

# Broader Measures of Progress

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# Background

GDP per capita slightly below OECD average in New Zealand

## GDP Per Capita

### GDP Per Capita Using Current Purchasing Power Parities 2003

	US\$
Luxembourg	53,800
United States	37,600
Norway	37,000
Ireland	33,200
Switzerland	32,500
Denmark	30,700
Austria	30,600
Canada	30,500
Netherlands	30,300
Australia	30,100
United Kingdom	29,800
Iceland	29,700
Belgium	29,500
Sweden	28,900
Finland	28,500
Japan	28,400
France	27,800
Germany	27,100
Italy	26,600
OECD	26,300
Spain	24,500
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>23,200</b>
Croatia	20,300
Korea	19,200
Portugal	18,700
Czech Republic	17,200
Hungary	15,200
Slovak Republic	13,100
Poland	11,500
Mexico	9,500
Turkey	6,900

Source: National Accounts of OECD Countries, Main Aggregates, volume 1

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is commonly used as a measure of prosperity. The GDP data of different countries can be compared when converted into a common currency by using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs). PPPs are calculated by measuring the relative amounts of different countries' currencies required to purchase a common basket of goods and services.

New Zealand's GDP per capita was below the OECD average in 2003 and was twenty-first of the 30 countries. At US\$23,200 or 88 percent of the OECD average (US\$26,300), New Zealand's GDP per capita was most similar to that of Spain. Luxembourg continued to be the highest rating OECD country in 2003; its GDP per capita was more than twice the OECD average. The lowest rating country in the OECD was Turkey; its GDP per capita was 26 percent of the OECD average.

### GDP Per Capita Using Current Purchasing Power Parities Percentage of OECD average 2003

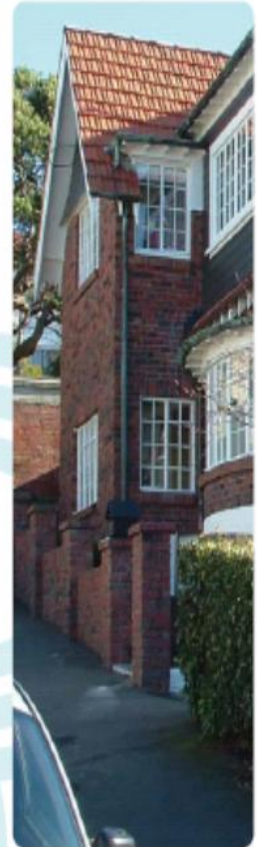


Source: National Accounts of OECD Countries, Main Aggregates, volume 1

### GDP Per Capita Using Current Purchasing Power Parities (PPP) (OECD 30 = 100) 2003

	PPP
Luxembourg	205
United States	143
Norway	141
Ireland	126
Switzerland	124
Denmark	117
Austria	116
Canada	116
Netherlands	115
Australia	114
United Kingdom	113
Iceland	113
Belgium	112
Sweden	110
Finland	108
Japan	108
France	106
Germany	103
Italy	101
OECD	100
Spain	95
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>88</b>
Croatia	77
Korea	73
Portugal	71
Czech Republic	65
Hungary	58
Slovak Republic	50
Poland	44
Mexico	36
Turkey	26

Source: National Accounts of OECD Countries, Main Aggregates, volume 1



# Our definition

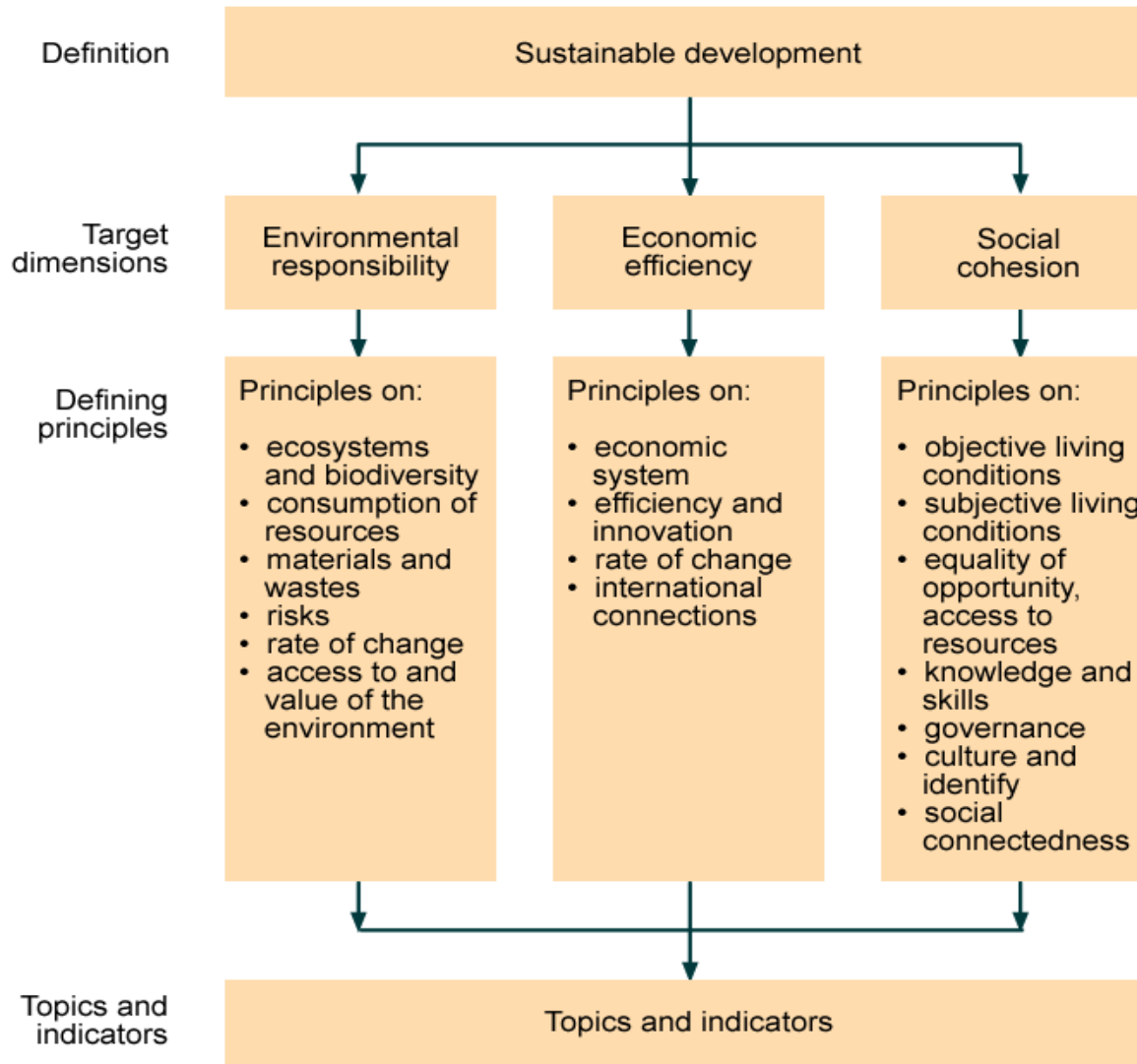
Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable development means ensuring that well-being is at least maintained over time.

The principle of fairness among and between present and future generations should be taken into account in the use of environmental, economic and social resources.

Meeting these needs in practice requires living within the limits of the natural environment.

# Measurement framework



## Meeting needs

How well do we live?	Target trend	Assessment
Unemployment rate	↓	✘
Disposable income	↑	✓
Health expectancy	↑	✓
Physical safety	↑	✓

## Fairness

How well are resources distributed?	Target trend	Assessment
Access to early childhood education	↑	✓
Income inequality	↓	✗
Economic hardship	↓	≈

## Efficiency

How efficiently are we using our resources?	Target trend	Assessment
Greenhouse gas intensity	↓	✓
Energy intensity	↓	✓
Labour productivity	↑	✓

## Preserving resources

What are we leaving behind for our children?	Target trend	Assessment
Distribution of selected native species	↑	✗
Greenhouse gas emissions	↓	✗
Nitrogen in rivers	↓	✗
Adult educational attainment	↑	✓
Assets and infrastructure	↑	✓
Speakers of te reo Māori	↑	≈



# Questions?

## 📍 Contacts

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