

Annual report

of Statistics New Zealand

for the year ended **30 June 2013**



Annual report of Statistics New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2013

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 2013.



Liz MacPherson

Chief Executive and Government Statistician

29 August 2013



Chief Executive's overview

Ēhara taku toa i te toa takitahi, engari he toa takitini.

My strength is not that of a single person or entity, but the collective drive of us all.¹

Nau mai, haere mai ki tenei rīpoata o Tatauranga Aotearoa ō te tau nei. Welcome to Statistics New Zealand's Annual Report.

This year is the International Year of Statistics (Statistics 2013) and we are one of more than 2,000 organisations worldwide celebrating this special occasion. It provides a good framework to celebrate another year of progress and positive change within Statistics New Zealand. The organisation has successfully delivered on two fronts – advancing Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū (Stats 2020), our vision for the future, and supplying our scheduled official statistical outputs that continue to help New Zealand grow and prosper.

As I'm new to the organisation, my reflections on our achievements over the past 12 months are very fresh. For most of this time, our organisation was led by Geoff Bascand, Chief Executive and Government Statistician until May 2013. Geoff's leadership is reflected throughout these pages, as is his dedication and commitment to guiding the organisation towards a sustainable future. More recently, Dallas Welch has been the Acting Chief Executive and Government Statistician, and has maintained the momentum, providing sound guidance and a steady hand.

I trust that this Annual Report shows that Statistics New Zealand has made good progress and will continue to do so in the coming year as I settle into my role as Chief Executive and Government Statistician.

Statistics New Zealand has an important role in leading the country's Official Statistics System (OSS). This year we led a project to refocus Government funding from supporting low-priority statistics to refocus on the development of unfunded high priority (known as Tier 1) statistics. This will help ensure statistics essential to central government decision-making can be developed and produced.

Our increasing external focus continues to develop and this is demonstrated by our active leadership of, and contribution to, a number of cross-government initiatives highlighted in the report. I am committed to building this further.

Millions of New Zealanders trust us with their information, and we do everything necessary to protect it. New Zealanders also rely on us to produce quality statistics with the information they supply us. We are mindful of the confidence they have in us to help tell the country's story. This year, we released a huge volume of statistics, and worked hard to find more ways to increase the value of the data, and make it useful and relevant to people.

One of our most visible projects during the year was the country's 33rd national census. The 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, held on 5 March 2013, was the first census since 2006. The statistics behind staging the government's largest data collection activity during the year were impressive: 7,500 people delivered 6.4 million census forms to 1.8 million homes. This year's high online-response rate of 35 percent indicates that New Zealanders are ready to embrace new ways of completing official surveys. The first information from the 2013 Census will be released on 3 December 2013. The results are eagerly anticipated and we are confident they will be well utilised by central and local government, the media, Māori, business, and the wider public to help inform policy decisions and enable evidence based decision-making.

¹ This whakatauki refers to the contributions to a particular initiative or project that benefits the whole of the community.

This was the second year of progress in transforming Statistics New Zealand to ensure we are a national statistics office that is fit for the future. Statistics 2020 will enable us to better meet the needs of our customers and deliver more value to New Zealand from official statistics. As we move towards our future vision, it is important we shift our organisational culture and capability so we have a firm base to operate from and a commitment to, and understanding of, our shared vision. This year we made good progress in developing our people capability, including on how to be responsive to Māori, which will play a significant ongoing role in our ability to transform.

Like most organisations, Statistics New Zealand has faced challenges in the past year. For example, it is undoubtedly becoming more difficult to collect information from businesses and individuals. Managing the tension between privacy and maximising use of individual data will be an ongoing challenge. Maintaining the momentum with our whole-of-organisation transformation programme has, and will continue to require, our focus to ensure that the benefits will be realised.

But as this report shows, we continue to progress. While our organisation makes numbers count, it's our staff that produce the numbers. I want to acknowledge our staff in this introduction, because the achievements this report highlights are a direct result of the efforts our staff have made over the last 12 months.

Next year, 2013/14, I look forward to seeing our staff and our organisation embrace the opportunities and challenges we will face to deliver better public services. I am fully confident our progress towards transformation, our commitment to customers and cross-government initiatives, and our ongoing delivery of high value information to New Zealand will endure.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Liz MacPherson', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Liz MacPherson

Chief Executive and Government Statistician

29 August 2013



1 What shaped our year

This chapter highlights eight aspects of our culture and work that have shaped the way Statistics New Zealand has performed over the year:

- [2013 Census of Population and Dwellings](#)
- [Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū progress](#)
- [Effectiveness for Māori strategy](#)
- [Purchase advice and Tier 1 statistics](#)
- [Cross-government initiatives](#)
- [Our response to the Christchurch earthquake recovery](#)
- [The International Year of Statistics](#)
- [Our statistical releases.](#)

2013 Census of Population and Dwellings

The 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings, New Zealand's 33rd national census, was held on 5 March 2013. It was the largest activity undertaken by a government department in 2013. We employed about 7,500 people to deliver 6.4 million census forms to 1.8 million homes. The delivery and collection of census forms from all households in New Zealand takes at least 550,000 working hours. Our contact centre managed nearly 40,000 phone calls from respondents on census day alone.

Just under 2 million census forms were completed online. This is about 35 percent of all census forms that were filled out, which was our target. This is a great improvement from 2006, where barely 7 percent of forms were completed online. At its peak, our online system processed 130,000 forms an hour, or more than 2,000 per minute. The uptake of the online option in the 2013 Census makes New Zealand a world leader in online census collection.

With the census collection phase complete and data processing underway, we are looking forward to releasing the first census information for seven years on 3 December 2013. From December, we will also start to fulfil customised data requests, and progressively publish results from the census on our website.

Before the December release, census data will first be used to calculate the number of general and Māori electorates. We will announce the revised number of electorates on 7 October 2013.

We are currently exploring options for the next census and beyond. Our aim is to make the best use of all available data and to take advantage of new technologies. No decisions have been made yet, but Statistics New Zealand will report back to the Government later this year and provide advice on future options, including the shape and timing of the next census.

Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū progress

The 2012/13 year was the second year of Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū (Stats 2020), which outlines our vision for the future. It is our long-term transformation programme that requires a shift in how we deliver outputs, lead the Official Statistics System (OSS), and nurture our organisation's culture and capability. This will ensure we are a national statistics office that is fit for the future. Stats 2020 will allow us to more effectively and efficiently meet our customers' needs (including Māori and iwi information needs), and obtain greater value from the Government's investment in official statistics.

This year we continued migrating our information technology legacy systems onto more sustainable and standardised platforms. We also further developed our people capability, which is a key foundation for our future transformation. We introduced NZ.Stat as the new way of accessing statistics and creating tables online, and further enhanced our leadership of the OSS by developing a proposal for shared services to be used across OSS partners.

Figure 1 shows the pathway we will take to achieve the Stats 2020 vision.

Figure 1

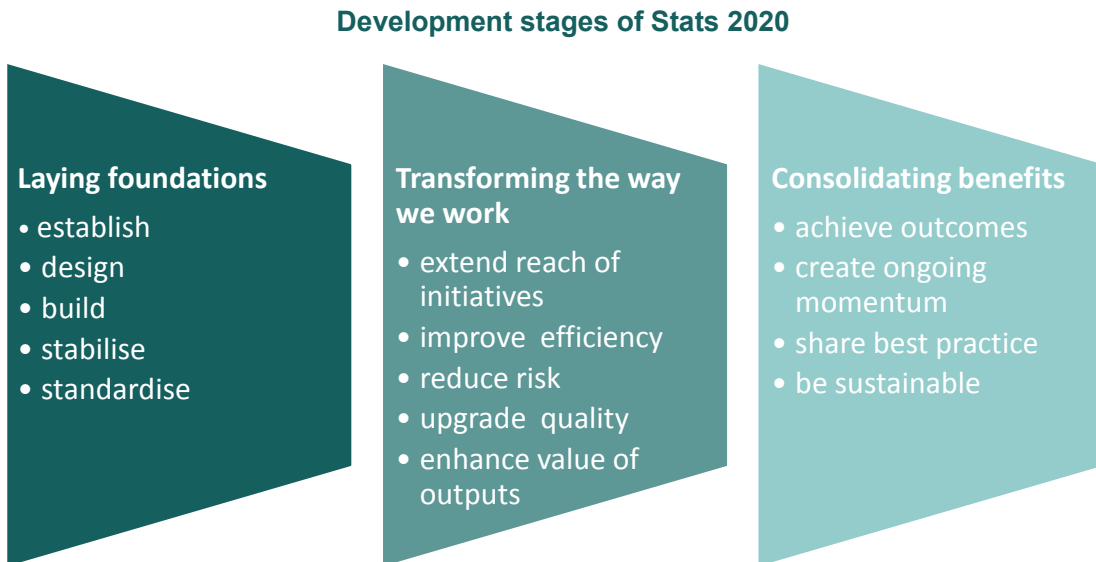


Figure 2 illustrates the four strategic priorities we have set to help us achieve the visions of Stats 2020.

Figure 2



Chapter 3, Progress against our strategic priorities, outlines the progress we made throughout the year on each strategic priority.

Effectiveness for Māori strategy

We are committed to recognising the uniqueness accorded Māori as tangata whenua, in keeping with the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Effectiveness for Māori Strategy (EfMS) is the framework that shapes our commitments to meeting Māori information needs across the four strategic priorities of Stats 2020.

The outcome sought from the EfMS is an OSS that is effective for Māori. This outcome will be achieved through:

- decision-making in the OSS being well-informed about, and responsive to, Māori and their statistical needs and interests
- high quality official statistics that are relevant to Māori users and prospective users
- Māori understanding the value of official statistics and accessing and using them to inform their own debates, research, and decision-making.

We influence the OSS through our leadership role to achieve the outcomes of the EfMS.

Key achievements during the year that contributed to our organisational responsiveness to Māori include the following.

- The Federation of Māori Authorities received another release of official statistical data relevant to members as part of the Agriculture Survey releases. This work received recognition as a finalist in the IPANZ Awards 2013.
- Te Kupenga, formerly known as the Māori Social Survey, went out for collection in the field as a post-census survey.
- The Collections Strategy team researched the experience of Māori respondents to help improve the response rates of Māori to surveys.
- We launched Te Waharoa, a web-based directory that leads to information of interest about and for Māori from social surveys across the OSS.
- We identified key Māori experts and cultural topic areas and sought their views on the Environment Domain Plan. This resulted in a Māori perspective reflected across all topic areas and a separate Māori topic.
- We agreed to participate in the whole of government Te Hiku o Te Ika Social Development and Wellbeing Accord. This enables us to contribute to iwi in a post-Treaty settlement environment.
- We translated *New Zealand in Profile: 2013* into te reo Māori (*Te Āhua o Aotearoa: 2013*) – the first of the series to be published in te reo.
- Representatives from the Independent Māori Statutory Board (IMSB) met with us in June 2013 to begin a mutually beneficial professional relationship. The IMSB was established in 2010 when Auckland Council was created. It represents both mana whenua (Māori with ancestral ties in Tamaki Makarau) and mataaweka (Māori that live in Auckland that have ancestral ties outside Tamaki Makarau). The IMSB needs Auckland-level data as a basis for its advocacy to change outcomes for Māori. It sees us as a critical partner for providing advice and access to data, and is keen to use our resources.

During 2012/13, we also made good progress in supporting staff as they built their capability to understand te ao Māori in order to better respond to Māori information needs. We developed a Core Leadership Behaviour, 'Responsiveness to Māori' to be introduced into our performance management for all staff. We also introduced a Tikanga Policy (Māori Protocols) and guidelines for the organisation so that Māori protocols are used consistently for the benefit of Māori stakeholders.

The Statistics New Zealand Internal Responsiveness to Māori Forum established a way of influencing consistent responses to Māori across all business groups, and co-ordinating and reporting on progress in this work.

Purchase advice and Tier 1 statistics

The Government Statistician provides purchase advice to Treasury and the Ministers of Finance and Treasury each year as a contribution to the Budget process. This aims to ensure that the Government's investment in official statistics is effective and efficient. For Budget 2013, the focus of purchase advice was on identifying resources that could be reallocated from low priority statistical spending to fund the development of unfunded Tier 1 statistics.

Tier 1 statistics are New Zealand's most important official statistics. Cabinet agreed to the revised Tier 1 statistics list in June 2012. At that time they noted that a number of Tier 1 statistics had indicative development and ongoing costs that were unable to be covered within existing appropriations. The purchase advice process for Budget 2013 identified \$900,000 in Vote Statistics that could be made available for reprioritisation. This was allocated to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment to fund the development of housing affordability Tier 1 statistics starting in 2013/14.

Cross-government initiatives

Contribution to Better Public Services

The Better Public Services (BPS) programme is one of the Government's four priorities for this term. Focusing on delivering better public services within tight financial constraints, 10 specific results have been identified, set across five result areas. Statistics New Zealand is well connected to the BPS programme and has actively contributed in a number of ways.

We are one of the nine lead agencies for Result Area 9: Business Facing Services (RA9). We have a member on the cross-agency steering committee and on the RA9 management group, and two senior advisers seconded to the BPS programme team at the Ministry of Business, Employment and Innovation. We advised on the implications for the use of administrative data and survey collection activity from the introduction of the NZ Business Number.

We continue to advise on the measurement of all result areas.

Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017

We contributed to the development of the *Government ICT Strategy and Action Plan to 2017* in collaboration with key people from across the public sector. This new direction for Government ICT was agreed to by Cabinet in June 2013.

The implementation of the strategy and action plan will have implications for Statistics New Zealand and the OSS. This is particularly the case with data dissemination, information management, and assurance elements. We have indicated that we will actively participate in implementing the strategy and action plan, and have begun work identifying the resources and capability needed.

Privacy

At the end of 2012, we were asked to lead the cross-government Privacy Leadership Programme of work, which aims to lift public sector performance in privacy management. An all-of-government approach is needed for managing privacy. Public sector agencies have a shared responsibility to protect people's information.

The Privacy Leadership Programme established two groups: the Privacy Working Group and the Privacy Leadership Forum, both with membership from across the state sector. The forum has focused on providing the opportunity to discuss privacy at a governance level, while the working group developed practical resources and approaches.

In being asked to lead the Privacy Leadership Programme, we were recognised as a best practice agency, protecting the privacy, security, and confidentiality of personal information. Given the large quantities of personal information we hold, this is a responsibility we take very seriously.

Our response to the Christchurch earthquake recovery

Our main office in central Christchurch (Dollan House) was officially reopened by the Minister of Statistics, Hon Maurice Williamson, on 19 July 2012. With the return to Dollan House, our focus shifted to two key areas. The first was continuing to support our staff as they worked through the many personal challenges that living in Christchurch still brings. The second was contributing to the delivery of the Government's fourth priority of supporting the rebuilding of Christchurch.

We were active members of the Canterbury Government Leaders Group and joined other agencies in Christchurch in the Public Sector Organisational Resilience team. Membership in these groups allows us to maximise opportunities to contribute to providing effective government services in Christchurch and building and maintaining a resilient workforce.

Specific actions we took to provide key information to inform the Christchurch rebuild included:

- continue producing the Christchurch Retail Trade Indicator
- identifying building consents related to repair or replacement of earthquake-damaged buildings
- prioritising work on the Canterbury 2013 Census information
- updating population projections (in the absence of a census).

The International Year of Statistics

Statistics New Zealand is one of more than 2,000 organisations worldwide participating in the International Year of Statistics 2013 (Statistics2013).

Statistics2013 is an international celebration and recognition of the contributions of statistical science. The goals of Statistics2013 include:

- increasing public awareness of the power and impact of statistics on all aspects of society
- nurturing statistics as a profession, especially among young people
- promoting creativity and development in the sciences of probability and statistics.

We planned a series of events throughout 2013 to promote the importance of statistics to business and government customers, the media, policy makers, Māori, employers, students, and ordinary New Zealanders.

Our statistical releases

Our scheduled information releases continued to be widely utilised, with some of the most high-profile including Gross Domestic Product, Consumers Price Index, the Household Labour Force Survey, and the Balance of Payments releases.

To increase awareness and use of official statistics, we published a range of releases and articles with a new focus on previously released data, or with fresh analysis. These included:

- population-based interpretation of the Olympic Games medals table
- infographics, eg the cost of Christmas dinner, and electronic gadgets in the CPI (see figure 3)
- New Zealand's population reaching an estimated 4,444,444 on 1 November 2012
- a range of social and population statistics on time spent caring for children, loneliness, and perceptions of housing quality.

We also focused on awareness of statistics for Māori, through:

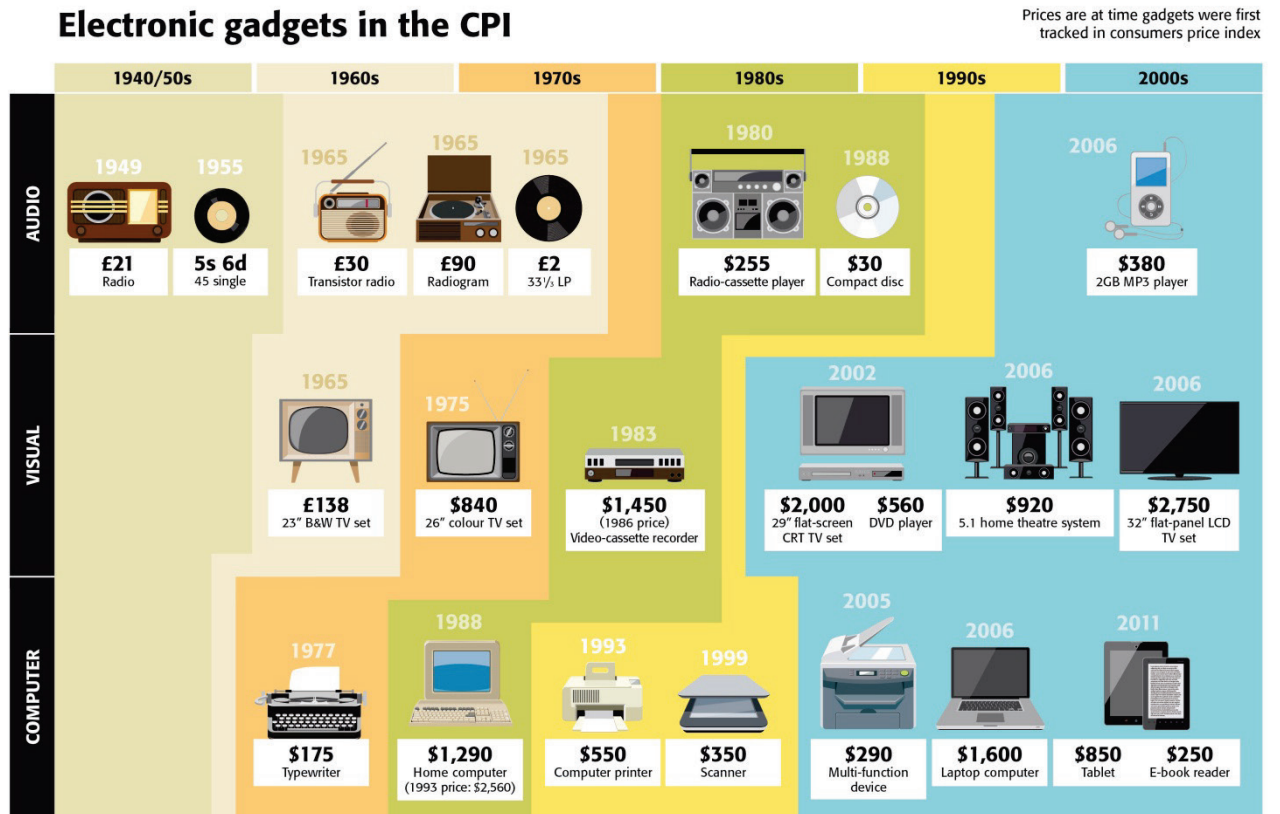
- the release of *New Zealand in Profile: 2013* in te reo Māori, *Te Āhua o Aotearoa: 2013*)
- greater visibility of Māori population estimates
- a feasibility study from Te Kupenga with information on whānau size.

To maintain confidence in statistics and trust in our approach, we consulted broadly on:

- New Zealand arrival and departure card information
- Census Transformation
- topics concerning the Consumers Price Index
- New Zealand Income Survey
- Local Authority Statistics.

Figure 3

Example of an infographic – Electronic gadgets in the CPI



2 Our outcome

This chapter evaluates our performance during 2012/13 against the overall outcome we are seeking, which is for official statistics to be increasingly used to inform decisions, and to monitor and understand the state and progress of New Zealand:

- Official Statistics System's outcome: An informed society using official statistics
- Statistics New Zealand's impact: New Zealand gets the statistical information it needs to grow and prosper
- Ministerial and Government priorities.

Figure 4 shows how our outcome of 'An informed society using official statistics' contributes to the Government's goal to grow the New Zealand economy.

Figure 4



Official statistics are the cornerstone of good government. They are the statistics produced by government from surveys, administrative data, and registration records that are, or can be, published. 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.

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

We will know we have achieved the outcome of an informed society using official statistics when more people use official statistics for decision-making, monitoring, and understanding the state and progress of New Zealand. By people, we mean the key client groups of ministers, central and local government, businesses, media, Māori, and the public.

A number of measures in the following two tables are based on the results of three surveys we have held to date on the use and trust in official statistics. We focused on the public as a key user group in the first survey held in 2010. In 2011, the second survey focused on government users. In 2012, the survey was carried out for businesses.

These surveys will be carried out on a cyclical basis every three years. The goal is to accumulate results covering all key user groups, and to demonstrate improved results for each group over time.

The progress we made towards the success of this outcome is summarised in table 1.

Table 1**Measuring success towards an informed society using official statistics**

Measure	Baseline	Progress in 2012/13
Increase in the number of users of official statistics.	64 percent of public respondents used statistics in some way.	Improve result when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.
	27 percent actively used New Zealand government statistics in the previous 12 months.	Improve result when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.
	59 percent of Māori respondents used statistics in some way.	Maintain results for Māori at similar levels as the total sample when Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.
	26 percent of Māori respondents actively used statistics. ²	
	44 percent of government worker respondents had used statistics in the previous 12 months. ³	Improve result when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers runs again in 2014/15.
60 percent of business respondents had accessed official statistics in the previous 12 months. ⁴	Improve result when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers runs again in 2014/15.	
Target: Improve results when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey is run again in three years.		
Maintain results for Māori at similar levels to the total sample.		

² From the 2010 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of public respondents.

³ From the 2011 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers.

⁴ From the 2012 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of business respondents. Note these figures are weighted but come from a relatively small sample of respondents.

Measure	Baseline	Progress in 2012/13
Increase the use of official statistics in central government decisions.	<p>Since 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 Shareholders Advisory Group • Savings Working Group • Tax Working Group. <p>Target: Identify and implement a method for monitoring the use of official statistics in central government decisions (in conjunction with Cabinet Office).</p>	<p>We continued to be represented in the user group developing the new system for submitting and accessing Cabinet papers. The project will improve the accessibility of the cabinet paper submission and consultation process.</p> <p>Projects are underway to enhance the understanding and use of official statistics in policy development work by government departments and agencies, and to develop performance measures to monitor the OSS using the framework already established.</p> <p>Our statistics were used for the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • joint agency project on foreign direct investment • Natural Resource Sector group • Building and Construction Productivity Partnership • minimum wage review • Better Public Services Programme Result indicators.
Ensure the right statistical information is produced by the OSS to better support decision-making and understanding.	The list of New Zealand's most important (Tier 1) statistics was reviewed in 2011.	<p>The Tier 1 list was agreed by Cabinet in June 2012. Over 2012/13 there has been ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the list.</p> <p>We submitted purchase advice for Budget 2013 in January 2013. It focused on identifying low priority statistical spending funding that could be reallocated for the development of unfunded Tier 1 statistics.</p>

Measure	Baseline	Progress in 2012/13
<p>Ensure the OSS functions efficiently and effectively.</p>	<p>The Government Statistician, supported by the OSS Chief Executives Steering Group, provided purchase advice to ministers about statistical investment and statistical priorities for departments, (including Statistics New Zealand).</p>	<p>Tier 1 statistics-producing agencies were involved in the purchase advice process. \$900,000 was reallocated from Vote Statistics to Vote Housing for the development of housing affordability statistics starting in 2013/14.</p>
	<p>Target: Obtain agreement on the implementation of the revised Tier 1 list, including the costings and development timeline.</p> <p>Provide annual purchase advice, to the satisfaction of the Minister.</p> <p>In 2011/12 we advised producers of official statistics as they requested, and published some statistics on our website on behalf of other agencies (Ministry of Justice, New Zealand Police).</p> <p>We are a member of the Open Data and Information Reuse working group, which advises Government on data accessibility and integration, and the dissemination and use of administrative data.</p> <p>Target: Increase advice to OSS partners to increase statistical capability, and progress exploration of potential shared infrastructure.</p> <p>Continue to contribute to making Government data more accessible, and identify options for further data integration and reuse.</p>	<p>In June 2013, we considered options for extending statistical services across the OSS and agreed to further develop services for data dissemination (NZ.Stat) and data integration (the Integrated Data Infrastructure) so that these services can be used by other government agencies, supporting good practice and efficiencies across government.</p> <p>Over the next year we will work with OSS partners to identify what other statistical services could be shared across the OSS in the future.</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand continues to support the Open Government Data and Information Re-use programme. In 2012/13, we issued best practice guidance to agencies considering release of high-value public data, presented case studies on the re-use of official statistics, and held seminars on release practices, confidentiality, and documentation of data.</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

Measure	Baseline	Progress in 2012/13
Increase in the number of users who report that government has the information they need.	96 percent of public respondents said government had the statistics they needed.	
	48 percent of public respondents reported government 'almost always' had the information they needed.	Increase the proportion of 'almost always' responses when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.
	48 percent of public respondents said government 'sometimes' had the information they needed. ⁵	
	41 percent of government workers said government departments 'almost always' had the information needed.	Increase the proportion of 'almost always' responses when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers runs again in 2014/15.
	50 percent of government workers said government departments 'sometimes' had the information needed. ⁶	
	33 percent of business respondents said government departments 'almost always' had the information needed.	Increase the proportion of 'almost always' responses when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of businesses runs again in 2015/16.
	56 percent of business respondents said government departments 'sometimes' had the information needed. ⁷	
Target: Maintain results at similar levels when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.		

⁵ From the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of public respondents.

⁶ From the 2011 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers.

⁷ From the 2012 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of business respondents. Note these figures are weighted but come from a relatively small sample of respondents.

Measure	Baseline	Progress in 2012/13
Increase in number of users who trust official statistics.	86 percent of public respondents trusted statistics produced by government (this level was higher than for all European countries and similar to Australia's).	Maintain or improve this result when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14. Maintain this high level of trust in relation to Europe and Australia.
	77 percent of Māori respondents (compared with 87 percent of non-Māori) trusted statistics produced by government. ⁸	Decrease the gap between Māori and total proportion of respondents when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.
	78 percent of government worker respondents trusted statistics produced by government. ⁹	Maintain or improve this rate in future surveys when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers runs again in 2014/15.
	57 percent of business respondents said they 'almost always' trust government statistics.	Increase the proportion of 'almost always' responses when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of businesses runs again in 2015/16.
	31 percent of business respondents said they 'sometimes' trust government statistics. ¹⁰	
	Target: Maintain or improve this rate in future surveys.	
	Maintain this high level of trust in relation to Europe and Australia.	
	Decrease the gap between Māori and total proportion of respondents.	

⁸ From the 2010 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of public respondents.

⁹ From the 2011 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers.

¹⁰ From the 2012 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of business respondents. Note these figures are weighted but come from a relatively small sample of respondents.

Measure	Baseline	Progress in 2012/13
Producers of Tier 1 statistics comply with the OSS's Principles and Protocols.	<p>Agencies that had not complied with aspects of the three protocols (as surveyed in the years up to and including 2009/10) had improved their practices.</p> <p>Producers of Tier 1 statistics evaluated themselves on a fourth protocol, Frameworks Standards and Classifications. They all complied, but at different levels, ranging from excellent to acceptable.</p> <p>Target: Producers of Tier 1 statistics comply with the Principles and Protocols.</p>	<p>We assessed agencies on protocol 6, Management, Documentation, and Preservation of Statistical Records. We prepared a summary of findings, on this and protocol 3, Respondent Management Assessment, for Advisory Committee on Official Statistics (ACOS) in late 2012.</p> <p>Where protocol 3 was concerned, all agencies who conduct surveys were assessed. All but one were found to have a policy on respondent management and most had some measure of respondent load. All agencies evaluate impact on respondents when making changes to their survey collections. Many agencies are looking for new ways to collect data while reducing respondent burden. Further work is necessary in 2013/14 to fully evaluate Element 8 participation by Māori.</p> <p>Where protocol 6 was concerned, the assessment found that, while the agencies interviewed have processes and procedures in place for managing much of their statistical data and documentation, few agencies have documented these and have policies in place. All agencies interviewed were looking for ways to improve the management and documentation of their data. All agencies were keen for us to provide further guidance on data management, documentation and preservation, including examples of quality policies, procedures, and templates.</p> <p>We also sent full reports on the assessment of protocols 3 and 6 to chief executives of agencies that produce Tier 1 statistics.</p>
Increase in number of people aware of official statistics.	<p>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>49 percent of Māori respondents (compared with 63 percent of non-Māori) said they were aware of our statistics.¹¹</p>	<p>Improve proportion of respondents who are aware of our statistics when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.</p> <p>Decrease the gap between Māori and total proportion of respondents when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.</p>

¹¹ From the 2010 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of public respondents.

Measure	Baseline	Progress in 2012/13
	In 2011, 70 percent of government worker respondents were aware of our statistics, while 23–48 percent were aware of statistics produced by other government departments. ¹²	Maintain or improve this rate when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers runs again in 2014/15.
	89 percent of business respondents were aware of statistics produced by Statistics New Zealand. ¹³	Maintain or improve this rate when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of businesses runs again in 2015/16.
	Target: Improve proportion of respondents who are aware of our statistics. Decrease the gap between Māori and total proportion of respondents.	
Increase in user satisfaction with accessibility of statistics.	87 percent of public respondents reported they found it 'very easy', or 'fairly easy', to find the statistics they wanted from government.	Maintain or improve this result when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.
	86 percent of Māori reported they found it 'very easy', or 'fairly easy', to find the statistics they wanted from government. ¹⁴	Maintain this level when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of the public runs again in 2013/14.
	50 percent of government worker respondents reported they found it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to find the statistics they wanted from government. ¹¹	Maintain or improve this rate when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers runs again in 2014/15.
	79 percent of businesses reported they found it 'very easy' or 'fairly easy' to find the New Zealand statistics they wanted. ¹²	Maintain or improve this rate when the Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of businesses runs again in 2015/16.
	Target: Maintain this level in future surveys.	

¹² From the 2011 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of government workers.

¹³ From the 2012 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of business respondents. Note these figures are weighted but come from a relatively small sample of respondents.

¹⁴ From the 2010 Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey of public respondents.

Ministerial and Government priorities

The Minister of Statistics identified the top priorities for us for 2012–14.

These priorities contribute to the Government's top four priorities:

1. Responsibly manage Government finances.
2. Build a more competitive and productive economy.
3. Deliver better public services to New Zealanders.
4. Rebuild Christchurch, New Zealand's second-biggest city.

Table 3 shows the link between the Minister's priorities and our strategic priorities, and the progress we've made so far against all the priorities during 2012/13.

Table 3

Measuring success towards achieving ministerial priorities and our strategic priorities

Ministerial priority	Statistics New Zealand strategic priority	Progress in 2012/13
Maximise the benefits from Government's investment in official statistics.	Lead the OSS so that it efficiently meets the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information.	The Government Statistician provided purchase advice on statistical investment as part of Budget 2013.
Successfully implement the Stats 2020 transformation programme.	Create a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation.	We achieved all critical central agency milestones on programme monitoring and reporting. We introduced a new role, Deputy Government Statistician Transformation, and a Transformation Programme Board to deliver the outcomes and benefits of the transformation programme.
Finalise an agreed list of New Zealand's most important statistics (known as Tier 1 statistics).	Lead the OSS so that it efficiently meets the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information.	The Tier 1 list was agreed by Cabinet in June 2012. During 2012/13 we monitored the implementation of 2012 Tier 1 list and reported quarterly progress to the Minister.
Build stakeholder confidence in key statistics.	Obtain more value from official statistics.	We published 279 statistical releases and reports, and issued only one correction of 'high' significance, and two of 'medium' significance.

Ministerial priority	Statistics New Zealand strategic priority	Progress in 2012/13
Improve access to government-held information and data.	Obtain more value from official statistics.	<p>We collaborated with Treasury and the Reserve Bank to maintain and update New Zealand's System of National Accounts. We introduced new international standards for gross domestic product and balance of payments statistics, and coordinated an independent review of the consumers price index.</p> <p>We extended the Household Production Platform to host data from the Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).</p> <p>We continued to have a leading role to the Open Government Data and Information Re-use programme to release high-value public data.</p> <p>We successfully progressed an amendment to the Statistics Act 1975 in August 2012 that allows wider access to microdata for bona fide research or statistical purposes in the public interest. The amendment allows, at the Government Statistician's discretion, access for researchers from non-government departments.</p> <p>Following the amendment to the Act, we launched a remote access to microdata service for researchers in June 2013.</p> <p>We published <i>New Zealand in Profile: 2013</i> in English and te reo Māori – <i>Te Ahua o Aotearoa: 2013</i> – in June 2012. We continued to use infographics to display data in a more interesting, simple, and user-friendly way.</p> <p>We launched NZ.Stat, our web tool that allows users to create their own tables from large datasets. NZ.Stat uses a platform managed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and is supplemented by an international user community.</p>

Ministerial priority	Statistics New Zealand strategic priority	Progress in 2012/13
<p>Planning and delivery of the 2013 Census and future census transformation.</p>	<p>Transform the way we deliver our statistics.</p>	<p>We successfully delivered the 2013 Census collection phase, including the Canterbury census strategy.</p> <p>The online census system processed 120,000 forms per hour at its peak. Online uptake will be close to the 35 percent target. The final total uptake will be confirmed in December 2013.</p> <p>During the year, we planned two post-census surveys, Te Kupenga (formerly known as the Māori Social Survey) and the Disability Survey. Te Kupenga went into the field in June 2013, and the Disability Survey went into the field in July 2013.</p> <p>As part of the Transforming Census Strategy, we trialled a mail-out process in a South Island town during the 2013 Census with a view to reducing costs of delivering and collecting forms. Investigations continue into alternative ways of producing small area population and socio-demographic statistics in the long term including considering the frequency of the census and exploring the feasibility of a census based on administrative data.</p>
<p>Reinstate Statistics New Zealand's Christchurch operations.</p>	<p>Create a responsive, customer-focused, influential, sustainable organisation.</p>	<p>Our main office in central Christchurch (Dollan House) was officially reopened by the Minister of Statistics, Hon Maurice Williamson, on 19 July 2012.</p>

3 Progress against our strategic priorities

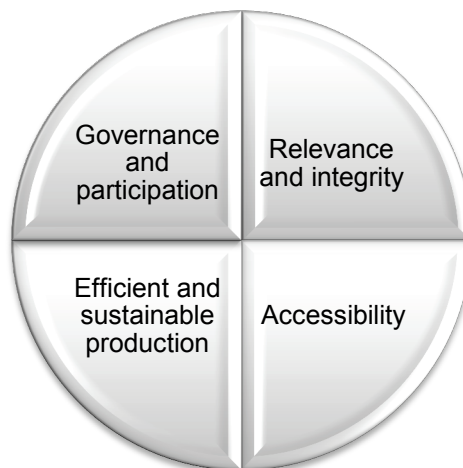
This chapter outlines our progress towards achieving our four strategic priorities:

1. Lead the Official Statistics System (OSS) so that it efficiently meets 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
4. Create a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation.

1. Lead the Official Statistics System so that it efficiently meets the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information

Figure 5

Focus areas for strategic priority 1



What we aimed to achieve

Governance and participation

By encouraging effective participation from all producers of official statistics and fostering a sense of collective ownership, we aimed to lead the OSS towards efficiently meeting the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information. This includes the ongoing process of becoming well-informed and responsive to Māori statistical needs and interests, and negotiating with Māori to determine what statistics are most appropriate for them.

Relevance and integrity

Official statistics must be relevant to current and prospective customers such as central and local government, Māori, media, business and the wider community to be of maximum value to New Zealand. We aimed to use resources to produce statistics that are needed the most.

Accessibility

We looked to develop common dissemination tools and make statistical information produced by government departments widely available. We aimed to build understanding and skills amongst individuals, businesses, Māori, and government to access and use official statistics as this is where their value lies.

Efficient and sustainable production

It is important that the official statistics system uses its resources effectively and that our OSS partners produce statistics in a timely, efficient, and cost-effective way. By investigating opportunities for shared infrastructure and facilitating the development of producer capability, we aimed to lead an efficient and sustainable statistics system.

To support this strategic priority we aim to:

- lead the OSS through strong governance and coordination, develop and oversee the implementation of a strategic plan, and ensure the Statistics Act 1975 provides an appropriate legislative framework
- regularly review the list of Tier 1 statistics, provide statistical advice to Ministers and the Government, and promote common classifications and methodologies in the design and development process of official statistics
- investigate opportunities for sharing infrastructure, using administrative data, reducing respondent burden, and developing producer capability.

What we achieved

Here is an outline of the progress we made during 2012/13 with our initiatives for leading the OSS. The initiatives and progress are grouped by the following four areas of focus and their respective objectives:

- [governance and participation](#)
- [relevance and integrity](#)
- [accessibility](#)
- [efficient and sustainable production](#).

Governance and participation

Objective for this area of focus:

- lead the OSS to achieve collective ownership of, participation in, and improved performance of the system.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>OSS governance system: develop and maintain strong governance, coordination, and advisory structures for the OSS.</p>	<p>The Advisory Committee of Official Statistics (ACOS) adopted a framework of the key elements of an effective and efficient OSS and focused on achieving greater value from the use of statistics. We supported ACOS in having agendas which are now strategically focused on key issues for government, and will increasingly involve other partners from across the OSS. This enables ACOS to provide relevant and timely advice to the Minister and Government after meetings on current issues.</p> <p>In addition, the ACOS annual report is now structured around the framework to include indicators and commentary. This better illustrates to the Minister and Government how the system is performing, what the committee's contribution is to the OSS, and the OSS's outcome of 'An informed society using official statistics'.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>OSS participation: build relationships with producers and users to foster participation in the OSS.</p>	<p>We participate in a number of <u>cross-government initiatives</u>. Under our direction, OSS agencies are continuing to actively participate in project-specific activities. This includes the Census Transformation Interagency Advisory Group, the implementation of the Tier 1 statistics list, and providing annual purchase advice to ministers about statistical investment and statistical priorities for departments. Planning is underway for increased focus on OSS collaboration in 2013/14.</p>
<p>Health of the OSS: establish a monitoring framework and provide advice on the health of the system.</p>	<p>We provided updated information on the health of the system to ACOS. This enabled ACOS to provide a targeted report on the OSS in their annual report.</p>
<p>Statistics Act 1975 review: ensure that the Statistics Act 1975 provides an appropriate legislative framework for the OSS and 21st century.</p>	<p>We progressed a number of technical amendments to the Statistics Act 1975 in the lead up to a full review of the Act. The amendment, included in the Statutes Amendment Bill 2012, will enable the Government Statistician to waive the obligation on respondents to answer some selected sensitive questions.</p> <p>As of 30 June 2013, this amendment was before the House, with two additional amendments awaiting inclusion in the Statutes Amendment Bill 2013. The first would rectify a technical breach of the Act in relation to longitudinal survey practice. The second would extend the ability of the Government Statistician to share business information in the form of email addresses and telephone numbers, as well as additional classification information (relating to sector, type of business, and region) for statistical purposes.</p> <p>We will lead the full review, to ensure an appropriate legislative framework for the OSS and 21st century. The review is due to begin in 2014. The Bill is expected to be in force by the end of the 2013 calendar year.</p>
<p>OSS strategic plan: lead the development of a strategic plan for the OSS and oversee its implementation.</p>	<p>We have not progressed the strategic plan, due to a lack of resourcing and focus on other priorities. It will be on the work programme for 2013/14.</p>
<p>Implement our stakeholder relationship strategy: to make us fully engaged and effective in the policy environment.</p>	<p>We refocused our approach to strategic external engagement. Building on work started in previous reporting periods, we designed and began implementing a Strategic Stakeholder Engagement (SSE) programme to help strengthen our partnership and customer focus with external agencies. The aim is to engage with priority stakeholders to help us respond to their needs and strengthen New Zealand's statistics system.</p>

Relevance and integrity

First objective for this area of focus:

- ensure that the right statistical information is produced by the OSS to better support decision-making and understanding.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Tier 1 review: lead regular reviews of New Zealand's most important statistics and develop a plan to produce these. Inform purchase advice to ministers about statistical investment and statistical priorities for departments, including Statistics New Zealand.</p>	<p>We continued monitoring the implementation of the 2012 Tier 1 list and reporting our findings quarterly to the Minister, see Statistical (purchase) advice below.</p> <p>The next five-yearly review of the list of Tier 1 statistics is due to be reported to Cabinet by 30 June 2017.</p>
<p>Statistical (purchase) advice: provide annual purchase advice to ministers about statistical investment and statistical priorities for government departments, including Statistics New Zealand. Provide advice, evidence, and indicators in developing Cabinet papers. The Tier 1 list and domain planning will inform this advice by identifying gaps that exist in official statistics. We will work in association with our OSS partners to prioritise investment and fill the gaps.</p>	<p>In January 2013 we submitted purchase advice to the government for Budget 2013.</p> <p>See table 3 – Measuring Progress against our Strategic Priorities for more on the link between the Minister's priorities and our strategy priorities, and the progress we have made so far against all the priorities during 2012/13.</p> <p>We worked with Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment to agree an approach and funding for developing quarterly regional GDP statistics.</p>
<p>Domain planning: lead reviews of statistics within sectors of government to identify high priority statistical needs and topics of common interest among agencies.</p>	<p>We started working on a domain planning framework that will help agencies when they prepare future domain plans.</p> <p>We worked with the Ministry for the Environment and the Department of Conservation on the <i>Environment domain plan 2013</i> during the year. It was released on 4 July 2013. The plan highlights the strengths and gaps in the official information about New Zealand's environment, reflects a Māori perspective, and makes suggestions for improving it. It describes over 150 aspirational initiatives that aim to improve official information and guide decisions about commissioning and managing environmental statistics.</p> <p>We also consulted the public on the draft Population Domain Plan. The plan was developed by a working group covering a range of key stakeholders. We received a number of submissions on the proposed initiatives and principal recommendations. We are now in the process of finalising the plan and expect to release it in the first half of 2013/14.</p>

Relevance and integrity

Second objective for this area of focus:

- secure the ongoing production of population and social statistics.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Continue the programme of Population and Social Statistics: ongoing investment has been secured to continue this programme after 2015. This will ensure the continued provision of population and social statistics, which are vital for the efficient allocation of resources to improve social and economic outcomes.</p>	<p>We have continued our development and leadership of official social statistics. Key examples this year include working with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • border agencies to redesign and implement an improved departure card • MBIE and ACC to redevelop measures of fatal injuries after concerns were identified with the existing measures • the Ministry of Justice and the NZ Police over the regular release of their data. <p>We are on track to deliver post-census surveys and our continued measure of social well-being.</p>

Relevance and integrity

Third objective for this area of focus:

- work with partners to ensure that official statistics are trustworthy and authoritative.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Common standards, classifications, and methodologies: improve the ability of users to link statistics across government departments, by promoting common classifications and methodologies in the design/development process.</p>	<p>We updated a number of classifications and standards to keep them current and increase the desired use of common classifications and standards.</p> <p>We worked with the Australian Bureau of Statistics to retain comparable and international alignment between our two countries. New Zealand government departments have also been involved in maintaining our classifications and standards. This enhances knowledge of methodologies and classifications of our statistics and further increases the potential uptake across government and other New Zealand users.</p> <p>We continued work on a new classification management system which will improve access to our classifications and support improved maintenance with a greater potential for involvement from external parties.</p>

Accessibility

Objective for this area of focus:

- lead the OSS to achieve collective ownership of, participation in, and improved performance of the system.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>OSS dissemination standards: develop a stronger common approach to releasing statistics across government.</p>	<p>We supported the Open Government programme by providing written guidance and OSS seminars on release practices, metadata and documentation, and confidentiality.</p> <p>We continued to work with Tier 1 producers to support adherence to the Tier 1 Release Practices Protocol.</p>
<p>Dissemination tools: investigate the potential for common dissemination tools (including the Statisphere website).</p>	<p>We continued to develop NZ.Stat and worked with other government agencies to enable wider use of the tool by them, supporting improved release practices across government, and providing a better service to users of the Government's statistical information.</p> <p>We began investigating options for the future of Statisphere (www.statisphere.govt.nz).</p>
<p>User capability: build understanding and skills to access and use official statistics.</p>	<p>We worked with members of the OSS to improve user capability. In collaboration with other OSS members, we developed classifications and guidelines; introduced training and development opportunities, including the Certificate of Official Statistics; and established a geospatial community with particularly active involvement in the New Zealand Geospatial Office Geospatial Steering Committee. Through these projects we are improving the understanding and skills necessary to use official statistics.</p>

Efficient and sustainable production

Objective for this area of focus:

- ensure that the OSS functions effectively and efficiently.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Shared infrastructure: investigate opportunities to share infrastructure across the OSS.</p>	<p>As New Zealand's main producer of official statistics, we continued to share statistical infrastructure and services with other government departments. This included sharing statistical classifications and frameworks and data dissemination infrastructure; providing data integration for statistical purposes; and making our data archive available for others to use. For example, the Ministry of Justice, the NZ Police, and the Ministry of Transport used NZ.Stat to release statistical data. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice used the data archive to preserve their statistical data. A number of agencies provided data in 2012/13 to the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) to support statistical analyses. We paved the way to work with other agencies in 2013/14 to identify which services will be of most interest to others, and to extend use of NZ.Stat and the IDI across the OSS.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Administrative data: promote the effective use of administrative records as a key data source.</p>	<p>We completed the Administrative Data Strategy, which will help us take full advantage of existing and future opportunities for using administrative data to produce official statistics.</p>
<p>Reducing respondent burden: develop and implement a plan to reduce respondent burden across the OSS.</p>	<p>We revised down our respondent load thresholds for businesses in October 2012. This resulted in lowered load thresholds for individual businesses, meaning less involvement for them in our surveys than before. This change has almost doubled the number of businesses receiving relief from one or more surveys during the year.</p> <p>We ran the annual self-assessment of Tier 1 statistics producers which focused on adherence to the respondent management protocol and identified several issues that we will factor into a strategy to reduce burden across the OSS. These included a need to adopt a consistent way of measuring respondent load across the OSS, a need to review the current Survey Notification System as a means of monitoring burden, and a need to improve engagement with Māori respondents.</p>
<p>OSS producer capability: facilitate development of OSS producer capability.</p>	<p>Our Statistical Education team helped provide the Certificate of Official Statistics and Honours paper and delivered a significant number of OSS seminars, aimed at supporting the development of producers, as well as users of official statistics. We set up a pilot group of interested government departments to test how existing training can be shared to effectively increase the statistical capability growth of OSS partners.</p>

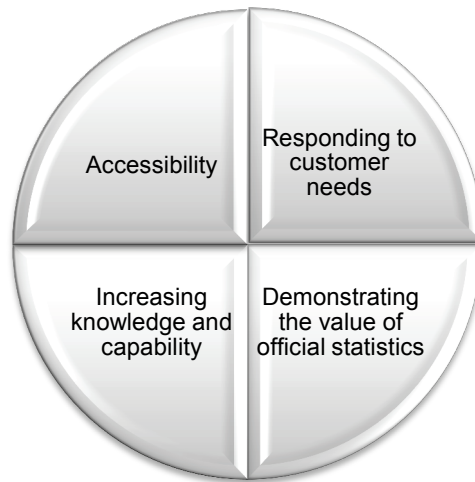
Measuring success

Our progress towards achieving our desired impact and outcome through the strategic priority 'Leading the Official Statistics System so that it efficiently meets the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information' is demonstrated through the quantity, quality, and cost measures outlined in Output class 1: Coordination of government statistical activities, in the Statement of Service Performance, official statistics multi-class output appropriation.

2. Obtain more value from official statistics

Figure 6

Focus areas for strategic priority 2



What we aimed to achieve

Accessibility

We wanted New Zealanders to become aware of the importance, relevance, and integrity of official statistics. Our objective was to increase the use, and reuse, of statistics by government, media, and Māori, and to provide greater access to microdata.

Responding to customer needs

We aimed to understand as much as we could about our customers and their requirements, so we can deliver the right statistics in the right way to priority groups. We wanted people to be able to access data, commentary, supporting information, and publications using the tools and access methods that best meet their needs and capability.

Demonstrating the value of official statistics

We aimed to raise people's awareness of the benefits of using statistics by increased promotion of the value and availability of statistics. We wanted to present statistical information in formats that are easy to understand and that would reach a broad audience. We also wanted to promote Statistics New Zealand's brand within the OSS and increase brand awareness with key customers.

Increasing knowledge and capability

To get the most value from official statistics, our customers need to have the right knowledge and skills. With an ever-increasing amount of data produced internationally, it is vital that people know how to make the best use of the information available to them. We aimed to improve their capability through training and education.

To support this strategic priority we aimed to:

- define a standard suite of dissemination services; develop operational policy for data reuse; implement search and access tools to enable statistics users; and expand access to microdata
- establish our market intelligence capability; develop a tool to capture and analyse output from stakeholder discussions; and establish benchmarking for value obtained

- tell stories using official statistics; develop our analysis and interpretation capability; and increase user awareness of statistics and the uptake of statistical releases by the media
- improve the capability of customers, with an initial focus on government, the media, and key Māori stakeholders.

What we achieved

Here is an outline of the progress we made during 2012/13 with our initiatives for obtaining more value from official statistics. The initiatives are grouped by the following four areas of focus, with their respective objectives:

- accessibility
- responding to customer needs
- demonstrating the value of official statistics
- increasing knowledge and capability.

Accessibility

Objective for this area of focus:

- increase accessibility, and therefore use and reuse of data, by developing channels to reach users and potential users, and by implementing new approaches to address known usage gaps.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Dissemination approaches: define a revised and standard suite of dissemination tools and services for Statistics New Zealand; review and promote protocols and standards for dissemination.</p>	<p>We began work on defining customer segments. The next step is to assess the current suite of products and services against customer needs.</p> <p>The development of our first online yearbook, the <i>New Zealand Official Yearbook 2012</i> (released on 4 July 2013), gave us the opportunity to apply our article product guidelines. These guidelines were created to help us tell engaging, accessible stories about statistics that appeal to a wide audience.</p> <p>NZ.Stat, our free, user-friendly way of accessing and using statistics, was launched on our website in December 2012. This new dissemination platform uses software provided by the OECD, which is also used by other international statistical agencies.</p> <p>We reviewed several key dissemination policies, standards, and procedures. As part of the ongoing contribution to open data, we shared our style manual, graphical and table standards, and release, error, and revisions policies with other agencies.</p> <p>We continued to implement a plain English programme. This has resulted in the <u>2013 WriteMark award for Best Plain English Document – Public sector/NGO</u> for 'How to tell a story using statistics'.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Reuse: develop operational policy for data reuse, including issues relating to confidentiality, data integrity, and coherence; establish the technical mechanisms to facilitate/enable reuse; explore opportunities to develop statistical resources, using Statistics New Zealand's data, that are able to be used for wider cross-government policy development and research.</p>	<p>We published <u>open data case studies</u> on the reuse of official statistics data on www.ict.govt.nz.</p> <p>We started working with Land Information New Zealand to develop a coherent and coordinated approach to dissemination of certain government data. This work is in its early stages.</p> <p>We added seven administrative and survey datasets to the IDI, increasing its usefulness for research and statistical purposes. Thirty research projects were conducted by government departments in 2012/13 using the IDI in the Statistics New Zealand Data Lab.</p>
<p>Data management and infrastructure: develop and implement a common data management strategy for Statistics New Zealand, including reuse; develop the statistical and technical infrastructure required to support a common data management strategy; develop supporting policies, standards, and processes for applying common infrastructure; ensure the systematic archiving of statistical data.</p>	<p>The Data Management for Dissemination Strategy was developed and approved in 2012. We are continuing to implement recommendations to guide how we manage our data dissemination.</p> <p>We also developed a new product that will be launched in August 2013 to enhance accessibility of our data. DataInfo+ is an online resource that provides in-depth information about our statistics. DataInfo+ will allow users to search and browse for information about our data (statistical metadata). It will enable customers to make connections across our statistical activities by linking surveys that use the same methods or concepts, and explore the background and technical details of our statistics.</p>
<p>Search and access tools: implement tools to enable users to search for, access, and manipulate data / information (eg search engine, machine-to-machine data transfer, and geospatial search tools).</p>	<p>We implemented the first stage of a Google search on the Statistics New Zealand website.</p>
<p>Access to microdata: clarify requirements and streamline processes for researchers applying for access; expand microdata access using methods and channels that meet user needs and expectations; provide centralised microdata access services for all OSS microdata.</p>	<p>In June 2013, we launched secure remote access to our microdata for researchers, following amendments made to the Statistics Act 1975 in August 2012.</p> <p>We upgraded the IT environment for the Data Lab facilities in each office.</p> <p>We ran two successful forums for researchers to share information and gain feedback from our customers. We also ran a researcher survey that indicated good levels of satisfaction with our Data Lab service.</p> <p>During the year, we continued to improve the information available on our website for researchers interested in applying for access to microdata. A paper was prepared, which discusses strategic directions for a long-term approach to managing microdata access.</p>

Responding to customer needs

Objective for this area of focus:

- build the mechanisms to capture one view of Statistics New Zealand's customers, and ensure the organisation has an ongoing understanding of current and future customer needs and the mechanisms to respond to them.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Market intelligence: establish Statistics New Zealand's market intelligence capability; form a market intelligence team to analyse, understand, and distribute market data to the rest of Statistics New Zealand.</p>	<p>The market intelligence capability project completed its research phase during 2012. Following an independent review, the project was closed due to the broader organisational thinking about customer responsiveness that was happening. The work that was completed is now contributing to the Dissemination Approaches Programme. This programme will include planning to understand and address customer needs and to oversee projects and pieces of work to align our suite of products and services.</p>
<p>CRM database: develop a tool to capture and analyse output from stakeholder management activity.</p>	<p>We have not progressed this initiative but it will remain on the work programme for 2013/14.</p>
<p>Benchmarking value: establish benchmarking for value obtained by customers' use of official statistics.</p>	<p>We started work on our benchmarking.</p>

Demonstrating the value of official statistics

Objective for this area of focus:

- raise awareness of the benefits of using statistics by increased promotion of the value and availability of statistics.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Telling stories using official statistics: present statistical information in easy to understand forms.</p>	<p>In December 2012, we released 'dynamic charts' on our website. These allow customers to customise their view of our graphs to better meet their needs. The graphs can also be embedded and reused on other websites.</p> <p>Our Interactive Population Pyramid for New Zealand shows New Zealand's changing age-sex distribution over time. It provides an insight into New Zealand's population history and what our future may look like.</p> <p>We developed and distributed more visual data via infographics that were used on our website and provided to traditional and new media (see chapter 6, Publications released in 2012/13).</p>
<p>Analysis and interpretation: confirm Statistics New Zealand's role in areas of analysis and interpretation, and develop Statistics New Zealand's analysis and interpretation capability.</p>	<p>We completed research on the levels of analysis and interpretation different customer groups need from Statistics New Zealand. Guidelines for the analysis and interpretation of statistical data were also completed for implementation next year.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>National statistics office identity: scope and implement Statistics New Zealand's brand within an OSS brand.</p>	<p>Highlighting the integrity, credibility, trust, and confidence of official statistics underpins the active management and expression of the Statistics New Zealand brand. We applied various tactics to build trust and confidence in official statistics through our role as a national statistics office. These included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiling the Government Statistician as a credible, independent expert, through media articles and information for international audiences on the Statistics2013 website (www.statistics2013.org). • Focusing on delivering capability and building awareness through engagement activities targeting the public sector, media, and business. These were led by our Client Services and Liaison and Statistical Education teams, with support from the Strategic Communications team. One example was our hosting of an external engagement event in June 2013 entitled <u>The economics of change</u>. This event allowed us to gather together a range of external experts to discuss topical statistical issues. • Promoting Statistics New Zealand through international engagement with other national statistics offices, bicultural meetings, international meetings, workshops, and attending conferences.
<p>Increasing awareness: increasing user awareness of what statistics are available, how to access them, and how to use them; increase the profile of official statistics and uptake of statistical release by media; identify and use key influencers to broaden awareness and value of statistics.</p>	<p>Customer awareness has increased with over 2 million visits to our website (www.stats.govt.nz) in 2012/13, an increase of over 40 percent from the previous year. We achieved this by more effective promotion; better search engine optimisation; making the site more accessible via mobile devices; growing a social media following; more interesting and understandable presentation of statistics for non-experts; and new dissemination tools such as NZ.Stat and the Interactive Population Pyramid.</p> <p>Senior Statistics New Zealand staff wrote opinion-style articles for major newspapers, highlighting the importance and breadth of official statistics.</p> <p>We issued approximately 20 media releases (some with accompanying infographics) highlighting interesting statistical information – often leveraging off events such as the Olympic Games, Christmas, and Matariki.</p> <p>We successfully repackaged information previously used in Statistics New Zealand publications to make it accessible to a wider audience. As part of ensuring that household survey data is being used effectively, a number of analytical reports were prepared and released on a range of topics. These drew on several sources of data. These included using Time Use Survey data to illustrate new ways of examining the way parenting burdens are shared, using GSS data to examine the incidence of loneliness across age groups and using GSS data to examine perceptions of housing quality. All these reports were well picked up by the media.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
	<p>We developed specific information for the media to help them interpret and analyse key statistics. This information included regional factsheets about regional gross domestic product and information briefings on the Balance of Payments releases.</p> <p>We visited journalism schools and newsrooms, to provide information on statistics and the support available from Statistics New Zealand.</p> <p>We used social media (in particular, Facebook and Twitter) to highlight the ongoing value of statistical information. Better coordination between traditional and new media has also allowed us to reach a wider audience.</p>

Increasing knowledge and capability

Objective for this area of focus:

- increase customer capability to understand and use statistics by making statistics real and meaningful to New Zealanders.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Improve our customer capability: form partnerships with training / education providers to upskill Statistics New Zealand priority customers, with an initial focus on government, the media, and key Māori stakeholders.</p>	<p>The Statistical Education team continued to progress initiatives to build statistical capability within our organisation as well as in the wider OSS community. We compiled training resources and established a system that makes training more accessible. We are part-way through developing a number of e-learning / blended learning tools to both enhance and create greater access to statistical training as well as making it available to a wider audience.</p> <p>We continued to have a strong relationship with the New Zealand School of Government through the Associate Professor of Official Statistics, currently an employee of Statistics New Zealand.</p> <p>We initiated closer ties with the Australian Bureau of Statistics, sharing resources and information. We established a pilot group of interested government departments to test the sharing of existing training.</p>

Measuring success towards obtaining more value from official statistics

Our progress towards achieving our desired impact and outcome through the strategic priority 'Obtaining more value from official statistics' is demonstrated through the quantity, quality, and cost measures outlined in our [Statement of Service Performance](#).

3. Transform the way we deliver our statistics

Figure 7

Focus areas for strategic priority 3



What we aimed to achieve

Relevant statistics

For Statistics New Zealand to achieve the desired outcome of an informed society using official statistics, it is paramount that we ensure the statistics we deliver are relevant. The statistics we produce must meet our customers' needs, be robust, and have integrity; and we must deliver the right statistics to the right level of quality.

Standardisation

Standardisation and commonality of our processes within our organisation is critical to moving towards a stable environment and lowering the cost of subsequent innovations. We aimed to respond quickly to changes and to minimise respondent burden by having commonality in our processes and systems. In addition, we aimed to collect information once using common classifications and standards and share it across government for statistical purposes. This would allow us to release timely statistical products to the public.

Administrative data

We wanted to explore the opportunities presented by the wealth of administrative data captured across government, seeking to reduce duplication, increase utilisation, and improve collective effectiveness. We aimed to manage the impact of direct collection on respondents and to demonstrate efficiency and innovation through the reuse of data that has been previously captured.

Business improvement

Continuous improvement is essential for our organisation to be sustainable and self-regenerating.

To support this strategic priority we aimed to:

- develop and implement a statistical maintenance programme to ensure ongoing relevance, and continue to improve production efficiency and reduce compliance costs of existing statistical outputs
- develop common platforms, methods, processes, and tools that lower the costs of production, improve system flexibility and resilience, and lower production risk

- develop the use of administrative data and put in place policies and standards for administrative data and data reuse
- lower the cost of collecting data and increase efficiency through ongoing business improvement.

What we achieved

Here is an outline of the progress we made during 2012/13 with our initiatives for transforming the way we deliver our statistics. The initiatives are grouped by the following four areas of focus, with their respective objectives:

- relevant statistics
- standardisation
- administrative data
- business improvement.

Relevant statistics

First objective for this area of focus:

- ensure that we produce the right statistical information to support decision-making and understanding.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Research and planning: maintain a continuous research programme assessing the current and future information needs of users – to set directions and inform decision-making.</p>	<p>We began work on a domain planning framework that will guide agencies when they prepare domain plans. Once the framework is finalised, an agreed list of domain plans for development will be recommended which will inform the five-yearly review of the list of Tier 1 statistics.</p> <p>We convened the 2013 Consumer Price Index Advisory Committee.</p>
<p>Applying prioritisation frameworks: use the OSS prioritisation framework to shape internal Statistics New Zealand decision-making about outputs.</p>	<p>See <u>Purchase advice and Tier 1 statistics</u> and <u>Statistical (Purchase) Advice</u>.</p>
<p>Responsiveness to Māori: implement an integrated programme to ensure outputs about and for Māori are relevant in the post-treaty settlement environment, including participation in cross-government initiatives.</p>	<p>We further reviewed the uses of the 2002 draft Māori Statistical Framework (MSF). It offers a prioritised and integrated approach to providing information for and about Māori across the OSS.</p> <p>We agreed that the MSF should be finalised and aligned to other relevant frameworks developed since 2002, such as the Sustainable Development Framework. We also agreed to implement the MSF across the OSS.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Statistical maintenance: develop and implement a statistical maintenance programme for priority outputs, to ensure ongoing relevance.</p>	<p>The Statistical Infrastructure (SI) Programme was successfully established. It includes projects with the shared goal of improving the relevance of our statistical infrastructure, to ensure that our collections remain relevant, operate efficiently, and produce consistent and accurate outputs. Key projects included the Administrative Data Roadmap, Managing Statistical Data Quality, Statistical Architecture, Statistical Toolbox, Research Priorities and Integrated Planning, Classifications Review, and the Statistical Redevelopment Project.</p> <p>The Statistical Redevelopment Project (formerly Statistical Maintenance) was established to manage infrastructure investment. It is a contestable funding stream for maintenance, redevelopment, and investigative projects across the statistical areas.</p> <p>We set up the project process, ran it, and created a prioritised list for investment. We then used that list to get an agreed work programme and we put that into the organisation's overall work programme.</p>

Relevant statistics

Second objective for this area of focus:

- ensure that official statistics produced by Statistics New Zealand are trustworthy and authoritative.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Continue to deliver the current suites of New Zealand's population and social statistics programme: long-term funding has been secured to continue providing these important statistics, and complete modernisation measures to improve production and efficiency and reduce compliance costs.</p>	<p>This funding has given assurance and stability for the ongoing development of official social statistics. During the course of this year we made significant progress on both dimensions of the social statistics element of Stats 2020. These were moving surveys onto the new household survey processing platform which is being built and rationalising content across the surveys so that our underlying methodologies can be more standard.</p> <p>The questionnaires used to collect information on income, wealth, and general well-being are nearing the completion of their redevelopment. This will enable them to be combined with each other where appropriate and for questions on specific detail to be shifted in and out seamlessly. The development of the underlying standard processing system has now reached the point where it can be used in a prototype form for the New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS) and for the post-censal surveys.</p> <p>The result of this is that a very large production load has been handled efficiently. At the start of this 2013/14 financial year, the three post-censal surveys, the NZGSS, and the full Household Income and Expenditure survey were simultaneously in operation, without this creating the problems for capability that would have existed in a less standard environment.</p>

Standardisation

Objectives for this area of focus:

- lower costs of production
- lower costs of making changes to the statistical portfolio
- improved production system flexibility and resilience
- lower production risk.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Definition and management of clusters: finalise the optimal standardisation units across the delivery functions; complete statistical architecture, and develop and implement associated governance and accountability structures.</p>	<p>We confirmed the platforms we've developed will be suitable for statistical outputs that were previously grouped as 'clusters'.</p> <p>We established a process for reviewing the appropriateness of the platforms in future.</p>
<p>Common platforms, methods, processes, and tools: develop and implement common platforms, methods, processes, and tools for delivery.</p>	<p>We developed common platforms, eg the Micro-economic Platform and the Household Processing Platform. The latter will be used to process the HLFS, our biggest regular social survey. This will reduce production risk for this important output.</p> <p>We began scoping and developing common methods, processes, and tools for storing, analysing, and processing data under the SI programme. As part of the Review of Architectures Clusters and Statistical Model project, we began work on a standardisation matrix for the Micro-economic Platform and the Household Processing Platform.</p>
<p>Common statistical infrastructure: design, integrate, and implement the shared infrastructure that clusters will use.</p>	<p>We established the SI programme that coordinates and drives research and investment in statistical infrastructure. We established a contestable process for identifying, prioritising, and allocating funding for infrastructure investment across the business.</p> <p>We funded a range of research, review, and redevelopment projects that will help ensure our collections remain relevant, operate efficiently, and produce consistent and accurate information.</p>

Administrative data

Objective for this area of focus:

- minimise respondent burden by employing administrative data as the first source, supplemented by direct collection where necessary.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Effective use of administrative data: develop an integrated programme to increase administrative data use, and reuse of all data sources for outputs and statistical infrastructure.</p>	<p>Within the SI programme we maintained a database of programmed investments, which included investigations happening or planned (from 2012 to 2020) for increasing the use of administrative data in economic and social statistics.</p> <p>We established the Administrative Data Community of Practice, an organisation-wide staff network that continues to share knowledge and experiences associated with the use of administrative data.</p>
<p>Policy and standards for administrative data and data reuse in Statistics New Zealand: develop policy, principles, and standards for administrative data and data management, to enable greater use of administrative data within Statistics New Zealand and across the OSS.</p>	<p>We reviewed our policy framework for administrative data. The report highlighted areas for consideration and made recommendations for improving the internal policy framework.</p> <p>We strengthened standard practice for confidentiality of economic and social data to support the increasing use of administrative data, and in particular developing confidentiality rules for linked administrative datasets.</p>
<p>Being an administrative data-first statistics office: implement the methodological and organisational-level changes needed for the move from a survey-based to an administrative-based statistical agency.</p>	<p>We completed the Administrative Data Strategy, which will help us to take full advantage of existing and future opportunities for using administrative data to produce official statistics. Examples of progress we have already made in achieving this goal include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The integration of more government administrative datasets into the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) including data from the Ministry of Justice and Department of Corrections, among others. • Changing the collection method for the Annual Enterprise Survey so that data for small and medium businesses in selected industries will be collected from Inland Revenue data rather than being surveyed directly. This is part of an ongoing programme of work to increase administrative data usage for this large survey. • Using an address list (based on NZ Post and Terralink data) for modernising the collection process in the census of population and dwellings. This was tested in a South Island district during the 2013 Census to better understand the quality of the administrative address sources.

Business improvement

Objectives for this area of focus:

- lower the cost of collecting data.
- increase efficiency through ongoing business improvement.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Transforming data collection: transform our collection functions to ensure a sustainable and efficient supply of data for Statistics New Zealand outputs.</p>	<p>The Transform Collections Programme includes interim initiatives to maximise benefits from existing systems while developing a future collections platform. This year we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • migrated more surveys to Contact CRM, including 34 of our 42 business surveys • developed a model for how we can transform the way we collect data • drafted a respondent-experience strategy • completed the first phase of the future collections platform for the HLFS • identified requirements for handheld devices that could be used for collecting prices data and shortlisted potential vendors • worked on other initiatives, such as software to improve the management of information and new processes for collecting administrative data.
<p>Continuous improvement: implement and embed a culture of continuous improvement, to enhance efficiency and effectiveness for delivery in Statistics New Zealand.</p>	<p>We established the Business Efficiency Team to help business groups bridge the gap between planned efficiency gains and strategic goals.</p> <p>We held 21 pilot courses and workshops to look at appropriate methods and tools to embed continuous improvement culture. We trained close to 15 percent of staff in continuous improvement tools under the Kaizen method.</p> <p>We helped business units map their processes, document key procedures, standardise tasks, and develop a visual management approach.</p> <p>We started implementing the Strengthening Field Collections Leadership initiative in November 2012. This change management process involved implementing the 2012 pilot of local area leadership nationally, centralising survey administration functions, strengthening respondent management, and realigning team leader responsibilities.</p>

Measuring success towards transforming the way we deliver our statistics

Our progress towards achieving our desired impact and outcome through the strategic priority 'Transforming the way we deliver our statistics' is demonstrated through the quantity, quality, and cost measures outlined in the Statement of Service Performance, see:

- Output class 2: population, social, and labour force statistical information services
- Output class 3: economic and business statistical information services
- 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings multi-year appropriation.

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

Figure 8

Focus areas for strategic priority 4



What we aimed to achieve

Governance

We aimed to build strong leadership internally and externally and have robust governance functions, to ensure that we are thinking system first, looking outwards, and improving business sustainability.

People

We aimed to attract, develop, and retain staff with the skills and experience needed to undertake change and operate in a new environment. We need staff who will engage others across the OSS, and use their skills and knowledge to gain customer insight to ensure we produce the right information in a timely manner.

Technology

We aimed to have current technology that is efficient and fit for purpose. We rely on technology to deliver, store, and improve our statistics. We have invested people, time, and money to ensure our technology environment remains responsive, relevant, and is a foundation to a sustainable organisation.

Business intelligence and performance

We aimed to have quality information that is essential for monitoring and reporting our activity and results. This enables effective and timely decision-making to improve the performance of our organisation.

To support this strategic priority we aimed to:

- complete legacy mitigation of information technology platforms and databases; continue to develop current technology platforms and review the IT strategy to ensure on-going relevance; and ensure appropriate capital investment that fits with long-term plans
- review and update operational policies; develop processes and systems to provide integrated business intelligence; and implement integrated business planning.

What we achieved

Here is an outline of the progress we made during 2012/13 with our initiatives for creating a responsive, customer-focused, influential, and sustainable organisation. The initiatives are grouped by the following four areas of focus, with their respective objectives:

- governance
- people
- technology
- business intelligence and performance.

Governance

Objectives for this area of focus:

- strong leadership internally and externally to ensure success of Stats 2020
- strengthen leadership skills within the organisation, ensure effective ongoing governance for Stats 2020, and review organisational design
- continue to develop strategies to grow and challenge existing staff, and ensure that our organisation is competitive in the marketplace
- ability to recover from the serious effects of the Canterbury earthquakes
- ensure our statistical systems, frameworks, methods, and supporting technology and people are informed by, and reflect, international best practice
- influence the shape of the global statistical system and support countries (particularly developing countries) in their efforts to strengthen their national statistical systems.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Leadership: strengthen leadership skills within Statistics New Zealand.</p>	<p>We defined our plan for developing leadership at all levels.</p> <p>Our leadership development approach built on the Leadership Accountability Framework and the Leadership Behavioural Framework, which provided the foundation for initiatives such as leadership development, talent management, succession planning, performance management, and attracting staff.</p> <p>We won the 2012 Institute of Public Administration New Zealand Gen-i Public Sector Excellence award for Improving Performance through Leadership Excellence with our 'Leading from where you are' initiative. Through this initiative, we support leadership by tailored development activity and an organisation-wide coaching programme.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū governance: ensure effective ongoing governance for Stats 2020.</p>	<p>We established 11 major pieces of work within the Transformation Programme and set up steering committees.</p> <p>We reviewed the governance of the Transformation Programme and implemented recommendations. The two key changes have been to establish a full-time Deputy Government Statistician, Transformation to oversee the programme; and to replace the six portfolio committees with one Transformation Programme Board.</p> <p>We continued to report externally to central agencies on a monthly and quarterly basis on our progress with the programme. All central agency monitored milestones have been completed.</p>
<p>Organisational design: review organisational design to ensure it is aligned with the new work environment.</p>	<p>We began initial work to consider possible approaches to organisation design. This will be developed further in 2013/14 to plan for the transition of the organisation structure, functions, and roles.</p>
<p>Reshape Christchurch operations: continue the 'outstanding' response to the earthquakes, both in meeting the needs of affected staff and in maintaining the core work from Christchurch, as noted by the Performance Improvement Framework review published in October 2011.</p>	<p>We focused on supporting our staff as they worked through the many personal challenges that living in Christchurch still brings.</p> <p>Specific actions we took to provide key information to inform the Christchurch rebuild included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuing to produce the Christchurch Retail Trade Indicator • identifying building consents related to repair or replacement of earthquake damaged buildings • prioritising work on the Canterbury 2013 Census information • updating population projections (in the absence of a census).
<p>Leadership from lessons learned: apply and share the lessons learnt from the earthquakes with other government agencies; move back to our repaired building.</p>	<p>Statistics New Zealand is a member of both the Christchurch Government Leaders Group and the Public Sector Organisational Resilience team. Both provide opportunities to share and learn from experiences across Christchurch agencies and to support the rebuild of Christchurch.</p> <p>Christchurch staff moved back into Dollan House in late May 2012. The building was officially reopened by Hon Maurice Williamson, Minister of Statistics in July 2012. The staff have thrived since being back in one building with the new layout and technology creating a safe, efficient workplace that also supports effective communication.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Build strong relationships with other government departments and statistical offices.</p>	<p>We are internationally positioned alongside other national statistical offices and as a member of international agencies that help to shape people's lives, communities, and countries around the world. Our relationships with agencies like the OECD and the United Nations (UN) have strengthened over previous years so that we are often invited to participate in improving statistical standards and developing capability at an international and regional level.</p> <p>Highlights of our work with international agencies included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exploring the methods used to derive productivity measures, and helping with policy interpretation of New Zealand's productivity performance • expanding measures of societal progress beyond the current traditional economic measures (such as gross domestic product) with the possibility of including other measures such as sustainable development, green growth, quality of life, and well-being • developing a joint international data warehouse and dissemination system that is faster and at a lower cost than we would have normally been able to achieve • elections to the Chair of the Bureau of the UN Expert Group on International Statistical classifications, and Chair of the International Collaboration Statistical Network • participating in international statistical efforts for the modernisation of statistical production eg UN task-force on Big Data. <p>In the Pacific</p> <p>We coordinated with the Australian Bureau of Statistics and worked with regional development agencies such as the Secretariat for the Pacific (SPC), to build and advance statistical capability for Pacific countries and the region. We are members of the Pacific statisticians forum and have excellent relationships with Niue, Cook Islands, and Tokelau where New Zealand has constitutional relations.</p> <p>This year's highlights included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completing a review and rewrite of the Statistics New Zealand-based PC trade system • providing technical support and supplementation to Tokelau that saw the inaugural release of their consumer price index • completing a programme designed to increase the statistical capability of Pacific statisticians • support for the Pacific Statistics Steering Group responsible for delivering the 10-Year Pacific Statistical Plan.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
	<p data-bbox="667 248 759 277">In Asia</p> <p data-bbox="667 297 1374 421">We focused on South-East Asia and contributed at regional forums, especially the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific's Committee of Statistics.</p> <p data-bbox="667 441 1034 470">This year's highlights included:</p> <ul data-bbox="715 490 1382 819" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="715 490 1382 584">• being invited to be Friend of the Chair group for the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific strategic plan 2015–19 <li data-bbox="715 600 1382 663">• being represented on the Steering Group for the Regional Programme for Economic Statistics <li data-bbox="715 678 1382 772">• accepting the role of Chair of the organising committee for the 2014 International Association for Official Statistics conference in Vietnam <li data-bbox="715 788 1382 819">• providing expertise to technical workshops.

People

Objective for this area of focus:

- Statistics New Zealand will recruit, develop, and retain staff with the skills and experience needed to undertake change and operate in the new environment.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p data-bbox="284 1149 639 1272">Future nature of work: terms and conditions of employment reflect the future nature of work.</p>	<p data-bbox="667 1149 1374 1350">We refreshed the Workforce Transition Plan, first created in 2011/12, and integrated it into the four-year plan. The purpose of our four-year plan is to provide a clear and integrated view of our medium-term strategy and intentions to support the Government's decision-making around priorities and the allocation of resources.</p> <p data-bbox="667 1370 1374 1559">We focused on employee relations and developed a strategy that will support greater flexibility in working practices and employment arrangements. This will enable the organisation to better align its business processes, organisational structures, and roles to support our future ways of working within a constrained fiscal environment.</p>
<p data-bbox="284 1597 639 1686">Market positioning: ensure that Statistics New Zealand is competitive in the market.</p>	<p data-bbox="667 1597 1374 1785">To support increased attraction and retention of scarce resources in a tough employment market, we have refreshed our Recognition and Reward Strategy. This included a new approach to recognition, the fine-tuning of our remuneration strategy and framework, and fully implementing a revised job evaluation system.</p> <p data-bbox="667 1805 1374 1928">We built on this work by developing an Employer Value Proposition and associated initiatives. This allowed us to more clearly express what, as an employer, we have on offer.</p> <p data-bbox="667 1948 1374 2004">We also completed our initial candidate analysis, focusing on statistical roles.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Equity and diversity of staff: we work to ensure equity and diversity of staff, and progress against equal employment opportunities (EEO).</p>	<p>We are committed to providing a work environment that recognises and values, skills, abilities, and experiences of all our people. We belong to the EEO trust.</p> <p>To celebrate EEO we encourage informal networks across cultures and locations. We support and encourage Māori and Pacific Language week. We have held multi-cultural lunch events in the last year, where our people had the opportunity to celebrate their diversity through food, costume, and music.</p> <p>We also report annually to the State Services Commission on the make-up of our workforce. We collect data on ethnicity, disability, age, and tenure. The average age of our employees is 43.7 and the public sector average is 44.6. The average tenure is 9 years and the public sector average is 9.2 years. The ratio of our male to female tier 2 managers is 50/50 whereas the percentage of tier 2 public sector managers is 61 percent male and 39 percent female. The ratio for both our tier 2 and 3 managers is 47 percent male and 53 percent female. The public sector ratio is 58 percent male and 42 percent female.</p>
<p>Attraction and retention: develop strategies and policies to ensure we attract and retain the right people with the right skills and attitude.</p>	<p>We introduced a new performance management framework this year that focuses on core behaviours. We also established a graduate network. We have introduced a streamlined recruitment and selection process to improve efficiency and enhance the organisation's overall profile and ability to attract people with key skills.</p>
<p>Learning and development: continue develop strategies to grow and challenge existing staff.</p>	<p>We undertook an organisational learning needs analysis to identify staff learning and development needs.</p> <p>We developed the Building Official Statistics Capability and Training Strategy (Technical Capability). We also adapted and implemented an off-the-shelf Learning Management System.</p>
<p>Change management: ensure the processes, policies, and conditions are in place to support change management and long-term sustainability.</p>	<p>We defined our desired performance culture (achievement focus and collaborative), analysed current culture, and embarked on work that aims to support our achievement of agreed cultural development priorities. The results from this year's Staff Engagement Survey showed that we continue to improve our Engagement Index⁽¹⁾ year on year, with our rating up to 72.5 percent in 2013.</p> <p>We finalised our approach to change management within the People Strategy. The first pilot ran in July 2013.</p>

Footnote 1. Our Engagement Index is a measure of how engaged employees are within an organisation. It is an aggregated measure of six key survey questions that measure behaviours. The resulting overall measure shows the level of connectedness people feel towards the organisation and their willingness to go the extra mile to ensure an organisation reaches its goals.

Technology

Objective for this area of focus:

- Statistics New Zealand has current technology that is efficient and fit for purpose.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Legacy mitigation: complete legacy mitigation.</p>	<p>We have gone some way towards replacing our old technology. We replaced 50 percent of the Centura systems. We will replace the rest under the Legacy Programme and other Stats 2020 projects.</p> <p>We retired or replaced nearly all the programs run from Microsoft Access, and scheduled the last few systems (eg the electoral system) for retirement or replacement</p> <p>We migrated the Dynamic Data Exchange programs, and replaced almost 90 percent of the data analysis and presentation application (SAS / AF) systems.</p> <p>All C++ systems have been mitigated (ie either replaced or in the planning stage for replacement) and almost 90 percent of VB systems replaced.</p> <p>Progress on the Sybase to SQL project has been slower than planned due to technical issues. We are adjusting the replacement strategy so we can make use of other Stats 2020 redevelopments.</p> <p>We reviewed and categorised all our Lotus Notes applications, which have been developed over the last 20 years. We began replacing those applications that contain unsupported elements, and worked with the information management team to archive systems no longer required.</p> <p>We started a new project to review, and reduce, smaller applications used by the organisation. In 2013/14, we will categorise the applications in use, and find any risk issues related to the software. We also want to eliminate any applications where their use is duplicated by similar applications in use by different business units.</p>
<p>Infrastructure and capacity management: ensure appropriate capital investment and replacement that fits with priorities and long-term plans.</p>	<p>We replaced 164 servers (approximately 70 percent of the required servers for 2012/13).</p> <p>We replaced all Wellington and Auckland desktop computers that required an upgrade, as well as all Christchurch desktops, which was additional to the planned 2012/13 workplan. We also upgraded all Wellington video conference facilities.</p> <p>We have not delivered the Application Whitelisting Project yet. The project should be completed by October 2013.</p>

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Organisation and IT productivity improvements: process improvement and standardisation to improve utilisation of existing organisational assets and productivity.</p>	<p>We completed the IDM Process Improvements and Automation upgrade to the latest version (version 4.02) of the IDM tool. Work is progressing on role-based provisioning. The multi-year project is due for completion in June 2014.</p> <p>We completed the Content Management Database project, and wrote a recommendations report about what we require.</p> <p>We completed the Knowledge Base project. We analysed the types of calls received by the help desk, and documented an initial set of knowledge base articles.</p> <p>We completed the Zenworks License Metering in July 2013, just outside the reporting period for 2012/13 year.</p>
<p>Enterprise architecture: continue to develop current technology platforms.</p>	<p>We continued implementing the standardised platforms that support our statistical production. See Legacy mitigation for details.</p> <p>Three of our statistical production platforms are in the transition phase for migration and one is at the planning stage. We are developing the collection platform that will support the new operating model.</p> <p>We implemented foundation platforms that support geospatial and conceptual metadata, which will be used in statistical production.</p>
<p>IT strategy: review IT strategy to ensure ongoing currency.</p>	<p>We developed a new IT Strategy for 2012–15 to address risks, realise opportunities, and create an agile, responsive, and sustainable IT environment.</p>
<p>Government standardisation initiatives: continue to participate in shared service and international standardisation initiatives.</p>	<p>Examples of achievements in 2012/13 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of the all-of-government procurement agreement for desktops, laptops, and printers • savings negotiated in relation to Microsoft licensing in September 2012 • the 2013 Census Internet Collection System, which has been delivered using Government IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) • the new mobile voice and data contract, which begins once our current contract finishes.

Business intelligence and performance

Objectives for this area of focus:

- Statistics New Zealand has quality management information that enables it to monitor, analyse, and report on its performance
- there is a consistent, principle-based, operational policy framework.

Initiative	Progress over 2012/13
<p>Management information: implement integrated business planning and consolidate activity-based costing and long-term asset management to enable improved monitoring and reporting.</p>	<p>Developing strategic thinking capability and a supply of 'results' data to improve the performance of the business is a key objective for the Stats 2020 programme.</p> <p>We implemented an activity based costing system (called ACE) and built cost models for the last three financial years. We trained people to use it for analysis and reporting. Users will also be educated about what activity based costing is and how it can benefit the organisation.</p> <p>We began a project to replace the current Excel template used for budgeting, with a budgeting and forecasting software application. We commissioned a review of strategic and business planning processes. The recommendations of this review will be implemented in future years.</p> <p>We commissioned a review of our long-term asset management process, and worked on drafts of the top two recommendations of the review: the development of an asset management policy and plan.</p>
<p>Policy framework: review and update operational policies to support future environment.</p>	<p>We updated the corporate policy template, and ensured policy owners were role-based rather than individuals.</p> <p>We consolidated multiple policies in key areas such as HR and Information Management to create overarching fit-for-purpose policies.</p> <p>We retired out-of-date or redundant policies.</p>
<p>Corporate processes: develop processes and systems to provide integrated business intelligence; develop principle-based policies.</p>	<p>We commissioned a review of corporate systems by Pricewaterhouse Coopers, which identified the need for significant re-investment in the right areas over the next few years to ensure that corporate systems are in a position to support and enable the future vision for Statistics New Zealand. We are now acting on their recommendations.</p> <p>We established the Business Intelligence project to improve organisational performance through better decision-making. It aims to make our management information more accessible through integrated systems that include standard definitions and metadata.</p>

Initiative

Progress over 2012/13

The project also involves delivering a framework for identifying and collecting organisation data, and for converting data into timely business intelligence.

Under this project, during 2012/13 we:

- confirmed a system solution tool and identified key information that would need to be integrated, with these tools to support improved data integration, storage, query and reporting, access, and visualisation
 - completed a high-level gap analysis of performance information that outlines the information needed to monitor and manage organisational performance and enable strategic, tactical, and operational decision-making
 - established Board and external key performance indicators and began work on developing corporate-level indicators across the business
 - produced a revised internal performance framework that will provide a strong basis for further development of policies around corporate performance / business intelligence information
 - developed a high-level roadmap for improving business intelligence and the plan for how to implement the required changes.
-

Measuring success

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

Measure	2011/12	Progress in 2012/13
Percentage of staff who agree that we have a clear vision of where we are going and how we are going to get there. ¹⁵	76.3 percent Sector benchmark (2012) – 63.2 percent	76.5 percent Sector benchmark (2013) 67.3 percent
	Target: Maintain a result higher than the sector benchmark.	
Percentage of staff who have confidence in the leadership of the organisation. ¹⁵	71.5 percent Sector benchmark (2012) – 58 percent	68.3 percent Sector benchmark (2013) 59.2 percent
	Target: Maintain a result higher than the sector benchmark.	
Staff engagement index. ¹⁵	71.1 percent Sector benchmark (2012) – 65.8 percent	72.5 percent Sector benchmark (2013) 65.8 percent
	Target: Maintain a result higher than the sector benchmark.	
Percentage of employees still in same role after 12 months. ¹⁶	90.38 percent Peer group (median) – 78.41 percent	91.30 percent Peer group (median) 74.98 percent
	Target: Maintain a result higher than the peer group median, and comparable to the peer group best performers.	
Percentage of staff who say there are career and personal development opportunities for them in this organisation. ¹⁵	56.5 percent Sector benchmark (2012) – 48.8 percent	58.5 percent Sector benchmark (2013) 50.6 percent
	Target: Maintain a result higher than the sector benchmark.	
Proportion of managers recruited from within the organisation.	65 percent of third- and fourth-tier managers appointed came from within the organisation.	33.3 percent of third and fourth-tier managers appointed came from within the organisation.
	Target: Maintain this result but ensure a proportion recruited externally.	

¹⁵ From the staff engagement survey.

¹⁶ From the Better Administrative and Support Services programme. This programme aims to reduce the cost and strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of administrative and support services across the state sector.

Measure	2011/12	Progress in 2012/13
Percentage of instances dependent on legacy information technology.	<p>How much we've reduced our dependence on legacy information technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centura – 31 percent • MS Access shared drives – 93 percent • SAS DDE – 50 percent (business-led redevelopment which was delayed due to the Christchurch earthquakes) • SAS/AF – 65 percent (final applications subject to review in August) • Sybase – 30 percent (business testing scheduled to complete in stage 1) • Other legacy tools – 0 percent. 	<p>How much we've reduced our dependence on legacy information technology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centura – 50 percent • MS Access shared drives – 99 percent (remaining 1% approved to run to end-of-life) • SAS DDE – 99 percent (remaining 1% approved to run to end-of-life) • VB 89 percent, C++ 100 percent mitigated (ie replaced, retired, or planning in place) • SAS/AF – 87 percent • Sybase – 30 percent • other legacy tools – 5 percent.
Number of statistical system and platform assets that are fully depreciated.	<p>At 30 June 2012 there were 87 fully depreciated statistical system and platform assets. As the projects to replace these are multi-year, the number of fully depreciated systems is expected to increase in the years before 30 June 2014.</p>	<p>30 June the figure is 100 systems. It has risen as predicted.</p>
Cost efficiency.	<p>We migrated the static Excel-based model onto a software application that can be updated and maintained on an ongoing basis.</p>	<p>We held a number of workshops to explain the information contained in the model to the business and how it can be used.</p>
Customer satisfaction.	<p>100 percent of clients rate our service as very good or excellent.</p>	<p>94 percent of clients rate our service as very good or excellent.</p>
	<p>Target: Maintain this level.</p>	

4 Report of the Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee for the year ended 30 June 2013

Members

Linda Robertson, Chair of the Committee

Alastair Carruthers (to 7 May 2013)

David Macdonald, QSO

Suzanne Snively, ONZM

Colin Lynch, Deputy Government Statistician (Macro-Economic and Environment Statistics) – Statistics New Zealand

Jeff Trevella, Acting Deputy Government Statistician (Organisation Direction) – Statistics New Zealand

The 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:

1. provide independent advice bearing on the likelihood of success of Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū
2. 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 6 September and 14 November 2012, and on 14 March, 13 May, and 20 June 2013.

At these meetings, the Committee:

- met with the department's full Board during the 6 September meeting
- received and considered regular reports on the implementation of Statistics 2020 Te Kāpehu Whetū and progress towards the intended outcomes, including initiating more detailed briefings on key Stats 2020 programmes (two such briefings were received in 2012/13)
- discussed with the external auditors the findings from their audit work
- discussed with the internal auditor her audit plan for the year, the findings from the audit work, and reviewed the Internal Audit Charter
- provided input and feedback into a review of the department's risk management framework and practices, and the future implementation of the review's recommendations for change
- received and considered progress reports on a governance review for the department (including a discussion with the Chief Executive), business continuity planning, and security, including ICT security.


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

The Committee acknowledges the support of the outgoing Chief Executive and Government Statistician, Mr Geoff Bascand.



Linda Robertson

Chair of the Audit and Risk Management Committee



5 Financial statements and statement of service performance

This chapter contains the following reports on the financial performance of Statistics New Zealand for the year ended 30 June 2013:

- [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 non-financial performance information for the year ended 30 June 2013

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 non-financial performance information of the Department on her behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 72 to 98 that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 June 2013, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in taxpayers' 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 non-financial performance information of the Department that comprises Statement of service performance on pages 62 to 71 and the report about outcomes on pages 14 to 21.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 72 to 98:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflect the Department's:
 - financial position as at 30 June 2013;
 - financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date;
 - 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 2013; and
 - unappropriated expenses and capital expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2013.
- the non-financial performance information of the Department on pages 14 to 21 and 62 to 71.
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflects the Department's service performance and outcomes for the year ended 30 June 2013, including for each class of outputs:
 - its service performance compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year; and
 - its 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 29 August 2013. 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 non-financial performance information are free from material misstatement.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that, in our judgement, are likely to influence readers' overall understanding of the financial statements and the non-financial 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 non-financial performance information. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including our assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information, 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 non-financial performance information 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 appropriateness of the reported non-financial performance information within the Department's framework for reporting performance;
- the adequacy of all disclosures in the financial statements and the non-financial performance information; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information. Also we did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the non-financial performance information.

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 non-financial performance information 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 reflect its service performance and outcomes.

The Chief Executive is also responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements and non-financial performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Chief Executive is also responsible for the publication of the financial statements and non-financial performance information, whether in printed or electronic form.

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 non-financial performance information 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 External Reporting Board.

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



K M Rushton

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

Statement of responsibility

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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.

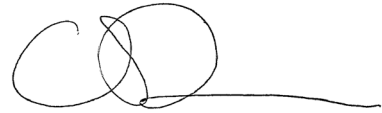
In my opinion, the financial statements and statement of service performance fairly reflect the financial position of the Department as at 30 June 2013 and its operations for the year ended on that date.

Signed



Liz MacPherson
Chief Executive and Government Statistician
29 August 2013

Countersigned



Sally Britnell
Acting Chief Financial Officer
29 August 2013

Statement of service performance

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 OSS, for instance liaising with our OSS partners, providing ministerial services and statistical advice, and operating access channels.

Performance information

Performance measure	Performance standard	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Actual	Comments
Leadership of the Official Statistics System (OSS)				
The OSS policy programme is delivered, as agreed with the Minister in the Purchase and Performance Agreement, and as it varies by agreement during the year.	The Minister is 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' that 100% of policy advice meets the quality standards for policy advice. ⁽¹⁾	The Minister was very satisfied that 100% of policy advice and ministerial servicing met quality standards during 2011/12.	The Minister was very satisfied that 100% of policy advice and ministerial servicing met quality standards during 2012/13.	
The programme includes policy advice, support to ACOS, and influencing OSS participants by developing system-wide strategies and planning, the health and performance of the system, and education and capability initiatives across the system.	The Chair of ACOS is 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with the level of support provided. ⁽²⁾	The Chair of ACOS was 'very satisfied' with the level of support provided.	The Chair of ACOS was 'very satisfied' with the level of support provided.	

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 ('not satisfied', 'satisfied', or 'very satisfied') with policy advice provided to date.

Footnote 2. The Chair of ACOS's satisfaction with the level of support provided is measured through a short survey annually. The survey asked the Chair to rate his personal satisfaction ('not at all satisfied', 'not satisfied', 'satisfied', or 'very satisfied') with the level of support 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 have been considered
- presentation: the format meets requirements, the material is effectively and concisely summarised, and is free from spelling or grammatical errors.

Performance measure	Performance standard	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Actual	Comments
Facilitation of awareness and use of statistical information				
Web-based services:				
Access to free information about all statistical collections.	1,500,000 visits	1,545,230	2,266,817	<u>See footnote 1</u>
Online tools to assist users to access the specific information they need.	170,000 visits	225,934	240,130	
All measures in this section are demand driven; therefore, final numbers may differ greatly from estimated totals.				

Footnote 1. The target measure of 1.5 million set in March 2012 was a relatively new performance measure. It became apparent in the months following, that the activities we were undertaking were having a much more positive impact on the number of website visits. The increase in visits has been driven largely by:

- increasing effectiveness in making content more accessible by search engines
- making the site more usable for mobile device access
- presenting statistics in a way that is more engaging for a wider audience, eg infographics, short stories, and an Olympic medal table per capita that was viewed over 90,000 times
- the increasing effectiveness and reach of social media linking people to our website
- increased demand due to wider coverage of official statistics in the media and other sites
- heightened awareness of statistics due to the 2013 Census.

Performance measure	Performance standard	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Actual	Comments
Assisted advisory services: Responses to statistical requests for customised datasets, access to microdata and CURFs, and responses to international questionnaires.	2,100 statistical requests.	2,273	2,707	Measurement includes 1,236 customised data requests (including international questionnaires) and 1,471 Data Lab sessions and CURF applications.
Free telephone and email enquiry service. All measures in this section are demand driven, therefore, final numbers may differ greatly from estimated totals.	14,000 free enquiries.	12,659	14,620	New census data is expected to increase this in 2014.
Capability building services				
Includes provision of outreach seminars, workshops, and visits. All measures in this section are demand driven, therefore the final numbers may differ greatly from estimated totals.	200 visits.	209	209	
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'.	100%	94%	Clients were asked to rate our services as either 'excellent', 'very good', 'good', 'fair', or 'poor'.
Timeliness				
Responses to statistical enquiries are provided within the timeliness standard.	90% of free enquiry service queries responded to within two working days.	90%	97%	

For more information on the initiatives that support the measures within 'Output class 1: coordination of government statistical activities' see:

- Lead the Official Statistics System so that it efficiently meets the country's needs for relevant, trustworthy, and accessible information
- Obtain more value from official statistics

in chapter 3, Progress against our strategic priorities.

Revenue and output expenses

2012 Actual		2013 Actual	2013 Supplementary estimates	2013 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
14,550	Revenue from the Crown	12,413	12,413	17,050
940	Other revenue	541	1,160	1,160
15,490	Total operating revenue	12,954	13,573	18,210
14,812	Total output expenditure	12,793	13,573	18,210
678	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	161	-	-

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	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Actual	Comments
Quantity				
Statistical releases	91	96	84	The Purchase and Performance Agreement 2012/13 updated the performance standard to 82. There were two extra releases in the 2012/13 year, see below for more information.
<i>New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2010–12. Survey of Working Life: December 2012 quarter.</i>				
Survey-based releases	10	11	11	One extra survey-based release was published in 2012/13, that was not included in the 2012/13 Purchase and Performance Agreement. This was the <i>Survey of Working Life: December 2012 quarter</i> .
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.	100%	100%	
Users trust official statistics.	A majority of a sample of the public trust official statistics.	75% of government users almost always trust population statistics and 61% of government users almost always trust labour force statistics. ⁽²⁾	72% of business users almost always trust population statistics and 67% of business users almost always trust labour force statistics. ⁽³⁾	The first Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey was run in 2010, focusing on the public as a key user group. We used the results to set benchmarks for targets in 2011–14. In 2011 a second survey focused on government users, and in 2012 a third survey focused on business users. We plan to repeat this as a rolling three-year cycle.

Performance measure	Performance standard	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 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.	64%	55%	Five survey-based releases did not meet their target response rates, see details below.
<p>Household Labour Force Survey releases for the June 2012, September 2012, December 2012, and March 2013 quarters; and <i>Quarterly Employment Survey: March 2013 quarter</i>.</p> <p>There was no significant impact on the data quality of these five releases not meeting response rate targets.</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.	93.3%	98.8%	One release did not meet its timeliness standard, as shown below.
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Serious Injury Outcome Indicators: 2000–2011 (rescheduled due to quality concerns about the release).

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

Footnote 2. Note these figures are weighted.

Footnote 3. Note these figures are weighted, but come from a relatively small number of respondents. See [Official Statistics System outcome: An informed society using official statistics](#), chapter 2, for more information.

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 we deliver our statistics](#) in chapter 3.

Revenue and output expenses

2012 Actual		2013 Actual	2013 Supplementary estimates	2013 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
42,052	Revenue from the Crown	55,650	54,005	47,605
1,555	Other revenue	1,389	2,944	2,944
43,607	Total operating revenue	57,039	56,948	50,548
41,326	Total output expenditure	57,612	56,948	50,548
2,281	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	(573)	-	-

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	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Actual	Comments
Quantity				
Statistical releases	139	140	142	The Purchase and Performance Agreement 2012/13 updated the performance standard to 140. There were two extra releases in the 2012/13 year, see below for more information.
<i>Government Finance Statistics (Central Government): Year ended June 2012.</i>				
<i>Regional Gross Domestic Product: Year ended March 2007–10.</i>				
Survey-based releases	80	80	81	The Purchase and Performance Agreement 2012/13 updated the performance standard to 81.

Performance measure	Performance standard	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Actual	Comments
Quality				
Statistical releases are free from such significant error that they require a public correction notice to be published.	99% free from significant error.	99.3%	99.3%	
Users trust official statistics.	A majority of a sample of the public trust official statistics.	70% of government users almost always trust CPI statistics and 67% of government users almost always trust GDP statistics.	76% of business users almost always trust CPI statistics and 71% of business users almost always trust GDP statistics.	The first Use and Trust in Official Statistics Survey was run in 2010, focusing on the public as a key user group. We used the results to set benchmarks for targets in 2011–14. In 2011 a second survey focused on government users, and in 2012 a third survey focused on business users. We plan to repeat this as a rolling three-year cycle.
Survey-based releases meet their target response rate, as agreed with the Minister in the Purchase and Performance Agreement.	100% met target response rate.	99%	100%	
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.	96.3%	98.6%	In two instances, releases were not published on the advertised date, for the reasons outlined below.
<p><i>Industry Productivity Statistics: 1978–2011 (delayed to allow more time to add more statistics to the time series).</i></p> <p><i>Household Use of Information and Communication Technology Survey: 2012 (published early).</i></p>				

For more information on the initiatives that support the measures within 'Output class 3: economic and business statistical information services' see [Transform the way we deliver our statistics](#) in chapter 3.

Revenue and output expenses

2012 Actual		2013 Actual	2013 Supplementary estimates	2013 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
35,571	Revenue from the Crown	34,867	34,575	36,775
4,897	Other revenue	4,659	3,909	3,909
40,468	Total operating revenue	39,526	38,485	40,685
40,125	Total output expenditure	39,631	38,485	40,685
343	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	(105)	-	-

2013 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. The cycle for the 2013 Census differs because it follows directly on from the deferred 2011 Census (due to the Christchurch earthquake). Much of the preparation work for the deferred census has been able to be reused (for example, no further dress rehearsal was required, and some contracts were able to be rolled over).

In 2012/13, the main activity was conducting the Census proper. The main measures of its success will be having a high proportion of residents in the country on the night counted by the census (ie, the coverage rate), and having a high proportion of residents return their completed form (ie, the response rate). In 2013/14 the main activity will be completion of data processing, release of official census counts and completion of the 2013 Post-Enumeration Survey (PES).

Scope

The appropriation is limited to conducting the 2013 Census, and the administration and management of the ongoing census programme, as required under the Statistics Act 1975.

The planning and delivery of the Census of Population and Dwellings is normally phased over a five-year cycle.

Performance information

Performance measure	Performance standard	2011/12 Actual	2012/13 Actual
National coverage rate for the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.	98% (98% coverage rate achieved in 2005/06)	Not applicable ⁽¹⁾	2013 Census PES results not yet available ⁽¹⁾
National response rate for the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings	95% (94.8% coverage rate achieved in 2005/06)	Not applicable ⁽¹⁾	2013 Census PES results not yet available ⁽¹⁾

Footnote 1. Explanation of significant variance: The final response rate for the 2013 Census is not known at this time. The performance measures for the 2013 Census of 'national response rate' and 'national coverage rate' are measured through the PES. The results of the PES are not available until March 2014.

The 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings was held on 5 March 2013.

Data processing is currently underway, with census data used to calculate the number of general and Māori electorates on 7 October 2013. The first census information is scheduled for release on 3 December 2013.

Due to the fact that we have not yet run the 2013 Census Post Enumeration Survey, the information for the main measures of the 2013 Census success is not currently available.

2012 Actual		2013 Actual	2013 Supplementary estimates	2013 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
6,340	Revenue from the Crown	53,280	56,742	53,700
-	Other revenue	-	-	-
6,340	Total operating revenue	53,280	56,742	53,700
6,340	Total output expenditure	53,280	56,742	53,700
-	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-	-

Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2012 Actual		Note	2013 Actual	2013 Supplementary estimates	2013 Main estimates
\$000			\$000	\$000	\$000
Income					
98,711	Revenue Crown		156,210	157,735	155,130
7,966	Revenue other	[2]	8,289	9,752	8,013
22	Gain on sale of assets	[3]	39	-	-
106,699	Total income		164,538	167,487	163,143
Expenditure					
63,856	Personnel costs	[4]	101,860	105,042	109,428
24,096	Other operating expenses	[5]	45,509	44,724	37,111
10,816	Depreciation and amortisation expense	[14-15]	11,802	11,985	12,371
3,889	Capital charge	[6]	3,997	3,997	4,233
166	Loss on write-off and disposal of non-current assets	[7]	148	-	-
102,823	Total expenditure		163,316	165,748	163,143
3,876	Net surplus / (deficit)		1,222	1,739	-
-	Other comprehensive income		-	-	-
3,876	Total comprehensive income		1,222	1,739	-

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 2013

2012 Actual		Note	2013 Actual	2013 Supplementary estimates	2013 Main estimates
\$000			\$000	\$000	\$000
Current assets					
27,748	Cash and cash equivalents		26,483	19,170	18,702
965	Debtors and other receivables	[8]	671	964	983
1,472	Advances and prepayments		2,744	1,472	650
30,185	Total current assets		29,898	21,606	20,335
Current liabilities					
5,635	Creditors and other payables	[9]	7,285	6,158	6,494
3,301	Repayment of surplus to the Crown	[10]	907	-	1,466
983	Creditor Crown		2,737	983	-
5,713	Employee entitlements	[12]	5,869	4,477	5,058
996	Goods and services tax payable		776	995	(837)
524	Deferred revenue	[13]	717	-	10
17,152	Total current liabilities		18,291	12,613	12,191
13,033	Working capital		11,607	8,993	8,144

2012 Actual		Note	2013 Actual	2013 Supplementary estimates	2013 Main estimates
\$000			\$000	\$000	\$000
<i>Non-current assets</i>					
17,241	Property, plant, and equipment	[14]	14,787	18,749	14,786
23,573	Intangible assets	[15]	28,294	29,080	33,037
40,814	Total non-current assets		43,081	47,829	47,823
53,847	Working capital and total non- current assets		54,688	56,822	55,967
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>					
166	Provisions	[11]	124	166	-
4,497	Employee entitlements	[12]	5,065	5,733	4,658
4,663	Total non-current liabilities		5,189	5,899	4,658
49,184	Net assets		49,499	50,923	51,309
<i>Taxpayers' funds</i>					
49,184	General funds	[16]	49,499	50,923	51,309
49,184	Total taxpayers' funds		49,499	50,923	51,309

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 2013

2012 Actual	Note	2013 Actual	2013 Supplementary estimates	2013 Main estimates
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000
48,609	Taxpayers' funds as at 1 July	49,184	49,184	51,309
3,876	Total comprehensive income for the year	1,222	-	-
(3,301)	Return of surplus to the Crown	(907)	-	-
-	Capital contribution and approved retentions	-	1,739	-
575	Movements in taxpayers' funds for the year	315	1,739	-
49,184	Taxpayers' funds as at 30 June	49,499	50,923	51,309

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

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2012 Actual \$000	Note	2013 Actual \$000	2013 Supplementary estimates \$000	2013 Main estimates \$000
Cash flows – operating activities				
85,005	Receipts from the Crown	157,964	157,735	155,130
8,003	Receipts from other revenue	8,775	9,752	8,023
(86,001)	Payments to suppliers and employees	(146,309)	(149,766)	(144,557)
1,832	Goods and services tax (net)	(219)	-	-
(3,889)	Payments for capital charge	(3,997)	(3,997)	(4,233)
4,950	Net cash flows from operating activities	16,214	13,724	14,363
	[17]			
Cash flows – investing activities				
22	Receipts from the sale of fixed assets	39	-	-
(11,033)	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(4,103)	(7,000)	(7,000)
(8,344)	Purchase of intangible assets	(10,114)	(12,000)	(12,000)
(19,355)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(14,178)	(19,000)	(19,000)
Cash flows – financing activities				
-	Retention of insurance revenue	-	-	-
-	Receipt of capital contributions	-	-	-
(1,466)	Payment of operating surplus to the Crown	(3,301)	(3,301)	(1,334)
(1,466)	Net cash flows from financing activities	(3,301)	(3,301)	(1,334)
(15,871)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash	(1,265)	(8,577)	(5,971)
43,619	Cash as at 1 July	27,748	27,747	24,673
27,748	Cash as at 30 June	26,483	19,170	18,702

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 2013

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.

2012 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Non-cancellable operating and lease commitments	
12,545 Not later than one year	7,000
14,527 Later than one year and not later than five years	14,372
1,010 Later than five years	-
28,082 Total non-cancellable operating and lease commitments	21,372

Statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets

As at 30 June 2013

2012 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Quantifiable contingent liabilities	
- Employment-related matters	204
- Total contingent liabilities	204

Contingent assets

The department has GST-exclusive contingent assets estimated at \$2,485,932 (2012: \$975,000), relating to insurance claims for the Christchurch earthquakes.

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 2013

2012 Expenditure after remeasure- ment \$000		2013 Expenditure before remeasure- ment \$000	2013 Remeasure- ment	2013 Expenditure after remeasure- ment \$000	2013 Appropri- ation voted ⁽¹⁾ \$000
Vote Statistics: Appropriation for output expenses					
Official Statistics multi-output class appropriation					
14,812	Coordination of government statistical activities	12,793	-	12,793	13,573
41,326	Population, social, and labour force statistical information services	57,612	-	57,612	56,948
40,125	Economic and business statistical information services	39,631	-	39,631	38,485
96,263	Total appropriations for output expenses – official statistics	110,036	-	110,036	109,006
Multi-year appropriations					
198	2011 Census of Population and Dwellings	-	-	-	-
6,340	2013 Census of Population and Dwellings	53,280		53,280	56,742

2012 Expenditure after remeasure- ment \$000		2013 Expenditure before remeasure- ment \$000	2013 Remeasure- ment	2013 Expenditure after remeasure- ment \$000	2013 Appropri- ation voted ⁽¹⁾ \$000
Appropriation for capital expenditure					
19,374	Purchase and development of assets by and for the use of Statistics New Zealand	14,221	-	14,221	19,000
122,175	Total	177,537	-	177,537	184,748

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 2013

Unappropriated expenditure 2012 \$000		Supplementary estimates 2013 \$000	Unappropriated expenditure 2013 \$000
-	Official Statistics MCOA	109,006	1,030

For the year ended 30 June 2013 Statistics New Zealand sought approval from the Minister of Finance for unappropriated expenses related to the department's multi-class output appropriation. This unappropriated expenditure was due to the 2012/13 appropriation being reduced by \$1.937 million in the Supplementary Estimates, due to a forecast underspend. The forecast underspend was based on incorrect financial forecasting in February 2013 and the appropriation should not have been reduced. The Minister of Finance subsequently approved the unappropriated expenditure under section 26B of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Reconciliation of multi-year appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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.

Following the deferral of the 2011 Census due to the Christchurch earthquakes, and the decision to hold a subsequent census in 2013, a 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings Multi-Year Appropriation was established from 1 October 2011.

Costs associated with the 2013 Census that were incurred before the establishment of this appropriation, that is, from 1 July 2011 to 30 September 2011, amount to \$1,541,000 and were charged against the multi-class output appropriation, in the population, social, and labour force statistical information services output class, in 2011/12.

	2011 Census of Population and Dwellings \$000	2013 Census of Population and Dwellings \$000
Appropriation, adjustment, and use		
Original appropriation	73,193	72,045
Adjustment for 2007/08	5,000	-
Adjustment for 2008/09	10,413	-
Adjustment for 2010/11	(11,011)	-
Adjustment for 2011/12	(12,575)	-
Adjustment for 2012/13	-	-
Total adjusted appropriation	65,020	72,045
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)	-
Actual expenses in 2011/12	(198)	(6,340)
Actual expenses 2012/13	-	(53,280)
Total actual expenses	(65,020)	(59,620)
Balance of appropriation	-	12,425

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 2013

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 2013.

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 appropriations (MYA)

- 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings
- 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings.

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 2013. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Government Statistician on 29 August 2013.

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.

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 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 three 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 or deficit. The new standard is required to be adopted for the year ended 30 June 2016. However, as a new Accounting Standards Framework will apply before this date, there is no certainty when an equivalent standard to NZ IFRS 9 will be applied by public benefit entities.

The Minister of Commerce has approved a new Accounting Standards Framework (incorporating a Tier Strategy) developed by the External Reporting Board (XRB). Under this Accounting Standards Framework, Statistics New Zealand is classified as a Tier 1 reporting entity and it will be required to apply full Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards (PAS). These standards are being developed by the XRB based on current International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The effective date for the new standards for public sector entities is expected to be for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. This means the department expects to transition to the new standards in preparing its 30 June 2015 financial statements. As the PAS are still under development, the department is unable to assess the implications of the new Accounting Standards Framework at this time.

Due to the change in the Accounting Standards Framework for public benefit entities, it is expected that all new NZ IFRS and amendments to existing NZ IFRS will not apply to public benefit entities. Therefore, the XRB has effectively frozen the financial reporting requirements for public benefit entities up until the new Accounting Standard Framework is effective. 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 to 10 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 7 years
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Capitalised developments:

Basic infrastructure systems	10 years
Capture and processing systems	5 to 10 years
Output systems	5 to 10 years
Dissemination and access systems	3 to 7 years
Office automation tools	5 to 7 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; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Discount rates of 2.71 percent (year 1), 3.14 percent (year 2), and 5.50 percent (year 3 onwards), 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, Inland Revenue is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

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

Income tax

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 2013, 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 41 percent of total costs for the year ended 30 June 2013 (2012: 57 percent). The percentage fluctuates from year to year, depending on the amount of direct costs incurred in relation to the cyclical activities 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 2013.

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

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000
3,831	Contract surveys	4,454
1,281	Sale of publications/customised outputs	1,177
378	Other revenue from Government departments	449
1,339	Superannuation reimbursements	-
16	Rental income from sub-lease	20
575	Insurance revenue	1,739
546	Other	450
7,966	Total	8,289

3. Gain on sale of assets

During the period the department disposed of computer hardware assets that resulted in a gain on disposal of \$39,000 (2012: \$22,000).

4. Personnel costs

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000
60,998	Salaries	97,898
1,852	Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	2,380
614	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	724
392	Other	858
63,856	Total	101,860

5. Other operating expenses

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000
78	Audit fees for the financial statement audit	78
-	Audit related fees for assurance and related services	-
309	Overseas travel	337
2,273	Domestic travel (includes Australia)	5,336
637	Interviewer travel	886
679	Postage and freight	982
4,583	Operating lease and other rentals	7,295
3,848	Software license	4,643
191	Advertising and publicity	189
1,862	Consultancy	1,610
2,190	Contracted services	14,885
222	Maintenance	160
7,224	Other operating expenses	9,108
24,096	Total	45,509

6. Capital charge

Capital charge 2012/13: \$3,997,080 (2012: \$3,888,720).

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 2013 was 8 percent (2012: 8 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, computer hardware, and intangible assets of \$148,000 (2012: \$166,000).

8. Debtors and receivables

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000
970	Debtors	676
(5)	Less: provision for doubtful debts	(5)
965	Total debtors and other receivables	671

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

2012 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$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.

	2012			2013		
	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000
Not past due	292	-	292	589	-	589
Past due 1–30 days	488	(1)	487	19	(1)	18
Past due 31–60 days	15	(1)	14	7	(1)	6
Past due 61–90 days	169	(2)	167	60	(2)	58
Past due > 91 days	6	(1)	5	1	(1)	-
Total	970	(5)	965	676	(5)	671

9. Creditors and other payables

2012 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
858 Creditors	2,141
- PAYE payable	-
4,777 Accrued expenses	5,144
5,635 Total creditors and other payables	7,285

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.

The provision for the repayment of the surplus to the Crown of \$907,000 (2012: \$3,301,000) is comprised of the surplus for the year of \$1,222,000 less \$315,000 of the \$1,739,130 insurance revenue relating to the Christchurch earthquakes which is to be retained. Statistics New Zealand had approval from the Crown to retain up to \$5,900,000 of insurance revenue in the year ended 30 June 2013. The return of the operating surplus to the Crown is required to be paid by 31 October each year.

11. Provisions

	Superannuation \$000	Total \$000
2012		
Opening balance 1 July 2011	196	196
Additional provisions recognised	-	-
Amounts used	(30)	(30)
Unused amounts reversed	-	-
Closing balance 30 June 2012	166	166
Analysed as:		
Current	-	-
Non-current	166	166
2013		
Opening balance 1 July 2012	166	166
Additional provisions recognised	-	-
Amounts used	(42)	(42)
Unused amounts reversed	-	-
Closing balance 30 June 2013	124	124
Analysed as:		
Current	-	-
Non-current	124	124

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

12. Employee entitlements

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000
	Current employee entitlements are represented by:	
4,020	Annual leave	4,360
457	Sick leave	460
1,236	Retirement and long-service leave	1,049
5,713	Total current portion	5,869
	Non-current employee entitlements are represented by:	
4,497	Retirement and long service leave	5,065
4,497	Total non-current portion	5,065
10,210	Total employee entitlements	10,934

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 2013. 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 \$382,394 lower (1 percent increase) or \$436,632 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 \$443,202 higher (1 percent increase) or \$394,662 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 \$000	Office equipment \$000	Computer hardware \$000	Total \$000
Cost				
Balance at 1 July 2011	13,872	1,113	17,095	32,080
Additions	3,682	14	6,551	10,247
Disposals	(22)	(7)	(2,272)	(2,301)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-	-
Work in progress movements	714	-	104	818
Balance at 30 June 2012	18,246	1,120	21,478	40,844
Balance at 1 July 2012	18,246	1,120	21,478	40,844
Additions	405	79	4,634	5,118
Disposals	(2,858)	(233)	(3,432)	(6,523)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-	-
Work in progress movements	(606)	-	(405)	(1,012)
Balance at 30 June 2013	15,187	966	22,274	38,427
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 July 2011	8,074	921	11,342	20,337
Depreciation expense	1,188	55	4,159	5,402
Eliminate on disposal	(22)	(8)	(2,106)	(2,136)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012	9,240	968	13,395	23,603
Balance at 1 July 2012	9,240	968	13,395	23,603
Depreciation expense	1,585	57	4,764	6,407
Eliminate on disposal	(2,855)	(232)	(3,282)	(6,370)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2013	7,970	793	14,877	23,640

	Furniture and fittings \$000	Office equipment \$000	Computer hardware \$000	Total \$000
<i>Carrying amounts</i>				
At 30 June 2011	5,798	192	5,753	11,743
At 30 June and 1 July 2012	9,006	152	8,083	17,241
At 30 June 2013	7,217	173	7,397	14,787

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and include work in progress relating to furniture and fittings \$108,000 (2012: \$714,000) and computer hardware \$7,000 (2012: \$412,000).

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 \$000	Internally generated assets \$000	Total \$000
<i>Cost</i>			
Balance at 1 July 2011	8,955	46,830	55,785
Additions	1,540	8,863	10,403
Disposals	(282)	(426)	(708)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-
Work in progress movements	(1)	(2,093)	(2,094)
Balance at 30 June 2012	10,212	53,174	63,386
Balance at 1 July 2012	10,212	53,174	63,386
Additions	1,182	5,675	6,857
Disposals	(582)	-	(582)
Reclassification of asset classes	-	-	-
Work in progress movements	224	3,034	3,258
Balance at 30 June 2013	11,036	61,883	72,920

	Software \$000	Internally generated assets \$000	Total \$000
<i>Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses</i>			
Balance at 1 July 2011	5,701	29,405	35,106
Amortisation expense	1,151	4,263	5,414
Eliminate on disposal	(282)	(425)	(707)
Reclassification of assets class	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2012	6,570	33,243	39,813
Balance at 1 July 2012	6,570	33,243	39,813
Amortisation expense	1,306	4,089	5,395
Eliminate on disposal	(582)	-	(582)
Reclassification of assets class	-	-	-
Impairment losses	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2013	7,294	37,332	44,626
<i>Carrying amounts</i>			
At 1 July 2011	3,254	17,425	20,679
At 30 June and 1 July 2012	3,642	19,931	23,573
At 30 June 2013	3,742	24,551	28,294

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and include work in progress relating to internally generated assets of \$6,338,000 (2012: \$3,080,000). 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

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000
<i>General funds</i>		
48,609	Balance at 1 July	49,184
3,876	Net surplus/(deficit)	1,222
-	- Capital contribution from the Crown	-
(3,301)	Provision for repayment of surplus to the Crown	(907)
49,184	Total taxpayers' funds	49,499

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

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000
3,876	Net operating (deficit)/surplus	1,222
	<i>Add/(less) non-cash items:</i>	
10,816	Depreciation and amortisation	11,802
205	Increase/(decrease) in non-current employee entitlements	568
(30)	Increase/(decrease) in non-current provisions	(42)
10,991	Total non-cash items	12,328
	<i>Add/(less) working capital movements:</i>	
79	Decrease/(increase) in debtors and receivables	294
(89)	Decrease/(increase) in advances and prepayments	(1,272)
1,456	Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	1,650
1,833	Increase/(decrease) in GST payable	(220)
(13,706)	Increase/(decrease) in Provision - Creditor Crown	1,754
409	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	156
(43)	Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	193
(10,061)	Net working capital movements	2,555
	<i>Add/(less) investing activity items:</i>	
-	(Gain)/loss on reduction of work in progress	-
144	(Gain)/loss on sale of fixed assets	109
4,950	Net cash flows from operating activities	16,214

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 \$156.210 million (2012: \$98.711 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 2013 totalled \$6.608 million (2012: \$6.441 million). These purchases included the purchase of information and services from agencies such as the Accident Compensation Corporation, Meridian 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 2013 totalled \$6.069 million (2012: \$6.542 million). These sales included the undertaking of surveys and the provision of customised information services, which were provided to agencies including the Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and Te Puni Kokiri – the Ministry of Māori Development.

Key management personnel compensation

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000
2,004	Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	1,976
-	- Post-employment benefits	-
-	- Other long-term benefits	-
-	- Termination benefits	-
2,004	Total key management personnel compensation	1,976

Key management personnel are the Government Statistician and the eight members of the Senior Management Team which forms the Board. A new Senior Management position was established in May 2013.

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:

2012 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
<i>Loans and receivables</i>	
27,748	26,483
Cash and cash equivalents	
2,437	3,415
Debtors and other receivables	
30,185	29,898
Total loans and receivables	
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>	
5,635	7,285
Creditors and other payables	

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 \$000	Between 6 months and 1 year \$000	Between 1 and 5 years \$000
2012			
Creditors and other payables (note 9)	5,635	-	-
2013			
Creditors and other payables (note 9)	7,285	-	-

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.

Statement of comprehensive income

Expenditure

Total expenditure was \$0.173 million higher than budgeted. Variances within personnel and other operating expenses are due to the assumptions made during the Main Estimates preparation, which assumed a different mix of internal and external resources than were actually used.

Statement of financial position

Working capital

Current assets and liabilities fluctuate due to the phasing of revenue and expenditure across the year, and the resultant timing of year end payments and receipts. Overall working capital is \$3.463 million higher than budgeted, driven by a \$7.781 million higher cash balance due to lower capital expenditure, partially offset by increases in creditor Crown of \$2.737 million, a \$1.613 million change from a budgeted GST receivable to a payable, an increase in creditors and other payables of \$0.791 million, an increase of employee entitlements of \$0.811 million and an increase of deferred revenue of \$0.707 million from budgeted.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are lower than budget by \$4.743 million due to delays in the start of capital projects and the duration of projects being longer than was assumed in the Main Estimates.

6 Publications released in 2012/13

The following is an indicative list of Statistics New Zealand's publications for 2012/13.

Statistical releases

(If more than one published in a series, the number published is included after the title.)

Abortion Statistics: Year ended December 2012

Accommodation Survey (12)

Agricultural Production Statistics: June 2012 (final)

Agricultural Production Statistics: June 2012 (provisional)

Alcohol Available for Consumption: Year ended December 2012

Annual Enterprise Survey: 2011 financial year (provisional)

Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (5)

Births and Deaths (4)

Building Consents Issued (12)

Business Operations Survey: 2012

Capital Goods Price Index (4)

Child and youth prosecution statistics: 2012 calendar year – tables

Child and youth prosecution statistics: 2011/12 fiscal year – tables

Christchurch Retail Trade Indicator (4)

Civil Unions and Marriages – tables (4)

Cohort Life Tables (2)

Consumers Price Index (4)

Criminal conviction and sentencing statistics: 2012 calendar year – tables

Criminal conviction and sentencing statistics: 2011/12 fiscal year – tables

Crown Research Institute Statistics: Year ended 30 June 2011

Digital Boundaries Annual Update: 2012

Dwelling and Household Estimates – tables (4)

Economic Survey of Manufacturing (4)

Electronic Card Transactions (12)

Energy Use Survey: Primary industries 2011

Farm Expenses Price Index: March 2013 quarter – tables

Food Price Index (12)

Government Finance Statistics (Local Government): Year ended June 2011

Government Finance Statistics (Central Government): Year ended June 2012

Gross Domestic Product (4)

Household Economic Survey (Income): Year ended 30 June 2012

Household Labour Force Survey (4)

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

Household Use of Information and Communication Technology: 2012
Household Use of Information and Communication Technology: 2012 – additional tables
Industry Productivity Statistics: 1978–2011
Information and Communication Technology Supply Survey: 2012
Injury Statistics – Work-related Claims: 2011
International Travel and Migration (12)
International Visitor Arrivals to New Zealand (12)
Internet Service Providers Survey: June 2012
Labour Cost Index (All Labour Costs): June 2012 quarter
Labour Cost Index (Salary and Wage Rates) (4)
Linked Employer-Employee Data – tables
Local Authority Financial Statistics: Year ended June 2011
Local Authority Statistics (4)
Māori Population Estimates: Mean year ended December 2012 – tables
Māori Population Estimates: At 30 June 2012 – tables
Marriages, Civil Unions, and Divorces: Year ended December 2012
National Accounts (Income and Expenditure): Year ended March 2012
National Accounts (Industry Benchmarks): Year ended March 2010
National Accounts Input-output Tables: Year ended March 2007
National Labour Force Projections: 2006 (base)–2061 (August 2012 update)
National Population Estimates (4)
National Population Projections: 2011(base)–2061
New Zealand Abridged Period Life Table: 2010–12 (final)
New Zealand Period Life Tables: 2010–12
New Zealand Business Demography Statistics: At February 2012
New Zealand Business Demography Statistics 2012: Supplementary tables
New Zealand Income Survey: June 2012 quarter
Overseas Merchandise Trade (12)
Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices) (4)
Overseas Trade Indexes (Volumes) (4)
Producers Price Index (4)
Productivity Statistics: 1978–2011
Quarterly Employment Survey (4)
Recorded Crime Statistics: 2011/12 fiscal year – tables
Recorded Crime Statistics: 2012 calendar year – tables
Regional Gross Domestic Product: Year ended March 2007–10
Research and Development Survey: 2012
Retail Trade Survey (4)
Screen Industry Survey: 2011/12
Student Loans and Allowances: 2011

Subnational population estimates by age and sex: At 30 June 2012 – tables
Subnational Population Estimates: At 30 June 2012
Subnational Population Projections: 2006(base)–2013 (October 2012 update)
Survey of Working Life: December 2012 quarter
Value of Building Work Put in Place (4)
Wholesale Trade Survey (4)

Reports, papers, and articles

2013 Census products and services

Accounting for the economic effects of the 2010/11 Canterbury earthquakes in New Zealand's national accounts

Annual Report of Statistics New Zealand for the year ended June 2012

Caring for children: Findings from the 2009/10 Time Use Survey

Consumers Price Index Advisory Committee 2013 Discussion Paper

Coping with the discontinuity in population estimates in 1991

Could New Zealand reach 7 million by 2061?

Demographic Trends: 2012

Developing a historical longitudinal census dataset in New Zealand: A feasibility study

Disability and formal supports in New Zealand in 2006

Dynamics of the New Zealand labour market

Education and health industry productivity 1996–2011

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) in the national accounts

Global New Zealand – International trade, investment, and travel profile: Year ended December 2012

Global New Zealand – International trade, investment, and travel profile: Year ended June 2012

How researchers are using the Integrated Data Infrastructure

How will New Zealand's ageing population affect the property market?

Improving New Zealand's macro-economic accounts: Methodological and conceptual reviews

Improving New Zealand's macroeconomic statistics: changes up to December 2012

Improving the quality of place of injury occurrence information: Priorities for action

Introducing expanded external lending and debt statistics

Introducing new measures of underemployment

Introducing regional gross domestic product

Introduction to the New Zealand Census

Kei te pēwhea tō whānau? Exploring whānau using the Māori Social Survey

London 2012 Olympics: Medal strike rate

London 2012 Paralympics: Medal strike rate

Loneliness in New Zealand: Findings from the 2010 NZ General Social Survey

Measuring capital stock in the New Zealand economy

Methods of transporting imported and exported goods

National Accounts input-output tables: Year ended March 2007

New Zealand's seafood industry

New Zealand arrival and departure information: Consultation

New Zealand arrival and departure information: Final report on consultation

New Zealand in Profile: 2013

New Zealand socio-economic index 2006

Objectives of the 2014 NZ General Social Survey's social networks and support rotating module

Official injury information plan 2010/12 closure report

Ongoing impact of Canterbury earthquakes on the Household Labour Force Survey

Options for future New Zealand censuses: Census Transformation programme

Perceptions of housing quality in 2010/11: Exploratory findings from the New Zealand General Social Survey

Planning for the future: Structural change in New Zealand's population, labour force, and productivity

Population domain plan

Privacy impact assessment for phase 1 of the longitudinal census feasibility study

Privacy impact assessment for phase 2 of the longitudinal census feasibility study

Productivity and unit labour costs under the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06)

Productivity statistics: Sources and methods (ninth edition)

Proposed structure of the New Zealand Standard Institutional Sector Classification 2012

Quarterly gross domestic product: Sources and methods (third edition)

Regional benchmarks for the Household Economic Survey

Revised treatment of the Canterbury earthquakes' impact on overseas investment income

Serious injury outcome indicators – Concepts and methods: 2000–11

Serious injury outcome indicators: 2000–11

Serious injury outcome indicators for Māori: 2000–11

Serious injury outcome indicators for children: 2000–11

Skills of employed people

Statement of Intent 2012–17 (Budget 2013)

Stocktake for the Environment Domain Plan 2012

Subnational crowding tables 1991–2006

Te Āhua o Aotearoa: 2013

Te Waharoa: Directory of Māori statistics

The mathematics of electoral district allocation in New Zealand based on the outcome of the 2006 Census and Māori Electoral Option 2006

Understanding the dynamics of the labour market

Update on release of government finance statistics for central government

Using statistics for informed decision-making to improve your bottom line

Vulnerable children and families: Some findings from the New Zealand General Social Survey

Wider lens brings screen employees into focus – article

Working together: Racial discrimination in New Zealand

Media releases

Media releases published with information releases (165)

Acting Government Statistician and Chief Executive of Statistics New Zealand announced

At home and overseas, New Zealand seafood is on the dinner table

Bite-sized stories of New Zealand reveal the bigger picture

Canterbury numbers show strong building activity: Economic news from Statistics New Zealand

Caring for children – a time-consuming business

Cost of Christmas dinner on the rise

First 2013 Census results will be released on 3 December

From typewriters to tablets – the changing face and price of technology

Government Statistician moves to Reserve Bank

Growing statistical knowledge across the Pacific

Highly skilled jobs most common: Economic News from Statistics New Zealand

Home appliances have come a long way in price and technology

Kei te tukuna atu *Te Āhua o Aotearoa* i te reo Māori

Kiwis not turned off by Internet risks

London 2012 Paralympics: Medal strike rate

London 2012 Olympic Games: Medal strike rate – Final count (revised)

Māori population grows and more live longer

Minister welcomes better use of information

Minister welcomes Statistics staff back to Christchurch CBD

New plan for improving environment statistics

New Zealand's population hits 4,444,444

New Statistics New Zealand Chief Executive appointed

Perceptions of housing quality by New Zealanders

Sense of belonging to New Zealand strong among migrants

Serious injury outcome indicator reports rescheduled

Statistics – more than meets the eye

Statistics New Zealand releases *New Zealand in Profile* in te reo Māori

Te Kupenga – Casting the net – meeting Māori information needs

Wider lens brings screen employees into focus

Work-related injury indicators released

Work-related injury indicators rescheduled

Young more likely to be lonely than elderly

Yearbook 2012: Time for change after 120 years

Statistics New Zealand Working Paper series

Adjusting productivity statistics for variable capacity utilisation: Working harder or hardly working? (No 12-02)

Capital-labour substitution elasticities in NZ: One for all industries? (No 12-01)

Creating regional crime statistics from administrative data (No 13-02)

Immigrants and electoral enrolment: Do the numbers add up? (No 13-01)

Sampling errors for the six degrees of separation (No 12-03)

Newsletters

Business Performance Newsletter (4)

Census advisory (9)

Community Statistics (1)

Economic News (2)

Expert Data Users News (10)

Price Index News (4)

StatsNews (4)

StatZing! – Primary (1)

StatZing! – Secondary (1)

The Source (4)

GS News (3)

Infographics

Electronic gadgets in the CPI looks at the prices of computers and audio visual equipment over the years ([see figure 3](#)).

Kiwi facts and stats pulls together some less well-known facts that link statistics with different parts of the country.

New Zealand families living in houses they find too cold, 2010/11 presents housing information from the 2010 General Social Survey.

New Zealand's seafood industry presents some fishy-sounding facts.

Regional GDP looks at New Zealand's regional economies.

The cost of a Christmas barbecue paints a picture of how much Kiwis are paying for the average festive fare.

Appendix 1: Performance Improvement Framework

In 2011, the State Services Commission reviewed Statistics New Zealand as part of a central agency initiative to help senior leaders drive performance improvement across the state services. The review assessed our performance and identified priority areas for action.

The report is on the State Services Commission website, www.ssc.govt.nz/pif. The appendix table summarises the review's recommendations and the progress we've made so far.

Appendix table

Our progress towards Performance Improvement Framework recommendations

Recommendation	Progress to 30 June 2013
1. Develop and get early agreement with central agencies to the milestones that they will monitor on behalf of the Government and with the Treasury to the triggers for the continued funding for Stats 2020. Break the 10-year programme into thirds to sharpen early delivery of results, while retaining some flexibility in the details of out-year commitments.	We agreed with central agencies on an approach for monitoring Stats 2020 milestones. This approach includes an independent review of the programme, ongoing monitoring of specific milestones which are refreshed each year, and quarterly reporting to central agencies. All milestones for the 2011/12 year and the 2012/13 year were met. We have provided quarterly progress reports to central agencies.
2. Flesh out the vision for Stats 2020 in detail that explains what the future will look like for the various stakeholders and when.	<p>We developed a detailed roadmap for the first stage of Stats 2020 by identifying key outcomes that we should achieve at the end of each year.</p> <p>We developed a 'transformation' visual, which is a graphical representation of the internal vision for Stats 2020. We updated the page on our website that explains our strategic direction and the priorities and focus areas of Stats 2020. We created external-facing publications have carried Stats 2020 information.</p>
3. Strengthen HR functioning including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• embedding an effective HR management and leadership function• finalising a remuneration strategy to support the organisational transformation• strengthening performance management application• introducing an enhanced remuneration banding structure.	<p>In November 2011, an independent review of our People Strategy concluded that we made a huge effort in completing the detailed planning to support the Stats 2020 transformation programme.</p> <p>Since then we have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• deployed a new performance management system which includes core behaviours in performance agreements• installed a new job evaluation system and remuneration strategy• achieved a nomination as one of the finalists of the Human Resources Institute of New Zealand Public Sector awards for the submission 'Stepping out and walking the Stats talk'.

Recommendation	Progress to 30 June 2013
<p>4. Strengthen change management capacity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change management budgeting. • Further development of the strategic CFO function to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ support Stats 2020 ○ contribute to a wider integrated performance reporting system ○ build in to the management systems advanced and robust methods for managing assets, liabilities and multi-year budgets. • Internal and external key performance indicator finalisation backed by routine and prompt monitoring and reporting. • Internal understanding and ‘buy-in’ by staff through strengthened cascading of messages from the top through all levels of management in regard to what transformation means for them. • Implementation of external assurance to support the Chief Executive. • Enhanced organisational strategic risk management. 	<p>We established the Culture and Change business unit in the 2011/12 year, which began implementing the culture and change programme initiatives.</p> <p>Over the 2012/13 year we have maintained a relationship with Mt Eliza Business School who facilitated workshops for the senior leadership team on change leadership.</p> <p>The Terms of Reference for the Audit and Risk Committee have been revised to include provision of independent advice on the likelihood of the current approvals, processes and capability succeeding in achieving the commitments, deliverables and goals contained within Stats 2020.</p> <p>Strategic risks are now part of the basis for the highest level programme risk register operated by the Transformation Office. Strategic risks are consequently monitored and reported on during the year.</p> <p>A steering committee has been established to oversee the organisation’s Business Information and Performance initiatives.</p>
<p>5. Ensure robust management (internal and external) of the three strategic papers going to Cabinet before June 2012.</p>	<p>In March 2012, Cabinet endorsed the recommendations of our papers on the census transformation and on Tomorrow’s Official Population and Social Statistics programme.</p> <p>We lodged the <i>Independent review of the Statistics New Zealand People Strategy</i> with the Officials’ Cabinet Expenditure Control Committee in November 2011. In May 2012 we reported back to the Cabinet Committee on State Sector Reform and Expenditure Control on our progress with our People Strategy.</p> <p>The Cabinet Economic Growth and Infrastructure Committee considered the Tier 1 statistics paper in June 2012, and agreed to the revised list with only one amendment. Cabinet agreed to this list in July 2012, and endorsed the overall framework.</p> <p>The Cabinet Appointment and Honours Committee approved the re-appointment and a new appointment to the Advisory Committee on Official Statistics in November 2012.</p>

Recommendation	Progress to 30 June 2013
<p>6. Extend the vision for Official Statistics System management responsibility and impact, including strengthening partnering with the Treasury; reviewing the Advisory Committee on Official Statistics (ACOS) value for money; and giving consideration to strengthening and better utilising the Statistics Act 1975 to better empower the Official Statistics System leadership role of the Government Statistician and Statistics New Zealand.</p>	<p>We continued to work across government through our involvement in the Better Public Services programme. From November 2012 two senior advisory staff were seconded to the BPS project team at MBIE.</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand is one of the nine lead agencies for Result Area 9: Business Facing Services and is a member of the cross agency steering committee and the Result Area 9 management group. Comment and advice has been provided on BPS Cabinet papers and initiatives, including the BPS Seed Fund and BPS progress report.</p> <p>We have been advising on the implications for the use of administrative data and survey collection activity from the introduction of the NZ Business Number.</p> <p>The Government Statistician's purchase advice for government statistical production for the fiscal year 2012/13 and 2013/14 was accepted by Budget Ministers for consideration.</p> <p>We scanned the Statistics Act 1975 and identified two possible amendments which have been submitted into the 2013 Statutes Amendments Bill process.</p> <p>We commissioned an external review of OSS governance, which showed that ACOS' role and purpose was clear and its structure and membership were fundamentally sound. ACOS evolved over the year to enhance its value and advice to the Minister of Statistics. However, there is potential to further strengthen the role of OSS partners in the leadership of the OSS.</p> <p>The Government Statistician was appointed to Treasury's external panel to test its analysis of the Crown's long-term fiscal position.</p>
<p>7. Strengthen Statistics New Zealand organisational management, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to strengthen internal governance, including: concluding planned effectiveness reviews and implementing enhancements; and finalising outstanding governance composition and/or modus operandi for existing governance structures. 	<p>A new position of Deputy Government Statistician Transformation was created in 2013. The Deputy Government Statistician Transformation (currently a three-year executive position) chairs the Transformation Programme Board. This Board is tasked with leading the coherence and integration of the programmes of work to deliver the transformation vision.</p>

Recommendation	Progress to 30 June 2013
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement processes and disciplines that will future-proof (during and post-Stats 2020) ongoing IT asset repair and maintenance/replacement, upgrade and enhancement. • Further embed a key performance indicator-based active performance culture and capability throughout the organisation, including staff development to support this. 	<p>Improvements to our performance culture and information continue, driven through the Business Intelligence project and supported by other projects within the Business Information and Performance Programme of work.</p> <p>A second Independent Quality Assurance assessment of our Stats 2020 transformation programme was conducted in May 2013 (following the initial assessment in 2011/12). The report identifies strong senior management ownership as a strength of the programme, and is positive about the new governance arrangements. The recommendations in the report are under action.</p> <p>We completed an external review of procurement and we will reposition our procurement function across the organisation to add more value and seek savings.</p> <p>We continued to develop the long-term asset management plan and the activity-based costing project is also underway.</p>
<p>8. Finalise and transparently communicate guidelines for external access / eligibility / cost / dissemination / reach for data and statistical information.</p>	<p>Amendments to the Statistics Act 1975, extending the Government Statistician's discretion to allow wider access to microdata were enacted in August 2012. The extension of discretion has been communicated to interested parties.</p> <p>In June 2013 we launched a new service that provides secure access to microdata, and allows researchers to use microdata without travelling to a Statistics New Zealand office.</p> <p>Since we introduced the accredited researcher scheme in November 2011, we offered 11 researchers accreditation and 10 have accepted.</p> <p>We continued to participate in the Open Government Information and Data Re-use Project.</p>
<p>9. Demonstrably lead and add value to the government-wide statistics profession.</p>	<p>We offered regular OSS seminars that attracted both internal and external users of official statistics. This series delivers 10 seminars annually, drawing on local and international speakers.</p> <p>We offered state sector employees the opportunity to do individual modules of the National Certificate in Public Sector Services (Official Statistics). This course helps policy analysts and advisors deliver high-quality quantitative analysis.</p>

Recommendation	Progress to 30 June 2013
<p>10. Finalise and communicate the organisational scope (internally and externally) about the Statistics New Zealand story telling/analytical value-added role.</p>	<p>The Statistical Education team was developed a draft strategy 'Building Official Statistics Capability through Education and Training which identifies Māori, government and the media as priority user groups of official statistics'.</p> <p>Dynamic graphs have been delivered and were used for the first time in the <i>Accommodation Survey: October 2012</i> information release. The Interactive Population Pyramid was released in February 2013.</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand's 'How to tell a story using statistics' won the <u>WriteMark award for Best Plain English Document in the Public Sector/NGO category</u>.</p> <p>Research on the levels of analysis and interpretation that different customer groups need from Statistics New Zealand was completed. Guidelines for the analysis and interpretation of statistical data were also completed for implementation next year.</p>
<p>11. Give consideration to implementing sustainable 'blue-sky' research and development processes to support ongoing organisational innovation, which will support fundamental business system changes.</p>	<p>We continued working on our Research Priorities and Planning project, which is part of Stats 2020. The project has identified no gaps in the research being undertaken against what is needed at this stage to support the Stats 2020 programme. No long-term gaps have been identified.</p> <p>The Business Efficiency Team was established to capture, monitor, and support efficiency opportunities in Statistics New Zealand that sit outside of the Stats 2020 initiative programme of work. The Business Efficiency Team will be able to provide the organisation with greater awareness of the Business Improvement Programme and support Business Units to seek assistance and submit requests for new efficiency and improvement projects.</p>