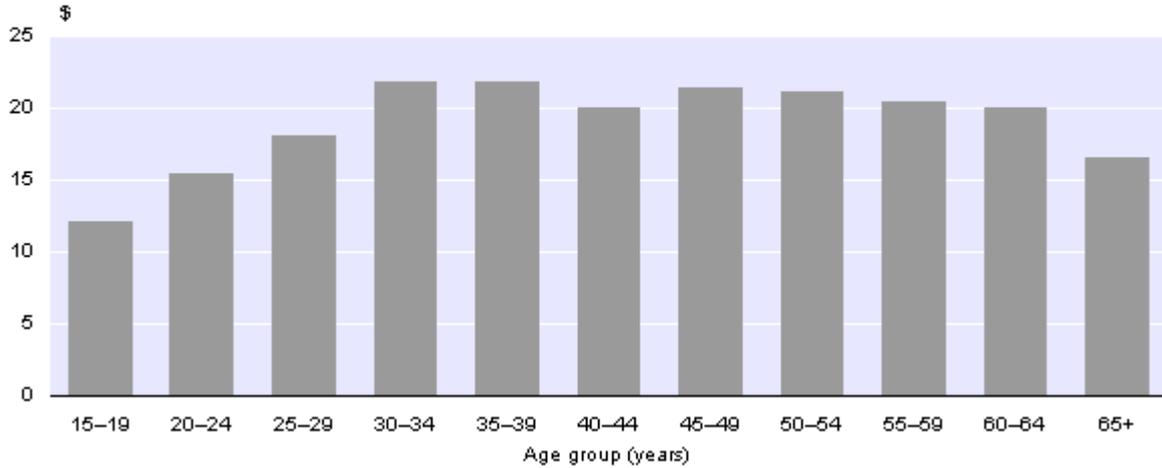
All the industry groups experienced increases in median hourly earnings for people receiving income from wages and salaries. Significant increases occurred for the following industries: health and community services (6.1 percent); wholesale and retail trade (5.9 percent); construction (5.4 percent);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

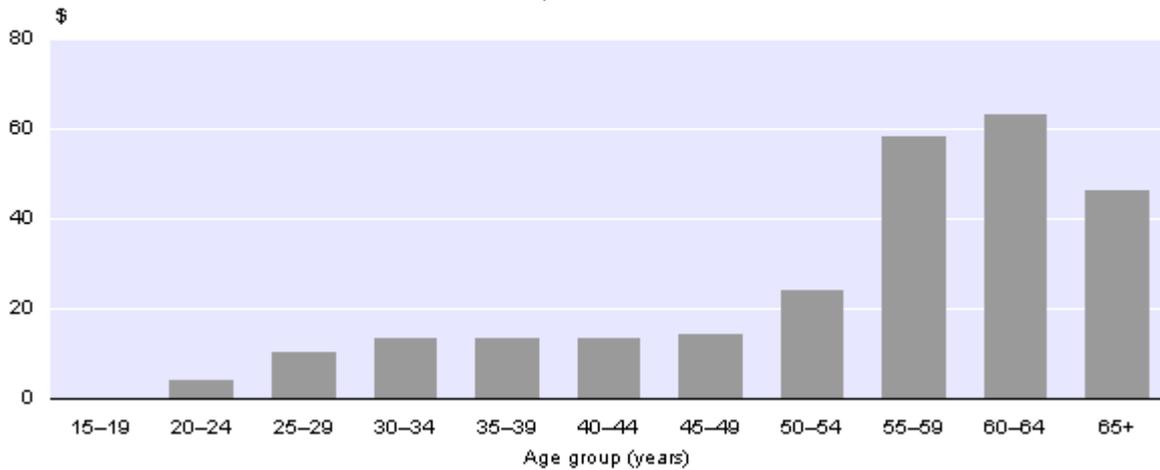
Since the June 2007 quarter, the proportion of people receiving income from investments has decreased from 38.0 percent to 34.2 percent. This proportion is similar to that of the June 2006 quarter, when it was 32.4 percent. The number of males receiving income from this source dropped 9.7 percent over 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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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.

Erratum

A correction has been made to Table 5 of the Hot Off The Press tables for the *New Zealand Income Survey: June 2008 quarter* release. The rows for Highest qualification were misaligned, and consequently data for the Total row was missing. This has now been corrected.

Statistics New Zealand regrets any inconvenience caused by this error.

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