

TATAURANGA AOTEAROA PŪRONGO Ā-TAU STATS NZ ANNUAL REPORT

2022/2023

Stats **NZ**
Tatauranga Aotearoa



**Te Kāwanatanga
o Aotearoa**
New Zealand Government



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Ngā ihirangi

Contents

Kupu tuatahi Foreword	4
Ko wai mātou, he aha tā mātou mahi Who we are and what we do	8
Te tiro ki te tau Year at a glance	12
Te hora i tā mātou rautaki Delivering our strategy	14
He pūnaha raraunga kāwanatanga whakapipiri kē atu, hao hoki i te katoa A more integrated and inclusive government data system	18
He raraunga, he tauanga hāngai kē atu, kakama kē atu More relevant and timely data and statistics	26
Kia nui atu ngā raraunga, kia pai atu hoki, mā te Māori, mō te Māori More data and better data for and about Māori	32
Kia iti iho te whirinakitanga ki te pānga hāngai ki ngā tāngata o Aotearoa hei ara koho raraunga Less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data	40
Tatauranga 2023 2023 Census	46
He kōkiri nō te rārangi pūtea kāwanatanga: Nā te Iwi ngā raraunga i kohikohi mō te Tatauranga 2023 Budget significant initiative: Iwi-led data collection for 2023 Census	49
Ō mātou pūmanawa hei whakahaere Our organisational capability	50
Te mahinga me ngā mōhiotanga ahumoni Performance and financial information	66
Te tauākī noho haepapa Statement of responsibility	67
Te Pūrongo a te Kaitātari Kaute Motuhake Independent Auditor’s Report	68
Tauākī tūmanakohanga whakatutuki 2022/2023 Statement of performance 2022/2023	72
Ngā tauākī whakahaere pūtea Financial statements	90

Kupu tuatahi



Tēnā rā koutou katoa.

Ka nui taku hari ki te tāpae atu i tā mātou Pūrongo ā-Tau mō 2022/2023, mō tēnei tau hira mō Tatauranga Aotearoa, i te taenga ki ngā rā o te Tatauranga 2023, me te karanga atu ki te motu katoa kia āwhina mō te 20 wiki i te tau 2023.

Ko te wāhi ki a mātou hei whakahaere tatauranga ā-motu matua mō Aotearoa, he hora i ngā raraunga, i ngā whakamaherehere, i ngā māramatanga tino tiketike e whakapono nuitia ana, mō ngā āhuatanga tino hira ki Aotearoa. Nā te aronga nui mai o te iwi tūmatanui ki ā mātou putanga ā-ōhanga, ā-pāpori, ā-taiao anō hoki i tēnei tau, ka mōhiohia he mea nui ā mātou mahi ki te iwi whānui.

Kāti, kei te panoni haere tonu ngā hiahia me ngā waiaro o ngā tāngata o Aotearoa. Kei te piki haere ngā hiahia mai i ō mātou kiritaki mō ngā raraunga me ngā tauanga hei whakamārama i ā rātou whakatau. Heoi anō, tērā anō ngā maioro, rite tonu ki ētahi atu whenua o te ao, o te utu o te whakaputa raraunga me ngā tauanga whai mana, me te hekenga iho o te urupare a te tangata ki ngā uiuinga. I roto i ēnei taumahatanga, he mea hira te pikinga o tō mātou āhei ki te tiri i ā mātou ratonga tatauranga taketake ki ō mātou kiritaki me ō mātou hoa Tiriti.

I tēnei tau kua kaha ake tā mātou tuitui ki ō mātou kiritaki, kua torongia ō rātou whakaaro mō tā mātou mahere kounga raraunga e marohitia nei, hei ine i tētahi ōhanga hao i te katoa, toitū hoki, mō ngā rā kei mua. Kua mahia hoki e mātou ētahi panonitanga ki ā mātou ratonga, hua tatauranga, kia whakapūmautia ngā painga o mua, me te whakatutuki i ngā hiahia o ō mātou kiritaki, e huri haere nei i ēnei rā.

Ko tētahi whāinga nui mā mātou kia nui atu, kia pai ake hoki ngā raraunga mō te iwi Māori. Ko tā mātou whāinga kia toitū ō mātou hononga ki ngā iwi Māori me te iwi Māori nui tonu, e pai ake ai tā mātou kohi, tā mātou whakamahi hoki i ngā raraunga e pā ana ki te ao Māori ā ngā rā e tū mai nei, me te whakapakari i ngā pūmanawa o ngā taha e rua ina mahi tahi me te iwi, me ngā Māori.

Ko te Māori Data Governance Model, nā te Te Kāhui Raraunga i whakaputa i te marama o Haratua i tēnei tau tētahi hua hira o tā mātou kōtuitanga ki te Data Iwi Leaders Group i raro i te Kirimana Hononga o Mana Ōrite. He nekehanga hira te Tauri i roto i te kāwanatanga i a mātou e kawē nei i ngā mahi ki tētahi pūnaha raraunga angā ki te Tiriti, e puta ai he hua ōrite mō te Māori.

Ko mātou ngā kaitiaki o te pūnaha raraunga o te kāwanatanga, nā reira kei te whakapakari mātou i te pūnaha, ā, i tēnei tau kei te whakarite whakaahua o tētahi pūnaha raraunga whakapipiri, hao i te katoa. Me kī, he pūnaha raraunga tēnei ka hora māramatanga e kitea ai he rongoā mō ētahi o ngā tino raruraru o tō tātou whenua. Ā, he pūnaha raraunga hoki tēnei ka tautoko i ngā moemoeā o te ao Māori me ngā iwi kia riro mā rātou e pupuru te mana o ngā raraunga Māori. Waihoki, he pūnaha raraunga tēnei e uru mai ai te māramatanga ki te tangata ka āta kohia, ka āta whakahaeretia, ka whakamahia hoki ngā raraunga ka tiria e te tangata ki te kāwanatanga, i runga i te haumaruru, me te tika.

Kua kaha ake tā mātou whakamahi i ngā raraunga whakahaere, arā, kua tuia ki roto i te tauira Tatauranga 2023 me ētahi atu pūtaka tauanga, i a mātou e mahi nei kia tū hei tari tauanga raraunga whakahaere i te tuatahi. Hei wāhi nui o tēnei tuinga ko te arotahitanga tūturu ki te pūataata, me kī, hei wāhanga nui o tō mātou ū ki te pupuru i te whakapono me te whirinaki mai a ō mātou hoa kōtui, arā, te iwi tūmatanui o Aotearoa me ōna hapori katoa.

I te haerenga o tēnei pūrongo ki te perehi, kua oti i a mātou te wāhanga kohikohi o te Tatauranga 2023, ā, kua nuku atu ki te tukanga me te tātaritanga o ngā raraunga tatauranga, kia tika ai te takoto mō ngā whakaputanga raraunga hei 2024.

E tino hari ana au mō te āhua o te tuitui atu o te hōtaka o Tatauranga 2023 ki Aotearoa i tēnei tatauranga, me tana whakatutukitanga o te tauira i kīa rā ka tutuki, ā, me kōrero rā te pānga o Huripari Gabrielle i te rā tuatahi o ā mātou mahi kohikohi mō Tatauranga 2023 i waenga i te tangata.

Nā te tauira o Tatauranga 2023 kua kitea ētahi ara mahi hou – otirā mō ngā hoa kōtui me ngā hapori kua tino pērā – inā hoki, he tini ngā tāngata kātahi anō ka whai wāhi mai ki te tatauranga. I tēnei wā, ko tā mātou matapae ia, ka eke ki te ūnga urupare ā-motu mō te wā o te kohinga i whāia, tōna tatanga atu rānei, e āhei ai Tatauranga Aotearoa ki te whakaputa tatauranga taupori, kāinga noho kounga tiketike, inā hoki, koirā te kaupapa matua o te tatauranga.

Ahakoā tērā, kua ara ake ngā maioro i tē Tatauranga 2023, ā, ko ngā mea i ākona e mātou i tēnei tatauranga ka waiho hei pou arataki mō mātou hei ngā ara kei mua. Ka noho ko ngā pūtaka āki i tā mātou ara kohikohi, tohatoha raraunga hoki mō Aotearoa - pēnei i te utu nui o te whakahaere uiuinga, me te taumaha mō te hunga urupare - he take mō te ara whakaumu tikanga e tāreia nei a mātou.

I a mātou e tiro whakamua nei, ka riro tonu mā tō mātou rautaki, i takea mai i tō mātou kaupapa – Mō Aotearoa, mā Aotearoa, mātou hei arataki kia tupu ai he Aotearoa pai atu mō āpōpō. Mā te whakaotinga o te Ture mō ngā Raraunga me ngā Tauanga 2022, i tēnei tau, mātou hei tautoko, i roto i ēnei wawata. Ko tāna he whakahou, he whakapakari i tō mātou anga ā-ture, kia pai ake ai tā mātou whakatutuki i ngā hiahia raraunga, tauanga hoki o āpōpō, me te whakapūmau tikanga tautiaki i ngā raraunga ka kohia, ka whakamahi hoki hei whakaputa tauanga, ka tomokia rānei mō ngā rangahau.

Me mutu i konei i te whakamoemiti nui ki te hunga katoa i te pūtahi o ā mātou mahi: ngā tāngata i Tatauranga Aotearoa Stats NZ. Nā ā rātou mahi nui, pono hoki kua puta mai ngā hua e whai ake nei. Kei te mihi ki a koutou katoa mō ā koutou mahi nui.



Mark Sowden

Kaiwhakahaere Matua, Kaitatau Kāwanatanga hoki

Foreword



Greetings to you all.

It is my pleasure to introduce our Annual Report for 2022/2023, in what has been a particularly significant year for Stats NZ with the 2023 Census going live and involving the whole country for 20 weeks in 2023.

Our role as Aotearoa New Zealand's national statistics organisation is to deliver high quality and trusted data, advice, and insights about the things that matter most to Aotearoa New Zealand. The strong public interest we have seen in our core economic, social, and environmental statistical releases this year shows that our work is valued.

The needs and attitudes of New Zealanders continue to change. Demand from our customers for data and statistics that can inform their decisions is increasing. Yet we are challenged, like many other countries, by the growing costs of producing quality data and official statistics, and declining responses to surveys. Within this challenging environment, our ability to deliver our core statistical services to our customers and Tiriti partners this year has been a significant achievement.

This year we strengthened our engagement with our customers, consulting with them on our proposed data quality plan for measuring an inclusive and sustainable economy. We also made further changes to our statistical products and services, building on past progress, to better meet our customers' evolving needs.

More and better data for and about Māori continues to be an important priority for us. Our aim is to build enduring, trusted relationships with iwi and Māori to help inform how we collect and use Māori-related data in the future, and to build mutual data capability when working with iwi and Māori.

The Māori Data Governance Model, released by Te Kāhui Raraunga in May this year, is an important product of our partnership with the Data Iwi Leaders Group under the Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement. The Model signals a significant shift within government as we work towards a data system that is Tiriti-centric and that will create equitable data outcomes for Māori.

As steward of the government data system, we are leading work to strengthen the system, this year developing an early view of what a future integrated and inclusive government data system could look like. A data system that will deliver insights to help solve some of the biggest problems facing our country. A system that will support Māori and iwi aspirations for control over Māori data. And a system that will instill in people trust that the data they share with government will be collected, managed, and used safely and responsibly.

We are making greater use of administrative data, embedding it into our 2023 Census model and for other statistical purposes, while we work towards becoming a predominantly administrative data-first statistics office. Embedded into this way of working is a firm focus on transparency, as part of our commitment to maintain trust and confidence with our partners, the New Zealand public, and all its communities.

As this annual report goes to print, we have successfully completed the collection phase of the 2023 Census and moved to processing and analysis of census data in readiness for data releases from 2024.

I am very proud of the ways the 2023 Census programme engaged Aotearoa New Zealand in this census, delivering on the model promised, particularly given Cyclone Gabrielle struck on the first day of our 2023 Census field collection operation.

The 2023 Census model has enabled new ways of working – particularly with partners and communities – with many people participating in census for the first time. At this stage we estimate we will achieve, or get very close to achieving, our target response rate nationally for the collection period that will enable Stats NZ to produce high-quality population and dwelling counts, which is the primary purpose of the census.

That said, the 2023 Census has not been without its challenges, and what we learn from this census will provide the impetus for our way forward. The drivers for changing the way we collect and distribute data for Aotearoa New Zealand – such as the high cost of running surveys, and the burden on respondents – underpin the transformational approach we are beginning to form.

As we look ahead, our strategy, which is founded on our purpose – About Aotearoa, for Aotearoa, will continue to guide us to ensure that all our work contributes to a better Aotearoa New Zealand. The passing of the Data and Statistics Act 2022 this year will support us to achieve our ambitions. It modernises and future-proofs our legislative framework that will help us to better meet our future data and statistical needs while providing a strong level of protection over the data collected and used to produce statistics or accessed for research.

I'd like to close with a huge thank you to the people at the heart of our work: the people of Tatauranga Aotearoa Stats NZ. It is their hard work and dedication that has delivered the results that follow. Thank you, everyone, for all that you do.



Mark Sowden

Chief Executive and Government Statistician

Ko wai mātou, he aha tā mātou mahi

Who we are and what we do



Ko wai mātou, he aha tā mātou mahi

Who we are and what we do

Tatauranga Aotearoa, Statistics New Zealand (Stats NZ), is Aotearoa New Zealand's national statistics office. We are the major producer of official statistics, delivering and communicating our most important and trusted statistics that tell us how we are doing as a country. We are also leaders of the wider government data system, supporting the use of data as a strategic asset across government to help deliver better services to New Zealanders.

Statistics, and the data that underpins them, support the decisions that Government, Māori and iwi organisations, businesses, non-government organisations (NGOs), and New Zealanders make every day. The importance of high quality, trusted statistics and data cannot be overstated. Together, they form the foundations of an open and well-functioning democracy, supporting good government and public confidence. The independence of the Government Statistician is critical in influencing the public's trust in the integrity of our statistical and data system and is a role protected in law through the Data and Statistics Act 2022.

Our functions

Our legislated functions under the Data and Statistics Act 2022 are to:

- collect (or authorise the collection of) data from individuals, public sector agencies, or organisations to produce official statistics
- manage data, including linking data to form integrated datasets, to produce official statistics and research
- produce and communicate official statistics, and guide and direct best practice in producing and communicating official statistics
- establish and maintain a cross-government multi-year data and statistical programme to identify and prioritise data and statistics
- authorise access to data held by Stats NZ for research that is in the public interest
- set data standards – the rules used to standardise the way data are collected – so that meaningful insights can be drawn from the data
- collaborate with statistics offices or agencies outside Aotearoa New Zealand to produce globally comparable statistics.

Our services

Our core services derive from our legislated functions set out in the Data and Statistics Act 2022, and Government Chief Data Steward mandate assigned by the Public Services Commissioner. They include:

- delivering economic and business data and statistical information services
- delivering population, social, and labour market data and statistical information services
- leading the Official Statistics System – the whole-of-government system that underpins the production of official statistics
- stewarding the Government Data System – the government-wide set of policies, practices, processes, and people that are involved in collecting, managing, and using government-held data
- delivering an ongoing census programme that includes taking a five-yearly census of every person and dwelling in Aotearoa New Zealand.

Who we work with

We interact with a wide range of agencies and individuals across Aotearoa New Zealand for a range of reasons, and in many ways. As an example, we work with other system leads across government in supporting the use of data as a resource across government to help deliver better services to New Zealanders – including the Government Chief Digital Officer, the Government Chief Information Security Officer, and the Government Chief Privacy Officer.

We partner with iwi / Māori to grow Māori data capability and we work with other government agencies to help meet the expectations of Māori regarding data availability and access.

We deliver a Pacific Data Capability Programme with the Pacific Island countries, which is aimed at lifting Pacific data capability.

We support Public Service agencies, through Te Rārangī Awatea, to develop the capability and skills of their people to source, manage, and use data, which is helping achieve the outcomes of the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap.

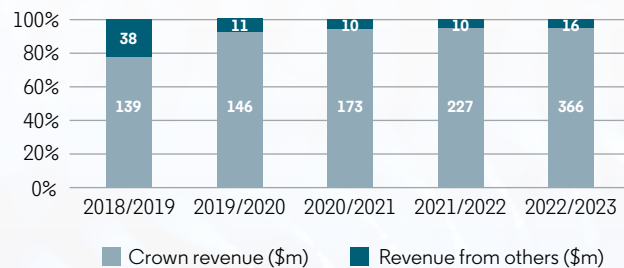
We also provide high-quality data and statistics to inform evidence-based decision-making to our primary audiences who include:

- government agencies and local government
- iwi, iwi data and information managers, and the Data Iwi Leaders Group
- the Reserve Bank, financial economists, and commentators
- social sector organisations
- businesses and business organisations / industry bodies
- media
- international agencies
- expert data users.

How we are funded

We deliver our services through funding received from the Crown, and revenue from the sale of customised data/subscriptions, from contract surveys, and from the fees we charge other agencies for running the Wellington and Christchurch buildings where we have co-location arrangements in place.

Stats NZ's revenue sources



Operating within a rapidly changing environment

The global COVID-19 pandemic and, more recently, the North Island weather events of 2023 have had a significant impact on Aotearoa New Zealand and the environment in which we deliver our services.

We deliberately build resilience and responsiveness into how we plan and implement our data collection, statistical production, and statistical information dissemination services.

For the 2023 Census, this included operational flexibility in the programme's design to enable us to respond quickly to different scenarios and events, such as a COVID-19 outbreak, and a stronger investment in understanding the data and collection needs of communities and partners.

With Cyclone Gabrielle striking on the first day of the census field collection, our responsibility remained producing quality data for the country. By extending the 2023 Census collection period by two months, we were able to develop collection approaches that better served the needs of impacted communities and achieve or get close to achieving the target response for the census collection phase. We also built additional data quality assurance into the 2023 Census by implementing a combined census model by design.

Our structure

Stats NZ is accountable to the Minister of Statistics, and is led by Government Statistician and Chief Executive, Mark Sowden. Stats NZ is organised into eight business groups. Collectively, the Chief Executive, six Deputy Government Statisticians, Chief Methodologist, and Kaihautū form Stats NZ's Executive Leadership Team.



Mark Sowden

Government Statistician
Government Chief Data Steward
Chief Executive of Stats NZ



Vince Galvin

Chief Methodologist
Head of Statistical
Methods and Design



Fiona Hewitt

Deputy Government Statistician
Deputy Chief Executive for
Transformation, Strategy,
People & Resources



Craig Jones

Deputy Government Statistician
Deputy Chief Executive for Data
System Leadership



Emma Jones

Deputy Government Statistician
Deputy Chief Executive for
Organisation Infrastructure



Simon Mason

Deputy Government Statistician
Deputy Chief Executive for Census
and Collection Operations



Rachael Milicich

Deputy Government Statistician
Deputy Chief Executive for Insights
and Statistics



Rhonda Paku

Kaihautū Tangata Tiriti
Learning & Capability



Tia Warbrick

Deputy Government Statistician
Deputy Chief Executive for Māori
Partnerships & Strategy

Te tiro ki te tau

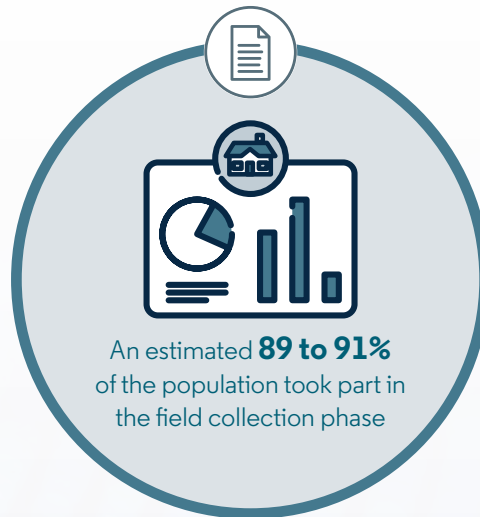
Year at a glance



2023 Census

97% of the population was aware of the 2023 Census by Census Day.

99% of dwellings were enabled to participate in the 2023 Census.



Leading the official statistics system and stewarding the government data system

Data and Statistics Act 2022 passed in September 2022 that sets the legislative framework for a modern, well-functioning data and statistics system.

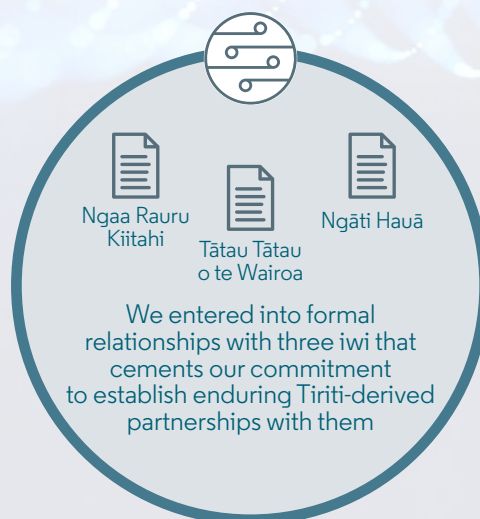
Published the Government Data Investment Plan 2022 that sets the priority areas for data investment over the next 10 years.

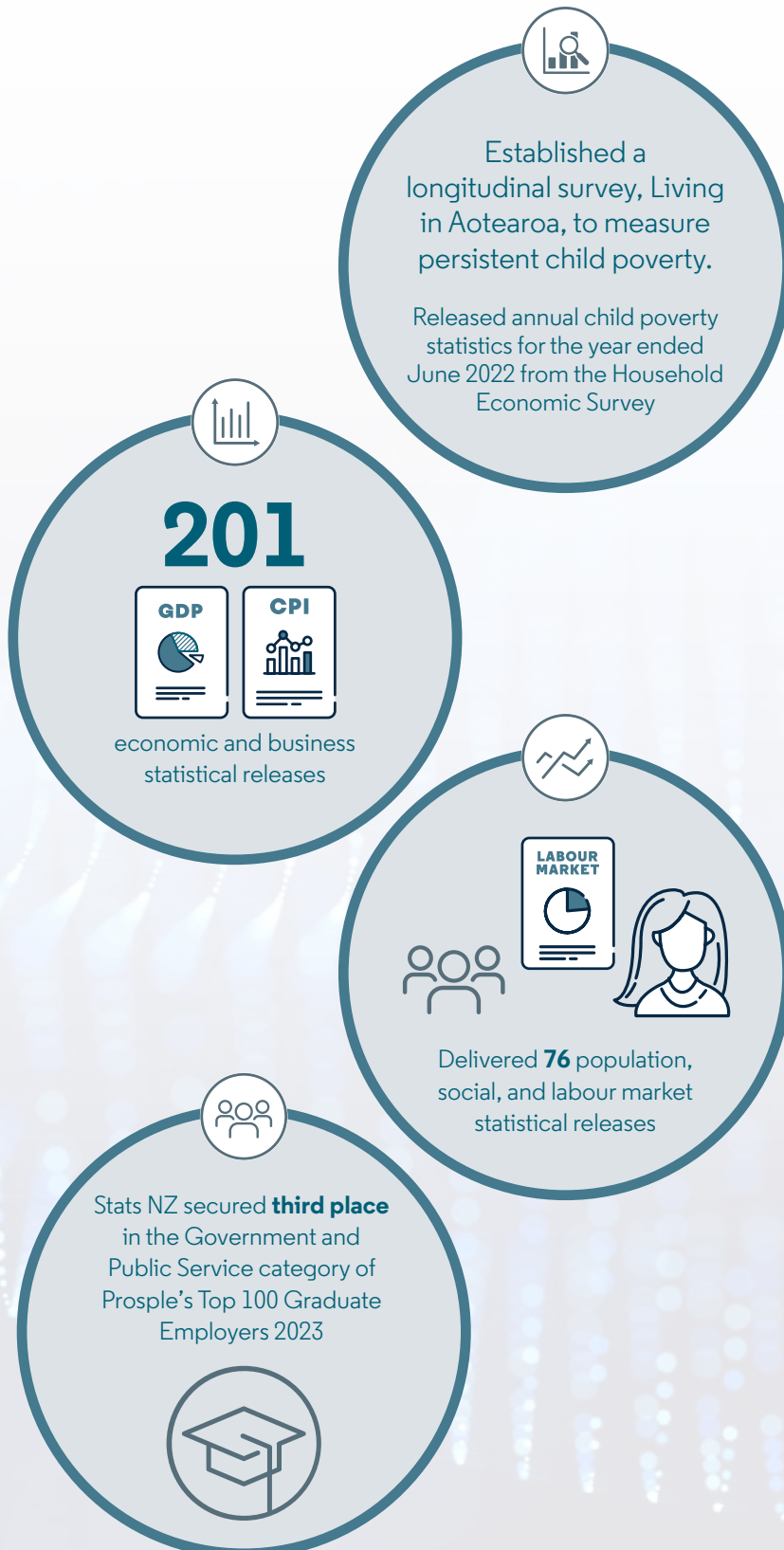


Delivering for and with Māori

We partnered with the Data Iwi Leaders Group to develop a Māori Data Governance Model for use across the Public Service that was published and released by Te Kāhui Raraunga in May 2023.

We helped inform Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua's housing strategy through a pilot community data hub aimed at increasing iwi access to data.





Measuring what matters

Consulted with customers on a proposed data quality plan through the public release of a *Measuring an inclusive and sustainable economy* paper.

Established a web-analytics dashboard and customer satisfaction survey to understand customers' use of, and satisfaction with, our products and services.



Economic and business data and statistics

100% of critical economic and business data statistical releases were published on the advertised date.

100% of economic and business statistical releases were free from errors classified as high.



Population, social, and labour market data and statistics

86% of critical population, social, and labour market data statistical releases were published on the advertised date.

100% of population, social, and labour market statistical releases were free from errors classified as high.



Our capability

Stats NZ achieved ninth place in Randstad's 2023 Employer Brand Awards.

Launched our Māori Crown relations capability programme, Te Amokapua.

Te hora i tā mātou rautaki

Delivering our strategy



Tā mātou ahunga rautaki

Our strategic direction

Grounded by our purpose – About Aotearoa, for Aotearoa – our vision is for data and statistics that improve lives today and for generations to come.

In 2021, we set our medium-term strategic intentions that are focused on achieving four inter-related outcomes:

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.

Our strategic intentions are driving us to improve delivery of our core functions as Aotearoa New Zealand's national statistics office, and to explore opportunities to improve the functioning of the wider data and statistical system that we lead and are an integral part of.

Our purpose grounds us

Our strategy unifies us around a common purpose: we are here to ensure high-quality, impartial, and objective official statistics are produced relating to Aotearoa New Zealand to inform the public and inform decision-making. At Stats NZ, we talk about our purpose in simple terms – we are about Aotearoa, for Aotearoa. 'About Aotearoa' reflects our commitment to ensure New Zealanders have quality data and statistics, while 'for Aotearoa' speaks to the reason we exist – to serve the interests of the public good.

Our principles guide our actions

Our principles, developed by our people, guide the way we work, helping ensure we focus on the right things to achieve our vision.

Our foundations

Our foundations, underpinned by Te Tiriti o Waitangi, are what enable us to deliver on our core services and make progress on our desired outcomes.

Preparing to transform our organisation and the way we work

This year, we started to ready our organisation for transformative change. We established a transformation programme that will fundamentally change how we work



in the future to achieve our strategy. The transformation programme will drive the key shifts we need to modernise and reimagine how we sustainably deliver quality data and statistics into the future.

Measuring our performance

We are revising our Statement of Strategic Intentions 2021–2025 and developing an organisational performance framework. We have identified a number of areas where we need to make improvements to our impact measures so we can tell our performance story better. As a result of this work, we will be retiring or replacing a number of measures in the current Statement of Strategic Intentions. Therefore, in the next sections we provide a narrative on how our work has progressed our strategic outcomes.

Te anga putanga hua o Tatauranga Aotearoa Stats NZ's Strategic Framework



Mō Aotearoa, mā Aotearoa hoki | About Aotearoa, for Aotearoa

Anei mātou e whai nei ki te whakarite tikanga e puta ai he tauanga kounga tiketike, tōkeke, tōtika hoki, waihoki ngā tauanga whai mana, e pā ana ki Aotearoa, hei whakamārama i te iwi tūmatanui, hei arataki hoki i ngā whakataunga take tūmatanui

We're here to ensure that high-quality, impartial, and objective data and official statistics are produced relating to New Zealand to inform the public and inform decision-making



Ā mātou whāinga rautaki | Our strategic intentions

Tō mātou matakite: He raraunga e whakarerekē ana i te noho o te tangata mō tātou i ēnei rā, mō ngā whakatupuranga hoki kei mua

Our vision: Data and statistics that improve lives today and for generations to come

He pūnaha raraunga kāwanatanga whakapipiri kē atu, hao hoki i te katoa

A more integrated and inclusive government data system

He raraunga, he tauanga hāngai kē atu, kakama kē atu

More relevant and timely data and statistics

Kia nui atu ngā raraunga, kia pai atu hoki, mā te Māori, mō te Māori

More data and better data for and about Māori

Kia iti iho te whirinakitanga ki te pānga hāngai ki ngā tāngata o Aotearoa hei ara kōhi raraunga

Less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data



Tā mātou pakihi taketake | Our core business

Te whakaputanga o ā mātou raraunga hei tauanga me ngā tauanga

Statistical production of our data and statistics

Te tautiakitanga o ngā raraunga kāwanatanga me te mahi hautū mō ngā tatauranga

Stewardship of government data and statistical leadership



Te āwhina i a mātou kia tae atu ki reira | Helping us get there

Ō mātou pūmanawa hei whakahaere, te whakaumu i ā mātou mahi mō te pikinga ki ā mātou putanga hua

Our organisational capability, transforming how we work to make progress on our outcomes



Me whakahihiko
Inspire



Me tuitui, me mārama hoki
Engage and understand



Me pūataata
Be transparent



Me ngāwari, me whakaaro rautaki
Be simple and strategic

Ō mātou pūtake | Our foundations



Ō mātou tāngata
Our people



**Ō mātou kaipupuru pānga,
hoa kōtui hoki**
Our stakeholders and partners



Ā mātou rauemi
Our resources



Ā mātou pūnaha, pūnaha hoki
Our systems and processes



E herea ana mā te ngākau ū ki Te Tiriti o Waitangi
Underpinned by our commitment to Te Tiriti o Waitangi

He pūnaha raraunga kāwanatanga whakapipiri kē atu, hao hoki i te katoa

A more integrated and inclusive
government data system

The background features a dark teal color with a subtle grid pattern. Overlaid on this is a bokeh effect of numerous small, light-colored circular particles, some of which are slightly out of focus, creating a sense of depth and movement. The overall aesthetic is clean, modern, and tech-oriented.

Today government agencies hold a vast amount of data about and on behalf of Aotearoa New Zealand. Information that has the potential to drive innovation, and contribute to social, environmental, and economic progress.

We can only fully realise that value of data if we take a joined-up, strategic approach to the way data is collected, shared, and used. And we must never forget that everything we do with that data is underpinned by the trust and confidence of the public.

New Zealanders are right to demand their data is stored safely and used ethically. And they are right to expect government will take an efficient, value-minded approach to investment in new and emerging uses of data.

As functional leader and steward of the government data system, our focus is on strengthening the system so that the system's potential to solve some of the big issues facing Aotearoa New Zealand, and to improve the lives and wellbeing of all New Zealanders, can be realised. The passage of the Data and Statistics Act 2022 during the year is significant in that it establishes the legislative framework for a modern, well-functioning data and statistics system.

The collective impact we want to make from our work is that:

- data is more easily integrated
- data has fewer gaps and less duplication
- more data is available for Māori
- more people use the data
- more people trust the data
- coordination between contributing organisations is stronger.

Three key areas of our work to support progress on this outcome include:

1. Leading the design of the future government data system and its implementation.

The Government Data Strategy and Roadmap, commissioned by the Government Chief Data Steward, provides a shared direction and plan for Aotearoa New Zealand's government data system. In line with the infrastructure outcomes of the refreshed Government Data Strategy and Roadmap 2021, the Government Chief Data Steward is leading the design of a future government data system that will support effective data management and reuse and enable equitable participation by all.

2. Leading implementation of the Data Investment Plan to guide government investment in data.

The Data Investment Plan (the Plan), also commissioned by the Government Chief Data Steward and a companion document to the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap, is a targeted 10-year plan to guide government's investment in data. The Government Chief Data Steward periodically updates the Plan, which is helping government agencies to understand their data assets and how they are used, and how data can be used to support the realisation of iwi and Māori aspirations.

3. Improving customer experience of the Integrated Data Service.

The Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) and its complement, the Longitudinal Business Database (LBD), are large research databases that hold linked de-identified data (information that is either encrypted or removed) about people and households (in the case of the IDI), and about businesses (in the case of the LBD). We make data contained in these databases available to researchers and government agencies under strict controls to enable them to conduct research into our society and economy. We are making continual improvements to the quality and accessibility of data available through the IDI and LBD, enabling researchers to answer questions about complex issues affecting Aotearoa New Zealand.

The progress we're making

We have completed the first stage of design for an integrated and inclusive government data system. The design weaves te ao Māori perspectives into government data system design practices to enable government to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi. The design also supports evolution to an increasingly federated model, involving relationship-based data partnerships founded on stewardship rather than ownership.

The future government data system envisaged under the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap will enable:

- data to be integrated across government and with other holders of data
- data to be shared safely with those who need it and are authorised to use it
- data to be published and easily accessed where appropriate
- the right metadata (contextual information) to be in place to manage and use the data effectively
- the infrastructure and support for Māori collectives.

The Government Data Investment Plan provides the government with a comprehensive view of data asset investment opportunities. Through the Data Investment

Plan, we are making sure government investment in data is guided by a prioritised plan. By supporting a more strategic, coordinated, and systematic approach to data investment, we are:

- helping agencies make better investment decisions relating to their existing assets
- helping agencies identify opportunities for improvement and to develop collaborative joint Budget bids
- supporting Ministers and system leads, the Treasury, the Government Chief Digital Officer (GCDO), and the Government Chief Information Security Officer (GCISO) to better understand the data asset investment environment.

We are continually improving customers' experience of our Integrated Data Service, this year launching the IDI Commons, which is serving as a collaborative platform for the integrated data community and is exceeding our expectations in terms of both membership and use. Through our thrice-yearly refreshes of administrative data held in the IDI we are actively improving the quality of data available to customers to support their research as well as driving efficiencies. We are also actively working with other government agencies to deliver a sustainable integrated data service that will enable a wider range of decision-makers to obtain value from integrated data.

In the next section, we provide an overview of the progress we're making against our intended impacts.



Progress against our intended impacts

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
Data is more easily integrated	Measure being replaced	<p>Leading the design of the future government data system</p> <p>This year, we published the first phase of design for a future state government data system. Visit www.data.govt.nz/leadership/ for more information. The design outlines the specific concepts that need to be present and how these would deliver on the vision for the future of the government data system as stated in the Government Data Strategy and Roadmap.</p> <p>The design narrative represents an early-stage view of what the future government data system could look like. It considers entities contributing to wider data systems, including the private sector, NGOs, tertiary institutions, government, iwi, and other community groups.</p> <p>Next year, we will develop our design thinking further, engaging with individuals, private and public agencies, iwi and Māori, and others with an interest in the work and where it might lead.</p> <p>Making improvements to the Integrated Data Service</p> <p>Our focus this year was on improving customer experience of the Integrated Data Service through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • completing three Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) and one Longitudinal Business Database (LBD) integrated data refreshes to incorporate new data and make other improvements • introducing the group project pathway to increase accessibility of IDI data to groups of organisations with related research interests • launching the IDI Commons to simplify how IDI users within the research community can work collaboratively and share insights from their work with non-IDI users. <p>In 2022/2023, we also secured the commitment of five government agencies (Inland Revenue; the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment; the Ministries of Social Development and Education; and Te Whatu Ora) to take part in a data quality improvement pilot planned for 2023/2024.</p>

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
Data has fewer gaps and less duplication	Identify data gaps and duplications and track our progress to close or remove them	<p>Guiding government investment in data</p> <p>Through the Data Investment Plan, we are guiding the government’s investment in data.</p> <p>The Government Chief Data Steward published a second edition of the Data Investment Plan in December 2022. For more information visit www.data.govt.nz/leadership/data-investment-plan/. The Plan includes broader coverage of iwi and Māori data needs than the 2021 Data Investment Plan as well as a blueprint providing additional information about our investment aspirations over the next three years.</p> <p>The blueprint will be used to support the government to make investment decisions about what data assets to invest in, and when and how much to invest. It will be used to inform decisions across the government data system both through the annual Budget funding process, and when agencies are making internal funding decisions about data assets.</p> <p>Note: Work being delivered under the Data Investment Plan also contributes to the “Coordination between contributing organisations is stronger” impact.</p>
More data is available for Māori	Partner with iwi, hapū, and Māori about gaps in data on Māori and track our progress to close these gaps	<p>Facilitating access to data and insights for Māori</p> <p>This year we put further resources into our Te Ara Takatū service. We are working with iwi through this service to give them better access to data and data insights. Our service offer includes providing free census data to iwi as well as customised data to meet the specific needs of individual iwi.</p> <p>For more information, see reporting under the “More data and better data for and about Māori” outcome area.</p>
More people use the data	Measure under review	Our user groups are diverse, and we have many different touch points with our customers – some direct and some indirect. We are reviewing how to measure customers are using data to inform their decision-making.

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
More people trust the data	Continue to survey and track customer trust in the data	<p>Maintaining customer trust in the data</p> <p>Since 2018, we have been measuring Stats NZ’s ‘social licence’ through annual surveys of 2,000 New Zealanders. We define social licence as having the permission to make decisions about the management and use of the public’s data. Our aim is to find out if New Zealanders continue to have trust and confidence in the way Stats NZ, as steward of Aotearoa New Zealand’s government data system, is managing their data.</p> <p>Results of the 2022/2023 annual social licence for data stewardship survey showed that, among those that knew about Stats NZ’s work, 85 percent have some level of trust in the organisation (ranging from limited trust to a high level of trust), which meets our 85 percent target.</p> <p>The 2022/2023 survey results compared favourably with results from the Public Service Commission’s Kiwis Count survey. The Kiwis Count survey asks 1,000 New Zealanders each quarter about their trust and confidence in government and public services. For the June 2023 quarter, results from the Kiwis Count survey revealed that: 82 percent of New Zealanders trust public services based on their personal experience.</p> <p>Facilitating public awareness and trust in government’s use of algorithms</p> <p>We first launched the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand in July 2020, with 29 government agencies (constituting over half of all government departments) now signatories to the Charter. The Charter exists within a broader ecosystem of data governance and ethics frameworks and demonstrates a commitment to ensuring New Zealanders have confidence in how government agencies use algorithms. Transparency, a key principle of the Charter, helps facilitate public awareness, a pre-requisite for public trust and social licence.</p> <p>During the year we published an independent review of year one of the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand (see: https://data.govt.nz/assets/data-ethics/algorithm/Algorithm-Charter-Year-1-Review-FINAL.pdf).</p> <p>The review found there is almost universal support for the Charter in its role to facilitate public awareness and public trust in government’s use of algorithms. Since the review, we have launched a cross-agency community of practice to promote good practice using algorithms across government.</p>

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
More people trust the data	Continue to survey and track customer trust in the data	<p>Developing long term insights about the role of data in wellbeing and economic advantage</p> <p>This year, we released our first Long-Term Insights Briefing (LTIB) for public discussion (visit: Stats-NZs-Long-term-Insights-Briefing-2022-Aotearoa-New-Zealand-Empowered-by-data.pdf).</p> <p>The briefing explores how Aotearoa New Zealand can reap the significant benefits that are possible from data to drive social and economic wellbeing, while also ensuring that we protect New Zealanders from harm and preserve what New Zealanders value. The briefing covered such areas as the future of data, and the importance of trust and transparency for creating an environment that fosters trustworthy and responsible data-driven technology.</p> <p>Establishing a Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation</p> <p>During the year, we made progress towards establishing a Centre for Data Ethics and Innovation that will help us find a balance between promoting data innovation and ensuring ethical and responsible use of emerging technologies (such as artificial intelligence).</p> <p>The Centre aims to address and anticipate ethical issues with the help of the independent, reformed Data Ethics Advisory Group (DEAG). Find out more at www.data.govt.nz/leadership/.</p> <p>During the year we ran workshops with 72 participants representing government, industry, Māori, and the community to test proposals for the Centre’s design.</p>
Coordination between contributing organisations is stronger	Seek feedback from contributing organisations about how well we enable the collection, management, and dissemination of data, and track the results	<p>Developing a better understanding of regional visitor volumes</p> <p>During the year, Data Ventures (the commercial arm of Stats NZ), worked with the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) on a project to better understand the volume of visitors to different regions. As a result of this collaboration, the first publication of the Monthly Unique Regional Population Estimates (MURPEs) was released this year on the MBIE Tourism Evidence and Insights Centre.</p> <p>The MURPEs contain estimates of the number of unique local residents, domestic visitors, international visitors, and short-term international visitors who appeared in each regional tourism organisation (RTO) area each month. The series began in January 2019 and aims to fill a key gap that was identified by the tourism sector in understanding regional visitor volumes. Data Ventures and MBIE worked together to produce this data series using anonymised data sourced from mobile phone telecommunications companies.</p>

Case Study

Strengthening our Pacific Partnerships

Through our Pacific Programme we are working to ensure Pacific national statistics offices receive the support they need to deliver core business, build capability, and take advantage of statistical innovation.

During the year we signed a new five-year Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT). The MoU formalises a shared commitment between our agencies to drive better outcomes for Pacific communities. This partnership changes and saves lives for Pacific people. Thanks to the dedication of everyone involved, the partnership delivers significant returns for the \$4.25 million investment.

In February 2023, we led a successful population estimates and projections workshop in Tonga, co-facilitated with the Statistics for Development Division of the South Pacific Community.

Key participants in the week-long workshop were drawn from across Tonga's National Statistical System and included data providers (the Ministries of Health, Justice, Customs, and Revenue), staff from the Tonga Statistics Department (as the producer of official population estimates and projections in Tonga), and representatives from the Ministry of Education who are a main user of the data. The Tonga Statistics Department is confident that the skills and knowledge they gained during the week have readied them to produce Tonga's official population estimates and projections for 2023.

This year, our Pacific team also provided remote support to the Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau national statistics offices that enabled them to complete their respective Population Census surveys.



Stats NZ running a one-week training workshop on Population Estimates and Projections for the Tonga National Statistics Office

He raraunga, he tauanga hāngai kē atu, kakama kē atu

More relevant and timely
data and statistics

As Aotearoa New Zealand’s national statistics organisation, we are the recognised leader for the statistical measurement of several domains across economic, social, and environmental statistics. We are stewards for a diverse range of data and information including datasets and long-term timeseries across economic, social, and environmental statistics – Aotearoa New Zealand’s most important data.

Our strategic intention is to ensure that our data and statistics:

- are relevant to our customers’ needs and are useful to their decision-making
- are about the things that matter most to the people of Aotearoa New Zealand
- are delivered to our customers and Tiriti partners for the wider benefit of Aotearoa New Zealand in a timely manner.

We also contribute as a member of the international statistical community, and we use international frameworks and standards to ensure that Aotearoa New Zealand can be seen and understood as part of the global context. We have a solid reputation internationally as innovators and are well respected: the Government Statistician is a Deputy Chair for the Bureau of the Conference of European Statisticians (CES).

The needs of our customers and Tiriti partners are continually changing. Our strategy is to be deliberate about what statistics we continue to produce or discontinue, and what measurements we put into the hands of decision-makers. Beyond delivering value for our direct customers through relevant and timely data, our focus is also to proactively identify areas of interest to the New Zealand public and how these interests change over time to ensure we are ready to measure what matters, when it matters. While we need to ensure we can respond to our customers’ changing needs, delivering our core statistical products, including 2023 Census, is also a key enabler of this outcome.

Part of our strategy also includes carefully considering our core systems and their capabilities to ensure we can deliver on Aotearoa New Zealand’s future data needs. We are progressively retiring technology we no longer need and continuing to run the systems we still need until better technology becomes available. We have created a multi-year programme of work to systematically address our key system risks and better service the needs of our customers and Tiriti partners.

The collective impact we want to make from our work is that:

- data matches customers’ needs
- data is available in time to be useful to customers
- changes in customers’ needs reach us quickly so we know what data to start or stop gathering
- the quality of our products and services is unaffected by the phasing out of redundant, outdated, or duplicated technology
- replacement of technology is based on a sound, sustainable investment strategy
- core information technology systems are at less risk of failing.

Our key areas of work to support progress on this outcome include:

1. Engaging with our customers on their priorities for measuring what matters.
2. Making changes to our statistical products and services to increase their value to our customers.
3. Proactively managing risks around our core systems.

The progress we're making

With the release this year of our consultation paper: Measuring an Inclusive and Sustainable Economy, we are making progress on developing a future quality plan and roadmap for economic statistics that will address the things that are of greatest importance to our customers. In addition to our consultation, we have strengthened our use of the Stats NZ Economic Advisory Group and the Stats NZ Economists Group.

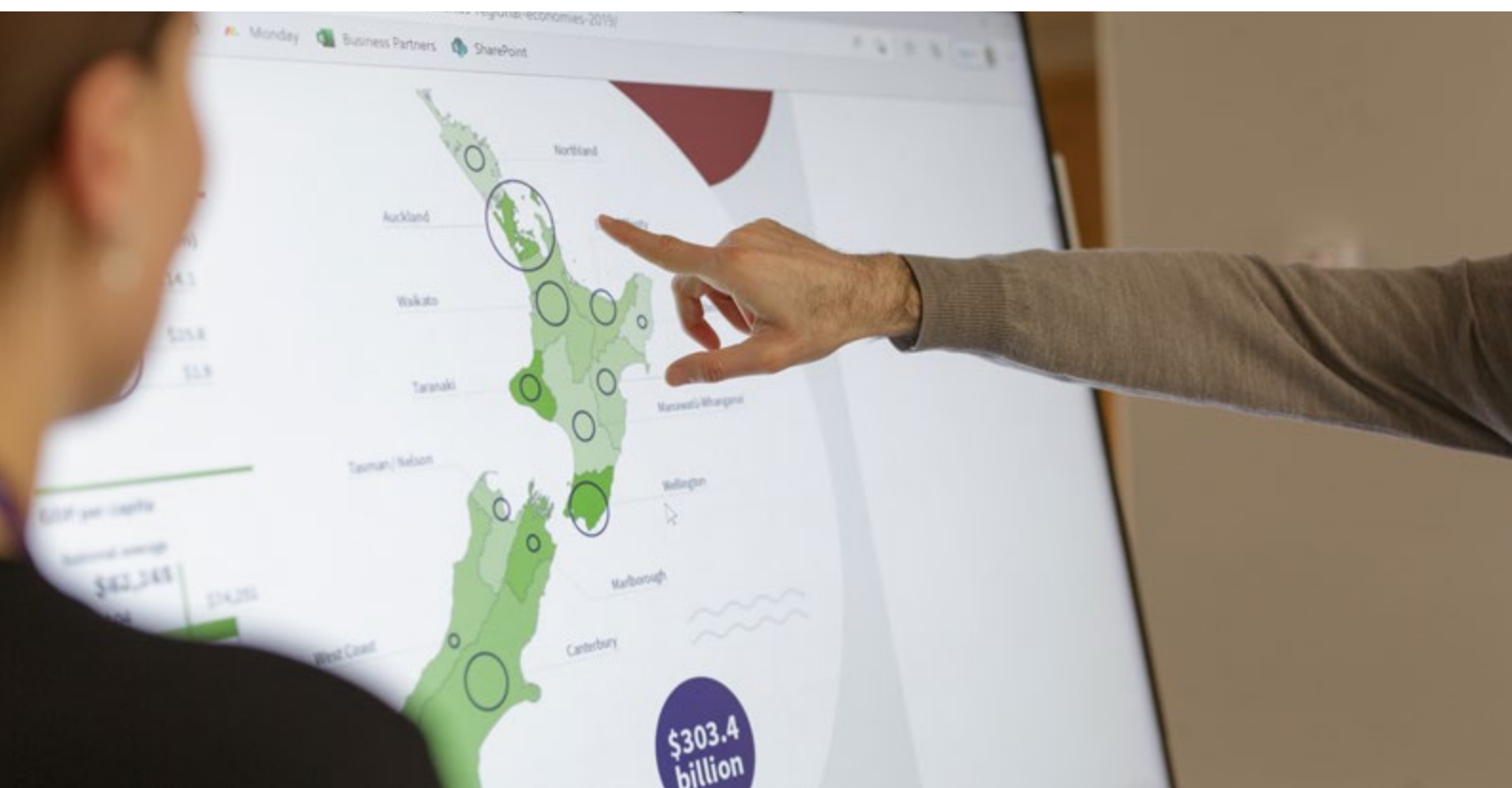
We continue to partner with the Ministry for the Environment to report on Aotearoa New Zealand's environment through the environmental reporting series. Through this joint work we are contributing to improving the relevance of statistics about the environment. This year, we co-published two new reports and associated indicators for freshwater and the marine environment. The reports are available on our website at www.stats.govt.nz/topics/environment

In the social statistics domain, we are improving the timeliness and relevance of our statistics about the financial wellbeing of New Zealand households, and the delivery of the 2023 Census Programme.

This year, we established mechanisms to measure the value of our statistical products and services to customers. We are using this information to help determine what statistical products and customer data tools we continue to deliver, and what new or modified products we deliver in the future. This is important for ensuring we increase the value of our statistics and data insights for customers over time.

We are managing the risk around our core systems, this year making security upgrades to our core systems to make them more secure for 2023 Census.

In the next section, we provide an overview of the progress we're making against our intended impacts.



Progress against our intended impacts

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
Data matches customers' needs	Document customers' needs, identify gaps in our services, and document our progress towards closing those gaps	<p>Understanding customers' use of, and satisfaction with, our products and services</p> <p>This year we established a web-analytics dashboard to understand customer behaviour on our website. We also introduced a customer satisfaction survey to measure customer satisfaction with our statistical products and services. As a trial, we surveyed customers on our COVID-19 data portal and Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand platform before rolling out the survey to customers of our Infoshare and NZ.Stat data tools. We have started to produce an Insight Report after each customer satisfaction survey, which we use to drive improvements to our product and service offering with the aim of delivering increased value to customers. In 2022/2023, customers' overall satisfaction with their experience on stats.govt.nz was 80 percent.</p> <p>Making changes to our statistical products and services to meet the evolving needs of our customers</p> <p>Building on progress made last year, in 2022/2023 we made further changes to our statistical products and services to meet the evolving needs of our customers and to increase the value of our products and services to customers.</p> <p>We stopped writing news stories for some statistical releases that weren't attracting much media attention. We continued to minimise the volume of content in other releases where possible. We reviewed our shiny applications (shiny is a tool in the R programming language used to create interactive web applications, such as data dashboards) and stopped developing new shiny apps and retired old ones that were no longer needed.</p> <p>This year we produced more joined-up, topic-based insights and news stories, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a statistical release on the LGBT+ population of Aotearoa New Zealand • a quarterly statistics release about Māori businesses • a news story on the increasing cost of imports that are helping push up food prices • a cross-cutting report providing data and insights about housing and wellbeing for Pacific peoples living in Aotearoa New Zealand • a new official greenhouse gas emissions (industry and household) quarterly statistic that will provide timelier emissions statistics for our customers. <p>We made changes to our news stories, customer data tools, and statistical releases to align them with customer feedback and use.</p> <p>We also created a new repository on our website for publishing papers on the statistical impacts of adverse events. We published a paper on the conceptual impacts of cyclones and flooding on economic statistics in Aotearoa New Zealand (see https://www.stats.govt.nz/reports/impacts-of-cyclones-and-flooding-on-economic-statistics-in-aotearoa-new-zealand-conceptual-and-measurement-methods-2023/).</p>

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
<p>Data is available in time to be useful to customers</p>	<p>Document how long it takes to produce data and statistics, identify ways to speed up the process, survey customers' view of timeliness, and document our progress towards achieving faster production times</p>	<p>Improving the timeliness and relevance of household statistics</p> <p>This year we completed a multi-year project to establish the longitudinal Living in Aotearoa survey, and the Household Expenditure and Wealth survey (HEW) to improve the timeliness and relevance of our statistics about the financial wellbeing of New Zealand households.</p> <p>Living in Aotearoa is now in its second year of data collection, collecting alongside the Household Economic Survey (HES) for three years before it takes over the reporting of a number of official statistics produced by the HES, including household income, housing costs, and child poverty statistics produced annually to meet the requirements of the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018.</p> <p>In addition to annual statistics, as a longitudinal survey, Living in Aotearoa will be able to provide statistics on how households change over time, and report on persistent poverty.</p> <p>The HEW will commence collection in July 2024, capturing detailed household expenditure, and individual and household net worth, taking over producing official statistics on these topics from the HES.</p> <p>Timely measurement of the impact of flooding and Cyclone Gabrielle events informing time-critical decisions</p> <p>During the year, we proactively tested our thinking on how to measure the impact of the January 2023 flooding and Cyclone Gabrielle disasters with the Stats NZ Economic Advisory Group and the Stats NZ Economists Group. This resulted in valuable data insights and avoided duplicated data collection. We participated in a cross-agency advisory group alongside the National Emergency Management Team using our location and population grid data to inform time-critical decisions, such as where to build temporary bridges.</p> <p>Statistical releases attracting strong customer interest and informing decisions impacting all New Zealanders</p> <p>While delivering on our annual statistical release programme is our core business, it is a significant driver of customer value and so directly contributes to our intended impact.</p> <p>During the year, our critical statistics attracted strong interest from our customers. Our quarterly releases of critical economic activity measures (such as the Consumer Price Index, Gross Domestic Product, and Balance of Payments) contribute to decisions that impact all New Zealanders – such as the Reserve Bank's official cash rate decisions which are the benchmark interest rates set by the Reserve Bank and feed through to mortgage interest rates.</p>

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
Changes in customers' needs reach us quickly so we know what data to start or stop gathering	Increase engagement with our customers to get more frequent feedback, document that feedback, and track our responsiveness to changes in their needs	<p>Engaging with our customers on their priorities for measuring an inclusive and sustainable economy</p> <p>This year, we started engaging with our customers on a proposed data quality plan for measuring an inclusive and sustainable economy (visit: www.stats.govt.nz/reports/measuring-an-inclusive-and-sustainable-economy/).</p> <p>The document underpins our engagement on the way forward so we can continue to work with our customers to provide high-quality, decision-useful data and deliver value for money.</p> <p>Key themes that are emerging include the need to improve the quality and relevance of the current suite of official statistics, the importance of the environment and understanding the economic impacts on it, and more timely official statistics. Customers also want new statistics, such as a monthly measure of consumer inflation.</p> <p>In 2023/2024 we will develop a Quality Plan and Roadmap for economic statistics to reflect the outcome of our ongoing engagement.</p>
The quality of our products and services is unaffected by the phasing out of redundant, outdated, or duplicated technology	Track any outages following changes to our systems and document our progress to contain any such outages	<p>Note: The work reported on below supports all three impacts.</p> <p>Replacing our key data tools to better meet the current and future needs of our customers</p> <p>Since 2022/2023, we have been working to replace some of our key data tools to help us meet the current and future needs of our customers. Replacing our ageing systems with modern tools that better serve our customers has become a higher priority and is part of our Legacy Systems Remediation Programme.</p>
Replacement of technology is based on a sound, sustainable investment strategy	Produce a strategically focused investment plan and measure our progress in implementing it	<p>This year, we told customers about our plan to replace our NZ.Stat and Infoshare web-based data tools, beginning with NZ.Stat. Replacing NZ.Stat proved technically challenging. Nonetheless, by year-end we made a working version of the new NZ.Stat tool available on our website, which has a subset of data from NZ.Stat for customers to explore.</p> <p>In July 2023, we delivered a beta version of our Data Explorer tool that incorporated 2018 Census data, and we are engaging with our customers about the approach we will take to replace our Infoshare tool.</p>
Core information technology systems are at less risk of failing	Identify risks to core systems and track the effectiveness of mitigating actions to ensure the stability of these systems	<p>Implementing a new information management system</p> <p>This year we successfully delivered a new information management system that will enable our people to capture, discover, use, and reuse information. This work supports our aim to run the business simply and strategically.</p>

Kia nui atu ngā raraunga, kia pai atu hoki, mā te Māori, mō te Māori

More data and better data
for and about Māori

We are partnering with Māori to ensure the government data system generates a greater amount of data, and better-quality data, about Māori, which they can use to inform their decisions on matters affecting their social, economic, cultural, and environmental wellbeing.

Under our Mana Ōrite Relationship Agreement (MŌRA) with the Data Iwi Leaders Group (Data ILG) of the National Iwi Chairs Forum, we are helping to develop the government and data system's understanding of iwi and Māori data aspirations, particularly in addressing inequities resulting from how Māori data is treated across government agencies.

The Māori Data Governance Model released this year marks a significant milestone in describing a future where the data system enables iwi, hapū, and Māori organisations, businesses, and communities to pursue their own goals for cultural, social, economic, and environmental wellbeing and to eliminate inequities.

Duties of Government Statistician relating to te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi under section 14 of the Data and Statistics Act 2022.

The Government Statistician is required to:

- a) recognise Māori interests in collecting data, producing statistics and using data for research, and the way data is collected, managed and used
- b) build and maintain Stats NZ's capability and capacity to understand te Tiriti / the Treaty and the perspectives of Māori, and engage with Māori
- c) foster the capability and capacity of Māori to collect data, produce statistics and use data for research, and engage with the Government Statistician.

The collective impact we want to make from our work is that:

- participation by Māori in our work increases
- Māori have access to data to make more informed decisions about matters affecting their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing
- understanding among government agencies about the data needs and aspirations of Māori increases
- iwi and Māori data capability increases.

Key areas of our work to support progress on this outcome include:

1. Partnering with the Data ILG to develop and implement a Māori Data Governance Model for use across the Aotearoa New Zealand Public Service.
2. Investing considerable time in building the foundations of enduring, trusted relationships with Māori.
3. Building iwi and Māori data capability and our own capability to engage appropriately with iwi and Māori.
4. Producing official statistics to support Māori (e.g. Tatauranga Umanga Māori – statistics on Māori businesses, census, household surveys).

Our work will now move to looking at how we deliver data in different ways for Māori that will meet their needs.

The progress we're making

Our partnership with the Data ILG to develop a Māori Data Governance Model that incorporates Māori values, priorities, and aspirations as integral elements is helping demonstrate to government what a good, Tiriti-led, data system, and good Māori data could look like. This will ultimately help iwi, hapū, and Māori organisations, businesses, and communities move towards greater self-determination.

We are investing significant time and resources to develop trusted, enduring relationships with Māori through which we are learning how government can better support Māori wellbeing through data and statistics, and how the government data system can best serve the needs of Māori.

Our various initiatives to partner with iwi to build mutual data capability are helping Māori tell their own narratives and inform their own solutions to achieving wellbeing.

In the next section, we provide an overview of the progress we're making against our intended impacts.

Our reporting here (and in our Organisational Capability section) also captures how we are fulfilling our duties relating to te Tiriti o Waitangi under section 14 of the Data and Statistics Act 2022.



Progress against our intended impacts

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
Participation by Māori in our work increases	Track the types and levels of active participation by Māori in our work	<p>Building enduring, trusted relationships with Māori to inform how we collect and use Māori-related data</p> <p>This year we broadened our engagement and partnerships with iwi, hapū, and Māori, beyond fulfilling our Tiriti settlement commitments with post-settlement governance entities. This is to ensure we develop meaningful and enduring relationships with Māori and draw on their views to shape the way we collect and use Māori-related data.</p> <p>In 2022/2023, we engaged with 31 iwi in total, all of whom had either completed their Tiriti settlements, or were progressing through the various stages of settlement. This engagement work reflects a significant investment of effort on the part of both iwi and Stats NZ to develop meaningful, mutually beneficial relationships and lays the foundations for greater participation by Māori in our work.</p> <p>We also signed relationship agreements with three iwi during the year (Tātau Tātau o te Wairoa, Ngāti Hauā, and Ngāa Rauru Kīitahi). These agreements reflect our commitment to better understand how we can deliver for and with Māori, iwi, and hapū through data and statistics.</p> <p>Progress towards establishing a mechanism to track the active participation of Māori in our work</p> <p>This year we refined our operating model to support Stats NZ’s ability to deliver for and with Māori, iwi, and hapū. We created a new commissioning process to track and manage the flow and prioritisation of internal engagement advice requests through our Māori Partnerships and Engagement function within our Te Tohu Rautaki, Angitu Māori business unit.</p> <p>We are developing Maawhaiwhai, an engagement framework, to support Stats NZ business units to plan their engagement with Māori. The framework will also help us identify what engagement with Māori is occurring across the organisation. Once finalised, we will develop an implementation plan to support the framework that will include an engagement toolkit.</p>

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
<p>Māori have access to data to make more informed decisions about matters affecting their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing</p>	<p>Track the volume and types of data provided to Māori</p>	<p>Providing iwi with access to customised data to inform their decision-making</p> <p>We provide iwi and iwi-related groups free access to data, including customised datasets, through our Te Ara Takatū service so they can gain better insights about their people and use the data to inform their decision-making.</p> <p>This year, Te Ara Takatū received 36 customised data requests from iwi or iwi-related groups. These included requests for baseline data from several cyclone-affected iwi, including Tātau Tātau o te Wairoa. We produced 889 data outputs/tabulations in response to these requests.</p> <p>Making data available to iwi through Te Whata</p> <p>Together with the Data ILG, we work with iwi and Māori to realise the potential of data to make a sustainable, positive difference to outcomes for iwi, hapū, and whānau.</p> <p>In 2022/2023, we continued to work with the Data ILG on datasets for uploading to Te Whata, the iwi data platform. Created by Te Kāhui Raraunga Charitable Trust, Te Whata is specifically tailored to the data needs of iwi, enabling iwi and Māori to better see themselves reflected in the data (visit: www.tewhata.io/).</p> <p>A key focus of this year’s work programme under the MŌRA has been partnering to improve access to data that is important to Māori in a way that can address key data gaps for Māori, and that tell stories about the communities where the data came from.</p>
<p>Understanding among government agencies about the data needs and aspirations of Māori increases</p>	<p>Track the extent to which data and statistics about Māori is used in policy-making by government agencies</p>	<p>Developing a Māori Data Governance Model for use across the Public Service</p> <p>We have been partnering with the Data ILG since 2020 to develop a Māori Data Governance Model that will provide our government with an opportunity to develop an approach to data governance that reflects Māori needs and interests in data.</p> <p>Te Kāhui Raraunga’s release of the Māori Data Governance Model report in May 2023 represents a significant step for us in working towards a data system that is Tiriti-centric and that will create equitable data outcomes for Māori. Read more here: www.kahuiraraunga.io/ngā-hua-i-resources.</p> <p>Looking ahead, we will next work with agencies and with iwi to understand the impact of the proposed model and undertake policy work on the major proposals within the model. We will also progress early work that is foundational to any future governance model that is well aligned with the model proposed by Te Kāhui Raraunga, including the development of a classification system to identify the relative Crown and Māori interests in different datasets.</p>

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
Iwi and Māori data capability increases	Track our initiatives with iwi and Māori to build data capability	<p>Building iwi and Māori data capability through a community data hub pilot and other data projects</p> <p>In 2020, Stats NZ secured funding through the Digital Government Partnership Innovation Fund to establish a community data hub pilot aimed at improving access to data for Māori and increasing data capability within iwi.</p> <p>Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua accepted our invitation to develop, test, and host the data hub pilot. Through the pilot, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua wanted to ensure their housing strategy is well supported with iwi-specific relevant data and statistics.</p> <p>In 2022/2023, we released a final report to the Digital Government Leadership Group on the key outcomes from the pilot. These included: whanaungatanga between government and iwi, a lift in capability, and improved access to quality data for iwi. The data we connected Ngāti Whātua to through the pilot has helped inform their housing strategy. The pilot has also grown our own capability to work with iwi and to understand what good engagement looks like.</p> <p>In 2022/2023, we completed 17 smaller-scale data capability projects through mahi tahi (working together as one) with nine other iwi.</p> <p>Growing iwi data capability through 2023 Census</p> <p>Recognising the important role census has in enabling the data needs and aspirations of iwi and Māori as Tiriti partners, we used 2023 Census as an opportunity to grow iwi data capability, signing a Memorandum of Understanding with Te Iwi o Ngātiwai to support 2023 Census.</p> <p>We worked with Te Iwi o Ngātiwai to promote 2023 Census to whānau through community events and engagement in Te Tai Tokerau, with promotional materials in te reo Māori and locations where people could find support to complete the census.</p>

Te Tai Tokerau Community Engagement team members, who supported people and communities in Northland to take part in the 2023 Census



Case Study

Stats NZ signs agreement with Te Iwi o Ngātiwai to support 2023 Census

On 7 December 2022, Stats NZ's Chief Executive signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Te Iwi o Ngātiwai aimed at raising participation levels among Northland's Ngātiwai iwi in the 2023 Census.

At the special signing ceremony at Whāngarei Terenga Paraoa Marae, hosted by Te Poari o Ngātiwai, Stats NZ Chief Executive, Mark Sowden, said:

"Today marks a significant step for both parties. This Memorandum of Understanding outlines our commitment to supporting you to enable and encourage the participation of Te Iwi o Ngātiwai in the 2023 Census. Your support will not only build trust and confidence in the census, it will help lift response rates among Māori. There is no doubt that we could not do this without you."

Chair of Te Poari o Ngātiwai (Ngātiwai Trust Board), Aperahama Kerepeti-Edwards also welcomed the agreement:

"The relationship agreement will provide resource to Te Iwi o Ngātiwai to lead our census campaign to promote participation and completion. It will also support development of iwi capacity in data management and understanding."



Te Iwi o Ngātiwai and Stats NZ representatives at the signing in December 2022

Kia iti iho te whirinakitanga ki te pānga hāngai ki ngā tāngata o Aotearoa hei ara kōhi raraunga

Less reliance on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data

Like many national statistics offices (NSOs) – including our counterparts in Europe, Australia, the United Kingdom, and Canada – we are finding that traditional methods of data collection are becoming less effective. Fortunately, however, other data sources, methods, and software tools are becoming available to offset this trend.

It is taking more effort and costing more to produce official statistics that are reliable and timely to inform effective decision-making. Our traditional data collection methods, strategies, and census model are being challenged, which means we are having to apply significantly more effort and employ more work-around measures to ensure we can deliver on our core business. Diminishing survey response rates present a real and unprecedented risk to our ability to publish quality statistics and data that meet our customers' and Tiriti partners' evolving needs. Changes in our external environment, including the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and adverse weather events, are contributing to our data collection challenges.

Statistical agencies around the world have been grappling with these challenges for some time. Approaches they are exploring involve investing in mechanisms to acquire and manage new data sources, and developing new methods that maximise the use of the data that is acquired.

All primary data sources have their limitations. The census reaches the whole population but is infrequent, costly, must be simple enough for self-completion, and imposes a high burden on respondents. Sample surveys can provide depth, but not detailed breakdowns for sub-groups. Asking respondents directly produces data about complex concepts and high-quality information but imposes costs on both the survey agency and the respondent's time. Administrative data incurs no new respondent burden but is limited to information about the sub-populations and variables related to the specific administrative purpose. The solutions lie in combining administrative and survey sources using statistical techniques that make up for the weaknesses of one source through the strengths of the other.

Hence, our strategic intention is to become less reliant on direct contact with New Zealanders to gather data – to become an NSO that uses administrative data first. However, the reality is that modernising our statistical systems and processes will take time, disciplined investment, and deep engagement with our stakeholders to ensure a high trust and confidence in our practises. This is because it will involve changing some of the measurement constructs we have been using for the past 50 years.

The passing of the Data and Statistics Act 2022 is significant in that it establishes the modern legislative framework that will help us to achieve our intended outcome. The new legislation provides us with opportunities to leverage administrative data more, including the ability to require organisations to supply us with administrative data for statistical purposes. We also expect that moving to a federated data system, as envisaged in the design of the future government data system, will help deliver some of the data Aotearoa New Zealand needs in the future.

The collective impact we want to make from our work is:

- faster, more efficient collection of data
- more comprehensive data collected
- greater flexibility in the way data is collected
- greater confidence in the quality of the data collected.

Our key areas of focus to support progress on this outcome include:

1. Transforming our current census model by making greater use of administrative data to produce census information.
2. Sourcing, ingesting, and integrating administrative data, and exploring more administrative data sources for use in official statistics.
3. Working towards a fully register-based statistical system to support 2028 Census and other statistical outcomes.
4. Developing and testing the new processing and estimation methods that will be required to fully utilise the new data sources.

The progress we're making

We are making some progress towards becoming a primarily administrative-first NSO while recognising that we need to transform our organisation if we are to make real progress to achieve our desired outcome.

We continue to explore opportunities to leverage administrative data for a range of statistical purposes and are increasingly using administrative data in censuses.

In 2018 Census, we used administrative data to address data gaps stemming from lower-than-expected response rates, although this did not form part of the original plan. For 2023 Census, we implemented a combined census model by design and are actively looking at using administrative data for 2028 Census, particularly for population counts. Using administrative and survey data in combination for censuses is delivering both cost and data quality benefits.

In enabling a large community of researchers to access the Integrated Data Infrastructure's rich database of linked administrative data (under strict access conditions that maintain privacy, safety, and confidentiality of personal data), we are increasing the potential of administrative data for research purposes.

We have developed a 10-year roadmap to establish a fully functioning register-based statistical system that will improve on the existing capabilities of the IDI and produce a finer level of social statistics. This roadmap provides the future pathway to a primarily administrative census that has the potential to deliver significant benefits, such as reduced collection costs, reduced respondent burden, and improved data quality.

Making greater use of administrative data to produce census information will also bring us into line with many other countries around the world, particularly in Europe, who are seeking to reduce their census costs by obtaining census information directly from administrative registers held by government agencies.

The UK's Office for National Statistics is currently consulting on proposals to put administrative data at the core of population statistics that could replace their current reliance on, and need for, a census every 10 years. Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have also already made a successful transition to a fully register-based census, which has delivered them significant cost savings. This is the future we are working towards.

In the next section, we provide an overview of the progress we're making against our intended impacts.

Progress against our intended impacts

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
Faster, more efficient collection of data	Monitor the time taken to collect data, identify process improvements, and track changes in delivery times	<p>Rebuilding our enterprise processing system to support a more efficient data collection process for the 2023 Census</p> <p>Learning from the 2018 Census, we embedded administrative data, such as using multiple address-level datasets, into the 2023 Census model by design. This included rebuilding an enterprise processing system, enabling us to mesh survey and administrative data, which helped us drive efficiencies into the data collection process for the 2023 Census. Using a combined census model will also help us produce the highest quality data possible from the 2023 Census.</p>
More comprehensive data collected	Establish a baseline of data collected and track year-on-year increases in the volume of data collected	<p>Increasing the volume and breadth of administrative data we collect for statistical purposes</p> <p>This year, we increased the volume of administrative data we collect, and our data brokers actively worked on accessing new data sources.</p> <p>We updated our statistical location register to produce an address and dwelling list for 2023 Census that drew on historic census data and administrative data sources. As reported on page 21, we made improvements to customers' experience of the Integrated Data Service by completing three refreshes of the integrated administrative data held in the IDI and LBD which included adding new data.</p> <p>We also considered other opportunities to leverage administrative data for statistical purposes. We started to explore the use of electricity data in statistical production and plan to add electricity data to the IDI in 2023/2024. We established using administrative data from major supermarket retailers in our consumer price data. And Data Ventures used telecommunications and card-spend data to supply new products to the tourism sector outlining population movements and expenditure patterns (you can read more about this on page 24).</p>

Impact	Measure	Progress in 2022/2023
Greater flexibility in the way data is collected	Track increases in the number of ways data is collected	<p>Working towards a register-based statistical system that will deliver greater flexibility in the way data is collected</p> <p>This year, we developed a 10-year roadmap that will, in the long term, deliver a fully functioning register-based statistical system where data from many administrative sources is integrated around three base statistical registers for businesses, location, and people.</p> <p>A register-based statistical system will build on the current capabilities of the IDI, allowing us to calculate official statistics from administrative datasets that have been converted into linked statistical registers.</p> <p>The Interim Person Spine (IPS) project aims to progress the development of a base register for people, which is the least developed of our statistical registers. The statistical people register will be a highly protected database of all people found on a variety of administrative files in Aotearoa New Zealand. We aim to have a working prototype of the statistical person register in place in the next 12 months. We will engage with the public on the use of this type of register.</p>
Greater confidence in the quality of the data collected	Survey customers' level of confidence in the quality of the data	<p>Customers making greater use of the administrative data we are making available to them</p> <p>While we don't survey customers on their confidence in the quality of data we collect, customers' growing use of the administrative data we make available to them tells us something about their level of confidence in it.</p> <p>For example, customers are making greater use of the experimental administrative population census (APC) data we make publicly available through our website. This year, some agencies have used APC data for population estimates that has informed their response to Cyclone Gabrielle.</p> <p>This year, we published a second APC that now includes an annual time series from 2006 to 2021 from underlying longitudinal unit record data, which is available for customers to use. Our second APC also brought together information that is most directly relevant to iwi and Māori to support them to use the experimental data and involve them in developing the APC.</p> <p>Many researchers use the integrated administrative data available through our IDI research database as a powerful tool for conducting cross-sector research. This year, we supported over 1,200 researchers and over 400 active research projects through our IDI service. Active research projects have included research into topical issues, such as the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>



Tatauranga 2023

2023 Census



Tatau tatau

All of us count

The census is the only nationwide survey that involves everyone in Aotearoa New Zealand, by law. It provides an official count of the population and the dwellings where people live and stay, and gives a snapshot of life in our communities every five years.

Knowing how people are faring and how our communities are changing over time enables government agencies, councils, iwi, community groups, and businesses to plan to meet New Zealanders' and New Zealand communities' changing needs.

In 2022/2023, we completed preparations for and delivered the most intensive part of the census, involving every household and person in the country. The census collection phase was delivered with Aotearoa New Zealand between 13 February and 30 June 2023, with Census Day falling on Tuesday 7 March 2023.

Our 2023 Census model

The 2023 Census has not been without challenges. In 2022/2023, we tested our model and built in assurance to support delivery in a post-global pandemic environment.

We planned and tested scenarios to manage misinformation and disinformation about the census and delivered campaigns to build trust in our management of census information.

We designed flexibility into our operations to enable tailored and targeted responses in areas of lower response.

We also executed an amended and extended 2023 Census design in response to Cyclone Gabrielle. When the cyclone struck on the first day of the census collection on 13 February 2023, we paused activities in the North Island to keep our people and communities safe.

With the Government's approval, we extended the 2023 Census collection period by two months. This provided the people and communities most impacted by the cyclone the time needed to prioritise themselves, their families, their homes and businesses, and their communities before participating in the 2023 Census.

Given the impact of the cyclone, completing a 2023 Census remained a high priority to ensure quality data could be delivered for Aotearoa New Zealand. Data from this census will play an important role in the future rebuild of cyclone-impacted areas. We established a taskforce to

deliver a community-led approach with the communities in the Hawke's Bay and Te Tairāwhiti regions.

While the results of 2023 Census will not be known until 2024, including the official response and coverage rates confirmed by the Post-Enumeration Survey, we estimate (before processing and analysing data) that between 89 and 91 percent of the New Zealand usually resident population will be counted in the 2023 Census through completed census forms (with 99 percent of dwellings enabled to participate in the census).

Learning from the 2018 Census, we designed the 2023 Census to use a 'combined' census model involving the use of administrative and previous census data to produce the highest quality datasets possible. Using administrative data strengthens confidence we will achieve a national coverage rate of between 97 and 98 percent of the total population.

A first release of census data is planned for the end of May 2024, with the release schedule for 2023 Census data to be announced at the end of 2023.

Understanding the effectiveness of the census model is underway. As required under the Data and Statistics Act 2022, an independent review of the 2023 Census collection period will be conducted and presented to the Minister of Statistics by March 2024, and will be published on the Stats NZ website.

Delivering a respondent-centric census

While many parts of 2023 Census were the same as in previous censuses, we did some things in new ways to make it easier for people to take part and to ensure more people will be represented in census data.

We used 2023 Census as an opportunity to make stronger connections with communities. Around Aotearoa New Zealand, our census teams worked in and with their own communities:

- sharing what the census is, and what it does for their community and its people
- learning what people in the community need from the census
- supporting people to do the census
- building support for the use of census data.

We offered people more choice between doing the census online or doing it on paper – from the outset, 44 percent of dwellings were delivered paper form packs as well as access codes to do the census online.

We provided census instructions and information in more languages and formats. In addition to English and te reo Māori, we made census instructions and information available on our census website in 27 different languages, and a range of alternate formats – including New Zealand Sign Language, audio, Large Print, Easy Read, and Braille-ready files.

New questions about gender, variations of sex characteristics, and sexual identity will ensure Rainbow communities will see themselves in 2023 Census data for the first time. A new question about whether a disability, long-term condition, or mental health condition limits everyday activity enabled us to support delivery of the 2023 Disability Survey.

To connect with all New Zealanders and our priority response groups, we delivered marketing campaigns to support understanding of the value of the census and how to take part. By Census Day, 97 percent of the people in Aotearoa New Zealand were aware of the 2023 Census.



3,616

2023 Census collectors providing support. That's more than double the 1,800 collectors for 2018 Census



770

locations where people could get assistance to complete their 2023 Census forms



1,414

census support events with community organisations

Meeting the needs of Māori and Pacific communities

A significant aim of 2023 Census was to increase and support Māori and Pacific people's participation in the census. The census plays an important role in enabling the data needs and aspirations of iwi and Māori as Tiriti partners and of our diverse Pacific communities.

Learning from 2018 Census, when response rates for Māori and Pacific peoples were unacceptably low, we improved the census experience for Māori and Pacific people and worked closely with Māori and Pacific leaders, iwi, communities, organisations, and influencers to support more people to take part in the 2023 Census.

In 2022/2023, we worked closely with the Iwi Chairs Forum's Data Iwi Leaders Group (Data ILG), with representation at a governance level on the 2023 Census Programme Board. We also worked closely with Te Taumata Whakaritenga comprising representatives from the Māori Women's Welfare League, Tūhono Trust, and New Zealand Māori Council, who provided advice on our design and implementation plans and with meeting our commitments as a Tiriti partner.

We prioritised investment of engagement resources and marketing activities for Māori and Pacific communities and employed more Māori and Pacific staff with connections into their own communities.

Despite a significant increase in Māori and Pacific participation this census, we will not achieve the target response rates for Māori and Pacific peoples set for the 2023 Census collection phase. For this reason, we are using the combined census methodology for 2023 Census will play an important part in achieving data coverage for these communities.

Budget significant initiative: Iwi-led data collection for 2023 Census

Stats NZ received funding of \$6.5 million in Budget 2022 for iwi-led data collection for 2023 Census. Stats NZ used the funding for Te Mana Whakatipu – an iwi-led collections and data analytics pilot.

Te Mana Whakatipu is a programme with two priorities – to understand the impact of iwi collecting census responses alongside the rest of the 2023 Census collection, and to lift data capability and capacity of iwi to participate in the data ecosystem (which will be delivered from 2023/2024).

Operation of the programme is led by Te Kāhui Raraunga, the operating arm of Data ILG, with iwi in three locations:

- Ōhūa iwi collective in the Far North
- Toitū Tairāwhiti iwi collective in Gisborne
- Te Whānau ā Apanui in their own rohe.

These collections, supported by iwi- and hapū-led communications and engagement activities, were conducted in areas significantly impacted by Cyclone Gabrielle. This delayed the start to collection activities, which were extended on the ground to 1 June 2023 (and online to 30 June 2023).

As for the rest of the census, the results of the iwi-led collections activity will not be fully understood until 2024. Given the importance of the initiative to decisions about future censuses and census collection model design, Te Kāhui Raraunga will undertake a review of the effectiveness of Te Mana Whakatipu.

The 2023 Census was the most inclusive yet – Tatau tātou: All of us count.



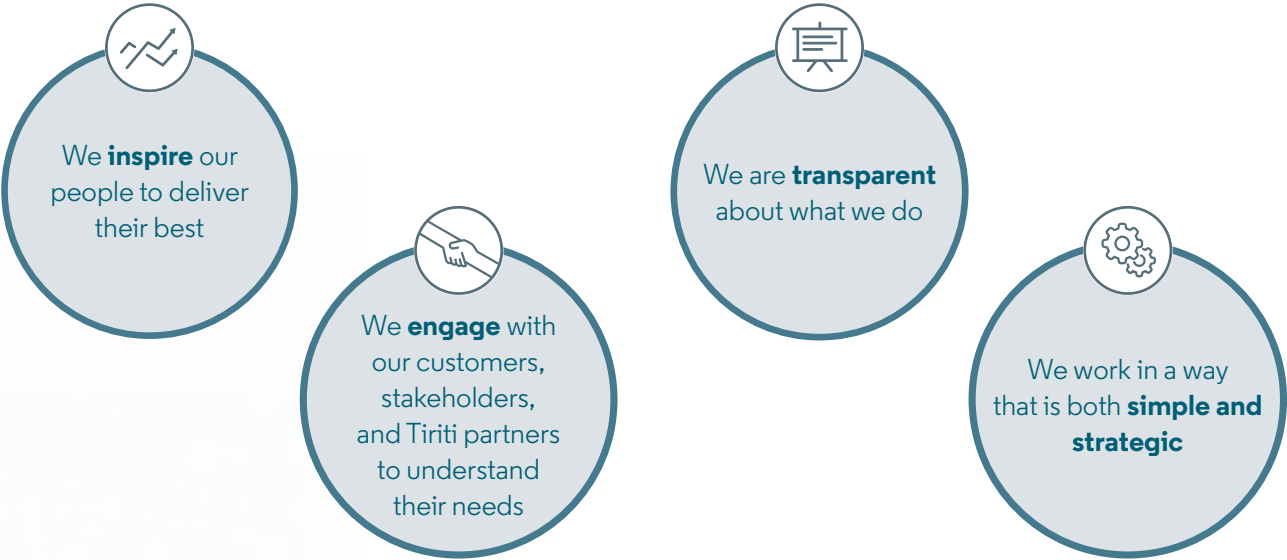
Ō mātou pūmanawa hei whakahaere

Our organisational capability



Building a capable, motivated workforce

We aim to inspire our people to deliver their best and to provide a workplace culture where our people thrive.



Workforce planning

In 2022/2023, we developed a strategic workforce plan to determine our future workforce needs that incorporates a diversity and inclusion lens and will feed into our transformation programme. We also started to roll out a talent management framework across the organisation, beginning with our tier 3 leaders and people in critical roles, which will continue into 2023/2024.

Workforce profile

We have more than 1,700 staff located around Aotearoa New Zealand, which includes a mix of operational and corporate employees based in our Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch offices. We also have engagement teams and Data Collection Specialists operating remotely across Aotearoa New Zealand.

We have grown over the last few years in the data collection area and as part of the standard census cycle. Our growth, and the increased proportion of new hires, has resulted in our average length of service decreasing year-on-year. Our unplanned and total turnover is, however, returning to pre-pandemic levels.

We are competing to attract and retain talent in a tight labour market with continued low unemployment. Application numbers have increased as candidates focus on securing higher salaries to mitigate the impacts of the cost-of-living crisis. We continue to take advantage of these circumstances while focusing on our competitive advantages of work-life balance and flexibility, a clear purpose and strategic direction, and providing career and development opportunities.

Table 1: Workforce profile as at 30 June each year

Measure	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Headcount	1,036	1,155	1,410	1,524	1,729
Full-time equivalents (FTEs)	1,008.29	1,129.50	1,385.12	1,496.12	1,700.13
Average age (years)	44.8	44.4	44.4	44.6	44.8
Permanent	88%	92%	89%	86%	86%
Fixed term	12%	8%	11%	14%	14%
New hires	265	285	482	454	635
Exits	240	166	224	335	419
Unplanned turnover	17.1%	12.0%	11.1%	18.3%	17.9%
Total turnover (annual)	23.4%	15.2%	17.5%	22.8%	25.8%
Average length of service (years)	9.4	8.3	7.5	7.3	6.7

Note: we do not provide a workforce breakdown by disability because not all employees who identify as disabled choose to disclose this.



Work experience, wellbeing, and health and safety

We want our people to perform at their best here, feel respected, and be safe. We take a proactive approach to managing people's health, safety, and wellbeing at Stats NZ, including managing their physical and mental wellbeing.

Workplace engagement

We have a constructive and collaborative relationship with the Public Service Association (PSA) that represents our people. We are committed to offering equal opportunities to all our people, including across all aspects of recruitment, learning and development, and in promotion and remuneration opportunities. We have several employment-related policies that we make available to our people and that demonstrate our compliance with the Public Service Act 2020's good employer provisions.

Growing perceptions of Stats NZ as an attractive place to work

We work hard through our people initiatives to attract top talent to our organisation. Areas of focus this year included making sure we provide our people with a safe and inclusive place to work, flexible work arrangements by default, and the ability to balance life and work commitments. These efforts are reflected in the results of our 2022 Ko tō reo | Your voice engagement survey, reported on below.

In 2022/2023, we achieved ninth place in the annual Randstad Employer Brand Awards for 2023 (compared to placing 24th in 2021/2022). Randstad's Employer Brand Survey is the world's largest independent employer brand research, providing insights into jobseekers' drivers, motivators, and preferences.

The survey is conducted annually across 31 countries by Randstad, a global recruitment agency. The research gathers insights from over 4,300 New Zealand workers' perceptions of employer brands, providing a unique understanding of employee and job-seeker preferences.

The research reveals that potential employees see Stats NZ as an employer offering:

1. Long-term job security.
2. Financial health.
3. Career progression.

We also secured third place in the Government and Public Service category of Prosple's Top 100 Graduate Employers 2023.

Employee engagement

Each year, we run a Ko tō reo | Your voice engagement survey, which gives our people the opportunity to provide confidential feedback on their experience of what it's like to work at Stats NZ. Results from our 2022 survey revealed that overall employee engagement was 58 percent.

Reflecting on the results from our 2022 survey, we will be supplementing our 2023 Ko tō reo | Your voice engagement survey (scheduled for July 2023) with quarterly pulse checks as part of a shift towards a continuous listening approach.

Managing people's health, safety, and wellbeing at work with a focus on critical risks

We work proactively to understand and manage risks to our people's health, safety, and wellbeing, and to create a positive workplace culture.

This year we produced health and safety management standards to help us drive consistent, quality-of-practice across our overall health and safety management system.

During the year, we developed an assurance report that will be used to inform our Executive Leadership Team about our organisational health, safety, and wellbeing performance, which will support our officers' due diligence obligations.

We also have four area health and safety committees and a national health and safety committee to help us meet the requirements of a newly developed Health, Safety, and Wellbeing Engagement and Consultation Standard, and the current Workers Engagement and Participation Agreement. We actively consult with our stakeholders on managing health and safety in the workplace.

We support and promote a Kaiāwhina network of volunteers that offer support to our people on issues that may impact their mental health and wellbeing. We also deliver an annual calendar of general wellbeing awareness activities to our people.

In 2022/2023 we developed a wellbeing management guideline to supplement the psychosocial risk management standard we developed in 2021. The guideline and standard are designed to help our people

leaders understand what's required to create and maintain a positive workplace culture.

This year, we also focused on improving our reporting culture and the quality of our health and safety data. This is so we can better monitor the critical risks to the health, safety, and wellbeing of our people, as well as our overall organisational health, safety, and wellbeing performance. We used our health, safety, and wellbeing governance standards to develop comprehensive health and safety procedures for 2023 Census.

In 2022/2023, a total of 2,623 health and safety incidents and 150 hazards were logged through our health and safety reporting tools.

Of the 1,627 incidents reported by census staff during the 2023 Census collection period, over 95 percent were low in severity due to our comprehensive risk assessment, staff training, and incident response methodology. The most frequently reported incidents involved dogs and aggressive interactions with the public. Six of the incidents reported were notifiable, although WorkSafe, upon investigation, was satisfied that the controls we had in place were appropriate for the type of risk involved.

We also continued to deliver health and safety training to our people, and to provide education materials to our people leaders to equip them with the skills to appropriately manage health, safety, and wellbeing in the workplace.



Encouraging a culture of diversity and inclusion

We recognise the intrinsic value an inclusive environment can provide. When we support and grow a workforce that reflects the diversity of Aotearoa New Zealand, we deepen the understanding of the communities we serve. This strengthens our ability to provide Aotearoa New Zealand with the quality data to make a difference. Our aspiration is to make Stats NZ a place where everyone can flourish.

Papa Pounamu diversity and inclusion work programme

We support Papa Pounamu, which sets the diversity and inclusion work programme for the Public Service.

In 2022/2023, we made the following progress with our Diversity and Inclusion Programme against the five Papa Pounamu priority areas:

1. Te āheinga ā-ahurea

Cultural competence

We understand the importance of developing our cultural competency and support the Government's aims to revitalise the Māori language and build capability across the Public Service to better support the Māori Crown relationship.

This year, we launched our new Māori Crown relations capability programme, Te Amokapua, which we believe has the potential to be sector-leading (see page 59 for more detail).

2. Te urupare i te mariu

Addressing bias

We delivered our first series of customised "Introduction to Diversity and Inclusion and Understanding Unconscious Bias" training sessions to 60 percent of our people leaders.

3. Hautūtanga ngākau tuwhera

Inclusive leadership

We expect our leaders to value diversity and promote inclusivity within the workplace and their teams. Our Diversity and Inclusion Programme has inclusive leadership as a key area of focus.

4. Te whakawhanaungatanga

Building relationships

We asked our people in our 2022 Ko tō reo survey how well Stats NZ is doing as an employer. Of the 72 percent of people who responded, 65 percent were inspired by our 'The Way We Work' guiding principles and believed their manager's behaviour is consistent with these principles. Several of the five 'The Way We Work' principles relate to building relationships, particularly "we put people at the heart of what we do".

During the year, we ran several internal forums aimed at fostering positive and inclusive relationships. These included communities of practice covering such topics as Data Stewardship, Statistical Computing Network, Time Series Network, and te Tiriti o Waitangi. We also ran social clubs in each of our three offices.

5. Ngā tū hononga e kōkiritia ana e ngā kaimahi

Employee-led networks

We supported six staff networks at Stats NZ that are designed to foster communities and a culture of inclusion, acceptance, and mutual respect:

- Te Rōpū Māori | Māori Staff Network
- Ranga Āniwaniwa | Stats NZ Rainbow Network
- Te Aka Wāhine o Tatauranga Aotearoa | Stats NZ Women's Network
- Tagata Moana | Pacific People's Network
- Pan-Asian Network
- Combined Stats NZ and the Ministry for the Environment Kanorau ā-roro | Neurodiverse Network.

Reducing gender and ethnic pay gaps

We support Kia Toipoto, the Public Service Pay Gaps Action Plan 2021–24, which helps guide us to address the drivers of gender and ethnic pay gaps in our workplace.

Our 2022/2023 Gender and Ethnic Pay Gaps Action Plan included work to improve job attraction and application success for Māori and Pacific candidates. This featured as a recruitment case study for Kia Toipoto (see [Guidance-eliminating-bias-and-discrimination-in-recruitment.pdf](#) (publicservice.govt.nz)).

In 2022/2023, our progress against each of the six focus areas in Kia Toipoto included:

1. Te pono

Transparency

We implemented one pay scale for all staff following our most recent bargaining round with the Public Service Association and published pay grades and steps on our intranet. We conducted periodic ‘deep dives’ into pay gaps. We used feedback from Employee Network members to identify areas for future focus, and we designed a survey to find out more about our people who identify as disabled, which we will run in 2023/2024.

2. Ngā hua tōkeke mō te utu

Equitable pay outcomes

We started investigating opportunities for improving our job-sizing process and we began to monitor starting salaries through our regular internal reporting.

3. Te whai kanohi i ngā taumata katoa

Leadership and representation

We integrated a gender and ethnicity lens into our talent mapping process. We also supported greater gender and ethnic participation in our leadership programmes.

4. Te taunoa o te mahi pīngore

Flexible work by default

We have a well-understood flexible working policy and accompanying guidance in place. This year, we extended our policy to include flexible working while working overseas.

5. Te whakawhanaketanga i te aramahi

Effective career development

We examined our collections operations and how we might allow for job movement and career pathways. We supported several internship and graduate programmes. We are also investigating gender and ethnic representation at various levels, how diverse groups progress over time, and what the barriers and needs are of identified groups.

6. Te whakakore i te katoa o ngā momo whakatoihara, haukume anō hoki

Eliminating all forms of bias and discrimination

We mapped the skills and tools our people leaders need to support inclusivity and foster diversity in the workplace. We also mapped the candidate/new starter experience from end-to-end, paying particular attention to the experience of disabled candidates/new employees. Next, we will update our recruitment and onboarding processes to reflect our findings.

Gender and ethnic pay and representation

Table 2: Gender profile of our workforce as at 30 June each year

Measure	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Female staff overall	55%	55%	57%	58%	57%
Female all people leaders	57%	54%	57%	60%	60%
Female senior (tier 2 and 3) managers	48%	48%	52%	52%	55%
Male staff overall	44%	44%	43%	42%	39%
Male all people leaders	43%	46%	43%	39%	36%
Male senior (tier 2 and 3) managers	52%	52%	48%	48%	35%

Note: we do not report on “Another gender” in the above table to protect people’s identity as the numbers are fewer than five people. Also, not all people choose to disclose their gender.

The gender pay gap indicates the average difference between women and men’s earnings. It is calculated as the difference between the average total remuneration for females and the average total remuneration for males.

In 2022/2023, the mean percentage difference between women and men’s earnings was 7.3 percent (compared with 13.6 percent five years ago).

Table 3: Ethnicity profile of our workforce as at 30 June each year compared to 2018 Census data for the New Zealand population

Ethnicity	Stats NZ 2021/2022	Stats NZ 2022/2023	2018 Census data all New Zealand
European	65.2%	63.1%	70.2%
Asian	21.1%	22.3%	15.1%
Māori	10.4%	11.0%	16.5%
Pacific peoples	5.8%	7.0%	8.1%
Middle Eastern, Latin American, African	2.4%	2.8%	1.5%
Other ethnicity	4.9%	4.2%	1.2%

Table 4: Ethnicity profile of our tier 2 and 3 leaders as at 30 June each year

Leadership		
Ethnicity for tiers 2 and 3	2021/2022	2022/2023
European	78%	61%
Māori	22%	21%
Pacific peoples	*	*
Asian	*	*
Middle Eastern, Latin American, African	0%	0%
Other ethnicity	*	*
Unknown	0%	18%

* Note: we do not provide a full leadership breakdown by ethnicity in the above table to protect people's identity as the numbers are fewer than five people.



Developing our Māori Crown relations capability

The Public Service Act 2020 explicitly recognises the role of the Public Service to support the Crown in its relationships with Māori under te Tiriti o Waitangi. The Act places specific responsibilities on Public Service leaders to develop and maintain the capability of the Public Service to engage with Māori and to understand Māori perspectives. Stats NZ is committed to incorporating te Tiriti o Waitangi into our daily work, and to increasing Māori Crown relations capability across our organisation.

Building our cultural capability through Te Amokapua

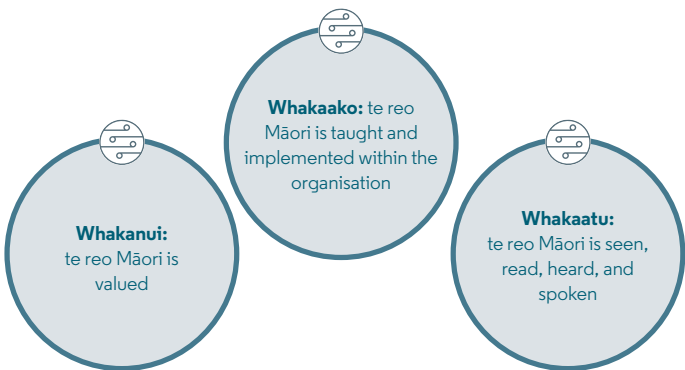
This year, we launched Te Amokapua, our Māori Crown relations capability programme, which is designed to lift Stats NZ’s capability to support the Crown to be an informed and confident Tiriti partner.

Te Amokapua will ensure we meet our Whāinga Amorangi (Māori Crown relations) capability goals as well as our legislative requirements under the Data and Statistics Act 2022, which requires that our people understand te Tiriti o Waitangi and Māori perspectives. Te Amokapua, which we are rolling out across Stats NZ in stages, is organised into three learning modules (kōnae ako) that align to Te Arawhiti’s (Office for Māori Crown Relations) guidance and Stats NZ’s Whāinga Amorangi plan.

Mahere Reo

Our Mahere Reo is our Māori language plan. The plan sets out how we will meet the language revival requirements of the Crown, whose overall goal is to achieve a bilingual public sector by 2040, and how we will measure our progress.

The three current goals of our Mahere Reo are:



Both our Mahere Reo and Te Maihi Karauna, the Crown’s Strategy for Te Reo Māori Language Revitalisation, are due to be renewed in 2023. This year, we started to update our Mahere Reo and Māori language policy—work that will be finalised once Te Maihi Karauna is updated to ensure our plan and policy align.

This year we completed a linguistic landscaping assessment of our 8 Willis Street, Wellington office that involved analysing visual language used by Stats NZ. We will use our report on this assessment, and future ones, to understand how our people are using te reo Māori across the organisation in visually active ways.

We are delivering te reo Māori classes to our people through our new Te Amokapua programme. The classes involve 10 hours of language immersion designed to equip our people with the skills to use te reo Māori in the workplace and in ordinary conversation. This year we also delivered a full online learning programme through our online learning platform, Ako; updated our interactive Māori capability app, Pātaka; and trialled delivering higher proficiency learning for those of our people who need more advanced language skills.

During the year, we continued to maintain relationships with Te Arawhiti (Office for Māori Crown Relations) and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission), to ensure our Māori language planning follows best practice.

Monitoring our Māori Crown relations capability

In 2017, we ran a Māori Crown relations capability survey to baseline our te reo Māori and cultural capability. We ran the survey again in 2020 and 2022 to monitor changes in our Māori Crown relations capability over time. A total of 1,271 of our people (77 percent of Stats NZ at the time) participated in our 2022 survey. While the results show some improvements, we are still operating at an ‘unfamiliar’ capability level. We will run our next survey in 2024.

Communication and engagement

We're focused on regular and meaningful engagement with our customers, stakeholders, and Tiriti partners, so we can build up an accurate picture of their needs. We're also committed to communicating with our external and internal audiences in a transparent way. This is critical if we are to maintain New Zealanders' trust and confidence in us as New Zealand's national statistics organisation, particularly as we ready ourselves for transformation.

Engaging with New Zealanders during 2023 Census

We engaged extensively with the people of Aotearoa New Zealand as part of 2023 Census, which made it the most inclusive-ever census. You can read more about the 2023 Census on pages 47-48.

Communicating with New Zealanders about what we're doing, and with our people about change

We are incorporating trust and confidence-building activities into an engagement framework we are developing for Stats NZ. We used the Stats NZ website to communicate regularly with our customers during the year on changes we plan to make to our products and services – such as replacing dated data tools.

We also kept our people informed about important work happening across the organisation through regular Hui Tahi (town halls), and Pānui (newsletters).

Mitigating our impact on the environment

We are committed to meeting the requirements of the Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP), which has been set up to accelerate the reduction of emissions within the public sector. We are also committed to environmental sustainability. Managing our emissions is an important component of our overall environmental and sustainability objectives. We are in the process of widening our environmental sustainability commitment beyond the mandatory emissions reporting requirements to take an integrated organisational approach to environmental sustainability across our people, finance, operations, and organisational culture.

Total annual emissions and their source

We used the Ministry for the Environment's Measuring Emissions: A Guide for Organisations 2023 to prepare Stats NZ's emissions profile for 2022/2023. We used only mandatory emissions' activity types in developing Stats NZ's emissions profile for 2022/2023.

In 2022/2023, we emitted 10,578.06 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent), a 261 percent increase on the 2018/2019 base year¹ (2,926.46 tCO₂e). Most of the increase in emissions occurred in Scope 3, arising from business travel (particularly air travel), mail/courier activities, and materials, connected to 2023 Census operations.

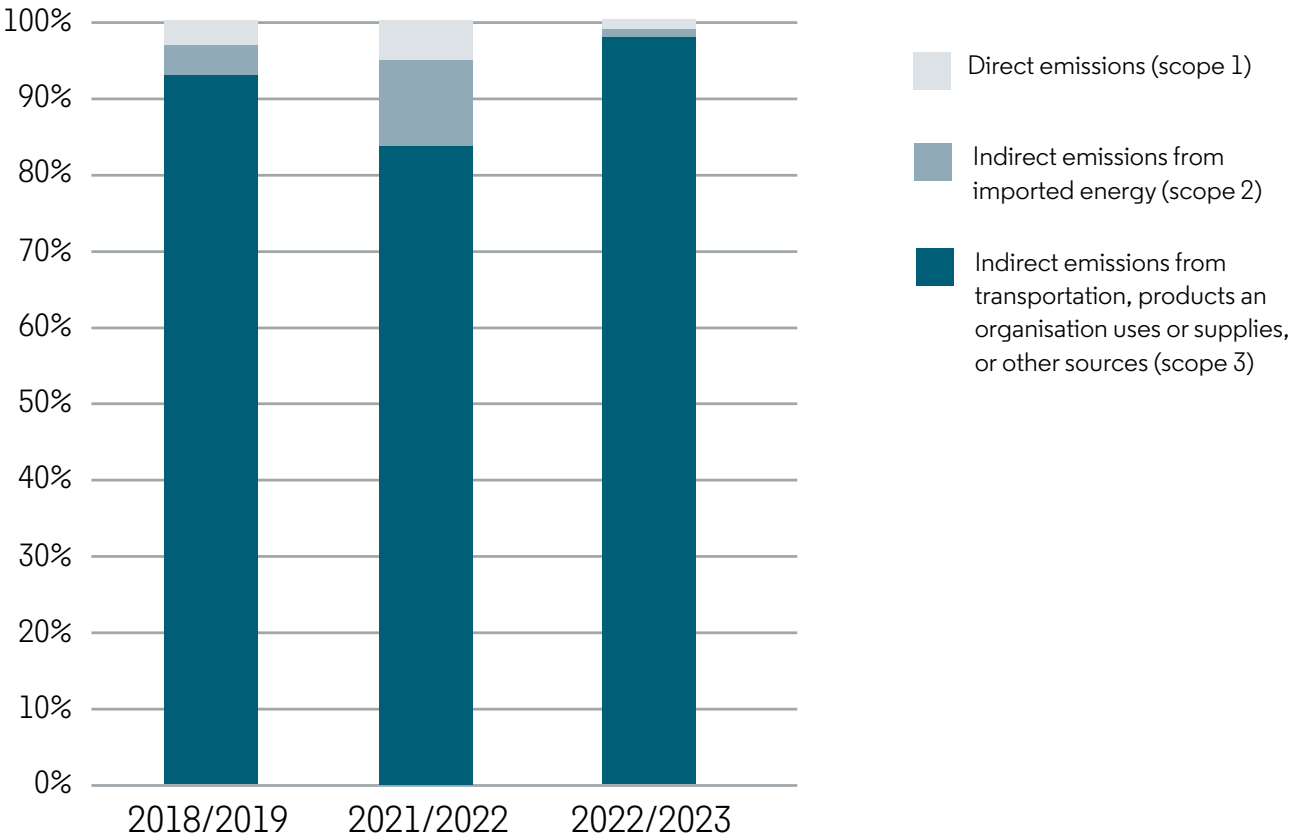
Our data and the calculations we've made to develop our emissions profile for 2022/2023 will be independently verified against ISO#14064-1:2018 by Toitū Envirocare (Enviro-Mark Solutions Limited) in August 2023. Therefore, the following information relating to our emissions and emission intensity in 2022/2023 is unaudited at the time of printing this Annual Report and is subject to change.

¹ We selected 2018/2019 as the base year because as the last full financial year pre-COVID it reflects near-normal carbon emissions for the purpose of target reduction under the CNGP requirements.

Table 5: Stats NZ’s emissions profile, by scope and total annual emissions (tCO₂e), 2018/2019-2022/2023²

Scope	Description	2018/2019 tCO ₂ e	2021/2022 tCO ₂ e	2022/2023 tCO ₂ e
1	Direct emissions	86.63	62.93	94.51
2	Indirect emissions from imported energy	101.99	143.3	110.25
3	Indirect emissions from transportation, products an organisation uses or supplies, or other sources	2,737.84	1,087.27	10,373.3
Total gross emissions in tCO₂e		2,926.46	1,293.49	10,578.06
Change in gross emissions (all scopes) since base year				+261%

Stats NZ’s emissions profile



²We did not collect or report on emissions for 2019/2020 and 2020/2021

Table 6: Stats NZ’s total gross emissions, by source, 2022/2023

Emission source	2022/2023 tCO₂e
Material use and value chain (census)	3,959.41
Business travel (air travel, mileage claiming, taxis)	3,410.79
New Zealand Post	2,437.65
Waste to landfill	454.51
Purchased electricity	110.25
Fleet use (fuel and electricity consumption)	94.51
Working from home	81.40
Water use and wastewater treatment	15.02
Electricity transmission and distribution losses	14.52
Total gross emissions	10,578.06

Table 7: Stats NZ’s emission intensity, by full time equivalent (FTE) staff and expenditure by financial year

Key performance indicator	2018/2019	2021/2022	2022/2023
FTE staff	1,008	1,496	1,700
Operating expenditure (\$000)	154,770	228,250	381,000
Emission intensity in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e)	2018/2019	2021/2022	2022/2023
Total gross emissions per FTE (tCO ₂ e)	2.9	0.86	6.22
Total gross emissions per million dollars of expenditure (tCO ₂ e)	16.49	5.56	27.7

Our carbon emissions reduction targets

Under the CNGP, we are committed to reducing gross emissions to support the New Zealand Government's commitment to the Paris Agreement aimed at limiting global average temperature increases to no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. This means we are committed to meeting emissions reduction targets of 21 percent by 2025 (2,311.90 tCO₂e) and 42 percent by 2030 (1,697.45 tCO₂e), from total emissions of 2,926.46 tCO₂e in the 2018/2019 base year.

Progress towards our emissions reduction targets

We have experienced a 261 percent increase in emissions from the base year, primarily due to the increased operations needed for collection of the 2023 Census and improvements in the quality of our data. Stats NZ is on track to meet our reduction targets and the high level of emissions generated by 2023 Census will be considerably reduced in the future as the Stats NZ transformation modernises field collection operations.

Establishing an environmental sustainability work programme and emissions reduction plan

This year we set up a new environmental sustainability work programme with a focus on improving our data to better understand our emissions profile.

We are also developing an emissions reduction plan (the Plan) to achieve our carbon emission reduction targets and support progress on the Government's emission reduction priorities. The Plan involves actions relating to business travel, vehicle fleet electrification, procurement, resource consumption, and reducing waste to landfill.

Although we are still developing our emissions reduction plan, we have taken some steps towards reducing our emissions. Of our total fleet of 40 vehicles in 2022/2023, four are electric vehicles, the remainder are hybrid vehicles. We placed a strong focus on sustainability in creating our new office in Wellington. In 2022/2023, our 8 Willis Street building and fit-out were both awarded 6 Green Star certification. This shows that the building at 8 Willis Street, and its fit-out, meets sustainable design and build benchmarks to a world leadership standard. We are working with the landlord of our Christchurch office to obtain Green Star certification.



Stats NZ Chief Executive Mark Sowden, and Ministry for the Environment Secretary James Palmer, receiving 6 Green Star certification for the 8 Willis Street, Wellington, building and fit-out

Governance and management

We're focused on simplifying the way we work, clarifying accountabilities, improving our decision-making, and establishing Stats NZ-wide systems and processes to support our transformation.

Evolving our governance system

This year, we simplified our governance system and refocused our governance arrangements to help guide us as we prepare for transformation. The Executive Leadership Team (ELT) agreed to:

- disestablish our External Environment Committee (EEC); Investment and Delivery Committee (IDC); and People, Culture and Capability Committee (PCCC)
- establish a Strategic Governance Board, and a Transformation Board
- establish a Core Business Committee that will govern operational matters previously governed by the IDC and PCCC.

In addition, the Chief Executive made the decision to disestablish the Governance Advisory Board.

Strengthening our business planning processes

This year, we strengthened our business planning processes. A key feature of our new enterprise-wide approach to business planning is the inclusion of robust prioritisation processes to help us make effective decisions.



Our governance arrangements, as at 30 June 2023, are set out below:

<p>GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF STATS NZ</p>	<p>The Government Statistician and Chief Executive is both governor and manager. The role is responsible for the stewardship of the long-term sustainability, organisational health and capability, and financial management and performance of Stats NZ and the legislation we administer.</p>
<p>STRATEGIC GOVERNANCE BOARD</p>	<p>The Strategic Governance Board, chaired by the Chief Executive, is made up of all ELT members and governs Stats NZ’s strategic direction, ensuring it is fit-for-purpose and driving overall accountability for delivery against that strategy.</p>
<p>RISK AND ASSURANCE COMMITTEE</p>	<p>The Risk and Assurance Committee provides independent advice to the Chief Executive on the external environment, risk management, and Stats NZ’s system of internal controls. In 2022/2023, members of RAC were: Wendy Venter (Chair), Michael Ahie, and Kari Jones.</p>
<p>TRANSFORMATION BOARD</p>	<p>Established in June 2023, the Transformation Board governs the delivery of Stats NZ’s transformation programme within the parameters set by the Strategic Governance Board.</p>
<p>SYSTEMS AND STANDARDS COMMITTEE</p>	<p>The Systems and Standards Committee governs matters relating to mandatory standards and data management, ensuring good strategic choices are made in our end-to-end architecture to support our strategic direction.</p>

Te mahinga me ngā mōhiotanga ahumoni

Performance and financial information



Te tauākī noho haepapa

Statement of responsibility

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
- 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 annual report fairly reflects the operations, progress, and the organisational health and capability of Stats NZ
- the financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of Stats NZ as at 30 June 2023 and its operations for the year ended on that date
- the forecast financial statements fairly reflect the forecast financial position of Stats NZ as at 30 June 2024 and its operations for the year ending on that date.



Mark Sowden

Chief Executive and Government Statistician

29 September 2023



Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Tauranga Aotearoa, Statistics New Zealand's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2023

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Tauranga Aotearoa, Statistics New Zealand (the Department). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Sonia Isaacc, using the staff and resources of KPMG New Zealand, to carry out, on his behalf, the audit of:

- the financial statements of the Department on pages 90 to 121, that comprise the statement of financial position, as at 30 June 2023, the statement of financial performance, 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 for the appropriations administered by the Department for the year ended 30 June 2023 on pages 72 to 88, and
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department for the year ended 30 June 2023 on pages 122 to 126.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Department:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2023; 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 for the appropriations administered by the Department for the year ended 30 June 2023:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects:
 - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
 - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred as compared with the expenses or capital expenditure that were appropriated or forecast to be incurred; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Department are presented, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section 45A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Our audit was completed on 29 September 2023. 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 2022/23.

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 for the appropriations administered by the Department.
- 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 1 to 71 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 (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1)* 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sonia Isaac'.

Sonia Isaac
KPMG
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

Tauākī tūmanakohanga whakatutuki 2022/2023

Statement of performance 2022/2023



Vote Statistics

The appropriations reported in this annual report are:

Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure:

- Official statistics multi-category appropriation

Departmental output expenses

- Economic and business data and statistical information services
- Population, social, and labour market data and statistical information services
- Stewardship of government data and statistical leadership

Departmental output expenses:

- Services to other agencies

Departmental capital expenditure:

- Statistics New Zealand – capital expenditure permanent legislative authority

Multi-year appropriations:

Departmental output expenses

- 2023 Census of population and dwellings

Multi-category expenses and capital expenditure

Official statistics multi-category appropriation

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

2021/2022		2022/2023	
Actuals \$000	Financial Performance	Actuals \$000	Budget \$000
36,640	Stewardship of government data and statistical services	34,831	41,275
67,114	Population, social, and labour market data and statistical information services	79,978	82,484
67,720	Economic and business data and statistical information services	75,540	67,331
171,474	Official statistics multi-category appropriation	190,349	191,090

This is the key we use to show our performance against the performance measure:

We achieved the standard

We did not achieve the standard

Official statistics

This appropriation is intended to achieve the outcome of ensuring decision makers have the right data to make the right decisions by adding value to Aotearoa New Zealand’s most important data.

These performance measures reflect our overarching purpose to ensure decision makers have high quality data to make well-informed decisions by adding value to Aotearoa New Zealand’s most important data. We do this by engaging with our customers and partnering with iwi and Māori to ensure we meet their data needs. We are also working to build New Zealanders’ trust that the data they share with government is collected, managed, and used safely and responsibly through operating in an open and transparent manner.

Performance information:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
New measure	Website accessibility and quality: The overall satisfaction with the experience on stats.govt.nz	60%	80%	60%

Commentary

This is a new measure for 2022/2023, intended to gauge accessibility of information and quality of user experience on stats.govt.nz. This measure replaces the two pop-up website questions that were retired on 30 June 2022.

During 2022/2023, a total of 2,502 visitors to the website were presented with the pop-up survey question: “Overall, how satisfied were you with your experience of the website?” Of the 1,393 visitors that responded, 1,109 reported they were satisfied (of which, 276 were extremely satisfied, 519 were very satisfied, and 314 were somewhat satisfied). Of the 284 remaining respondents, 142 were not so satisfied, and 142 were not at all satisfied.

A breakdown of website satisfaction results by the number of visitors to the website and number of survey participants by financial quarter is as follows:

- **Q1:** of the 250 visitors to the website during the period the survey was available (27 September to 13 October 2022), 166 participated in the survey, of which 83 percent were satisfied with their experience of the website.
- **Q2:** of the 381 visitors to the website during the period the survey was available (21 December 2022 to 22 January 2023), 250 participated in the survey, of which 78 percent were satisfied with their experience of the website.
- **Q3:** of the 1,647 visitors to the website during the period the survey was available (22 February to 8 March 2023), 834 participated in the survey, of which 80 percent were satisfied with their experience of the website.
- **Q4:** of the 224 visitors to the website during the period the survey was available (27 June to 10 July 2023), 143 participated in the survey, of which 78 percent were satisfied with their experience of the website.

Replaced or retired performance measures:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023		2023/2024 Standard
		Standard	Actual	
97%	The percentage of key customers that perceive statistics help them make informed decisions	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
This measure was retired as this did not reflect customer experience when obtaining statistics from our website and tools. Our customers obtain statistics for a variety of reasons, not necessarily just to help them make informed decisions.				
52.4%	The percentage of positive responses to pop-up question on Stats NZ's website 'did you find what you were looking for?'	Retired measure	N/A	N/A
54.8%	The percentage of positive responses to pop-up question on Stats NZ's website 'how easy the information was to understand?'	Retired measure	N/A	N/A
The two website measures have been retired as limited customer experience was being captured and was not reflecting the experience of all customers. A new measure to gauge accessibility of the information and quality of the user experience was implemented in 2022/2023.				
97%	The percentage of Stats NZ's published data available at Level 3 open data standard	Retired measure	N/A	N/A
Level 3 open data standard measure was retired as it does not provide insights on customers' ability to use the data that can be extracted from our online tools. We are investigating ways to measure how useable published data is for customers.				
Achieved	Development of the Data Investment Plan (DIP)	Retired measure	N/A	N/A
The DIP measure was retired as the plan has been delivered and any work now is ongoing with the data system agencies. Our role has shifted to updating and monitoring delivery of elements of the plan as part of our general work.				

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.

These performance measures reflect the volume of statistical releases, the level of statistical releases that are free of significant errors, and the timeliness of statistical releases based on the importance of the release to our customers. We have also included a performance measure that reflects our shift towards enabling New Zealand businesses to supply us with their data using digital technologies.

Performance information:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
207	Number of statistical releases	198–242 releases	201	156–190 releases
99.4%	Statistical releases are free from errors classified as high for Economic and Business Data	99%	100%	99%
New measure ³	Percentage of critical economic and business data releases published on the advertised date	99%	100%	99%
New measure	Percentage of other economic and business data releases published on the advertised date	95%	96%	95%
New measure	The percentage of business survey responses provided to Stats NZ in online format	60%	72%	60%
Commentary on exceeding standard				
The Agricultural Production Survey census was the biggest business survey during 2022/2023, with a significantly larger sample size than normal in a business survey. This led to a higher online response rate of 72 percent compared with the target of 60 percent.				
New measure	The percentage of Stats NZ business surveys that have online questionnaires available	30%	24%	30%
Commentary on not achieving standard				
The target reflected our expectation to have 10 online business surveys. On 30 June 2023, eight surveys were online with the planned additional two surveys delayed due to the rescope of the survey project.				

³ In 2022/2023 we created two separate measures from the previous timely release measure to reflect the performance of each release priority ("critical releases" and non-critical "other releases") for our customers.

Replaced or retired performance measures:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023		2023/2024 Standard
		Standard	Actual	
95.3%	Percentage of statistical releases published on the advertised date as per the release calendar available on Stats NZ website	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
The percentage of statistical releases is timely if it is available to customers within the period in which it remains useful. In 2022/2023, we split our releases into critical and other releases to reflect the performance of each release priority for our customers. As a result, we have replaced this measure with two new measures in 2022/2023.				
57%	The percentage of businesses that chose to provide Stats NZ data in digital format	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
8	The number of Stats NZ run surveys that are completed online (economic)	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
These two measures relate to the number of responses from businesses as a signal of digital inclusion and wellbeing as per the Digital Inclusion 2019 Action Plan – Government Chief Digital Officer. The measures have been updated to include all forms of online engagements – electronic, digital, online, and virtual interviewing.				

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

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

These performance measures reflect the volume of statistical releases, the level of statistical releases that are free of significant errors, and the timeliness of statistical releases based on the importance of the release to our customers.

Performance information:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
124	Number of statistical releases	60–72 releases	76	68–84 releases
100%	Statistical releases are free from errors classified as high for population, social, labour market, and environment data	99%	100%	99%
New measure ⁴	Percentage of critical population, social, and labour market releases published on the advertised date	99%	86%	99%
Commentary on not achieving standard				
Target was not met due to Child poverty statistics releases for the year ended June 2022 being published on 23 March 2023 rather than the original release date of 23 February 2023 due to collection disruption and the need to undertake further analysis. This was signaled on the Stats NZ website on 12 December 2022.				
New measure	Percentage of other population, social, and labour market releases published on the advertised date	95%	99%	95%

⁴ In 2022/2023 we created two separate measures from the previous timely release measure to reflect the performance of each release priority (“critical releases” and non-critical “other releases”) for our customers.

Replaced or retired performance measures:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023		2023/2024 Standard
		Standard	Actual	
96.2%	Percentage of statistical releases published on or before the date specified in the published release calendar on Stats NZ website	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
The percentage of statistical releases is timely if it is available to customers within the period in which it remains useful. In 2022/2023 we split our releases into critical and other releases to reflect the performance of each release priority for our customers. As a result, we have replaced this measure with two new measures in 2022/2023.				
0%	The percentage of households and individuals that chose to provide Stats NZ data in digital format	Retired measure	N/A	N/A
0	The number of Stats NZ-run surveys that are completed online (social)	Retired measure	N/A	N/A
The two social survey measures were removed in the 2022/2023 Supplementary Estimates with replacement measures scheduled for 2024/2025 due to rescoping work in the social surveys project. The project will implement a multimodal survey platform that will deliver online capability for all Stats NZ surveys over the long term. We expect this work to take some time with an initial survey expected to be online in 2024/2025.				

Stewardship of government data and statistical leadership

This category is limited to coordinating 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; providing access to official statistics; oversight of the IDI; and providing ministerial services.

The purpose of these measures is to demonstrate stakeholder trust and confidence in our role as steward of the government data system, and government agency awareness of our role as the Government Chief Data Steward. The performance measures also cover our provision of statistical information to researchers and government agencies; and our delivery of effective and efficient ministerial services that enable Ministers to discharge their statistics portfolio responsibilities.

Performance information: Stewardship of government data and statistical leadership

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
88%	Social Licence: Stats NZ maintains the support of its stakeholders as a trusted steward of New Zealand's data and information	85%	85%	85%
Commentary on achieving standard				
Stats NZ commissioned Nielsen IQ to conduct a Social Licence survey. A total of 2,009 people completed the questionnaire between 16 September and 18 October 2022.				
2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
New measure ⁵	Number of Data Lab project applications completed within 6 working weeks of receipt	80%	75%	80%
Commentary on not achieving standard				
In 2022/2023 we have encountered slow response times from researchers following queries that we have raised during the application process. We encourage pre-application meetings with researchers, and this helps to clarify issues in the lead up to the application being processed. Where no responses are received within a reasonable timeframe following further follow up with researchers, projects are put on hold or are given the option to cancel the application. These applications can be re-opened on receipt of the required information.				
New measure ⁶	Number of simple or medium complexity Data Lab output checks completed within 5 working days	75%	40%	75%
Commentary on not achieving standard				
During 2022/2023, we received 1,763 outputs of which 1,293 were of simple or medium complexity. Data Lab outputs were completed within a 10 working days turnaround time. We were able to achieve 519 completed simple or medium complexity Data Lab output checks within 5 working days. The output checking process has been experiencing prolonged challenges, and these difficulties have been documented within the organisation.				
New measure ⁷	Percentage of IDI releases published by the target date	100%	100%	100%
Achieved	Build visibility of the GCDS	Role of GCDS is recognised across Government	Achieved	Role of GCDS is recognised across Government

⁵ A new measure in 2022/2023 that replaces the number of approved/in progress measure retired on 30 June 2022. This measure provides context to the service turnaround we provide to our research customers.

⁶ A new measure in 2022/2023 that replaces the number of approved/in progress research project applications for the Data Lab measure retired on 30 June 2022. This measure provides context to the service turnaround we provide to our research customers.

⁷ A new measure in 2022/2023 that replaces the number of users of microdata measure retired on 30 June 2022. This measure provides context to Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) releases published by the target date to our customers. All three IDI data refreshes and the annual Longitudinal Business Database update were delivered on time during 2022/2023.

Commentary on achieving standard

In April 2023, we conducted a small survey of Tier 2 Government Agency Leaders asking them about engagement with the GCDS. Invitations were sent to 36 leaders of which 7 responded. All of those who responded expressed satisfaction with the leadership provided by the GCDS to improve the government data system, and 6 out of 7 leaders' agencies had engaged with the GCDS during the year.

New measure ⁸	Number of customised data requests delivered on or before customer agreed date	90%	89%	90%
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Commentary on not achieving standard

A total of 474 customised data requests were received during 2022/2023 of which 424 were delivered either on or before the agreed date, resulting in a near-miss of the target by 0.55 percent. Our examination of requests that missed the target revealed three main themes: 1) requests were completed later than agreed, 2) system issues impacted some requests, and 3) changes in customer specifications.

Replaced or retired performance measures:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023		2023/2024 Standard
		Standard	Actual	
83	Approved/in progress research project applications for the Data Lab	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
698	The number of users authorised to access microdata	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
Both the Data Lab and access to microdata measures were replaced in 2022/2023. These former measures do not reflect the customer experience, nor provide context for the type of services we offer to our customers. New customer experience and expectation measures have been implemented in 2022/2023.				
31.0k	Open datasets released on data.govt.nz by government agencies	Retired measure	N/A	N/A
The open data measure has been removed as the Department of Internal Affairs is the owner for the site data.govt.nz and is responsible for the availability of datasets on this website.				
503	Requests for customised data	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
The number of requests for customised data measure has been retired as it does not reflect the customer experience we provide. A new measure has been implemented in 2022/2023 to reflect the services we provide in customised data services.				

⁸A new measure in 2022/2023 that reflects the services we provide in customised data services. This replaces the number of requests for customised data measure that was retired on 30 June 2022 as it did not reflect the customer experience we provide.

Performance information: Ministerial servicing

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
100%	Percentage of draft written Parliamentary questions, Ministerial briefings, and Official Information Act replies provided to Ministers that meet agreed quality and timeliness standards be no less than 95%	95%	100%	95%

Commentary on achieving standard

During 2022/2023, we:

- drafted 383 responses to written Parliamentary questions. All draft responses were provided to the Minister’s office within the agreed timeframes and met quality standards. The quality standard is that the draft provided contains no avoidable errors and is factually accurate. Draft responses to written Parliamentary questions are to be provided within agreed timeframes to assist the Minister meet the timeframe set out in Parliamentary Standing Orders.
- provided 299 pieces of written advice to our Ministers, including briefings, aide memoires, and memoranda. All were provided within the agreed timeframes, and 99.7 percent met quality standards. The quality standard is that a draft provided to the Minister contains no avoidable errors. The (non-policy) quality standard is being expanded to also include the consideration that the advice meets any legislative requirements and is factually accurate.
- completed 373 Official Information Act request responses, of which Stats NZ drafted 15 responses to Ministerial Official Information Act requests. All ministerial draft responses were provided to Ministerial offices within agreed timeframes, and all met quality standards. In the 2022/2023 financial year, the Ombudsman released one final opinion against Stats NZ, this was in relation to a departmental Official Information Act request.

Replaced or retired performance measures: Ministerial servicing

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023		2023/2024 Standard
		Standard	Actual	
100%	Parliamentary Questions	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
100%	Ministerial briefings	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A
100%	Minister’s Official Information Act 1982 requests	Replaced measure	N/A	N/A

In 2022/2023, we combined the three Ministerial measures into one measure to reflect the overall service that Ministerial Services provides, which includes providing information to support OIA requests to the Minister of Statistics.

Departmental output expenses

Services to other agencies

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.

We share our Christchurch and Wellington offices with other agencies. As lead agency, we are responsible for ensuring shared services within each of these buildings are met to an agreed standard. In 2023/2024, we will be reviewing the current measure with the aim of replacing it with a more informative metric.

2021/2022		2022/2023		2022/2023
Actuals	Financial Performance	Actuals		Budget
\$000		\$000		\$000
2,611	Services to other agencies	7,423		12,873

Performance information:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
Achieved	The provision of shared services with other government agencies	Provision of shared services to agreed standard	Achieved	Provision of shared services to agreed standard

Commentary on achieving standard

Services to other agencies in our shared building environment in Christchurch and Wellington are maintained to an agreed standard.

Departmental capital expenditure

Statistics New Zealand – capital expenditure permanent legislative authority

This appropriation is limited to 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.

2021/2022 Actuals \$000	Financial Performance	2022/2023 Actuals \$000	2022/2023 Budget \$000
19,842	Stats NZ – Capital injection	14,171	20,810

Performance information:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
Achieved within the revised COVID-19 impacted budget and timeline	Infrastructure projects support Stats NZ's strategic vision and business processes, including, but not limited to, 8 Willis St accommodation and electronic equipment refresh	Revised measure (see below)	N/A	N/A
Revised measure ⁹	Infrastructure projects support Stats NZ's strategic vision and business processes	All approved Capex investments reduce system risk	Achieved	All approved Capex investments reduce system risk

Commentary on achieving standard

Ongoing approved capex projects are being progressed to reduce system risks.

⁹This measure was revised for 2022/2023 to reflect completion of the 8 Willis Street project and the change in focus of the capital expenditure to concentrate on reducing system risk.

Multi-year appropriations Departmental output expenses

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 Data and Statistics Act 2022.

We have included two new performance measures in 2022/2023 to provide independent assurance of Stats NZ's progress within the Census Programme planning and implementation cycle. The performance measures also cover response rates and net coverage rates in priority areas to provide assurance the 2023 Census outputs are robust and reflective of the New Zealand population on Census Day 2023. We also have two performance measures that cover the quality of iwi affiliation data in the 2023 Census.

2021/2022			2022/2023	2022/2023
Actuals	Financial Performance		Actuals	Budget
\$000			\$000	\$000
54,168	2023 Census of population and dwellings		184,132	186,626

Performance information:

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
New measure	Independent Quality Assurance New Zealand rates Stats NZ's ability to deliver a successful census project as feasible or better	Feasible or better	Likely	Feasible or better

Commentary on achieving standard

This is a new annual measure introduced in 2022/2023 to reflect independent annual assessment by Independent Quality Assurance New Zealand (IQANZ), an external assurance company, on the likelihood of the 2023 Census Programme meeting its objectives and benefits within time, budget, and agreed quality levels, using a 5-point rating scale: highly unlikely, in doubt, feasible, likely, highly likely.

Following each annual assessment of our progress with the 2023 Census Programme (which extends over a six-year planning, implementation, and post-census statistical release cycle), IQANZ provides Stats NZ with a report, incorporating recommendations. Stats NZ reviews these annual reports and develops and implements action plans to address each report's recommendations, which are monitored by Stats NZ's Executive Leadership Team and 2023 Census Programme Board.

For more details of our 2023 Census activities during 2022/2023, see pages 46–49.

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
New measure	Gateway Review Team annual Delivery Confidence assessment of the census project for a successful delivery appears feasible or better	Amber or better	Amber/Green	Amber or better
Commentary on achieving standard				
<p>This is a new annual measure introduced in 2022/2023 to reflect independent annual assessment by the Treasury Gateway Review Team of the 2023 Census Programme on the approved Assurance Plan. The Team delivers an annual delivery confidence assessment rating of the programme according to the five-colour rating system: red (successful delivery appears to be unachievable), red/amber (successful delivery is in doubt), amber (successful delivery appears feasible), amber/green (successful delivery appears probable), green (successful delivery to time, cost, and quality appears highly likely).</p> <p>As with IQANZ's reports, Stats NZ reviews the Treasury Gateway Review Team's annual reports, and develops and implements action plans to address each report's recommendations. These are then monitored by Stats NZ's Executive Leadership Team and 2023 Census Programme Board.</p>				
Result expected 2023/2024	National response rate total population	90%+	Result expected 2024/2025	90%+
Result expected 2023/2024	National response rate for people of Māori descent	90%+	Result expected 2024/2025	90%+
Result expected 2023/2024	National net coverage rate total population	98%+	Result expected 2024/2025	98%+
Result expected 2023/2024	National net coverage rate for people of Māori descent	98%+	Result expected 2024/2025	98%+
Result expected 2023/2024	Improve the quality of iwi affiliation data: iwi affiliation quality metric 1 score improves from 0.71 (very poor) to 0.90+ (moderate or above)	0.90+	Result expected 2023/2024	0.90+
Commentary on when we expect results against these measures				
<p>The above five measures produce one-off results in a six-year census programme cycle. While most of the results from the 2023 Census were expected in 2023/2024, four measure results have been delayed to 2024/2025. These measures are dependent on the completion of the Post-Enumeration Survey (PES). This survey was delayed going into the field because the 2023 Census collection period was extended to 30 June 2023 following Cyclone Gabrielle.</p> <p>The PES is a survey of a sample of households conducted to measure the completeness of the census count. The survey is carried out every five years after the Census of Population and Dwellings. The nationwide survey identifies how many people were missed in the recent census, counted more than once, or counted in error. The results of the PES enable New Zealand's population data collected from the census to be accurately updated.</p> <p>The iwi affiliation data results are expected in 2023/2024.</p>				

2021/2022 Actual	Performance measure	2022/2023 Standard	2022/2023 Actual	2023/2024 Standard
Priority level 1	Improve the quality of iwi affiliation data: priority level for iwi affiliation increases from 2 to 1	Priority level 1	Priority level 1	Priority level 1

Commentary on iwi affiliation data measures

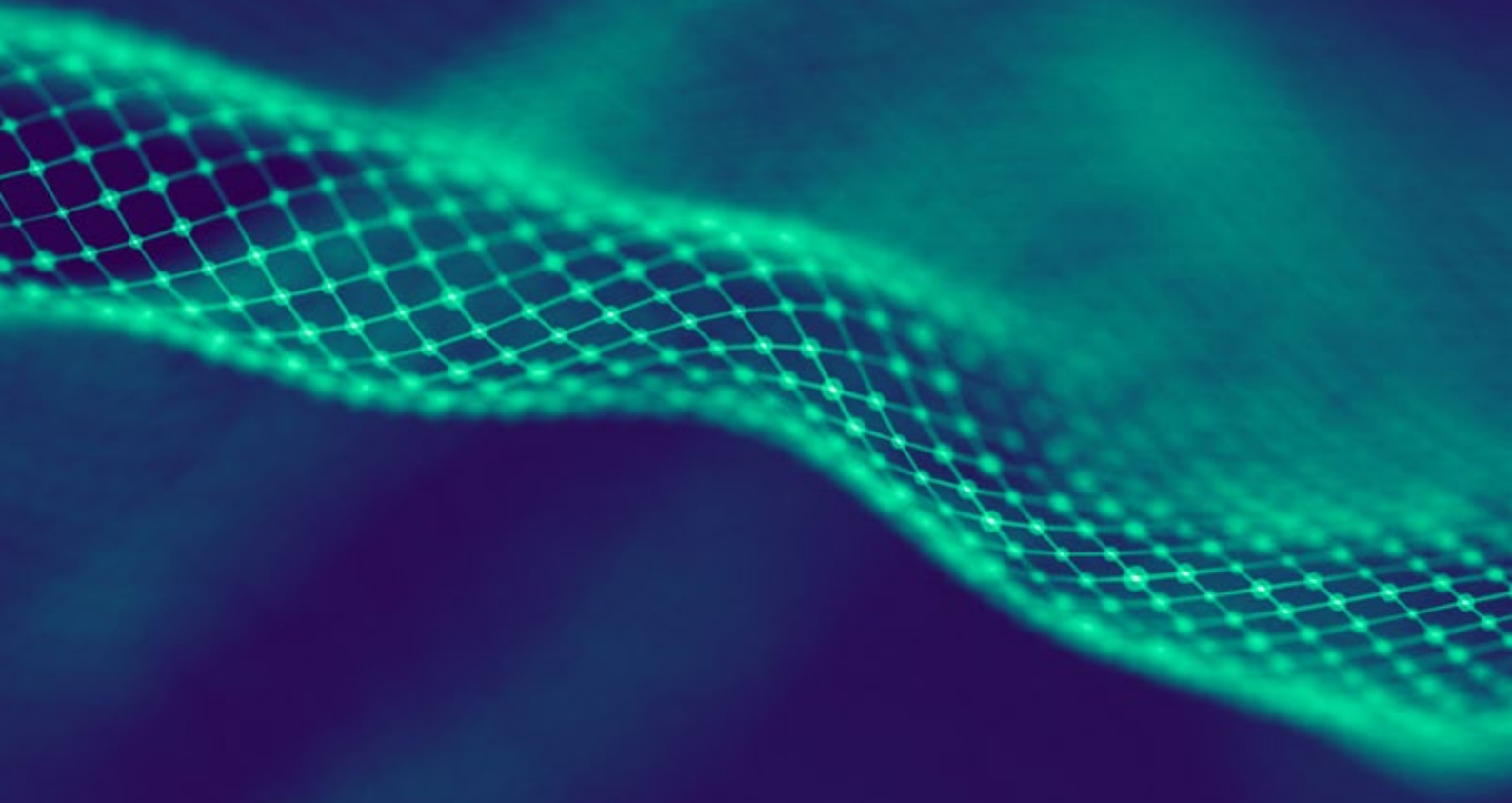
The iwi affiliation data measures are designed to measure Māori data quality through mana motuhake (self-determination) for/of iwi. It has two components. The first reflects a change in level for how Stats NZ prioritises the iwi affiliation variable (from priority level 2 to priority level 1 – the highest rating, a level change approved by the 2023 Census Programme Board in July 2021). The second component will show any change in quality between the 2018 Census (where iwi affiliation received a data quality rating of very poor) and the 2023 Census. The 2023 Census target of moderate or above reflects that there are currently no alternative data sources for the iwi affiliation variable.



Singer Harry Styles also did the 2023 Census. Stats NZ has won marketing awards around the world for coverage of his participation.

Ngā tauākī whakahaere pūtea

Financial statements



In this section

This section reports on the financial performance of Stats NZ for the year ended 30 June 2023.

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 2023

2022			2023	2023	2024
Actual		Note	Actual	Unaudited budget	Unaudited forecast
\$000			\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue					
226,785	Revenue Crown	[2]	366,209	288,133	226,866
9,882	Other revenue	[2]	16,116	18,886	21,990
236,667	Total revenue		382,325	307,019	248,856
Expenses					
145,799	Personnel	[3]	245,345	193,866	133,224
72,641	Operating	[4]	122,898	96,985	99,528
5,850	Depreciation and amortisation	[12-13]	9,345	11,903	11,902
3,952	Capital charge	[5]	4,265	4,265	4,202
9	Loss on disposal of non-current assets	[14]	52	-	-
228,251	Total expenses		381,905	307,019	248,856
8,416	Net surplus/(deficit) and total comprehensive revenue and expense		420	-	-

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2022/23 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 2023

2022			2023	2023	2024
Actual		Note	Actual	Unaudited budget	Unaudited forecast
\$000			\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets					
Current assets					
54,613	Cash and cash equivalents	[18]	15,541	54,976	21,250
44,762	Debtor Crown		60,026	45,936	56,762
4,120	Debtors and other receivables	[6], [18]	1,220	861	861
3,229	Advances and prepayments		5,098	3,693	3,693
106,724	Total current assets		81,885	105,466	82,566
Non-current assets					
28,161	Property, plant, and equipment	[12]	28,867	33,706	20,996
9,943	Intangible assets	[13]	14,011	10,490	30,939
38,104	Total non-current assets		42,878	44,196	51,935
144,828	Total assets		124,763	149,662	134,501
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
17,290	Creditors and other payables	[7], [18]	13,946	13,212	10,253
8,416	Repayment of surplus to the Crown	[8]	420	-	-
5,973	Provisions	[9]	181	-	5,973
14,731	Employee entitlements	[10]	17,009	17,768	10,607
2,706	Goods and services tax payable		1,528	1,946	2,706
1,976	Capital charge payable		-	-	-
1,805	Deferred revenue	[11]	880	2,003	1,805
52,897	Total current liabilities		33,964	34,929	31,344
Non-current liabilities					
6,623	Employee entitlements	[10]	6,755	12,289	6,063
6,623	Total non-current liabilities		6,755	12,289	6,063
59,520	Total liabilities		40,719	47,218	37,407
85,308	Net assets		84,044	102,444	97,094
Equity					
85,308	Taxpayers' funds		84,044	102,444	97,094
85,308	Total equity	[15]	84,044	102,444	97,094

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2022/23 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 2023

2022		2023	2023	2024
Actual		Actual	Unaudited budget	Unaudited forecast
\$000	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000
79,046	Equity as at 1 July	85,308	85,308	84,044
8,416	Total comprehensive revenue and expense	420	-	-
	<i>Owner transactions:</i>			
14,052	Capital injections	9,236	17,136	13,050
(7,790)	Capital withdrawals	(10,500)	-	-
(8,416)	Return of operating surplus to the Crown	(420)	-	-
85,308	Equity as at 30 June	84,044	102,444	97,094

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2022/23 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 2023

2022		2023	2023	2024
Actual		Actual	Unaudited budget	Unaudited forecast
\$000	Note	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cash flows from operating activities				
227,805		351,836	288,133	206,966
5,968		18,091	18,886	21,990
(205,979)		(376,836)	(278,906)	(265,378)
913		(3,336)	-	-
(1,976)		(6,241)	(4,265)	(4,202)
26,731		(16,486)	23,848	(40,624)
Cash flows from investing activities				
2		-	-	-
(17,216)		(6,467)	(5,010)	(500)
(2,626)		(7,703)	(7,800)	(16,550)
(19,840)		(14,170)	(12,810)	(17,050)
Cash flows from financing activities				
14,052		-	17,136	13,050
(7,790)		-	-	-
(7,705)		(8,416)	-	-
(1,443)		(8,416)	17,136	13,050
5,448		(39,072)	28,174	(44,624)
49,165		54,613	26,802	65,874
54,613		15,541	54,976	21,250

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2022/23 are detailed in Note 19.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

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

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
8,416	Net surplus / (deficit)	420
	<i>Non-cash items</i>	
5,850	Depreciation and amortisation	9,345
(765)	Movements in non-current employee entitlements	132
5,085	Total non-cash items	9,477
	<i>Items classified as investing or financing activities</i>	
1,765	Reclassification of work in progress to expense	-
9	(Gain)/loss on disposal of non-financial assets	52
1,774	Total items classified as investing or financing activities	52
	<i>Working capital movements</i>	
1,174	(Increase)/decrease in debtor Crown	(15,264)
(3,716)	(Increase)/decrease in debtors and other receivables	2,899
(4)	(Increase)/decrease in advances and prepayments	(1,868)
5,964	Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	(3,343)
760	Increase/(decrease) in goods and services tax payable	(1,179)
1,976	Increase/(decrease) in capital charge payable	(1,976)
1,453	Increase/(decrease) in current provisions	(5,792)
4,047	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	2,278
(198)	Increase/(decrease) in deferred revenue	(925)
11,456	Net working capital movements	(25,171)
26,731	Net cash flows from operating activities	(16,486)

Explanation of significant variances against the original budget 2022/23 are detailed in Note 19.
The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of commitments

As at 30 June 2023

Capital commitments

The department has no capital commitments as at 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

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.

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
	Non-cancellable capital commitments	
11,228	Not later than one year	10,904
42,787	Later than one year and not later than five years	40,983
86,645	Later than five years	77,545
140,660	Total non-cancellable capital commitments	129,432

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

Statement of contingent liabilities and contingent assets

As at 30 June 2023

Unquantifiable contingent liabilities

The Department has no known unquantifiable contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

Quantifiable contingent liabilities

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
	Contingent liabilities	
500	Other	-
-	Employment disputes	70
500	Total contingent liabilities	70

Contingent assets

Statistics NZ had no contingent assets as at 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil)

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

Notes to the financial statements

1. Statement of accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2023

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 Data and Statistics Act 2022. 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 2023 and were approved for issue by the Government Statistician on 29 September 2023.

Basis of preparation

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

Statement of compliance

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

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

Presentation currency and rounding

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

Changes in accounting policies

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

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

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

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments

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

PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting

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

Summary of significant accounting policies

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

Foreign currency translation

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

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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

Goods and services tax (GST)

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

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

Income tax

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

Statement of cost accounting policies

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

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

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

There have been no material changes to the 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 2023 budget figures are for the year ended 30 June 2023 and were published in the 2021/22 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 2022/23.

The 2024 forecast figures are for the year ended 30 June 2024, which are consistent with the best estimate financial forecast information submitted to Treasury for the BEFU for the year ending 2023/24.

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 2024 forecast figures were prepared in accordance with PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements.

The forecast financial statements were approved for issue by the Government Statistician in April 2023. 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 2024 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 2023/24 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 2023/24 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 2023/24. 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:

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
1,418	Contract surveys	4,363
3,588	Customised data/subscriptions	1,825
1,447	Office rental income	4,415
1,368	Recoveries revenue	3,008
2,061	Other	2,506
9,882	Total other revenue	16,116

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.

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
134,373	Salaries and wages	231,055
3,890	Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	4,590
138	Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	1,095
2,299	Recruitment	2,453
1,188	Training	1,063
907	Staff health and safety	1,892
3,004	Other	3,197
145,799	Total personnel	245,345

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.

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
8,502	IT outsourced services	15,225
7,431	Operating lease and other rentals	11,930
16,263	Software licences and maintenance	22,067
13,805	Consultancy	14,493
3,269	Telecommunications	2,459
2,420	Contracted and professional services	6,200
1,445	Domestic and Australia travel	5,126
779	Interviewer travel	1,460
4,370	Grants - external	8,633
3,140	Building services	1,862
1,349	Printing and photocopying	9,788
434	Postage, Courier & Freight	6,175
179	Corporate training	378
143	Facilities - repairs and maintenance	748
3,407	Publicity and advertising	8,894
31	IT hardware - repairs and maintenance	-
236	Minor IT Purchases	382
122	Audit and Assurance services	156
1,524	Legal fees	-
3,792	Other operating expenses	6,922
72,641	Total operating	122,898

5. Capital charge

The capital charge is recognised as an expense in the financial year to which the charge relates. Capital charge for 2022/23 was \$4,265,000 (2022: \$3,952,000).

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 2023 was 5 percent (2022: 5 percent).

6. Debtors and other receivables

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

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

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

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
4,125	Debtors and other receivables (gross)	1,222
(5)	Less: Allowance for credit losses	(2)
4,120	Debtors and other receivables (net)	1,220
	Debtors and other receivables comprise:	
4,120	Debtors and other receivables (exchange transactions)	1,220

The expected credit loss rates for receivables at 30 June 2023 and 1 July 2022 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 2023 and 1 July 2022 are determined as follows:

30 June 2023	Receivables days past due				Total
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	
Gross carrying amount (\$000)	1,139	34	9	40	1,222
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	-	-	-	2	2

1 July 2022	Receivables days past due				Total
	Current	More than 30 days	More than 60 days	More than 90 days	
Expected credit loss rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	
Gross carrying amount (\$000)	3,265	62	106	692	4,125
Lifetime expected credit loss (\$000)	-	-	-	5	5

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

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
5	Opening allowance for credit losses as at 1 July	5
-	(Decrease)/Increase in loss allowance made during the year	(3)
5	Balance at 30 June	2

7. Creditors and other payables

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

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
943	Creditors (exchange transactions)	136
16,347	Accrued expenses and other payables (exchange transactions)	13,810
17,290	Total creditors and other payables	13,946

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 \$420,269 is the total net surplus for the 2022/23 financial year, to be returned to the Crown (2022: \$8.416 million).

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
8,416	Net surplus/(deficit)	420
8,416	Net repayment of surplus to the Crown	420

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
2022	
Opening balance at 1 July 2021	4,520
Additional provisions recognised	2,200
Amounts used	(713)
Unused amounts reversed	(34)
Closing balance at 30 June 2022	5,973
Analysed as:	
Current	5,973
Non-current	-
2023	
Opening balance at 1 July 2022	5,973
Additional provisions recognised	19
Amounts used	(2,740)
Unused amounts reversed	(3,071)
Closing balance at 30 June 2023	181
Analysed as:	
Current	181
Non-current	-

10. Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

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

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

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

Long-term employee entitlements

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

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

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
	<i>Current employee entitlements</i>	
9,052	Annual leave	9,921
638	Sick leave	650
1,897	Retirement and long-service leave	1,979
3,144	Accrued payroll expenses	4,459
14,731	Total current portion	17,009
	<i>Non-current employee entitlements</i>	
6,623	Retirement and long-service leave	6,755
6,623	Total non-current portion	6,755
21,354	Total employee entitlements	23,764

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 valuations provided by AON. AON has applied the applicable risk-free discount rates and salary inflation factor taken from the Treasury website. Risk-free discount rates of 5.43 percent in year 1, 4.85 percent in year 2, 4.19 percent in year 3 and year on year rates from year 4 onwards were used. A salary inflation factor of 3.01 percent was also used.

The risk-free discount rates were taken from the published table of discount rates as at 30 June 2023. The salary inflation factor is based on using a 2.05 percent medium-term inflation assumption plus 1.3 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 \$606,000 lower (1 percent increase) or \$710,000 higher (1 percent decrease).

If the salary inflation factor was to differ by 1 percent from Stats NZ's estimates, with all other factors held constant, the carrying amount of the liability would be an estimated \$710,000 higher (1 percent increase) or \$620,000 lower (1 percent decrease).

11. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue under exchange transactions of \$880,000 (2022: \$1.805 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 equipment.

Additions

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

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

Subsequent costs

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

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

Disposals

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

Impairment

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

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

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

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

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

2023	Furniture Fixtures and Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware	Motor vehicles	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cost					
Balance on 1 July 2022	4,965	28,958	10,223	223	44,369
Additions	4,245	16,546	6,895	-	27,686
Disposals	-	(1,287)	(4,021)	-	(5,308)
Work in progress movement	-	(21,015)	(235)	-	(21,250)
Transfers from reclassifications	-	-	31	-	31
Balance at 30 June 2023	9,210	23,202	12,893	223	45,528
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
Balance at 1 July 2022	4,013	4,905	7,216	73	16,207
Depreciation expense	1,111	1,809	2,745	45	5,709
Eliminate on disposal	-	(1,240)	(4,016)	-	(5,256)
Transfers from reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2023	5,124	5,474	5,945	118	16,660
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2023	4,086	17,728	6,948	105	28,867

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and include work in progress relating to leasehold improvements of \$21,015,056 (2022: Nil), furniture fixtures of Nil (2022: \$235,849) and computer hardware of \$234,849 (2022: Nil).

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

13. Intangible assets

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

Software acquisition and development

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

Amortisation

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

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

Software – acquired and developed 3 to 8 years

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

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

Impairment

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

2022	Software	Internally generated software	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2021	2,910	71,440	74,350
Additions	-	1,832	1,832
Disposals	(1,617)	(4,611)	(6,228)
Work in progress movement	-	762	762
Transfers from reclassifications	1,567	(1,803)	(236)
Balance at 30 June 2022	2,860	67,620	70,480
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2021	2,404	61,234	63,638
Depreciation expense	-	3,239	3,239
Eliminate on disposal	(1,617)	(4,611)	(6,228)
Transfers from reclassifications	2,073	(2,185)	(112)
Balance at 30 June 2022	2,860	57,277	60,537
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2022	0	9,943	9,943
2023			
Cost			
Balance at 1 July 2022	2,860	67,620	70,480
Additions	-	3,585	3,585
Disposals	-	-	-
Work in progress movement	-	4,117	4,117
Transfers from reclassifications	400	-	400
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,260	75,322	78,582
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses			
Balance at 1 July 2022	3,260	57,677	60,537
Depreciation expense	-	3,635	3,635
Eliminate on disposal	-	-	-
Transfers from reclassifications	400	-	400
Balance at 30 June 2023	3,260	61,312	64,572
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2023	0	14,010	14,010

Carrying amounts at year-end are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and include work in progress relating to internally generated assets of \$8,413,649 (2022: \$4,297,055) and software of Nil (2022: Nil).

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 \$51,701 (2022: Loss of \$9,358).

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 \$420,269, the net surplus for the 2022/23 financial year, is to be returned to the Crown (2022: \$8.416 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 2023: Nil (2022: Nil).

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
	<i>Executive leadership team</i> ¹	
2,772	Remuneration (\$000)	3,458
8.9	Full-time equivalent members	9.5

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 (2022: Nil).

18. Financial instruments

Financial instrument categories

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

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
	<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>	
17,290	Payables (excluding deferred revenue and taxes payable)	13,947
17,290	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	13,947
	<i>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</i>	
54,613	Cash and cash equivalents	15,541
4,120	Receivables	1,220
58,733	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	16,761

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.

2022		2023
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
54,613	Cash and cash equivalents	15,541
54,613	Total cash at bank	15,541

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
2023 Payables ¹	13,947	13,947	13,947	-	-	-
2022 Payables ¹	17,290	17,290	17,290	-	-	-

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

19. Explanations of major variances against budget

The following major budget variances occurred between the 2022/23 actuals and the 2022/23 budget. The budget for 2022/23 are those included in the Estimates of Appropriations for the year ending 30 June 2023.

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense Financial instrument categories

Revenue Crown

Revenue Crown was higher than budget by \$78.076 million. This increase was due to approved increases in the Department's budget during the 2022/23 financial year. These mainly relate to \$36.672 million to fund an extended and amended 2023 Census operation in response to the impacts of Cyclone Gabrielle, \$28.595 million to plan and conduct the 2023 Census, \$7.900 million to increase the remuneration of field collection staff and assist with recruitment and \$7.403 million due to transfers from the prior year for various initiatives delayed due to COVID-19 illness and isolation requirements. In addition, there is a timing delay in the recognition of \$2.494 million of revenue in the 5-year Multi Year Appropriation to deliver the 2023 Census of Population and Dwellings.

Total expenses

Total expenses was higher than budget by \$74.886 million. This was mainly due to \$73.167 million of approved increases in the Department's budget towards the recruitment of field collection staff and to plan and conduct the 2023 Census.

Statement of financial position

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash was \$39.435 million lower than budget. Cash drawdowns were reduced to use up the excess cash from prior year. In addition, \$12 million of the budgeted capital injection was transferred to the 2023/24 financial year. The remaining \$5.136 million of the budgeted capital injection was swapped for funding towards 2023 Census operating expenditure.

Employee entitlements

Total provisions for employee entitlements is \$3.451 million higher than budget. Stats NZ have this year engaged an actuary to provide a valuation of our employee entitlements which has impacted our total provisions along with changes to the valuation assumptions, such as discount rates and the change in employee numbers.

Statement of changes in equity

Total comprehensive revenue and expense

The full operating surplus of \$420,269 for 2022/23 is to be returned to the Crown in 2023/24.

Capital injections and withdrawals

Capital injections was \$7.900 million lower than budget. \$12 million was transferred to the 2023/24 financial year due to delays in the data sourcing programme. This is offset by an increase of \$4.100 million due to the impact of COVID 19's 'Red' traffic light settings on the March 2022 Census Field Testing.

Capital withdrawals was \$10.500 million higher than budget. This relates to a capital to operating swap for the 2023 Census.

Statement of cash flows

Receipts from Revenue Crown

Variances in the statement of cash flows are in line with variances in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense and statement of financial position as explained above.

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 2023.

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

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2022		2023	2023	2023	2023
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					
2,611	Services to other agencies RDA	7,423	-	7,423	12,873
2,611	Total departmental output expenses	7,423	-	7,423	12,873
Departmental capital expenditure					
19,842	Stats NZ capital expenditure – Permanent Legislative Authority (PLA) under section 24(1) of the Public Finance Act 1989	14,171	-	14,171	20,810
19,842	Total departmental capital expenditure	14,171	-	14,171	20,810
Multi-category appropriation					
36,640	Stewardship of government data and statistical services	34,831	-	34,831	41,275
67,114	Population, social and labour market data and statistical information services	79,978	-	79,978	82,484
67,720	Economic and business data and statistical information services	75,540	-	75,540	67,331
171,474	Total multi-category appropriation	190,349	-	190,349	191,090
Multi-year appropriation					
54,168	2023 Census of Population and Dwellings	184,132	-	184,132	186,626
54,168	Total multi-year appropriation	184,132	-	184,132	186,626
248,095	Total annual, multi-year and permanent appropriations	396,075	-	396,075	411,399

¹These 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 73–88.

Reconciliation of multi-year appropriations

For the year ended 30 June 2023

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

Appropriation, adjustment, and use	2023 Census of Population and Dwellings
	\$000
Original appropriation	16,120
Adjustments to 2019/20	199,500
Adjustments to 2020/21	14,080
Adjustments to 2021/22	15,400
Adjustments to 2022/23	80,920
Total adjusted appropriation	326,020
Actual expenses in 2019/20	(13,987)
Actual expenses in 2020/21	(26,615)
Actual expenses in 2021/22	(54,168)
Actual expenses in 2022/23	(184,132)
Total actual expenses	(278,902)
Balance of appropriation	47,118

Statement of departmental unappropriated expenditure and capital expenditure

For the year ended 30 June 2023

Stats NZ had no unappropriated expenses or capital expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2023 (2022: Nil).

Statement of departmental capital injections

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2022	2023	2023
Actual	Actual	Approved appropriation ¹
\$000	\$000	\$000
Vote Statistics		
14,052	9,236	9,236
Stats NZ – Capital injection		

¹These 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 2023

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 2023

2022		2023	2023
Actual		Actual	Approved appropriation ¹
\$000		\$000	\$000
32,949	Revenue from the Crown	40,115	40,115
1,663	Other revenue	2,123	1,160
34,612	Total operating revenue	42,238	41,275
36,640	Total output expenditure	34,831	41,275
(2,028)	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	7,407	-

¹These 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 73–88.

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 2023

2022		2023	2023
Actual		Actual	Approved appropriation ¹
\$000		\$000	\$000
71,763	Revenue from the Crown	79,540	79,540
2,139	Other revenue	2,745	2,944
73,902	Total operating revenue	82,285	82,484
67,114	Total output expenditure	79,978	82,484
6,788	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	2,307	-

¹These 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 73–88.

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 2023

2022		2023	2023
Actual		Actual	Approved appropriation ¹
\$000		\$000	\$000
67,905	Revenue from the Crown	62,422	62,422
3,471	Other revenue	3,824	4,909
71,376	Total operating revenue	66,246	67,331
67,720	Total output expenditure	75,540	67,331
3,656	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	(9,294)	-

¹These 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 73–88.

2023 Census of Population and Dwellings

This appropriation is limited to completing the 2018 Census, conducting the 2023 Census, and the administration and management of the on-going census programme, as required under the Data and Statistics Act 2022.

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2022		2023	2023
Actual		Actual	Approved appropriation ¹
\$000		\$000	\$000
54,168	Revenue from the Crown	184,132	186,626
-	Other revenue	-	-
54,168	Total operating revenue	184,132	186,626
54,168	Total output expenditure	184,132	186,626
-	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-

¹These 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 73–88.

Services to other agencies RDA

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

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2022		2023	2023
Actual		Actual	Approved appropriation ¹
\$000		\$000	\$000
-	Revenue from the Crown	-	-
2,611	Other revenue	7,423	12,873
2,611	Total operating revenue	7,423	12,873
2,611	Total output expenditure	7,423	12,873
-	Net operating surplus/(deficit)	-	-

¹These are the appropriations from the Supplementary Estimates, adjusted for any transfers under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989. End-of-year performance information on these appropriations is reported on pages 73–88.

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