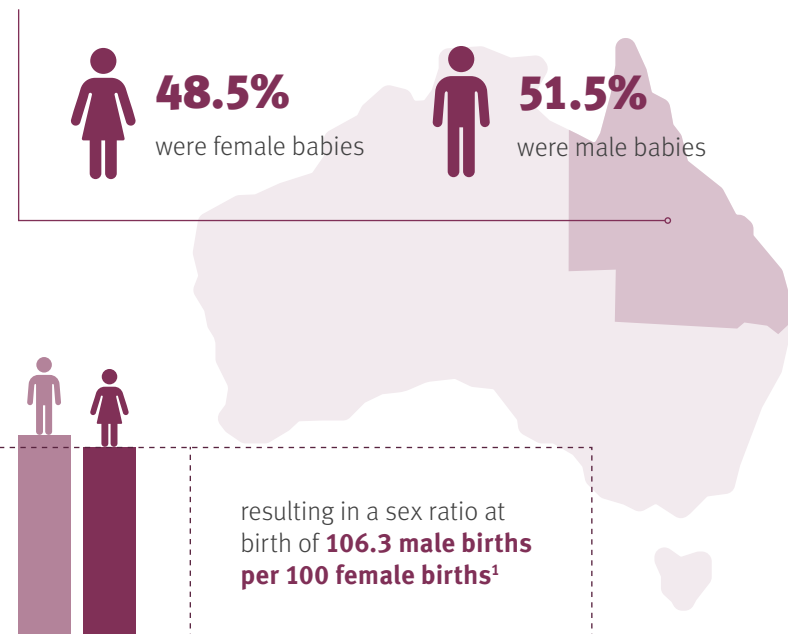


2023 Gender Equality Report Cards — in brief

Overall

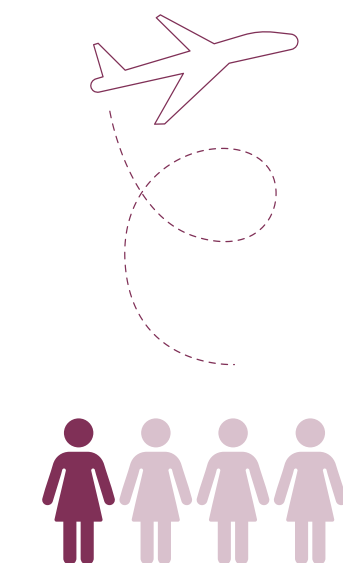
Of the total **62,094 births** registered in Queensland in **2022**



In the three years 2020–2022, **females** had a **life expectancy** of **85 years** at birth, compared with **80.7 years** for **males²**.



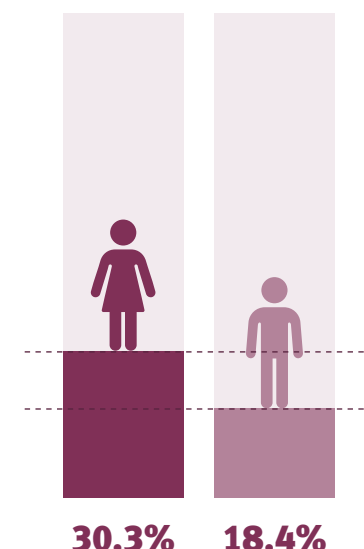
Nearly one in four females (**24.8%**) is **born overseas³**.



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females make up about **5.2%** of Queensland's total female population⁴.

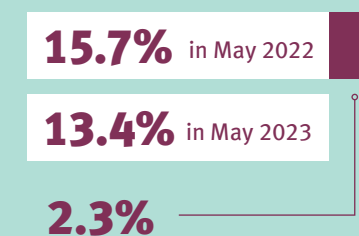


About one-third (**30.3%**) of **females** aged 65 years and older **live alone** compared with **18.4%** of males in the same age group⁵.



Progress to gender equality*

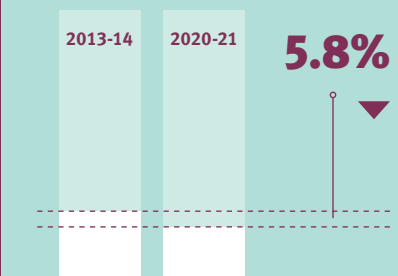
The **pay gap in a full-time working week** has **reduced** by 2.3 percentage points, from **15.7%** in May 2022 to **13.4%** in May 2023



Less women retired with no personal income in 2020–21 than in 2018–19 (**18.3%** compared to **24.3%**, which is a **reduction** of 6 percentage points)



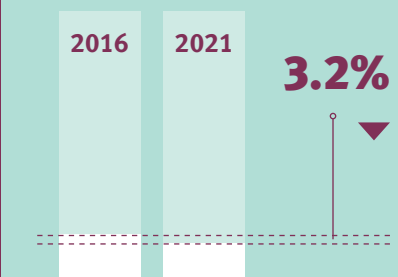
The **average superannuation balance gap** in 2020–21 was **19.8%**, which is 5.8 percentage points **lower** than it was in 2013–14 (**25.6%**)



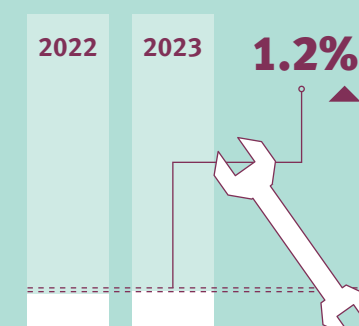
Females **enrolled in undergraduate and postgraduate STEM courses** have **increased** by 1.1 percentage points, from **33.1%** in 2020 to **34.2%** in 2021. Female **STEM completions** have also **increased** by 0.9 percentage points in the same period, from **34.9%** in 2020 to **35.8%** in 2021



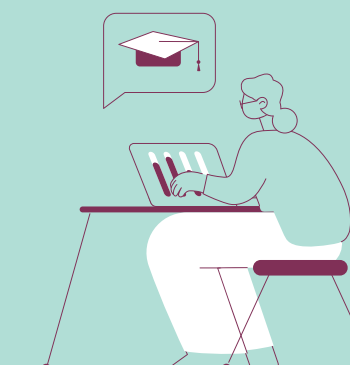
Unemployment rate for females with **disability** has **decreased** by more than 3 percentage points, from **18%** in 2016 to **14.9%** in 2021



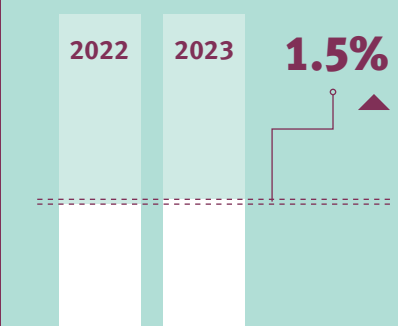
Female participation in the construction industry is slowly increasing, from **12.5%** in 2022 to **13.7%** in 2023, which is an increase of 1.2 percentage points



The proportion of **females holding a bachelor degree or higher** has increased from **31%** in 2022 to **31.7%** in 2023



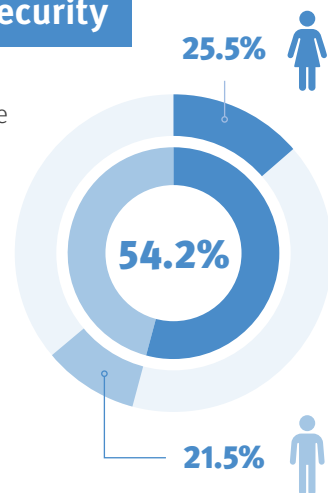
Female proportion of all serving judges and magistrates has increased by 1.5 percentage points, from **40.7%** in 2022 to **42.2%** in 2023



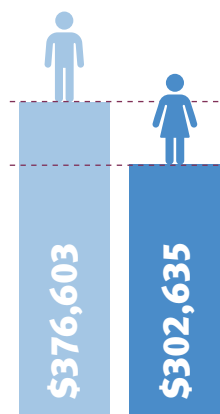
2023 Gender Equality Report Cards — in brief

Economic Security

25.5% of female employees were in casual employment, compared with 21.5% for males, and those females accounted for 54.2% of all casual employees^{6,7}



In every age group, on average, females had lower **superannuation balances**. Those aged 60–64 years showed the largest gap⁸.

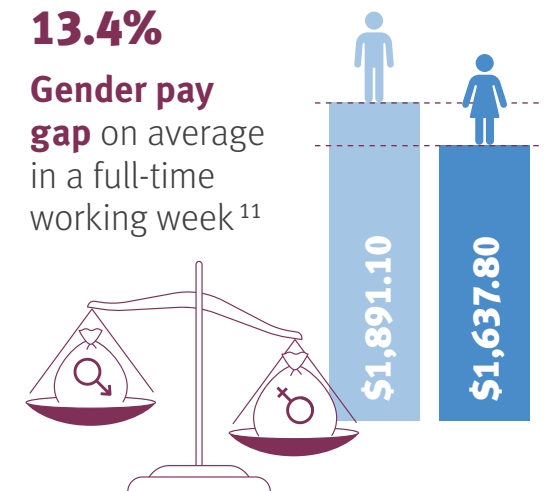


59% of people **accessing** government-funded specialist **homelessness services** were female⁹

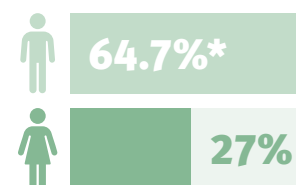
Females continue to be over-represented as clerical and administrative workers, but under-represented in a range of other occupations¹⁰

Clerical and administrative workers	76.3%
Community and personal services workers	71.1%
Technicians and trades workers	16.1%
Machinery operators and drivers	11.6%

13.4% Gender pay gap on average in a full-time working week¹¹



Safety, Health and Wellbeing



reported feeling safe walking alone in local area after dark^{12,13}

*refers to national level

9 in 10 victims of sexual offences (85.2%) **are females**¹⁴



60.2% of all reported **victims of an offence** against the person identified as female¹⁵



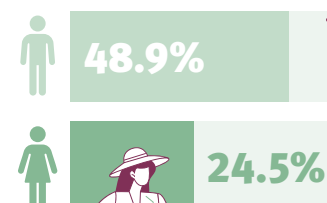
82.7% of victims of stalking were identified as female, while **87.3%** of all stalking offenders were identified as male¹⁶



Females accounted for **75%** of all Queensland clients **seeking government-funded specialist homelessness services**, due to domestic and family violence as a main reason¹⁷

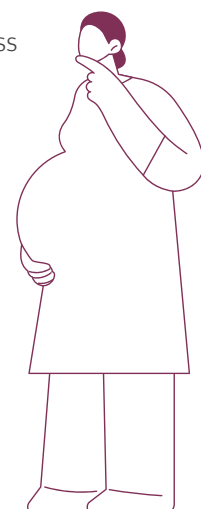
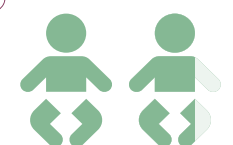


Females are **less likely to participate in risky drinking**¹⁸



Females had on average less than two children during their reproductive life with a total fertility rate of

1.71 babies per female¹⁹



The **median age** for females **to give birth** is²⁰

30.9 years



Discrimination on the basis of pregnancy accounted for **1.7% of all complaints** accepted and finalised by Queensland's Human Rights Commission²¹



Females aged 18 years and over were **less likely than males to be sufficiently active** for health benefits^{22,23}

54.5% females
58.9% males

Girls aged 5–17 years are **less likely to be active daily**²⁴

43.4% females
49.0% males

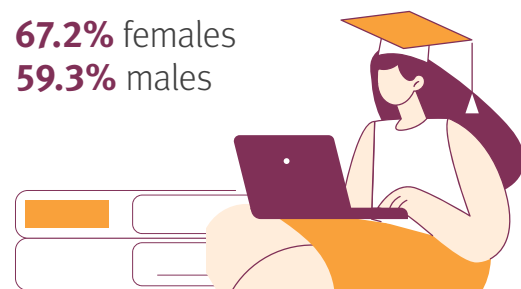


2023 Gender Equality Report Cards — in brief

First Nations Women

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females were more likely than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males to **continue on to Year 12** ^{25 26}

67.2% females
59.3% males



Females comprise **56.6%** (or 58,126) of all **public rental housing tenants** and **56.8%** (or 5,547) of **tenants in state owned and managed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing** ²⁷

56.6%

56.8%



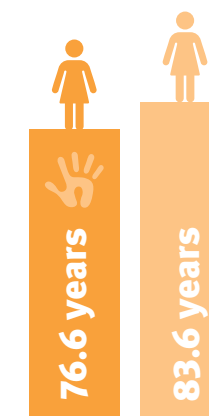
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females accounted for **11.5%** of female **victims of sexual assault** and were at least **6.2** times more likely to be reported as a **victim of a sexual offence** in 2022–23 as non-Indigenous females ²⁸



In the three years 2020–22, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females had lower **life expectancy** than non-Indigenous females.

76.6 years Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females

83.6 years non-Indigenous females ²⁹



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females were less likely than their male counterparts to be unemployed with an **unemployment rate** of **12.4%**, compared with **14.3%** ³⁰



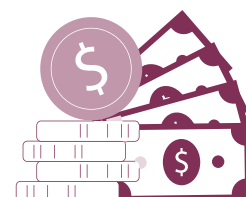
Women with Diverse Backgrounds and Experiences

Females accounted for **69.1%** of all alleged victims of **elder abuse** reported to the Elder Abuse Helpline in 2021–22 ^{31 32}



For retirees aged 45 years and over, more women than men **retired with no personal income** ³³

18.3% females
3.8% males



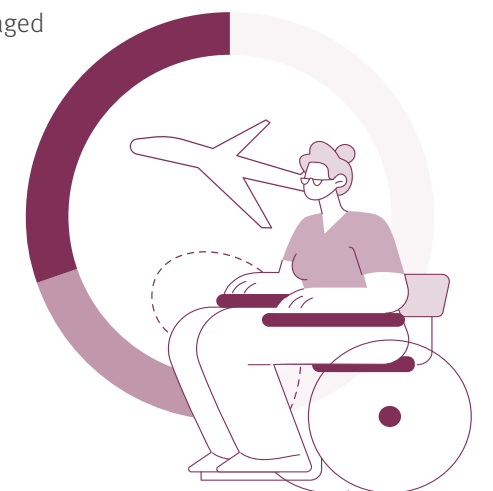
Only **13.9%** of women were able to **rely on superannuation** as their main source of income at retirement, compared to **36%** of men ³⁴



30.4% of females aged 15–64 years with **disability or long-term health condition**

21.3% of females aged 15–64 years who were **born overseas**

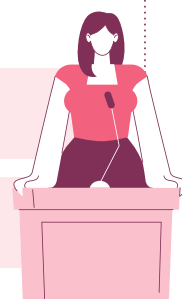
had **no superannuation coverage** ³⁵



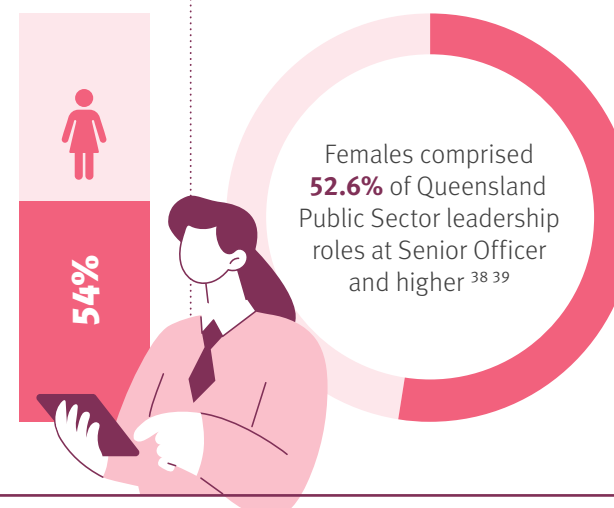
Empowerment and Recognition

Females comprised of **47.4%** of the **Queensland Cabinet** (nine of the 19 cabinet members) and **31.2%** (29 of 93 seats) of **Queensland Parliament** members ³⁶

47.4%
31.2%



Females comprised of **54%** of all members **Queensland Government bodies** ³⁷

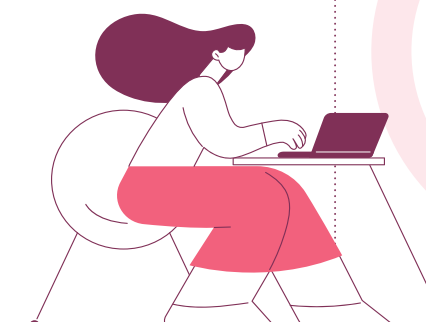


Females comprised **52.6%** of Queensland Public Sector leadership roles at Senior Officer and higher ^{38 39}

42.2% (or 70) of all **serving judges and magistrates**, are female, including the Chief Justice of Queensland at 30 June 2023 ⁴⁰



31.8% of **chief executives and managing directors** are female ⁴¹



Females accounted for **57%** of **Queenslanders who did voluntary work** ⁴²

2023 Gender Equality Report Cards — in brief

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