











Business Demography G...

- Business Demography Statistics
- Classifications (4)
- Concept Sets (1)
- Data Collections (1)
- Questionnaires & Forms (0)
- Population Sets (1)
- Variable Sets (0)

Business Demography Glossary

ANZSIC06	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006. Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006. A business is normally assigned to an ANZSIC06 category according to the predominant activity it is engaged in. ANZSIC06 is a hierarchical classification with four levels: division, subdivision, group, and class.
BDSS	Business Demographic Statistics System.
BD	Business Demography
Business Register	Statistics NZs register of NZ businesses
Business type 96	Gives the legal status of the enterprise. For example, individual, partnership, public company, incorporated body, central government.
CARS	Statistics NZ's storage and access system for Classifications And Related Standards.
Economically significant enterprise	An enterprise is economically significant if it meets any one of the following criteria: annual expenses or sales (subject to GST) of more than \$30,000 or 12 month rolling mean employee count of greater than three or part of a group of enterprises or registered for GST and involved in agriculture or forestry or over \$40,000 of income recorded in the IR10 annual tax return (this includes some units in residential property leasing and rental).
Enterprise	Enterprise: an institutional unit that generally corresponds to legal entities operating in New Zealand. It can be a company, partnership, trust, estate, incorporated society, producer board, local or central government organisation, voluntary organisation, or self-employed individual.
Geographic units or business location	Geographic units or business location: a separate operating unit engaged in New Zealand in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity from a single physical location or base.
Institutional sector 96	This is a hierarchical classification which groups together enterprises who play a similar role in the economic process, and who can be expected to have similar reactions to market, fiscal and monetary policy stimuli. At the highest level there are 6 categories: producers, financial intermediaries, government, private non-profit organisations serving households, household sand rest of world.
Longitudinal Business Frame (LBF)	The LBF is constructed monthly from all current and historic BF data, taking into account all updates that have occurred on the BF since the last construction. This means that statistics based on the LBF can change if they are recreated from an updated version of the LBF.
Multi geographic (activity) unit enterprise	An enterprise with two or more associated geographic units.
Overseas Ownership/Equity	Enterprise units are assigned a percentage between 0 and 100 to indicate their degree of overseas ownership.
LEED	Linked Employer-Employee Data. LEED uses existing administrative data drawn from the taxation system, together with business data from Statistics NZ Business Frame (BF). The LEED dataset is created by linking a longitudinal employer series from the BF to a longitudinal series of Employer Monthly Schedule (EMS) payroll data from Inland Revenue.
Employee Count (EC)	Employees or employee count (EC): refers to paid employees. It is a head count of salary and wage earners sourced from taxation data. EC data is available on a monthly basis. The EC used for deriving business demography statistics is for the February month.

 Birth	<p>Birth: occurs when a new enterprise starts operation (ie a combination of production factors is created, and no other national businesses are involved). Births do not include entries into the population due to reactivations, mergers, break-ups, split-offs, or other restructuring of a group of businesses linked by ownership or control. Changes to characteristics of existing businesses are not births (this is largely based on, and fully consistent with, the Eurostat definition of enterprise births). To be a birth in the business demography population, the enterprise and associated geographic units existed at neither time T-1 year nor time T-2 years.</p>
 Death	<p>Death: occurs when an enterprise ceases operation (ie a combination of production factors is dissolved, and no other domestic businesses are involved). Deaths do not include exits from the population due to temporary inactivity, mergers, takeovers, break-ups, or other restructuring of a group of businesses linked by ownership or control. Changes to characteristics of businesses that remain active are not deaths (this is largely based on, and fully consistent with, the Eurostat definition of enterprise deaths). To be considered a death in the business demography population, the enterprise and associated geographic units exist at neither time T year nor time T+1 year.</p>
 Survival rate	<p>Survival rates are calculated as the percentage of births in each reference period that survive into future reference periods in the business demography population (surviving births divided by total births for a particular reference period). To be considered a survivor, the birthed enterprise must have existed at every reference period between its birth year and the given reference period.</p>
 Control Classification	<p>The Control classification is a flat classification and has four categories: Control is the ability to determine the general corporate policy of the institutional unit.</p>
 SCIS	<p>Institutional sector is an economic entity that is capable in its own right, of owning assets, incurring liabilities and engaging in economic activities and in transactions with other entities</p>
 Employee count size groups	<p>EC data in this release is summarised into seven employment size groups: 0 EC 1–5 EC 6–9 EC 10–19 EC 20–49 EC 50–99 EC 100+ EC.</p>
 Enterprise group	<p>Enterprise group: a grouping of enterprises in the Business Register linked by common ownership. Generally, the Business Register only records links of over 50 percent shareholding between enterprises. Types of enterprise groups are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all-resident enterprise group – an enterprise group in which all enterprises are resident in New Zealand • multinational enterprise group – an enterprise group that contains one or more enterprises resident outside New Zealand • foreign-controlled enterprise group – a multinational enterprise group controlled by a group head with its headquarters outside New Zealand • domestically controlled enterprise group – a multinational enterprise group controlled by a group head with its headquarters in New Zealand
 Māori enterprise	<p><u>Māori enterprise: An enterprise is treated as a Māori enterprise if it meets one (or more) of these conditions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>it is an enterprise (business) with a collectively managed asset that uses current Inland Revenue eligibility criteria to be a Māori authority (whether or not it elects to be a Māori authority for tax purposes)</u> • <u>it is a commercial business that supports the Māori authority's business and social activities, and sustains or builds a Māori authority's asset base</u> • <u>it is a business that is 50 percent or more owned by Māori authorities.</u>
 Pure birth	<p>Pure birth: birth with a recent birth date. That is, the birth dates of all geographic units and the enterprise are more recent than the February snapshot of time T-2 in the business demography population. Pure births generally exclude reactivations (enterprises dormant for a period that come back into the population).</p>
 Reactivation	<p>Reactivation: enterprise dormant for a period that comes back into the business demography population.</p>

Appears Within