# 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)

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021, National, state and territory population*,* September 2021, ‘Population – states and territories’, cat. no. 3101.0.
2. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing, ‘Queensland (State/Territory), cat. no. 2003.0.
3. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing, cat. no. 2001.0.
4. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021, Life tables, states, territories and Australia, 2018–2020, cat. no. 3302.0.55.001.
5. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, Life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015–2017, cat. no. 3302.0.55.003.
6. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing, cat. no. 2001.0.
7. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Labour force, Australia, September 2020, cat. no. 6202.0.
8. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021, Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly, August 2021, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001.
9. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, 2016 Census of Population and Housing, cat. no. 2001.0.
10. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, Childhood education and care, Australia, June 2017, cat. no. 4402.0.
11. The Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA), 2020, AIJA Judicial gender statistics: Number and Percentage of Women Judges and Magistrates at 30 June 2020.
12. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021, Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly, Jul 2021, cat. no. 6291.0.55.001. Note: Extreme caution should be used when making inferences from these statistics (i.e. comparing the data between years). The labour force statistics are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimates will exhibit large volatility in quarterly changes. As the data are referring to a very small/specific category of occupations, the volatility is likely to be exacerbated, even when averaging four quarters of data.
13. Australian Government Department of Education and Training, Higher Education Data Collections, uCube, extracted 19 October 2021.
14. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2019, Microdata: Income and Housing, 2017–18, cat. no. 6541.0.30.001, data generated using ABS TableBuilder.
15. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2020, Specialist homelessness services 2019–20, Supplementary tables – Queensland.
16. Queensland Department of Housing and Public Works, SAP R/3@31 August 2020, unpublished data.
17. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2021, Average weekly earnings, Australia, May 2021, cat. no. 6302.0.
18. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, Personal Safety, Australia, 2016, cat. no. 4906.0.
19. Coroners Court of Queensland, Queensland domestic and family homicide statistical database, unpublished data. Data is preliminary only and is subject to change as more information is gathered as part of the coronial investigation.
20. Queensland Police Service, data current as at July 2021.
21. Elder Abuse Prevention Unit (EAPU), 2021, Year in review 2020-21, unpublished data.
22. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2021, Specialist homelessness services 2019–20, Supplementary tables - Queensland.
23. Queensland Health, 2020, The health of Queenslanders 2020. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.
24. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2020, Births, Australia, 2019, cat. no. 3301.0.
25. ibid.
26. Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, National health survey: first results, 2017–18, cat. no. 4364.0.55.001.
27. Queensland Health, 2020, The health of Queenslanders 2020. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.
28. ibid.
29. Queensland Parliament, Members — current members including Ministers and shadow Ministers, accessed 6 September 2021.
30. Queensland Government Department of Premier and Cabinet, Register of Appointees to Queensland Government Boards, unpublished data.
31. Queensland Government Public Service Commission, Queensland public sector quarterly workforce profile.
32. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0. (Note: Due to the unavailability of a trend labour force participation rate for 2020, a seasonally adjusted labour force participation rate for 2020 is included.)
33. ibid.
34. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Disability, ageing and carers, Australia, cat. no. 4430.0.
35. Australian Government Department of Education and Training, Higher Education Data Collections, uCube, extracted 25 October 2021.
36. Australian Bureau of Statistics, Average weekly earnings, Australia, cat. no. 6302.0.
37. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Specialist homelessness services, Supplementary tables — Queensland.
38. Queensland Police Service, data current as at July 2021.
39. Elder Abuse Prevention Unit, Year in review, unpublished data.
40. Queensland Health, Queensland perinatal statistics.
41. Australian Bureau of Statistics, National health survey, cat. no. 4364.0.55.001.
42. Queensland Health, The health of Queenslanders. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.