

# Annual Enterprise Survey: 2012 financial year (provisional)

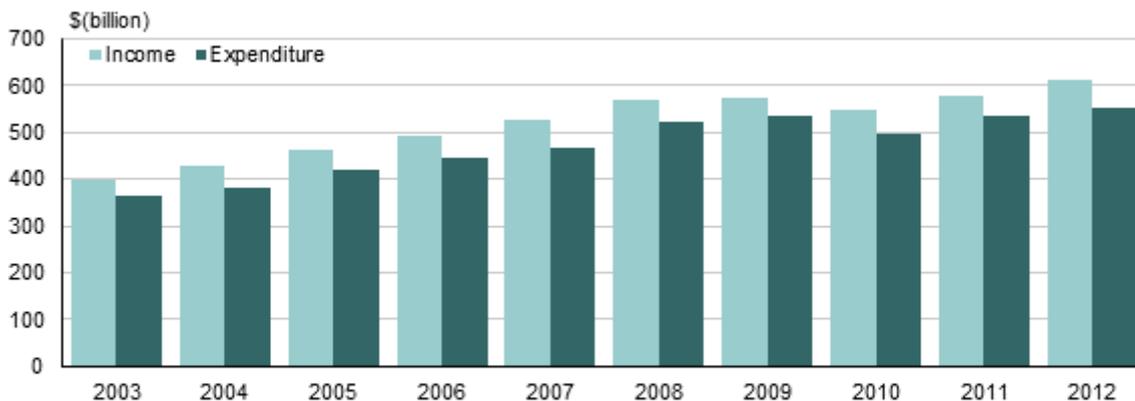
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## Key facts

In the 2012 financial year compared with the 2011 financial year:

- Total income for all industries increased 5.9 percent, to \$610.6 billion.
- Total expenditure increased 3.2 percent, to \$551.1 billion.
- Total salaries and wages paid to employees across all industries increased \$4.2 billion (4.5 percent), to \$97.6 billion.
- Surplus before income tax across all industries was \$59.8 billion, a \$15.0 billion increase (33.4 percent).
- Total assets for all industries increased \$2.5 billion (0.1 percent), to \$1,892.5 billion.
- Fixed tangible assets increased \$3.1 billion (0.6 percent), to \$527.3 billion.

**All industries – total income and expenditure**  
2003–12 financial years



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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## Commentary

- Business growth continues in 2012
- Manufacturing; and agriculture, forestry, and fishing growth slows
- Rental, hiring, and real estate services more profitable

The Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) is Statistics New Zealand's most comprehensive source of financial statistics.

See the Definitions section for information on what the survey measures and where the data is collected from.

### Business growth continues in 2012

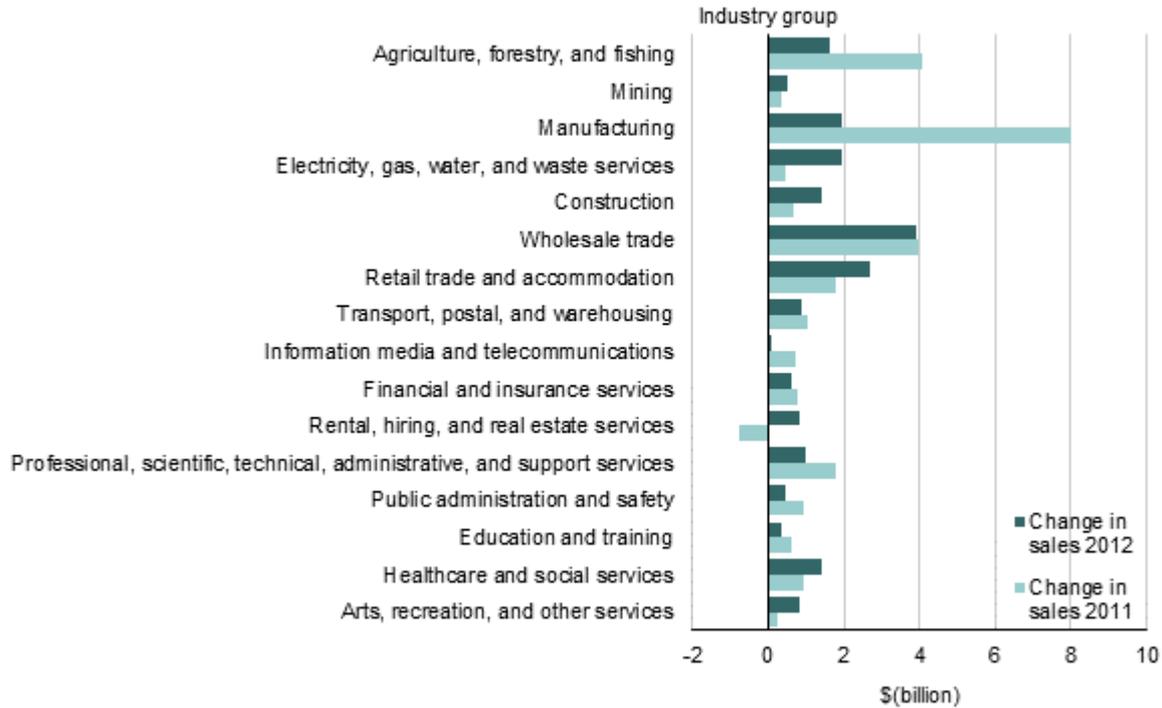
Sales (consist of sales of goods and services, government funding, grants and subsidies) of all industries increased 4.0 percent (to \$523,660 million) in the 2012 financial year. In 2011, the increase was 5.3 percent. Despite slower growth in sales, total income from all industries increased 5.9 percent (to \$610,567 million) in 2012, compared with a 4.9 percent increase in the 2011 financial year.

All 16 broad industry groups had increases in income from sales in the 2012 financial year. The five industry groups with the most-significant increases in sales were:

- wholesale trade – up \$3,894 million (5.1 percent)
- retail trade and accommodation – up \$2,673 million (4.2 percent)
- manufacturing – up \$1,936 million (2.0 percent)
- electricity, gas, water, and waste services – up \$1,927 million (12.7 percent)
- agriculture, forestry, and fishing – up \$1,628 million (5.2 percent).

## Change in sales by industry group

Change from the previous financial year



Note: Sales include sales of goods and services, government funding, grants and subsidies.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Total income** for all industries increased 5.9 percent, to \$610,567 million in the 2012 financial year. The income from sales (up \$20,364 million or 4.0 percent) contributed the most to the increase in total income. An increase in interest, dividends, and donations from inter-company dividends received (up \$14,111 million or 26.0 percent) also contributed to the increase in total income. This was mainly in the financial and insurance services industry.

**Total expenditure** for all industries increased 3.2 percent, to \$551,119 million. This increase was mainly from increases in non-operating expenditure of \$10,107 million (67.0 percent), and purchases and other operating expenses of \$6,086 million (1.7 percent).

**Salaries and wages** paid to employees across all industries increased \$4,222 million (4.5 percent) in 2012. This compares with a \$3,900 million (4.4 percent) increase in the 2011 financial year.

**Surplus before income tax** (total income less total expenditure (plus/minus change in stocks)), was \$59,772 million for all industries in the 2012 financial year. This was up \$14,975 million (33.4 percent) from 2011 and due mainly to a \$34,143 million (5.9 percent) increase in total income. This increase was partly offset by a \$10,107 million (67.0 percent) increase in non-operating expenses and a \$6,086 million increase (1.7 percent) in purchases and other operating expenses.

The industry with the largest increase in surplus before tax was financial and insurance services, reporting a \$15,337 million (122.5 percent) increase, largely due to inter-company dividends received.

Other industries with large increases in surplus before tax in 2012 were:

- rental, hiring ,and real estate services – up \$1,127 million
- public administration and safety – up \$610 million
- retail trade and accommodation – up \$393 million
- manufacturing – up \$162 million.

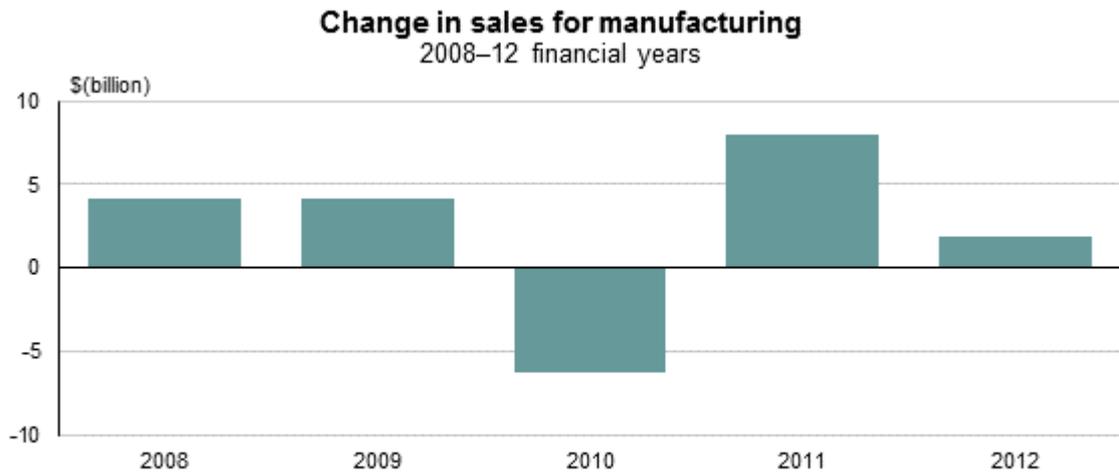
**Total assets** increased slightly between the 2011 and 2012 financial years, up just 0.1 percent (\$2,514 million). Other assets was the main contributor to the rise, up \$13,983 million (1.6 percent). However, it was offset by a fall in current assets of \$14,532 million (2.9 percent).

The **total value of fixed tangible assets** increased 0.6 percent, to \$527,322 million in 2012. In 2011 it increased 3.5 percent, to \$524,262 million.

## Manufacturing; and agriculture, forestry, and fishing growth slows

Although **manufacturing** sales increased 2.0 percent (\$1,936 million) in the 2012 financial year, growth was slower than in 2011, when sales increased 9.1 percent (\$7,979 million). In 2012, sales growth slowed the most in:

- primary metal and metal product manufacturing
- food product manufacturing
- wood product manufacturing.



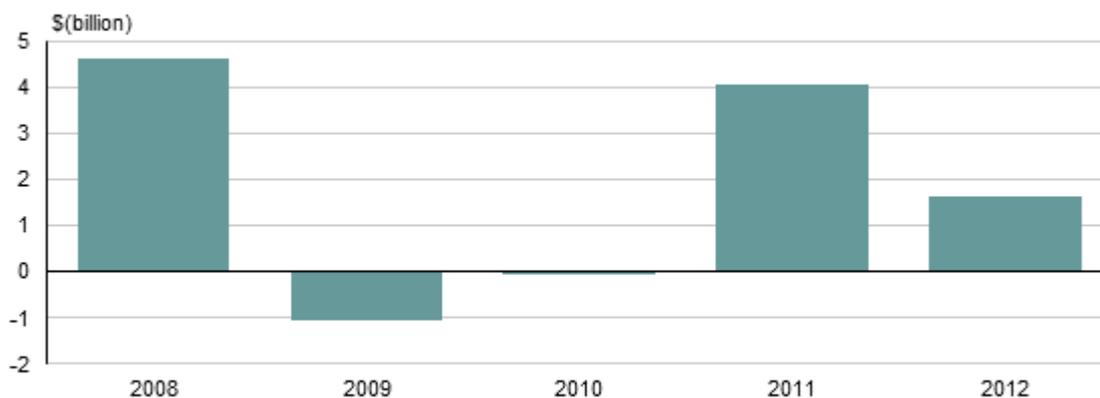
Note: Sales consist of sales of goods and services, government funding , grants and subsidies.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Agriculture, forestry, and fishing** sales growth also slowed in the 2012 financial year, with a 5.2 percent (\$1,628 million) increase. In 2011, sales growth was 15.0 percent (\$4,065 million). The growth in sales slowed the most in these industries:

- forestry and logging – up 2.7 percent (21.8 percent in 2011)
- dairy cattle farming – up 2.9 percent (21.2 percent in 2011).

### Change in sales for agriculture, forestry, and fishing 2008–12 financial years



Note: Sales consist of sales of goods and services, government funding, grants and subsidies.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Rental, hiring, and real estate services more profitable

The total income of the rental, hiring, and real estate services industry increased \$676 million (3.3 percent) in the 2012 financial year, after a \$643 million decrease (3.1 percent) in 2011. Contributing to the latest increase were:

- non-residential property operators – up \$856 million (6.5 percent)
- real estate services – up \$145 million (5.9 percent).

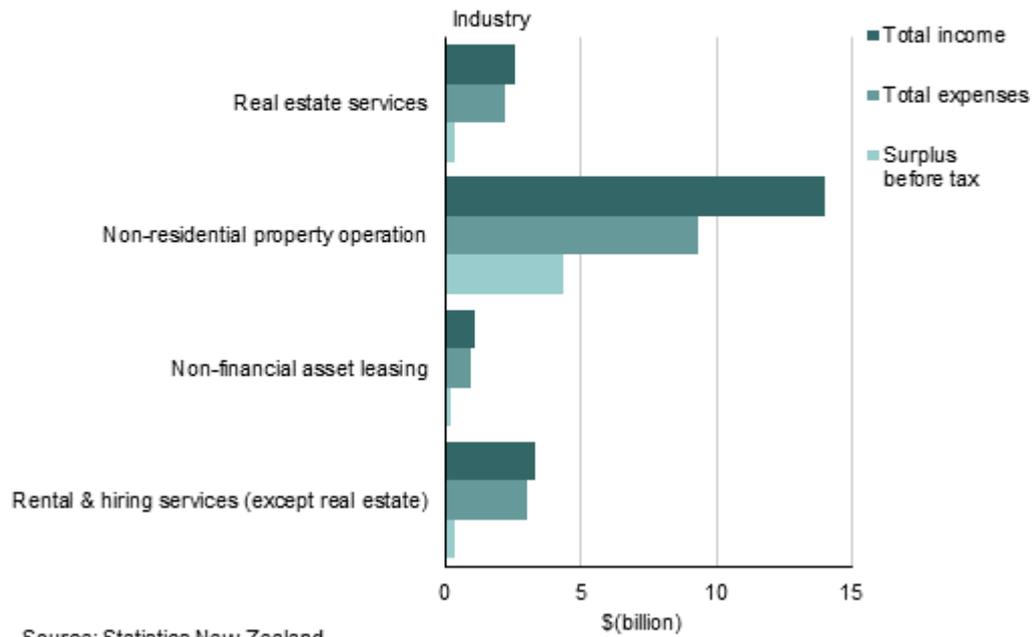
These increases were partly offset by the decreases in total income of non-financial asset leasing – down \$234 million (17.8 percent) and rental and hiring services (except real estate) – down \$93 million (2.7 percent).

The surplus before tax of the rental, hiring, and real estate services industry increased \$1,127 million (27.6 percent) in 2012. This increase was caused by an \$853 million (5.2 percent) decrease in total expenses, which mostly came from a fall in depreciation.

The fall in depreciation was driven by the changes in taxation rules announced in the government's 2010 Budget, and effective from 1 April 2011. The new rule meant that most buildings with an expected life of 50 years or more were no longer depreciable for tax purposes. The non-residential property operators industry showed the effect of this change most strongly because of the large number of commercial buildings held as fixed tangible assets.

See [Data quality](#) for further information on this depreciation law change.

**Total income, total expenses, and surplus before tax for rental hiring, and real estate services industries**  
2012 financial year



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 is also 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 sources that include:

- 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
- 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](http://www.stats.govt.nz) or on request.

### More definitions

**Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06):** was developed for use in Australia and New Zealand for the production and analysis of industry statistics. From 2007, the AES was designed using ANZSIC06, with some subdivisions and groups re-aggregated to reflect New Zealand operations.

See [industrial classification](#) for 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 RME greater than three (see below for a definition of RME)
- 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.

See the [Data quality](#) section for a more detailed definition of the AES population and its industry exclusions.

**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:** surplus before income tax divided by rolling mean employment.

## **Related links**

### **Upcoming releases**

*Annual Enterprise Survey: 2013 financial year (provisional)* will be released in August 2014.

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

This section is for information that changes between periods

- [Reference period](#)
- [Accuracy of the data](#)
- [Consistency with other periods or datasets](#)
  - [AES 2012 population](#)
  - [Effect of 2010/11 Canterbury and Christchurch earthquakes on 2012 data](#)
  - [Use of Charities Commission data in 2012](#)
  - [Use of administrative data and its effect on published variables](#)
  - [Changes in depreciation legislation](#)

### General information

This section is for information that does not change between releases

- [Data sources](#)
- [Population](#)
- [Survey design](#)
- [Interpreting the data](#)
- [Use of AES data](#)
- [Availability of results](#)
- [Confidentiality](#)
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## Period-specific information

### Reference period

This is the first release of the Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) results for the 2012 financial year. Data was collected from businesses with balance dates between 1 October 2011 and 30 September 2012. These results are provisional and may be revised as further information becomes available over the next two years.

### Accuracy of the data

As part of ongoing development to AES, we improved the survey by further increasing our use of administrative data to replace sampled units

### Consistency with other periods or datasets

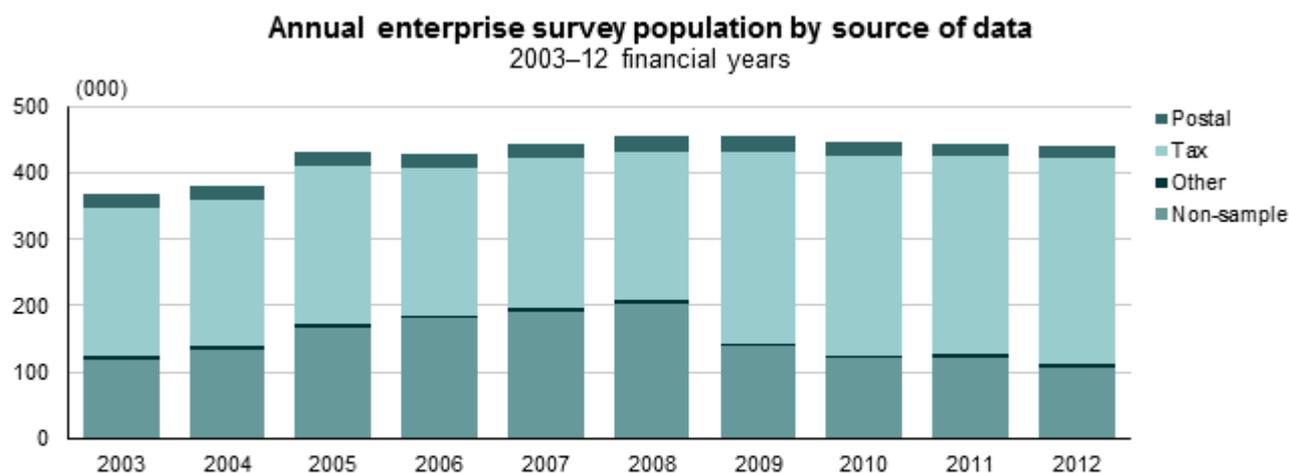
### AES 2012 population

The population for the AES 2012 financial year was 439,563 units, consisting of:

- 310,527 (70.6 percent) sourced from IR 10 information
- 15,796 (3.6 percent) sourced from the postal survey

- 4,976 (1.1 percent) sourced from other government data
- 485 (0.1 percent) sourced from Ministry of Business, Innovation, and Employment data
- 107,779 (24.5 percent) non-sample units.

In AES 2012, the postal survey unit responses were weighted to represent the 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 2012 was 91 percent.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

### Effect of the 2010/11 Canterbury and Christchurch earthquakes on 2011 and 2012 data

Large earthquakes occurred in Canterbury and Christchurch in September 2010 and February 2011. These earthquakes and their aftershocks had a significant influence on the ongoing economic output of businesses located in Christchurch. We saw continuing financial effects of these earthquakes in the 2012 financial results for the central government and the general insurance industries as claims continue to be settled. We are likely to see payments affecting these industries in future years.

### Use of Charities Commission data in 2012

To continue to reduce respondent load, in the 2012 financial year AES sourced more data from the Charities Commission. In 2012, we sourced 1,849 units from the Charities Commission, compared with 1,519 in 2011. We first used Charities Commission data in 2011.

### Use of administrative data and its effect on published variables

Our main administrative data source (Inland Revenue's IR 10) is the primary source for capturing the agriculture, forestry, and fishing division (ANZSIC06 division A) in AES. In 2012 we used more administrative data for other industries as well. IR 10 data does not provide direct estimates of additions and disposals of fixed assets, so we use modelling 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, all agricultural industries, and the accommodation industry tables in this release.

Our increased use of administrative data in 2012 has also caused discontinuity in shareholders' funds and owners' equity in the repairs and maintenance industry, and the accommodation industry.

### **Changes in depreciation legislation**

On 1 April 2011 a new tax law was introduced that affected depreciation of buildings. This changed the depreciation rate to zero percent for most buildings with an expected life of 50 years or more. The effect of the law change is primarily seen in this release in the rental, hiring, and real estate services industry, which had a very strong \$983 million (37.4 percent) decrease in depreciation in 2012. It was also the main contributor to the decrease in depreciation across all industries in the 2012 financial period (down \$1,284 million or 5.9 percent).

## **General information**

### **Data sources**

Data used in AES is compiled from sources that include:

- 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
- 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.

### **Population**

The target population for AES is all economically significant businesses (see 'Definitions' section) operating within New Zealand. However, some industries are excluded on pragmatic grounds. In total, industries covered in AES are estimated to contribute 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).

Superannuation funds (K633000) are included in the population. However, they are excluded from the release tables.

### **Survey design**

AES is the principal collection vehicle for data used in compiling New Zealand's national accounts. The data collected feeds into calculating 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 industries operating in New Zealand's economy. The AES industries are based on ANZSIC06. AES is designed predominantly at the four-digit ANZSIC level (113 industries). Data at lower levels can also be produced (subject to confidentiality constraints) but it may have considerably higher sample errors. In addition, we have done limited analysis at this level.

The population for AES 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 producing goods and services in New Zealand that meet significance criteria. The Business Frame provides a consistent reference to standard classifications, which helps to integrate statistical outputs and allows it to be used as a classification tool. The frame also provides links to all economic and financial survey data, and the tax system, which means a more effective use of tax data that reduces 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. Collectively, they are referred to as statistical units. Larger or more complex businesses may have a number of statistical units. Each statistical unit 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 is 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 that represent more units. Most industries also have a tax stratum 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. We have worked to minimise the impact of these changes and to present a consistent time series in the published tables.

## **Interpreting the data**

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

These issues are:

1. How companies structure themselves 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 can mean that AES results will include inter-company flows between divisions (gross flows).

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

- consolidation of the units would remove the gross flows and leave net flows
- the industrial classification of the resulting unit/s would be determined by predominant activity – 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 sums divisional tables and therefore includes gross flows.

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

<b>Predominant balance dates by industry</b>	
<b>Industry</b>	<b>Year ended</b>
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	June
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 is 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, we specifically request additions and disposals of fixed assets. 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, we model values for additions and disposals.

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

## Use of AES data

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

- industry benchmarking
- longitudinal research of business dynamics (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:

- 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 is a popular request
- requests from businesses for financial data to gauge their performance against industry averages

## 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.

Please 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, level 3
- 2.03 Predominant balance dates by industry, level 4

#### 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, a number of options are available. We will advise on the most appropriate data to suit a user's needs. Contact our Information Centre to request more information.