

Annual Report

of Statistics New Zealand

for the year ended **30 June 2011**



Annual report of Statistics New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2011

Presented to the House of Representatives
pursuant to section 44(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989
and section 16 of the Statistics Act 1975



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Statutory declaration

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, and section 16 of the Statistics Act 1975, I present this report on the performance of Statistics New Zealand and on the administration of the Statistics Act 1975 for the year ended 30 June 2011.



Geoff Bascand

Chief Executive and Government Statistician

12 September 2011



Chief Executive's overview

I take great pleasure in presenting Statistics New Zealand's Annual Report for 2010/11. The year was certainly a significant one. For Statistics New Zealand, it was highlighted by the development of our new 10-year business strategy for the organisation and the Government's decision to invest in us accordingly. The Canterbury earthquakes and the postponement of the census due to the impact of the 22 February 2011 Christchurch earthquake were unforeseen events that tested our ability to respond.

There have been only two other occasions when the census was not held as scheduled. In 1931, it was abandoned because the country was going through the Depression; and in 1941, when New Zealanders were involved in World War II.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the resilience of our Christchurch staff through the earthquakes and aftershocks. Despite severe disruptions to our operations, with one-quarter of our staff working from home for many months, we completed the majority of our statistical releases. This was a fabulous effort and I thank everyone in the organisation who helped make this happen. More detail about the impact of the earthquakes and the rescheduling of the census follow my introduction.

Highlights for 2010/11

The stand-out for the year is 'Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū: Achieving the statistical system of the future', which is our organisation-wide strategy and programme of change. Over the next 10 years, this programme and investment will ensure we produce statistics that are relevant today and tomorrow. We aim to meet our customers' needs and reduce costs to government, data users, and data providers. We will lift the value obtained from the statistics we produce, for example, by better telling the stories of New Zealand. The programme will guide us in prioritising our activities, help us lead the Official Statistics System more effectively, and change the way we operate. It will modernise our systems and processes, and grow the culture and people capability that supports what we want to do. Our progress with this programme of change is underpinned by our efforts to ensure financial sustainability by working more efficiently and cost effectively in the current environment.

Social statistics were prominent this year – and not just because of the census. Tomorrow's Official Population and Social Statistics is a programme of work underway to determine the future for social and population statistics and the census. This programme of work aims to provide a coherent and responsive set of social statistics that address current priorities and support future decision making. We have continued to deliver a broad range of statistics, including the first release from the Time Use Survey. Statistics from this survey help tell the story of New Zealanders and how they spend their time. They include details about time spent on paid and unpaid work, education, leisure and personal care, what time of day these activities occur, and who they are with.

We also had a number of successes in our set of economic statistics. The theme of improving relevance through improving timeliness has run throughout this year. It was kicked off in December 2010 by a two-week improvement in the release of the quarterly overseas trade index, which is produced by the Business Financial and Trade and Prices teams. A three-day improvement in the release of overseas merchandise trade (OMT) statistics has also been achieved. The Annual Enterprise Survey (AES) remains on target to deliver the two-week gain committed to this year.

Anecdotal customer feedback has been supportive, and all areas are continuing to look at further opportunities to improve timeliness.


We have also looked at ways to increase the usefulness and value of our economic information. Projects that stood out were: the introduction of monthly seasonal adjustment to overseas merchandise trade statistics; the work on benchmarking firm performance in the Annual Enterprise Survey; the release of labour productivity statistics for 1978–2010 and the first institutional sector accounts from 1999 to 2008 for all sectors; and the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) system update. We are now in the final stages of integrating the ANZSIC06 update into our collections. This update will comply with international standards, improve comparability, and better meet user needs.

Increasing our leadership of the Official Statistics System was evidenced in 2010/11 through our focus on engaging with Official Statistics System partners. We made good progress on the review of Tier 1 statistics, and a whole-of-government Tier 1 list was agreed on by officials after consultation across the public sector. The list will provide a basis for prioritising Government's overall statistical investment. We continue to work with Official Statistics System partners on an approach for the delivery of Tier 1 statistics, opportunities to reprioritise existing spending, and how to progress these plans with ministers. The Ministry of Social Development, Ministry for the Environment, Te Puni Kokiri, and Ministry of Economic Development joined me in forming an Official Statistics System chief executives steering group to support the leadership of the Official Statistics System through engagement with government departments and sectors.

Internally, we have advanced our information technology legacy mitigation programme to stabilise our production systems, develop new operating platforms for our economic and social statistics, and standardise the production and dissemination of statistical outputs. This continued development of new and innovative systems will enable us to transform the way we deliver our statistics.

As we go to print, the Performance Improvement Framework process, led by the State Services Commission, is almost complete. We have valued the engagement of the performance review team and look forward to their report.

In the year ahead, we will continue to look for opportunities to increase our efficiency and effectiveness, deliver value-for-money statistics, and demonstrate our leadership of the Official Statistics System. We are proud of the contribution we have made to New Zealand and look forward to working with users and producers of statistics to increase the use and value of official statistics.



Geoff Bascand

Chief Executive and Government Statistician



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1 Events that shaped our year

This section gives more detail about two important events that have shaped our year: developing Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū, and the effects of the Canterbury earthquakes.

Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū

Achieving the statistical system of the future

Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū (Stats 2020) is our 10-year programme to ensure that New Zealand increasingly gets the statistical information that it needs to grow and prosper. It outlines our vision and our priorities so that we can achieve our goals. It will enable us to be a strong national statistics office that is fit for the future – effectively and efficiently meeting our users' needs.

Stats 2020 is our response to the challenges of our changing environment and the changing needs of our users. The programme allows us to modernise ageing systems and processes, and develop an internal culture that supports an ongoing relevant, sustainable, customer-focused, and influential organisation. Through Stats 2020, we can continue to produce statistics that are relevant, meet users' needs, improve accessibility, and enable more value for government and the respondents of our surveys.

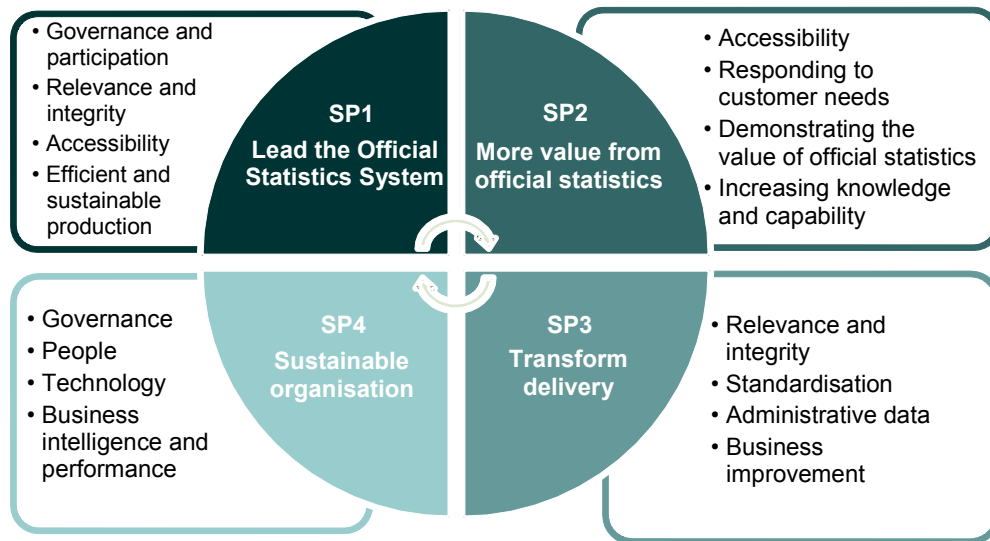
Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū is the means by which we will:

- continue our supply of important and trusted statistics
- increase the use of government data
- be a responsive national statistics office, able to adapt to changing needs
- reduce costs to government, Māori, businesses, and households
- ensure Government has confidence that its investment in official statistics is value-for-money
- contribute to our goal of an informed society using official statistics.

Stats 2020 encompasses how we need to change and what we need to do, including changes to the way we work. It considers our internal environment and changing external factors, so that we produce relevant future statistics that meet user needs effectively and efficiently. Figure 1 illustrates the entire programme, which is made up of four strategic priorities. The progress we have made throughout the year on the strategic priorities is discussed in the 'Progress against our strategic priorities' section (see page 19).

Figure 1

Our four strategic priorities and their focus areas



In 2010/11, we have seen the development of Stats 2020 and the successful presentation of the business case to Government for Budget 2011. We received a four-year appropriation of \$58 million to implement the first stages of the programme.

Tomorrow's Official Population and Social Statistics Programme

The 2010/11 year also saw the development of the Tomorrow's Official Population and Social Statistics (TOPSS) Programme, a sub-programme of Stats 2020. TOPSS focuses on the ongoing supply of social and population statistics. The programme is being developed to ensure the continuation of social and population statistics when its funding expires in 2014/15. TOPSS includes all household surveys, such as the Time Use Survey, General Social Survey, and supplements to the Household Labour Force Survey. It will also develop future options for the Census of Population and Dwellings.

The TOPSS business case explores how we can meet information needs through:

- rationalising the household survey programme
- improving our use of existing data
- delivering efficiency within our current census model
- exploring alternative models of delivering census data and what it would take to move to these new models from our current one.

The Canterbury earthquakes and the 2011 Census

Impact of the Canterbury earthquakes

The 4 September 2010 Canterbury earthquake closed our two Christchurch offices briefly, but restricted and disrupted working arrangements for three months.

The 22 February 2011 Christchurch earthquake seriously disrupted our Christchurch operations. Two buildings, with office space for approximately 250 staff, remain unusable. Many key business indicators and social statistics are produced in Christchurch. Our immediate priorities after the earthquake were to keep producing critical statistical outputs for the country, ensure the welfare of staff, and organise alternative working arrangements for staff as they returned to work.

We stopped all survey field collections across the entire South Island on Tuesday, 22 February. These resumed on Saturday, 26 February everywhere, except Canterbury.

The exclusion zone was further reduced to inner-city Christchurch in March; full collections (except for nine badly affected suburbs) resumed in April.

As a result of the earthquakes, we delayed 29 releases to ensure that appropriate standards were achieved.

We maintained key work and outputs by:

- fast-tracking remote access working solutions
- leasing temporary office space and meeting facilities in Christchurch
- having staff working on key outputs travel to the Wellington office at critical stages of production
- having Wellington teams assist their Christchurch colleagues on production processes
- holding key production data on servers outside of Christchurch.

We were involved in the wider earthquake recovery effort. We created an online portal that contains information on datasets and links to reports from across government. This portal was useful to agencies following the 22 February earthquake. We collaborated with the Ministry of Education to produce a summary of school-student movement. We are assisting central and local government by investigating and using administrative data (such as electoral enrolments and New Zealand Post redirections) to measure the number of people moving in and out of Christchurch, thereby estimating how many people are now living in Christchurch (and other parts of New Zealand).

The 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings

On 25 February, less than two weeks before census day, the Government Statistician advised the Government that the 8 March 2011 Census could not be held due to the Christchurch earthquake on 22 February 2011. The Government Statistician determined that a census could not be successfully completed in 2011 given the national state of emergency, significant impact on census staff, extensive damage to Statistics New Zealand buildings in Christchurch, and the probable impact on census results.

Before that decision, the census programme, its budget, and most milestones were being met on, or ahead of, schedule. Over 140 field offices had been set up and over 7,000 trained collectors had started delivering forms across New Zealand.

The Internet collection system was up and running, and 68,000 forms had been returned online as at 21 February 2011. The processing system and operations were ready to go. The public advertising campaign had started.

Following the decision to not hold a 2011 census, the 2011 Census projects were closed. Field offices were closed down, field staff released, and supplies returned for disposal – to be sold, recycled, or destroyed. The deferment had implications for several connected surveys – we were unable to undertake the Māori Social Survey and the Disability Survey, as both source their sample populations from the census. The Census Post-enumeration Survey was also deferred, as it is a form of quality assurance for the census.

In May 2011, the decision was made to hold the next census in March 2013. A significant proportion of the 2011 Census IT assets and equipment will be reused for the 2013 Census. The 2013 Census programme of work and projects are due to start on 1 July 2011.

2 Our outcome

This section evaluates our performance against the overall outcome we are seeking, which is 'an informed society using official statistics'. Figure 2 shows how this outcome contributes to the Government's aim to grow the New Zealand economy.

Figure 2

What we aim to achieve



Official statistics report on, and project, New Zealand's economic, demographic, social, and environmental situation. They tell the story of New Zealand's development, and at the same time help to shape it.

For the Official Statistics System to deliver on the outcome of an informed society using official statistics, official statistics must meet the needs of the country and its key decision makers. Statistics must be relevant, trusted, accepted as impartial, free from interference, and easily accessible to capable users who are aware that the information exists and who recognise its value. They must be presented in formats suitable to the needs of users and sufficiently documented for them to understand the data and judge its quality.

Increasing the use of statistical information by government, businesses, Māori, and the public will lead to better decisions. Informed decisions contribute to the growth of our economy, and to our social, environmental, and cultural well-being.

To achieve this, we must be an effective leader of the Official Statistics System and have shared ownership with, and participation from, our partners in the Official Statistics System.

Official Statistics System's outcome: An informed society using official statistics

The progress we have made to the success of the Official Statistics System outcome of New Zealand having an informed society using official statistics is summarised in table 1.

Table 1

Measuring success towards the Official Statistics System outcome

Success statement	Main measure	Progress in 2010/11
More people use official statistics to inform decisions, or to monitor and understand the state and progress of New Zealand	The number of users of official statistics from key user groups (ministers, government departments, local government, businesses, Māori, and the public)	<p>In 2010, we ran the first in a series of opinion surveys on the use and trust in official statistics. The results of that survey provided benchmark information from which we developed targets for improved performance over the 2011–14 period. The benchmarks and targets are included in the Statement of Intent for 2011–14. The 2010 survey focused on the public as a key user group. The survey showed that 64 percent of public respondents had used statistics in some way, while 27 percent actively used New Zealand Government statistics in the previous 12 months. Of Māori respondents, 59 percent had used statistics in some way, while 26 percent had actively used statistics.</p> <p>We plan to repeat this survey every few years, focusing on a different key user group each year over a rolling three-year period. The goal is to accumulate results covering all key user groups, and to demonstrate improved results over time.</p> <p>In 2011, we ran the second survey, which was focused on government users. The survey was delayed due to the Canterbury earthquakes. Results will be used as benchmarks from which to set targets in the Statement of Intent 2012–15.</p>
Decisions are increasingly informed by official statistics	Use of official statistics in central government decisions	<p>In 2010/11, official statistics were used by the following groups to report to government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital Market Development Taskforce • 2025 Taskforce • Welfare Working Group Economic Growth Agenda • Housing Stakeholders Advisory Group • Savings Working Group • Tax Working Group. <p>We are working with the Cabinet Office and other government agencies to identify and implement a method for monitoring the use of official statistics in central government decisions.</p>

Statistics New Zealand's impact: New Zealand gets the statistical information it needs to grow and prosper

The progress we made towards having the desired impact that New Zealand gets the statistical information it needs to grow and prosper is summarised in table 2.

Table 2

Measuring success towards our desired impact

Success statement	Main measure	Progress in 2010/11
Official statistics are relevant, trustworthy, and produced efficiently	Compliance with standards set by the Government Statistician for official statistics	<p>We monitor other agencies' compliance with each of the Official Statistics System Principles and Protocols for Tier 1 statistics, by asking them to complete a regular self-assessment survey. As leader and producer agency, we also assess our own compliance.</p> <p>In 2010, agencies that had not complied with aspects of the three protocols surveyed in the years up to and including 2009/10 had improved their practices.</p> <p>In 2010/11, producers of Tier 1 statistics evaluated themselves on a fourth protocol – Frameworks Standards and Classifications. All of them complied but at different levels, ranging from excellent to acceptable. This met the target of 'producers of Tier 1 statistics comply with the Principles and Protocols'.</p>
The most important statistical information required is known and produced within the Official Statistics System	<p>Cabinet approval of revised set of Tier 1 statistics and progress towards filling gaps</p> <p>The number of domain plans that are current and applied</p>	<p>See 'Update the agreed list of New Zealand's most important statistics (known as Tier 1 statistics)' under the 'Progress against our strategic priorities' section (page 19).</p> <p>A domain plan captures the statistical activity and requirements of a particular social, economic, or environmental area. We identified the need for 18 domain plans. At June 2011, seven domain plans had been agreed with relevant government departments, including the economic standard of living domain plan, which is scheduled to be published in July 2011. A further four plans were under way: the knowledge and skills domain plan is close to completion. The other three – environment; culture and identity; and population – all made good progress. Changing work priorities have meant that work has not progressed on the remaining seven domain plans.</p>

Table continued on next page

Table 2 continued

Success statement	Main measure	Progress in 2010/11
Users trust official statistics	Levels of reported trust in official statistics	<p>In response to the 2010 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey, 86 percent of public respondents said they trusted statistics produced by government. This level is higher than that for all European countries and similar to that of Australia. Of Māori respondents, 77 percent (compared with 87 percent of non-Māori) said they trusted statistics produced by government.</p> <p>The results of that survey provided benchmark information from which we developed targets for improved performance over the 2011–14 period. The benchmarks and targets are included in the Statement of Intent for 2011–14.</p> <p>We plan to repeat this survey every few years, focusing on a different key user group each year over a rolling three-year period. The goal is to accumulate results covering all key user groups, and to demonstrate improved results over time.</p> <p>In 2011, we ran the second survey which was focused on government users. The survey was delayed due to the Canterbury earthquakes. Results will be used as benchmarks from which to set targets in the Statement of Intent 2012–15.</p>
Official statistics are accessible	Awareness of official statistics	<p>In the 2010 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey, 61 percent of public respondents were aware of our statistics, and at least one-third had heard of statistics produced by other government departments.</p> <p>The results of that survey provided benchmark information from which we developed targets for improved performance over the 2011–14 period. The benchmarks and targets are included in the Statement of Intent for 2011–14.</p> <p>We plan to repeat this survey every few years, focusing on a different key user group each year over a rolling three-year period. The goal is to accumulate results covering all key user groups, and to demonstrate improved results over time.</p> <p>In 2011, we ran the second survey which was focused on government users. The survey was delayed due to the Canterbury earthquakes. Results will be used as benchmarks from which to set targets in the Statement of Intent 2012–15.</p>
	Direct contact with official statistics	<p>The primary way that users have contact with official statistics is through our website. Unique visitor numbers are benchmarked against 2009/10 levels (when the new website was introduced) to measure progress.</p> <p>Unique visitor numbers returned to a more regular pattern during 2010/11. There was a drop in numbers during 2009/10, after the 2009 website upgrade.</p> <p>See figure 3.</p>

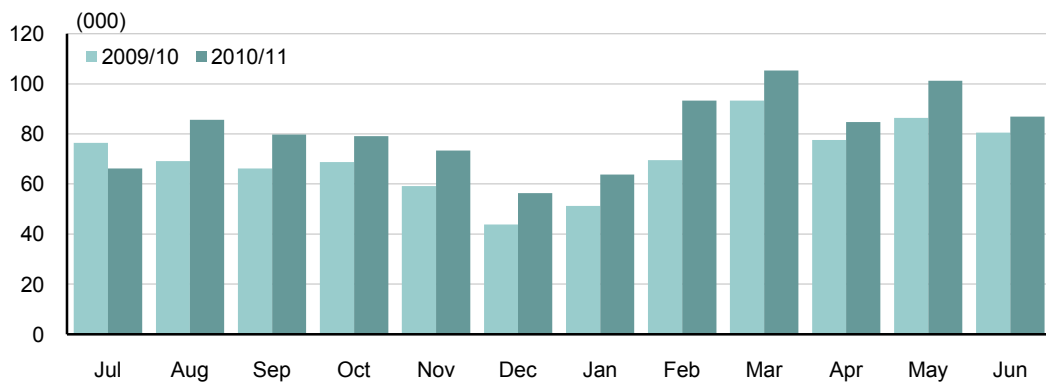
Table continued on next page

Table 2 continued

Success statement	Main measure	Progress in 2010/11
	Satisfaction with accessibility	<p>In response to the 2010 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey, 87 percent of public respondents reported they found it 'very easy', or 'fairly easy', to find the statistics they wanted from government. No statistical difference was found between Māori and non-Māori.</p> <p>The results of that survey provided benchmark information from which we developed targets for improved performance over the 2011–14 period. The benchmarks and targets are included in the Statement of Intent for 2011–14.</p> <p>We plan to repeat this survey every few years, focusing on a different key user group each year over a rolling three-year period. The goal is to accumulate results covering all key user groups, and to demonstrate improved results over time.</p> <p>In 2011, we ran the second survey which was focused on government users. The survey was delayed due to the Canterbury earthquakes. Results will be used as benchmarks from which to set targets in the Statement of Intent 2012–15.</p>

Figure 3

Unique visitors⁽¹⁾ to www.stats.govt.nz 2009/10 and 2010/11



1. Refers to how many separate people access the site.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Ministerial and Government priorities

The Minister of Statistics identified three top priorities and three supplementary priorities for Statistics New Zealand for 2010/11. These contribute to the Government's priority to grow the New Zealand economy, so that New Zealanders can enjoy greater prosperity, security, and opportunity.

Table 3 demonstrates the link between the Minister's priorities and our strategic priorities, and the progress we've made so far.

Table 3

Measuring success towards achieving ministerial priorities and our strategic priorities

Top ministerial priorities	Statistics New Zealand strategic priorities	Progress in 2010/11
Develop an agreed list of New Zealand's most important statistics	Work with partners to ensure official statistics efficiently meet the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information	Review of the most important statistics (known as Tier 1 statistics) reported to Cabinet (see page 19 for more information).
Develop a long-term plan to ensure business sustainability for Statistics New Zealand	Create a responsive, customer-focused, influential, sustainable organisation	Business case completed and successfully presented (see page 8 for more information).
Continue to improve and extend productivity measures, and progress the development of institutional sector national accounts	Transform the way we deliver our statistics	We produced institutional sector accounts in December 2010. Productivity statistics have continually been extended, including updating series and expanding coverage over the past year. This will continue over the next two years (see 'Continue to improve and extend productivity measures' on page 27 for more information).

Table continued on next page

Table 3 continued

Supplementary ministerial priorities	Statistics New Zealand strategic priorities	Milestones in 2010/11
Improve access to government-held information and data	Obtain more value from the Official Statistics System	Progressed amendments to the Statistics Act 1975 to increase access to microdata by researchers (see 'Improve access to government-held information and data, and continue to be involved in the Open Government Data and Information Re-Use Work Programme' on page 20 for more information).
Address duplication and exploit rationalisation opportunities by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completing the Duplication and Rationalisation Review • using administrative data and standard business reporting to ensure cost-effective collection 	Work with partners to ensure official statistics efficiently meet the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information	Agreements with chief executives of key sectors on a process to identify opportunities for rationalisation of statistics and statistical activity between departments (see page 21 for more information). Continued to increase the use of administrative data (see page 26 for more information).
Ensure the successful delivery of 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings	Transform the way we deliver our statistics	Deferred due to the February 2011 earthquake in Christchurch (see page 10 for more information).



Progress against our strategic priorities

This section outlines the progress we made towards achieving three of our four strategic priorities:

1. Work with partners to ensure that official statistics efficiently meet the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information
2. Obtain more value from official statistics
3. Transform the way we deliver our statistics.

1 Work with partners to ensure that official statistics efficiently meet the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information

What we aimed to achieve

Effective governance and engagement

Active participation by all partners, effective leadership of the Official Statistics System, and good information about the health, performance, and direction of the system.

Relevance and integrity

Ensure that the right statistical information is produced to support decision making and understanding.

Accessibility

Increase the availability of statistics across government, and the ability to reuse data for a variety of purposes.

Efficient and sustainable production

Statistics are produced in a timely, efficient, and cost-effective way. The costs of compliance are kept low, and data is collected only when the expected benefits exceed the burden on the providers.

To support this strategic priority we aim to:

- lead the Official Statistics System's strategy for development and planning
- set standards for official statistics and manage compliance with them
- monitor the health and performance of the Official Statistics System
- provide policy and purchase advice to ministers
- provide expert advice to other government departments, including advice on how to be responsive to Māori statistical needs and interests
- work across the Official Statistics System by providing coordination and support activities, and developing capability.

Progress towards ensuring that official statistics efficiently meet the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information

Update the agreed list of New Zealand's most important statistics (known as Tier 1 statistics)

The Minister of Statistics and the Prime Minister agreed that the review of Tier 1 statistics was the top priority for the statistics portfolio in 2010. The review was undertaken in the first half of the year, in consultation with all sectors of government and with the support of the Official Statistics System chief executives' steering group. The result was an agreed framework for defining Tier 1 statistics and a whole-of-government list of Tier 1 statistics.

Te Puni Kokiri involvement ensured consideration of Māori statistical needs. The list was endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Official Statistics (ACOS). ACOS agreed that the list provides the most important information to inform decisions of national significance and to understand how well the country is performing. The list is balanced across economic, social, environmental, cultural, and population statistics, and provides a basis for prioritising government's overall statistical investment.

The Cabinet Business Committee considered our paper *Improving New Zealand's Tier 1 Statistical Information* on 28 February 2011. The Committee asked for information on collection and compliance costs, and for proposals for managing the investment and wider costs required to fully develop the Tier 1 list. We continue to work with Official Statistics System partners on an approach to develop the proposed list. This will involve departments planning for the delivery of the proposed Tier 1 statistics, considering opportunities to reprioritise existing spending, and progressing these plans with ministers.

Complete a review of statistical investment across government, to identify opportunities for rationalisation of statistics and collaboration across agencies

The proposed list of Tier 1 statistics continues to be an important tool for rationalising and collaborating statistical outputs across agencies. The proposed list will support rationalisation by identifying the most important statistics. By definition, non-Tier 1 statistics are lower priority and, with ministerial agreement, may be stopped or scaled back to enable Tier 1 statistics to be delivered.

The development of the Tier 1 list supports collaboration, so that agencies will work together to identify and deliver New Zealand's most important statistics. We envisage working across the Official Statistics System to recommend to ministers the top priorities for developing the Tier 1 list and how these could be achieved. We are consulting with departments on this approach.

Improve access to government-held information and data, and continue to be involved in the Open Government Data and Information Re-use Work Programme

We have improved the way we deliver microdata by streamlining the application process from three months to 15 working days. The process will be shortened by creating an 'accredited researcher' status for experienced researchers. This provides faster access to microdata at a lower cost while maintaining confidentiality of personal and business details.

We continue to be actively involved in the Data and Information Re-use Programme by participating in the chief executive's steering group and the officials' working group. Our views were incorporated into the draft Cabinet domestic policy paper, *Accelerating Open Government*.

Address legislative constraints to improve access to microdata (data about individuals, households, and businesses) by researchers, with appropriate protections maintained

The 'access to microdata' amendment to the Statistics Act 1975 continued to be progressed in 2010/11, proceeding to the Commerce Select Committee as part of the Regulatory Reform Bill 2010. This amendment will allow the Government Statistician to exercise greater discretion to approve researchers' access to microdata.

Proactively engage with Official Statistics System partners, to achieve greater ownership of the system among government agencies

The interests of users, producers, and suppliers of statistical data continued to be represented through the activities of ACOS.

The ACOS 2010 Annual Report provided commentary on their progress with social, population, education, economic, and environmental statistics. The report considered the scope of work undertaken so far to implement the Programme of Official Social Statistics. It also reviewed the results of the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey 2010 and the measures to ensure the maintenance of high statistical standards through the Official Statistics System Principles and Protocols. ACOS provided the Minister of Statistics with comprehensive advice on the review of Tier 1 statistics.

The Official Statistics System Officials' Committee and a newly formed Senior Officials Group (to support the Chief Executives' Steering Group) maintained Official Statistics System partners' close engagement with statistical activity across government agencies. Establishment of a relationship managers' network ensured better coordination of our engagement with departments' statistical operations.

We demonstrated our leadership of the Official Statistics System by participating in the public sector's response to the 22 February earthquake. We created an online Earthquake Portal with statistical data and reports to inform agencies responding to the earthquakes. We coordinated government departments' intentions to conduct surveys in the Christchurch area, to avoid duplication and minimise burden on survey respondents. The information on the portal was of value to the Canterbury Earthquake Response Agency (CERA).

Improve the use of official statistics in policy advice and Cabinet papers

Official statistics have informed advice resulting from policy debates, such as those of the Savings Working Group, the Welfare Working Group, and the Housing Shareholders Advisory group. Official statistics have also provided an information base for the Productivity Commission and for developing and assessing Government's Economic Growth Agenda.

Assure the quality and integrity of Tier 1 statistics, by measuring adherence to the Official Statistics System Principles and Protocols

We conducted the latest annual self-assessment of Tier 1 statistics producers' adherence to the Principles and Protocols. The 2009 assessment (reported in 2010) was on protocol 5, release practices. This protocol ensures impartiality and equal access to Tier 1 statistics. The assessment found that these standards were not applied consistently by all departments. The Government Statistician discussed these findings with chief executive colleagues. ACOS also considered these results and provided commentary in its annual report.

Ensure a willing supply of information

The goodwill and cooperation of respondents are essential to the quality of our statistical data. Without these, response rates may be too low resulting in statistics that are not fit for purpose.

We continue to respond to the need to reduce respondent load – in particular for businesses – through our Respondent Load Strategy. This strategy focuses on demonstrating the value of official statistics and minimising respondent load. As a result of the

strategy, the time taken by all businesses to complete surveys fell by 9.5 percent, from 133,800 in 2009 to 121,100 hours in 2010. This fall was mainly due to the reduction of the number of businesses we survey as a result of more efficient sample design and increased use of administrative data. The following surveys were significant contributors to this reduction in respondent load:

- Annual Enterprise Survey
- Accommodation Survey
- Quarterly Employment Survey
- Business Directory Update Survey.

We also provided relief from one or more surveys to 72 businesses who were deemed to be overburdened.

The time taken by households and individuals to complete our social surveys increased by 6.4 percent, from 36,000 in 2009 to 38,300 hours in 2010. This was mainly due to the Time Use Survey, which was last run in 1998/99. One-third of interviewing for the Time Use Survey took place during 2009 and two-thirds in 2010.

Our respondent advocate completed the review of three surveys, with recommendations relating to each collection made to the Government Statistician. The surveys reviewed were the Census of International Trade in Services and Royalties, Post-enumeration Survey, and the Māori Social Survey. In addition, the advocate responded to a small number of cases where respondents wanted to discuss their involvement in surveys.

Measuring success towards ensuring that official statistics efficiently meet the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information

Progress made towards this strategic priority and in achieving our desired impact and outcome is demonstrated through the quantity, quality, and cost measures outlined in our Statement of Service Performance. For further information on the relevant output measures and standards, see 'Statement of Service Performance, official statistics multi-class output appropriation, output class 1: coordination of government statistical activities' in the 'Financial statements' section.

2 Obtain more value from official statistics

What we aimed to achieve

Accessibility

Enhance our users' experience of statistics, make more information freely available, and enable greater access to a rich store of statistical data.

Respond to customer needs

Reach all users and potential users and deliver the right statistics, the right way.

Demonstrate the value of official statistics

Increase the use and understanding of statistics, so that these are available to users at all levels of capability in ways that enable and enhance understanding.

Increase knowledge and capability

Meet the strategic outcome of an informed society using official statistics.

Progress towards obtaining more value from official statistics

Improve the collection and use of market intelligence (information about users and potential users' needs), to inform the development of products and services

During the year ended June 2011, a customer relationship management system was put in place to manage user enquiries and responses. This system provides an improved source of market intelligence. A project to establish our market intelligence capability has also been planned and approved under Stats 2020. We will begin work on this project from July 2011.

Continue to expand the use of geospatial techniques

Geospatial capability has been developed further over the year through two geospatial research and development projects.

The first project developed a prototype spatial database and defined an architecture to store geospatial data. The second project developed a prototype for a new geospatial management system. This system demonstrated how to automate, integrate, and centralise the management and maintenance of our geographic infrastructure.

These projects will enable us to manage and maintain the geographic infrastructure needed to support and streamline our statistical processes.

Offer effective channels, products, and services to access statistics

In the year ended June 2011, the number of visits to our website grew 16 percent compared with the 2009/10 year. In response to user feedback and the findings of an external review, we made changes to our home page. The changes will enable external search engines to find our content; and will allow us to promote our online tools and to improve our website's structure and 'browse for stats' function. Our followers on Twitter and Facebook continue to grow. The design of our 'first release' product has been improved and will be implemented progressively during 2011/12.

We have completed the initial planning for a range of projects under Stats 2020, and these will be implemented from 2011/12.

Examples include, 'Telling stories' (which includes narrative and visualisation), 'Publishing with mobile technology', and 'Microdata access'. These projects will improve access to products and services.

Measuring success towards obtaining more value from official statistics

Progress made towards this strategic priority and in achieving our desired impact and outcome is demonstrated through the quantity, quality, and cost measures outlined in our Statement of Service Performance. For further information on the relevant output measures and standards, see 'Statement of Service Performance, official statistics multi-class output appropriation, output class 1: coordination of government statistical activities' in the 'Financial statements' section.

3 Transform the way we deliver our statistics

What we aimed to achieve

Relevance and integrity

Ensure that we continue to produce a portfolio of statistics that meets the needs, and informs decision making, of key user groups.

Standardisation

Develop statistical infrastructure and approaches to clusters of 'like' statistics and functions within the statistical production process.

Administrative data

By 2020, our aim is for administrative data to be the first source of information to be used. Administrative data will be supplemented, where necessary, by direct collection.

Business improvement

Ensure that we deliver statistics efficiently and effectively, through a culture of continuous improvement.

To support this strategic priority we aim to:

- undertake statistical reviews according to an agreed programme, which may, where necessary, result in the redevelopment of new statistics
- develop and introduce new classifications and frameworks that reflect both real world changes and good statistical practice
- ensure the quality of our statistics meet agreed, fit-for-purpose standards (such as the time-to-market, sampling error, response rate, frequency, or the level of analysis that accompanies data)
- monitor regularly, and where necessary introduce, new policy initiatives or adjust collections to reflect changes in the real world.

Progress towards transforming the way we deliver our statistics

Successfully deliver the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings

See page 10 for information on the deferral of the 2011 Census as a result of the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake.

Implement standardised, flexible platforms for business and economic statistics

Standardisation will be achieved by developing a common platform and by standardising as much business process as possible. This involved two projects in 2010/11.

The BESt (Better Economic Statistics) project:

- focused on building the platform, prototyping and testing options, and progressing the solution along with the business for the first outputs
- progressed significantly with the migration of the overseas trade system. Work has also started on the Annual Enterprise Survey, Wholesale Trade Survey, and the quarterly manufacturing surveys.

The other initiative that reinforces a common platform and standardisation is Development of National Accounts Systems. The past year focused on delivering the following:

- a database which holds versioned time series, for both inputs and outputs
- a library of standard statistical transformations, such as seasonal adjustments and chain linking
- a standard approach to documenting and constructing methodologies and creating metadata.

Develop an enhanced collections strategy, including planning for a new collections platform and pursuing electronic data collection

We developed a collections strategy for 2010–20 and have begun a programme of work called 'Transform collections'. We are investigating various implementation options and developing a detailed business case to be internally reviewed in October 2011.

Consolidate the core set of concepts, business processes, and methodologies that will underpin statistical production

We continued to regularly review and implement standard classifications (for example, ANZSIC06). We have also started to develop the classification schedule, which will provide a long-term plan for classifications and their review.

Along with the consolidation of concepts around classifications, we have made significant progress in information management. This involves defining a standard metadata model that is a critical building block for the infrastructure supporting statistical production.

In terms of consolidated business processes and methodologies, we have continued to implement standardised tools (processes and methods). By developing platforms such as the household survey platform and BESt, a set of consolidated business processes and methodologies have been implemented.

Continue to expand the use of data from government's administrative systems

During 2010/11, we added transitions and school achievement data to the Employment Outcomes of Tertiary Education (EOTE) feasibility database.

We improved the income data series in the balance of payments current accounts by using Inland Revenue's income reports. We also produced estimates for compensation of non-resident employees using tax and other data sources.

Implement a new standard data dissemination platform

We made good progress towards implementing a new standard data dissemination platform for publishable data. This platform will allow data to be loaded once and in one place called the DataHub. We will use this data to create multiple statistical products to meet different user needs.

In 2010/11, we defined the information technology (IT) solution architecture for DataHub. The architecture is based on a set of statistical software components and services developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. We are working with other statistics organisations, including the Australian Bureau of Statistics, to enhance this architecture.

Continue to improve and extend productivity measures

We continued to develop our existing productivity measures.

In March 2011, we released *Productivity Statistics: 1978–2010* and *Industry Productivity Statistics: 1978–2009* with updated data. The industry coverage of these releases was expanded to include the property services industry. Official productivity figures now cover over 80 percent of the total economy. An information paper, *Property Services Productivity: 1996–2009*, accompanied the industry release.

In June 2011, we released *Experimental Estimates of Unit Labour Costs: 1996–2010*. This series is a new measure aimed at enhancing the understanding of productivity. Unit labour costs represent a direct link between productivity and the costs of labour used in the production of output.

We began a three-year work programme investigating the feasibility of further productivity developments. This programme includes further disaggregating industry-level statistics and productivity-levels series, and expanding the measured sector to include the health and education industries. Preparations to shift to the ANZSIC06 classification system are also ongoing.

Enhance income and savings estimates, through the development of institutional sector national accounts

The first official release of the New Zealand Institutional Sector Accounts covered the years ended March 1999–2008. The accounts for the household and general government sectors were included up to 2010. New data and methods were introduced for all sectors. The release incorporated national accounts and balance of payments statistics from November 2010.

Ensure the continued relevance of the basket of goods and services for the consumers price index

We began work on a three-yearly review of the consumers price index (CPI). The review involves reselecting and reweighting the basket of goods and services to ensure that the CPI continues to reflect household spending patterns. We will implement the review in October 2011, together with an information paper and the September 2011 quarter CPI.

Ensure that economic industry statistics remain relevant through the continued introduction of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06)

We continued to implement the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06) into the national accounts, so that our gross domestic product (GDP) statistics better represent the current economy.

In 2010/11, we made some progress converting the data sources and methods for both quarterly and annual accounts, including backdating of the time series to publish in 2011/12.

Maintain the reliability of the services component of the balance of payments, through undertaking a

We made significant progress on the five-yearly review of the Census of International Trade in Services and Royalties. Ministerial approval was granted to run the census as a joint collection with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT). The questionnaire was designed and tested with respondents, and then

benchmarking
census of trade in
services

finalised with MFAT.

The Census of International Trade was posted out at the end of June 2011 as planned.

Improve metadata
management

We continued to document New Zealand's statistical activities through the retention, preservation, and disposal statement process. This process identifies and records locations of key documents, outputs, and datasets. We began the procurement process for a product to provide a new basic reference metadata management system.

Maintain focus on
quality management

The Statistics New Zealand Quality Model was endorsed as the first element in populating the overarching Quality Assurance Framework.

The Quality Review Programme continued with the completion of five output reviews, leading to recommendations and action plans. The areas reviewed were the producers price index and capital goods price index; births and deaths statistics; the Household Economic Survey (HES) and the HES (Income); agricultural production statistics; and the General Social Survey.

We implemented regular quarterly reviews of errors in published outputs. These reviews complement the annual reviews, and are in line with our policy for handling errors.


Continue to deliver a
suite of relevant and
trustworthy
population, social,
labour force,
business, and
economic statistics,
as scheduled in the
release calendar

We produced 240 statistical releases from our release calendar and from our 2010/11 Purchase and Performance Agreement. Due to the Canterbury earthquakes, 29 of these were minimally delayed.

Of special interest this year was the first release of the Time Use Survey, which was the culmination of five years' work on looking at how New Zealanders spend their time. The monthly Retail Trade Survey was rationalised to a quarterly release, as the monthly electronic card transactions statistics provide similar indicators of consumption expenditure.

Measuring success towards transforming the way we deliver our statistics

Progress made towards the strategic priority and in achieving our desired impact and outcome is demonstrated through the quantity, quality, and cost measures outlined in our Statement of Service Performance. For further information on the relevant output measures and standards, see 'Statement of Service Performance, official statistics multi-class output appropriation, output class 2: population, social, and labour force statistical information services' and 'Output class 3: economic and business statistical information services' as well as the 'Multi-year appropriation for the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings' in the 'Financial statements' section'.



Create a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation

This section reports on how we have strengthened our organisational health and capability, and created a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation.

Our operating environment

Responding to a changing environment

Changes to our operating environment primarily come from user demands, Māori development, the availability of statistical information, technological advances, and our long-term sustainability. The Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū (Stats 2020) programme of change focuses on supporting changes in our operating environment over the next 10 years. We use environmental scanning to assess these areas of work to ensure we are thinking system first, looking outwards, focusing on the important, changing how we operate and improving business sustainability.

Create a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation

What we aimed to achieve

Lead change and governance

Build up staff confidence so that we can deliver significant transformation across the business successfully.

People

Focus on having the right people who believe in the future vision, and who want to put in the effort to get there.

Technology

A major threat to the continued supply of core statistics is our ageing IT technology and processes. We need to ensure ongoing committed investment so our technology environment remains responsive, relevant, and a foundation to a sustainable organisation.

Business intelligence and performance

Ensure that we store, track, analyse, and report information within the right context. This will enable effective and timely decision making, and improve the performance of the organisation.

To support this strategic priority we aim to:

- build strong relationships with other government departments and national statistics offices
- use common platforms and shared tools, and have fewer unique systems and tools
- manage assets to ensure they meet business continuity requirements and align with our delivery approach
- ensure business decisions are informed by good management and market information, including information about our users
- develop a clear people strategy that is driven by our strategic direction, and include leadership, engagement, the required competencies, and workforce planning in this strategy.

Progress towards creating a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation

<p>Develop a long-term plan to ensure business sustainability</p>	<p>See page 8 for more information on the Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū programme of change.</p>
<p>Continue to reduce discretionary expenditure, and make cost savings and efficiency gains, where possible</p>	<p>A key component of the Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū programme is about reducing costs and increasing efficiency across the organisation (see page 8 for more information). The IT legacy mitigation programme and common infrastructure platforms (see 'Continue to migrate and redevelop out-of-date legacy IT systems onto common, supported platforms' below) will reduce IT and personnel costs across the organisation.</p> <p>We reduced costs by participating in a consortium of eight public sector agencies. These agencies jointly procured print and mailing services that were estimated to save 15–20 percent per year.</p>
<p>Report on initial results of our activity-based costing model, which will identify cost per output and activity</p>	<p>We completed the first phase of our activity-based costing model, which will develop the baseline cost drivers of activities and outputs.</p>
<p>Continue developing our approach to asset management</p>	<p>We reviewed our asset valuation and methodologies and our compliance with accounting standards. We analysed gaps between our current asset management and best practice, and developed a roadmap for future improvements. This roadmap is based on Treasury's capital asset management principles and requirements.</p>
<p>Continue to migrate and redevelop out-of-date legacy IT systems onto common, supported platforms</p>	<p>During 2010/11, we continued implementing our IT legacy mitigation programme, with work still ongoing. This plan will reduce the risks of running on unsupported software.</p> <p>Our three-year translation service for Centura-based applications progressed well. We replaced the system crucial to the production of our key price indexes, and proceeded with an in-depth testing of the new system that will produce our balance of payments outputs.</p> <p>We replaced our Classification Coding System and companion coding tools and a three- to four-year work programme commenced on the mitigation of priority SAS applications.</p> <p>We continued migrating data to a standardised database platform. We expanded the reporting services on these databases to allow staff to quickly, yet securely, extract the data they require.</p> <p>These initiatives have enabled us to replace, upgrade, enhance, or retire a proportion of our outdated programs and hardware. The IT legacy mitigation programme will continue as part of Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū.</p>

Continue to develop common, supported platforms

Throughout 2010/11, we continued developing a set of common, supported platforms.

The microeconomic statistics platform (BESt) now successfully supports the processing of tax-based administrative data sources and is in the final stages of enabling transactional trade data processing.

We continued developing the household platform, which was used to process results from the Time Use Survey. This platform was ready to be used for the post-censal surveys (now delayed until 2013). We also continued developing the platforms for the macroeconomic, and collection and dissemination areas. These platforms will be further developed under Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū.

Strengthen our workforce planning and monitoring

We revised our people strategy, and developed our workforce programme and culture and change programme to support the strategy.

Attract and recruit the right people, with the right skills for the right job

We continued working to attract the right people to work for us. This proved to be difficult for some core roles as our remuneration offerings are not as competitive as those from other organisations.

Retaining key staff was also difficult, but with the development of an improved career path for statistical analysts and flexible work practices, turnover of key staff only slightly increased from the previous year.

Continue to develop core technical and leadership skills

We continued developing our leadership capability by progressing with our management development programme in the first quarter of the year. To promote individual leadership development, we implemented a coaching programme, which was received positively by managers. We also supported the development of our senior leadership team with the rotation of deputy government statisticians.

Many Plain English workshops were completed during the year. These workshops will help staff write in a way that our users will understand more easily. More workshops will be delivered as the need arises. We were a finalist in the WriteMark Plain English annual awards.

We continued developing statistical capability, with work beginning on an on-the-job pathway for upskilling technical professionals. Key focus areas were on the development and application of conceptual, analytical, and cost-benefit thinking skills.

Continue to improve staff engagement through regular surveying and workshops

We ran our third engagement survey in early June 2011. Initial results showed a substantial improvement in key focus areas:

- 3 percent increase in staff who have confidence in the leadership of the organisation, to 71.3 percent
- 11 percent increase in staff who agree that we have a clear vision of where we are going and how we are going to get there, to 78.6 percent

- 2 percent increase in the staff engagement index to 71.7 percent. The public sector benchmark is 67.5 percent.

We intend to continue with this survey in the future.

The 'engaging together' workshops continued in each quarter, with a wide cross-section of employees taking part. The workshops help raise awareness of Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū and strengthen a shared vision for the organisation. They encourage staff to develop an appreciation of Statistics New Zealand's unique contribution, and build a shared understanding of how we will work collaboratively.

Improve and integrate management information and organisational intelligence (information about the organisation's customers, environment, and performance)

Under Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū, several key projects were agreed on and developed. These projects will support the further development of good practice management tools.

The business intelligence project focuses on planning and building a comprehensive and coherent information base. This base will include current work that is developing a suite of key performance indicators and targets suitable for all reporting purposes. The project aims to deliver business intelligence tools, processes, and systems that will support the needs of key business performance information customers (internal and external).

Review processes for project management, business planning, and reporting are currently being assessed and redeveloped to support the business transformation under Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū.

Continue to improve project and programme management

We have been preparing to implement the projects under Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū. This preparation has included establishing the governance comprising portfolio committees to monitor and guide the work programme.

We redefined project-planning templates to fit with Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū and business requirements. We remodelled the project management software i-lign to accommodate business needs. This software will enable us to monitor and deliver the projects and provide relevant data to central agencies.

This year, we had 10 participants in our first Prince 2 online study programme. The programme allows participants to study at their own pace in 12 months. The project management development framework, which helps identify the skills, experience, and qualifications people need to get the job done, has been created. This framework is being used by Human Resources' Learning and Development and assisting with recruiting project managers.

Build strong relationships with other government departments and statistical offices

We are well regarded by international statistics communities.

This international connection is important because it assures decision makers that our statistics are internationally comparable and can be used with confidence in New Zealand and overseas.

We are currently working with the international statistics community to improve the use of administrative data and dissemination methods. These projects respond to common challenges faced by most developed countries as they attempt to meet growing demands for better, faster, and more relevant information. Participation in these projects allows New Zealand to benefit from collective thinking and a resource pool that is far greater than we can provide.

Our contribution in Asia and the Pacific is directed toward developing strong relationships and providing technical assistance. In the Pacific, we work closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and regional organisations to strengthen the region's capability to produce important statistics. Technical assistance, for example, a Pacific-wide system for producing trade statistics, is provided to countries and territories where New Zealand's obligations and ties are strongest, such as the Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau. In Asia, we can be most effective when focusing on South-East Asia and contributing at regional forums such as the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. Recently, our staff co-led the successful development of a core set of economic statistics for South-East Asia and the Pacific.

Measuring success towards creating a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation

Table 4 shows the progress we made towards creating a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation.

Table 4

Measuring success towards creating a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation

Success statement	Main measure	Progress in 2010/11
We are customer-focused	Our reputation for customer service, evidenced by feedback captured from key stakeholders, users, and respondents	<p>Results from the Customer Satisfaction Survey: Year ended 30 June 2011 showed that 60 percent of all respondents said our service was 'excellent'; 29 percent said it was 'very good'; 89 percent overall responded 'very good' or 'excellent', which is higher than our key performance indicator of at least 80 percent.</p> <p>For all the quarterly customer satisfaction surveys in 2009, 100 percent of clients rated the service they received as 'good', 'very good', or 'excellent'.</p>
We are efficient and effective	<p>Cost-efficiency across Statistics New Zealand</p> <p>Number of legacy information technology systems in use</p>	<p>A static activity-based costing model was developed, which will allow us to benchmark our costs.</p> <p>Work has been completed on our activity-based costing model to develop the baseline cost drivers of activities and outputs. Under Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū, there is a project for dynamic activity-based costing to enhance decision making.</p> <p>At June 2009, the following systems were classified as legacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microsoft Access • Visual Basic • C++ • SuperCross and SuperStar (Version 3 or older) • Centura • SPROCET (Survey Processing Template) • SAS (AF). <p>The majority of our collections rely on one or more of these infrastructure systems.</p> <p>In 2010/11, the proportion of instances dependent on legacy information technology was reduced by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centura – 16 percent • VB and C++ – 59 percent • MS shared access drives – 76 percent • SAS DDE – 15 percent • SAS AF – 13 percent • Sybase – 30 percent • Other legacy tools – 0 percent.

Table continued on next page

Table 4 continued

Success statement	Main measure	Progress in 2010/11
Our staff are engaged with their work and the department	Employee engagement rates	<p>Staff engagement index results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2009 – 69.7 percent • 2010 – 69.7 percent • 2011 – 71.7 percent <p>Sector benchmark (2011) – 67.5 percent.</p> <p>The 2009 and 2010 figures differ from those in the Statement of Intent 2010–13 to provide a common basis for comparison.</p> <p>On a comparable trend basis across years, we moved from 2.8 percent below the sector benchmark to 2.5 percent above. For this comparison, our engagement index score was 70.0 percent in 2011.</p> <p>Also see ‘Continue to improve staff engagement through regular surveying and workshops’ in this section.</p>
We have the right people with the right skills	The number of our core capability gaps, and improvements against benchmark levels	<p>We identified these core capability gaps in 2008/9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analytical, conceptual, and cost-benefit thinking • project management • written communication. <p>In 2010/11, we addressed the following core skill gaps, which had been identified in 2009/09:</p> <p>Analytical, conceptual, and cost-benefit thinking</p> <p>We redefined the statistical analyst levels 1 and 2 roles to better describe the level of analytical expectations, and developed a new senior analyst role for introduction from 1 July 2011.</p> <p>We created a technical capability framework to define the analytical and conceptual skills for analysts. There is current work to explore how these skills can be developed through on-the-job training.</p> <p>The career pathways project has resulted in a career pathway for our analysts. It also clearly defined the analytical, conceptual, and cost-benefit thinking expectations and the levels required for success within the roles.</p> <p>A cost-benefit-thinking champion group was set up and lead through the Project Management Office to help drive cost-benefit thinking across the organisation. The champions led a cost-benefit-thinking exercise during the staff engagement workshops in early 2010.</p> <p>Project management</p> <p>We completed an assessment of project management capability. This was followed up with a programme of targeted training for project managers.</p> <p>The Project Management Office has begun work on a project that will better define the skills and knowledge required in the project management career pathway, and the training opportunities available at each step.</p>

Table continued on next page

Table 4 continued

Success statement	Main measure	Progress in 2010/11
		<p>Human Resources and the Project Management Office have partnered to put some key project managers through a formal Prince 2 project management qualification.</p> <p>Written communication</p> <p>The plain English writing movement began in late 2009 to deal with the writing capability gap in the organisation.</p> <p>Since then, over 400 staff have attended the tailored plain English essentials workshop with Write Ltd.</p> <p>A plain English writing culture and application-of-learning survey was run in 2010 to check our progress and evaluate our future needs. The culture around writing has changed over the past 18 months, with staff challenging the current writing culture. There is a groundswell of support for the use of plain language as a way to better connect with our customers.</p> <p>A new workshop resulted from feedback from the survey. This looks at specific training on how we communicate technical messages in plain English. This was trialled in June 2011.</p>
	<p>The percentage of learning and development plans that are in place by 31 October</p>	<p>Learning and development plans are an agreement between staff and managers about how they are going to build knowledge and skills for the benefit of the person, group, and organisation during the year.</p> <p>The Board's aim for 2010 was to complete at least 90 percent of the development plans across Statistics New Zealand. This target will increase to at least 95 percent in 2011. The Government Statistician, the deputy government statisticians, and tier 3 managers have also committed to complete 100 percent of their development plans.</p> <p>At 31 October 2010, 85 percent of staff had meaningful, active learning and development plans in place. A similar proportion had development conversations with their managers. This compares with 73 percent of staff having plans in place, and 85 percent having had conversations, at 31 October 2009.</p> <p>The increase in written plans is a positive response. In 2010, workshops were held for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all staff – how to be involved and write meaningful development plans to their career • managers – Webinar sessions on the benefits of having good development conversations • individual business units and the Youth Task Force – writing development plans and having development conversations • individual business units – Lominger development plan sessions.

Table continued on next page

Table 4 continued

Success statement	Main measure	Progress in 2010/11
	Staff tenure and turnover, for targeted groups and roles	<p>Unplanned turnover for 2010/11 was 10.8 percent compared with 9 percent in 2009/10.</p> <p>At June 2011, our unplanned turnover was highest for staff that had been with the department between one and two years (23 percent), and between two and five years (17 percent). Turnover for these groups was well above our overall turnover rate. Staff with more than 10 years' tenure had the lowest turnover.</p> <p>The 2011 Better Administrative Shared Services Review showed that the percentage of employees still in the same role after 12 months was 86.3 percent.</p> <p>(Peer group median – 86.5 percent, peer group (best performers) – 93.16 percent).</p>

Report of the Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee for the year ended 30 June 2011

Members:

Linda Robertson, Chair of the Committee

Professor David Macdonald, QSO

Suzanne Snively, ONZM

Clare Ward, Deputy Government Statistician (Industry and Labour Statistics) – Statistics New Zealand

Dallas Welch, Deputy Government Statistician (Organisation Direction) – Statistics New Zealand

The Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee is an independent committee established by, and reporting directly to, the Chief Executive of Statistics New Zealand.

The objectives of the Committee are to oversee:

- internal audit
- risk management
- control framework
- external accountability
- legislative compliance
- external audit.

Report of the Committee

During the past year the Committee met on 8 July 2010, 11 November 2010, and 7 April 2011.

At these meetings, it:

- discussed with the external auditors their audit plan for the year and the findings from their audit work
- reviewed the Internal Audit Charter and the Internal Audit policy
- discussed with the internal auditor her audit plan for the year and the findings from the audit work
- oversaw the implementation of the department's Risk Management Framework, and received a report on the results of a Board workshop on strategic risk
- met with the department's full Board during the 11 November meeting
- provided feedback and advice on directions and options for the regular three-yearly review and refresh of the Committee.

The Committee Chair has reported to the Chief Executive on the above matters. There are no outstanding or unresolved matters.



Linda Robertson

Chair of the Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee



3 Financial statements

This section contains the following reports on the financial performance of Statistics New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2011:

- Independent Auditor's report
- Statement of responsibility
- Statement of service performance
- Statement of comprehensive income
- Statement of financial position
- Statement of changes in taxpayers' funds
- Statement of cash flows
- Statement of commitments
- Statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets
- Statement of departmental expenses and capital expenditure against appropriations
- Statement of departmental unappropriated expenditure and capital expenditure
- Reconciliation of multi-year appropriation – 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings
- Notes to the financial statements



Independent Auditor's report

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND

Mana Arotake Aotearoa

To the readers of Statistics New Zealand's financial statements and statement of service performance for the year ended 30 June 2011.

The Auditor General is the auditor of Statistics New Zealand (the Department). The Auditor General has appointed me, Kelly Rushton, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and the statement of service performance of the Department on her behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 57 to 87 that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 June 2011, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in tax payers' funds, statement of departmental expenses and capital expenditure against appropriations, statement of unappropriated expenditure and capital expenditure 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; and
- the statement of service performance of the Department on pages 45 to 56.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 57 to 87:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflect the Department's:
 - financial position as at 30 June 2011; and
 - financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by the Department and each class of outputs included in each output expense appropriation for the year ended 30 June 2011; and
 - unappropriated expenses and capital expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2011.
- the statement of service performance of the Department on pages 45 to 56:
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflects for each class of outputs for the year ended 30 June 2011 the Department's:
 - service performance compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year; and
 - actual revenue and output expenses compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year.

Our audit was completed on 12 September 2011. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis of our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Chief Executive and our responsibilities, and we explain our independence.

Basis of opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and carry out our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the statement of service performance are free from material misstatement.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that would affect a reader's overall understanding of the financial statements and the statement of service performance. If we had found material misstatements that were not corrected, we would have referred to them in our opinion.

An audit involves carrying out procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and the statement of service performance. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including our assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the statement of service performance, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Department's preparation of the financial statements and the statement of service performance that fairly reflect the matters to which they relate. We consider internal control 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.

An audit also involves evaluating:

- the appropriateness of accounting policies used and whether they have been consistently applied;
- the reasonableness of the significant accounting estimates and judgements made by the Chief Executive;
- the adequacy of all disclosures in the financial statements and the statement of service performance; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements and the statement of service performance.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements and the statement of service performance. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and we believe we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive

The Chief Executive is responsible for preparing:

- financial statements and a statement of service performance that:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
 - fairly reflect the Department's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation and its unappropriated expenses and capital expenditure; and
 - fairly reflects its service performance

The Chief Executive is also responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements and a statement of service performance that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Chief Executive's responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the Auditor

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and the statement of service performance and reporting that opinion to you based on our audit. Our responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and the Public Finance Act 1989.

Independence

When carrying out the audit, we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with or interests in the Department.



Kelly Rushton
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor General
Wellington, New Zealand

Matters relating to the electronic presentation of the audited financial statements and statement of service performance

This audit report relates to the financial statements and statement of service performance of Statistics New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2011 included on the Statistics New Zealand's website. The Statistics New Zealand's Chief Executive is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Statistics New Zealand's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Statistics New Zealand's website. We accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements and statement of service performance since they were initially presented on the website.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements and statement of service performance named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from the financial statements and statement of service performance. If readers of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communication they should refer to the published hard copy of the audited financial statements and statement of service performance and related audit report dated 12 September 2011 to confirm the information included in the audited financial statements and statement of service performance presented on this website.

Legislation in New Zealand governing the preparation and dissemination of financial information may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of responsibility

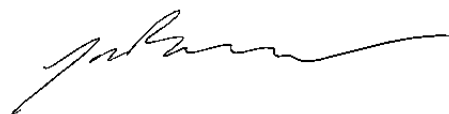
For the year ended 30 June 2011

In terms of the Public Finance Act 1989, I am responsible, as Chief Executive of Statistics New Zealand, for the preparation of the Department's financial statements and statement of service performance, and for the judgements made in them.

I have the responsibility for establishing, and I have established, a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In my opinion, the financial statements and statement of service performance fairly reflect the financial position of the Department as at 30 June 2011 and its operations for the year ended on that date.

Signed




Geoff Bascand

Chief Executive and
Government Statistician

12 September 2011

Countersigned



Josie Whipps

Acting Chief Financial Officer

12 September 2011

Statement of service performance

For the year ended 30 June 2011

This statement summarises, for the year ended 30 June 2011, the actual performance of Statistics New Zealand against the performance standards set out in the statement of forecast service performance contained in the Information Supporting the Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2011.

2011 Census of Population and Dwellings multi-year appropriation

Description

Through this output expense Statistics New Zealand conducts the five-yearly Census of Population and Dwellings, providing an official count of how many people and households there are in New Zealand. This work contributes to the building of trust and confidence in official statistics through the delivery of fit-for-purpose statistical outputs. It also improves the understanding and use of official statistics, by publishing metadata with statistical releases and ensuring that methods of dissemination match different user needs.

Scope

The scope of this multi-year appropriation involves planning and delivery of the five-yearly Census of Population and Dwellings in 2011, as required under the Statistics Act 1975.

Performance information

Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual
National coverage rate for the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings	98% (98% coverage rate achieved in 2005/06)	Not applicable in 2009/10.	Not applicable due to the 2011 Census not taking place ⁽¹⁾
National response rate for the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings	95% (94.8% coverage rate achieved in 2005/06)	Not applicable in 2009/10.	Not applicable due to the 2011 Census not taking place ⁽¹⁾

Footnote 1. Explanation of significant variance: 2011 Census deferred.

During 2010/11, the main intended activity was to conduct the 2011 Census. All preparation was on schedule until 22 February, the day of the Christchurch earthquake.

A consequence of the Christchurch earthquake was the deferral of the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings. This decision arose from concerns about the capacity to maintain delivery and collection of census forms, and the potential effects of the accuracy of data to be collected.

Therefore, the information for the main measures of its success is not available.

At the stage of preparing this document, a decision to hold the Census in 2013 has been made and agreed by Cabinet. A specific date has yet to be decided.

For more information on the effects of the Christchurch earthquake see 'The Canterbury earthquakes and the 2011 Census' section.

Revenue and output expenses

2010 Actual		2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
11,806	Revenue from the Crown	44,072	56,845	55,549
0	Other revenue	0	0	0
11,806	Total operating revenue	44,072	56,845	55,549
11,806	Total output expenditure	44,072	56,845	55,549
0	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	0	0	0

Official statistics multi-class output appropriation

Output Class 1: Coordination of government statistical activities

Description

Through this output expense Statistics New Zealand fulfils the statistical coordination requirement of the Statistics Act 1975. This work contributes to the building of trust and confidence in official statistics through assuring the quality and delivery of fit-for-purpose statistical outputs. It also improves the understanding and use of official statistics through providing a range of access channels.

Scope

The scope of this output class includes leadership of the Official Statistics System, for instance liaising with our Official Statistics System partners, providing ministerial services and statistical advice, and operating access channels.

Performance Information

Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	Comments
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Leadership of the Official Statistics System

The Official Statistics System policy programme is delivered, as agreed with the Minister in the Purchase and Performance Agreement, and as varies by agreement during the year

The policy programme includes advice and reports provided on system-wide strategies and planning, the health and performance of the system, and education and capability initiatives across the system

The Minister is 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' that 100% of policy advice meets the quality standards for policy advice⁽¹⁾

Not applicable – new measure introduced for 2010/11

The Minister was very satisfied that 100% of policy advice and ministerial servicing met quality standards during 2010/11.

Footnote 1: The Minister's satisfaction with policy advice was measured through a short survey. The survey asked the Minister to rate his personal satisfaction (from 'very dissatisfied' to 'very satisfied') with policy advice provided to date.

Quality standards for policy advice includes:

- purpose: the aims of the paper have been clearly stated and they answer the questions set
- logic: the assumptions behind the advice are explicit, the argument is valid and supported by facts
- accuracy: the facts in the papers are accurate and all material facts have been included
- options: an adequate range of options has been presented and each is assessed for benefits, costs, and consequences to the organisation/system/government and the community as appropriate
- consultation: there is evidence of adequate consultation with interested parties and possible objections have been identified
- practicality: the problems of implementation, technical feasibility, timing, and consistency with other policies has been considered
- presentation: the format meets requirements, the material is effectively and concisely summarised, and is free from spelling or grammatical errors.

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Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	Comments
Dissemination services: quantity				
Statistical enquiries	27,148 total	22,257	20,839	
Includes requests for customised datasets, international questionnaires, requests for access to microdata, and queries to the free enquiry service	950 statistical requests	995	926	
All measures in this section are demand driven; therefore, the final numbers may differ greatly from estimated totals	90 international questionnaires	New measure	126	
	8 microdata applications	New measure	12	
	900 data laboratory sessions	1,355	1,415	
	25,000 free enquiries	19,907	17,258	Free enquiries were fewer than expected due to the deferral of the 2011 Census
Capability building services				
Includes provision of outreach seminars, workshops, and visits	100 visits by Outreach	Not applicable – new measure introduced for 2010/11	78	Outreach visits dropped during the year because of budget considerations (budget for GO STATS seminars were cut and resources were reduced)
All measures in this section are demand driven; therefore the final numbers may differ greatly from estimated totals.	100 visits by Liaison	Not applicable – new measure introduced for 2010/11	1,024	The significant difference in visits between forecast and actual is due to additional funding from the 2011 Census communication strategy and project, and the recruitment of an additional 24 staff to deliver on this programme

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Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	Comments
Quality				
High quality services are provided in response to statistical enquiries Client satisfaction is measured through a voluntary survey sent to clients after the requested service has been provided	80% of clients rate the services as 'very good' or 'excellent'	98%	86%	
Timeliness				
Responses to statistical enquiries are provided within the timeliness standard	90% of free enquiry service queries responded to within two working days	99.9%	95%	

For more information on the initiatives that support the measures within 'Output class 1: coordination of government statistical activities' see 'Work with partners to ensure that official statistics efficiently meet the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information' and 'Obtain more value from official statistics' in the 'Progress against strategic priorities' section.

Revenue and output expenses

2010 Actual		2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
13,540	Revenue from the Crown	11,202	11,202	12,559
1,596	Other revenue	736	1,405	1,405
15,136	Total operating revenue	11,938	12,607	13,964
14,961	Total output expenditure	12,333	12,607	13,964
175	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	(395)	0	0

Output Class 2: Population, social, and labour force statistical information services

Description

Through this output expense Statistics New Zealand provides statistical information relating to New Zealand's society, as mandated by the Statistics Act 1975. This work contributes to the building of trust and confidence in official statistics through assuring the delivery of fit-for-purpose statistical outputs.

Scope

The scope of this output class includes the delivery of statistical information services relating to the population, household economics, social conditions, and the labour force.

Performance Information

Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	Comments
Quantity				
Statistical releases	87	93	83	4 releases were not published in the 2010/11 year; see the timeliness measures below for more information
Survey-based releases	11	13	12	
Quality				
Statistical releases are free from such significant error that they require a public correction notice to be published ⁽¹⁾	99% free from significant error	99%	98%	2 correction notices issued for: <i>International Travel and Migration: June 2010</i> – due to a technical website issue, a correction notice was sent on 21 July 2010; and the <i>New Zealand Childcare Survey: 2009</i> – due to the discovery of a methodological issue, a correction notice was sent on 17 December 2010.

Footnote 1: A significant error is one which affects a high priority output, may mislead economic or social policy decisions or commentary, or changes a headline figure or indicator.

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Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	Comments
Users trust official statistics	A majority of a sample of the public trust official statistics		73% of public users, 65% of Māori, and 74.5% of non-Māori almost always trust population and labour force statistics	The Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey for government was delayed due to the Canterbury earthquakes
Survey-based releases meet their target response rate, as agreed with the Minister in the Purchase and Performance Agreement	100% met target response rate	69% ⁽²⁾	50%	3 surveys did not meet their response rate target, as shown below:
<p>Household Labour Force Survey: all quarter reports Household Economic Survey: December quarter report Quarterly Employment Survey: June quarter report</p> <p>There was no significant impact on the data quality of these surveys from not meeting their response rate targets, with the exception of the <i>Household Labour Force Survey: March 2011 quarter</i> (published in May), which was affected by the 22 February Christchurch earthquake but was still fit for publication.</p>				

Timeliness

Statistical releases are published on the advertised date as agreed with the Minister in the Purchase and Performance Agreement	100% published on the advertised date	100%	85%	14 releases were delayed during 2010/11, as shown below:
<p><i>International Travel and Migration: June 2010</i> (published early) <i>Criminal Conviction and Sentencing Statistics: 2010 (calendar year)</i> (delayed due to delays in receiving data from other agencies) <i>Student Loans and Allowances: 2009.</i></p> <p>Of these, 10 were affected by the Canterbury earthquakes: <i>International Travel and Migration: January, February, March 2011</i> <i>International Visitor Arrivals: January, February, March 2011</i> <i>Marriages, Civil Unions, and Divorces: Year ended December 2010.</i></p> <p>The following releases were rescheduled due to the earthquakes, to be published in the 2011/12 year: <i>Māori Population Estimates: Mean year ended December 2010</i> (rescheduled for 15 August 2011) <i>New Zealand Abridged Period Life Tables 2008–2010 (final)</i> (rescheduled for 16 August 2011) <i>Abortions: Year ended December 2010</i> (date yet to be advised)</p> <p>One release was cancelled due to delays in receiving data from another agency: <i>Work Stoppages: September 2010 quarter.</i></p>				

Footnote 2. The methodology for creating the survey-based release measure has been revised during 2010/11 and this has been applied to the 2009/10 survey-based releases. Therefore, the number here differs from that printed in the 2009/10 Annual Report.

For more information on the initiatives that support the measures within 'Output class 2: population, social, and labour force statistical information services' see 'Transform the way Statistics New Zealand delivers its statistics' in the 'Progress against strategic priorities' section.

Revenue and output expenses

2010 Actual		2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
44,660	Revenue from the Crown	42,611	42,611	40,694
1,631	Other revenue	2,589	3,651	3,651
46,291	Total operating revenue	45,200	46,262	44,345
45,682	Total output expenditure	43,480	46,262	44,345
609	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	1,720	0	0

Output Class 3: Economic and business statistical information services

Description

Through this output expense Statistics New Zealand provides statistical information relating to New Zealand's society, as mandated by the Statistics Act 1975. This work contributes to the building of trust and confidence in official statistics through assuring the delivery of fit-for-purpose statistical outputs.

Scope

The scope of this output class includes the delivery of statistical information services relating to business and the economy.

Performance Information

Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	Comments
Quantity				
Statistical releases	149	154	143	6 items were not published in the 2010/11 year; see the timeliness measures below for more information
Survey-based releases	69	87	85	Note the Estimates of Appropriation 2011/12 revised the actual estimated number of survey-based releases for 2010/11 to 78.
Quality				
Statistical releases are free from such significant error that they require a public correction notice to be published	99% free from significant error	100%	99%	Correction notice issued for <i>Overseas Merchandise and Trade: January 2011</i>
Users trust official statistics	A majority of a sample of the public trust a sample of official statistics		75% of public users, 65% of Māori, and 75% of non-Māori almost always trust CPI and GDP statistics	The Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey for government was delayed due to the Canterbury earthquakes

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Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	Comments
Survey-based releases meet their target response rate, as agreed with the Minister in the Purchase and Performance Agreement	100% met target response rate	98% ⁽¹⁾	97%	There were 133 survey collections which were input into the 85 survey-based releases for 2010/11. Four surveys did not meet their response rate targets, as shown below:
<p style="text-align: right;">Quarterly Building Survey: December quarter Annual Transport Survey: June quarter Consumer Price Index Survey: June quarter Labour Cost Survey – changes in salary and wage rates: June quarter</p> <p>There was no significant impact on the data quality of these surveys from not meeting their response rate targets. Two of the four did not meet their response rate targets due to the impact on collection activity as a result of the 22 February Christchurch earthquake.</p>				

Timeliness

Statistical releases are published on the advertised date as agreed with the Minister in the Purchase and Performance Agreement	100% published on the advertised date	100%	83%	25 releases were delayed during 2010/11, as shown below:
<p><i>Balance of Payments and International Investment Position: June 2010 quarter</i> (due to a technical website issue)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">19 were delayed due to the Canterbury earthquakes:</p> <p>Economic Survey of Manufacturing: June and December 2010 quarters; March 2011 quarter Value of Building Work Put in Place: June and December 2010 quarters; March 2011 quarter Electronic Card Transactions: August 2010; February 2011 Accommodation Survey: July 2010; January, February, March, and April 2011 Building Consents Issued: January, March, and April 2011 Wholesale Trade Survey December 2010 quarter; March 2011 quarter</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Retail Trade Survey: March 2011 quarter</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">2 releases were released early:</p> <p><i>Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices): December 2010 quarter (provisional)</i> <i>Overseas Trade Indexes (Volumes): December 2010 quarter (provisional)</i></p>				

Footnote 1. The methodology for creating the survey-based release measure has been revised during 2010/11 and this has been applied to the 2009/10 survey-based releases. Therefore, the number here differs from that printed in the 2009/10 Annual Report.

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Table continued

Performance measure	Performance standard	2009/10 Actual	2010/11 Actual	Comments
				(continued)

Three earthquake-affected releases were rescheduled to be published in the 2011/12 year:
Water Physical Stock Account (=Environmental Account): 2011 delayed due to impact of earthquake on NIWA, rescheduled for 6 Oct 2011
Gross Domestic Product: March 2011 quarter rescheduled to 7 July 2011
 District Health Tables: March 2011 (delayed due to delay in GDP – rescheduled to 7 July 2011).

Three releases were cancelled (and do not therefore count towards timeliness measures):
 Retail Trade Survey: January, February, April 2011 monthly releases were cancelled after the decision was made to change from a monthly to quarterly release in February 2011.

For more information on the initiatives that support the measures within 'Output class 3: economic and business statistical information services' see 'Transform the way Statistics New Zealand delivers its statistics' in the 'Progress against our strategic priorities' section.

Revenue and output expenses

2010 Actual		2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
25,003	Revenue from the Crown	26,631	26,631	26,351
4,915	Other revenue	4,813	4,457	4,457
29,918	Total operating revenue	31,444	31,088	30,808
29,960	Total output expenditure	31,303	31,088	30,808
(42)	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	141	0	0

Departmental other expenses – recovery from February 2011 Christchurch earthquake

Description

The appropriation was established following the 22 February 2011 Christchurch earthquake. Costs that have been incurred as a direct result of the initial and subsequent earthquakes have been changed to this appropriation.

Scope

The scope of this appropriation is limited to writing off, or making good, damage to departmental assets and re-establishing departmental operations in Christchurch following the earthquake.

2010 Actual	2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
0 Revenue from the Crown	0	0	0
0 Other revenue	0	0	0
0 Total operating revenue	0	0	0
0 Total output expenditure	1,653	1,684	0
0 Net operating surplus/(deficit)	(1,653)	(1,684)	0

For more information on the effects and our response to the Christchurch earthquakes, see 'The Canterbury earthquakes and the 2011 Census' section of this report.

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2011

2010 Actual		Note	2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000			\$000	\$000	\$000
Income					
95,009	Revenue Crown		124,516	137,289	135,153
8,142	Revenue other	[2]	8,138	9,513	9,513
-	Gain on sale of assets	[3]	4	-	-
103,151	Total income		132,658	146,802	144,666
Expenditure					
63,499	Personnel costs	[4]	84,964	86,059	97,495
25,320	Other operating expenses	[5]	31,972	47,097	32,334
9,738	Depreciation and amortisation expense	[14-15]	11,062	11,368	10,875
3,770	Capital charge	[6]	3,770	3,962	3,962
82	Loss on write-off and disposal of non-current assets	[7]	1,077	-	-
102,409	Total expenditure		132,845	148,486	144,666
742	Net surplus / (deficit)		(187)	(1,684)	-
-	Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
742	Total comprehensive income		(187)	(1,684)	-

Explanation of significant variances against budget are detailed in note 22.

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

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2011

2010 Actual	Note	2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Current assets				
32,581	Cash and cash equivalents	43,619	33,984	30,951
886	Debtors and other receivables	[8] 1,041	983	983
(423)	Goods and services tax receivable	837	-	-
934	Advances and prepayments	1,383	650	650
33,978	Total current assets	46,880	35,617	32,504
Current liabilities				
6,624	Creditors and other payables	[9] 4,179	9,927	9,591
742	Repayment of surplus to the Crown	[10] 1,466	-	-
802	Creditor Crown	14,689	-	-
4,776	Employee entitlements	[12] 5,304	5,567	5,058
-	Deferred revenue	[13] 567	10	10
12,944	Total current liabilities	26,205	15,504	14,659
21,034	Working capital	20,675	20,113	17,925
Non-current assets				
14,050	Property, plant, and equipment	[14] 11,743	17,443	18,924
19,867	Intangible assets	[15] 20,679	18,860	20,752
33,917	Total non-current assets	32,422	36,303	39,676
54,951	Working capital and total non-current assets	53,097	56,416	57,601

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Table continued

2010 Actual	Note	2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Non-current liabilities				
4,134	Employee entitlements	[12] 4,292	5,157	4,658
555	Provisions	[11] 196	-	-
4,689	Total non-current liabilities	4,488	5,157	4,658
50,262	Net assets	48,609	51,259	52,943
Taxpayers' funds				
50,262	General funds	[16] 48,609	51,259	52,943
50,262	Total taxpayers' funds	48,609	51,259	52,943

Explanation of significant variances against budget are detailed in note 22.

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

Statement of changes in taxpayers' funds

For the year ended 30 June 2011

2010 Actual	Note	2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
50,262	Taxpayers' funds as at 1 July	50,262	50,262	50,262
742	Total comprehensive income for the year	(187)	(1,684)	-
(742)	Return of surplus to the Crown	[10] (1,466)	-	-
-	Capital contribution	-	2,681	2,681
-	Movements in taxpayers' funds for the year	(1,653)	997	2,681
50,262	Taxpayers' funds as at 30 June	48,609	51,259	52,943

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

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2011

2010 Actual	Note	2011 Actual	2011 Supplementary estimates	2011 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash flows – operating activities				
94,650	Receipts from the Crown	138,403	136,487	135,153
8,208	Receipts from other revenue	8,552	9,282	9,513
(86,197)	Payments to suppliers and employees	(119,503)	(130,977)	(128,863)
(369)	Goods and services tax (net)	(1,260)	-	-
(3,770)	Payments for capital charge	(3,770)	(3,962)	(3,962)
12,522	Net cash flows from operating activities	22,422	10,830	11,841
Cash flows – investing activities				
48	Receipts from the sale of fixed assets	5	-	-
(5,238)	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(4,464)	(5,000)	(7,000)
(6,787)	Purchase of intangible assets	(6,183)	(7,108)	(9,000)
(11,977)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(10,642)	(12,108)	(16,000)
Cash flows – financing activities				
-	Receipt of capital contributions	-	2,681	2,681
(1,279)	Payment of operating surplus to the Crown	(742)	-	2
(1,279)	Net cash flows from financing activities	(742)	2,681	2,683
(734)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash	11,038	1,403	(1,476)
33,315	Cash as at 1 July	32,581	32,581	32,427
32,581	Cash as at 30 June	43,619	33,984	30,951

The GST (net) component of operating activities reflects the net GST paid and received with the Inland Revenue. The GST (net) component has been presented on a net basis, as the gross amounts do not provide meaningful information for financial statement purposes and to be consistent with the presentation basis of the other primary financial statements.

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

Statement of commitments

As at 30 June 2011

Non-cancellable operating and lease commitments

The department leases property, plant, and equipment in the normal course of its business. The majority of these leases are for premises, which have a non-cancellable leasing period ranging from one to seven years.

The department's non-cancellable operating leases have varying terms, escalation clauses, and renewal rights. There are no restrictions placed on the department by any of its leasing arrangements.

The department has entered into non-cancellable contracts for computer maintenance, advertising, printing, consulting services, and other contracts for service.

2010 Actual	2011 Actual
\$000	\$000
<i>Non-cancellable operating and lease commitments</i>	
17,783 Not later than one year	6,576
16,938 Later than one year and not later than five years	16,028
7,634 Later than five years	4,459
42,355 Total non-cancellable operating and lease commitments	27,063

Statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets

As at 30 June 2011

2010 Actual	2011 Actual
\$000	\$000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities	
17 Employment-related matters	-
17 Total contingent liabilities	-

Contingent assets

The department has contingent assets estimated to be \$740,000, relating to the initial insurance claim for the Christchurch earthquakes. Further insurance claims are likely, however it is not practicable to quantify the value of these claims.

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

Statement of departmental expenses and capital expenditure against appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2011

2010 Expenditure after remeasure- ment \$000	2011 Expenditure before remeasure- ment \$000	2011 Re- measure- ment \$000	2011 Expenditure after remeasure- ment \$000	2011 Appropri- ation voted ⁽¹⁾ \$000
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Vote Statistics: Appropriation for output expenses

Official Statistics multi-output class appropriation

14,961	Co-ordination of government statistical activities	12,333	-	12,333	12,607
45,682	Population, social, and labour force statistical information services	43,480	-	43,480	46,262
29,960	Economic and business statistical information services	31,303	-	31,303	31,088
90,603	Total appropriations for output expenses – official statistics	87,116	-	87,116	89,957

Multi-year appropriation

11,806	2011 Census of Population and Dwellings	44,072	-	44,072	56,845
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Departmental other expenses appropriation

-	Recovery from the February 2011 Christchurch Earthquake	1,653	-	1,653	1,684
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Appropriation for capital expenditure

11,469	Purchase and development of assets by and for the use of Statistics New Zealand	10,644	-	10,644	16,000
113,878	Total	143,485	-	143,485	164,486

Footnote 1. This includes adjustments made in the Supplementary Estimates and transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

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

Statement of departmental unappropriated expenditure and capital expenditure

For the year ended 30 June 2011

For the year ended 30 June 2011 Statistics New Zealand had no unappropriated expenses or capital expenditure (2010: Nil).

Reconciliation of multi-year appropriation – 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings

For the year ended 30 June 2011

A multi-year appropriation was established from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2012, to provide for flexibility in planning for the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings as a single programme over a five-year cycle.

	\$000
Appropriation, adjustment, and use	
Original appropriation	73,193
Adjustment for 2007/08	5,000
Adjustment for 2008/09	10,413
Adjustment for 2010/11	(11,011)
Total adjusted appropriation	77,595
Actual expenses in 2007/08	(2,043)
Actual expenses in 2008/09	(6,901)
Actual expenses in 2009/10	(11,806)
Actual expenses in 2010/11	(44,072)
Total actual expenses	(64,822)
Balance of appropriation	12,773

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

Notes to the financial statements

1 Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2011

Reporting entity and statutory basis

Statistics New Zealand (referred to in full or as ‘the department’) is a government department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989. These financial statements, which are prepared pursuant to section 45 of the Public Finance Act 1989, encompass the activities of Statistics New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2011.

For purposes of appropriation under the Public Finance Act 1989, the department’s outputs are grouped as follows:

Official Statistics – Multi Class Output Appropriation (MCOA)

- Coordination of government statistical activities
- Population, social, and labour force statistical information services
- Economic and business statistical information services.

Multi-year appropriation (MYA)

- 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Departmental other expenses appropriation

- Recovery from the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake.

The primary objective of Statistics New Zealand is to provide services to the public rather than making a financial return. Accordingly, Statistics New Zealand has designated itself as a public benefit entity for the purposes of New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS).

The financial statements of Statistics New Zealand are for the year ended 30 June 2011. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Government Statistician on 12 September 2011.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of Statistics New Zealand have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, which includes the requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practices (NZ GAAP), and Treasury instructions.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, and comply with NZ IFRS as appropriate for public benefit entities.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000). The functional currency of Statistics New Zealand is New Zealand dollars.

Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes in accounting policies during the financial year.

Changes in financial reporting standards

The following amendments to standards have been early adopted:

- NZ IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – The effect of early adopting these amendments is the following information is no longer disclosed:
 - the carrying amount of financial assets that would otherwise be past due or impaired whose terms have been renegotiated; and
 - the maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial instrument if the maximum credit risk exposure is best represented by their carrying amount.
- NZ IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (Revised 2009) – The effect of early adopting the revised NZ IAS 24 is:
 - more information is required to be disclosed about transactions between Statistics New Zealand and entities controlled, jointly controlled, or significantly influenced by the Crown;
 - commitments with related parties require disclosure; and
 - information is required to be disclosed about any related party transactions with Ministers of the Crown with portfolio responsibility for Statistics New Zealand. An exemption is provided for reporting transactions with other Ministers of the Crown.

Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted

Standards, amendments, and interpretations issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to the Statistics New Zealand, are:

- NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments will eventually replace NZ IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. NZ IAS 39 is being replaced through the following 3 main phases: Phase 1 Classification and Measurement, Phase 2 Impairment Methodology, and Phase 3 Hedge Accounting. Phase 1 has been completed and has been published in the new financial instrument standard NZ IFRS 9. NZ IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value, replacing the many different rules in NZ IAS 39. The approach in NZ IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial assets (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The financial liability requirements are the same as those of NZ IAS 39, except for when an entity elects to designate a financial liability at fair value through the surplus/deficit. The new standard is required to be adopted for the year ended 30 June 2014. Statistics New Zealand has not yet assessed the effect of the new standard and expects it will not be early adopted.
- FRS-44 New Zealand Additional Disclosures and Amendments to NZ IFRS to harmonise with IFRS and Australian Accounting Standards (Harmonisation Amendments) – These were issued in May 2011 with the purpose of harmonising Australia and New Zealand's accounting standards with source IFRS and to eliminate many of the differences between the accounting standards in each jurisdiction. The amendments must first be adopted for the year ended 30 June 2012. The Ministry has not yet assessed the effects of FRS-44 and the Harmonisation Amendments.

As the External Reporting Board is to decide on a new accounting standards framework for public benefit entities, it is expected that all new NZ IFRS and amendments to existing NZ IFRS with a mandatory effective date for annual reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2012 will not be applicable to public benefit entities. This means that the financial reporting requirements for public benefit entities are expected to be effectively frozen in the

short-term. Accordingly, no disclosure has been made about new or amended NZ IFRS that exclude public benefit entities from their scope.

Revenue

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

Revenue Crown

Revenue earned from the supply of outputs to the Crown is recognised as revenue when earned.

Sale of publications

The sale of publications is recognised when the product is sold to the customer. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale.

Other income

Revenue from contracted surveys is recognised to the extent that the service has been completed by Statistics New Zealand.

Rental income

Lease receipts under an operating sub-lease are recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Capital charge

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

Leases

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and funds on deposit with banks and is measured at its face value.

Debtors and other receivables

Debtors and other receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate, less impairment changes if relevant.

Impairment of a receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the department will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivable. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy, and default in payments are considered indicators that the debtor is impaired. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of a provision for impairment account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. Overdue receivables that are renegotiated are reclassified as current (that is, not past due).

Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment consist of computer equipment, leasehold improvements, furniture and fittings and office equipment. All property, plant, and equipment is shown at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Individual assets, or group of assets, are capitalised if their cost is greater than \$1,000. The value of an individual asset that is less than \$1,000 and is part of a group of similar assets is capitalised.

Additions

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

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are included in the surplus or deficit.

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 the department and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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.

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

Furniture and fittings	7 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	remaining term of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives of the improvements whichever is the shorter.

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

Intangible assets

Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs that are directly associated with the development of software for internal use by Statistics New Zealand, are recognised as an intangible asset. Direct costs include the software development, employee and directly applicable operating costs.

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	3 to 5 years
<i>Capitalised developments:</i>	
Basic infrastructure systems	10 years
Capture and processing systems	5 to 7 years
Output systems	5 years
Dissemination and access systems	3 years
Office automation tools	5 years

Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. An intangible asset that is not yet available for use at the balance sheet date is tested for impairment annually.

Property, plant, and equipment and 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. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount

by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is the depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the entity would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount.

Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements that Statistics New Zealand 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.

Statistics New Zealand 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 Statistics New Zealand anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Statistics New Zealand 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
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows. A weighted average discount rate of 3.48 percent and a salary inflation factor of 3.50 percent were used. The discount rate is based on the weighted average of government bonds with terms to maturity similar to those of the relevant liabilities. The inflation factor is based on the expected long-term increase in remuneration for employees.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution 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 recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

Provisions

Statistics New Zealand recognises a provision for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Taxpayers' funds

Taxpayers' funds is the Crown's investment in Statistics New Zealand and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Taxpayers' funds is classified as general funds.

Commitments

Expenses yet to be incurred on non-cancellable contracts that have been entered into on or before balance date are disclosed as commitments to the extent that there are equally unperformed obligations.

Cancellable commitments that have penalty or exit costs explicit in the agreement on exercising that option to cancel are included in the statement of commitments at the value of that penalty or exit cost.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Goods and services tax (GST)

All items in the financial statements, including appropriation statements, are stated exclusive of goods and service tax (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, the Inland Revenue (IRD) is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

Income tax

Government departments are exempt from income tax as public authorities. Accordingly, no charge for income tax has been provided for.

Budget figures

The budget figures are those included in the Information Supporting the Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2011, which are consistent with the financial information in the Main Estimates. In addition, the financial statements also present the updated budget information from the Supplementary Estimates. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted in preparing these financial statements.

Statement of cost accounting policies

Statistics New Zealand has determined the cost of outputs 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 in an economically feasible manner, with a specific output.

Statistics New Zealand has derived the costs of outputs shown in these financial statements using a cost driver to assign indirect costs. The cost drivers employed for assigning direct costs to outputs are based on direct charging and time recording.

The cost driver employed to allocate indirect costs to outputs is the proportion of Statistics New Zealand's internal budget that is assigned to direct outputs. Indirect costs, excluding the costs of survey, compilation, and statistical databases and development projects, accounted for 43 percent of total costs for the year ended 30 June 2011 (2010: 50 percent). The percentage fluctuates from year to year, depending on the amount of direct funding received in relation to the five-yearly cycles of the Census of Population and Dwellings.

There have been no changes in cost accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements Statistics New Zealand 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 and 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 discussed in note 12, which provides an analysis of the exposure in relation to estimates and uncertainties surrounding retirement and long-service leave liabilities.

Critical judgements in applying Statistics New Zealand's accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying Statistics New Zealand accounting policies for the period ended 30 June 2011:

Leases

Determining whether a lease agreement is a finance lease or an operating lease requires judgement as to whether the agreement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to Statistics New Zealand. Judgement is required on various aspects that include, but are not limited to, the fair value of the leased asset, the economic life of the leased asset, whether or not to include renewal options in the lease term and determining an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments. Classification as a finance lease means the asset is recognised in the statement of financial position as property, plant, and equipment, whereas with an operating lease no such asset is recognised.

Statistics New Zealand has exercised its judgement on rental leases, and has determined them to operating leases.

2 Revenue other

2010 Actual		2011 Actual
\$000		\$000
3,819	Contract surveys	4,069
1,384	Sale of publications/customised outputs	1,338
1,271	Other revenue from Government departments	396
1,139	Superannuation reimbursements	1,632
13	Rental income from sub-lease	16
516	Other	687
8,142	Total	8,138

3 Gain on sale of assets

During the period the department disposed of computer hardware assets that resulted in a gain on disposal of \$4,000 (2010: \$nil).

4 Personnel costs

2010 Actual		2011 Actual
\$000		\$000
60,804	Salaries	81,404
1,572	Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	2,063
626	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	686
497	Other	811
63,499	Total	84,964

5 Other operating expenses

2010 Actual		2011 Actual
\$000		\$000
68	Audit fees for the financial statement audit	68
27	Audit related fees for assurance and related services	-
276	Overseas travel	278
1,883	Domestic travel (includes Australia)	3,343
1,004	Interviewer travel	791
859	Postage and freight	787
4,754	Operating lease and other rentals	5,605
3,014	Software license	3,561
260	Advertising and publicity	166
1,113	Consultancy	1,105
4,003	Contracted services	8,552
199	Maintenance	233
7,860	Other operating expenses	7,483
25,230	Total	31,972

6 Capital charge

Capital charge 2010/11: \$3,770,000 (2010: \$3,770,000)

The department pays a capital charge to the Crown on its taxpayers' funds as at 30 June and 31 December each year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2011 was 7.5 percent (2010: 7.5 percent).

7 Loss on write-off and disposal of non-current assets

During the period there was a loss on the write-off and disposal of furniture and fittings, and computer hardware of \$1,077,000 (2010: \$82,000).

8 Debtors and receivables

2010 Actual	2011 Actual
\$000	\$000
891 Debtors	1,046
(5) Less: provision for doubtful debts	(5)
886 Total debtors and other receivables	1,041

The carrying value of debtors and other receivables approximates their fair value. Movements in the provision for impairment are as follows:

2010 Actual	2011 Actual
\$000	\$000
5 Balance at 1 July	5
- Additional provisions made during the year	-
5 Balance at 30 June	5

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

Statistics New Zealand holds no collateral as security or other credit enhancements over receivables that are either past due or impaired.

	2010			2011		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Not past due	838	(1)	837	898	-	898
Past due 1–30 days	45	(1)	44	140	(1)	139
Past due 31–60 days	7	(2)	5	4	(1)	3
Past due 61–90 days	1	(1)	-	3	(2)	1
Past due > 91 days	-	-	-	1	(1)	-
Total	891	(5)	886	1,046	(5)	1,041

9 Creditors and other payables

2010 Actual	2011 Actual
\$000	\$000
2,335 Creditors	875
676 PAYE payable	574
3,613 Accrued expenses	2,730
6,624 Total creditors and other payables	4,179

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

10 Repayment of surplus to the Crown

Under section 22 of the Public Finance Act 1989, no operating surplus can be retained by Statistics New Zealand.

Statistics New Zealand has a provision for repayment to the Crown of \$1,466,000 (2010: \$742,000). The surplus repayable to the Crown is calculated as the surplus before costs charged to the Departmental Other Expenses Appropriation, which relate to the Christchurch earthquakes. The return of the operating surplus to the Crown is required to be paid by 31 October each year.

11 Provisions

	Superannuation	Restructuring	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
2010			
Opening balance 1 July 2009	-	149	149
Additional provisions made	555	-	555
Amounts used	-	(98)	(98)
Unused amounts reversed	-	(51)	(51)
Closing balance 30 June 2010	555	-	555
Analysed as:			
Current	-	-	-
Non-current	555	-	555
2011			
Opening balance 1 July 2010	555	-	555
Additional provisions recognised	-	-	-
Amounts used	-	-	-
Unused amounts reversed	(359)	-	(359)
Closing balance 30 June 2011	196	-	196
Analysed as:			
Current	-	-	-
Non-current	196	-	196

The provision relates to Statistics New Zealand's obligations in respect to employee superannuation entitlements.

12 Employee entitlements

2010		2011
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
<i>Current employee entitlements</i>		
3,731	Annual leave	3,874
193	Sick leave	381
852	Retirement and long-service leave	1,049
4,776	Total current portion	5,304
<i>Non-current employee entitlements</i>		
4,134	Retirement and long-service leave	4,292
4,134	Total non-current portion	4,292
8,910	Total employee entitlements	9,596

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

The department has used the actuarial models provided by the Treasury including the appropriate discount rate and salary inflation factor. The discount rate is based on New Zealand government bond data at 30 June 2011. The salary inflation factor has been determined after considering historical salary inflation patterns and after obtaining advice from an independent actuary.

If the discount rate were to differ by 1 percent from the department's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the liability would be an estimated \$319,605 lower (1 percent increase) or \$364,023 higher (1 percent decrease).

If the salary inflation factor were to differ by 1 percent from the department's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the liability would be an estimated \$371,974 higher (1 percent increase) or \$331,981 lower (1 percent decrease).

13 Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is the portion of operating revenue received which relates to future years. It will be recognised as income in the year when the services are provided.

14 Property, plant, and equipment

	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Computer hardware	Total
Cost	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July 2009	12,098	1,037	16,578	29,173
Additions	94	33	4,790	4,917
Disposals	-	(55)	(1,800)	(1,855)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-	-
Work in progress movements	226	-	94	320
Balance at 30 June 2010	12,418	1,015	19,662	33,095
Balance at 1 July 2010	12,418	1,015	19,662	33,095
Additions	1,623	165	2,929	4,717
Disposals	(178)	(67)	(5,612)	(5,857)
Reclassification of asset classes	380	-	171	551
Work in progress movements	(371)	-	(55)	(426)
Balance at 30 June 2011	13,872	1,113	17,095	32,080
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 July 2009	5,974	812	8,763	15,549
Depreciation expense	958	134	4,169	5,261
Eliminate on disposal	-	(51)	(1,714)	(1,765)
Balance at 30 June 2010	6,932	895	11,218	19,045
Balance at 1 July 2010	6,932	895	11,218	19,045
Depreciation expense	1,013	85	4,827	5,925
Eliminate on disposal	(83)	(59)	(4,658)	(4,800)
Reclassification of asset classes	212	-	(45)	167
Balance at 30 June 2011	8,074	921	11,342	20,337

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Table continued

	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Computer hardware	Total
Cost	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>Carrying amounts</i>				
At 1 July 2009	6,124	225	7,815	14,164
At 30 June and 1 July 2010	5,486	120	8,444	14,050
At 30 June 2011	5,798	192	5,753	11,743

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and include work in progress relating to furniture and fittings \$nil (2010: \$370,923) and computer hardware \$308,349 (2010: \$361,882).

There are no restrictions over the title of Statistics New Zealand's property, plant, and equipment. No items of property, plant, and equipment are pledged as security for liabilities.

15 Intangible assets

	Software	Internally generated assets	Total
Cost	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July 2009	5,874	39,657	45,531
Additions	1,172	6,030	7,202
Disposals	-	(127)	(127)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-
Work in progress movements	179	(1,148)	(969)
Balance at 30 June 2010	7,225	44,412	51,637
Balance at 1 July 2010	7,225	44,412	51,637
Additions	941	3,497	4,438
Disposals	(1,430)	(224)	(1,654)
Reclassification of asset classes	2,398	(2,949)	(551)
Work in progress movements	(179)	2,094	1,915
Balance at 30 June 2011	8,955	46,830	55,785
<i>Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses</i>			
Balance at 1 July 2009	3,982	23,399	27,381
Amortisation expense	703	3,774	4,477
Eliminate on disposal	-	(88)	(88)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	4,685	27,085	31,770

Table continued on next page

Table continued

	Software	Internally generated assets	Total
Cost	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July 2010	4,685	27,085	31,770
Amortisation expense	849	4,288	5,137
Eliminate on disposal	(1,419)	(215)	(1,634)
Reclassification of asset classes	1,586	(1,753)	(167)
Impairment losses	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	5,701	29,405	35,106
Carrying amounts			
At 1 July 2009	1,892	16,258	18,150
At 30 June and 1 July 2010	2,540	17,327	19,867
At 30 June 2011	3,254	17,425	20,679

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and include work in progress relating to software \$nil (2010: \$179,360) and internally generated assets of \$5,173,812 (2010: \$3,080,320).

There are no restrictions over the title of the Statistics New Zealand's intangible assets. No intangible assets are pledged as security for liabilities.

16 Taxpayers' funds

2010 Actual	2011 Actual
\$000	\$000
General funds	
50,262	50,262
742	(187)
-	-
(742)	(1,466)
50,262	48,609

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

2010 Actual		2011 Actual
\$000		\$000
742	Net operating (deficit)/surplus	(187)
	<i>Add/(less) non-cash items:</i>	
9,738	Depreciation and amortisation	11,062
(280)	Increase/(decrease) in non-current employee entitlements	158
-	Increase/(decrease) in non-current provisions	(359)
9,738	Total non-cash items	10,861
	<i>Add/(less) working capital movements:</i>	
116	Decrease/(increase) in debtors and receivables	(153)
(6)	Decrease/(increase) in advances and prepayments	(449)
1,043	Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	(2,445)
(370)	Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	(1,260)
(359)	Increase/(decrease) in Provision – creditor Crown	13,887
-	Increase/(decrease) in current provisions	-
-	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	528
(50)	Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	567
374	Net working capital movements	10,675
	<i>Add/(less) investing activity items:</i>	
554	(Gain)/loss on reduction of work in progress	-
82	(Gain)/loss on sale of fixed assets	1,073
11,490	Net cash flows from operating activities	22,422

18 Related-party transactions and key management personnel

Related-party transactions

All related-party transactions have been entered into on an arms' length basis.

Statistics New Zealand is a wholly-owned entity of the Crown.

Significant transactions with government-related entities

Statistics New Zealand has been provided with funding from the Crown of \$124.516 million (2010 \$95.009 million) for specific purposes as set out in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant government appropriations.

Collectively, but not individually, significant, transactions with government-related entities

In conducting its activities, Statistics New Zealand is required to pay various taxes and levies (such as GST, FBT, PAYE, and ACC levies) to the Crown and entities related to the Crown. The payment of these taxes and levies, other than income tax, is based on the standard terms and conditions that apply to all tax and levy payers. As a Government Department, Statistics New Zealand is exempt from paying income tax.

Statistics New Zealand purchases goods and services from entities controlled, significantly influenced, or jointly controlled by the Crown. Purchases from these government-related entities for the year ended 30 June 2011 totalled \$5.895 million (2010 \$6.163 million). These purchases included the purchase of information and services from agencies such as the Ministry of Economic Development, State Services Commission, Accident Compensation Corporation, Meridian Energy, Genesis Energy, and New Zealand Post, and payments to the Government Superannuation Fund and The Treasury (capital charge).

Statistics New Zealand sells services to entities controlled, significantly influenced, or jointly controlled by the Crown. Sales to these government-related entities for the year ended 30 June 2011 totalled \$7.555 million (2010 \$7.256 million). These sales included the undertaking of surveys and the provision of customised information services, which were provided to agencies including the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Te Puni Kokiri, Ministry of Economic Development, and the Department of Labour. Revenue was also received from the State Services Commission for the reimbursement of superannuation costs.

Key management personnel compensation

2010 Actual		2011 Actual
\$000		\$000
1,703	Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,764
-	- Post-employment benefits	-
-	- Other long-term benefits	-
156	Termination benefits	-
1,859	Total key management personnel compensation	1,764

Key management personnel are the Government Statistician and the seven members of the Senior Management Team which forms the Board.

19 Events after the balance sheet date

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

20 Financial instruments

Financial instrument categories

The carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities in each of the NZ IAS 39 categories are as follows:

2010 Actual		2011 Actual
\$000		\$000
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
32,581	Cash and cash equivalents	43,619
886	Debtors and other receivables	1,041
33,467	Total loans and receivables	44,660
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
6,624	Creditors and other payables	4,179

Financial instrument risks

Statistics New Zealand's activities expose it to a variety of credit risk and liquidity risks. The department 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 the department, causing the department to incur a loss. In the normal course of its business, credit risk arises from debtors and deposits with banks.

The department is only permitted to deposit funds with Westpac, a registered bank, and enter into foreign exchange forward contracts with the New Zealand Debt Management Office. These entities have high credit ratings. For its other financial instruments, the department does not have significant concentrations of credit risk.

The department's maximum credit 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 the department will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. In meeting its liquidity requirements, the department

closely monitors its forecast cash requirements with expected cash drawdowns from the New Zealand Debt Management Office. The department maintains a target level of available cash to meet liquidity requirements. The table below analyses the department's financial liabilities 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.

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
	\$000	\$000	\$000
2010			
Creditors and other payables (note 9)	6,624	-	-
2011			
Creditors and other payables (note 9)	4,719	-	-

21 Capital management

The department's capital is its equity (or taxpayers' funds), which comprise general funds and revaluation reserves. Equity is represented by net assets.

The department manages its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings prudently. The department'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 1989.

The objective of managing the department's equity is to ensure that the department effectively achieves its goals and objectives for which it has been established, while remaining a going concern.

22 Explanations of major variances against budget

Explanations for major variances from the department's budgeted figures in the Information Supporting the Estimates (Main Estimates) are detailed below.

The Main Estimates did not include any of the financial effects that arose due to the Christchurch earthquakes, meaning the impact of the earthquakes is the most significant driver of variances.

Statement of comprehensive income

Revenue Crown

Revenue Crown was \$10.637 million lower than budgeted. The 2011 Census was deferred as a result of the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake, therefore this variance relates to the portion of revenue not recognised following this deferral.

Revenue other

Other revenue earned was \$1.375 million less than budgeted, mainly due to third party funded activities which did not eventuate during the year.

Personnel

Personnel costs were \$12.531 million lower than budgeted due to the deferral of the March 2011 Census, and two post-censal surveys, as a result of the February 2011 Christchurch earthquake.

Loss of disposal of non-current assets

The loss on disposal of non-current assets of \$1.077 million was a non-budgeted item, which primarily relates to the write-off of assets damaged in the Christchurch earthquakes during 2010/11.

Statement of financial position

Property, plant, and equipment

The carrying value of property, plant, and equipment was \$7.181 million lower than budgeted, as the Main Estimates assume capital expenditure up to the level appropriated. However, Statistics New Zealand's capital investment programme was constrained by insufficient operating expenditure being available to fund the additional depreciation associated with capital investment up to the appropriated level. In addition, the financial effects of the assets written off due to the Christchurch earthquakes were not budgeted for.

4 Publications released in 2010/11

The following is an indicative list of Statistics New Zealand's publications for 2010/11.

Statistical releases, reports, and papers (number published, if more than one)

Accommodation Survey (12)

Agricultural Production Statistics: June 2010 (final)

Agricultural Production Statistics: June 2010 (provisional)

Alcohol Available for Consumption: Year ended December 2010

Annual Enterprise Survey: 2009 financial year (provisional)

Annual Local Authority Financial Statistics: Year ended June 2009

Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (5)

Births and Deaths (4)

Building Consents Issued (12)

Business Operations Survey: 2010

Capital Goods Price Index (4)

Cohort Life Tables

Consumers Price Index (4)

Criminal Conviction and Sentencing Statistics: 2009 (calendar year)

Criminal Conviction and Sentencing Statistics: 2010 – tables

Crown Research Institute Statistics: Year ended 30 June 2010

Demographic Trends: 2010

Digital boundaries annual update: 2011

District health tables (3)

Dwelling and household estimates (4)

Economic Survey of Manufacturing (4)

Electronic Card Transactions (11)

Energy Use Survey: Industrial and trade sectors 2009

Father Figures: 2010

Food Price Index (12)

Gross Domestic Product (3)

Household Economic Survey: Year ended June 2010

Household Labour Force Survey Estimated Working-age Population (4)

Household Labour Force Survey (4)

Information and Communication Technology Supply Survey: 2009/10

Injury Statistics – Work-related Claims: 2009

International Travel and Migration (12)
International Visitor Arrivals (12)
Internet Service Providers Survey: June 2009
Labour Cost Index (All Labour Costs)
Labour Cost Index (Salary and Wage Rates) (4)
Linked Employee-Employer Data (4)
Linked Employer-Employee Data: March 2009 year
Local Authority Statistics (4)
Longitudinal Immigration Survey: New Zealand – Wave 3, 2009
Māori Population Estimates: At 30 June 1991–2010
Marriages, Civil Unions, and Divorces: Year ended December 2010
National Accounts: Year ended March 2010
National Population Estimates (4)
New Zealand Abridged Life Table: 2008–10 (Provisional)
New Zealand Business Demography Statistics: At February 2010
New Zealand in Profile: 2011
New Zealand Income Survey: June 2010 quarter
Overseas Merchandise Trade (12)
Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices) (4)
Overseas Trade Indexes (Volumes) (4)
Producers Price Index (4)
Productivity Statistics: 1978–2010
Quarterly Employment Survey (4)
Recorded Crime Statistics: 2009/10
Recorded Crime Statistics: 2010 calendar year
Research and Development in New Zealand: 2010
Research and Development Survey: 2010
Retail Trade Survey (9)
Screen Industry in New Zealand: 2009
Screen Industry Survey: 2009/10
Streetlink update (8)
Student Loans and Allowances: 2009
Subnational Ethnic Population Projections: 2006 (base)–2021 update
Subnational Family and Household Projections: 2006 (base)–2031 update
Subnational Population Estimates by Age and Sex: At 30 June 2010
Subnational Population Estimates: At 30 June 2010
Tourism Satellite Account: 2010

Value of Building Work Put in Place (4)

Wholesale Trade Survey (2)

Work Stoppages (4)

Newsletters

Business Performance Newsletter

Census Advisory

Community Statistics Newsletter

Expert Data Users News

Price Index News

The Source

StatsNews

StatZing!

Publications rescheduled to be published in the 2011/12 financial year

Abortions: Year ended December 2011

District Health Tables: March 2011

Environmental Account – Water Physical Stock Account: 1995–2011

Gross Domestic Product: March 2011 quarter

Māori Population Estimates: Mean year Ended 31 December 2010

New Zealand Abridged Life Table: 2007–10 (final)



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