



# Economic Survey of Manufacturing

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# Economic Survey of Manufacturing

## Abstract

The Economic Survey of Manufacturing (ESM) is designed to provide short-term economic indicators for the manufacturing sector. In addition, the data is used to compile the manufacturing sector component of quarterly national accounts.

## Purpose

The purpose of the Economic Survey of Manufacturing is to collect statistics from a cross section of New Zealand businesses involved in manufacturing. The financial data collected by this survey is used in the production of a range of economic indicators. An example is Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures economic activity in New Zealand. These statistics help government and other organisations in planning and decision making.

## Population

Economic Survey of Manufacturing Population

All enterprises that operate in New Zealand classified to ANZSIC Division C (Manufacturing).

## Economic Survey of Manufacturing

The Economic Survey of Manufacturing (ESM) provides short-term economic indicators for the manufacturing sector. The data is also used to compile the manufacturing sector component of the quarterly national accounts. Published values exclude Goods and Services Tax (GST).

## Methodology

### Changes to the methodology for the Economic Survey of Manufacturing

See [Economic Survey of Manufacturing: September 2015 quarter](#) for changes we made to the methodology used in the Economic Survey of Manufacturing. The changes:

- make greater use of administrative data sources
- reduce respondent burden
- introduce a consistent methodology and processing system across the Economic Survey of Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade Survey, and quarterly Selected Services Survey
- enable the delivery of information at lower levels of detail for research and customised requests
- improve the quality of the published series.

Under the old design, we surveyed all the large businesses in each industry, plus a sample of medium-sized businesses. We supplemented this with modelled tax data for the smaller businesses.

Under the new design, we use administrative data (goods and services tax (GST) data, sourced from Inland Revenue) wherever possible, and supplement this by surveying only the largest and most complex businesses. With this new design, we have eliminated most small and medium-sized businesses from the survey entirely.

The methodology changes improve the quality of the series we publish. This is largely because we effectively have a full coverage of all businesses within an industry, rather than relying on a smaller sample to represent the entire population.

We have also reduced the number of variables being collected for the Economic Survey of Manufacturing. We no longer collect or publish information on manufacturing salaries and wages.

See [Methodology changes to manufacturing, wholesale trade, and selected services statistics](#) for more detailed information about the methods used to calculate each of the variables.

### Population

The target population is all kind-of-activity units (KAUs) on Statistics NZ's Business Register (BR) that are operating in New Zealand and are classified to:

• Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) Division C – Manufacturing.

### Statistical design

The series we publish for this survey are produced using GST data wherever possible. After extensive work on GST data, we established that it is a reliable measure of activity in these industries apart from the largest and most complex businesses.

We supplement the GST data for each series with survey data for large and complex businesses that meet the following criteria:

- a \$100 million significance rule – if an enterprise, or group of enterprises linked by ownership, have an annual GST turnover of more than \$100 million
- a 3 percent industry dominance rule – if an enterprise makes more than a 3 percent contribution to annual total income for an industry
- all enterprises that have a significant level of activity across multiple industries.

### Sales and purchases

We have developed robust methods of transforming the GST data, which is submitted at different frequencies, to a quarterly frequency. In addition, we have developed methods of detecting and removing sales and purchases of large capital items, which can at times occur in the GST data. These are not part of the conceptual measure of sales and purchases required for national accounts purposes.

Where a business reports GST on behalf of other businesses (referred to as GST groups), we apportion GST data between these different businesses using data from Inland Revenue's employer monthly schedule.

### Stocks

Under the new design, we collect stocks data for large and complex businesses. However, no quarterly stocks data is available for other businesses from administrative sources.

We have a range of methods to estimate stocks for businesses that are not surveyed. Different methods are better suited to different conditions depending on the size of the industry and the contribution of the surveyed units. The aim is to use the best method available for each industry.

See [Methodology changes to manufacturing, wholesale trade, and selected services statistics](#) for more detail on the GST data assessment and methodology changes.

### Non-response imputation

#### Postal data imputation

Although we attempt to achieve a 100 percent response rate, in practice this does not occur. We estimate values for these non-responding businesses using methods that include:

- historic imputation
- ratio imputation
- mean imputation.

Historic imputation involves multiplying the unit's response in the previous period by a non-response factor. The non-response factor is the average movement over the quarter for similar businesses.

Ratio imputation involves estimating the variable of interest from the unit's administrative data (GST sales), based on the relationship shown by similar businesses.

Mean imputation involves estimating a value for a unit by using the average value for a set of similar businesses.

#### Tax data imputation

In the administrative data (GST) we have late filers, which are not received in time for publication. We impute the GST data using the historic and mean methods described above.

We also use median imputation for a small number of units, where we take a median response from a unit's previous GST history.

### Measurement errors

#### Model errors

Statistics NZ uses models to standardise the GST reference period to quarterly, which may include model errors. These errors measure the variability that occurs due to a statistical model being applied to produce estimates. It quantifies the cumulative effect of model 'imperfections'.

#### Other measurement errors

Errors can arise from biases in the patterns of response and non-response, inaccuracies in reporting by respondents, and errors in recording and coding data. The size of these errors is difficult to quantify. We revise data if significant errors are detected in subsequent quarters.

### Seasonally adjusted and trend series

For any series, the survey estimates can be broken down into three components: trend, seasonal, and irregular. While seasonally adjusted series have the seasonal component removed, trend series have both the seasonal and irregular components removed. This reveals turning points and the underlying direction of quarterly movement.

We re-estimate seasonally adjusted and trend values quarterly when each new quarter's data becomes available. Figures are therefore revised, with the largest changes normally occurring in the latest quarters. The seasonally adjusted and trend series are produced using the X-13ARIMA-SEATS package developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

See [seasonal adjustment within Statistics NZ](#)

### Seasonally adjusted series

Seasonal adjustment removes the estimated impact of regular seasonal events, such as annual cycles in agricultural production, pre-Christmas shopping, and summer holidays, from statistical series. This makes figures for adjacent periods more comparable.

For the ESM, removing the purchasing monopoly in the dairy industry in mid-2002 caused an abrupt change to seasonal variation in the meat and dairy industry. In response, we changed the calculation method for total sales from direct to indirect (whereby component industries are individually adjusted before being summed). We use both direct and indirect adjustment methods, according to appropriateness.

We use the following methods to seasonally adjust components:

Component	Method
Sales volumes	
Total manufacturing	Indirect
Excluding meat and dairy product manufacturing	Direct
Meat and dairy product manufacturing	Direct
Sales values	
Total manufacturing	Direct
Excluding meat and dairy product manufacturing	Direct
Meat and dairy product manufacturing	Direct

### Trend series

Trend estimation removes the estimated impact of regular seasonal events and irregular short-term variation from statistical series. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series, and are likely to indicate turning points more accurately than are seasonally adjusted estimates.

### Standardising dairy industry quarters

Before December 2008, we calculated data for most dairy values on a non-standard quarter. This meant that the June quarter, for example, included dairy values for the months of March, April, and May, while the standard June quarter includes April, May, and June. From the June 2011 quarter onwards, we publish standard quarter data, revising previously published data back to December 2008.

### Use in national accounts

A key use of the ESM is in the quarterly gross domestic product (GDP) for calculating manufacturing 'value added' (value of output after the cost of input materials and services has been deducted). GDP base-year manufacturing value added is moved forward using volume indexes that we calculate from ESM sales and finished-goods stock changes (deflated by sub-indexes of the producers price index – published as part of [Business Price Indexes](#) as of March 2015 quarter).

We supplement ESM volumes with quantity production data for the following industries:  
meat and dairy product manufacturing

- petroleum and industrial chemical
- manufacturing
- basic metal manufacturing.

The ESM is also used in the expenditure measure of GDP for compiling stock-change values at current and constant prices.

### Collection Events

Date	2001
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 Quarterly Economic Survey of Manufacturing (From September 2015 quarter to March 2016 quarter)

To collect statistics from a cross-section of New Zealand businesses involved in manufacturing, to provide short-term economic indicators for the manufacturing sector. In addition, the financial data collected by this survey is used in the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures economic activity in New Zealand. These statistics help government and other organisations in planning and decision making. There are two questionnaires; this questionnaire surveys only the largest and most complex businesses.

#### Type

Questionnaire

#### Instrument Locations

- <http://cdm20045.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p20045coll2/id/296/rec/7>

### Quarterly Economic Survey of Manufacturing Stocks (From September 2015 quarter to March 2016 quarter)

To collect statistics from a cross-section of New Zealand businesses involved in manufacturing, to provide short-term economic indicators for the manufacturing sector. In addition, the financial data collected by this survey is used in the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures economic activity in New Zealand. These statistics help government and other organisations in planning and decision making. There are 2 questionnaires; this questionnaire surveys stock data directly from a sample of businesses.

#### Type

Questionnaire

#### Instrument Locations

- <http://cdm20045.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p20045coll2/id/292/rec/6>

### Quarterly Economic Survey of Manufacturing (Current)

To collect statistics from a cross-section of New Zealand businesses involved in manufacturing, to provide short-term economic indicators for the manufacturing sector. In addition, the financial data collected by this survey is used in the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures economic activity in New Zealand. These statistics help government and other organisations in planning and decision making. There are two questionnaires; this questionnaire surveys only the largest and most complex businesses for their sales, stocks, and profit information.

#### Type

Online based questionnaire. Paper based questionnaires available on request.

#### Instrument Locations

- <http://cdm20045.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p20045coll2/id/471/rec/4>

### Quarterly Economic Survey of Manufacturing Stocks (Current)

To collect statistics from a cross-section of New Zealand businesses involved in manufacturing, to provide short-term economic indicators for the manufacturing sector. In addition, the financial data collected by this survey is used in the compilation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures economic activity in New Zealand. These statistics help government and other organisations in planning and decision making. There are two questionnaires; this questionnaire surveys small and medium-sized manufacturing businesses for their stock data.

#### Type

Online based questionnaire. Paper based questionnaires available on request.

#### Instrument Locations

- <http://cdm20045.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p20045coll2/id/469/rec/3>

#### Usage and limitations of the data

Use of manufacturing data in quarterly national accounts

A key use of the Economic Survey of Manufacturing is in the calculation of manufacturing value added for the compilation of quarterly Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Base year manufacturing value added is extrapolated using volume indexes. For each ANZSIC division, volume indexes are calculated from deflated sales and the deflated finished goods stock change. Sub-indexes from the Producers Price Index (PPI) are used for deflating QMS sales and finished goods stocks.

QMS data is supplemented with production data for the following industries:

Meat and dairy product  
Petroleum and industrial chemical  
Basic metal.

### Significant events impacting this study series

1958 - 1977

From 1958 to 1977 Statistics New Zealand conducted a quarterly survey of manufactured stocks. It was compiled on a sample basis and covered approximately 10 percent of all factories included in the annual Census of Industrial Production (now Manufacturing).

1977 - 1982

The subsequent survey commenced in June 1977. As an economic survey of manufacturing statistics, it was a more sophisticated base for economic projections than that available before 1977. The system was automated in 1981.

1982 - 1991

The survey was revised in 1982. A statistically representative sample of manufacturing units selected from the 1979 Census of Manufacturing replaced one third of the existing sample. The benchmarks used to rate-up sample totals were recalculated based on the 1979 Census.

1991 - 1998

The survey was revised again in 1991. The Department introduced a revised sample of businesses and made other technical changes to the Quarterly Economic Survey of Manufacturing from the March quarter 1991. The changes made resulted in improved statistics on manufacturing in New Zealand.

In order to provide a consistent longer term historical series, a compatible revised series going back over previous years was calculated. In contrast to the previous survey sample, which was based on the 1979 Census of Manufacturing, the revised sample was selected from the Statistics New Zealand Business Frame, a comprehensive and up to date list of all businesses in New Zealand. The use of this directory as the sample frame ensured a comprehensive coverage of the manufacturing sector and allowed for the timely inclusion of new manufacturing businesses.

The previous survey sample design, which was introduced in 1982 was improved to better reflect the manufacturing sector in 1991. The survey population of manufacturers was also extended to cover manufacturing businesses with less than 2 full-time equivalent persons engaged. These small businesses were excluded from the previous survey. The revised series of statistics for quarters prior to the introduction of the new survey included estimates for this extension to the population coverage, in order to ensure continuity of the series.

From March 1996 data onwards, the Economic Survey of Manufacturing was published according to the Australian New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). NZSIC data continued to be available until the survey was redesigned according to ANZSIC. Because of differences between the ANZSIC and NZSIC populations there was some under coverage in the published ANZSIC series.

1998 - 2001

From the June 1998 quarter, the overall number of variables collected from the Economic Survey of Manufacturing was reduced. Some variables were added to the survey for the Quarterly Profit Survey project. These were:

Interest received  
Dividends received  
Interest paid.  
Variables which were no longer collected from the June 1998 quarter were:

Hours worked by working proprietors (this variable was still collected in the short-form questionnaire)  
Disposals of fixed assets (land) and disposals of fixed assets (other)  
Sales tax and excise duty was no longer collected. Firms were asked to explicitly exclude this from the questionnaire  
Government grants and subsidies received  
Interest, dividends, royalties etc. received  
Depreciation  
Interest, dividends, royalties etc. paid.  
The two main changes which affected the data published from June 1998 quarter were:

Disposals of fixed assets (series MANQ.S1K7) was discontinued  
Purchases and other operating expenditure (series MANQ.S1[A-K]6) was discontinued. This series was replaced by a new variable, Purchases of goods and services (series MANQ.S1[A-K]9)). The new variable was the same as the old variable except that it excluded depreciation expenses. The sample was not reselected at this time.

Some formatting changes were made to the questionnaire in the September 1998 quarter.

2001 -

The previous QMS series was based on a statistical sample that was first surveyed in the December 1992 quarter. The last quarter of the old QMS was June 2001. The QMS was a panel survey. Businesses had one chance of selection at their birth and those that were introduced then remained in the sample until either they ceased operation in the manufacturing industry, or the panel was reselected.

Over time, sample designs become less effective in representing the current population as a whole. While the original samples are maintained to include a representative selection of new businesses, periodically panel samples need to be refreshed to reflect changes in the composition of the population.

The QMS has been redesigned to provide better and more up-to-date coverage of the Manufacturing population. The new QMS design will allow changes in the composition of the population over time to be better represented in the survey.

Changes to the QMS include:

a redesign of the survey questionnaire  
the inclusion of royalty and patent fees within the definition of operating income and expenditure  
the introduction of an ANZSIC definition of Manufacturing as the basis for the sample design  
the use of administrative (tax) data for small to medium-sized businesses in place of direct surveying  
the adoption of periodic re-selection of the survey sample population  
the use of bi-variate stratification in the sample design  
improvements in non-response imputation

methodologies. These changes have been made to ensure that the future estimates produced from the QMS accurately reflect activity in the manufacturing sector of the New Zealand economy.

During the June 2001 quarter, the QMS was calculated on both the old and new basis. The primary purpose of this "dual run" was to enable the comparison of the surveys run under the previous and redesigned methods, so that the two series could be linked at a single point in time. This facilitated the production of an analytical back series for the redefined output industries. Another important function of the dual run was to measure level shifts in the results coming from the two different designs so that the results can be verified and explained.

The content of the questionnaire was reviewed with a focus on meeting the core data requirements of users, while being mindful of the burden that such collection places on respondents. The number of variables collected on the questionnaire has, as a consequence, been significantly reduced. The following items have been removed from the questionnaire from the June 2001 quarter:

Hours worked by paid employees  
Interest received  
Dividends received  
All other income  
Salaries and wages to working proprietors  
Interest paid  
All other expenditure

During consultation with users, it was determined that the existing Additions to Fixed Assets question was of limited use without a corresponding Disposals question also being asked. Users (both internal and external) identified Net Additions to Fixed Assets as being the information which was of most use to them. As a consequence, the following question has been added to the questionnaire from the June 2001 quarter:

Disposals of fixed assets

The main industry affected by the population adjustments resulting from the change to an ANZSIC design was the Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media industry, which saw the level of sales recorded rise by \$195 million for the June 2001 quarter as a result. Activities which have been brought into the scope of this industry under the ANZSIC design include:

Book and Other Publishing  
Newspaper Printing or Publishing  
Other Periodical Publishing  
Paper Stationery Manufacturing

The only other industry affected by the population expansion was Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing, which rose by \$28 million. Activities which have been brought into the scope of this industry under the ANZSIC design include:

Lifting and Material Handling Equipment Manufacturing  
Medical and Surgical Equipment Manufacturing

2008 Dairy industry quarters were standardised - Before December 2008, data for most dairy values were calculated on a non-standard quarter. This meant that the June quarter, for example, included dairy values for the months of March, April and May, while the standard June quarter includes April, May and June. From the June 2011 quarter onwards, Statistics NZ publishes standard quarter data. revising previously published data back to December 2008.

#### 2010-11

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC 2006) was implemented in the Economic Survey of Manufacturing. Prior to April 2011, data had been collected, and information published, on an ANZSIC96 basis.

The process of implementing ANZSIC06 began with initial planning in July 2008 and ended with the release of quarterly ANZSIC06-based QMS estimates for the December 2010 quarter in April 2011.

The basic method of selecting a sample of businesses based on industry and size, and then weighting it to represent the population of businesses, did not change. There were some changes to sample selection and data collection for the surveys:

A revised sample, based on current type of activity and size, was selected to represent the current population distribution of businesses within each industry. Where possible, small and medium-sized businesses in the previous survey were rotated out of survey selection and replaced with different businesses. Sales reported in GST returns were used more for small businesses, rather than collecting data directly through questionnaires. From April 2010 to September 2010, data was collected for the ANZSIC96 sample as well as for the new ANZSIC06 sample, providing an overlap to allow the old and new survey estimates to be linked. This 'dual run' was used to compare the series and assess the practical differences between the two different samples' outputs. To ensure that outputs are useful to users, procedures are applied to the historical data collected on an ANZSIC96 basis to produce suitable surrogate ANZSIC06 time series for past time periods. The proportional method was used for manufacturing.

The expression base for the constant price estimates was also updated to September 2010 quarter prices.

Under ANZSIC96, 15 industries were surveyed. For ANZSIC06, the number was reduced to 13.

A paper discussing this implementation, *Implementing ANZSIC 2006 in manufacturing, wholesale, and selected other services*, is available.

#### 2012

Additions and disposal of fixed assets ceased to be collected from the December 2012 quarter.

#### 2015

We made changes to the methodology used in the Economic Survey of Manufacturing beginning with the *Economic Survey of Manufacturing: September 2015 quarter*, released on 8 December 2015. The changes are intended to:

make greater use of administrative data sources  
reduce respondent burden  
introduce a consistent methodology and processing system across the Economic Survey of Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade Survey, and quarterly elected Services Survey  
enable the delivery of information at lower levels of detail for research and customised requests  
improve the quality of the published series

Under the old design, we surveyed all the large businesses in each industry, plus a sample of medium-sized businesses. We supplemented this with modelled tax data for the smaller businesses.

Under the new design, we use administrative data (goods and services tax (GST) data, sourced from Inland Revenue) wherever possible, and will supplement this by surveying only the largest and most complex businesses. With this new design, we have eliminated most of the small and medium-sized businesses from the survey entirely.

The methodology changes have improved the quality of the series we publish. This is largely because we effectively have a full coverage of all businesses within an industry, rather than relying upon a smaller sample to represent the entire population.

We have also reduced the number of variables being collected for the Economic Survey of Manufacturing. We will no longer collect or publish information on manufacturing salaries and wages.

See [Methodology changes to manufacturing, wholesale trade, and selected services statistics](#) for more detailed information about the methods used to calculate each of the variables.

2016

We made changes to the questionnaire used in the Economic Survey of Manufacturing beginning with the Economic Survey of Manufacturing: June 2016 quarter, released on 7 September 2016.

We increased the number of variables being collected for the Economic Survey of Manufacturing. We began to collect information on earnings before interest and taxation (EBIT), and information on salaries and wages.

#### Frequency

3 Quarterly

#### Main users of the data

Quarterly National Accounts

## Variables

## Concepts

### Economic Survey of Manufacturing Concepts

Name	Description
Additions to Fixed Assets	<b>Additions to Fixed Assets</b> purchases of fixed assets (including land) plus capital works by own employees. Revaluations are excluded. We stopped collecting data for this variable from the December 2012 quarter.
Enterprise	<b>Enterprise</b> a business entity operating in New Zealand either as a legally constituted body such as a company, partnership, trust, local or central government trading organisation, or as a self-employed individual.
Kind of Activity Unit (KAU)	<b>Kind of Activity Unit (KAU)</b> An enterprise subdivision that is engaged in predominantly one activity and for which a single set of accounting records is available.
Rolling Mean Employment (RME)	Rolling mean employment (RME) is the twelve-month moving average of the monthly employee-count figure.
Sales and other operating income	<b>Sales and other operating income</b> The transfer of ownership of and title to goods or services from one person or entity to another for a price.  The following are included: <i>sales of goods (whether manufactured, processed, or traded)</i> <i>sales of services (including repair services)</i> <i>manufacturing, processing, and management fees</i> <i>rental and leasing income</i> <i>royalties and patent fees.</i>  While these are excluded: <i>interest, dividends, donations, bad debts, and insurance claims</i> <i>excise duty, government grants, and subsidies</i> <i>extraordinary items (eg exchange rate gains, gains on sales of fixed assets).</i>
Stocks of raw materials	<b>Stocks of raw materials</b> Stocks of raw materials are crude or processed material that can be converted by manufacture, processing, or combination into a new product. Stocks include materials, fuels, and livestock.
Stocks of finished goods	<b>Stocks of finished goods</b> Stocks of finished goods are goods ready for sale without further transformation. Stocks includes work in progress and trading stocks.

Volume (Economic Survey of Manufacturing)	<p><b>Volume (Economic Survey of Manufacturing)</b> Volume series are value series that are adjusted (divided by price indexes) to remove the effect of price changes. They provide a measure of quantity change and are currently expressed in September 2010 quarter dollars. The price indexes used are from the [producers price index ](<a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/economic_indicators/prices_indexes/producers-price-index-info-releases.aspx">http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/economic_indicators/prices_indexes/producers-price-index-info-releases.aspx</a>) and are available on [Infoshare.](<a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/">http://www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/</a>)</p>
Purchases and operating expenditure	<p><b>Purchases and operating expenditure</b> Purchases and operating expenditure are something obtained, especially for a price in money or its equivalent.</p> <p>The following are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;li&gt;purchases of goods, fuels, and materials (whether for production or resale)&lt;/li&gt;</li> <li>&lt;li&gt;general expenses (eg advertising, freight, insurance, motor vehicle, rates, rent, repairs, utilities)&lt;/li&gt;</li> <li>&lt;li&gt;management fees and payments to other businesses or divisions&lt;/li&gt;</li> <li>&lt;li&gt; payments to welfare and superannuation schemes (eg ACC, KiwiSaver)&lt;/li&gt;</li> <li>&lt;li&gt; royalties and patent fees.&lt;/li&gt;</li> </ul> <p>While these are excluded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt;li&gt;interest, dividends, donations, and bad debts&lt;/li&gt;</li> <li>&lt;li&gt;excise duty, fringe benefit tax, and road user charges&lt;/li&gt;</li> <li>&lt;li&gt;extraordinary items (eg exchange rate losses, losses on sales of fixed assets)&lt;/li&gt;</li> <li>&lt;li&gt;depreciation.&lt;/li&gt;</li> </ul>
Salaries and Wages (Economic Survey of Manufacturing)	<p><b>Salaries and Wages (Economic Survey of Manufacturing)</b> includes gross salaries, wages, bonuses, and redundancy payments to employees. Excludes drawings, salaries, and wages paid to working proprietors and payments to welfare and superannuation schemes (eg ACC, KiwiSaver). We stopped collecting data for this variable from the September 2015 quarter.</p>
NZSIOC	<p><b>NZSIOC</b> New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories. NZSIOC is the primary output view for all aggregated outputs for industry data collected using ANZSIC06.</p>
Business Register (in relation to Economic Survey of Manufacturing)	<p><b>Business Register (in relation to Economic Survey of Manufacturing)</b> Business Register is a register of all economically significant businesses operating in New Zealand. The QMS population is drawn from the Business Register.</p>
Earnings before interest and taxation	<p><b>Earnings before interest and taxation</b> Actual earnings or loss as in an income statement for the quarter.</p>