

New Zealand

General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	452,810	431,198	2017
Total population over 15	1,773,911	1,816,630	2017

** ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	11	2015	CIA, 2017 est.
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.5	2016	CIA, 2017 est.
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	6.2	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	5.1	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	97	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	No Data	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	79.1	2016	CIA, 2017 est.
Life expectancy for women	83.3	2016	CIA, 2017 est.

Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	No Data	No Data	
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	99%	99%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	99.27%	98.89%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	113.43%	119.93%	2015
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	71.61%	96.73%	2015

** ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017*

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 59.4%
- Female students enrolled in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 25.3%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 83.4%
- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 61.9%
- Female teachers in tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 48.7%

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Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 73.4%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 62.6%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): 99.89%

Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 31

Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): Insufficient data
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): Insufficient data

Gender and Development Trends in New Zealand

Health

In 2014, 59,193 women were recorded as giving birth. This equates to a birth rate (number of births as a proportion of females aged 15–44 years in the population) of 65.0 per 1000 females of reproductive age: the lowest since 2005 (New Zealand Ministry of Health, 2015).

According to a report by the Perinatal and Maternal Mortality Review Committee for the Health Quality and Safety Commission in New Zealand (2015), in the years 2006–2013 the reported maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was 17.6/100,000, 2.5 times higher than the 7.14/100,000 maternities reported from 1995 to 2005. In reality, the MMR reported from routine data from 1991 to 2006 was artificially low, the Maternal Deaths Assessment Committee did not meet during this time (Perinatal and Maternal Mortality Review Committee, 2015 p. 2).

Education

Girls across the board (including Maori, Pasifika students) are more likely to stay at school until age 17 than boys (85% compared to 80%). This gender gap narrowed in 2013 because of an increase in the number of 17-year-old boys remaining at school, and no change in the number of girls (UNESCO, 2015b).

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Economy

New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) includes an official measure of underutilisation of labour. This indicates *potential* labour supply and includes: people who are employed but want to work more hours (underemployed), those who want a job but are not currently actively looking or available to start work, and people who are unemployed by the official definition. As of June 2016, the underutilisation rate for women was 15.6 percent, compared with 10.1 percent for men (Statistics New Zealand, 2015).

Women in New Zealand have an unemployment rate of 5.4%, compared to 4.7% for men (Statistics New Zealand, 2015).

Governance

New Zealand has a female representation of 41 women out of 120 seats, in its Parliament. This gives the nation a 34.2% representation, above the requirements of the Sustainable Development Goals (Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2017).

Human Rights

One in four women in New Zealand has experienced intimate partner or sexual violence in their lives; violence against women affected all socioeconomic groups (U.S. Department of State, 2016). Women (6%) were more likely than the men (4%) to be the victim of a violent interpersonal offence by an intimate partner in 2013 (NZ Crime and Safety Survey, 2014).

New Zealand SDG Progress Profile

- New Zealand is currently ranked 22nd for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 22nd.
- New Zealand has ranked 13th in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 19.2 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): Insufficient data
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 97.9 (significant challenges remain)

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

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- Women in national parliaments (%): 31.4 (significant challenges remain)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 99.2 (SDG threshold met)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 85.5 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 16.1 (SDG threshold met)

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