

Stats NZ's Annual Report

Pūrongo ā-tau o Tatauranga Aotearoa

Mō te mutunga o te tau i te **30 o ngā rā o Pipiri 2021**
For the year ended **30 June 2021**



2021

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Kupu whakatataki a te Tumu Whakahaere

Introduction from the Chief Executive

Tahuti mai ki te Pūrongo-ā-tau 2021 mo Tatauranga Aotearoa *Welcome to Stats NZ's 2021 Annual Report*



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

Ko tēnei pūrongo te whakaaturanga o ngā mahi kua tūtukihia i roto i te tau 2021 i te tari nei. Heoi, koia te whakaotinga o ngā mahi pono, mahi tika, mahitahi ki ētahi o koutou hoki. E ai ki te kōrero nei, *‘Ma tini ma mano ka rapa te whai’*. No reira, tēnā koutou katoa.

Greetings to everyone.

This report presents what has been achieved by this agency in the year 2021. It represents the culmination of doing our work sincerely, correctly, and collaboratively with some of you.

This is consistent with the saying *‘Unity is strength’*, so with that, I greet and acknowledge you all.

It has been a big year for Stats NZ. I have asked a lot of the organisation and I have been encouraged and heartened by the way it has responded.

Over the year, we have developed, tested, and implemented a transformational new strategy that puts us on course to deliver a safe, inclusive, and efficient data system for Aotearoa New Zealand. Our new strategy is a mechanism for identifying opportunities, driving progress, and delivering work of influence and impact.

At the same time, we have continued to support the All-of-Government response to COVID-19; delivered our regular statistical releases, including the second year of child poverty measures; introduced newly developed insights, such as quarterly greenhouse gas emissions data; begun our preparations for the 2023 Census; and strengthened our position as the functional leaders of the data system through initiatives like the Algorithm Charter.

At the heart of our new strategy is a commitment to ensuring our work has a positive impact on the lives of New Zealanders now and into the future.

“About Aotearoa, for Aotearoa – Data that improves lives today and for generations to come.”

Data is increasingly shaping our decisions, interactions, and progress. Good data enables us to make better, more informed choices about the things that matter most in our society, economy, and environment. From the Beehive to the whare, it is paramount New Zealanders have access to information they can trust.

With this in mind, our strategic priorities will see us working towards:

- a more integrated and inclusive government data system
- more relevant and timely data and statistics
- more data and better data for and about Māori
- less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data.

With our new strategy in place, Stats NZ is well positioned to play a key role in how we, as a country, tackle the challenges, and embrace the opportunities presented by the changing world we find ourselves in. In the wake of COVID-19, government agencies have a duty to respond to the needs and priorities of New Zealanders, and Stats NZ is no exception.

In fact, the COVID-19 pandemic has showcased Stats NZ's leadership and ability to produce innovative products designed to provide decision-makers with the information they need, when they need it. These efforts were widely acknowledged, and I remain tremendously proud of our achievements.

Perhaps our biggest opportunity to make a positive difference to people's lives is by working with Māori organisations to help them better understand their people, their communities, and their stories. Working more closely with iwi-Māori has been a key focus for Stats over the 2020/2021 year.

Key to our progress in this space has been our enduring Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement with the Data Iwi Leaders Group. This year, the work programme sitting underneath that agreement has produced valuable

insights into iwi data needs and Māori data governance, as well as the innovative data platform Te Whata¹.

This year we wrapped up our 2018 Census work with the release of the Ethnic group summaries tool and the release of the 2018 iwi affiliation estimated counts². Our 2023 Census work programme kicked off in July 2020. Since then, we have established the 2023 Census Taumata Māori Rōpū, and conducted a successful operational test in the Waikato.

Preparations for the next census have a strong focus on delivering better for Māori. In Budget 2021 we were successful in securing funding to partner with iwi in two locations to enable iwi-led collection of census data in 2023. This initiative is expected not only to improve Māori response rates, but also help Māori build their capacity and capability to collect and analyse data.

I want to end with a word on the Stats NZ whānau, because the gains we are making – and will continue to make – depend on our people. Across the organisation we have a depth of talent that points to a culture of opportunity, development, and achievement. My thanks go out to all the staff who have worked hard, embraced change, and contributed to a successful year at Stats NZ.

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

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



Mark Sowden

Chief Executive and Government Statistician

30 September 2021

¹ <https://tewhata.io/>

² <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/iwi-affiliation-estimated-counts-2018>

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Tatauranga Aotearoa ā-tauanga

Stats NZ by numbers

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Stats NZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

23,745

Facebook followers at
the end of June 2021



13,170

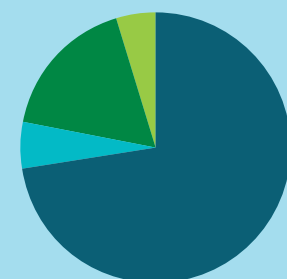
Twitter followers



1,900,000 km

(excluding census) travelled by
Survey Interviewers

Ethnic mix of staff (where disclosed)



67% European
8% Māori
5% Pacific
21% Asian

1,410

staff are employed across
the country

288 in Auckland

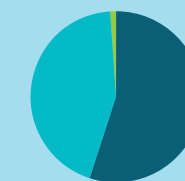
639 in Wellington

357 in Christchurch

126 in other locations (field staff)



Gender breakdown



57% Wahine/Female
43% Tane/Male
<1% He ira ke ano/Gender diverse
<1% Undisclosed

Our gender pay gap is
9.6%



52%
of our senior leaders
are women



Average tenure of our staff is
6.8 years



155,278
questionnaires
sent, gathering
approximately
151,892
responses



3,758,880

visits to the stats.govt.nz website

67,830
businesses and
88,000

individuals provided
survey information
to Stats NZ



Our staff are aged from
20 to over 70 years



Tā mātou rautaki kua whakahōutia

Our refreshed strategy

In April 2021, we launched our refreshed organisational strategy to better reflect how we are working towards creating a safe, inclusive, and efficient data ecosystem. As part of this, we created a new purpose statement: *About Aotearoa, for Aotearoa – Data that improves lives today and for generations to come.*

Our goal is to ensure New Zealanders have quality data and statistics, enabling them to make trustworthy evidence-based decisions. To do this, we will:

- **deliver** for today while actively predicting and solving future needs
- make Stats NZ a place where everyone **flourishes**
- **adapt** and transform the organisation to lead effectively in a rapidly evolving landscape.

Our strategic priorities

Our four new strategic priorities drive the work we will be doing over the next five years.

A more integrated and inclusive government data system reinforces our efforts to work collaboratively across the public sector to provide better and more meaningful statistics. This priority helps us recognise the strengths and vulnerabilities of the system, identify and pursue key gaps in datasets, and better understand the data maturity of all agencies that make up the system.

More relevant and timely data and statistics keeps our future data needs in mind. We manage a complex web of systems to produce a variety of statistical outputs. This priority helps us identify key areas of public interest and how these change over time, to ensure we are ready to measure what matters, when it matters. Part of this priority also includes ensuring the infrastructure we use is robust and sustainable.

More data and better data for and about Māori

relates to centring the data needs and aspirations of the tangata whenua of Aotearoa. We aim to increase our participation with Māori, iwi, and hapū to ensure we are working together to provide data and statistics that matters most for them. This priority is about building enduring relationships and developing the infrastructure, capabilities, and resources required to work with Māori data appropriately as part of our core business.

Less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data

links back to building a robust and efficient data system. 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. It will allow us to focus on more flexible methods of collecting data, such as the use of administrative data, to create more comprehensive datasets.

Tatauranga | Census

Introduction

In the 2020/2021 financial year, we focused on releasing the final 2018 Census data products and continuing to transition into the 2023 Census programme. Incorporating the feedback we received from various reports following the 2018 Census, we set out to ensure we build the foundations for a successful 2023 Census. Part of this included beginning the initial round of operational and engagement testing with Māori communities and bidding for additional funds to support their involvement in the upcoming census.

Wrapping up 2018

In 2020, we found ourselves both designing the upcoming 2023 Census while continuing data and product releases from the 2018 Census. Splitting the census team's attention across two different work programmes in their different stages of delivery presented some challenges, but we worked hard to ensure a smooth transition between the work programmes. By working to resolve the challenges of 2018 Census across the two previous years, we were able to step back and review the census process holistically.

Ethnic group summaries tool

The 2018 Census ethnic group summaries tool³ has enabled us to showcase the diverse communities that resided within Aotearoa New Zealand at the time of the 2018 Census.

The tool enables users to gain a deeper understanding in an easy-to-understand format of over 160 ethnic groups that make up our population.

Smaller ethnic groups can be compared with the higher-level ethnic groupings that they sit within or with the total New Zealand population to better understand the breadth and depth of ethnic diversity in New Zealand.

The ethnic group summaries are compiled into five themes:

- population characteristics
- ethnicity, culture, and identity
- health
- work, income, and unpaid activities
- education and training.

The interactive format of the tool makes it easy for ethnic groups and communities to access and utilise information about themselves to advocate for their people and their needs.

All ethnic groups that had 100 or more people in them at the time of the 2018 Census were included in the tool.

Commuter View competition

In June 2020, we invited data and geospatial enthusiasts to showcase their innovation and skills in a data visualisation competition, *There and back again*. People in New Zealand were encouraged to create an interactive visualisation using a 2018 Census dataset about the ways people commute to work and education. The commuter data is valuable for central and local government, academics, transit companies, and other transport and city planners.

We left the requirements of the competition and product as open as possible to give entrants creative space. The finished product had to meet a range of technical and legal requirements, but it could display any aspect/s of the data in any form that the entrant chose.

In July 2020, we announced that *Commuter Waka*⁴ by Jono Cooper was the winner. *Commuter Waka* does a great job of showcasing the richness of 2018 Census commuter data. It displays where people travel to and from for work and education, how they travel, and how often they travel. It is practical, easy to use, and easy to interpret.

Commuter Waka was one of 53 entries judged by our staff and was promoted on our website, with the winner also receiving a prize of \$5,000.

3 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/2018-census-ethnic-group-summaries>

4 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/tools/commuter-waka-2018-census-data-visualisation>

Preparing for 2023 Census

In July 2020, we shifted the full census team into the 2023 Census programme. This commenced with workshops that looked at what the 2023 Census aimed to deliver and how we were going to get there.

For the 2020/2021 period, we were particularly focused on ensuring better representation of Māori in both census development and in census data, and on running the first major round of operational and engagement testing.

Working more closely with communities

For the 2023 Census programme, we are working more closely with individuals and communities to deliver both better engagement and improved response rates. One of the ways we are doing this is through a new, community-led engagement initiative called *Community Counts*.

The initiative focused our efforts on working closer with communities that have traditionally faced the most barriers to census participation. We took their lead in developing and delivering their own engagement activities. The aim is to improve the community's understanding of the census and the value of data, and to empower the community to help improve their own census response rates. This is a significant change from the 2018 Census programme.

Another change from the 2018 Census programme is our development of additional support for those in our 'Assist' areas. Assist areas are those that will be given the most face-to-face contact and assistance during the operational phase of the 2023 Census. People living in Assist areas will have census staff come to their door to talk through the census process and provide the relevant documentation. Census staff in these areas will also be able to help respondents complete their forms, either in the respondent's own home or, if they live in a Community Counts area, at a community-based 'assisted completion event'. This is the first time in census history that these assistance options are being offered. Further development of these initiatives will continue in the 2021/2022 financial year.

Better representation for Māori

The 2023 Census programme has a strong focus on delivering better than previously for our priority response groups, particularly Māori and Pacific communities.

In the 2019/2020 financial year, we began recruiting specialists to help us provide better support for Māori communities, which led to our first Census te ao Māori team. In 2020/2021, the team delivered their 2023 Census High-Level Plan – Te Hāpai Mana Taurite: Enabling Data Equity for Māori. The plan better reflects Māori aspirations and outcomes, while also being cognisant of existing census programme planning, timeframes, and artefacts.

In conjunction with the Data Iwi Leaders Group, we secured \$14 million in Budget 2021 to support iwi partners in building their data collection and analysis capability through iwi-led collection. Funding will be allocated to iwi in two geographic areas for the co-design and implementation of culturally and locally appropriate collection approaches. Iwi will also be supported to build capacity and capability to process and output data, including the generation of insights that refer to iwi and Māori priorities and aspirations.

In early 2021, we established Taumata Whakaritenga Māori Rōpū. The Taumata Whakaritenga is a mechanism to enable greater levels of transparency and accountability of the census programme for Māori and iwi. Taumata Whakaritenga will be embedded into existing census governance and programme management structures and will advise, give assurance, and influence the decision-making on significant deliverables and milestones across the programme. Taumata Whakaritenga meets 11 times a year and currently includes representatives from the Māori Women's Welfare League, Tūhono Trust, New Zealand Māori Council, and Te Kāhui Raraunga.

Both these initiatives were progressed after discussions with the Data Iwi Leaders Group indicated they were meaningful steps in building a census system that delivers for Māori.



Solomon Rahui sharing his insight about working with communities at the Census communication and engagement hui.

Census operations and engagement tests

Before each census we conduct a range of tests to determine how key elements of our planned operation work and to see whether amendments need to be made. Two major testing rounds are run one and two years before the actual census: an operational and engagement test (run from October 2020 to April 2021) and an end-to-end test (scheduled to run from mid-2021 to April 2022). This kind of testing gives us the confidence to deliver on our key aims for the full census in 2023.

The 2021 test was conducted in selected areas of the Waikato region. Kirikiriroa/Hamilton East and West were chosen for operational testing, while Raahui Pookeka/Huntly was chosen for testing Community Counts. Both tests were run concurrently from February to April and received significant positive media coverage from both national news and iwi radio.

We recruited 71 staff to work in communities for the operational test. In 2023, we expect to have significantly more staff doing this operational work than we did in 2018. Current planning has around 4,500 on-the-ground staff employed for the 2023 Census, working a range of hours. In 2018, there were around 1,800 ground staff. Total staffing numbers will be finalised closer to 2023 after results of the 2022 test have been analysed.

Tā mātou urupare ki COVID-19

Our response to COVID-19

Introduction

COVID-19 has had a large impact on every industry at a global scale. As we continue to deal with and recover from its impacts, providing the Government and key decision-makers with accurate and near-real-time data to make evidence-based decisions continues to be a priority for us.

Our role in reporting on key statistics has continued to be increasingly crucial in tracking the impact of and recovery from COVID-19 for New Zealand's economy, environment, and communities.

This pandemic has provided us with an opportunity to think outside of the box to produce new datasets, strengthen our data system, and collaborate with other organisations both in New Zealand and overseas.

Learning from COVID-19

Everyone around the world has learnt a lot from the COVID-19 pandemic. As we continue to emerge and readjust to this new normal, we have been assessing how we can better set ourselves up for the future. This includes looking at new ways to provide timely data and statistics and applying our learnings to other areas of our work.

Official statistics

Across the entire organisation, we continued to work together to collect data and produce key statistics about Aotearoa New Zealand for Aotearoa New Zealand.

We engaged with our key customers to understand which statistics were most needed to inform their decision-making and responded accordingly. To deliver these official statistics, we worked with data suppliers and leveraged new ways of collecting data that we had initiated during the COVID-19 lockdown period. We also reached out to our international counterparts to compare learnings and ensure international comparability of our statistics for the global statistical community.

Throughout the 2020/2021 financial year, we:

- filled data gaps by sourcing new data from private and public sector providers
- ran additional collections (for example, including supplementary questions about wellbeing as a module in the quarterly Household Labour Force Survey) while delaying others (for example, the General Social Survey)
- created new models and methods and adapted existing ones as needed
- produced new and more timely statistics (for example, data on weekly trade, employment, and border crossings) as part of the broad range of statistics we deliver, and communicated the changes in technical papers and customer engagement
- maintained the COVID-19 data portal⁵ as an experimental self-serve data tool to bring together various private and public sector data in one place for customers
- collaborated with and supported other agencies to produce new measures and insights (for example, the New Zealand Activity Index).

Learning lessons from COVID-19

In December 2020, we published *COVID-19 Lessons Learnt: Recommendations for improving the resilience of New Zealand's government data system*⁶. The pandemic continues to be a disruptive event for government data systems, both in New Zealand and globally. The speed with which it became a credible risk, combined with the reach it exerted into so many aspects of daily life, has been unprecedented in scale and impact. It also arrived at a time of expanded use of and reliance on data within government operations and increasing acknowledgement of data as a critical asset.

⁵ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/experimental/covid-19-data-portal>

⁶ <https://www.data.govt.nz/leadership/gcdfs/covid-19-recs/>

As the Government Chief Data Steward (GCDS), we developed a set of recommendations for a more resilient government data system, drawing on lessons learnt by a range of central government agencies during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic. The approach to develop the recommendations involved four key stages:

1. environmental scanning
2. conducting interviews and focus groups
3. synthesis and analysis of results
4. publication of a recommendations report.

The report provided six recommendations within these four broad data themes:

- data adequacy
- accessibility, interoperability, and infrastructure
- coordination, decision-making and governance
- literacy, capability and capacity.

These recommendations will be implemented as part of the refreshed New Zealand Government Data Strategy and Roadmap (set to be released in late 2021).

Using the Integrated Data Infrastructure

We continued to support ongoing COVID-19 research in the 2020/2021 financial year by regularly loading COVID-19-related data to the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI).

This included loading wage subsidy and COVID-19 income relief payment data, as well as loading tax data more frequently. The loading of tax data is additional to the regular data loading schedule of the IDI.

Three major research projects that relied on the IDI for COVID-19 research were:

- *Modelling complex contagion of COVID-19 in NZ: an individual-based model* for simulating the spread of COVID-19 on empirically based contact networks, constructed from the Stats NZ IDI and other data.

- *Treasury analysis on COVID-19 wage subsidy take-up rates and impacts on earnings*: an analysis that aimed to improve the evidence base for Government decisions.
- *Ministry of Health population sequencing analysis to optimise the COVID-19 public immunisation response*: a project to design and deliver a response to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

2018 Census iwi affiliation data was also made available in the IDI for approved Data Lab users at the same time as the official data release in June 2021.

COVID-19 Rapid Assessment Survey

Through the Stats NZ Pacific Programme, we provided technical support to the COVID-19 Rapid Assessment Survey (RAS), run by our realm member countries (the Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue).

The COVID-19 RAS provided nationally representative socio-economic data on a quarterly basis. The data has been analysed and used by the realm countries' governments to inform COVID-19-related policies and strategies.

For example, RAS informed that in Niue only 75 percent of people were willing to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. This led to a campaign which resulted in a 100 percent vaccination rate for the people of Niue.

We will be continuing to support the COVID-19 Rapid Assessment Survey into the 2021/2022 financial year.

Ko wai mātou | Who we are

Introduction

Tatauranga Aotearoa Stats NZ is a team of over 1,400 people dedicated to improving the lives of New Zealanders today and for generations to come.

We are New Zealand's leaders in data and statistical analysis. We support and facilitate the release of social, economic, and environmental data for the betterment of Aotearoa. As a government agency, we deliver statistics, data, advice, insights, and expertise to our customers, decision-makers, and the general public.

Who we want to be

Throughout the 2020/2021 financial year, we continued to deliver relevant and reliable statistics, inform key decision-makers with evidence-based data, and empower everyday New Zealanders to see the value of our data.

Internally, we began creating a work environment that supports our people to flourish, deliver for, and adapt to the ever-changing data needs of Aotearoa.

We aimed to push the boundaries and explore new avenues for collecting timely and relevant data, especially necessary as we continue to assess the impact of COVID-19 on our country. This also allows us to see the gaps in our data system and the potential opportunities to strengthen it.

Over the next financial year, we will continue to provide quality and trustworthy data and statistics, assisting New Zealanders to make informed decisions that positively impact their lives today and for generations to come.

“We aimed to push the boundaries and explore new avenues for collecting timely and relevant data, especially necessary as we continue to assess the impact of COVID-19 on our country.”

How we're getting there

To ensure we are fulfilling our role as leaders of New Zealand's data ecosystem, we are focusing our efforts on delivering to our four new strategic objectives.

1. A more integrated and inclusive government data system.
2. More relevant and timely data and statistics.
3. More data and better data for and about Māori.
4. Less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data.

To help us achieve these, we are transforming the way we do things internally to create a more adaptable, responsive, efficient, and strategy-driven organisation.

We are creating a vibrant workplace culture and inspirational leadership

A vibrant workplace culture creates an opportunity for everyone to grow both personally and professionally. We want to develop a culture where everyone is empowered to think outside of the box and experiment with different opportunities and solutions. Our leaders play a clear role in inspiring this culture and ensure it becomes part of every employee's experience at Stats NZ.

An environment where everyone thrives positively impacts how we work with our internal stakeholders, our external stakeholders, and the New Zealand public.

We engage with and understand our customers and stakeholders

We are continuously evolving and adapting to meet the data needs of our key stakeholders and the New Zealand public. Understanding our customers and anticipating their needs helps us ensure we are measuring what matters to them, when it matters to them.

Our survey interviewers are in direct, daily contact with New Zealanders across the country, and we have community engagement leads working locally to help build awareness and understanding of our work.

Our goal is to work collaboratively with local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders to help them use data to make meaningful and positive change for all New Zealanders.

We are building the public's trust and confidence through transparency

Trust, transparency, and integrity are at the heart of our work. We hold everything we produce to high standards while continuing to push boundaries on what data can do on a global scale.

We are making a conscious effort to build trust and confidence through transparency, appropriate partnerships, and a well-coordinated consistent approach to engagement.

A focus for us is improving the New Zealand public's awareness of Stats NZ, our role, and what we do. In the most recent Colmar Brunton Reputation Index report, we were named as the top 'mover and shaker', as voted by the New Zealand public. This indicated that we had the most improved reputation score compared with other participating public sector agencies over the past year.

We will continue to build and maintain trust, confidence, and transparency with our key stakeholders (New Zealanders) and our international counterparts to ensure our data is engaged with and used to inform decisions.

We will run the organisation simply and strategically

The way we currently run our organisation can at times be inefficient and create silos between our different business areas. We are reviewing our investment decision-making, our planning and business processes, and our way of deciding which statistics-gathering projects to initiate, amend, or discontinue.

In the end, we want Stats NZ to be a simple and strategic organisation that has the infrastructure and tools to work easily both internally and with other organisations.

Supporting our people

Our people are the core of our organisation.

To contribute to a better Aotearoa, today and for generations to come, we aim to have an organisational culture that supports us to:

- **deliver** for today while actively predicting and solving future needs
- make Stats NZ a place where everyone **flourishes**
- **adapt** and transform the organisation to lead effectively in a rapidly evolving landscape.

Accompanying this are three programmes of work that will continue to be developed and implemented over the 2021/2022 financial year:

- **The way we lead** – a leadership approach to building a supportive and effective leadership team
- **The way we work** – a connection approach between our leaders and our people.
- **The way we manage** – an upskilling approach for our current and future managers.

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

Diversity and inclusion

We continue to develop and embed methods and processes that are inclusive and support the rich diversity of our organisation. This is visually showcased in our *Stats NZ by Numbers* infographic, included earlier in this report.

Our Diversity and Inclusion Advisory Group provides advice to internal stakeholders. We also link with other cross-government diversity initiatives and groups to remain connected and up to date with the latest guidance from sector leaders and Te Kawa Mataaho | Public Service Commission.

We continue to increase knowledge on the importance of inclusion through workshops and training on pay equity and unconscious bias. In the 2020/2021 financial year, 150 of our people completed training on unconscious bias. We also provide in-house learning with the help of local community groups like InsideOut, on better understanding gender and sexuality.

In April 2021, we released the updated statistical standard for gender, sex, and variations of sex characteristics for all government data collectors in consultation with various diverse communities. This has led to changes being made in our survey design to ensure the rainbow community is better reflected in our data and statistics.

As a government agency, we have signed the government Accessibility Charter and we are working towards making all information intended for the public accessible, delivering services in a manner that meets individual needs, promotes independence, and maintains dignity.

We are also committed to He Taurangi (The Panel Pledge), which aims to achieve more balanced representations (going beyond gender and ethnicity) at conferences and on panels that we partake in. Our Chief Executive, organisation, and public sector leaders pledge to:

- set expectations upfront when asked to speak
- highlight diversity imbalance
- actively encourage diverse voices.

“Building capability to better support the Māori-Crown relationship has been identified by Māori, the government, and the public service as a critical area of development for the public service.”

Lifting Māori-Crown relations capability

Building capability to better support the Māori-Crown relationship has been identified by Māori, the government, and the public service as a critical area of development for the public service. The Public Service Act 2020 requires all public servants to develop and maintain the capability to engage with Māori and to understand Māori perspectives in our work.

For us to gain the trust and confidence of iwi and Māori, we must develop and demonstrate the knowledge, skills, and mindset necessary to build genuine, durable partnerships with Māori.

In July 2020, we ran the Cultural Baseline Survey to understand our organisation's current te reo Māori and cultural capability. The survey highlighted the need for more development opportunities to help support us in our learning.

To assist leaders and employees in their development, our People and Culture team have developed and rolled out a suite of development opportunities. Each development opportunity aligns with the public sector requirements and supports the organisation's strategic priority to 'deliver for and with Māori, iwi and hapū'.

These learning solutions include te reo and tikanga development options (Te Tuarā o te reo and Te Reo Puāwai) and Māori cultural training covering Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Aotearoa New Zealand history.

In February 2021, we launched the Ngā Tāngata Tiriti Community of Practice. This network focuses on learning about and deepening our understanding of Te Tiriti o Waitangi, The Treaty of Waitangi, and their meaning for us in our work.

We have also finalised our Mahere Reo (Māori Language Plan) which demonstrates our organisation's commitment and contribution to the revitalisation of the Māori language. The Mahere Reo outlines our goals, objectives, and actions for the next 12 months. It also looks to create the conditions for te reo Māori to be valued, learnt, and used within our organisation and integrated within our operational activities.

By taking dedicated action to build our Māori-Crown relations capability, we can all contribute to a better Aotearoa – today and for generations to come.

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

As the STEM fields continue to grow at a rapid rate, our focus continues to be on attracting, supporting, developing, and retaining STEM talent.

We continue to work with industries to develop approaches that enable current and future employees to build their STEM skills. We continue to be committed to developing a diverse and agile workforce, drive diversity and inclusion, challenge and coach leaders, understand unconscious bias, and work collaboratively to create a consciously inclusive workplace.

Employee development and promotion

Over the last year we have strived to improve the learning experience for our people.

To support our 'Coaching for Performance' culture (a development programme for all people leaders and employees), we have made it easier for managers to use our learning management system to engage with their team's development. They are able to see what learning courses their team members are consuming and create personalised learning plans for them.

A training course called *Customer Centricity* was rolled out to all staff in our Corporate Services business unit, reaching approximately 250 of our people. This was to help us ensure we always put our customers at the heart of what we do and continue to deliver products that meet their needs. These workshops were a chance to discuss what being customer centric means, learn techniques, and reflect on how we can make our current processes better for our customers.

Over the next financial year, we will be developing a management 101 programme to advance good management skills and a technical leadership development programme to identify and upskill our technical leaders.

Flexibility and work design

We are proud to be a flexible-by-default organisation, something that has been recognised by our people who continue to tell us that our flexibility is one of the best things about working at Stats NZ. Our technology and flexible working policy enables our people to achieve a positive work-life balance that works for them and their whānau.

Our diverse workforce is made up of over 1,400 technical and corporate employees based in our Wellington, Christchurch, and Auckland offices. Across Aotearoa we also have our field staff who engage directly with New Zealanders.

Remuneration, recognition, and conditions

Our remuneration approach shifted to a step-based system following changes to our Collective Employment Agreement with the Public Service Association (PSA). This change applied to all employees below the Senior Manager level.

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 have committed to paying the living wage for eligible staff 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.

This is one example of how we are moving to a more strategic partnership with the PSA, engaging with them early on issues and changes that matter most to our PSA members. Our executive leadership team and that of the PSA 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

We strive for a high-performance culture and are focused on the wellbeing of our people. Our leaders emphasise and are committed to health, safety, and wellbeing at each of our offices and in the field.

Over the past year we have undertaken compliance activities to establish a sound foundation for health, safety, and wellbeing practices. This included:

- conducting a SafePlus assessment to better understand our current health and safety practices
- completing comprehensive incidents and hazards investigation
- developing a risk-mitigation process
- reviewing policies and procedures to ensure legislative compliance
- developing robust processes to manage changing business practices in response to challenges presented by COVID-19.

The internal health, safety, and wellbeing committee continues to provide guidance and leadership to our overall framework. The Health, Safety, and Wellbeing Governance Group, consisting of the executive leadership team and an external voice, supports us in championing the health, safety, and wellbeing of our employees. We work closely with the PSA to propose and assist in developing and implementing guidance, systems, and processes which improve health, safety, and wellbeing practices.

To align with our new organisational strategy, we are focused on fostering an environment where all our people feel safe, can bring their whole selves to work, and can raise concerns and challenges in a safe way. The newly established Professional Behaviour Working Group is an employee-led group developing recommendations for our executive leadership team to address inappropriate or unprofessional behaviour.

We are proud to have the Wellbeing Kaiāwhina network, made up of employees who are trained in mental health first aid across our three sites and in the field. We also continue to offer all our people access to 24/7 free and confidential counselling support and other services.

The disability gap 2018

A snapshot of life for disabled New Zealanders

How we work, live, and connect with people affects everyone's wellbeing but the experiences we have are not equal for all New Zealanders.

Disability data shows that disabled people are more likely to have worse outcomes than non-disabled people across many aspects of life. This is often more pronounced for those aged under 65 years.

Almost 1 in 4 New Zealanders are disabled.

– 2013 NZ disability survey *



Work life

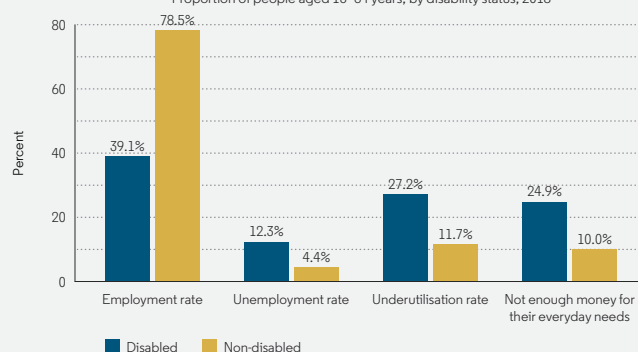
Disabled people are under-represented in higher-income occupations, tend to work fewer hours, and are less likely to have qualifications than non-disabled people.

In 2018, working disabled people aged 15–64 years:

- Earned a median **\$901** a week from wages or salaries, **\$98** less than non-disabled workers.
- Worked an average **35.2** hours a week, **3** hours less than non-disabled workers.
- Stayed in a job for an average **8.9** years, **2.5** years longer than non-disabled workers.
- 60%** of working disabled people were satisfied with their job compared with **77%** of non-disabled people.

Selected economic measures

Proportion of people aged 15–64 years, by disability status, 2018



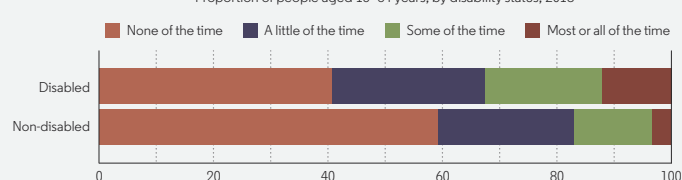
Social life

Of disabled New Zealanders aged 15–64 years in 2018:

- 9.7%** found it hard to be themselves, compared with **1.6%** of non-disabled people.
- 37%** experienced discrimination in the past 12 months, compared with **19%** of non-disabled people.
- 46%** had high levels of trust in our education system, compared with **67%** of non-disabled people.

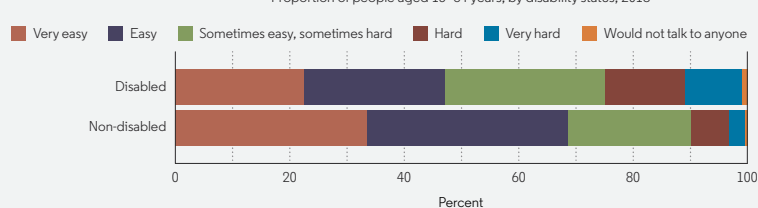
Amount of time people felt lonely in past 4 weeks

Proportion of people aged 15–64 years, by disability status, 2018



Ease of asking to talk to someone if needed

Proportion of people aged 15–64 years, by disability status, 2018



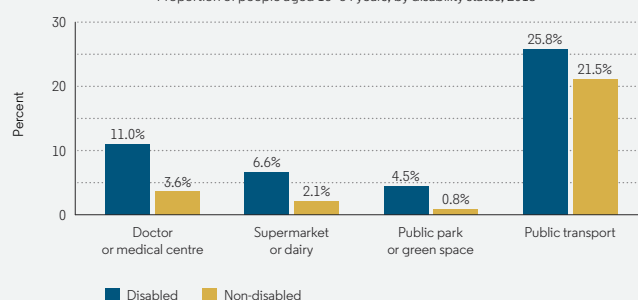
Home life

Of disabled New Zealanders aged 15–64 years in 2018:

- 47%** lived in a rented home, compared with **35%** of non-disabled people.
- 31%** lived in a mouldy home, compared with **20%** of non-disabled people.
- 40%** rated their housing affordable, compared with **50%** of non-disabled people.
- 1 in 10** rated their housing as unsuitable for their needs, compared with **1 in 25** non-disabled people.

Find it difficult to access key public facilities

Proportion of people aged 15–64 years, by disability status, 2018



Ā mātou mahi rautaki

Our strategic priorities



Strategic priority 1

A more integrated and inclusive government data system

Introduction

This strategic priority is about creating a sustainable and cohesive data system that benefits all New Zealanders.

Currently, a lack of integration between government services means New Zealanders may be required to provide the same information to multiple agencies in order to access services. There is limited visibility of what information agencies hold about New Zealanders and how it is used – compromising their trust in the overall government data system. If we are successful, we will achieve the following objectives:

- give people and organisations access to efficient, effective government services
- reassure people the data they share with government will be collected, managed, and used safely and responsibly
- hold Government to account through a robust and transparent data system
- ensure governmental decisions are informed by the right data at the right time
- support Māori and iwi with the data system they need to fulfil their aspirations.

To achieve these objectives, it is imperative that the government data system works together. The GCDS has and will continue to lead the data system in this shared direction. We will also continue to survey and track customer trust in data to ensure we are measuring what matters to the people of Aotearoa. The following projects and achievements demonstrate our contribution

towards both these objectives and the building of trust in government data system.

Government Data Strategy and Roadmap

In June 2021, data system leaders from across government endorsed *The New Zealand Government Data Strategy and Roadmap*, the guiding document for the government data system over the next five years. The Government Data Strategy and Roadmap is a refreshed and updated version of the 2018 Data Strategy.

Developed under the leadership of the GCDS, it sets a shared and relevant strategic direction to create an inclusive and integrated government data system.

The four fundamental components of an inclusive and integrated government data system are:

- provide the right data at the right time
- develop capability and skills for our people to create, collect, manage, and use data
- ensure leadership, clear rules, and system settings are in place and are well understood
- build the infrastructure that enables effective data management and reuse.

The activity within the roadmap is underpinned by a responsibility to uphold Te Tiriti o Waitangi and a commitment to maintaining and enhancing the public's trust and confidence.

Over 30 stakeholders across the public and private sector have engaged in the development of the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap, including the Data Iwi Leaders Group (Data ILG) as our treaty partner. We intend to continue this engagement to ensure the roadmap gives effect to te ao Māori aspirations.

Algorithm Charter

The *Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand* was launched in July 2020. The charter was developed in response to the *2018 Algorithm Assessment Report*⁷ that outlined how the safe and effective use of operational algorithms required greater consistency across government.

The charter outlines a set of standards to guide the use of algorithms by public agencies. It commits signatories to a range of measures, including explaining how decisions are informed by algorithms and embedding a te ao Māori perspective in the development and use of algorithms. By being open and transparent about the use of algorithms, we can increase the levels of trust New Zealanders have in data.

The charter has been welcomed in New Zealand and internationally. Work on the charter also fulfils part of the government's commitment to the Open Government Partnership (OGP), an international agreement by governments to become more open, effective, and accountable. Our work on the Algorithm Charter also led to an invitation to join the OGP Leaders Network pilot. The pilot is designed to showcase world-leading projects and encourage peer exchange.

Since the launch of the charter the number of signatories has grown from 20 to 26.

Data Investment Plan

Since 2020, we have been leading a cross-agency working group to develop a Data Investment Plan to set the areas for investment in data over the next 10 years.

The focus of the Data Investment Plan is data content, infrastructure, and capability. We must maintain and grow the assets that underpin decision-making within our institutions, like how we invest in roads, schools, hospitals, and other critical infrastructure.

Data needs and the associated technology are constantly evolving. If we do not invest in maintaining system assets, we create a legacy of content and technological deficits, resulting in a system that is no longer fit for purpose.

In June 2021, Cabinet endorsed the policy mandate for the Data Investment Plan and directed Stats NZ, as part of our GCDS role, to work collaboratively with other agencies on the development, prioritisation, and ongoing iteration of the Data Investment Plan.

Over the past year, the working group has established the mandate for the work and developed a stocktake of key data assets. The stocktake brings together information about known data products, their current states, and identifies data gaps. It is a technical piece of cross-system work and highlights the need for significant targeted and well-prioritised investment in the data system.

This stocktake was agreed to and endorsed by data system leaders from across government at the end of May 2021.

The Data Investment Plan will play an increasingly important role in informing longer-term, strategic investment decisions made through the Budget process, as well as helping agencies to make decisions about strategic data investments through their baseline funding.

Data and digital standards

Between June and September 2020, we established the Data and Digital Standards Community of Practice (DDS CoP) alongside the Department of Internal Affairs.

The DDS CoP aims to foster better outcomes for Aotearoa New Zealand by collaborating, promoting, championing, and aligning good data and digital standards across the public sector.

⁷ <https://data.govt.nz/use-data/data-ethics/government-algorithm-transparency-and-accountability/algorithm-assessment-report/>

It aims for data and digital standards to be used more efficiently and effectively to make better choices and provide quick, effortless, and smart services to New Zealanders.

The DDS CoP is made up of experts from local and central government, non-government organisations, and topic experts. Members from the Ministry of Health, Standards New Zealand, and Local Government also form part of the organising committee.

Standards play a key part in large pieces of work, such as the Strategy for a Digital Public Service⁸ and refreshing the Data Strategy and Roadmap⁹ (set to be released in late 2021).

The DDS CoP has coordinated panels and workshops on a wide range of topics including:

- COVID-19 QR code standards
- the Digital Public Service
- why we have standards
- mandated data standards
- implementing standards
- geospatial standards.

8 <https://www.digital.govt.nz/digital-government/strategy/strategy-summary/strategy-for-a-digital-public-service/>

9 <https://data.govt.nz/leadership/data-strategy-and-roadmap-setting-the-direction-for-new-zealands-data/>

Sex and gender identity statistical standards: Summary of findings from public consultation

2 July – 13 August 2020



Most submitters agreed with the proposed updates, including people in these sectors:



health



education



community groups

People talked to us about...

- the visibility of minority populations in data
- data quality
- why sex and gender data is important
- their personal experiences of interacting with government

...among other topics.



Release of recommendations and final standards: March 2021



For more info, visit **stats.govt.nz**

Stats **NZ**
Tatauranga Aotearoa



Strategic priority 2

More relevant and timely data and statistics

Introduction

This strategic priority revolves around ensuring we manage the risks around our core systems and collect data that is of interest to New Zealanders for the benefit of Aotearoa.

To ensure we are delivering to the current and future needs of our customers, we need to be adaptable to the changing environment and create the infrastructure needed to support this. Part of this will involve:

- understanding what data we need to start and stop gathering
- reviewing our current products and services to ensure they are fit for purpose
- replacing outdated technology with better alternatives based on a sound and sustainable investment strategy.

By focusing our efforts on this priority, we will have a modern, flexible data system, with the people, processes, and information technology to ensure its resilience. The overall outcome will build greater confidence with New Zealanders in the government data system. The following activities highlight the work we have undertaken in this priority.

Environmental statistics

This year we completed two joint environmental reports with the Ministry for the Environment and introduced new reporting on greenhouse gas emissions.

*Our atmosphere and climate 2020*¹⁰ and *Our land 2021*¹¹ both build on the stories and statistics from previous reports, providing updates on the significant changes to the state of our environment.

Our atmosphere and climate 2020

New Zealand's environmental reporting series: Our atmosphere and climate 2020 focuses on four key topics:

- the make-up of our greenhouse gas emissions and the high-level forces driving them
- the many changes in temperature and rainfall that are already being observed in New Zealand, as well as how they are affecting our environment
- the diverse ways climate change is starting to affect the wellbeing of New Zealanders, with a particular emphasis on how Māori identity is threatened by environmental changes, including a reduced ability to manaaki or care for visitors
- the implications for climate and wellbeing if the current emissions and warming trends continue.

Our land 2021

New Zealand's environmental reporting series: Our land 2021 explores how we are using our land and how this affects native ecosystems, soil biodiversity, and wellbeing.

This report discusses:

- how land is central to our identity, provides our means to make a living, and is intimately connected to tangata whenua

¹⁰ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/new-zealands-environmental-reporting-series-our-atmosphere-and-climate-2020>

¹¹ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/new-zealands-environmental-reporting-series-our-land-2021>

- consumer behaviour, overseas and domestic markets, policies, and climate change as the main drivers of land use change and intensification
- how highly productive land is lost to urban expansion and land fragmentation
- how intensive land use comes at a cost for native ecosystems.
- the connection between our land and our wellbeing.

Greenhouse gas emissions

Using the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) framework, we began releasing new and more timely statistics that shine a light on New Zealand's emissions profile.

*Greenhouse gas emissions (industry and household): December 2020 quarter*¹² presents timely and quarterly estimates of greenhouse gas emissions. This experimental series clearly shows the impact events like the COVID-19 lockdowns have on our environment, that annual data can obscure.

*Greenhouse gas emissions by region (industry and household): Year ended 2018*¹³ includes regional emissions by industry, households, and emissions intensity. This is the first nationally consistent estimate of greenhouse gas emissions by region for New Zealand.

*Greenhouse gas emissions (consumption-based): Year ended 2017*¹⁴ highlights the nation's carbon footprint. This series shows the emissions attributable to the final consumer due to production processes (foreign or domestic) throughout the entire supply chain.

Measuring child poverty

The Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018 aims to achieve a significant and sustained reduction in New Zealand's child poverty. The Act requires current and future governments to set three-year and 10-year targets on four primary measures. It also requires the Government Statistician to report annually on 10 measures of child poverty.

In 2018/2019, we expanded the Household Economic Survey (HES) achieved sample size from 3,500 to 20,000 households to enable the reporting of nine out of 10 measures. We also improved the survey methodology by using income data from administrative data sources and better targeting of low-income and high-deprivation households.

The achieved sample size for the 2019/2020 HES was smaller than intended (16,151 households), as the collection period was impacted by COVID-19. We investigated the quality of the data that was collected and are confident that the data provides a clear picture of child poverty prior to the national COVID-19 lockdown. In February 2021, we released *Child Poverty Statistics: Year ended June 2020*¹⁵. All nine measures of child poverty showed a downwards trend across the two years since the year ended June 2018, with five being statistically significant decreases.

The tenth measure of child poverty, persistent poverty, requires data to be collected from the same families across multiple years. To report on persistent poverty, we established the Persistent Child Poverty Measure Project. The project splits the HES into two surveys, one alternating between collecting net worth and expenditure data, and the second a new longitudinal survey.

The new longitudinal survey will collect information on income, housing costs, and material wellbeing from households each year for six years. The longitudinal survey will commence collection for the 2021/2022 financial year in April 2022, enabling the first reporting

12 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/experimental/greenhouse-gas-emissions-industry-and-household-december-2020-quarter>

13 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/greenhouse-gas-emissions-by-region-industry-and-household-year-ended-2018>

14 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/greenhouse-gas-emissions-consumption-based-year-ended-2017>

15 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/child-poverty-statistics-year-ended-june-2020#:~:text=In%20the%20year%20ended%20June%202020%2C%2011.3%20percent%20of%20children,ended%20June%202018%20and%202019.>

on persistent poverty in time for the 2025/2026 financial year as required under the Act.

As part of the Persistent Child Poverty Measure Project, we are also modernising our survey design and infrastructure, building our people capability, and paving the way for moving other social surveys off legacy systems.

Developing the statistical standard for gender, sex, and variations of sex characteristics

In July 2020, we opened the review of the statistical standards for sex and gender identity for public consultation. This consultation asked for New Zealanders' views on how sex and gender identity should be thought about and measured to reflect our diverse society.

This is an area that is evolving in cultural and societal understanding, and we are learning from other national statistics offices from around the world who are facing similar challenges. We need an approach that will be flexible, enduring, and suitable for the context of Aotearoa New Zealand.

This review was driven by significant community interest, unmet information needs, and issues with the existing standard. We received over 1,400 submissions to the open consultation from individuals and organisations, which helped to inform the final standard.

In April 2021, we published the updated *Statistical standard for gender, sex, and variations of sex characteristics*¹⁶. The refreshed standard makes definitions and measures consistent, provides guidance for collecting transgender and intersex population data, and is grounded in a human rights approach.

The updated standard will be implemented in our future collections, including household surveys and the 2023 Census. To date, we have collected sex and gender data in the HES and the General Social Survey (GSS) in anticipation of the statistical standard being updated.

New suite of quarterly macro-economic statistics

Over the last five years we have been working towards delivering a whole new suite of national accounts statistics. Last year we released experimental data and methods in New Zealand's quarterly income, saving, assets, and liabilities¹⁷ and consulted on these with key stakeholders like Treasury and the Reserve Bank. This was followed by various customer seminars, where we introduced the new estimates. Customer feedback has been invaluable in shaping the content and form of our estimates.

These statistics will provide policy-makers with a much fuller understanding of the impact of economic shocks. They also bring New Zealand's national accounts suite in line with international standards, filling some long-standing information gaps. The data required to produce these statistics has been largely collected from administrative data sources.

This includes the new business financial data collection that provided valuable insight during the COVID-19 period. The processes and systems used to produce these new statistics use modern statistical design principles, helping to strengthen our infrastructure.

This piece of work will represent the biggest shift in our macroeconomic statistics in decades. As we recover from the shock of COVID-19, they will give customers important insight into the economy, particularly the flows between business, households, government, and the rest of the world.

This work adds to our existing quarterly gross domestic product (GDP) production and expenditure measures, by providing quarterly income, saving, and net wealth measures, and will continue to be updated each quarter.

The third tranche of statistics, which will include an income-focused measure of GDP in current prices, will be released in July 2021.

16 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/methods/statistical-standard-for-gender-sex-and-variations-of-sex-characteristics>

17 <https://www.stats.govt.nz/experimental/new-zealands-quarterly-income-saving-assets-and-liabilities>

Housing in Aotearoa 2020

In December 2020, we released *Housing in Aotearoa 2020*¹⁸, which paints a picture of the state of housing in New Zealand.

It has a unique place in the provision of housing data and analysis as it brings together a comprehensive analysis of available housing information from various surveys including the 2018 Census, 2018 GSS, and HES, as well as other official and government administrative statistics.

It addresses some of the key questions identified in the *Review of Housing Statistics 2009*¹⁹ report, which developed a framework of housing statistics and highlighted the key information gaps in existing housing statistics.

A key finding that the report reveals is that New Zealand's homeownership rate is the lowest in almost 70 years, and that it's becoming less common for young people to own a home. It also sheds light on the state of our homes, including the impact of damp and mould.

Throughout this report, tenure remains one of the most significant markers of inequality in housing. People who do not own their house have less tenure security, poorer affordability, and worse housing conditions. These statistics also show that problems with housing have an impact on the wellbeing of New Zealanders – both mental and physical.

This report has been widely used, highlighting the importance of a comprehensive analysis of housing information and the demand for housing data.

National population projections

Also in December 2020, we released the national population projections, indicating how New Zealand's population size, growth rate, and age-sex structure is likely to change over the coming decades up until 2073.

Population projections are made based on assumptions about future birth rates, death rates, and international migration – the three components of population change.

The release, incorporating 2018 Census data, indicates that:

- one in five people will be aged 65 and over by 2030
- the population of Aotearoa New Zealand could hit six million by 2050
- there is a narrowing gap between births and deaths, which is driving slower population growth.

These national-level projections form the basis of other population projections that are being released during 2021, including population projections for each territorial authority and projections of the labour force.

The projections complement our other statistical releases, including the census and population estimate figures. They are widely used by businesses, local government, and key government customers including Treasury, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Social Development.

Consumer price index

The consumer price index (CPI) measures the changes in prices that households pay for goods and services. Price changes are measured by tracking the prices of individual items that make up a representative basket of goods and services.

We review the CPI every three years to ensure the index remains relevant. Household spending patterns change over time as tastes, lifestyles, and incomes change, and as the range of goods and services available for households to purchase changes.

¹⁸ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/housing-in-aotearoa-2020>

¹⁹ <https://cdm20045.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/p20045coll1/id/2704/rec/36>

In October 2020, we reviewed and updated the CPI baskets, which included:

- adding four items
- removing 13 items
- changing specifications for items
- consolidating items.

There are now 649 items in the CPI basket, down from 701 after accounting for additions, removals, and changes to product specifications.

The CPI has a broad range of users including the Reserve Bank of New Zealand for adjusting official cash rates, other government agencies for transfer adjustment calculations such as superannuation, and trade unions for reflecting the cost of living.

The next review of the consumer price index baskets will be in 2023.

Relaunching Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa – Indicators New Zealand

Leveraging off the success of the COVID-19 data portal, we improved the Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa – Indicators New Zealand website²⁰.

Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa is a suite of social, cultural, environmental, and economic indicators that measure New Zealand's progress using a wellbeing and sustainable development lens.

Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa supports the government's vision to provide a more holistic view of wellbeing and sustainable development. The indicators build on international best practice and are tailored to New Zealand, helping us to:

- improve decision-making
- support wellbeing frameworks more effectively
- enable the public to monitor New Zealand's wellbeing progress and sustainable development
- empower non-government organisations and community groups to make informed decisions
- support New Zealand's contribution to international reporting requirements, such as the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and UN Human Rights Reporting.

After launching the refreshed website, we have continued to maintain and update the website as well as engage with stakeholders to better understand how it is being used.

Over the next financial year, the team responsible for Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa will re-introduce a version in te reo Māori, look to fill data gaps with available data as resources allow, further promote the website, and engage more with key stakeholders.

²⁰ <https://statisticsnz.shinyapps.io/wellbeingindicators/>

Your spending through the decades

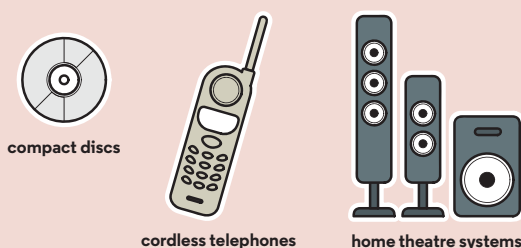
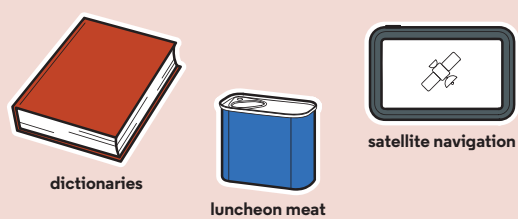
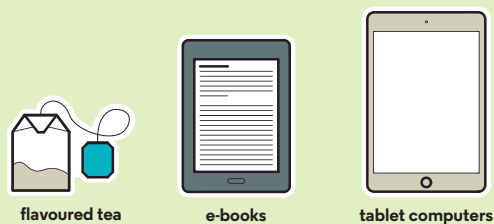
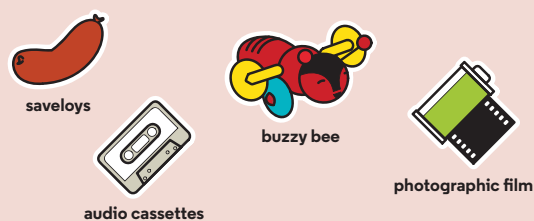
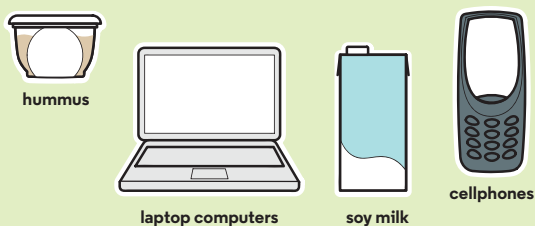
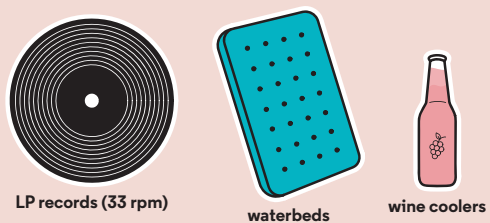
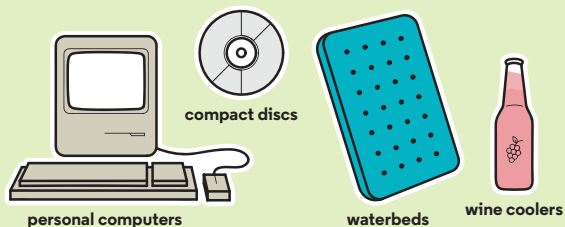
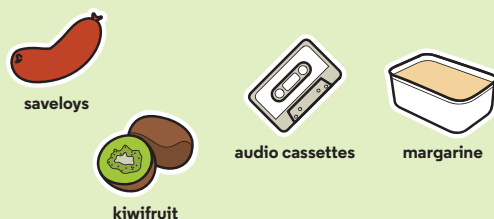
Consumers price index basket changes 2020

Stats NZ

Tataramanga Aotearoa

In

Out





Strategic priority 3

More data and better data for and about Māori

Introduction

This strategic priority is about confirming our commitment to our responsibilities under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and placing Māori aspirations front and centre to ensure we direct our attention to achieving this. Connecting and engaging with Māori, iwi, and hapū to understand how to better meet their data needs and aspirations is key. We want to ensure that Māori communities can make informed, evidence-based decisions about matters affecting their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing.

In accordance with Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and our commitment to various Acts and government policies, we continue to develop and implement strategies to support the accuracy and accessibility of Māori data.

Part of our work under this priority includes continuing to build enduring relationships and developing the infrastructure and resources required to work with Māori data appropriately. We are also working to improve, track, and increase Māori data capability and capacity through various initiatives. 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.

Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement

The Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement was signed in 2019 by Stats NZ and the Data Iwi Leaders Group (Data ILG), a subgroup of the National Iwi Chairs Forum. It aims to help create a future that benefits all New Zealanders – te oranga whānui o Aotearoa – by building towards an inclusive and efficient data system that contributes to a better Aotearoa.

The agreement describes a relationship derived from Te Tiriti o Waitangi between Stats NZ and the Data ILG, as Crown and Māori having 'mana ōrite' or equal explanatory power. It sets out our commitment to work together through agreed relationship principles, goals, and deliverables that will give effect to the mana ōrite relationship.

This agreement acknowledges our commitment to work across the public sector data system to improve access to data and increase opportunities for iwi, hapū, whānau and representative Māori organisations.

The 2020/2021 Mana Ōrite Work Programme includes:

- establishing and implementing a co-designed Māori data governance model
- establishing and updating datasets on Te Whata platform
- providing feedback, insights, and expertise into the development of the Data and Statistics Bill
- supporting the 2023 Census programme
- identifying and developing specialised datasets that meet Māori-specific needs
- providing expertise and insights in data system strategy and planning.

Te Tohu Rautaki, Angitu Māori services the relationship between the Data ILG and Stats NZ. As the relationship lead, the team provides oversight of the work programme with contributions from across the organisation.

As a priority for Pou Tāngata, there is much interest in the Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement and work programme as a successful approach for a meaningful, enduring example of the Māori-Crown relationship.



Stats NZ executive leadership team and the Data Iwi Leaders Group at the June 2021 biannual hui. Photo taken by Rebecca McMillan Photography

Co-designing a Māori data governance model

A priority workstream in the Mana Ōrite Work Programme is co-designing a Māori data governance (MDG) model in collaboration with the Data ILG. It will provide the New Zealand Government with a unique opportunity to reflect te ao Māori needs and interest in data. The co-design process has involved two groups of participants – iwi-Māori and government.

As a result of the process, Data ILG published two reports – one on the outcomes of the co-design process and its recommended next steps, and one presenting a co-design continuum as a model that could guide other Māori-government co-design processes.

The outcomes report identified the metaphor of a waka hourua (double-hulled ocean voyaging waka) to conceptualise the MDG approach, where each hull represents iwi-Māori and the government respectively. The outcomes report recommended the establishment

of a Māori chief data steward role, with similarities to the Government Chief Data Steward, that will apply a te ao Māori perspective to decision-making about data.

The next steps involve establishing a small high-level working group, Te Ohu Raraunga, to continue refining, testing, and providing guidance on implementing the MDG model. Te Ohu Raraunga will also develop pae tata and pae tāwhiti – short- and long-term strategic goals, testing projects, and a means of embedding the model.

Working with Māori

A key part of delivering against this priority is ensuring that we engage with Māori early in key pieces of work about their communities and businesses. We aim to increase Māori participation in our work and empower Māori to access and use data and statistics for evidence-based decision-making.

Here are four examples of how we have been collaborating with Māori communities in the 2020/2021 financial year.

Tatauranga umanga Māori

In July 2020 we commenced a two-year project with a focus on improving our coverage of Māori business statistics, and understanding our customers' needs to ensure our statistics can better reflect Māori needs and interests.

The project also aimed to create an agreed definition/s of Māori business to be used by government for consistency and to improve the way that statistics and research about Māori business is reported.

Engaging widely across government and with Māori organisations has been a focus for this first year of the project. In the past year, we hosted several one-to-one meetings and held a cross-government hui.

The hui allowed attendees to share the work being done with Māori economic data, as well as identify opportunities for agencies to work together when it comes to measuring and understanding Māori economic activity. This includes highlighting the value Māori businesses contribute to the New Zealand economy.

In 2021, we convened a working group made up of representatives from government agencies and Māori organisations, as well as academia and the Māori business community. This group helped to explore definitions of a Māori business, with the aim of creating a mandated definition/s to be used across government. The draft definition will go out for public consultation in September 2021.

Tatauranga umanga Māori – Statistics on Māori businesses: 2020 will be released in August 2021 and will include data that shows the impact of COVID-19 on Māori businesses.

Te Kupenga 2018

In November 2020, we released the final figures from 2018 Te Kupenga survey, which provides key statistics on four areas of Māori cultural wellbeing:

- wairuatanga (spirituality)
- tikanga (Māori customs and practices)
- te reo Māori (the Māori language)
- whanaungatanga (social connectedness).

The survey's content recognises practices and wellbeing outcomes that are specific to Māori culture, such as the knowledge and use of the Māori language, connection to marae, and whānau wellbeing. The 2018 survey included a new module, kaitiakitanga (guardianship and protection), and an increased sample size of roughly 8,500 responses.

The final release statistics contains a greater range of wellbeing data than the provisional release from April 2020. This data has been used to help inform various pieces of work across iwi and government such as te reo Māori revitalisation, information on Māori housing, and recognition of the roles Māori women hold and their contributions to the community and wider society.

Release of iwi affiliation (estimated counts: 2018)

In April 2019 we announced that we would not be releasing official statistical counts of iwi from the 2018 Census due to missing affiliation data and the lack of alternative government data sources to fill the gaps.

Since then, under the Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement, we have been working collaboratively with Data ILG to develop a set of iwi affiliation estimated counts from 2018 Census and other data.

This was a priority workstream of the Mana Ōrite Work Programme, reflecting the commitment of Data ILG and Stats NZ to meet the needs of iwi by producing a usable set of data from Census 2018. While there are limitations to how the estimates can be used, this release helps address the disproportionate impact of the 2018 Census on iwi-Māori. It also provides iwi with a more relevant and up-to-date picture than continued use of 2013 Census data.



Representatives from Stats NZ and the Data Iwi Leaders Group at Te Whata re-launch and Release of Iwi affiliation (estimated counts: 2018). Left-Right: Mark Sowden (Stats NZ Chief Executive), Karen Vercoe (Chair of Data Iwi Leaders Group), Kirikowhai Mikaere (Lead Technician, Data Iwi Leaders Group) Honourable Minister Meka Whaitiri, Rahui Papa (Data Iwi Leaders Group Trustee) responding for the Data ILG.

Photo taken by Rebecca McMillan Photography

In June 2021, *Iwi affiliation (estimated counts) 2018*²¹ was concurrently released by the Data ILG on the Te Whata platform and the Stats NZ website.

Te Ara Takatū

Te Ara Takatū, or the iwi data trial, is an agreement between Stats NZ and the Data ILG to provide iwi and iwi-related groups improved access to datasets from:

- 2018 iwi affiliation estimated counts
- census
- Te Kupenga
- the longitudinal census through the Integrated Data Infrastructure.

The intent is to fulfil Stats NZ's commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi by enabling iwi and iwi-related groups access to data and to build their capability in data and insights.

In the 2020/2021 financial year, 15 customised data requests and 48 free enquiries had been made through Te Ara Takatū by iwi or iwi-related groups. A total of 148 enquiries were received, with the remainder being from other entities or the general public.

Through Te Ara Takatū, the iwi data analyst worked collaboratively with other Stats NZ teams to run iwi data workshops and to work with iwi and iwi-related groups to raise data capability.

The trial has been positively received as it is adding value for iwi and iwi-related groups. Te Ara Takatū is known as a trusted service dedicated to supporting iwi decision-makers and their technicians. As a result, we decided in May to make this a permanent part of our service offering.

²¹ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/joint-initiative-to-release-2018-iwi-data-estimates>

Te Whata

Te Whata²² is a data platform that is specifically designed and tailored by and for iwi members, technicians, and leaders.

It provides iwi with free access to data and insights relevant to their own contexts, enabling iwi-Māori to better see themselves reflected in the data. The data is visualised and presented in a way where insights are readily available for iwi to use and organise according to iwi priorities. Representatives appointed by each iwi are able to tailor these pages and indicators according to their own priorities, strategies, and goals. The insights provided on Te Whata will help iwi members and leaders to make evidence-based decisions to inform their own development and initiatives, and to engage with other decision-makers, including government.

Te Whata is run by Te Kāhui Raraunga Charitable Trust on behalf of the Data ILG, supported by Stats NZ under the Mana Ōrite Work Programme. Te Whata contains data for all iwi in the current iwi classification, as part of Data ILG's principle of *hei painga mō te katoa* – for the benefit of all iwi.

It currently contains datasets from both Stats NZ and the Ministry of Education, and in the future will draw from other agencies and organisations to tell a richer story about and for iwi and Māori.

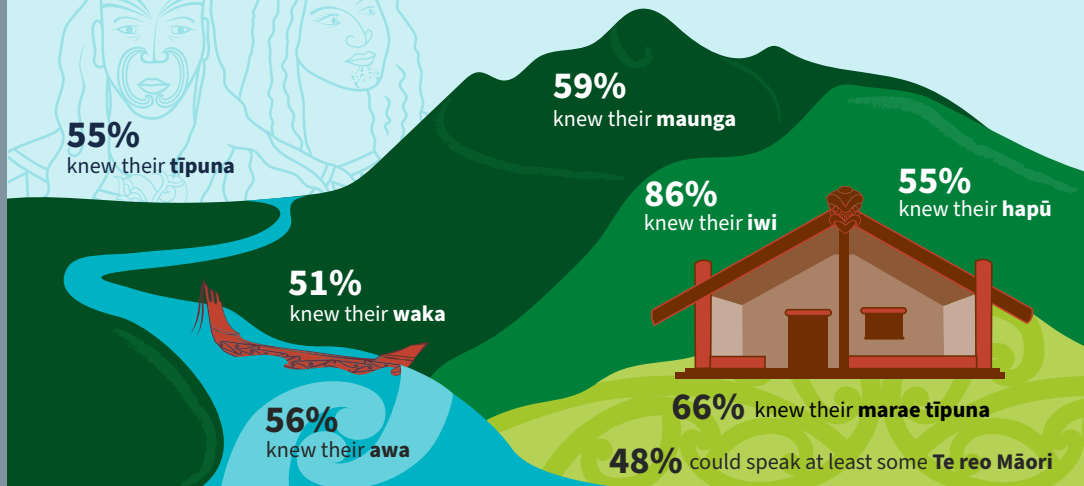
²² <https://tewhata.io/>

Waiho rā kia whakautua taku whenua

Let it be said that I caress my land

Te Kupenga 2018 collected important information about Māori wellbeing, from 8,500 people of Māori ethnicity and/or descent.

Data from the survey showed that in 2018, of people of Māori descent and/or ethnicity:



Te Kupenga 2018 showed that **Māori placed a high value on the health of the natural environment** as part of their own wellbeing, and participated in various traditional and contemporary practices, most often with their whānau.

By themselves

With whānau

With school/kura, wānanga/tertiary institution

With iwi, hapū or marae

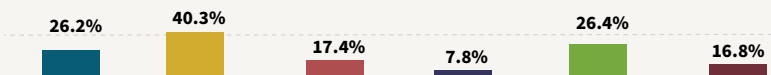
With friends, neighbours, community or church group

With someone else



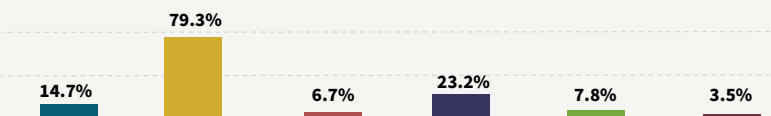
32%

Participated in looking after the **health of the natural environment**



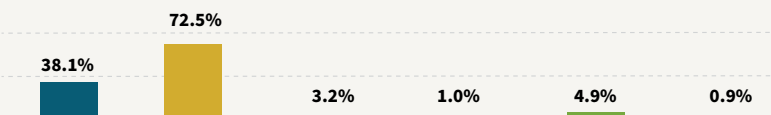
24%

Cared for **Māori sites of importance**



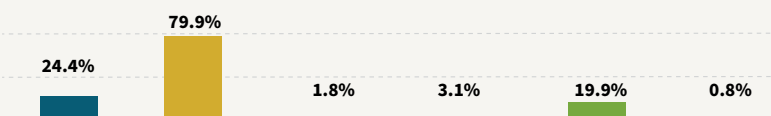
58%

Grew their own **fruits or vegetables**



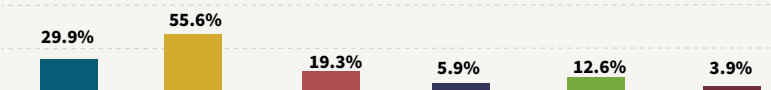
41%

Gathered **traditional Māori food**



17%

Gathered materials for use in **traditional Māori practices**





Strategic priority 4

Less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data

Introduction

This strategic priority revolves around moving away from relying on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data, instead shifting our focus to creating and supporting an interconnected data network for the betterment of Aotearoa New Zealand. Data is routinely collected for administrative purposes by other agencies and is a valuable source of input for statistical insights that we intend to draw on.

By focusing our efforts on tapping into other data repositories, we can create more comprehensive datasets in an efficient manner on topics that matter most to New Zealanders. It also allows us to broaden the way in which we collect quality data for our key customers and enables greater confidence in the quality of the data collected. Soon we will begin surveying our customers' level of confidence in the quality of data to ensure we track our progression. The following illustrates our progress towards this priority.

Data Ventures

Data Ventures, Stats NZ's commercial arm, leveraged admin data sources held by other entities to provide timely information to key decision-makers during the 2020 recovery period of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Three applications of using admin data and insights to support decision-making were:

- Close-to-real-time insights to Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet – following the Alert Level 4 lockdown, Data Ventures provided daily spend and population density data to better assess the economic and health risks to changing lockdown alert levels.
- Working from home behaviour in Alert Level 1 – Data Ventures provided local councils across

New Zealand with timely data to model economic activity pre- and post-COVID-19 for local businesses. This enabled local councils to establish support plans for these businesses.

- Continuing to support the tourism industry – Data Ventures provided a new dataset on domestic tourists using population data, supporting tourism operators to better target New Zealand tourists.

New Zealand Activity Indicator

The New Zealand Activity Indicator²³ (NZAC) is an experimental indicator launched at the end of June 2020 in collaboration with Treasury and the Reserve Bank of New Zealand.

NZAC is a broad measure of economic activity, summarising monthly indicators on topics such as:

- spending
- unemployment
- job vacancies
- traffic volumes
- electricity generation
- business outlook
- manufacturing activity.

It provides policy-makers, markets, and the public with a frequent, timely and comprehensive indicator of economic activity. Datasets presented through this tool are pulled from both public sector and private sector sources.

Since the launch, we have taken responsibility for the production and methodological development of the indicator and will continue to evolve it in the future.

²³ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/indicators/new-zealand-activity-index>

Redesigning the Quarterly Employment Survey

In 2020, we redesigned the Quarterly Employment Survey (QES) to simplify requirements for our respondents, introduce consistent methodology and processes, and improve the accuracy of the published series. The survey was also moved to an online collection platform and new processing system, significantly reducing risk by decreasing reliance on legacy systems.

The first QES release under the new design was for the March 2021 quarter.

Alongside the QES redesign, we developed and released new products using administrative data sourced from Inland Revenue to help show a fuller picture of jobs and earnings.

The Monthly Employment Indicator outputs were expanded to provide greater detail, particularly in response to increased information needs due to COVID-19.

The release of business employment data, which provides detailed information on quarterly jobs and earnings using administrative data, began in December 2020.

Census Transformation programme

Census Transformation (CT) is a research programme endorsed by Cabinet in 2012. The longer-term goal of CT is to actively work towards a predominantly admin data-based Census. The shorter-term goal is to modernise the current census model using admin data.

Three key pieces of work from the 2020/2021 financial year are:

- publishing *Comparing labour force variables from 2013 Census and administrative data*²⁴
- publishing *The quality of administrative data for census variables: Strengths, limitations, and opportunities*²⁵

- establishing the admin household inter-agency group.

Comparing labour force variables from 2013 Census and administrative data explores the potential for admin data to provide information for the two main labour market measures in the census – work and labour force status and status in employment.

The quality of administrative data for census variables: Strengths, limitations, and opportunities summarises the CT programme research to date on the quality of census attribute information derived from admin data sources.

The inter-agency group was established to develop a standardised methodology for constructing households using admin data, for example, household income. The CT research programme will continue to improve on this work in the coming financial year, particularly in exploring a machine learning approach.

Data sourcing programme

In 2020/2021, we developed a data sourcing strategy to address the current challenges with sourcing data and to look at opportunities for increasing the sourcing and use of administrative data.

A data sourcing programme was subsequently initiated to achieve a sustainable and reliable data supply, allowing us to continue producing and maintaining our current products and services, while better managing the cost of sourcing data.

The programme will establish new ways of working by:

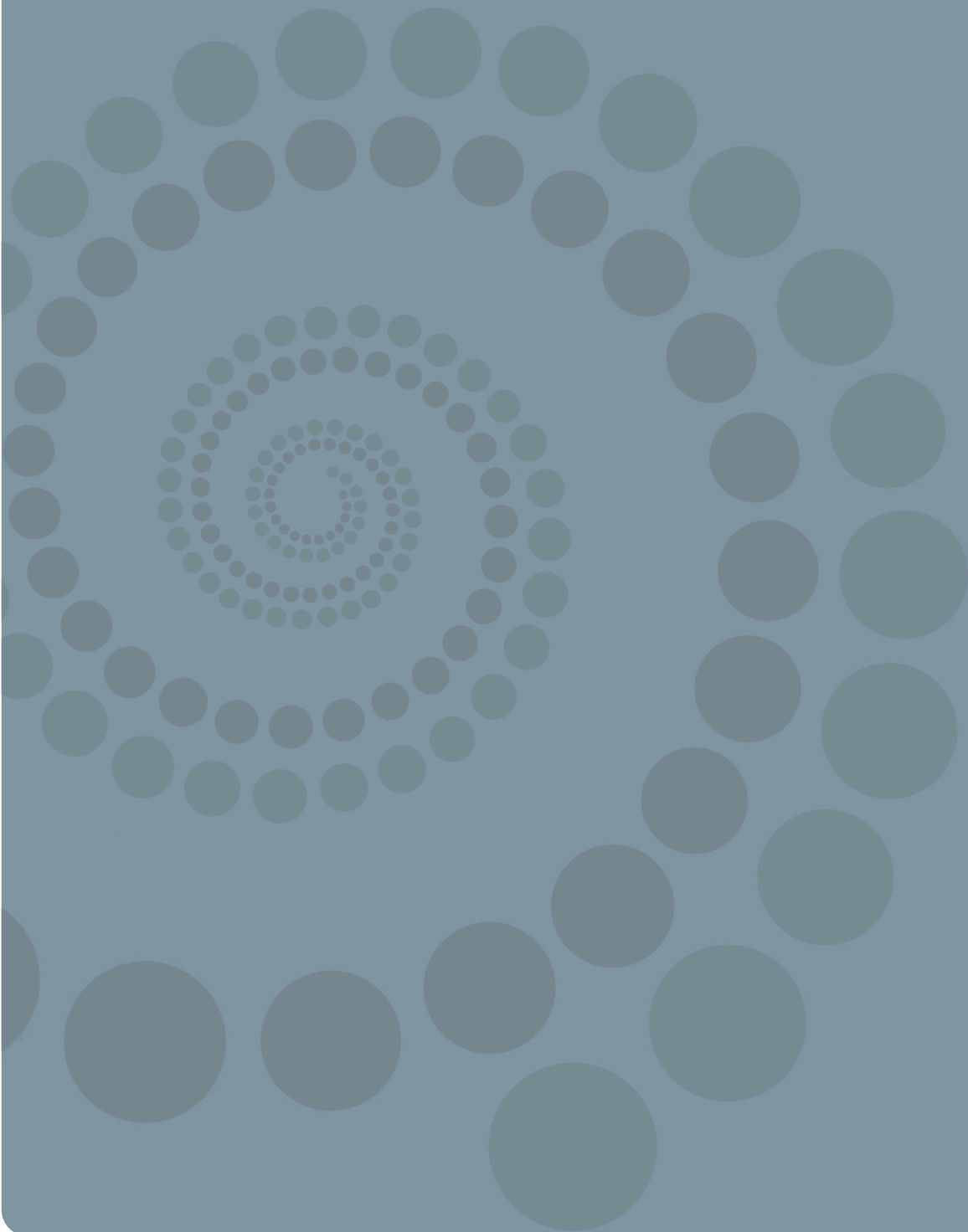
- collaborating with data suppliers (individuals, households, businesses, and other agencies)
- increasing and improving the sourcing of administrative data
- delivering a pipeline for data.

This will ensure that all data is used to its greatest potential – reducing costs and improving our customers' experience.

The Data Sourcing Programme will be launched in July 2021.

²⁴ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/research/comparing-labour-force-variables-from-2013-census-and-administrative-data>

²⁵ <https://www.stats.govt.nz/research/the-quality-of-administrative-data-for-census-variables-strengths-limitations-and-opportunities>



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 2021¹.

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.

¹ 2018 and 2023 Census of population and dwellings multi-year appropriation measures are included in the Census section on pages 9-11.

How we measure our success

At the end of June 2021, the percentage of positive responses by customers who were asked if they could find what they were looking for on our website was 46 percent over three quarters of the year. This represents a four percent increase compared with last year but remains below our target. Fifty-six percent of our customers responded positively when asked how easy the information on our website was to understand. This is four percent below the target, but an improvement on 2019/2020 (52 percent). Both measures are below target, reflecting the content on the website is aimed at more technical users while a wider customer base provided feedback to the pop-up questions on the website.

We spoke to 17 government and industry organisations who regularly use our data and information. All organisations surveyed agreed that statistics help their organisations make informed decisions.

The original timeframes for the development of the Data Investment Plan were extended to allow for the full participation of stakeholders and to ensure engagement with iwi and Māori. The Prioritisation Framework and final plan will be taken through Cabinet and finalised in the first half of the 2021/2022 financial year. Cabinet approved the mandate for the Data Investment Plan in June 2021 and the cross-agency information group endorsed the data stocktake that underpins the plan development.

Table 1

Official statistics – performance information

Assessment of performance by measure	2020/21	2020/21 target	2019/20	Variance to target result
The percentage of key customers that perceive statistics help them make informed decisions ²	100%	85%	94%	+15%
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%	60%	42%	-14%
The percentage of positive responses to the pop-up question on Stats NZ's website 'how easy the information was to understand?'	56%	60%	52%	-4%
The percentage of Stats NZ's published data available at Level 3 open data standard ⁴	98%	96%	94%	+2%
Development of the Data Investment Plan (DIP)	In progress	Plan to be prioritised & agreed by Cabinet	New measure	Not Achieved

- We regularly engage with new and returning customers on their experiences with our products and services. In June 2021 we approached 19 customers representing a variety of sectors, who were identified as key customer based on recommendations from our staff. Of those, we had a conversation with 17 about the use of statistics in their decision-making process.
- Visitors to www.stats.govt.nz were periodically given the opportunity to complete the pop-up survey about web satisfaction. Over the 2020/2021 year, 777 website visitors completed this survey in quarters 1, 2, and 4. The survey did not run in quarter 3.
- Published data met 98 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, licenced, 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.

Economic and business data and statistical information – key points of note: 224 economic and business data releases, including the additional weekly COVID-19 trade releases, lead to the target exceeded by 84 releases, or by 60%.

Table 2

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

Assessment of performance by measure	2020/21	2020/21 target	2019/20	Variance to target result
Number of statistical releases: economic and business data and statistical information services ⁵	224	140	164	84 +60%
Percentage of statistical releases that are free from significant errors	99.6%	99%	99.4%	+0.6%
Percentage of statistical releases published on the advertised date as per the release calendar available on the Stats NZ website ⁶	100%	100%	100%	No variance
The percentage of businesses that chose to provide Stats NZ data in digital format	51%	25%	New measure	+26%
The number of Stats NZ run surveys that are completed online (economic)	8	1	New measure	+7

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. 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.

Population, social, labour market data and statistical information – key points of note: the new weekly employment releases were introduced after the target was submitted as part of the budget process. In 2020/2021 there were 120 population, social and labour market releases leading to the target exceeded by 54 releases, or 81.8 percent. The percentage of population statistical releases free from significant error did not achieve target due to an incorrect selection weights applied to the household economic survey data impacting two releases in February 2021. Both releases were corrected and republished in April 2021. COVID-19 led to the delay in publishing two releases in quarter 1 from their original scheduled release date. In addition, data was not available on time for two consecutive March 2021 weekly employment indicator releases. These releases were published together with the latest weekly employment indicator release on 29 March 2021.

Approximately 51 percent of all business responses to Stats NZ-run surveys were digital. The main drivers of the increase in 2020/2021 were the online Supplementary Quarterly Building Activity Survey (approximately 8 percent of the increase) and Quarterly Employment Survey (approximately 7 percent of the increase). For surveys with an online questionnaire available, over 80 percent of businesses chose the online survey instead of paper or alternative options. The new Quarterly Business Survey also went online during the financial year and we now have a total of eight economic surveys with online questionnaires available.

Table 3

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

Assessment of performance by measure	2020/21	2020/21 target	2019/20	Variance to target result
Number of statistical releases: population, social, and labour market data, and statistical information services ⁷	120	66	69	+54 (+81.8%)
Percentage of statistical releases that are free from significant errors	98.0%	99%	100%	-1%
Percentage of statistical releases published on the advertised date as per the release calendar available on the Stats NZ website ⁸	96.5%	100%	100%	-3.5%
The percentage of households and individuals that chose to provide Stats NZ data in digital format ⁹	0%	20%	New measure	Not Achieved
The number of Stats NZ-run surveys that are completed online (social) ⁸	0	1	New measure	Not Achieved

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

Stewardship of government data and statistical activities category

These performance metrics are intended to demonstrate progress towards leadership of the New Zealand data system; 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

Social licence means that to manage the public's data, they need to have trust in, and an understanding of, what we do. Nielson conducted a survey on Stats NZ's social licence for data stewardship. Just over 2,000 people participated in the survey, with the majority trusting Stats NZ and how we look after New Zealand's data.

At the end of June 2021, we had more active customers accessing microdata compared with the previous year. COVID-19 continues to impact the number of applications we received for the Data Lab. Despite this, there are still 342 projects in progress at the Data Lab – 86 of which are newly approved or were continued during 2020/2021.

We have received more complex requests for customised datasets than in previous years. With 2018 Census data being three years old and new data products available on our website, our customers' needs are being met in readily available datasets. As a result, we believe these are causes for not achieving the target of 600 requests.

The role of the Government Chief Data Steward (GCDS) is to improve the collection, management, and use of data across government. According to the Annual Stakeholder Survey (formerly the Key Customer Survey), the visibility of the Government Chief Data Steward role increased from 53 percent in 2019/2020 to 59 percent in 2020/2021.

Media coverage of our activities included:

- publishing the Algorithm Charter
- publishing the Statistical standard for gender, sex, and variations of sex characteristics
- our role in the COVID-19 response and research
- influence of the Algorithm Charter on New Zealand Police policies leading to increase transparency and promoting best practice around algorithm usage.

In this role, we also participated in local and international speaking engagements at:

- Australia New Zealand School of Government
- United Nations Economic Data World Forum
- Chile-New Zealand Policy dialogue
- GovInsider Asia Fireside Chat
- Women in Data Science Conference
- IDI data User Forum
- New Zealand AI Summit
- Harvard Data Science Review Conference.

As of 30 June 2021, visitors to data.govt.nz had access to 28,500 datasets from various government and local government agencies. This is a growth of 13,200 datasets, with a significant amount being added by LINZ and Greater Wellington from the marine data inventory work during July to December 2020. Since January 2021, there has been a slow increase of about 1,000 datasets. Note these figures are all rounded to the nearest 100.

There were 108 submissions to the Minister, including briefings, aide memoires, and memorandums – 104 of these were within the agreed timeframes. We submitted 137 responses to parliamentary questions, and 135 of these were within agreed timeframes. In the 2020/2021 year, all 3 responses to Ministerial Official Information Act requests were within agreed timeframes.

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

Assessment of performance by measure	2020/21	2020/21 target	2019/20	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 ¹⁰	87%	85%	86%	+2%
Approved/in progress research project applications for the Data Lab	86	125	93	-39
Number of users accessing microdata	782	900	735	-118
Open datasets released on data.govt.nz by government agencies	28.5k	Govt datasets are entered into data.govt.nz	15.3k	+13.2k
Build visibility of the GCDS	Achieved	Role of GCDS is recognised across government	New measure	No Variance
Requests for customised data	549	600	New measure	-51
Percentage of responses to parliamentary questions submitted to the Minister within required timeframes	99%	95%	99%	+4%
Percentage of briefings submitted to the Minister within agreed timeframes	96%	95%	96%	+1%
Percentage of responses to Minister's Official Information Act (OIA) requests sent within statutory timeframes ¹¹	100%	95%	100%	+5%

10. 2,004 people participated in the annual Nielson Data Stewardship survey that ran from 16 June 2021 to 2 July 2021.

11. OIA requests to the Minister of Statistics of 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

We continue to work closely with the other agencies in the CIGA building in Christchurch to ensure the shared services are working well. Stats NZ's new Wellington head office, 8 Willis Street, currently under construction, is planned to be shared with Ministry for the Environment. As at 30 June 2021, the services agreement with the Ministry for the Environment is yet to be confirmed.

The original timeline for the 8 Willis Street project has been updated due to the impact of COVID-19 on the construction sector's ability to import construction materials into New Zealand. The project is on track to deliver within the updated forecast and timeframe.

Table 5

Services to other agencies and capital expenditure – performance information

Appropriation / Assessment of performance by measure	2020/21 result	2020/21 target	2019/20	Variance to target
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	Provision of shared services to agreed standard	Achieved	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.	Projects delivered on time and within budget	New measure 2020/2021	New measure 2020/2021

Tauākī takohanga

Statement of responsibility

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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 2021 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 2022 and its operations for the year ending on that date.



Mark Sowden

Chief Executive and Government Statistician
30 September 2021

Te Pūrongo a te Kaiarotake Tū Motuhake Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Statistics New Zealand's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2021

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Statistics New Zealand (the Department). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Ajay Sharma, 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 54 to 82, that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets as at 30 June 2021, 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 2021 on pages 9 to 11, 20 to 37, 39 to 46 and 85 to 87;
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department for the year ended 30 June 2021 on pages 83 to 85.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 54 to 82:
 - » present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2021; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - » comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards.
- the performance information of the Department on pages 9 to 11, 20 to 37, 39 to 46 and 85 to 87:
 - » presents fairly, in all material respects, for the year ended 30 June 2021:
 - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
 - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecast expenses or capital expenditure; and
 - » complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department on pages 83 to 85 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 2021. 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 2020/21 and the 2020/21 forecast financial figures included in the Department's 2019/20 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 87, 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

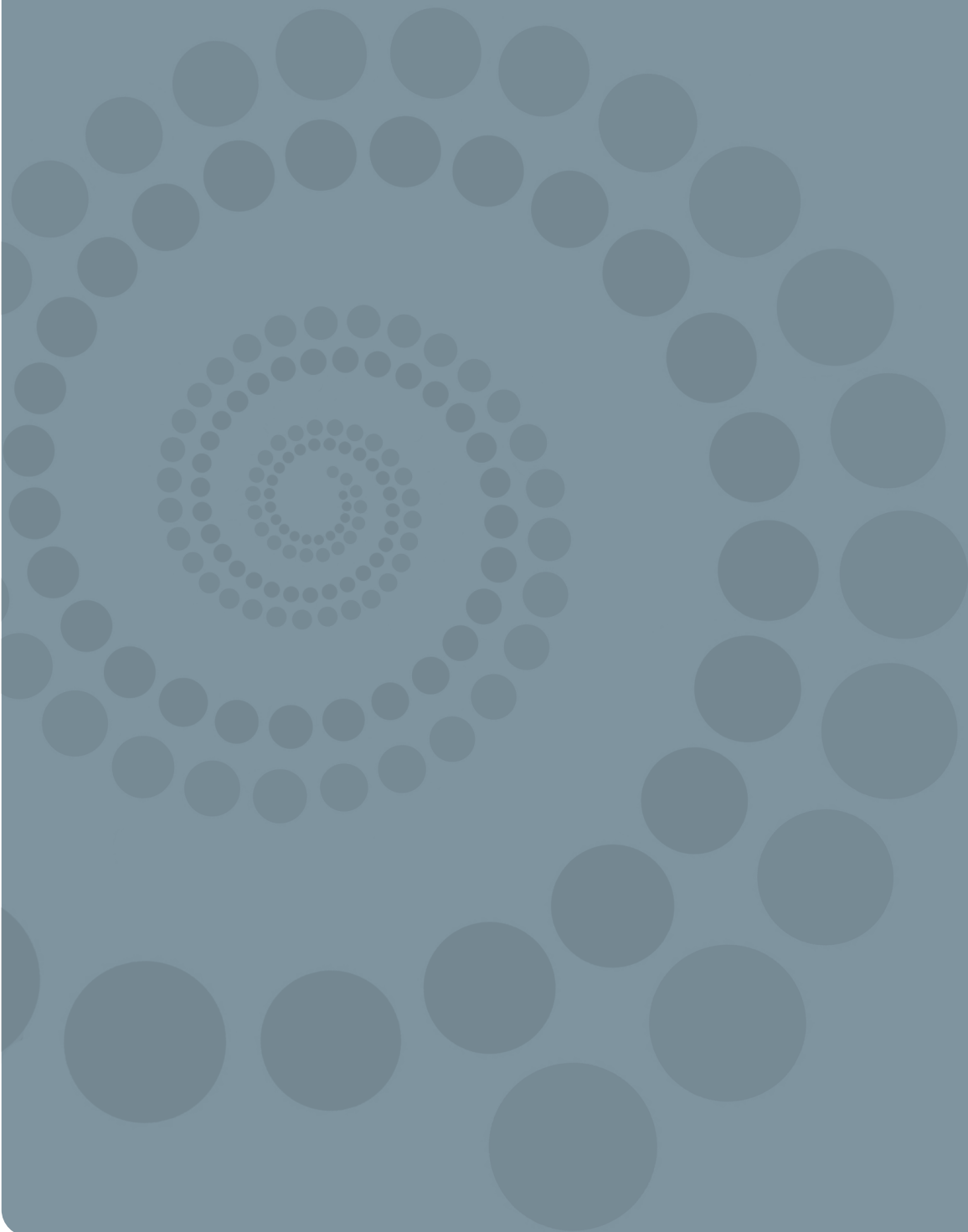
We are independent of the Department in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners issued by the New Zealand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

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



Ajay Sharma

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



Ngā tauākī pūtea

Financial statements



Ngā tauākī pūtea

Financial statements

This section reports on the financial performance of Stats NZ for the year ended 30 June 2021.

- 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 2021

2020			2021	2021	2022
Actual			Actual	Unaudited budget	Unaudited forecast
\$000	Note		\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue					
145,646	Revenue Crown	[2]	173,183	176,118	197,371
10,752	Other revenue	[2]	9,680	10,805	12,851
156,398	Total revenue		182,863	186,923	210,222
Expenses					
97,277	Personnel	[3]	116,679	118,781	136,813
42,527	Operating	[4]	48,361	51,357	55,554
6,556	Depreciation and amortisation	[12–13]	6,393	12,320	13,903
4,465	Capital charge	[5]	3,721	4,465	3,952
11	Loss on disposal of non-current assets	[14]	4	-	-
150,836	Total expenses		175,158	186,923	210,222
5,562	Net surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive revenue and expense		7,705	-	-

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2020/21 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 2021

2020			2021	2021	2022
Actual			Actual	Unaudited budget	Unaudited forecast
\$000	Note		\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets					
Current assets					
28,100	Cash and cash equivalents	[18]	49,165	28,594	2,914
60,792	Debtor Crown		45,936	46,047	60,792
681	Debtors and other receivables	[6], [18]	404	1,148	984
3,349	Advances and prepayments		3,225	3,050	3,693
92,922	Total current assets		98,730	78,839	68,383
Non-current assets					
7,335	Property, plant, and equipment	[12]	15,176	17,834	32,975
11,420	Intangible assets	[13]	10,712	10,113	12,262
18,755	Total non-current assets		25,888	27,947	45,237
111,677	Total assets		124,618	106,786	113,620
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
6,292	Creditors and other payables	[7], [18]	11,326	9,291	7,342
5,562	Repayment of surplus to the Crown	[8]	7,705	-	-
4,182	Provisions	[9]	4,520	-	-
9,237	Employee entitlements	[10]	10,684	7,969	7,759
3,042	Goods and services tax payable		1,946	968	3,042
1,284	Deferred revenue	[11]	2,003	-	1,284
29,599	Total current liabilities		38,184	18,228	19,427
Non-current liabilities					
7,660	Employee entitlements	[10]	7,388	7,093	7,000
7,660	Total non-current liabilities		7,388	7,093	7,000
37,259	Total liabilities		45,572	25,321	26,427
74,418	Net assets		79,046	81,465	87,193
Equity					
74,418	Taxpayers' funds		79,046	81,465	87,193
74,418	Total equity	[15]	79,046	81,465	87,193

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2020/21 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 2021

2020		2021	2021	2022
Actual		Actual	Unaudited budget	Unaudited forecast
\$000	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000
74,418	Equity as at 1 July	74,418	74,418	79,046
5,562	Total comprehensive revenue and expense	7,705	-	-
	<i>Owner transactions:</i>			
-	- Retention of surplus 2020/21	-	-	-
-	- Capital injections	4,628	7,047	8,147
-	- Capital withdrawals	-	-	-
(5,562)	Return of operating surplus to the Crown	(7,705)	-	-
74,418	Equity as at 30 June	79,046	81,465	87,193

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2020/21 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 2021

2020		2021	2021	2022
Actual		Actual	Unaudited budget	Unaudited forecast
\$000	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash flows from operating activities				
132,824	Receipts from Revenue Crown	186,101	176,118	197,371
11,025	Receipts from other revenue	10,676	10,805	12,851
(135,584)	Payments to suppliers and employees	(158,103)	(169,879)	(192,690)
344	Goods and services tax (net)	842	100	(100)
(4,465)	Payments for capital charge	(3,721)	(4,465)	(3,952)
4,144	Net cash flow from operating activities	35,795	12,679	13,480
Cash flows from investing activities				
-	Receipts from sale of property, plant, and equipment	2	-	-
(1,954)	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(9,969)	(12,600)	(23,000)
(5,419)	Purchase of intangible assets	(3,829)	(10,247)	(7,100)
(7,373)	Net cash flow from investing activities	(13,796)	(22,847)	(30,100)
Cash flows from financing activities				
-	Capital contribution	4,628	7,047	8,147
(181)	Payment of operating surplus to the Crown	(5,562)	-	-
(181)	Net cash flow from financing activities	(934)	7,047	8,147
(3,410)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	21,065	(3,121)	(8,473)
31,510	Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 July	28,100	31,715	11,387
28,100	Cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June	49,165	28,594	2,914

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2020/21 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 2021

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

2020		2021
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
5,562	Net surplus / (deficit)	7,705
	<i>Non-cash items</i>	
6,556	Depreciation and amortisation	6,393
430	Movements in non-current employee entitlements	(272)
6,986	Total non-cash items	6,121
	<i>Items classified as investing or financing activities</i>	
393	(Gain)/loss on derecognition of work in progress	266
11	(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-financial assets	4
404	Total items classified as investing or financing activities	270
	<i>Working capital movements</i>	
(14,745)	(Increase)/decrease in debtor Crown	14,856
72	(Increase)/decrease in debtors and other receivables	277
(699)	(Increase)/decrease in advances and prepayments	124
(832)	Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	5,034
2,274	Increase/(decrease) in goods and services tax payable	(1,096)
3,611	Increase/(decrease) in current provisions	338
1,310	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	1,447
-	Increase/(decrease) in realised derivative financial instruments	-
201	Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	719
(8,808)	Net working capital movements	21,699
4,144	Net cash flows from operating activities	35,795

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2020/21 are detailed in Note 19. The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of commitments

As at 30 June 2021

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.

2020 Actual \$000	2021 Actual \$000
Non-cancellable capital commitments	
8,253 Not later than one year	9,804
6,527 Later than one year and not later than five years	-
- Later than five years	-
14,780 Total non-cancellable capital commitments	9,804

Capital commitments are for the completion of capital work at 8 Willis Street. The target date for the completion of these works is the later of the first quarter 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.

2020 Actual \$000	2021 Actual \$000
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments	
7,087 Not later than one year	9,493
38,971 Later than one year and not later than five years	43,370
96,764 Later than five years	93,447
142,822 Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	146,310

The majority of the operating lease commitments are due to the lease signed for office accommodation for 8 Willis Street, Wellington. The target lease commencement date is the later of the first quarter 2022 with an interim term of 15 years.

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

Statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets

As at 30 June 2021

Unquantifiable contingent liabilities

The Department has no known unquantifiable contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2021 (2020: Nil).

Quantifiable contingent liabilities

2020 Actual \$000	2021 Actual \$000
1,260 Other	1,275
1,260 Total quantifiable contingent liabilities	1,275

Contingent assets

Statistics NZ had no contingent assets as at 30 June 2021 (2020: \$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 2021

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 2021 and were approved for issue by the Government Statistician on 30 September 2021.

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:

Amendment to PBE IPSAS 2 Statement of Cash Flows

An amendment to PBE IPSAS 2 requires entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. This amendment is effective for the year ending 30 June 2022, with early application permitted. This amendment will result in additional disclosures. Stats NZ does not intend to early adopt the amendment.

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 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 costs allocation methodology since the date of the last audited financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Budget and forecast figures

Basis of the budget and forecast figures

The 2021 budget figures are for the year ended 30 June 2021 and were published in the 2019/20 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 2020/21.

The 2022 forecast figures are for the year ended 30 June 2022, which are consistent with the best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the BEFU for the year ending 2020/21.

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 2022 forecast figures were prepared in accordance with PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements.

The forecast financial statements were approved for issue by the Government Statistician on 01 April 2021. 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 2022 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 2021/22 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 2021/22 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 2021/22. Stats NZ is focused on improved oversight of expenditure through enhanced planning, budgeting, and prioritisation processes.

2. Revenue

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

Revenue Crown

The fair value of revenue from the Crown is measured based on Stats NZ's funding entitlement for the accounting period. 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:

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000
1,508	Insurance revenue	-
4,595	Contract surveys	3,936
1,208	Office rental income	1,223
948	Recoveries revenue	1,223
1,290	Customised data/subscriptions	1,257
1,203	Other	2,041
10,752	Total other revenue	9,680

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.

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000
88,243	Salaries and wages	108,800
2,745	Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	3,235
1,933	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	1,310
4,356	Other	3,334
97,277	Total personnel	116,679

4. Operating

Operating expenses

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

Operating leases

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

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000
9,811	IT outsourced services	10,389
5,948	Operating lease and other rentals	6,240
6,840	Software licences and maintenance	7,832
2,587	Consultancy	8,711
3,378	Telecommunications	3,345
1,423	Contracted and professional services	2,294
1,653	Domestic and Australia travel	1,705
1,076	Interviewer travel	1,263
1,085	Building services	1,380
501	Printing and photocopying	516
662	Postage, courier, and freight	886
211	Corporate training	666
224	Facilities – repairs and maintenance	191
186	Publicity and advertising	120
118	IT hardware – repairs and maintenance	135
198	Minor IT purchases	521
102	Fees to Audit NZ for audit of the financial statements	120
6,524	Other operating expenses	2,047
42,527	Total operating	48,361

5. Capital charge

The capital charge is recognised as an expense in the financial year to which the charge relates. Capital charge for 2020/21 was \$3,720,900 (2020: \$4,465,080).

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 2021 was 5 percent (2020: 6 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.

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000	
686	Debtors and other receivables (gross)		409
(5)	Less: Allowance for credit losses		(5)
681	Debtors and other receivables (net)		404
<i>Debtors and other receivables comprise:</i>			
681	Debtors and other receivables (exchange transactions)		404

The expected credit loss rates for receivables at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2020 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 in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions used in measuring the loss allowance.

The allowance for credit losses at 30 June 2021 and 1 July 2020 are determined as follows:

30 June 2021					
	Current	More than 30 days	Receivables days past due		Total
			More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
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

1 July 2020					
	Current	More than 30 days	Receivables days past due		Total
			More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
Expected credit loss rate	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	3.0%	
Gross carrying amount (\$000)	602	6	5	73	686
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	3	-	-	2	5

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

2020		2021
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$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.

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000
1,035	Creditors (exchange transactions)	1,638
5,257	Accrued expenses and other payables (exchange transactions)	9,688
6,292	Total creditors and other payables	11,326

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 \$7.705 million is the total net surplus for the 2020/21 financial year, to be returned to the Crown (2020: \$5.562 million).

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000
5,562	Net surplus/(deficit)	7,705
-	Retention of surplus	-
5,562	Net repayment of surplus to the Crown	7,705

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.

	Total
	\$000
2020	
Opening balance at 1 July 2019	571
Additional provisions recognised	4,182
Amounts used	(571)
Unused amounts reversed	-
Closing balance at 30 June 2020	4,182
Analysed as:	
Current	4,182
Non-current	-
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	-

10. Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

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

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

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

Long-term employee entitlements

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

- likely future entitlements based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlements information; and
- the present value of the estimated future cash flows using the three risk-free discount rates and a salary inflation factor.

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000
	Current employee entitlements	
6,482	Annual leave	7,654
565	Sick leave	565
2,190	Retirement and long-service leave	2,465
9,237	Total current portion	10,684
	Non-current employee entitlements	
7,660	Retirement and long-service leave	7,388
7,660	Total non-current portion	7,388
16,897	Total employee entitlements	18,072

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.

Stats NZ has used the actuarial models provided by Treasury, including the applicable risk-free discount rates and salary inflation factor. Risk-free discount rates of 0.38 percent in year 1 (2020: 0.22 percent), 0.81 percent in year 2 (2020: 0.25 percent), and 3.08 percent in year 3 onwards (2020: 1.63 percent), and a salary inflation factor of 3.08 percent (2020: 2.72 percent) were used.

The risk-free discount rate used for year 3 onwards is based on the average of 20 forward rates (from year 3 to 22 inclusive) taken from the published table of discount rates as at 30 June 2021. The salary inflation factor is based on using a 1.88 percent medium-term inflation assumption plus 1.2 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 \$615,477 lower (1 percent increase) or \$714,294 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 \$710,241 higher (1 percent increase) or \$623,941 lower (1 percent decrease).

11. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue under exchange transactions of \$2.003 million (2020: \$1.284 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, furniture and fixtures, and office equipment.

Additions

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

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

Subsequent costs

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

Furniture and office equipment	5 to 7 years
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 12 years – whichever is the shorter.

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

Disposals

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

	Furniture and fixtures \$000	Leasehold improve- ments \$000	Office equipment \$000	Computer hardware \$000	Motor vehicles \$000	Total \$000
2020						
Cost						
Balance at 1 July 2019	3,959	8,058	172	6,909	-	19,098
Additions	22	396	5	494	-	917
Disposals	(13)	(7)	(21)	(685)	-	(726)
Work in progress movement	(2)	1061	-	(45)	-	1,014
Balance at 30 June 2020	3,966	9,508	156	6,673	-	20,303
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,064	3,077	149	5,723	-	11,013
Depreciation expense	800	864	16	990	-	2,670
Eliminate on disposal	(9)	(7)	(21)	(678)	-	(715)
Balance at 30 June 2020	2,855	3,934	144	6,035	-	12,968
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2020	1,111	5,574	12	638	-	7,335
2021						
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

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and include work in progress relating to leasehold improvements of \$8,599,558 (2020: \$1,529,000), furniture and fixtures of \$Nil (2020: \$Nil) and computer hardware of \$Nil (2020: 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
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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.

	Software	Internally generated software	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
2020			
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2019	3,386	65,879	69,265
Additions	-	1,111	1,111
Disposals	(476)	(1,543)	(2,019)
Work in progress movement	-	3,921	3,921
Balance at 30 June 2020	2,910	69,368	72,278
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2019	2,569	56,422	58,991
Depreciation expense	169	3,717	3,886
Eliminate on disposal	(476)	(1,543)	(2,019)
Balance at 30 June 2020	2,262	58,596	60,858
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2020	648	10,772	11,420
2021			
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

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and include work in progress relating to internally generated assets of \$3,534,637 (2020: \$6,143,000).

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

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 \$4,345 (2020: Loss of \$11,000).

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 \$7.705 million, the net surplus for the 2020/21 financial year, is to be returned to the Crown (2020: \$5.562 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 2021: \$Nil (2020: \$Nil).

Key management personnel compensation

2020 Actual		2021 Actual
	Executive leadership team ⁽¹⁾	
2,465	Remuneration (\$000)	2,482
7.7	Full-time equivalent members	8.9

1. Executive leadership team includes the Government Statistician.

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

17. Events after the balance sheet date

There were no subsequent significant events occurring after balance date.

18. Financial instruments

Financial instrument categories

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

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000
	<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>	
6,292	Payables (excluding deferred revenue and taxes payable)	11,326
6,292	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	11,326
	<i>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</i>	
28,100	Cash and cash equivalents	49,165
681	Receivables	404
28,781	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	49,569

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.

2020 Actual \$000		2021 Actual \$000
Cash at bank		
28,100	AA-	49,165
28,100	Total cash at bank	49,165

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	Contractual cash flows	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 5 years	More than 5 years
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2021 Payables⁽¹⁾	11,326	11,326	11,326	-	-	-
2020 Payables⁽¹⁾	6,292	6,292	6,292	-	-	-

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 2020/21 actuals and the 2020/21 budget. The budget for 2020/21 are those included in the Estimates of appropriations for the year ending 30 June 2021.

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Revenue Crown

Revenue Crown was lower than budget by \$2.935 million. This is due to the timing variance in the recognition of \$10.785 million of revenue in the 5-year Multi Year Appropriation for the 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings, and a capital charge reduction of \$0.710 million. This however is offset by the increase in Revenue Crown as a result of new initiatives, such as the Persistent Child Poverty Measure of \$2.260 million, COVID-19 Statistical Challenges of \$2.855 million and a fiscally neutral expense transfer of \$3.445 million from 2019/20 to 2020/21 for projects that were delayed in 2019/20 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Total expenses

Total expenses were lower than the budget by \$11.765 million. \$12.918 million was due to the timing difference in the spend profile of the 5-year Multi Year Appropriation for Census 2023 and this was offset by a capital charge reduction of \$0.710 million.

Statement of financial position

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is \$20.571 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 Dwellings and the cash amount of the repayment of surplus to the Crown for the amount of \$7.705 million.

Non-current assets

The net book value of non-current assets is \$2.658 million less than budget, mainly owing to the increase in capital injections for Persistent Child Poverty Measure of \$1.520 million and \$0.108 million for the State Sector Decarbonisation project, offsetting by the capital injections transfer of \$4.047 million from 2020/21 to 2021/22 while future capital options are reviewed.

Employee entitlements

Total provisions for employee entitlements is \$3.010 million higher than budget, mainly driven by changes to the valuation assumptions, such as discount rates and the change in employee numbers.

Equity

Equity is lower than budget by \$2.419 million. This variance is mainly owing to the transfer of \$4.047 million in capital injections from 2020/21 to 2021/22, offset by the increase in capital injections for Persistent Child Poverty Measure of \$1.520 million and \$0.108 million for the State Sector Decarbonisation project.

Statement of changes in equity

Total comprehensive revenue and expense

The full operating surplus of \$7.705 million for 2020/21 is to be returned to the Crown in 2021/22.

Capital injections and withdrawals

Capital injections and withdrawals was \$2.419 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 \$9.983 million more than budget. This is a result of the receipt of the new initiatives in Persistent Child Poverty Measure of \$2.260 million, COVID-19 Statistical Challenges of \$2.855 million, a fiscally neutral expense transfer of \$3.445 million in Multi-Category Appropriation, and \$2.133 million in Multi-Year Appropriation from 2019/20 to 2020/21 for projects that were delayed in 2019/20 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, offset by the reduction of the capital charge rates for the amount of \$0.710 million.

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 2021.

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

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2020		2021	2021	2021	2021
Expenditure after re-measurement		Expenditure before re-measurement	Re-measurement	Expenditure after re-measurement	Approved appropriation ⁽¹⁾
\$000		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Vote Statistics					
Departmental output expenses					
2,065	Services to other agencies RDA	2,209	-	2,209	3,617
2,065	Total departmental output expenses	2,209	-	2,209	3,617
Departmental capital expenditure					
7,380	Stats NZ capital expenditure – Permanent Legislative Authority (PLA) under section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989	13,798	-	13,798	24,367
7,380	Total departmental capital expenditure	13,798	-	13,798	24,367
Multi-category appropriation					
30,185	Stewardship of government data and statistical services	29,839	-	29,839	36,511
51,621	Population, social and labour market data, and statistical information services	59,737	-	59,737	62,658
52,978	Economic and business data and statistical information services	56,758	-	56,758	55,412
134,784	Total multi-category appropriation	146,334	-	146,334	154,581
Multi-year appropriation					
13,987	2023 Census of Population and Dwellings	26,615	-	26,615	39,533
-	2018 Census of Population and Dwellings	-	-	-	-
13,987	Total multi-year appropriation	26,615	-	26,615	39,533
158,216	Total annual, multi-year and permanent appropriations	188,956	-	188,956	222,098

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 9 and 39–46.

Reconciliation of multi-year appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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.

	2023 Census of Population and Dwellings
Appropriation, adjustment, and use	\$000
Original appropriation	16,120
Adjustments to 2019/20	199,500
Adjustments to 2020/21	14,080
Total adjusted appropriation	229,700
Actual expenses in 2019/20	(13,987)
Actual expenses in 2020/21	(26,615)
Total actual expenses	(40,602)
Balance of appropriation	189,098

Statement of departmental unappropriated expenditure and capital expenditure

For the year ended 30 June 2021

Stats NZ had no unappropriated expenses or capital expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2021 (2020: \$Nil).

Statement of departmental capital injections

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2020 Actual	2021 Actual	2021 Approved appropriation ⁽¹⁾
\$000	\$000	\$000
Vote Statistics		
- Stats NZ – Capital injection	4,628	4,628

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

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

For the year ended 30 June 2021

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 2021

2020 Actual		2021 Actual	2021 Approved appropriation ⁽¹⁾
\$000		\$000	\$000
30,240	Revenue from the Crown	29,962	35,351
1,126	Other revenue	1,549	1,160
31,366	Total operating revenue	31,511	36,511
30,185	Total output expenditure	29,839	36,511
1,181	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	1,672	-

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 39-45.

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 2021

2020 Actual		2021 Actual	2021 Approved appropriation ⁽¹⁾
\$000		\$000	\$000
52,169	Revenue from the Crown	60,939	59,714
3,450	Other revenue	2,981	2,944
55,619	Total operating revenue	63,920	62,658
51,621	Total output expenditure	59,737	62,658
3,998	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	4,183	-

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 39–45.

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 2021

2020 Actual		2021 Actual	2021 Approved appropriation ⁽¹⁾
\$000		\$000	\$000
49,250	Revenue from the Crown	55,667	51,503
4,111	Other revenue	2,941	3,909
53,361	Total operating revenue	58,608	55,412
52,978	Total output expenditure	56,758	55,412
383	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	1,850	-

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 39–45.

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 ongoing census programme, as required under the Statistics Act 1975.

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2020 Actual		2021 Actual	2021 Approved appropriation ⁽¹⁾
\$000		\$000	\$000
13,987	Revenue from the Crown	26,615	39,533
-	Other revenue	-	-
13,987	Total operating revenue	26,615	39,533
13,987	Total output expenditure	26,615	39,533
-	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 page 9.

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.

For the year ended 30 June 2021

2020 Actual		2021 Actual	2021 Approved appropriation ⁽¹⁾
\$000		\$000	\$000
-	Revenue from the Crown	-	-
2,065	Other revenue	2,209	3,617
2,065	Total operating revenue	2,209	3,617
2,065	Total output expenditure	2,209	3,617
-	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 page 46.

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