Annual Enterprise Survey: 2013 financial year (provisional)

Key facts

In the 2013 financial year compared with the 2012 financial year:

- Total income for all industries decreased 0.1 percent, to $611.0 billion.
- Total expenditure for all industries decreased 0.9 percent, to $547.9 billion.
- Total sales for all industries increased 1.4 percent, to $531.5 billion.
- Total purchases for all industries increased 0.5 percent, to $359.5 billion.
- Total salaries and wages paid for all industries increased 3.0 percent, to $101.7 billion.
- Surplus before income tax for all industries increased 7.9 percent, to $63.6 billion.
- Total assets for all industries increased 0.3 percent, to $1,898.6 billion.
- Fixed tangible assets for all industries increased 2.2 percent, to $537.9 billion.

All industries – total income and expenditure
2004–13 financial years
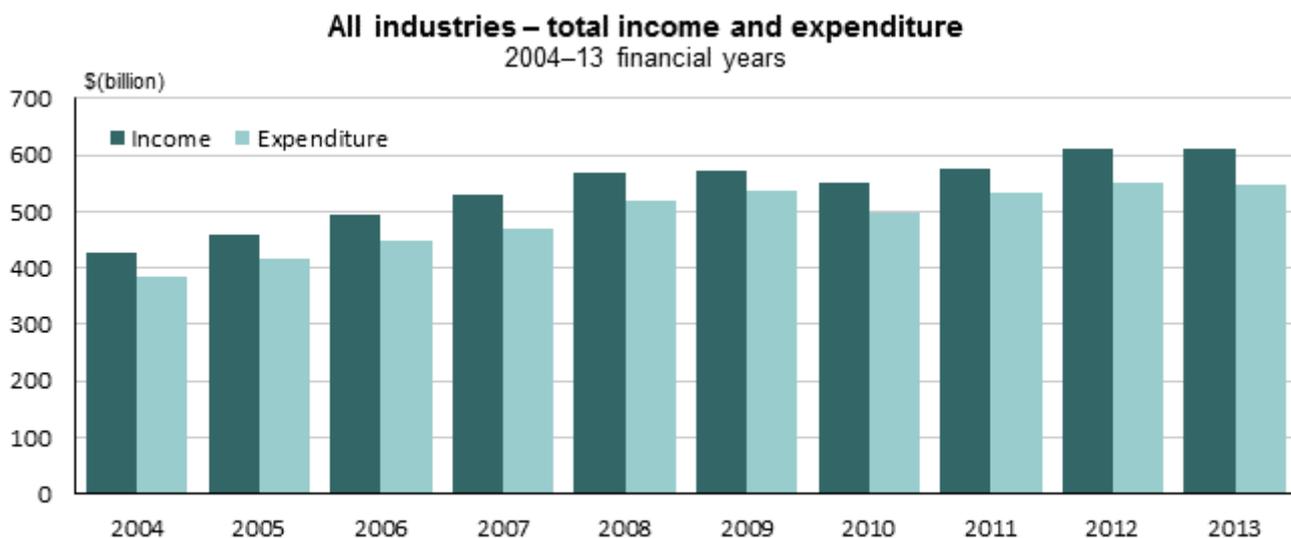
Source: Statistics New Zealand

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ISSN 1178-041X
29 August 2014

Commentary

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

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

- Summary results for all industries
- Overall sales growth continues in 2013
- Construction industry leads growth in 2013
- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing growth slows further in 2013

Summary results for all industries

Total sales of all industries increased 1.4 percent (to $531,501 million) in the 2013 financial year. In 2012, the increase was 4.2 percent. Total sales consists of sales of goods and services, and government funding and grants and subsidies.

Total income for all industries decreased 0.1 percent (to $610,999 million) in the 2013 financial year. Income from sales was up $7,213 million (1.4 percent). Income from interest, dividends, and donations received decreased $9,169 million (13.4 percent), following a large rise in inter-company transactions in 2012 ($14,117 million).

Total expenditure for all industries decreased 0.9 percent, to $547,865 million. Total expenditure dropped due to the large decrease in non-operating expenditure of $8,342 million (31.9 percent). Partly offsetting this fall were rises in purchases (up $1,901 million or 0.5 percent), and salaries and wages (up $2,988 million or 3.0 percent).
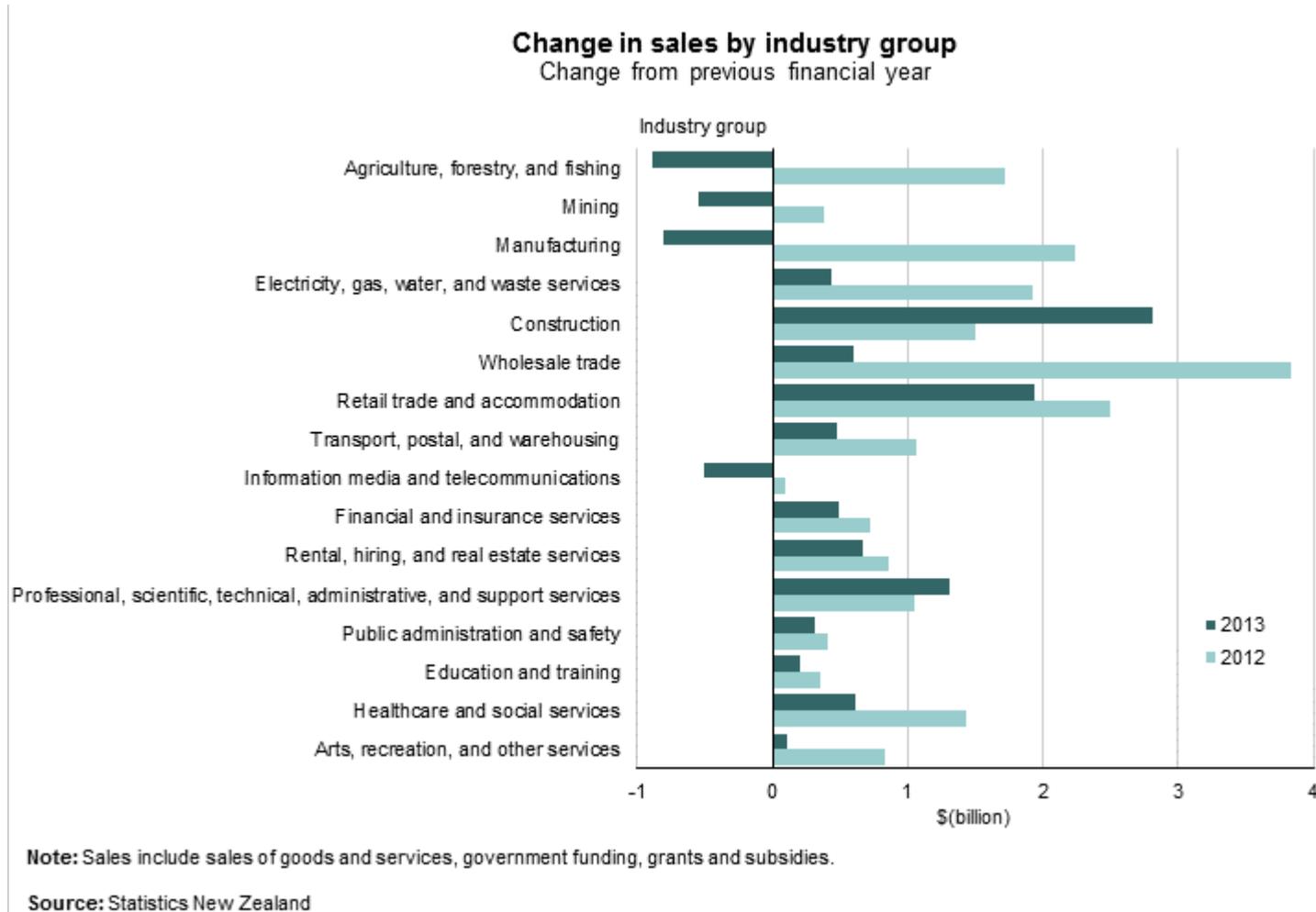
Salaries and wages paid across all industries increased $2,988 million (3.0 percent) in 2013. This compares with a $4,171 million (4.4 percent) increase in the 2012 financial year.

Surplus before income tax (total income less total expenditure plus change in stocks), was $63,611 million for all industries in the 2013 financial year. This was up $4,646 million (7.9 percent) from 2012, due to a larger decrease in total expenditure (down $4,879 million) than total income (down $335 million) for 2013.

Total assets increased slightly between the 2012 and 2013 financial years, up just 0.3 percent ($5,312 million). Fixed tangible assets was the main contributor to the rise, up $11,562 million (2.2 percent). However, it was almost offset by a fall in current assets of $8,131 million (1.6 percent).

Overall sales growth continues in 2013

Twelve of the 16 broad industry groups had increases in income from sales in the 2013 financial year.

Change in sales by industry group
Change from previous financial year

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand

The four industry groups with the most-significant increases in sales in 2013 were:

- construction – up $2,814 million (8.3 percent)
- retail trade and accommodation – up $1,940 million (2.9 percent)
- professional, scientific, technical, administrative, and support services – up $1,312 million (3.7 percent)
- rental, hiring, and real estate services – up $671 million (3.6 percent).

The two industry groups with the most-significant decreases in sales were:

- agriculture – down $887 million (2.7 percent)
- manufacturing – down $811 million (0.83 percent).

Construction industry leads growth in 2013

Construction sales increased 8.3 percent (up $2,814 million) in the 2013 financial year. This industry has experienced strengthening growth for the last three years, following falls before that.
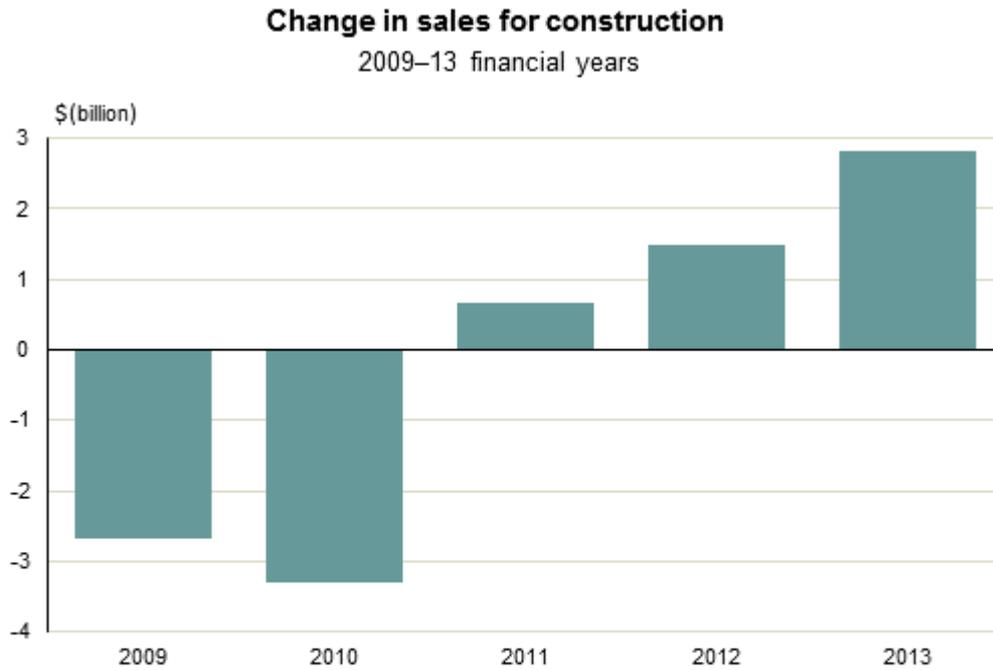
Change in sales for construction

2009–13 financial years

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand

In 2013, heavy and civil construction contributed the largest increase to construction sales. The second-and third-largest contributors were residential building construction and construction services. This activity was reflected in the value of building work put in place to March 2013, as measured by our Quarterly Building Activity Survey.

Change in sales for construction industries

Change from previous financial year

Industry

Industry	2013	2012

Residential building construction

Non-residential building construction

Heavy and civil engineering construction

Construction services

■ 2013
■ 2012

0   250   500   750   1000

$(million)

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing growth slows further in 2013

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing sales decreased 2.7 percent ($887 million) in the 2013 financial year. This industry had shown growth in 2012, when sales increased 5.5 percent ($1,714 million).

Change in sales for agriculture, forestry, and fishing
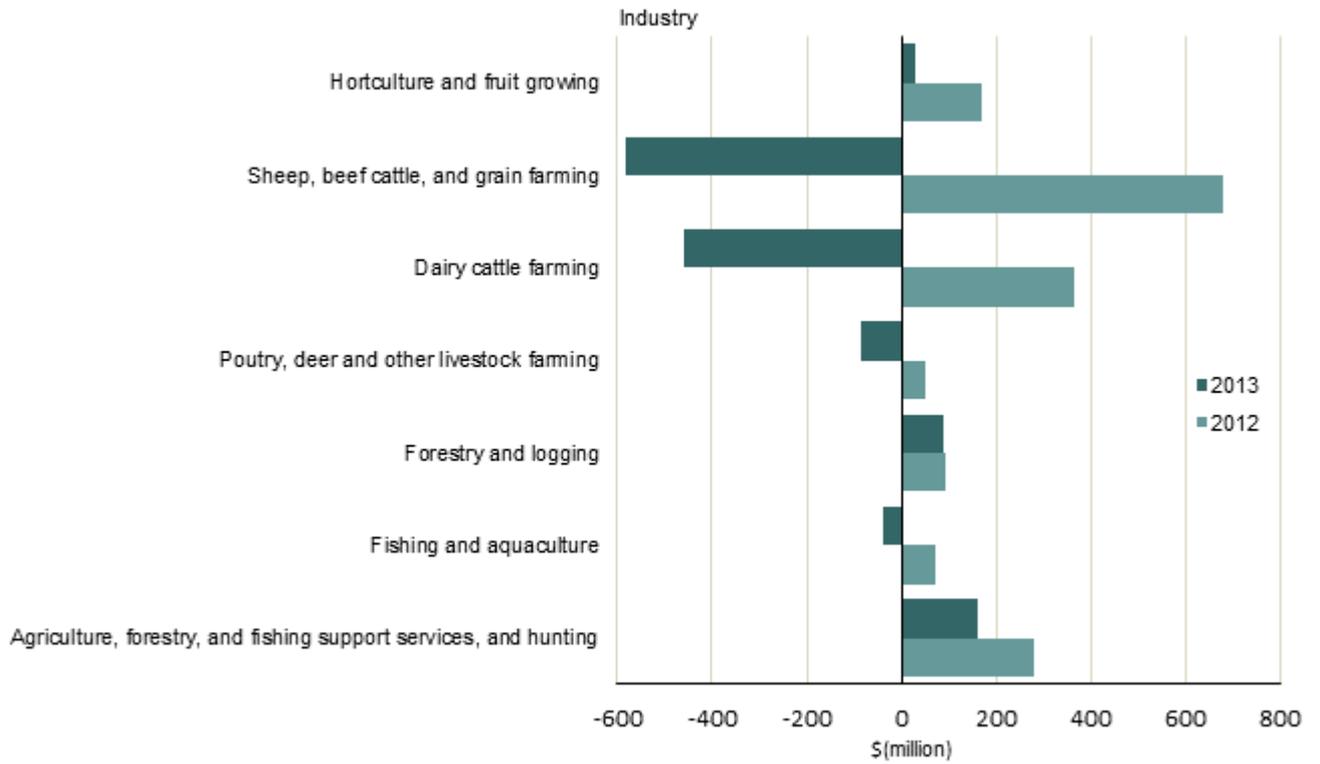### 2009–13 financial years
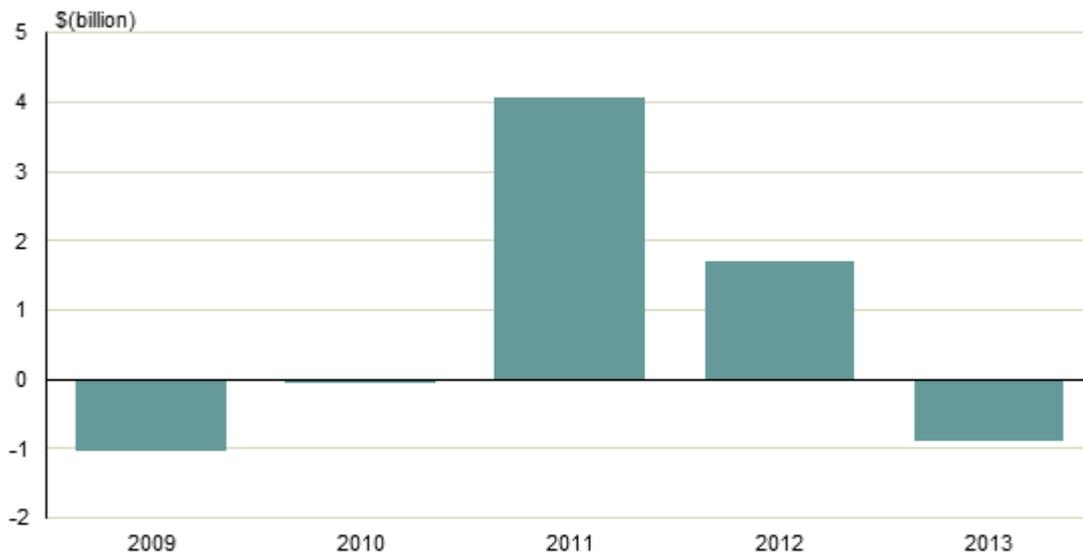
Note: Sales include sales of goods and services, government funding, grants and subsidies.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

In 2013, sheep, beef and grain farming contributed the largest decrease to sales, down $583 million (6.5 percent). The second-largest contributor was dairy cattle farming, with sales dropping $461 million (3.8 percent). Export prices and output prices, for both meat and dairy products, fell significantly in the 2013 year.

Change in sales for agriculture, forestry, and fishing industries
Change from previous financial year

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

Source: Statistics New Zealand

See the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box for more detailed data.

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 the financial performance and financial position for industry and sector groups operating within New Zealand.

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.

See data quality for our data sources.

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.

Contact our information centre for more information.

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 data quality 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 plus change in stocks.

Surplus per RME: surplus before income tax divided by RME.

Related links

Upcoming releases

Annual Enterprise Survey: 2014 financial year (provisional) will be released in August 2015.

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
- AES 2013 population
- Charities Commission data in 2013
- Administrative data use in 2013 and its effect on published variables

General information

This section is for information that does not changes between releases

- Data sources
- Population
- Survey design
- Interpreting the data
- Use of AES data
- Availability of results
- Confidentiality
- More information

Period-specific information

Reference period

This is the first release of the Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) results for the 2013 financial year. We collected data from businesses with balance dates between 1 October 2012 and 30 September 2013. These results are provisional and we may revise them 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

AES 2013 population

The population for the AES 2013 financial year was 444,479 units, consisting of:

- 312,462 (70.3 percent) sourced from IR 10 information
- 16,277 (3.7 percent) sourced from the postal survey
- 5,305 (1.2 percent) sourced from other government data
- 479 (0.1 percent) sourced from Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment data
- 109,956 (24.7 percent) non-sample units.

In AES 2013, we weighted the postal survey unit responses 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 2013 was 90 percent.

Annual enterprise survey population by source of data
2004–13 financial years
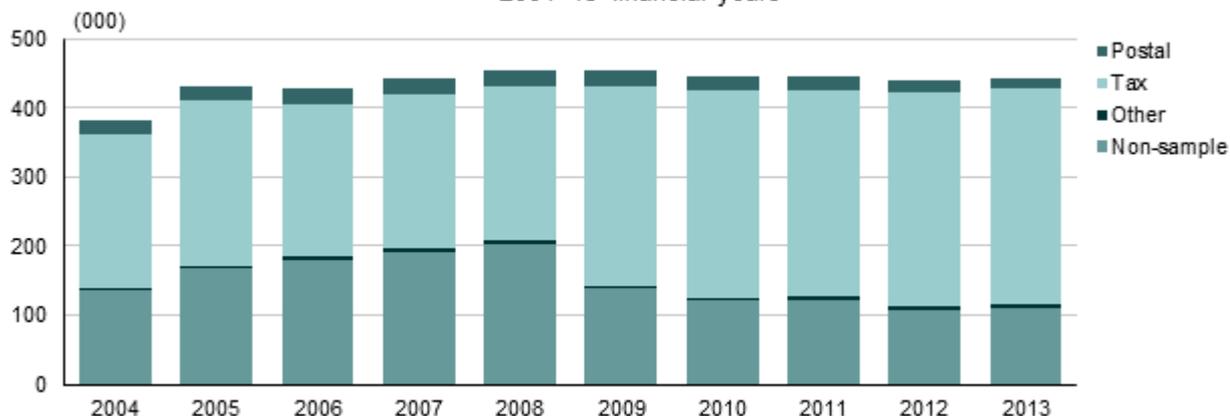
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Charities Commission data in 2013

To continue to reduce respondent load, in the 2013 financial year AES sourced more data from the Charities Commission. In 2013, we sourced 2,196 units from the Charities Commission, compared with 1,849 in 2012. We first used Charities Commission data in 2011.

Administrative data use in 2013 and its effect on published variables

Our main administrative data source is Inland Revenue's IR 10 form. Following a review by Inland Revenue in 2011, the IR 10 form was redesigned in 2013 to improve the quality of data collection. The new form clarifies some of the existing IR 10 keypoints to make the items collected clearer. It also includes some new keypoints, such as related-party remuneration and exceptional items. Inland Revenue removed some of the less important keypoints.

The IR 10 form changes have resulted in discontinuities in how we measure variables such as shareholders' funds/owners' equity, current liabilities, and non-operating income. One of the biggest changes is that liabilities and equity are presented in a standard accounting format. A new equity keypoint has been added, which is simply total assets less total liabilities. 'Balance of owners' current accounts' is now explicitly included in the other current liabilities keypoint.

The discontinuities are more significant in industries for which we use IR 10 as their predominant data source. Industries for which we do not use IR 10 data, such as department stores and life insurance, are not affected by the changes. Affected publication tables are noted.

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) operating within New Zealand. However, we exclude some industries on pragmatic grounds.

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 we compile 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). We can produce data at lower levels (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 us to use it 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. We give each statistical unit 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.

We use a stratified sample design to select the AES 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 means we need 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. Our incremental improvements in measurement, sample design, classification, and data collection may influence the inter-period movements, particularly over longer time periods. We work 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 these design issues that may affect results:

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. We classify these divisions 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 are restructured or amalgamated, the following could happen:

- consolidating the units would remove the gross flows and leave net flows
- we would determine the industrial classification of the resulting unit/s 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, we collect data 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.

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	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 of our existing and upcoming outputs, including:

- industry benchmarking
- the Tatauranga Umanga Māori publication. In AES2013, we increased the sample was to include more Māori business units. This increase will provide an opportunity for us to analyse and produce Māori business statistics at an industry level.
- longitudinal research of business dynamics (see Longitudinal business database)
- business price indexes.

In recent years, we have had increased demand for non-standard output from users. We are 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 for data/information 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.

Results availability

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.

Statistics in this release have been produced in accordance with the Official Statistics System principles and protocols for producers of Tier 1 statistics for quality. They conform to the Statistics NZ Methodological Standard for Reporting of Data Quality

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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

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.