

Australia and New Zealand

Overview

Malnutrition status

In Australia and New Zealand, there has been some progress towards achieving global nutrition targets. 1 country is on course to meet the global targets for each of male diabetes and female diabetes. However, no countries in Australia and New Zealand are on course for each of under-five overweight, under-five stunting, under-five wasting, infant exclusive breastfeeding, anaemia in women of reproductive age, low birth weight, male obesity, and female obesity. 2 countries in Australia and New Zealand have insufficient data to comprehensively assess their progress towards these global targets.

Australia and New Zealand has no prevalence data available for under-five overweight, stunting, or wasting.

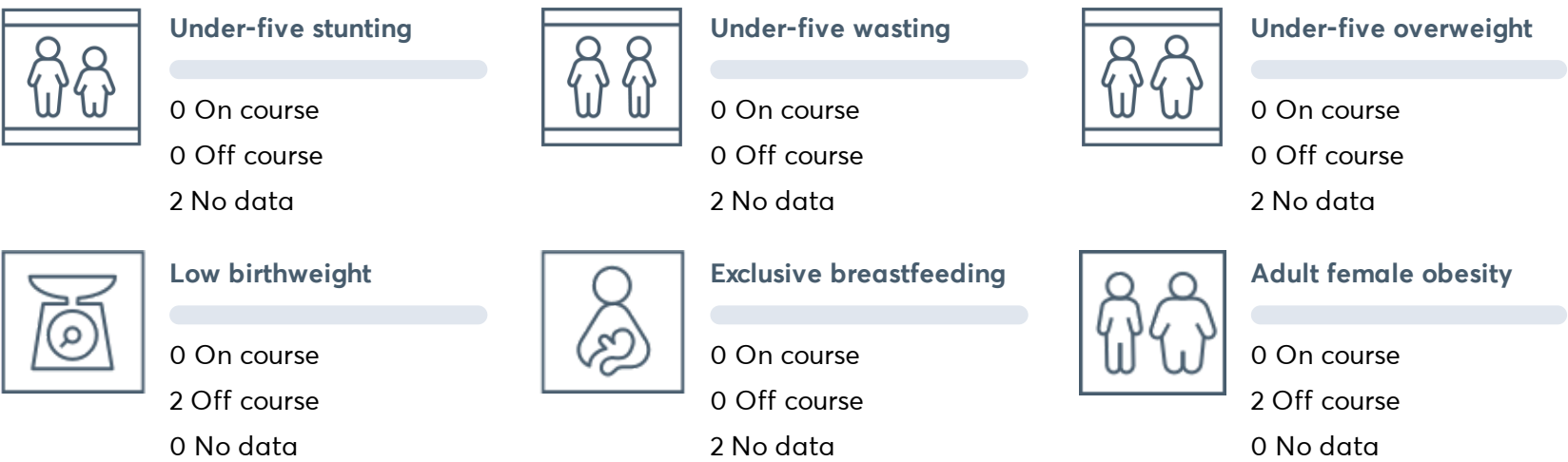
There is also insufficient data on exclusive breastfeeding among infants, while the subregion's average low birth weight prevalence of 6.4% is less than the global average of 14.6%.

Australia and New Zealand's adult population face a malnutrition burden. An average of 9.5% of women of reproductive age have anaemia, and 7% of adult men suffer from diabetes, compared to 5.2% of women. Meanwhile, 29.6% of men and 28.9% of women suffer from obesity.

Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, UNICEF/WHO Low birthweight estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates.

Progress against global nutrition targets 2018





Adult male obesity



0 On course
2 Off course
0 No data



Adult female diabetes



1 On course
1 Off course
0 No data



Adult male diabetes



1 On course
1 Off course
0 No data



WRA anaemia



0 On course
2 Off course
0 No data

Sources: UNICEF global databases Infant and Young Child Feeding, UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates, NCD Risk Factor Collaboration, WHO Global Health Observatory and Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: WRA = Women of a reproductive age; NA = not applicable. The methodologies for tracking differ between targets. Data on the adult indicators are based on modelled estimates.

Infant and child (under-five) status

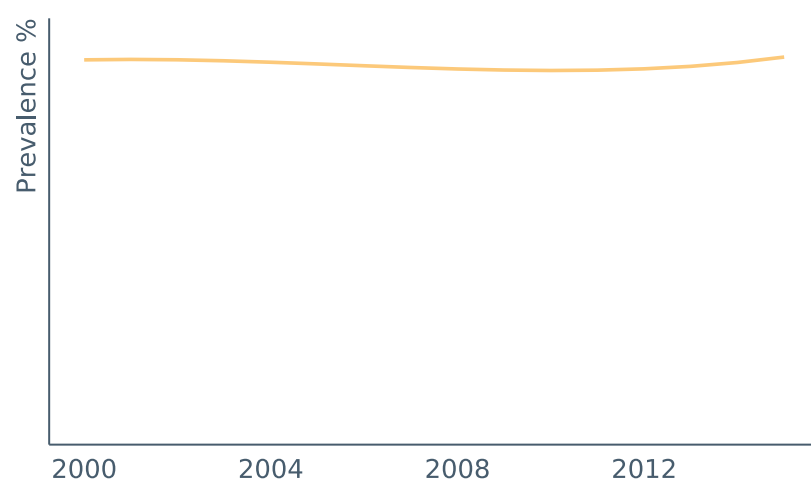
Under-five coexistence of wasting, stunting and overweight

No data

Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). UNICEF Global Databases: Overlapping Stunting, Wasting and Overweight, January 2019, New York.

Notes: Percentage of children under-five years of age who experience different and overlapping forms of malnutrition.

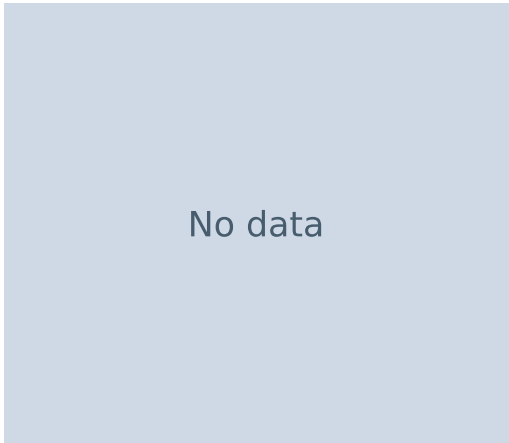
Low birth weight



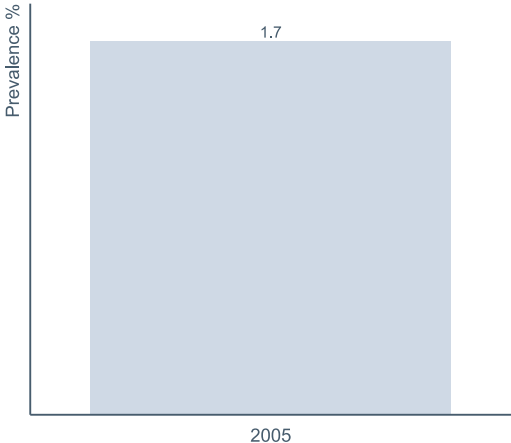
Source: UNICEF/WHO Low birthweight estimates, 2019 edition.

Children (under-five) nutrition status

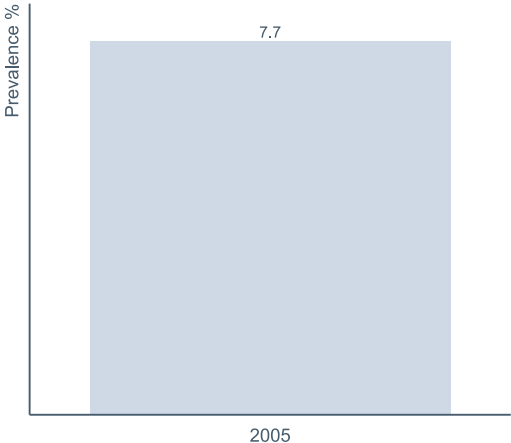
Wasting by gender



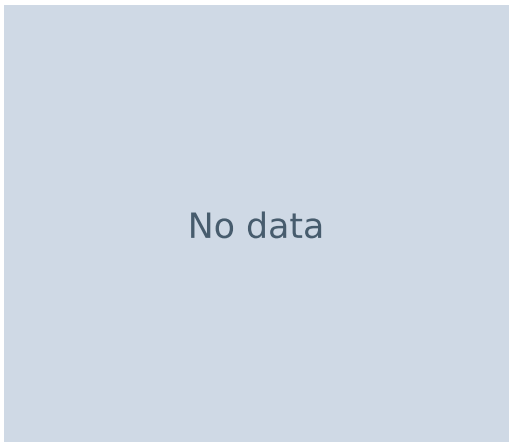
Stunting by gender



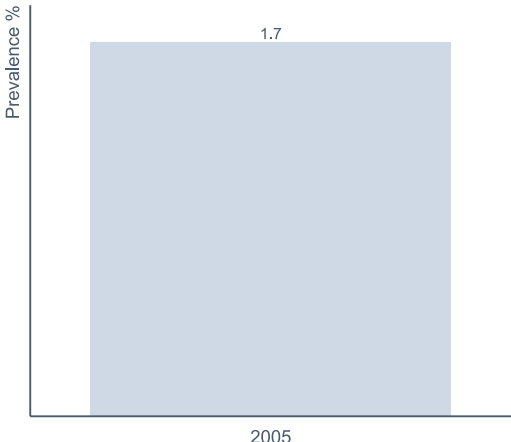
Overweight by gender



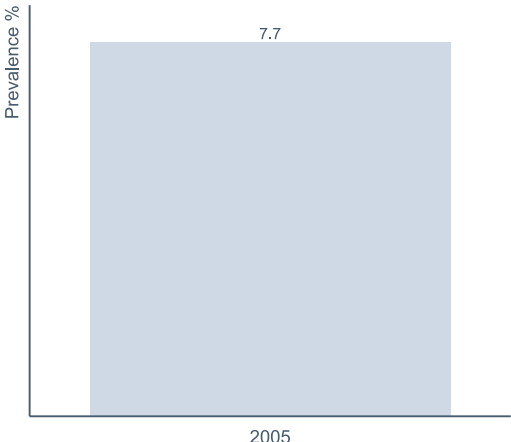
Wasting by location



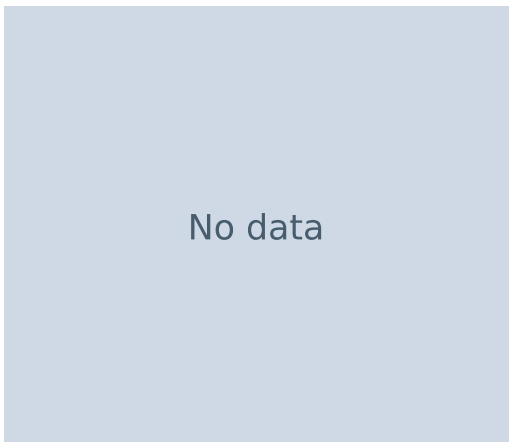
Stunting by location



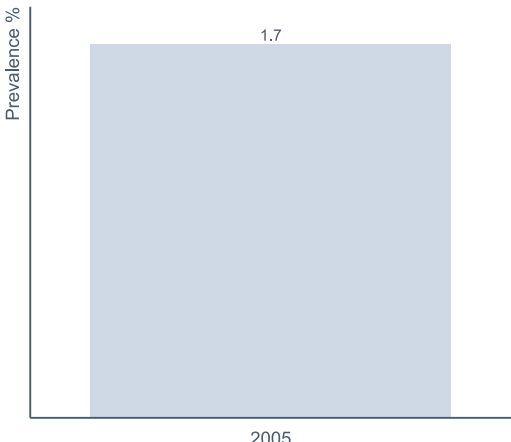
Overweight by location



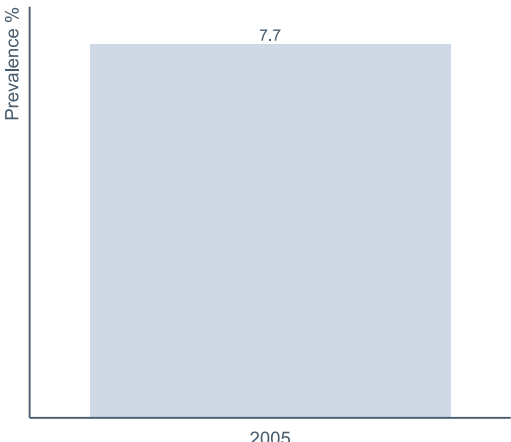
Wasting by income



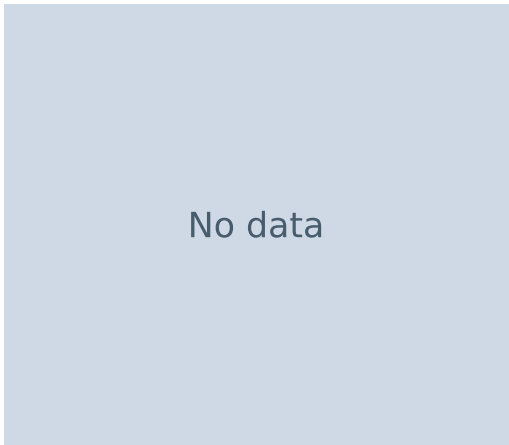
Stunting by income



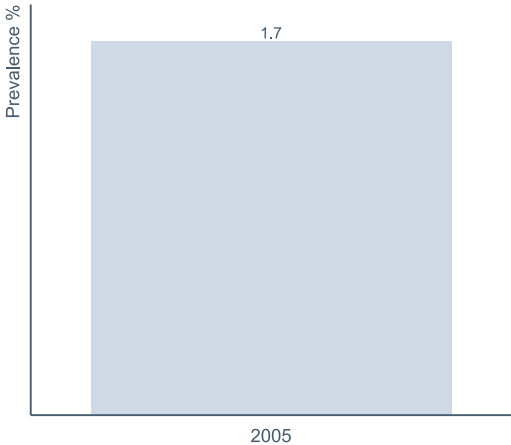
Overweight by income



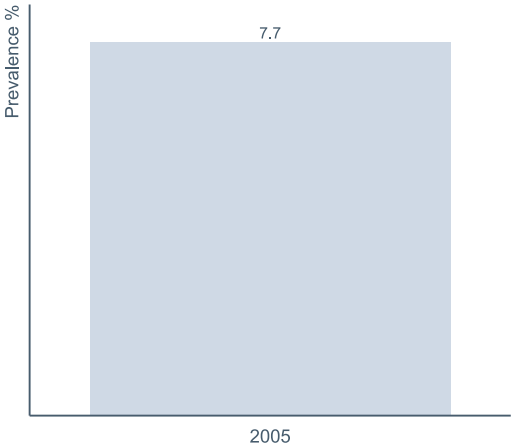
Wasting by education



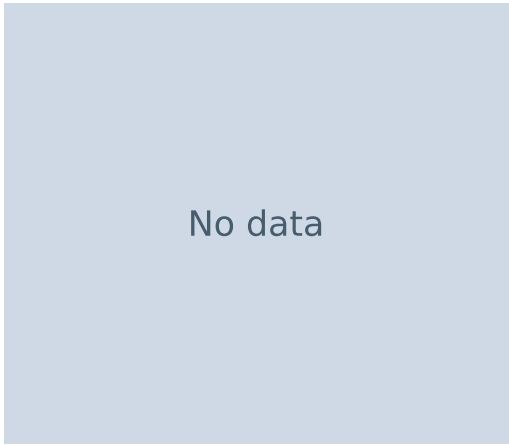
Stunting by education



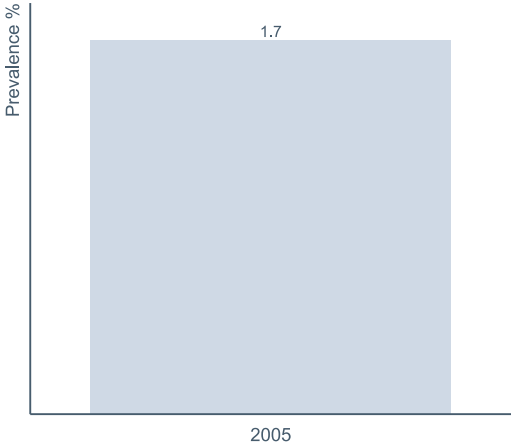
Overweight by education



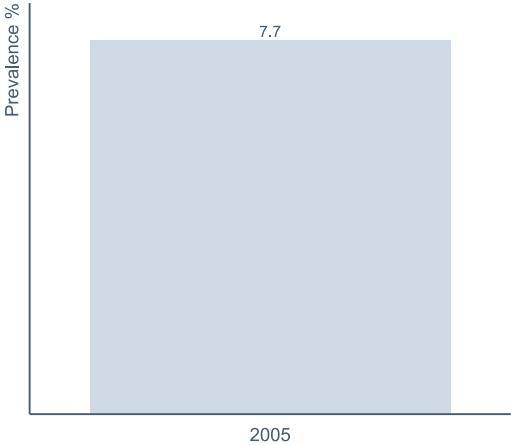
Wasting by age



Stunting by age



Overweight by age



Sources: UNICEF/WHO/World Bank Group: Joint child malnutrition estimates.

Notes: Regional figures are from UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019) where available and are aggregated otherwise.

Infant and child (under-five) feeding over time

Exclusive
breastfeeding by
gender



Continued
breastfeeding at
1 year by gender



Minimum
acceptable diet
by gender



Introduction to
solid, semi-solid
or soft foods by
gender



Exclusive
breastfeeding by
location



Continued
breastfeeding at
1 year by location



Minimum
acceptable diet
by location



Introduction to
solid, semi-solid
or soft foods by
location



Exclusive
breastfeeding by
income



Continued
breastfeeding at
1 year by income



Minimum
acceptable diet
by income



Introduction to
solid, semi-solid
or soft foods by
income



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Exclusive breastfeeding by mother's education | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by mother's education | Minimum acceptable diet by mother's education | Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods by mother's education |
| No data | No data | No data | No data |
| Exclusive breastfeeding by age | Continued breastfeeding at 1 year by age | Minimum acceptable diet by age | Introduction to solid, semi-solid or soft foods by age |
| No data | No data | No data | No data |

Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding: Exclusive breastfeeding, Predominant breastfeeding, New York, May 2019.

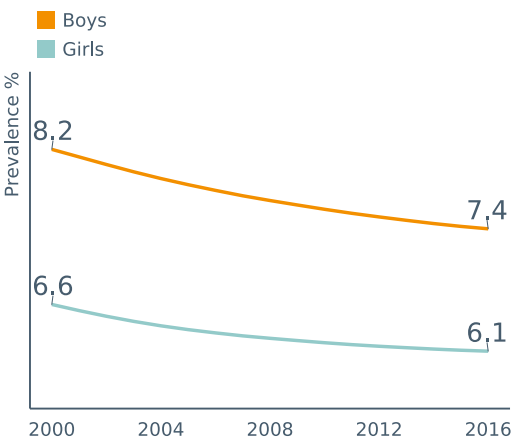
Infant and young child feeding

| | |
|---------|---------|
| No data | No data |
|---------|---------|

Sources: UNICEF, Division of Data Research and Policy (2019). Global UNICEF Global Databases: Infant and Young Child Feeding: Exclusive breastfeeding, Predominant breastfeeding, New York, May 2019.

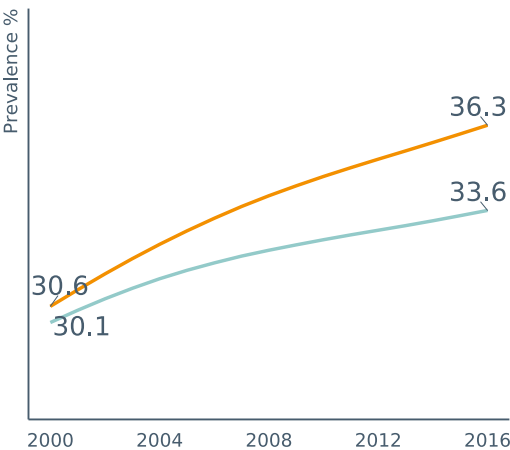
Children and adolescent (aged 5-19) nutrition status

Ages 5-19 by gender:
underweight (%)



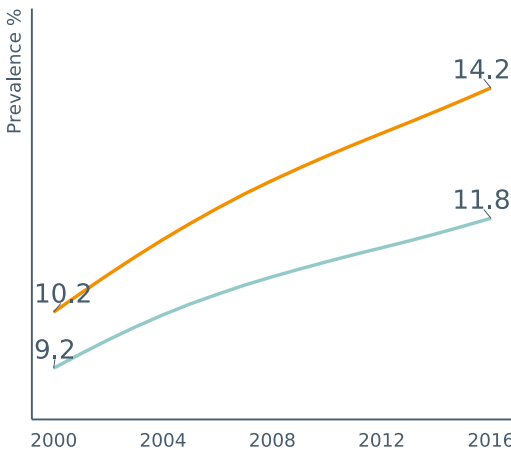
Sources: NCD Risk Factor
Collaboration. 2 countries included in
aggregates.

Ages 5-19 by gender:
overweight (%)



2 countries included in aggregates.

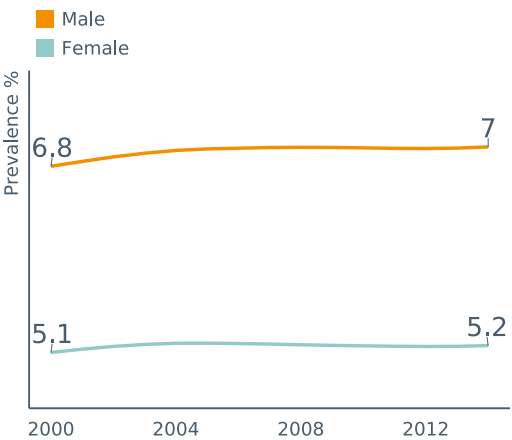
Ages 5-19 by gender:
obesity (%)



2 countries included in aggregates.

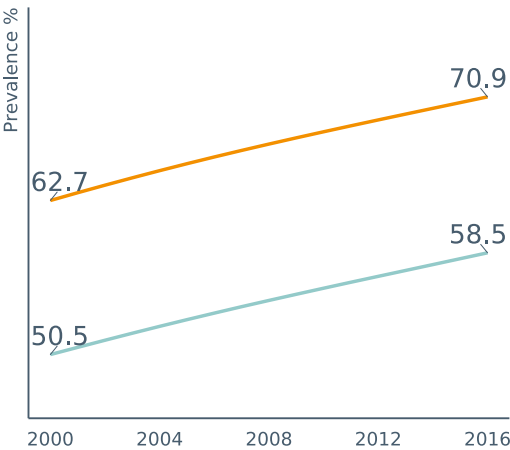
Adult nutrition status

Adult by gender:
diabetes (%)



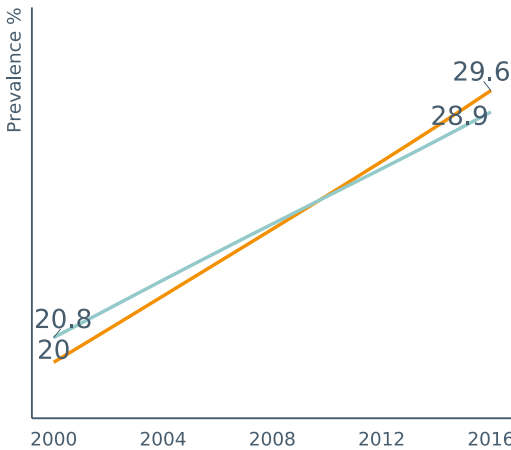
Sources: NCD Risk Factor
Collaboration. 2 countries included in
aggregates.

Adult by gender:
overweight (%)

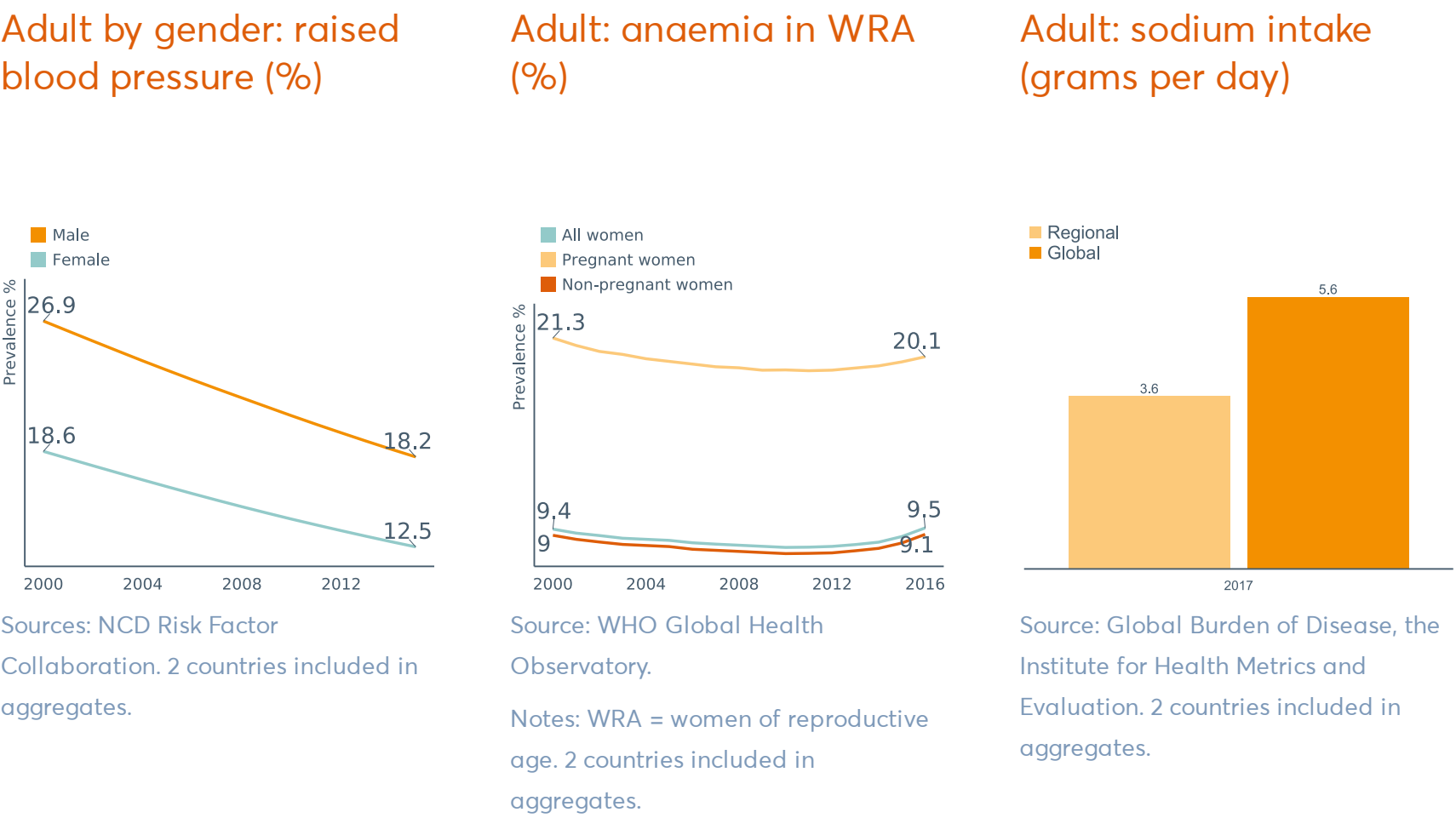


2 countries included in aggregates.

Adult by gender: obesity
(%)



2 countries included in aggregates.



Dietary needs

Consumption of food groups and components, 2016



Sources: TMREL = theoretical minimum risk of exposure level. Global Burden of Disease, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

Notes: Men and women aged 25 and older. 2 countries included in aggregates.

Intervention coverage

| Coverage/practice indicator | Total (%) | Boy (%) | Girl (%) | Year |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|----------|------|
| | | | | |

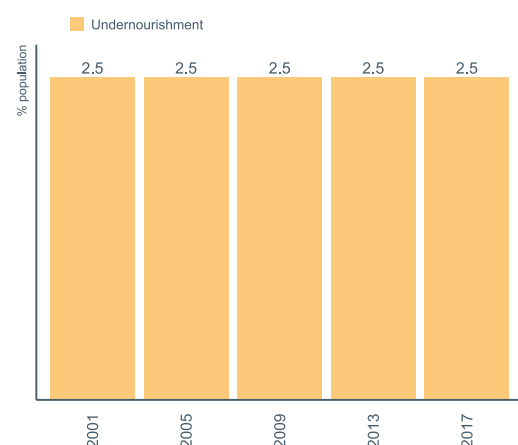
| Coverage/practice indicator | Total (%) | Boy (%) | Girl (%) | Year |
|---|-----------|---------|----------|------|
| Children 0-59 months with diarrhoea who received zinc treatment | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Children 6-59 months who received A supplements in last 6 months | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Children 6-59 months given iron supplements in past 7 days | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Women with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey who received iron tablets or syrup during antenatal care | NA | | | NA |
| Household consumption of any iodised salt | NA | NA | NA | NA |

Sources: Huestis A. and Kothari M., based on *2016 Global Nutrition Report* and UNICEF global databases, 2019.

Notes: NA = not applicable. Data is compiled using STATcompiler and taken from country Demographic and Health Surveys for 2005-2018.

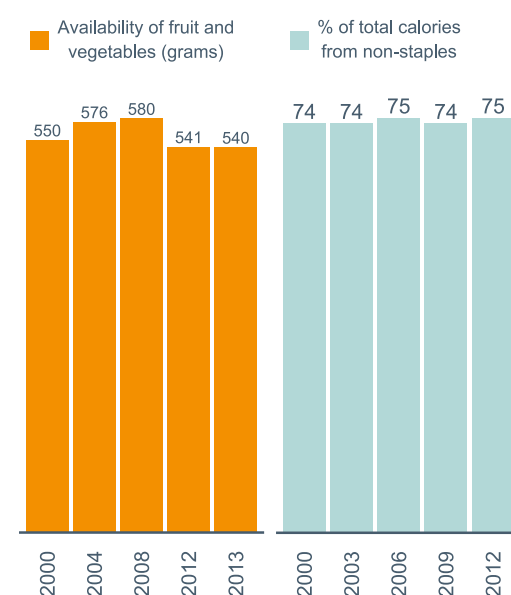
Determinants

Undernourishment (% population)



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

Food supply



Source: FAOSTAT 2018.

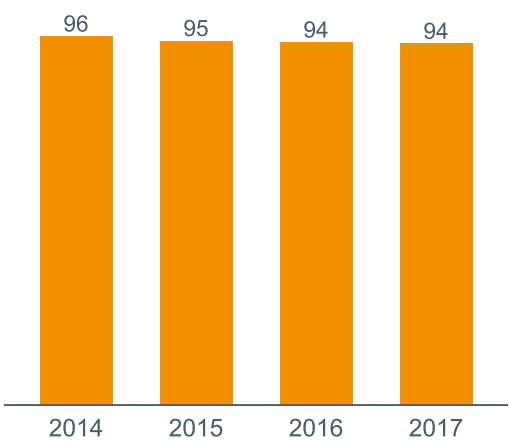
Gender-related determinants

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| Early childbearing: births by age 18 (%) ¹ | NA | NA |
| Gender Inequality Index (score [*]) ² | 0.11 | 2017 |
| Gender Inequality Index (country rank) ² | 25 | 2017 |

Sources: ¹ UNICEF 2018; ² UNDP 2018.

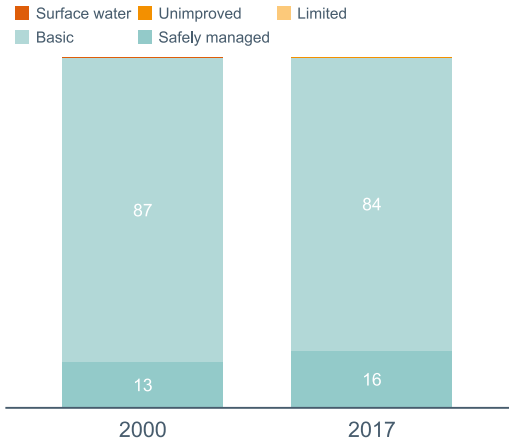
Notes: ^{*} 0 = low inequality, 1 = high inequality. 2 countries included in aggregates.

Female secondary education enrolment (net, % population)



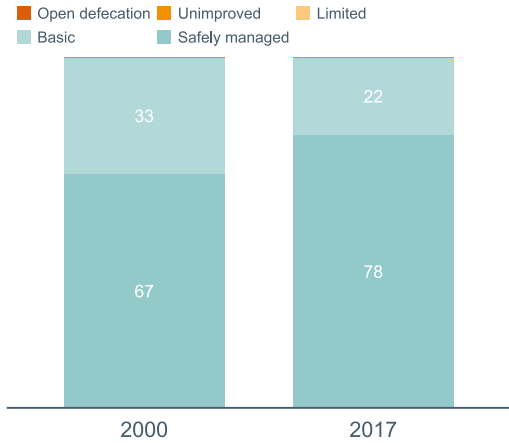
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2018. From 1 to 2 countries included in aggregates.

Drinking water coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2019. From 1 to 2 countries included in aggregates.

Sanitation coverage (% population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2019. 2 countries included in aggregates.

Resources, policies and targets

Development assistance



Sources: Development Initiatives based on OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

Notes: ODA = official development assistance. Amounts based on gross ODA disbursements, constant 2017 prices. Figure includes ODA grants and loans, but excludes other official flows and private grants.

National policies

| | |
|--|-----|
| Mandatory legislation for salt iodisation | 2/2 |
| Sugar-sweetened beverage tax | 0/2 |
| Food-based dietary guidelines | 2/2 |
| Policy to reduce salt consumption | 2/2 |
| Operational policy, strategy or action plan to reduce unhealthy diet related to NCDs | 2/2 |
| Operational, multisectoral national NCD policy, strategy or action plan | 0/2 |
| Operational policy, strategy or action plan for diabetes | 2/2 |
| Policy to reduce the impact on children of marketing of foods and beverages high in saturated fats, trans-fatty acids, free sugars or salt | 2/2 |
| Policy to limit saturated fatty acids and virtually eliminate industrially produced trans-fats | 2/2 |

Sources: Global Fortification Data Exchange 2018; Sugar-sweetened data prepared using data from the NOURISHING database, academic references and market reports; FAO 2018; WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review, WHO Global Health Observatory.

Notes: Add note: NA = not applicable; NCD = non-communicable disease.

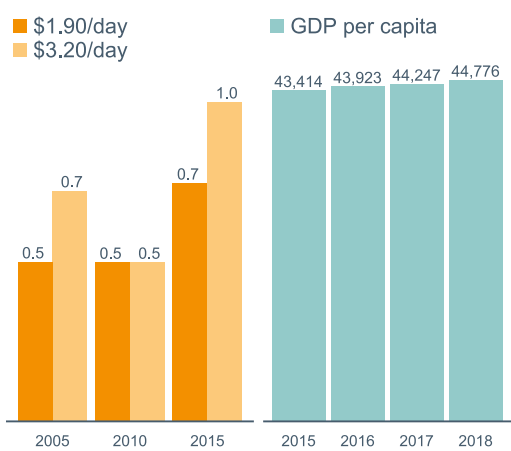
Targets included in national (nutrition or other) plan

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Stunting | Anaemia |
| 0/2 | 0/2 |
| Low birth weight | Child overweight |
| 1/2 | 1/2 |
| Exclusive breastfeeding | Wasting |
| 1/2 | 0/2 |
| Salt intake | Overweight adults and adolescents |
| 1/2 | 2/2 |
| Multisectoral comprehensive nutrition plan | |
| 1/2 | |

Sources: WHO Global database on the Implementation of Nutrition Action (GINA), 2nd Global Nutrition Policy Review.

Economics and demography

Poverty rates (%) and GDP (PPP\$)



Sources: World Bank 2019, IMF World Economic Outlook Database 2019.

Notes: PPP = purchasing power parity. From 1 to 2 countries included in aggregates.

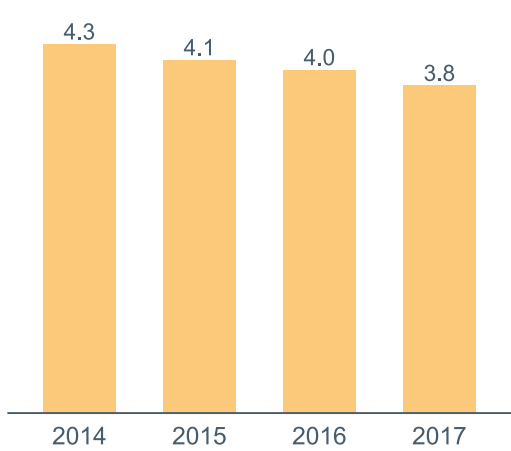
Income inequality

| Gini index score ¹ | Gini index rank ² | Year |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------|
| 36 | 69 | 2014 |

Sources: World Bank 2019.

Notes: ¹ 0 = perfect equality, 100 = perfect inequality. ² Countries are ranked from most equal (1) to most unequal (120). 1 countries included in aggregates.

Under-five mortality (per 1,000 live births)



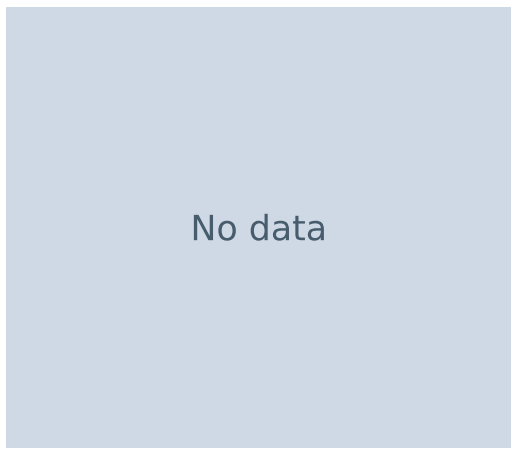
Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation 2018. 2 countries included in aggregates.

Population

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|------|
| Population (000) | 21,704,581 | 2018 |
| Under-five population (000) | 1,956 | 2019 |
| Rural (%) | 14 | 2018 |
| >65 years (000) | 4,778 | 2019 |

Sources: World Bank 2019, UN Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs 2019. 2 countries included in aggregates.

Government revenues (\$m)



Sources: IMF Article IV staff reports (country specific) and IMF World Economic Outlook Database (April 2019).

Population density of health workers per 1,000 people

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|------|
| Physicians | 3.43 | 2016 |
| Nurses and midwives | 12.34 | 2016 |
| Community health workers | 0.05 | 2016 |

Sources: WHO's Global Health Workforce Statistics, OECD, supplemented by country data. From 1 to 2 countries included in aggregates.