

Submission to the Education and Workforce Committee on the Employment Relations Amendment Bill

Dr Bill Rosenberg and Dr Geoff Bertram

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Summary and recommendation

The process surrounding this bill once again breaches good regulatory procedures, including lack of a cost-benefit analysis; a timeframe which has resulted in poor consultation and lack of consideration of possible options; and lack of Māori and Tiriti engagement. In the case of the proposals on contractors, which are the focus of our submission, the problem they are concerned with is identified by officials as rarely occurring but the proposals increase the risk of exploitation which we are told they were intended to reduce.

We present research which demonstrates a major problem of low pay amongst the self-employed, with 40% earning less than the minimum wage on an hourly basis. It is probable that the kind of self-employment this proposal is concerned with is a contributor to that low pay. By making it easier for those hiring such contractors the situation is likely to worsen. Contractors and wage and salary workers in insecure positions with little bargaining power will be even more vulnerable and open to exploitation.

Recommendation

That Subpart 1 of this bill be withdrawn.

Introduction

1. We wish to speak to this submission. Please contact Dr Geoff Bertram.
2. Dr Geoff Bertram holds a doctorate in Economics from the University of Oxford. He taught in the School of Economics and Finance at Victoria University for more than three decades before retiring in 2009. He was then a Senior Associate at the University's Institute for Governance and Policy Studies until 2023. He is currently Visiting Scholar in the School of History, Philosophy, Political Science and International Relations.
3. Dr Bill Rosenberg has a BSc. Hons in Mathematics, a B. Com in Economics and a PhD in Psychology. He has worked as a bus driver, an information technology professional and manager, as a labour economist at the New Zealand Council of Trade Unions Te Kauae Kaimahi, as a Commissioner in the Tertiary Education Commission Te Amorangi Mātauranga Matua and the Productivity Commission Te Kōmihana Whai Hua o Aotearoa, and is currently a Visiting Scholar at Victoria University of Wellington Te Herenga Waka. His research and publications cover subjects including labour economics and industrial relations, productivity, economic rents, income distribution, social support, health funding, health and safety, foreign investment, international trade agreements, and news media ownership.
4. Our submission first comments on the hurried nature of these changes, then focuses on Subpart 1 of the bill which is intended to protect platform operators such as Uber from challenges by their workers on their status as self-employed contractors.
5. It is not intended to be a full analysis of this section, but provides the Committee with analysis of the deteriorating position of the self-employed. We are currently engaged in a research project which includes the study of the incomes of the self-employed since the 1950s.
6. Our submission is in summary that current forms of contracting of the type this bill intends to protect are leading to poverty-level rates of pay among a substantial proportion of self-employed workers.

employed. The proposals in the bill would intensify this. Greater protection of their pay and conditions is required, not less.

The Process

7. We have followed or submitted on a number of bills put forward by this government. We note that the process surrounding this bill once again breaches good regulatory procedures.
8. As the Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) comments
 - i. there is no cost-benefit analysis;
 - ii. the timeframe has resulted in restricted consultation;
 - iii. the consideration of other possible options have been limited by both the commitments in the Coalition Agreement and the timeframe;
 - iv. Non-regulatory options were not considered (RIS, p.10, 21) despite avoiding regulation being a preference of the Regulatory Standards Bill.
9. In addition, there has been limited consideration of consistency with Te Tiriti o Waitangi and no consultation on this (RIS p.17).
10. Indeed the RIS points out that the problem purportedly being addressed regarding the self-employed contractors is likely to occur very infrequently, and officials are concerned that the proposal increases the risk of exploitation, so recommend the status quo (p.2).
11. This puts the sincerity of the Coalition Government's commitment to good regulatory practice in doubt.

The substance

12. The intention of Subpart 1 of the bill is to prevent a class of contractors, particularly those working for Uber and other “platform” operators, from challenging their status as self-employed rather than as employees who are entitled to minimum wages, sick pay, holiday pay and other working conditions available by statute.
13. As officials point out, there is a risk that this leads to more employees being classified as contractors, losing the protections due to them. Given the vulnerable situation many are in, with little bargaining power, that is likely to lead to lower income after taking account of the costs of being a contractor.
14. The research on which the following analysis is based is mainly in our paper appended to this submission and from which we draw relevant material, “The changing face of self-employment in Aotearoa New Zealand, 1939-2024” (Bertram & Rosenberg, 2025a). It was presented to the Annual Conference of the Association of Industrial Relations Academics of Australia and New Zealand at Victoria University of Wellington Te Herenga Waka in February 2025, and the paper has been submitted for publication in the journal *Labour and Industry*.

Overview

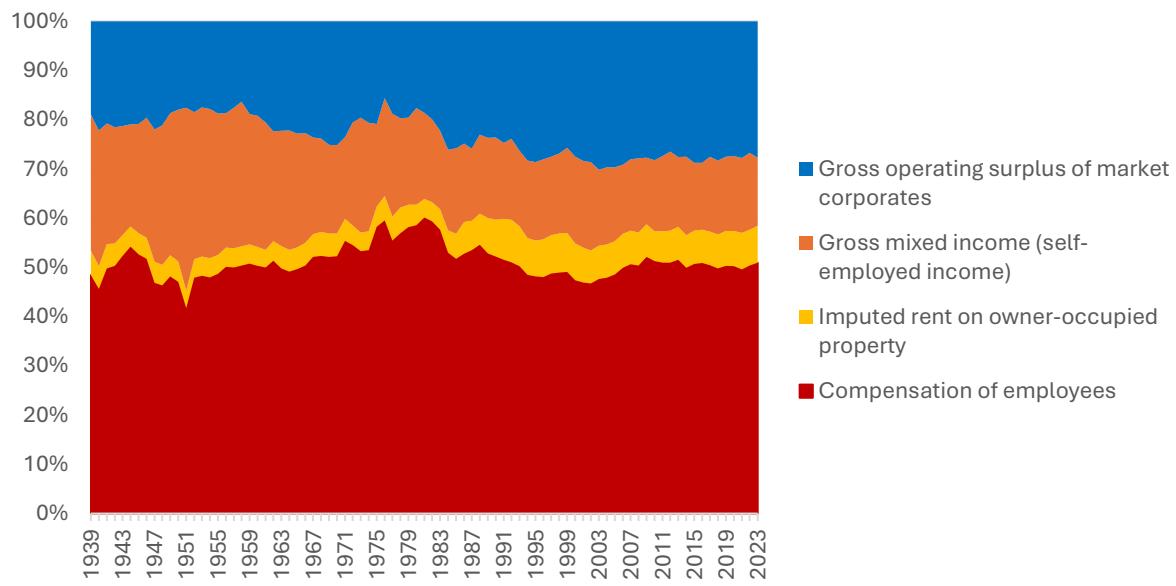
15. Our research shows that the average incomes of the self-employed have collapsed in relative terms compared to the immediate post-war period, 1950-1982. Whereas in the 1950-1982 period average self-employed annual incomes were double those of wage and salary workers, in the period since the late 1980s, the average of the two groups has been approximately equal. On average, the self-employed have changed from being the well-off or rich in society to a quite different position. That in itself is remarkable, but the average hides an even more telling story.
16. The incomes of the self-employed now cover a much wider range, far wider than for wage and salary workers. They range from the lowest 40 percent whose hourly earnings are less than the minimum wage, to the top decile in which average hourly incomes are more than double those of the top decile of wage and salary workers.
17. Among the self-employed, which includes a subgroup sometimes called contractors, is a very low income group who not only have low rates of earnings but experience the insecurity inherent in self-employment or contracting.
18. The question for the Select Committee and the government is whether it wishes to worsen the position of these precarious workers and risk increasing the number of workers – whether formerly wage and salary workers or existing self-employed – who are in this position and having to compete for work with a growing number of others persuaded or coerced into the same situation.
19. While problems with the unavailability of good quality data make it difficult for us to identify precisely where this growth in low earning self-employed people is coming from, industry breakdowns give us an indication. While the source of top incomes among the self-employed have changed little since the post-war period – the professions, health, finance and insurance dominate – among the low paid the sources have changed. In the post war-period lower incomes (which were not nearly as far from the top earners as they are now) were in clothing and textile manufacturing (likely to be outworking), services including accommodation and food services; and Forestry, hunting and fishing. In the current period the low paid by hourly earnings are in Education and training, Administrative and Support Services (including cleaning) by annual earnings, while adding Retail, Transport, Postal and Warehousing, and Other Services (including repair and maintenance and personal services).
20. The low paid self-employed in the current period are therefore in industries where contracting and platform work are growing, such as transport (Uber and other ride sharing, courier drivers, platform based delivery services), and administrative and clerical work. This is consistent with platform and contract work driving down the earnings of “self-employed” workers compared to alternative forms of work. This bill is designed to accelerate this trend.

In more detail

21. The fall in the fortunes of the self-employed can be seen first at an economy-wide level. New Zealand's National Accounts show the split of income, before taxes and benefits and depreciation, between the main market income sources. The sources are wage and salary earners (called Compensation of Employees); the self-employed (called Gross Mixed Income, because it includes returns to both labour and the capital used in their businesses); the "imputed rent" on owner-occupied housing (the rent the owners save by living in their own house); and other returns to owners of capital (corporate Gross Operating Surplus). Figure 1 shows how this has changed between the post-war era and the present. From being almost one third (30%, with a peak of 37% during the Korean War in 1951) of the market economy post-war, self-employed income or gross mixed income has reduced to around 15%, largely to the benefit of corporate surplus (calculated from the data in Bertram & Rosenberg, 2025b).

Figure 1. The distribution of National Income in the market sector, 1939-2023

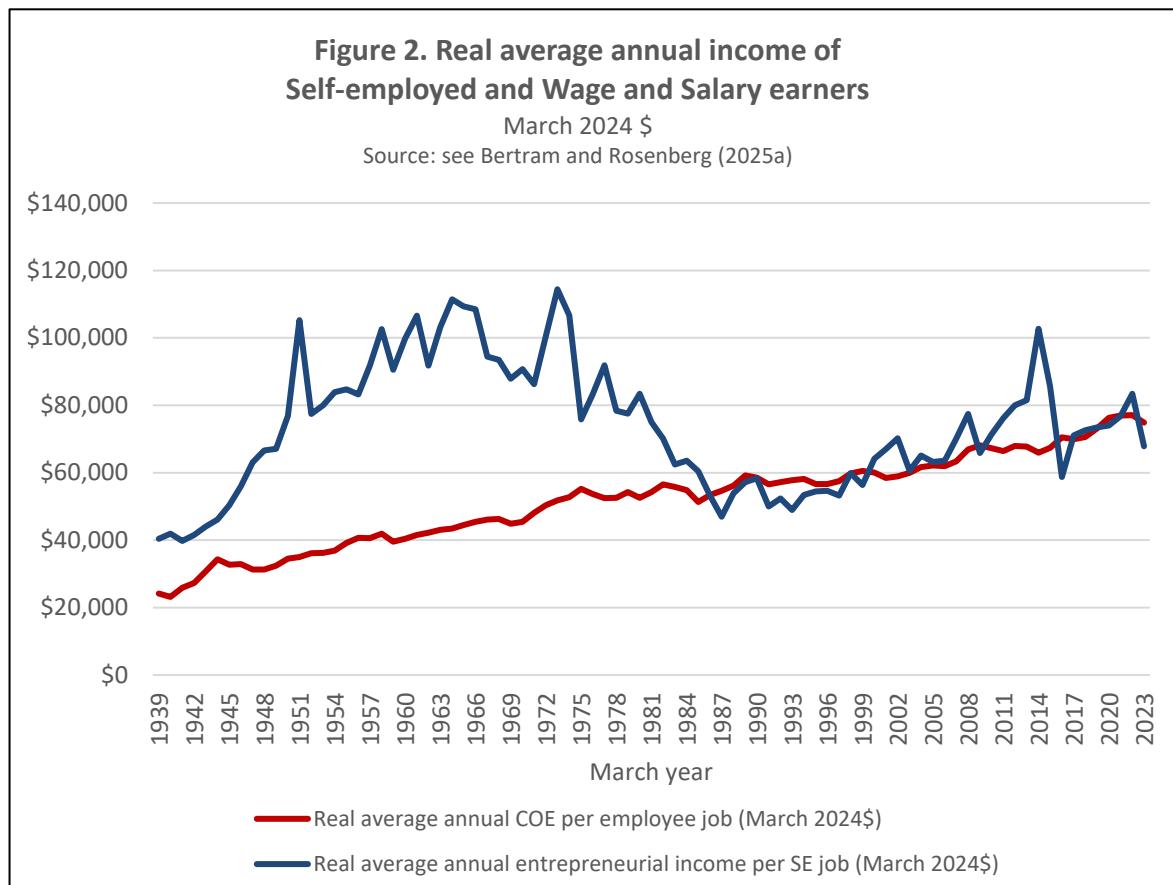
Source: see Bertram and Rosenberg, 2025b



22. This suggests that the incomes of individual self-employed relative to other groups have changed. That is true, as is seen in Figure 2.

23. In the post-war period, the late 1940s to the mid 1970s, the self-employed received on average *double* what wage and salary workers received. This broke down from the late 1970s, at first probably fed by falling returns to agriculture with a crash in the terms of trade, but leading into the recent period where, as has been described and will be analysed further, there is a change in the structure of the self-employed economy. Since the mid-1980s, the self-employed have received annual incomes on average which are little different from the average for wage and salary workers. This demonstrates a marked change in the inequality of incomes *between* the self-employed and wage and salary workers, changing from the self-

employed receiving significantly higher incomes in the earlier period, to receiving, on average, a similar income.¹



24. Note that because the incomes estimated for the self-employed are mixed income, only part of the income is a return to the labour of the self-employed. If the distribution of self-employed and wage and salary workers across industries and occupations was similar, then the labour of the self-employed might be expected to be rewarded at approximately the same average rate as the labour of employees. If these conditions are approximately satisfied, the self-employed in the present period are, on average, getting no return to the capital they use and so their relative position is even worse than it appears. On the other hand, the self-employed may be under-declaring their incomes. Cabral and Gemmell (2018) found that the self-employed were under-reporting their incomes by around 20% during the period 2006-2012. If that were the case over the whole recent period then their position would be better than it appears in the official data, but still worse off on average than the earlier period. We have no way of estimating to what extent these two aspects balance out.

25. However the relative (to wage and salary earners) incomes of the self-employed are far from the full picture. The distribution of income *within* the self-employed has also markedly changed.

¹ Figure 2 uses entrepreneurial income, rather than mixed income, because it is a better measure of what the self-employed receive as income (still before taxes and benefits) to compare with wages and salaries. Entrepreneurial income is mixed income after net interest is paid or received, and after depreciation.

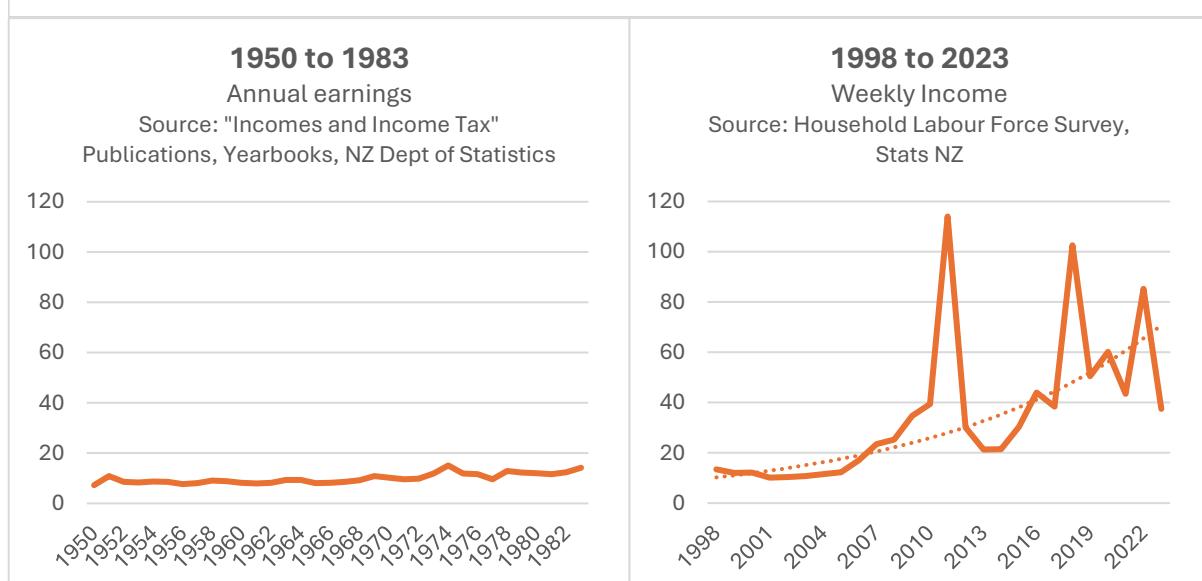
26. Figure 3 shows a measure of inequality within the self-employed that compares the post war and current periods. It is the ratio between the average income of the highest income 10% (decile 10) of the self-employed income distribution to the average of the second-to-bottom 10% (decile 2). We use decile 2 because incomes in the bottom decile of the self-employed are negative (they make losses) in many years.²

27. The graph on the left of Figure 3 shows inequality in the post-war period. Inequality was moderate and rising slowly. The ratio almost doubled from 7.25 to 14.18 in the 33 years from 1950 to 1983. Contrast this with the 15 year 1998 to 2023 period on the right. Starting at around the same level as the early 1980s (averaging 11.6 in the first 5 years), it took off, with large variations (probably in part reflecting the survey data source), rising to almost 5 times the inequality at the start of the period (averaging 55.4 in the five most recent years). This is huge and very different from earlier times.

28. So while there was high inequality between the self-employed and wage and salary workers in the

Figure 3. Income inequality among the self-employed
Ratio between average incomes in decile 10 and decile 2 income shares

Source: see Bertram and Rosenberg 2025a.

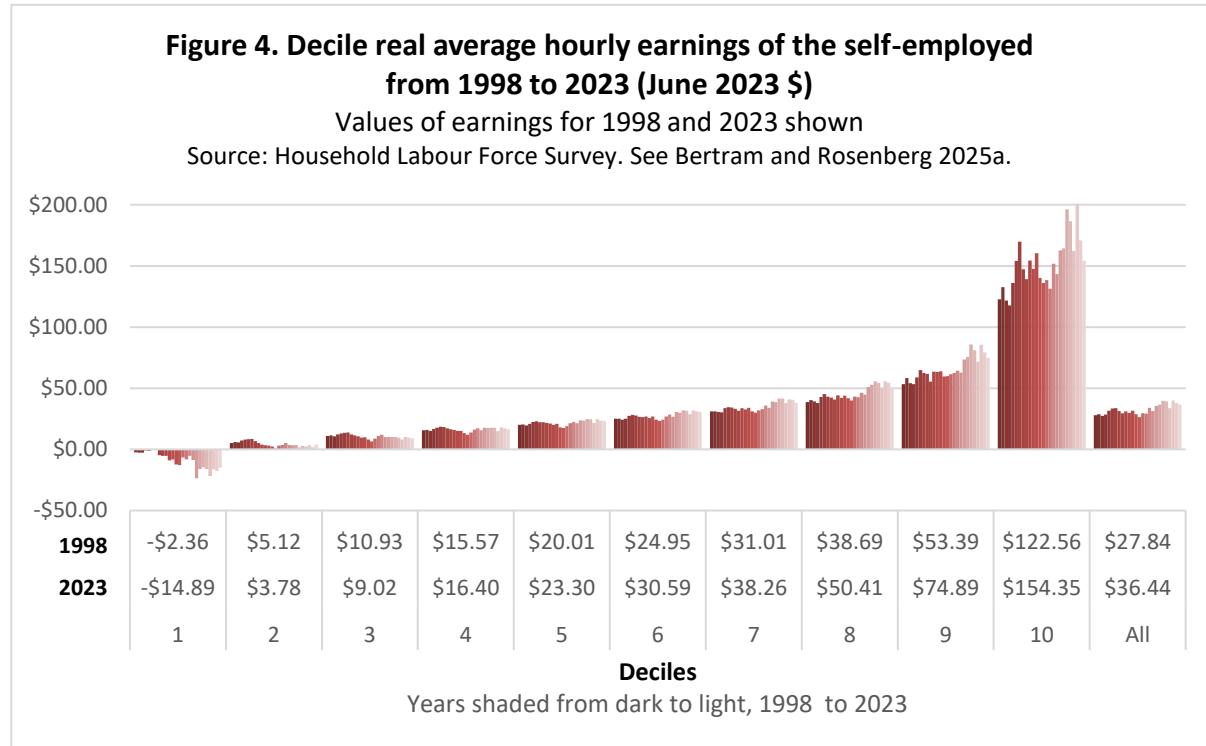


earlier period, the striking feature of the current period is the high inequality within the self-employed.

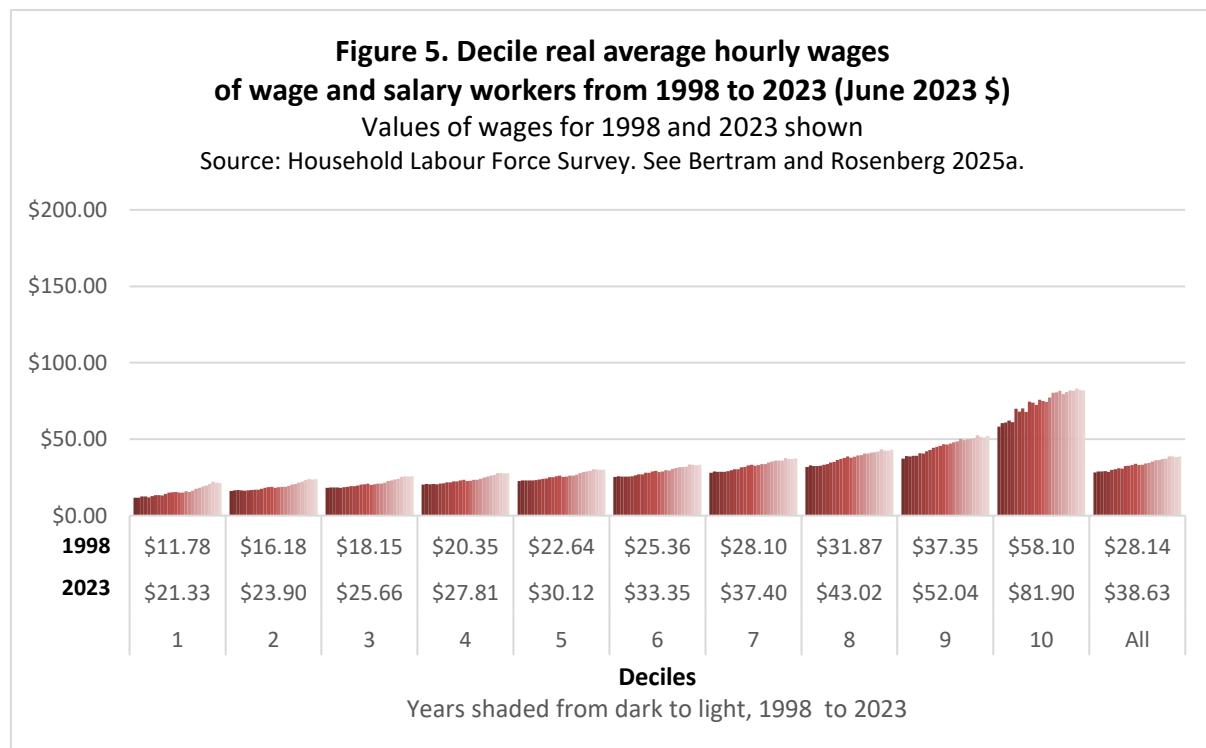
29. For the current period, the disparity in incomes is even more clearly seen comparing Figures 4 and 5 which show the hourly income of self-employed (Figure 4) and wage and salary workers (Figure 5) over the distribution of the two groups' respective earnings in 2023 dollars, from 1998 to 2023. They are shown by decile – one tenth of the number in each group, sorted so that Decile 1 is lowest earners and Decile 10 is the highest.

²The sources for the two periods are different, but we do not think this invalidates the comparison qualitatively. The earlier period is from tax data and annual incomes in the tax year which ends in March; the recent period is from the Household Labour Force Survey and weekly incomes in June.

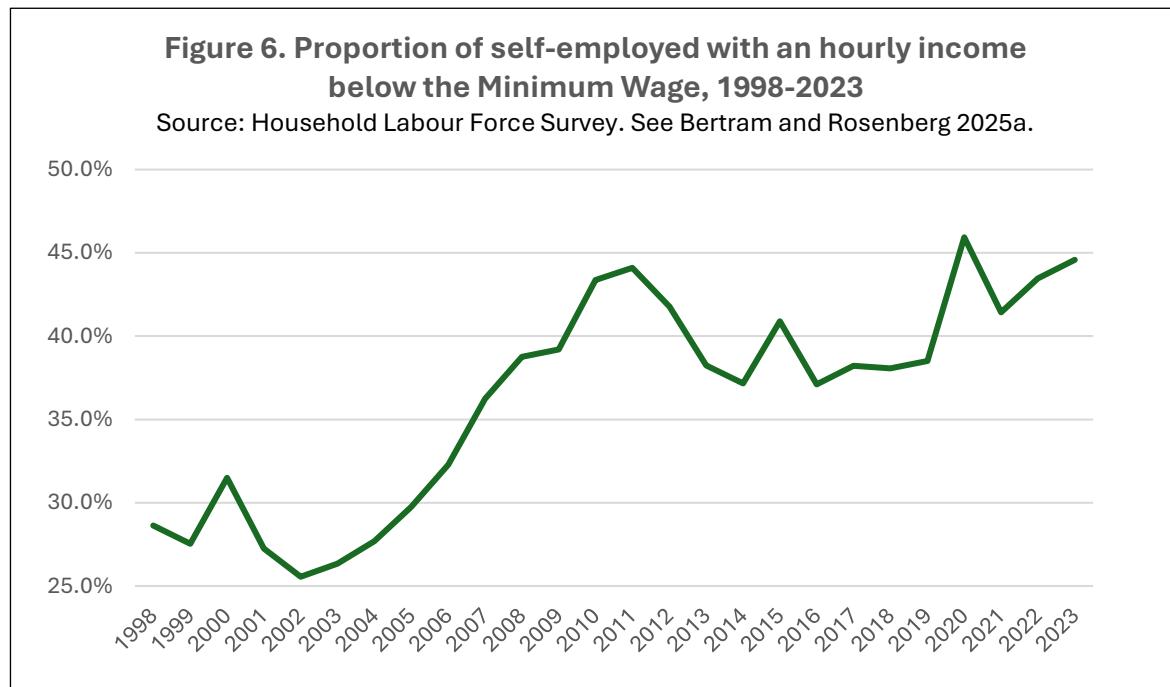
30. Looking first at Figure 4, in the lowest decile the self-employed frequently make losses, and the first four deciles all have very low incomes. In the highest deciles, incomes are very high – the average was over \$150 per hour in 2023, and up to \$200 per hour (in 2023 dollars) in earlier years.



31. This contrasts with the inequality among wage and salary workers, seen in figure 5. There is growing inequality there, but the range of incomes is far less, buttressed at the bottom by the minimum wage, with the average wage at the top around \$80 per hour, a little over half that of the self-employed.



32. In recent years, 40% of self-employed hourly incomes have been less than the minimum wage as is shown in figure 15. If they make use of capital in their business – such as vehicles, computers, or buildings – then the returns to their labour, for which the minimum wage provides a floor in the case of employed wage workers, are even worse.



33. In the overview we sketched the significant change in industry composition of the self-employed. Here, for brevity, we look only at the current period in detail, the major changes and the comparison with the previous period are available in the appended paper.

34. In Figure 7 we show which industries most frequently have the highest or lowest mean or median earnings per self-employed in two ways.³ On the left are median annual incomes for those whose main earnings are from self-employment. Arts and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services unsurprisingly are at the bottom, and often below an annualised minimum wage. In Arts and Recreation there are many poorly paid contract workers working on film productions, and artists trying to make a living. The appearance of Education and training is perhaps surprising, but Administrative and Support Services includes clerical and cleaning.

35. The question arises as to whether these annual incomes are affected by the hours people work: there are many part-timers in the lowest ranked industries. On the right we compare the rankings for hourly incomes. The hourly income is average rather than median and the source income data is unofficial data from the National Accounts so needs to be interpreted with caution. Unfortunately there are particular problems with the Real Estate and Finance and Insurance data so they have been omitted – though other indications are that they have high hourly incomes.

36. Even when hours worked are taken into account, Accommodation and Food Services is still among the lowest income industries, but Retail appears there too. ‘Other Services’ includes repair and maintenance, and personal services. We also see Transport appearing – Uber and courier drivers among them. At the other end of the spectrum, things don’t change a great deal: Agriculture

³ We sort the industry incomes in each year and calculate decile boundaries and the frequency over the period with which each industry appears in each decile. The figures show the industries that appear most frequently in the lowest two deciles and highest two deciles. This does not show the disparity of incomes *within* each industry.

appears but, unfortunately, data limitations mean we cannot see Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

| Figure 7. Industries and incomes of the self-employed: do hours worked affect the rankings? | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 = most frequent. See Bertram and Rosenberg 2025a. | |
| 2000-2023 | 2007-2022 |
| Median annual main earnings | Gross mixed income per hour. |
| Source: LEED Table 1.5, Median main incomes. | Source: National Accounts and HLFS. |
| Lowest 20% | Lowest 20% |
| 1 Arts and Recreation Services | 1 Other Services |
| 2 Accommodation, Food Services | 2 Accommodation, Food Services |
| 3 Education and Training | 3 Retail |
| 4 Administrative and Support Services | 4 Transport, Postal and Warehousing |
| Highest 20% | Highest 20% |
| 1 Professional, Scientific, Technical | 1 Health, Social Assistance |
| 2 Health, Social Assistance | 2 Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing |
| 3 Finance and Insurance | 3 Professional, Scientific, Technical |
| 4 Mining | 4 Mining |

37. In summary, in the present era (at least post-1998), there is high within-group income inequality among the self-employed with some very high and very low incomes. Inequality with wage and salary earners has changed in nature: on average both groups have about the same incomes, but for the self-employed this includes returns on their capital as well as their labour, while the spread of self-employed incomes ranges well below and far above the range of wages and salaries. Many low-income self-employed are not receiving any return on capital, and probably less than a minimum-wage return on their labour. At the other end of the distribution – the top end, among lawyers, accountants, consultants and other high-paid professionals - there is plenty of room for both normal returns to capital and economic rents.

Conclusion

38. The position of the self-employed is of concern to the New Zealand economy and society because they constitute a significant proportion of the labour force. However we have shown that the nature of their work and their incomes have changed in a major way since the immediate post-war decades. There are now many with the toxic mix of insecure availability of work, low incomes, and few protections against more powerful forces that can control their working lives.

39. In the case of contractors or platform workers, which is what this bill is focused on, the hirer of the contractor – such as Uber or large logistics firms using contractors as couriers – can have overwhelming bargaining power. This is confirmed in Court findings to date regarding Uber drivers (which is currently under appeal before the Supreme Court).

40. The Subpart 1 proposals in this bill are poorly considered and carry a high risk of allowing employers to turn wage and salary workers into self-employed contractors in low paid and precarious positions; and of worsening the position of existing contractors.

41. Subpart 1 should be withdrawn.

References

Bertram, G., & Rosenberg, B. (2025a). *The changing face of self-employment in Aotearoa New Zealand, 1939-2024*.

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Appendix: The changing face of self-employment in Aotearoa New Zealand, 1939-2024

The changing face of self-employment in Aotearoa New Zealand, 1939-2024

Geoff Bertram and Bill Rosenberg

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1. Introduction

In standard models of capitalism as an economic system, the self-employed are an analytical anomaly.

- The most common model, derived from Marx, divides the economically-active population into two groups, capitalists and workers. The “means of production” (fixed assets or “capital”) are held and monopolised by the former, while the latter possess only a single productive asset – their labour power – which they sell for a wage. The defining feature of wage labour is the separation of workers from the means of production. In contrast, the defining feature of self-employment is the absence of that alienation of labour from capital.
- Another familiar model, from classical economists such as Smith and Ricardo, has three great classes - capitalists, workers and landowners – receiving three categories of income - profit, wages and rent – that together exhaust the total product. Each class specialises in a particular activity: entrepreneurship for capitalists, labour for workers, and rent collection for landlords. The self-employed do not feature.

That neither of these economic models has space for the self-employed – individual producers who retain ownership and control of all three of the productive assets capital, labour and land, and whose income is a mixture of profits, wages and rents – is striking. Bechhofer and Elliott (1976 p.74) remark that

The petite bourgeoisie is a stratum that has attracted little academic study. Historians have given it short shrift, the radical scholars dismissing it as the *petty bourgeoisie* and the aristocratic historians discounting its members as small fry of no significance. And historians are not alone in their neglect, for in economics, political science and sociology there is a similar disdain for those who cannot be cast in the hero's role in any of the major developments of western capitalism. The petite bourgeoisie remains in the wings because to writers of diverse opinions and academic specialisms it has appeared as essentially trivial.

Marx and Engels devoted little attention to the self-employed because they expected them to be squeezed out in the course of capitalist development:

In countries where modern civilisation has become fully developed, a new class of petty bourgeois has been formed, fluctuating between proletariat and bourgeoisie and ever renewing itself as a supplementary part of bourgeois society. The individual members of this class, however, are being constantly hurled down into the proletariat by the action of competition, and, as modern industry develops, they even see the moment approaching when they will completely disappear as an independent section of modern society, to be replaced, in manufactures, agriculture and commerce, by overseers, bailiffs and shopmen. (1848/1962, p.56.)

A century and a half later, while there is clear evidence that the relative importance of self-employment has shrunk during economic development, the process of “ever renewing itself” has sufficed to put a floor under the anticipated tendency to disappear. Peetz (2023 Figure 2 p.20) shows, using OECD data covering the years 1980-2021, that the rate of self-employment (“the proportion of employed people describing themselves as self-employed”) in developed high-income capitalist countries has held steady, mainly between 10% and 20% of the total workforce. In middle-income countries the rate is generally much higher. In Peetz’s charts Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Greece and early-1980s South Korea have self-employment rates in the range 30-40%, while Colombia is over 50%.

“The self-employed are, in effect, those who perform paid work but are not waged employees. A self-employed person may be either an employer, or someone who is working for themselves” (Peetz 2023 p.12). As owners of capital the self-employed are in one sense little capitalists; yet as workers, albeit in their own enterprises, they are subject to the system’s exploitative tendencies and often receive less than a full market return on their capital and labour (something that we document below in the case of New Zealand since the 1980s). In this paper we trace the fluctuating fortunes and changing composition of the self-employed in New Zealand over the past nine decades. This work is part of a wider project to extract from the national-income accounts a clear picture of, first, the determination of the share of waged labour in the total and, second, the extent of excess profit (economic rent) accruing to corporate capital (Bertram and Rosenberg 2023, 2024). Taking the self-employed out of the aggregate numbers enables us to isolate the returns to capital in its undiluted form – the subject of a forthcoming paper.

2. The self-employed in New Zealand

New Zealand has a consistently higher self-employment rate than Australia and is at the high end of the rich-country data. Table 1 and Figure 1 set out four sets of estimates of the number of self-employed since 1936. One (drawn from Bertram and Rosenberg 2024) is calculated from 1939 to 1986 as a residual (after subtracting employees and unemployed from the total labour-force), and thereafter comes from the Household Labour Force Survey. The other three are drawn from census counts with linear interpolation between census years, and represent different definitions of who is included. The highest series shows the total of the three census categories “employers”, “self employed and without employees”, and “unpaid family workers”, and until 1981 includes all those working 20 hours per week or more, after which it includes all self-employed. Removing unpaid family workers gives a lower total. The third census-based series is for full-time self-employed, defined since 1986 as those working 30 hours or more per week. Since the distinction between full-time and total self-employed was introduced in the 1986 census there has been a growing divergence between the two, so that by 2023 the part-time self-employed were 25% of the total

Figure 1

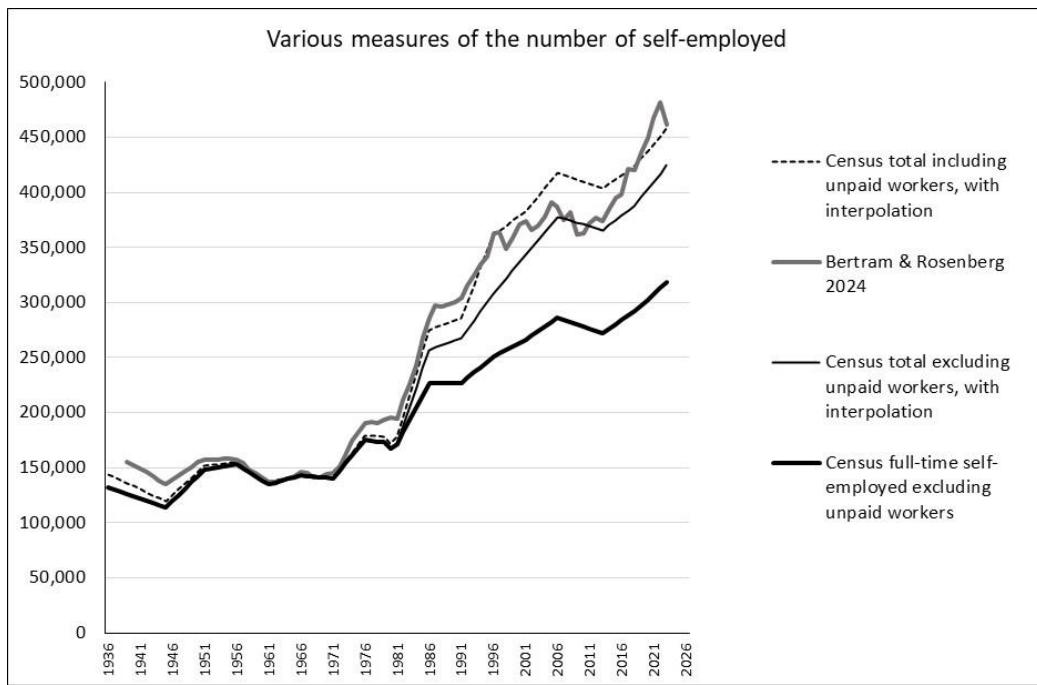


Figure 2 plots the top three series from Figure 1 (that include part-timers), along with the Peetz data mentioned above, showing the fluctuating share of self-employed in the total employed labour force. There are striking historical swings, but no long-term downward trend in the total.

Figure 2



Three clear-cut periods are seen in Figure 1 and Table 1. In the first, running from 1939 to 1971, the number of self-employed fluctuated about 150,000 (with a dip attributable to war service in the

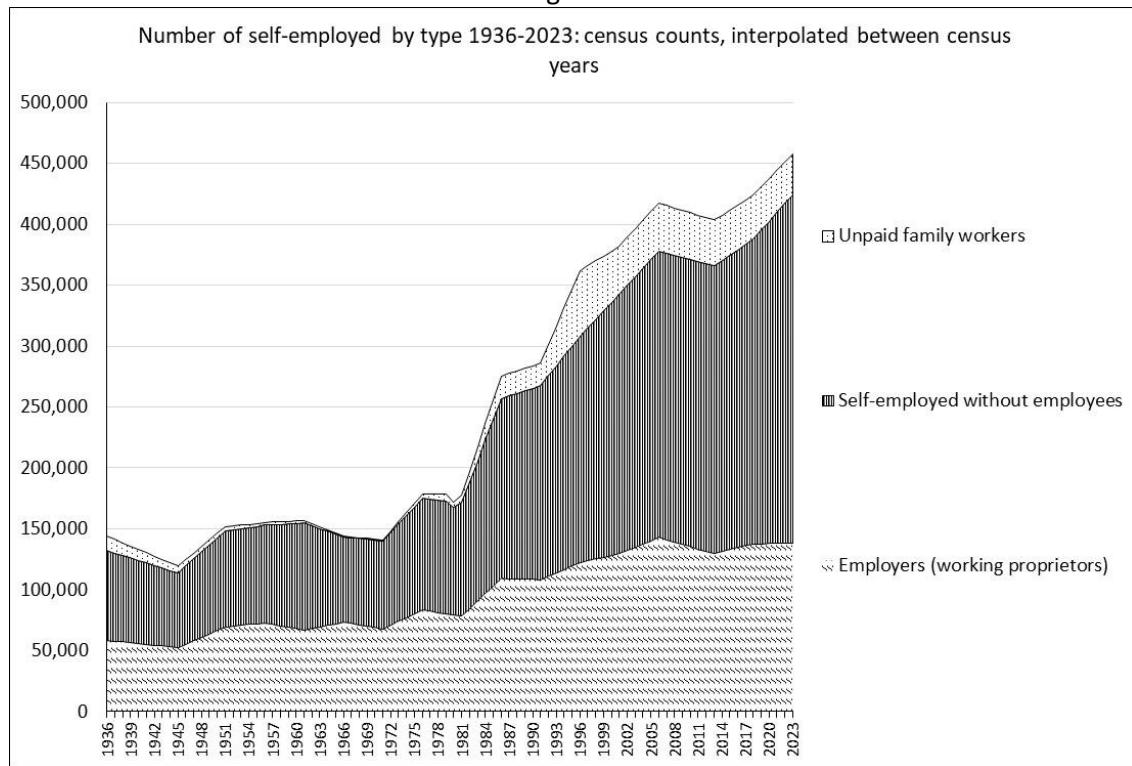
1940s), while waged employment nearly doubled, driving down the self-employed percentage in Figure 2. The self-employed in this era were a relatively high-income group of farmers and professionals.

The second era, beginning in the early 1970s but accelerating from 1981 to 1992, saw the number of self-employed double, from around 150,000 to over 300,000⁴, while waged employment flatlined between 1.1 million and 1.3 million. This was a period of high inflation and the emergence of mass unemployment, suggesting that self-employment provided a defensive alternative to unemployment for displaced workers in a growing labour force; as will be shown below, during this period the average income of the self-employed fell radically relative to that of waged labour, as the high-income farming and professional strata were joined by a rapidly growing low-income stratum.

The third era, covering the three decades to 2024, was again a period of gradual decline in the percentage of self-employed: their numbers grew by over 100,000 but waged employment rose faster.

Figure 3 shows the three work-status categories of people included in the self-employed totals. The number of working proprietors (owners of mainly small businesses with waged employees) rose fairly steadily over the period, but the rapid growth in self-employment since the 1980s has been concentrated in self-employed operating on their own without employees, plus a significant cohort of unpaid family workers. This is consistent with the emergence of a growing “precariat”.

Figure 3

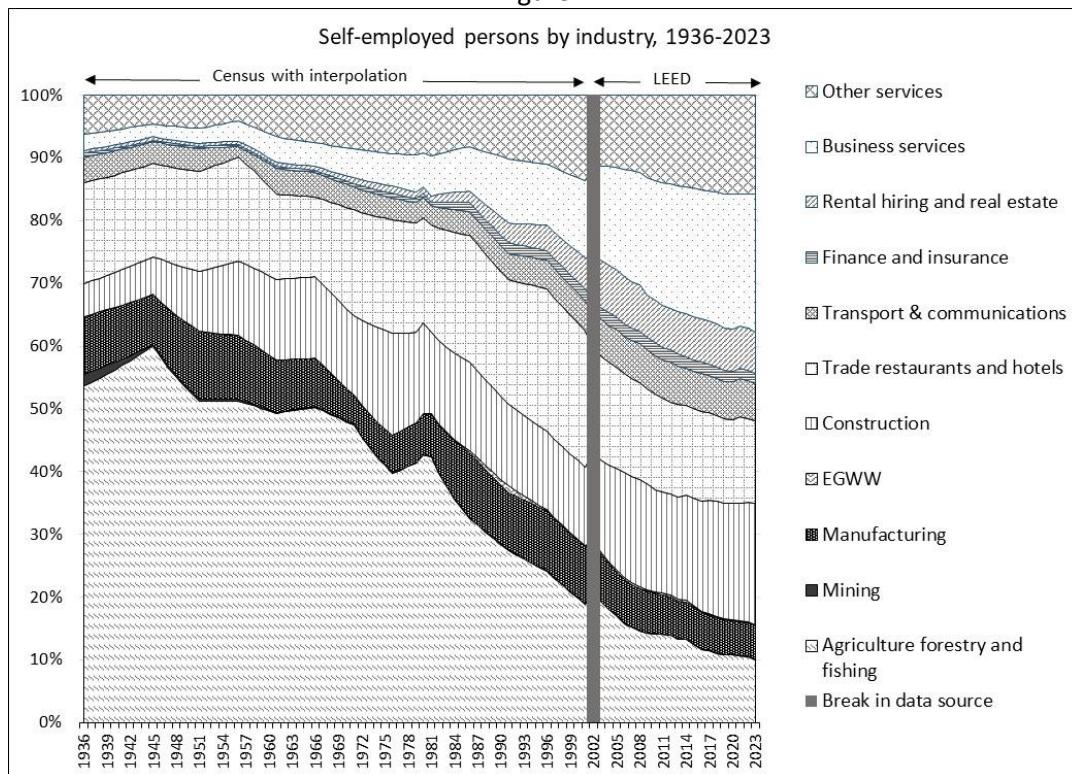


Source: Table 1.

For the Census series, this increase is partly due to the inclusion from 1986 of those working fewer than 20 hours per week.

The industry structure of self-employment changed dramatically over the years 1939-2024 as agriculture and trade fell and other service industries rose. Figure 4 shows the distribution of self-employed individuals (excluding unpaid family workers) across industries.

Figure 4

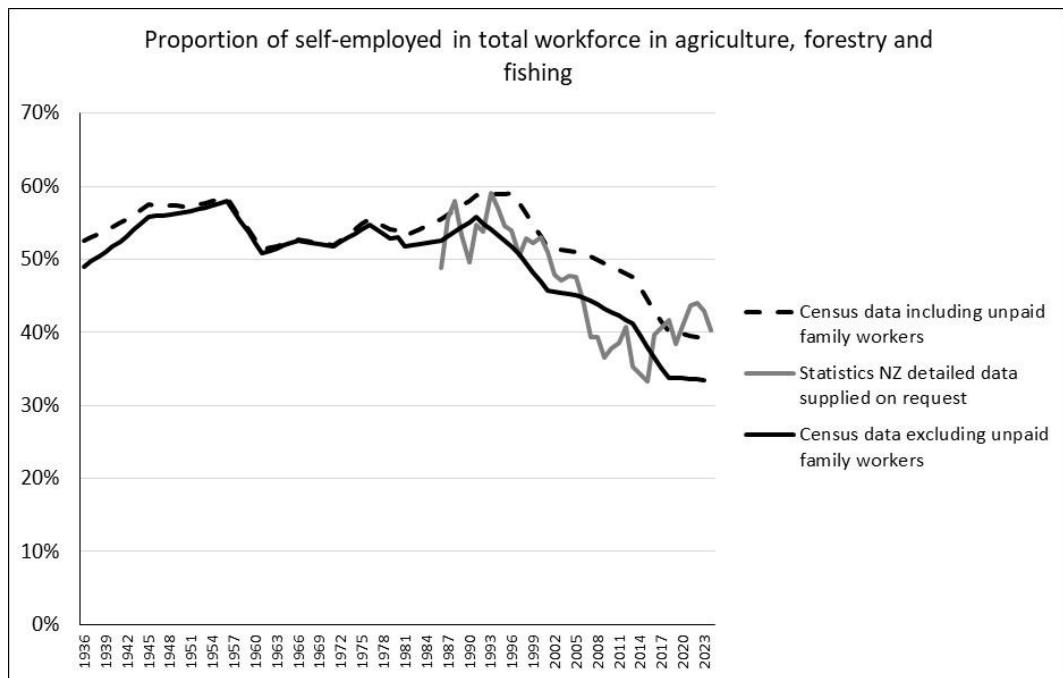


Source: Table 2.

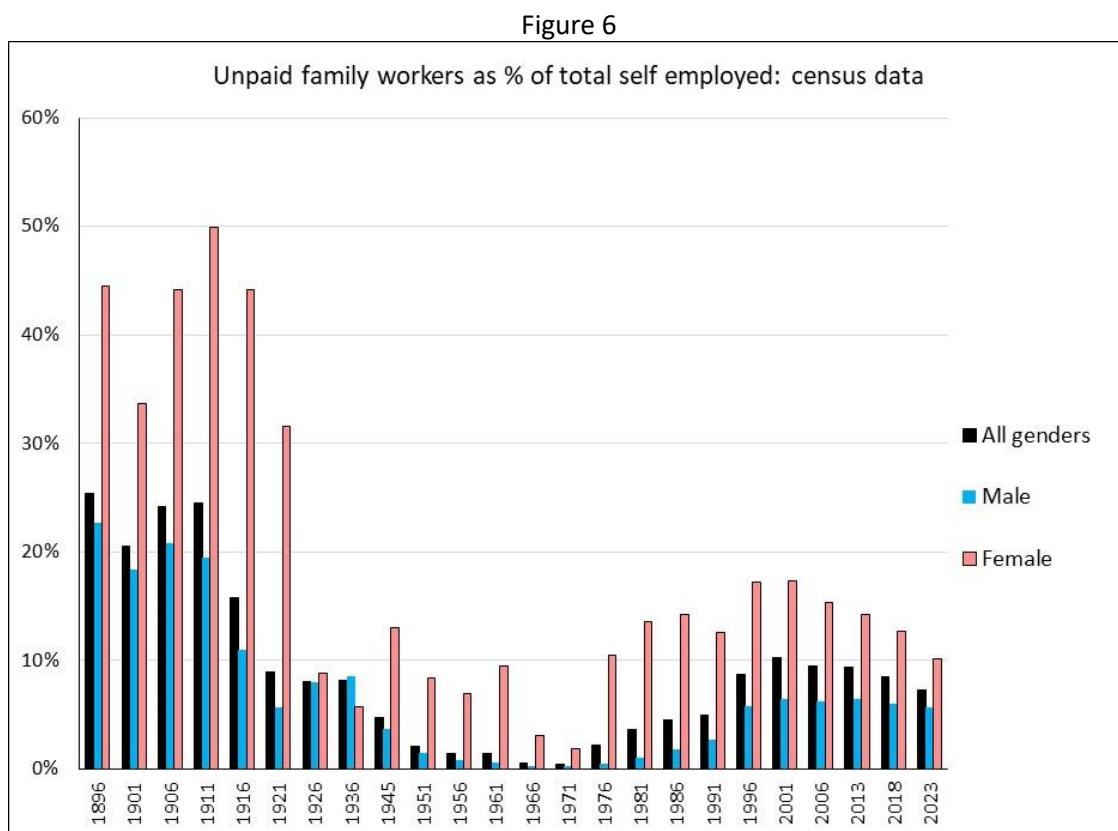
The big changes over the 87 years in Figure 4 are the declining share of agriculture, forestry and fishing, and the rising share of construction, business services, real estate, and other services. In the late 1930s, two-thirds of the self-employed were in agriculture and wholesale or retail trade, restaurants and hotels – farmers, shopkeepers and hospitality – with roughly another 15% in manufacturing and construction. By the early 2020s agriculture and trade represented less than a quarter of the total while services (transport and communications, finance, real estate, business and other services) had risen from 15% to half.

The decline of agriculture, forestry and fishing employment relative to the total is noteworthy because these industries are most obviously the ones in which the mode of production has departed most dramatically from the familiar capitalist wage-labour model. As Figure 5 shows, throughout the twentieth century the self-employed were over half of the total labour force in these primary-production industries, that were the major source of the economy's exports – a feature that underpinned Franklin's (1969) description of New Zealand as a "self-employed society". Even after three decades of transition from self-employment to wage labour, the self-employed were still 40% of the total in 2024.

Figure 5



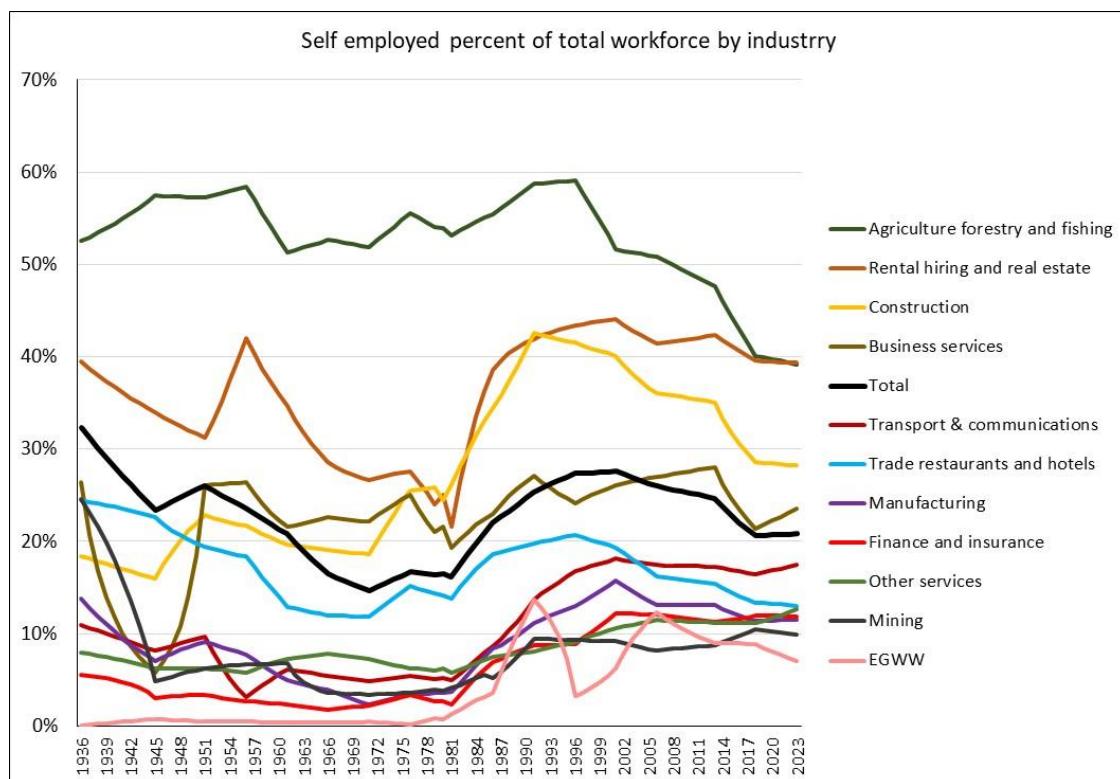
Unpaid family workers are included in the census definition of the self-employed, and Figure 6 (covering a longer period than Figures 1-5, starting in 1896) shows them falling from a quarter of the total in the early twentieth century to a negligible level by 1971, before rising again to 10% by 2001 and then drifting back to 7% in 2023. For females the ratio of unpaid family workers to total female self-employed is much higher: 50% in 1911, 2% at the low point in 1971, then 17% in 2001 and still 10% in 2023.



Sources: *New Zealand Official Yearbook 2000* p.319 for years to 1996; census tables thereafter.

Figure 7 shows the rate of self-employment as percentages of the total employed workforce by industry. At the top is agriculture, forestry and fishing, followed by rental hiring and real estate, which jumps abruptly in the 1980s due probably to the emergence of a class of independent landlords (but also a boom in real estate trading). Construction, manufacturing, and transport and communications, similarly rise sharply in the 1980s, possibly reflecting displacement of tradespeople from waged employment at a time of rising unemployment, corporatisation of government functions, and privatisation. At the bottom, “electricity gas water and waste” was predominantly waged employment until the mid-1980s, after which corporatisation and privatisation led to increased use of self-employed consultants. Finance and insurance similarly increased the rate of self-employment at the same time.

Figure 7



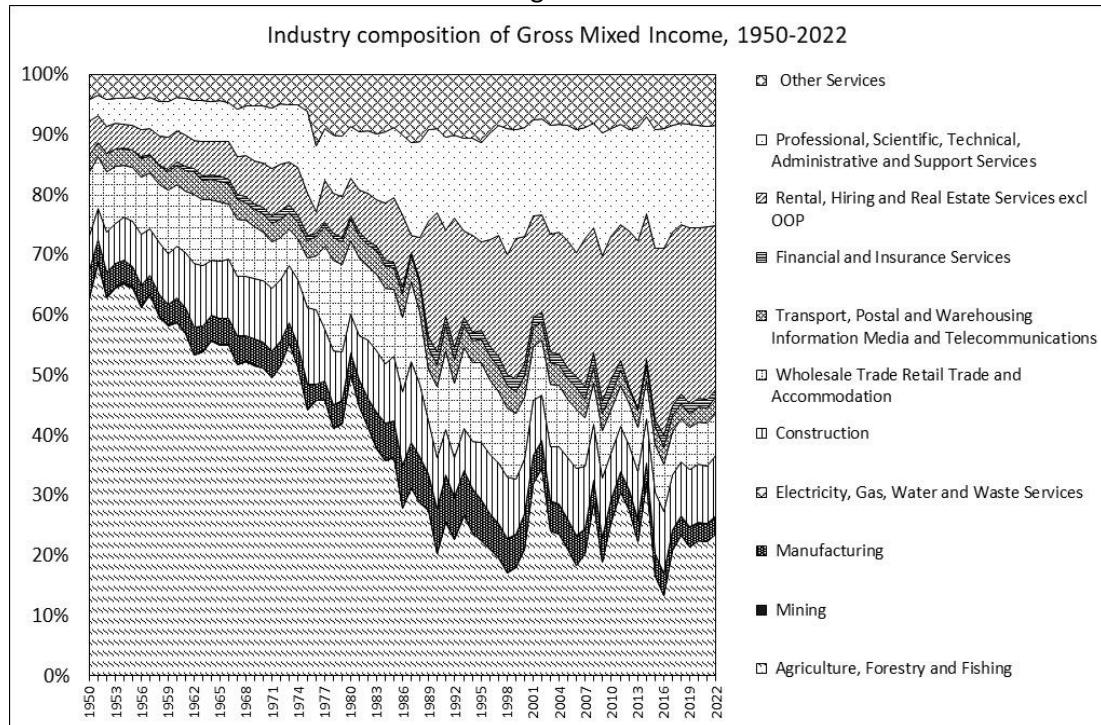
3. Mixed income in the overall distribution of the total product

In the modern System of National Accounts (SNA) the income of the self-employed is termed “mixed income”, and is rolled into the general measure of gross economic surplus. That surplus itself is an undifferentiated mixture of profit and rent, calculated as the residual remaining after all costs of intermediate inputs and wage-labour have been deducted from the total value-added product at factor cost. Table 3 sets out our construction of a series for total Gross Mixed Income from 1939 to 2023, and Table 4 presents estimates of the industry composition of GMI from 1950 on. Detailed source notes are provided under each table. From 1950 to 1976 the industry numbers have been constructed by scaling up detailed but evidently incomplete numbers on self-employed income drawn from the old income tax statistics and Official Yearbooks, which we have scaled to match the total GMI

series derived from the national accounts in Table 3. From 1977 on we use detailed industry series provided on request by Statistics New Zealand, with some adjustments.

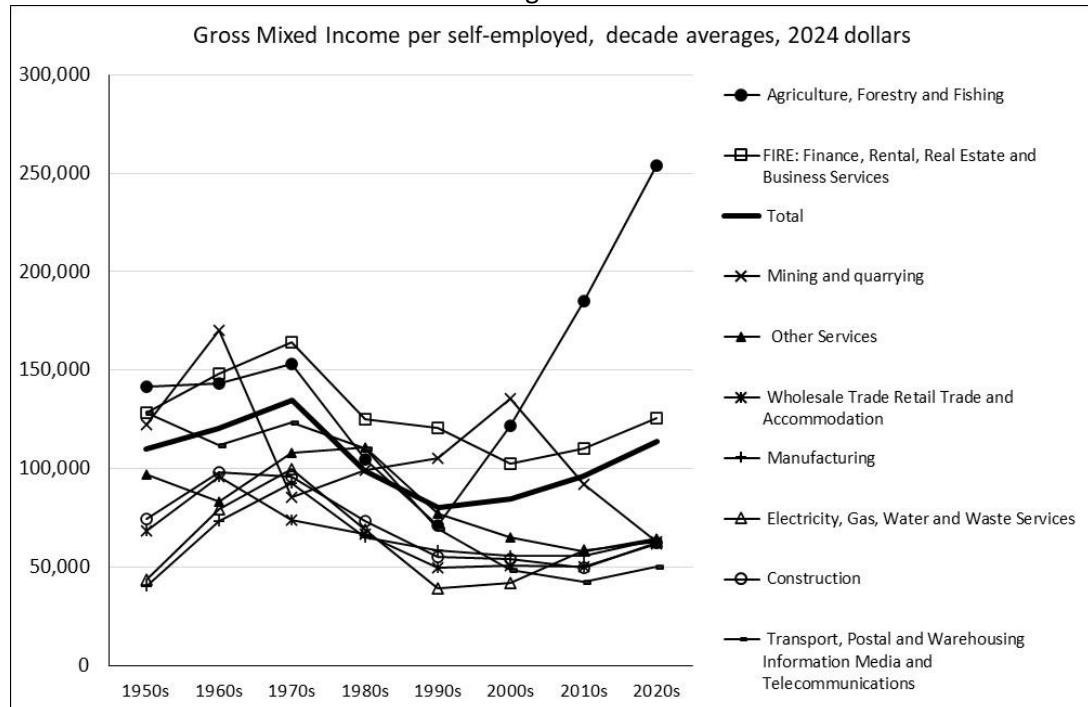
Using these data, Figure 8 shows the industry breakdown of gross mixed income, and Figure 9 shows a clear hierarchy of mixed income per head of the self-employed, converted to 2024 dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Average gross mixed income fell steeply in real terms during the 1980s and 1990s, and the recovery since 2000 has been confined to just two industries – agriculture-forestry-fishing, and FIRE. (The steep rise in agriculture, forestry and fishing reflects the increasingly capital-intensive and debt-financed character of this industry rather than an increase in profitability. Gross Mixed Income is calculated before deducting interest payments.) In recent decades the average gross income of self-employed in industries other than agriculture/forestry/fishing and FIRE has converged to a range between \$50,000 and \$70,000 (in 2024 dollar terms), comparable with but somewhat lower than the average wage of \$72,000 in 2024 (Bertram and Rosenberg 2024 Statistical Appendix Table 1 column 9, compensation of employees divided by number of employees).

Figure 8



Source: Table 4.

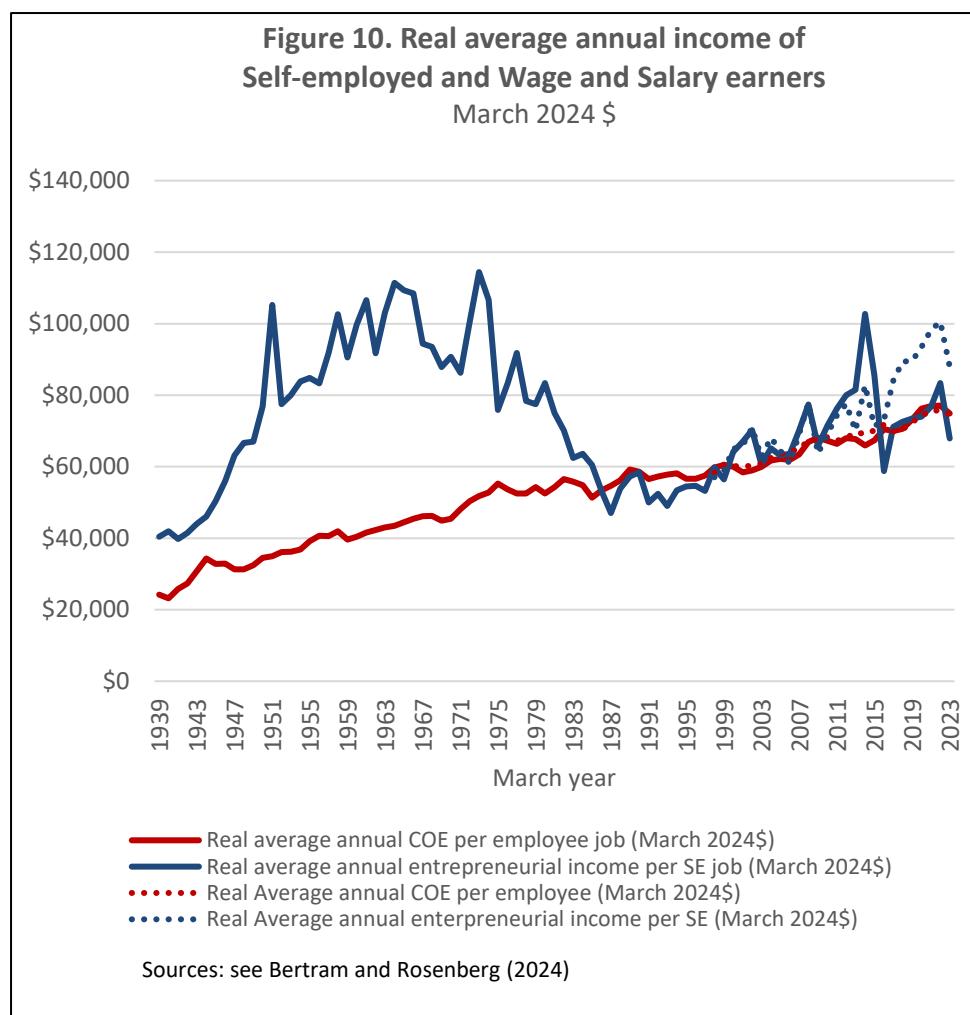
Figure 9



Source: Data from Tables 2 and 4

Figure 10, using data on “entrepreneurial income” (which is after interest payments and depreciation), shows the same trend. Again, there are clear differences between the 1950s to mid-1970s on one hand, and the period from the late 1980s onwards. Average annual self-employed incomes in the earlier period were strikingly higher than those of wage and salary workers. From the late 1940s to the mid 1970s, the self-employed received on average double what wage and salary workers received. This broke down from the late 1970s, initially probably fed by falling returns to agriculture with a crash in the terms of trade, but leading into the recent period where, as has been seen and will be analysed further, there is a change in the structure of the self-employed economy. Since the mid-1980s, the self-employed have received on average little different from the average for wage and salary workers. This demonstrates a marked change in the inequality of incomes *between* the self-employed and wage and salary workers, from the self-employed receiving significantly higher incomes in the earlier period to receiving, on average, a similar income.

However there are two aspects that act on this result in opposite directions. Firstly, because the



incomes estimated for the self-employed are mixed income, only part of the income is a return to the labour of the self-employed. If the distribution of self-employed and wage and salary workers across industries and occupations was similar, then the labour of the self-employed might be expected to be rewarded at approximately the same average rate as the labour of employees. If these conditions are approximately satisfied, the self-employed are, on average, getting no return

to the capital they use and so their relative position is even worse than it appears. Secondly though, the self-employed may be under-declaring their incomes. Cabral and Gemmell (2018) found that the self-employed were under-reporting their incomes by around 20% during the period 2006-2012. If that were the case over the whole recent period then their position would be better than it appears in the official data, but still worse off on average than the earlier period. We have no way of estimating to what extent these two aspects balance out.

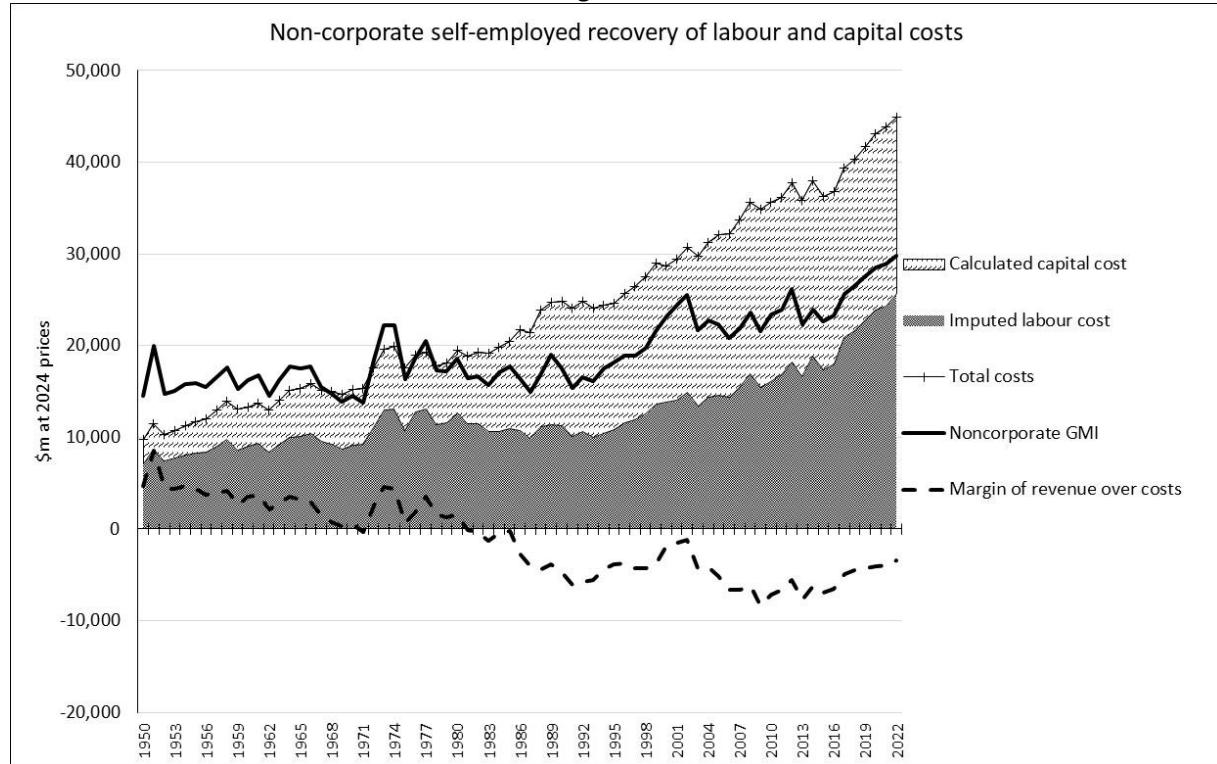
4. Returns on factor inputs

As noted previously, this study of the self-employed was undertaken as part of a wider effort to isolate and measure the extent of excess profits (economic rents) in the corporate sector of the New Zealand economy. The approach has been to collect detailed information on Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) by year since 1949 and to calculate the annual income required to cover the cost of capital on each year's investment. Subtracting this from the total actual gross surplus provides our measure of rent. Applying this approach to the self-employed can indicate the extent to which, on average, Gross Mixed Income does or does not cover the full factor cost of the self-employed's contribution to Gross Domestic Product, as measured by their GMI.

There is one crucial data limitation which we have been unable to overcome. This is the division of the paid self-employed in the Statistics New Zealand numbers into "corporate" and "non-corporate". The corporate group received just a quarter of total GMI in 1987, rising to 45% by 2023 (Table 3). No information is available on its GFCF separate from other corporate enterprise, which has forced us to exclude this group from the calculations which are therefore confined to the non-corporate self-employed.

There is also an important conceptual limitation. While some of the income of the self-employed is a return to the labour they provide to their undertakings, there is no obvious way to calculate it (and indeed the self-employed may not know themselves). In Figure 11 we show the results of imputing a return to non-corporate labour, by allocating to noncorporate self-employed labour the same share of GMI as the economy-wide share of Compensation of Employees in Gross Domestic Income. Adding to this our estimate of the capital costs of non-corporate fixed capital yields the "total cost" line in the chart. Subtracting this total from GMI gives the estimated margin, which is positive (indicative of economic rents accruing) until 1980 and negative thereafter. (All numbers are expressed in 2024 dollars using the Consumer Price index.)

Figure 11



Source: Table 6

This reflects the situation in the period since the late 1980s following the major shifts in self-employed income shown in Figure 10 above.

These numbers are, of course, averages, which leaves open the possibility that since 1980 the margin in some industries among some self-employed is much greater. Indeed, there is strong evidence of a widening income distribution within the self-employed, with a high-income group remaining but joined since 1980 by a growing low-income cohort. The next section reviews that evidence.

5. The distribution of mixed income

So far we have looked at average incomes, but this is far from the full picture. This section looks firstly at the distribution of income within the self-employed (both corporate and non-corporate) as a group, and secondly compares incomes by industry. Given that the data available does not allow us to draw strong conclusions regarding economic rents accruing to the self-employed because of the need to impute their labour income, the purpose of this distributional analysis is to seek indications of where economic rents may lie. It also illustrates in a different way the change in the nature of the self-employed from the earlier to the present period.

Figure 12 shows a measure of inequality *within* the self-employed. It is the ratio between the average income of the highest income 10% (decile 10) of the self-employed income distribution to the average of the second-to-bottom 10% (decile 2). We use decile 2 because incomes in the bottom decile are negative (they make losses) in many years.⁵

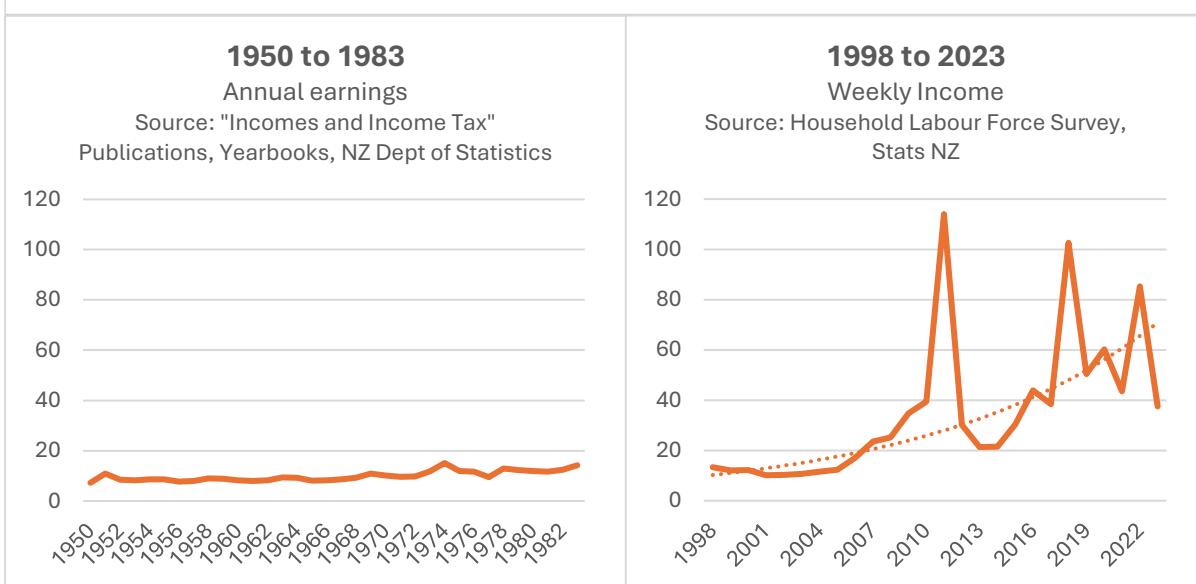
⁵ The sources for the two periods are different, but we do not think this invalidates the comparison qualitatively. The earlier period is from tax data and annual incomes in the tax year which ends in March; the recent period is from the Household Labour Force Survey and weekly incomes in June.

The graph on the left shows inequality in the post-war period. Inequality was moderate and rising slowly. The ratio almost doubled from 7.25 to 14.18 in the 33 years from 1950 to 1983. Contrast this with the 15 year 1998 to 2023 period on the right. Starting at around the same level as the early 1980s (averaging 11.6 in the first 5 years), it took off, with large variations (probably in part reflecting the survey data source), rising to almost 5 times the inequality at the start of the period (averaging 55.4 in the five most recent years). This is huge and very different from earlier times.

So while there was high inequality between the self-employed and wage and salary workers in the earlier period, the striking feature of the current period is the high inequality within the self-employed.

Figure 12. Income inequality among the self-employed
Ratio between average incomes in decile 10 and decile 2 income shares

See Table 7 for detailed sources and data.



The high inequality within the self-employed in recent years can be seen in figure 13 which shows their real hourly incomes by hourly income decile. In the lowest decile they frequently make losses, and the first four deciles all have very low incomes. In the highest deciles, incomes are very high – the average was over \$150 per hour in 2023.

Figure 13. Decile real average hourly earnings of the self-employed from 1998 to 2023 (June 2023 \$)

Values of earnings for 1998 and 2023 shown

Source: HLFS. See Table 8a

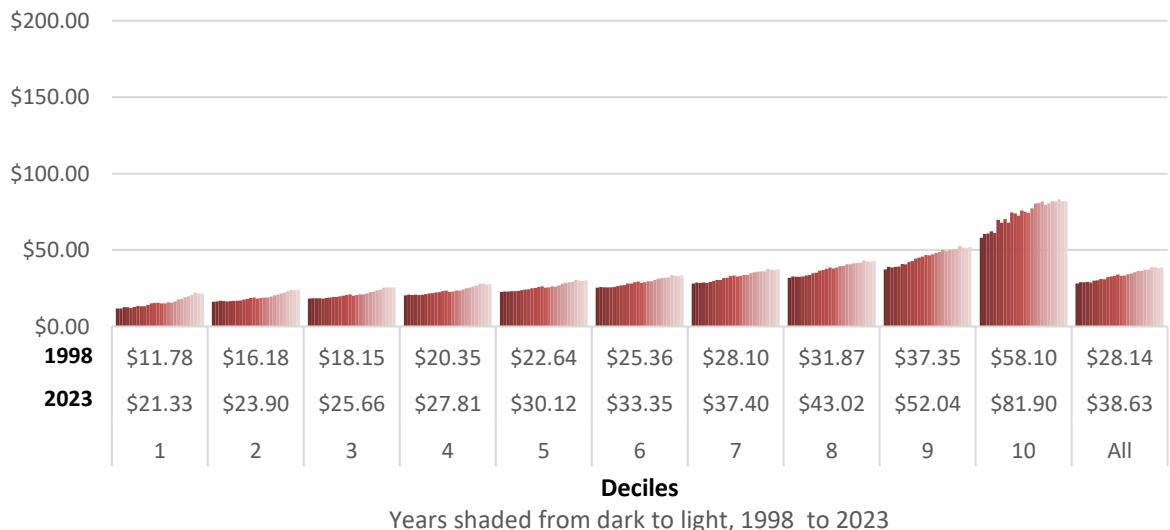


This contrasts with the inequality among wage and salary workers, seen in figure 14. There is growing inequality there, but the range of incomes is far less, buttressed at the bottom by the minimum wage, with the average wage at the top around \$80 per hour, a little over half that of the self-employed.

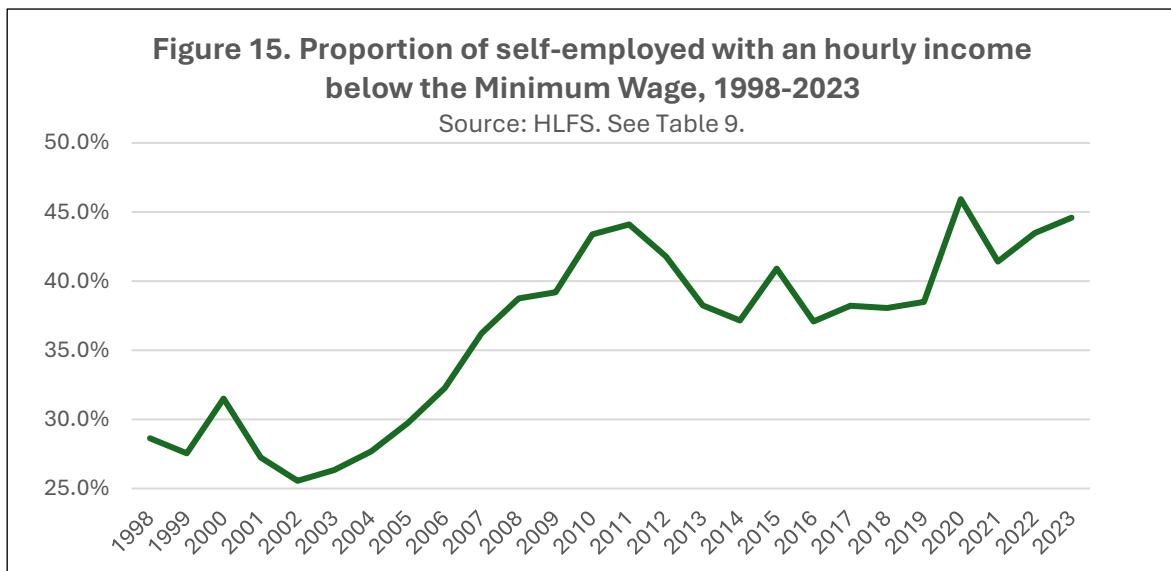
Figure 14. Decile real average hourly wages of wage and salary workers from 1998 to 2023 (June 2023 \$)

Values of wages for 1998 and 2023 shown

Source: HLFS. See Table 8b

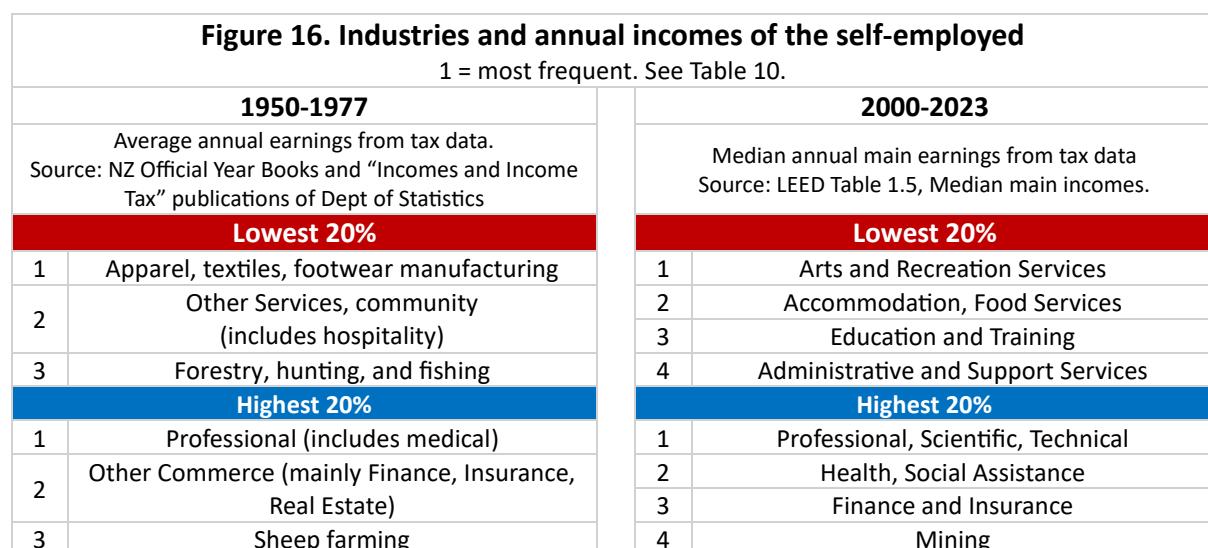


In recent years, 40% of self-employed hourly incomes have been less than the minimum wage as is shown in figure 15.



6. Do the industries in which the self-employed work affect the income distribution?

This question can be answered only approximately. There is poor data by industry, especially for the self-employed, and industry classification standards have changed many times over the years making it difficult to calculate like-for-like comparisons over time, and to show changes in incomes in each industry over time. An indication is shown in figure 16. It shows which industries most frequently have the highest or lowest mean or median annual incomes per self-employed during the two periods.⁶ This does not show the disparity of incomes within each industry.



On the left, in the earlier period, the industries with the lowest average incomes were in clothing and textiles manufacturing, which would include outworkers, mainly women, making clothing for factories;

⁶ We sort the industry incomes in each year and calculate decile boundaries and the frequency over the period with which each industry appears in each decile. The figures show the industries that appear most frequently in the lowest two deciles and highest two deciles. The number of industries available is limited in the early period, and only to 1977.

a large collection of services notably including accommodation and food services; and Forestry, hunting and fishing.

On the right, in the current period, sorting is by median incomes for those whose main earnings is from self-employment. Arts and Recreation, and Accommodation and Food Services unsurprisingly are at the bottom, and often below an annualised minimum wage. In Arts and Recreation there are many poorly paid contract workers working on film productions, and artists trying to make a living. The appearance of Education and training is perhaps surprising, but Administrative and Support Services includes clerical and cleaning.

Among the top earners, the picture is largely consistent over time: the professions, health, and finance and insurance. The main exception is that the small sector of Mining replaces Agriculture (whose incomes are very variable, and which has income from capital gains which is not recorded). A surprise is that Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services is missing, again a sector with unrecorded capital gains.

Given these are annual incomes, the question arises as to whether they are affected by the hours people work: there are many part-timers in the lowest ranked industries in the present period for example. Figure 17 again shows the current period, but compares the rankings for hourly incomes with the median annual incomes from Figure 16. The hourly income is average rather than median and the source income data is unofficial data from the National Accounts so needs to be interpreted with caution. Unfortunately there are particular problems with the Real Estate and Finance and Insurance data so they have been omitted – though the indications are that they have high hourly incomes.

**Figure 17. Industries and incomes of the self-employed:
do hours worked affect the rankings?**

1 = most frequent. See tables 11 and 10b.

| 2007-2022 | | 2000-2023 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Gross mixed income per hour. | | Median annual main earnings | |
| Source: National Accounts and HLFS. | | Source: LEED Table 1.5, Median main incomes. | |
| Lowest 20% | | Lowest 20% | |
| 1 | Other Services | 1 | Arts and Recreation Services |
| 2 | Accommodation, Food Services | 2 | Accommodation, Food Services |
| 3 | Retail | 3 | Education and Training |
| 4 | Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 4 | Administrative and Support Services |
| Highest 20% | | Highest 20% | |
| 1 | Health, Social Assistance | 1 | Professional, Scientific, Technical |
| 2 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing | 2 | Health, Social Assistance |
| 3 | Professional, Scientific, Technical | 3 | Finance and Insurance |
| 4 | Mining | 4 | Mining |

The figure shows that even when hours worked is taken into account, Accommodation and Food Services is still among the lowest income industries, but Retail appears there too. We also see Transport appearing – Uber and courier drivers among them. At the other end of the spectrum, things don't change a great deal: Agriculture appears but, unfortunately, data limitations mean we cannot see Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

There is therefore evidence that some self-employed receive very low incomes, and the industries in which low incomes are received have changed from the earlier period. However there are also some self-employed receiving very high incomes which could well include economic rents. In particular, there are some industries in which land rents and capital gains are central features. It would be surprising if the self-employed in those industries were not receiving some of those economic rents.

Although these findings are tentative due to the weakness of the data, they have a consistency with each other and with what might be expected.

In summary, in the immediate post-war period to the mid-1970s, amongst the self-employed there were high incomes but only moderate within-group inequality. However there was high inequality between the self-employed and wage and salary workers, which conforms with a common assumption from that period that to be self-employed is to be (financially) successful. The gap between wages and self-employed incomes is consistent with the self-employed receiving returns from their capital and in some cases from economic rents.

In the present era (at least post-1998), there is high within-group income inequality among the self-employed with some very high and very low incomes. Inequality with wage and salary earners has changed in nature: on average both groups have about the same incomes while the spread of self-employed incomes ranges well below and far above the range of wages and salaries. This suggests that many low-income self-employed are not receiving any return on capital. At the other end of the distribution, there is plenty of room at the top for both normal returns to capital and economic rents.

7. Conclusion

In the period we have analysed, since 1939, the self-employed have been an important part of the New Zealand labour force and economy. Their importance has varied, in part due to changes in the structure of the economy and in part due to the movement between wage and salary earning and self-employment at times of high unemployment and other disruptions in the economy. There has been a dramatic change in the distribution of industries in which they operate, from a pattern dominated by agriculture, trade and the professions to one in which the professions, finance and business services are more dominant, but agriculture remains important.

We are interested in economic rents in the New Zealand economy, but systematically weak data about the self-employed, and conceptual problems – particularly the need to impute their labour income – makes it difficult to produce valid rent estimates for them. Our best estimate at present is that up to 1980 there were positive rents, but that since then the non-corporate self-employed have been, on average, earning substantial negative rents - in other words, failing to cover their costs of labour and capital. Yet the average hides very large variation.

There has been a major change in the distribution of self-employed incomes, both compared to wage and salary workers and among themselves. In the earlier period, the self-employed were (on average) among the high income strata of society, receiving incomes double the average for wage and salary workers. This makes receiving economic rents during this period very credible, especially given the nature of the industries and professions in which they were primarily engaged. Their within-group inequality was moderate, leaving room for accrual of economic rents among many of them.

But from the 1980s the average incomes of the self-employed and wage and salary earners converged, while inequality within the self-employed rocketed. A large proportion (40%) of the self-employed report receiving hourly incomes below the minimum wage, and so are not earning enough even to receive a reasonable reward for their labour let alone cover their cost of capital as the overall average suggests. But at the other end of the spectrum, the highest decile of self-employed are receiving about double that of the highest decile of wage and salary earners. There is plenty of room for economic rents to be part of that income, and again, the industries in which they work make that credible.

We have outlined a picture of large changes in the composition and role of the self-employed who remain important in New Zealand's economy, but we have not been able to be definitive as to their

part in the rise in economic rents in recent years. We lack fully reliable information on their activities across industries, and on crucial aspects such as the investment behaviour of corporate self-employed which would allow us to calculate economic rents for this subgroup. For an important but poorly understood sector of New Zealand's society and economy, these data weaknesses need to be remedied and we will continue to investigate ways to do so.

Note: This work is based on customised Stats NZ's data which are licensed by Stats NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.

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Table 1: Labour-force and employment numbers, 1936-2024

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Total employed labour force | Employed wage and salary workers | Self employed as residual, (1) minus (2) | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: residual estimate | Employed labour force: census count | Census count of self-employed employers | Census count of self-employed without employees | Census count of self-employed, with intercensal interpolation, excluding unpaid family | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: census estimate excl unpaid family | Census count of unpaid family workers | Census count of self-employed, with intercensal interpolation, including unpaid family | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: census estimate incl unpaid family | Full-time paid self-employed: census count with interpolation | Full-time self-employed proportion of total census count of self-employed |
| 1936 | | | | 642,857 | 58,540 | 73,696 | 132,236 | 20.6% | 11,820 | 144,056 | 22.4% | | |
| 1937 | | | | 642,027 | 57,871 | 72,311 | 130,182 | 20.3% | 11,136 | 141,318 | 22.0% | | |
| 1938 | | | | 641,196 | 57,202 | 70,926 | 128,129 | 20.0% | 10,452 | 138,581 | 21.6% | | |
| 1939 | 718,169 | 562,512 | 155,657 | 21.7% | 640,366 | 56,534 | 69,542 | 126,075 | 19.7% | 9,768 | 135,843 | 21.2% | |
| 1940 | 721,636 | 569,196 | 152,440 | 21.1% | 639,536 | 55,865 | 68,157 | 124,022 | 19.4% | 9,084 | 133,106 | 20.8% | |
| 1941 | 725,103 | 575,975 | 149,128 | 20.6% | 638,705 | 55,196 | 66,772 | 121,968 | 19.1% | 8,400 | 130,368 | 20.4% | |
| 1942 | 728,569 | 582,850 | 145,719 | 20.0% | 637,875 | 54,527 | 65,387 | 119,915 | 18.8% | 7,716 | 127,631 | 20.0% | |
| 1943 | 732,036 | 589,824 | 142,213 | 19.4% | 637,045 | 53,859 | 64,003 | 117,861 | 18.5% | 7,032 | 124,893 | 19.6% | |
| 1944 | 735,503 | 596,898 | 138,605 | 18.8% | 636,214 | 53,190 | 62,618 | 115,808 | 18.2% | 6,348 | 122,156 | 19.2% | |
| 1945 | 738,970 | 604,076 | 134,894 | 18.3% | 635,384 | 52,521 | 61,233 | 113,754 | 17.9% | 5,664 | 119,418 | 18.8% | |
| 1946 | 753,101 | 613,889 | 139,212 | 18.5% | 652,903 | 55,351 | 64,181 | 119,532 | 18.3% | 5,256 | 124,788 | 19.1% | |
| 1947 | 767,232 | 623,648 | 143,584 | 18.7% | 670,421 | 58,182 | 67,128 | 125,310 | 18.7% | 4,847 | 130,157 | 19.4% | |
| 1948 | 775,066 | 628,247 | 146,819 | 18.9% | 687,940 | 61,012 | 70,076 | 131,088 | 19.1% | 4,439 | 135,527 | 19.7% | |
| 1949 | 784,147 | 633,828 | 150,319 | 19.2% | 705,459 | 63,842 | 73,023 | 136,865 | 19.4% | 4,031 | 140,896 | 20.0% | |
| 1950 | 797,867 | 643,118 | 154,749 | 19.4% | 722,977 | 66,673 | 75,971 | 142,643 | 19.7% | 3,622 | 146,266 | 20.2% | |
| 1951 | 803,072 | 645,511 | 157,561 | 19.6% | 740,496 | 69,503 | 78,918 | 148,421 | 20.0% | 3,214 | 151,635 | 20.5% | |
| 1952 | 818,133 | 660,442 | 157,691 | 19.3% | 755,767 | 70,172 | 79,153 | 149,325 | 19.8% | 3,020 | 152,346 | 20.2% | |
| 1953 | 831,211 | 673,895 | 157,317 | 18.9% | 771,038 | 70,841 | 79,389 | 150,229 | 19.5% | 2,827 | 153,056 | 19.9% | |
| 1954 | 853,251 | 694,761 | 158,490 | 18.6% | 786,310 | 71,509 | 79,624 | 151,134 | 19.2% | 2,633 | 153,767 | 19.6% | |
| 1955 | 867,674 | 709,579 | 158,095 | 18.2% | 801,581 | 72,178 | 79,860 | 152,038 | 19.0% | 2,440 | 154,477 | 19.3% | |
| 1956 | 882,200 | 724,612 | 157,588 | 17.9% | 816,852 | 72,847 | 80,095 | 152,942 | 18.7% | 2,246 | 155,188 | 19.0% | |
| 1957 | 899,600 | 745,510 | 154,090 | 17.1% | 832,554 | 71,662 | 77,657 | 149,319 | 17.9% | 2,174 | 151,494 | 18.2% | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| Total employed labour force | Employed wage and salary workers | Self employed as residual, (1) minus (2) | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: residual estimate | Employed labour force: census count | Census count of self-employed employers | Census count of self-employed without employees | Census count of self-employed, with intercensal interpolation, excluding unpaid family | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: census estimate excl unpaid family | Census count of unpaid family workers | Census count of self-employed, with intercensal interpolation, including unpaid family | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: census estimate incl unpaid family | Full-time paid self-employed: census count with interpolation | Full-time self-employed proportion of total census count of self-employed |
| 1958 | 907,500 | 758,842 | 148,658 | 16.4% | 848,256 | 70,477 | 75,220 | 145,697 | 17.2% | 2,103 | 147,800 | 17.4% | |
| 1959 | 932,200 | 786,593 | 145,607 | 15.6% | 863,959 | 69,292 | 72,782 | 142,074 | 16.4% | 2,031 | 144,105 | 16.7% | |
| 1960 | 952,000 | 810,681 | 141,319 | 14.8% | 879,661 | 68,107 | 70,345 | 138,452 | 15.7% | 1,960 | 140,411 | 16.0% | |
| 1961 | 976,700 | 839,427 | 137,273 | 14.1% | 895,363 | 66,922 | 67,907 | 134,829 | 15.1% | 1,888 | 136,717 | 15.3% | |
| 1962 | 993,100 | 855,755 | 137,345 | 13.8% | 915,498 | 68,222 | 68,292 | 136,514 | 14.9% | 1,670 | 138,185 | 15.1% | |
| 1963 | 1,012,200 | 874,500 | 137,700 | 13.6% | 935,633 | 69,523 | 68,677 | 138,199 | 14.8% | 1,453 | 139,652 | 14.9% | |
| 1964 | 1,048,300 | 908,070 | 140,230 | 13.4% | 955,769 | 70,823 | 69,061 | 139,885 | 14.6% | 1,235 | 141,120 | 14.8% | |
| 1965 | 1,084,000 | 941,470 | 142,530 | 13.1% | 975,904 | 72,124 | 69,446 | 141,570 | 14.5% | 1,018 | 142,587 | 14.6% | |
| 1966 | 1,130,000 | 984,016 | 145,984 | 12.9% | 996,039 | 73,424 | 69,831 | 143,255 | 14.4% | 800 | 144,055 | 14.5% | |
| 1967 | 1,150,100 | 1,004,523 | 145,577 | 12.7% | 1,020,598 | 72,323 | 70,322 | 142,645 | 14.0% | 761 | 143,405 | 14.1% | |
| 1968 | 1,134,800 | 994,142 | 140,658 | 12.4% | 1,045,157 | 71,222 | 70,813 | 142,035 | 13.6% | 721 | 142,756 | 13.7% | |
| 1969 | 1,164,400 | 1,023,151 | 141,249 | 12.1% | 1,069,717 | 70,120 | 71,304 | 141,424 | 13.2% | 682 | 142,106 | 13.3% | |
| 1970 | 1,216,900 | 1,072,519 | 144,381 | 11.9% | 1,094,276 | 69,019 | 71,795 | 140,814 | 12.9% | 642 | 141,457 | 12.9% | |
| 1971 | 1,252,400 | 1,107,159 | 145,241 | 11.6% | 1,118,835 | 67,918 | 72,286 | 140,204 | 12.5% | 603 | 140,807 | 12.6% | |
| 1972 | 1,269,700 | 1,118,247 | 151,453 | 11.9% | 1,149,535 | 71,032 | 76,131 | 147,163 | 12.8% | 1,257 | 148,420 | 12.9% | |
| 1973 | 1,314,500 | 1,153,382 | 161,118 | 12.3% | 1,180,234 | 74,146 | 79,976 | 154,122 | 13.1% | 1,912 | 156,033 | 13.2% | |
| 1974 | 1,384,100 | 1,209,935 | 174,165 | 12.6% | 1,210,934 | 77,259 | 83,821 | 161,080 | 13.3% | 2,566 | 163,647 | 13.5% | |
| 1975 | 1,412,400 | 1,230,100 | 182,300 | 12.9% | 1,241,633 | 80,373 | 87,666 | 168,039 | 13.5% | 3,221 | 171,260 | 13.8% | |
| 1976 | 1,437,100 | 1,246,992 | 190,108 | 13.2% | 1,272,333 | 83,487 | 91,511 | 174,998 | 13.8% | 3,875 | 178,873 | 14.1% | |
| 1977 | 1,455,100 | 1,263,468 | 191,632 | 13.2% | 1,201,331 | 82,466 | 91,835 | 174,300 | 14.5% | 4,386 | 178,687 | 14.9% | |
| 1978 | 1,454,900 | 1,264,152 | 190,748 | 13.1% | 1,130,329 | 81,445 | 92,158 | 173,603 | 15.4% | 4,898 | 178,501 | 15.8% | |
| 1979 | 1,480,300 | 1,287,096 | 193,204 | 13.1% | 1,059,326 | 80,423 | 92,482 | 172,905 | 16.3% | 5,409 | 178,314 | 16.8% | |
| 1980 | 1,506,500 | 1,310,767 | 195,733 | 13.0% | 1,075,070 | 79,432 | 87,822 | 167,254 | 15.6% | 4,283 | 171,537 | 16.0% | |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|-------|
| Total employed labour force | Employed wage and salary workers | Self employed as residual, (1) minus (2) | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: residual estimate | Employed labour force: census count | Census count of self-employed employers | Census count of self-employed without employees | Census count of self-employed, with intercensal interpolation, excluding unpaid family | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: census estimate excl unpaid family | Census count of unpaid family workers | Census count of self-employed, with intercensal interpolation, including unpaid family | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: census estimate incl unpaid family | Full-time paid self-employed: census count with interpolation | Full-time self-employed proportion of total census count of self-employed | |
| 1981 | 1,504,500 | 1,309,918 | 194,582 | 12.9% | 917,322 | 78,381 | 93,129 | 171,510 | 18.7% | 6,432 | 177,942 | 19.4% | | |
| 1982 | 1,520,800 | 1,309,193 | 211,607 | 13.9% | 1,033,742 | 84,569 | 104,041 | 188,610 | 18.2% | 8,768 | 197,378 | 19.1% | | |
| 1983 | 1,515,700 | 1,290,268 | 225,432 | 14.9% | 1,150,162 | 90,758 | 114,952 | 205,710 | 17.9% | 11,104 | 216,814 | 18.9% | | |
| 1984 | 1,537,600 | 1,294,490 | 243,110 | 15.8% | 1,266,581 | 96,946 | 125,864 | 222,810 | 17.6% | 13,441 | 236,251 | 18.7% | | |
| 1985 | 1,603,600 | 1,335,343 | 268,257 | 16.7% | 1,383,001 | 103,135 | 136,775 | 239,910 | 17.3% | 15,777 | 255,687 | 18.5% | | |
| 1986 | 1,626,000 | 1,339,400 | 286,600 | 17.6% | 1,499,421 | 109,323 | 147,687 | 257,010 | 17.1% | 18,113 | 275,123 | 18.3% | 226,323 | 88.1% |
| 1987 | 1,619,200 | 1,322,300 | 296,900 | 18.3% | 1,479,617 | 109,111 | 150,028 | 259,139 | 17.5% | 18,187 | 277,326 | 18.7% | 226,452 | 87.4% |
| 1988 | 1,616,100 | 1,319,400 | 296,700 | 18.4% | 1,459,813 | 108,899 | 152,369 | 261,269 | 17.9% | 18,260 | 279,529 | 19.1% | 226,581 | 86.7% |
| 1989 | 1,555,700 | 1,257,400 | 298,300 | 19.2% | 1,440,008 | 108,688 | 154,711 | 263,398 | 18.3% | 18,334 | 281,732 | 19.6% | 226,710 | 86.1% |
| 1990 | 1,523,300 | 1,222,500 | 300,800 | 19.7% | 1,420,204 | 108,476 | 157,052 | 265,528 | 18.7% | 18,407 | 283,935 | 20.0% | 226,839 | 85.4% |
| 1991 | 1,531,000 | 1,226,800 | 304,200 | 19.9% | 1,400,400 | 108,264 | 159,393 | 267,657 | 19.1% | 18,481 | 286,138 | 20.4% | 226,968 | 84.8% |
| 1992 | 1,506,500 | 1,190,700 | 315,800 | 21.0% | 1,446,482 | 111,073 | 164,588 | 275,661 | 19.1% | 25,587 | 301,248 | 20.8% | 231,701 | 84.1% |
| 1993 | 1,518,100 | 1,193,700 | 324,400 | 21.4% | 1,492,565 | 113,881 | 169,784 | 283,665 | 19.0% | 32,692 | 316,357 | 21.2% | 236,435 | 83.4% |
| 1994 | 1,558,800 | 1,224,000 | 334,800 | 21.5% | 1,538,647 | 116,690 | 174,979 | 291,669 | 19.0% | 39,798 | 331,467 | 21.5% | 241,168 | 82.7% |
| 1995 | 1,631,300 | 1,289,900 | 341,400 | 20.9% | 1,584,730 | 119,498 | 180,175 | 299,673 | 18.9% | 46,903 | 346,576 | 21.9% | 245,902 | 82.1% |
| 1996 | 1,701,400 | 1,338,400 | 363,000 | 21.3% | 1,630,812 | 122,307 | 185,370 | 307,677 | 18.9% | 54,009 | 361,686 | 22.2% | 250,635 | 81.5% |
| 1997 | 1,745,900 | 1,381,700 | 364,200 | 20.9% | 1,650,104 | 123,773 | 190,919 | 314,692 | 19.1% | 51,066 | 365,758 | 22.2% | 253,802 | 80.7% |
| 1998 | 1,750,300 | 1,401,600 | 348,700 | 19.9% | 1,669,396 | 125,239 | 196,469 | 321,707 | 19.3% | 48,123 | 369,830 | 22.2% | 256,970 | 79.9% |
| 1999 | 1,740,400 | 1,381,800 | 358,600 | 20.6% | 1,688,687 | 126,704 | 202,018 | 328,723 | 19.5% | 45,180 | 373,903 | 22.1% | 260,137 | 79.1% |
| 2000 | 1,773,800 | 1,403,300 | 370,500 | 20.9% | 1,707,979 | 128,170 | 207,568 | 335,738 | 19.7% | 42,237 | 377,975 | 22.1% | 263,305 | 78.4% |
| 2001 | 1,809,200 | 1,435,100 | 374,100 | 20.7% | 1,727,271 | 129,636 | 213,117 | 342,753 | 19.8% | 39,294 | 382,047 | 22.1% | 266,472 | 77.7% |
| 2002 | 1,861,800 | 1,496,200 | 365,600 | 19.6% | 1,778,972 | 132,285 | 217,485 | 349,770 | 19.7% | 39,349 | 389,119 | 21.9% | 270,422 | 77.3% |
| 2003 | 1,912,800 | 1,543,100 | 369,700 | 19.3% | 1,830,674 | 134,934 | 221,853 | 356,787 | 19.5% | 39,403 | 396,190 | 21.6% | 274,373 | 76.9% |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|-------|
| Total employed labour force | Employed wage and salary workers | Self employed as residual, (1) minus (2) | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: residual estimate | Employed labour force: census count | Census count of self-employed employers | Census count of self-employed without employees | Census count of self-employed, with intercensal interpolation, excluding unpaid family | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: census estimate excl unpaid family | Census count of unpaid family workers | Census count of self-employed, with intercensal interpolation, including unpaid family | Self-employed proportion of employed labour force: census estimate incl unpaid family | Full-time paid self-employed: census count with interpolation | Full-time self-employed proportion of total census count of self-employed | |
| 2004 | 1,969,200 | 1,591,300 | 377,900 | 19.2% | 1,882,375 | 137,583 | 226,221 | 363,804 | 19.3% | 39,458 | 403,262 | 21.4% | 278,323 | 76.5% |
| 2005 | 2,040,300 | 1,649,400 | 390,900 | 19.2% | 1,934,077 | 140,232 | 230,589 | 370,821 | 19.2% | 39,512 | 410,333 | 21.2% | 282,274 | 76.1% |
| 2006 | 2,096,800 | 1,709,800 | 387,000 | 18.5% | 1,985,778 | 142,881 | 234,957 | 377,838 | 19.0% | 39,567 | 417,405 | 21.0% | 286,224 | 75.8% |
| 2007 | 2,141,000 | 1,766,200 | 374,800 | 17.5% | 1,987,954 | 141,022 | 235,095 | 376,117 | 18.9% | 39,303 | 415,420 | 20.9% | 284,275 | 75.6% |
| 2008 | 2,164,700 | 1,783,000 | 381,700 | 17.6% | 1,990,130 | 139,164 | 235,232 | 374,396 | 18.8% | 39,039 | 413,435 | 20.8% | 282,327 | 75.4% |
| 2009 | 2,177,000 | 1,815,699 | 361,301 | 16.6% | 1,992,306 | 137,305 | 235,370 | 372,675 | 18.7% | 38,775 | 411,450 | 20.7% | 280,378 | 75.2% |
| 2010 | 2,142,900 | 1,780,132 | 362,768 | 16.9% | 1,994,481 | 135,446 | 235,507 | 370,953 | 18.6% | 38,511 | 409,464 | 20.5% | 278,429 | 75.1% |
| 2011 | 2,162,400 | 1,790,328 | 372,072 | 17.2% | 1,996,657 | 133,587 | 235,645 | 369,232 | 18.5% | 38,247 | 407,479 | 20.4% | 276,480 | 74.9% |
| 2012 | 2,188,400 | 1,811,662 | 376,738 | 17.2% | 1,998,833 | 131,729 | 235,782 | 367,511 | 18.4% | 37,983 | 405,494 | 20.3% | 274,532 | 74.7% |
| 2013 | 2,180,600 | 1,806,696 | 373,904 | 17.1% | 2,001,009 | 129,870 | 235,920 | 365,790 | 18.3% | 37,719 | 403,509 | 20.2% | 272,583 | 74.5% |
| 2014 | 2,245,600 | 1,860,490 | 385,110 | 17.1% | 2,089,835 | 131,438 | 238,748 | 370,186 | 17.7% | 37,370 | 407,555 | 19.5% | 276,487 | 74.7% |
| 2015 | 2,329,100 | 1,934,092 | 395,008 | 17.0% | 2,178,662 | 133,006 | 241,576 | 374,581 | 17.2% | 37,021 | 411,602 | 18.9% | 280,390 | 74.9% |
| 2016 | 2,381,900 | 1,983,677 | 398,223 | 16.7% | 2,267,488 | 134,573 | 244,403 | 378,977 | 16.7% | 36,671 | 415,648 | 18.3% | 284,294 | 75.0% |
| 2017 | 2,518,300 | 2,097,183 | 421,117 | 16.7% | 2,356,315 | 136,141 | 247,231 | 383,372 | 16.3% | 36,322 | 419,695 | 17.8% | 288,197 | 75.2% |
| 2018 | 2,605,300 | 2,184,832 | 420,468 | 16.1% | 2,445,141 | 137,709 | 250,059 | 387,768 | 15.9% | 35,973 | 423,741 | 17.3% | 292,101 | 75.3% |
| 2019 | 2,661,900 | 2,225,140 | 436,760 | 16.4% | 2,480,657 | 137,800 | 257,282 | 395,082 | 15.9% | 35,473 | 430,555 | 17.4% | 297,331 | 75.3% |
| 2020 | 2,712,500 | 2,262,866 | 449,634 | 16.6% | 2,516,174 | 137,890 | 264,506 | 402,396 | 16.0% | 34,972 | 437,368 | 17.4% | 302,561 | 75.2% |
| 2021 | 2,730,700 | 2,263,409 | 467,291 | 17.1% | 2,551,690 | 137,981 | 271,729 | 409,710 | 16.1% | 34,472 | 444,182 | 17.4% | 307,792 | 75.1% |
| 2022 | 2,806,900 | 2,325,093 | 481,807 | 17.2% | 2,587,207 | 138,071 | 278,953 | 417,024 | 16.1% | 33,971 | 450,995 | 17.4% | 313,022 | 75.1% |
| 2023 | 2,857,800 | 2,396,009 | 461,791 | 16.2% | 2,622,723 | 138,162 | 286,176 | 424,338 | 16.2% | 33,471 | 457,809 | 17.5% | 318,252 | 75.0% |
| 2024 | 2,937,600 | 2,479,563 | 458,037 | 15.6% | | | | | | | | | | |

Sources for Table 1:

Column (1) Total employed labour force:

1987-2024 Series HLFA.SLA3HZ from Infoshare table HLF002AA last updated 07 May 2025 10:45am.

1986: March quarter from HLFS (series HLFQ.SLA3HZ from Infoshare table HLF001AA).

1956-1985: Total employment from Chapple (1994), March quarters, chain linked to the 1986 figure.

1947 to 1955: Total Labour Force less Register Unemployment from the table "Labour Force, Unemployment, and Industrial Stoppages" (NZOYB 1980, p.918 and NZOYB 1976, p.980) chain linked to the following series.

1939-1946: Census total employment with intermediate years interpolated linearly, chain linked to the following series. The 1936 and 1945 Censuses' data points are from NZOYB 1947-49, p.961, table Occupational Status (which include part-time workers), plus Māori from p.963 (Māori were omitted from the Census until 1951). The 1951 Census total employment is from NZOYB 2000, p.318.

Column (2) employed wage and salary workers:

2024: extrapolated from 2023 using the trend of series HLFA.SLA3HA (Total both sexes - paid employees).

2009-2023: Series HLFA.SLA3HZ (Total Both Sexes - Total all employment status) from Infoshare table HLF002AA last updated 07 May 2025 10:45am, multiplied by the ratio of wage and salary earners to total employed in LEED table 1.5 (downloaded May 2025 from <https://explore.data.stats.govt.nz/>). Note that SNZ made a significant change to the survey in June 2016 to recognise growing mismeasurement of self-employed, which appears to have started around 2009. This created a break in June 2016 (a sudden increase in the ratio of self-employed to wage and salary earners), which has been adjusted for by estimating employee numbers and self-employed numbers by maintaining the same ratio to total employed as shown in LEED annual data for main jobs from 2009 onwards.

1987-2008: annual to March, series HLFA.SLA3HA from Infoshare table HLF002AA.

1986: March quarter from HLFS (series HLFQ.SLA3HA - Total Both Sexes - Paid employee, Infoshare table HLF001AA).

1939-1985: Constructed from the census-year figures assembled in the table 'Labour force: 100 years full-time labour force 1896-1996', in *New Zealand Official Yearbook 2000* p.318, combined with the series for total employment in Chapple (1994), and the ratio of wage and salary earners to total employed. The ratio of wage and salary earners to total employment is from Census (NZOYB 2000, p.318), with linear interpolation of the ratios between census years, multiplied by total employment to form a wage and salary employment series which is chain linked to the following HLFS series at 1986. The scaling up is necessary because the Census data are for 'full time' employees (more than 20 hours/week) and so is total employment. The 1936 and 1945 Censuses' data points have been replaced by corresponding Census figures from NZOYB 1947-49, p.961, table Occupational Status (which include part-time workers), plus Māori from p.963 where all occupations except farming and fishing are assumed to be wage and salary jobs (Māori were omitted from the Census until 1951).

Column (3) self-employed as residual: Column (1) minus column (2). Updated version of Bertram and Rosenberg (2024) Table 5 column (1).

Column (4) is column (3) as a percentage of column (1).

Column (5) total employed labour force, census count:

2023 from Statistics NZ Data Explorer table "Rainbow/LGBTIQ+ indicator, hours worked in employment per week, status in employment, and age for the employed census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over, (RC, TALB, Health), 2023 Census".

2006-2018 from Statistics NZ Data Explorer table "Hours worked in employment per week and status in employment by age group and sex, for the employed census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over, 2006, 2013, and 2018 Censuses (RC, TA, DHB)".

2001 from Statistics NZ Data Explorer table "Hours worked in employment per week and status in employment by age group and sex, for the employed census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses (RC, TA)"; also 2001 census volume "Work" Table 15.

1996 census volume "Employment and unemployment" Table 13.
1991 census, volume "New Zealanders at Work" Table 14.
1986 census Series C Report 4 Table 5 p.101.
1981 census Vol.4 "Labour Force" Table 6 p.92.
1976 census Vol.4 "Labour Force" Table 4 pp.58-80.
1971 census Vol.4 "Industries and Occupations" Table 5 p.67.
1966 census volume "Industries and occupations" Table 6 pp.40-48.
1961 census Vol.4 "Industries and Occupations", Table 6 p.45.
1956 census volume "Industries and Occupations" Table 5 pp.65-77.
1951 census "Industries and Occupations" Table 6 pp.65-76.
1945 census volume on labour force, Table 9 pp.72-74.
1936 census Vol.X "Industries and occupations", Table 5 p.35 total (excluding dependents, retired, pensioners).
Intercensal years filled by linear interpolation.

Columns (6), (7) and (8) census counts of self employed excluding unpaid family workers: sources as for Column (5).

Column (9) is column (8) as a percentage of column (5).

Columns (10) and (11) census counts of self employed including unpaid family workers: sources as for Column (5).

Column (12) is column (11) as a percentage of column (5).

Column (13): census count of full-time self-employed:

1986-1996 *New Zealand Official Yearbook 2000* p.318. (Note that from 1936 to 1981 this source shows the total census count from Column (6) without adjustment).

2001-2023 sources as for column (5).

Column (14) is column (13) as a percentage of column (8).

Table 2: Number of paid self-employed by industry, excluding unpaid family workers

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|------|--|--------------|--------------------|-----------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Agriculture forestry and fishing | Mining | Manufact- uring | EGWW | Construct ion | Trade restaura nts and hotels | Transport & communica tions | Finance and insurance | Rental hiring and real estate | Business services | Other services | n.e.c | Total |
| 1936 | 70,922 | 2,401 | 12,281 | 5 | 6,888 | 21,192 | 5,456 | 766 | 616 | 3,487 | 8,117 | 105 | 132,236 |
| 1937 | 70,453 | 2,167 | 11,898 | 9 | 6,864 | 20,670 | 5,281 | 698 | 620 | 3,354 | 7,777 | 391 | 130,182 |
| 1938 | 69,985 | 1,934 | 11,515 | 12 | 6,840 | 20,148 | 5,106 | 629 | 624 | 3,222 | 7,436 | 677 | 128,129 |
| 1939 | 69,516 | 1,700 | 11,131 | 16 | 6,817 | 19,626 | 4,931 | 561 | 628 | 3,089 | 7,096 | 964 | 126,075 |
| 1940 | 69,048 | 1,467 | 10,748 | 20 | 6,793 | 19,104 | 4,756 | 492 | 632 | 2,956 | 6,756 | 1,250 | 124,022 |
| 1941 | 68,579 | 1,233 | 10,365 | 23 | 6,769 | 18,583 | 4,582 | 424 | 636 | 2,824 | 6,415 | 1,536 | 121,968 |
| 1942 | 68,111 | 1,000 | 9,982 | 27 | 6,745 | 18,061 | 4,407 | 355 | 640 | 2,691 | 6,075 | 1,822 | 119,915 |
| 1943 | 67,642 | 766 | 9,598 | 31 | 6,722 | 17,539 | 4,232 | 287 | 644 | 2,558 | 5,735 | 2,108 | 117,861 |
| 1944 | 67,174 | 533 | 9,215 | 34 | 6,698 | 17,017 | 4,057 | 218 | 647 | 2,426 | 5,394 | 2,394 | 115,808 |
| 1945 | 66,705 | 299 | 8,832 | 38 | 6,674 | 16,495 | 3,882 | 150 | 651 | 2,293 | 5,054 | 2,681 | 113,754 |
| 1946 | 68,146 | 329 | 10,025 | 39 | 7,911 | 17,630 | 4,143 | 209 | 655 | 2,496 | 5,504 | 2,447 | 119,532 |
| 1947 | 69,587 | 359 | 11,217 | 39 | 9,149 | 18,764 | 4,403 | 268 | 659 | 2,698 | 5,953 | 2,213 | 125,310 |
| 1948 | 71,028 | 389 | 12,410 | 40 | 10,386 | 19,899 | 4,664 | 328 | 663 | 2,901 | 6,403 | 1,979 | 131,088 |
| 1949 | 72,469 | 419 | 13,602 | 40 | 11,623 | 21,033 | 4,925 | 387 | 667 | 3,103 | 6,852 | 1,746 | 136,865 |
| 1950 | 73,910 | 449 | 14,795 | 41 | 12,861 | 22,168 | 5,185 | 446 | 671 | 3,306 | 7,302 | 1,512 | 142,643 |
| 1951 | 75,351 | 479 | 15,987 | 41 | 14,098 | 23,302 | 5,446 | 505 | 675 | 3,508 | 7,751 | 1,278 | 148,421 |
| 1952 | 75,326 | 481 | 15,751 | 42 | 14,755 | 23,523 | 4,842 | 504 | 691 | 3,754 | 7,394 | 2,262 | 149,325 |
| 1953 | 75,301 | 483 | 15,515 | 43 | 15,412 | 23,745 | 4,238 | 503 | 707 | 4,000 | 7,037 | 3,245 | 150,229 |
| 1954 | 75,277 | 486 | 15,278 | 45 | 16,068 | 23,966 | 3,634 | 501 | 724 | 4,245 | 6,681 | 4,229 | 151,134 |
| 1955 | 75,252 | 488 | 15,042 | 46 | 16,725 | 24,188 | 3,030 | 500 | 740 | 4,491 | 6,324 | 5,212 | 152,038 |
| 1956 | 75,227 | 490 | 14,806 | 47 | 17,382 | 24,409 | 2,426 | 499 | 756 | 4,737 | 5,967 | 6,196 | 152,942 |
| 1957 | 73,132 | 424 | 14,040 | 47 | 17,261 | 23,096 | 3,033 | 499 | 763 | 4,851 | 6,510 | 9,668 | 153,323 |
| 1958 | 71,037 | 358 | 13,273 | 46 | 17,140 | 21,783 | 3,640 | 499 | 769 | 4,966 | 7,053 | 13,140 | 153,705 |
| 1959 | 68,942 | 293 | 12,507 | 46 | 17,020 | 20,471 | 4,247 | 498 | 776 | 5,080 | 7,596 | 16,611 | 154,086 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|-------------|--|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Agriculture forestry and fishing | Mining | Manufact- uring | EGWW | Construct ion | Trade restaura nts and hotels | Transport & communica tions | Finance and insurance | Rental hiring and real estate | Business services | Other services | n.e.c | Total |
| 1960 | 66,847 | 227 | 11,740 | 45 | 16,899 | 19,158 | 4,854 | 498 | 782 | 5,195 | 8,139 | 20,083 | 154,468 |
| 1961 | 64,752 | 161 | 10,974 | 45 | 16,778 | 17,845 | 5,461 | 498 | 789 | 5,309 | 8,682 | 23,555 | 154,849 |
| 1962 | 65,826 | 174 | 10,902 | 45 | 17,040 | 17,831 | 5,433 | 492 | 811 | 5,298 | 9,059 | 19,617 | 152,530 |
| 1963 | 66,900 | 187 | 10,831 | 46 | 17,303 | 17,818 | 5,406 | 486 | 833 | 5,286 | 9,436 | 15,680 | 150,211 |
| 1964 | 67,973 | 201 | 10,759 | 46 | 17,565 | 17,804 | 5,378 | 479 | 856 | 5,275 | 9,814 | 11,742 | 147,893 |
| 1965 | 69,047 | 214 | 10,688 | 47 | 17,828 | 17,791 | 5,351 | 473 | 878 | 5,263 | 10,191 | 7,805 | 145,574 |
| 1966 | 70,121 | 227 | 10,616 | 47 | 18,090 | 17,777 | 5,323 | 467 | 900 | 5,252 | 10,568 | 3,867 | 143,255 |
| 1967 | 69,081 | 217 | 9,758 | 51 | 17,918 | 18,855 | 5,255 | 518 | 965 | 5,488 | 10,779 | 3,760 | 142,645 |
| 1968 | 68,041 | 207 | 8,901 | 55 | 17,746 | 19,933 | 5,187 | 570 | 1,029 | 5,723 | 10,990 | 3,653 | 142,035 |
| 1969 | 67,001 | 197 | 8,043 | 59 | 17,574 | 21,012 | 5,118 | 621 | 1,094 | 5,959 | 11,201 | 3,545 | 141,424 |
| 1970 | 65,961 | 187 | 7,186 | 63 | 17,402 | 22,090 | 5,050 | 673 | 1,158 | 6,194 | 11,412 | 3,438 | 140,814 |
| 1971 | 64,921 | 177 | 6,328 | 67 | 17,230 | 23,168 | 4,982 | 724 | 1,223 | 6,430 | 11,623 | 3,331 | 140,204 |
| 1972 | 65,707 | 178 | 7,114 | 59 | 19,410 | 24,805 | 5,179 | 830 | 1,412 | 6,894 | 12,529 | 3,047 | 147,163 |
| 1973 | 66,493 | 178 | 7,900 | 50 | 21,590 | 26,442 | 5,376 | 935 | 1,601 | 7,359 | 13,434 | 2,763 | 154,122 |
| 1974 | 67,279 | 179 | 8,686 | 42 | 23,771 | 28,078 | 5,573 | 1,041 | 1,791 | 7,823 | 14,340 | 2,478 | 161,080 |
| 1975 | 68,065 | 179 | 9,472 | 33 | 25,951 | 29,715 | 5,770 | 1,146 | 1,980 | 8,288 | 15,245 | 2,194 | 168,039 |
| 1976 | 68,851 | 180 | 10,258 | 25 | 28,131 | 31,352 | 5,967 | 1,252 | 2,169 | 8,752 | 16,151 | 1,910 | 174,998 |
| 1977 | 69,204 | 182 | 10,383 | 64 | 26,833 | 30,749 | 5,803 | 1,203 | 2,066 | 9,107 | 16,145 | 2,561 | 174,300 |
| 1978 | 69,556 | 184 | 10,507 | 104 | 25,535 | 30,146 | 5,639 | 1,154 | 1,964 | 9,462 | 16,138 | 3,212 | 173,603 |
| 1979 | 69,909 | 185 | 10,632 | 143 | 24,238 | 29,544 | 5,476 | 1,106 | 1,861 | 9,817 | 16,132 | 3,864 | 172,905 |
| 1980 | 69,810 | 193 | 10,579 | 108 | 23,527 | 27,431 | 5,511 | 997 | 1,710 | 8,762 | 15,022 | 3,604 | 167,254 |
| 1981 | 70,614 | 189 | 10,881 | 222 | 21,642 | 28,338 | 5,148 | 1,008 | 1,656 | 10,527 | 16,119 | 5,166 | 171,510 |
| 1982 | 72,470 | 211 | 13,793 | 313 | 24,196 | 32,581 | 5,965 | 1,514 | 2,251 | 11,879 | 16,908 | 6,530 | 188,610 |
| 1983 | 74,326 | 236 | 16,705 | 403 | 26,750 | 36,824 | 6,782 | 2,021 | 2,845 | 13,231 | 17,696 | 7,891 | 205,710 |
| 1984 | 76,181 | 260 | 19,617 | 494 | 29,304 | 41,068 | 7,600 | 2,527 | 3,440 | 14,582 | 18,485 | 9,252 | 222,810 |
| 1985 | 78,037 | 285 | 22,529 | 584 | 31,858 | 45,311 | 8,417 | 3,034 | 4,034 | 15,934 | 19,273 | 10,613 | 239,910 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|------|--|------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Agriculture forestry and fishing | Mining | Manufact- uring | EGWW | Construct ion | Trade restaura nts and hotels | Transport & communica tions | Finance and insurance | Rental hiring and real estate | Business services | Other services | n.e.c | Total |
| 1986 | 79,893 | 300 | 25,441 | 675 | 34,412 | 49,554 | 9,234 | 3,540 | 4,629 | 17,286 | 20,062 | 11,984 | 257,010 |
| 1987 | 78,714 | 322 | 25,264 | 1,131 | 34,544 | 50,339 | 9,625 | 3,785 | 5,352 | 19,381 | 21,484 | 9,198 | 259,139 |
| 1988 | 77,535 | 343 | 25,088 | 1,587 | 34,676 | 51,124 | 10,016 | 4,031 | 6,075 | 21,476 | 22,906 | 6,412 | 261,269 |
| 1989 | 76,356 | 365 | 24,911 | 2,043 | 34,809 | 51,908 | 10,408 | 4,276 | 6,798 | 23,572 | 24,327 | 3,625 | 263,398 |
| 1990 | 75,177 | 386 | 24,735 | 2,499 | 34,941 | 52,693 | 10,799 | 4,522 | 7,521 | 25,667 | 25,749 | 839 | 265,528 |
| 1991 | 73,998 | 408 | 24,558 | 2,955 | 35,073 | 53,478 | 11,190 | 4,767 | 8,244 | 27,762 | 27,171 | -1,947 | 267,657 |
| 1992 | 73,370 | 391 | 25,258 | 2,417 | 35,410 | 56,098 | 11,658 | 4,693 | 8,967 | 27,940 | 28,136 | 1,324 | 275,661 |
| 1993 | 72,741 | 373 | 25,958 | 1,880 | 35,746 | 58,717 | 12,126 | 4,619 | 9,690 | 28,118 | 29,101 | 4,595 | 283,665 |
| 1994 | 72,113 | 356 | 26,659 | 1,342 | 36,083 | 61,337 | 12,594 | 4,546 | 10,413 | 28,295 | 30,065 | 7,867 | 291,669 |
| 1995 | 71,484 | 338 | 27,359 | 805 | 36,419 | 63,956 | 13,062 | 4,472 | 11,136 | 28,473 | 31,030 | 11,138 | 299,673 |
| 1996 | 70,856 | 321 | 28,059 | 267 | 36,756 | 66,576 | 13,530 | 4,398 | 11,859 | 28,651 | 31,995 | 14,409 | 307,677 |
| 1997 | 68,716 | 314 | 28,250 | 286 | 37,406 | 67,051 | 13,920 | 4,737 | 12,582 | 30,774 | 34,302 | 16,354 | 314,692 |
| 1998 | 66,576 | 308 | 28,441 | 305 | 38,056 | 67,525 | 14,310 | 5,076 | 13,305 | 32,897 | 36,609 | 18,300 | 321,707 |
| 1999 | 64,436 | 301 | 28,631 | 325 | 38,705 | 68,000 | 14,699 | 5,415 | 14,028 | 35,021 | 38,916 | 20,245 | 328,723 |
| 2000 | 62,296 | 295 | 28,822 | 344 | 39,355 | 68,474 | 15,089 | 5,754 | 14,751 | 37,144 | 41,223 | 22,191 | 335,738 |
| 2001 | 60,156 | 288 | 29,013 | 363 | 40,005 | 68,949 | 15,479 | 6,093 | 15,474 | 39,267 | 43,530 | 24,136 | 342,753 |
| 2002 | 76,550 | 230 | 26,960 | 970 | 50,710 | 58,700 | 20,340 | 6,440 | 25,970 | 51,560 | 39,440 | 18,560 | 376,430 |
| 2003 | 69,950 | 220 | 27,080 | 950 | 53,100 | 59,840 | 21,130 | 6,930 | 26,850 | 54,330 | 40,600 | 18,930 | 379,910 |
| 2004 | 66,090 | 230 | 26,590 | 950 | 56,570 | 59,910 | 21,190 | 7,230 | 27,710 | 57,680 | 41,510 | 19,370 | 385,030 |
| 2005 | 62,990 | 240 | 25,930 | 940 | 59,550 | 58,950 | 22,300 | 7,180 | 28,010 | 59,960 | 42,210 | 19,610 | 387,870 |
| 2006 | 58,690 | 250 | 25,650 | 930 | 62,220 | 58,450 | 21,750 | 7,290 | 28,050 | 63,640 | 43,550 | 19,820 | 390,290 |
| 2007 | 57,120 | 270 | 25,470 | 940 | 63,770 | 58,700 | 22,370 | 7,640 | 27,970 | 66,080 | 45,190 | 19,430 | 394,950 |
| 2008 | 55,490 | 280 | 25,160 | 960 | 64,680 | 58,300 | 23,290 | 7,630 | 27,840 | 67,730 | 46,450 | 19,710 | 397,520 |
| 2009 | 52,470 | 290 | 24,370 | 1,070 | 61,770 | 56,140 | 22,470 | 7,250 | 24,850 | 69,070 | 48,180 | 20,070 | 388,000 |
| 2010 | 51,940 | 310 | 23,510 | 910 | 59,520 | 55,820 | 22,420 | 7,290 | 25,000 | 69,510 | 50,040 | 18,380 | 384,650 |
| 2011 | 53,280 | 320 | 23,410 | 930 | 60,860 | 56,540 | 22,820 | 7,500 | 25,160 | 73,890 | 52,530 | 15,970 | 393,210 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|------|--|--------|--------------------|-------|------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|--------|---------|
| | Agriculture forestry and fishing | Mining | Manufact- uring | EGWW | Construct ion | Trade restaura nts and hotels | Transport & communica tions | Finance and insurance | Rental hiring and real estate | Business services | Other services | n.e.c | Total |
| 2012 | 53,230 | 350 | 23,200 | 920 | 61,370 | 56,250 | 24,150 | 7,710 | 25,350 | 75,640 | 53,870 | 15,110 | 397,150 |
| 2013 | 51,150 | 380 | 23,230 | 930 | 62,830 | 56,360 | 23,960 | 7,370 | 25,700 | 77,360 | 55,260 | 14,610 | 399,140 |
| 2014 | 52,280 | 420 | 23,220 | 930 | 65,960 | 56,810 | 22,850 | 7,550 | 26,710 | 80,050 | 57,170 | 14,630 | 408,580 |
| 2015 | 50,360 | 430 | 23,500 | 980 | 68,810 | 57,410 | 23,440 | 7,400 | 27,290 | 82,530 | 59,460 | 14,700 | 416,310 |
| 2016 | 47,270 | 400 | 23,570 | 1,020 | 71,380 | 57,940 | 24,280 | 7,370 | 28,030 | 83,440 | 61,340 | 15,320 | 421,360 |
| 2017 | 48,730 | 390 | 23,900 | 990 | 75,940 | 59,020 | 25,230 | 7,610 | 29,340 | 87,110 | 64,850 | 12,620 | 435,730 |
| 2018 | 46,430 | 400 | 23,430 | 970 | 76,760 | 57,390 | 24,780 | 7,430 | 29,170 | 87,610 | 64,910 | 12,130 | 431,410 |
| 2019 | 47,090 | 400 | 23,860 | 970 | 80,090 | 58,490 | 26,170 | 7,660 | 29,620 | 93,270 | 68,310 | 13,920 | 449,850 |
| 2020 | 47,820 | 420 | 23,570 | 960 | 81,320 | 58,570 | 26,960 | 7,620 | 29,810 | 94,460 | 69,490 | 17,880 | 458,880 |
| 2021 | 46,860 | 420 | 23,810 | 970 | 82,500 | 60,690 | 26,720 | 7,630 | 29,990 | 92,700 | 69,400 | 19,210 | 460,900 |
| 2022 | 47,190 | 420 | 23,980 | 960 | 85,020 | 60,330 | 26,740 | 7,540 | 30,470 | 95,930 | 70,390 | 20,170 | 469,140 |
| 2023 | 44,040 | 400 | 23,030 | 980 | 84,680 | 57,310 | 25,560 | 7,220 | 28,740 | 95,830 | 69,080 | 20,840 | 457,710 |

Sources for Table 2:

1936-2001 same sources as for Table 1 columns (5), (6), (7), (8), (10) and (11). Census years in bold, linear interpolations italicised.

2002-2023 Statistics New Zealand Linked Employer-Employee Database (LEED) Table 1.6.

Table 3: Derivation of a series for Gross Mixed Income, \$million

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
|--|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|---|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|------|
| Household entrepreneurial income (net) | | | | Net mixed income | Non-corporate consumption of fixed capital | Gross mixed income | | | | |
| Old National Accounts | Grindell | B series SNA accounts | Current SNA accounts | | | Gross mixed income of market non-financial business enterprises, all control, Infoshare table SNE2002AA | Non-corporate GMI | Corporate GMI | Total Gross Mixed Income | |
| 1939 | 112 | | | 115 | 8 | | 123 | | | 123 |
| 1940 | 119 | | | 122 | 9 | | 132 | | | 132 |
| 1941 | 115 | | | 118 | 8 | | 127 | | | 127 |
| 1942 | 120 | | | 123 | 8 | | 132 | | | 132 |
| 1943 | 129 | | | 133 | 8 | | 141 | | | 141 |
| 1944 | 134 | | | 138 | 8 | | 146 | | | 146 |
| 1945 | 145 | | | 149 | 9 | | 158 | | | 158 |
| 1946 | 168 | | | 173 | 10 | | 183 | | | 183 |
| 1947 | 196 | | | 202 | 13 | | 215 | | | 215 |
| 1948 | 233 | | | 240 | 15 | | 255 | | | 255 |
| 1949 | 245 | | | 252 | 15 | | 267 | | | 267 |
| 1950 | 295 | | | 304 | 17 | | 320 | | | 320 |
| 1951 | 452 | | | 465 | 22 | | 484 | | | 487 |
| 1952 | 372 | | | 383 | 21 | | 398 | | | 403 |
| 1953 | 400 | | | 412 | 22 | | 425 | | | 433 |
| 1954 | 445 | | | 458 | 25 | | 470 | | | 482 |
| 1955 | 462 | | | 475 | 28 | | 487 | | | 503 |
| 1956 | 462 | | | 475 | 29 | | 484 | | | 504 |
| 1957 | 512 | | | 527 | 30 | | 531 | | | 557 |
| 1958 | 567 | | | 584 | 30 | | 581 | | | 613 |
| 1959 | 522 | | | 537 | 34 | | 538 | | | 572 |
| 1960 | 561 | 551 | | 577 | 36 | | 574 | | | 614 |
| 1961 | 609 | 581 | | 609 | 41 | | 603 | | | 650 |
| 1962 | 586 | 515 | | 540 | 43 | | 537 | | | 583 |
| 1963 | 623 | 591 | | 619 | 50 | | 612 | | | 669 |
| 1964 | 691 | 667 | | 699 | 54 | | 684 | | | 753 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
|--|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|--|---|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Household entrepreneurial income (net) | | | | Net mixed income | Non-corporate consumption of fixed capital | Gross mixed income | | | | |
| Old National Accounts | Grindell | B series SNA accounts | Current SNA accounts | | | Gross mixed income of market non-financial business enterprises, | Gross mixed income: market financial business enterprises, all control, Infoshare table SNE2002AA | Non-corporate GMI | Corporate GMI | Total Gross Mixed Income |
| 1965 | 719 | 694 | | 727 | 58 | | | 708 | | 785 |
| 1966 | 748 | 725 | | 760 | 62 | | | 736 | | 821 |
| 1967 | 720 | 656 | | 687 | 66 | | | 669 | | 753 |
| 1968 | 717 | 659 | | 691 | 68 | | | 669 | | 758 |
| 1969 | 714 | 656 | | 687 | 73 | | | 666 | | 760 |
| 1970 | 766 | 725 | | 760 | 80 | | | 729 | | 839 |
| 1971 | 810 | 765 | | 802 | 80 | | | 760 | | 881 |
| 1972 | 1,017 | 1,009 | 946 | 1,057 | 238 | | | 1,109 | | 1,295 |
| 1973 | 1,277 | 1,324 | 1,213 | 1,356 | 305 | | | 1,411 | | 1,661 |
| 1974 | 1,398 | 1,472 | 1,348 | 1,507 | 339 | | | 1,556 | | 1,845 |
| 1975 | 1,262 | 1,248 | 1,136 | 1,270 | 286 | | | 1,301 | | 1,555 |
| 1976 | 1,565 | 1,525 | 1,523 | 1,702 | 383 | | | 1,731 | | 2,085 |
| 1977 | 1,851 | 1,919 | 1,926 | 2,152 | 362 | | | 2,171 | | 2,637 |
| 1978 | | 1,870 | 1,876 | 2,097 | 430 | | | 2,098 | | 2,568 |
| 1979 | | 2,359 | 2,074 | 2,318 | 477 | | | 2,301 | | 2,839 |
| 1980 | | | 2,677 | 2,992 | 554 | | | 2,946 | | 3,665 |
| 1981 | | | 2,755 | 3,079 | 619 | | | 3,007 | | 3,772 |
| 1982 | | | 3,246 | 3,628 | 734 | | | 3,514 | | 4,444 |
| 1983 | | | 3,471 | 3,879 | 844 | | | 3,727 | | 4,752 |
| 1984 | | | 3,944 | 4,408 | 886 | | | 4,199 | | 5,399 |
| 1985 | | | 4,688 | 5,239 | 992 | | | 4,949 | | 6,418 |
| 1986 | | | 4,976 | 5,561 | 1,174 | | | 5,209 | | 6,812 |
| 1987 | | | 5,393 | 5,212 | 6,027 | 1,356 | | 5,597 | 1,786 | 7,383 |
| 1988 | | | 6,663 | 6,504 | 7,408 | 1,445 | | 6,907 | 1,946 | 8,853 |
| 1989 | | | 7,399 | 7,230 | 8,227 | 1,469 | | 8,030 | 1,666 | 9,696 |
| 1990 | | | 8,116 | 7,955 | 8,839 | 1,548 | | 7,934 | 2,453 | 10,387 |
| 1991 | | | 7,421 | 7,203 | 8,215 | 1,626 | | 7,307 | 2,534 | 9,841 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
|--|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|--|---|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Household entrepreneurial income (net) | | | | Net mixed income | Non-corporate consumption of fixed capital | Gross mixed income | | | | |
| Old National Accounts | Grindell | B series SNA accounts | Current SNA accounts | | | Gross mixed income of market non-financial business enterprises, | Gross mixed income: market financial business enterprises, all control, Infoshare table SNE2002AA | Non-corporate GMI | Corporate GMI | Total Gross Mixed Income |
| 1992 | | 8,142 | 7,895 | 8,775 | 1,703 | | | 7,898 | 2,580 | 10,478 |
| 1993 | | 7,943 | 7,660 | 8,393 | 1,780 | | | 7,769 | 2,404 | 10,173 |
| 1994 | | 9,012 | 8,735 | 9,414 | 1,862 | | | 8,527 | 2,749 | 11,276 |
| 1995 | | 9,794 | 9,445 | 10,312 | 1,957 | | | 9,210 | 3,059 | 12,269 |
| 1996 | | 10,899 | 10,299 | 11,246 | 2,073 | | | 9,827 | 3,492 | 13,319 |
| 1997 | | 11,072 | 10,235 | 11,522 | 2,171 | | | 9,968 | 3,725 | 13,693 |
| 1998 | | 11,011 | 10,645 | 24,291 | 2,221 | | | 10,571 | 3,923 | 26,512 |
| 1999 | | 11,539 | 11,292 | 44,469 | 2,271 | 15,550 | 208 | 11,522 | 4,236 | 46,740 |
| 2000 | | | 13,060 | 44,424 | 2,316 | 16,883 | 191 | 12,599 | 4,475 | 46,740 |
| 2001 | | | 13,810 | 44,219 | 2,521 | 17,912 | 189 | 13,664 | 4,437 | 46,740 |
| 2002 | | | 14,869 | 44,101 | 2,639 | 19,624 | 243 | 14,645 | 5,221 | 46,740 |
| 2003 | | | 13,622 | 44,042 | 2,698 | 17,585 | 253 | 12,736 | 5,102 | 46,740 |
| 2004 | | | 15,360 | 43,917 | 2,823 | 19,167 | 226 | 13,606 | 5,787 | 46,740 |
| 2005 | | | 15,466 | 43,655 | 3,085 | 19,644 | 261 | 13,726 | 6,179 | 46,740 |
| 2006 | | | 14,929 | 43,434 | 3,306 | 19,341 | 279 | 13,198 | 6,422 | 46,740 |
| 2007 | | | 16,844 | 43,133 | 3,607 | 20,979 | 300 | 14,244 | 7,036 | 46,740 |
| 2008 | | | 19,971 | 42,894 | 3,846 | 23,910 | 285 | 15,845 | 8,350 | 46,740 |
| 2009 | | | 15,934 | 42,519 | 4,221 | 21,818 | 240 | 14,933 | 7,125 | 46,740 |
| 2010 | | | 17,685 | 42,512 | 4,228 | 23,928 | 229 | 16,495 | 7,662 | 46,740 |
| 2011 | | | 20,397 | 42,585 | 4,155 | 26,382 | 248 | 17,626 | 9,003 | 46,740 |
| 2012 | | | 21,910 | 42,783 | 3,957 | 28,918 | 239 | 19,641 | 9,516 | 46,740 |
| 2013 | | | 19,789 | 42,820 | 3,920 | 25,953 | 272 | 16,881 | 9,345 | 46,740 |
| 2014 | | | 24,455 | 42,804 | 3,936 | 31,134 | 330 | 18,365 | 13,099 | 46,740 |
| 2015 | | | 21,657 | 42,807 | 3,933 | 28,054 | 358 | 17,437 | 10,975 | 46,740 |
| 2016 | | | 22,493 | 42,583 | 4,157 | 29,034 | 328 | 17,968 | 11,394 | 46,740 |
| 2017 | | | 27,933 | 42,535 | 4,205 | 34,578 | 345 | 20,264 | 14,657 | 46,740 |
| 2018 | | | 29,978 | 42,329 | 4,411 | 36,760 | 364 | 21,111 | 16,012 | 46,740 |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
|--|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------|--|--|---|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Household entrepreneurial income (net) | | | | Net mixed income | Non-corporate consumption of fixed capital | Gross mixed income | | | | |
| Old National Accounts | Grindell | B series SNA accounts | Current SNA accounts | | | Gross mixed income of market non-financial business enterprises, | Gross mixed income: market financial business enterprises, all control, Infoshare table SNE2002AA | Non-corporate GMI | Corporate GMI | Total Gross Mixed Income |
| 2019 | | | 31,680 | 41,923 | 4,817 | 38,670 | 533 | 22,353 | 16,850 | 46,740 |
| 2020 | | | 34,875 | 42,029 | 4,711 | 41,886 | 378 | 23,702 | 18,559 | 46,740 |
| 2021 | | | 38,690 | 41,762 | 4,978 | 43,796 | 542 | 24,417 | 19,920 | 46,740 |
| 2022 | | | 43,673 | 41,231 | 5,509 | 48,745 | 435 | 26,827 | 22,352 | 46,740 |
| 2023 | | | 39,053 | 46,740 | | 46,299 | 441 | 25,748 | 20,991 | 46,740 |
| 2024 | | | 39,857 | | | | 503 | | | |

Sources for Table 3:

Column (1) 'Other personal Income' in the Old National Accounts is series ONAA.SAC from Infoshare table ONA001AA last updated 28 August 1998 06:16pm.

Column (2) is the total of 'Other persons income', 'Farm income (unincorporated)' and 'Compensation of working proprietors' from Table 7, Household income and outlay account, from Grindell (1981) p.19.

Column (3) is the sum of series SNBA.S1BC (farm) and SNBA.S1BD (non-farm) household entrepreneurial income from Infoshare table SNB028AA last updated 16 November 1999 02:00pm.

Column (4) is series SNEA.S2NB4000S500C1, 'Households, Income & Outlay account, total entrepreneurial income, national private control', from Infoshare table SNE205AA last updated 16 January 2025 10:45am.

Column (5) Net Mixed Income:

1987-2023 calculated as column (110 minus column (6).

1972-1986 chainlinked back from 1987 using the trend of column (3).

1960-1972 chainlinked back from 1972 using the trend of column (2).

1939-1959 chainlinked back from 1960 using the trend of column (1).

Column (6) Non-corporate consumption of fixed capital:

1977-2022 data supplied by Statistics New Zealand on request.

1939-1976 estimated as a share of economy-wide consumption of fixed capital based on the ratio of entrepreneurial income to total domestic operating surplus, using data from the Old National Accounts (Infoshare table ONA001AA) and the A-series SNA accounts (Infoshare table SNA004AA); details available from the authors.

Column (7) is series SNEA.S1NB0300MS100C0 from Infoshare table SNE182AA last updated 15 November 2024 10:45am.

Column (8) is series SNEA.S2NB0300S200C0 from Infoshare table SNE200AA at 16 January 2025 10:45am.

Column (9) non-corporate GMI:

1999-2023 is the sum of series SNEA.S2NB0300S121C0 (GMI noncorporate business enterprises) from Infoshare table SNE 196AA last updated 15 November 2024 10:45am, and series SNEA.S2NB0300S200C0 from Infoshare table SNE200AA (GMI financial business enterprises) last updated 16 January 2025 10:45am.

1998 interpolated using the trend of column (4).

1987-1997 is the sum of 'operating surplus before interest received' (= net GMI) and 'consumption of fixed capital before net capital transfers received', from Statistics New Zealand (1997) *Institutional Sector Accounts, Experimental Series 1987-1997* p.17 Table 1b and Statistics New Zealand (1999) *Institutional Sector Accounts experimental series 1987-1998* p.27 Table 1b.

1950-1986 is constructed from column (11) assuming that the corporate share of GMI increased linearly from zero in 1950 to reach 24% by 1986.

Column (10) corporate GMI:

1999-2023 is series SNEA.S2NB0300S111C9 from Infoshare table SNE195AA last updated 15 November 2024 10:45am.

1998 interpolated using the trend of column (4).

1987-1997 calculated by subtracting from column (4) the noncorporate entrepreneurial withdrawals from Statistics New Zealand (1997) *Institutional sector accounts experimental series 1987-1996*, p.17 Table 1b and *Institutional Sector Accounts experimental series 1987-1998* p.27 .

Column (11) Gross Mixed Income:

1999-2023 the sum of series SNEA.S1NB0300MS100C0 (non-financial business all control) from Infoshare table SNE182AA last updated 15 November 2024 10:45am, and SNEA.S2NB0300S200C0 (non-corporate financial auxiliaries) from Infoshare table SNE200AA last updated 16 January 2025 10:45am.

1998 interpolated using the trend of column (4).

1987-1997 calculated as the sum of columns (9) and (10).

1972-1986 chainlinked back from 1987 using the trend of column (3).

19939-1971 is the sum of columns (5) and (6).

Table 4: Estimated Gross Mixed Income of the self-employed, by industry, 1950-2022, \$million

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|------|--|--------------|---------------------|---|--------------------|--|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------------|-------|
| | AA Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | BB Mining | CC Manufacturing | DD Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | EE Construction | FF-GH Wholesale Trade Retail Trade and Accommodation | II-JJ Transport, Postal and Warehousing Information Media and Telecommunications | KK Financial and Insurance Services | LL Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services excl OOP | MN Professional, Scientific, Technical, Administrative and Support Services | KK-MN FIRE: Finance, Rental, Real Estate and Business Services | OO-RS Other Services | Total |
| 1950 | 201.2 | 0.9 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 18.4 | 33.9 | 9.5 | 0.00 | 17.74 | 11.36 | 29.10 | 13.28 | 320 |
| 1951 | 333.8 | 1.8 | 17.4 | 0.2 | 25.7 | 41.4 | 11.6 | 0.00 | 21.53 | 16.60 | 38.13 | 17.07 | 487 |
| 1952 | 253.3 | 1.6 | 15.7 | 0.1 | 26.5 | 40.7 | 12.4 | 0.00 | 18.38 | 17.54 | 35.93 | 17.13 | 403 |
| 1953 | 279.1 | 1.4 | 16.4 | 0.1 | 29.2 | 41.4 | 12.1 | 0.30 | 18.62 | 17.42 | 36.34 | 17.46 | 433 |
| 1954 | 314.5 | 1.6 | 17.8 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 41.8 | 13.2 | 0.41 | 19.42 | 21.15 | 40.98 | 18.81 | 482 |
| 1955 | 324.3 | 1.6 | 16.8 | 0.0 | 38.0 | 44.6 | 14.6 | 0.46 | 20.59 | 23.07 | 44.11 | 19.41 | 503 |
| 1956 | 309.0 | 1.6 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 42.0 | 48.0 | 15.6 | 1.43 | 23.07 | 25.23 | 49.73 | 20.85 | 504 |
| 1957 | 352.7 | 1.6 | 17.1 | 0.0 | 42.8 | 52.1 | 15.7 | 0.95 | 23.75 | 29.13 | 53.83 | 21.25 | 557 |
| 1958 | 365.9 | 2.0 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 53.5 | 59.3 | 18.7 | 0.86 | 29.90 | 35.50 | 66.26 | 27.25 | 613 |
| 1959 | 332.4 | 1.5 | 19.5 | 0.0 | 48.2 | 59.7 | 18.3 | 1.41 | 31.14 | 33.41 | 65.96 | 26.04 | 572 |
| 1960 | 360.5 | 1.5 | 23.4 | 0.1 | 52.8 | 63.0 | 20.2 | 3.14 | 31.43 | 34.20 | 68.77 | 23.37 | 614 |
| 1961 | 369.7 | 1.8 | 26.0 | 0.1 | 59.8 | 66.5 | 22.4 | 3.99 | 33.48 | 39.54 | 77.01 | 26.46 | 650 |
| 1962 | 311.3 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 0.0 | 61.8 | 66.7 | 21.9 | 3.63 | 26.92 | 38.82 | 69.36 | 25.36 | 583 |
| 1963 | 360.1 | 1.4 | 27.9 | 0.1 | 67.1 | 72.6 | 22.2 | 3.87 | 39.46 | 44.53 | 87.86 | 29.56 | 669 |
| 1964 | 418.7 | 1.6 | 31.5 | 0.2 | 69.1 | 75.4 | 25.8 | 4.92 | 41.93 | 49.79 | 96.63 | 34.03 | 753 |
| 1965 | 430.7 | 1.6 | 33.7 | 0.2 | 74.2 | 78.4 | 26.9 | 6.65 | 44.61 | 53.23 | 104.49 | 34.66 | 785 |
| 1966 | 451.9 | 1.8 | 35.1 | 0.2 | 80.0 | 76.0 | 27.5 | 6.55 | 51.09 | 53.34 | 110.98 | 38.12 | 821 |
| 1967 | 389.8 | 1.3 | 33.9 | 0.3 | 75.3 | 71.6 | 24.9 | 6.15 | 47.42 | 59.18 | 112.75 | 43.14 | 753 |
| 1968 | 395.6 | 1.4 | 31.9 | 0.2 | 74.7 | 70.6 | 22.0 | 8.00 | 50.87 | 63.44 | 122.31 | 39.50 | 758 |
| 1969 | 392.4 | 1.2 | 32.6 | 0.1 | 75.6 | 65.3 | 22.2 | 6.92 | 54.47 | 69.73 | 131.12 | 39.66 | 760 |
| 1970 | 429.3 | 0.4 | 35.3 | 0.1 | 85.6 | 68.9 | 25.7 | 7.61 | 62.88 | 78.97 | 149.46 | 44.30 | 839 |
| 1971 | 436.9 | 0.5 | 39.6 | 0.1 | 90.4 | 68.3 | 27.1 | 11.08 | 70.05 | 87.40 | 168.52 | 49.91 | 881 |
| 1972 | 666.7 | 0.6 | 54.7 | 0.0 | 132.0 | 90.7 | 39.1 | 18.68 | 100.02 | 129.81 | 248.50 | 62.66 | 1,295 |
| 1973 | 918.6 | 0.8 | 57.0 | 0.0 | 157.3 | 101.2 | 43.2 | 20.90 | 119.37 | 159.41 | 299.69 | 82.82 | 1,661 |
| 1974 | 946.7 | 1.2 | 69.1 | 0.2 | 199.5 | 126.2 | 49.6 | 21.73 | 145.61 | 193.46 | 360.80 | 92.25 | 1,845 |
| 1975 | 687.9 | 1.0 | 63.8 | 0.2 | 200.4 | 126.3 | 46.1 | 14.14 | 108.42 | 212.1 | 334.63 | 94.87 | 1,555 |
| 1976 | 954.9 | 1.0 | 54.2 | 0.0 | 258.5 | 187.5 | 66.4 | 12.96 | 72.49 | 230.67 | 316.11 | 246.42 | 2,085 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|------|--|--------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------------|--------|
| | AA Agricult ure, Forestry and Fishing | BB Mining | CC Manufact uring | DD Electricit y, Gas, Water and Waste Services | EE Construc tion | FF-GH Wholesal e Trade Retail Trade and Accomm odation | II-JJ Transport, Postal and Warehousin g Information Media and Telecommun ications | KK Financial and Insurance Services | LL Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services excl OOP | MN Professional, Scientific, Technical, Administrative and Support Services | KK-MN FIRE: Finance, Rental, Real Estate and Business Services | OO-RS Other Services | Total |
| 1977 | 1,209.7 | 2.3 | 79.4 | 3.0 | 223.6 | 364.7 | 86.5 | 16.9 | 186.6 | 224.5 | 428.1 | 239.42 | 2,637 |
| 1978 | 1,058.2 | 3.0 | 94.0 | 3.3 | 227.6 | 388.2 | 99.3 | 15.7 | 173.4 | 244.7 | 433.8 | 260.75 | 2,568 |
| 1979 | 1,187.7 | 3.7 | 103.5 | 3.8 | 232.1 | 409.9 | 110.7 | 17.7 | 195.4 | 281.8 | 494.9 | 293.02 | 2,839 |
| 1980 | 1,839.6 | 4.6 | 118.3 | 4.0 | 236.3 | 448.5 | 132.5 | 20.5 | 226.3 | 319.0 | 565.8 | 315.36 | 3,665 |
| 1981 | 1,684.0 | 5.3 | 159.8 | 4.6 | 276.7 | 487.6 | 137.9 | 23.9 | 263.7 | 368.0 | 655.6 | 360.11 | 3,772 |
| 1982 | 1,835.9 | 5.8 | 207.1 | 5.4 | 431.0 | 539.2 | 160.0 | 31.7 | 349.2 | 461.0 | 841.9 | 417.44 | 4,444 |
| 1983 | 1,795.4 | 5.5 | 276.2 | 6.1 | 484.5 | 607.6 | 183.3 | 33.2 | 365.6 | 520.6 | 919.4 | 473.76 | 4,752 |
| 1984 | 1,931.9 | 5.7 | 327.9 | 6.6 | 535.2 | 672.9 | 202.3 | 47.2 | 520.1 | 630.0 | 1,197.3 | 519.40 | 5,399 |
| 1985 | 2,330.5 | 6.7 | 371.9 | 7.4 | 692.0 | 719.0 | 223.4 | 62.5 | 688.6 | 748.7 | 1,499.8 | 567.16 | 6,418 |
| 1986 | 1,894.6 | 7.8 | 473.1 | 8.9 | 830.4 | 847.3 | 267.1 | 74.3 | 819.0 | 908.7 | 1,802.0 | 681.05 | 6,812 |
| 1987 | 2,306.6 | 6.9 | 547.0 | 10.6 | 981.1 | 992.0 | 328.8 | 19.0 | 209.3 | 1,151.3 | 1,379.7 | 830.36 | 7,383 |
| 1988 | 2,547.4 | 6.6 | 662.6 | 12.6 | 1,056.9 | 1,075.5 | 411.7 | 56.5 | 622.9 | 1,415.4 | 2,094.7 | 984.89 | 8,853 |
| 1989 | 2,671.9 | 15.3 | 552.7 | 11.7 | 852.7 | 840.5 | 344.3 | 169.9 | 1,873.5 | 1,475.4 | 3,518.8 | 888.10 | 9,696 |
| 1990 | 2,107.2 | 13.4 | 761.3 | 11.9 | 883.7 | 1,219.6 | 380.9 | 217.7 | 2,399.9 | 1,461.8 | 4,079.3 | 929.77 | 10,387 |
| 1991 | 2,505.6 | 20.2 | 744.9 | 13.1 | 743.1 | 1,299.0 | 423.3 | 128.8 | 1,419.7 | 1,510.2 | 3,058.6 | 1,033.14 | 9,841 |
| 1992 | 2,385.1 | 17.8 | 714.5 | 13.8 | 668.7 | 1,298.2 | 422.6 | 204.3 | 2,252.5 | 1,444.3 | 3,901.2 | 1,056.27 | 10,478 |
| 1993 | 2,709.2 | 20.9 | 738.0 | 13.9 | 696.2 | 1,371.5 | 385.5 | 132.8 | 1,464.7 | 1,566.5 | 3,164.1 | 1,073.89 | 10,173 |
| 1994 | 2,671.7 | 16.6 | 803.0 | 15.6 | 899.1 | 1,459.6 | 403.5 | 165.1 | 1,820.4 | 1,819.2 | 3,804.7 | 1,202.26 | 11,276 |
| 1995 | 2,756.0 | 13.6 | 806.6 | 18.5 | 1,173.0 | 1,628.9 | 487.6 | 163.5 | 1,802.2 | 2,022.4 | 3,988.0 | 1,396.92 | 12,269 |
| 1996 | 2,799.9 | 19.2 | 769.1 | 17.6 | 1,304.9 | 1,653.3 | 507.3 | 215.8 | 2,379.2 | 2,349.1 | 4,944.0 | 1,303.71 | 13,319 |
| 1997 | 2,676.6 | 18.6 | 758.9 | 16.0 | 1,377.0 | 1,622.1 | 569.4 | 248.3 | 2,737.4 | 2,504.8 | 5,490.4 | 1,163.91 | 13,693 |
| 1998 | 2,485.9 | 17.0 | 799.3 | 15.2 | 1,485.5 | 1,666.2 | 532.3 | 261.8 | 2,886.6 | 3,036.0 | 6,184.4 | 1,308.08 | 14,494 |
| 1999 | 2,838.9 | 18.5 | 832.1 | 15.9 | 1,441.0 | 1,726.3 | 580.4 | 333.4 | 3,676.5 | 2,850.2 | 6,860.1 | 1,444.85 | 15,758 |
| 2000 | 3,596.2 | 18.3 | 979.2 | 19.0 | 1,559.5 | 1,747.6 | 608.7 | 327.4 | 3,610.0 | 3,093.3 | 7,030.7 | 1,514.83 | 17,074 |
| 2001 | 5,788.0 | 19.3 | 824.2 | 18.2 | 1,650.8 | 1,620.6 | 581.3 | 278.5 | 3,071.1 | 2,877.5 | 6,227.1 | 1,371.36 | 18,101 |
| 2002 | 6,867.7 | 20.7 | 857.8 | 18.9 | 1,503.6 | 1,823.9 | 625.3 | 291.2 | 3,210.3 | 3,184.8 | 6,686.2 | 1,461.84 | 19,866 |
| 2003 | 4,308.4 | 19.3 | 850.7 | 19.7 | 1,595.9 | 1,865.8 | 623.4 | 317.8 | 3,503.9 | 3,237.6 | 7,059.3 | 1,495.50 | 17,838 |
| 2004 | 4,562.1 | 20.5 | 936.3 | 20.8 | 1,866.3 | 1,957.7 | 673.3 | 354.9 | 3,912.7 | 3,488.1 | 7,755.7 | 1,600.29 | 19,393 |
| 2005 | 4,203.1 | 21.4 | 945.8 | 23.8 | 2,028.5 | 1,922.7 | 671.1 | 381.6 | 4,207.9 | 3,823.5 | 8,413.1 | 1,675.52 | 19,905 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|------|--|--------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|--|----------------------------|--------|
| | AA Agricult ure, Forestry and Fishing | BB Mining | CC Manufact uring | DD Electricit y, Gas, Water and Waste Services | EE Construc tion | FF-GH Wholesal e Trade Retail Trade and Accomm odation | II-JJ Transport, Postal and Warehousin g Information Media and Telecommun ications | KK Financial and Insurance Services | LL Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services excl OOP | MN Professional, Scientific, Technical, Administrative and Support Services | KK-MN FIRE: Finance, Rental, Real Estate and Business Services | OO-RS Other Services | Total |
| 2006 | 3,596.3 | 22.6 | 938.2 | 26.6 | 2,176.9 | 1,940.2 | 702.2 | 366.9 | 4,045.7 | 3,992.9 | 8,405.5 | 1,811.55 | 19,620 |
| 2007 | 4,312.6 | 12.4 | 841.5 | 33.4 | 2,228.2 | 1,723.5 | 635.2 | 472.4 | 5,208.6 | 3,951.4 | 9,632.4 | 1,860.86 | 21,280 |
| 2008 | 6,968.1 | 17.6 | 860.6 | 35.2 | 2,233.4 | 1,680.7 | 629.6 | 573.3 | 5,046.4 | 4,174.5 | 9,794.2 | 1,975.66 | 24,195 |
| 2009 | 4,156.2 | 28.5 | 846.0 | 37.8 | 2,173.1 | 1,738.5 | 650.5 | 431.0 | 5,342.8 | 4,511.3 | 10,285.1 | 2,142.37 | 22,058 |
| 2010 | 6,140.9 | 38.7 | 846.6 | 37.6 | 1,899.3 | 1,725.3 | 614.9 | 584.8 | 5,759.8 | 4,313.3 | 10,657.9 | 2,195.66 | 24,157 |
| 2011 | 8,117.0 | 32.4 | 877.5 | 37.2 | 1,982.2 | 1,816.5 | 664.8 | 447.5 | 6,011.9 | 4,434.4 | 10,893.8 | 2,207.55 | 26,629 |
| 2012 | 8,012.8 | 24.2 | 944.3 | 53.2 | 2,107.9 | 2,041.6 | 718.1 | 82.2 | 7,570.6 | 4,949.6 | 12,602.4 | 2,652.44 | 29,157 |
| 2013 | 5,845.8 | 30.0 | 894.1 | 51.2 | 2,070.7 | 1,955.3 | 737.8 | 106.7 | 7,293.8 | 4,904.0 | 12,304.5 | 2,336.59 | 26,226 |
| 2014 | 10,150.9 | 25.3 | 934.8 | 29.7 | 2,303.5 | 2,067.5 | 708.0 | 320.1 | 7,654.8 | 5,048.5 | 13,023.5 | 2,220.78 | 31,464 |
| 2015 | 4,712.5 | 25.3 | 1,025.6 | 40.1 | 2,865.4 | 2,274.0 | 875.0 | 286.4 | 8,115.1 | 5,580.6 | 13,982.1 | 2,612.08 | 28,412 |
| 2016 | 3,910.9 | 21.6 | 1,044.0 | 46.6 | 3,003.3 | 2,335.3 | 808.7 | 615.1 | 9,109.1 | 5,820.2 | 15,544.4 | 2,647.19 | 29,362 |
| 2017 | 7,307.2 | 20.0 | 1,121.5 | 41.4 | 3,198.0 | 2,515.1 | 893.4 | 607.2 | 10,073.7 | 6,180.8 | 16,861.6 | 2,962.82 | 34,921 |
| 2018 | 8,695.2 | 19.7 | 1,133.4 | 41.6 | 3,348.1 | 2,635.6 | 901.5 | 657.7 | 10,440.7 | 6,241.0 | 17,339.4 | 3,008.43 | 37,123 |
| 2019 | 8,423.4 | 19.1 | 1,223.4 | 48.2 | 3,753.7 | 2,727.1 | 942.2 | 638.9 | 11,403.4 | 6,743.2 | 18,785.5 | 3,280.36 | 39,203 |
| 2020 | 9,506.5 | 21.2 | 1,218.9 | 53.6 | 4,102.6 | 2,910.5 | 1,080.6 | 630.6 | 11,945.8 | 7,203.2 | 19,779.6 | 3,587.58 | 42,261 |
| 2021 | 9,892.3 | 21.9 | 1,261.3 | 51.1 | 4,271.1 | 3,162.7 | 1,093.7 | 659.8 | 12,694.1 | 7,402.4 | 20,756.3 | 3,826.59 | 44,337 |
| 2022 | 11,559.1 | 25.3 | 1,426.0 | 51.4 | 5,002.5 | 3,428.9 | 1,285.8 | 664.3 | 13,346.0 | 8,244.2 | 22,254.5 | 4,145.60 | 49,179 |
| 2023 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46,739 |

Sources for Table 4:

Column (13) reproduces the total Gross Mixed Income series from column (11) of Table 3. The remaining columns of this table allocate this total across industries using industry shares of total self-employed income derived from the following sources:

2007-2022 file 'Mixinc_industry_matrix_2022' supplied by Statistics NZ December 2023, scaled to match the total in column (13).

1977-2006 Figures for Entrepreneurial income of corporates [a gross measure under the StatsNZ methodology] plus net mixed income of noncorporates, from file 'ProdIndustry_for_Bill_1977-2013' supplied by Statistics New Zealand, plus CFK of noncorporates from files 'Noncorporate CFK by industry' and 'Non-corporate financial auxiliaries' supplied by Statistics New Zealand. The supplied data for industries KK and LL has been adjusted on the basis of the ratio between these two at 2007.

1950-1976 data on the industry distribution of self-employed income were assembled from *New Zealand Official Yearbook [NZOYB]* and *Incomes and Income Tax Statistics* as follows:

- 1950: 1953 NZOYB, Chapter 34 average assessable and returnable incomes for the income year 1949-50.
- 1951: 1954 NZOYB, Chapter 35 average assessable and returnable incomes for the income year 1950-51
- 1952: 1955 NZOYB, Chapter 35 average assessable and returnable incomes for the income year 1951-52.
- 1953: 1956 NZOYB, Chapter 35 average assessable and returnable incomes for the income year 1952-53.
- 1954: 1957 NZOYB, Chapter 35 average assessable and returnable incomes for the income year 1953-54.
- 1955: 1958 NZOYB, Chapter 35 average assessable and returnable incomes for the income year 1954-55.
- 1956: 1959 NZOYB, Chapter 35 average assessable and returnable incomes for the income year 1955-56.
- 1957: 1960 NZOYB, Chapter 35 average assessable and returnable incomes for the income year 1956-57.
- 1958: 1961 NZOYB, Chapter 31 table of Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1957-58 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1959: 1962 NZOYB, Chapter 31 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1958-59 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1960: 1964 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1959-60 analysed by industrial affiliation. [Note that the same table appears in the 1963 NZOYB]
- 1961: 1966 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1960-61 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1962: Provisional total income estimates for the Self-Employed, 1961-62 estimates, from 1966 NZOYB, Chapter 28.
- 1963: 1967 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1962-63 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1964: 1968 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1963-64 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1965: 1969 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1964-65 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1966: 1970 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1965-66 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1967: 1971 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1966-67 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1968: 1972 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1967-68 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1969: 1973 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1968-69 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1970: 1974 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified as mainly deriving income from self-employment in 1969-70 analysed by industrial affiliation.
- 1971: 1975 NZOYB, Chapter 28 Incomes of individuals who were classified in 1970-71 as self-employed are analysed by industrial affiliation.

1972: *Incomes and Income Tax for the Income Year 1971-1972*, Department of Statistics, 1977, Table 9

1973: *Incomes and Income Tax for the Income Year 1975-76*, Department of Statistics, 1977, Table 9

1974 Source: *Incomes and Income Tax to 1977*, Department of Statistics, 1978, Table 9

1975 is provisional data only, which does not have the full industry breakdown, so some subsectors are estimated from their proportion in the previous year. Source: 1978 NZOYB, Chapter 28 table 'Source of Total Income for 1974-75'

1976 Change in both industry classification and definitions of types of income from this year, creating a break in some series, particularly FIRE, Trade restaurants hotels, and Other Services. Source: *Incomes and Income Tax to 1979*, Department of Statistics, 1980, Table 9.

1977: *Incomes and Income Tax to 1980*, Department of Statistics, 1980, Table 9.

Table 5: Estimated non-corporate Gross Fixed Capital Formation, \$million

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | Building and construction added | Plant & equipment added | Intangibles | Total |
| 1949 | 338.80 | 93.46 | | 432.27 |
| 1950 | 14.79 | 13.90 | | 28.69 |
| 1951 | 17.04 | 16.78 | | 33.81 |
| 1952 | 21.34 | 21.86 | | 43.20 |
| 1953 | 25.28 | 24.50 | | 49.78 |
| 1954 | 25.63 | 26.18 | | 51.81 |
| 1955 | 30.92 | 29.50 | | 60.42 |
| 1956 | 34.51 | 33.34 | | 67.85 |
| 1957 | 34.55 | 31.25 | | 65.80 |
| 1958 | 36.80 | 33.93 | | 70.73 |
| 1959 | 37.31 | 35.16 | | 72.47 |
| 1960 | 38.35 | 34.07 | | 72.42 |
| 1961 | 42.74 | 39.88 | | 82.62 |
| 1962 | 46.10 | 44.00 | | 90.09 |
| 1963 | 49.66 | 42.82 | | 92.48 |
| 1964 | 50.92 | 44.15 | | 95.07 |
| 1965 | 56.55 | 45.99 | | 102.54 |
| 1966 | 63.26 | 55.31 | | 118.56 |
| 1967 | 68.21 | 59.44 | | 127.65 |
| 1968 | 66.97 | 57.89 | | 124.85 |
| 1969 | 72.25 | 62.39 | | 134.65 |
| 1970 | 79.31 | 72.41 | | 151.72 |
| 1971 | 88.50 | 86.48 | 60.15 | 235.12 |
| 1972 | 106.02 | 117.48 | 1.41 | 224.91 |
| 1973 | 139.47 | 141.79 | 2.05 | 283.31 |
| 1974 | 178.72 | 157.28 | 2.98 | 338.99 |
| 1975 | 223.40 | 169.02 | 4.12 | 396.54 |
| 1976 | 221.27 | 208.88 | 5.77 | 435.91 |
| 1977 | 277.7 | 228.5 | 7.6 | 514.3 |
| 1978 | 252.4 | 220.1 | 9.1 | 481.5 |
| 1979 | 267.6 | 269.8 | 9.9 | 548.2 |
| 1980 | 312.4 | 336.8 | 13.5 | 662.8 |
| 1981 | 377.8 | 385.7 | 17.5 | 780.5 |
| 1982 | 490.9 | 517.0 | 24.8 | 1,033.6 |
| 1983 | 525.7 | 501.4 | 27.0 | 1,053.1 |
| 1984 | 556.9 | 605.1 | 48.0 | 1,209.9 |
| 1985 | 655.8 | 835.2 | 63.7 | 1,553.7 |
| 1986 | 700.4 | 832.6 | 74.9 | 1,607.7 |
| 1987 | 808.9 | 837.9 | 94.1 | 1,740.8 |
| 1988 | 945.5 | 867.4 | 128.3 | 1,941.6 |
| 1989 | 931.3 | 847.8 | 140.9 | 1,919.9 |
| 1990 | 978.8 | 927.8 | 121.5 | 2,027.2 |
| 1991 | 902.4 | 1,000.2 | 138.0 | 2,041.1 |
| 1992 | 810.4 | 816.8 | 124.4 | 1,751.1 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------|
| | Building and construction added | Plant & equipment added | Intangibles | Total |
| 1993 | 824.9 | 1,048.1 | 142.6 | 2,016.0 |
| 1994 | 1,091.3 | 1,318.8 | 147.9 | 2,558.2 |
| 1995 | 1,350.3 | 1,572.2 | 168.2 | 3,090.5 |
| 1996 | 1,591.1 | 1,529.9 | 174.3 | 3,295.5 |
| 1997 | 1,812.8 | 1,616.6 | 183.2 | 3,612.6 |
| 1998 | 1,897.0 | 1,338.7 | 212.4 | 3,449.0 |
| 1999 | 1,772.0 | 1,455.2 | 251.3 | 3,477.2 |
| 2000 | 1,947.2 | 1,773.1 | 294.8 | 4,015.7 |
| 2001 | 1,822.0 | 1,743.5 | 273.4 | 3,840.3 |
| 2002 | 1,646.1 | 2,148.6 | 328.8 | 4,122.5 |
| 2003 | 2,204.3 | 2,015.6 | 294.6 | 4,514.5 |
| 2004 | 2,569.4 | 2,587.5 | 431.4 | 5,587.7 |
| 2005 | 3,154.4 | 2,338.6 | 323.5 | 5,817.1 |
| 2006 | 3,049.1 | 2,582.0 | 418.9 | 6,050.8 |
| 2007 | 3,816.4 | 2,829.5 | 562.4 | 7,208.4 |
| 2008 | 4,121.8 | 2,633.7 | 571.3 | 7,325.7 |
| 2009 | 3,270.8 | 1,736.7 | 409.8 | 5,417.3 |
| 2010 | 3,078.5 | 1,574.0 | 548.0 | 5,202.1 |
| 2011 | 2,679.3 | 1,495.4 | 540.9 | 4,716.1 |
| 2012 | 3,139.7 | 1,538.9 | 578.4 | 5,257.0 |
| 2013 | 2,989.9 | 1,729.8 | 629.0 | 5,348.1 |
| 2014 | 3,616.0 | 1,583.8 | 466.4 | 5,665.5 |
| 2015 | 4,607.2 | 1,902.0 | 385.0 | 6,894.7 |
| 2016 | 4,685.1 | 2,443.1 | 451.3 | 7,579.8 |
| 2017 | 5,802.6 | 2,794.3 | 671.8 | 9,268.7 |
| 2018 | 5,871.7 | 3,323.3 | 766.3 | 9,961.5 |
| 2019 | 6,200.0 | 3,275.1 | 815.0 | 10,289.1 |
| 2020 | 6,676.3 | 3,368.4 | 976.0 | 11,021.4 |
| 2021 | 7,105.6 | 2,625.7 | 855.0 | 10,585.8 |
| 2022 | 9,413.0 | 5,776.9 | 1,758.5 | 16,952.0 |

Sources for Table 5:

1977-2022: Data supplied by Statistics New Zealand.

1950-1976: Authors' estimates of the non-corporate shares of economy-wide GFCF by industry and asset, added.

1949: Authors' estimate of opening historic-cost capital stock.

Table 6: Results from warranted-cost model, \$million

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| | Current dollars | | | | | | | | 2024 dollars | | | | | |
| | Economy-wide Gross Operating Surplus and Mixed Income, excluding owner-occupied property (market sectors from 1972) | Compensation of Employees (in market sectors only from 1972) | Economy-wide labour share % (2)÷(1) | Non-corporate GMI | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m (3)x(4) | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin | Consumer price index, March year average | Non-corporate Mixed Income | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin |
| 1950 | 507 | 490 | 49% | 320 | 157 | 59 | 217 | 104 | 28 | 14,518 | 7,133 | 2,691 | 9,824 | 4,694 |
| 1951 | 718 | 547 | 43% | 484 | 209 | 68 | 277 | 207 | 31 | 19,956 | 8,635 | 2,792 | 11,428 | 8,528 |
| 1952 | 652 | 646 | 50% | 398 | 198 | 78 | 276 | 122 | 34 | 14,688 | 7,311 | 2,880 | 10,192 | 4,496 |
| 1953 | 683 | 690 | 50% | 425 | 214 | 86 | 300 | 125 | 36 | 15,027 | 7,553 | 3,044 | 10,596 | 4,431 |
| 1954 | 765 | 763 | 50% | 470 | 235 | 95 | 329 | 141 | 38 | 15,774 | 7,874 | 3,178 | 11,052 | 4,722 |
| 1955 | 830 | 852 | 51% | 487 | 247 | 104 | 351 | 136 | 39 | 15,869 | 8,038 | 3,406 | 11,444 | 4,426 |
| 1956 | 849 | 924 | 52% | 484 | 252 | 114 | 367 | 117 | 40 | 15,455 | 8,057 | 3,652 | 11,709 | 3,745 |
| 1957 | 899 | 975 | 52% | 531 | 277 | 128 | 405 | 127 | 41 | 16,505 | 8,587 | 3,977 | 12,563 | 3,941 |
| 1958 | 954 | 1,052 | 52% | 581 | 305 | 140 | 445 | 136 | 42 | 17,581 | 9,223 | 4,241 | 13,464 | 4,118 |
| 1959 | 979 | 1,097 | 53% | 538 | 284 | 158 | 442 | 96 | 45 | 15,269 | 8,067 | 4,491 | 12,558 | 2,711 |
| 1960 | 1,056 | 1,161 | 52% | 574 | 300 | 149 | 450 | 124 | 45 | 16,192 | 8,478 | 4,217 | 12,695 | 3,497 |
| 1961 | 1,165 | 1,254 | 52% | 603 | 313 | 158 | 470 | 133 | 46 | 16,760 | 8,691 | 4,378 | 13,069 | 3,692 |
| 1962 | 1,166 | 1,339 | 53% | 537 | 287 | 170 | 457 | 80 | 47 | 14,507 | 7,756 | 4,578 | 12,334 | 2,173 |
| 1963 | 1,302 | 1,419 | 52% | 612 | 319 | 183 | 502 | 110 | 48 | 16,228 | 8,463 | 4,844 | 13,307 | 2,921 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| | Current dollars | | | | | | | | | 2024 dollars | | | | |
| | Economy-wide Gross Operating Surplus and Mixed Income, excluding owner-occupied property (market sectors from 1972) | Compensation of Employees (in market sectors only from 1972) | Economy-wide labour share % (2)÷(1) | Non-corporate GMI | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m (3)x(4) | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin | Consumer price index, March year average | Non-corporate Mixed Income | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin |
| 1964 | 1,440 | 1,525 | 51% | 684 | 352 | 195 | 547 | 137 | 49 | 17,692 | 9,099 | 5,045 | 14,144 | 3,548 |
| 1965 | 1,561 | 1,689 | 52% | 708 | 368 | 210 | 578 | 130 | 51 | 17,550 | 9,120 | 5,214 | 14,334 | 3,216 |
| 1966 | 1,657 | 1,854 | 53% | 736 | 388 | 224 | 612 | 123 | 53 | 17,732 | 9,364 | 5,394 | 14,758 | 2,973 |
| 1967 | 1,660 | 2,003 | 55% | 669 | 366 | 240 | 606 | 64 | 55 | 15,482 | 8,467 | 5,544 | 14,011 | 1,472 |
| 1968 | 1,707 | 2,088 | 55% | 669 | 368 | 266 | 634 | 35 | 58 | 14,738 | 8,109 | 5,857 | 13,966 | 773 |
| 1969 | 1,818 | 2,200 | 55% | 666 | 364 | 285 | 649 | 16 | 61 | 13,907 | 7,614 | 5,949 | 13,563 | 344 |
| 1970 | 2,017 | 2,444 | 55% | 729 | 400 | 305 | 705 | 25 | 64 | 14,545 | 7,968 | 6,087 | 14,056 | 489 |
| 1971 | 2,131 | 2,945 | 58% | 760 | 441 | 335 | 776 | -16 | 70 | 13,745 | 7,975 | 6,051 | 14,026 | -281 |
| 1972 | 2,568 | 2,672 | 51% | 1,109 | 565 | 392 | 958 | 151 | 76 | 18,478 | 9,422 | 6,540 | 15,962 | 2,516 |
| 1973 | 3,055 | 3,000 | 50% | 1,411 | 699 | 423 | 1,122 | 289 | 81 | 22,188 | 10,993 | 6,651 | 17,644 | 4,544 |
| 1974 | 3,570 | 3,534 | 50% | 1,556 | 774 | 476 | 1,250 | 306 | 89 | 22,181 | 11,034 | 6,781 | 17,815 | 4,366 |
| 1975 | 3,487 | 4,274 | 55% | 1,301 | 716 | 536 | 1,253 | 48 | 101 | 16,383 | 9,022 | 6,755 | 15,778 | 606 |
| 1976 | 3,716 | 4,886 | 57% | 1,731 | 983 | 578 | 1,561 | 169 | 118 | 18,600 | 10,565 | 6,216 | 16,781 | 1,819 |
| 1977 | 5,014 | 5,517 | 52% | 2,171 | 1,137 | 659 | 1,796 | 375 | 134 | 20,532 | 10,756 | 6,231 | 16,987 | 3,544 |
| 1978 | 5,351 | 6,253 | 54% | 2,098 | 1,131 | 768 | 1,899 | 200 | 154 | 17,308 | 9,327 | 6,335 | 15,662 | 1,646 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| | Current dollars | | | | | | | | | 2024 dollars | | | | |
| | Economy-wide Gross Operating Surplus and Mixed Income, excluding owner-occupied property (market sectors from 1972) | Compensation of Employees (in market sectors only from 1972) | Economy-wide labour share % (2)÷(1) | Non-corporate GMI | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m (3)x(4) | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin | Consumer price index, March year average | Non-corporate Mixed Income | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin |
| 1979 | 5,984 | 7,131 | 54% | 2,301 | 1,251 | 882 | 2,133 | 168 | 170 | 17,195 | 9,349 | 6,590 | 15,939 | 1,256 |
| 1980 | 6,938 | 8,318 | 55% | 2,946 | 1,606 | 1,083 | 2,689 | 257 | 201 | 18,596 | 10,139 | 6,836 | 16,975 | 1,621 |
| 1981 | 7,785 | 9,747 | 56% | 3,007 | 1,672 | 1,349 | 3,021 | -14 | 231 | 16,472 | 9,157 | 7,390 | 16,547 | -76 |
| 1982 | 9,691 | 11,778 | 55% | 3,514 | 1,928 | 1,645 | 3,573 | -59 | 268 | 16,620 | 9,118 | 7,780 | 16,898 | -277 |
| 1983 | 11,365 | 12,893 | 53% | 3,727 | 1,981 | 2,040 | 4,020 | -294 | 302 | 15,647 | 8,316 | 8,564 | 16,881 | -1,234 |
| 1984 | 14,010 | 13,128 | 48% | 4,199 | 2,031 | 2,273 | 4,304 | -105 | 312 | 17,039 | 8,243 | 9,223 | 17,466 | -427 |
| 1985 | 15,982 | 14,580 | 48% | 4,949 | 2,361 | 2,658 | 5,019 | -70 | 354 | 17,709 | 8,448 | 9,512 | 17,961 | -251 |
| 1986 | 17,434 | 17,220 | 50% | 5,209 | 2,588 | 3,466 | 6,055 | -846 | 400 | 16,500 | 8,199 | 10,980 | 19,179 | -2,679 |
| 1987 | 20,431 | 20,352 | 50% | 5,597 | 2,793 | 4,310 | 7,103 | -1,506 | 473 | 14,987 | 7,479 | 11,541 | 19,021 | -4,033 |
| 1988 | 21,557 | 22,773 | 51% | 6,907 | 3,548 | 5,152 | 8,701 | -1,794 | 516 | 16,972 | 8,719 | 12,660 | 21,379 | -4,407 |
| 1989 | 23,815 | 23,551 | 50% | 8,030 | 3,993 | 5,660 | 9,653 | -1,623 | 536 | 18,969 | 9,432 | 13,371 | 22,803 | -3,834 |
| 1990 | 25,044 | 24,187 | 49% | 7,934 | 3,898 | 6,166 | 10,064 | -2,130 | 574 | 17,512 | 8,604 | 13,610 | 22,214 | -4,702 |
| 1991 | 25,585 | 24,311 | 49% | 7,307 | 3,560 | 6,619 | 10,180 | -2,873 | 600 | 15,430 | 7,518 | 13,978 | 21,496 | -6,066 |
| 1992 | 25,702 | 23,951 | 48% | 7,898 | 3,810 | 6,822 | 10,632 | -2,734 | 605 | 16,546 | 7,981 | 14,292 | 22,273 | -5,727 |
| 1993 | 27,518 | 24,526 | 47% | 7,769 | 3,661 | 6,796 | 10,457 | -2,688 | 611 | 16,120 | 7,597 | 14,101 | 21,698 | -5,578 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| | Current dollars | | | | | | | | | 2024 dollars | | | | |
| | Economy-wide Gross Operating Surplus and Mixed Income, excluding owner-occupied property (market sectors from 1972) | Compensation of Employees (in market sectors only from 1972) | Economy-wide labour share % (2)÷(1) | Non-corporate GMI | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m (3)x(4) | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin | Consumer price index, March year average | Non-corporate Mixed Income | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin |
| 1994 | 31,550 | 25,856 | 45% | 8,527 | 3,841 | 6,844 | 10,685 | -2,158 | 619 | 17,465 | 7,866 | 14,019 | 21,885 | -4,420 |
| 1995 | 34,255 | 28,045 | 45% | 9,210 | 4,146 | 7,000 | 11,146 | -1,936 | 643 | 18,139 | 8,165 | 13,786 | 21,952 | -3,813 |
| 1996 | 36,257 | 29,900 | 45% | 9,827 | 4,441 | 7,331 | 11,772 | -1,945 | 658 | 18,935 | 8,558 | 14,125 | 22,683 | -3,748 |
| 1997 | 37,384 | 31,976 | 46% | 9,968 | 4,595 | 7,635 | 12,230 | -2,262 | 669 | 18,869 | 8,699 | 14,452 | 23,151 | -4,282 |
| 1998 | 38,500 | 33,192 | 46% | 10,600 | 4,908 | 7,979 | 12,887 | -2,287 | 678 | 19,809 | 9,171 | 14,912 | 24,083 | -4,273 |
| 1999 | 39,162 | 33,483 | 46% | 11,522 | 5,311 | 8,259 | 13,570 | -2,048 | 677 | 21,552 | 9,934 | 15,449 | 25,383 | -3,831 |
| 2000 | 43,684 | 34,236 | 44% | 12,599 | 5,536 | 8,061 | 13,597 | -998 | 687 | 23,222 | 10,203 | 14,857 | 25,061 | -1,839 |
| 2001 | 47,192 | 36,123 | 43% | 13,664 | 5,924 | 8,586 | 14,510 | -846 | 708 | 24,437 | 10,595 | 15,355 | 25,950 | -1,513 |
| 2002 | 51,475 | 39,060 | 43% | 14,645 | 6,318 | 9,019 | 15,337 | -692 | 727 | 25,531 | 11,015 | 15,723 | 26,738 | -1,207 |
| 2003 | 52,710 | 41,588 | 44% | 12,736 | 5,617 | 9,610 | 15,227 | -2,491 | 745 | 21,657 | 9,551 | 16,342 | 25,894 | -4,236 |
| 2004 | 56,124 | 44,733 | 44% | 13,606 | 6,035 | 10,058 | 16,093 | -2,487 | 757 | 22,784 | 10,105 | 16,843 | 26,948 | -4,164 |
| 2005 | 59,195 | 48,457 | 45% | 13,726 | 6,178 | 10,708 | 16,886 | -3,160 | 778 | 22,363 | 10,066 | 17,445 | 27,511 | -5,148 |
| 2006 | 60,273 | 52,552 | 47% | 13,198 | 6,147 | 11,255 | 17,403 | -4,205 | 803 | 20,813 | 9,694 | 17,749 | 27,443 | -6,631 |
| 2007 | 62,502 | 56,004 | 47% | 14,244 | 6,731 | 11,847 | 18,578 | -4,334 | 824 | 21,907 | 10,353 | 18,220 | 28,573 | -6,666 |
| 2008 | 68,788 | 60,854 | 47% | 15,845 | 7,438 | 12,551 | 19,988 | -4,143 | 852 | 23,575 | 11,066 | 18,674 | 29,740 | -6,165 |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|
| | Current dollars | | | | | | | | | 2024 dollars | | | | |
| | Economy-wide Gross Operating Surplus and Mixed Income, excluding owner-occupied property (market sectors from 1972) | Compensation of Employees (in market sectors only from 1972) | Economy-wide labour share % (2)÷(1) | Non-corporate GMI | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m (3)x(4) | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin | Consumer price index, March year average | Non-corporate Mixed Income | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin |
| 2009 | 67,310 | 63,327 | 48% | 14,933 | 7,239 | 13,471 | 20,710 | -5,777 | 877 | 21,578 | 10,460 | 19,465 | 29,925 | -8,347 |
| 2010 | 71,335 | 62,982 | 47% | 16,495 | 7,735 | 13,837 | 21,572 | -5,077 | 895 | 23,357 | 10,952 | 19,593 | 30,545 | -7,189 |
| 2011 | 74,318 | 65,221 | 47% | 17,626 | 8,238 | 14,256 | 22,495 | -4,869 | 935 | 23,891 | 11,167 | 19,324 | 30,491 | -6,600 |
| 2012 | 77,059 | 68,016 | 47% | 19,641 | 9,208 | 14,633 | 23,842 | -4,201 | 949 | 26,211 | 12,288 | 19,528 | 31,816 | -5,606 |
| 2013 | 77,024 | 70,290 | 48% | 16,881 | 8,055 | 14,605 | 22,660 | -5,779 | 958 | 22,336 | 10,657 | 19,325 | 29,982 | -7,646 |
| 2014 | 85,910 | 73,178 | 46% | 18,365 | 8,448 | 14,680 | 23,128 | -4,763 | 972 | 23,932 | 11,008 | 19,130 | 30,139 | -6,206 |
| 2015 | 87,538 | 77,730 | 47% | 17,437 | 8,201 | 14,557 | 22,758 | -5,321 | 975 | 22,666 | 10,660 | 18,922 | 29,583 | -6,917 |
| 2016 | 91,387 | 82,629 | 47% | 17,968 | 8,532 | 14,492 | 23,024 | -5,056 | 979 | 23,259 | 11,044 | 18,759 | 29,803 | -6,545 |
| 2017 | 98,031 | 87,307 | 47% | 20,264 | 9,546 | 14,583 | 24,128 | -3,864 | 1000 | 25,674 | 12,094 | 18,476 | 30,571 | -4,896 |
| 2018 | 106,800 | 93,167 | 47% | 21,111 | 9,836 | 14,856 | 24,692 | -3,581 | 1011 | 26,457 | 12,326 | 18,618 | 30,944 | -4,487 |
| 2019 | 110,578 | 98,520 | 47% | 22,353 | 10,532 | 15,273 | 25,805 | -3,452 | 1026 | 27,604 | 13,006 | 18,861 | 31,867 | -4,263 |
| 2020 | 118,227 | 104,635 | 47% | 23,702 | 11,128 | 15,980 | 27,108 | -3,406 | 1052 | 28,546 | 13,403 | 19,246 | 32,648 | -4,102 |
| 2021 | 125,167 | 107,209 | 46% | 24,417 | 11,265 | 16,515 | 27,780 | -3,363 | 1068 | 28,967 | 13,364 | 19,592 | 32,956 | -3,990 |
| 2022 | 133,248 | 118,363 | 47% | 26,827 | 12,620 | 17,322 | 29,942 | -3,115 | 1142 | 29,763 | 14,001 | 19,218 | 33,219 | -3,456 |
| 2023 | 140,284 | 128,800 | 48% | 25,748 | 12,325 | | | | 1218 | | | | | |

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|------|
| | Current dollars | | | | | | | | 2024 dollars | | | | | |
| Economy-wide Gross Operating Surplus and Mixed Income, excluding owner-occupied property (market sectors from 1972) | Compensation of Employees (in market sectors only from 1972) | Economy-wide labour share % (2)÷(1) | Non-corporate GMI | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m (3)x(4) | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin | Consumer price index, March year average | Non-corporate Gross Mixed Income | Imputed non-corporate labour cost \$m | Non-corporate cost of capital | Total non-corporate costs | Margin | |
| 2024 | | | | | | | | 1267 | | | | | | |

Sources for Table 6:

Column (1) adjusted gross surplus and mixed income (market sectors only from 1972):

1972-2023 is series SNEA.SG03NAC01B02M4 (Market all sectors gross operating surplus and mixed income) from Infoshare table SNE088AA last updated 16 January 2025 10:45am, minus series SNEA.SG03NAC04B02LL2 (owner occupied property) from Infoshare table SNE089AA last updated 15 November 2024 10:45am.

1962-1971 whole economy except owner-occupied property, calculated with some scaling adjustments from Infoshare tables SNA004AA and ONA001AA.

1950-1960 series back-cast using Infoshare table ONA001AA.

Column (2) compensation of employees (market sectors only from 1972):

1972-2023 is series SNEA.SG03NAC01D10M4 (Compensation of labour, market sectors) from Infoshare table SNE088AA last updated 16 January 2025 10:45am.

1950-1971 as for column (1)

Column (3) is column (2) divided by the sum of columns (1) and (2).

Column (4) is column (9) from Table 3.

Column (5) is column (4) multiplied by column (3).

Column (6) is the result from running the Barkai model from Bertram and Rosenberg (2003) on the detailed data behind the totals for non-corporate Gross Fixed Capital Formation in Table 5. (Non-corporate GFCF has been estimated by industry by asset on the basis of the non-corporate GMI share of total surplus and mixed income in each industry and each industry's average asset composition of GFCF.)

Column (7) is the total of columns (5) and (6).

Column (8) is column (4) minus column (7).

Column (9) is March-year average values of series CPIQ.SE9A from Infoshare table CPI009AA last updated 16 October 2024 10:45am.

Columns (10) to (13) are columns (4) to (8) converted to 2024 dollars using column (9).

Table 7. Income inequality among the self-employed: Ratio between average incomes in decile 10 and decile 2 income

1950 to 1983: Average annual incomes per self-employed in deciles (\$)

1998 to 2023: Weekly incomes per self-employed in deciles (\$)

| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | S10/S2 |
|--------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1950 | 322 | 760 | 947 | 1,114 | 1,318 | 1,563 | 1,851 | 2,739 | 2,739 | 5,512 | 7.25 |
| 1951 | 313 | 791 | 1,021 | 1,235 | 1,483 | 1,787 | 2,194 | 2,829 | 4,193 | 8,625 | 10.91 |
| 1952 | 344 | 803 | 1,054 | 1,287 | 1,552 | 1,818 | 2,197 | 2,718 | 3,720 | 6,845 | 8.52 |
| 1953 | 396 | 879 | 1,172 | 1,408 | 1,720 | 2,072 | 2,427 | 2,991 | 4,181 | 7,276 | 8.28 |
| 1954 | 428 | 915 | 1,194 | 1,486 | 1,767 | 2,131 | 2,536 | 3,148 | 4,454 | 7,924 | 8.66 |
| 1955 | 397 | 958 | 1,259 | 1,570 | 1,828 | 2,186 | 2,665 | 3,294 | 4,652 | 8,228 | 8.59 |
| 1956 | 408 | 991 | 1,354 | 1,624 | 1,943 | 2,233 | 2,695 | 3,275 | 4,539 | 7,650 | 7.72 |
| 1957 | 415 | 1,032 | 1,421 | 1,755 | 2,107 | 2,445 | 2,868 | 3,530 | 4,782 | 8,287 | 8.03 |
| 1958 | 204 | 909 | 1,294 | 1,623 | 1,930 | 2,280 | 2,783 | 3,452 | 4,675 | 8,200 | 9.02 |
| 1959 | 231 | 764 | 1,152 | 1,485 | 1,803 | 2,176 | 2,534 | 3,145 | 4,239 | 6,747 | 8.83 |
| 1960 | 302 | 893 | 1,329 | 1,660 | 2,070 | 2,386 | 2,845 | 3,534 | 4,798 | 7,359 | 8.24 |
| 1961 | 348 | 955 | 1,366 | 1,763 | 2,124 | 2,494 | 2,954 | 3,572 | 4,873 | 7,624 | 7.98 |
| 1962 | 284 | 894 | 1,301 | 1,663 | 2,064 | 2,416 | 2,844 | 3,453 | 4,587 | 7,366 | 8.24 |
| 1963 | 230 | 853 | 1,309 | 1,683 | 2,087 | 2,434 | 2,869 | 3,496 | 4,914 | 8,010 | 9.39 |
| 1964 | 286 | 918 | 1,371 | 1,785 | 2,165 | 2,537 | 3,057 | 3,947 | 5,000 | 8,528 | 9.29 |
| 1965 | 366 | 1,067 | 1,521 | 1,976 | 2,323 | 2,751 | 3,236 | 4,378 | 5,010 | 8,609 | 8.07 |
| 1966 | 356 | 1,083 | 1,583 | 2,061 | 2,414 | 2,830 | 3,379 | 4,512 | 5,134 | 8,909 | 8.23 |
| 1967 | 275 | 1,006 | 1,532 | 2,039 | 2,422 | 2,867 | 3,417 | 4,418 | 4,905 | 8,599 | 8.55 |
| 1968 | 218 | 971 | 1,519 | 2,012 | 2,420 | 2,884 | 3,489 | 4,549 | 4,999 | 8,992 | 9.26 |
| 1969 | 181 | 874 | 1,495 | 2,012 | 2,442 | 2,931 | 3,516 | 4,596 | 5,218 | 9,528 | 10.90 |
| 1970 | 204 | 1,021 | 1,625 | 2,123 | 2,613 | 3,107 | 3,729 | 4,538 | 5,830 | 10,395 | 10.18 |
| 1971 | 294 | 1,182 | 1,794 | 2,324 | 2,872 | 3,432 | 4,041 | 4,901 | 6,224 | 11,340 | 9.59 |
| 1972 | 337 | 1,380 | 2,165 | 2,796 | 3,390 | 4,057 | 4,806 | 5,852 | 7,368 | 13,548 | 9.82 |

| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | \$10/S2 |
|--------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1973 | 396 | 1,522 | 2,437 | 3,200 | 3,994 | 4,791 | 5,767 | 7,080 | 9,409 | 18,010 | 11.83 |
| 1974 | 258 | 1,400 | 2,518 | 3,466 | 4,317 | 5,252 | 6,391 | 7,947 | 10,738 | 21,141 | 15.10 |
| 1975 | 452 | 1,761 | 2,780 | 3,669 | 4,511 | 5,394 | 6,500 | 8,105 | 10,522 | 20,933 | 11.89 |
| 1976 | 616 | 2,020 | 3,216 | 4,191 | 5,078 | 6,173 | 7,481 | 9,177 | 12,210 | 23,566 | 11.67 |
| 1977 | 940 | 2,822 | 3,976 | 4,949 | 5,906 | 7,003 | 8,590 | 10,358 | 14,159 | 26,897 | 9.53 |
| 1978 | 547 | 2,092 | 3,391 | 4,522 | 5,662 | 6,828 | 8,354 | 10,465 | 14,131 | 26,997 | 12.90 |
| 1979 | 645 | 2,538 | 3,989 | 5,172 | 6,362 | 7,834 | 9,461 | 11,981 | 16,266 | 31,230 | 12.30 |
| 1980 | 680 | 2,984 | 4,925 | 6,327 | 7,911 | 9,513 | 11,653 | 14,506 | 19,205 | 35,645 | 11.95 |
| 1981 | 633 | 3,136 | 5,034 | 6,665 | 8,136 | 10,077 | 12,225 | 15,030 | 19,728 | 36,634 | 11.68 |
| 1982 | 515 | 3,318 | 5,568 | 7,189 | 9,174 | 11,117 | 13,336 | 16,429 | 21,507 | 41,178 | 12.41 |
| 1983 | 440 | 3,152 | 5,778 | 7,591 | 9,672 | 11,962 | 14,435 | 17,939 | 23,811 | 44,705 | 14.18 |

| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | \$10/S2 |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1998 | -53.90 | 147.08 | 301.46 | 439.14 | 493.59 | 641.40 | 748.76 | 921.15 | 1,177.48 | 1,970.72 | 13.40 |
| 1999 | -66.30 | 164.11 | 306.04 | 417.97 | 502.95 | 616.97 | 882.63 | 776.98 | 1,291.85 | 1,971.38 | 12.01 |
| 2000 | -64.89 | 160.92 | 288.64 | 424.33 | 516.64 | 605.47 | 900.94 | 724.90 | 1,186.39 | 1,962.43 | 12.19 |
| 2001 | -19.34 | 197.84 | 373.01 | 464.97 | 563.01 | 652.18 | 739.42 | 891.66 | 1,315.87 | 2,005.72 | 10.14 |
| 2002 | -29.52 | 234.41 | 374.91 | 517.28 | 594.61 | 738.53 | 895.96 | 1,042.19 | 1,356.69 | 2,425.64 | 10.35 |
| 2003 | 5.19 | 233.73 | 384.76 | 482.04 | 617.30 | 704.34 | 988.62 | 1,154.33 | 1,500.05 | 2,502.93 | 10.71 |
| 2004 | -1.25 | 248.98 | 409.47 | 508.88 | 632.42 | 868.77 | 753.44 | 1,059.34 | 1,432.16 | 2,878.97 | 11.56 |
| 2005 | -129.97 | 200.87 | 369.71 | 499.55 | 610.15 | 675.96 | 905.62 | 1,063.72 | 1,519.69 | 2,463.97 | 12.27 |
| 2006 | -145.07 | 150.54 | 403.73 | 521.63 | 638.14 | 712.20 | 896.61 | 1,049.62 | 1,353.94 | 2,568.11 | 17.06 |
| 2007 | -150.30 | 116.90 | 346.44 | 508.52 | 658.64 | 792.29 | 910.63 | 1,223.68 | 1,497.01 | 2,747.21 | 23.50 |
| 2008 | -253.51 | 105.22 | 303.59 | 501.53 | 581.25 | 800.29 | 928.30 | 1,202.13 | 1,759.86 | 2,654.96 | 25.23 |
| 2009 | -239.33 | 90.34 | 344.95 | 465.47 | 665.77 | 811.36 | 1,022.83 | 1,224.16 | 1,597.55 | 3,138.44 | 34.74 |
| 2010 | -370.24 | 78.09 | 267.79 | 430.91 | 558.88 | 740.57 | 927.80 | 1,206.06 | 1,631.26 | 3,079.47 | 39.44 |
| 2011 | -388.42 | 24.48 | 228.97 | 401.98 | 608.74 | 745.17 | 949.75 | 1,169.85 | 1,630.02 | 2,790.93 | 114.03 |
| 2012 | -196.33 | 98.10 | 290.82 | 449.83 | 608.07 | 806.74 | 1,067.73 | 1,135.94 | 1,615.62 | 2,956.20 | 30.14 |

| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | S10/S2 |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| 2013 | -248.96 | 120.34 | 396.14 | 487.16 | 839.23 | 772.61 | 979.05 | 1,241.53 | 1,743.81 | 2,570.05 | 21.36 |
| 2014 | -160.83 | 171.43 | 430.61 | 575.30 | 711.99 | 953.99 | 1,269.33 | 1,234.82 | 1,737.03 | 3,675.45 | 21.44 |
| 2015 | -266.29 | 109.84 | 354.67 | 567.82 | 762.89 | 805.53 | 1,061.80 | 1,347.26 | 1,729.24 | 3,337.17 | 30.38 |
| 2016 | -635.80 | 82.08 | 357.36 | 604.77 | 714.56 | 942.78 | 1,182.12 | 1,537.58 | 1,915.00 | 3,607.08 | 43.95 |
| 2017 | -377.39 | 87.69 | 355.69 | 575.00 | 736.91 | 932.43 | 1,179.06 | 1,503.93 | 2,067.90 | 3,370.29 | 38.44 |
| 2018 | -362.97 | 37.55 | 334.97 | 591.75 | 809.07 | 937.00 | 1,309.79 | 1,516.88 | 2,263.09 | 3,851.28 | 102.58 |
| 2019 | -422.17 | 75.05 | 329.67 | 610.25 | 742.01 | 928.31 | 1,291.38 | 1,687.76 | 2,464.11 | 3,787.49 | 50.46 |
| 2020 | -624.20 | 58.22 | 277.21 | 503.51 | 704.10 | 950.39 | 1,186.48 | 1,566.01 | 2,056.06 | 3,504.50 | 60.19 |
| 2021 | -444.96 | 98.16 | 347.92 | 635.76 | 830.92 | 1,059.39 | 1,282.89 | 1,766.06 | 2,471.77 | 4,273.24 | 43.53 |
| 2022 | -531.45 | 50.37 | 356.88 | 632.19 | 810.69 | 1,125.79 | 1,399.13 | 1,890.66 | 2,356.99 | 4,297.86 | 85.32 |
| 2023 | -435.85 | 111.46 | 363.53 | 624.36 | 880.78 | 1,185.87 | 1,414.15 | 1,739.23 | 2,554.80 | 4,185.08 | 37.55 |

Sources 1950 to 1983:

For the following years ended March, Tables from New Zealand Official Yearbooks (NZOYB, Dept of Statistics) of "Assessable income of individuals - business incomes (farming, private traders, professional etc.) excluding 'investment income'" or "The incomes of self-employed individuals by the amount of total income" or similar in the Chapter on "Incomes and Income Tax"; or from publications "Incomes and Income Tax" (IIT), Table 3, Incomes of self-employed by amount of total income" or of "Incomes of Individuals" or similar.

Note that income below a minimum (until 1954 £300, from 1955 to 1957 £375), was exempt from tax so income earners with incomes below that would not necessarily be counted. However for the years until 1957 the NZOYBs provided tables of estimated numbers below the minimum which are used to complete the bottom of the distribution as well as data allows.

| Year | Source | Year in title of source |
|------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1950 | NZOYB | 1953 |
| 1951 | NZIIT | to 1950-51 |
| 1952 | NZIIT | to 1951-52 |

| Year | Source | Year in title of source |
|------|--------|-------------------------|
| 1967 | NZOYB | 1970 |
| 1968 | NZIIT | to 1969-70 |
| 1969 | NZIIT | to 1970-71 |
| 1970 | NZIIT | to 1971-72 |

| Year | Source | Year in title of source |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1950 | NZOYB | 1953 |
| 1953 | NZIIT | to 1952-53 |
| 1954 | NZOYB | 1957 |
| 1955 | NZOYB | 1958 |
| 1956 | NZOYB | 1959 |
| 1957 | NZOYB | 1960 |
| 1958 | NZOYB | 1961 |
| 1959 | NZIIT | to 1958-59 |
| 1960 | NZOYB | 1963 |
| 1961 | NZOYB | 1964 |
| 1962 | NZOYB | 1965 |
| 1963 | NZOYB | 1966 |
| 1964 | NZOYB | 1967 |
| 1965 | NZOYB | 1968 |
| 1966 | NZOYB | 1969 |

| Year | Source | Year in title of source |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1967 | NZOYB | 1970 |
| 1971 | NZIIT | to 1972-73 |
| 1972 | NZIIT | for the income year 1971-72 |
| 1973 | NZIIT | to 1975-76 |
| 1974 | NZIIT | to 1977 |
| 1975 | NZOYB | 1978 |
| 1976 | NZIIT | to 1979 |
| 1977 | NZOYB | 1979 |
| 1978 | NZIIT | to 1980 |
| 1979 | NZIIT | to 1981 |
| 1980 | NZIIT | 1979-80 |
| 1981 | NZIIT | 1980-81 and 1981-82 |
| 1982 | NZIIT | 1980-81 and 1981-82 |
| 1983 | NZIIT | 1982-83 |

Sources 1998 to 2023:

Data on weekly income per person by decile of hourly income provided from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) on special request by Statistics New Zealand.

Table 8. Decile real average hourly earnings from 1998 to 2023 (June 2023 \$)

Table 8a. Self-employed:

| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | All |
|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 1998 | -2.36 | 5.12 | 10.93 | 15.57 | 20.01 | 24.95 | 31.01 | 38.69 | 53.39 | 122.56 | 27.84 |
| 1999 | -2.77 | 5.84 | 11.42 | 15.81 | 20.23 | 25.03 | 31.18 | 40.16 | 58.37 | 132.71 | 28.66 |
| 2000 | -2.72 | 5.66 | 10.66 | 15.02 | 19.57 | 24.20 | 30.51 | 39.30 | 53.99 | 121.61 | 27.35 |
| 2001 | -0.78 | 7.37 | 12.17 | 16.62 | 20.73 | 24.96 | 30.26 | 37.91 | 53.26 | 117.70 | 28.37 |
| 2002 | -1.12 | 8.12 | 12.97 | 17.77 | 22.43 | 27.39 | 33.70 | 42.87 | 58.70 | 136.12 | 31.52 |
| 2003 | 0.18 | 8.19 | 13.61 | 18.43 | 22.93 | 28.15 | 34.48 | 45.08 | 64.80 | 154.21 | 33.36 |
| 2004 | -0.05 | 8.45 | 13.81 | 18.11 | 22.26 | 27.71 | 34.10 | 43.13 | 62.43 | 169.86 | 33.72 |
| 2005 | -4.91 | 6.85 | 12.24 | 17.23 | 22.04 | 26.72 | 33.11 | 42.38 | 61.70 | 147.39 | 31.24 |
| 2006 | -5.32 | 5.27 | 11.50 | 16.52 | 21.72 | 26.31 | 31.63 | 40.86 | 55.52 | 139.12 | 29.55 |
| 2007 | -5.31 | 3.97 | 10.75 | 15.92 | 21.02 | 26.94 | 33.75 | 44.06 | 63.51 | 154.23 | 31.03 |
| 2008 | -9.02 | 3.30 | 9.58 | 15.21 | 20.16 | 25.47 | 32.66 | 41.97 | 63.37 | 147.48 | 29.83 |
| 2009 | -8.10 | 3.04 | 9.83 | 15.15 | 20.89 | 26.82 | 34.05 | 43.94 | 63.66 | 160.46 | 31.48 |
| 2010 | -12.29 | 2.36 | 8.12 | 13.21 | 18.02 | 24.15 | 31.19 | 41.93 | 59.67 | 140.34 | 28.66 |
| 2011 | -12.90 | 0.75 | 6.36 | 11.96 | 17.41 | 23.16 | 30.06 | 39.86 | 59.75 | 136.16 | 26.48 |
| 2012 | -6.73 | 3.04 | 8.72 | 13.71 | 18.94 | 24.29 | 31.93 | 43.24 | 61.48 | 138.46 | 29.41 |
| 2013 | -8.15 | 3.67 | 10.96 | 16.13 | 21.39 | 26.83 | 33.01 | 42.50 | 62.51 | 131.40 | 29.27 |
| 2014 | -5.23 | 5.21 | 11.90 | 17.22 | 22.44 | 28.43 | 35.90 | 46.38 | 64.19 | 151.81 | 34.00 |
| 2015 | -8.61 | 3.47 | 10.07 | 15.64 | 21.40 | 26.71 | 34.01 | 44.55 | 62.74 | 143.40 | 31.42 |
| 2016 | -23.58 | 3.32 | 10.01 | 17.84 | 23.74 | 30.45 | 39.12 | 50.94 | 73.59 | 162.73 | 35.43 |
| 2017 | -16.06 | 3.60 | 10.19 | 17.44 | 23.47 | 30.11 | 38.61 | 52.85 | 75.59 | 164.26 | 36.60 |
| 2018 | -14.62 | 1.46 | 10.13 | 17.70 | 24.79 | 31.94 | 41.51 | 55.76 | 85.72 | 196.31 | 39.78 |
| 2019 | -15.93 | 2.90 | 9.55 | 17.75 | 24.48 | 31.47 | 41.43 | 54.32 | 80.95 | 186.66 | 39.08 |
| 2020 | -21.74 | 2.31 | 7.92 | 14.92 | 21.56 | 28.61 | 37.88 | 49.74 | 71.72 | 162.09 | 33.76 |
| 2021 | -16.34 | 3.29 | 10.01 | 17.86 | 24.74 | 31.81 | 40.84 | 55.67 | 85.58 | 200.30 | 40.05 |
| 2022 | -17.62 | 1.79 | 9.60 | 17.14 | 23.56 | 30.98 | 40.61 | 54.27 | 79.13 | 170.86 | 37.84 |
| 2023 | -14.89 | 3.78 | 9.02 | 16.40 | 23.30 | 30.59 | 38.26 | 50.41 | 74.89 | 154.35 | 36.44 |

Table 8b. Wage and salary workers:

| Decile | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | All |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1998 | 11.78 | 16.18 | 18.15 | 20.35 | 22.64 | 25.36 | 28.10 | 31.87 | 37.35 | 58.10 | 28.14 |
| 1999 | 11.73 | 16.46 | 18.44 | 20.66 | 22.92 | 25.75 | 28.78 | 32.80 | 38.98 | 60.54 | 28.90 |
| 2000 | 12.60 | 16.75 | 18.47 | 20.60 | 22.93 | 25.62 | 28.57 | 32.44 | 38.64 | 60.81 | 28.85 |
| 2001 | 12.55 | 16.57 | 18.41 | 20.76 | 22.99 | 25.55 | 28.62 | 32.52 | 39.07 | 62.25 | 29.06 |
| 2002 | 11.98 | 16.26 | 18.14 | 20.48 | 22.98 | 25.57 | 28.60 | 32.73 | 39.10 | 61.15 | 28.74 |
| 2003 | 12.79 | 16.61 | 18.70 | 20.81 | 23.30 | 25.83 | 29.09 | 33.33 | 40.80 | 69.84 | 29.95 |
| 2004 | 13.40 | 16.77 | 18.88 | 21.10 | 23.62 | 26.38 | 29.68 | 33.79 | 40.59 | 67.94 | 30.28 |
| 2005 | 13.31 | 16.87 | 19.21 | 21.69 | 24.15 | 26.92 | 30.30 | 34.74 | 42.10 | 70.15 | 30.93 |
| 2006 | 13.21 | 16.91 | 19.19 | 21.81 | 24.24 | 27.06 | 30.43 | 35.21 | 42.84 | 67.89 | 30.71 |
| 2007 | 14.12 | 17.58 | 19.75 | 22.28 | 25.02 | 28.12 | 31.59 | 36.39 | 44.45 | 74.58 | 32.36 |
| 2008 | 15.10 | 18.13 | 20.23 | 22.35 | 25.12 | 28.13 | 31.85 | 36.98 | 45.10 | 73.94 | 32.74 |
| 2009 | 15.28 | 18.64 | 20.57 | 23.00 | 25.79 | 28.89 | 32.85 | 37.75 | 45.60 | 72.38 | 33.03 |
| 2010 | 15.53 | 18.84 | 20.93 | 23.40 | 26.14 | 29.28 | 33.32 | 38.62 | 46.70 | 75.86 | 33.92 |
| 2011 | 15.03 | 18.26 | 20.16 | 22.64 | 25.32 | 28.55 | 32.63 | 37.97 | 46.48 | 74.99 | 33.04 |
| 2012 | 15.15 | 18.56 | 20.50 | 22.88 | 25.61 | 28.93 | 33.09 | 38.56 | 47.11 | 74.26 | 33.36 |
| 2013 | 15.79 | 18.84 | 20.94 | 23.45 | 26.12 | 29.66 | 33.72 | 39.33 | 47.99 | 77.25 | 34.14 |
| 2014 | 15.46 | 18.87 | 20.96 | 23.39 | 26.08 | 29.50 | 33.71 | 39.62 | 48.53 | 80.40 | 34.49 |
| 2015 | 16.37 | 19.41 | 21.50 | 24.03 | 26.88 | 30.48 | 34.81 | 40.66 | 50.15 | 80.67 | 35.44 |
| 2016 | 17.53 | 20.35 | 22.50 | 24.85 | 27.78 | 31.27 | 35.40 | 40.65 | 49.30 | 81.68 | 36.22 |
| 2017 | 18.13 | 20.72 | 22.93 | 25.44 | 28.44 | 31.61 | 35.89 | 41.27 | 49.91 | 79.60 | 36.50 |
| 2018 | 19.08 | 21.55 | 23.68 | 26.11 | 28.97 | 31.90 | 36.05 | 41.39 | 50.24 | 80.74 | 37.01 |
| 2019 | 19.61 | 22.15 | 24.15 | 26.55 | 29.21 | 32.11 | 36.08 | 41.76 | 50.57 | 81.86 | 37.29 |
| 2020 | 20.69 | 23.14 | 25.39 | 27.91 | 30.35 | 33.53 | 37.57 | 43.24 | 52.64 | 81.65 | 38.75 |
| 2021 | 22.16 | 23.86 | 25.67 | 27.78 | 30.04 | 33.18 | 37.14 | 42.58 | 51.58 | 83.20 | 38.70 |
| 2022 | 21.63 | 23.71 | 25.61 | 27.56 | 29.82 | 32.94 | 37.10 | 42.42 | 51.12 | 81.98 | 38.23 |
| 2023 | 21.33 | 23.90 | 25.66 | 27.81 | 30.12 | 33.35 | 37.40 | 43.02 | 52.04 | 81.90 | 38.63 |

Source for both tables:

Data on hours worked and income per hour by decile of income per hour, provided from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) on special request by Statistics New Zealand.

Table 9. Proportion of self-employed with an hourly income below the Minimum Wage, 1998-2023

| | Number Self-employed | Min Wage (MW) | Number below MW | % below MW |
|------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1998 | 328,600 | 7.00 | 94,105 | 28.6% |
| 1999 | 364,400 | 7.00 | 100,344 | 27.5% |
| 2000 | 363,400 | 7.55 | 114,471 | 31.5% |
| 2001 | 360,400 | 7.70 | 98,206 | 27.2% |
| 2002 | 361,500 | 8.00 | 92,383 | 25.6% |
| 2003 | 371,800 | 8.50 | 97,941 | 26.3% |
| 2004 | 390,800 | 9.00 | 108,233 | 27.7% |
| 2005 | 393,000 | 9.50 | 116,906 | 29.7% |
| 2006 | 367,200 | 10.25 | 118,517 | 32.3% |
| 2007 | 365,000 | 11.25 | 132,252 | 36.2% |
| 2008 | 379,200 | 12.00 | 146,965 | 38.8% |
| 2009 | 346,800 | 12.50 | 135,934 | 39.2% |
| 2010 | 346,800 | 12.75 | 150,428 | 43.4% |
| 2011 | 362,800 | 13.00 | 160,016 | 44.1% |
| 2012 | 365,200 | 13.50 | 152,579 | 41.8% |
| 2013 | 321,500 | 13.75 | 122,958 | 38.2% |
| 2014 | 308,400 | 14.25 | 114,583 | 37.2% |
| 2015 | 326,300 | 14.75 | 133,457 | 40.9% |
| 2016 | 482,600 | 15.25 | 179,029 | 37.1% |
| 2017 | 497,800 | 15.75 | 190,244 | 38.2% |
| 2018 | 517,400 | 16.50 | 196,930 | 38.1% |
| 2019 | 532,600 | 17.70 | 205,091 | 38.5% |
| 2020 | 567,600 | 18.90 | 260,718 | 45.9% |
| 2021 | 598,000 | 20.00 | 247,728 | 41.4% |
| 2022 | 581,000 | 21.20 | 252,565 | 43.5% |
| 2023 | 596,600 | 22.70 | 266,020 | 44.6% |

Source:

Data on hours worked and income per hour, by decile of income per hour, provided from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) on special request by Statistics New Zealand.

Minimum wage is at 31 March in year stated.

Number below Minimum Wage estimated by author by linear interpolation between deciles.

Table 10. Industries and annual incomes of the self-employed

Table 10a. 1950 to 1977: Average annual incomes of self-employed (\$)

| Industry | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Sheep farming | 3,092 | 5,216 | 3,522 | 4,021 | 4,404 | 4,574 | 4,085 | 4,597 | 4,251 | 3,182 | 3,607 | 3,446 | 3,076 | 3,479 |
| Dairy farming | 1,592 | 1,764 | 1,838 | 2,104 | 2,123 | 2,033 | 2,097 | 2,318 | 2,217 | 2,169 | 2,386 | 2,507 | 2,254 | 2,231 |
| Other Agricultural and livestock production | 1,880 | 2,268 | 1,991 | 2,195 | 2,417 | 2,575 | 2,479 | 2,705 | 2,702 | 2,323 | 2,411 | 2,442 | 2,417 | 2,386 |
| Forestry, hunting, and fishing | 1,468 | 1,620 | 1,747 | 1,980 | 2,063 | 2,292 | 2,444 | 2,505 | 2,209 | 1,095 | 1,410 | 1,331 | | 1,352 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1,940 | 2,590 | 2,950 | 2,500 | 2,522 | 3,257 | 3,167 | 3,742 | 3,421 | 2,903 | 3,200 | 3,500 | | 3,913 |
| Food, drink, and tobacco manufacturing | 1,572 | 1,850 | 1,976 | 2,024 | 1,938 | 2,063 | 2,588 | 2,451 | 2,533 | 2,667 | 2,613 | 2,622 | | 2,651 |
| Apparel, textiles, and footwear manufacturing | 1,562 | 1,830 | 1,458 | 1,580 | 1,646 | 1,860 | 1,568 | 1,787 | 1,539 | 1,485 | 1,298 | 1,460 | | 1,563 |
| Metals and metal products manufacturing | 1,722 | 1,980 | 2,081 | 2,021 | 2,357 | 2,443 | 2,548 | 2,647 | 2,503 | 2,385 | 2,613 | 2,691 | | 2,677 |
| Other manufacturing manufacturing | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,023 | 1,855 | 2,249 | 2,289 | 2,614 | 2,509 | 2,429 | 2,241 | 2,324 | 2,559 | | 2,498 |
| Construction | 1,624 | 1,786 | 1,840 | 1,998 | 2,100 | 2,259 | 2,365 | 2,390 | 2,328 | 2,136 | 2,320 | 2,492 | 2,771 | 2,651 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,702 | 1,898 | 1,981 | 2,158 | 2,020 | 2,139 | 2,299 | 2,337 | 2,189 | 2,163 | 2,251 | 2,345 | | 2,402 |
| Other Commerce | 2,388 | 3,052 | 3,129 | 2,392 | 3,181 | 3,278 | 3,485 | 3,085 | 3,451 | 3,071 | 3,435 | 3,792 | | 3,667 |
| Transport, storage, and communication | 1,558 | 1,654 | 1,847 | 1,679 | 1,928 | 2,214 | 2,239 | 2,223 | 2,376 | 2,197 | 2,490 | 2,587 | 2,727 | 2,579 |
| Professional | 3,002 | 3,536 | 3,744 | 4,101 | 4,026 | 4,417 | 4,496 | 4,557 | 4,807 | 4,245 | 4,806 | 5,300 | 5,471 | 5,717 |
| Other Services, community | 1,438 | 1,670 | 1,633 | 1,894 | 1,710 | 1,826 | 1,917 | 1,890 | 1,723 | 1,618 | 1,747 | 1,851 | 1,851 | 2,009 |
| Total Self-employed | 1,970 | 2,612 | 2,267 | 2,484 | 2,632 | 2,738 | 2,710 | 2,901 | 2,736 | 2,427 | 2,674 | 2,739 | 2,687 | 2,738 |
| Industry | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Sheep farming | 4,168 | 4,030 | 3,952 | 3,261 | 3,382 | 3,732 | 3,904 | 3,831 | 4,648 | 7,609 | 8,130 | 5,850 | 8,094 | 11,199 |
| Dairy farming | 2,272 | 2,732 | 2,958 | 3,255 | 3,111 | 2,854 | 3,066 | 3,275 | 4,482 | 5,125 | 5,415 | 5,349 | 5,343 | 6,250 |
| Other Agricultural and livestock production | 2,521 | 2,633 | 2,761 | 2,718 | 2,714 | 2,651 | 2,852 | 3,059 | 3,498 | 4,465 | 5,266 | 5,000 | 5,916 | 6,753 |
| Forestry, hunting, and fishing | 1,264 | 1,194 | 1,375 | 1,625 | 1,453 | 1,487 | 1,406 | 2,154 | 2,231 | 2,029 | 1,342 | 1,760 | 6,340 | 7,295 |
| Mining and quarrying | 4,500 | 4,000 | 4,160 | 4,421 | 4,095 | 3,571 | 2,778 | 2,308 | 2,727 | 2,643 | 3,733 | 4,615 | 5,375 | 6,250 |
| Food, drink, and tobacco manufacturing | 2,511 | 2,578 | 2,731 | 2,763 | 2,529 | 2,554 | 3,700 | 3,769 | 4,388 | 4,436 | 4,342 | 4,737 | 5,424 | 5,882 |
| Apparel, textiles, and footwear manufacturing | 1,581 | 1,676 | 1,712 | 1,856 | 1,840 | 1,906 | 2,045 | 2,173 | 2,868 | 3,360 | 4,050 | 4,455 | 6,096 | 6,633 |
| Metals and metal products manufacturing | 2,931 | 3,067 | 3,090 | 3,211 | 2,949 | 3,239 | 3,596 | 4,331 | 4,663 | 4,997 | 5,772 | 6,367 | 6,964 | 7,652 |

| Industry | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Other manufacturing manufacturing | 2,594 | 2,699 | 2,861 | 2,745 | 2,781 | 2,599 | 2,777 | 3,116 | 3,828 | 3,911 | 4,900 | 5,423 | 5,554 | 6,069 |
| Construction | 2,767 | 2,990 | 3,121 | 3,145 | 3,095 | 3,185 | 3,513 | 3,915 | 4,413 | 5,048 | 6,255 | 7,401 | 7,322 | 7,735 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 2,442 | 2,563 | 2,628 | 2,788 | 2,758 | 2,813 | 3,042 | 3,285 | 3,670 | 4,210 | 5,200 | 6,203 | 5,959 | 6,751 |
| Other Commerce | 4,178 | 4,342 | 4,329 | 3,830 | 4,061 | 4,369 | 4,962 | 5,349 | 5,949 | 6,938 | 9,078 | 11,949 | 13,966 | 16,138 |
| Transport, storage, and communication | 2,744 | 2,867 | 3,007 | 3,060 | 2,801 | 2,984 | 3,322 | 3,726 | 4,102 | 4,466 | 5,246 | 6,917 | 6,040 | 6,768 |
| Professional | 6,035 | 6,485 | 6,766 | 7,020 | 7,276 | 7,792 | 8,456 | 9,652 | 11,167 | 12,978 | 15,684 | 16,901 | 15,686 | 14,297 |
| Other Services, community | 2,089 | 2,153 | 2,228 | 2,440 | 2,417 | 2,464 | 2,622 | 2,975 | 3,254 | 3,538 | 4,104 | 5,000 | 5,307 | 8,150 |
| Total Self-employed | 2,944 | 3,108 | 3,212 | 3,211 | 3,205 | 3,279 | 3,518 | 3,841 | 4,570 | 5,661 | 6,343 | 6,463 | 7,373 | 8,515 |

| Count of occurrences | Percentile | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---------|---------|
| | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1 | Low 20% | Top 20% |
| Sheep farming | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 19 |
| Dairy farming | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Other Agricultural and livestock production | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forestry, hunting, and fishing | 16 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Food, drink, and tobacco manufacturing | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Apparel, textiles, and footwear manufacturing | 7 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Metals and metal products manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Other manufacturing manufacturing | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Construction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other Commerce | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 25 |
| Transport, storage, and communication | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Professional | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 28 |
| Other Services, community | 4 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 |

Sources:

Tables of the distribution of incomes of individuals classified by the principal source [i.e. industry] groups, and also the average assessable and returnable incomes (or similar title) from the Chapter "Incomes and Income Tax" in New Zealand Official Yearbooks (NZOYB, Department of Statistics) in the years shown, or Table 9 of Dept of Statistics publications "Income and Income Tax" (NZIIT) for the March years shown.

Note that income below an income minimum (for most of the period, until 1954 £300, from 1955, £375) was exempt from tax so income earners with incomes below that would not necessarily be counted. However for the years until 1957 the NZOYBs provided tables of estimated numbers below the minimum which are used to complete the bottom of the distribution as well as data allows.

| Year | Source | Year in title of source | |
|------|--------|-------------------------|---|
| 1950 | NZOYB | 1953 | |
| 1951 | NZOYB | 1954 | |
| 1952 | NZOYB | 1955 | |
| 1953 | NZOYB | 1956 | |
| 1954 | NZOYB | 1957 | |
| 1955 | NZOYB | 1958 | |
| 1956 | NZOYB | 1959 | |
| 1957 | NZOYB | 1960 | |
| 1958 | NZOYB | 1961 | |
| 1959 | NZOYB | 1962 | |
| 1960 | NZOYB | 1964 | |
| 1961 | NZOYB | 1966 | |
| 1962 | NZOYB | 1965 | P |
| 1963 | NZOYB | 1967 | |

| Year | Source | Year in title of source | |
|------|--------|-----------------------------|----|
| 1964 | NZOYB | 1968 | |
| 1965 | NZOYB | 1969 | |
| 1966 | NZOYB | 1970 | |
| 1967 | NZOYB | 1971 | |
| 1968 | NZOYB | 1972 | |
| 1969 | NZOYB | 1973 | |
| 1970 | NZOYB | 1974 | |
| 1971 | NZOYB | 1975 | |
| 1972 | NZIIT | for the income year 1971-72 | |
| 1973 | NZIIT | to 1975-76 | |
| 1974 | NZIIT | to 1977 | |
| 1975 | NZOYB | 1978 | P* |
| 1976 | NZIIT | to 1979 | |
| 1977 | NZOYB | 1980 | |

P – Provisional estimates

* - Some subsectors estimated by author by maintaining proportion to total sector as in previous year

Table 10b. 2000 to 2023: Median annual incomes of the self-employed (\$)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 23,910 | 34,210 | 36,340 | 25,060 | 24,520 | 25,410 | 23,170 | 24,080 | 28,280 | 24,180 | 26,310 | 35,210 |
| Mining | 33,170 | 39,040 | 38,850 | 49,400 | 39,480 | 42,960 | 45,080 | 41,990 | 42,230 | 48,930 | 50,810 | 56,250 |
| Manufacturing | 28,760 | 29,290 | 31,200 | 32,960 | 34,810 | 36,000 | 36,610 | 37,170 | 38,280 | 37,950 | 36,320 | 37,960 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 26,100 | 25,710 | 27,100 | 30,440 | 34,200 | 35,840 | 36,480 | 38,670 | 38,470 | 35,220 | 40,200 | 43,600 |
| Construction | 25,390 | 25,150 | 27,440 | 30,160 | 32,320 | 34,200 | 35,100 | 35,500 | 36,700 | 35,250 | 33,210 | 34,670 |
| Wholesale trade | 33,290 | 35,170 | 37,650 | 38,010 | 39,220 | 39,850 | 40,000 | 40,970 | 44,010 | 41,800 | 42,940 | 45,940 |
| Retail trade | 23,480 | 24,020 | 26,000 | 27,550 | 27,870 | 28,500 | 28,840 | 29,500 | 30,000 | 29,530 | 29,940 | 30,420 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 13,330 | 13,610 | 15,020 | 16,120 | 17,300 | 17,630 | 18,520 | 19,260 | 19,840 | 19,270 | 19,400 | 20,410 |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 22,540 | 22,630 | 24,470 | 25,490 | 26,190 | 26,740 | 27,490 | 28,780 | 28,340 | 29,000 | 27,900 | 29,100 |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 27,740 | 28,360 | 27,510 | 28,460 | 31,220 | 35,720 | 35,200 | 35,550 | 35,330 | 35,710 | 37,720 | 37,390 |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 39,000 | 39,220 | 41,130 | 40,610 | 42,520 | 43,630 | 44,350 | 45,000 | 44,030 | 42,000 | 43,080 | 44,000 |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 23,730 | 23,750 | 27,640 | 30,590 | 34,850 | 34,710 | 34,650 | 35,930 | 34,000 | 29,380 | 31,260 | 30,380 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 40,130 | 40,000 | 41,390 | 42,730 | 44,180 | 46,190 | 48,490 | 49,950 | 52,040 | 51,850 | 49,200 | 51,070 |
| Administrative and support services | 18,600 | 18,740 | 20,010 | 20,790 | 21,060 | 21,820 | 23,010 | 23,720 | 24,700 | 24,270 | 22,690 | 22,360 |
| Public administration and safety | 20,810 | 23,200 | 23,220 | 25,080 | 27,810 | 26,930 | 30,340 | 32,440 | 29,220 | 25,980 | 28,060 | 29,080 |
| Education and Training | 13,000 | 14,210 | 15,690 | 18,630 | 20,400 | 20,050 | 21,330 | 22,150 | 22,910 | 24,730 | 24,750 | 24,940 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 46,560 | 44,850 | 46,920 | 47,570 | 48,480 | 50,480 | 52,650 | 55,000 | 57,840 | 58,920 | 56,070 | 54,750 |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 16,510 | 17,100 | 18,290 | 19,190 | 19,310 | 20,020 | 20,230 | 20,750 | 21,440 | 21,350 | 19,620 | 19,850 |
| Other services | 23,360 | 23,900 | 26,560 | 27,960 | 28,510 | 29,260 | 30,090 | 30,170 | 31,400 | 31,610 | 30,260 | 30,300 |
| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 39,700 | 36,150 | 44,690 | 39,830 | 34,310 | 41,730 | 47,500 | 47,940 | 50,000 | 51,500 | 59,750 | 56,840 |
| Mining | 60,760 | 66,890 | 70,130 | 68,100 | 64,800 | 66,660 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 72,300 | 65,720 | 77,290 | 81,560 |
| Manufacturing | 40,000 | 41,120 | 44,030 | 46,500 | 48,000 | 50,000 | 51,920 | 53,790 | 54,800 | 56,460 | 62,620 | 67,610 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 47,510 | 48,010 | 49,040 | 52,530 | 55,580 | 58,310 | 62,500 | 62,320 | 65,000 | 67,670 | 67,940 | 70,060 |
| Construction | 36,580 | 39,090 | 41,670 | 43,920 | 46,160 | 48,000 | 48,970 | 51,070 | 52,360 | 52,050 | 58,390 | 62,240 |
| Wholesale trade | 48,000 | 48,240 | 50,280 | 53,300 | 54,920 | 58,920 | 60,270 | 63,100 | 63,750 | 66,330 | 70,000 | 72,470 |
| Retail trade | 32,000 | 33,000 | 35,070 | 36,500 | 38,930 | 40,600 | 42,830 | 44,200 | 45,380 | 48,390 | 52,640 | 55,270 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 23,630 | 23,910 | 25,540 | 28,230 | 31,000 | 33,220 | 35,160 | 37,600 | 37,490 | 41,030 | 45,500 | 49,550 |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 29,920 | 30,650 | 33,460 | 34,990 | 36,210 | 37,170 | 38,870 | 38,380 | 39,400 | 41,100 | 46,790 | 48,880 |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 43,330 | 40,160 | 41,520 | 44,240 | 48,260 | 50,410 | 50,000 | 51,360 | 54,620 | 55,000 | 59,480 | 67,000 |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 48,400 | 50,740 | 54,000 | 55,320 | 60,000 | 60,450 | 63,660 | 65,840 | 69,610 | 71,230 | 79,390 | 81,000 |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 35,450 | 39,490 | 41,860 | 42,550 | 47,370 | 48,260 | 48,000 | 48,490 | 50,000 | 53,370 | 60,510 | 55,000 |

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 53,500 | 54,970 | 57,960 | 60,200 | 63,200 | 65,660 | 65,420 | 68,610 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 79,960 | 86,510 |
| Administrative and support services | 23,280 | 23,660 | 25,050 | 26,520 | 28,720 | 29,180 | 33,820 | 36,130 | 38,420 | 37,990 | 46,500 | 53,220 |
| Public administration and safety | 30,120 | 31,330 | 32,070 | 36,060 | 38,000 | 36,180 | 40,140 | 41,430 | 42,050 | 44,750 | 46,400 | 47,280 |
| Education and Training | 25,810 | 26,370 | 26,820 | 28,030 | 28,650 | 28,830 | 28,990 | 30,550 | 32,870 | 33,080 | 37,880 | 39,170 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 56,480 | 55,500 | 57,520 | 58,720 | 60,000 | 60,340 | 61,000 | 64,080 | 68,100 | 69,480 | 72,260 | 76,550 |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 21,430 | 21,760 | 22,600 | 24,420 | 25,600 | 27,130 | 27,590 | 29,710 | 30,800 | 30,500 | 36,090 | 38,940 |
| Other services | 31,070 | 32,220 | 33,740 | 34,360 | 35,560 | 36,920 | 38,240 | 39,670 | 41,070 | 41,600 | 45,530 | 48,000 |

| Count of occurrences | Percentile | | | | | | | | | | Low 20% | Top 20% | |
|---|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|----|
| | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1 | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mining | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 21 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Construction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale trade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Retail trade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 10 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 23 |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 19 | 0 | 24 |
| Administrative and support services | 0 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Public administration and safety | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Education and Training | 1 | 11 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 0 | 23 |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 13 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Other services | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Source:

LEED Table 1.5: Main earnings source, by industry (ANZSIC06)

Table 11: Gross Mixed Income per hour

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 30.19 | 52.67 | 31.03 | 46.42 | 62.41 | 63.62 | 51.94 | 90.35 |
| Mining | 24.43 | 31.54 | 37.64 | 54.60 | 39.41 | 27.21 | 35.94 | 31.04 |
| Manufacturing | 16.83 | 17.49 | 16.96 | 18.62 | 19.52 | 21.00 | 21.65 | 23.69 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 24.37 | 25.70 | 24.95 | 23.79 | 19.96 | 33.07 | 32.73 | 19.42 |
| Construction | 19.66 | 19.50 | 18.08 | 16.73 | 17.38 | 18.51 | 19.14 | 20.48 |
| Wholesale trade | 21.09 | 20.57 | 22.16 | 20.84 | 22.37 | 25.74 | 25.32 | 30.31 |
| Retail trade | 12.82 | 12.21 | 12.31 | 13.45 | 14.14 | 14.56 | 16.57 | 17.00 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 9.62 | 9.68 | 10.24 | 10.12 | 10.72 | 13.53 | 13.87 | 14.93 |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 15.81 | 16.42 | 15.89 | 16.33 | 16.73 | 17.94 | 20.42 | 20.37 |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 18.23 | 17.77 | 15.76 | 17.09 | 20.67 | 21.23 | 27.57 | 20.23 |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 42.35 | 50.51 | 39.02 | 55.23 | 40.86 | 7.02 | 9.70 | 31.56 |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 150.85 | 148.64 | 156.88 | 173.29 | 174.53 | 221.40 | 242.79 | 244.98 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 38.12 | 39.06 | 38.70 | 37.42 | 35.90 | 40.12 | 41.80 | 44.18 |
| Administrative and support services | 17.11 | 18.68 | 18.62 | 17.67 | 18.11 | 18.35 | 20.58 | 19.87 |
| Education and Training | 21.56 | 19.86 | 22.38 | 20.11 | 17.72 | 21.67 | 18.43 | 23.01 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 42.93 | 43.99 | 43.94 | 51.46 | 50.62 | 52.37 | 53.47 | 47.01 |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 24.31 | 23.07 | 21.62 | 14.67 | 14.38 | 40.53 | 18.46 | 18.99 |
| Other services | 16.83 | 17.23 | 15.67 | 15.21 | 14.51 | 16.32 | 16.22 | 17.54 |
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 43.19 | 37.11 | 72.45 | 92.75 | 87.28 | 96.73 | 96.55 | 104.77 |
| Mining | 25.53 | 24.54 | 34.98 | 41.98 | 72.98 | 80.97 | 139.44 | 485.50 |
| Manufacturing | 25.31 | 26.49 | 28.04 | 28.68 | 30.07 | 30.05 | 36.65 | 42.22 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 25.63 | 27.27 | 27.42 | 27.53 | 34.11 | 35.33 | 22.22 | 29.03 |
| Construction | 24.64 | 25.24 | 25.32 | 26.86 | 28.17 | 29.37 | 30.04 | 32.73 |
| Wholesale trade | 34.30 | 35.52 | 31.11 | 34.31 | 33.94 | 34.76 | 29.22 | 33.40 |
| Retail trade | 18.48 | 19.25 | 23.67 | 26.74 | 25.81 | 27.38 | 29.81 | 34.83 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 16.53 | 17.61 | 20.56 | 22.48 | 22.51 | 24.71 | 33.35 | 41.41 |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 23.95 | 20.87 | 22.97 | 23.74 | 23.42 | 25.54 | 22.39 | 27.94 |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 31.82 | 30.60 | 32.56 | 34.98 | 40.44 | 48.07 | 46.65 | 46.61 |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 29.85 | 57.94 | 60.48 | 71.26 | 64.56 | 60.92 | 49.66 | 51.89 |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 255.94 | 253.43 | 310.37 | 351.90 | 361.14 | 352.64 | 344.75 | 331.32 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 45.59 | 47.59 | 48.99 | 52.08 | 52.59 | 55.89 | 55.31 | 57.61 |

| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Administrative and support services | 19.69 | 22.34 | 21.94 | 23.02 | 24.86 | 25.42 | 28.39 | 31.52 |
| Education and Training | 22.99 | 21.72 | 20.23 | 19.30 | 19.90 | 27.26 | 22.34 | 22.99 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 52.04 | 50.26 | 52.74 | 54.79 | 57.80 | 60.02 | 62.19 | 63.38 |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 22.30 | 22.32 | 21.87 | 22.70 | 25.81 | 30.59 | 25.80 | 30.75 |
| Other services | 18.56 | 19.21 | 18.92 | 20.20 | 21.22 | 22.92 | 23.31 | 22.56 |

| Count of occurrences | Percentile | | | | | | | | | | Low 20% | Top 20% | |
|---|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|---------|----|
| | 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1 | | |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 12 |
| Mining | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Manufacturing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Construction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wholesale trade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Retail trade | 0 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 8 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Transport, Postal and Warehousing | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Information Media and Telecommunications | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Financial and Insurance Services | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Administrative and support services | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Education and Training | 2 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 14 |
| Arts and Recreation Services | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Other services | 3 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 |

Source:

Gross Mixed Income provided on special request by Statistics New Zealand. It is below the standard of published statistics and should be treated with caution. Note that Financial and Insurance Services, and Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services have some consistency problems and are not used in the analysis of this table.

Hours were provided on special request by Statistics New Zealand from Productivity data.