Stats NZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

Stats NZ's Annual Report

Pūrongo ā-tau o Tatauranga Aotearoa

Mō te mutunga o te tau i te **30 o ngā rā o Pipiri 2018**

For the year ended **30 June 2018**

2018

Kupu whakatataki a te Kaitatau a te Kawanatanga

Introduction from the Government Statistician

Rārangi maunga, tū te ao, tū te pō
Rārangi tāngata, ka matemate noa
Rārangi raraunga, ka ao, ka awatea
Hei oranga mō te iwi
*Tihei mauriora!**

Kei ngā maunga kōrero, kei ngā awaawa e rere nei, kei ngā tōpito o te motu huri noa i Aotearoa, tēnā koutou katoa. Tēnei a Tatauranga Aotearoa e mihi ana ki ngā iwi, ki ngā hapū, ki ngā whānau maha o Aotearoa. Ko ngā kōrero e whai ake nei ko tā mātou pūrongo ā-tau. Nōku te hōnore ki te tuku atu i tēnei kōrero. Kei roto i te pūrongo nei, ko ngā kōrero e whakanui ana i ngā mahi papai o te tari kua tutuki i a mātou i tēnei tau. He wāhanga kei te pūrongo nei me whakapakari tonu e Tatauranga Aotearoa ā te tau e heke mai nei. Ko te tūmanako e whai hua ana ēnei kōrero ki a koutou katoa.

Nō reira, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā hoki tātou katoa.

*nā Rhonda Paku, Kaihautū.
The whakatauākī that begins this mihi was written by Rhonda Paku, Kaihautū. It says mountains last forever, people come and go, and data enables development for the well-being of us all.

Welcome to Stats NZ's 2018 annual report.

It's been a tremendous privilege to have been a part of Stats NZ's journey through 2017/18.

Our year was marked by changes – new ways of doing things, new partnerships, and new priorities – and together, we have achieved a lot.

During the year our leadership role in Aotearoa New Zealand's data system grew quickly. We worked with agencies across the public sector to set the direction for government data with the Data Strategy and Roadmap. We showed our agility by responding quickly to new and emerging data issues – most recently leading work to strengthen the transparency of, and accountability for, the public sector's use of computer algorithms for automatic decision-making.

I am also incredibly proud of how our people responded to the change of government and new priorities. We received extra funding to increase the sample size of our Household Economic Survey to 20,000 households. This expansion aims to help improve the measurement of household poverty and let us report annually on the extent of child poverty. We've also worked closely with Treasury on developing Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand, which will build the data foundation to support the government's well-being approach.

For our team at Stats NZ, though, the year was dominated by the 2018 Census. I also appreciate all the hard work our 2018 Census and broader Stats NZ teams did to prepare for census day. I'd also like to thank everyone who took the time to take part in this year's census, and the thousands of community organisations, volunteers, and agencies who helped us spread the word.

This year we took a digital-first census approach and set ourselves the target of 70 percent online completion. Our online systems ran smoothly and we significantly exceeded our online completion target. Interim results show that more than 82 percent of our responses came in online.

Despite our high rate of online census responses, there has been an overall drop in census participation this year. Interim calculations indicate we have full or partial information for about 90 percent of individuals, compared with 94.5 percent for the 2013 Census.

Statistical agencies around the world have been grappling with declining census and survey response rates. In New Zealand we are not immune to the trend. I am disappointed that our plans to counter the trend did not result in higher census participation. As New Zealand's statistics agency, it is our responsibility to use our skills and talents to produce the highest-quality census data we can. To do this, we will be using reliable government data to fill in gaps, and the same imputation approaches we've used since 2001, to produce high-quality census data that we will start releasing in 2019.

To ensure New Zealanders can have confidence in our census results, we have convened an independent panel of data and statistical experts to provide advice on and assess the data as we prepare our results. We have initiated a full independent external review of the 2018 Census operation. As Government Statistician, I need to understand what worked, and what didn't and why, so that I can be confident we can address any issues for future censuses.

It's important not to forget the great business-as-usual work our teams have continued to deliver this year. Whether it's been our reliable, on-time delivery of Tier 1 statistics, or our Integrated Data Infrastructure team innovating to meet increasing researcher demand, I'm proud of all the hard work that goes on behind the scenes to help us realise our vision of unleashing the power of data to change lives.

Again, I am pleased to present this annual report. It covers both our successes and challenges as an agency over 2017/18 and shows what we can build on over the coming year.

Liz MacPherson
Government Statistician, Government Chief Data Steward, and Chief Executive

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Rārangi o ngā tau me ngā tūtohi | List of figures and tables

Stats NZ by numbers

For the year ended 30 June 2018

16,935
Facebook followers at the end of June 2018

12,128
Twitter followers

254,745
questionnaires sent, gathering approximately
216,533
responses

815,000km
(excluding census) travelled by interviewers

3.3m
visits to stats.govt.nz website

Average tenure of our staff is
9.4 years

2018 Census

census
Stats NZ

Field teams made nearly 1 million follow-up visits over seven weeks

We worked with all universities, 320 libraries, 21 district health boards, and 73 regional and local councils to promote the census

We supported more than 400 community-led census promotions and events, working with 600+ community organisations, 330 champions, and 8,000 volunteers

Stats NZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

Ethnic mix of staff (where disclosed)

77% European
6% Māori
18% Asian
5% Pacific
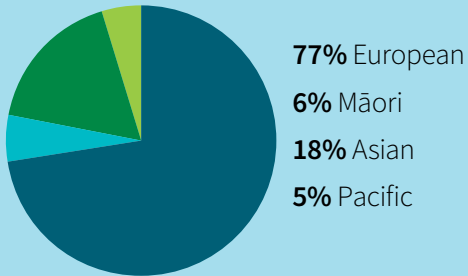
1,017 staff employed across three locations

167 in Auckland
535 in Wellington
242 in Christchurch
73 other locations (field staff)

Gender breakdown

55% Female
44% Male
1% Undisclosed

Our gender pay gap is
13.5%
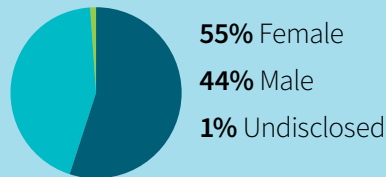
48%
of our senior leaders
are women

The 2018
organisational
performance
score
as rated by staff was
60%
– up from 58%
in 2017

107,000
businesses and
105,000
individuals provided
survey information
to Stats NZ

Our staff are aged from
under 20 to over 70 years

Ko wai mātou | Who we are

STATS NZ is a data agency in a data age

Stats NZ has a critical role to play in unleashing the power of data to change lives by adding value to data – be it through system leadership, data services, or by providing robust and independent statistics.

Stats NZ is known for being reliable. We can be counted on to deliver statistics for critical decision-making in New Zealand. We maintain our proud history of operating with integrity, and being fair, impartial, responsible, and trustworthy in everything we do.

Nevertheless, we are a non-traditional statistical agency and seek to push the boundaries and lead the way for New Zealand's data future.

We are building on our traditional role as a provider of statistics with our expanded remit as an enabler, innovator, and steward in the wider data system – to unleash the value and power of data.

Our current strategic direction is fully articulated in our 2016–20 strategic intentions, which was presented with the 2015/16 annual report. It describes the journey of who we want to be and how we are getting there.

The body of this 2017/18 annual report focuses on what we have learnt and achieved in the past year, and the activities that have contributed to our strategic goal of doubling the value of our data by 2018.

Figure 1

Our strategic direction

In a dynamic age of digital disruption and data-driven demand, we are seizing the opportunity to remain relevant and add value in a world that is looking for answers.

Our vision

Unleashing the power of data to change lives

Our purpose

Empowering decisions by adding value to New Zealand's most important data

Our goals

To help improve outcomes for all New Zealanders, our goals are to:

- double the value of data provided by Stats NZ to New Zealand by 2018
- create a tenfold increase in value of the data provided to New Zealand by 2030

Our future state

Who we want to be

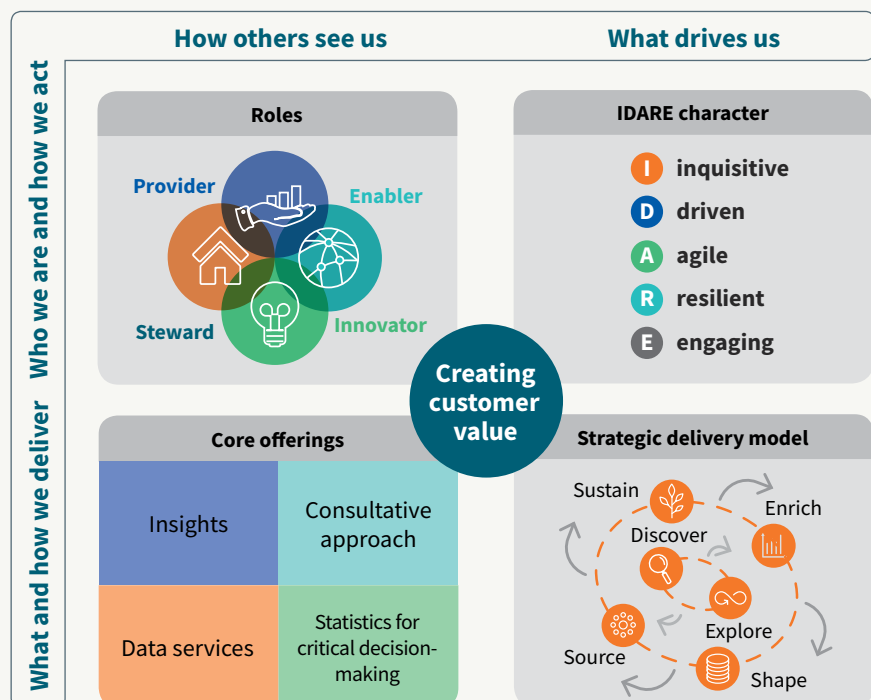Our vision is ambitious – to move from an organisation that provides statistics on specific topics, to an organisation that unleashes data to change lives. This vision underpins everything we do, and everything we will do in the future.

This vision expands our traditional role of providing statistics for making critical decisions and enabling data to be unleashed for wider use. To this end, our purpose is to empower decisions by adding value to New Zealand's most important data. The challenging goals we set for ourselves are to double the value of data we provide by 2018 and create a tenfold increase in the value of data provided to New Zealand by 2030.

How we're getting there

To ensure we create our future state and achieve our goals, we focused on our five strategic priorities:

- **2018 Census**
- **Strategic Priority 1:** Stewardship and leadership
- **Strategic Priority 2:** Customer centricity, intermediaries, and partnerships
- **Strategic Priority 3:** Data focus
- **Strategic Priority 4:** Organisational efficiency and effectiveness.

We are making Stats NZ the home of data and good data practices in New Zealand. The future of Stats NZ depends on its people. Achieving our goal to double the value of data provided by Stats NZ was largely driven by organisational capability. This is why we are focused on continuing our journey to develop a culture of exploring, testing, and learning that reflects our changing place in a changing data environment.

We have continued our programme of work to challenge the way our organisation works, and to encourage and foster learning and agility within Stats NZ.

We are embedding a culture that balances the need to ensure our reliability with our desire to push the boundaries. Being reliable means continuing to deliver quality services with high integrity and public trust. To push the boundaries, we will also need to demonstrate the IDARE (inquisitive, driven, agile, resilient, engaging) characteristics, which embrace innovation, pace, and an appetite for acceptable risk. We will expand our ability (and the public perception of it) to provide the broader, fast-paced, value-adding leadership being demanded in the data ecosystem.

We focused on providing a future-proofed digital environment for our people and upskilling our people leaders' coaching approach to supporting their people.

We established the Data Ventures group to explore opportunities for expanding the use of data and to test new data sources.

To truly unleash the power of data to change lives, we are growing our role. Creating a tenfold increase in the value of data provided to New Zealand by 2030 is driven by enhancing data and analytics capability across New Zealand. We will achieve this goal by focusing on expanding stewardship and leadership, and by making data more open.

In June 2017, the Chief Executive for Stats NZ was designated as the Government Chief Data Steward. Over the year we explored how to fulfil this cross-system leadership role. Our focus has been on working in partnership across the government sector to develop the data roadmap for New Zealand. This sets out the priorities for delivering tools, updating relevant legislation, and providing expertise to support the use of data and ensuring Stats NZ and New Zealand's data ecosystem are fit for the future.

The year was also dominated by the 2018 Census, which continues to provide us with significant challenges, successes, and learnings. Our goal was to take a further step on the journey to modernise the census. Throughout the process our focus was on trialling new approaches and learning from feedback we received.

Supporting our people

As we respond to the changing demand of customers and our expanding role as a data leader, it is paramount we maintain a healthy organisational culture.

We are committed to providing a work environment that recognises and values the different skills, abilities, experiences, and ways of thinking our people bring to work.

We embedded several foundations to support this aim and to sustain a healthy and diverse organisation where we recognise that our people have lives outside work. The ways we support our people and create a positive, flexible, and creative work environment are set out below.

Culture, leadership, and accountability

- During the year we clarified that Stats NZ's desired culture is to continue to be reliable while also pushing the boundaries. This 'Stats way' is all about what makes us 'us' at Stats NZ, such as what we value in our people and the way we do things every day.

- Investment in the capability of our people leaders continues to be a priority. This investment included training in coaching high-performing teams, change-readiness workshops, and developing business-planning tools.

- We adopted a Coaching for Performance model to replace our older performance management processes. This newer model is about helping people create a positive, deliberate change in their working lives. It's about managers helping people to unleash their own impact at work.

Diversity and inclusion

- We set up a Diversity and Inclusion Working Group. This group will help us ensure we create an inclusive working environment for all our staff.

- We have fully reviewed our remuneration practices and identified the actions we need to take to address gender and ethnic pay gaps over the next five years.

- We expanded our own diversity measures to track our progress and we are assisting the State Services Commission's development of guidance for all public-sector human resources teams.

Recruitment, selection, and promoting STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) careers

- As the public sector functional lead for both data and analytics and data stewardship, we have a strong interest in identifying and addressing barriers at all stages of the talent pipeline. This includes supporting primary school teachers to promote data and analytics careers to their students, and providing opportunities for graduates and student researchers. We also guide public sector employers on hiring and developing data and analytics professionals.

- We intend to attract more women, Māori, and Pacific people working in STEM careers, by providing an inviting and supportive workplace.

- This year, we focused on educating our own people leaders about how to recruit, lead, and develop employees from diverse backgrounds, with a strong emphasis on candidate care. This includes setting up talent pools to maintain engagement with prospective employees.

Employee development and promotion

- Our Statistical, Data, and Analytics Job Family Review identified career pathways for our technical roles. We will develop graduate and cadet training pathways (for non-graduates), alongside our existing rotation programme, to promote a broader range of opportunities for development.

- We coordinate a cross-agency summer internship programme for data and analytics university students. We also offer two places for each intake of the Government Chief Digital Officer ICT graduate programme.

- We are focusing on continuing career development for our leaders.

Flexibility and work design

- Our workforce of over 1,000 people is a diverse mix of technical and corporate staff. Just over 90 of these employees are field staff, with the remainder based in offices in Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland. A flexible, activity-based working environment recognises the different personal working styles and needs of our people, increasing and supporting diversity in our workplaces.

- We have adaptive workspaces that are easily configurable to support different work activities. We also have a flexi-time policy, which supports work-life balance by encouraging employees to create their own hours in consultation with their manager. These approaches are supported by mobile technologies that enable staff to work from home or in the field.

- Our people tell us year on year that our flexible working approach is one of the best things about working at Stats NZ. In 2018, Porse named us one of the top 10 mum-friendly workplaces in New Zealand, having been nominated by our own employees.

Remuneration, recognition, and conditions

- This year we agreed on a new collective employment agreement with the Public Service Association.

- We operate robust processes for the design and sizing of jobs, with a particular emphasis on ensuring gender-neutral job design. We have transparent processes in place for employees wanting to request a review of the sizing of their role and/or their remuneration.

- We introduced the Living Wage from 1 July 2018. From this year, we will also routinely review salaries at each annual salary review, to identify any 'within role' gender pay gaps so that these may be addressed.

Health, safety, and well-being

- We are committed to providing a healthy and safe working environment (including having zero tolerance for harassment and bullying) at all Stats NZ locations and for our people in the field. Health, safety, and well-being at Stats NZ is supported by a Health, Safety, and Well-being Governance Group, consisting of the executive leadership team and an external member.

- This year, we focused on training our field employees, with programmes that covered handling risks from dogs, aggressive behaviour from respondents, and improving driving skills.

- We ran workshops for people leaders on the early identification of, and support for, employees affected by stressors. These stressors include circumstances that affect mental well-being.

Ā mātou mahi rautaki matua
Our strategic priorities

The opportunities and challenges of a digital-first census

Our 2018 Census campaign was designed to meet New Zealanders' changing expectations about how they interact with government – online, on mobile devices, and with helpful features such as drop-down lists in our questionnaires.

During the census, millions of people in New Zealand completed their census forms online. Interim figures showed more than 82 percent of individual responses received were online, far surpassing our target of 70 percent. Online forms provide high-quality data – we can be more confident about answers where we've asked people to complete simple tick-boxes, rather than having to scan and make sense of handwritten forms.

Most New Zealanders took part without a hitch, but we acknowledge some people did not have a good experience. For example, the process of using access codes or requesting paper forms was frustrating for respondents.

As with every survey, some people chose not to complete their census, returned forms with unanswered questions, or lived in difficult-to-access properties and were missed.

We made tremendous efforts to reach everyone in New Zealand. We posted out approximately 2.6 million household access code letters during the entire operation, and hand-delivered about 400,000 access code letters to targeted households before census day.

Our field teams also made nearly one million visits and hand-delivered paper packs to more than 300,000 households during a seven-week non-response follow-up phase.

Our census team worked with all universities, 320 libraries, 21 district health boards, and 73 regional and local councils across the country to promote the benefits and value of completing the census. They also worked with more than 600 community organisations, 330 community champions, and 8,000 volunteers to encourage census participation in targeted communities where census participation has historically been lower.

Disappointingly, as of June 2018, the overall individual response rate was lower than we had planned for. Our interim figures showed we had full or partial information for about 90 percent of individuals, compared with 94.5 percent for the 2013 Census. As a result, we are now working towards a first release of census data in March 2019 to ensure we have the time we need to produce the highest-quality dataset possible.

Since 2001 we have used, tried, and tested the imputation method to replace missing data in census with substituted values. Alongside this approach, we will use reliable government data that we hold to fill in gaps in 2018 Census data where we can. We are working with colleagues from the UK's Office for National Statistics to help us review and develop our approach.

We are also working with an External Data Quality Panel. The panel of independent experts brings together a broad range of local and international demography, census model, and statistical methodology skills and experience. They will provide independent advice to the Government Statistician about whether the methodologies used to produce information from the 2018 Census are based upon sound research and a strong evidence base.

The panel will produce an independent report that will support Stats NZ's aim to be transparent with the public and our data users about the quality of the census and population statistics.

Government Statistician Liz MacPherson joins the 2018 Census team at the Newtown Festival in Wellington to spread the word.

2018 Census performance information

Final coverage and response rates for the 2018 Census are not yet available. The Post-enumeration Survey (PES) provides the official, statistical independence measure of the coverage and response rates for the census. The field work for PES was completed on 2 July 2018 and the data will be processed and analysed in 2018/19.

Interim calculations at the end of June 2018 show we have full or partial information for around 90 percent of individuals compared with 94.5 percent for the 2013 Census. Interim figures show that more than 82 percent of responses received were online, which exceeded our target of 70 percent.

Revenue and output expenses for each appropriation are published with the financial statements on pages 76 to 79.

Table 1

Census – performance information

Assessment of performance by measure	2017/18 result	2017/18 target	2016/17 result	Variance to target
Multi-year appropriation 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings				
National coverage rate for the 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings[1]	N/A	High coverage	N/A	N/A
National response rate for the 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings	N/A	High response	N/A	N/A

1. This measure will be reported in the 2018/19 Annual Report after the completion of the Post-enumeration Survey.

Note: N/A – not applicable

Strategic Priority 1
Leadership and Stewardship

The Government Chief Data Steward has a leadership and stewardship role to support New Zealand to get more value from data to help inform decisions, and shape policy. This role enables and supports the development of a responsive and sustainable data system.

Introduction

As Government Chief Data Steward, we are responsible for overseeing the development of policy, infrastructure, strategy, and planning to ensure the government data system is sustainable and fit for the future.

Our objective is to help enable better outcomes for New Zealanders.

We provide leadership by facilitating and encouraging a collaborative approach across government – partnering with, and supporting, agencies to use the data they hold to inform good decision-making.

As the lead agency for New Zealand's data, we'll support existing good-practice initiatives and help scale them for use and maximum impact across the data system.

Our priority is to have good practice and capability embedded across the system while ensuring New Zealanders continue to have trust and confidence in the way their data is managed.

Our Data Capability Hub (the Hub) is an external-facing service that aims to empower agencies to solve their data challenges by growing their data capability, improving consistency of data across agencies, and enabling more efficient data sharing. The Hub develops guidance and good practice, including data standards and the reuse of data. It also creates tools and resources to help agencies identify new data sources, use new methodologies, remove roadblocks to assessing data, and reduce costs.

We are trialling initiatives, such as our data consultancy service – a mix of public good and cost-recovery activities – initially with a limited audience. We'll work with central and local government for varying periods, providing practical support to help them better manage and securely share the data they hold.

Our key highlights for the 2017/18 year include:

- signing up to the Open Data Charter
- developing a data strategy roadmap
- increased transparency for algorithms
- building system capability and developing data standards.

The benefits of open government data

Open government data is non-personal, unclassified, and non-confidential government-held data that's easily accessible, openly licensed, and available in machine-readable format (so it's easily reused by computer programs).

Our collaborative approach to open data means we're engaging with customers and data suppliers – such as communities, business, and government – to ensure better-quality data is released.

Increasing the amount of open government data will:

- drive innovation and contribute to New Zealand's economic, social, and environmental progress
- support the accountability of government agencies to New Zealanders
- encourage engagement with government.

New Zealand's commitment to the international Open Data Charter saw Government Chief Data Steward Liz MacPherson and Minister of Statistics Hon James Shaw sign up to the charter in March 2018.

Signing up to the Open Data Charter

Minister of Statistics Hon James Shaw and the Government Chief Data Steward Liz MacPherson co-signed a letter signalling New Zealand's commitment to the international Open Data Charter (ODC) in March 2018.

The ODC sets out a set of aspirational principles and supporting actions that paint a clear view of how a mature, data-driven, and open-by-default government culture operates.

Implementing the principles and supporting actions for accelerating the release of open data aims to reinforce New Zealand's continued commitment to open data. It also ensures we're aligned with the global data community.

The principles are being reviewed and the ODC has asked Stats NZ to be the government co-chair of the international Implementation Working Group.

Open Data Action Plan

Minister Shaw launched the Open Data Action Plan in March 2018 to reinforce the Government's commitment to an 'open by design' approach to data. The plan is a living document that will enable an open data environment. It aims to accelerate the release and reuse of open government data so New Zealand can maximise the value of that data.

A supporting implementation plan includes time-bound activities and milestones, and describes how the plan will be delivered.

The Open Data Action Plan is available on data.govt.nz.

Open Government Partnership commitments

The Open Government Partnership is an international agreement by governments to create greater transparency, increase civic participation, and use new technologies to make their governments more open, effective, and accountable.

We delivered the two commitments we were responsible for in New Zealand's Open Government Partnership second national action plan:

- commitment 3 – improving open data access and principles
- commitment 4 – tracking progress and outcomes of open government data release.

We are also working with agencies to build their capability and release open data.

Data strategy and roadmap

A data strategy and roadmap providing focus, oversight, alignment, and a shared direction for New Zealand's data is in the final stages of development.

We created the strategy and roadmap through a two-phase consultation process. The process involved key stakeholders – primarily from central and local government, business, community organisations, and NGOs – in a series of workshops and interviews.

The roadmap will initially focus on the government's role in enabling a well-functioning data system. This will broaden over time to include NGOs, local government, and the private sector.

As a living document, the roadmap will reflect work underway in government agencies, and will be used to strengthen collaboration across four focus areas to generate maximum impact:

- invest in making the right data available at the right time

- grow data capability and support good practice

- build partnerships within and outside government

- implement open and transparent practices.

Standardising the collection of information

Data standards establish consistent ways for describing and recording data. Using standards for data across government will make it easy to collect, share, combine, manage, analyse, and reuse data.

Three data-content standards are being co-designed across government in 90-day cycles. We are establishing an approval board to review data standards and recommend whether they should be published for use across government.

Algorithms – increasing transparency and accountability

Algorithms are the automatic decision-making processes used by computer programs to identify patterns in data.

Stats NZ and the Government Chief Digital Officer are leading a cross-government programme to increase the transparency and accountability of how government uses algorithms. Our focus will be on using algorithms that result in, or inform, decisions directly affecting individuals or groups.

We also worked with the Privacy Commissioner to develop principles to support the safe and effective use of data and analytics. These principles underpin the development of guidance to support agencies on best practice for using data and analytics in decision-making.

Having guidance, oversight, and transparency in place is essential for New Zealanders to understand how their personal data is used. It also fosters trust, confidence, and integrity around the use of data the government holds on their behalf.

Building capability

We've led the following four initiatives across New Zealand to help build capability around the collection and use of data.

Data consultancy pilot

Our first data consultancy pilot to test our approach is underway. Seconding a Stats NZ staff member to fulfil a data steward role enabled our pilot partner to strengthen their data approach, add value, and innovate by implementing an enduring approach to data management and governance.

Data visualisation workshops

More than 180 people in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin attended our data visualisation training sessions. The workshops showcased new methods of presenting evidence for decision-making and the ways to tell a story in an engaging and compelling way.

Data and Statistical Capability Framework

Our new Data and Statistical Capability Framework will ensure agencies use a common language to describe people, data, and analytical capability in relation to job roles. We have started using the framework, and are discussing implementation with New Zealand Customs Service, Ministry of Health, and ECan.

'R' code e-learning modules

We developed e-learning modules to improve the coding capability in 'R' – a programming language used for statistical computing. The New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Defence Force, and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment are progressively rolling out the modules on their websites.

Stats NZ's Rosemary Goodyear and Bonnie Farrant with Certificate in Official Statistics participants in Vanuatu.

Working in the Pacific

We're working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand Customs Service, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, and other government agencies to grow capability in the Pacific and improve the data and statistics available to decision-makers. We do this by delivering technical assistance and courses in official statistics and data and analytics.

Work continues with the Oceania Customs Organisation to improve trade information and support the Pacer Plus trade agreement. A key focus this year was working with our Pacific neighbours to adapt their processes and the common tariff standard to their countries' needs.

We continue to provide technical assistance on collecting, processing, and releasing of statistics to Niue, the Cook Islands, and Tokelau, including processing and creating census output databases.

With the Pacific Immigration Development Community, we developed a tool for testing next year that will help immigration offices better measure migration in the Pacific.

We helped the Secretariat of the Pacific Community identify customer segments and dissemination options. Our web-design training helped them launch their new website, including a new database that will improve the reporting of Pacific sustainable development indicators.

We advised the Pacific Statistics Methods Board on emerging and alternative methods and how to evaluate the quality of their existing statistics. We also hosted and chaired their inaugural meeting in March 2018.

Training courses

We ran training courses and delivered the Certificate in Official Statistics to Vanuatu's National Statistics Office, government agencies, and NGOs.

In early 2018, we hosted three candidates from the Fijian Statistics Office (FSO) for five weeks through our Pacific Annual Attachment Programme. Each candidate completed a project for the FSO. The first project completed was the first sustainable development measure for land use in Fiji.

How we measure our success

The non-financial performance measures reported in table 2 that relate to this priority are spread across two appropriations: the Official Statistics multi-category appropriation and the Data Futures Partnership appropriation.

Our performance against our Output Plan was positive in 2017/18, with the Minister of Statistics indicating that he was 'very satisfied' with the policy advice and ministerial servicing received in 2017/18.

The number of customers accessing microdata increased at a greater rate than expected throughout the year, particularly in quarters three and four. The largest area of growth was in the use of the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). This work covered a range of priority areas across government, from child poverty to mental health and crime prevention.

In 2017/18, we measured our social licence for the first time. Social licence means that to manage the public's data, we need to have their trust in, and knowledge of, what we do. The independently-run survey showed that most people who know about Stats NZ have some level of trust in what we do: 36.2 percent had limited trust and 49.3 percent had high trust in the organisation. The survey also tells us about those who don't know much about the organisation. The less people knew about Stats NZ, the less trust they had in the organisation. Only 16.3 percent of those who had 'little knowledge' about Stats NZ also had high trust in the organisation. The survey found that 39.9 percent of people don't know enough about Stats NZ to give their informed trust to the organisation. The results show us that while those who know us, trust us, there is an opportunity to do more to demonstrate how we keep people's information safe as we unleash the power of data.

A review of the Data Futures Partnership was due two years after it was established in September 2015. Following the 2017 general election, ministers decided not to renew the partnership. Instead, they agreed to fulfil the undertakings already given and the key elements of the work started by the partnership. Up until the end of September 2017, the Data Futures Partnership continued to promote best practice on the trusted use of data, manage ongoing catalyst projects to test alternative approaches to sharing data, create new insights, and build trust. It also championed the importance of social licence for using data in New Zealand.

Revenue and output expenses for each appropriation are published with the financial statements on pages 76 to 79.

Table 2

Taking a stewardship and leadership role – performance information

Assessment of performance by measure	2017/18 result	2017/18 target	2016/17 result	Variance to target
Multi-category appropriation – Stewardship of government data and statistical activities				
This category is intended to achieve leadership of the New Zealand data ecosystem and to facilitate awareness and use of statistical information.				
Satisfaction of the Minister of Statistics with the advice services, as per the Ministerial satisfaction survey	100%	100%	100%	0%
Percentage of briefings submitted to the Minister within agreed timeframes	99%	90%	84%	+9%[1]
Percentage of responses to parliamentary questions submitted to the Minister within required timeframes	100%	100%	100%	0%
Percentage of responses to ministerial correspondence submitted to the Minister within agreed timeframes	100%	100%	83%	0%
Percentage of responses to departmental Official Information Act requests sent within statutory timeframes	99%	100%	100%	-1%[2]
Requests for customised data	735	950	780	-22%[3]
Number of users accessing microdata	737	500	New measure	+47%[4]
Social licence: Stats NZ maintains the support of its stakeholders as a trusted steward of the New Zealand's data and information	85%[5]	TBC	New measure	N/A
Appropriation enabling the activities of the Data Futures Partnership				
Completion of in-depth review on progress and results of the initiative, along with advice on further opportunities to strengthen New Zealand's ecosystem, within two years of the working group being set up	Cancelled[6]	N/A	On track	N/A

1. In quarter 1, 90% of briefings were submitted within the agreed timeframes. For the remaining quarters, 100% of briefings were submitted within the agreed timeframe.

2. In quarters 1, 2, and 3, 100% of responses were submitted within the agreed timeframes. In quarter 4, 80 of 81 responses (99%) were submitted within the agreed timeframes.

3. The 735 customised data requests for the year were fewer than estimated. Customised data requests are very difficult to predict as we are responsive to customer needs. There are indications that some customers are waiting on 2018 Census results before they make their requests.

4. At the end of June 2018, the number of customers accessing microdata increased at a greater rate than expected throughout the year – quarter 1: 590 customers; quarter 2: 611; quarter 3: 668; quarter 4: 737.

5. 85.5% of people who knew about Stats NZ's work had some level of trust in the organisation: either limited trust, or high trust.

6. This performance measure was removed in March 2018 to reflect the incoming government's decision not to undertake an independent review of the Data Futures Partnership.

Note: N/A – not applicable; TBC – to be confirmed

Strategic Priority 2
Customer centricity, partnership, and intermediaries

Enable customers, including decision-makers, to maximise the value of existing data. Partner and work with the private and non-government sector to explore opportunities for creating additional value from data, and for improving service delivery.

Introduction

This strategic priority is about working in partnership and using co-design approaches to develop and deliver our services. It requires us to work 'outside in' to enable discovery and exploration, with the private and non-government sector, to create additional value from data.

When this priority is achieved we will be a customer-centric organisation, focused on bringing the outside in. We will work in an environment of continually engaging with our customers, testing their needs and improving our services to meet those needs. This ensures we maximise the relevance of the data for our customers.

Our key highlights for the 2017/18 year include:

- creating an updated statistical standard for iwi and iwi-related groups

- enhancements to our web and social media presence

- completing our pilot projects programme.

Updated statistical standard for iwi and iwi-related groups

In September 2017 we released an updated statistical standard, guiding how to collect, organise, and describe iwi information.

The standard is used to produce iwi statistics, which can help iwi, government, and other organisations in planning, monitoring, and decision-making.

Following a review to ensure the standard remained relevant for today's data needs, we worked closely with Māori data experts as part of the review and consulted widely with iwi Māori. The updated standard better reflects contemporary needs for and about te ao Māori.

The changes, which are expected to result in more data becoming available for and about iwi and iwi-related groups, include:

- new conditions for including iwi in the classification

- an updated purpose and new approaches for reporting iwi information

- an updated and more inclusive iwi and iwi-related groups classification

- the inclusion of 33 new iwi and iwi-related groups to the classification.

The updated standard was used in the 2018 Census and will be used by other government agencies collecting iwi information in survey, administrative, and other data collections.

Pilot Partnership Programme Final Report

Over the past two years, we piloted projects with eight partners to help change the lives of New Zealanders and to inform decision-making by using data from iwi, Māori, Pacific people, and NGOs.

The aim of the Pilot Partnership Programme was to work together on real-world issues, learn how to partner effectively, and develop innovative services and products.

The partnerships ran until September 2017. Across the projects, successes produced innovative data products, which forged strong relationships and gave opportunities for collaboration. We worked closely with Ngāi Tahu to provide place-based capability development in data analytics and created a prototype data tool from learning their data needs. We also worked with Te Tihi o Ruahine to grow their statistical capability, which resulted in the development of their own survey questionnaire, survey tools, and analysis. Our partners also gained valuable insights into New Zealand's data ecosystem and an understanding of how to apply data assets to their work. In turn, we learnt how to work in new ways alongside our project partners.

There were challenges along the way, such as projects being delayed by the November 2016 Kaikōura earthquake. However, the programme was a great opportunity for us to connect with iwi and Māori, while increasing our understanding of te ao Māori and working in true partnership.

We are committed to responding to the changing data needs of iwi as we move towards a post-Treaty settlement environment. We are positioned to support iwi, using their own data, as architects of their future.

Social media focus helps to double value of data

Making our data meaningful to everyday New Zealanders has been a key focus for Stats NZ this year. We have focused on ensuring our content is current, relevant, and understandable for a general audience.

By crafting engaging, quirky, and topical posts, infographics, and videos for our Facebook page, we have grown our following by more than 260 percent during 2017/18, contributing to increasing data literacy. This took our followers to nearly 17,000.

Popular posts included a series on how the costs of some favourite Kiwi meals, such as the classic hamburger, have increased over the past decade. We then crowd-sourced suggestions for other meals and looked at how the prices of other meals, including a Sunday lamb roast or a big breakfast, have increased.

The series of posts served up engaging food for thought for our Facebook followers, while highlighting our food price index and consumers price index data.

Facebooking facts

Bananas, burgers, and where to look for love – Stats NZ provides a weekly smorgasbord of data for nearly 17,000 Facebook followers.

Here are some favourites from the past year.

Hair cuts – 10 November 2017

Not so cut & dried

In 1957, a men's dry cut cost the same as a women's cut at 3 shillings. If these prices had increased in line with overall CPI, they would have reached $7 by 2017 — a snip, compared with prices today.

Today, while some men choose dry cuts, others choose to have stylish wet cuts, which averaged $40. Women's wet cuts averaged $69 in 2017.

1957

3 SHILLINGS
PRICE AT THE TIME
$7

3 SHILLINGS
TODAY'S DOLLARS
$7

1987

$10 PRICE AT THE TIME $25

$20 TODAY'S DOLLARS $50

2017

$28 $69

Banana Day – 19 April 2018

Last year we imported 88 million kgs of bananas, mainly from Ecuador, the Philippines, and Mexico. That's about 18kgs of bananas for every Kiwi.

The split in banana imports (Top 3 countries)

Ecuador
69,793,077 kgs

Philippines
10,154,978 kgs

Mexico
6,392,051 kgs

Valentine's Day – 14 February 2018

Happy #ValentinesDay! For singles looking for a Valentine, how about Dunedin, Kawerau or Palmeston North?

Is Central Otago still the hardest place to find a date? We'll find out after the 2018 Census on 6 March!

Note: 'Singles' refers to those aged 15 years or older who are not currently in a marriage, civil union, or defacto partnership, based on 2013 census data. http://ow.ly/42KB30inA8w

Looking for love?

Regions with highest % of singles

Regions with lowest % of singles

Kawerau
45%

Palmerston North
45%

Central Otago
28%

Selwyn
29%

Southland
29%

Dunedin
46%
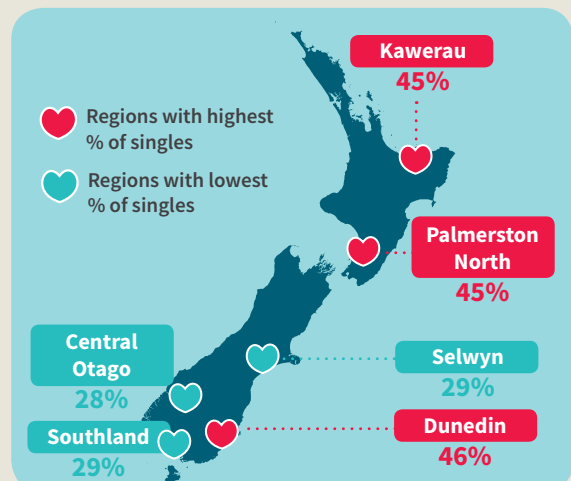
Burger post – 11 August 2017

#statsnzmenu: How has the price of your favourite meal changed over time?

Comment with your fave homemade dish and we'll choose the most interesting ones to illustrate in the coming month. To kick off #WellyOnaPlate, we're starting with the iconic burger.

How the homemade burger stacks up

July 2007

$2.36 /6pk
Bread rolls, hamburger buns

$4.31 /kg
Lettuce

$9.32 /kg
Tomatoes

$9.48 /kg
Beef - mince

July 2017

$2.84 /6pk
Bread rolls, hamburger buns
↑ 20%

$6.59 /kg
Lettuce
↑ 53%

$9.50 /kg
Tomatoes
↑ 2%

$13.77 /kg
Beef - mince
↑ 45%
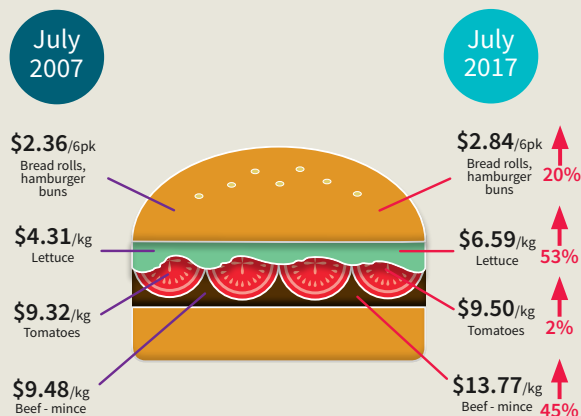
Fuel prices – 29 September 2017

Where does our fuel come from?

Thank you Joshua Glenn Murphy for sharing this idea with us last week.

Note: figures reflect imports of crude and refined oil.

Top 10 fuel import countries

Top 10 fuel import countries (2017)
(Crude and refined oil)

United Arab Emirates
$1.88b

Singapore
$1.14b

Malaysia
$625m

Republic of Korea
$618m

Russia
$294m

Saudi Arabia
$154m

Japan
$126m

Australia
$119m

Qatar
$114m

USA
$51m
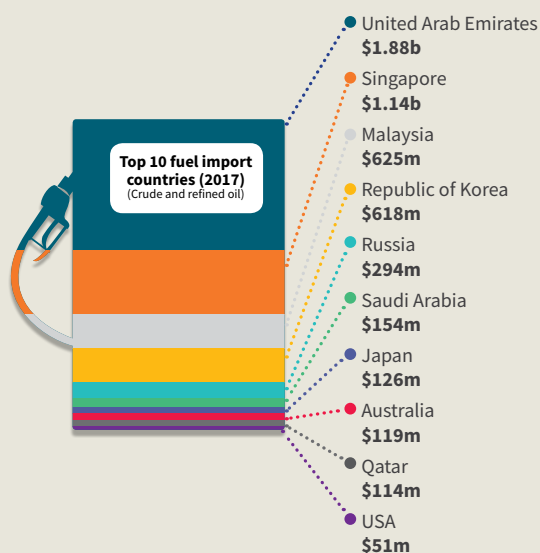
Waitangi Day – 6 February 2018

Te reo ake o Aotearoa – The unique language of Aotearoa

It's #Waitangi Day. In the 2013 Census, almost 150,000 people in NZ spoke te reo. Tell us in this year's census (6 March) if you speak to reo: https://www.stats.govt.nz/2018-census/ #letssharegoodstories

How many people speak te reo in NZ

Northland 12,609

Auckland 30,927

Bay of Plenty 21,090

Waikato 21,303

Taranaki 3,849

Gisborne 6,243

Manawatu - Wanganui 10,422

Tasman 672

Hawke's Bay 9,336

Nelson 1,017

West Coast 528

Marlborough 888

Wellington 15,618

Southland 2,205

Otago 2,994

Canterbury 8,643
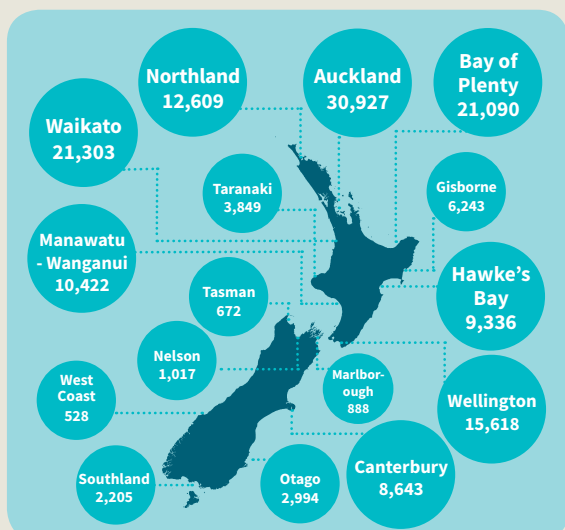
Māori living in NZ – 16 May 2018

60 years ago, there were about 143,300 Māori living in Aotearoa (6% of the total Aotearoa population). This grew by an average 2.8% a year, to exceed 734,200 last year (15% of the total Aotearoa population), compared with growth of 1.3% a year for the total national population. For the latest release in this series visit: http://ow.ly/ISBy30k1kvN

Māori in NZ

1957
143,300
Māori in NZ

2017
734,200
Māori in NZ
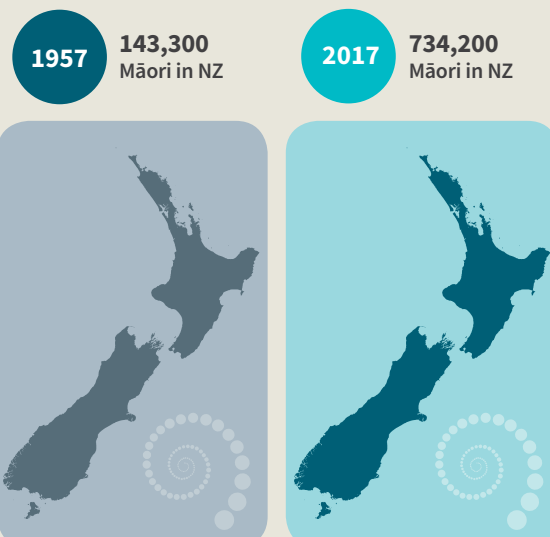
Rough and smooth

Stats NZ tells it like it is on social media. Who better to scratch up the data on sandpaper imports or the cost of clothes from Bangladesh when t-shirts make 'World' news?

Sandpaper imports – 29 March 2018

In 2017, we imported $8.7m of sandpaper. But it's DIY that's in our DNA – not #balltampering.

Note: Sandpaper refers to adhesive coated articles; (other than nail files, dental strip, bands and discs), on a base of paper or paperboard only, whether or not cut to shape, sewn or otherwise made up. Value given reflects value for duty.

Cotton t-shirt imports from Bangladesh – 8 May 2018

Last year NZ imported more than 10.6 million cotton t-shirts from Bangladesh, with an average value of $2.95 each.

MADE IN BANGLADESH

$2.95

Stats NZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

Cotton t-shirt imports from Bangladesh – 8 May 2018

Last year NZ imported more than 10.6 million cotton t-shirts from Bangladesh, with an average value of $2.95 each.

MADE IN BANGLADESH

$2.95
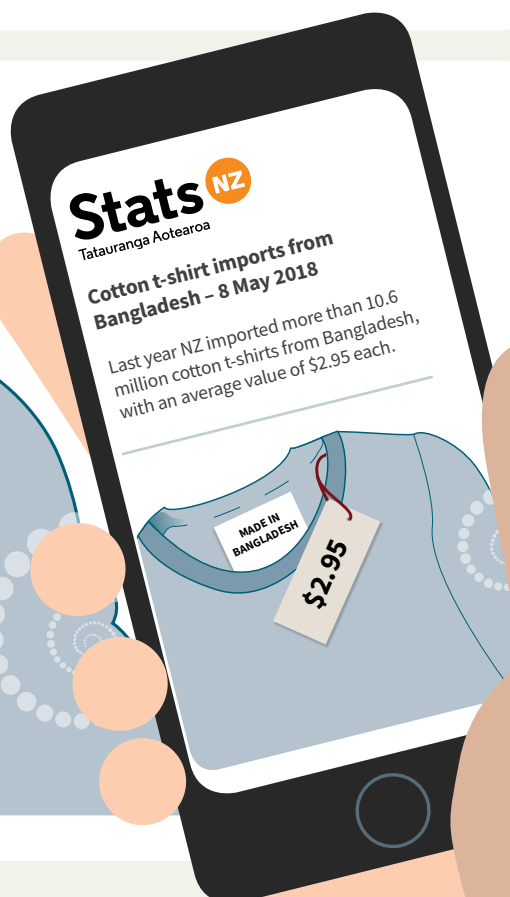
New Stats NZ website focuses on customer needs

In November 2017 we launched our new website, stats.govt.nz, which is hosted on the government's Common Web Platform. Our goal for the site is to make it easier for customers to access our statistics and data services.

We launched the website at an early stage of development, so we could use customer feedback and research to guide our work. We're continuing to add to and improve the site based on what we're learning from customers.

Recent developments include:

- creating indicator pages to help people quickly find key figures and pathways to other tools for those looking for more complex data – the first indicators include population and consumers price index

- improving the release calendar and page load times

- migrating important content from our old website, including reports and bulk CSV files.

Our focus for the near future will be to improve the site's search tool so it returns results from other Stats NZ products such as Infoshare and NZ.Stat, and migrating more content from the old website.

How we measure our success

The non-financial performance measures reported in table 3 that relate to this priority are in the Official Statistics multi-category appropriation.

All our releases were published on the advertised date agreed with the Minister in the output plan. This year's new releases include: Household net worth statistics, and Household living-costs price indexes.

A key indicator of quality is freedom from errors. We exceeded our target of 99 percent of releases being free from significant errors.

Since the November 2017 launch of the new website, overall feedback has been mixed. Customers have commented on the clean, easy-to-understand language and navigation. They have also expressed frustration with the changes to navigation and the need to navigate between the new and the old sites as we complete the transition. This iterative approach is helping us to better understand customer needs and make improvements as we go.

A baseline for the new performance measures listed below was established in 2017/18. Targets will be added in 2018/19.

Revenue and output expenses for each appropriation are published with the financial statements on pages 76 to 79.

Table 3

Customer centricity – performance information

Assessment of performance by measure	2017/18 result	2017/18 target	2016/17 result	Variance to target
Appropriations / Multi-category appropriation excluding Census				
The overarching purpose of this appropriation is to ensure the availability of, and promote the use of, the highest-priority data and official statistical information – to add value to decision-making.				
Ensure the right statistical information is produced by the Official Statistics System to better support decision-making and understanding	Achieved[1]	Maintain the number of Tier 1 stats	Achieved	N/A
The number and percentage of Stats NZ's key customers that report increasing use of data from Stats NZ	33%[2]	N/A	New measure	N/A
The number and percentage of customers that perceive statistics help them make informed decisions	83%[3]	N/A	New measure	N/A
The percentage of customers who are aware of available data	159,025 sessions[4]	N/A	New measure	N/A
The percentage of positive responses to the pop-up question on Stats NZ's website 'did you find what you were looking for?	34%[5]	N/A	New measure	N/A
Appropriations / Official statistics – Multi-category appropriation excluding Census				
Economic and business data and statistical information services and population, social, labour market data, and statistical information services				
Number of statistical releases: economic and business data and statistical information services	133[6]	125	116	+6.4%
Number of statistical releases: population, social, labour market data, and statistical information services	71[6]	75	66	-5.3%
Free from significant errors	100%[7]	99%	99%	+1%
Percentage of statistical releases published on the advertised date as agreed with the Minister of Statistics in the Output Plan	100%	100%	92%	N/A

1. There are 162 Tier 1 statistics, 132 of them in production. The remainder are in development or undergoing research.

2. Four of 12 key customers surveyed (33%) reported increased use of Stats NZ data. None of those interviewed considered that their use had decreased. Seven customers (59%) reported that their use had 'stayed about the same'. One customer said 'hard to say' (8%).

3. Ten of 12 customers surveyed (83%) reported their organisation used Stats NZ data to make informed decisions.

4. The percentage of customers who are aware of available data: Following investigation of various approaches it was decided that tracking 'direct traffic' to Stats NZ websites via Google Analytics is the most efficient indicator for this measure. There were 159,025 sessions resulting from 'direct traffic' in the June 2018 quarter. This is a 16% increase compared with the 137,571 sessions in the June 2017 quarter. This suggests that an increasing amount of web traffic is coming from customers who are aware of the availability of Stats NZ data.

5. Stats NZ is still migrating content from the archive site to the new website, a process that should be nearing end by December 2018. As anticipated before launch, the metric results have reflected the difficulty customers are experiencing having to navigate these two sites.

6. A difference between budgeted and actual numbers is a common occurrence as new surveys are started while others are stopped every year. This year's new releases include: Household net worth statistics, and Household living-costs price indexes.

7. A significant error applies to an error to a key statistic, important aspects of a statistical release, or an error that could cause our customers to misinterpret the statistics. It covers errors that significantly affect a headline number, an important indicator, or an important time series that is relied on by key customers.

Note: N/A – not applicable

Strategic Priority 3
Data focus

Experiment, test, and adopt innovative ways for deriving, collecting, analysing, providing, and communicating data to improve effectiveness and efficiency.

Introduction

This strategic priority is about data accessibility and management. We support delivering future-focused data services to benefit the data ecosystem by providing relevant and timely data for decision making.

When this priority is delivered, data will be perceived as a strategic asset rather than as a disposable commodity. We will have a sustainable supply of data to sustain the production of statistics. Access to our data will be easy and flexible.

Our focus will be on testing the relevance of the statistics we produce and the data we hold. We will continually ask ourselves whether we are providing the evidence base New Zealand needs to answer key questions about well-being and measuring what matters.

Our key highlights for the 2017/18 year include:

- developing child poverty measures

- adopting a collaborative, customer-centric approach to developing Indicators Aotearoa

- publishing quarterly property transfer statistics

- expanding IDI activities.

Child poverty measurement

We have been developing more comprehensive measures of poverty to support the Government's efforts to reduce child poverty.

The programme of work was established though significant reprioritisation of our baseline funding. A key part of this work has been to expand the Household

Economic Survey (HES) sample size, from 3,500 to 20,000 households a year. This expansion was enabled by an extra 62 survey interviewers joining our field teams.

We are exploring the use of information from other government sources to improve the accuracy of our estimates of the incomes and living standards of our families.

The expanded sample size is designed to allow us to provide New Zealanders with a more detailed and reliable picture of household and child poverty.

HES goes further than just asking about income and spending. It includes questions such as "Do your children have two pairs of good shoes, two sets of warm winter clothes, and a waterproof coat?". These types of questions help provide robust data on material deprivation.

Under the Child Poverty Reduction Bill, Stats NZ will be responsible for reporting every year on the number of children in poverty and how that changes.

The Bill will also require Stats NZ to develop a measure of poverty persistence – how long people stay in poverty. We have been working with the Ministry of Social Development's Child Poverty Unit, Treasury, and Oranga Tamariki to develop an appropriate measure.

Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand

We are leading the development of a comprehensive set of social, environmental, economic, and cultural measures of well-being and progress called Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand (IANZ).

New Zealand's land at a glance
Our land 2018

Land is our place to stand, our tūrangawaewae, and it is what makes Aotearoa, New Zealand home. "People need nature, land and waters for life, purpose and humanity" *(Te Urewera Board, 2017).*

Primary production
(in 2016)

$35.4b
in exported goods was earned from what we produced on the land.

Tourism
(in 2016)

$14.7b
was spent by tourists who came to enjoy our natural landscapes.

Soil quality
(between 2014 and 2017)

Soil quality monitoring results showed that two out of seven indicators give reason for concern. These were phosphorus levels in soil and macroporosity – which relates to the number of big pore spaces that let air and water move through soil.

33%
of sites tested had soil phosphorus levels that were too high, which can negatively impact on water quality.

44%
of sites tested had macroporosity levels that were too low. Macroporosity is an indicator of soil compaction, which can negatively impact on water quality and the productivity of the land.

192m
tonnes of soil is lost every year from erosion. 44% of that comes from pasture.

Wetlands

90%
of wetland habitats have been lost since European settlement.

Coastal and lowland ecosystems (like active sand dunes and wetlands) continue to decline in extent.

Biodiversity

(between 2010 and 2016)

20

bird species have improved conservation status.

Native land cover

(between 1996 and 2012)

71,000ha

of native forests, shrublands and tussock grasslands have been removed.

83%

of native birds, bats, reptiles and frogs were classified as either threatened or at risk of extinction.

7 3 1

The conservation status of seven bird species, three gecko species, and one species of ground weta is worsening.

Urban land use

(between 1996 and 2012)

10%

increase in the total size of our towns and cities – we've lost some of our most productive and versatile land.

Rural land use

(between 2002 and 2016)

10%

reduction in the amount of land used for agriculture and horticulture.

42%

increase in the area of land used for dairy.

20%

decrease in the area of land used for sheep and beef farming.

To find out more about Our land 2018, visit www.mfe.govt.nz or www.stats.govt.nz

This broad set of indicators will help decision-makers, communities, and whānau assess how we are tracking as a country. It will also bring a well-being lens to government policy and investment decisions.

The measures that make up IANZ will go beyond traditional economic figures, such as gross domestic product and consumers price index, by including other measures of well-being and sustainable development.

Using our existing resources and funding, we will develop about 110 indicators after a public consultation process. A core of 20–25 indicators will provide a broad overview of New Zealand's progress. The second tier of indicators will give more detailed information on the different dimensions of New Zealand's well-being.

IANZ will align with Treasury's Living Standards Framework and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. Te ao Māori perspectives will also inform the indicators and their use.

Our work on IANZ is informed by similar projects of other statistical offices around the world. The Conference of European Statisticians' (CES) Recommendations on measuring sustainable development provides the foundation framework for IANZ. We use the CES framework as a base because it considers how countries can have an impact on the well-being of other countries.

The indicators will be available in mid-2019.

First environmental reporting cycle complete

The Ministry for the Environment (MfE) and Stats NZ co-produce environmental reports every six months, rotating through domains on air, marine, fresh water, atmosphere and climate, and land.

In 2017/18, Stats NZ and MfE released two reports in the environmental reporting cycle: *Our atmosphere and climate 2017 and Our land 2018.*

The top findings in *Our atmosphere and climate 2017* were:

- Although agriculture is New Zealand's largest emissions sector, road transport is one of the fastest growing, with emissions increasing 78 percent since 1990.

- In 2016, global concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide passed 400 parts per million. This is the highest level of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere in at least the last 800,000 years.

- New Zealand's annual average temperature has increased by about one degree Celsius since 1909, in line with global average temperature increases. This is almost certainly the result of high levels of atmospheric greenhouse gases emitted from human activities.

- New Zealand's climate varies naturally, making it hard to discern trends from short-term observations. Alongside increased temperature, our data shows trends at some sites for sunshine and wind.

- Climate change is already potentially irreversibly affecting New Zealand's natural systems. We can expect more severe effects on the environment and our human systems as the climate continues to change.

High-level findings in *Our land 2018* included:

- Land is fundamental to human life, and central to the environmental system we depend on.

- There have been significant shifts in land use in the past two decades, including expansion in urban areas, a reduction in the area of land in agricultural production, a significant increase in the proportion of farmland used for dairy, and a continued intensification of farming.

- The quantity and quality of soil are affected by erosion and intensification of agriculture.

- Indigenous biodiversity and ecosystems continue to be under threat.

- There is a bright spot for biodiversity – the conservation status of 20 bird species has improved.

- Both reports highlighted some of the data gaps that make comprehensive reporting difficult. Data gaps were a key story in Our land 2018, with the need for nationally representative data on land cover identified as a significant area for improvement.

Figure 2

Stats NZ's microdata projects
Financial years 2012/13 to 2017/18

Number of projects

Financial year (1Jul to 30 Jun)

— IDI only — LBD only — IDI and LBD combined — Total integrated data — Stand-alone Stats NZ surveys (no integrated data)

Note: IDI – Integrated Data Infrastructure; LBD – Longitudinal Business Database
Source: Stats NZ
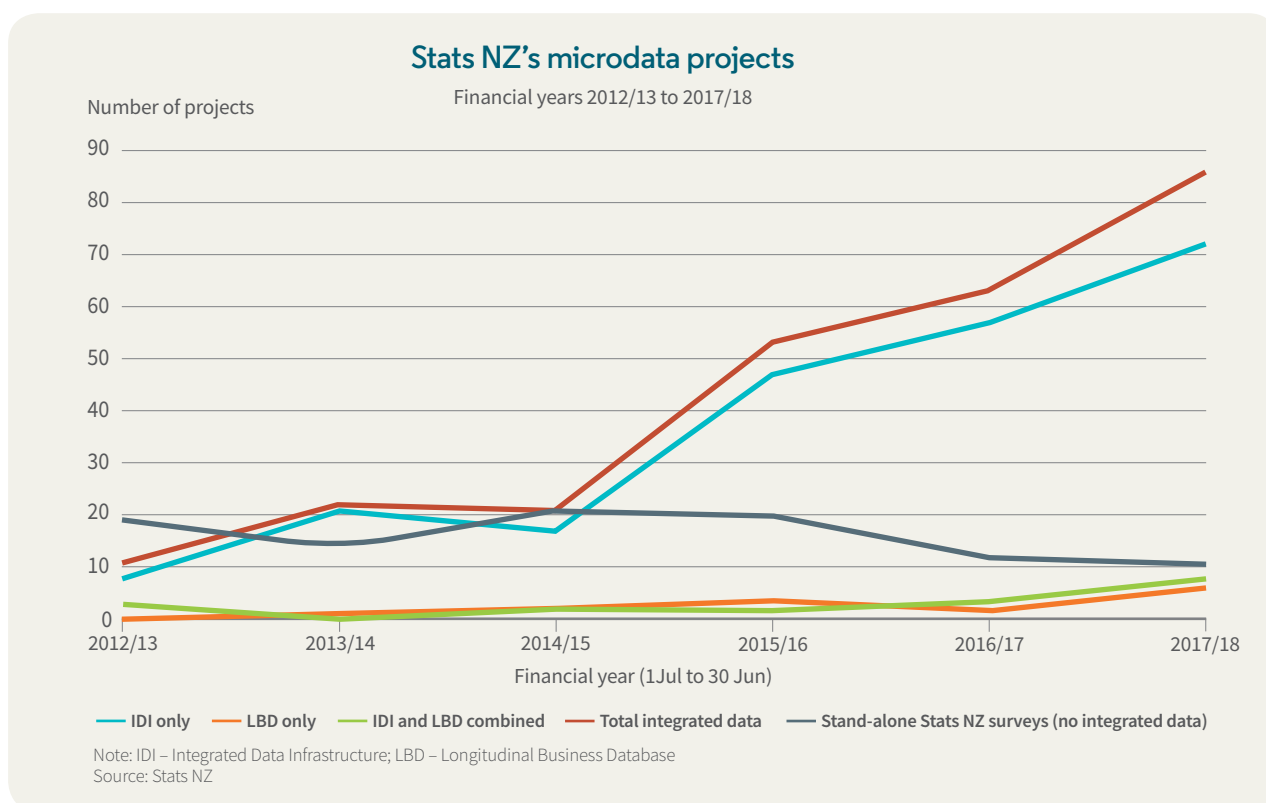
Land Transfer Tax Statement releases

We took over the publication of quarterly property transfer statistics from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) in June 2018.

The statistics include information on the citizenship or visa status of people transferring property (including homes) in New Zealand and a more detailed breakdown of these transfers than ever before.

The data in this release is mainly derived from land transfer tax statements. The statements collect tax-related data when people buy, sell, or transfer property, to ensure people comply with their tax obligations. They also gather some information for housing policy purposes.

LINZ has produced their property transfers and tax residency reports since 2016 using land transfer tax statements data. With help from LINZ, we replicated their methodology and enhanced the data series.

Our property transfer releases include a time series for the data, and details of home transfers by their location in New Zealand, including by local board area for Auckland.

For the first time, the releases separate out property transfers to resident-visa holders. Previously, these buyers and sellers were in the same category as New Zealand citizens. This additional detail will provide a fuller picture of who is buying and selling property in New Zealand.

Responding to increased IDI and LBD demand

We have two large integrated databases. The Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) contains de-identified information about people and households, and the Longitudinal Business Database (LBD) contains de-identified information about businesses.

Both are critical tools in the government's efforts to reduce poverty, improve health, and provide a growing, inclusive economy. They help researchers gain evidence-informed insights, measure the effectiveness of government initiatives and services, and answer important questions about New Zealanders' lives.

Our privacy, confidentiality, and security requirements balance the benefits these insights can bring while keeping data safe and protecting privacy.

Figure 2 shows the number of projects using Stats NZ microdata, for each financial year from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2018. The total number of projects using integrated data is broken down into projects that use only the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), those that use only the Longitudinal Business Database (LBD), and projects that use both IDI and LBD combined. These are compared with the number of projects using only stand-alone Stats NZ survey data. Projects that use both stand-alone survey data and integrated data are only counted under integrated data.

Figure 3
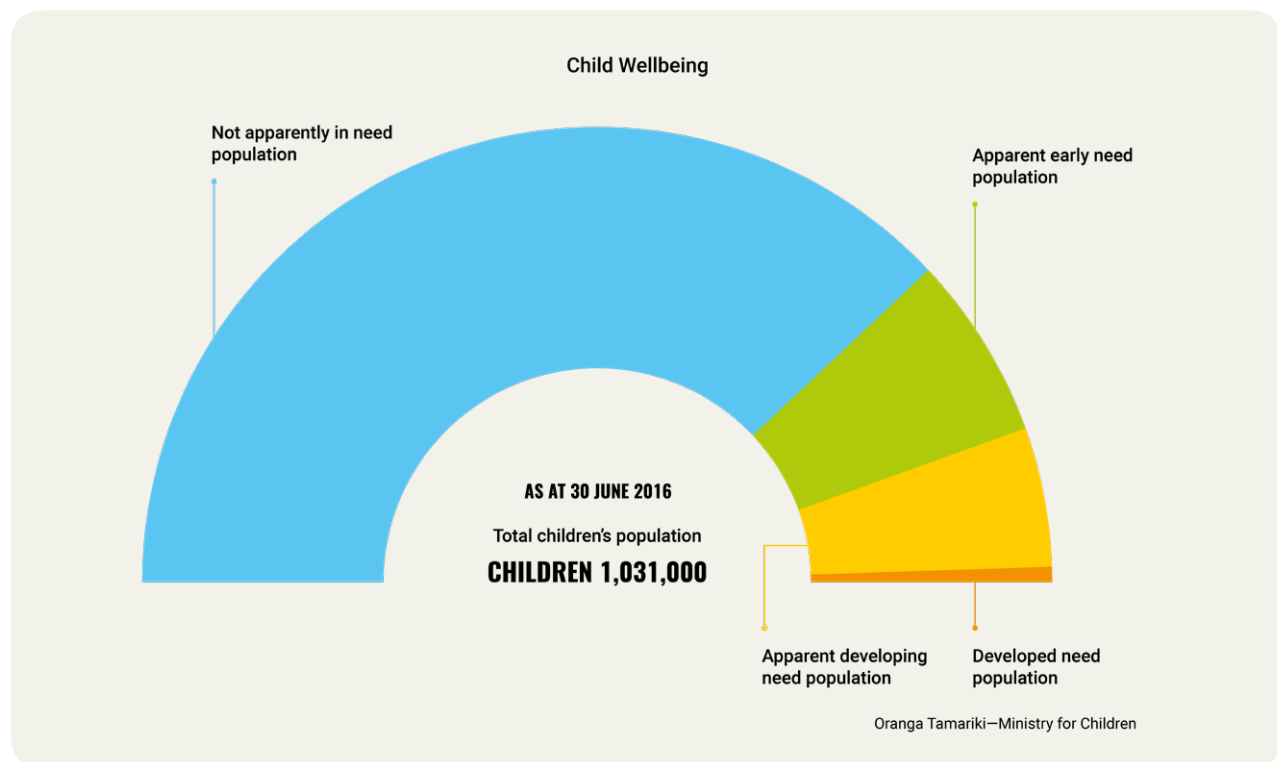
The number of applications to use integrated data has grown, and researcher demand has become more complex than the IDI's original purpose. Our Integrated Data Development programme (IDI2), which started in 2017, involves working with stakeholders to determine how we can provide a fit-for-purpose, world-leading integrated data service, now and in future.

Key IDI improvements this year:

- Simplifying the checking process authorised researchers need to go through for taking any information out of our secure virtual environment.

- Making IDI data easier to use for current and new authorised researchers. The Population Explorer tool aims to reduce barriers to using the most-common IDI variables.

- Developing an improved, transparent, and timely project approval process for authorised researchers and data suppliers.

- Improving the IDI to increase the efficiency and speed of authorised researchers' data requests, by indexing variables.

- Scoping requirements for the system redesign, to make it more sustainable.

- Setting up and preparing to roll out version control, so authorised researchers can work collaboratively in their project teams and share code.

IDI on the international stage

The IDI team was selected to participate at government's best digital innovations at the D5 (now D7) showcase. Digital 7 or D7 is a network of the world's five most advanced digital nations. International dignitaries made it a priority to talk to our team. We continue to provide advice to a range of governments who are looking to New Zealand to see how they can set up similar systems.

Integrated data in action

Important insights, such as the four described in this section, generated a range of public interest in 2017/18. These insights were from research using our integrated data.

Child well-being

Oranga Tamariki uses information from the IDI to help measure the well-being of children. To determine the level of a child's need, Oranga Tamariki looks at many indicators from across the social sector that are in the IDI.

Here are Otanga Tamariki's five domains of child well-being, and examples of the indicators used to measure them:

1. Safety – family violence, Oranga Tamariki notifications, injuries

2. Security – social housing register, benefit history

3. Stability – school changes, address changes, multiple caregivers

Left to right: Dr Isabelle Sin (Motu), Prof Gail Pacheco (Auckland University of Technology), and Bridget Snodgrass (Stats NZ). Bridget presented on fertility trends at the release of *Parenthood and labour market outcomes*.

4. Wellness – chronic health conditions in a family, mental health, hospitalisations

5. Development – truancy, alternative education, NCEA achievements.

Oranga Tamariki weights these indicators to form a view on a child's level of need. Using data from the IDI they were able to assess the proportion of children in need.

Vulnerable transience

Professor Gail Pacheco from the New Zealand Work Research Institute at Auckland University of Technology (AUT) spoke at our IDI user forum in April 2018 about her research on the 150,000 New Zealanders considered 'vulnerable transient'. A vulnerable transient person is someone who has moved three or more times to, or within, a highly deprived area. Using the IDI, the study investigated who was most likely to be at risk, and potential drivers for this risk.

Professor Pacheco remarked that the linked nature of the IDI was crucial for this research. "We could still carry out our research with stand-alone datasets, but the IDI allows us to answer more questions. We could see people's change of location, but without linked data we can't see the events or information related to context of the move. We would have to make more assumptions, which we could still publish, but they would not have the same impact the IDI provides," she said.

Impact of parenthood on wages

We presented on fertility trends at the release of *Parenthood and labour market outcomes*. The research from AUT and Motu Economic and Public Policy Research (funded by the Ministry for Women) looked at how parenthood contributes to New Zealand's gender pay gap.

Margaret Retter, Director Policy at the Ministry for Women, commented on the central role IDI had in making this research possible.

"Stats NZ's integrated data allows us to do some things not previously done. We can see over time how labour market outcomes evolve when men and women become parents," she said.

Agricultural productivity

Dairy, beef, and sheep products account for more than 40 percent of New Zealand's exports, so performance in these industries has a significant impact on our economy. Researchers from Motu, on behalf of a number of agencies, used the Longitudinal Business Database to produce more accurate estimates of farms' productivity and output.

This work can now be used by farmers to make decisions about farming practices. Central and local government can also use this to promote and support productivity in farming.

For example, the research showed that dairy farms achieve the greatest benefit from concentrating on improving their dairy production. However, sheep and beef farms are more likely to benefit by focusing on adding other activities alongside their meat production, such as forestry work or dairy production.

How we measure our success

A key element of our strategy is a shift away from using surveys to collect data, towards collecting data from available digital sources. Digital sourcing would make it easier for data suppliers to provide us with their data. In the 2017/18 year, no additional surveys were run online. However, we worked on introducing online surveys for the 2018/19 Accommodation Survey, Internet Service Provider Survey, and Quarterly International Trade in Services and Royalties Survey.

We expect to move more surveys online in 2018/19. The pace will be determined through our prioritisation decisions.

Revenue and output expenses for each appropriation are published with the financial statements on pages 76 to 79.

Table 4

Data focus – performance information

Assessment of performance by measure	2017/18 result	2017/18 target	2016/17 result	Variance to target
Appropriations / Multi-category appropriation excluding Census				
The overarching purpose of this appropriation is to ensure the availability of, and promote the use of, the highest-priority data and official statistical information – to add value to decision-making.				
The percentage of Stats NZ's published data available at a 5-star open data standard	96% of level 3[1]	TBC	New measure	N/A
Appropriations/ Official statistics – Multi-category appropriation excluding Census				
Economic and business data and statistical information services and population, social, and labour market data and statistical information services				
The performance measures below relate to the paper switch off in 2026 (delivering Better Public Services)[2]				
The number of and percentage of businesses that chose to provide Stats NZ data in digital format – economic and business data	25.6%[3] (44,156)	TBC	N/A	N/A
The number of and percentage of households and individuals that chose to provide Stats NZ data in digital format – population, social, and labour market data	0%[4]	TBC	N/A	N/A
The number of and percentage of Stats NZ-run surveys that are completed online – economic and business data	11%[5] (4)	TBC	N/A	N/A
The number of and percentage of Stats NZ surveys that are completed online – population, social, and labour market data	0%[6]	TBC	N/A	N/A

1. 2017/18 result: Published data meets 96% of level 3 of the open data standard – data is visible and easy to reuse by all.
2. The intention of these measures is to track the incremental achievement of delivering paper switch off by 2026 as part of delivering Better Public Services.
3. This measure relates to the number of responses from businesses.
4. This measure relates to the number of responses from households and individuals.
5. Four surveys in this appropriation category are online – Agricultural Production Census, Quarterly Economic Survey of Manufacturing, Quarterly Survey of Wholesale Trade, and Quarterly Business Survey. Other business surveys will be online in 2018/19.
6. No surveys are available online for this appropriation category. The 2018 Census provided an online option but it is not part of this appropriation category.

Note: N/A – not applicable; TBC – to be confirmed

Strategic Priority 4
Organisational efficiency and effectiveness

Ensure Stats NZ is operationally efficient and effective so that it is positioned to enable New Zealand to unleash the power of data to change lives.

Introduction

This strategic priority focuses on continually refreshing and redesigning the way we work, to deliver the best possible data outcomes to the data ecosystem and New Zealand.

When we achieved this priority we will have sustainable technology and finances that enable us to meet customer needs and support our people and processes. Our physical environment will support our culture and how we want to work.

Our key highlights for the 2017/18 year include:

- focusing on efforts to further modernise Stats NZ processes

- completing our first cultural baseline survey

- supporting greater flexible working through our virtual desktop.

Keeping up with Inland Revenue's transformation

Our Inland Revenue Statistical Infrastructure project responded to Inland Revenue's Business Transformation programme by transforming the way data is transferred from Inland Revenue to Stats NZ.

The latest response to Inland Revenue's business transformation went live on 17 April 2018. We are now able to automatically receive, validate, and transform incoming Inland Revenue data before sending the data on to our statistical production systems.

This work was driven by Inland Revenue's transformation project, but the changes can be used as a generic module for any incoming data stream.

To make the necessary changes, Stats NZ worked quickly and had to be ready to change direction as Inland Revenue specifications shifted, while also working within our baseline funding.

Working closely with Inland Revenue's transformation team was key to ensuring the project was a success. Both sides worked through challenges as they arose.

Modernisation

Our modernisation workstream is focused on finding and bringing in lasting ways to save money and improve efficiency.

We brought a core team of experts from across the organisation to lead, drive, and support efforts to further modernise Stats NZ, building on earlier work to improve our processes.

To begin this work, we held a series of ideas workshops open to all staff across our three offices. Sixty unique ideas emerged for consideration. We grouped these ideas into eight promising themes, and seven of them were endorsed for more work.

We are looking at each of the seven themes every two weeks to test the ideas. This work includes validating the proposed financial savings to confirm they are at the level needed for continued inclusion in the workstream.

Māori cultural baseline survey

Everyone at Stats NZ has a role to play to ensure we are responsive to the needs of Māori and we work in partnership with iwi.

We ran a Māori cultural baseline survey of all Stats NZ staff in September 2017, to assess levels of cultural capability, attitudes, behaviours and experiences across our workforce. These factors underpin our ability to effectively respond to Māori information needs.

Summary of survey results:

- 90 percent of our people rated their level of te reo Māori across Stats NZ as 'poor', despite staff agreeing that te reo Māori was relevant to their job. Staff need better access to Māori resources and learning opportunities.

- 62 percent of our people were of the view that they understood Māori issues and the Treaty of Waitangi and found them both to be important but do not have the opportunities to demonstrate or affect them.

- 37 percent agreed that Stats NZ engages effectively with Māori partners. However, the majority of staff have no opinion either way. This illustrates the need for clarity and transparency and improving how we communicate success to make staff aware of our work and engagement.

- 25 percent of our people agreed that Stats NZ Māori leadership roles are effective but not widely known or understood. We need to do a better job of communicating what we do and how the activities of Māori leaders within Stats NZ support the purpose and goals of Stats NZ.

The survey's results have informed planning to increase and enhance our Māori cultural knowledge, confidence, and use it in our work at Stats NZ. Such a shift will help us have better korero with Māori, build meaningful, strategic relationships (as opposed to transactional relationships), and co-design enduring pieces of work.

The success of our Crown–Māori relationship is dependent on how proactive we are at embracing Māori knowledge, managing opportunities, and taking calculated risks to unleash the value of data for and with Māori.

As the trusted steward and functional lead of New Zealand's data, we understand the obligations and responsibilities that underpin data stewardship. We need to understand te ao Māori before expecting Māori to trust us as kaitiaki (guardians) of their data.

Technology transformation brings resilience

Our IT as a Service (ITaaS) programme was a significant transformation of our technological environment. We moved away from the traditional capital-intensive model to an 'as a service' model where we pay for what we need, rather than buy infrastructure that quickly becomes outdated.

The programme was fast-tracked following the November 2016 Kaikōura earthquake, which significantly affected our systems and highlighted the importance of having geographically diverse data centres.

The programme had two key projects.

- Data Centres and Networks project overhauled our disaster-recovery capability and improved our network capability. We are now in a position where we could restore our key production systems within two days of a significant disruption. This is a major improvement on our previous 'recover from backup' strategy, which saw us take several weeks to get back on our feet after the earthquake.

- The Workplace Online project gave our people better tools to do their work. This included using updated Surface Pros, new collaboration tools, and an integrated communications suite. The project has enabled increased flexibility in how we work at Stats NZ. Working between offices, or from home, is easier than ever before with most staff issued with portable devices. Many systems are also available on home computers through our virtual desktop.

Through these projects we have made the most of all-of-government common capabilities, such as Fujitsu's desktop-as-a-service, and Spark's network infrastructure. We have also transformed our outdated and complex legacy IT environment to a more simple and resilient one.

How we measure our success

Our services to other agencies Revenue Dependent Appropriation and capital expenditure appropriation measures are reported in this section. We achieved both measures.

Revenue and output expenses for each appropriation are published with the financial statements on pages 76–79.

Table 5

Organisational efficiency and effectiveness – performance information

Appropriation	Assessment of performance by measure	2017/18 result	2017/18 target	2016/17 result	Variance to target
Services to other agencies RDA (M67)	Support the provision of shared services with other government agencies	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	N/A
Capital expenditure	Deliver infrastructure that supports our strategic vision and business processes	Achieved	Achieved	Partially achieved	N/A

Note: N/A – not applicable

Tauākī takohanga
Statement of responsibility

For the year ended 30 June 2018

I am responsible, as Chief Executive of Stats NZ, for:

- the preparation of Stats NZ's financial statements, and statements of expenses and capital expenditure, and for the judgements expressed in them

- having in place a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting

- ensuring that end-of-year performance information on each appropriation administered by Stats NZ is provided in accordance with sections 19A to 19C of the Public Finance Act 1989, whether or not that information is included in this annual report; and

- the accuracy of any end-of-year performance information prepared by Stats NZ, whether or not that information is included in the annual report.

In my opinion:

- the financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of Stats NZ as at 30 June 2018 and its operation for the year ended on that date; and

- the forecast financial statements fairly reflect the forecast financial position of Stats NZ as at 30 June 2019 and its operations for the year ending on that date.

Liz MacPherson

Government Statistician and Chief Executive
25 September 2018

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Te Pūrongo a te Kaiarotake Tū Motuhake
Independent auditor's report

To the readers of Statistics New Zealand's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Statistics New Zealand (the Department). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Clint Ramoo, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out, on his behalf, the audit of:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 44 to 73, that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 June 2018, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information;

- the performance information prepared by the Department for the year ended 30 June 2018 on pages 12 to 57 and 76 to 79; and

- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department for the year ended 30 June 2018 on pages 74 to 76.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 44 to 73:
  - » present fairly, in all material respects:
    - its financial position as at 30 June 2018; and
    - its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
  - » comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Standards.
- the performance information of the Department on pages 12 to 57 and 76 to 79.
  - » presents fairly, in all material respects, for the year ended 30 June 2018:
    - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
    - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecast expenses or capital expenditure; and
  - » complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department on pages 74 to 76 are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section 45A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Our audit was completed on 25 September 2018. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Government Statistician and our responsibilities relating to the information to be audited, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Government Statistician for the information to be audited

The Government Statistician is responsible on behalf of the Department for preparing:

- financial statements that present fairly the Department's financial position, financial performance, and its cash flows, and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

- performance information that presents fairly what has been achieved with each appropriation, the expenditure incurred as compared with expenditure expected to be incurred, and that complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

- statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department, that are presented fairly, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Government Statistician is responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of the information to be audited that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information to be audited, the Government Statistician is responsible on behalf of the Department for assessing the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. The Government Statistician is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to merge or to terminate the activities of the Department, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Government Statistician's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the information to be audited

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the information we audited, as a whole, is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of the information we audited.

For the budget information reported in the information we audited, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Department's information on strategic intentions.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the information we audited.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the information we audited, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control.

- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Government Statistician.

- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the Department's framework for reporting its performance.

- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Government Statistician and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the information we audited or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the information we audited, including the disclosures, and whether the information we audited represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Government Statistician regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Government Statistician is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 3 to 38, but does not include the information we audited, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the information we audited does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the information we audited or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of the Department in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1 (Revised): Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests, in the Department.

Clint Ramoo

Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Ngā tauākī pūtea
Financial statements

Ngā tauākī pūtea
Financial statements

This section reports on the financial performance of Stats NZ for the year ended 30 June 2018.

- Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense
- Statement of financial position
- Statement of changes in equity
- Statement of cash flows
- Statement of commitments
- Statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets
- Notes to the financial statements
- Appropriation statements.

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		Note	2018 Actual $000	2018 Unaudited budget $000	2019 Unaudited forecast $000
	Revenue				
126,807	Revenue Crown	[2]	183,539	163,332	126,948
8,826	Other revenue	[2]	14,638	10,153	38,653
135,633	*Total revenue*		**198,177**	**173,485**	**165,601**
	Expenses				
82,723	Personnel	[3]	114,739	111,272	88,617
41,731	Operating	[4]	65,681	46,332	38,319
13,226	Depreciation and amortisation	[12-13]	13,623	13,254	13,004
3,821	Capital charge	[5]	3,041	2,627	3,161
2,232	(Gain)/Loss on disposal of non-current assets	[14]	(108)	-	-
143,733	*Total expenses*		**196,976**	**173,485**	**143,101**
(8,100)	**Surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive revenue and expense**		**1,201**	**-**	**22,500**

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2017/18 are detailed in Note 20.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

At 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		Note	2018 Actual $000	2018 Unaudited budget $000	2019 Unaudited forecast $000
	Assets				
	Current assets				
7,654	Cash and cash equivalents		11,814	10,589	14,219
25,243	Debtor Crown		32,628	41,445	60,243
525	Debtors and other receivables	[6]	1,140	774	521
21	Derivative financial instruments		-	-	-
1,877	Advances and prepayments		2,414	2,524	2,877
35,320	*Total current assets*		**47,996**	**55,332**	**77,860**
	Non-current assets				
14,101	Property, plant, and equipment	[12]	11,751	12,772	17,275
22,477	Intangible assets	[13]	15,600	18,354	13,045
36,578	*Total non-current assets*		**27,351**	**31,126**	**30,320**
71,898	**Total assets**		**75,347**	**86,458**	**108,180**
	Liabilities				
	Current liabilities				
7,793	Creditors and other payables	[7]	9,012	9,245	7,473
-	Repayment of surplus to the Crown	[8]	1,201	-	-
-	Provisions	[9]	-	-	-
6,825	Employee entitlements	[10]	7,594	8,283	4,550
284	Goods and services tax payable		720	1,250	1,034
383	Deferred revenue	[11]	-	-	-
15,285	*Total current liabilities*		**18,527**	**18,778**	**13,057**
	Non-current liabilities				
5,929	Employee entitlements	[10]	6,136	7,869	4,312
5,929	*Total non-current liabilities*		6,136	7,869	4,312
21,214	**Total liabilities**		24,663	26,647	17,369
50,684	**Net assets**		50,684	59,811	90,811
	Equity				
50,684	Taxpayers' funds	[15]	50,684	59,811	90,811
50,684	**Total equity**		**50,684**	**59,811**	**90,811**

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2017/18 are detailed in Note 20.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		Note	2018 Actual $000	2018 Unaudited budget $000	2019 Unaudited forecast $000
58,784	Equity as at 1 July		50,684	43,784	52,684
(8,100)	Total comprehensive revenue and expense		1,201	-	22,500
	Owner transactions:				
2,600	Capital injections		-	16,027	15,627
(2,600)	Capital withdrawals		-	-	-
-	Return of operating surplus to the Crown		(1,201)	-	-
50,684	**Equity as at 30 June**	**[15]**	**50,684**	**59,811**	**90,811**

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2017/18 are detailed in Note 20.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		Note	2018 Actual $000	2018 Unaudited budget $000	2019 Unaudited forecast $000
	Cash flows from operating activities				
133,009	Receipts from Revenue Crown		176,154	138,332	91,948
9,212	Receipts from other revenue		13,661	9,903	38,653
(122,007)	Payments to suppliers and employees		(178,054)	(152,107)	(132,241)
(732)	Goods and services tax (net)		436	250	(250)
(3,821)	Payments for capital charge		(3,041)	(2,627)	(3,161)
15,661	*Net cash flow from operating activities*		**9,156**	**(6,249)**	**(5,051)**
	Cash flows from investing activities				
-	Receipts from sale of property, plant, and equipment		333	-	-
(8,316)	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		(2,047)	(6,000)	(6,000)
(4,696)	Purchase of intangible assets		(3,282)	(3,275)	(3,000)
(13,012)	*Net cash flow from investing activities*		**(4,996)**	**(9,275)**	**(9,000)**
	Cash flows from financing activities				
2,600	Capital contribution		-	16,027	15,627
(2,600)	Capital withdrawals		-	-	-
-	Payment of operating surplus to the Crown		-	-	-
-	*Net cash flow from financing activities*		**-**	**16,027**	**15,627**
2,649	**Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents**		**4,160**	**503**	**1,576**
5,005	Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 July		7,654	10,086	12,643
7,654	**Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June**		**11,814**	**10,589**	**14,219**

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2017/18 are detailed in Note 20.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2018

Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) to net cash from operating activities

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
(8,100)	**Net surplus / (deficit)**	**1,201**
	Non-cash items	
13,226	Depreciation and amortisation	13,623
(276)	Movements in non-current employee entitlements	207
(21)	Net gains on derivative financial instruments	-
12,929	**Total non-cash items**	**13,830**
	Items classified as investing or financing activities	
453	(Gain)/loss on derecognition of work in progress	708
2,232	(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-financial assets	(108)
2,685	**Total items classified as investing or financing activities**	**600**
	Working capital movements	
6,202	(Increase)/decrease in debtor Crown	(7,385)
254	(Increase)/decrease in debtors and other receivables	(615)
1,147	(Increase)/decrease in advances and prepayments	(537)
2,206	Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	1,219
(732)	Increase/(decrease) in goods and services tax payable	436
(1,290)	Increase/(decrease) in current provisions	-
227	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	769
-	Increase/(decrease) in realised derivative financial instruments	21
133	Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	(383)
8,147	***Net working capital movements***	**(6,475)**
15,661	**Net cash flows from operating activities**	**9,156**

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of commitments

At 30 June 2018

Capital commitments

Capital commitments are the aggregate amount of capital expenditure contracted for the acquisition of property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets that have not been paid for or not recognised as a liability at balance date.

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
	Capital commitments	
-	Leasehold improvements	-
-	**Total capital commitments**	**-**

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Stats NZ leases property, plant, and equipment in the normal course of its business, including as head tenant for office accommodation in Christchurch and Wellington. The majority of these leases are for premises, which have a non-cancellable leasing period ranging from one to 12 years.

Stats NZ's non-cancellable operating leases have varying terms, escalation clauses, and renewal rights. No restrictions are placed on Stats NZ by any of its leasing arrangements.

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
	Non-cancellable operating lease commitments	
7,533	Not later than one year	6,831
15,689	Later than one year and not later than five years	19,922
16,084	Later than five years	13,025
39,306	**Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments**	**39,778**

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets

At 30 June 2018

Contingent liabilities

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
	Contingent liabilities	
50	Employment-related matters	50
50	**Total contingent liabilities**	**50**

Contingent assets

Stats NZ has material damages and business continuity insurance for damaged assets and business interruption costs due to the 2016 Kaikōura earthquake. Stats NZ is at an early stage of negotiations with its insurers and has received a progress payment of $5 million in 2017/18 (2017: Nil). However, the quantification of the final claim is not practicable at 30 June 2018 (2017: Nil).

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Ngā tuhipoka mō ngā tauākī pūtea
Notes to the financial statements

1.   Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2018

Reporting entity

Statistics New Zealand (abbreviated to Stats NZ) is a government department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989 (PFA) and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing Stats NZ's operations include the PFA and the Statistics Act 1975. It is a wholly-owned entity of the Crown whose primary objective is to provide services to the public rather than to make a financial return. Accordingly, Stats NZ has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements of Stats NZ are for the year ended 30 June 2018, and were approved for issue by the Government Statistician on 25 September 2018.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the year.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP) and Treasury Instructions.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with Public Sector PBE Accounting Standards.

Presentation currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ($000) unless otherwise stated.

Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in Stats NZ's accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments, issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to Stats NZ are:

Financial instruments

In January 2017, the External Reporting Board issued PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. This replaces PBE IPSAS 29 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. PBE IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021, with earlier application permitted. The main changes under the standard are:

*   New financial asset classification requirements for determining whether an asset is measured at fair value or amortised cost.

*   A new impairment model for financial assets based o n expected losses, which may result in the earlier recognition of impairment losses.

*   Revised hedge accounting requirements to better reflect the management of risks.

Stats NZ will adopt PBE IFRS 9 in preparing its 30 June 2019 Financial Statements. Stats NZ expects there will be no significant effects in applying PBE IFRS 9.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate. Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions (including those for which forward foreign-exchange contracts are held) are translated into NZ$ (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, and funds on deposit with banks with a maturity period of 90 days or less and are measured at carrying value.

Stats NZ is only permitted to expend its cash and cash equivalents within the scope and limits of its appropriations.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements, including appropriation statements, are stated exclusive of GST except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, Inland Revenue is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

The net GST paid to, or received from Inland Revenue, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as an operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Income tax

Stats NZ is a government department and consequently is exempt from income tax. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

Statement of cost accounting policies

Stats NZ has determined the cost of outputs by using the cost allocation system outlined below.

Direct costs are those costs directly attributed to an output. Indirect costs are those costs that cannot be identified with a specific output in an economically feasible manner.

Direct costs are charged directly to outputs. Indirect costs are charged to outputs based on cost drivers and related activity. Personnel costs are either charged on the basis of actual time incurred using a time recording system, or assigned with other indirect costs to outputs based on the proportion of direct expenditure.

There have been no material changes to the costs allocation methodology since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements Stats NZ has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are disclosed in Note 13 (assessing the useful lives of software) and Note 10 (measuring long service and retirement leave).

Budget and forecast figures

Basis of the budget and forecast figures

The 2018 budget figures are for the year ended 30 June 2018 and were published in the 2016/17 annual report. They are consistent with Stats NZ's best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update (BEFU) for the year ending 2017/18.

The 2019 forecast figures are for the year ended 30 June 2019, which are consistent with the best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the BEFU for the year ending 2018/19.

The forecast financial statements were prepared as required by the Public Finance Act to communicate forecast financial information for accountability purposes.

The budget and forecast figures are unaudited and were prepared using the accounting policies adopted in preparing these financial statements.

The 30 June 2019 forecast figures were prepared in accordance with PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements. The forecast financial statements were approved for issue by the Government Statistician on 4 April 2018.

The Government Statistician is responsible for the forecast financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying them and all other required disclosures.

While Stats NZ regularly updates its forecasts, updated forecast financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 will not be published.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the forecast financials

In preparing the forecast figures, estimates and assumptions were made about the future – based on the best information available to Stats NZ. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. The main assumptions are as follows.

* The forecasts were compiled on the basis of existing government policies and Ministerial expectations. The 2018/19 actual financial statements may include changes to the baseline budget through new initiatives or technical adjustments. Any such changes will affect Revenue from the Crown and Output Expenditure.

* Forecast sales to customers ('Other revenue' in the Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense) is based on the best available estimates but the actual financial result for 2018/19 is subject to demand fluctuations.

* The forecast personnel assumptions are based on the current salary costs, adjusted for any anticipated remuneration increases for the forecast year.

* Forecast expenditure is based on the assumption that Stats NZ will continue to realise efficiency and effectiveness savings in 2018/19. Stats NZ is focused on improved oversight of expenditure through enhanced planning, budgeting, and prioritisation processes.

2.   Revenue

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, or receivable, as follows.

Revenue Crown

The fair value of revenue from the Crown is measured based on Stats NZ's funding entitlement for the accounting period. The funding entitlement is established by Parliament when it passes the Appropriation Acts for the financial year. The amount of revenue recognised takes into account any amendments to appropriations approved in the Appropriation (Supplementary Estimates) Act for the year, and certain other unconditional funding adjustments formally approved before the balance date.

There are no conditions attached to the funding from the Crown. However, Stats NZ can incur expenses only within the scope and limits of its appropriations. The fair value of Revenue Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the funding entitlement.

Other revenue

The sale of publications/customised outputs is recognised when the product is sold to the customer. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale. Revenue from contract surveys is recognised to the extent that the service has been completed by Stats NZ. Office rental revenue under an operating sub-lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Other sources of income are recognised when earned and are reported in the financial periods to which they relate.

The breakdown of other revenue is:

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
-	Insurance Revenue	5,000
3,143	Sale of publications/customised outputs	3,685
1,730	Contract surveys	2,246
1,563	Office rental income	1,861
1,570	Recoveries revenue	1,307
820	Other	539
8,826	**Total other revenue**	**14,638**

The insurance revenue of $5 million (2017: Nil) relates to an insurance progress payment. Refer Note 19 for further information.

3.   Personnel

Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

Superannuation schemes

Obligations for contributions to the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme, KiwiSaver, and the Government Superannuation Fund are accounted for as defined contribution schemes and are expensed in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
78,178	Salaries and wages	108,671
2,384	Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	2,588
(104)	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	976
2,265	Other	2,504
82,723	**Total personnel**	**114,739**

The 2018 Census accounts for 81 percent of the increase in total personnel between 2017 and 2018.

4.   Operating

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate.

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
6,041	IT outsourced services	13,116
6,530	Operating lease and other rentals	8,296
5,935	Software licences and maintenance	7,919
2,906	Contracted and professional services	4,964
1,717	Printing and photocopying	4,731
3,206	Consultancy	4,279
1,844	Telecommunications	4,197
895	Publicity and advertising	4,066
1,870	Domestic and Australia travel	3,466
579	Postage, courier, and freight	2,455
1,657	Building services	1,900
453	Minor IT purchases	1,598
641	IT hardware – repairs and maintenance	144
554	Interviewer travel	580
95	Fees to Audit NZ for audit of the financial statements	98
4,184	Write-off of Statistics House work in progress	0
2,624	Other operating expenses	3,872
41,731	**Total operating**	**65,681**

The increase in IT outsourced services reflects a move from in-house to third-party hosting of Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). The 2018 Census accounts for 91 percent of the $23.950 million increase in total operating between 2017 and 2018.

5.   Capital charge

The capital charge is recognised as an expense in the financial year to which the charge relates.

Capital charge for 2017/18 was $3,041,040 (2017: $3,820,960).

Stats NZ pays a capital charge to the Crown based on equity at 30 June and 31 December each year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2018 was 6 percent (2017: 7 percent from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016 and then 6 percent from 1 January 2017).

6. Debtors and other receivables

Debtors and other receivables are recorded at the amount due, less any provision for uncollectability.

A debtor or other receivable is considered to be uncollectable when there is objective evidence that the amount will not be fully collectable. The amount that is uncollectable is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the amount expected to be collected and is included in the provision for doubtful debts. The amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
530	Debtors and other receivables (exchange transactions)	1,145
(5)	Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(5)
525	**Net debtors and other receivables**	**1,140**

Movements in the provision for doubtful debts are as follows:

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
5	Balance at 1 July	5
-	Additional provisions made during the year	-
5	**Balance at 30 June**	**5**

The provision for doubtful debts has been calculated based on a review of specific overdue receivables and a collective assessment. The collective assessment is based on an analysis of past collection history and debt write-offs.

	2017			2018		
	Gross $000	Impairment $000	Net $000	Gross $000	Impairment $000	Net $000
Not past due	444	-	444	513	-	513
Past due 1–30 days	78	(1)	77	480	(1)	479
Past due 31–60 days	3	(1)	2	152	(3)	149
Past due 61–90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past due > 90 days	5	(3)	2	1	(1)	-
Total	**530**	**(5)**	**525**	**1,145**	**(5)**	**1,140**

7.   Creditors and other payables

Short-term creditors and other payables are recorded at the amount payable.

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
2,886	Creditors (exchange transactions)	3,540
4,907	Accrued expenses and other payables (exchange transactions)	5,472
7,793	**Total creditors and other payables**	**9,012**

Creditors and other payables are normally settled on 30-day terms so the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

8.   Return of operating surplus to the Crown

The return of any operating surplus to the Crown is required to be paid by 31 October each year.

There is a provision of $1,201,200 for the repayment of surplus to the Crown for 2017/18 (2017: Nil).

9. Provisions

Stats NZ recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when (a) there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and (b) it is probable that expenditure will be required to settle the obligation and (c) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are recorded at the best estimate of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation, using a discount rate based on market yields on government bonds at balance date with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated timing of the future cash outflows. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

	Restructuring $000	Onerous contract $000	Total $000
2017			
Opening balance at 1 July 2016	1,290	-	1,290
Additional provisions recognised	-	-	-
Amounts used	(1,231)	-	(1,231)
Unused amounts reversed	(59)	-	(59)
Closing balance at 30 June 2017	-	-	-
Analysed as:			
Current	-	-	-
Non-current	-	-	-
2018			
Opening balance at 1 July 2017	-	-	-
Additional provisions recognised	-	-	-
Amounts used	-	-	-
Unused amounts reversed	-	-	-
Closing balance at 30 June 2018	-	-	-
Analysed as:			
Current	-	-	-
Non-current	-	-	-

Restructuring provision

The restructuring provision related to costs for organisational changes to Digital Business Services.

10. Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements that Stats NZ expects to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values, based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned but not yet taken at balance date, retiring and long-service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months, and sick leave.

Stats NZ recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements earned in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that Stats NZ anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Stats NZ recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where it is contractually obliged to pay them, or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements that are due to be settled beyond 12 months, such as long-service leave and retiring leave, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- likely future entitlements based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlements information; and

- the present value of the estimated future cash flows, using the three risk-free discount rates and a salary inflation factor as published by the New Zealand Treasury.

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
	Current employee entitlements	
4,705	Annual leave	5,003
514	Sick leave	579
1,606	Retirement and long-service leave	2,012
6,825	**Total current portion**	**7,594**
	Non-current employee entitlements	
5,929	Retirement and long-service leave	6,136
5,929	**Total non-current portion**	**6,136**
12,754	**Total employee entitlements**	**13,730**

The present value of the retirement and long-service leave obligations depends on several factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. Two key assumptions used in calculating this liability include the risk-free discount rates and the salary inflation factor. Any changes in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of the liability.

Stats NZ has used the actuarial models provided by the Treasury, including the applicable risk-free discount rates and salary inflation factor. Risk-free discount rates of 1.78 percent (year 1), 1.900 percent (year 2), and 3.550 percent (year 3 onwards), and a salary inflation factor of 3.10 percent were used. The risk-free discount rate used for year 3 onwards is based on the average of 20 forward rates (from year 3 to 22 inclusive) taken from the published table of discount rates as at 30 June 2018. The salary inflation factor is based on using a 1.7 percent medium-term inflation assumption plus 1.4 percent for long-term labour-productivity growth for the public sector.

If the risk-free discount rates were to differ by 1 percent from Stats NZ's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the liability would be an estimated $494,454 lower (1 percent increase) or $570,625 higher (1 percent decrease).

If the salary inflation factor was to differ by 1 percent from Stats NZ's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the liability would be an estimated $659,117 higher (1 percent increase) or $581,336 lower (1 percent decrease).

11.   Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is the portion of other revenue that relates to subsequent financial years. It is recognised as income when the services are provided or performed. There is no deferred revenue in 2017/18 (2017: $383,000).

12.   Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment consists of computer equipment, leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, and office equipment.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Stats NZ and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

Individual assets, or group of assets, are capitalised if their cost is greater than $1,500. The value of an individual asset that is less than $1,500 and is part of a group of similar assets is capitalised.

Subsequent costs

Costs incurred subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item, will flow to Stats NZ and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit as they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant, and equipment, at rates that will write off the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. In determining an asset's useful life, consideration is given to its expected usage, its expected wear and tear, technical obsolescence, and legal or similar limits on its use.

The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of assets were estimated as follows:

Furniture and office equipment	5 to 7 years
Computer equipment	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	remaining term of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives of the improvements, but not to exceed 12 years – whichever is the shorter.

The residual value and useful life of an asset is reviewed, and adjusted if applicable, at each financial year end.

Disposals

Gains and losses are determined by comparing the carrying amount of the asset with the disposal proceeds received (if any). Realised gains and losses are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Impairment

Stats NZ does not hold any cash-generating assets. Assets are considered cash generating where their primary objective is to generate a commercial return.

Property, plant, and equipment is tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount. The recoverable service amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is the present value of the asset's remaining service potential. Value in use is determined as being the depreciated replacement cost or the restoration cost, depending on the nature of the impairment and the availability of information.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable service amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable service amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

	Furniture and fixtures $000	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment $000	Computer hardware $000	Total $000
Cost					
Balance at 1 July 2016	4,898	13,750	1,025	20,122	39,795
Additions	3,182	2,923	41	2,555	8,701
Disposals	(4,462)	(7,030)	(787)	(14,270)	(26,549)
Work in progress movement	134	(507)	(12)	(1)	(386)
Balance at 30 June 2017	**3,752**	**9,136**	**267**	**8,406**	**21,561**
Balance at 1 July 2017	3,752	9,136	267	8,406	21,561
Additions	377	211	0	1,594	2,182
Disposals	(435)	(193)	(15)	(181)	(824)
Work in progress movement	(134)	0	0	(3)	(137)
Balance at 30 June 2018	**3,560**	**9,154**	**252**	**9,816**	**22,782**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 July 2016	3,452	6,379	927	17,249	28,007
Depreciation expense	679	1,249	36	1,946	3,910
Eliminate on disposal	(3,421)	(6,460)	(777)	(13,799)	(24,457)
Balance at 30 June 2017	**710**	**1,168**	**186**	**5,396**	**7,460**
Balance at 1 July 2017	710	1,168	186	5,396	7,460
Depreciation expense	834	1,627	32	1,679	4,172
Eliminate on disposal	(216)	(193)	(16)	(176)	(601)
Balance at 30 June 2018	**1,328**	**2,602**	**202**	**6,899**	**11,031**
Carrying amounts					
At 1 July 2016	1,446	7,371	98	2,873	11,788
At 30 June and 1 July 2017	3,042	7,968	81	3,010	14,101
At 30 June 2018	**2,232**	**6,552**	**50**	**2,917**	**11,751**

13. Intangible assets

Stats NZ has intangible assets in the form of internally generated assets and software licences.

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Stats NZ, are recognised as an intangible asset. Costs that are directly associated include software development, labour, and directly applicable operating costs. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

The carrying value of an intangible asset with a finite life is amortised on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

Amortisation begins when the asset is available for use and ceases at the date that the asset is derecognised. The amortisation charge for each period is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The useful lives and associated amortisation rates of major classes of intangible assets have been estimated as follows:

> Software – acquired and developed   3 to 8 years

The useful lives of intangible assets are based on management's view of the expected period over which Stats NZ will receive benefits, historical experience with similar systems, and anticipation of future events which may affect useful lives, such as changes in technology.

Impairment

Intangible assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Intangible assets are also reviewed annually for indicators of impairment at each balance date. Assets under construction are tested for impairment at each balance date. For further details refer to the policy for impairment of property, plant and equipment in Note 12. The same approach applies to the impairment of intangible assets.

Intangible assets

	Software	Internally generated software	Total
	$000	$000	$000
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2016	11,067	64,980	**76,047**
Additions	77	9,465	**9,542**
Disposals	(5,347)	(3,876)	**(9,223)**
Work in progress movement	-	(5,299)	**(5,299)**
Balance at 30 June 2017	**5,797**	**65,270**	**71,067**
Balance at 1 July 2017	5,797	65,270	**71,067**
Additions	279	4,240	**4,519**
Disposals	(84)	-	**(84)**
Work in progress movement	-	(1,946)	**(1,946)**
Balance at 30 June 2018	**5,992**	**67,564**	**73,556**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2016	9,152	39,206	**48,358**
Amortisation expense	669	8,647	**9,316**
Eliminate on disposal	(5,347)	(3,737)	**(9,084)**
Balance at 30 June 2017	**4,474**	**44,116**	**48,590**
Balance at 1 July 2017	4,474	44,116	**48,590**
Amortisation expense	294	9,157	**9,451**
Eliminate on disposal	(84)	(1)	**(85)**
Balance at 30 June 2018	**4,684**	**53,272**	**57,956**
Carrying amounts			
At 1 July 2016	1,915	25,774	27,689
At 30 June and 1 July 2017	1,323	21,154	22,477
At 30 June 2018	**1,308**	**14,292**	**15,600**

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and include work in progress relating to internally generated assets of $1,460,000 (2017: $3,406,000).

There are no restrictions over the title of Stats NZ's intangible assets. No intangible assets are pledged as security for liabilities.

14.   (Gain)/Loss on disposal of non-current assets

During the period there was a gain on the sale and disposal of property, plant, and equipment, and intangible assets of $108,000 (2017: loss of $2,232,000).

15.   Equity

Equity is the Crown's investment in Stats NZ and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into a number of components:

*   repayment of surplus to the Crown

*   capital injections

*   capital withdrawals.

Stats NZ capital is its equity. Stats NZ manages its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings prudently. Stats NZ's equity is largely managed as a by-product of managing income, expenses, assets, liabilities, and compliance with the Government budget processes, Treasury instructions, and the Public Finance Act.

The objective of managing Stats NZ's equity is to ensure that Stats NZ effectively achieves its strategic direction, while remaining a going concern.

16.   Related-party transactions and key management personnel

Related-party transactions

Stats NZ is a wholly-owned entity of the Crown.

Related-party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier, or client/recipient, relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect Stats NZ would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances. Further, transactions with other government departments and Crown entities are not disclosed as related-party transactions when they are consistent with the normal operating arrangements between government agencies, and undertaken on the normal terms and conditions for such transactions.

There were no related-party transactions that were not within a normal arm's length supplier or client/recipient relationship.

Key management personnel compensation

2017		2018
Actual		Actual
	Executive Leadership Team(1)	
1,636	Remuneration ($000)	1,682
5.7	Full-time equivalent members	5.5

1. Executive Leadership Team includes the Government Statistician.

There were no termination benefits and post-employment benefits paid to key management personnel for financial year ended 30 June 2018 (2017: Nil). The remuneration of any staff member permanently in a role or acting in a vacant role within that team has been included for the period they were a member.

The above key management personnel disclosure excludes the Minister of Statistics. The Minister's remuneration and other benefits are not received only for his role as a member of key management personnel of Stats NZ. The Minister's remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Authority under the Members of Parliament (Remuneration and Services) Act 2013 and are paid under Permanent Legislative Authority, and not paid by Stats NZ.

17. Events after the balance sheet date

There have been no significant events after the balance sheet date.

18.   Financial instruments

Financial instrument categories

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each of the categories are as follows:

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
	Loans and receivables	
7,654	Cash and cash equivalents	11,814
2,402	Debtors and other receivables	3,554
10,056	Total loans and receivables	15,368
	Fair value through surplus and deficit	
21	**Derivative financial instrument assets**	-
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	
7,793	**Creditors and other payables**	**9,012**

Financial instrument risks

Stats NZ's activities expose it to a variety of credit and liquidity risks. Stats NZ has a series of policies to manage the risks associated with financial instruments and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow any transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Credit risk

A credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to Stats NZ, causing Stats NZ to incur a loss. In the normal course of its business, credit risk arises from debtors and deposits with banks.

Stats NZ is only permitted to deposit funds with Westpac New Zealand (Westpac), one of the approved All-of-Government banking services, and enter into foreign-exchange forward contracts with the approved banking counterparties: New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO) and Westpac. These entities have high credit ratings. The only concentration of credit risk is the deposits held with Westpac. For its other financial instruments, Stats NZ does not have significant concentrations of credit risk.

Stats NZ's maximum credit risk exposure for each class of financial instrument is represented by the total carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and net debtors and other receivables. There is no collateral held as security against these financial instruments, including those instruments that are overdue or impaired.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Stats NZ will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. In meeting its liquidity requirements, Stats NZ closely monitors its forecast cash requirements with expected cash drawdowns from the NZDMO. Stats NZ maintains a target level of available cash to meet liquidity requirements.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities, excluding derivatives

The table below analyses Stats NZs financial liabilities (excluding derivatives) that will be settled based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are undiscounted and based on the contractual cash flows, and are equal to the carrying amounts.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
2017						
Creditors and other payables (Note 7)	7,793	7,793	7,793	-	-	-
2018						
Creditors and other payables (Note 7)	9,012	9,012	9,012	-	-	-

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Stats NZ uses derivative financial instruments (foreign currency forward exchange contracts) to manage certain exposure to foreign exchange risk arising from operational activities. Stats NZ does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading purposes and has not adopted hedge accounting.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into, and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at each balance date with the resulting gain or loss recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Foreign exchange derivatives are classified as current if the contract is due for settlement within 12 months of the balance date. Otherwise, the full fair value of foreign exchange derivatives are classified as non-current.

Contractual maturity analysis of derivative financial instrument liabilities

The table below analyses Stats NZ's forward exchange-contract derivatives into relevant maturity groupings, based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Liability carrying amount $000	Asset carrying amount $000	Contractual cash flows $000	Less than 6 months $000	Between 6 months and 1 year $000	Between 1 year and 2 years $000
2017						
Gross settled forward foreign exchange contracts	-	21				
Outflow			373	373	-	-
Inflow			-	-	-	-
2018						
Gross settled forward foreign exchange contracts	-	-				
Outflow			-	-	-	-
Inflow			-	-	-	-

19.   Effects of the Kaikōura earthquake

The event

The 14 November 2016, magnitude 7.8 Kaikōura earthquake caused significant damage to Statistics House in Wellington, including partial collapse of two floors. The building was assessed as 'entry prohibited' on the morning of 15 November 2016 and was demolished in early 2018. Alternative accommodation was leased in Wellington for Stats NZ and the Ministry of Transport.

Nature of assets affected

Furniture and leasehold improvements

A refit was in progress under the Wellington Accommodation Project tranche 2 to optimise office space at Statistics House. The Ministry of Transport moved into a refurbished level one of Statistics House in August 2016. Three other floors were almost completely refurbished when the quake struck. No furniture or improvements were recovered from Statistics House and these were written off in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the 2016/17 financial year.

Computer hardware

Aligned with the refit of Statistics House and a move to an agile working environment, Stats NZ made a significant investment in mobile technology in 2016/17. Most of this equipment was unable to be recovered from Statistics House and was written off in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense in the 2016/17 financial year.

Write-offs as a result of the earthquake

Total costs written off from Statistics House in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense were:

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000
2,967	Refit of Statistics House	-
1,677	Furniture	-
1,009	Computer hardware	-
10	Office equipment	-
5,663	**Total costs written off from Statistics House**	**-**

Costs as a result of the earthquake

Total costs expensed in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense of $5.6 million (2017: $4.5 million) include recovery activity, legal fees, and alternative accommodation costs to ensure business continuity as the result of the demolition of Statistics House. Staff costs and 'IT-as-a -Service' costs are not included in this figure and neither is the $336,000 (2017: $4.7 million) for the replacement of assets.

Insurance revenue

Stats NZ has material damages insurance and business continuity insurance with a three-year claim window. Stats NZ is at an early stage of negotiations with its insurers and has received a progress payment of $5 million (2017: nil).

20. Explanations of major variances against budget

The following major budget variances occurred between the 2017/18 actuals and the 2017/18 budget. The budget figures for 2017/18 are those included in The Estimates of Appropriations for the year ending 30 June 2018.

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Revenue Crown

Revenue Crown was greater than budget by $20.207 million. This was due to transfers or additional funding received:

- $4.231 million (including $2.0 million for the 2018 Census) for costs as a consequence of the total loss of Statistics House following the 2016 earthquake.

- $810,000 for support services to the data system.

In addition, there was a timing variance in the recognition of $15.165 million of revenue in the 5-year Multi Year Appropriation for the 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Other revenue

Stats NZ received a progress payment of $5 million under its material damages and business continuity insurance as a result of the total loss of Statistics House due to earthquake damage. The amount of this payment could not be quantified when the budget was set for 2018 – see Note 19 for further information.

Total expenses

Total expenses were greater than budget by $23.491 million. This was mainly due to:

$17.2 million of costs for the 2018 Census. This was due mainly to timing differences in the spend profile of the 5-year Multi Year Census Appropriation, but also to $2 million of increased costs associated with the consequences of the 2016 earthquake.

$3.6 million of earthquake-related costs including recovery activity, legal fees, and alternative accommodation costs as the result of the demolition of Statistics House.

$810,000 of additional costs related to support services to the data system.

In addition, Stats NZ incurred significant additional operating costs for the transition to an IT-as-a Service model and for new initiatives including the development of child poverty measures.

Statements of financial position and changes in equity

Debtor Crown

Debtor Crown is $8.8 million lower than budget. Debtor Crown increases when less cash is drawn down from the Treasury. The increase over the previous year relates to cash drawn down in 2016/17 that was not required until the 2017/18 financial year.

Non-current assets

Non-current assets are $3.775 million lower than budget due an acceleration in the transition from capital to operating expenses with the move to IT-as-a-Service.

Repayment of surplus to the Crown

The $1.201 million provision for the repayment of surplus to the Crown is the result of the surplus arising from the receipt of earthquake insurance proceeds in 2017/18. The surplus should be viewed in the context of the $8.1 million loss incurred in 2016/17 as the result of significant earthquake-related costs in that year.

Equity

Taxpayers' funds are lower than budget by $9.127 million. This is mainly due to the transfer of capital injections to the 2018/19 financial year (refer also 'Capital contributions' below) partly offset by a lower than expected loss in 2016/17 (which resulted in a higher actual opening equity than budgeted).

Statement of cash flows

Net cash flow from investing activities

The $4.279 million underspend in the purchase of fixed assets and intangibles was due to the transition from capital to operating expenses with the move to an IT-as-a Service model.

Capital contributions

The $16.027 million variance is due to the transfer of $13.527 million of capital injections to the 2018/19 financial year together with a decision to relinquish the authorisation to draw down $2.5 million of capital injections.

Appropriation statements

The following statements report information about the expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by Stats NZ for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Statement of departmental budgeted and actual expenses and capital expenditure incurred against appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Expenditure after re-measurement $000		2018 Expenditure before re-measurement $000	2018 Re-measurement $000	2018 Expenditure after re-measurement $000	2018 Approved appropriation[1] $000
Vote Statistics					
Departmental output expenses					
2,033	Data Futures Partnership	1,062	-	1,062	1,665
2,806	Services to other agencies RDA	3,116	-	3,116	3,651
4,839	**Total departmental output expenses**	**4,178**	**-**	**4,178**	**5,316**
Departmental capital expenditure					
12,558	Stats NZ capital expenditure - Permanent Legislative Authority (PLA) under section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act	5,329	-	5,329	10,000
12,558	**Total departmental capital expenditure**	**5,329**	**-**	**5,329**	**10,000**
Multi-category appropriation					
25,742	Stewardship of government data and statistical services	32,468	-	32,468	30,500
42,097	Population, social, and labour market data and statistical information services	43,335	-	43,335	42,876
53,353	Economic and business data and statistical information services	51,289	-	51,289	53,805
121,192	**Total multi-category appropriation**	**127,092**	**-**	**127,092**	**127,181**

2017 Expenditure after re-measurement		2018 Expenditure before re-measurement	2018 Re-measurement	2018 Expenditure after re-measurement	2018 Approved appropriation[1]
$000		$000	$000	$000	$000
Multi-year appropriation					
17,702	2018 Census of Population and Dwellings	65,705	-	65,705	66,463
17,702	**Total multi-year appropriation**	**65,705**	**-**	**65,705**	**66,463**
156,291	**Total annual, multi-year, and permanent appropriations**	**202,304**	**-**	**202,304**	**208,960**

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 3–37.

Reconciliation of multi-year appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2018

The 2018 Census appropriation was established from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2019, to provide for flexibility in planning for the 2018 Census of Population and Dwellings as a single programme over a five-year cycle and to continue the Census Transformation work programme for 18 months.

Appropriation, adjustment, and use	2018 Census of Population and Dwellings $000
Original appropriation	13,100
Adjustment for 2014/15	97,988
Adjustment for 2017/18	2,000
Total adjusted appropriation	**113,088**
Actual expenses in 2014/15	(7,024)
Actual expenses in 2015/16	(15,323)
Actual expenses in 2016/17	(17,702)
Actual expenses in 2017/18	(65,705)
Total actual expenses	**(105,754)**
Balance of appropriation	**7,334**

Statement of departmental unappropriated expenditure and capital expenditure

For the year ended 30 June 2018

Stats NZ had no unappropriated expenses or capital expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2018 (2017: Nil).

Statement of departmental capital injections

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000	2018 Approved appropriation[1] $000
	Vote Statistics		
2,600	Stats NZ – Capital injection	-	-

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act.

Statement of departmental capital injections without, or in excess of, authority

For the year ended 30 June 2018

Stats NZ had not received any capital injections during the year without, or in excess of, authority.

Statements of revenue and output expenses

The overarching purpose of the official statistics multi-category appropriation is to ensure the availability and promoting the use of the highest priority data and official statistical information to add value to decision making.

The appropriation comprises the following output categories:

*   stewardship of government data and statistical services
*   population, social, and labour market data and statistical information services
*   economic and business data and statistical information services.

Stewardship of government data and statistical services

The scope of this output category is limited to coordination of statistical and data services for government, through leadership of the OSS, oversight of the IDI, liaison with partners and customers, provision of ministerial services, statistical and data management advice, and the operation of access channels.

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000	2018 Approved appropriation[1] $000
25,696	Revenue from the Crown	31,417	28,640
378	Other revenue	1,771	2,327
26,074	Total operating revenue	33,188	30,967
25,742	Total output expenditure	32,468	30,500
332	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	**720**	**467**

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 3–37.

Population, social, and labour market data and statistical information services

The scope of this output category is limited to delivery of data and statistical information services relating to the population, environment, household economics, social conditions, and the labour market.

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000	2018 Approved appropriation[1] $000
36,490	Revenue from the Crown	40,523	38,903
954	Other revenue	2,947	4,661
37,444	Total operating revenue	43,470	43,564
42,097	Total output expenditure	43,335	42,876
(4,653)	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	**135**	**688**

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 3–37.

Economic and business data and statistical information services

The scope of this output category is limited to the delivery of data and statistical information services relating to business and the economy.

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000	2018 Approved appropriation[1] $000
44,785	Revenue from the Crown	44,229	48,625
4,674	Other revenue	6,804	6,025
49,459	Total operating revenue	51,033	54,650
53,353	Total output expenditure	51,289	53,805
(3,894)	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	**(256)**	**845**

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 3–37.

2018 Census of Population and Dwellings

This appropriation is limited to conducting the 2018 Census, and the administration and management of the ongoing census programme, as required under the Statistics Act 1975.

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000	2018 Approved appropriation[1] $000
17,702	Revenue from the Crown	65,705	66,463
-	Other revenue	–	-
17,702	Total operating revenue	65,705	66,463
17,702	Total output expenditure	65,705	66,463
-	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	–	-

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 12–13.

Data Futures Partnership

This appropriation is limited to enabling the activities of the Data Futures Partnership. The Data Futures Partnership is intended to achieve the continued support of the independent, cross-sector Data Futures Partnership to ensure New Zealand's data is used effectively to create social and economic value for all New Zealanders.

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000	2018 Approved appropriation[1] $000
2,134	Revenue from the Crown	1,665	1,665
14	Other revenue	-	-
2,148	Total operating revenue	1,665	1,665
2,033	Total output expenditure	1,062	1,665
115	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	**603**	**-**

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 14–19.

Services to other agencies RDA

This appropriation is limited to the provision of services by Stats NZ to other agencies, where those services are not within the scope of another departmental output expense appropriation in Vote Statistics. This appropriation is intended to achieve the provision of shared services with other government agencies for the efficient and effective management of the Crown estate, such as the provision of shared accommodation in Christchurch and Wellington.

For the year ended 30 June 2018

2017 Actual $000		2018 Actual $000	2018 Approved appropriation[1] $000
-	Revenue from the Crown	-	-
2,806	Other revenue	3,116	3,651
2,806	Total operating revenue	3,116	3,651
2,806	Total output expenditure	3,116	3,651
-	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	**-**	**-**

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations is reported on pages 35–37.

New Zealand Government