

DASHBOARD RESULTS

ASSESSMENT OF TRENDS

● On track

>90% of the desired rate of change (compound annual growth rate or CAGR) to meet the target.

● Needs improvement

Current value is better than target value, but trend >0% in wrong direction OR 50–90% of the desired rate of change (CAGR) to meet target.

● Breakthrough needed

0-50% of desired rate of change (CAGR).

● Off track

Current value is worse than target value and observed rate of change (CAGR) >0% in wrong direction.

ASSESSMENT OF COVID-19 IMPACTS

↗ ↘ Mainly positive impact

→ Mixed impact

↖ ↙ Mainly negative impact

— Impact limited or unclear

KEY

*: No 2030 Target. Benchmark used instead of target

NSDC: National Sustainable Development Council

INDICATOR	INITIAL (~2000)	BASELINE (~2015)	LATEST (~2018/19)	LONG-TERM TREND (CAGR)	2030 TARGET	SOURCE OF TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND (~15 YEARS)	SHORT-TERM TREND (~5 YEARS)	COVID IMPACT	DESCRIPTION
SDG 1: End Poverty										
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line of 50% of median equivalent income (%)	13.1	12.8	13.1	-0.01%	6.4	SDG Target 1.2 (halve)	●	●	↗	The poverty rate in Australia has remained relatively stable since 2000 and increased slightly over the last five years. This indicator is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed' to achieve the SDG Target. COVID-19 is anticipated to have a mainly negative impact on poverty due to job losses and economic lockdown which disproportionately impact vulnerable groups ¹ . ABS data shows a decline in payroll jobs and wages since March 2020 due to COVID-19. Government income support policies have so far shielded many low income-earners from income losses. Sectors most affected include accommodation and food services, arts and recreation services.

¹ MELBOURNE INSTITUTE 2020. Who's hit hardest by the economic effects of COVID-19? Melbourne: University of Melbourne.

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1.3.NEW Adequacy of welfare payments compared to the poverty line (baseline = single person without children including housing benefits) (%)	98	70	68	-2.0%	100	Parity	●	●	↗	The adequacy of welfare payments compared to the poverty line has declined substantially since 2001 to around 68%. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. COVID-19 is anticipated to have a positive impact on this indicator through increased welfare payments which have so far shielded many low-income earners from income losses. This indicator would improve if Newstart does not revert to its pre-COVID level.
1.4.NEW Households able to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important (%)	83.3 (2006)	83.9	80.0	-0.3%	>90	NSDC Target >90%	●	●	→	The proportion of households able to raise \$2,000 within a week for something important remained fairly stable from 2006 to 2014 but has since declined. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction as is assessed as 'Off Track'. COVID-19 is expected to have a mixed impact on this indicator through a combination of job losses affecting low income households and social welfare payments and superannuation withdrawals shielding income losses. ABS rapid survey data highlights that households unable to raise \$500 or \$2,000 decreased between April and June 2020, but then increased substantially in August.
SDG 2: Food & Nutrition										
2.2.2.ALT Prevalence of obesity, proportion of obese persons (body mass index >=30) (%)	24.6 (2008)	27.9	31.3	2.4%	<10	WHO Guideline	●	●	—	The prevalence of obesity in Australia has increased substantially since 2008 and has continued to increase in recent years. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. ABS rapid survey data shows some increase in household consumption of snack foods (chips, lollies etc.) and fruit and vegetables, and a decrease in the consumption of soft drinks. The overall impacts of COVID-19 on obesity remain unclear, however there is increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19 among adults with obesity.

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SDG 3: Good Health & Well-being										
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	12.3	12.7	12.1	-0.1%	8.5	SDG Target 3.4 (2/3)				The suicide mortality rate declined from 12.3 in 2000 to a low of 10.2 in 2006, but has risen again in recent years. Overall, there has been a slight reduction since 2000 but the indicator is assessed as 'Break-through Needed' to achieve the SDG Target of reducing the rate by one-third. Impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are unclear, however ABS rapid survey data and other research ² suggests an increase in psychological distress in August 2020..
3.4.NEW1 Proportion of persons with high/very high psychological distress (18 years and over) (%)	12.6	11.8	13.0	0.2%	7.9	SDG Target 3.4 (2/3)				The proportion of persons with high or very high psychological distress declined from 12.6 in 2001 to a low of 10.8 in 2012, but has risen again in recent years. Overall, there has been a slight increase since 2000 and this indicator is assessed as 'Off Track'. ABS rapid survey data suggests an increase in psychological distress in August 2020, particularly for women. Other research ³ also highlights increases in feelings of loneliness and concern about finances and the future. Another study ⁴ reports that during the first month of COVID-19 restrictions, the prevalence of depression and anxiety, thoughts of being better off dead, and irritability were markedly higher than reported by previous surveys, particularly among people who had lost jobs, were worried about contracting COVID-19, or for whom the restrictions had a major impact on their daily lives.
3.4.NEW2 Average life expectancy (total population; both sexes) (years)	79.3	82.5	82.8	0.2%	83.6	Avg OECD Top 5				Average life expectancy in Australia is comparatively high and has continued to increase since 2000. Australia is assessed as 'On Track' to achieve this SDG Target. While COVID-19 has resulted in deaths (907 by 4/11/20), a large proportion of these have been in the >80 age group. The overall impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy is unclear.

2 NEWBY, J., O'MOORE, K., TANG, S., CHRISTENSEN, H. & FAASSE, K. 2020. Acute mental health responses during the COVID-19 pandemic in Australia. medRxiv. <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.03.20089961>

3 Ibid.

4 FISHER, J. R., TRAN, T. D., HAMMARGERG, K., SASTRY, J., NGUYEN, H., ROWE, H., POPPLESTONE, S., STOCKER, R., STUBBER, C. & KIRKMAN, M. 2020. Mental health of people in Australia in the first month of COVID-19 restrictions: a national survey. The Medical Journal of Australia, 1. <https://doi.org/10.5694/mja2.50831>

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3.4.NEWS Indigenous life expectancy (both sexes) (years)	70.1 (2007)	71.4 (2012)	73.6	0.5%	83.6	Close the Gap	●	●	—	Indigenous life expectancy is well below the national average but has continued to increase since 2000. This indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement' to meet the SDG Target and close the gap in life expectancy. The overall impact of COVID-19 on life expectancy is unclear.
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol - alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol (L)	10.0	9.7	9.5	-0.3%	8.6	10% reduction (National Alcohol Strategy)	●	●	➔	Alcohol consumption per capita has declined in Australia since 2000 but remains above the OECD average (8.8 L). This indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement'. ABS household consumption data (June 2020) reveals an increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages during COVID-19. Other research ⁵ has highlighted a larger increase for females than males, with having a child caring role being a strong predictor of an increase in alcohol consumption for females. For males, it was a loss of job or a decline in hours worked which appears to be the strongest predictor. For both sexes, psychological distress was strongly associated with higher consumption. However the National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program 2020 report also found that between December 2019 and April 2020 the population-weighted average consumption of alcohol decreased ⁶ .

SDG 4. Quality Education

4.2.1 Proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable in 2 or more domains (physical, social, emotional, language, communication) (%)	11.8 (2009)	11.1	11.0	-0.8%	5.6	Halve 2015 Baseline	●	●	↗	The proportion of children who are developmentally vulnerable has declined slightly overall since 2009. This indicator is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed' to achieve the SDG Target of halving the proportion. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are anticipated to be mainly negative due to disruptions to childcare and schooling.
4.3.1.ALT Proportion of persons aged 25-64 with a tertiary education (%)	27.5	42.9	45.7	2.9%	50.6	Avg OECD Top 5	●	●	↗	The proportion of Australians with a tertiary education has increased considerably since 2000. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are likely to be positive as those without work seek to upskill or reskill.

5 BIDDLE, N., EDWARDS, B., GRAY, M. & SOLLIS, K. 2020. Alcohol consumption during the COVID-19 period: May 2020. COVID-19 Briefing Paper. Canberra: Australian National University.

6 Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (2020) National Wastewater Drug Monitoring Program, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra, https://www.acic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-10/NWDMP_R11%20-%20FINAL.pdf

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4.5.1 Low to high socio-economic parity in mathematics (ratio, parity = 1)	0.81	0.71	0.71	-0.7%	0.82	Avg OECD Top 5	●	●	↘	Parity in mathematics between students in low and high socio-economic groups has worsened since 2000. While this indicator has stabilised in recent years, it is moving in the wrong direction overall and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are anticipated to be mainly negative due to disruptions to schooling and additional financial stress on low-income households.
SDG 5: Gender Equality										
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months (%)	2.4 (2005)	NA	2.3 (2016)	-0.4%	<0.1	SDG Target 5.2	●	●	↗	Domestic violence has declined very marginally since 2005 and is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed' to achieve the SDG Target of eliminating violence against women and girls. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator have been negative, with 4.6% of all respondents to a survey in May 2020 having experienced sexual or physical violence from a current or former cohabiting partner in the previous 3 months (or 8.8% of women who had been in a cohabiting relationship). Two thirds of the women who experienced violence said it started or escalated since Covid-19. ⁷
5.4.1.ALT Mean time spent on housework and care, by gender, persons aged 15-64, (gender parity = 1)	1.89	1.7	1.67	-0.8%	<1.05	Parity (+/- 5%)	●	—	↗	Gender parity in housework and care has improved since 2002, however a considerable gap remains. This indicator is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are expected to be negative, as unpaid work and care has increased with the largest share being borne by women ⁸ .
5.5.NEW Gender pay gap in full-time average weekly earnings of women and men (%)	15.3	17.2	13.9	-0.5%	<5	Parity (+/- 5%)	●	●	→	The gender pay gap has reduced overall since 2000, with a more rapid recent reduction from a high of 18.5% in 2014. However, a substantial gap remains and this indicator is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are anticipated to be negative, as women take on a larger share of unpaid care work and have been more impacted by job losses (perversely, this also reduces the gender pay gap as low-paid female jobs drop out) ⁹ .

7 AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY 2020. The prevalence of domestic violence among women during the COVID-19 pandemic: Statistical Bulletin 28. Canberra: Australian Government.
8 CRAIG, L. & CHURCHILL, B. 2020. Dual-earner parent couples' work and care during COVID-19. Gender, Work & Organization. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gwao.12497>
9 Ibid.

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SDG 6: Clean Water & Sanitation										
6.1.NEW Average weekly expenditure on water, sewerage and wastewater as a share of household disposable income (all households) (%)	1.69 (2010)	2.24	2.17	3.2%	<3*	3% Global Benchmark ¹⁰	●	●	—	Average household expenditure on water, sewerage and wastewater as a share of income has steadily increased since 2010, but remains below the global benchmark of 3% of household income. However, the burden is greater for lower income households, who pay 5.8% (lowest quintile) and 3.5% (second quintile) of their household disposable income. Overall, water affordability is declining and this indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.
6.4.1.ALT Water consumption per capita (m ³)	1156	759.3	703.1	-3.1%	653	Reduce by 1% CAGR	●	●	—	Per capita water consumption has declined considerably since 2001 but has increased marginally in recent years. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.
SDG 7: Affordable & Clean Energy										
7.1.NEW Average weekly expenditure on electricity as a share of household disposable income (all households) (%)	2.51 (2010)	2.83	3.31	3.5%	<3*	3% Benchmark	●	●	↗	Average household expenditure on electricity as a share of income has increased steadily since 2010 and now exceeds the benchmark of 3% of household income. The burden is also greater for lower income households, who pay 8.8% (lowest quintile) and 5.3% (second quintile) of their household disposable income on electricity. Overall, this indicator is worse than the benchmark and moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are expected to be negative, as more people work from or remain at home due to lockdowns. ABS consumption data for June 2020 shows a quarterly increase of 4.8% on electricity, gas and fuel.

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7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	8.4	9.2	9.6	0.8%	30	NSDC Target	●	●	—	The share of renewables in final energy consumption increased slowly since 2000. This indicator is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed' to achieve the SDG Target. Total energy consumption is anticipated to decline as a result of COVID-19 due to reduced transport and economic activity, however the impacts on this indicator remain unclear.
7.2.1.ALT Renewable energy share in electricity (%)	8.6	13.5	19.8	4.5%	55	NSDC Target	●	●	—	The share of renewables in electricity remained stable up until 2010. Since then, it has more than doubled. Despite these recent gains, this indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement' to meet the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on electricity use and this indicator are likely to be relatively small.
7.3.NEW Energy productivity rate of improvement (index 2000=100)	100	130.4	135.0	1.7%	212	Double rate (3.3% pa)	●	●	—	Australia's GDP has increased more rapidly than energy consumption representing an improving trend in energy productivity since 2000. This indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement' to meet the SDG Target. Both GDP and total energy consumption are anticipated to decline as a result of COVID-19, however the impacts on this indicator remain unclear.
7.3.NEW2 Residential total final energy consumption per capita (GJ)	20.76	19.02	18.23	-0.9%	9.5	50% reduction on 2015 baseline (ClimateWorks) ¹¹	●	●	↗	Residential energy consumption per capita has declined since 2003, highlighting improvements in energy efficiency. However, the rate of improvement is not sufficient to reach the 2030 target and the indicator is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are expected to be negative, as more people work from or remain at home due to lockdowns. ABS consumption data for June 2020 shows a quarterly increase of 4.8% on electricity, gas and fuel.

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SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth										
8.1.NEW1 Real net national disposable income per capita (\$)	44.1K	57.2K	60.2K	1.7%	66.4K	Increase by 1% CAGR	●	●	↘	National disposable income in Australia has increased substantially since 2000, however gains have been marginal since 2011/12. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to meet the SDG Target. However, COVID-19 has had a negative impact on this indicator, with an 8% reduction in the June 2020 quarter. This was largely driven by a sharp decline in household consumption of 6.7%. Key productive sectors affected by COVID-19 include accommodation, food and beverage services, air and transport, arts and recreation services, administrative and support services, rental hiring and real estate services, as well as manufacturing and construction.
8.1.NEW2 Government net debt as share of GDP (%)	8.7	15.2	19.2	4.3%	47.9*	OECD Avg (IMF)	●	●	↗	General government net debt declined over the period from 2000 to 2008. Since then, it has continued to increase, more than doubling in 2019 compared to 2000. However, Australia's government net debt is comparatively low by international standards, well below the average for OECD countries of 47.9% or 85% for G7 major advanced economies. Despite this, the indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as "Needs improvement". Government stimulus and spending to alleviate the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 as well as reduced revenue will have a significant negative impact on this indicator. Based on Treasury projections, government net debt will increase to 24.6% in 2020 and 35.7% in 2021.
8.1.NEW3 Household debt as share of GDP (%)	70.8	121.0	119.5	2.8%	67.3*	Benchmark - OECD Avg	●	●	→	Household debt has increased rapidly in Australia, reaching a high of 124% of GDP in 2016. Since then, it has declined marginally however it remains very high by international comparison and well above the average for available OECD countries of 67.3%. Overall, this indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are expected to be mixed as a result of job losses, rising unemployment and reduced income as well as savings behaviour by consumers who are choosing to pay down debt.

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8.5.1.ALT Annual real growth in average weekly earnings (index 2000=100, both sexes)	100	126.8	130.7	1.4%	155.3	NSDC Target	●	●	➔	Real average weekly earnings increased steadily since 2000, however the rate of progress has slowed since 2011. Based on the long-term trend, this indicator is assessed as 'On Track', however the SDG Target will not be achieved without improving on recent progress. ABS data for May shows an increase in average weekly earnings during COVID-19 due to compositional change in the workforce as low paid jobs were lost. The longer-term effects on earnings are anticipated to be negative.
8.5.2 Unemployment rate (%)	6.3	6.1	5.2	-1.0%	5	SDG Index	●	●	↗	Unemployment in Australia has remained low and declined since 2000. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to meet the SDG Target. However, COVID-19 has had a substantial negative impact on unemployment. ABS labour force data shows an increase of 43% in the unemployment rate between July 2019 and July 2020, reaching a rate of 7.5%. This declined by September 2020 to 6.9%. However, the official unemployment rate would be much higher if everyone who lost their job was still considered part of the labour force. This includes people unable to work because they were forced into an unpaid caring role and those working zero hours but considered employed due to Job Keeper. Treasury estimates that at the peak of the restrictions, 10% of the labour force lost their job or were stood down on zero hours. Without government economic support, Treasury estimates that unemployment would have reached 12%.
8.5.2.ALT Underemployment rate (%)	6.3	8.5	8.3	1.5%	6.3	Maintain at 2000 baseline	●	●	↗	Underemployment increased steadily since 2000, however it has plateaued in recent years. Australia performs worse than the average for the top five OECD countries on this indicator (4.3%) but is below the OECD average (9.8%). Overall, this indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track' to meet the SDG target. COVID-19 has had a substantial negative impact on underemployment. ABS labour force data shows an increase of 33% in underemployment between July 2019 and July 2020, reaching a national rate of 11.2%. This has declined from a peak of 13.8% in April 2020 but increased slightly to 11.4% in September 2020.

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8.5.NEW1 Employment to population ratio (%)	59.2	61.0	62.5	0.3%	65.9	OECD Avg Top 5				The employment to population ratio increased steadily until 2008 before declining until 2014. Since then, it has shown an improving trend however Australia is still below the average for the OECD top five countries. This indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement' to reach the SDG Target. ABS labour force data shows that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on this indicator, with a reduction of 4.4% between July 2019 and July 2020 to a ratio of 59.8. This increased to 60.3 in September 2020.
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training (%)	12.1	13.1	11.8	-0.1%	5.91	OECD Avg Top 5				Youth unemployment has declined marginally since 2000. This indicator is assessed as 'Break-through Needed' to achieve the SDG Target. COVID-19 has had a negative impact on this indicator, with ABS labour force data showing a large increase (37%) between July 2019 and July 2020, reaching a rate of 16.4%. This declined by September 2020 to 14.5%.

SDG 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure

9.1.NEW Value of construction work done for the public sector as proportion of GDP (%)	2.00	1.57	1.85	-0.4%	2.23	Avg Top 5 Values				Public infrastructure investment has declined overall since 2000, and reached a peak over the period from 2009 to 2013. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear, however there could be an improvement in this indicator if government economic stimulus increases public infrastructure investment. ABS data for June 2020 shows a small increase of 10% in this indicator compared to June 2019.
9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)	1.48	1.88	1.79	1.1%	2.4	OECD Avg				Expenditure on research and development as a share of GDP has increased overall since 2000, however it has declined in recent years and is well below the average for OECD countries of 2.4% or the average for the top five OECD countries of 3.7%. This indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement' to reach the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are likely to be negative as businesses become more risk averse.

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9.5.2ALT Investment in knowledge-based capital as share of GDP (%)	2.81	2.62	2.53	-0.6%	3.96	OECD Avg	●	●	↘	Investment in knowledge-based capital has declined since 2000 and is well below the OECD average of 3.96% or the average for the top five OECD countries of 5.97%. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are likely to be negative as businesses become more risk averse.
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities										
10.1.1 Growth rates of household income among the bottom 40% of the population compared to the total population (ratio, 1=parity)	0.99	0.99	0.99	-	>1	SDG Target 10.1 (>1)	●	●	→	The growth rate in household income for the bottom 40% of the population has been very close to parity with the growth rate of the total population since 2001. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to reach the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are anticipated to be positive in the short-term due to increased government financial assistance to low income households, but negative in the longer-term as support is reduced or withdrawn due to losses in lower paid jobs and income.
10.1.NEW1 Gini coefficient (equivalised net worth)	0.57 (2004)	0.60	0.62	0.7%	0.52	Reduce by 1% CAGR on 2015 baseline	●	●	↗	Inequality in household net worth or wealth is higher than income inequality in Australia and has increased since 2004. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track' to meet the SDG Target. However, Australia performs similar to the top five OECD countries at 0.6 and is below the OECD average of 0.72. It is anticipated that COVID-19 will have a negative impact on this indicator, as lower-paid workers have been most affected to date, including women and young people ¹² . For example, average weekly wages in the most affected industries were reported to be less than half those in least affected industries ¹³ .

12 ACOSS & UNSW SYDNEY 2020. Inequality in Australia 2020 Supplement: The impact of COVID-19 on income inequality. Sydney: ACCOSS.

13 MELBOURNE INSTITUTE 2020. Who's hit hardest by the economic effects of COVID-19? Melbourne: University of Melbourne.

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10.1.NEW2 Share of household net worth of first and second quintiles (%)	7.8 (2004)	6.2	5.4	-2.6%	8.16	Avg Top 5 OECD Countries	●	●	↘	The share of household net worth of the bottom 40% has declined substantially since 2004 and is below the average for the top five OECD countries. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. It is anticipated that COVID-19 will have a negative impact on this indicator, as lower-paid workers have been most affected to date, and many low-and-middle income workers have drawn down their superannuation savings ¹⁴ .

SDG 11: Sustainable Cities & Communities

11.1.NEW1 Lower income renter households paying more than 30% of income on housing costs (%)	35.0 (2008)	44.3	43.1	2.1%	31.9	COAG National Benchmark (2015)	●	●	↗	The share of income spent on rent has steadily increased since 2008. The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) set a target to reduce this proportion to 31.9% by 2016. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. It is anticipated that COVID-19 will have a negative impact on this indicator, as lower-paid workers have been most affected to date. ABS rapid survey data highlights that the share of household under financial stress increased from April to August 2020, including those unable to raise \$500 (6.2%) and those unable to raise \$2000 (12.8%).
11.1.NEW2 Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income (%)	12.0	13.8	13.9	0.8%	12.0	Maintain at 2000 baseline	●	●	↗	Housing costs as a share of household income increased overall since 2000 but have declined marginally in recent years. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. It is anticipated that COVID-19 will have a negative impact on this indicator as a result of lower household income.

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11.1.NEW3 Homelessness – clients of specialist homelessness services (per 10,000 population)	105.8 (2012)	108.8	116.2	1.3%	92.5	15% reduction on 2015 baseline - COAG Benchmark (2013)	—	●	↗	Homelessness in Australia has increased overall since 2012, as measured by the clients of specialist homelessness services. The Council of Australian Governments (COAG) set a target to reduce homelessness by 7% over 7 years (average 1% per annum). This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impact of COVID-19 on this indicator is anticipated to be mainly negative, due to job losses and reduced incomes which disproportionately impact vulnerable groups. However, Government income support policies have so far shielded many low income-earners from income losses.

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production

12.2.1 Material footprint per capita (t)	39.9	42.6	43.1	0.4%	25.3	OECD Avg	●	●	↘	Australia's per capita material footprint is one of the highest in the world and continues to increase. This indicator is assessed as 'Off Track' to reach the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are anticipated to be positive in the short term due to world-wide reductions in production and consumption associated with lockdowns and other counter measures ¹⁵ . ABS data shows a reduction in household consumption of 6.7% in the June 2020 quarter.
12.5.NEW Non-recycled municipal solid waste per capita (kg)	695.1	585.1	559.3	-1.3%	365	SDG Index	●	●	—	Per capita waste has declined in Australia since 2000, however it has plateaued in recent years. Overall, this indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement' to meet the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.
12.6.1 Share of ASX200 listed companies submitting sustainability reports ranked as moderate or better (%)	43.0 (2008)	71.2	75.5	5.8%	100	All ASX200 companies	●	●	—	The share of ASX200 companies that submit adequate sustainability reports has increased substantially since 2008. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to meet the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.

¹⁵ LENZEN, M., LI, M., MALIK, A., POMPONI, F., SUN, Y.-Y., WIEDMANN, T., FATURAY, F., FRY, J., GALLEGO, B. & GESCHKE, A. 2020. Global socio-economic losses and environmental gains from the Coronavirus pandemic. PLoS one, 15, e0235654. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0235654>

INDICATOR	INITIAL (~2000)	BASELINE (~2015)	LATEST (~2018/19)	LONG-TERM TREND (CAGR)	2030 TARGET	SOURCE OF TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND (~15 YEARS)	SHORT-TERM TREND (~5 YEARS)	COVID IMPACT	DESCRIPTION
SDG 13: Climate Action										
13.1.1 Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters (per 100,000 population, 3-year avg)	53.2 (2009-11)	20.7	54.9	0.4%	17.8	Reduce by 1% CAGR	●	●	↗	There has been an increasing trend in the number of people affected by disasters since 2009 as a proportion of the population. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted millions of Australians and is anticipated to have a strong negative impact on this indicator.
13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions (Mt CO2-e)	559.3	531.4	531.2	-0.3%	307.1	50% reduction on 2005 (Climate-Works) ¹⁶	●	●	↘	Australia's total greenhouse gas emissions have declined marginally overall since 2000 and little progress has been made since 2013. This indicator is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator are anticipated to be positive in the short-term due to a reduction in economic activity associated with lockdowns and other counter measures. The latest data for June 2020 shows a 7.8% reduction in emissions compared to June 2019, bringing total emissions for the financial year to 518.3 Mt CO2-e. The long-term impact is unclear.
SDG 14: Life Below Water										
14.2.NEW Ocean biodiversity: Great Barrier Reef mean hard coral cover (mean value, 3-year avg).	21.7	20.1	16.9	-1.3%	24.1	Avg top 5 mean values	●	●	—	Hard coral cover in the Great Barrier Reef has declined since 2000. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. Little or no impact is anticipated due to COVID-19.
SDG 15: Life on Land										
15.1.1. Total forest area (million ha)	131.8	133.1	134.0	0.1%	138.1	+5Mha on 2015 baseline (Climate-Works) ¹⁷	●	●	—	Based on the latest State of the Forests Report for Australia, total forest area has increased steadily since 2008 after a period of decline. Research by Climate Works ¹⁸ indicates 5 million hectares of plantings are needed by 2030 to support a 2C pathway which is used for the basis of this target. This indicator is assessed as 'Needs Improvement' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear but are likely to be limited.

16 CLIMATEWORKS AUSTRALIA 2020. Decarbonisation Futures: Solutions, actions and benchmarks for a net zero emissions Australia. Melbourne: ClimateWorks.

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid.

INDICATOR	INITIAL (~2000)	BASELINE (~2015)	LATEST (~2018/19)	LONG-TERM TREND (CAGR)	2030 TARGET	SOURCE OF TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND (~15 YEARS)	SHORT-TERM TREND (~5 YEARS)	COVID IMPACT	DESCRIPTION
15.5.1 Red List Index (score 0-1)	0.88	0.83	0.82	-0.4%	0.9	SDG Index	●	●	—	There has been a worsening trend for threatened species in Australia since 2000. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. Little or no impact is anticipated due to COVID-19.

SDG 16: Trust, Safety & Strong Institutions

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide (per 100,000 population)	1.91	0.99	0.89	-4.2%	0.85	Reduce by 1% CAGR	●	●	—	The number of victims of homicide has declined by more than half since 2000 and is well-below the OECD average. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.
16.1.4.ALT Proportion of the population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	63.2 (2005)	62.6	64.3	0.1%	80	SDG Index	●	●	—	The proportion of people who feel safe walking at night has increased slightly since 2005. This indicator is assessed as 'Breakthrough Needed' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.
16.2.3.ALT Victims of sexual assault (per 100,000 population)	85.6 (2010)	92.2	106.0	2.4%	46.1	Halve 2015 baseline	●	●	—	The number of victims of sexual assault has increased since 2010. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.
16.3.NEW Prison population (per 100,000 people)	165.1 (2006)	195.8	218.6	2.2%	99	SDG Index	●	●	—	The total prison population has increased substantially since 2006. Indigenous prisoners made up 27.5% of the prison population in 2019 which has also increased from 23.6% in 2006. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is considered 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.

INDICATOR	INITIAL (~2000)	BASELINE (~2015)	LATEST (~2018/19)	LONG-TERM TREND (CAGR)	2030 TARGET	SOURCE OF TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND (~15 YEARS)	SHORT-TERM TREND (~5 YEARS)	COVID IMPACT	DESCRIPTION
16.6.NEW1 Levels of Trust - Edelman Trust Index (mass population, %)	39 (2012)	41	46	2.4%	>60	Edelman Index "Trust" Category				Levels of trust in Australia have increased since 2012. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to meet the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear, although preliminary figures suggest a significant increase in trust. A recent national survey ¹⁹ , shows that during the pandemic trust in the federal government has nearly doubled -- from 29 to 54% -- while trust in the Australian Public Service rose from 38 to 54%. The Essential Report ²⁰ also shows that trust in the Federal Parliament increased from 35% in March 2019 to 55% in August 2020.
16.6.NEW2 Proportion of persons (aged 18 and over) who have undertaken unpaid voluntary work through an organisation in the last 12 months (%)	34.1 (2006)	30.9	28.8	-1.3%	35.9	Increase by 1% CAGR on 2015 baseline				The proportion of adults undertaking unpaid voluntary work has declined steadily from its peak of 36.2% in 2010. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear.
SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals										
17.2.1 Net official development assistance (ODA) as share of Gross National Income (GNI) (%)	0.27	0.32	0.22	-1.1%	0.7	SDG Target 17.2				Net official development assistance has declined since 2000, with a strong decline since its peak of 0.34% of GNI in 2013. Australia is well-below the UN target of 0.7%. This indicator is moving in the wrong direction and is assessed as 'Off Track'. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear. COVID-19 may have a negative impact as a result of reduced government revenue, increased deficit and prioritisation of domestic investment. However the Federal Government has announced a two year \$305 million COVID-19 response package for the Pacific and Timor Leste.

19 EVANS, M., VALGAROSSON, V., JENNINGS, W. & STOKER, G. 2020. Political Trust and Democracy in Times of Coronavirus: is Australia still the lucky country? A snapshot of the findings from a national survey. Museum of Australian Democracy.
20 <https://essentialvision.com.au/?s=trust&searchbutton=Search>

INDICATOR	INITIAL (~2000)	BASELINE (~2015)	LATEST (~2018/19)	LONG-TERM TREND (CAGR)	2030 TARGET	SOURCE OF TARGET	LONG-TERM TREND (~15 YEARS)	SHORT-TERM TREND (~5 YEARS)	COVID IMPACT	DESCRIPTION
17.8.1 Internet users per 100 inhabitants	46.8	84.6	86.6	3.7%	98.2	Increase by 1% CAGR	●	●	↗	The share of the population using the internet has increased substantially since 2000. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear, however internet usage is anticipated to increase as the labour force shifts to remote working arrangements.
17.8.NEW Broadband internet speeds (broadband connections >24MBps)	14.7 (2013)	57.2	65.5	3.5%	100	All >24MBps	—	●	—	Internet broadband speeds have improved since 2013. This indicator is assessed as 'On Track' to achieve the SDG Target. The impacts of COVID-19 on this indicator remain unclear, however demand for higher speed broadband connections may increase as the labour force shifts to remote working arrangements.