SMALL BUSINESSES IN NEW ZEALAND
How do they compare with larger firms?

SMALL BUSINESSES* DOMINATE OUR INDUSTRIES

97% OF ENTERPRISES HAVE FEWER THAN 20 EMPLOYEES (473,846 ENTERPRISES) (CHART 1)

69% OF ENTERPRISES HAVE ZERO EMPLOYEES (CHART 1)

30% OF EMPLOYEES IN NEW ZEALAND ARE EMPLOYED BY ENTERPRISES WITH FEWER THAN 20 EMPLOYEES (597,500) (CHART 2)

27% OF NEW ZEALAND’S GDP IS ESTIMATED TO BE PRODUCED BY ENTERPRISES WITH FEWER THAN 20 EMPLOYEES (TOTAL) (CHART 3)

96% OF ENTERPRISES WITH FEWER THAN 20 EMPLOYEES ARE INDEPENDENT OPERATIONS NOT OWNED BY OTHERS (CHART 5)

*Small businesses are defined here as those enterprises with fewer than 20 employees. There is no official definition of a small business in New Zealand, however enterprises with fewer than 20 employees has traditionally been used and referred to in some legislation. Australia also uses the same definition which enables comparisons to be made. Internationally there is no universally used definition for a small business: many economies use a limit higher than 20 employees.

Data source: Statistics New Zealand Business Demography, Feb 2014

Data source: Statistics New Zealand, National Accounts Mar 2012

Chart 1: Number of Enterprises by Employee Size Group

Chart 2: Number of Employees by Employee Size Group

Chart 3: Estimated Contribution to GDP by Employee Size Group

Chart 4: Number and Percentage of Enterprises with 0-19 Employees by Industry

Chart 5: Percentage of Enterprises with Common Ownership
SMALL BUSINESSES ARE YOUNG AND DYNAMIC

34% OF FIRMS WITH 1-19 EMPLOYEES HAVE EXISTED FOR FIVE YEARS OR FEWER. THIS COMPARES TO 16% FOR LARGER FIRMS (CHART 7)

50% OF FIRMS WITH ZERO EMPLOYEES BORN IN 2010 CEASED TO EXIST BY 2016. FIRMS WITH 1-19 EMPLOYEES HAVE SIMILAR SURVIVAL RATES TO FIRMS WITH 10-49 EMPLOYEES, BUT MUCH LOWER THAN LARGER FIRMS (CHART 8)

42% OF ALL JOBS CREATED IN THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 2013 WERE IN FIRMS WITH 1-19 EMPLOYEES (CHART 10)

$42,775 WAS THE AVERAGE SALARY OF EMPLOYEES IN ENTERPRISES WITH 1-19 EMPLOYEES (CHART 9)

Chart 6: Type of Enterprise by Employee Size Group (%)

Chart 7: Age of Enterprise by Employee Size Group (%)

Chart 8: Survival Rates of Enterprises Born in 2010

Chart 9: Average Salaries and Wages per Employee (RME)

Chart 10: Annual Job Creation by Employee Size Group

Chart 11: Births and Deaths of Employing Small Business

Chart 12: Percentage of Businesses Undertaking R&D

Chart 13: Percentage of Businesses Exporting
**ZERO-EMPLOYING FIRMS GENERATE VALUE**

$193,000

WAS THE AVERAGE REVENUE PER ENTERPRISE FOR FIRMS WITH ZERO EMPLOYEES IN 2013. THIS COMPARES WITH AN AVERAGE REVENUE OF $178,000 FOR FIRMS WITH 1-19 EMPLOYEES (ANNUAL ENTERPRISE SURVEY, AUG 2014)

30%

OF FIRMS WITH ZERO EMPLOYEES ARE IN THE RENTAL, HIRING AND REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY (CHART 14)

**SELF-EMPLOYED ARE ALSO SMALL BUSINESS**

43%

OF SELF-EMPLOYED ARE OVER THE AGE OF 50. MOST OF THE GROWTH IN SELF-EMPLOYMENT OVER THE PAST DECADE COME FROM THOSE OVER 50, WHILE SELF-EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNGER AGE GROUPS HAS FALLEN (CHART 15)

16%

OF THE SELF-EMPLOYED WORK IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY (CHART 16)

10%

OF MĀORI RUN THEIR OWN BUSINESS, BEING EITHER SELF-EMPLOYED, OR EMPLOYING OTHERS

*In this factsheet, data on numbers in self-employment comes from linked employee–employer data. A person is self-employed if they derive the majority of their income in one tax year from self employment. A person can be self-employed and also work as an employee in another business. A person who is self-employed at multiple businesses is only counted once.
SMALL FIRMS FACE UNIQUE CHALLENGES

EMPLOYMENT

35% of employees at firms with 1-5 employees were part-time. This compares with 34% for firms with 6-19 employees, and 30% for firms with 20-49 employees (Chart 18).

53% of firms with 6-19 employees had hard to fill vacancies in 2014. This is broadly similar to the percentage of firms with 20+ employees (Chart 19).

ACCESS TO ICT

95% use the internet

92% are connected by broadband

66% have a website

44% have internet sales

ACCESS TO FINANCE

89% for enterprises with 6-19 employees who requested debt finance could access on acceptable terms (Chart 20).

79% who requested equity finance could access on acceptable terms (Chart 21).

Debt finance is sought by more businesses than equity finance.

DATA SOURCES:

- Statistics New Zealand Quarterly Employment Survey, 2014

This work is based on Includes Statistics New Zealand’s data which are licensed by Statistics New Zealand for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial 3.0 New Zealand license. Please refer to the following data quality statements outlining the coverage and limitations of each data source:

- **The Annual Enterprise Survey** provides annual information on financial performance and financial position for industry and sector groups operating within New Zealand. The target population of the survey are economically significant enterprises operating in New Zealand, whose main activity is not superannuation funds, residential property operation, foreign government representation, religious services, or private households employing staff and undifferentiated goods- and service-producing activities of households for own use. [http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/businesses/business_finance/annual-enterprise-survey-info-releases.aspx](http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/businesses/business_finance/annual-enterprise-survey-info-releases.aspx)


- **The Business Operations Survey** is an annual modular survey providing statistics on business practices and behaviours that may have some impact on New Zealand business performance. The target population for the survey are economically significant enterprises with six or more employees operating for one year or more. [http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/businesses/business_growth_and_innovation/business-operations-survey-info-releases.aspx](http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/businesses/business_growth_and_innovation/business-operations-survey-info-releases.aspx)


- **The National Accounts** (Industry Benchmarks) provide comprehensive industry data on production, investment, and capital stock. This data was analysed in a supply-use balancing framework to reconcile the production, expenditure, and income measures of gross domestic product (GDP). It focuses on industry data and the benchmarks for the level of economic activity, which update and maintain the quality of quarterly GDP statistics. [http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/economic_indicators/NationalAccounts.aspx](http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/economic_indicators/NationalAccounts.aspx)


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### CONDITIONS

- **Enterprise**: is an institutional unit and generally corresponds to legal entities operating in New Zealand. It can be a company, partnership, trust, estate, incorporated society, producer board, local or central government organisation, voluntary organisation, or self-employed individual.

- **Enterprise birth**: a new enterprise starting operation, with the restriction that no other national businesses are involved. These do not include entries into the population due to reactivations, mergers, break-ups, split-offs, or other restructuring of a group of businesses linked by ownership or control. It also excludes entries into a population resulting from changes to characteristics of existing businesses.

- **Enterprise death**: an enterprise ceasing operation, with the restriction that no other domestic businesses are involved in the event. This does not include exits from the population due to temporary inactivity, mergers, takeovers, break-ups, or other restructuring of a group of businesses linked by ownership or control. It also excludes exits from a population resulting from changes to characteristics of businesses which remain active.

- **Enterprise group**: a set of enterprise units linked by common ownership. Statistics New Zealand only records links of over 50% shareholding between enterprises. Enterprise groups include all resident groups, foreign controlled enterprise groups and domestically controlled enterprise groups.

For more information on the definitions of Business Demography sourced data see:


- **Jobs created**: The net number of jobs created by a business, since the previous reference date.

- **Full-time jobs**: jobs where the employee works for 30 hours or more per week.

- **Part-time jobs**: jobs where the employee works for less than 30 hours per week.

- **RME (Rolling Mean Employment)** is a 12-month moving average of the monthly employee count for an enterprise.