



Measure	Grade, figures or data	Now included in discussion commentary ¹
Social		
Life expectancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 11th of 34 cf 14th of 31. Figure 1: data source now OECD, updated to 2009 or latest available. Figure 2: new figure comparing life expectancy of OECD countries over time. Figure 3: data updated to 2009 or latest available, previously Figure 2. Figure 4: Addition of 2008 OECD average life expectancy line. Target changed to 82.4. Grade changed back to B, as a result of the World Bank data that was used in September 2010 being incorrect for NZ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Results from the progressive tax increase on smoking; Adverse trends in obesity and binge drinking; Improving performance on the six national health targets.
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 12th of 34 cf 11th of 31. Updated data for Figures 1, 2, 3. Figure 4: new figure comparing share of unemployed to share of labour force for OECD countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment benefit numbers and reapplication requirement; New Zealand youth bear a greater share of the unemployment burden than those in any other OECD country; Government programmes for youth training and jobs.
Income inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 25th of 34 cf 23rd of 30. Figure 1: new data for late 2000s. Figure 2: data updated to 2010. Figure 4: new figure from <i>The Spirit Level</i>. Target changed to 0.31, the average OECD Gini value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IMF's <i>Inequality, Leverage and Crises</i> working paper; <i>The Spirit Level: Why Equality is Better for Everyone</i>; Recent data for 2010 shows incomes in New Zealand to be more equal but still remain much more unequal than in the 1980s; Income inequality affects ethnic and gender groups differently; Children experience greater rates of hardship.
Assault mortality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 23rd equal of 33 cf 23rd equal of 28. Figure 1: longer time series shown and new data for 2007. Figure 2: updated to 2009 or earlier data. Figure 3: new figure showing recorded serious violent offences per 100,000 population. Figure 4: new figure showing findings of investigations in reports of concern about children and youth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Serious violent offences remain high, despite recent drop in 2010; Murders in 2010/11 were the lowest since 1986; Family violence showed a reversal in the upward trend in the 2010/11 year compared to recent years; Child abuse or neglect findings growing; In response additional social workers in schools announced; Child protection law changes.

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Suicide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 20th of 33 cf 13th of 29. Figure 1: data updated to 2009 or earlier. Figure 2: data updated to 2008. Figure 3: NZ data updated to 2008, other countries data updated to latest 3 year averages. Figure 4: data source changed to Chief Coroner's provisional national suicide statistics and updated to the 2010-11 year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand suicide rate near the OECD average, but; 15-19 year old suicide rate remains highest in OECD; Females aged 15-24 years have highest suicide rate in OECD and males third highest rate; Media guidelines for reporting on youth suicide due late 2011; Chief Coroner calls for a new approach to suicide prevention as rates stay stubbornly the same.
Economic		
GDP per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 22nd of 34 cf 22nd of 30. For all figures data updated to 2010. Target changed to \$53,000. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDP per capita remains lower than 2007 despite an increase in 2010; To catch Australia by 2015 will require a growth rate of no less than 4.5% per annum.
Household wealth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 24th of 34. Figure 1: new figure showing household final consumption as a % of GDP. Figure 2: data updated to 2010 and title corrected, previously Figure 4. Figure 3: data updated to 2010 and title corrected, previously Figure 2. Figure 4: new figure showing government wealth by household. New target set for a gross national savings rate of 22% of GDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final consumption by households is slightly above OECD average; Gross national savings consistently below OECD average since 2004; Government wealth per household has been declining since 2008; Proposal for KiwiSaver auto-enrolment from 2014/15 and lifting individual and employer contributions to 3%; Savings Working Group recommendations to lift national savings by 2-3% of GDP.
Labour productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 24th of 34 cf 22nd of 30. Figures 1, 2: data updated to 2010. Figure 3: new figure showing real labour productivity and output growth for NZ export sectors, 2009. Figure 4: new figure showing compound annual growth rate over 2007-10 for labour productivity, number employed and annual hours worked per worker for NZ and four other countries. Target changed to \$59 per hour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Zealand needs to improve its low level of labour productivity; Economies have responded differently to the recent recession e.g. USA, Ireland and Australia.
Innovation and business sophistication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 21st of 34 cf 20th of 31. All figures updated with data for 2011-12. Figure 1: another 3 OECD countries added. Figure 2: another 6 OECD countries added and calculations in NZ\$ 2010. Figure 3: Sub-indexes values figure added. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MED, Treasury and Statistics NZ report on indicators of innovation and entrepreneurship; New Zealand increased its R&D spend for the 2010 reference period but is still low compared to other OECD countries; Government funding to support technology and innovation for NZ businesses here and overseas is rolling out since Budget 2010.

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Educational achievement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank 5th of 34 cf 4th of 29. Trend reassessed from improving to stable. Figure 1: new figure that includes PISA reading, mathematics and science results for NZ and the OECD average, updated to 2009. Figure 2: new figure showing mean PISA results by ethnicity for four PISA measurement years. Figure 3: new figure showing media age of leaving initial education in 2006. Figure 4: data updated to 2009, previously Figure 2. Target changed to 531 mean PISA score. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good overall performance at age 15 but persistent serious disadvantage for Māori and Pacific students; Wide disparities in reading between students from different socio-economic backgrounds; NZ had lowest median age of leaving initial education in the OECD; Second highest rate in OECD of employees and self-employed under-qualified for their jobs; NZ has a high proportion of public spend on education but the dollars spent per student is in the bottom third of OECD countries; Changes to the Youth Training and Youth Guarantee initiative including development of five vocational pathways; Other government initiatives such as improving classroom management, changes to the Resource Teachers Learning and Behaviour service, and to TEO funding.
Environmental		
Agricultural land per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measure changed to be agricultural land per capita and no longer incorrectly refers to forestry. Rank 3rd of 34 cf 3rd of 27. Figures 1, 2: data updated to 2009. Figure 3: data updated to 2009 and projected to 2031. Figure 4: new figure showing land use changes between 1990 and 2009. Target changed to 2.5 hectares. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on current trends agricultural land per capita will continue to decline, driven largely by population growth; Land use changes between 1990 and 2009 shows an increase in planted forest and a reduction in low producing grassland; Productive soil health is not as good as the public perceives it to be, only 35% meet all health target ranges; Government recently announced a four year mapping project to improve land use data.
Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 1: longer time series shown. Figure 3: revised lake nutrient figure showing quality change by land cover type with new data; revised groundwater nitrate concentrations figure with new data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln University survey of New Zealanders on the environment, showing concern about freshwater resources; Nitrate levels are increasing in 38% of monitored rivers, one third of lakes are degraded, more than one third of monitored groundwater sites have elevated levels of nitrate; Land and Water Forum process; Government's fresh water policy package and monitoring the environment, Measuring Up; Cawthron Institute report on the NPS for Freshwater Management.

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CO2 concentration in the atmosphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure 1: updated with July monthly data for 1990 to 2011. • Figure 2: updated with 2009 data, previously Figure 3 that used UNFCCC data up to 2008. • Figure 3: new figure showing CO2 emissions by major countries, developed and developing nations over 1990-2009. • Figure 4: new figure showing sources of greenhouse gas emissions 2009 for New Zealand, OECD and World (2005 est). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in temperature and CO2 since 1800; • Target to avoid temperature increases of more than 2 degrees to avoid abrupt climate change; • Acknowledgement of importance of limiting climate change for New Zealand and international commitments; • New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre establishment; • Leading role of New Zealand in the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases.
CO2e emissions per capita	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rank 26th of 30 cf 24th of 28. • Trend reassessed from stable to improving. • Figure 1: updated with 2009 data, previously Figure 2. • Figure 2: updated with 2009 data, previously Figure 1. • Figure 3: updated with 2009 data. • Figure 4: new figure showing New Zealand's actual greenhouse gas emissions forecast and future targets. • Target changed to 13.6 tonnes per capita. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand is a small country but needs to do its share to meet its Kyoto obligations and any future multi-lateral agreement; • New Zealand's gross emissions are above Kyoto targets but offset in part by growing trees; • To meet the Government's target reductions for CO2e emissions, a large reduction in New Zealand's emissions per capita is needed; • The United Nations review of New Zealand's Kyoto report expressed concern about forecast figures and the uncertainty of the timeline for including major sectors in the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS); • The Government's Review Panel on the ETS has recommended slowing down its implementation, contrasting with the view of the Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment.
Invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure 1: corrected figures for central government expenditure and total economic cost. • Figure 2: extended list of invasive species estimated annual cost. • Figure 3: corrected number of acutely threatened species shown and added reptiles in the breakdown on vertebrates. • Figure 4: data updated to 2011 with additional countries shown with native birds and the proportion threatened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosecurity legislation and Reform Bill currently before Parliament; • Pest Management National Plan of Action 2010-2035; • National Interest Pests Response and National Pest Plant Accord; • Biodiversity Strategy; • Innovative possum trapping trial and biological control research; • Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment report on the use of 1080; • National Policy Statement on indigenous biodiversity.

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Other		
Net migration of citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure 1: data updated to 2011, June years. • Figure 2: data updated to year ended June 2011, previously Figure 4. • Figure 3: reworded title to clarify that the years varied by country, NZ data 2001. • Figure 4: corrections made to figure for the period 1979-1994 and updated data for the 1995-2010 period. • Trend reassessed from improving to deteriorating. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More New Zealand citizens departed than arrived in the year to June 2011, with a jump from Christchurch following the 22 February 2011 earthquake; • A greater share of departing New Zealand citizens are going to Australia; • Gallup's global wellbeing surveys shows New Zealand is attractive for many; • The Kiwi Expat Association's network of highly skilled Kiwis who have returned; • Department of Labour's website for expatriates, priority processing for partners of expats and eligibility for permanent resident visa in the first instance.

¹ All text is updated to reflect new data and figures.