

## **PART 3** Financial statements

### Statement of responsibility



*for the year ending 30 June 2008*

The *Statistics New Zealand's Statement of Intent 2007* has been prepared in accordance with sections 38–42 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Acting Chief Executive of Statistics New Zealand acknowledges, in signing this statement, that she is responsible for the information it contains.

The financial performance forecast to be achieved by the department for the year ending 30 June 2008, as specified in the statement of forecast financial performance, is as agreed with the Minister of Statistics, who is responsible for the vote administered by the department.

We certify that the information contained in this report is consistent with the appropriations contained in the Estimates of Appropriations for the Government of New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2008 that are being laid before the House of Representatives under section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

Signed  
**Dallas Welch**  
Acting Chief Executive

*30 April 2007*

Countersigned  
**Raj Narayan**  
Chief Financial Officer

*30 April 2007*



## STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND'S FUNDING PROFILE

From 2006/07 to 2010/11

	2006/07 Budgeted \$(000)	2006/07 Estimated actual \$(000)	2007/08 Budgeted \$(000)	2008/09 Estimated \$(000)	2009/10 Estimated \$(000)	2010/11 Estimated \$(000)
<b>Revenue</b>						
Revenue Crown	86,336	86,336	84,784	82,509	97,492	121,050
Revenue from third parties	8,899	8,899	9,713	9,563	9,463	9,463
<b>Total revenue</b>	95,235	95,235	94,497	92,072	106,955	130,513
<b>Output expenses</b>	95,235	94,735	94,497	92,072	106,955	130,513
<b>Changes in output expenses – increase (decrease)</b>			(238)	(2,425)	14,883	23,558

Statistics New Zealand has merged the three Vote Statistics output classes to form a single multi-class output appropriation, now called Official Statistics Multi-class Output Appropriation. The basis for combining the outputs is that all three output classes contribute to the outcome of creating an informed society through official statistics.

A multi-year appropriation has also been created for the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings. The multi-year appropriation will provide for flexibility in planning for the 2011 Census as a single programme over the five year cycle.

Three factors influence Statistics New Zealand's funding profile and cause fluctuations between years. These factors are:

- The department conducts surveys with cyclical activities, where the funding fluctuates, in line with the level of activity associated with the particular stage in that cycle. These include one-off surveys funded by the Crown, which may run for only one year or continue over several years.

There are a number of reasons why the level of activity associated with particular surveys or outputs may fluctuate between years. Some surveys include regular revisions to the methodology or structure, or they may have a lead-in time where activity builds up over a number of years until the actual field-survey work is done.

Some Statistics New Zealand outputs are produced less often than yearly, such as the biennial yearbook and the results of the Household Economic Survey. This has an impact on funding, with corresponding increases or decreases between years.

- The level of third-party revenue generated varies, depending on the demand for statistics from third parties (individuals and companies), and the level of revenue generated by Statistics New Zealand from being contracted to run specialised surveys for other government departments.

Contract surveys run for third parties are fiscally neutral to Statistics New Zealand, as the additional revenue generated is offset by a corresponding increase in expenditure necessary to run the survey.

- Funding for new initiatives.



The following table shows incremental changes to Statistics New Zealand's funding profile, year-by-year over the next four years.

### STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND'S INCREMENTAL FUNDING CHANGES

*From 2007/08 to 2010/11*

	2007/08 \$(000)	2008/09 \$(000)	2009/10 \$(000)	2010/11 \$(000)
<b>1. SURVEYS/ACTIVITIES WITH CYCLICAL FLUCTUATIONS</b>				
Household Economic Survey	(853)	27	826	(853)
Census of Population and Dwellings	(3,672)	(554)	10,783	26,664
Programme of Official Social Statistics	2,667	(636)	3,319	(2,492)
Expense transfers	(1,087)	(1,000)	0	0
Other surveys/activities	393	(112)	55	239
<b>Total changes – cyclical fluctuations – increase (decrease)</b>	<b>(2,552)</b>	<b>(2,275)</b>	<b>14,983</b>	<b>23,558</b>
<b>2. THIRD-PARTY REVENUE/CONTRACTED SURVEYS</b>				
Total changes – third-party revenue	814	(150)	(100)	0
<b>3. BUDGET 2007 NEW INITIATIVES</b>				
Making more information freely available	1,500	0	0	0
<b>Total changes – new initiatives – increase (decrease)</b>	<b>(238)</b>	<b>(2,425)</b>	<b>14,883</b>	<b>23,558</b>

## Capital expenditure



Statistics New Zealand maintains a number of systems to collect, process and disseminate statistical information.

Investments are made to maintain and redevelop these systems to reflect changes in technology and the nature of statistical activities. New systems are also developed to manage any new area of statistics.

The following table shows budgeted and actual capital expenditure by Statistics New Zealand from 2002/03 to 2007/08.

### STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND'S CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

2002/03 to 2007/08

	2002/03 Actual	2003/04 Actual	2004/05 Actual	2005/06 Actual	2006/07 Budgeted	2006/07 Estimated actual	2007/08 Budgeted
Capital expenditure	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Software (intangible)	4,823	6,112	4,950	6,984	4,570	4,570	6,890
Computer hardware	1,751	3,221	4,279	2,666	4,520	4,520	5,727
Furniture and fittings	265	272	871	7,024	1,050	1,050	200
Other	51	58	54	64	10	10	60
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>6,890</b>	<b>9,663</b>	<b>10,154</b>	<b>16,738</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>12,877</b>

The table below shows the amounts Statistics New Zealand plans to invest over the next four years in capital initiatives.

### STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND'S CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY PROJECT

2007/08 to 2010/11

	2007/08 \$(000)	2008/09 \$(000)	2009/10 \$(000)	2010/11 \$(000)
Statistical systems development	6,750	5,750	5,550	5,450
Corporate infrastructure	400	400	600	700
Information technology hardware/software	5,727	4,000	4,000	4,000
<b>Total capital expenditure</b>	<b>12,877</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>10,150</b>	<b>10,150</b>

## New initiative



Making more information freely available will help to transform New Zealand's economy by providing free access, over the Internet, to information most needed by businesses and community organisations, to assist them to make better decisions. The following table shows the amounts approved in Budget 2007 for new initiatives.

### APPROVED NEW INITIATIVE – MAKING MORE INFORMATION FREELY AVAILABLE

*Budget 2007*

	2007/08 \$(000)	2008/09 \$(000)	2009/10 \$(000)	2010/11 \$(000)	Outyears \$(000)
Operating	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Capital	2,727	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>

Currently, small and medium businesses do not take full advantage of the wide range of official statistics that can help them make better business decisions. Consultation with business organisations, and analysis of information centre requests, shows that this under-utilisation of statistics is due to:

- charges for a significant number of high-value statistics
- lack of knowledge about what statistics are available
- limitations on users' ability to analyse complex statistical information.

Both Statistics New Zealand and international experience have shown that removing cost barriers significantly increases access to and use of official statistics. For example:

- In 2003, Statistics New Zealand made 2001 Census tables freely available on the Internet. Where previously there were around 250 paying subscribers, there are now 20,000 recorded visits to these tables on the Statistics New Zealand website each year.
- The Australian Bureau of Statistics made all statistical products free in late 2005. This resulted in a significant increase in use.

Statistics New Zealand's initiative will increase access to high-quality official statistics by making around 250 million pieces of information freely available on the Internet, in an easily accessible form.



## UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS

Our 2007/08 forecast financial statements have been prepared:

- as at 12 April 2007
- on the basis of government policies at the time the statements were finalised
- to meet the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, in accordance with New Zealand's generally accepted accounting practice. They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable financial reporting standards, as appropriate for public benefit entities. They also comply with accounting policies used within accounting policy parameters for departmental external reporting as specified in Treasury instructions
- on the basis that the resources provided will enable Statistics New Zealand to deliver the outputs as specified in the Statement of Objectives Specifying the Performance Forecast for Official Statistics Multi-class Output Appropriation
- on the basis of historical costs.

## Budgeted figures

The 2006/07 budgeted figures are those represented in the Estimates for 2006/07, as amended by the Supplementary Estimates.

The 2007/08 budgeted figures are those represented in the Main Estimates for 2007/08.

## Variations and changes to the forecast financial statements

While every attempt has been made to accurately forecast final results for 2007/08, actual results achieved for the year ending 30 June 2008 are likely to vary from the forecast information presented, and this variation could be material.

Once the *Statement of Intent 2007* is presented, Statistics New Zealand will not be updating the forecasts for any changes to appropriations or forecast financial statements made in ensuing supplementary estimates. However, subsequent changes, and any material error in these forecasts will be reported in the *Annual Report of the Government Statistician* for the year ended 30 June 2008.



## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Specific accounting policies

These forecast financial statements encompass the activities of Statistics New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2008.

### Reporting entity

Statistics New Zealand is a government department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

### Output expenses

For the purposes of appropriation under the Public Finance Act 1989, the department's outputs are grouped into two appropriations:

- the Official Statistics Multi-class Output Appropriation with the following outputs:
  - Coordination of Government Statistical Activities
  - Population, Social and Labour Force Statistical Information Services
  - Economic and Business Statistical Information Services
- the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings Multi-year Appropriations.

### Revenue

Statistics New Zealand derives revenue from providing outputs to the Crown, and from services to other departments and third parties. This revenue will be recognised and reported in the financial period to which it relates.

### Debtors and receivables

Accounts receivable will be stated at expected realisable value after adequate provision for doubtful debts.

### Consumable stores

Consumable stores acquired for use in the provision of goods or services will be expensed when received.

### Fixed assets

Physical assets costing more than \$1,000 are capitalised and recorded at cost. Any writedown of an item to its recoverable amount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

### Intangible assets

Intangible assets costing more than \$1,000 are capitalised and recorded at cost. The cost of an internally generated intangible asset represents expenditure incurred in the development phase of the asset only. Internally developed software (work-in-progress) is valued at the lower of either cost or net realisable value. No depreciation is charged against work in progress.

## Depreciation rates

### DEPRECIATION RATES FOR PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Furniture and fittings	7 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years or remaining term of lease
Office equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	3 to 5 years
Library collection	5 to 15 years

## Amortisation rates

### AMORTISATION RATES FOR INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Data processing equipment and software	3 to 5 years
Capitalised developments:	
Basic infrastructure systems	10 years
Capture and processing systems	5 to 7 years
Output systems	5 years
Dissemination and access systems	3 years
Office automation tools	5 years

## Taxation

Under the Income Tax Act 1976 Statistics New Zealand, as an institution of the Crown, is not required to pay income tax. Goods and services tax (GST) is accounted for on an accrual basis. Revenue and expenditure items are disclosed net of GST.

The Statement of Financial Position is exclusive of GST except for payables and accounts receivable. All other statements are exclusive of GST.

## Cost allocation

Statistics New Zealand will derive the costs of outputs shown in these statements using cost drivers to assign indirect costs. Direct costs are assigned to outputs based on direct charging and time recording. Direct costs are the significant cost driver in allocating indirect costs to outputs.

## Leases

Operating lease payments, where the lessors effectively retain all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased asset, will be charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

## Revenue allocation

Statistics New Zealand will allocate revenue Crown to outputs based on the vote appropriation. Within each output, revenue Crown is allocated to respective outputs based on direct and allocated costs.





### Accrued leave/employee entitlements

Annual and sick leave is recorded and recognised on an accrued basis.

Long service and retirement leave are recognised on an accrued basis adjusted for the likelihood of the entitlement actually being taken.

### Related-party disclosures

Statistics New Zealand undertakes many transactions with other government departments and Crown entities. These transactions are carried out on an arms-length basis and it is considered that these do not fall within the intended scope of related-party disclosures. There are no other related-party disclosures.

### Disclosures of information about financial instruments

Revenues and expenses in relation to all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance at their historical cost.

All financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value.

### Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

Statistics New Zealand implemented NZ IFRS for the first time, preparing the opening NZ IFRS balance sheet as at the transition date of 1 July 2006. The reporting date of these forecast financial statements is 30 June 2008. Statistics New Zealand's NZ IFRS adoption date is 1 July 2007.

The changes resulting from the transition from the Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) to NZ IFRS are set out below.

**Accounting policy change:** Sick leave is now accrued based on the amount expected to be paid in the future as a result of unused entitlements at balance date. Previously it was accounted for as it was paid, see the following table.

#### CHANGES IN EQUITY RESULTING FROM THE TRANSITION TO NZ IFRS

*As at 1 July 2006*

	Taxpayers' funds as at 1 July 2006 \$(000)
Opening balance as reported previously under NZ GAAP	31,799
Accrued sick leave adjustment under NZ IFRS	(133)
Opening balance as reported under NZ IFRS	31,666

**Disclosure change:** Fixed assets have been reclassified as 'property, plant and equipment' and 'intangible assets'. Computer software is now classified under intangible assets, see the following table.

**RECLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS RESULTING FROM THE TRANSITION TO NZ IFRS**

*As at 30 June 2007*

	Estimated as at 30 June 2007 \$(000)
Classified under NZ GAAP as fixed assets	33,892
Reclassified under NZ IFRS as property, plant and equipment	12,659
Reclassified under NZIFRS as intangible assets – computer software	21,233

# Forecast financial statements



## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

For the year ending 30 June 2008

	2006/07 Budgeted	2006/07 Estimated actual	2007/08 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
<b>Revenue</b>			
Crown	86,336	86,336	84,784
Departments	6,715	6,715	7,529
Other	2,184	2,184	2,184
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>95,235</b>	<b>95,235</b>	<b>94,497</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Output expenses			
Personnel	59,227	59,227	56,562
Operating <sup>(1)</sup>	24,123	23,623	24,310
Depreciation/Amortisation	9,500	9,500	10,326
Capital charge <sup>(2)</sup>	2,385	2,385	3,299
<b>Total output expenses</b>	<b>95,235</b>	<b>94,735</b>	<b>94,497</b>
<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0</b>

### Notes

(1) Operating expense

	2006/07 Budgeted	2006/07 Estimated actual	2007/08 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Audit fees for audit of the financial statements	65	65	70
Consultancy	800	800	750
Operating lease and other rentals	3,530	3,530	3,530
Other operating costs	19,728	19,228	19,960
<b>Total operating costs</b>	<b>24,123</b>	<b>23,623</b>	<b>24,310</b>

(2) Capital charge

The department is required to pay a capital charge on its net assets. The capital charge rate for the year ending 30 June 2008 is 7.5 percent.

**STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2007 AND  
STATEMENT OF FORECAST FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2008**

	Budgeted financial position as at 30 June 2007 \$(000)	Estimated financial position as at 30 June 2007 \$(000)	Budgeted financial position as at 30 June 2008 \$(000)
<b>Taxpayers' funds</b>			
Balance as at 30 June	39,978	39,978	47,753
<b>Total taxpayers' funds</b>	<b>39,978</b>	<b>39,978</b>	<b>47,753</b>
Represented by:			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and bank balances	14,339	14,839	23,100
Debtors and receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	1,369	1,369	1,369
Advances and prepayments	400	400	400
<i>Total current assets</i>	16,108	16,608	24,869
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables and provisions	1,970	1,970	1,970
GST payable	250	250	250
Other accrued liabilities	1,650	1,650	1,850
Provision for employee entitlements	2,433	2,933	2,789
Deferred revenue <sup>(2)</sup>	50	50	50
<i>Total current liabilities</i>	6,353	6,853	6,909
<b>Working capital</b>	9,755	9,755	17,960
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	12,659	12,659	12,136
Intangible assets	21,233	21,233	21,580
<i>Total Non-current assets</i>	33,892	33,892	33,716
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provision for employee entitlements	3,669	3,669	3,923
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>39,978</b>	<b>39,978</b>	<b>47,753</b>

**Notes**

(1) Trade debtors and receivables

	2006/07 Budgeted \$(000)	2006/07 Estimated actual \$(000)	2007/08 Budgeted \$(000)
Trade debtors	1,400	1,400	1,400
Provision for doubtful debts	(31)	(31)	(31)
<b>Total trade debtors and receivables</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,369</b>

(2) Deferred revenue

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



## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ending 30 June 2008

	2006/07 Budgeted	2006/07 Estimated actual	2007/08 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash provided from:			
Supply of outputs to the Crown	86,336	86,336	82,485
Supply of outputs to departments	6,970	6,970	7,529
Supply of outputs to others	1,829	1,829	2,184
Cash disbursed to:			
Producing outputs (excl capital charge)	(86,671)	(86,171)	(77,763)
Capital charge	(2,385)	(2,385)	(3,299)
<i>Net operating cash flows</i>	6,079	6,579	11,136
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Cash provided from:			
Sale of physical assets	0	0	0
Cash disbursed to:			
Purchase of physical assets	(10,150)	(10,150)	(10,150)
<i>Net investing cash flows</i>	(10,150)	(10,150)	(10,150)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Cash provided from:			
Capital contributions from the Crown	8,312	8,312	7,775
Cash disbursed to:			
Payment of surplus to the Crown	(18)	(18)	(500)
<i>Net financing cash flows</i>	8,294	8,294	7,275
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash held</b>	4,223	4,723	8,261
Opening total cash balance at 1 July	10,116	10,116	14,839
<b>Closing total cash balances at 30 June</b>	14,339	14,839	23,100

**RECONCILIATION OF NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO  
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) IN THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

*For the year ending 30 June 2008*

	2006/07 Budgeted	2006/07 Estimated actual	2007/08 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
<b>Operating surplus/(deficit)</b>	0	500	0
<b>Non-cash items</b>			
Add/(deduct) non-cash expenses/(revenues) from Statement of Financial Performance			
depreciation and amortisation	9,500	9,500	10,326
Total non-cash movement from Statement of Financial Performance	9,500	9,500	10,326
<b>Movements in working capital</b>			
(Increase)/decrease in debtors and receivables	(101)	(101)	0
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	273	273	0
(Increase)/decrease in payables and provisions	(3,593)	(3,593)	810
Total non-cash movement from Statement of Financial Position	(3,421)	(3,421)	810
<b>Items classified as investing activities</b>			
Net (gain)/loss on sale of physical assets	0	0	0
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	6,079	6,579	11,136



### STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN TAXPAYERS' FUNDS (EQUITY)

As at 30 June 2008

	Budgeted position as at 30 June 2007 \$(000)	Estimated position as at 30 June 2007 \$(000)	Forecast position as at 30 June 2008 \$(000)
<b>Taxpayers' funds at start of period</b>	31,666	31,666	39,978
Movements during the year (other than flows to and from the Crown)			
Deduct net surplus/(deficit)	0	500	0
<b>Total recognised revenues and expenses for the period</b>	0	500	0
Adjusted for flows to and from the Crown			
Add distributions from the Crown during the period:			
Capital contributions received	8,312	8,312	7,775
(Deduct) distributions to the Crown during the period:			
Provision for repayment of surplus to the Crown	0	(500)	0
<b>Total adjustments for flows to and from the Crown</b>	8,312	7,812	7,775
<b>Total taxpayers' funds at end of period</b>	39,978	39,978	47,753

### FORECAST DETAILS OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS BY CATEGORY

As at 30 June 2008

	30 June 2007 Estimated actual position \$(000)	30 June 2008 Forecast cost \$(000)	30 June 2008 Forecast accumulated depreciation \$(000)	30 June 2008 Forecast net book value \$(000)
Computer software (intangible)	21,233	45,980	24,400	21,580
Hardware	4,142	13,856	10,210	3,646
Furniture and fittings	7,802	13,041	5,089	7,952
Other	715	2,785	2,247	538
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	33,892	75,662	41,946	33,716



## MULTI-CLASS OUTPUT APPROPRIATION

In 2006/07 Vote Statistics had three output classes:

- Coordination of Government Statistical Activities
- Population, Social and Labour Force Statistical Information Services
- Economic and Business Statistical Information Services.

In 2007/08 these are combined into a multi-class output appropriation, called the Official Statistics Multi-class Output Appropriation.

### OUTPUT APPROPRIATIONS

	2006/07 Budgeted \$(000)	2006/07 Estimated actual \$(000)	2007/08 Budgeted \$(000)
<b>Coordination of Government Statistical Activity</b>			
Revenue Crown	11,565	11,565	13,924
Revenue departments	440	440	440
Revenue other	921	921	921
Total revenue	12,926	12,926	15,285
Total output expenses	12,925	12,925	15,285
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) from operations</b>	1	1	0
<b>Population, Social and Labour Force Statistical Information Services</b>			
Revenue Crown	48,257	48,257	33,148
Revenue departments	2,792	2,792	3,042
Revenue other	731	731	731
Total revenue	51,780	51,780	41,921
Total output expenses	51,780	51,780	41,920
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) from operations</b>	0	0	1
<b>Economic and Business Statistical Information Services</b>			
Revenue Crown	26,514	26,514	29,254
Revenue departments	3,483	3,483	4,047
Revenue other	532	532	532
Total revenue	30,529	30,529	33,833
Total output expenses	30,530	30,030	33,834
<b>Net surplus/(deficit) from operations</b>	(1)	499	(1)





### MULTI-YEAR APPROPRIATION

In addition to the multi-class output appropriation, a multi-year appropriation of \$73.193 million has been established to provide flexibility in planning for the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings as a single programme over the five-year cycle. It is expected that \$3.458 million will be spent in 2007/08.

#### 2011 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS MULTI-YEAR APPROPRIATION

Time period	Appropriation \$(000)	Scope of appropriation
1 July 2007–30 June 2012	73,193	Planning and delivery of the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings, as required under the Statistics Act 1975
2006/07 estimated actual	0	
2007/08 estimated actual	3,458	Planning and development for the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings

## Appendix 1

### Advisory Committee on Official Statistics membership

The Minister of Statistics appoints members of the Advisory Committee on Official Statistics (ACOS) members, including the chair. Members are appointed as individuals, not as representatives of any particular organisation or interest group. The Government Statistician is an *ex officio* member.

The members of ACOS as at 30 April 2007 are:

<b>Chair</b>	Hon David Caygill
<b>Members</b>	Professor Richard Bedford
	Dr Peter Bushnell
	Dr Bryan Jenkins
	Jas McKenzie
	Phil O'Reilly
	Roger Procter
	Emeritus Professor Alastair Scott
	Professor Linda Tuhiwai Smith
	Dallas Welch (Acting Government Statistician)

The committee reports directly to the Minister of Statistics on the health of Tier 1 statistics and the appropriateness of standards, policies and protocols, with recommendations for change where necessary.

## Appendix 2

### Tier 1 statistics (as at 30 May 2005)



The following tables show the source and collecting agency for the Tier 1 statistics, by category, as of 30 May 2005.

#### POPULATION

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Population counts and growth	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Population by location	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Components of population change	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Composition – age, sex, ethnicity, marital status, country of birth, etc	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Māori population	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Estimated population for the total population and Māori population at national and sub-national level	Derived statistic	Statistics New Zealand
Ethnic population projections for Asian, European, Māori, and Pacific peoples at national and sub-national level	Based on census	Statistics New Zealand
Families and households	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Citizenship approvals	Department of Internal Affairs administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Migration passenger arrivals and departures	New Zealand Immigration Service (Department of Labour) administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Internal migration	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Disability: status and type of disability	Household Disability Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Total usually resident population projections	Derived statistic	Statistics New Zealand
Abortion statistics, including the number of abortions performed in New Zealand, the general abortion rate for women aged between 15 and 44 years, abortion rates in four year age brackets, median age of women having abortions	Abortion Supervisory Committee administrative data	Statistics New Zealand

#### BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Births and birth rates, total fertility rate	Births, Deaths and Marriages, Department of Internal Affairs administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Deaths and death rates	Births, Deaths and Marriages, Department of Internal Affairs administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Dissolution statistics	Family Court, Ministry of Justice administrative data	Statistics New Zealand

#### CULTURE AND IDENTITY

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Statistics on the written use of te reo Māori as well as the interpretation and spoken use of the language	Census of Population and Dwellings Māori Language Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Cultural participation by identified activities and frequency	Cultural Experiences Survey (Household Labour Force Survey Supplement 2002)	Statistics New Zealand
Religion, numbers by affiliation	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Languages spoken	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Time use, activities undertaken, time of day, duration and place	Time Use Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Volume of unpaid work	Time Use Survey	Statistics New Zealand

## EDUCATION

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Highest qualification	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Employees participating in training activities	Business Operations Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Education and training, both tertiary and job-based, that leads to a recognised qualification	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Secondary school literacy in reading, mathematics and science	OECD Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)	Ministry of Education
Adult literacy to interpret printed information	Adult Literacy Survey	Ministry of Education
Hours of continuing education/training	Adult Literacy Survey	Ministry of Education

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Life expectancy at birth by gender and ethnicity	Derived statistic	Statistics New Zealand
Suicide deaths by age, ethnicity, gender	Derived statistic	Ministry of Health
Infant deaths	Derived statistic	Ministry of Health
Morbidity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cancer rates (by major site)</li> <li>• hospital discharges</li> </ul>	Administrative data	Ministry of Health
Injury statistics. Collection covers work-related injury cases, motor vehicle traffic cases and other areas of injury considered to be a priority for prevention and management by government. The scope of the collection includes both non-fatal and fatal (ie deaths due to external causes)	Administrative data	Statistics New Zealand

## HOUSING

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Housing indicators	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Dwelling types	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Tenure of households	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Number of usual residents by household	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Real cost of housing	Consumers Price Index	Statistics New Zealand

## JUSTICE AND LAW

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Offences by type and region	Police administrative data Datasets as published by Statistics New Zealand	New Zealand Police
Apprehensions by age, sex, ethnicity, type of offence, region	Police administrative data as published by Statistics New Zealand	New Zealand Police
Voter turnout: general election official final results for each electorate	Electoral returns	Ministry of Justice
Statistics on all criminal offences (charges) that result in prosecution by outcome (conviction, acquittal, discharge). Also includes type of offence and court location	Administrative data	Ministry of Justice
Statistics on all convicted cases (offenders) including type of offence, sentence type, court location and offender demographics	Administrative data	Ministry of Justice



## LABOUR MARKET

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Labour supply: employment and unemployment	Household Labour Force Survey Census of Population and Dwellings – education participation rates	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on labour demand including measures of labour input and the costs of salaries and wages	Quarterly Employment Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Labour Cost Index	Derived statistic	Statistics New Zealand
Work stoppages	Administrative data from the Department of Labour	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on continuous change in the labour market from a firm and individual (employee) level, including worker turnover, multiple job holding, firm size	Linked Employee Employer Dataset	Statistics New Zealand

## INCOMES

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Statistics on average weekly income from regular sources	New Zealand Income Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on average weekly income including income from both irregular and regular income	Household Economic Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on the distribution of total annual income	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on the distribution of average weekly income from regular sources by source	New Zealand Income Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Change in the amount of average gross income	Quarterly Employment Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Measure of the change in salary and wage rates	Labour Cost Index	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on average weekly household income, with income from both irregular and regular recurring sources	Household Economic Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Measure of relationships, distribution and experience of income dynamics longitudinally and annually with regard to specific objectives. These are: income level over time for individuals and families, as well as significant changes in income and the relation to the labour market, government transfers and family status. Relationships between savings for retirement and life cycle, and education, labour market and employment	Survey of Family Income and Employment (SoFIE)	Statistics New Zealand
Welfare assistance by volume, value and type, including accommodation assistance	Income Support administrative data	Ministry of Social Development

## NATIONAL ECONOMY

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Gross Domestic Product (including existing component accounts)	National Accounts	Statistics New Zealand
Capital stock	National Accounts	Statistics New Zealand
Crown accounts	Surveys and administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Generally Accepted Accounting Practices time series	Derived statistics	The Treasury
Balance of Payments	Business and household surveys and administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Hedging statistics	Balance of Payments survey	Statistics New Zealand
Current account	Business and household surveys and administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
International Investment Position	International Investment Survey	Statistics New Zealand

### GENERAL INDUSTRY – AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Agricultural production: livestock numbers, land use, horticultural plantings, forestry plantings, (including statistics on new areas planted, areas replanted, areas of exotic timber harvested and cubic metres of exotic timber harvested) and fertiliser application	Agricultural production surveys and census	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on the volume of livestock slaughtered	Administrative data	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Production of sawn timber, pulp, paper and paperboard, veneer, plywood, fibreboard and particleboard	Surveys (annual and quarterly)	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
A detailed quantitative database of New Zealand's planted production forests. Principal components are forest areas by age-class, species and management	National Exotic Forest Description (NEFD) – database	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Total allowable commercial catch (the annual commercially available fish stock) and the estimated landings taken from the ocean	Estimates	Ministry of Fisheries
Fish stocks, specifically the asset value of fish by quota management region and by species such as paua, hoki, rock lobster, as well as the export values and volumes of fish by different species	Estimates	Statistics New Zealand

### GENERAL INDUSTRY – MANUFACTURING, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE TRADE

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Manufacturing	Economic Survey of Manufacturing	Statistics New Zealand
Retail trade statistics: stocks and flows	Retail Trade Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Quarterly statistics on the value of wholesale sales and the value of stockholding	Wholesale Trade Survey	Statistics New Zealand

### GENERAL INDUSTRY – ENERGY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Energy production and consumption, namely energy use (such as electricity, coal, oil and gas) by industrial, commercial and the residential sectors. Production of these fuels, along with greenhouse gas emissions from the use of energy	Administrative data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• electricity statistical returns (annual)</li> <li>• gas statistics (quarterly)</li> <li>• oil and gas production, stocks and sales (monthly)</li> <li>• electricity generation(monthly)</li> <li>• energy greenhouse gas emissions (annual)</li> <li>• oil and gas reserves (annual)</li> <li>• coal production (annual)</li> </ul>	Ministry of Economic Development
	Surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly Deliveries of Petroleum Fuels by Industry Survey</li> <li>• Quarterly Coal Sales Survey</li> </ul>	Statistics New Zealand

### GENERAL INDUSTRY – TOURISM

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
International visitor arrivals (and domestic departures)	New Zealand Immigration Service (Department of Labour) Migration Cards	Statistics New Zealand
Commercial accommodation	Ministry of Tourism Commercial Accommodation Monitor	Statistics New Zealand
Tourism Satellite Account	Ministry of Tourism derived statistic	Statistics New Zealand
International visitor expenditure	International Visitor Survey	Ministry of Tourism
Domestic tourism expenditure	Domestic Travel Survey	Ministry of Tourism

### GENERAL INDUSTRY – BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Building consents	Territorial authorities data	Statistics New Zealand
Building activity	Building Activity Survey	Statistics New Zealand

### GENERAL INDUSTRY – FINANCIAL SECTOR

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Money and credit aggregates	M3 Standard Statistical Return	Reserve Bank <sup>(1)</sup>
Exchange and interest rates	Derived statistics	Reserve Bank <sup>(1)</sup>
Housing loan interest rates	Registered Bank Standard Statistical Return	Reserve Bank <sup>(1)</sup>

### GENERAL INDUSTRY – COMMUNICATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Household use of information communication technology including Internet access and computer use, as well as how the communication is used, for example entertainment, purchasing	Census of Population and Dwellings	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on the size of the information and communication technology industry	Information and Communication Technology Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on businesses that have provided new or significantly improved goods and services to the market.	Business Operations Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on the amount of money spent by business, government and universities on research and development	Research and Development Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Statistics on business practices, who is carrying them out and how well. Business practices include quality, training, marketing and business planning	Business Operations Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Biotechnology, principally the amount of income and expenditure attributable to biotechnology but also includes the number of employees involved in biotechnology, the qualification breakdown of biotechnology employees, the number of number of biotechnology patents and biotechnology commercialisation	Biotechnology Survey	Statistics New Zealand

### GENERAL INDUSTRY – BUSINESS DEMOGRAPHICS

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Business demographics: the number of business births and deaths on an annual basis by region, industry, institutional sector, business type, amount of overseas ownership and employment levels	Annual Business Frame Update Survey	Statistics New Zealand
Financial performance, financial position and financial ratios by broad industry groups.	Annual Enterprise Survey	Statistics New Zealand

(1) As per an agreement between the Government Statistician and the Governor of the Reserve Bank.

### PRICES/INFLATION

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Capital Goods Price Index	Derived statistic from surveys	Statistics New Zealand
Consumers Price Index	Derived statistic from surveys	Statistics New Zealand
Farm Expenses Price Index	Derived statistic from surveys	Statistics New Zealand
Food Price Index	Derived statistic from surveys	Statistics New Zealand
Labour Cost Index (All Labour Costs)	Derived statistic from surveys	Statistics New Zealand
Labour Cost Index (Salary and Wage Rates)	Derived statistic from surveys	Statistics New Zealand
Labour Cost Index (Unadjusted)	Derived statistic from surveys	Statistics New Zealand
Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices and Volumes)	Derived statistic from surveys and Customs administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Producers Price Index	Derived statistic from surveys	Statistics New Zealand

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Overseas Trade Indexes (Prices and Volumes)	New Zealand Customs administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Overseas Merchandise Trade (Imports and Exports)	New Zealand Customs administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Overseas cargo	New Zealand Customs administrative data	Statistics New Zealand
Imports and exports of the value of services	Balance of Payments quarterly current account	Statistics New Zealand

### ENVIRONMENT

Tier 1 official statistic	Source	Producing agency
Environmental impact of economic activity	Natural Resource Accounts	Statistics New Zealand
Inventory of all human-induced emissions and removals of greenhouse gases in New Zealand as submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	New Zealand Greenhouse Gas Inventory	Ministry for the Environment



# What drives us

## OUR VISION

Making statistics count.

## OUR MISSION

Statistics New Zealand leads New Zealand's Official Statistics System to provide official statistics for governments, businesses, communities and citizens that:

- are trusted and of high integrity and quality
- can be accessed by all
- provide relevant and timely information on key aspects of New Zealand's economy, society and environment.

## OUR VALUES

### Statistical excellence

Our highest priority is to produce relevant, accurate, and timely data with useful in-depth analysis. We aim to continually improve our technical and quality standards to foster a professional organisation and provide leadership for the Official Statistics System.

### Integrity

Integrity is about being ethical and meeting the high standards of practice required by Statistics New Zealand. The statistics we produce are objective and trustworthy, and we are transparent in the methods we use.

### Confidentiality and data security

We set the highest standards for protecting the confidentiality and security of data. Our reputation is one of our most valuable assets. It strengthens public trust and cooperation, and we go to great lengths to maintain it.

### Effective communication

We strive to communicate in an open and effective manner with respondents, with data users and with each other. Through transparency in our processes, we aim to increase all New Zealanders' awareness and understanding of official statistics.

### Cooperation

We aim to foster togetherness and openness by working collectively for the benefit of the whole, rather than for ourselves. We share ideas, information and best practice with users, providers, our partners in the Official Statistics System, and with each other.

### Leadership

Leading by example, we aim to guide other organisations in the production of official statistics. To improve our own leadership capabilities, Statistics New Zealand provides resources, support and encouragement for ongoing staff development.

