



Status of Women Report Card – expanded data

Australia is ranked 43rd for gender equality internationally

Women in Australia	Housing	Health, safety and wellbeing	Attitudes
<p>Women in Australia are diverse, educated and hard-working</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.9 per cent are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, 28.3 per cent were born overseas and 48.5 per cent have a parent born overseas^{1, 2} 29.4 per cent are under the age of 25 and 18.0 per cent are 65 and over³ 17.8 per cent are women with a disability⁴ 28.4 per cent live in regional or remote Australia⁵ 4.6 per cent identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual⁶ 79.9 per cent of one parent families are single mothers⁷ 63.3 per cent hold a qualification outside school and 35.2 per cent hold a bachelor degree or above⁸ Australia has the 4th highest level of tertiary educated women in the OECD⁹ 59.9 per cent of women over the age of 15 are employed¹⁰ On average, women aged 15 to 64 years do 55.4 hours of work a week, 2 hours more than men. 34.7 of these are unpaid.¹¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 62 per cent of social housing tenants are women (38 per cent are men)²² Family and domestic violence is the leading cause of homelessness for women (40 per cent of women cite it as the main reason)²³ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 per cent of women who want to leave a violent partner are unable to due to a lack of financial support 15 per cent of women who returned to a violent partner did so because they had nowhere else to go²⁴ Single women are the majority of rent assistance recipients (45 per cent, compared to 30 per cent single men, and 20 per cent couples)²⁵ The fastest growing group of people experiencing homelessness is women over the age of 55 (increasing by 31 per cent from 2011 to 2016)²⁶ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 in 2 women and 1 in 4 men have experienced sexual harassment in their lifetime³⁴ 1 in 4 women and 1 in 13 men have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime³⁵ 1 woman is killed by an intimate partner every 10 days³⁶ Police reports of sexual assault has increased 33 per cent for women in the last 5 years, with no change for men³⁷ Rates of family, domestic and/or sexual violence are higher for Indigenous women (34 times as likely to be hospitalised as non-Indigenous women)³⁸ and women with disability (25 per cent experienced sexual violence since the age of 15 compared to 15 per cent without disability)³⁹ 1 in 5 women (20.7 per cent) and 1 in 6 men (16.4 per cent) live with multiple chronic conditions⁴⁰ Women are more likely to experience depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder and eating disorders⁴¹ Approximately 1 in 9 women suffer from endometriosis.⁴² It takes an average of 5 years to receive a diagnosis after first seeing a doctor.⁴³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to the global average (21 per cent), more Australian men (30 per cent) believe that gender inequality doesn't really exist⁴⁸ More Australian men (28 per cent) believe that women often make up or exaggerate claims of abuse or rape, compared to men from the US (17 per cent), Canada (13 per cent), and the UK (13 per cent)⁴⁹ Nearly a third (32 per cent) of young men believe that 'a lot of the time, women who say they were raped had led the man on and then had regrets'⁵⁰ There is a continued decline in the number of Australians who understand that men are more likely than women to perpetrate domestic violence: 74 per cent in 2009, compared to 64 per cent in 2017⁵¹ Of young men aged 16 to 24 years, 22 per cent believe that men should take control in relationships and 36 per cent believe that women prefer it this way⁵² Fathers are less likely to feel comfortable with the idea of their sons playing with dolls, or crying when sad (75 per cent), compared to mothers (87 per cent)⁵³
Youth and young adulthood	Career and working life	Parenthood and families	Later in life
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the last 10 years, there has been a three-fold increase in intentional self-harm hospitalisations for young girls¹² 79.1 per cent of heterosexual women and 86.6 per cent of lesbian, gay, bisexual or women of another non-heterosexual orientation have experienced online sexual violence facilitated by dating apps¹³ Further, 35.4 per cent of heterosexual women and 49.5 per cent of lesbian, gay, bisexual or women of another non-heterosexual orientation have experienced in-person sexual violence facilitated by dating apps¹⁴ Occupational segregation emerges at school: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 per cent of university and 16 per cent of VET STEM enrolments are women^{15, 16} 25 per cent of university and 23 per cent of VET health and education enrolments are men^{17, 18} A gender pay gap emerges immediately after graduation, full-time starting salaries for women average \$67,000 while salaries for men average \$69,000¹⁹ Young women are more likely to report experiencing sexual violence in their lifetime: 51 per cent of women born 1989 to 1995, 34 per cent of women born 1973 to 1978 and 26 per cent of women born 1946 to 1951²⁰ Young women are also more likely to report a recent experience of sexual harassment: 38 per cent of women aged 18 to 24, 17.4 per cent of women aged 35 to 44, and 7.1 per cent of women aged 55 and over²¹ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and men largely work the same jobs they did 35 years ago: caring and clerical professions remain dominated by women while construction trades and labouring professions are dominated by men <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women worked: 96.6 per cent of hours worked by child carers, 86.9 per cent of hours worked by registered nurses and 79.9 per cent of hours worked by primary school teachers Men worked: 91.5 per cent of hours worked by construction managers, 96.0 per cent of hours worked by truck drivers and 82.3 per cent of hours worked by software and applications programmers²⁷ Women are less likely to participate in the workforce (62.1 per cent) than men (71.0 per cent), and more likely to work part-time (42.9 per cent) than men (18.8 per cent)²⁸ A gender pay gap exists in hourly wages and full-time wages, reflecting the impact of gender discrimination and that lower-paid occupations tend to be women-dominated <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hourly earnings pay gap is 11.6 per cent²⁹ Full-time weekly pay gap is 13.3 per cent³⁰ Total annual taxable income gap is 29.2 per cent³¹ Women are underrepresented in leadership: ASX200 boards are only 35.7 per cent women³² and only 14 ASX200 CEOs are women³³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's earnings fall by 55 per cent in the first 5 years of parenthood, while men's stay the same⁴⁴ Women of all ages spend over 9 hours a week more than men on unpaid work and care (31.6 hours for women compared to 22.4 hours for men)⁴⁵ Women do more unpaid housework than men even when they are the primary breadwinner (24.1 hours for women compared to 19.1 hours for men, a gap of 5 hours)⁴⁶ Women take on the mental load of planning and coordinating activities for children in 78 per cent of families, despite only being the primary carer in 52 per cent of families⁴⁷ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women approaching retirement have 23.1 per cent less superannuation than men of the same age⁵⁴ Initial analysis suggests that 28 per cent of postmenopausal women in Australia will have moderate to severe symptoms that impact their workforce participation, however more work needs to be done to understand barriers to women participating in the workforce when experiencing menopause⁵⁵

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