



1294.0

Information Paper

**ANZSIC 2006
Development**

2004

New
Issue

Information Paper

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Development**

2004

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 9 SEP 2004

ABS Catalogue No. 1294.0

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PREFACE

This paper informs readers about a joint project between the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and Statistics New Zealand to review the existing Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 1993) and develop a revised classification (ANZSIC 2006).

The review process involved extensive stakeholder consultation, including meetings and workshops with ABS and Statistics New Zealand data collection, processing and publishing areas and external users of ABS and Statistics New Zealand data. An important part of the development work involved the adoption of consistent classification concepts and principles to form the basis of ANZSIC 2006.

The paper also briefly discusses the strategy which will be adopted to implement ANZSIC 2006, which is designed to minimise the impact on users of ABS data. Further information about the implementation strategy, the impact on statistical series and dates for the publication of ABS statistical series on an ANZSIC 2006 basis will be released in subsequent information papers in 2005 and 2006.

For more details of the issues covered in this information paper, contact Mr Mike McGrath, Director, Economic Standards and Classification Section, on telephone (02) 6252 7967, fax (02) 6252 7788, or email: mike.mcgrath@abs.gov.au.

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Australian Statistician

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NZSIC	New Zealand System of Industrial Classification
SNA93	System of National Accounts 1993

BACKGROUND

1.1 This information paper outlines the development of a new standard classification of industrial activity, the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006, which will replace the existing classification, ANZSIC 1993. This paper contains:

- the rationale and objectives for the development of ANZSIC 2006;
- the conceptual framework and principles followed during the development process;
- an overview of the structure of ANZSIC 2006;
- examples of the more significant changes in the classification, both at the division and subdivision levels (i.e the top levels of the ANZSIC 2006 classification hierarchy); and
- a brief outline of the strategy the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) will adopt in implementing the new classification.

1.2 The development of ANZSIC 2006 is a joint project between the ABS and Statistics New Zealand. Following the completion of the review of the classification, the two organisations will focus on the production of the necessary support tools such as: correspondences that show the links between ANZSIC 1993 and ANZSIC 2006; computer assisted autocoders that enable descriptive data on productive activities to be coded to the classification; and the classification manual itself.

1.3 ANZSIC 2006 was developed to provide a more contemporary industrial classification system. Issues such as changes in the structure and composition of the economy, changing user demands and compatibility with other major international classification standards have been taken into account.

WHAT IS AN INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION?

1.4 Arranging the large amount of data available about businesses into groupings that are both analytically useful and which users can understand, can be done in a number of ways. In economic statistics, this is usually achieved by either classifying the information relating to the operations of businesses (e.g. grouping all income items together); or by classifying the business units about which the data have been collected (e.g. grouping all the data about businesses operating in Tasmania).

1.5 An industry classification is one way to organise data from a business unit perspective. It provides a standard framework under which units carrying out similar productive activities can be grouped together, with each resultant group being referred to as an industry.

PURPOSE OF ANZSIC

1.6 ANZSIC provides a means for the standardised collection, analysis, dissemination and production of economic data on an industry basis for Australia and New Zealand, thereby, improving comparability of the industry activity statistics produced by the two countries. As well as being the industry classification that underlies ABS and Statistics New Zealand statistics, ANZSIC is also widely used in administrative systems of

PURPOSE OF ANZSIC
continued

organisations such as Workcover and the Australian Tax Office and in many other information systems, including those maintained by banks and industry organisations.

1.7 ANZSIC is a hierarchical classification with four levels, namely divisions (the broadest level), subdivisions, groups and classes (the finest level). At the divisional level, the main purpose is to provide a limited number of categories which will provide a broad overall picture of the economy and are suitable for publication in summary tables in official statistics. The subdivision, group and class levels provide increasingly detailed dissections of the broad categories. Table 1.1, below, provides an illustration of the hierarchical structure of ANZSIC.

HIERARCHICAL
STRUCTURE OF ANZSIC
2006

1.1 HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE OF ANZSIC 2006

<i>Hierarchical Level</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
Division	C	Manufacturing
Sub-division	11	Food Product Manufacturing
Group	111	Meat and Meat Product Manufacturing
Class	1111	Meat Processing

FURTHER INFORMATION

1.8 The ABS will organise seminars to inform users about the new classification. The first round of seminars was completed during August 2004. Other series of seminars will be conducted in 2005 and 2006.

1.9 The ABS will be producing the following information papers relating to ANZSIC 2006:

- a second information paper, in 2005, introducing the new classification in more detail; and
- a third information paper, in 2006, containing details of the ABS ANZSIC 2006 implementation strategy.

1.10 The ANZSIC 2006 classification manual is expected to be published in June 2006.

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The concept of industry, and the classification used to produce a wide range of statistics by industry, are fundamental parts of the economic statistics infrastructure. Although widely used, the current industry classification is criticised by some users because of its adoption of a mixture of supply and demand-side concepts in defining industries. This leads to the classification standard prescribing different treatments for some very similar productive activities, because of their different customer bases.

2.2 The development of ANZSIC 2006 is partly in response to such criticisms, but is also driven by changes in the structure, composition and organisation of industrial and business activities in Australia and New Zealand. There have been significant technological changes since ANZSIC 1993 was developed and some of these have affected the way industry and businesses operate. In addition, industries undertaking new activities have emerged, necessitating the development of a more contemporary version of the classification.

2.3 The main aim in the development of ANZSIC 2006 is to create an industry classification which updates and improves upon ANZSIC 1993 and is clearly worth the consequential effort in reworking statistical collections, administrative database designs and revising industry statistics time series.

2.4 In line with this aim, the objectives set in the development of ANZSIC 2006 are to:

- construct the new classification using a consistent conceptual framework;
- provide a structure that recognises the changing needs of users of industry data;
- identify new and emerging industries that will be useful for economic analysis;
- update industry descriptions to reflect the adoption of new materials, technologies and production techniques; and
- better provide for the development of alternative industry views (e.g tourism).

2.5 In addition to the specific objectives, ANZSIC 2006 is being developed to ensure it meets the following fundamental principles for an effective industry classification:

- it has categories which are mutually exclusive;
- it reflects the structure of the economy and is comprehensive in its coverage;
- it can be used in data collection and facilitates the use of the data for production-related statistics; and
- it remains stable over a period of time or is designed so that it can easily be updated.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND PRINCIPLES

2.6 As previously discussed, the absence of a consistent conceptual framework for the ANZSIC 1993 is viewed as a major weakness, as it creates anomalies within the classification and generally makes it more difficult to use.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
AND PRINCIPLES
continued

2.7 The conceptual framework adopted for the development of ANZSIC 2006 uses supply-side based industry definitions and groupings. Using this approach, units engaged in similar productive activities are grouped together. Units in an industry will therefore exhibit similar production functions (a term used to describe the transformation of intermediate inputs, through the application of labour and capital, to produce outputs).

2.8 Applying a supply-side basis to industry definitions will:

- remove a major source of inconsistency within the existing classification;
- provide a framework within which production-related statistics can more easily be compiled, analysed and represented; and
- provide a manageable number of analytically useful categories.

2.9 As classes are grouped into higher levels of aggregation, the degree that units exhibit similar production functions necessarily falls. At the higher levels of the classification, emphasis moves increasingly to the output side of the production function such that, at the top of the hierarchy, industry divisions are created and defined looking more at what is produced, and less at the activities undertaken to produce that output. This has the important consequence of units with very different inputs and transformation processes being classified to the same division on the basis of similarity of the outputs from a use perspective (e.g Hospital and Homeopath activities are both classified to the 'Health and Social Assistance' Division).

2.10 In the interests of international statistical comparability, ANZSIC 2006 will, as far as practicable, align at the two digit sub-division level with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The following two digit sub-divisions will be created in ANZSIC 2006 specifically to ensure international comparability:

- Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing;
- Motion Picture and Sound Recording Activities;
- Accommodation;
- Telecommunications Services; and
- Computer Systems Design and Related Services.

2.11 The conceptual framework outlined above, and a set of guiding principles for classifying certain types of activities, enables the often competing demands of relevance, continuity and comparability to be balanced.

2.12 Together, these were used firstly to provide guidance and structure to the development proposals, and secondly, to provide stakeholders with a set of criteria on which to judge proposals, frame arguments and counter-proposals, and to assess the quality of recommendations and final decisions.

EXAMPLES OF ANZSIC
2006 GUIDING
PRINCIPLES

*Support Services
categories*

2.13 In ANZSIC 2006, some service-producing activities have been classified along with the industry they support rather than to a category of their own in a service division. This approach is taken for activities that result in the production of services that are wholly consumed by units that are classified to a single division. However, if the service cannot be said to be wholly consumed by units classified to a single division, it will be classified to the general services divisions, according to the type of service being produced.

*Public Administration and
Regulatory Activities*

2.14 ANZSIC 1993 did not have a consistent treatment of government owned units undertaking regulatory, other public administration or general service delivery activities. In the development of ANZSIC 2006 the following guidelines have been used:

- units that undertake regulatory activities only will be classified to the 'Regulatory Services' class in the 'Public Administration and Safety' division. Units that also undertake the activity they are regulating will be classified according to the activity being undertaken, rather than to the 'Regulatory Services' class.
- units that are mainly engaged in undertaking other public administration activities will be classified to an appropriate class in the 'Public Administration and Safety' division. Units that undertake a combination of public administration and general service delivery activities will be classified as follows:
 - a. if the public administration activities are not incidental in nature, the unit will be classified to the 'Public Administration and Safety' division.
 - b. if the public administration activities are incidental in nature (i.e. they are not the reason for the existence of the unit) the unit will be classified to an appropriate class in one of the general service divisions.

*Repair and Maintenance
Activities*

2.15 There are two cases with regard to repair and maintenance activities:

- those that involve a very different and identifiable production function from that involved in the creation of a new product; and
- those that involve the same production function as that of the creation of the new product.

2.16 In ANZSIC 2006, repair and maintenance activities which have a completely different production function from the creation of the product will be included in the 'Other Services' division. However, those with a similar production function as the creation of the original product will be classified to the industry where units creating the new product are classified. This approach is taken on the basis that the same or similar capital and labour inputs are required for either activity.

*Recognition of the
real-world organisation of
units*

2.17 Application of the conceptual framework has been balanced with the practical considerations surrounding data availability. This means that the way units organise themselves, and their accounting structures, has been considered in the process of defining 4 digit level classes in the classification.

Significance

2.18 To guard against the creation of an unmanageable number of ANZSIC industries, the following size criteria are generally used at the 4-digit class level:

- in Australia, full-time equivalent employment of at least 3,500 or turnover of \$250 million
- in New Zealand, full-time equivalent employment of at least 700 or turnover of \$50 million

CHAPTER **3**

IMPACTS OF THE CHANGES ON THE CLASSIFICATION

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES

3.1 One of the impacts of the redevelopment of the ANZSIC is an increase in the number of industries at each level of the hierarchy within the classification.

DIVISIONS

3.2 The ANZSIC 2006 division structure will include 19 divisions, compared with 17 in ANZSIC 1993. These are listed in the following table (note that this table does not provide a correspondence between ANZSIC 1993 and ANZSIC 2006):

3.1 ANZSIC 1993 AND 2006 DIVISIONS

<i>Code</i>	<i>ANZSIC 1993 Division</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>ANZSIC 2006 Division</i>
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
B	Mining	B	Mining
C	Manufacturing	C	Manufacturing
D	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	D	Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services
E	Construction	E	Construction
F	Wholesale Trade	F	Wholesale Trade
G	Retail Trade	G	Retail Trade
H	Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	H	Accommodation and Food Services
I	Transport and Storage	I	Transport, Postal and Warehousing
J	Communication Services	J	Information Media and Telecommunications
K	Finance and Insurance	K	Financial and Insurance Services
L	Property and Business Services	L	Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services
M	Government Administration and Defence	M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Services
N	Education	N	Administrative and Support Services
O	Health and Community Services	O	Public Administration and Safety
P	Cultural and Recreational Services	P	Education and Training
Q	Personal and Other Services	Q	Health Care and Social Assistance
		R	Arts and Recreation Services
		S	Other Services

3.3 The definitions of the ANZSIC 2006 divisions are included in the Appendix to this paper.

3.4 A new industry division, 'Information Media and Telecommunications' will be created in ANZSIC 2006. This new division groups units mainly engaged in creating and storing information products in media that allow for their dissemination (refer to the Appendix for definition). This is an industry that has grown rapidly in both Australia and New Zealand since ANZSIC 1993 was developed. This new division has been recognised by NAICS and will also be created in the redeveloped version of ISIC (ISIC 2007). Therefore, the introduction of this division in ANZSIC 2006 will assist in achieving international comparability of both Australian and New Zealand official industry statistics.

DIVISIONS *continued*

3.5 Another major change in the new classification will be the breakup of the ANZSIC 1993 'Property and Business Services' division. The current (ANZSIC 1993) 'Property and Business Services' division is a relatively large grouping, and has been criticised by users as being a grouping of a very diverse range of unrelated activities. The disaggregation of the division is designed to improve users' ability to interpret these drivers of change and with this aim in mind, the following ANZSIC 2006 divisions will be created:

- Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services;
- Professional, Scientific and Technical Services; and
- Administrative and Support Services.

SUB-DIVISIONS

3.6 ANZSIC 2006 will include 86 two digit sub-divisions compared with 53 for ANZSIC 1993. The increase in the number of two digit sub-divisions is driven by a number of factors including:

- improving the international comparability of the classification at the Sub-division level;
- identifying groups of economic activities with significantly different production functions; and
- promoting some of the more economically significant industries to this higher level of the classification.

3.7 Sub-divisions that will be created in ANZSIC 2006 specifically to improve international comparability of the classification are listed in paragraph 2.10 above.

3.8 Examples of sub-divisions that will be created to better identify groups of economic activities with significantly different production functions include:

- 'Electricity Supply';
- 'Gas Supply'.

3.9 Finally, examples of sub-divisions that will be created to promote some of the more economically significant industries to this higher level of the classification include:

- 'Food Product Manufacturing';
- 'Public Order and Safety Services'.

3.10 The introduction of ANZSIC 2006 will also change the lower levels of the classification by merging and deleting some existing ANZSIC 1993 classes and recognising some new classes and primary activities. Some primary activities have also been transferred out of ANZSIC 1993 classes and re-grouped according to production function similarities to form new classes in ANZSIC 2006. For example, the ANZSIC 1993 class 0402 'Aquaculture' has been split into a number of different classes to reflect different production processes including:

- Longline and Rack (Offshore) Aquaculture;
- Caged (Offshore) Aquaculture;
- Onshore Aquaculture.

3.11 More detail on the lower levels of the ANZSIC 2006 hierarchy will be available in the information paper to be released in 2005.

CHAPTER 4

LIST OF ANZSIC 2006 PRODUCTS

LIST OF ANZSIC 2006 PRODUCTS

4.1 The ANZSIC 2006 classification manual (to be published in June 2006) will contain:

- the conceptual basis for ANZSIC 2006;
- guidance on the correct treatment of particular activities; and
- detailed descriptions of the 4 digit classes;

4.2 A number of classification support tools will also be made available in the release of ANZSIC 2006. These will include correspondences between ANZSIC 1993 and ANZSIC 2006, an index of activity descriptions and their corresponding ANZSIC 2006 code, and computer assisted autocoders.

4.3 The classification support tools provide a guide to the correct classification of statistical units and help make the classification standard more user friendly. These tools will also assist in comparing ANZSIC 2006 to other international classifications such as ISIC and NAICS and will be made available on the ABS website at the same time the classification manual is published.

ABS ANZSIC 2006
IMPLEMENTATION
STRATEGY

5.1 The ABS implementation of ANZSIC 2006 has been devised taking into account two critically important elements. Firstly, establishing the requirements, including timing, of implementation within the Australian National Accounts, and secondly, a determination not to release indicator series on a different conceptual basis to the Australian National Accounts.

5.2 The optimal point for the Australian National Accounts to be released on an ANZSIC 2006 basis is late 2009. Other ABS economic statistics will be published on an ANZSIC 2006 basis as follows:

- the first release for sub-annual collections on an ANZSIC 2006 basis will be with regard to the July 2009 reference month or the September 2009 reference quarter;
- the first release for annual collections on an ANZSIC 2006 basis will be with regard to the 2006-07 reference year;
- between July 2006 and June 2009, all irregular collections such as the range of ABS service industries collections will compile statistics on both ANZSIC 1993 and ANZSIC 2006 bases. After that time, these collections will be compiled solely on an ANZSIC 2006 basis.

5.3 Quarterly Labour Force Survey industry employment estimates will be compiled on both ANZSIC 1993 and ANZSIC 2006 bases, beginning with the August 2006 survey. Initial release of the ANZSIC 2006 based estimates for the four quarters August 2006 to May 2007 will occur with the release of August 2007 estimates in September 2007. The compilation of ANZSIC 1993 industry employment estimates will cease after the release of the November 2008 Labour Force Survey estimates.

5.4 Industry data from the 2006 Population Census will be compiled on both ANZSIC 1993 and ANZSIC 2006 bases.

5.5 A number of measures will be taken by the ABS to minimise the disruption to users of ABS statistics caused by the introduction of ANZSIC 2006. These include publishing data on both ANZSIC 1993 and ANZSIC 2006 basis and the back-casting of ABS statistics on an ANZSIC 2006 basis.

5.6 More detailed information about the ABS ANZSIC 2006 implementation strategy will be provided in the information paper to be released in 2006.

ANZSIC 2006 DIVISION
DEFINITIONS*A* AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING DIVISION

The Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing division includes units mainly engaged in growing crops, raising animals, growing and harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from farms, or their natural habitats.

B MINING DIVISION

The Mining division includes units that extract naturally occurring mineral solids such as coal and ores, and liquid minerals such as crude petroleum and gases (e.g. natural gas).

C MANUFACTURING DIVISION

The Manufacturing division includes units mainly engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances or components into new products (except as covered by agriculture and construction).

D ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND WASTE SERVICES DIVISION

The Electricity, Gas and Water Utilities division includes units mainly engaged in the provision of the following services: electricity, gas through a system of mains; water, drainage and sewerage; and waste collection, treatment and disposal.

E CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

The Construction division includes units mainly engaged in the construction of buildings and other structures. It also includes units mainly engaged in making additions, alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance and repairs to buildings and other structures.

F WHOLESALE TRADE DIVISION

The Wholesale Trade division includes units mainly engaged in the purchase and onselling, commission based buying, and commission based selling of goods, without significant transformation, to other businesses.

G RETAIL TRADE DIVISION

The Retail Trade division includes units mainly engaged in the purchase and onselling, commission based buying, and commission based selling of goods, without significant transformation, to the general public. The Retail Trade division also includes units that purchase and onsell goods, to the general public, using non-traditional means, including the internet.

H ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES DIVISION

The Accommodation and Food Services division includes units mainly engaged in providing short-term accommodation for visitors and/or meals, snacks, and beverages for consumption by customers.

I TRANSPORT, POSTAL AND WAREHOUSING DIVISION

The Transport, Postal and Warehousing division includes units mainly engaged in providing transportation of passengers and freight by road, rail, water or air. It also includes units mainly engaged in providing postal services, transport of gas, oil or other materials via pipeline, warehousing, and storage of goods and scenic and sightseeing transport.

ANZSIC 2006 DIVISION
DEFINITIONS *continued**J* INFORMATION MEDIA AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

The Information Media and Telecommunications division includes units mainly engaged in creating, enhancing and storing information products in media that allow for their dissemination, transmitting information products using analogue and digital signals (via electronic, wireless, optical and other means), and providing transmission services and/or operating the infrastructure to enable the transmission and storage of information and information products.

K FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES DIVISION

The Financial and Insurance Services division includes units mainly engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions.

L RENTAL, HIRING AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES DIVISION

The Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services division includes units mainly engaged in renting, hiring, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets (except copyrights), and units providing related services. Units rent, hire, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, for example real estate and equipment, or intangible, for example patents and trademarks.

M PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Professional, Scientific and Technical Services division includes units mainly engaged in providing professional, scientific and technical services in areas such as: scientific research; architecture; engineering; statistics; computer systems design; law; accountancy; advertising; market research; management; consultancy; veterinary science and professional photography. Excluded are units mainly engaged in providing health care and social assistance services.

N ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

The Administrative and Support Services division includes units mainly engaged in performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other businesses or organisations. Units providing administrative and support services are mainly engaged in activities such as: office administration; hiring and placing personnel; preparing documents; taking orders for clients by telephone; providing credit reporting or collecting services; arranging travel and travel tours; providing building cleaning services; and packaging and labelling products.

O PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SAFETY DIVISION

The Public Administration and Safety division includes units mainly engaged in Central, State or Local Government legislative, executive and judicial activities (public administration) and units mainly engaged in the provision of safety services. The public administration component includes units mainly engaged in the setting of policy, the oversight of government programmes, collecting revenue to fund government programmes, creating statute laws, and bylaws, creating case law through the judicial processes of civil, criminal and other courts operation, and distributing public funds.

The safety services component includes units mainly engaged in providing physical, social, economic, and general public safety and security services, and enforcing regulations. Included are units that provide police services, investigation and security services, fire protection and other emergency services, correctional and detention services, regulatory services and border control and other public order and safety services.

P EDUCATION AND TRAINING DIVISION

The Education and Training division includes units mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training, except the training of animals.

ANZSIC 2006 DIVISION
DEFINITIONS *continued*

Q HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Health Care and Social Assistance division includes units mainly engaged in providing health care and social assistance for individuals.

R ARTS AND RECREATION SERVICES DIVISION

The Arts and Recreation division includes units mainly engaged in the preservation and exhibition of objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest, units involved in producing original artistic works and/or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing, and units that operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in sporting or physical recreational activities or pursue amusement interests.

S OTHER SERVICES DIVISION

The Other Services division includes units mainly engaged in providing a range of personal care services such as: hair; beauty; and diet and weight management services. Also included are units mainly engaged in promoting or administering religious events or activities, providing funeral services (including cemetery and crematoria operation) and repairing and/or maintaining equipment and machinery (except ships, boats, aircraft, or railway rolling stock) or other items (except buildings).

Also included are units of private households that engage in employing workers on or about the premises, in activities primarily concerned with the operation of households.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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