

The background of the slide is a solid mustard yellow color. In the top right corner, there is a dark teal horizontal bar with a white circular graphic element. On the left side, there is a faint, repeating pattern of overlapping circles in shades of yellow and green.

Measuring New Zealand's Progress Using a Sustainable Development Approach: 2008

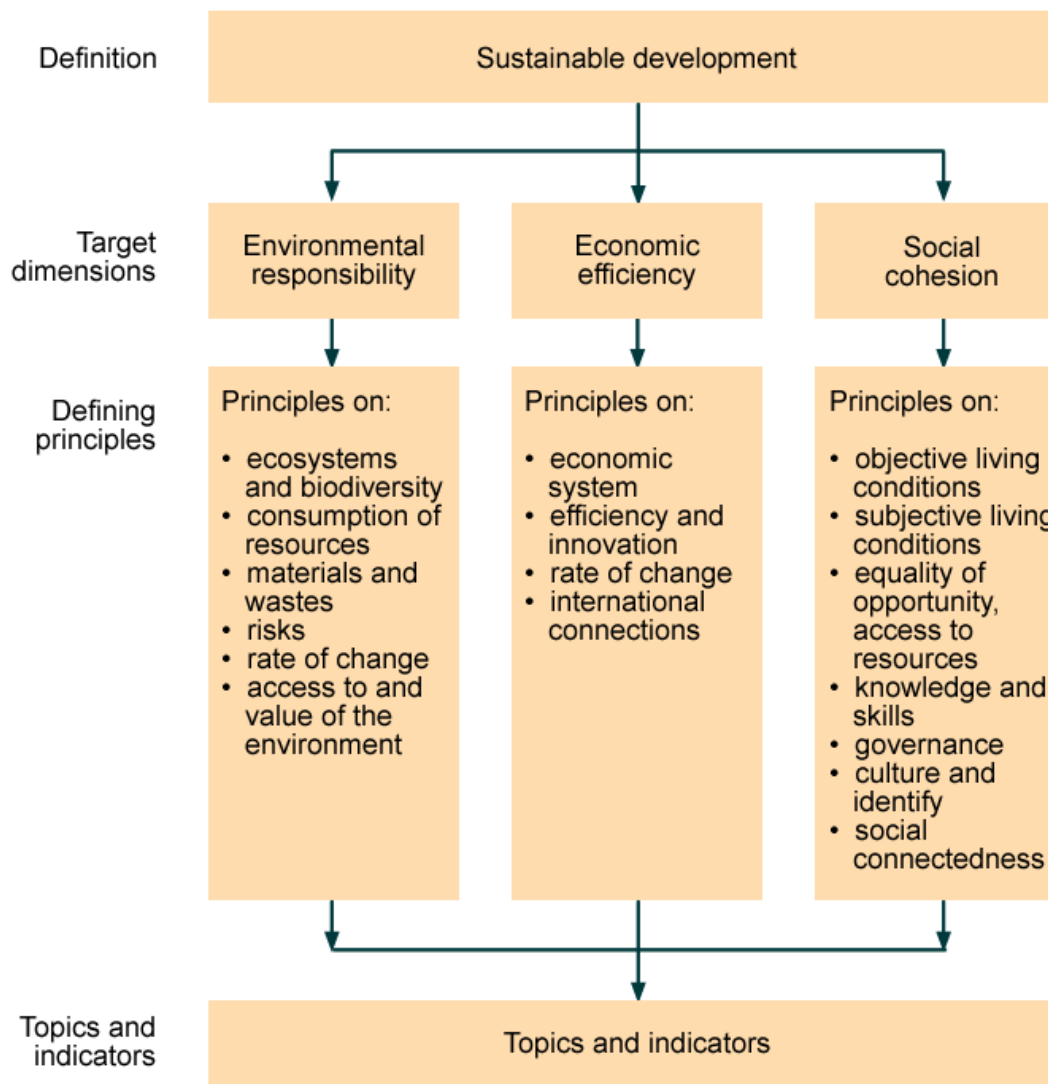
Measuring what matters

Man does not live by GDP alone. A new report urges statisticians to capture what people do live by



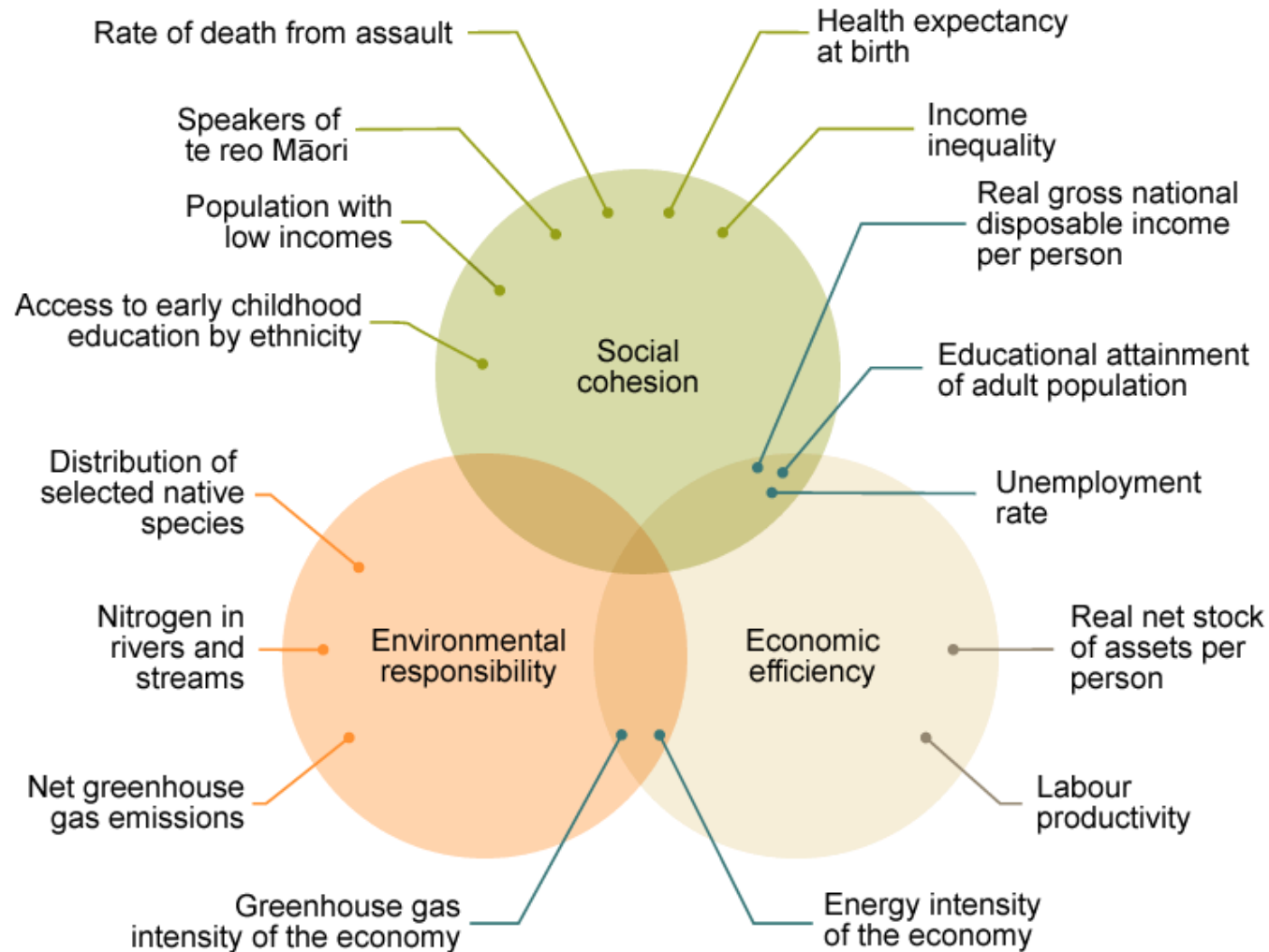
From *The Economist*
September 17th 2009

Measurement framework



Relationship between target dimensions and key indicators

Relationship between target dimensions and key indicators



Types of indicators

How well do we live?

Level indicators

How well are resources distributed?

Structural criteria (fairness)

How efficiently are we using our resources?

Structural criteria (efficiency)

What are we leaving behind for our children?

Capital stock and flow indicators

How well do we live?

Indicator		Target trend	What has happened	Actual result
10.2	Unemployment rate	↓	Annual rate is little changed from 1987 after peaks in 1992 and 1998. The rate fell from 2002–07 but rose again to 4.2% in 2008.	≈
12.1	Real gross national disposable income	↑	Since 1992 average income has steadily increased.	✓
13.1	Health expectancy at birth	↑	Between 1996 and 2006, health expectancy increased, but there are gender and ethnic disparities.	✓
14.2	Rate of death from assault	↓	Between 1987 and 2005, the rate of deaths by assault per 100,000 people decreased but there was little change since 2000.	✓

How well are resources distributed?

Indicator		Target trend	What has happened	Actual result
10.8	Access to early childhood education, by ethnicity	↑	Since 2000, the gap in participation rates in early childhood education by different ethnic groups narrowed.	✓
12.3	Income inequality	↓	Between 1988 and 2007, income inequality between households with high incomes and households with low incomes widened.	✗
12.4	Population with low incomes	↓	The proportion of the population recognised as having low incomes has risen since the early 1980s.	✗

How efficiently are we using our resources?

Indicator		Target trend	What has happened	Actual result
3.4	Greenhouse gas intensity of the economy	↓	Although total emissions have increased, the intensity of emissions in relation to the economy has decreased.	✓
6.2	Energy intensity of the economy	↓	The energy intensity of the economy has decreased since 1995.	✓
10.4	Labour productivity	↑	Since 1985, labour productivity has increased an average of 2.2% per year.	✓

What are we leaving behind for our children?

Indicator		Target trend	What has happened	Actual result
2.2	Distribution of selected native species	↑	Since the 1970s, the distribution of all seven indicator species has continued to decline.	✗
3.1	Net greenhouse gas emissions	↓	New Zealand's net greenhouse gas emissions have grown since 1990, although there has been little change since 2002.	✗
4.2	Nitrogen in rivers and streams	↓	Levels of nitrogen at monitored river and stream sites have increased since 1989.	✗
10.5	Educational attainment of the adult population	↑	The proportion of adults with at least secondary qualifications has increased between 1990 and 2008.	✓
11.1	Real net stock of total assets per person	↑	Net capital stock per person rose 29% from 1988–2008.	✓
15.1	Speakers of te reo Māori	↑	The proportion of Māori able to hold an everyday conversation in Māori language decreased slightly between 1996 and 2006.	≈

Report can be accessed at;

www.stats.govt.nz/sustainabledevelopment/

Contact us at;

sustainabledevelopment@stats.govt.nz