# Queensland Women’s Strategy 2016–21

# 2021 Gender Equality Report Cards — in brief

## Overall

Female Queenslanders make up 50.6% of our state population and 20.2%   
of Australia’s total female population.1

Around one in five females (22.1%) is born overseas.2

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females make up about 4% of total female population.3

Life expectancy at birth in 2018–2020 for all Queenslanders.

Male 80.6 years Female 85.1 years 4

Life expectancy at birth in 2015–2017 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Queenslanders. Male 72.0 years Female 76.4 years 5

About one-third (31.5%) of females aged 65 years and older live alone compared with 18.4% of males in the same age group.6

## Participation and leadership

All employed persons consist of 7

Male 42.0% full-time 10.0% part-time

Female 26.9% full-time 21.1% part-time

Females continue to over-represent clerical and administrative workers, but under-represent other occupations.8

Technicians and trades workers Male 84.1% Female 15.9%

Machinery operators and drivers Male 90.6% Female 9.4%

Clerical and administrative workers Male 22.6% Female 77.4%

Females aged 15 years and older spend 15 hours or more every week on unpaid activities.9

Male 11.5% Female 30.4%

Accessing part time work arrangements to care for children.10

Working mothers 30.8% Working fathers 3.8%

37.9% of all serving judges and magistrates, including the Chief Justice of Queensland are female.11

23.8% of chief executives and managing directors are female.12

## Economic security

Females comprise 60.7% of commencements and 61.3% of completions of higher education award courses.13

In every age group on average females have lower superannuation balances, with those aged 70 years and over showing the largest gap.14

Male $404,490 Female $279,463

Females account for 59.6% of people accessing government-funded specialist homelessness services.15

Females comprise 56.4% of all public rental housing tenants and 56.7% of all state-owned and managed Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander housing tenants.16

Gender pay gap on average in a full-time working week.17

15.8%

Male $1,756.00 Female $1,479.20

## Safety

27.1% females 60.6% males feel safe walking alone in their local area after dark.18

Females are over three times more likely than males to be killed by a partner.19

86.6% of victims of sexual offences are females.20

Females account for 68.8% of all alleged victims of elder abuse.21

Females account for 77.1% of all Queensland clients seeking government-funded specialist homelessness services, due to domestic and family violence as a main reason.22

## Health and wellbeing

Females are less likely to drink alcohol at ‘lifetime risky’ levels.23

Male 33.9% Female 11.5%

Females have an average of fewer than two children during their reproductive life at the fertility rate of 1.72 babies per female.24

The median age of first-time mothers is 29.4 years.25

Mental and behavioural health problems.26

Female 24.3% Male 21.2%

Females are less likely to be sufficiently active for health benefits.27

Male 61.8% Female 55.8%

Girls aged 5–17 years are less likely to be active daily. 28 Male 49.7% Female 41.6%

## Some comparisons

### Queensland Parliament

Females comprised 31.2% of Queensland parliamentarians in 2021, compared with 28.1% in 2015.29

### Queensland Government bodies

Females comprised 54% of members of Queensland Government bodies in 2021, compared with 31% in 2015.30

### Queensland public sector

Females comprised 50.6% of Queensland Public Sector leadership roles at Senior Officer and higher in 2021.31

### Labour force

Females had a labour force participation rate of 62.0% in 2021, compared with 60.5% in 2015.32

### Employees working part-time

Females comprised 67.8% of employees working part-time in 2021, compared with 71.5% in 2015.33

### Primary carers of people with disability

Females comprised 71.9% of primary carers of people with disability in 2018, compared with 70.1% in 2015.34

### Higher education completions in engineering and related technologies

Females comprised 15.9% of higher education completions in engineering and related technologies in 2019, compared with 14.3% in 2014.35

### Gender pay gap

On average, females earnt $276.80 per week less than males in May 2021, resulting in a 15.8% gender pay gap, compared with 18.0% in May 2015.36

### Government-funded specialist homelessness services

Females made up 59.6% of clients accessing government-funded specialist homelessness services in 2019–20, compared with 54.8% in 2013–14.37

### Sexual assault

Females accounted for 86.6% of victims of sexual offences in 2020–21, compared with 82.0% in 2014–15.38

### Victims of elder abuse

Females constituted 68.8% of alleged victims of elder abuse in 2020-21, compared with 67.7% in 2014–15.39

### Smoking during pregnancy

11.6% of women smoked at some time during pregnancy in 2019, compared with 12.5% in 2015.40

### Mental health problems

24.3% of females reported having mental and behavioural health problems in 2017–18, compared with 20.1% of females in 2014–15.41

### Physical activity

55.8% of females were sufficiently active for health benefits in 2020, compared with 57.8% of females in 2014.42

## References

For full details of the references, contact the Office for Women (women@qld.gov.au)

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