

THE ESSENTIAL SOURCE OF STATISTICS FOR ALL NEW ZEALANDERS

STATEMENT OF INTENT 2005



AN ESSENTIAL SOURCE

GOOD DECISION-MAKING IS BASED ON KNOWLEDGE.
BUT TO HAVE KNOWLEDGE YOU MUST FIRST HAVE
ACCESS TO ACCURATE INFORMATION THAT HAS BEEN
COLLECTED, COORDINATED AND DISSEMINATED IN A
WAY THAT MAXIMISES ITS USE AND VALUE.

OUR ROLE IS TO LEAD AND COORDINATE THE GATHERING
OF SUCH STATISTICAL INFORMATION, TO WORK WITH
THE MANY CONTRIBUTORS WHO MAKE THIS POSSIBLE,
AND TO PROVIDE THE STRUCTURE WHICH HOLDS IT ALL
TOGETHER, ALLOWING THE INFORMATION TO SURVIVE
IN ITS PUREST FORM TO UNDERPIN NEW ZEALAND'S
DEMOCRACY AND SOCIETY.



TAPPING INTO THE KNOWLEDGE

THE SUCCESS OF OUR STATISTICS SYSTEM RELIES ON PROFESSIONALISM, TEAMWORK AND COLLABORATION. THE BEST RESULTS ARE ACHIEVED BY WORKING TOGETHER IN A CONSULTATIVE AND CONFIDENTIAL MANNER WITH OUR CONTRIBUTORS AND CLIENTS.

THE INFORMATION WE HOLD – THE ESSENTIAL SOURCE – IS ABOUT ALL NEW ZEALANDERS. IT IS THEIR INFORMATION, THEIR KNOWLEDGE; IT IS A RICH RESOURCE TO BE SHARED AND TREASURED BY US ALL.

AS THE SAFE-KEEPERS OF SUCH KNOWLEDGE, IT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT IT IS EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO ALL THOSE WHO WANT IT, WHILE MAINTAINING THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF ALL THOSE WHO PROVIDED IT.





A TASTE OF WHAT LIES AHEAD

**STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND LEADS AND COORDINATES
NEW ZEALAND'S OFFICIAL STATISTICS SYSTEM. WE WILL
WORK COLLABORATIVELY WITH OTHER AGENCIES TO
ENABLE GOVERNMENTS, BUSINESSES, COMMUNITIES AND
CITIZENS TO USE OFFICIAL STATISTICS TO INFORM DEBATE,
RESEARCH AND DECISION-MAKING.**

HIGHLIGHT: Statistics New Zealand's capability is being significantly improved and our business processes are being transformed. (Page 31)

HIGHLIGHT: Tier 1 statistics. From this year, a set of 'performance indicators' for New Zealand will be introduced. Tier 1 statistics paint a broad picture of our nation's social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing. (Page 16)

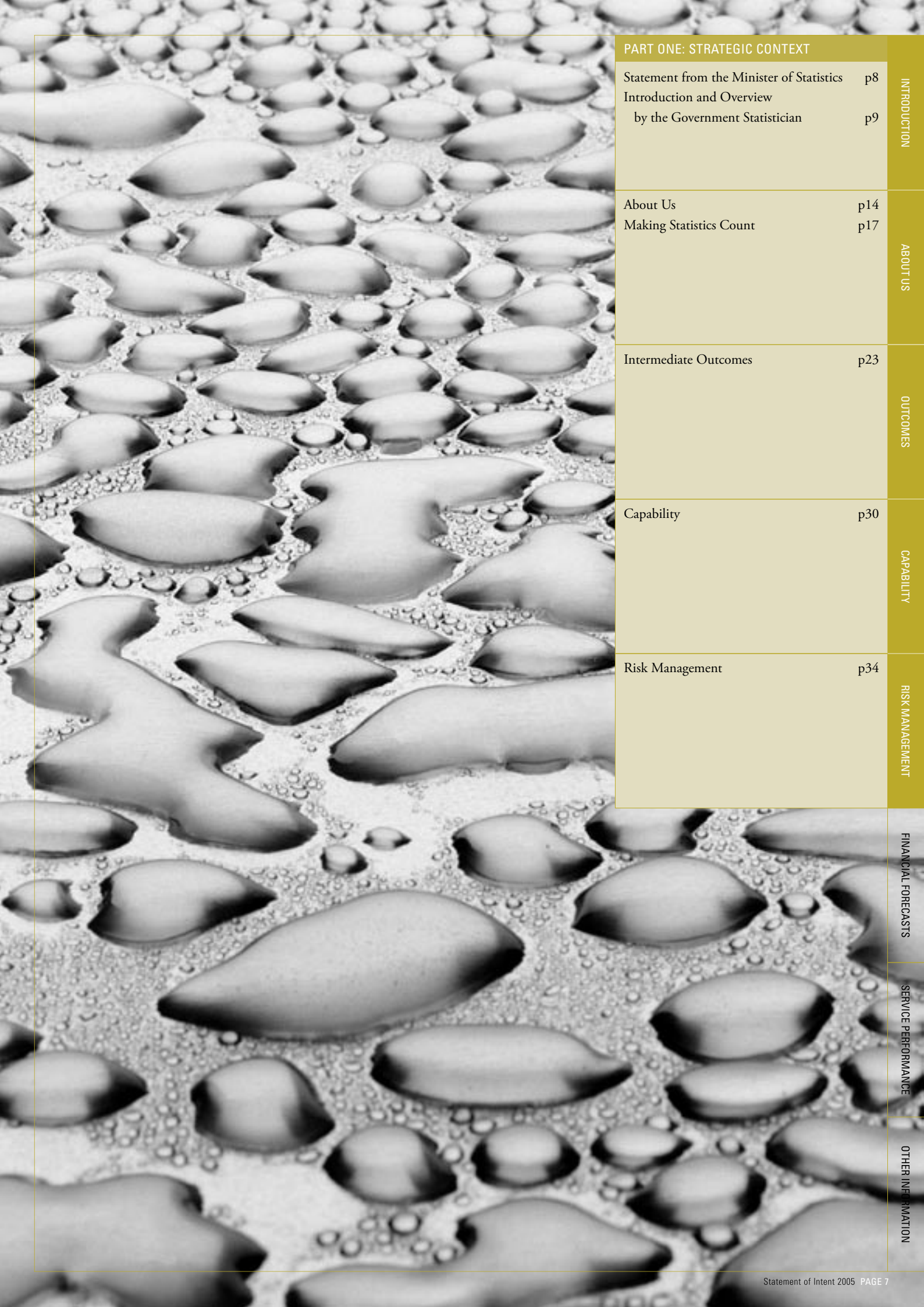
HIGHLIGHT: Better access to statistics. A new Internet portal will be managed by Statistics New Zealand. It will provide a gateway to all official statistics. In addition, Source will be launched – a one-stop shop for unit record data for Tier 1 surveys. (Page 28)



HIGHLIGHT: A new Advisory Committee on Official Statistics will represent everyone who has a stake in the Official Statistics System. (Page 22)

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PART ONE: STRATEGIC CONTEXT



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STATEMENT FROM THE

MINISTER OF STATISTICS



HON PETE HODGSON
MINISTER OF STATISTICS

Statistics New Zealand is responsible for leading New Zealand's Official Statistics System. The information it produces is essential for making decisions, and for understanding our country and its position in the world.

Changes being made at Statistics New Zealand are leading to greater transparency and much better access to official statistics.

A set of performance indicators for New Zealand has been identified. Known as Tier 1 statistics, these indicators measure New Zealand's economic, social, cultural and environmental wellbeing. They are essential to government decision-making and to all New Zealanders. Improvements to the Official Statistics System will provide greater assurance of the status of Tier 1 statistics as an enduring national resource.

An Official Statistics Research and Data Archive Centre (to be known as Source) will provide improved knowledge about, and access to, Tier 1 statistics, along with research and training to support researchers.

A new Internet portal will soon be available to provide a gateway to all official statistics, so that users will know what is available and where to find it.

A newly established Advisory Committee on Official Statistics will represent stakeholders in the Official Statistics System. Each year, it will report directly to me about the health of the system.

Statistics New Zealand's 2005 Statement of Intent is consistent with the policies and performance expectations of the Government, and I look forward to the department, in collaboration with other departments, fulfilling those expectations.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pete Hodgson". The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping "P" and a long horizontal line underneath.

HON PETE HODGSON
MINISTER OF STATISTICS

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW BY THE

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN



BRIAN PINK
GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

Our community needs information about the society we live in, the state of our economy and our position in the world. Government and other decision-makers rely on statistics to inform debate and policy decisions. Statistics New Zealand's role is to lead and coordinate an Official Statistics System that informs New Zealanders and their government.

Over the next three years, Statistics New Zealand will continue to focus on strengthening and improving the Official Statistics System. We will work on improving the processes and systems that create, manage and provide access to official statistics. We will further develop our own capability.

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS ENVIRONMENT

Official statistics are all statistics produced by government departments and are fundamental to open government. Official statistics provide a window on the work and performance of government by showing the scale of government activity in areas of public policy, and by allowing citizens to assess the impact of public policies and actions. It is a government responsibility to provide such statistics and to maintain their long-term sustainability.

Official statistics can be collected through surveys or compiled from administrative records collected by government departments in their daily work. Together, these statistics and the processes that produce and support access to them are known as the Official Statistics System.

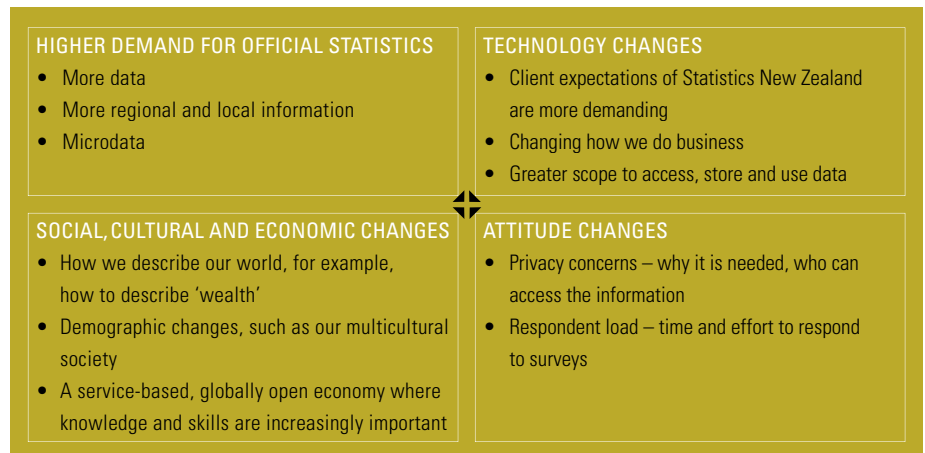
The official statistics environment in which we work is complex and challenging. While demand for official statistics is greater than ever before, there are ever present tensions around privacy, the time and effort we ask of individuals and businesses to respond to surveys, and the quality of statistics. Increasingly, many users want to cross-reference data from separate sources, which can be difficult, both conceptually and practically.

New Zealand's changing society places new demands on the Official Statistics System as well. Demand is growing for statistics that better describe the social and cultural changes taking place around us. This can require new types of statistics, but it has also required increasing standardisation of some statistical processes, to make data more accessible, more relatable and easier to use.

Social changes can pose other challenges for Statistics New Zealand's methods and operations. For example, as more metropolitan New Zealanders move into highly secure accommodation, traditional face-to-face interview methods become increasingly difficult.

Rapidly changing technology provides an opportunity to address many of these issues. It enables us to seek to use administrative data collected by other agencies more effectively, instead of obtaining data by carrying out statistical surveys. The growing sophistication of technology also requires us to harness its power with care to respect confidentiality and privacy concerns.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEMANDS ON OFFICIAL STATISTICS



STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND'S ENVIRONMENT

Special challenges are posed by the increased emphasis on Statistics New Zealand's leadership and coordination of the Official Statistics System. This means changes to the way we work, with a new emphasis on flexibility, teamwork and outward responsiveness. These changes will help us to adapt to the new roles we as an organisation are taking on and to meet our stakeholders' expectations.

Statistics New Zealand's base funding has been supplemented to improve its capability to meet the challenges ahead. New personnel with fresh skills are being brought in to complement the upgrading of skills of existing staff, and a major initiative is being implemented to overhaul business processes. Changes will be implemented progressively over time to avoid any risk of compromising Statistics New Zealand's performance during this transition.

STAKEHOLDERS

Our work with other agencies is an especially important and growing feature of Statistics New Zealand's environment.

The production and use of official statistics involves a diverse group of organisations beyond Statistics New Zealand. These include government, businesses, communities and individuals.

The organisations that Statistics New Zealand works with include other government agencies, local government, private sector organisations, academics and independent researchers.

WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

Throughout the text, we have highlighted examples of our partnerships and cooperation with other agencies.

User needs Statistics New Zealand consults with users and works collaboratively to ensure statistics are responsive to users' needs.

The cooperation of these organisations is essential if Statistics New Zealand is to achieve its outcomes. In fulfilling our coordination role within the Official Statistics System, Statistics New Zealand will collaborate with other producers of statistics and with users, providers of data, survey respondents and other national and international statistical agencies. We engage with these stakeholders at many different stages of the statistical cycle, and on multiple levels, ranging from high-level discussions with other national statistical organisations about the direction of official statistics, to sharing expertise in specific projects.

RESPONDENTS

Statistics New Zealand works with respondents to maintain their cooperation, which is crucial to the provision of high-quality statistics. We do this in a number of ways – for example, by developing specific data collection strategies with different ethnic populations, including Asian, Māori and Pacific communities, or with different industries.

USERS

Statistics New Zealand works with users to best meet their needs. Users include policy-makers, analysts, economists and demographers as well as technical users such as researchers and academics.

We systematically consult with user representatives through established consultation networks, as well as ad hoc consultation and ongoing programmes.

The Consumer Price Index Revision Advisory Committee and the Advisory Committee on Economic Statistics are examples of established consultation networks that we will continue to use.

In October this year a users' conference will be held. These are a statutory requirement at least every five years.

These forms of consultation will all help to ensure that Statistics New Zealand and the Official Statistics System are responsive to both user and provider concerns, changing demands and our evolving environment.

CONFIDENTIALITY, SECURITY AND PRIVACY ISSUES

Statistics New Zealand maintains ongoing analysis of public and respondent attitudes around confidentiality, security and privacy. Most recently this has included:

- attitudes towards official government surveys
- treatment of information collected by Statistics New Zealand
- information sharing and data integration
- archiving of data
- new technology.

INTERNATIONAL LINKS

Statistics New Zealand has both international obligations to, and is a member of, the international statistical community. We work with international partners, particularly the Australian Bureau of Statistics, other national statistical offices and international statistical offices at the United Nations, OECD, the International Labour Office, and the International Monetary Fund, to name a few.

Statistics New Zealand will continue to assist in the development of statistical programmes in developing countries, particularly in Asia and the Pacific.



CASE STUDY #1: Census data helps community groups to understand the people living in their area, to better cater to their needs. Teri Johnson-Frow is researching community demographics for the Anglican Temples and Tabernacles Committee, comparing local church parish demographics with population details for the suburbs they are situated in. The committee is using census data on age, gender and a variety of other factors to better understand how it can meet the needs of its communities.

2006 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS

Statistics New Zealand is preparing to conduct the 2006 Census. The census is a five-yearly snapshot of the people of New Zealand and their housing.

The census is a fundamental part of our Official Statistics System. It is a unique source of detailed geographic, social and economic data relating to the entire population at a single date.

The census is used for constitutional, public policy and community purposes. It provides the population data used to define electoral boundaries. It gives the benchmark for population projections and also for nearly all government, commercial and community household survey activity. It provides data for allocating resources and planning service delivery in both public and private sector contexts.

Traditionally, Statistics New Zealand has used collectors to deliver and collect paper forms. In 2006, consistent with broader societal trends and the e-government initiatives, New Zealanders will be able to fill in their census forms on-line. Our aim is to make it easier for people to take part, and also to improve data quality.

CONCLUSION

The vital role of statistics in serving our community is emphasised by Principle 1 of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics produced by the United Nations Statistical Commission. It states that:

“Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, servicing the government, the economy, and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens’ entitlement to public information.”

This fundamental principle should provide the benchmark for our Official Statistics System, and guide the way in which all departments, including Statistics New Zealand, contribute to that system.



BRIAN PINK
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN



CASE STUDY #2: Kate Hayes is a Wanganui teacher who uses information supplied by Statistics New Zealand in her classroom. “My class studied data relating to the Olympics and sports involvement in New Zealand schools. The class analysed the data and discussed any surprises. We then did our own survey about our preferred subjects in school and made a graph to show the results. It was mathematics relevant to their own lives. Well done.”

ABOUT US

STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND'S STATUTORY ROLE

Statistics New Zealand's role is set out in the Statistics Act 1975. Broadly, it is to:

- lead New Zealand's Official Statistics System
- be the key contributor to the collection, analysis and dissemination of official statistics relating to New Zealand's economy, environment and society
- build and maintain trust in official statistics
- ensure official statistics are of high integrity and quality, and are equally available to all
- guarantee that statistical information provided to Statistics New Zealand remains confidential, and that it will be used for statistical purposes only.

See the inside back cover for Statistics New Zealand's vision and mission statements.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN'S ROLE

The Government Statistician has statutory independence in deciding the procedures and methods employed in Statistics New Zealand's production of official statistics, and in deciding the extent, form and timing of publication of those statistics.

The Government Statistician is the Government's policy advisor on statistical matters and the official authority on statistical standards. The Government Statistician is the coordinator of the statistical activities of government departments, and is authorised to produce official statistics on a wide range of topics. The Government Statistician may provide commentary and interpretation to help users understand statistics and the story they tell about New Zealand.

CONTRIBUTION TO GOVERNMENT GOALS

Official statistics are collected to inform debate, decision-making and research, both within government and the wider population. They provide key performance measures and indicators of how New Zealand is progressing, both as a nation and in respect of the Government's goals. It is important that official statistics are not only comparable over time, but also are responsive to emerging issues and needs within a contemporary context.

Statistics New Zealand will contribute to government goals by leading an Official Statistics System that:

- informs public policy, programme implementation, presentation and evaluation
- provides authoritative official statistics, that are independent of external influences, and measure progress towards objectives
- provides information on the evolving nature of New Zealand society and on New Zealand's position in the world, which gives context to the overarching goals and strategic priorities of governments.

STATISTICS FOR MĀORI

The response to Māori statistical needs is founded in the Government's Principles for Crown Action on the Treaty of Waitangi, which seeks to clarify the Crown's approach to Treaty issues and to give guidance to government agencies on how these issues should be handled.

Māori statistical needs will be met through Statistics New Zealand's initiatives to improve the quality and relevance of official statistics, to promote awareness of official statistics and their role in decision-making about Māori development, and to provide technical advice and support for Māori organisations engaged in statistical capability building.

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS SYSTEM

Official statistics are all statistics produced by government departments. Together, they are known as the Official Statistics System. The system will be monitored by the Advisory Committee on Official Statistics, which reports to the Minister of Statistics.



Background to the Official Statistics System

During 2003, Statistics New Zealand, the State Services Commission and The Treasury undertook the Review of Statistics New Zealand and its Future Contribution to Official Statistics. The Review found wide acceptance of the need for significant improvements in the overall coordination and management of the Official Statistics System. These included:

- stronger leadership of the Official Statistics System
- better management of access to statistical data
- consistent standards and policies to be applied by departments
- better use of existing government statistics
- clear terms for contract survey work undertaken by Statistics New Zealand on behalf of other government agencies.

Putting into practice the Review's findings will take time and involve collaboration between Statistics New Zealand, other government departments and users of official statistics.

A number of objectives set out in Statistics New Zealand's strategy map will significantly improve our ability to do this (page 20).



CASE STUDY #3: Work-life balance is one critical issue being investigated by Paul Callister in his work on social trends. Paul, a researcher at the Institute of Policy Studies at Victoria University, uses a range of social and labour statistics collected by Statistics New Zealand. He is currently working with census data, analysing the changing hours of work by families and households.

WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

On-line Statistical Training Directory

Statistics New Zealand is working with providers including New Zealand and Australian universities, private sector organisations and on-line training sites to compile a web directory of statistics-related training. This will bring statistical users, statisticians and analysts closer to training providers, resulting in greater capability for both producers and users of statistics. It is an example of working with other agencies to enhance official statistical activity across government.

KIM CULLEN

OFFICIAL STATISTICS RESEARCH
AND DATA ARCHIVE CENTRE

TIER 1 STATISTICS: PERFORMANCE MEASURES FOR NEW ZEALAND

From July 2005, official statistics will include a set of Tier 1 statistics, which are performance measures for New Zealand. This portfolio of statistics across the state sector is important in its own right and, consequently, needs to be produced, analysed and released to high statistical standards.

Tier 1 statistics together paint a broad picture of national progress across social, economic, cultural and environmental wellbeing.

The 19 categories of Tier 1 statistics are:

1. Population	8. Health	15. General industry
2. Births	9. Safety	16. Prices/inflation
3. Marriage and divorce	10. Housing	17. Exports and imports
4. Deaths/mortality	11. Justice and law	18. Business demographics
5. Culture and identity	12. Labour market	19. Environment
6. Time use	13. Income	
7. Education	14. National economy	

PARTNERSHIPS

Statistics New Zealand, in consultation with other government departments, will continue to put in place the initiatives outlined in the Review of Statistics New Zealand and its Future Contribution to Official Statistics.



MAKING STATISTICS COUNT

EXPLAINING THE OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK

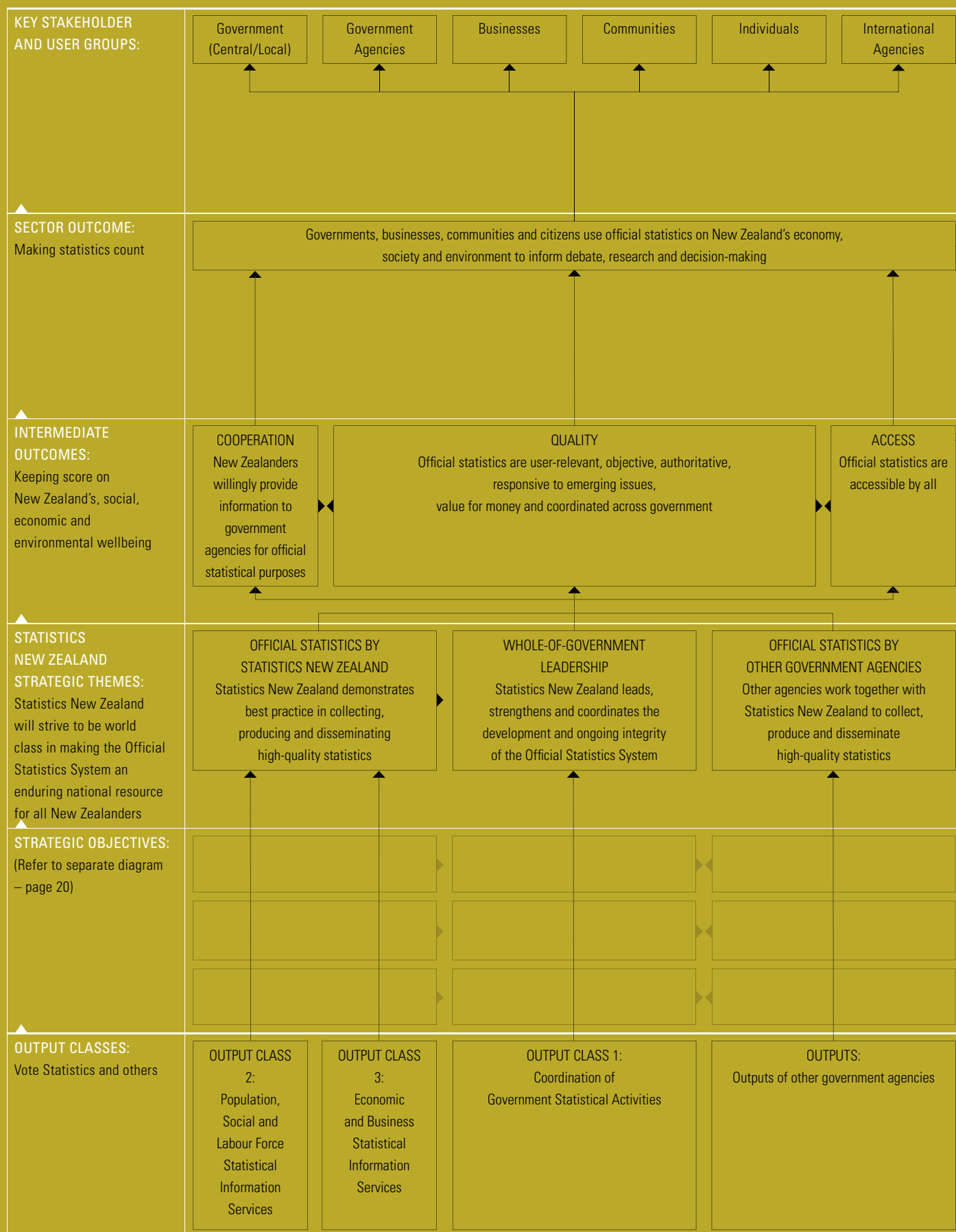
Statistics New Zealand's outcomes framework identifies our key stakeholders and users because our primary role is to provide official statistics to these groups to inform their debate and decision-making processes.

The sector and intermediate outcomes represent the high-level results Statistics New Zealand, along with other providers of official statistics, desires to achieve in the coming years.

Statistics New Zealand has several strategic priorities, which have been incorporated within three strategic themes. Each strategic theme has a set of strategic objectives, which we call our 'strategy map'. The strategy map outlines what Statistics New Zealand will be working on over the next three years as its contribution to the achievement of the sector and intermediate outcomes.

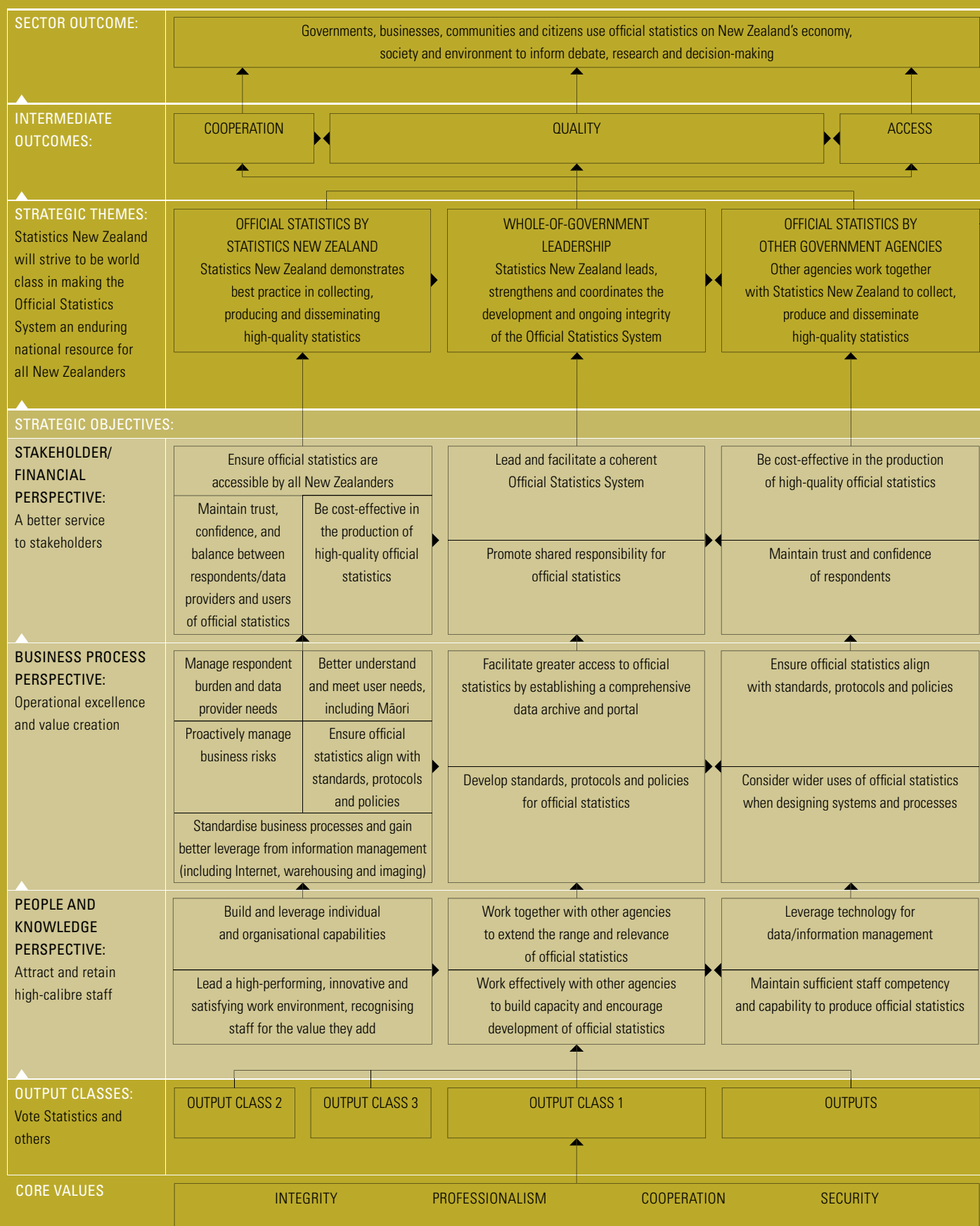


OUTCOMES FRAMEWORK



	INTRODUCTION
<p>► SECTOR OUTCOME</p> <p>Governments, businesses, communities and citizens use official statistics on New Zealand's economy, society and environment to inform debate, research and decision-making.</p> <p>The sector outcome is the high-level end result that Statistics New Zealand, together with other producers of official statistics, will aim to achieve for the benefit of all New Zealanders.</p> <p>Official statistics are all statistics produced by government departments. Since many government departments and agencies have a role in the Official Statistics System, they will all contribute to achieving the sector outcome.</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand is responsible for leading and coordinating the Official Statistics System with the aim of achieving the sector outcome, as well as making a significant contribution as the leading producer of statistics within the system.</p>	ABOUT US
<p>► INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES</p> <p>Many organisations contribute to achieving the sector outcome. The intermediate outcomes are primarily what Statistics New Zealand will be able to most directly influence and manage. These outcomes are based on quality, access and cooperation.</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand's outcomes framework, shown on page 18, demonstrates how we bring together the processes and the people with whom we work.</p>	OUTCOMES
<p>► OUTPUT CLASSES</p> <p>Output classes are linked to our intermediate outcomes through the objectives summarised in the strategy map. The output classes cover a wide range of activities:</p> <p>Output class 1: Coordination of government statistical activities</p> <p>The coordination of government statistical activity is a statutory requirement under the Statistics New Zealand Act 1975. This coordination includes implementing initiatives set out in the strategy map to strengthen the Official Statistics System, in collaboration with other producers, over the next few years.</p> <p>Output class 2: Population, social and labour force statistical information services</p> <p>Output class 3: Economic and business statistical information services</p> <p>Statistics that inform government and the community about the nature of the society we live in, the state of the economy, and our position in the world.</p>	CAPABILITY
	RISK MANAGEMENT
	FINANCIAL FORECASTS
	SERVICE PERFORMANCE
	OTHER INFORMATION

THE STRATEGY MAP



STRATEGY MAP

The strategy map indicates Statistics New Zealand's strategic objectives for the next three years. The map will, over time, allow greater measurement of Statistics New Zealand's overall performance. It will be used in our business planning processes. The strategies represented in the map are supported by our core values.

► STRATEGIC THEMES

Statistics New Zealand has developed three strategic themes that underpin its strategic direction over the medium to long term. Other producers of official statistics will also impact on our ability to achieve these results over time.

Statistics New Zealand's strategic themes are shown on the opposite page.

These themes describe Statistics New Zealand's priorities. They include our principal responsibilities of leading and coordinating the Official Statistics System, and collecting, producing and disseminating high-quality official statistics.

► STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic objectives are selected on the basis of Statistics New Zealand's key outputs and other initiatives for the short, medium and long term.

The strategic objectives for Statistics New Zealand sit under each of the strategic themes across three perspectives:

- stakeholder/financial
- business process
- people and knowledge.



CASE STUDY #4: “Generally speaking, small businesses in New Zealand do not carry out adequate research. Business in the Community operates a free nationwide mentoring service, dealing with some 3,500 businesses per annum. We have dealt with over 30,000 companies since the programme was instigated in 1990, covering all manner of sectors and issues. The information Statistics New Zealand collects and publishes is certainly useful in many instances. When people know how to access and interpret it, it can be a powerful business or marketing tool.”

RAY SCHOLFIELD
CHIEF EXECUTIVE
BUSINESS IN THE COMMUNITY

SECTOR OUTCOME PERFORMANCE MEASURES

In aiming for an Official Statistics System that is a valued and enduring national resource for all New Zealanders, Statistics New Zealand and other producers must continue to meet the present and future needs of users and providers of data.

The test of performance is whether official statistics are widely used to inform debate, research and decision-making. To meet this objective, statistics must be reliable, relevant and fit for use. They must also be easy to access, understand and use.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Statistics New Zealand will use a range of performance indicators and informed judgement to measure overall progress against the sector outcome.

We may commission independent expert advice about how well the Official Statistics System is performing against international statistical best practice.

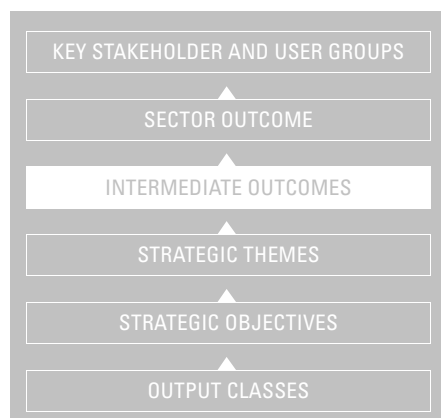
Statistics New Zealand will continue to gather feedback from other participants in the Official Statistics System, including users, producers and respondents. Feedback on initiatives such as the Social Statistics Programme will provide us with information on improvements to the use, accessibility and quality of statistics.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL STATISTICS

The Advisory Committee on Official Statistics will be formed this year and will report to the Minister of Statistics on the health of the Official Statistics System.

The committee will produce an annual report on the relevance and quality of Tier 1 statistics (see page 16), any changes necessary to improve the coverage of Tier 1 statistics, and the appropriateness of standards, protocols and policies for official statistics.

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES



Achieving the sector outcome depends on three crucial factors. It requires us to produce relevant, reliable and objective official statistics, it requires willing cooperation from data providers, and it requires that statistics are made accessible to all.

Each intermediate outcome contributes to achieving the sector outcome.

SECTOR OUTCOME: Intermediate outcomes help to achieve sector outcome		
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES: The intermediate outcomes are the results that Statistics New Zealand can more directly influence.	QUALITY	Official statistics are user-relevant, objective, authoritative, responsive to emerging issues, value for money and coordinated across government.
	COOPERATION	New Zealanders willingly provide information to government agencies for official statistical purposes.
	ACCESS	Official statistics are accessible by all.

WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

Social Statistics Programme Statistics New Zealand is working with other government agencies to develop a coordinated set of social statistics. It will cover population, knowledge and skills, paid and unpaid work, economic standards of living, housing, health, safety and security, culture and identity, human rights, social connectedness, and environment. This coordinated set of statistics will provide policy-makers with a wide range of quality data to inform policy decisions. It will also enable New Zealanders to understand their own society and their level of wellbeing.

DENISE BROWN

SOCIAL AND POPULATION STATISTICS



INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME: QUALITY

Official statistics are user-relevant, objective, authoritative, responsive to emerging issues, value for money and coordinated across government.

The aim is to ensure all statistics achieve this outcome, regardless of how they are gathered and whether they are from surveys or from administrative records held by government agencies.

This outcome requires that all official statistics are produced cost-effectively. They need to be relevant to users' needs. All official statistics will have to be capable of adapting to changes in New Zealand's economy, society and environment.

To pursue this outcome, Statistics New Zealand continues to improve the quality and relevance of our official statistics, for example by:

- reviewing classification and collection methodologies
- implementing the Social Statistics Programme
- providing leadership for data integration projects across government.

Statistics New Zealand is taking steps, in collaboration with other producers of official statistics, to strengthen the Official Statistics System. Standards, protocols and policies are being developed for Tier 1 statistics. A data archive, Source, is being established to store, and in some circumstances integrate, sets of data. The Advisory Committee on Official Statistics is being supported to advise on ways to improve the quality and relevance of official statistics.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Statistics New Zealand currently measures the quality, timeliness and quantity of the statistics it produces. We also evaluate and review statistical collections, methods and classifications. The survey response rates achieved, for example, are monitored and used as a performance indicator of quality and respondent burden.

Statistics New Zealand is regularly looking for ways to improve our measures further. For example, sometimes survey questionnaires are only partially completed and estimates or imputations have to be made for the missing information. The level of imputations made, particularly if assessed in conjunction with overall survey coverage and response rates, may give a better measure of quality.

As a member of the international statistical community, Statistics New Zealand adopts and has input into various international statistical frameworks, standards and best practice. Our balance of payments statistics, for example, were developed to conform to the standards set out in the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) Balance of Payments manual. The IMF also provides a data quality assessment framework. It embraces quantitative and qualitative performance standards, which we can monitor our performance against.

International assessments, as well as the assessments of users of official statistics, are important indicators of the quality and relevance of the statistics. Statistics New Zealand intends to make greater use of these. Overall, our success in this area will be measured by the extent to which improvements to the official statistics are identified and made.

OUTCOME	STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Official statistics are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • user-relevant • objective • authoritative • responsive to emerging issues • value for money • coordinated across government. 	Current:
	Reviews of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • classifications • statistical collections • methodologies.
	Timeliness, quantity and quality indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overall coverage • response rate • publication timetable.
	Monitoring progress against milestones for implementing the relevant Official Statistics System initiatives.
	Indicative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • benchmark against relevant international quality assessment frameworks • level of imputations • degree of historical data revisions • adherence to Official Statistics System standards and protocols.

WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

Reducing paperwork for businesses

Getting information directly from administrative sources such as the tax system helps us to avoid surveying businesses for information that they already provide to the government, thus reducing respondent load.

The Business Frame system is a database of individual private and public sector businesses and organisations producing goods and services. The frame provides a list of all economically significant enterprises. It is used for economic and financial survey programmes and to support the integration of data from various linked sources. It enables Statistics New Zealand to get updates on data already being provided, so that the same businesses are not surveyed repeatedly for the same information.

ROSS NIELSEN

BUSINESS FINANCIAL AND
STRUCTURAL STATISTICS

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME: COOPERATION

New Zealanders willingly provide information to government agencies for official statistical purposes.

Government agencies rely heavily on data providers such as businesses and the public agreeing to provide information. Maintaining their cooperation is fundamental to providing high-quality and cost-effective official statistics.

To help achieve this outcome, Statistics New Zealand is undertaking a number of initiatives arising from the Review of Statistics New Zealand and its Contribution to Official Statistics. They include a notification process for all government surveys, a respondent load management process and a ministerial approval process for Tier 1 surveys.

The notification process will help to better understand total government surveying activity and reduce duplication of surveying, both by Statistics New Zealand and by other government agencies.

The respondent load management process will apply to all new or substantially revised surveys with a sample size of more than 2,500. It will help to reduce respondent load and maximise the use that is made of existing data sources.

The approval process for all new or substantially revised Tier 1 surveys will ensure Tier 1 standards and protocols are consistently applied to give a consistent set of data that can be related and widely used.

These new processes apply not only to Statistics New Zealand, but to all those with responsibilities for relevant official statistics.

We also work to maintain the trust of providers of data to our own collections by ensuring the security of data, considering respondent load when designing and carrying out surveys, and providing better feedback programmes.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Current measures for this outcome include the response rates Statistics New Zealand achieves in its surveys, informal feedback from respondents and respondent load measures. For example, these may include the median time taken to complete individual surveys, the number of participants in surveys, and levels of complaint received from respondents.

Statistics New Zealand will continue to improve its performance in this area by assessing new measures. These may include the number of respondents who reply to surveys by the due date without a reminder, the number and time distribution of late responses, and the number of partially completed questionnaires.

The 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings will provide an important performance indicator of the cooperation of individuals across New Zealand in providing statistical information. A census questionnaire is to be completed by all persons in New Zealand on census night.

Performance indicators from the 2006 Census will include the number of refusals and possibly the reasons why; the level of imputed answers for partially completed questionnaires; and an estimate of the population not captured on census night.

An independent Census Coverage Evaluation Project will be conducted to evaluate the 2006 Census. As part of this, a Post-Enumeration Survey will measure aspects such as the census undercount and the level of partial response. This will also contribute to our quality outcome.

OUTCOME	STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
New Zealanders willingly provide information to government agencies for official statistical purposes.	Current: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • response rate achieved in census and sample surveys • informal feedback from respondents • respondent load (median time taken to complete individual surveys, number of participants).
	Monitoring progress against milestones for implementing the relevant Official Statistics System initiatives.
	Indicative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of respondents who reply to surveys by due date • number and time distribution of late responses • number of partially completed questionnaires.

WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

Collaboration with the New Zealand

Police provides access to crime

statistics Statistics New Zealand and the New Zealand Police identified an opportunity to improve the public availability of official information, and reduce the associated administrative burden placed on police. The police periodically published crime statistics based on offences reported to them that were held in their administrative data system. Statistics New Zealand now places the statistics into an electronic 'data cube' that users can access for free on the Statistics New Zealand website.

DAVID TRESCH

INFORMATION CUSTOMER SERVICES

INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME: ACCESS

Official statistics are accessible by all.

It is a widely accepted international principle that official statistics are an indispensable element of the information system of a democratic society. They serve the government, the economy and the public. Because of their role in the functioning of our democracy, in our debates and decision-making, official statistics need to meet the test of practical utility. They need to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis.

To adhere to these principles, Statistics New Zealand makes statistics accessible to all, including those who provide the information. It must be possible to easily locate and access these statistics.

Any suggestion of prior access to official statistics, which others do not have, would quickly erode the credibility of those statistics. People would begin to believe there was undue power to change the data or to use it in a self-serving way, which would undermine public confidence in the statistics system. It is therefore important to ensure no one has privileged access.

Some of Statistics New Zealand's main initiatives contributing to this outcome include Source, and a single point of access to Tier 1 unit record data; and a single government statistics portal that will have up-to-date information on all available official statistics.

Other initiatives include allowing timely and equitable access to the latest statistics. The concepts, sources, methodologies and quality of official statistics are publicised and made readily available. Publicly acceptable practices for access to data and its use are maintained, and innovative ways of communicating information are assessed.



PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Our current measures include indicators such as the number of publications produced, the number of website hits and the number of data laboratory sessions.

Such measures help to indicate the availability of statistics and the use of data. As part of Statistics New Zealand's efforts to regularly improve its performance, new measures will be considered to better understand user needs. These will include, for example, assessing what happens to people who have no computer when data is only available electronically, and assessment of the effects of financial charges when specific customisation is required.

Statistics New Zealand will improve performance measurement against this outcome by systematising customer feedback on our website, its navigability, and statistics that were sought and not found. Our publications will be assessed for user friendliness and comprehensibility, for example by using readability indexes and focused feedback groups.

OUTCOME	STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
Official statistics are accessible by all.	Current: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of publications produced • number of website hits • number of data laboratory sessions across all locations.
	Monitoring progress against milestones for implementing the relevant Official Statistics System initiatives.
	Indicative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • official statistics portal is populated and used • systemised customer feedback via website • publications assessed for user friendliness and comprehensibility through application of readability indexes.

WORKING BETTER TOGETHER

Statistics at a library near you The public now has greater access to New Zealand's wealth of official statistics through their libraries, thanks to an agreement between public libraries and Statistics New Zealand. The Public Library Partnership will improve community access to a range of statistics at both a local and national level. Libraries will also receive publications, training and support from Statistics New Zealand.

CAPABILITY

A nine-year programme has been put in place to strengthen Statistics New Zealand's capability and support the department's role in leading the Official Statistics System and help it achieve its outcomes.

The programme has three major phases over the nine-year period.

YEARS 1 TO 3	YEARS 4 TO 6	YEARS 7 TO 9
Focus on creating the new culture and organisational environment, and developing new and appropriate skills. A new statistical and information processing platform (the Business Model Transformation Strategy) is being created in this period.	Consolidation of culture and skills, with more business units shifting to the new platform.	The transition will be completed and the platform reviewed for the future.

BUSINESS MODEL TRANSFORMATION STRATEGY

The Business Model Transformation Strategy will create the underlying platform for managing most information for Statistics New Zealand and the Official Statistics System.

The strategy aims to optimise the Statistics New Zealand business model from end to end – that is, it will introduce standardised processes and systems throughout the statistical process, from planning and collection to dissemination and storage (and everything between).

This new information management infrastructure will lead to productivity improvements and will enable statistical staff to spend more time on analysis and research. It will also enable the department to recruit from a wider applicant pool at senior levels.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL AND ORGANISATIONAL CAPABILITY

The department has made considerable progress over the last two years, improving its capability situation in a challenging environment. The outflow of skilled staff has reduced, productivity has improved, significant changes have occurred at senior management levels, and statistical leadership and capability has been strengthened.

The capability profile of employees will continue to change over the next two to three years. The department's focus is on innovative thinking, flexibility, adaptability and collaboration.

Staff will have broader roles. Technical expertise remains important, but the emphasis now is more on understanding the business of official statistics and overall subject area understanding, rather than specific knowledge. There is also greater emphasis on understanding context and stakeholder aspirations.

All staff have access to learning opportunities. The department promotes rotation around the business, which will help to further increase capability and develop knowledge across different areas of our business.

Higher priority will be given to the department's Māori capability and capacity-building plan over the coming year, including attracting, retaining and supporting Māori staff. Statistics New Zealand has a Māori language plan and policy, which we are now developing and implementing.

Relationships and communication, both internal and external, are considered an integral part of our overall development of capability, and therefore continue to be a focus for us over the next few years. Our aim is to build more productive stakeholder relationships and networks, and to further develop our relationships with peers in international statistical subjects and academic spheres to improve the exchange of information that leads to improvement.

Statistics New Zealand will develop productive relationships with key users, understanding their changing requirements and use of statistical information. We will build collaborative relationships with producers of Tier 1 statistics to improve the quality and accessibility of official statistics.

One initiative that illustrates moves to build stronger relationships and increase communication is the Statistics for the 21st Century seminar series. This seminar series aims to increase the collaboration of statistical analysts and users across government by giving staff from Statistics New Zealand and other departments the opportunity to network and present work relating to the Official Statistics System.

CAREERS AND ENGAGEMENT

Not only is Statistics New Zealand faced with a tight domestic labour market, it is also competing in a highly specialised field which requires the department to compete locally and globally. Selection strategies aim to develop the desired workforce of the future, and increasingly involve international recruitment.

The department is continuing to build the 'extended family' that works with us; developing our relationships and joint projects with associated professionals, such as academics and researchers, and with other national statistical offices. We will continue to offer a variety of ways to engage in the department's work, enabling people with statistical experience to work with us, while satisfying other lifestyle needs and aspirations. Increasing use of international secondments will also provide development opportunities for our staff.

Statistics New Zealand will also work with the Department of Labour to advance the Government's commitment to working towards pay and employment equity for women in the organisation.

LEADERSHIP

Leadership has been strengthened throughout the department. The recent management refocus created three leadership roles: managers, statistical leaders and project leaders. The department now has a management group that is younger, with a greater proportion of women.

The department is continuing to develop leadership capability, based on the department's leadership model.

STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP MODEL



Statistics New Zealand's Strategic Leadership Model was developed to support the department's strategic direction, and continues to guide leadership development throughout the organisation. The model emphasises that all staff in the department have leadership responsibilities, starting with self leadership, and emphasises the importance of sector leadership.

GRADUATE LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Graduate Leadership Development Programme was successfully established in 2004. In 2005/06, the programme will continue the support, growth and development of leadership potential in the classes of 2004 and 2005. The programme will be streamlined for first-year participants, and mentoring arrangements will be introduced.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Statistics New Zealand must be aware of and manage the risks that it faces now and in the future, in order to achieve the intermediate and sector outcomes.

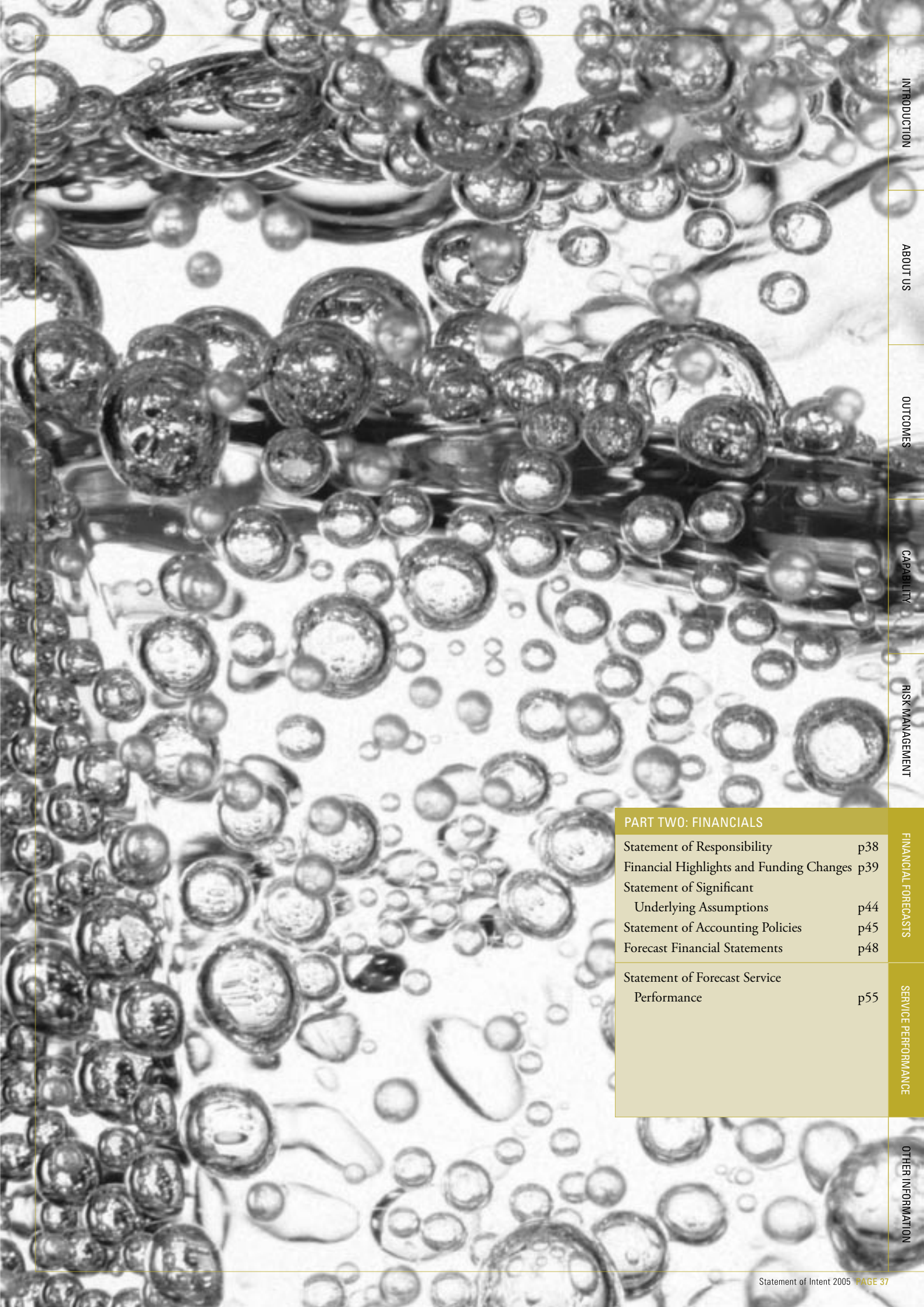
Risk management within Statistics New Zealand is undertaken at a project and an organisational level. Project documentation must identify and report against risks throughout each project. Major risks are escalated as appropriate.

Organisational risk will be identified and managed through a strategic risk register, a real-time register of significant risks that face Statistics New Zealand. This register will be assessed and updated quarterly by the Corporate Management Committee, and referred to the Internal Audit and Risk Management Committee (an advisory committee to the Government Statistician).

In 2003 a number of risks were highlighted through strategic planning and an external review conducted jointly with The Treasury and the State Services Commission. While a number of these risks remain very real to Statistics New Zealand, additional funding was provided to address them. The programmes to address the strategic risks are now well embedded. The risk management focus is now on ensuring the programmes are successful in mitigating the risks.

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			RISK MANAGEMENT
			FINANCIAL FORECASTS
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RISK	RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	IMPACT OF RISK ON OUTCOMES	
Statistics New Zealand fails to maintain capability, both in human resources and business processes, to meet its work programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The aim of the Transition Programme is to strengthen Statistics New Zealand's capability to deliver its outputs. It will shape the sustainable and relevant design of the organisation, its business processes, infrastructure, systems and culture. Statistics New Zealand is one year into this nine-year programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining capability is critical to Statistics New Zealand performing its functions. Failure to manage this risk would lead to failure to achieve any of the three intermediate outcomes, and therefore the sector outcome. 	
Government departments (including Statistics New Zealand) fail to collaborate effectively with each other to the benefit of the Official Statistics System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work on the Official Statistics System programme to date has been undertaken in a collaborative manner, leading to good relationships within the public sector, and a shared responsibility for official statistics. This has provided a good platform for future collaboration. The Transition Programme includes a management refocus programme, which addressed the culture of Statistics New Zealand. People, structures and processes have been developed to ensure a more outward-looking organisation, with more accountability for sectors. A relationship management strategy will clarify and formalise relationships between Statistics New Zealand and other government departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fragmented system leads to unwillingness by respondents and data providers to provide information to government departments, thus compromising the achievement of the cooperation intermediate outcome. Coordination across government is a key feature of the quality intermediate outcome, and therefore is affected by this risk. 	
There is a decline in the trust users and data providers have in the Official Statistics System.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be a continued emphasis on the independence of the Government Statistician. Statistics New Zealand is committed to continuously improving methodologies related to the production of statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All three intermediate outcomes are affected by this risk. A lack of trust would impact on people's willingness to supply data to government agencies, and therefore creates difficulties in achieving the cooperation intermediate outcome. 	
Response rates for surveys may fall below those required for appropriate quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response rates are consistently monitored to identify downward trends. Relationships with key data providers are consistently monitored, and Statistics New Zealand has a focus on strengthening these relationships. Statistics New Zealand has skilled data collection staff, and sound collection processes. Compliance load is a key consideration when designing surveys. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because adequate response rates are critical in producing high-quality statistics, the cooperation intermediate outcome is most affected by this risk. 	
Publication and dissemination methods do not meet the access needs of all users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics New Zealand provides a range of access tools, both for the computer- and non-computer-based user. Statistics New Zealand will monitor user satisfaction regarding the accessibility of official statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The access intermediate outcome relates to making official statistics accessible. Inability to make official statistics accessible impacts directly on the ability of people to use statistics, thus impacting on the sector outcome. 	

PART TWO: FINANCIAL FORECASTS AND SERVICE PERFORMANCE



PART TWO: FINANCIALS		
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STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

The 2005 Statement of Intent for Statistics New Zealand has been prepared in accordance with section 38 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Chief Executive of Statistics New Zealand acknowledges, in signing this statement, that he is responsible for the information contained in this Statement of Intent.

The financial performance forecast to be achieved by the department for the year ending 30 June 2006, 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 for the year ending 30 June 2006 that are being laid before the House of Representatives under section 13 of the Public Finance Act 1989.



SIGNED

BRIAN PINK

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

11 APRIL 2005



COUNTERSIGNED

GRANT KENNY

ACTING CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

11 APRIL 2005

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND FUNDING CHANGES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

Types of Appropriation	2004/05		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	Estimated					
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Revenue						
Revenue Crown	73,438	73,438	113,731	83,399	78,273	79,002
Revenue from Third Parties	8,132	8,132	8,561	8,435	8,999	8,999
Total Revenue	81,570	81,570	122,292	91,834	87,272	88,001
Output Expenses	81,570	78,027	122,292	91,834	87,272	88,001
Changes in Output Expenses			44,265	(30,458)	(4,562)	729

STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND'S FUNDING PROFILE – CHANGES

Three factors significantly influence Statistics New Zealand's funding profile, causing fluctuations between years.

1. 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. This also includes 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.

For example, with the Census of Population and Dwellings, there are large fluctuations in the funding required between years as the census is conducted only once in every five years. In 2006, when the census is conducted, costs increase significantly. This is mainly attributable to expenditure on wages for enumerators and other temporary processing staff.

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

2. 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.

3. New initiatives approved in the Budget Initiative process are described in more detail in the Budget 2005 – Approved New Initiatives section.

The table on the following page shows changes to Statistics New Zealand funding by those factors over the next four years.

STATISTICS NEW ZEALAND'S FUNDING CHANGES

Title	2005/06 \$(000)	2006/07 \$(000)	2007/08 \$(000)	2008/09 \$(000)
1. Surveys/Activities with Cyclical Fluctuations				
Longitudinal Survey of Income Dynamics	93	(4)	(21)	(45)
Household Economic Survey	27	826	(853)	27
Consumers Price Index	(311)	11	100	–
Injury Statistics	161	–	–	–
Community Access: Census Data on the Web	(20)	64	–	–
Biennial Yearbook	139	(139)	139	(139)
Census of Population and Dwellings	28,047	(36,341)	(4,233)	1,743
Capability	(1,038)	(250)	–	–
Accommodation	2,580	672	–	–
Macroeconomic Statistics	(542)	(46)	–	–
Official Statistics System Model	(184)	(702)	24	–
Programme of Official Social Statistics	3,938	3,168	2,622	(636)
Satellite Accounts for Non-Profit Institutions and Households	57	(51)	(24)	–
Growth and Innovation Framework	(943)	–	–	–
Longitudinal Immigration Survey	(1,174)	(400)	(101)	–
Longitudinal Research of Business Dynamics	462	159	(621)	–
Dynamics and Motivation of Migration in New Zealand	178	27	(205)	–
Linking Remote-sensing Information with Agriculture Data	133	(133)	–	–
Estimated Expenses Transfer	3,543	–	–	–
Total Changes – Cyclical Fluctuations	35,146	(33,139)	(3,173)	950
2. Third-party Revenue/Contracted Surveys¹				
Total Changes – Third-party Revenue	429	(126)	564	–
3. Budget 2005 New Initiatives²				
Aggregate Impact of Budget 2005 Initiatives	8,690	2,807	(1,953)	(221)
Totals – Changes in Output Expenses	44,265	(30,458)	(4,562)	729

For notes, see page 54.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Statistics New Zealand maintains a number of key statistical infrastructure 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.

Over the next four years, Statistics New Zealand plans to invest the following in capital initiatives:

Title	2005/06 \$(000)	2006/07 \$(000)	2007/08 \$(000)	2008/09 \$(000)
Statistics New Zealand's new accommodation	5,700	–	–	–
Linked Employer-Employee Data (LEED)	807	639	–	–
Development of systems for Programme of Official Social Statistics	250	750	1,250	250
Systems for archiving the 2006 Census responses	–	165	–	–
Revision and implementation of the industry, occupation and commodities classifications systems	2,452	3,866	2,842	1,501
Development of business systems to improve collection of statistical information and government services to business	–	985	–	–
Meeting capability requirements	1,829	1,829	452	–
Redevelopment and upgrade of corporate infrastructure	3,536	2,000	3,000	4,000
Redevelopment of existing statistical infrastructure	2,000	2,840	6,230	5,323
Total Capital Expenditure	16,574	13,074	13,774	11,074

BUDGET 2005 – APPROVED NEW INITIATIVES

1. Meeting international obligations

The initiative for meeting international obligations aims to ensure that New Zealand's official statistics comply with international best practice, particularly regarding industry classifications, and that they can be used to make valid comparisons with the rest of the world. Adoption of internationally agreed standards in statistical concepts, methods and classifications ensures the relevance of the statistics produced in both national and international contexts.

2. Improving government services to business

This initiative provides a package of measures to improve the level of service and reduce compliance costs to businesses, especially Small to Medium Enterprises (SME). It includes the provision of benchmarking information to businesses, allowing them to compare their performance against industry norms.

3. Enhancing and extending the integrated dataset on Student Loan Scheme borrowers

This initiative will enhance the integrated dataset on Student Loan Scheme borrowers and extend it to include data on people who have received student allowances. This will enable researchers and analysts to tie together education information with information on financial support for students and post-study incomes.

4. Meeting capability requirements

The capability initiative enables Statistics New Zealand to reshape its information management infrastructure and to recruit specialist people from overseas who are in short supply in New Zealand. This will assist in reshaping the department's capability to provide the information management infrastructure that will support the management of nationally vital statistical information for future years.

5. Complying with the Public Records Act

This initiative allows Statistics New Zealand to implement the requirements, relating to 2006 Census forms, of the Public Records Act 2005. This will allow Statistics New Zealand to store 2006 Census forms for 100 years prior to transferring them to Archives New Zealand.

BUDGET 2005 INITIATIVES APPROVED (GST EXCLUSIVE)

Title	2005/06 \$(000)	2006/07 \$(000)	2007/08 \$(000)	2008/09 \$(000)	Out-years \$(000)
Improving government services to business					
Operating	570	505	290	290	290
Capital	—	985	—	—	—
Implementing archiving of 2006 Census responses					
Operating	916	1,879	141	143	143
Capital	—	165	—	—	—
Meeting international obligations					
Operating	870	2,902	2,564	2,218	2,218
Capital	2,452	3,866	2,842	1,501	1,501
Meeting capability requirements					
Operating	5,747	5,624	5,962	6,085	6,085
Capital	1,829	1,829	452	—	—
Integrated dataset on Student Loan Scheme borrowers					
Operating	587	587	587	587	587
Capital	—	—	—	—	—
Budget Initiatives Summary					
Operating	8,690	11,497	9,544	9,323	9,323
Capital	4,281	6,845	3,294	1,501	1,501
Total Budget Initiatives	12,971	18,342	12,838	10,824	10,824

Other Expenses

Statistics New Zealand is not forecasting any Other Expenses in 2004/05 or in 2005/06.

Operating surplus/deficit

Statistics New Zealand is forecasting an operating surplus of \$3,543,000 in 2004/05, and zero in the out-years.

Cost allocation – output classes

There are no anticipated changes to the methodology for cost allocation from that employed in 2004/05.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

These 2005/06 forecast financial statements have been prepared:

- as at 11 April 2005
- on the basis of government policies at the time the statements were finalised
- to meet the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, the Statement of Concepts, and the Financial Reporting Standards of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand, with accounting policies used being within accounting policy parameters for departmental external reporting as specified in Treasury Instructions
- on the basis that the resources provided for will enable Statistics New Zealand to deliver the outputs as specified in the Statement of Forecast Service Performance section
- on the basis of historical cost.

BUDGETED FIGURES

The 2004/05 Budgeted figures are those represented in the Estimates for 2004/05 as amended by the Supplementary Estimates.

The 2005/06 Budgeted figures are those represented in the Main Estimates for 2005/06.

VARIATIONS AND CHANGES TO THE FORECAST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

While every attempt has been made to accurately forecast final results for 2005/06, actual results achieved for the year ending 30 June 2006 are likely to vary from the forecast information presented, and this variation could be material.

Once this Statement of Intent 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 2006.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

SPECIFIC ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These forecast financial statements encompass the activities of Statistics New Zealand for the year ending 30 June 2006.

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 three classes:

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

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.

Capital work in progress is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. No depreciation is charged against work in progress.

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DEPRECIATION RATES

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates that will write off the cost or valuation of the assets, less their estimated residual values, over their expected useful lives. Useful lives of the major classes of assets have been estimated as follows:

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

TAXATION

Under the Income Tax Act 1994, 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 output classes based on the Vote appropriations. Within each output class, Revenue Crown is allocated to respective outputs based on direct and allocated costs.

All third-party revenue is assigned directly to outputs. No allocations are necessary.

<p>ACCRUED LEAVE/EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS</p> <p>Annual leave is recorded and recognised on an accrued basis.</p> <p>Long service and retirement leave are recognised on an accrued basis, adjusted for the likelihood of the entitlement actually being taken.</p> <p>RELATED-PARTY DISCLOSURES</p> <p>Statistics New Zealand undertakes many transactions with other government departments and Crown entities. These transactions are carried out on an ‘arm’s 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.</p> <p>DISCLOSURES OF INFORMATION ABOUT FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</p> <p>Revenues and expenses in relation to all financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance at their historical cost.</p> <p>All financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at their fair value.</p> <p>CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES</p> <p>There have been no changes in accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements. All policies have been applied on bases consistent with those used in the previous published financial reports.</p>	INTRODUCTION
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FORECAST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

	2004/05 Budgeted	2004/05 Estimated Actual	2005/06 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Revenue			
Crown	73,438	73,438	113,731
Departments	5,955	5,955	6,377
Other ³	2,177	2,177	2,184
Total revenue	81,570	81,570	122,292
Expenses			
Output expenses			
Personnel	45,185	41,642	77,452
Operating ⁴	26,521	27,617	33,504
Depreciation	8,200	7,200	8,792
Capital charge ⁵	1,664	1,568	2,544
Total output expenses	81,570	78,027	122,292
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	–	3,543	–

For notes, see page 54.

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2005 AND

STATEMENT OF FORECAST FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

	Budgeted Financial Position as at 30 June 2005 \$(000)	Estimated Financial Position as at 30 June 2005 \$(000)	Forecast Financial Position as at 30 June 2006 \$(000)
Taxpayers' Funds			
Balance as at 30 June	20,761	20,761	31,799
Total Taxpayers' Funds	20,761	20,761	31,799
Represented by:			
Current Assets			
Cash and bank balances	2,752	7,003	7,204
Debtors and receivables ⁶	1,619	1,619	1,619
Advances and prepayments	400	400	400
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	4,771	9,022	9,223
Current Liabilities			
Payables and provisions	1,670	1,670	1,670
GST payable	500	500	500
Other accrued liabilities	1,550	1,550	1,550
Provision for payment of surplus	—	3,543	—
Provision for employee entitlements	1,936	1,936	1,936
Deferred revenue ⁷	50	50	50
Other short-term liabilities	50	834	1,322
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	5,756	10,083	7,028
Working Capital	(985)	(1,061)	2,195
Non-current Assets			
Fixed assets	25,076	25,152	32,934
<i>Total Non-current Assets</i>	25,076	25,152	32,934
Non-current Liabilities			
Provision for employee entitlements	3,330	3,330	3,330
Net Assets	20,761	20,761	31,799

For notes, see page 54.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

	2004/05 Budgeted	2004/05 Estimated Actual	2005/06 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash provided from:			
Supply of outputs to the Crown	73,438	73,438	113,731
Supply of outputs to departments	6,558	6,558	6,377
Supply of outputs to others	1,512	1,512	2,184
Cash disbursed to:			
Producing outputs (excl. capital charge)	(74,209)	(71,762)	(110,956)
Capital charge	(1,664)	(784)	(2,056)
<i>Net Operating Cash Flows</i>	5,635	8,962	9,280
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Cash provided from:			
Sale of physical assets	—	—	—
Cash disbursed to:			
Purchase of physical assets	(12,424)	(11,500)	(16,574)
<i>Net Investing Cash Flows</i>	(12,424)	(11,500)	(16,574)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Cash provided from:			
Capital contributions from the Crown	2,319	2,319	11,038
Cash disbursed to:			
Payment of surplus to the Crown	(5)	(5)	(3,543)
<i>Net Financing Cash Flows</i>	2,314	2,314	7,495
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Held	(4,475)	(224)	201
Opening total cash balance at 1 July	7,227	7,227	7,003
Effect of exchange rate changes	—	—	—
Closing Total Cash Balances at 30 June	2,752	7,003	7,204

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

	2004/05 Budgeted	2004/05 Estimated Actual	2005/06 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	–	3,543	–
Non-cash Items			
Add/(deduct) non-cash expenses/(revenues) from Statement of Financial Performance			
Depreciation and amortisation	8,200	7,200	8,792
Total Non-cash Movement from Statement of Financial Performance	8,200	7,200	8,792
Movements in Working Capital			
Add/(deduct) non-cash working capital movements from Statement of Financial Position			
(Increase)/decrease in Inventories	–	–	–
(Increase)/decrease in Debtors and receivables	113	113	–
(Increase)/decrease in Prepayments	153	153	–
(Increase)/decrease in Interest	–	–	–
(Increase)/decrease in Provisions for a surplus	–	–	–
(Increase)/decrease in Payables and provisions	(1,214)	(1,214)	–
(Increase)/decrease in GST payable	(156)	(156)	–
(Increase)/decrease in Provision for employee entitlements	53	53	–
(Increase)/decrease in Other accrued liabilities	(1,374)	(1,374)	–
Other items	(140)	644	488
Total Non-cash movement from Statement of Financial Position	(2,565)	(1,781)	488
Items Classified as Investing Activities			
Net (gain)/loss on sale of physical assets	–	–	–
Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities	5,635	8,962	9,280

STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN TAXPAYERS' FUNDS (EQUITY)

AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

	Budgeted Position as at 30 June 2005 \$(000)	Estimated Position as at 30 June 2005 \$(000)	Forecast Position as at 30 June 2006 \$(000)
Taxpayers' Funds at Start of Period	18,442	18,442	20,761
Movements during the year (other than flows to and from the Crown)			
Deduct net surplus/(deficit)	–	3,543	–
Total Recognised Revenues and Expenses for the Period	–	3,543	–
Adjusted for flows to and from the Crown			
Add distributions from the Crown during the period:			
Capital contributions received	2,319	2,319	11,038
(Deduct) distributions to the Crown during the period:			
Provision for repayment of surplus to the Crown	–	(3,543)	–
Total Adjustments for Flows to and from the Crown	2,319	2,319	11,038
Total Taxpayers' Funds at End of Period	20,761	20,761	31,799

FORECAST DETAILS OF FIXED ASSETS BY CATEGORY

AS AT 30 JUNE 2006

	30 June 2005 Estimated Actual Position \$(000)	30 June 2006 Forecast Cost \$(000)	30 June 2006 Forecast Accumulated Depreciation \$(000)	30 June 2006 Forecast Net Book Value \$(000)
Computers and office equipment	16,803	59,600	43,238	16,362
Furniture and fittings	7,482	14,582	5,600	8,982
Motor vehicles	46	156	110	46
Other	821	8,065	521	7,544
Total Fixed Assets	25,152	82,403	49,469	32,934

STATEMENT OF FORECAST FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: 2004/05 AND 2005/06

	Unit	2004/05 Budgeted	2004/05 Estimated Actual	2005/06 Budgeted
Operating Results				
Revenue: third parties	\$(000)	8,132	8,132	8,561
Total expenses	\$(000)	81,570	78,027	122,292
Operating surplus/(deficit) before capital charge	\$(000)	1,664	5,111	2,544
Net surplus/(deficit)	\$(000)	–	3,543	–
Working Capital				
Net current assets	\$(000)	4,771	9,022	9,223
Current ratio	ratio	0.83 : 1	0.89 : 1	1.31 : 1
Debtor collection period	days	55	52	52
Creditor payment period	days	23	20	20
Resource Utilisation				
Physical Assets:				
Total at year-end	\$(000)	25,076	25,152	32,934
Expenditure on fixed assets	\$(000)	12,424	11,500	16,574
Additions as percent of physical assets	%	50	46	50
Taxpayers' funds at year-end	\$(000)	20,761	20,761	31,799
Forecast Net Cash Flows				
Surplus/(deficit) from operating activities	\$(000)	5,635	8,962	9,280
Surplus/(deficit) from investing activities	\$(000)	(12,424)	(11,500)	(16,574)
Surplus/(deficit) from financing activities	\$(000)	2,314	2,314	7,495
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	\$(000)	(4,475)	(224)	201

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

1. THIRD-PARTY REVENUE / CONTRACTED SURVEYS

Due to the commercially sensitive nature of these contracts, the surveys and their corresponding amounts are not identified individually, but are aggregated to show the total impact.

2. BUDGET INITIATIVE CHANGES

The Statistics New Zealand's Funding Changes table includes the aggregated impact of changes, excluding capital, resulting from all new initiatives approved in the Budget 2005 process. The capital detail is provided in the section within the table relating to capital expenditure. Detail of the individual initiatives and associated financial information is outlined in the following section.

3. REVENUE OTHER

Revenue other consists of revenue derived from the sale of Statistics New Zealand's outputs to parties other than the Crown or other government departments.

4. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2004/05 Budgeted	2004/05 Estimated Actual	2005/06 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Fees for audit of financial statements	45	56	56
Consultancy	5,096	5,096	5,500
Operating lease and other rentals	3,650	3,650	3,530
Other operating costs	17,730	18,815	24,418
Total Operating Costs	26,521	27,617	33,504

5. 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 2006 is 8.0 percent per annum.

6. DEBTORS AND RECEIVABLES

	2004/05 Budgeted	2004/05 Estimated Actual	2005/06 Budgeted
	\$(000)	\$(000)	\$(000)
Trade debtors	1,650	1,650	1,650
Provision for doubtful debts	(31)	(31)	(31)
Total Trade Debtors and Receivables	1,619	1,619	1,619

7. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is the portion of the operating revenue received which relates to future years.

It will be recognised as income in the year in which the services are provided.

STATEMENT OF FORECAST SERVICE PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2006

Statistics New Zealand is committed to providing three output classes in 2005/06 that meet the requirements of the Minister of Statistics and various purchasers in terms of their description, timeliness, quality, quantity and cost.

The department recognises that movement towards a more outcome-focused organisation will require ongoing refinement of outcomes and measures. Statistics New Zealand has developed an overall strategic framework that links the sector's outcomes to its outputs through a set of strategic themes. These strategic themes are linked directly to the output appropriations through the interventions and initiatives outlined in Statistics New Zealand's strategy map (refer to Part 1).

OUTPUT CLASS 1 – COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES

Description

This output involves fulfilling the statistical coordination requirements of the Statistics Act 1975, including:

- leadership of the Official Statistics System by the Government Statistician
- working across government to achieve cooperation in official statistics
- advising the Minister of Statistics and government departments on statistical matters
- providing assessments for ministerial approval of survey proposals submitted by government departments, for new or substantially revised surveys of major significance to the official statistical system
- defining and facilitating the use of standard statistical concepts, procedures, definitions and classifications
- holding a conference of users of official statistics at least once every five years
- conducting systematic reviews of the collection, compilation, analysis, abstraction and publication of official statistics.

Quantity, Quality and Timeliness Measures

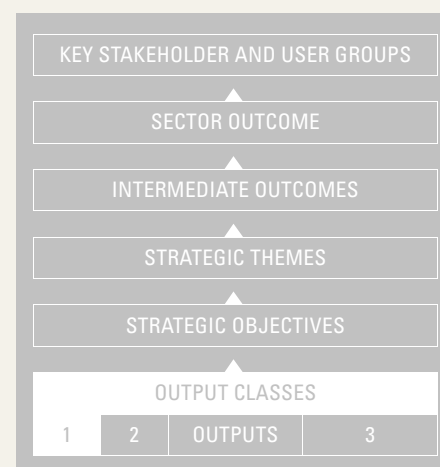
Three proposals for new or substantially altered surveys developed or altered by Statistics New Zealand will be submitted for assessment. These will be peer-reviewed to ensure that the reviewer adequately considered the survey components. Assessments will be completed, to the point of submitting a recommendation to the Minister of Statistics, within 15 working days of receipt of the required documentation for surveys using paper questionnaires, and within 30 working days for surveys using electronic questionnaires.

A conference for users of official statistics will be held by 31 October 2005.

Statistics New Zealand will prepare responses to requests for information from the Minister of Statistics, responses to ministerials, and draft answers to parliamentary questions.

All requested information, responses to ministerials and draft answers to parliamentary questions will be of a standard acceptable to the Minister of Statistics, as measured by regular feedback from the Minister. Information requested by the Minister of Statistics will be despatched to the Minister's office within three working days of receiving the request. Responses to ministerials will be despatched to the Minister's office within seven working days of receiving the ministerial. Draft answers to parliamentary questions will be despatched to the Minister's office by the deadlines set by that office.

Twelve publications, including 11 issues of *Key Statistics* and one *New Zealand in Profile*, will be published during the year. Statistics will be free of any computational or other processing error that is of such significance that the corrected statistics are required to be



published in an erratum, in accordance with departmental policy on dealing with errors in published statistics. Tables and graphs in those publications will meet the presentation standards as published in Statistics New Zealand's 2005/06 Output Plan. *Key Statistics* will be published by the 15th day of the reference month and the 2006 edition of *New Zealand in Profile* will be published by 30 January 2006.

Cost

Outputs in this class will be provided within the appropriated sum of \$15,321,000 excluding GST. This will be funded by Revenue Crown of \$14,030,000 and estimated third-party revenue of \$1,291,000.



OUTPUT CLASS 2 – POPULATION, SOCIAL AND LABOUR FORCE STATISTICAL INFORMATION SERVICES

Description

A major social statistical output from Statistics New Zealand is the five-yearly Census of Population and Dwellings, which provides population information for electoral, local authority and resource allocation purposes. The census also produces fine-level detail about the subgroups that make up New Zealand's population, the family and household composition of those subgroups, and a range of other social and economic data.

Other outputs include:

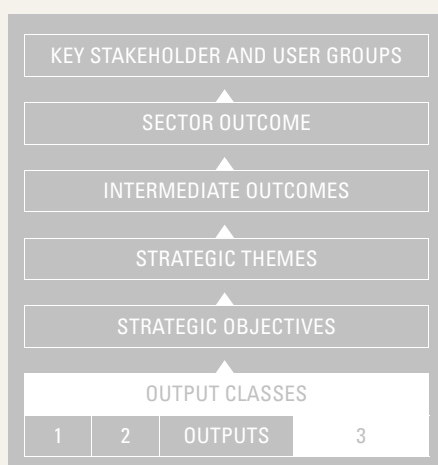
- migration, birth, death and marriage statistics
- demographic estimates and projections (required for planning and policy-making), and employment and unemployment measures from the Household Labour Force Survey.

Quantity

Forty-seven unique Hot Off The Press releases, 19 print publications, and 18 web-based releases will be published during the year. Full details are specified in Statistics New Zealand's 2005/06 Output Plan.

Cost

Outputs in this class will be provided within the appropriated sum of \$80,268,000, excluding GST. This will be funded by Revenue Crown of \$76,981,000 and estimated third-party revenue of \$3,287,000.



OUTPUT CLASS 3 – ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS STATISTICAL INFORMATION SERVICES

Description

Economic and business statistical outputs include statistics that measure the size, composition and performance of the New Zealand economy, and statistics about the economic activity and contribution to national economic performance of industries and sectors. Statistics produced about business include information on production, financial performance, and the use of technology and other resources.

The economic and business statistics produced by Statistics New Zealand include:

- gross domestic product and national accounts, which provide an overall picture of the New Zealand economy
- balance of payments statistics, which measure New Zealand's economic relationships with the rest of the world
- price indexes, which measure inflation
- providing statistics to support government departments in identifying the priorities for Government's Growth and Innovation (GIF) investments.

Quantity

One hundred and thirty-five unique Hot Off The Press releases and eight printed publications will be published during the year. Full details are specified in Statistics New Zealand's 2005/06 Output Plan.

Cost

Outputs in this class will be provided within the appropriated sum of \$26,703,000 excluding GST. This will be funded by Revenue Crown of \$22,720,000 and estimated third-party revenue of \$3,983,000.

GENERIC OUTPUT MEASURES FOR OUTPUT CLASSES 2 AND 3

Quality

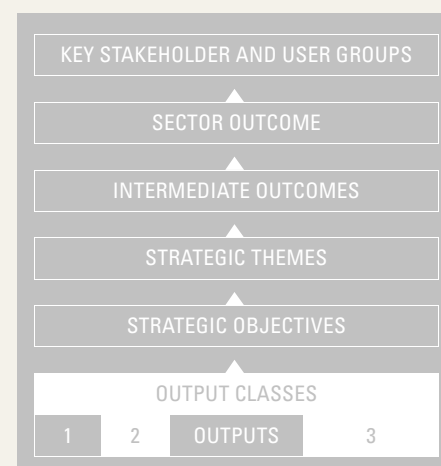
The following quality measures apply to outputs supplied within Output Classes 2 and 3. Full details are specified in Statistics New Zealand's 2005/06 Output Plan.

- **Coverage**
An achieved survey sample should faithfully represent the intended survey population. The coverage standard for a survey specifies that population. For example, the coverage standard for the Household Labour Force Survey is the civilian, usually resident New Zealand population aged 15 years and over, living in private households. Specific response rates for individual surveys can be found in the 2005/06 Output Plan.
- **Accuracy**
Statistics in media releases, Hot Off The Press releases and other printed departmental publications will be free of any computational or other processing error that is of such significance that the corrected statistics are required to be published in an erratum, in accordance with departmental policy on dealing with errors in published statistics.
- **Presentation**
Tables and graphs in Hot Off The Press releases and publications will meet the presentation standards set by the Government Statistician, as published in Statistics New Zealand's 2005/06 Output Plan.

Timeliness

Publications will be released in accordance with the dates outlined in the Statistics New Zealand publishing calendar. The rolling calendar details releases for the 2005/06 year and will be updated on a six-monthly cycle. This calendar is available from the Statistics New Zealand website.

Ad hoc statistical reports will be released according to the dates given in Statistics New Zealand's 2005/06 Output Plan.



PART THREE:

OTHER

INFORMATION



PART THREE: OTHER INFORMATION

Organisation Information	p60
Vision, Mission, Values,	
Treaty of Waitangi	inside back cover
Contact Details	back cover

ORGANISATION INFORMATION

Statistics New Zealand is a medium-sized organisation with approximately 780 staff, not including interviewers, working across three sites in Wellington, Christchurch and Auckland.

ORGANISATION CHART 2005



VISION

Making Statistics Count

MISSION

Statistics New Zealand will lead New Zealand's Official Statistics System to provide official statistics for governments and the wider community that:

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

VALUES

The following four core values are the guiding principles and behaviours for Statistics New Zealand.

Integrity

Integrity is about being ethical and meeting the high standards of behaviour expected of public servants.

Professionalism

Professionalism involves setting and meeting challenging technical and quality standards, and continually improving our knowledge and performance.

Cooperation

Cooperation means working together for the benefit of the 'whole' rather than for oneself.

Security

Maintaining Statistics New Zealand's reputation for protecting the security and confidentiality of information within its care is crucial to retaining the trust and cooperation of information providers and clients.

In addition to those values, we adhere to the various codes of conduct, legislation and standards expected of New Zealand public servants.

TREATY OF WAITANGI

To give effect to the principles for government action on the Treaty of Waitangi, Statistics New Zealand will work to ensure that the statistical needs of Māori can be identified and progressively met.

CONTACT DETAILS

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