Australia and New Zealand

Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

* The proportion of the population suffering from hunger was less than 2.5% in 2015.

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

* The maternal mortality ratio was 7 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 was 3.8 per 1,000 live births in 2017.
* In 2016, there were about 5 people in every 100,000 uninfected population that became newly infected with HIV.
* The risk of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 from one of four main non-communicable diseases (NCDs) - cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease - fell from 14% in 2000 to 9.3% in 2016.

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

* In 2016, 91% of children participated in pre-primary or primary education in the year prior to the official entrance age for primary school, up from 59% in 2000.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

* The proportion of seats held by women in single or lower houses of parliament increased from 25% in 2000 to 33% in 2018.

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

* In 2015, 68% of the population used a "safely managed" sanitation service - a basic facility that safely disposes of human waste, up from 61% in 2000.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

* The proportion of the population with access to electricity was 100% in 2016.
* In 2016, more than 95% of the population relied primarily on clean fuels and technology.

Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

* The annual growth rate of real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita declined from 0.88% in 2000 to 0.76% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate declined from 6.3% in 2000 to 5.5% in 2017.

Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

* The carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP decreased from 0.46 kilograms in 2000 to 0.33 kilograms in 2015.
* In 2015, investment in research and development (R&D) stood at 1.9% of GDP, up from 1.5% in 2000.
* In 2015, 99% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal, up from 96% in 2000.

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

* The proportion of the urban population living in slums was 0.03% in 2014.
* In 2016, the annual population-weighted average mean concentration of fine suspended particles of less than 2.5 microns in diameters (PM2.5) was about 7 micrograms per cubic metre. This is below the maximum level for safety set by WHO of 10 micrograms per cubic metre.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

* In 2017, 34% of the marine environment under national jurisdiction (up to 200 nautical miles from shore) was under protection.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

* Land area covered by forest was 17% in 2015.
* The average proportion of freshwater key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 32% in 2018.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 51% in 2018.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

* In 2017, there were about 100% of children under age 5 whose births were registered with a civil authority.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

* As of 2017, both Australia and New Zealand have developed national statistical plans that are fully funded.
* In 2016, the inflow of personal remittances was 0.18% of GDP.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 31% of the population, up from 9.5% in 2005.

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Note (1): This fact sheet was prepared by the UN Statistics Division on selected indicators. More data and information are available in the Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Database (http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/).

Note (2): Some Goals may have been omitted from this profile due to a lack of data availability.