Stats NZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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PŪRONGO Ā-TAU

Mō te mutunga o te tau i te 30 o ngā rā o Pipiri 2022

Te Kāwanatanga
o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

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Kupu whakatataki a te Tumu Whakahaere
Introduction from the Chief Executive

Welcome to Stats NZ's 2022 Annual Report

E ngā iwi, e ngā reo kei ngā tōpito o te motu, tēnā koutou katoa

Greetings to you all.

This report presents what has been achieved by Stats NZ in the year 2022.

It's been a busy and at times demanding year for Stats NZ. The data landscape has continued to evolve as have the needs and attitudes of New Zealanders. Collecting data has been challenging and retaining skilled staff difficult in another year dominated by the impacts of COVID-19.

In a world that's complex and difficult to measure and where all the assumptions and methods embedded in our production systems are constantly challenged, Stats NZ has continued to provide credible information to our country's decision-makers.

We have continued to collect essential data and maintain our core statistical production, delivering data, advice, and insights about the things that matter most to New Zealanders. This considerable accomplishment has come at a cost in terms of pressure on our people at a time of immense disruption to their lives.

But we have shown our strength, ensuring we put our people at the heart of what we do in order to be stronger together and deliver for Aotearoa New Zealand.

It's against this backdrop that we've been creating a foundation for the future. We've made great strides building a solid base from which we can deliver a safe, inclusive, and efficient data system. Our strategic priorities have been a mechanism for identifying opportunities and delivering work that has a positive impact on the lives of New Zealanders for today and generations to come.

Working more closely with iwi-Māori has been a key focus for us this year, as we have built our capacity and capability to deliver more data and better data for and about Māori. Our new Māori Partnerships and Engagement team are guiding us as an organisation to engage with integrity and build enduring relationships.

We have piloted a community hub initiative with Ngāti Whātua to enable iwi and hapū to effectively collect, analyse, and use data to help achieve their aspirations. Alongside this we've been supporting Te Whata, a digital data platform developed for iwi by iwi with the intention of enabling Māori to better see themselves in data. Valuable progress has also been made under the Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement towards a government data system that delivers for and with Māori, iwi, and hapū.

Our preparations for 2023 Census are focused on delivering high-quality census data that accurately represents the diverse communities that make up Aotearoa New Zealand.

> *"We've made great strides building a solid base to which we can deliver a safe, inclusive, and efficient data system."*

To achieve this, we are making it easier for everyone to participate in the census, and we have community engagement teams in place earlier, working with iwi, community leaders, and organisations to identify ways we can increase response rates for priority response groups.

In 2021/2022, we were able to further test our collection approaches in the 2022 census test. Involving more than 18,000 households and non-private dwellings and the employment of approximately 100 census collectors, it is the largest undertaking before the official census.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the Stats NZ whānau.

The achievements we've made, and our progress belong to and are a credit to our people. My thanks go out to them for ongoing resilience and a willingness to embrace change. We are in a great place from which we can accurately and effectively support Aotearoa with quality data and statistics, and I'd like to thank each and every one of you for all your work in making this happen.

And in that spirit, I am pleased to present this annual report.

No reira, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa

Mark Sowden
Chief Executive and Government Statistician

Ngā ihirangi
Contents

Tatauranga Aotearoa ā-tauanga
Stats NZ by numbers

1,524
staff employed across the country

Auckland — 332

● **106** field staff

651 — Wellington

435 — Christchurch
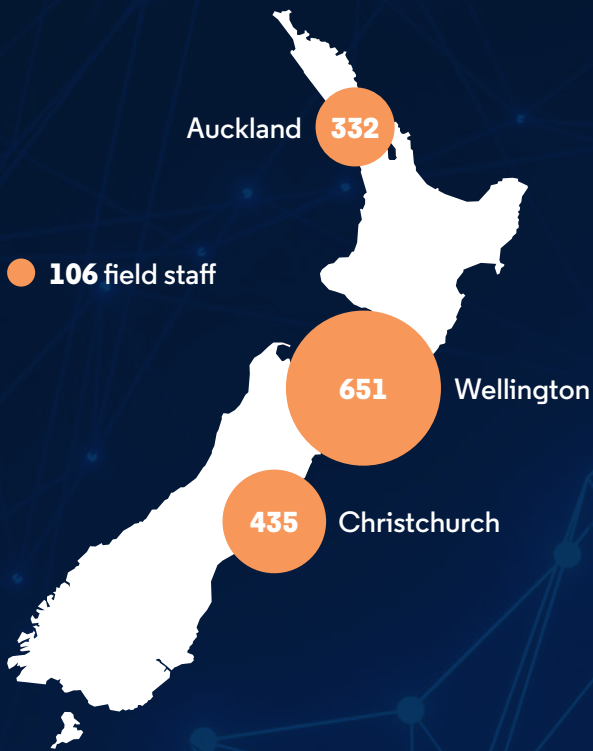
Gender pay gap
♀ **8.4%** ♂

Staff breakdown by gender

57.5% — Female

41.6% — Male
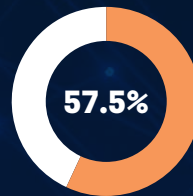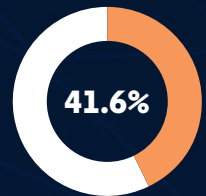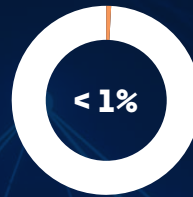
< 1% — Another Gender

< 1% — Unknown

Staff breakdown by ethnicity
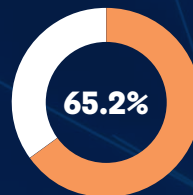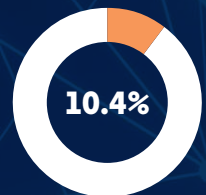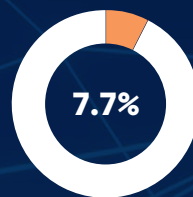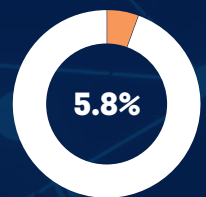
65.2% — European

10.4% — Māori

7.7% — Asian

5.8% — Pacific People

8,600
enquiries across our public phone line, web chat and email inbox

6,880,024
visits to Stats.govt.nz

280
ongoing subscriptions for custom data

698
users accessing microdata

503
requests for bespoke data

331
statistical releases

LABOUR MARKET

CPI

GDP

13,376
Twitter followers

Stats NZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

Follow
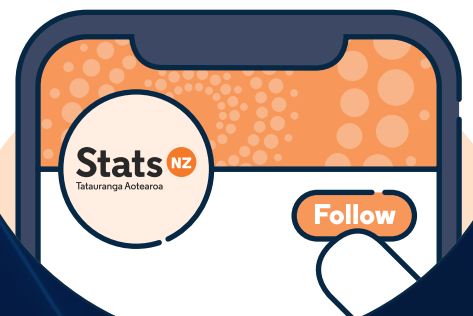
Core business during COVID-19

Stats NZ Tatauranga Aotearoa provides independent, high-quality information and insights about Aotearoa and the lives of New Zealanders. We're uniquely positioned to support the decisions that government, Māori and Iwi organisations, businesses, NGO's and New Zealanders make every day.

In a world impacted by COVID-19 the importance of relevant and reliable data has never been more crucial. Now more than ever we understand that the data landscape is continually evolving. Providing accurate and timely data continues to be a priority for us as the pandemic continues to impact on a global scale.

It's in this backdrop, through the commitment and hard work of our staff and some innovation we continued to deliver value to our customers. We have had to adapt our usual approaches and to determine the best options we have engaged with statistical methods experts and customers both here and internationally.

Collecting quality data

Trusted and credible data is a critical part of our national infrastructure in much the same way as roads, electricity, and broadband connectivity. However, collecting data in a COVID-19 world is difficult and the pandemic has been a catalyst to a changing environment.

COVID-19 restrictions and an increased public concern for health and safety has made collecting data harder than ever before. Many of our priority groups, such as young people, Māori, Pacific peoples, and migrants, have been more impacted by COVID-19 and engaging with our survey collectors has been a low priority for them.

Around 15-20 percent of the Social Survey respondents were uncontactable in the past year, up from 4-6 percent pre-COVID-19. This in turn impacts our resourcing with effort to contact with a respondent up 10-15 percent.
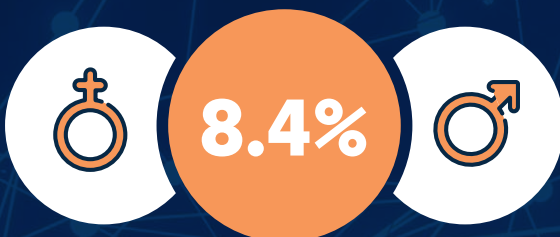
At the red traffic light setting our collectors were unable to conduct traditional face-to-face interviews, which is the preferred method for many of our surveys. In response we adapted to increase telephone surveys with modest success.

Our own staffing capacity has also been reduced. In November 2021, 50% of our Data Collection Specialists had taken either sick leave or special covid sick leave, while in March 2022 the number was at 44%. This ongoing impact has at times forced us to make hard choices on what to prioritise.

In doing so we worked with customers to agree where our efforts should be focused and where we've needed to make trade-offs. Despite these challenges we've continued to collect essential data and maintain our core statistical production by delivering:

- measures of gross domestic product
- inflation measures through the consumer price index and other price indices through changing economic conditions
- a range of population estimates
- border crossings statistics
- environmental reports including greenhouse gas emissions
- employment and unemployment measures
- wellbeing statistics
- child poverty statistics
- international trade in goods and services
- balance of payments
- business activity measures.

The impact on data

Understanding the impact of the pandemic on the statistics themselves has also been challenging.

Before many of our quarterly releases a methods paper is published outlining the changes for that quarter. We focus on what the issues are and how we are responding to them. The challenges include collection issues, missing data, models where assumptions are no longer valid, and the need to change statistical methods. An example for the consumer price index in 2022 is the reintroduction of international airfares as border

restrictions ease and New Zealanders start travelling around the world again.

Changing alert levels and shortened data collection also saw an impact on the number of households that we were able to collect data from to produce wellbeing, child poverty and labour market statistics. In these instances, we have worked with our customers to discuss and agree any changes we have made, helping with their analysis, modelling, and use of our data.

Using the Integrated Data Infrastructure

We have been supporting the government response to COVID-19 over the past year by updating key data more frequently in the Integrated Data Infrastructure. This includes continuing the regular updates of Inland Revenue income data (fortnightly) and Ministry of Social Development benefits data (monthly) in addition to the normal quarterly data update cycle.

Data about the uptake of the wage subsidy and COVID-19 immunisations is also updated each month. The Integrate Data Infrastructure has been used to understand how communities have been affected by the pandemic as well as the uptake of vaccinations in different communities.

Insights into COVID-19

We have continued to provide COVID-19 specific data about New Zealand's economy, environment, and society, supporting the government to make evidence-based decisions. As we address the impacts of the pandemic, timely and accurate data about employment, spending and the way we work will be crucial in our ongoing recovery.

Providing data services to Aotearoa

In addition to our statistical releases, our Data Services branch supports other government agencies and the

$122m   **171%**
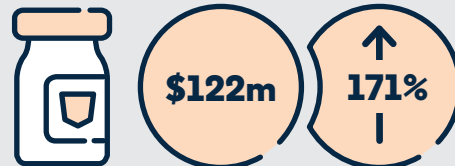
Imports of vaccines and other blood components reached $122 million in October 2021, a 171 percent increase above the highest month in 2019.

Jan 22 Feb 22
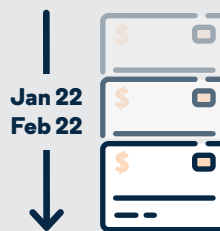
As Omicron spread in January & February 2022 credit card spending dropped – the drop across the board was the first of its kind since August 2021, when the country was in lockdown at alert level 4.
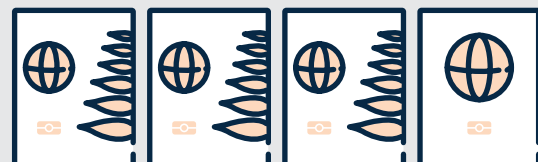
Of the total 28,600 overseas visitors arriving in March 2022, three-quarters were New Zealand citizens.

4.5%

In the year to June overall household incomes increased 4.5%, supported by the government response to COVID-19

people of Aotearoa to find and access the information we produce. This year, the branch handled over 8,600 enquiries across our public phone line, web chat and email inbox, and co-ordinated our responses to 60 international questionnaires for overseas organisations like the International Monetary Fund, United Nations and United Nations Educational, Science and Cultural Organisation.

We also fulfilled over 430 requests for bespoke data, where a customer needs an answer to a specific question or a customised view of statistics or research that is that is not published, and 280 ongoing subscriptions for custom data. Twenty-nine of these requests were delivered under Te Ara Takatū agreement that seeks to empower Māori to access data insights by providing iwi and hapū with customised datasets and data capability building free of charge.

Data Services also regularly produces and provides access to the Integrated Data Infrastructure, a large research database about the people and households of Aotearoa, and the Longitudinal Business Database, a companion database about businesses. This year, we had just under 400 active research projects across government, academic and non-government organisations, and 270 new researchers were accredited to use these databases.

The rich detail and varied topics available in the Integrated Data Infrastructure and Longitudinal Business Database mean they are becoming increasingly important sources for decision makers across Aotearoa – this year, researchers made over 2000 requests to output confidentialised data from the databases.

Tatauranga
Census

In the 2021/2022 financial year we continued to progress preparations for the 2023 Census. We published the 2023 Census High Level Design document, setting out the features and scope of census deliverables, responding to what we learned from the 2018 Census, and to make it easier to participate in the next census. We also conducted the 2022 census test, progressed and finalised detailed design, confirmed arrangements with procurement partners, and stepped-up engagement with census customers, partners, iwi, and community stakeholders.

2023 Census Programme

The 2023 Census is a design-led census, with robust processes to ensure detailed design decisions support the intended outcomes of high response rates and quality census data from the next census. The Census Programme Board met monthly to provide governance oversight of census design and decisions. In 2021/2022, independent design assurance was conducted at key stages of the programme by The Treasury and Independent Quality Assurance New Zealand.

Completing design of the 2023 Census

A key achievement in 2021/2022 was the finalisation of detailed design of the 2023 Census.

Stats NZ has received extra funding for the 2023 Census to change what did not work well in 2018 and to deliver to a bigger and more diverse population. The design of the 2023 Census has a focus on raising response rates for Māori, Pacific peoples, and other populations with historically lower response rates, to produce census data that both represents Aotearoa New Zealand and local communities and that meets customers' data quality needs.

To rebuild trust and confidence in census and deliver quality data, the 2023 Census includes:

- more community engagement – working earlier with communities to support responses during the 2023 census operational period, and to help communities achieve their aspirations for the census

- targeted investment – to support areas of low response in previous censuses and priority response groups where we want to support higher response rates (including Māori, Pacific Peoples, ethnic communities, youth, and disabled people)

- increased focus on building data capability with iwi and communities

- more paper forms – 44 percent of all dwellings before census day will receive papers forms compared with 3 percent in 2018

- more census collectors – around double the number of field staff than were employed in 2018, employed for longer and providing close to triple the total hours worked in 2018

- more assistance to complete the census – with a field model designed to ensure people have what they need to participate in the census before census day

- more alternate and accessible formats and translated materials – to support more people to take part in the census with dignity and ease

- new gender and sexual identity questions, so more New Zealanders will be able to see themselves in the data

- a combined methodology by design – building on the methodologies used to improve data quality in the 2018 Census.

More assistance through the 2023 Census collection model

The census collection model for the 2023 Census is focused on making it easier to participate in the census and increasing response rates for communities that have

faced barriers to taking part in the census in the past. In addition to the provision of more paper census forms and more census collectors, there will be more assistance in areas of historic low response.

For 15 percent of dwellings, this assistance will be provided face-to-face. Called 'Assist', it involves crossing the doorstep into a person's home, to help them complete census forms when required. This approach will enable us to provide direct assistance to around a third of all respondents of Māori descent and around half of all respondents of Pasifika descent. A further 15 percent of dwellings will have paper form packs delivered, with contact at the doorstep, to build awareness of census and to ensure people have what they need to take part.

Building community connections

In the past year staff were appointed into all the census community engagement team roles to enable earlier and sustained engagement with hapū, iwi, and community leaders and organisations. Engagement focuses on how best to work with them to build data capability, increase participation, and deliver quality census data. There are more than double the number of engagement staff for the 2023 Census compared with 2018, who have been employed locally to work in the communities they know and represent.

An important aspect of our work in 2021/2022 has been connecting with communities and community collectives through the response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the feedback we received from community partners, we were able to adjust our 2022 census test to meet the needs of communities at that time.

Census visual identity

In February 2022, we confirmed the visual identity of the next census, which will support a unified awareness of

census with all people in Aotearoa New Zealand. For this we engaged widely, including with cultural partners, to ensure the design brief appropriately reflected the communities we are most wanting to engage to increase response rates. Our procurement partner for this work brings together specialist expertise to ensure we deliver a campaign grounded in te ao Māori and that it will reach and connect with everyone on census day.

In May 2022, we started to roll-out a targeted pre-census marketing campaign to selected locations and priority response groups. Using real examples of data use that have benefitted communities, the campaign tells local stories featuring local people so their community can see the value of data and participating in the census. These stories will be progressively rolled out through to November 2022, ahead of the main 2023 Census campaign, and are being published on the census website.

Final content confirmed

Following engagement on census topics in 2020, we published the 2023 Census Final Content report in October 2021, confirming all the topics to be collected through the 2023 Census. We will be collecting information on gender and sexual identity in the next census, which will allow more detailed geographic breakdowns of the data produced than is possible through our other household surveys.

We think it is important that all people can see themselves in census data. The 2023 Census will also be the first time in any Stats NZ survey that information will be collected on variations of sex characteristics (also known as intersex status).

Additional information on activity limitations/disability and reinstatement of a question on phone number will be collected to support selection of the sample for the 2023 New Zealand Disability Survey which will take place after the census.

Preparing for the 2023 Census

Testing the census

Between 14 February and 29 April 2022, we conducted the 2022 census test in parts of Tauranga and Auckland to investigate the effectiveness of changes to the 2023 Census collection model and validate the readiness of census operations. It followed a test of new census approaches and operations in Raahui Pookeka – Huntly and Hamilton in early 2021. This testing gives us the confidence to deliver on the aims for the full census in 2023.

The 2022 census test is the largest undertaking before the official census, involving 18,438 households and non-private dwellings and the employment of approximately 100 census collectors.

Due to community transmission of COVID-19, testing of face-to-face 'assist' parts of the census collection model had to be descoped, and 'deliver' parts of the model were provided on a non-contact basis (to the mailbox rather than the doorstep).

Nonetheless, through the 2022 census test we gained valuable insights into key aspects of planned census operations to enable design and preparations for the 2023 Census to be completed.

The official census website, www.census.govt.nz, was launched on 14 February 2022, at the same time we went live with the field test.

Assurance of 'assist' collection approach

Given the descope of face-to-face collection approaches in the 2022 census test, we conducted additional design assurance activities to understand confidence in the 'Assist' collection approach and mitigate against any loss in confidence the descope may have had. The additional design assurance assessments included:

- market research to capture feedback from the public/respondents
- engagement with iwi, census customers such as government departments and councils, and Māori, disability, and community organisations
- engagement with three expert panels from the Australian, United Kingdom, and Canadian national census offices.

Greater representation for Māori

Building data analytics capability and achieving higher response rates for Māori are key objectives for the 2023 Census. The census programme has been progressing its initiatives to meet these objectives under Te Hāpai Mana Taurite. Led by the Census Te Ao Māori team, Te Hāpai Mana Taurite is a strategy and plan for enabling data equity for iwi and Māori through census.

Ongoing work with the Data Iwi Leaders Group (Data ILG), including representation on the Census Programme Board, and Te Taumata Whakaritenga, an external Māori advisory group, is providing greater transparency and influence on census design and decisions for iwi and Māori.

Stats NZ also received $14.08 million through Budget 2021 to pilot iwi-led data analytics and collections in two locations as part of the 2023 Census. The initiative, called Te Mana Whakatipu, has been co-constructed with Data ILG. In 2021/2022, Stats NZ entered a conditional grant funding agreement with Te Kāhui Raraunga, the operational arm of the Data ILG, to lead implementation and work with iwi to deliver this initiative. Te Mana Whakatipu will include the collection approach, training, community engagement, and collection of census data with two iwi-collectives in the Far North – Te Tai Tokerau and in East Cape – Te Tairāwhiti.

Connecting with priority response groups

In 2021/2022, Stats NZ signed Memorandums of Understanding with The Cause Collective in South Auckland and the Ministry of Ethnic Communities. These agreements are collaborations that will support increased awareness, connection, and completion of census forms in 2023 by Pacific peoples in South Auckland and ethnic communities across Aotearoa New Zealand. Further agreements with other partners will be signed in the second half of 2022, before the census operational period.

We have integrated accessible design principles where possible within the design, build, and testing of our approach to the next census. We have sought external advice along the way and have carried out multiple rounds of testing with a range of people, including disabled people and people for whom English is a second language.

We have made changes to the design of paper forms and introduced a Large Print census form to give a more accessible option for people to complete census independently. Supporting information will be available in five alternate formats – New Zealand Sign Language, Easy Read, Large Print, Braille, and audio – to help people to complete their census. We were able to test most formats through the 2022 census test.

2023 Census Programme Appropriation Measures

The following 2023 Census appropriation measures were included into the Vote Statistics Supplementary Estimates of Appropriation. These measures rely on the completion of 2023 Census and Post-Enumeration Survey with results to be published in upcoming 2022/2023 and/or 2023/2024 annual reports.

Measure	Target	Notes on the measure
National response rate total population	90%+	The proportion of the target population (usually resident population on census night) counted from responses collected in the field phase of the census divided by the number of people who should have been counted. A response rate of 90% has been set to align with the accuracy dimension of 2023 Census Investment Objective 2: "Collection of at least 90% of responses from forms at the national level." Higher response rates help to ensure the quality of the census dataset. This will be measured by the Post-Enumeration Survey.
National response rate for people of Māori descent	90%+	The proportion of the target population (Māori descent usually resident population on census night) counted from responses collected in the field phase of the census divided by the number of people of Māori descent who should have been counted. Higher response rates help to ensure the quality of the census dataset for Māori. This will be measured by the Post-Enumeration Survey.
National net coverage for people of Māori descent	98%+	The population net coverage rate measures how accurately the census has counted New Zealand usual residents on census night. The census count includes everyone (usually resident) who has responded to the census, and the usual resident non-respondents that Stats NZ has counted by using administrative data. The net coverage rate then accounts for under-coverage (people not counted by the census) and over-coverage (people who should not have been counted by the census, due to not being a member of the target population or having been counted more than once). A coverage rate of 98% has been set to align with one of the measures for 2023 Census Investment Objective 1: "Net population coverage rate no less than 98%." Higher coverage rates help to ensure the quality of the census dataset. This will be measured by the Post-Enumeration Survey.
National net coverage rate total population -	98%+	The population net coverage rate measures how accurately the census has counted New Zealand usual residents of Māori descent on census night. The count includes everyone of Māori descent who has responded to the census, and the usual resident Māori descent non-respondents that Stats NZ has counted by using administrative data. The net coverage rate then accounts for under-coverage (people not counted by the census) and over-coverage (people who should not have been counted by the census, due to not being a member of the target population or having been counted more than once). The 2023 Census aims to deliver high coverage (greater than or equal to 98%) for people of Māori descent. Higher coverage rates help to ensure the quality of the census dataset for Māori. This will be measured by the Post-Enumeration Survey.
Improve the quality of iwi affiliation data: priority level for iwi affiliation increases from 2 to 1	Priority level 1	This is designed to measure Māori data quality through mana motuhake for/of iwi. It has two components. The first reflects a change in level for how Stats NZ prioritises the iwi affiliation variable (from priority level 2 to priority level 1 - the highest rating). The second component will show any change in quality between the 2018 Census (where iwi affiliation received a data quality rating of very poor) and the 2023 Census. The 2023 Census target of moderate or above reflects that there are currently no alternative data sources for the iwi affiliation variable.
Improve the quality of iwi affiliation data: iwi affiliation quality metric 1 score improves from 0.71 (very poor) to 0.90 (moderate or above)	0.90+	

Our strategic priorities

COVID-19 has had a substantial impact to the world around us. Structural and behavioural changes have seen the emergence of data gaps while traditional collection strategies and measurement methods have been significantly challenged.

As our environment changes and our customers' needs evolve our strategy guides us towards our long-term objective of providing relevant and reliable statistics.

Our strategy is a framework to push the boundaries and identify meaningful opportunities to respond to the needs and opportunities of the current times. We have had ambitious workplans and our efforts over the last 12 months have led to refinement and prioritisation against our strategy.

By embedding our strategy, we have built strong foundations across our four priorities:

- **Priority 1** – Proactively improve the health of the data system of Aotearoa (previously 'A more integrated and inclusive government data system'.)

- **Priority 2** – Measure what matters and proactively manage risk around core systems (previously 'More relevant and timely data and statistics.')

- **Priority 3** – Deliver for and with Māori, iwi, and hapū (previously 'More data and better data for and about Māori.')

- **Priority 4** – Become an organisation that uses administrative data first (previously 'Less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data.')

We have reported against our outcome measures on page 60.

This has set us up well for a strong delivery focus in the year ahead, while being mindful of the significant workload ahead, as well as constrained resources. As an organisation we understand that it's about doing things differently, rather than simply doing more.

Supporting our strategic shifts – the drivers that help us change – are the transformational priorities of leadership and culture, running the business simply and strategically, engagement and transparency. These enable us to innovate, and work in ways that take us where we want to be.

Leadership and culture

Given the ongoing recruitment and retention challenges it's important for Stats NZ to be a great place to work, where people have the space and context to be their best, do their best work, and grow and develop. Our leaders play a clear role empowering their teams and inspiring a thriving workplace culture.

This year was about building the foundations and frameworks. We launched 'The Way We Work' and 'The Way We Lead' principles. We established a diversity and inclusion specific role and developed a roadmap to lead us forward. We have also focussed on working with Māori capability by developing our Whainga Amorangi plan, and training around Te Reo and Tiriti o Waitangi.

Transparency and engagement

To be effective and dependable leaders of the data system it's vital we earn the trust and confidence of the New Zealand public. We're doing this by being open and accountable about how we collect, store, manage and use data.

We are making a conscious effort to understand our customers' and stakeholders' needs with a dedicated and growing focus on Iwi and Māori. We have been proactive in working with Treaty partners, communities, and other stakeholders to ensure there is transparency and trust in our use of administrative data in Census 2023. We are working hard to develop a well-coordinated and consistent approach to engagement in the spirit of building genuine partnerships.

Running the business simply and strategically

We are centring our focus on reducing complexity by breaking down siloes and working as one organisation towards the common goal of contributing to a better Aotearoa.

In the last year we've moved to a more customer centric model with the launch of One Corporate framework. We have also updated our planning process and reviewed our investment decision-making. We have put in place a simplified organisational health report and implemented the Objective and Key Results framework for our strategy measure to define measurable goals and track their outcomes.

In the end, we want to be a simple and strategic organisation that has the right tools and infrastructure to deliver data that improves lives today and for generations to come.

Our strategic and transformational priorities shape and unify our work and guide all our efforts, every day. They keep us focused and connected on delivering to our purpose About Aotearoa, For Aotearoa. Our work and achievements delivering against the strategy are outlined in the pages ahead.

1

Proactively improve the health of the data system of Aotearoa

Data is a taonga, a valuable asset. When it's potential is realised, data drives innovation and positively impacts our economy, our people, and our environment. As leaders in the everchanging data landscape it's our responsibility to build a more integrated and inclusive government data system.

Our focus over the last year has been to set the government data system's strategic direction, and develop tools, guidance, and supports to enable the data system to mature.

The Data Strategy and Roadmap laid out an ambitious workplan for the year and we have laid strong foundations for the journey ahead. While our Data Investment Plan provides a prioritised approach for the investment needed to boost the overall health of the data system.

We have set expectations with government agencies and are actively leading a programme to unify and standardise the government data system as well as boost its capability.

While we have achieved a number of successes, progress has not always been a quick as anticipated. Looking ahead we have refined our priorities to focus on:

• improving data access and sharing

• meeting Māori data needs

• growing data-related capability.

The following projects and achievements demonstrate the solid foundations we've built as we work to proactively improve the health of Aotearoa's data system.

Refreshed and revised Government Data Strategy and Roadmap

In September 2021, we released the refreshed Government Data Strategy and Roadmap – a pathway outlining the shared direction and vision for New Zealand's data system. It provides a timeline for initiatives across year one, year two and year three onwards.

Since the first Strategy and Roadmap was published in 2018, key gaps in the data system have developed that need addressing, such as:

• the lack of data about, and for, some important topics and communities

• the absence of settings to realise the rights and interests of Māori and iwi

• variable capability among agencies to take advantage of the power of data

• difficulties in finding, retrieving, and re-using data across the system.

The purpose of the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap is to guide the system to work together to build a cohesive and high-quality data system that supports innovation safely and recognises the exciting potential of data as well as its role as critical infrastructure.

Achieving this ambition requires four fundamental components, which are the focus areas of the Strategy and Roadmap:

• Data

• Capability

• Infrastructure

• Leadership

At the heart of these components is a responsibility to uphold the principles of Te Tiriti through authentic partnership with Māori and an understanding of te ao Māori.

Encompassing each of the focus areas is a commitment to build and maintain public trust and confidence in the data system. New Zealanders have a right to expect their data is stored safely and used ethically; the Strategy and Roadmap is about building and maintaining a data system that is up to the challenge.

Data Investment Plan

In December 2021 the Government Chief Data Steward published the Data Investment Plan supporting a systematic approach to government investment in data.

The Data Investment Plan is a targeted 10-year plan designed to meet the current and future needs of the government data system. It was endorsed by Cabinet last year.

This is the first phase of the multi-year programme which explores data assets, the infrastructure that surrounds them, and the capabilities required to unleash them.

The Data Investment plan supports a more co-ordinated and cohesive approach to data investment by:

• helping agencies to make baseline-funding investment decisions about existing assets

• helping agencies to identify opportunities to develop joint Budget bids

• supporting Ministers and system leads (The Treasury, Government Chief Data Steward, Government Chief Digital Officer) to better understand the data asset investment environment

• working with iwi and Māori to establish priorities for data investment that honour Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

The project has helped government agencies, both individually and collectively, to understand their data assets and how they are used. Further, the project has sought iwi-Māori input into the representation and presentation of Māori in government data and how data can be used to support the realisation of Iwi-Māori aspirations. Overall providing the government with a comprehensive view of data assets, infrastructure, system settings and capability investment opportunities.

The Plan will play an important role in informing longer-term, strategic investment decisions made through the Budget process by helping agencies to identify opportunities for improvement and to develop and align joint Budget bids. In addition it will encourage collaboration between the Government Chief Data

Steward and Investment Officials to develop annual Budget guidance, strengthen the planning phase within the investment lifecycle, and provide independent advice to Investment Ministers on Budget bids.

Agency Partnering team and data maturity assessments

We've refocussed our capability-building efforts with the government data system through the recent formation of an Agency Partnering team.

While it's still early days, the goal for the team is to serve as a mechanism for Stats NZ to broker support within the data system that assists agencies with data-related issues of high value to the system.

The Data Maturity Assessment, which is being developed, will complement this work by giving a reliable understanding of where support is needed. Different agencies have differing levels of ability to effectively steward the data they hold or use, and the Agency Partnering team's role will be to coordinate and support capability building across government so all agencies are progressively maturing their data capability.

Stats NZ is working on how to effectively scale this team and how it operates to provide value and support.

Health of the Data System report

As home of the Government Chief Data Steward, Stats NZ is responsible for constantly monitoring the system and leading the implementation of a plan to improve its health, effectiveness, and status over time. The Health of the Data System Report will paint a coherent picture of system health to drive investment or improvement in areas that are identified as requiring attention.

This is a new piece of work to capture how well the data system is delivering on its two goals of inclusivity and integration. The report will also play an assurance role for the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap, specifically tracking progress toward the strategy's objectives.

We will gather information to understand the strengths and weaknesses of individual agencies through a Data Maturity Assessment process. The report will also consider the combined perspective of agencies operating together as a data system.

The intention is to report annually to ensure that change in the system agencies' maturity can be mapped over time.

New data and statistics legislation

The Data and Statistics Act (the Act) was introduced to the House as a Bill in October 2021, and came into force on 1 September 2022. It repealed and replaced the Statistics Act 1975.

The Act provides a modern legislative framework to support Stats NZ's functions of producing official statistics, leading the official statistics system and providing access to data for research. It will modernise our collection and use of data and brings our legislation in line with international best practice.

Widespread change across the organisation will be required to implement the Act. A Data and Statistics Act Implementation Oversight Group was established in May 2022 to plan for and monitor the transition.

Fundamental Principals of Statistics

From 14-25 February 2022, we lead Aotearoa New Zealand in celebration of 30 years of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics – in particular, Principle 2.

'To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.'

Created in 1992, the Fundamental Principles are a set of 10 principles for serving society with impartial, relevant, and accurate data and statistics to support good decision-making. They form the basis of everything that producers of official statistics do, including the methods for collecting, processing, and storing data to the ways that National Statistics Offices (NSOs) disseminate statistics and communicate them.

To mark 30 years since the creation of these Principles, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) led a campaign where different countries ran two-weeks of localised campaigns on their chosen Principle.

2

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Measure what matters and proactively manage core system risk

We manage a complex web of systems to produce a variety of statistical outputs. To ensure we're delivering for the benefit of Aotearoa, we need to be deliberate about what measurements we get into the hands of decision-makers.

More relevant and timely data and statistics means we're delivering to the current and future needs of our customers. To do this we must be adaptable to the changing environment while ensuring the infrastructure we use is robust and sustainable.

Although it's has been a tough year with the COVID-19 pandemic and resourcing challenges impacting on all stages our of statistical production processes, we have still established a strong foundation from which to build future success.

Many of our achievements this year have removed ambiguity and provided visibility and transparency on how we will move forward. We will continue to develop and mature in our approach, but these foundations will stand us in good stead as we shift to a stronger delivery focus in year two.

The following activities highlight the work we have undertaken in this priority.

Relevant and timely data

Fulfilling on our commitment to produce relevant and trustworthy data we have delivered some key new work as well as making some important improvements to our statistics and associated data products. Some of the highlights include:

- Releasing experimental measures of the timeframes on a selection of building projects across the country to provide data on housing affordability and construction of new housing stock.

- Working with more than 20 territorial authorities to deliver updated statistical geographies that will be used for 2023 Census: and the composition of population and dwellings statistics.

- Implementing new electoral geographies based on representation review outcomes. Boundaries for New Zealand have been created based on the Stats NZ meshblock, including changes for 44 councils. Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand and the Electoral Commission will use this data to prepare for the local body elections in October 2022.

- Incorporating additional indicators to identify additional Māori businesses in our Statistical Business Register. These indicators are used in identifying Māori businesses for the Tatauranga umanga Māori statistical releases.

- Publishing monthly indicator series of enterprise and geographic unit counts along with monthly Employment indicators releases (Business Data Collection). This is providing more timely business data and is published after a high demand from customers to understand how businesses are behaving under COVID-19 economic conditions

Measuring child poverty

Living in Aotearoa is Stats NZ's newest survey and was launched on 1 April 2022. It will measure persistent child poverty in New Zealand through surveying respondents every year for six years. Surveyors collect information about the income, housing costs, and wellbeing of New Zealand households, and how they change over time.

Once fully established it will be the largest longitudinal survey in New Zealand, with 25,000 households covering around 50,000 individuals. Initially 7,200 households will be surveyed in 2022, with the survey size increasing each year to up to 25,000 households by 2025. This represents about 1 in every 75 households. Development of an integrated dataset separate from the Integrated Data Infrastructure will allow us to integrate Living in Aotearoa survey data with person-centric data from administrative sources to reduce respondent burden and facilitate more timely delivery of child poverty measures.

Stats NZ is required by the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018 to report annually on the 10 measures of child poverty. While nine of the measures can be collected through the Household Economic Survey the final measure, that of persistent poverty, requires data that follows members of households over a six-year period. Data from this will be published in 2023.

To do this we're taking a te ao Māori approach with a focus on building and maintaining meaningful long-term relationships with participants. This involves staying in contact with participants between interviews to keep them on board, engaged, and committed to participating in Living in Aotearoa. We hope people will see the value of doing the survey and feel proud about helping their community and whanau by continuing to contribute to it.

Rainbow data

For the first time Stats NZ has been able to produce detailed statistics and outcomes for and about our Rainbow community.

In November 2021 we released a report setting out key demographic and economic characteristics of the LGBT+ population as a whole, for the transgender and non-binary population, and for the sexual minority population.

It also included information about qualifications, housing, and income, as well as the LGBT+ population's experience of depression and anxiety.

The information was gathered after we introduced questions on sexual identity and gender to the Household Economic Survey for the year ended June 2020.

Stats NZ wishes to thank our respondents for the trust bestowed upon us to collect this information. We recognise the importance of providing a more accurate and inclusive picture of New Zealanders that, amongst other dimensions, reflects the diversity of genders and sexual identities in Aotearoa.

Core systems risk

We recognise that our core information technology systems are aging and lack resilience. This was highlighted when our data sharing tool NZ.Stat was taken offline in February 2022 after routine testing identified significant risk to the public facing system.

With this in mind and an eye to our future needs Stats NZ has developed a legacy management timeline and plan to retire technology that is no longer useful. It also clearly identifies what systems we need to keep running until better technology becomes accessible – progress has been made in these key areas:

- An enterprise-wide consolidated view of system risk has been created, and an agreement reached by the Digital Governance Group in Q1.

- A working group was established to create a prioritised list of our most at-risk systems. This list was approved by Digital Governance Group in Q3.

In early 2022 The Legacy Systems Remediation Programme was established to reduce organisational risk from systems using old, unsupported, and inflexible technology. This initiative aims to deliver the following benefits:

- Establish a modern sustainable IT platform, systems and processes delivering statistical measures about New Zealand so technology cost is optimised, and risk minimised.

- In conjunction with the Digital Asset Management framework adopt the principles and standards for operating and managing the new digital assets.

- Decommission legacy systems, archive data, and reduce costs from maintaining and supporting systems and data no longer required to deliver customer value.

3

Deliver for and with Māori, iwi and hapū

We recognise the importance of working with iwi-Māori to make a positive, sustainable difference for iwi, hapū, and whānau (te oranga whānui o Aotearoa).

As committed Tiriti partners we need to recognise the role of Māori as tangata whenua and our responsibility to ensure a data system that is relevant to and inclusive of iwi Māori.

We want to continue fostering trusting, meaningful relationships with iwi, hapū, and Māori so their views shape the way we gather and use Māori-related data.

To do this we have been re-setting internal expectations for delivering for and with Māori, iwi and hapū, and establishing organisation-wide interventions, systems, and processes to support transformational change.

We have made a solid start but there is more to do and in the year ahead we will look to accelerate delivery against this priority. The following shares some of the levers and initiatives already in place to support our work with iwi, hapū, and Māori to meet their data requirements.

Te Tohu Rautaki Angitu Māori

The assignment of the strategic priority deliver for and with Māori, iwi and hapū has shifted Te Tohu Rautaki Angitu Māori (Te Tohu) from being a business unit specifically focused on work programmes and outputs, to include responsibility for designing and implementing an enterprise priority that requires organisational-wide transformational change.

Te Tohu has reset its focus to help guide, shape, and empower Stats NZ to put Māori aspirations front and centre and to ensure we direct our attention to achieving this.

The operating model outlines four functions to support the organisation to deliver for and with Māori, iwi and hapū. They are Strategy, Insights and Advice, Design Lead and Partnership, and Engagement.

Relationships & engagement

The establishment of the Māori Partnerships & Engagement (P&E) team within Te Tohu Rautaki Angitu Māori is a key addition to the operating model of Te Tohu. The P&E team is focused on developing enduring relationships and partnerships with iwi Māori and providing for Stats NZ engagement needs by supporting the organisation to engage with integrity.

The team's initial focus is to fulfil our treaty settlement commitments with post-settlement governance entities. The team will then broaden its scope to seek partnership and broader engagement opportunities with iwi, hapū and Māori with a view to improving access to data and increasing Māori data capability.

A whakapapa engagement approach has been implemented as we continue fostering trusting, meaningful partnerships that will shape the way we gather and use Māori-related data. This approach demonstrates the importance of relationships and connections when we are engaging and working with Māori, iwi and hapū.

Māori Data Governance

The co-design of a Māori Data Governance (MDG) model is a key workstream for Stats NZ and the Data ILG under the Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement. Its work programme is aimed at improving the governance of Māori data across the whole of government.

An outcome of the co-design wānanga in late 2020 was the establishment of Te Ohu Raraunga – a joint working group charged with developing the governance model and implementation plan. The Ohu Raraunga was established and convened its first meeting in October 2021. Te Ohu Raraunga is comprised of representatives from Te Taha Māori which includes iwi-Māori, five experts in Māori data governance: and Te Taha Kāwanatanga including members from the Ministry of Health, Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Social Development and Stats NZ.

Te Ohu Raraunga is co-chaired by Tahu Kukutai of Data ILG and Rhonda Paku from Stats NZ.

In 2022, Taha Māori, Taha Kāwanatanga and Te Ohu Raraunga agreed to focus on different areas of the co-design work.

- **Taha Māori** focused on how the model can be designed to best meet Māori data aspirations, including learning from national and international best practice in indigenous governance models. This included developing key pou or dimensions for the model to include.

- **Taha Kāwanatanga** worked with government agencies in the Crown Thought Leadership Group to understand current settings, data governance practice, policies, and levers, shifts and challenges. This included the development of principles and key areas of focus to consider, while also reflecting the waka hourua model.

Taha Māori is developing the draft MDG model with the intention to share this in a paper in the second quarter of 2022. Due to the impact of COVID-19 on timeframes and capacity, the next steps and timeline for applying and evaluating the MDG model are yet to be confirmed but it is anticipated completion will be extended to mid-2023.

Community data hub

In 2020, Stats NZ and the Data ILG secured funding through the Digital Government Partnership Innovation Fund to establish a community data hub pilot. The pilot aimed to improve access to data and increase data capability within iwi.

Stats NZ and the Data ILG developed a series of criteria to identify possible candidates for the pilot. As a result of this process, Ngāti Whātua was selected and in late 2021 Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua (Te Rūnanga), on behalf of the iwi accepted the invitation to take part in the initiative.

Te Rūnanga, the representative body responsible for addressing issues affecting Ngāti Whātua whānui, identified housing as a key issue continuing to adversely affect the health and wellbeing (hauora) and economic prosperity of their whānau. As a result, the pilot was used to initiate a research project using data from the Integrated Data Infrastructure. The research is producing statistics and insights on housing demand and affordability for Ngāti Whātua uri that will strategically inform Ngāti Whātua future investments in whānau housing and social wellbeing.

A final report to the Digital Government Leadership Group will be released in November 2022.

4

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Become an organisation that uses administrative data first

The experience with COVID-19 shows how traditional survey data collection can be disrupted at a time when more frequent outputs are required by our customers. This priority will help us move away from using information gathered directly from New Zealanders, instead moving towards creating and supporting an interconnected system that allows diverse data sources to be used together seamlessly.

Greater use of administrative data will allow us to reduce our reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders, saving respondents time and effort. In addition, administrative data has wider reach, is more detailed, and can be used in more ways. It also allows us to respond more quickly when new customer needs emerge because the data is likely to be on hand already.

The focus in the last year has been to create the organisational capacity and capability to deliver an initial roadmap and design for administrative data implementation; deliver on existing investments linked directly to the priority; and begin a research and development approach focused on prioritised 'Measure What Matters' areas.

The following illustrates our progress towards becoming an organisation that uses administrative data first.

Census Transformation programme

Census Transformation is a research programme endorsed by Cabinet in 2012. The short to medium-term goal is to modernise the current census model. This modernisation includes increasing the use of administrative data to support the traditional full-field enumeration census model, implemented through the 2018 and 2023 censuses. The longer-term goal of the programme is to actively work towards a future census based largely on administrative data and supported by sample survey(s).

Key pieces of work from the 2021/22 financial year are:

- releasing the first iteration of the experimental *Administrative population census (APC)* in August 2021 with the accompanying report *Experimental administrative population census: Data sources and methods*

- releasing the second iteration of the experimental APC in the IDI in June 2022

- publishing *Administrative sources for census housing information: An overview* (August 2021)

- continuing development of the statistical methods needed to estimate the population at the accuracy required for official population estimates that support large funding allocations such as health

- ongoing research in progress into the use of administrative data for more census variables, potentially for use in the 2023 Census.

The first iteration of the experimental Administrative Population Census (APC) was released in August 2021. The second iteration was released in the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) in June 2022 and will be accessible to the public by September 2022.

The APC is a time series of NZ's usual resident population together with some key demographic, identity, and other variables, all derived from administrative data. The second iteration includes an updated version covering the period 2006-2021 and expands on the first iteration to also include work, education, and income information. It serves as a demonstration to make the abstract idea of an 'admin-based census' more concrete, and to provide a focus for discussion and feedback.

Experimental Administrative Population Census: Data sources and methods is the accompanying report that describes the first release of the APC in 2021. It discusses the data and methods used to compile the APC, provides information about quality, and some illustrative results for the variables that have been included.

Administrative sources for census housing information: An overview explores the potential for administrative data to provide census-type information for housing variables. It provides an overview of the data sources and quality of housing variables that can be derived from admin data.

Statistical registers system

A register-based statistical system (RSS) is the data infrastructure that enables a way to safely hold, and link data ingested from various sources (for example, direct collection via surveys, or administrative data) and support data integration, research, processing and analysis for statistical data production.

Statistical person register

In 2021/2022, we developed a high-level roadmap for how we could transition from using certain outputs from the IDI for person-centric administrative data to a solution designed primarily for statistical production.

Statistical location register

The Statistical Location Register (SLR) and Admin Data team have implemented a scoring system that consumes address, building consents, district valuation roll (DVR) and past census data to build a history of government interactions with the dwelling, turning it into a dwelling prediction. With the use of admin data, regular monthly updates to the SLR, the scoring system and a team using other admin data sources to verify dwellings we have increased the quality of the data within the SLR in readiness for 2023 census.

Property data spine

The property-data spine research project, funded by the Digital Innovation Fund, was undertaken in 2021/2022 collaboratively between Stats NZ and Toitū Te Whenua Land Information New Zealand.

The purpose was to determine if Toitū Te Whenua's Property Data Management Framework and Connected Property Data Management System could be extended

to deliver a 'property data spine' to meet a complex Stats NZ Census use case and address broader needs for reliable data about property.

Consistent with the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap, the project has concluded that the delivery of a property data spine is feasible and additionally there is considerable merit in pursuing a new, well-functioning national property data spine as an essential data asset for Aotearoa/New Zealand.

Data Sourcing Programme

The Data Sourcing Programme was launched in July 2021 to look at opportunities for increasing the sourcing and use of administrative data. Following the development of a business case it was agreed

agreed the programme would focus on delivering a minimum viable product, this includes a:

- multimodal enterprise platform solution for all social and business surveys
- web portal to make it easier for customers to supply information
- workforce and account management tool to make improve how Stats NZ manages its customer engagement and operational workforce.

Surveys that have been prioritised for development onto the new multimodal solution include the Household Labour Force Survey; Quarterly Employment Survey and Quarterly Business Survey and Living in Aotearoa.

Ko wai mātou
Who we are

He aha te mea nui o te ao. He tāngata, he tāngata, he tāngata.

What is the most important thing in the world? It is people, it is people, it is people.

Over the past year our team of over 1,500 people has kept Stats NZ operating despite the sustained pressures of COVID-19. It's a workforce that's becoming more diverse and has a wide range of experience and knowledge.

We have a mixture of operational and corporate employees based in our Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch offices. We also have engagement teams and Data Collection Specialists staff across Aotearoa.

Over the past year our capacity to collect data and provide insights has been challenged as COVID-19 impacted our resourcing and a tight labour market meant it was harder to retain staff. As such we recognise the importance of nurturing a rich culture where great work is acknowledged, celebrated and role-modelled every day.

Our guiding principles

Created by our whānau and launched during the past year, The Way We Work and The Way We Lead are guiding principles that put people at the heart of everything we do.

They shape the way we get things done and reflect people within our strategy, helping ensure we're focusing on the right things to achieve our vision.

We started this journey by asking our people, 'how can our culture better help us move to new ways of working?' Over 2,400 comments and ideas were collected in 2021 through focus groups, workshops, and Public Service Association (PSA) sessions. We used a kaupapa Māori design process by considering Māori values (tikanga) to think about the impact of the work we do at Stats NZ.

Then by overlaying our four strategic priorities our executive leadership team agreed on the type of culture needed to maintain the ability to collect data and support our business in achieving our strategy.

The Way We Work

The Way We Work speaks to what we care about, how we do things and what is needed for all our people to be successful Stats NZ.

We appreciate the value of relationships, and we look to build true working partnerships. We seek to do the right thing every day that comes our way.

We know that when we act and work with integrity we make it possible to achieve the highest outcomes for all. Upholding the mana and dignity of one another is important to us, and we treat each other with respect.

The Way We Lead

Culture and leadership are inextricably linked. To contribute to a better Aotearoa, today and for generations to come we aim to have a leadership approach that allows our people to deliver, flourish and adapt.

People want leaders who are people focused, not just delivery focused, and for our leaders to lead by example and demonstrate that they live up to our values.

Being a leader means walking the talk and doing what we say we'll do. It's about taking initiative and problem solving. Being a leader means speaking up when it matters and owning and taking responsibility for how we work.

Supporting our people

Our people are our greatest asset. To be leaders in the data system we need a happy and stable workforce. So, we've been creating a work environment that inspires people to do their best, grow professionally and deliver against our strategic priorities.

He pēwhea ā tātou tikanga mahi

The Way We Work

We put people at the heart of what we do

We are all leaders

We are part of something bigger than ourselves

We are curious

We bring the outside in

We put people at the heart of what we do	We are all leaders	We are curious	We bring the outside in	We are part of something bigger than ourselves
We invest in relationships to build true partnerships	We walk the talk and do what we say	We seek learning, new ideas and opportunities to broaden our minds	We invite feedback and listen to different perspectives	We work together to uphold Te Tiriti and contribute to a better Aotearoa for today and generations to come
We act with integrity and always aim to do the right thing	We speak up when it matters	We are willing to try new things, create safety to fail, and learn from our mistakes	We break through barriers to collaborate	We understand the impact of our work and deliver what matters
We uphold the mana and dignity of one another	We take the initiative and work towards solving problems	We share our knowledge and learnings with others	We spend time with diverse people and communities we impact and serve	We celebrate our success, big and small

LEADER

Effectiveness

The Way We Lead

LEARNER

Adaptability

MANAGER

Efficiency

LEADER	LEARNER	MANAGER
A *leader* leader creates a clear vision and takes people along the journey with them. They care about the outcomes and impacts of work and devote time to understanding other perspectives to get better and more sustainable outcomes.	A *learner* leader is aware of who they are, they are self-reflective and curious. They observe social behaviours and look for context when evaluating a situation or problem. They adapt their style and approach and look for opportunities for improvement.	A *manager* leader prioritises things easily, works to clear deadlines and communicates well with their team and their stakeholders. They have clear processes, clear plans, focus on solutions and take responsibility for their space.

The way we achieve an inclusive, healthy, and diverse workplace is set out in the following sections.

Flexibility and work design

As the labour market continues to tighten and vacancies are hard to fill a strong it's important to recognise that people have different lifestyles, responsibilities, wellness needs and different ways of working.

As a flexible-by-default organisation we encourage our people to create a work life balance that works for them and their whānau. We promote a high trust environment and encourage employees to work with their leaders to ensure how and when they work aligns with role requirements, business needs and their needs.

Our new building in Wellington also allows for flexibility in the way we work. With communal/social spaces, stand up/sit down desks and state-of-the-art technology, there are different zones to allow for different styles of working.

We also promote flexible, self-directed employee learning and development, with a wide range of internal and external training opportunities.

Remuneration, recognition, and conditions

Our step-based remuneration approach continued to provide modest salary progression to all employees below the Senior Manager level during the period of restraint. We operated robust processes for the design and sizing of jobs, with an emphasis on ensuring our roles and the recruitment practices used to fill them are inclusive of all genders, ethnicities, sexualities, and abilities.

We pay the living wage and have processes in place to review the sizing and remuneration of all roles as they evolve, or as the market moves. We continue to actively monitor our gender and ethnic pay gaps and we are committed to continue working with the PSA on the Admin and Clerical Work Claim currently in process.

Our executive leadership team and that of the PSA continue to meet quarterly to ensure everyone is on the same page about past and upcoming changes, and for the PSA to hear directly from our leadership team about the commitments Stats NZ is making for our people.

Health, safety and wellbeing

At Stats NZ we know that a culture which centres on the wellbeing of our people is key to creating a thriving work environment. Our leadership is committed to the safety and wellness of everyone working for and with us. We have a comprehensive health, safety and wellbeing programme and a risk management framework that's designed to help ensure our people get home safe from work every day.

Incident reporting

There were no major or serious harm incidents that required notification to the Regulator (WorkSafe).

In 2022 there was an increase in total incidents reported from the previous year. The majority of incidents involving critical risks are generated from the Data Collection Operations teams in the field, most notably incidents involving aggressive or abusive customers.

A significant increase in psychological distress incidents was reported in 2022. This is primarily a result of engagement and training interventions that provide employees with improved understanding of work-related psychological harm, risks, and impacts.

In the past financial year workplace COVID-19 reports peaked in March 2022 which align to the national data from the Ministry of Health. The following months demonstrated a reduction of cases from the March 2022 period. Subsequent reduction rates are slower; again this is consistent with national infection and reinfection rates.

Critical risks

Stats NZ has identified and detailed its critical risks which include:

- psychological harm exposure to aggressive, violent, or distressing environments

- acute or chronic exposure to organisational factors (work design, work content and context)

- communicable diseases

- animal exposure

- driving.

Our focus in this area has been to:

- continue to understand and manage the risks of workplace COVID-19 infection

- understand and adapt controls for other existing critical risks that changed due to COVID-19 operating environments

- undertaking a significant review on our psychological risk profile.

Examples of this include developing operating guidelines to support increased remote and hybrid work practises in both Corporate and Data Collections Operations.

Engaging in health and safety

Maintaining a positive health, safety and wellbeing culture in the workplace means placing high importance on safety principles, values, and attitudes. Through our Health and Safety Committee our people are directly involved in the development and improvement of safe workplace practices.

The committees meet monthly and include representation from across the business, they also oversee the work of the Health & Safety representatives. A governance group oversees the entire health and safety work programme.

Training

Stats NZ provides two key training modules; a Health, Safety and Wellbeing and Speak Up, Report It modules, for all our people to complete.

Overall completion rate achieved for:

- Health, Safety and Wellbeing training is 90 percent and for

- Speak Up, Report it, is 89.7%

All Health and Safety Representatives (HSR's), Fire wardens and First Aiders are provided specific training relevant to their roles.

Pink Shirt Day

Kōrero Mai, Kōrero Atu, Mauri Tū, Mauri Ora
Speak Up, Stand Together, Stop Bullying

In late May 2022 we came together for 'Pink Shirt Day'. As a whānau we held events across the country to promote antibullying, celebrate kindness and raise money for the Mental Health Foundation.

In a show of pink solidarity our people embodied that values that underpin our culture and create a positive workplace where everyone can be free to flourish.

8 Willis Street

June 2022 marked the completion and the move into our new building at 8 Willis Stree, Wellington. It also marks the establishment of a shared agency workspace designed to enable people to do their best work, thrive, collaborate, and innovate.

Co-locating with the Ministry for the Environment (MFE) also enable us to deliver on broader government property objectives, such as modern working practices and provide opportunities to work in new ways across our agencies and with our customers, partners, and stakeholders through shared workspaces.

The guiding principles of manaakitanga, kaitiakitanga, and whanaungatanga were at the centre of the design, as well as a commitment to create a sector-leading sustainable and modern building.

8 Willis Street was blessed on the morning of 8 June 2022, prior to the official move-in days for both agencies. The blessing was led by Mana Whenua iwi Te Āti Awa Taranaki Whānui.

8 Willis Street is constructed from an existing building at 8 Willis Street, and a new building behind Stewart Dawsons corner. Both buildings are built to 130 percent of new building standards and are designed to achieve a world leading rating of 6 Green Stars for both build and interior fit out. It sets us up well for our contribution to the Government Carbon Neutral Programme.

Key areas of the build that have contributed to this rating include:

- reducing the site waste and diverting from landfill during construction

- utilising sustainable building materials including environmentally preferable steel and reusing some of the existing building at 8 Willis

- a solar hot water system that provides hot water throughout the building

- additional solar panels on the roof contributing to our energy cost savings

- rainwater storage and recycling tanks on the ground level which recycles into our toilets,

- all windows have increased performance double glazing

- multi-service chilled beam technology rather than conventional air conditioning which allows for a large reduction in energy consumption and creating a healthier environment for staff

- reusing existing furniture from the Stats NZ Gilmer Terrace building and meeting environmental Green Star standards for any new furniture purchased

- using sustainable and environmentally friendly building systems, including how we manage the cleaning of the building and the way we recycle and manage waste.

The building and land share a special connection with the local iwi Te Ātiawa. We have honoured and cemented this connection by placing a mauri stone into the foundations of this building forever connecting our new home to Te Ātiawa and to their tupuna awa of of Te Awakairangi.

Māori Crown Relations

We recognise that to build trust and confidence of iwi and Māori we need to be a confident and capable Tiriti partners and bring Te Tiriti and te ao Māori into every aspect of our work, every day.

In June 2022 we ran a Māori Capability Survey. This survey followed on from our baseline survey run in 2020 which informed our current Whāinga Amorangi and Mahere Reo plans.

This year's results indicated that as a business we have made small gains across all capability areas, demonstrating that our initiatives are having some impact. Significantly, there was also a large leap in terms of willingness to engage in capability opportunities and understanding of the relevance to an individual's work.

Whāinga Amorangi

Our Whāinga Amorangi plan has been developed to align closely with Te Arawhiti's Māori Crown Relations capability framework and Maihi Karauna priorities.

The plan outlines four (of six) capability competencies that Stats NZ has agreed to focus on, they are: Te Reo Māori, Tikanga/Kawa, Aotearoa History / Te Tiriti o Waitangi Literacy, and Understanding Racial Equity and Institutional Racism.

For each competency, Whāinga Amorangi has outcome statements, aspirations, actions, and measures to guide, monitor and support capability uplift. The plan identifies actions in the form of offerings and learning opportunities over the last year. Demand for courses is often higher than availably due to both resourcing and cost constraints. Feedback on Te Reo Puawai is that the course did not always meet expectations and in some cases the level of learning was considered too low. This, along with resourcing and capacity issues may explain the low completion rate.

Whāinga Amorangi began 16 September 2021.

WHĀINGA AMORANGI

Te Reo Puāwai – beginner Te Reo Māori Course
- 317 engaged
- 86 completed
- 9% of active employees completed

Understanding and Implementing Te Tiriti o Waitangi
- 318 engaged
- 318 completed
- 20% of active employees completed

Wall Walk
- 167 engaged
- 167 completed
- 11% of active employees completed
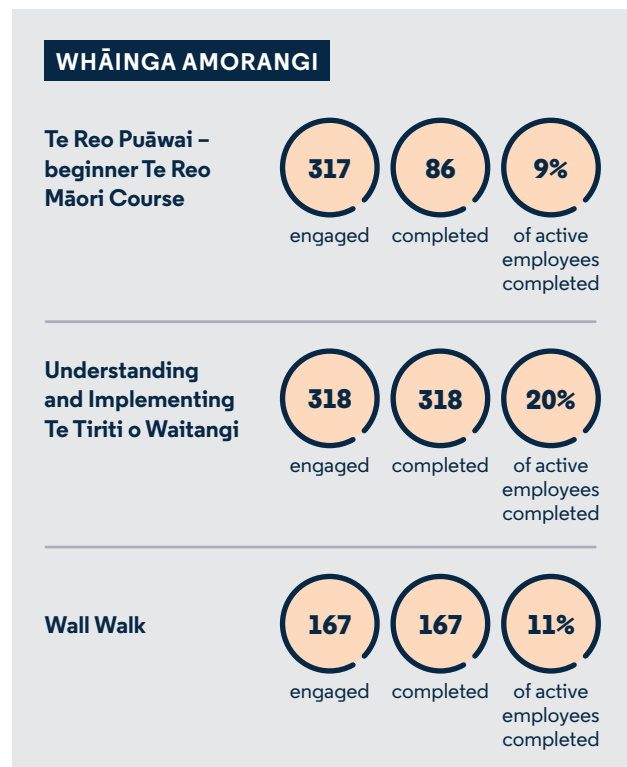
Mahere Reo

We understand that to build genuine relationships with iwi and Māori, we must develop and demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and mindset necessary to engage meaningfully. The use of te reo Māori will allow us to interact with communities, whānau, hapū, iwi, and Māori in a positive, professional, and mana-enhancing manner.

Mahere Reo is our language development plan. It follows Maihi Karauna (Te Puni Kōkiri), which sets out a vision for the public service to be proactive in supporting the development of te reo Māori capability across the public sector. Additionally, Mahere Reo supports our strategic priority of delivering for and with Māori, iwi and hapū.

We are proud to be making positive progress against the plan examples are:

- incorporating te reo Māori in both internal and external channels and publications

Whakanui
te reo Māori is valued

Stats NZ have a deeper appreciation for te reo Māori and the value it can bring to our organisation

Whakaako
te reo Māori is taught and implemented within our organisation

Stats NZ commits to develop its employees and uplift the organisation's capability to support te reo Māori internally and externally

Whakaatu
te reo Māori is seen, read, heard, and spoken

Stats NZ will create the optimal conditions for te reo Māori to be used within our organisation and integrated within our operational activities

- creating and distributing resources to increase speaking and proper pronunciation of te reo Māori

- increasing the visibility of te reo our physical work environment and the work we do.

Stats NZ continues to maintain relationships with lead agencies including Te Arawhiti and Te Taura Whiri I te Reo Māori, to incorporate best practices into language planning and language acquisition.

Celebrating Matariki

In June 2022 we came together to reflect on the tau (year) that had passed and celebrate Matariki.

To ensure mātauranga Māori was at the heart of the Matariki celebrations, Stats NZ organised several events across the country enabling our people to celebrate and learn more about Matariki and expand their knowledge of te ao Māori.

Events included karakia ceremonies remembering those who passed, celebrating the harvest and planning for the coming year; a Matariki quiz, a music performance and poetry readings.

Our celebrations conclude with shared kai from the diverse range of cultures that make up our whānau.

Carbon Neutral Government Programme reporting

On 2 December 2020 the New Zealand Government announced the Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP). It aims to make a number of organisations within the public sector carbon neutral from 2025.

This is our first year in measuring our emissions. The information presented here should be taken as minimum carbon emissions generated by Stats NZ for 2021/22[1].

Base year and setting emission reduction targets

We are in the process of finalising our base year which will formulate percentage target reduction to fulfil our obligations under CNGP[2].

2021/22 Stats NZ emission profile

We occupy three buildings in Auckland, Wellington and a shared building in Christchurch and have staff who work in the field and permanently at home.

Our emissions are reported in three components to best reflect our mahi:

• core Stats NZ day-to-day operations

• census operations

• overall Stats NZ carbon emissions.

These carbon emissions are scheduled to be independently verified by Toitū Envirocare in October 2022 for the CNGP, therefore the following information is unaudited at the time of printing of this Annual Report and is subject to change.

Stats NZ GHG emission summary

Scope	Stats NZ Day to-Day operations tCO2e	Census Operations tCO2e	Total Stats NZ tCO2e
Scope 1	62.7	14.6	77.3
Scope 2	116.6	26.7	143.3
Scope 3	841.0	254.4	1,095.4
Total	1,020.3	295.6	1,316.0

Our latest greenhouse gas (GHG) emission is in Scope 3, travel. Stats NZ is identifying the census and non-census split within Scope-3 Business travel staff mileage claim, which will not change the total emissions, but will change the sub-total for Census Operations and Stats NZ day-to-day operations.

Figure 1: Stats NZ GHG emissions by scope

Tonnes of CO2 equivalent

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[1] Excludes emissions related to production and dispatch of paper surveys, incomplete waste information, incomplete travel information, and mileage of staff related to the Census.

[2] As a tranche 1 organisation we are required to set the targets by December 2022.
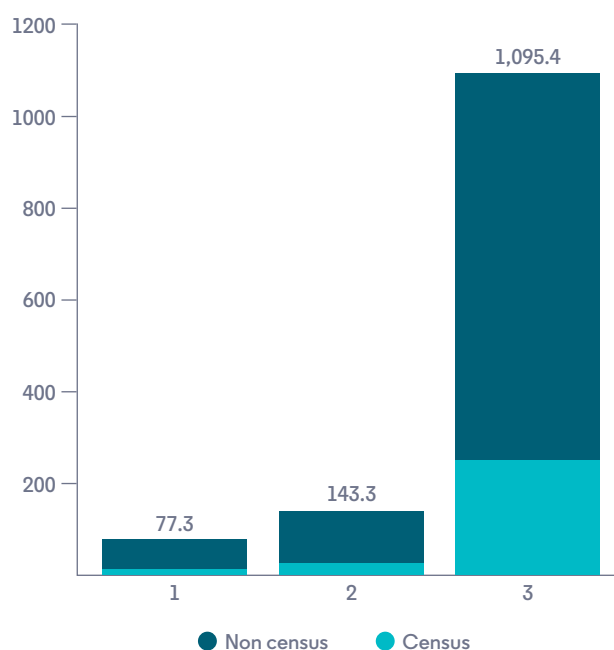
Figure 2: Stats NZ GHG emissions by source

Tonnes of CO2 equivalent

Non census   Census
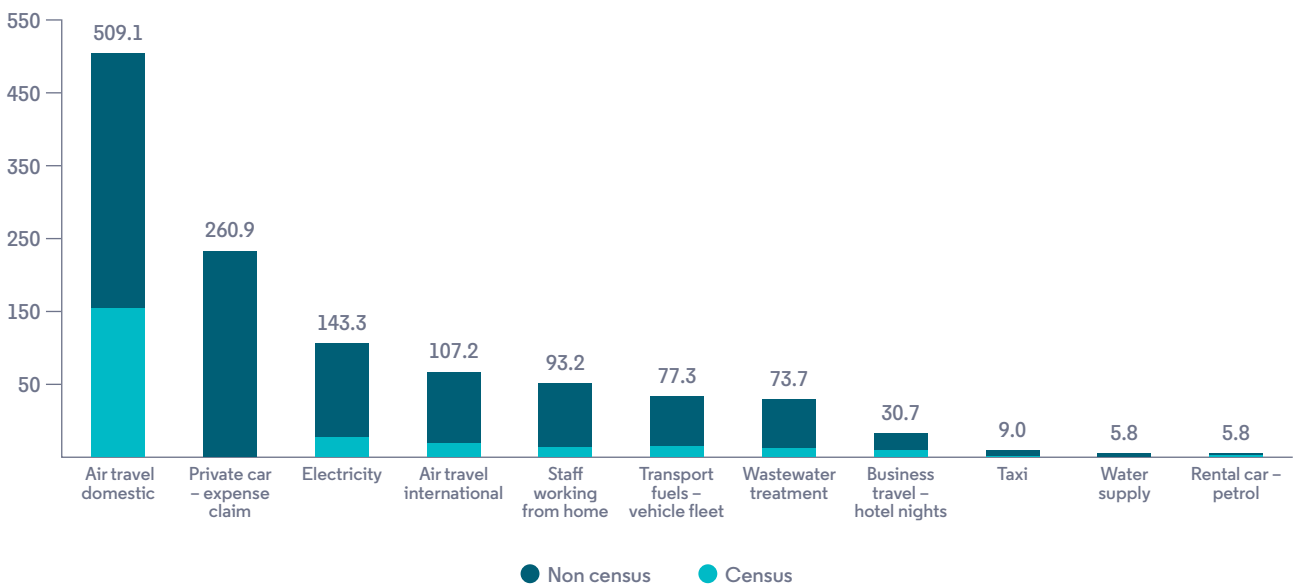
Figure 3: Total Gross Greenhouse Emissions per Full Time Equivalent 2021/22

<0.88 Tonnes of CO2 equivalent per FTE>
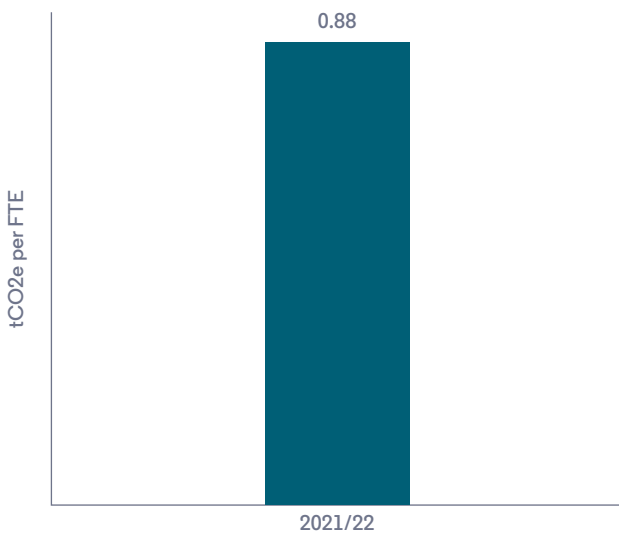
Figure 3 shows our minimum carbon emissions per full time equivalent employee as of 30 June 2022. As of 30 June we have 1496 FTE generating a minimum of 1,316.0 tCO2e during 2021/22.

Diversity, equity and inclusion

At Stats NZ we measure Aotearoa, and we work hard to ensure that every person counts, irrespective of their location, background, or diversity. Our workforce should match that diversity and our collective diversity will be celebrated and embraced.

Our strategic direction is only achievable through Stats NZ fostering an inclusive workplace that celebrates the diversity of ideas, perspectives, skills, and experiences.

Over the last year we have been developing a Diversity and Inclusion Roadmap outlining the three-year transformational journey we are about to embark on to foster and celebrate diversity and create inclusion.

We have also hired a two dedicated Diversity and Inclusion Advisors. These two full time roles have been established to accelerate and embed better and inclusive ways of working.

Papa Pounamu

Impact

Our action plan represents a strong commitment from our organisation to embrace and encourage a culture of Diversity and Inclusion at Stats NZ. It's been created in collaboration with our whanau and Diversity Works and is sponsored by our Chief Executive Mark Sowden.

There are six areas for focus in the action plan:

- inclusive and accountable leadership
- talent attraction, recruitment, and retention
- organisational learning and capability uplift
- people and data metrics
- diverse, equitable, and inclusive communications and outreach
- Equity for Māori, Pacific peoples, ethnic and gender pay, and flexible working

These areas were chosen based on our needs and maturity level and recommendations made by Diversity

Works after the completion of our diversity audit in early 2021. We do regular internal reporting to senior leadership and have dashboards viewable by People and Culture on the demographic breakdown of the organisation and pay gaps.

Some of work that has had the biggest impact in the last 12 months is in the targeted inclusion of our Rainbow communities.

> *"I was 'closeted' at the time, and I want to acknowledge the members of the Rainbow communities and allies from Stats NZ who encouraged me to live life authentically."*

Talent attraction, recruitment, and retention

Stats NZ recognises that to support and retain this diversity, we need to continue to grow an inclusive, equitable, happy, healthy, and high-performing workplace, for all. To ensure this happens we're committed to recruitment and selection practices that result in the equitable attraction, selection, and retention of diverse and qualified applicants.

We prioritise employment and career development opportunities for diverse staff who are under-represented at specific levels in our organisation through specific programmes and initiatives, ensuring that everybody can be successful and reach their potential.

What we've done:

- Position descriptions and advertisement templates have been changed to remove any unconscious bias or gender specific terms. These now call out expectations to Māori Crown relations and Diversity and Inclusion.
- We've deployed a shortlisting matrix that highly values lived and transferable skills.
- We launched The Way We Lead which highlights principles that call out being an inclusive leader, fostering inclusion and ensuring all people can thrive at Stats NZ, no matter their background or experiences.

- We have recently launched seven self-driven e-learning modules available via a dedicated diversity and inclusion learning hub, with three more on the way.

At Stats NZ we're proud to have been named Graduate Employer Sector Winner for Government and Public Service. We also came 12th on the Top 100 Graduate Employers list.

Workplace experience

This is the first year Stats NZ has measured diversity and inclusion through an engagement survey. The 2022 results showed a positive employee experience related to diversity and inclusion with 80 percent of employees responding positively about diversity and inclusion at Stats NZ.

Specifically, 83 percent of people agreed that Stats NZ supports and actively promotes an inclusive workplace.

Customer experience

For the first time Stats NZ has been able to produce detailed statistics and outcomes for and about our rainbow community after we released a report in November 2021 setting out key demographic and economic characteristics of the LGBT+ population as a whole.

In December 2021 the Government Chief Data Steward mandated the use of a new data standard for gender and sex. The Stats NZ statistical standard for gender, sex, and variations of sex characteristics must now be used by Public Service Departments and Departmental Agencies when collecting, publishing, or sharing data on gender and sex.

Addressing Bias

We keep awareness of bias and its relationship to discrimination in our day-to-day work by:

- keeping a close connection between our Diversity and Inclusion Advisor, the People and Culture Advisory team, and our Recruitment and Talent Acquisitions team (they meet regularly to discuss what inclusion looks like in recruitment, inductions, working arrangements, leave arrangements and professional development)

- attending InsideOUT training

- following our diversity- and inclusion-specific policies (which are Diversity and Inclusion Policy, Supporting Transgender and Non- binary People in the Workplace Policy, Ethnicity in the Workplace Policy, Religious Accommodation Policy, Workplace Rainbow Policy)

- reviewing all People and Culture policies with a dedicated diversity and inclusion lead

- collaborating across the corporate services areas with our staff to develop a clear and inclusive processes for transitioning employees/name changes.

Training

We're committed to provide learning that supports our diversity and inclusion goals. We are developing a targeted learning campaign for business units and teams at an agreed and set cadence, rather than relying on ad hoc sign-up and engagement. This approach is expected to see the reach of diversity and inclusion learning increase from 10-15 percent to 75 percent over a two-year period.

FOR PERIOD 1 JUL 2021 – 30 JUN 2022

	engaged	completed
Unconscious Bias	119	54
Inside Out	146	146
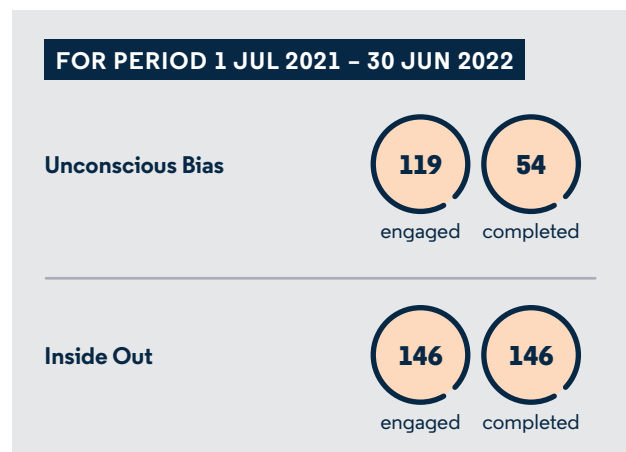
Cultural competence

We're committed to expanding our knowledge and becoming more aware of the various different cultural dimensions both at Stats NZ and in our wider community.

We have a Principal Advisor – Māori Capability, and Senior Advisor – Māori Capability who work on tangata

Tiriti cultural competence and across the organisation we support cultural learning with Te reo Maori and Te Tiriti courses.

In the last year, some Stats NZ staff have taken opportunities to engage and participate in activities that impact on individual and organisation cultural competency, including the following:

- use of Pātaka app to access te reo and tikanga learning

- participation in Stats NZ pōwhiri and/or mihi whakatau, and/or mihi-a- whānau (where employees are encouraged to deliver their pepeha)

- participation in karakia during meetings and hui

- kapa haka practice and performance and specific events for example, the blessing of 8 Willis Street

Measuring impact

Results from our Māori-Crown Relations Capability survey in June 2022 indicates our current Māori-Crown relations (MCR) capability level. Comparing results to the previous cultural baseline survey showed that our MCR capability has developed slightly in all six competency areas (as determined by Te Arawhiti).

The survey showed that Stats NZ staff have a growing understanding of the relevance of MCR capability (10 percent in each of the six competencies) but with less understanding of how to apply that knowledge in their work.

This highlights the need to increase our efforts to develop MCR capability, and also develop new approaches to learning that supports embedding new learning into work programmes.

Inclusive leadership

People leaders are responsible for motivating their staff and creating an environment in which they feel comfortable to both give and receive feedback. Coaching and staff development will continue to be prioritised, and our leaders will model collective leadership in the direction of our strategy.

We began embedding our leadership approach, The Way We Lead with our Executive Leadership Team by conducting a 360 feedback survey that collected views from peers, direct reports, and our Chief Executive. All our senior leaders (tier 1-4) have been invited to attend a 'Courageous Conversations' workshop as well as unconscious bias training.

Building relationships

We have a number of forums across the business focused on building positive and inclusive relationships, they include:

- a Diversity and Inclusion Working Group

- the Accessibility Working Group

- Te Rarangi Awatea

- community of practice

A Diversity and Inclusion Homepage on our intranet is a key place of connection for our employee- led networks, our working groups, and staff. It's also a resource for our news, policies, and plans.

Employee-led Networks

A Stats NZ we support and celebrate the following Employee-led Networks:

- Tangata Moana | Pacific People's Network

- Te Aka Wāhine o Tatauranga Aotearoa | Stats NZ Women's Network

- Ranga Āniwaniwa | Stats NZ Rainbow Network

- Pan-Asian Network.

There is also an informal Māori Staff Network while the Accessibility Working Group is investigating the demand for a disabled people network.

The committee members in the networks are from a range of different business groups and leadership tiers. Our Advisor – Diversity and Inclusion is the point of connection between the networks, People and Culture, and the Diversity and Inclusion Working Group. There's

a work stream in the Diversity and Inclusion Working Group dedicated to employee-led networks.

Te Aka Wāhine o Tatauranga events are well supported by their sponsor Deputy Chief Executive Rachel Milicich and other senior leadership members.

Employee-led network events

- Ranga Āniwaniwa and Te Aka Wāhine o Tatauranga collaborated to host in-person and online afternoon teas on Pink Shirt Day and collectively raised $1,339 for Mental Health Foundation

- Ranga Āniwaniwa holds social gatherings for members, and has organised the procurement and adoption of Rainbow pride lanyards for use in all offices.

- Te Aka Wāhine o Tatauranga hosts frequent events such as Kai and Crafts during Matariki, Allies for

Women Panel events, International Day or Persons with Disabilities event. The network has also supported and arranged for emergency period products to be available in all offices.

Our demographics profile

Stats NZ's is becoming more diverse while our gender and disability make-up has not changed significantly over the past year.

Gender representation in Stats NZ senior leadership roles reached its balance and has remained stable over the last five years. The Stats NZ senior leaders' team is relatively small which means even slight changes impact the demographic picture. However, the general trend of increasing representation of all ethnic groups was the same as for the Stats NZ workforce overall.

Workforce	Ethnicity	Gender	Disability
	European 65.2 percent Maori 10.4 percent Pacific People 5.8 percent Asian 21.1 percent MELAA 2.4 percent Other 4.9 percent	Male 41.6 percent Female 57.5 percent Another Gender <1 percent Unknown <1 percent	3.8 percent of staff disclosed they have disability
Leadership	Ethnicity	Gender	
	European 80.8 percent Maori 23.1 percent Pacific People 3.8 percent Asian 7.7 percent MELAA 0 percent Other 3.8 percent	Male 48.1 percent Female 51.9 percent Another Gender N/A Unknown <1 percent	

Kia Toipoto – Public Service Pay Gaps Action Plan 2021-24

Stats NZ as part of the public service is committed to addressing the workplace drivers of gender and ethnic pay gaps. Our plan can be found at

https://www.stats.govt.nz/corporate/gender-and-ethnic-pay-gaps-stats-nzs-action-plan-20212022

Gender and ethnic pay gaps at Stats NZ in June 2021

- 8.4 percent for females (down from 9.09 percent in May 2020)

- Due to low numbers we're unable to truly reflect any gap for gender diverse people

Ethnic pay gaps (compared with median pay for all Stats NZ employees):

- -14.9 percent for European

- -10.0 percent for Māori

- 14.6 percent for Pacific peoples

- 12.0 percent for Asian

- 9.7 percent for Middle Eastern, Latin American, and African (MELAA)

- -6.4 percent for Other.

Our target is to be in the top quartile (lowest pay gap) for the public service for all gender options.
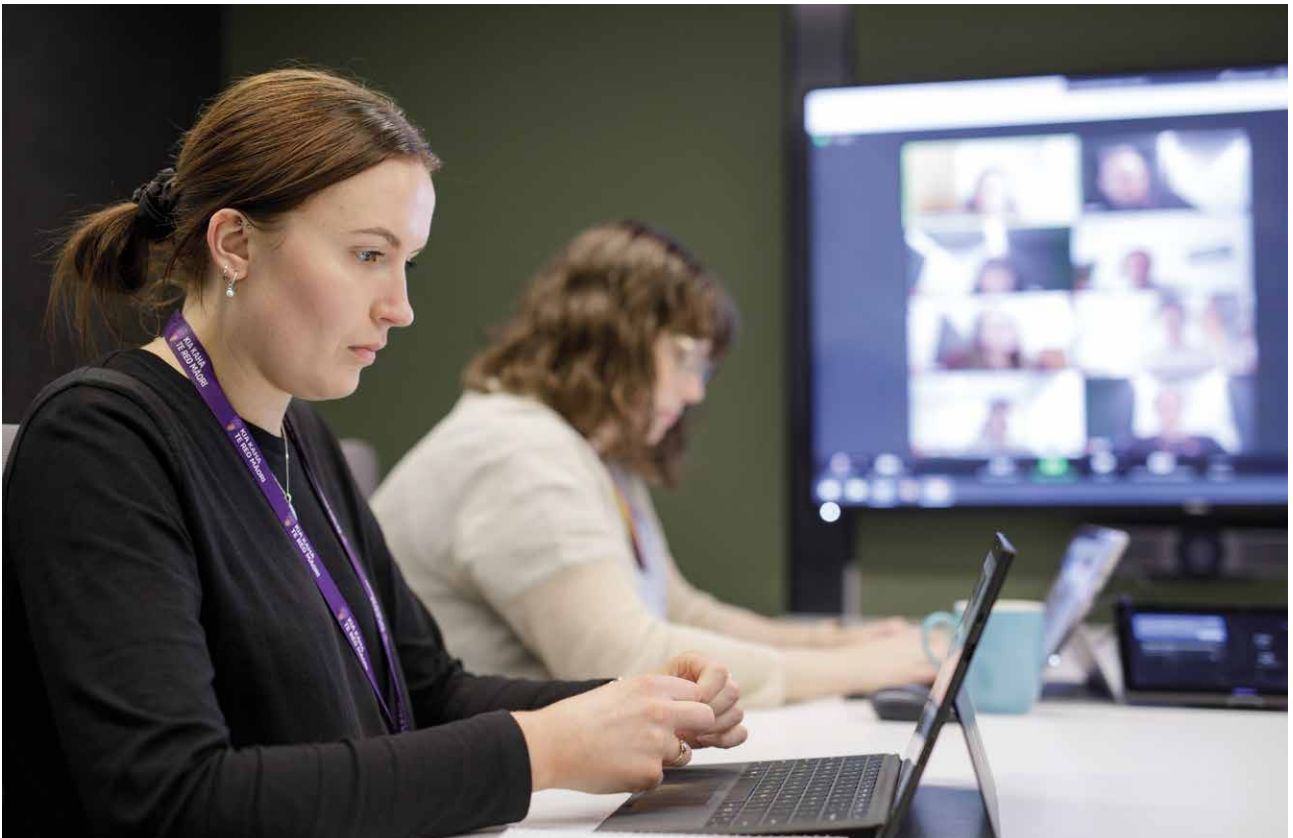
Ngā inenga whakatutukinga ki ngā rironga pūtea
Appropriation performance measures

This section reports on the appropriation performance measures of Stats NZ for the year ended 30 June 2022[1].

Several measures for 2021/2022 do not achieve the target for a number of reasons, including Covid-19 and its impact on delivery, other reasons are provided through the commentary that follows. A number of the 2021/22 measures are being retired in 2022/23 to make way for more meaningful outcome-based measures that better reflect current Stats NZ deliverables to New Zealand and our customers.

Official statistics multi-category appropriation performance measures

The single overarching purpose of this appropriation is to ensure the availability and promote the use of the highest priority data and official statistical information to add value to decision-making.

This appropriation is broken down into three categories:

Economic and business data and statistical information services

This category is limited to the delivery of data and statistical information services relating to business and the economy.

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

This category is limited to delivery of data and statistical information services relating to the population, household economics, social conditions (including child poverty), the labour market, and the environment.

Stewardship of government data and statistical leadership

This category is limited to the coordination of statistical and data services for government through system leadership of the Official Statistics System (OSS) and stewardship of the Government Data System; statistical and data management advice; provision of access to official statistics; oversight of the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), and the provision of ministerial services.

What is intended to be achieved for this appropriation

The outcome of this appropriation is to ensure decision-makers have access to the right data, at the right time, to enable informed decisions. Stats NZ will do this by engaging with our customers and developing partnerships with iwi and Māori to ensure we are meeting their data needs. We will also continue to build trust with New Zealanders by operating in an open and transparent manner.

How we measure our success

At the end of June 2022, the percentage of positive responses by customers who were asked if they could find what they were looking for on our website was 52 percent. This represents a 6 percent increase compared with last year but remains below our target. Fifty-five percent of our customers responded positively when asked how easy the information on our website was to understand. This is 5 percent below the target. In both measures, we are under target, indicating that our current method/tool is not capturing customer experiences in a way that is representative of the majority of customers. Ninety-one government and industry respondents who regularly use our data and information participated in an online survey using Microsoft Forms. Eighty-eight respondents surveyed agreed that statistics help their organisations make informed decisions. The measures: the key customer perceives statistics help them make informed decisions and the two pop-up website measures have been retired in 2022/2023 and replaced with a new website accessibility and quality measure.

The percentage of Stats NZ's Level 3 open data standard measure is being retired for 2022/2023 while we investigate and design a new method of measuring whether Stats NZ's published data is usable by our customers. We anticipate this measure will be ready for 2023/2024 financial year.

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[1] 2023 Census of population and dwellings multi-year appropriation measures are included in the census section on pages 11-15.

Consultation was completed on the draft Prioritised Data Investment Plan in quarter one, 2021/2022. Cabinet approved the plan on 15 November 2021 and requested that a second iteration be produced. Over the past six months, the Government Chief Data Steward has worked collaboratively with iwi-Māori and with system agencies to develop the second iteration of the Data Investment Plan that incorporates iwi-Māori data needs and a Delivery Blueprint. Following engagement with iwi-Māori there has been a shift in scope towards the system settings and infrastructure needed to support iwi-Māori data needs, to reflect te ao Māori views, in line with the Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The Delivery Blueprint maps out the component parts of delivering to the prioritised needs, provides an indication of timing and cost, appoints a lead agency responsible for delivery, and provides a view of how the priorities will deliver greater insight (as aligned with the Treasury's Living Standards Framework). The Government Chief Data Steward will work closely with the Government Chief Digital Officer, Government Chief Security Officer, and The Treasury as part of Budget 2023 to specify priorities for data and digital investment within annual Budget guidance. This measure has been removed in 2022/2023 as the development of the Data Investment Plan has been completed.

Table 1: Official statistics – performance information

Assessment of performance by measure	2020/2021 result	2021/2022 result	2021/2022 target	Variance to target result
The percentage of key customers that perceive statistics help them make informed decisions[2]	100%	97%	85%	+12%
The percentage of positive responses to the pop-up question on Stats NZ's website, 'did you find what you were looking for?'[3]	46%	52.4%	60%	-7.6%
The percentage of positive responses to the pop-up question on Stats New Zealand's website, 'how easy the information was to understand?'	56%	54.8%	60%	-5.2%
The percentage of Stats NZ's published data available at Level 3 open data standard[4]	98%	97%	96%	+1%
Development of the Data Investment Plan (DIP)	In progress	Achieved	Plan to be prioritised & agreed by Cabinet	Achieved

[2] We regularly engage with customers on their experiences. Between 22 June 2022 and 1 July 2022, we invited 981 customers representing variety of sectors who are regular users of our products and services to participate in an online survey. Ninety-one respondents completed the survey.

[3] Visitors to www.stats.govt.nz were periodically given the opportunity to complete the pop-up survey about web satisfaction. Over the 2021/2022-year, 1,416 website visitors were asked to participate in the pop-up survey, 900 completed this survey (Q1: 221/336; Q2: 234/383; Q3: 200/298; Q4: 255/399).

[4] Published data met 97 percent of Level 3 of the open data standard. Open data is data anyone can use and share. Open data from Stats NZ meets the first three of the five levels of the standard:

• Level 1: Data is visible, licensed for reuse, but requires considerable effort to reuse (on the web with an open licence).

• Level 2: Data is visible, licensed, and easy to reuse, but not necessarily by all (machine-readable data).

• Level 3: Data is visible and easy to reuse by all (not restricted to using specific software, non-proprietary formats).

Economic and business data and statistical information services; and population, social, and labour market data, and statistical information services category

These performance measures reflect the level of statistical releases that are free of significant errors, meet response and release dates, excluding census, enabling New Zealanders and their businesses to engage with us using technologies.

How we measure our success

The achievements below reflect our focus on ensuring Tier 1 and other key statistics are produced and released reliably. The achievement of these performance measures reflects our commitment to ensuring that customers can rely on the quality of our statistics and know that they will be delivered consistently when expected.

Table 2: Multi-category appropriation – Economic and business data and statistical information services

Assessment of performance by measure	2020/2021 result	2021/2022 result	2021/2022 target	Variance to target result
Number of statistical releases: economic and business data and statistical information services[5]	224	207	140	67
Percentage of statistical releases that are free from significant errors[6]	99.6%	99.4%	99%	+0.4%
Percentage of statistical releases published on the advertised date as per the release calendar available on Stats NZ website[7]	100%	95.3%	100%	-4.7%
The percentage of businesses that chose to provide Stats NZ data in digital format	51%	57%	25%	+32%
The number of Stats NZ-run surveys that are completed online (economic)	8	8	1	+7

Economic and business data and statistical information – key points: 207 economic and business data releases, including the additional weekly COVID-19 trade releases, exceeded the target by 67 releases (48 percent). The percentage of economic and business data statistical releases published on the advertised date was not achieved due to the impact of COVID-19 in the statistical production process. Q1: three releases were delayed by a couple of days. Q2: one release was cancelled; one was delayed by one day. Q3: three releases were delayed;

and Q4: all were published on the advertised date. This measure is being replaced in 2022/2023 with two measures being implemented to measure the timeliness of critical releases and other releases to reflect the performance of each release priority for our customers.

Approximately 57 percent of all business responses to Stats NZ-run surveys were digital. This is an increase of 6 percent on the 2020/2021 result of 51 percent, reflecting the current economic surveys that are online (eight), 10

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[5] The target of 140 economic releases was provisional at the time of the publication of the Estimates. A difference between budgeted and actual numbers is a common occurrence as new surveys are started while others are stopped each year.

[6] Significant errors are high grade errors as specified in the Stats NZ Error policy ÷ivided by Statistical releases defined as: first release data products published on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis first release publications of official statistics as per the publishing release calendar. There were two errors in Q1 GDP release for Economic and business data.

[7] The calendar of scheduled economic release dates is published on the Stats NZ website at least six months in advance, and the achievement of the planned release dates is monitored as a timeliness performance measure.

surveys using other types of digital formats as the default collection mode (Excel or editable PDF questionnaires) and increased offering of digital formats to mitigate

impacts of COVID-19 alert level 3 restrictions in the first half of the year. Eight economic surveys were online during 2021/2022 – the same result as 2020/2021.

Table 3: Multi-category appropriation – Population, social, and labour market data, and statistical information services

Assessment of performance by measure	2020/2021 result	2021/2022 result	2021/2022 target	Variance to target result
Number of statistical releases: population, social, and labour market data, and statistical information services[8]	120	124	66	+58
Percentage of statistical releases that are free from significant errors[9]	98.0%	100%	99%	+1%
Percentage of statistical releases published on the advertised date as per the release calendar available on Stats NZ website[10]	96.5%	96.2%	100%	-3.8%
The percentage of households and individuals that chose to provide Stats NZ data in digital format[11]	0%	0%	20%	Not Achieved

Population, social, labour market data and statistical information – key points: the new weekly employment releases were introduced after the target was submitted as part of the budget process. In 2021/2022 there were 124 population, social, and labour market releases leading to the target exceeded by 58 releases, or 87.9 percent. The percentage of population, social, and labour market statistical releases free from significant error has achieved its target in 2021/2022. COVID-19 led to the delay in publishing a few population, social, labour market

data and statistical information releases on their original scheduled release date. In Q1: All released were published as scheduled. Q2: three weekly releases were cancelled due to data-supply disruptions. Q3: two releases were delayed. Q4: all releases were published as scheduled. This measure is being replaced in 2022/2023 with two measures being implemented to record the timeliness of critical releases and other releases and reflect the performance of each release priority for our customers.

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[8] The target of 70 population-related releases was provisional at the time of the publication of the Estimates. A difference between budgeted and actual numbers is a common occurrence as new surveys are started while others are stopped each year.

[9] Significant errors are high grade errors as specified in the Stats NZ Error policy divided by Population, social, and labour market statistical releases defined as: first release data products published on a monthly, quarterly, and annual basis first release publications of official statistics as per the publishing release calendar. There were no significant errors during 2021/2022 for population, social, and labour market statistical releases.

[10] The calendar of scheduled population-related release dates is published on the Stats NZ website at least six months in advance, and the achievement of the planned release dates is monitored as a timeliness performance measure.

[11] This measure relates to the number of responses from households and individuals as a signal of digital inclusion and wellbeing as per the Digital Inclusion 2019 Action Plan – Government Chief Digital Officer.

Stats NZ introduced the two new measures with the intention of developing an online survey for 2020/2021. Prior to the commencement of the 2020/2021 financial year, the online social survey project was postponed to the 2021/2022 financial year due to limited funding and higher priorities for 2020/2021 financial year. The postponement has continued into 2021/2022. These two metrics have been replaced in 2022/2023 with a measure including all forms of online engagements: electronic, digital, online and virtual interviewing. We are currently developing an enhanced digital channel to provide virtual interviewing as an alternative, and more flexible response option than traditional face-to-face interviewing, which has been restrictive during COVID-19 alert levels and follow-on impacts.

Stewardship of government data and statistical activities category

These performance metrics are intended to demonstrate progress towards leadership of the New Zealand data ecosystem; awareness and use of statistical information; and delivery of effective and efficient ministerial services that enable Ministers to discharge their statistics portfolio responsibilities.

How we measure our success

At the end of June 2022, we had 698 active customers accessing microdata. The target of 900 users was close to being achieved at quarter 2 2021/2022 with the highest active customer number of 871 users before the annual review of active users was undertaken. With fewer new projects submitted, we also received fewer new users associated with those projects (a user cannot access microdata without being associated with a project). A further annual review and audit of unused Data Lab accounts also meant that there were quite a few researchers whose accounts were changed from 'active' to 'viewing access only' (meaning they could access a Data Lab room but could not log into a virtual desktop). The main reason for the high number of account drop-off would be projects expiring during the low-access period during COVID-19 alert levels, and high rates of inactivity of some users due to job change or lack of access to Data

Labs. This measure is being replaced in 2022/2023 with a customer experience measure to reflect the customer service we provide to microdata users.

The approved/in progress research projects target of 125 was not achieved due to the continued impact of COVID-19, with lower-than-expected numbers of new applications being submitted. COVID-19 restrictions affected the ability for researchers to get into secure Data Labs and funding options were lowered in certain areas, meaning new projects were low priorities for Data Lab users. This measure will be replaced in 2022/2023 with a customer experience measure to reflect the services we provide to projects wanting to access microdata.

Customised Data Requests (CDR) offers a service to extract data that is not already available for download in the public domain. Data may be more detailed or older data than what's available online. CDR's service covers a selection of Stats NZ's large number of data sources. A recent offering includes data extracted 'on behalf' in the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). CDR also creates the programs that enable Data Publishing to run and deliver hundreds of subscription sets. CDR also stands behind Stats NZ's Te Ara Takatū initiative of delivering more data to communities, iwi, and iwi-related groups.

More datasets available to download as csv files on our website and 2018 Census data (a key resource of technical users) being three years old may be valid reasons for not achieving the target of 600 customised requests. In 2022/2023 we have retired this measure and replaced it with a customer experience measure to reflect the customer service we provide in customised requests.

As of 30 June 2022, visitors to data.govt.nz had access to 31,015 datasets from various government and local government agencies. This metric has been retired from 2022/2023 Vote Statistics appropriation as the open data programme this measure represents has been stopped. Department of Internal Affairs now has responsibility for the making data available on www.data.govt.nz.

There were 163 submissions to the Minister, including briefings, aide memoires, and memorandums and all were made within the agreed timeframes. We submitted

163 responses to parliamentary questions within the agreed timeframes. During the 2021/2022 year, 31 responses to ministerial Official Information Act requests were within agreed timeframes. In 2022/2023 we have combined the three existing measures into one measure to reflect the overall performance of Ministerial Services provided, including OIA requests to the Minister of Statistics for which Stats NZ provides information.

The role of the Government Chief Data Steward (GCDS) is to improve the collection, management, and use of data across government. During 2021/2022 we participated in the following engagements:

Speeches and presentations

- Algorithm Charter presentation: Waka Kotahi NZTA

- Digital Council for Aotearoa Networking Event

- Transport Data Hub Conference – led break out session on Data Quality

- GEANZ – ran workshops on data system infrastructure future state

- Presentation to the NZDF Data Architects and Information Group

- AI Forum

- PSN event keynote presentation on the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap

- Keynote speech at the Public Sector Network virtual event 'Driving Data and Analytics Excellence in the NZ Government'

- Presentation to ALGIM 2022 Annual Conference

- Keynote presentation and panel at Aotearoa NZ Public Sector Data and AI Executive Event 2022

- Data Stewards Academy presentation to international cohort

- Keynote presentation at the Data Stewardship Conference

Data system engagement

- Data Investment Plan engagements

- Analytics DCEs – Presenting on the Data Investment Plan, COVID-19 vaccination data in the IDI, Long-term Insights Briefing, future of Integrated Data investment

- Digital Identity Rules Governance Group

- Government Cloud Programme – External Steering Group

- Information Group Monthly Meeting

- Digital Identity Rules Governance Group

- Government Cloud Programme – External Steering Group

- Integrated data working group: initially working to determine prioritised products and services to include in investment proposal

- Data Lab Community Group

- MBIE Data Steering Group

- Cloud First policy initial cross-agency meeting

- The ARG Graduate Programme working group (MoJ, MBIE, MSD, and SWA)

- The ARG Graduate Programme learning and development activities (MoJ, MBIE, MSD, and SWA)

- Working Group to develop system architecture

- Campaign on Principle 2 Professional data ethics

- Ethnicity standard review Advisory group meetings

- Cross government engagement on mandated standards

- Inform Implementation and Review Committee (IRC) and Information Group (IG) about the gender and sex standard being mandated by the GCDS for use across the public service

- Gathering RFI feedback from IRC members on mandating standards for Māori descent and iwi affiliation

- Data and Digital Standards CoP: Update on gender and sex mandated standard and future activities

- Data and Digital Standard Community of Practice (CoP) committee meeting

- Social Wellbeing Agency and Stats NZ: Discuss the uptake of Social Sector Data Sharing Standard as one of the next suite of standards

- External member of the Mahitahi steering committee – an SWA initiative

- Attendance, by invitation, at the Data, Ethics, Privacy & Governance Workshop hosted by SWA. Attended by SWA, VUW, Auckland Uni, OT

- Cloud First policy refresh working group

- Cross-agency working group framing wellbeing for pacific peoples housing report

- Data Investment Plan engagements

- Integrated data working group

- Iwi and Māori data needs working group

- Targeted interviews on health of the data system and data maturity assessment work

Other activities

- Opening of the multi-agency Analytics and Research in Government graduate programme

- Data and Statistics Bill: Approval for Introduction to the House of Representatives

- Release of Government Data Strategy and Roadmap on data.govt.nz

- Release of Data Investment Plan on data.govt.nz

- Annual Stakeholder Survey, 23 individuals across 17 different government and industry organisations

- November 2021 Innovation Fund

International engagements

- ODC implementation working group – international

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe – Task Force United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

- Supporting Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Drivers of trust in public institutions in New Zealand study

- ABS/SNZ bilateral meeting

- UK ONS meeting to discuss setting up a version of the IDI – and learning from our experiences

- Australia/NZ Data Quality Interest Group

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe – Task Force United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

- Leading two chapters on a collaborative international paper on Data Stewardship best practices

- UN World Data Forum

- UN Data Stewardship Governance and Legal Frameworks workstream

- EFTA Conference on Data Stewardship

- Data 360 Working Group for the Digital Nations – Digital Nations Summit in November

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe – Task Force

- United Nations Economic Commission for Europe – Task Force on Data Stewardship – Mark Sowden and Craig Jones are on this group and supported by Kevin Sweeney and Howard Hutchins-Pond

- United Nations Statistical Commission – Eleisha Hawkins chaired the Open Data Working Group, which has now ended and is folded into the Working Group on Data Stewardship

- United Nations Statistical Commission – Working Group on Data Stewardship

- United Nations Statistical Commission – Working Group on Sharing and Collaboration

- United Nations Statistical Commission – Working Group on Data Governance Frameworks and Legislations

- Supporting Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Drivers of trust in public institutions in New Zealand study

- Supporting Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – Digital Inclusion working with National Accounts
- ONS (UK Statistics) – London-SNZ ELT members met with ONS ELT

- CDEI-London – met with Director of Data Ethics and Senior Manager Data Ethics
- CSO (Stats Ireland)-Dublin – met with CSO ELT
- CBS (Stats Netherlands) The Hague – met with CBS ELT

Table 4: Stewardship of government data and statistical activities – performance information

Assessment of performance by measure	2020/2021 result	2021/2022 result	2021/2022 target	Variance to target result
Social licence: Stats NZ maintains the support of its stakeholders as a trusted steward of the New Zealand's data and information	87%	N/A	Removed measure	N/A
Approved/in progress research project applications for the Data Lab	86	83	125	-42
Number of users accessing microdata	782	698	900	-202
Open datasets released on data.govt.nz by government agencies	28.5k	31.0k	Govt datasets are entered into data.govt.nz	+2.5k on 2020/2021 results
Build visibility of the GCDS	Achieved	Achieved	Role of GCDS is recognised across government	No variance
Requests for customised data	549	503	600	-97
Percentage of responses to parliamentary questions submitted to the Minister within required timeframes	99%	100%	95%	+5%
Percentage of briefings submitted to the Minister within agreed timeframes	96%	100%	95%	+5%
Percentage of responses to Minister's Official Information Act (OIA) requests sent within statutory timeframes[12]	100%	100%	95%	+5%

[12] OIA requests to the Minister of Statistics for which Stats NZ provides information.
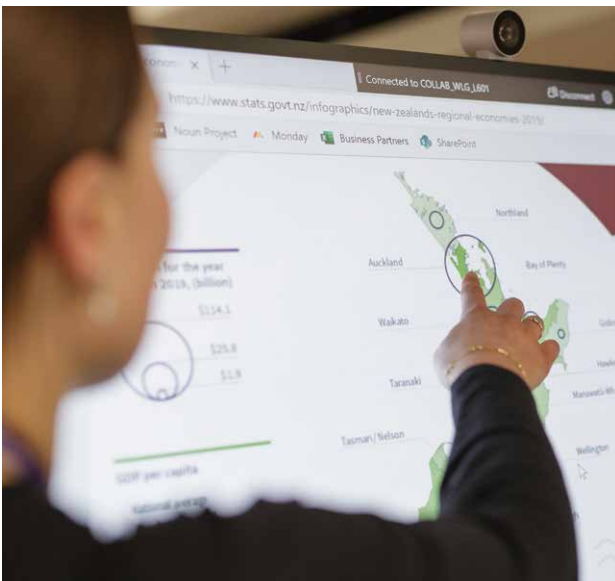
Services to other agencies and capital expenditure measures

Appropriation

The services to other agencies appropriation – Revenue Dependent Appropriations (RDA) is intended to achieve the provision of shared services with other government agencies for the efficient and effective management of the Crown estate, such as the provision of shared accommodation in Christchurch.

The capital expenditure appropriation is mainly due to the new capital work to be done to deliver the next census of population and dwellings in 2023 and to conduct Stats NZ's new Wellington head office fitout.

How we measure our success

8 Willis Street, the new Wellington head office of Stats NZ, was completed in June 2022. The infrastructure projects measure have been revised in 2022/23 to reflect the change in focus from 8 Willis Street to reducing system risk for capital expenditure.

Co-location agreement for 8 Willis Street is being finalised between Stats NZ and MfE. We continue to work closely with the other agencies in the CIGA building in Christchurch to ensure the shared services are working well.

Table 5: Services to other agencies and capital expenditure – performance information

Appropriation / assessment of performance by measure	2020/2021 result	2021/2022 result	2021/2022 target	Variance to target result
Services to other agencies (RDA) (M67)				
This appropriation is limited to the provision of services by Stats NZ to other agencies, where those services are not within the scope of another departmental output expense appropriation in Vote Statistics.				
Provision of shared services with other government agencies	Achieved	Achieved	Provision of shared services to agreed standard	No variance
Departmental capital expenditure Permanent Legislative Authority (PLA) (M67)				
This appropriation is limited the purchase or development of assets by and for the use of Statistics New Zealand, as authorised by section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989.				
Infrastructure projects support Stats NZ's strategic vision and business processes, including, but not limited to, 8 Willis St accommodation and electronic equipment refresh	Achieved the revised COVID-19 impacted timeline and budget.	Achieved within the revised COVID-19 impacted budget and timeline.	Projects delivered on time and within budget	No variance

Strategic impacts & measures

Since the development of the 2021-2025 Statement of Intent (SOI) Stats NZ strategy has been refreshed and new Objectives and Key Results framework has been put in place to define measurable goals and track their outcomes.

The establishment of the framework has left a number of measures outlined in the SOI obsolete. Work on an updated SOI is due to get underway to better reflect the new reporting mechanisms in place.

A more integrated and inclusive government data system

Year one was about establishing the foundations for the system. The Government Data Strategy and Roadmap set an ambitious plan for the year. While we have delivered a number of key activities, not all items on the plan were progressed as quickly as anticipated.

For year two, we now have a refined sense of the main priorities for this strategic priority activities and these will drive our work programme going forward.

Impact	Measure	Result
Data is more easily integrated	This measure is under development	Being implemented through the refreshed Government Data Strategy and Roadmap.
Data has fewer gaps and less duplication	Identify data gaps and duplications and track our progress to close or remove them	Development of the Data Investment Plan has identified data gaps in the government data system. The Plan was endorsed by Cabinet and published in December 2021. A further update was provided to Cabinet in August 2022, see GOV-22-MIN-0029. Further information can be found at: www.data.govt.nz/leadership/data-investment-plan
More data is available for Māori	Partner with iwi, hapū, and Māori about gaps in data on Māori and track our progress to close these gaps	• Māori Data Capability and Agency Partnering teams established. • Te Tiriti at the heart of the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap A Māori Partnerships and Engagement (P&E) team has been established to fulfil treaty settlement commitments with post-settlement governance entities. The team will then broaden its scope to seek opportunities with iwi, hapū, and Māori, with a view to improving access to data and increasing Māori data capability.
More people use the data	Track data user numbers through mechanisms still to be developed	Metrics are being developed to understand use and value derived from use of data stewarded by Stats NZ.

Impact	Measure	Result
More people trust the data	Continue to survey and track customer trust in the data	The most recent social licence for data stewardship survey was conducted June-July 2021 by NielsenIQ. A benchmark survey was undertaken in May 2018 and is repeated annually. In 2021 one in three (34 percent) had 'High Trust' in Stats NZ. This means they gave a '4' or '5' (moderate or high) trust rating for Stats NZ's Purpose and Safety pillars (services that benefit New Zealand and protecting people's personal information). This is a significant increase compared with the 2020 result (31 percent High Trust), and is due to an increase in 'moderate' trust ratings for each pillar). Nearly one in four people (22.9 percent) had 'Limited trust' across the two pillars. The results have been published on the Stats NZ website at: www.stats.govt.nz/corporate/stats-nzs-social-licence-for-data-stewardship-august-2021/
Coordination between contributing organisations is stronger	Seek feedback from contributing organisations about how well we enable the collection, management, and dissemination of data, and track the results	Feedback is being sought through Government Data Strategy and Roadmap. More information can be found at: https://www.data.govt.nz/leadership/strategy-and-roadmap/

More relevant and timely data and statistics

We have delivered on our Year one focus by establishing strong foundations from which to build future success. Many year one achievements have removed ambiguity and provided visibility and transparency on how we will move forward.

We will continue to develop and mature in our approach, but these foundations will stand us in good stead as we shift to a stronger delivery focus in year two.

Impact	Measure	Result
Data matches customers' needs	Document customers' needs, identify gaps in our services, and document our progress towards closing those gaps	We have created a team to support delivery of more relevant and timely data and stats. Completed a Products and Services review and worked with the Data Investment Plan process to identify gaps, and these two artefacts have fed into the draft Measure What Matters Roadmap.
Data is available in time to be useful to customers	Document how long it takes to produce data and statistics, identify ways to speed up the process, survey customers' view of timeliness, and document our progress towards achieving faster production times	We have also created a Customer Value Framework which guides our approach and measurement of outcomes. COVID has impacted the pace and focus of our engagement, but this has still increased, focused on understanding what is most important to customers. COVID has also resulted in the amount of time and effort to produce regular outputs increasing. This is due to methodological changes needed to fill gaps in data availability and review of models that no longer reflect what is happening. This has led to a different focus to our engagement with customers. Stats NZ has produced 34 information papers to inform and test changes with our customers.
Changes in customers' needs reach us quickly so we know what data to start or stop gathering	Increase engagement with our customers to get more frequent feedback, document that feedback, and track our responsiveness to changes in their needs	Customer engagement and metrics on product use has been used to guide changes to our products and services, examples include stopping or changing frequency of news stories, reducing the volume of tables in releases, ceasing some products, adding additional data to the COVID portal. We have also continued to increase wellbeing data available via Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa – Indicators Aotearoa. A forum focused on making quick, robust decisions on statistical change has also been established, is running and has been independently reviewed. Additional information can be found at: www.data.govt.nz/leadership/data-investment-plan These can be found at: www.stats.govt.nz/methods https://www.stats.govt.nz/experimental/covid-19-data-portal https://statisticsnz.shinyapps.io/wellbeingindicators/

Impact	Measure	Result
The quality of our products and services is unaffected by the phasing out of redundant, outdated, or duplicated technology	Track any outages following changes to our systems and document our progress to contain any such outages	At-risk systems have been identified and the Legacy System Remediation Programme confirmed to begin mitigating system risk in year two.

The Information Systems Strategic Plan (attached) was delivered, and initiatives outlined in the plan to provide important infrastructure –e.g., governance, ICT architecture, operating model, Certification and Assurance of systems are on track to be delivered in 22/23. |
| Replacement of technology is based on a sound, sustainable investment strategy | Produce a strategically focused investment plan and measure our progress in implementing it | |
| Core information technology systems are at less risk of failing | Identify risks to core systems and track the effectiveness of mitigating actions to ensure the stability of these systems | |

More data and better data for and about Māori

This year we have focused a lot on building a strong foundation for this priority. While the organisations understanding for delivering for and with Māori is improving, it is still limited to what we need to deliver.

We need to look at opportunities to accelerate this by navigating our collective delivery to enable the organisational-wide transformational change needed to deliver this enterprise priority.

Impact	Measure	Result
Participation by Māori in our work increases	Track the types and levels of active participation by Māori in our work	Proactive engagement and relationship building with Post-Settlement Governance Entity's with who we hold Treaty settlement commitments is underway. Levels of participation and reporting deliverables will depend on the aspirations of each partner. A mechanism to capture the description of activities and reporting against those is being developed.
Māori have access to data to make more informed decisions about matters affecting their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing	Track the volume and types of data provided to Māori	The Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement with the Data Iwi Leaders Group includes an associated work-programme. A key aspect of this work programme for 2021-22 is the creation of new, specialised Māori datasets that take a Māori worldview to address key data gaps for Māori and depict stories about the communities from which the data is derived. These specialised Māori datasets will enable us to report on metrics in future years. For 2021/2022 through Te Ara Takatū, 33 data requests have been received resulting in 384 outputs/tabulations being produced.
Understanding increases among government agencies about the data needs and aspirations of Māori	Track the extent to which data and statistics about Māori is used in policy making by government agencies	This measure is under revision.

Impact	Measure	Result
Iwi and Māori data capability increases	Track our initiatives with iwi and Māori to build data capability	Community Data hub pilot established which aims to improve access to data and increase data capability within iwi. The pilot has been as much about the journey of understanding and supporting iwi data needs and capability as it has been about providing custom data. An interim report that includes initial housing data and analysis is being shared and discussed by both Stats NZ and Ngāti Whātua in September 2022.
		www.beehive.govt.nz/release/ng%C4%81ti-wh%C4%81tua-iwi-harnessing-better-m%C4%81ori-data
		Te Whata is a platform designed by Data Iwi Leaders Group with the support of Statistics New Zealand through the Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement. Te Whata is a platform designed by iwi for iwi. Iwi are able to tell their own data stories by arranging data and narratives according to their priorities. Iwi users can gain a better perspective of the state of their nation by selecting a range of data tiles for their iwi.
		www.stats.govt.nz/news/te-whata-storehouse-of-iwi-data-welcomed-by-stats-nz/
		The Partnerships & Engagement and Māori Data Capability teams are working together to hold Tiriti-based relationships and develop work programmes, delivering data kaupapa defined by iwi where mutual capability is built through mahi tahi. There are active projects with two iwi (which were active in 2021/22) with work programmes being agreed for two more (as of September 2022).

Less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data

The focus in the last year has been to create the organisational capacity and capability to deliver an initial roadmap and design for administrative data implementation and deliver on existing investments linked directly to the priority.

Impact	Measure	Result
Faster, more efficient collection of data	Monitor the time taken to collect data, identify process improvements, and track changes in delivery times	Future of Collections restructure has happened which will drive efficiency once suitable systems are provided through the funded Data sourcing programme.
More comprehensive data collected	Establish a baseline of data collected and track year-on-year increases in the volume of data collected	Data volume increases will be enabled through a future shift to greater administrative data collection. The systems required for this are currently unfunded.
Greater flexibility in the way data is collected	Track increases in the number of ways data is collected	While we have not tracked any increases in the way we use data we already use a variety of approaches including face to face interviewing, phone interviews and via postal responses for business surveys. We also connect with respondents via email. We are exploring interviewing respondents via video conferencing apps/platforms and undertook a proof of concept for this approach in early 2022.
Greater confidence in the quality of the data collected	Survey customers' level of confidence in the quality of the data	Ninety-one government and industry respondents who regularly use Stats NZ data and information participated in an online survey using Microsoft Forms. Eighty-eight respondents surveyed agreed that statistics help their organisations make informed decisions. The Public Sector Reputation Index 2022 survey was undertaken by Kantar Public and ran 4-28 March 2022. Stats NZ's overall reputation score is 101 in 2022, representing a 2-point drop from 2021. This score is above the average for the index. The survey showed that those who trust Stats NZ believe the information it provides is accurate, and is presented to the public in an honest and unbiased way.

Tauākī takohanga
Statement of responsibility

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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

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

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

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

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

In my opinion:

- the financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of Stats NZ as at 30 June 2022 and its operation for the year ended on that date; and

- the forecast financial statements fairly reflect the forecast financial position of Stats NZ as at 30 June 2023 and its operations for the year ending on that date.

Mark Sowden
Chief Executive and Government Statistician 30 September 2022

Independent Auditor's Report

**To the readers of Statistics New Zealand's annual report
for the year ended 30 June 2022**

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

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 74 to 104, that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information;

- the performance information prepared by the Department for the year ended 30 June 2022 on pages 15 to 32 and 49 to 66;

- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department for the year ended 30 June 2022 on pages 105 to 110.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 74 to 104:

  o present fairly, in all material respects:

    • its financial position as at 30 June 2022; and

    • its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and

  o comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards.

- the performance information of the Department on pages 15 to 32 and 49 to 66:

  o presents fairly, in all material respects, for the year ended 30 June 2022:

    • what has been achieved with the appropriation; and

    • the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecast expenses or capital expenditure; and

- o   complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department on pages 105 to 110 are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section 45A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Our audit was completed on 30 September 2022. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

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

Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Government Statistician for the information to be audited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the auditor for the information to be audited

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

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

For the budget information reported in the information we audited, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Department's information on strategic intentions 2021-2025, Estimates and Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations 2021/22 and the 2021/22 forecast financial figures included in the Department's 2020/21 Annual Report.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Government Statistician and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Department's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related

disclosures in the information we audited or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Department to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Government Statistician is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 3 to 110, but does not include the information we audited, and our auditor's report thereon.
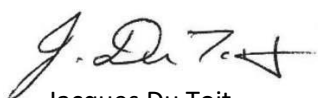
Our opinion on the information we audited does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

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

Independence

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

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

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

Ngā tauākī pūtea
Financial statements

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Ngā tauākī pūtea
Financial statements

This section reports on the financial performance of Stats NZ for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual $000		Note	2022 Actual $000	2022 Unaudited budget $000	2023 Unaudited forecast $000
	Revenue				
173,183	Revenue Crown	[2]	226,785	197,371	288,133
9,680	Other revenue	[2]	9,882	12,851	18,886
182,863	*Total revenue*		236,667	210,222	307,019
	Expenses				
116,679	Personnel	[3]	145,799	136,813	194,239
48,361	Operating	[4]	72,641	55,554	96,612
6,393	Depreciation and amortisation	[12–13]	5,850	13,903	11,903
3,721	Capital charge	[5]	3,952	3,952	4,265
4	Loss on disposal of non-current assets	[14]	9	-	-
175,158	*Total expenses*		228,251	210,222	307,019
7,705	**Net surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive revenue and expense**		8,416	-	-

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2021/22 are detailed in Note 19.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2022

2021 Actual		Note	2022 Actual	2022 Unaudited budget	2023 Unaudited forecast
$000			$000	$000	$000
	Assets				
	Current assets				
49,165	Cash and cash equivalents	[18]	54,613	2,914	54,976
45,936	Debtor Crown		44,762	60,792	45,936
404	Debtors and other receivables	[6], [18]	4,120	984	861
3,225	Advances and prepayments		3,229	3,693	3,693
98,730	*Total current assets*		106,724	68,383	105,466
	Non-current assets				
15,176	Property, plant, and equipment	[12]	28,161	32,975	33,706
10,712	Intangible assets	[13]	9,943	12,262	10,490
25,888	*Total non-current assets*		38,104	45,237	44,196
124,618	**Total assets**		144,828	113,620	149,662
	Liabilities				
	Current liabilities				
11,326	Creditors and other payables	[7], [18]	17,290	7,342	13,212
7,705	Repayment of surplus to the Crown	[8]	8,416	-	-
4,520	Provisions	[9]	5,973	-	-
10,684	Employee entitlements	[10]	14,731	7,759	17,768
1,946	Goods and services tax payable		2,706	3,042	1,946
-	Capital charge payable		1,976	-	-
2,003	Deferred revenue	[11]	1,805	1,284	2,003
38,184	*Total current liabilities*		52,897	19,427	34,929
	Non-current liabilities				
7,388	Employee entitlements	[10]	6,623	7,000	12,289
7,388	*Total non-current liabilities*		6,623	7,000	12,289
45,572	**Total liabilities**		59,520	26,427	47,218
79,046	**Net assets**		85,308	87,193	102,444
	Equity				
79,046	Taxpayers' funds		85,308	87,193	102,444
79,046	**Total equity**	[15]	85,308	87,193	102,444

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2021/22 are detailed in Note 19.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual $000		Note	2022 Actual $000	2022 Unaudited budget $000	2023 Unaudited forecast $000
74,418	Equity as at 1 July		79,046	79,046	85,308
7,705	Total comprehensive revenue and expense		8,416	-	-
	Owner transactions:				
-	Retention of surplus 2021/22		-	-	-
4,628	Capital injections		14,052	8,147	17,136
-	Capital withdrawals		(7,790)	-	-
(7,705)	Return of operating surplus to the Crown		(8,416)	-	-
79,046	**Equity as at 30 June**	[15]	**85,308**	**87,193**	**102,444**

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2021/22 are detailed in Note 19.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual		Note	2022 Actual	2022 Unaudited budget	2023 Unaudited forecast
$000			$000	$000	$000
	Cash flows from operating activities				
186,101	Receipts from Revenue Crown		227,805	197,371	288,133
10,676	Receipts from other revenue		5,968	12,851	18,886
(158,103)	Payments to suppliers and employees		(205,979)	(192,690)	(278,906)
842	Goods and services tax (net)		913	(100)	-
(3,721)	Payments for capital charge		(1,976)	(3,952)	(4,265)
35,795	*Net cash flow from operating activities*		**26,731**	**13,480**	**23,848**
	Cash flows from investing activities				
2	Receipts from sale of property, plant, and equipment		2	-	-
(9,969)	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		(17,216)	(23,000)	(5,010)
(3,829)	Purchase of intangible assets		(2,626)	(7,100)	(7,800)
(13,796)	*Net cash flow from investing activities*		**(19,840)**	**(30,100)**	**(12,810)**
	Cash flows from financing activities				
4,628	Capital contribution		14,052	8,147	17,136
	Capital withdrawal		(7,790)	-	-
(5,562)	Payment of operating surplus to the Crown		(7,705)	-	-
(934)	*Net cash flow from financing activities*		**(1,443)**	**8,147**	**17,136**
21,065	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5,448	(8,473)	28,174
28,100	Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 July		49,165	11,387	26,802
49,165	**Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June**		**54,613**	**2,914**	**54,976**

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2021/22 are detailed in Note 19.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows
For the year ended 30 June 2022

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

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
7,705	**Net surplus / (deficit)**	**8,416**
	Non-cash items	
6,393	Depreciation and amortisation	5,850
(272)	Movements in non-current employee entitlements	(765)
6,121	*Total non-cash items*	5,085
	Items classified as investing or financing activities	
266	(Gain)/loss on derecognition of work in progress	-
-	Reclassification of capital work in progress to expenditure	1,765
4	(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-financial assets	9
270	*Total items classified as investing or financing activities*	1,774
	Working capital movements	
14,856	(Increase)/decrease in debtor Crown	1,174
277	(Increase)/decrease in debtors and other receivables	(3,716)
124	(Increase)/decrease in advances and prepayments	(4)
5,034	Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	5,964
(1,096)	Increase/(decrease) in goods and services tax payable	760
338	Increase/(decrease) in current provisions	1,453
1,447	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	4,047
-	Increase/(decrease) in capital charge payable	1,976
719	Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	(198)
21,699	*Net working capital movements*	11,456
35,795	**Net cash flows from operating activities**	**26,731**

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2021/22 are detailed in Note 19.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of commitments

As at 30 June 2022

Capital commitments

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

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
	Non-cancellable capital commitments	
9,804	Not later than one year	-
-	Later than one year and not later than five years	-
-	Later than five years	-
9,804	**Total non-cancellable capital commitments**	**-**

Capital commitments are for the completion of capital work at 8 Willis Street. Completion of capital work at 8 Willis Street was 1 June 2022.

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

Stats NZ 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 three to fifteen years.

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

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
	Non-cancellable operating lease commitments	
9,493	Not later than one year	11,228
43,370	Later than one year and not later than five years	42,787
93,447	Later than five years	86,645
146,310	**Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments**	**140,660**

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

The majority of the operating lease commitments are due to the lease signed for office accommodation for 8 Willis Street, Wellington. The lease commencement date is 1 June 2022 with a lease term of 15 years.

Statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets

As at 30 June 2022

Unquantifiable contingent liabilities

The Department has no known unquantifiable contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

2021 Qualifiable Contingencies Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
1,275	Other	500
1,275	**Total quantifiable contingent liabilities**	**500**

Contingent assets

Statistics NZ had no contingent assets as at 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil)

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

Ngā tuhipoka mō ngā tauākī pūtea
Notes to the financial statements

1. Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2022

Reporting entity

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

Accordingly, Stats NZ has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements of Stats NZ are for the year ended 30 June 2022 and were approved for issue by the Government Statistician on 30 September 2022.

Basis of preparation

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

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, which include the requirement to comply with New Zealand Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (NZ GAAP) and Treasury Instructions.

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

Presentation currency and rounding

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

Changes in accounting policies

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

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

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

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments

PBE IPSAS 41 replaces PBE IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023, with earlier adoption permitted. Stats NZ has assessed that there will be little change as a result of adopting the new standard as the requirements are similar to those contained in PBE IFRS 9. Stats NZ does not intend to early adopt the standard.

PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting

PBE FRS 48 replaces the service performance reporting requirements of PBE IPSAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023, with early adopted permitted. Stats NZ has not yet determined how application of PBE FRS 48 will affect its statement of performance. It does not intend to early adopt the standard.

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Foreign currency translation

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

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation

at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

Income tax

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

Statement of cost accounting policies

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

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

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

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

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Budget and forecast figures

Basis of the budget and forecast figures

The 2022 budget figures are for the year ended 30 June 2022 and were published in the 2020/21 annual report. They are consistent with Stats NZ's best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update (BEFU) for the year ending 2021/22.

The 2023 forecast figures are for the year ended 30 June 2023, which are consistent with the best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the BEFU for the year ending 2022/23.

The forecast financial statements were prepared as required by the Public Finance Act 1989 to communicate forecast financial information for accountability purposes.

The forecast financial statements may not be appropriate for other purposes.

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

The 30 June 2023 forecast figures were prepared in accordance with PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements.

The forecast financial statements were approved for issue by the Government Statistician in April 2022. The Government Statistician is responsible for the forecast financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying them and all other required disclosures. While Stats NZ regularly updates its forecasts, updated forecast financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 will not be published.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the forecast financials

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

- The forecasts were compiled on the basis of existing government policies and Ministerial expectations. The 2022/23 actual financial statements may include changes to the baseline budget through new initiatives or technical adjustments. Any such changes will affect Revenue from the Crown and Output Expenditure.

- Forecast sales to customers ('Other revenue' in the Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense) is based on the best available estimates but the actual financial result for 2022/23 is subject to demand fluctuations.

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

- Forecast expenditure is based on the assumption that Stats NZ will continue to realise efficiency and effectiveness savings in 2022/23. Stats NZ is focused on improved oversight of expenditure through enhanced planning, budgeting, and prioritisation processes.

- The Census 2023 forecast for the current year focused on labour costs as it is the largest expense for Census. The forecast was made based on the programme workforce plan.

2. Revenue

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

Revenue Crown

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

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

Other revenue

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

The breakdown of other revenue is:

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
3,936	Contract surveys	1,418
1,223	Office rental income	3,588
1,223	Recoveries revenue	1,447
1,257	Customised data/subscriptions	1,368
2,041	Other	2,061
9,680	**Total other revenue**	**9,882**

3. Personnel

Salaries and wages

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

Superannuation schemes

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

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
108,800	Salaries and wages	134,373
3,235	Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	3,890
1,310	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	138
644	Recruitment	2,299
616	Training	1,188
568	Staff health & safety	907
1,506	Other	3,004
116,679	**Total personnel**	**145,799**

4. Operating

Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognised in the period to which they relate, as goods and services are received.

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.

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
7,832	Software licences and maintenance	16,263
8,711	Consultancy	13,805
10,389	IT outsourced services	8,502
6,240	Operating lease and other rentals	7,431
-	Grants – external	4,370
2,047	Other operating expenses	3,792
120	Publicity and advertising	3,407
3,345	Telecommunications	3,269
1,380	Building services	3,140
2,294	Contracted and professional services	2,420
-	Legal fees	1,524
1,705	Domestic and Australia travel	1,445
516	Printing and photocopying	1,349
1,263	Interviewer travel	779
886	Postage, courier, and freight	434
521	Minor IT purchases	236
666	Corporate training	179
191	Facilities – repairs and maintenance	143
120	Fees to Audit NZ for audit of the financial statements	122
135	IT hardware – repairs and maintenance	31
48,361	**Total operating**	**72,641**

5. Capital charge

The capital charge is recognised as an expense in the financial year to which the charge relates. Capital charge for 2021/22 was $3,952,000 (2021: $3,720,900).

Stats NZ pays a capital charge to the Crown based on equity at 31 December and 30 June each year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2022 was 5 percent (2021: 5 percent).

6. Debtors and other receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. Stats NZ applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for receivables.

In measuring expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. They have been grouped based on the days past due.

Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation.

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
409	Debtors and other receivables (gross)	4,125
(5)	Less: Allowance for credit losses	(5)
404	**Debtors and other receivables (net)**	**4,120**
	Debtors and other receivables comprise:	
404	**Debtors and other receivables (exchange transactions)**	**4,120**

The expected credit loss rates for receivables at 30 June 2022 and 1 July 2021 are based on the payment profile of revenue on credit at the measurement date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced for that period. The historical loss rates are adjusted for current and forward-looking macroeconomic factors that might affect the recoverability of receivables. Given the short period of credit risk exposure, the impact of macroeconomic factors is not considered significant.

There have been no changes during the reporting period in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions used in measuring the loss allowance.

The allowance for credit losses at 30 June 2022 and 1 July 2021 are determined as follows:

30 June 2022	Receivables days past due				
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.75%	
Gross carrying amount ($000)	3,265	62	106	692	4,125
Lifetime expected credit loss ($000)	-	-	-	5	5

1 July 2021	Receivables days past due				
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	Total
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	
Gross carrying amount ($000)	392	6	1	10	409
Lifetime expected credit loss ($000)	-	-	-	5	5

The movement in the allowance for credit losses is as follows:

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
5	Opening allowance for credit losses as at 1 July	5
-	Increase in loss allowance made during the year	-
5	**Balance at 30 June**	5

7. Creditors and other payables

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

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
1,638	Creditors (exchange transactions)	943
9,688	Accrued expenses and other payables (exchange transactions)	16,347
11,326	**Total creditors and other payables**	17,290

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

8. Return of operating surplus to the Crown

Under Section 22 of the Public Finance Act 1989: except as agreed between the Minister and the responsible Minister for a department, the department must not retain any operating surplus that results from its activities. Under this section, the return of surplus to the Crown is required to be paid by 31 October each year.

The provision of $8.416 million is the total net surplus for the 2021/22 financial year, to be returned to the Crown (2021: $7.705 million).

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
7,705	Net surplus/(deficit)	8,416
-	Retention of surplus	-
7,705	**Net repayment of surplus to the Crown**	8,416

9. Provisions

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

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

Provisions relate to claims, settlements and disputes that resulted in an obligation for which the timing and the amount of outflow of economic benefits are uncertain. Provisions have been recognised to the extent that a reliable estimate of the outflow of economic benefits could be made.

	Total
	$000
2021	
Opening balance at 1 July 2020	4,182
Additional provisions recognised	420
Amounts used	(82)
Unused amounts reversed	-
Closing balance at 30 June 2021	**4,520**
Analysed as:	
Current	4,520
Non-current	-
2022	
Opening balance at 1 July 2021	4,520
Additional provisions recognised	2,200
Amounts used	(713)
Unused amounts reversed	(34)
Closing balance at 30 June 2022	**5,973**
Analysed as:	
Current	5,973
Non-current	-

10. Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

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

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

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

Long-term employee entitlements

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

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

- the present value of the estimated future cash flows using risk-free discount rates and a salary inflation factor.

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
	Current employee entitlements	
7,654	Annual leave	9,052
565	Sick leave	638
2,465	Retirement and long-service leave	1,897
-	Accrued payroll expenses	3,144
10,684	**Total current portion**	**14,731**
	Non-current employee entitlements	
7,388	Retirement and long-service leave	6,623
7,388	**Total non-current portion**	**6,623**
18,072	**Total employee entitlements**	**21,354**

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

The valuation of retirement and long service, and sick leave was performed by an independent valuer, Simon Ferry (fellow of the NZ Society of Actuaries), of AON plc. AON has applied the applicable risk-free discount rates and salary inflation factor taken from the Treasury website. Risk-free discount rates of 3.34 percent in year 1, 3.70 percent in year 2, 3.77 percent in year 3 and year on year rates from year 4 onwards were used. A salary inflation factor of 3.01 percent was used.

The risk-free discount rates were taken from the published table of discount rates as at 30 June 2022. The salary inflation factor is based on using a 1.91 percent medium-term inflation assumption plus 1.1 percent for long-term labour-productivity growth for the public sector. On average over the longer term it is expected that nominal wages and salaries would grow approximately in line with inflation and the rate of labour-productivity growth.

If the risk-free discount rates were to differ by 1 percent from Stats NZ's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the liability would be an estimated $622,000 lower (1 percent increase) or $733,000 higher (1 percent decrease).

If the salary inflation factor was to differ by 1 percent from Stats NZ's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the liability would be an estimated $733,000 higher (1 percent increase) or $633,000 lower (1 percent decrease).

11. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue under exchange transactions of $1.805 million (2021: $2.003 million) is income in advance that relates to a subsequent financial year. It is recognised as income when the services are provided or performed.

12. Property, plant, and equipment

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

Additions

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

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

Subsequent costs

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

Furniture and office equipment	5 to 7 years
Motor vehicles	4 to 6 years
Computer equipment	3 to 5 years
Leasehold improvements	remaining term of the lease or the estimated remaining useful lives of the improvements, but not to exceed 15 years – whichever is the shorter.

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

Disposals

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

2021	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Office equipment	Computer hardware	Motor vehicles	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Cost						
Balance at 1 July 2020	3,966	9,508	156	6,673	-	**20,303**
Additions	495	-	24	2,153	226	**2,898**
Disposals	(64)	(505)	(65)	(385)	-	**(1,019)**
Work in progress movement	-	7,071	-	-	-	**7,071**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**4,397**	**16,074**	**115**	**8,441**	**226**	**29,253**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,855	3,934	144	6,035	-	**12,968**
Depreciation expense	705	663	9	716	29	**2,122**
Eliminate on disposal	(60)	(505)	(66)	(382)	-	**(1,013)**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**3,500**	**4,092**	**87**	**6,369**	**29**	**14,077**
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2021	**897**	**11,982**	**28**	**2,072**	**197**	**15,176**

2022	Furniture Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Motor vehicles	Total
	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
Cost					
Balance on 1 July 2021	4,512	16,074	8,441	226	**29,253**
Additions	257	12,692	2,297	-	**15,246**
Disposals	(39)	-	(562)	(3)	**(604)**
Work in progress movement	235	12,415	-	-	**12,650**
Transfers	-	(12,223)	46	-	**(12,177)**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**4,965**	**28,958**	**10,222**	**223**	**44,368**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 July 2021	3,587	4,092	6,369	29	**14,077**
Depreciation expense	485	676	1,405	45	**2,611**
Eliminate on disposal	(36)	-	(556)	(1)	**(593)**
Transfers	(23)	137	(2)	-	**112**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**4,013**	**4,905**	**7,216**	**73**	**16,207**
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2022	**952**	**24,053**	**3,006**	**150**	**28,161**

The asset categories Furniture and fixtures has been combined with Office equipment for the year ending 30 June 2022.

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and include work in progress relating to leasehold improvements of Nil (2021: $8,599,558), furniture fixtures of $235,849 (2021: Nil) and computer hardware of Nil (2021: Nil).

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

13. Intangible assets

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

Software acquisition and development

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

Amortisation

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

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

Software – acquired and developed   3 to 8 years

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment

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

2021	Software	Internally generated software	Total
	$000	$000	$000
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,910	69,368	**72,278**
Additions	-	6,172	**6,172**
Disposals	-	(1,757)	**(1,757)**
Work in progress movement	-	(2,343)	**(2,343)**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**2,910**	**71,440**	**74,350**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2020	2,262	58,596	**60,858**
Depreciation expense	142	4,129	**4,271**
Eliminate on disposal	-	(1,491)	**(1,491)**
Balance at 30 June 2021	**2,404**	**61,234**	**63,638**
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2021	**506**	**10,206**	**10,712**
2022			
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2021	2,910	71,440	**74,350**
Additions	-	1,832	**1,832**
Disposals	(1,617)	(4,611)	**(6,228)**
Work in progress movement	-	762	**762**
Transfers	1567	(1,803)	**(236)**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**2,860**	**67,620**	**70,480**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2021	2,404	61,234	**63,638**
Depreciation expense	-	3,239	**3,239**
Eliminate on disposal	(1,617)	(4,611)	**(6,228)**
Transfers	2,073	(2,185)	**(112)**
Balance at 30 June 2022	**2,860**	**57,677**	**60,537**
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2022	**0**	**9,943**	**9,943**

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and include work in progress relating to internally generated assets of $4,297,055 (2021: $3,534,673) and software of Nil (2021: Nil).

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

During the year as a result of a recent IFRIC agenda decision, Software as a Service (SAAS) assets previously capitalised ($1.617m), have been transferred to expenses.

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

During the period there was a loss on the sale and disposal of property, plant, and equipment, and intangible assets of

$9,358 (2021: Loss of $4,345).

15. Equity

Equity is the Crown's investment in Stats NZ and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities.

The provision for the balance of $8.416 million, the net surplus for the 2021/22 financial year, is to be returned to the Crown (2021: $7.705 million).

Capital management

Stats NZ capital is its equity. Stats NZ manages its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings prudently. Stats NZ's equity is largely managed as a by-product of managing income, expenses, assets, liabilities, and compliance with the Government budget processes, Treasury instructions, and the Public Finance Act 1989.

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

16. Related-party transactions and key management personnel

Related-party transactions

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

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

There were no related-party transactions that were not within a normal arm's length supplier or client / recipient relationship disclosed in 2022: Nil (2021: Nil).

2021 Actual		2022 Actual
	Executive leadership team [1]	
2,482	Remuneration ($000)	2,772
8.9	Full-time equivalent members	8.9

1 Executive leadership team includes the Government Statistician.

17. Events after the balance sheet date

There were no subsequent significant events occurring after balance date (2021: Nil)

18. Financial instruments

Financial instrument categories

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

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	
11,326	Payables (excluding deferred revenue and taxes payable)	17,290
11,326	**Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost**	**17,290**
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	
49,165	Cash and cash equivalents	54,613
404	Receivables	4,120
49,569	**Financial assets measured at amortised cost**	**58,733**

Financial instrument risks

Stats NZ's activities expose it to a variety of financial instrument risks, including market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. Stats NZ has policies to manage these risks and seeks to minimise exposure from financial instruments. These policies do not allow transactions that are speculative in nature to be entered into.

Market risk

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices. Stats NZ does not have any financial instruments subject to price risk.

Fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Stats NZ's exposure to fair value interest rate risk is limited to its bank deposits.

Stats NZ does not actively manage its exposure to fair value interest rate risk.

Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Stats NZ does not have any financial instruments subject to cash flow interest rate risk.

Currency risk

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

Stats NZ makes purchases of goods and services overseas that require it to enter into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, exposure to currency risk arises.

Stats NZ manages foreign currency risks arising from contractual commitments and liabilities by entering into forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the foreign currency risk exposure.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to Stats NZ, causing it to incur a loss.

Stats NZ is exposed to credit risk from cash and deposits with banks, receivables, and derivative financial instrument assets. For each of these, the maximum credit exposure is best represented by the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

Risk management

For receivables, Stats NZ reviews the credit quality of customers before granting credit. It continues to monitor and manage receivables based on their ageing and adjusts the expected credit loss allowance accordingly. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk.

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

Security

No collateral or other credit enhancements are held for financial assets that give rise to credit risk.

Impairment

Cash and cash equivalents and receivables (Note 6) are subject to the expected credit loss model.

Credit risk exposure by credit risk rating grades, excluding receivables

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, excluding receivables, by credit rating is provided below by reference to Standard and Poor's credit ratings.

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000
	Cash at bank	
49,165	AA-	54,613
49,165	**Total cash at bank**	**54,613**

Liquidity risk

Management of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Stats NZ will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the ability to close out market positions.

Stats NZ manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flow requirements.

Contractual maturity analysis of financial liabilities, excluding derivatives

The table below analyses financial liabilities (excluding derivatives) into their relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance date to the contractual maturity date. Future interest payments on floating rate debt are based on the floating rate of the instrument at balance date. The amounts disclosed are the undiscounted contractual cash flows.

	Carrying amount $000	Contractual cash flows $000	Less than 6 months $000	Between 6 months and 1 year $000	Between 1 year and 5 years $000	More than 5 years $000
2022 Payables [1]	17,290	17,290	17,290	-	-	-
2021 Payables [1]	11,326	11,326	11,326	-	-	-

1. Payables exclude taxation liabilities owing to IRD (GST and PAYE).

19. Explanations of major variances against budget

The following major budget variances occurred between the 2021/22 actuals and the 2021/22 budget. The budget for 2021/22 are those included in the Estimates of Appropriations for the year ending 30 June 2022.

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Revenue Crown

Revenue Crown was higher than budget by $29.414 million. This is due to the timing variance in the recognition of $11.898 million of revenue in the 5-year Multi Year Appropriation for the 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings and a fiscally neutral expense transfer of $8.247 million from 2021/21 to 2021/22 for projects delayed from the COVID -19 pandemic. An increase in Crown revenue from new initiatives, $1.349 million for providing sustainable, quality data for generations to come. Additional funding of $325,000 for collecting the expenditure supplement for the Household Economic Survey. In addition, $6.173 million for a capital to operating swap in relation to the costs incurred for the 8 Willis Street co- location project which were previously categorised as capital in nature but have been reviewed and reclassified to operating expenditure and $1.617 million capital to operating swap for Software as a Service assets (SAAS) (Cloud based software) previously categorised as capital which are now required to be operating expenses which was offset by a reduction in capital charge of $195,000.

Total expenses

Total expenses were higher than the budget by $18.029 million. $11.898 million was due to the timing difference in the spend profile of the 5-year Multi Year Appropriation for Census 2023 and expenditure was also increased by the reclassification of capital items to operating expenditure.

Statement of financial position

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is $51.699 million higher than budget mainly owing to the timing variance in the recognition of $12.918 million of revenue in the 5-year Multi-Year Appropriation for the 2023 Census of Population and Dwelling and the cash amount of the repayment of surplus to the Crown for the amount of $8.416 million, which is payable October 31, 2022. In addition, net capital injections increased cash by $6.262 million. The debtor crown receivable balance was budgeted to be $16.030 million higher than it was at year end which has affected the budgeted cash balance.

Non-current assets

The net book value of non-current assets is $7.133 million less than budget, which is largely as a result of the capital to operating transfer of software as a service (SAAS) assets previously capitalised ($1.617 million) as a result of a recent IFRIC agenda decision, and the 8 Willis Street accommodation project ($6.173 million).

Employee entitlements

Total provisions for employee entitlements is $6.972 million higher than budget. Stats NZ have this year engaged an actuary to provide a valuation of our employee entitlements which has impacted our total provisions along with changes to the valuation assumptions, such as discount rates and the change in employee numbers. In addition, an accrual of $3.144 million at year end for employee payroll is included.

Equity

Equity is lower than budget by $1.885 million. This variance is mainly owing to the new initiative capital injections of $5.811 million for providing sustainable, quality data for generations to come and $94,000 for collecting the expenditure supplement for the Household Economic Survey . This was offset by a capital to operating swap for software as a service (SAAS) assets previously capitalised ($1.617 million) and the 8 Willis Street accommodation project ($6.173 million).

Statement of changes in equity

Total comprehensive revenue and expense

The full operating surplus of $8.416 million for 2021/22 is to be returned to the Crown in 2022/23.

Capital injections and withdrawals

Capital injections and withdrawals was $1.885 million lower than budget. Please refer to the explanation in Equity section under the heading for the Statement of Financial Position.

Statement of cash flows

Receipts from Revenue Crown

Revenue Crown was $30,434 million more than budget. This is as a result of a fiscally neutral expense transfer of $8.247 million in Multi -Category Appropriation and $12.918 million in Multi-Year Appropriation from 2020/21 to 2021/22 for projects that were delayed due to the COVID -19 pandemic. In addition, new funding of $1.349 million for providing sustainable, quality data for generations to come and $325,000 for collecting the expenditure supplement for the Household Economic Survey. In addition, $6.173 million for a capital to operating swap in relation to the costs incurred for the 8 Willis Street co- location project which were originally categorised as capital in nature but have been reviewed and reclassified to operating expenditure and $1.617 million capital to operating swap for Software as a Service assets (SAAS) (Cloud based software) previously categorised as capital which are now required to be operating expenses which was offset by a reduction in capital charge of $195,000.

Capital injections and withdrawals

Refer to the explanation under the same heading for the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Refer to the explanation under the same heading for the Statement of financial position.

Appropriation statements

The following statements report information about the expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by Stats NZ for the year ended 30 June 2022.

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

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Expenditure after re-measurement		2022 Expenditure before re-measurement	2022 Re-measurement	2022 Expenditure after re-measurement	2023 Approved appropriation [1]
$000		$000	$000	$000	$000
Vote Statistics					
Departmental output expenses					
2,209	Services to other agencies RDA	2,611	-	2,611	7,513
2,209	**Total departmental output expenses**	**2,611**	**-**	**2,611**	**7,513**
Departmental capital expenditure					
13,798	Stats NZ capital expenditure – Permanent Legislative Authority (PLA) under section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989	19,842	-	19,842	30,100
13,798	**Total departmental capital expenditure**	**19,842**	**-**	**19,842**	**30,100**
Multi-category appropriation					
29,839	Stewardship of government data and statistical services	36,640	-	36,640	37,687
59,737	Population, social and labour market data and statistical information services	67,114	-	67,114	77,056
56,758	Economic and business data and statistical information services	67.720	-	67.720	65,887
146,334	**Total multi-category appropriation**	**171,474**	**-**	**171,474**	**180,630**
Multi-year appropriation					
26,615	2023 Census of Population and Dwellings	54,168	-	54,168	55,188
-	2018 Census of Population and Dwellings	-	-	-	-
26,615	**Total multi-year appropriation**	**54,168**	**-**	**54,168**	**55,188**
188,956	**Total annual, multi-year and permanent appropriations**	**248,095**	**-**	**248,095**	**273,431**

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989.
End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 49–59.

NGĀ TUHIPOKA MŌ NGĀ TAUĀKĪ PŪTEA | NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Reconciliation of multi-year appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2022

The 2023 Census appropriation was established from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2024, to provide for flexibility in planning for the 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings as a single programme over a five-year period.

Appropriation, adjustment, and use	2023 Census of Population and Dwellings
	$000
Original appropriation	16,120
Adjustments to 2019/20	199,500
Adjustments to 2020/21	14,080
Adjustments to 2021/22	15,400
Total adjusted appropriation	**245,100**
Actual expenses in 2019/20	(13,987)
Actual expenses in 2020/21	(26,615)
Actual expenses in 2021/22	(54,168)
Total actual expenses	**(94,770)**
Balance of appropriation	**150,330**

Statement of departmental unappropriated expenditure and capital expenditure

For the year ended 30 June 2022

Stats NZ had no unappropriated expenses or capital expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2022 (2021: Nil).

Statement of departmental capital injections

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000	2022 Approved appropriation [1] $000
	Vote Statistics		
4,628	Stats NZ – Capital injection	14,052	14,052

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

$7.790 million of capital injections were used for fiscally neutral capital to operating swaps during 2021/22.

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

For the year ended 30 June 2022

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

Statements of revenue and output expenses

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

The appropriation comprises the following output categories:

• stewardship of government data and statistical services

• population, social, and labour market data and statistical information services

• economic and business data and statistical information services.

Stewardship of government data and statistical services

The scope of this output category is limited to coordination of statistical and data services for government, through System Leadership of the Official Statistics System (OSS) and Stewardship of the Government Data System; statistical and data management advice; provision of access to official statistics; oversight of the IDI; and the provision of ministerial services.

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000	2022 Approved appropriation [1] $000
29,962	Revenue from the Crown	32,949	36,527
1,549	Other revenue	1,663	1,160
31,511	Total operating revenue	34,612	37,687
29,839	Total output expenditure	36,640	37,687
1,672	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	**(2,028)**	-

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989. End-of- year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 49–59.

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

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

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000	2022 Approved appropriation [1] $000
60,939	Revenue from the Crown	71,763	74,112
2,981	Other revenue	2,139	2,944
63,920	Total operating revenue	73,902	77,056
59,737	Total output expenditure	67,114	77,056
4,183	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	**6,788**	-

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989. End-of year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 49–59.

Economic and business data and statistical information services

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

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000	2022 Approved appropriation [1] $000
55,667	Revenue from the Crown	67,905	61,978
2,941	Other revenue	3,471	3,909
58,608	Total operating revenue	71,376	65,887
56,758	Total output expenditure	67,720	65,887
1,850	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	**3,656**	-

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 49–59.

2023 Census of Population and Dwellings

This appropriation is limited to completing the 2018 Census, conducting the 2023 Census, and the administration and management of the on-going census programme, as required under the Statistics Act 1975.

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000	2022 Approved appropriation [1] $000
26,615	Revenue from the Crown	54,168	55,188
-	Other revenue	-	-
26,615	Total operating revenue	54,168	55,188
26,615	Total output expenditure	54,168	55,188
-	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	**-**	-

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations has been reported on pages 49–59.

Services to other agencies RDA

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

For the year ended 30 June 2022

2021 Actual $000		2022 Actual $000	2022 Approved appropriation [1] $000
-	Revenue from the Crown	-	-
2,209	Other revenue	2,611	7,513
2,209	Total operating revenue	2,611	7,513
2,209	Total output expenditure	2,611	7,513
-	**Net operating surplus/(deficit)**	-	-

1. These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations is reported on pages 49–59.