Singapore

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

* The maternal mortality ratio was 10 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.
* The mortality rate of children under age 5 was 2.8 per 1,000 live births in 2017.
* 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 17% in 2000 to 9.3% in 2016.

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 4.3% in 2000 to 23% in 2018.

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

* In 2015, 100% of the population used a "safely managed" drinking water service - an improved source located on premises, available when needed and free from contamination.
* In 2015, 100% of the population used a "safely managed" sanitation service - a basic facility that safely disposes of human waste.

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 was 0.41% in 2016.
* The total unemployment rate increased from 3.7% in 2000 to 4.1% in 2016.

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

* The carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP decreased from 0.21 kilograms in 2000 to 0.1 kilograms in 2015.
* In 2014, investment in research and development (R&D) stood at 2.2% of GDP, up from 1.8% in 2000.
* In 2016, 100% of the population was in range of at least a second-generation (2G) cellular signal.

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

* 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 18 micrograms per cubic metre. This is above 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, 0.01% 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 23% in 2015.
* The average proportion of terrestrial key biodiversity areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas was 21% 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 2015, the intentional homicide rate was 0.25 per 100,000 population.

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

* As of 2017, Singapore has developed national statistical plans that are fully funded.
* In 2016, fixed-broadband internet penetration reached 26% of the population, up from 1.8% in 2000.

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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.