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# Annual Enterprise Survey Concepts

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## Annual Enterprise Survey Concepts

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### Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06)

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. The AES 2005 and 2006 were republished retrospectively onto the same classification.

[See Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006V1.0.0](#) for more information on ANZSIC06.

### Business Register

The list of all economically significant enterprises in New Zealand, which is maintained by Stats NZ.

### Current ratio

Current ratio is current assets divided by current liabilities.

### Economically Significant Enterprise

The working definition for 'economic significance' is that if an enterprise fulfils any one of the following conditions, then it is classified as economically significant:

- The Enterprise has greater than \$30,000 Annual GST expenses or sales. (To avoid existing enterprises repeatedly changing their economic significance indicator, a buffer zone of \$25,000 to \$35,000 has been established);
- The Enterprise has more than 3 paid employees (Business Register (BR) rolling mean employment variable (RME));
- The Enterprise is in a GST exempt industry, other than residential property leasing and rental;
- The Enterprise is part of a Business Register (BR) group;
- The Enterprise is a new GST registration and has registered for Salaries and Wages PAYE;
- The Enterprise is a new GST registration and is part of a IRD GST group return;
- The Enterprise has a geographic unit classified to agriculture, it is alive on the BR, it is classified as economically significant. (Typically, these units will be registered for GST and/or have paid employees.)
- IR10 income is greater than \$40,000 annually.

### Employee count (EC)

Employee count (EC) is 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

For the Annual Enterprise Survey an enterprise is a legal entity operating in New Zealand. It can be a company, partnership, trust, estate, incorporated society, voluntary organisation or self-employed individual.

### Kind of Activity Unit (KAU)

An enterprise subdivision that is engaged in predominantly one activity and for which a single set of accounting records is available.

### Liabilities structure (Annual Enterprise Survey)

Liability structure is shareholders' funds divided by total equity plus liabilities.

### Margin on sales of goods for resale (Annual Enterprise Survey)

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

## New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC)

New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC) is the primary output view for all aggregated outputs for industry data collected using ANZSIC06.

See [New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Classification - ANZSIC 2006V1.0.0](#) for more information on NZSIOC.

## Operating profit before income tax

Operating profit before income tax is total income less total expenditure (excluding non-operating items) plus change in stocks.

## Population (Annual Enterprise Survey)

The target population is all economically significant enterprises (see related concept) that operate within New Zealand.

Some industries are excluded on statistical grounds due to the difficulty of collecting the data from respondents. The industry exclusions are listed below:

- superannuation funds (K633000\*)
- 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\*)

\*The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06).

Non-market government units have not been included in the AES population for all data published since the AES 2015. (Non-market government units include central government institutions, funded social insurance schemes and local government institutions - Institutional Sector 3). This is because coverage of non-market government data was incomplete within the AES and made interpretation of the AES data more difficult by mixing sector data. Similar data is available from other sources.

For data on non-market government units, customers should refer to the Government Finance Statistics link below:

[Government finance statistics](#)

The target population for the AES provides information which covers a 12-month period, with the balance date (ie, last day of the financial year) falling between 1 October and 30 September of the following year.

Predominant balance dates for AES by the New Zealand Standard Industrial Output Categories (NZSIOC) are available on request. These balance dates are determined by total income. With increasing use of administrative data, more estimation of balance date is occurring in some industries, therefore this data should be used with caution.

### Quick ratio (Annual Enterprise Survey)

Quick ratio refers to current assets less closing stocks divided by current liabilities.

### Return on total assets

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

### Return on equity (Annual Enterprise Survey)

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

### Rolling Mean Employment (RME)

Rolling mean employment (RME) is the twelve-month moving average of the monthly employee-count figure.

### Surplus before income tax (Annual Enterprise Survey)

Surplus before income tax is total income less total expenditure plus change in stocks.

### Surplus per rolling mean employment (Annual Enterprise Survey)

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