

Annual Enterprise Survey: 2011 financial year (provisional)

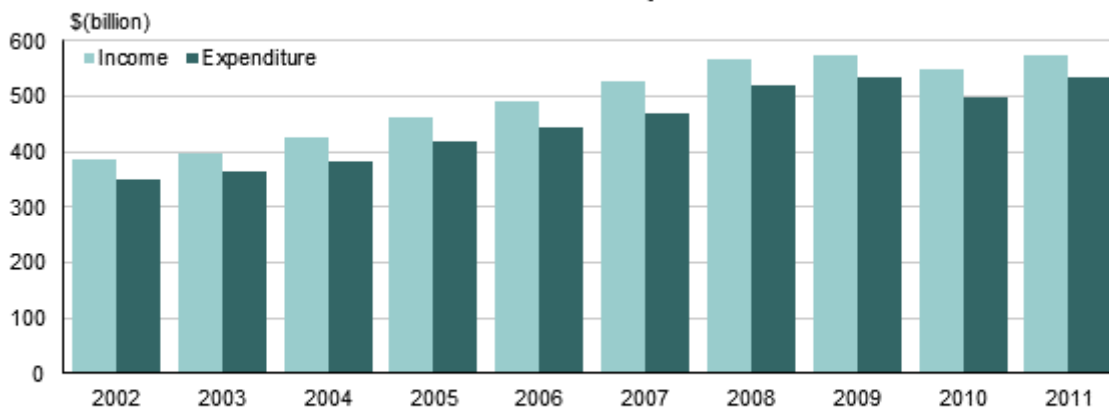
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Key facts

In the 2011 financial year compared with the 2010 financial year:

- Total income for all industries increased 4.7 percent, to \$575.4 billion.
- Total expenditure increased 7.0 percent, to \$533.3 billion.
- Total salaries and wages paid to employees across all industries increased \$3.5 billion (3.9 percent), to \$93 billion.
- Surplus before income tax across all industries was \$44.4 billion, a \$6 billion decrease from the 2010 financial year.

All industries – total income and expenditure
2002–11 financial years



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

- [Total income and expenditure rebound in the 2011 financial year](#)
- [Insurance industry moves into deficit in 2011](#)

The Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) is Statistics NZ's most comprehensive source of financial statistics. For information on what the survey measures and where the data is collected from, see the 'Definitions' section.

Total income and expenditure rebound in the 2011 financial year

Total **income** for all industries increased 4.7 percent to \$575,386 million in the 2011 financial year. This followed a 4.2 percent decrease in the previous financial year.

Of the 16 broad industry groups, 13 had increased income. The three largest increases in total income were recorded by:

- manufacturing, up \$7,628 million (8.6 percent), due to increased sales of other goods and services
- agriculture, forestry, and fishing, up \$4,077 million (14 percent), also due to increased sales of goods and services
- public administration and safety, up \$4,065 million (11.2 percent), due mainly to an increase in non-operating income.

The three broad industry groups with decreased total income were:

- financial and insurance services, down \$1,388 million (2.2 percent), due mainly to a decrease in interest and dividends received
- rental, hiring, and real estate services, down \$659 million (3.2 percent), due to fewer sales of goods and services
- arts, recreation, and other services, down \$106 million (0.8 percent), due mainly to a drop in non-operating income.

Total **expenditure** for all industries increased 7.0 percent to \$533,318 million.

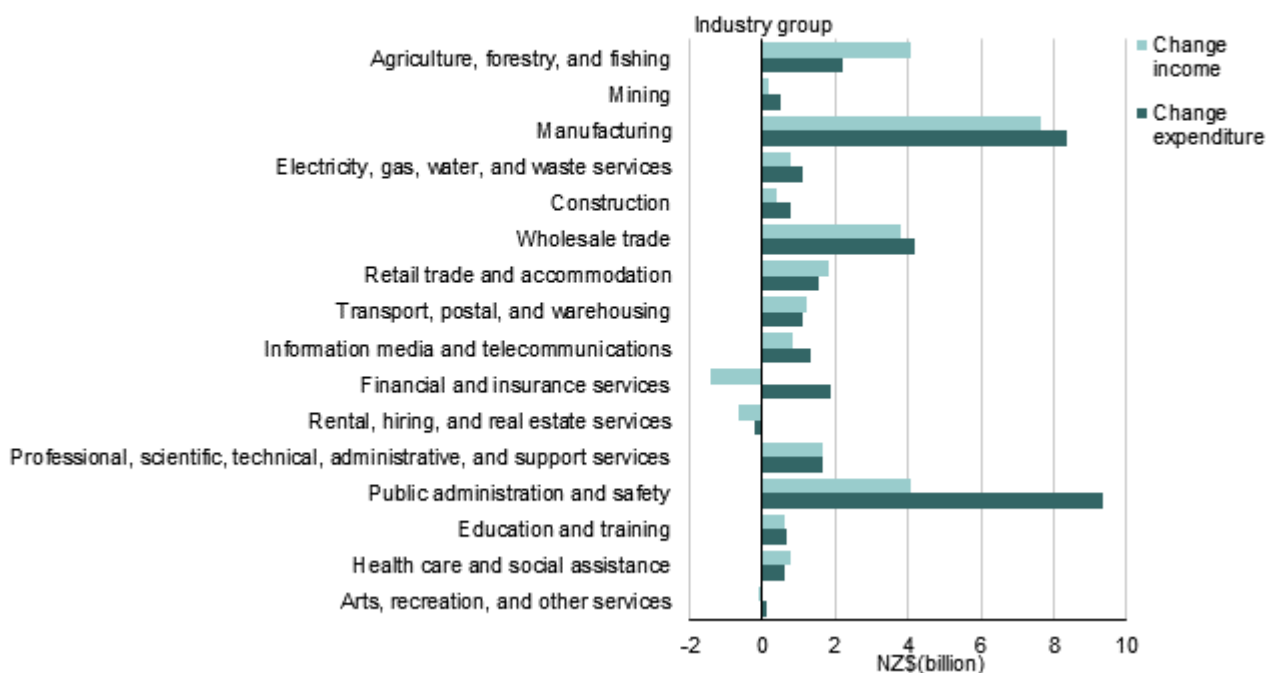
Of the 16 broad industry groups, 15 reported increased expenditure. The two largest increases in total expenditure were recorded by:

- public administration and safety, up \$9,334 million (30.0 percent), due to increased purchases and other operating expenses (mainly related to Christchurch earthquake damage)
- manufacturing, up \$8,360 million (9.9 percent), due to increased other purchases and operating expenses.

Only one broad industry group had decreased expenditure. Rental, hiring, and real estate services fell \$219 million (1.3 percent), due to a drop in interest payments and a drop in purchases and other operating expenses.

Change in total income and expenditure by industry group

Change from the previous financial year
2011 financial year



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Surplus before income tax, which is total income less total expenditure (plus/minus change in stocks), was \$44,396 million across all industries. This is a decrease of \$5,995 million (11.9 percent) from the previous financial year. The decrease was mainly due to a \$29,834 million (9.3 percent) increase in purchases and other operating expenses. This more than offset the total income increase of \$25,639 million (4.7 percent).

The largest surplus decrease in the 2011 financial year was in the public administration and safety industry group, down \$5,282 million. This was mainly due to an \$8,567 million increase in purchases and other operating expenses, caused by an increase in the Earthquake Commission's claims liability after the 2010/11 Christchurch earthquakes.

Salaries and wages paid to employees across all industries increased \$3,459 million (3.9 percent) in the 2011 financial year. This compared with a 0.4 percent increase in the 2010 financial year.

The **total value of fixed assets** increased 2.6 percent, to \$521,407 million. In the previous financial year it increased 3.4 percent.

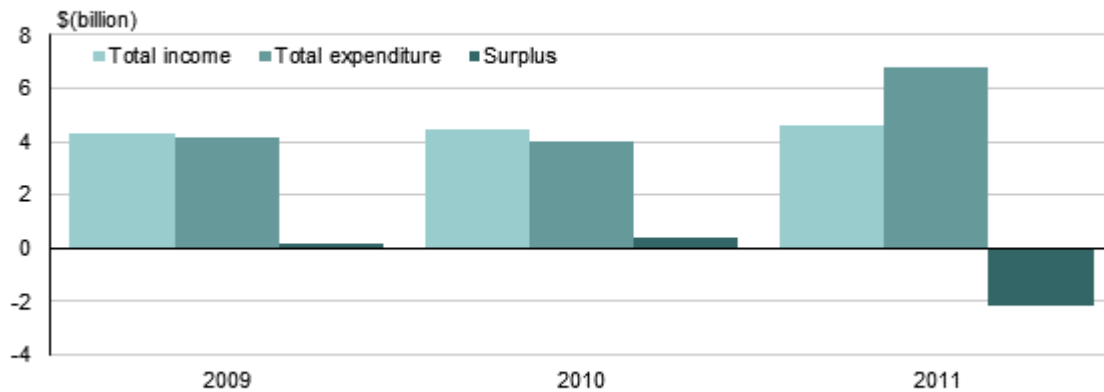
Insurance industry moves into deficit in 2011

The insurance industry has been significantly affected by the 2010/11 Canterbury and Christchurch earthquakes.

The financial impact of these earthquakes can be seen in the health and general insurance industry. This industry had a surplus of \$134 million in the 2009 financial year, which grew to \$429 million in the 2010 financial year. However, in the 2011 financial year it dropped to a deficit of \$2,172 million, due to purchases and other operating expenses increasing \$2,571 million (82.8 percent). Specifically, this increase was caused by the very large net claims expense incurred by insurance companies as a result of widespread earthquake damage to property. Net claims

expense equals claims from customers less reinsurance recoveries received by the insurance company.

Health and general insurance industry income, expenditure, and surplus 2009–11 financial years



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The earthquakes have also affected the financial position of the health and general insurance industry, with both current assets and current liabilities increasing by large amounts. Current assets increased \$10,894 million (230.8 percent), due to increased reinsurance and other recoveries. Current liabilities increased \$10,653 million (277.9 percent), due to the increase in claims liability resulting from the earthquakes.

The insurance industry and the central government administration industry (which includes the Earthquake Commission) both showed changes in financial performance and position, which can be attributed to the earthquakes. We expect other industries to show financial movements related to these earthquakes in the future.

For more detailed data, see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.

Definitions

About the Annual Enterprise Survey

The Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) is New Zealand's most comprehensive source of financial statistics. It provides annual information on financial performance and financial position for industry and sector groups operating within New Zealand.

The industries covered in the survey contribute approximately 90 percent of New Zealand's gross domestic product (GDP). AES is an important source of data for GDP as we use it to calculate detailed annual national accounts. AES output variables include income, expenditure, profit, purchases of fixed assets, and equity. From this data, we can derive economic ratios such as the return on assets and profit margin on sales. The AES data also forms the basis of national accounting variables, such as value-added, gross output, and gross fixed capital formation.

Data used in this survey is compiled from a number of sources, including:

- a sample survey of business financial data
- business financial data from Inland Revenue (IR 10)
- central government data from the Treasury's Crown Financial Information System (CFIS)
- superannuation data from the New Zealand Companies Office (Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment)
- local government data from Statistics NZ's local authority statistics
- not-for-profit data from the Charities Commission.

We would like to thank respondents for their contribution to this survey. We also acknowledge the cooperation of Inland Revenue, the Treasury, and the New Zealand Companies Office for providing administrative data that enables us to lower the size of the postal sample and thereby reduce compliance costs on the business community.

The information contained in the tables in this release is only a sample of the information available. More information is available at www.stats.govt.nz or on request.

Further definitions

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1996

(ANZSIC96): ANZSIC96 was developed for use in Australia and New Zealand for the production and analysis of industry statistics. Before 2007 the AES was designed using the ANZSIC96 classification, with some subdivisions and groups re-aggregated to reflect New Zealand operations.

Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006

(ANZSIC06): ANZSIC06 was developed for use in Australia and New Zealand for the production and analysis of industry statistics. The AES from 2007 forward was designed using the ANZSIC06 classification, with some subdivisions and groups re-aggregated to reflect New Zealand operations. See more information on [ANZSIC06](#).

Current ratio: current assets divided by current liabilities.

Economically significant: an enterprise that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- has greater than \$30,000 annual GST expenses or sales
- has RMEs greater than three (see below for a definition of RMEs)
- is in a GST-exempt industry (except residential property leasing and rental)
- is part of a group of enterprises
- is a new GST registration that is compulsory, special, or forced
- is registered for GST and involved in agriculture or forestry.

Employee count (EC): head count of salary and wage earners sourced from taxation data. EC data is available on a monthly basis. This is mostly employees but can include a small number of working proprietors (who pay themselves a salary or wage).

Enterprise: a single business entity operating in New Zealand either as a legally constituted body such as a company, partnership, trust, local or central government trading organisation, incorporated society, or a self-employed individual.

Kind-of-activity unit (KAU): a subdivision of an enterprise engaged in predominantly one activity and for which a single set of accounting records is available. This is the statistical unit used in the AES.

Liabilities structure: shareholders' funds divided by total capital and liabilities.

Margin on sales of goods for resale: sales of goods not further processed less purchases of goods bought for resale, as a percentage of sales of goods not further processed.

Population: the target population for AES is all economically significant businesses operating within New Zealand. However, some industries are excluded on pragmatic grounds. For a more detailed definition of the AES population and its industry exclusions, see the 'Data quality' section.

Quick ratio: current assets less closing stocks divided by current liabilities.

Return on equity: surplus before income tax divided by shareholders' funds.

Return on total assets: surplus before income tax divided by total assets.

Rolling mean employment (RME): a 12-month moving average of the monthly employee count figure.

Surplus before income tax: total income less total expenditure (+ or - change in stocks).

Surplus per rolling mean employment (RME): surplus before income tax divided by rolling mean employment.

Related links

Upcoming releases

Annual Enterprise Survey: 2012 financial year (provisional) will be released in August 2013.

Subscribe to information releases, including this one, by completing the online subscription form.

The release calendar lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

Past releases and media releases

Annual Enterprise Survey has links to past releases.

Related information

Local Authority Financial Statistics provide an annual measure of income, expenditure and financial position information for local authorities.

National Accounts provide an annual measure of economic aggregates in the New Zealand economy.

Data quality

Period-specific information

- [Reference period](#)
- [Accuracy of the data](#)
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General information

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Period-specific information

This section has information about data that has changed since the last release.

Reference period

This is the first release of the Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) results for the 2011 financial year. These results are provisional. They may be revised as further information becomes available over the next two years.

Accuracy of the data

As part of ongoing development to AES, improvements were made in the AES 2011 year, including:

- a further increase in the use of administrative data to replace sampled units
- a timeliness gain (the 2010 AES was published in the middle of September; this 2011 AES release is published at the end of August).

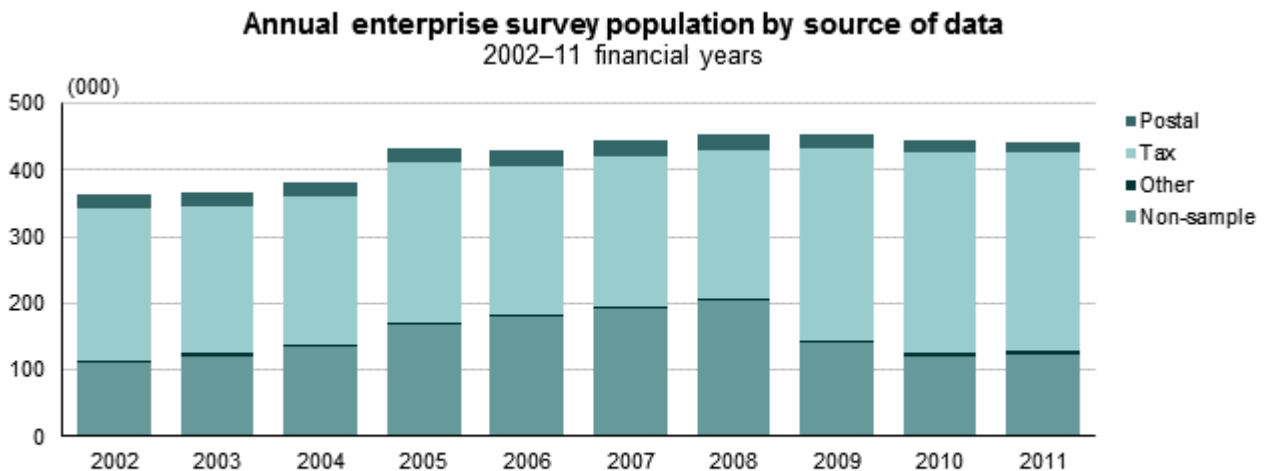
Consistency with other periods or datasets

AES 2011 population

The population for the AES 2011 financial year was 443,298 units, consisting of:

- 298,207 (67.3 percent) sourced from IR 10 information
- 17,116 (3.9 percent) sourced from the postal survey
- 4,661 (1.1 percent) sourced from other government data
- 487 units (0.1 percent) sourced from Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment data
- 122,827 (27.7 percent) non-sample units.

In AES 2011, the 17,116 postal survey unit responses were weighted to represent the 122,827 non-sample units. The corporate response rate required for the postal collection is set at 85 percent of the industry's goods and services tax (GST) sales. The response rate in 2011 was 89 percent, the same as in 2010.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

More industry data published in 2011

In this release of the Annual Enterprise Survey we have published data at a greater level of detail, level 4, of the New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Classification (NZSIOC) wherever possible. The change from level 3 to level 4 has been made to increase the relevance of the data to the statistical needs of users. Some industries continue to be published at level 3 of NZSIOC to preserve confidentiality.

A survey redesign has enabled the publication of financial position data for all published industries for the first time. This data is available from 2009 through to 2011.

Impact of the 2010/11 Canterbury and Christchurch earthquakes on 2011 Annual Enterprise Survey data

Large earthquakes occurred in Christchurch in September 2010 and February 2011. These earthquakes and their aftershocks have had a significant influence on the ongoing economic

output of businesses located in Christchurch. Some financial effects of these earthquakes can already be seen in the Excel tables (see the 'Downloads' box) for the central government and the general insurance industries. However, as the predominant balance date for this survey is 31 March 2011, just over a month after the February earthquake, the wider economic impacts of these events are not fully seen in this year's data.

Use of Charities Commission data in 2011

To continue to reduce respondent load, in the 2011 financial year AES sourced data for 1,519 charities from the Charities Commission. This is the first time that Charities Commission data has been used in this way. In previous years all these charities received an AES postal questionnaire.

Treatment of local authorities data in the 2011 Annual Enterprise Survey

In this year's Annual Enterprise Survey release there has been a major change in how local authority industry activity has been treated. In previous years, local authority activity was included within the relevant industry for a particular local authority function. For example, activity undertaken by local authorities in areas such as construction, urban bus transport, libraries, and roading were included within the different industries that the activity relates to. This year, these functions, along with all other local authority activity, are included in the local government industry.

This change has been made because of difficulty in matching local authority expenses with income by function. See [Local Authority Financial Statistics: Year ended June 2011](#) for more information.

Agriculture fixed assets data

The administrative data source (IR 10) is the primary source used for capturing the agricultural, forestry, and fishing division (ANZSIC06 division A). IR 10 data does not provide direct estimates of additions and disposals of fixed assets, so modelling is used to calculate these. The modelling of IR 10 data is currently under review, so additions and disposals of fixed assets have been suppressed from the 'all industries' table and all agricultural industry tables in this release.

General information

This section has information about data that does not change between releases.

Data sources

Data used in this survey is compiled from a number of sources, including:

- a sample survey of business financial data
- business financial data from Inland Revenue (IR 10)
- central government data from the Treasury's Crown Financial Information System (CFIS)
- superannuation data from the New Zealand Companies Office (Ministry of Economic Development, renamed as Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment in July 2012)
- local government data from Statistics NZ's local authority statistics
- not-for-profit data from the Charities Commission.

Population

The target population for AES is all economically significant businesses (see definition in the 'Definitions' section) operating within New Zealand. However, some industries are excluded on pragmatic grounds. In total, AES is estimated to cover approximately 90 percent of New Zealand's gross domestic product (GDP).

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) industry exclusions are:

- residential property operators (L671100)
- foreign government representation (O755200)
- religious services (S954000)
- private households employing staff and undifferentiated goods- and service-producing activities of households for own use (S960100-300).

Survey design

AES was designed as the principal collection vehicle of data used in the compilation of New Zealand's national accounts. The data collected feeds into the calculation of the economy's GDP, through the current price annual industry accounts, which are compiled within an input-output framework.

AES collects financial data for most of the industries operating in the New Zealand economy. The AES industries are based on ANZSIC06. AES is designed predominantly at the four-digit ANZSIC level, or 113 industries. Data at lower levels can also be produced (subject to confidentiality constraints) but it may have considerably higher sample errors. In addition, limited analysis has been conducted at this level.

The population for this survey is selected from the Statistics NZ Business Frame.

The Business Frame is a database of all known individual private and public sector businesses and organisations engaged in the production of goods and services in New Zealand that meet significance criteria. The Business Frame provides a consistent reference to standard classifications, which facilitates the integration of statistical outputs and allows it to be used as a classification tool. It also provides links to all economic and financial survey data and the tax system, which allows more effective use of tax data to reduce respondent load.

The structure of each business on the Business Frame consists of an enterprise, a kind-of-activity unit (KAU), and a geographic unit. These are collectively referred to as statistical units. Larger or more complex businesses may have a number of statistical units. Each of the statistical units is given an industry classification based on its predominant activity. Different divisions of a company may be spread across several industries, depending on how the company has been structured. The collection unit for AES is the KAU. By definition, a KAU is engaged in predominantly one activity for which a single set of accounting records is available.

AES uses a stratified sample design to select the sample from units on the Business Frame. Each industry contains between one and four strata, defined by size of turnover (sourced from GST information) and rolling mean employment. Each industry has a full coverage stratum made up of large units with significant economic activity within their industry group. The remaining strata contain a sample of medium-sized units, which are weighted to represent non-sampled units. For example, a unit may have a weight of five, meaning it represents itself and four other businesses. Smaller businesses have less chance of being selected, and consequently when

selected have larger weights representing more units. Most industries also have a tax strata for smaller units, where IR 10 information is used instead of a postal survey response.

The wide range of activities undertaken by New Zealand businesses makes it necessary to have different types of questionnaires. All questionnaires capture financial performance and position information, but the format and the wording of the questionnaires are tailored to suit different groups of businesses.

AES is designed to measure industry levels for a given year. Incremental improvements in measurement, sample design, classification, and data collection may influence the inter-period movements, particularly over longer time periods. Work has been done to minimise the impact of these changes and present a consistent time series in the published tables.

Survey redesign

In 2009, Statistics NZ reviewed the survey against current and future user needs and subsequently introduced a number of methodological changes for the 2009 financial year. AES was previously redeveloped in 1999.

The 2009 redevelopment also included changes to improve data quality and business process, and to reduce respondent load through increased use of administrative data.

See the 2009 financial year [Technical notes](#) for more information.

Design issues

AES provides a wealth of information to help users understand the structure and performance of industries within the New Zealand economy. When using AES data, it is important to be aware that there are a number of design issues that may impact on results.

These issues are:

1. Results in AES can be affected by how companies structure themselves, which can affect how their data is captured and reported in AES. Large corporates often set up separate entities to manage different divisions of their business. These divisions are classified based on their predominant activity. For example, their administration (head office) and their asset-owning activities may be classified to management and related consulting services (in division M), and to financial asset investors (in division K), respectively. This may mean that a manufacturing unit will not have these support activities recorded in the manufacturing industry.

If a business is divided into different divisions, this may mean that AES results will include inter-company flows between divisions. These flows are referred to as gross flows.

2. The time series of AES can be affected by the restructuring of companies. For example, if the various divisions within a company were to be restructured or amalgamated, then the following could happen:

- the consolidation of these units would remove the gross flows and leave net flows
- the industrial classification of the resulting unit would be determined by predominant activity and the activity in the other industries would disappear
- value added would remain the same in both options.

The reverse may also occur, when restructuring results in net flows being represented in a gross form.

3. The 'all industries' table is a summation of divisional tables and therefore includes gross flows.

4. AES results are presented for a nominal March year. However, the data is collected from businesses with balance dates between 1 October 2010 and 30 September 2011. The table below lists, for each industry, the predominant balance date by total income.

Predominant balance dates by industry	
Industry	Year ended
A – Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	March
B – Mining	December
C – Manufacturing	March
D – Electricity, gas, water, and waste services	June
E – Construction	March
F – Wholesale trade	March
G & H – Retail trade and accommodation	March
I – Transport, postal, and warehousing	June
J – Information media and telecommunications	June
K – Financial and insurance services	September
L – Rental, hiring, and real estate services	March
M & N – Professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services	March
O – Public administration and safety	June
P – Education and training	December
Q – Health care and social assistance	June
R & S – Arts, recreation, and other services	March
Note: This table has been produced using weighted total income data and therefore reflects the population as it is represented in AES. The count of predominant balance dates may produce different results to this table, which is based on total income. This is because the count is dominated by the small businesses sourced from IR 10s, which have small values of total income.	

5. In the postal collection, additions and disposals of fixed assets are specifically requested. However, in the administrative data source (IR 10), only the closing book value of fixed assets and depreciation are requested. Hence, where IR 10s are used, values for additions and disposals are modelled.

6. Statistics NZ has a legal obligation to protect companies' privacy and industry-sensitive information. Hence, all tables released have confidentiality rules applied to protect the information supplied by an individual company. Once all confidential financial items have been identified, further items are suppressed to complete the protection of the confidential value.

Use of data

In addition to its use in the national accounts, AES is also a data source for a number of other existing and upcoming Statistics NZ outputs, including:

- Industry benchmarking
- Longitudinal Research of Business Dynamics project (see [Longitudinal business database](#))
- Business price indexes

In recent years there has been increased demand for non-standard output from users. Statistics NZ is providing more input into research surrounding these requests. Examples include:

- the Reserve Bank of New Zealand's use of financial position data in its Financial Stability Report
- the Centre for Advanced Engineering has established a set of national key performance indicators for the construction industry, one of which is a profitability indicator for which AES data is used
- frequent requests from other government departments, such as the Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment
- requests by turnover bands, which can add significant analytical value and are a popular request
- requests from businesses for financial data to gauge their performance against industry averages
- value added per employee count, and turnover per employee count.

Availability of results

The supplementary tables available from the 'Downloads' box contain a selection of the tables available from AES. In most cases tables are published to New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Classification (NZSIOC) level 4. In some cases tables at an even less aggregated level may also be available. Contact our Information Centre to request information.

Confidentiality

Data collected and information contained in this publication must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. This requires that published information maintains the confidentiality of individual respondents.

More information

See more [information about the Annual Enterprise Survey](#).

Liability

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

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Tables

The following tables are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box. If you have problems viewing the files, see [opening files and PDFs](#).

Broad industry group tables

These tables are at New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Classification (NZSIOC) level 1 (16 industry groups).

- 1.01 All industries
- 1.02 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing
- 1.03 Mining
- 1.04 Manufacturing
- 1.05 Electricity, gas, water, and waste services
- 1.06 Construction
- 1.07 Wholesale trade
- 1.08 Retail trade and accommodation
- 1.09 Transport, postal, and warehousing
- 1.10 Information media and telecommunications
- 1.11 Financial and insurance services
- 1.12 Rental, hiring, and real estate services
- 1.13 Professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services
- 1.14 Public administration and safety
- 1.15 Education and training
- 1.16 Health care and social assistance
- 1.17 Arts, recreation, and other services

Supplementary tables

Predominant balance dates

These tables show the predominant balance data for each NZSIOC level 1 industry and lower level ANZSIC06 industry classification.

- 2.01 Predominant balance dates by NZSIOC level 1
- 2.02 Predominant balance dates by industry

Supplementary industry tables – NZSIOC level 3

These tables provide more detailed industry information (51 industries) than is included in the broad industry group tables.

- 3.01 All industries
- 3.02 Horticulture and fruit growing
- 3.03 Sheep, beef cattle, and grain farming
- 3.04 Dairy cattle farming
- 3.05 Poultry, deer, and other livestock farming
- 3.06 Forestry and logging
- 3.07 Fishing and aquaculture
- 3.08 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing support services, and hunting

- 3.09 Mining
- 3.10 Food product manufacturing
- 3.11 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing
- 3.12 Textile, leather, clothing, and footwear manufacturing
- 3.13 Wood product manufacturing
- 3.14 Pulp, paper, and converted paper product manufacturing
- 3.15 Printing
- 3.16 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing
- 3.17 Basic chemical and chemical product manufacturing
- 3.18 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing
- 3.19 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing
- 3.20 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing
- 3.21 Fabricated metal product manufacturing
- 3.22 Transport equipment manufacturing
- 3.23 Machinery and other equipment manufacturing
- 3.24 Furniture and other manufacturing
- 3.25 Electricity and gas supply
- 3.26 Water, sewerage, drainage, and waste services
- 3.27 Building construction
- 3.28 Heavy and civil engineering construction
- 3.29 Construction services
- 3.30 Wholesale trade
- 3.31 Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts, and fuel retailing
- 3.32 Supermarkets, grocery stores, and specialised food retailing
- 3.33 Other store-based retailing and non-store retailing
- 3.34 Accommodation and food services
- 3.35 Road transport
- 3.36 Rail, water, air, and other transport
- 3.37 Postal, courier, transport support, and warehousing services
- 3.38 Information media services
- 3.39 Telecommunications, Internet, and library services
- 3.40 Finance
- 3.41 Insurance
- 3.42 Auxiliary finance and insurance services
- 3.43 Rental and hiring services (except real estate)
- 3.44 Property operators and real estate services
- 3.45 Professional, scientific, and technical services
- 3.46 Administrative and support services
- 3.47 Local government administration
- 3.48 Central government administration, defence, and public safety
- 3.49 Education and training
- 3.50 Health care and social assistance
- 3.51 Arts and recreation services
- 3.52 Other services

Supplementary industry tables – NZSIOC level 4

These tables provide an even finer level of detail.

- 4.01 All industries
- 4.02 Horticulture and fruit growing
- 4.03 Sheep, beef cattle and grain farming
- 4.04 Dairy cattle farming
- 4.05 Poultry, deer and other livestock farming

- 4.06 Forestry and logging
- 4.07 Fishing and aquaculture
- 4.08 Agriculture, forestry and fishing support services, and hunting
- 4.09 Mining
- 4.10 Food product manufacturing
- 4.11 Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing
- 4.12 Textile and leather manufacturing
- 4.13 Clothing, knitted products and footwear manufacturing
- 4.14 Wood product manufacturing
- 4.15 Pulp, paper and converted paper product manufacturing
- 4.16 Printing
- 4.17 Petroleum and coal product manufacturing
- 4.18 Basic chemical and basic polymer manufacturing
- 4.19 Fertiliser and pesticide manufacturing
- 4.20 Pharmaceutical, cleaning and other chemical manufacturing
- 4.21 Polymer product and rubber product manufacturing
- 4.22 Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing
- 4.23 Primary metal and metal product manufacturing
- 4.24 Fabricated metal product manufacturing
- 4.25 Transport equipment manufacturing
- 4.26 Electronic and electrical equipment manufacturing
- 4.27 Machinery manufacturing
- 4.28 Furniture manufacturing
- 4.29 Other manufacturing
- 4.30 Electricity and Gas Supply
- 4.31 Water, sewerage, drainage and waste services
- 4.32 Residential building construction
- 4.33 Non-residential building construction
- 4.34 Heavy and civil engineering construction
- 4.35 Construction services
- 4.36 Basic material wholesaling
- 4.37 Machinery and equipment wholesaling
- 4.38 Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts wholesaling
- 4.39 Grocery, liquor and tobacco product wholesaling
- 4.40 Other goods wholesaling
- 4.41 Commission-based wholesaling
- 4.42 Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and fuel retailing
- 4.43 Supermarket, grocery stores and specialised food retailing
- 4.44 Furniture, electrical and hardware retailing
- 4.45 Recreational, clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing
- 4.46 Department stores
- 4.47 Pharmaceutical & other store-based retailing
- 4.48 Non-store and commission-based retailing
- 4.49 Accommodation
- 4.50 Food and beverage services
- 4.51 Road transport
- 4.52 Rail, water, air and other transport
- 4.53 Postal and courier pick up and delivery services
- 4.54 Transport support services
- 4.55 Warehousing and storage services
- 4.56 Information media services
- 4.57 Telecommunications, Internet and library services
- 4.58 Banking and financing
- 4.59 Financial asset investing

- 4.60 Life insurance
- 4.61 Health and general insurance
- 4.62 Auxiliary finance and insurance services
- 4.63 Rental and hiring services (except real estate)
- 4.64 Non-financial asset leasing
- 4.65 Non-residential property operation
- 4.66 Real estate services
- 4.67 Scientific, architectural and engineering services
- 4.68 Legal and accounting services
- 4.69 Advertising, market research and management services
- 4.70 Veterinary and other professional services
- 4.71 Computer system design and related services
- 4.72 Travel agency and tour arrangement services
- 4.73 Employment and other administrative services
- 4.74 Building cleaning, pest control and other support services
- 4.75 Local government administration
- 4.76 Central government administration, defence and public safety
- 4.77 Preschool education
- 4.78 School education
- 4.79 Tertiary education
- 4.80 Adult, community and other education
- 4.81 Hospitals
- 4.82 Medical and other health care services
- 4.83 Residential care services and social assistance
- 4.84 Heritage and artistic activities
- 4.85 Sport and recreation activities
- 4.86 Gambling activities
- 4.87 Repair and maintenance
- 4.88 Personal care, funeral and other personal services
- 4.89 Civil, professional and other interest groups

Supplementary tables excluding general government

These tables are selected supplementary industry tables that exclude general government activity.

- 5.01 Professional, scientific and technical services (excluding general government) ANZSIC06 division M (excluding general government)
- 5.02 Education and training (excluding general government) ANZSIC06 division P (excluding general government)
- 5.03 Health care and social assistance (excluding general government) ANZSIC06 division Q (excluding general government)
- 5.04 Arts and recreation services (excluding general government) ANZSIC06 division R (excluding general government)

Detailed industry data availability

Data collected in the Annual Enterprise Survey is available at various levels of detail. Tables in this release are at NZSIOC level 1 (16 industry groups), NZSIOC level 3 (52 tables), and NZSIOC level 4 (89 tables).

A finer level of detail is available on request, subject to confidentiality and quality constraints. Depending on the detail and type of analysis required, there are a number of available options.

We will advise on the most appropriate data to suit a user's needs. Contact our Information Centre to request more information.