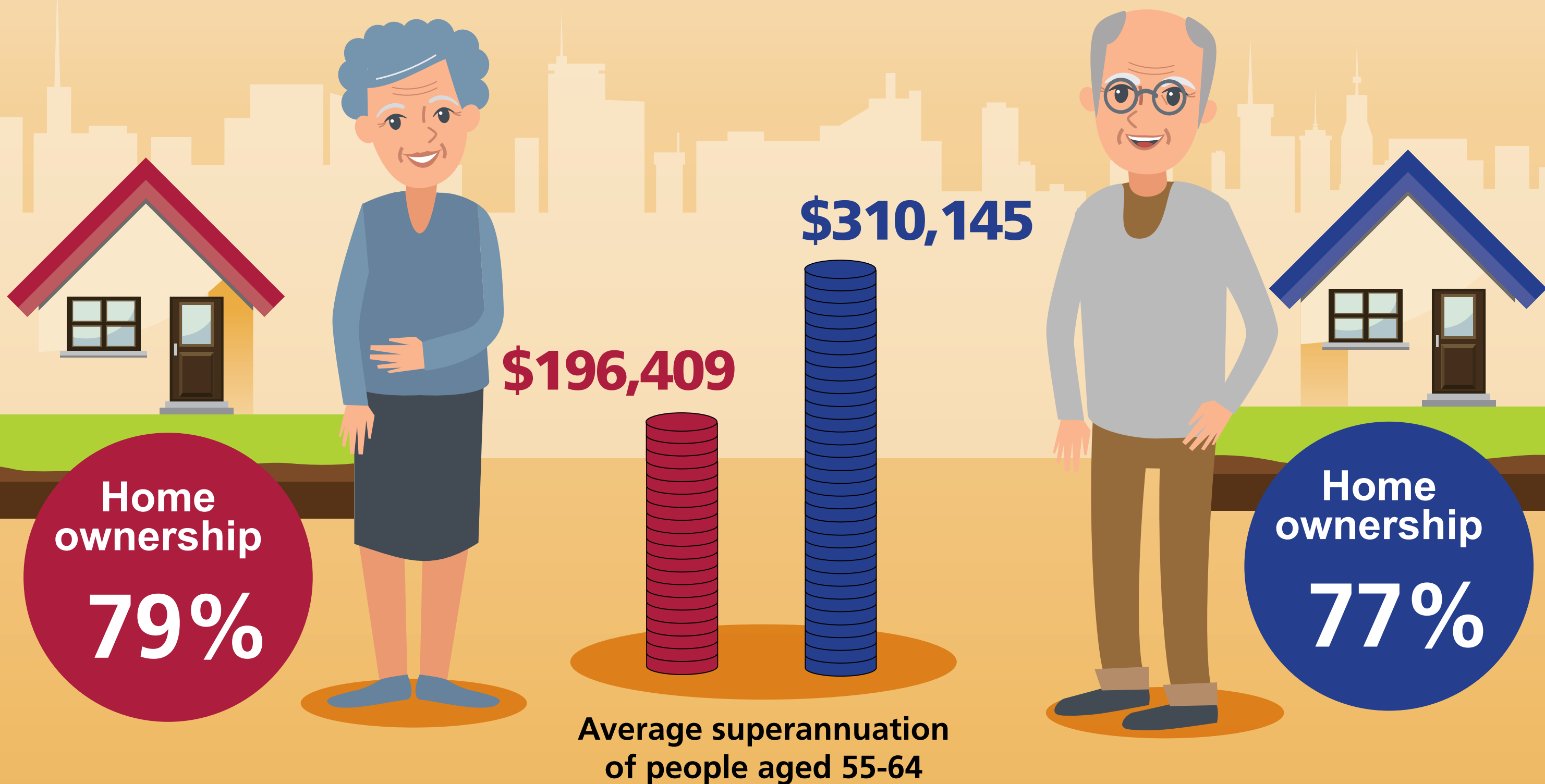


Gender Indicators: Economic Security

Women have much less superannuation than men of the same age, however home ownership is similar



Employment

Fewer women are in the labour force than men, and those in the labour force are more likely to be in part-time and casual employment, and more likely to be under-employed than men.

(Source: Gender Indicators, 4125.0)

Gender Indicators: Education

Graduates

Female graduates
earn less than
male graduates
overall...



median
starting
salary
56k

median
starting
salary
60k

Bachelor Degree

More women than men attain a bachelor degree. Women are most likely to qualify in management, or society and culture, while men are most likely to qualify in engineering or architecture degrees.

(Source: Gender Indicators, 4125.0)

Gender Indicators: Health

Alcohol

Risky levels of drinking are dropping



Men are still more than twice as likely to exceed the drinking guidelines as women



9%



24%

Life expectancy

On average women live longer



Overweight

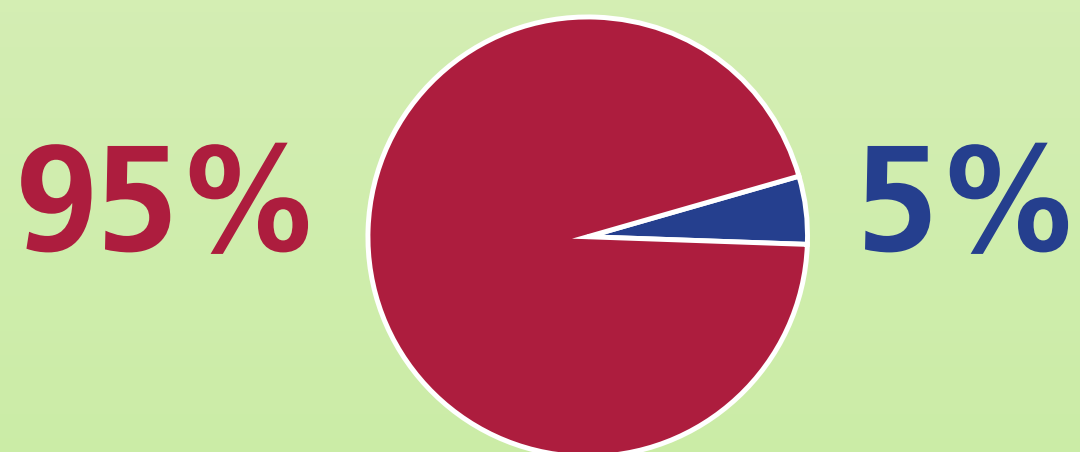
While men are much more likely to be overweight, levels of obesity are similar for men and women. Women of all ages are more likely to be sedentary.

Gender Indicators: Work and Family Balance

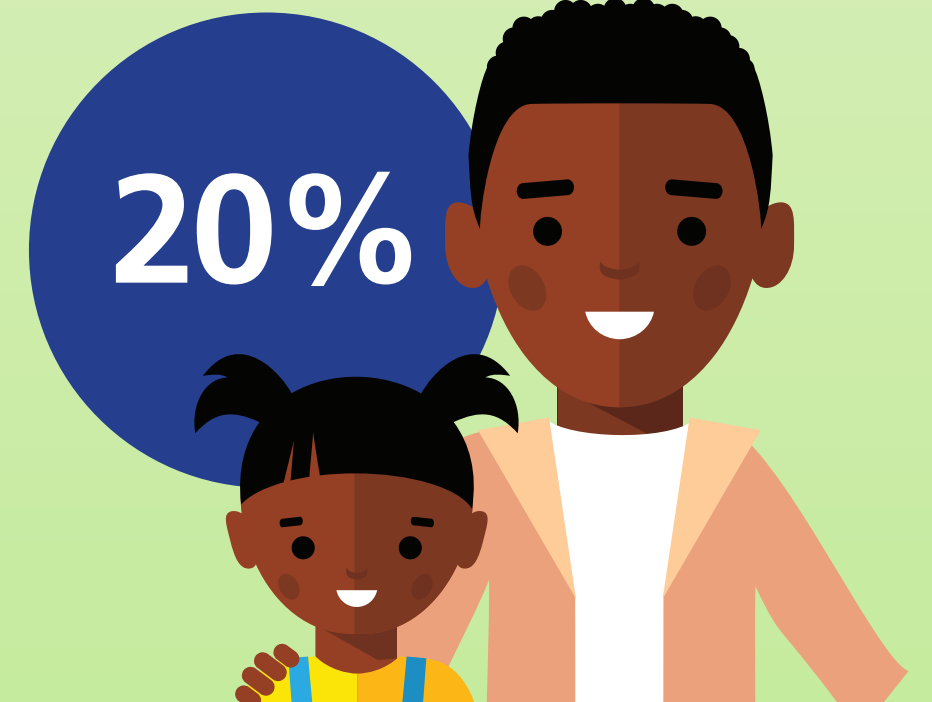
Primary parental care leave for non-public sector employees

for non-public sector employees

Employed with no leave entitlements



23%



20%

Paid versus unpaid work

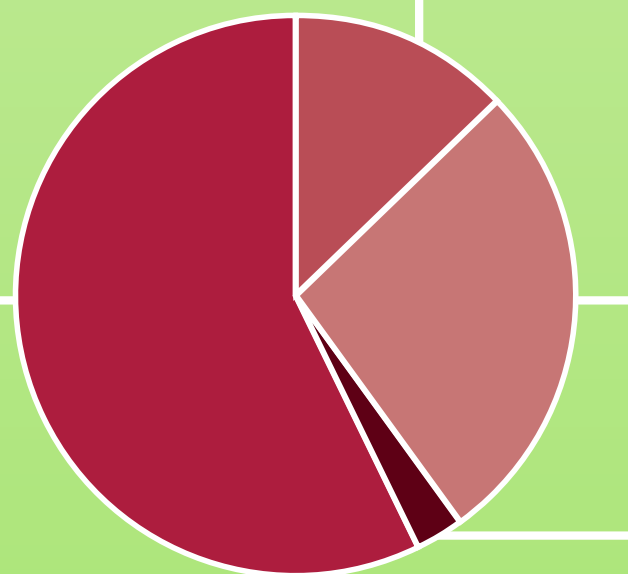
While men and women averaged the same hours for paid and unpaid work overall, men spent twice as long as women in paid work and women spent twice as long as men in unpaid work (particularly domestic activities and child care).

Primary carers

Twice as many women as men cared for a person with disability.

Of these women...

57%
not in
labour force



13%
employed
full time

27%
part time

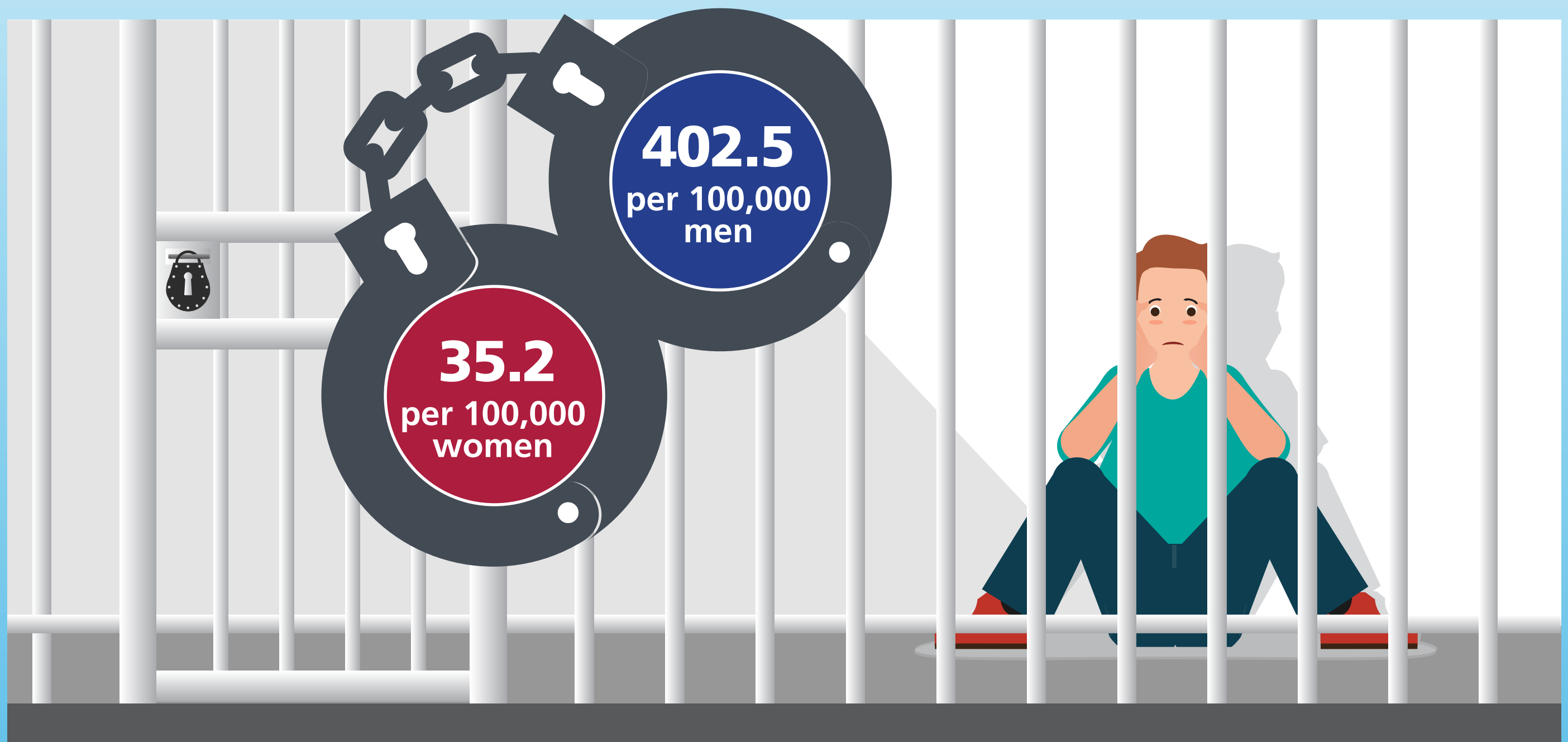
3%
unemployed



(Source: Gender Indicators, 4125.0)

Gender Indicators: Safety and Justice

Imprisonment rate
for men is over ten times that of women



Type of crime

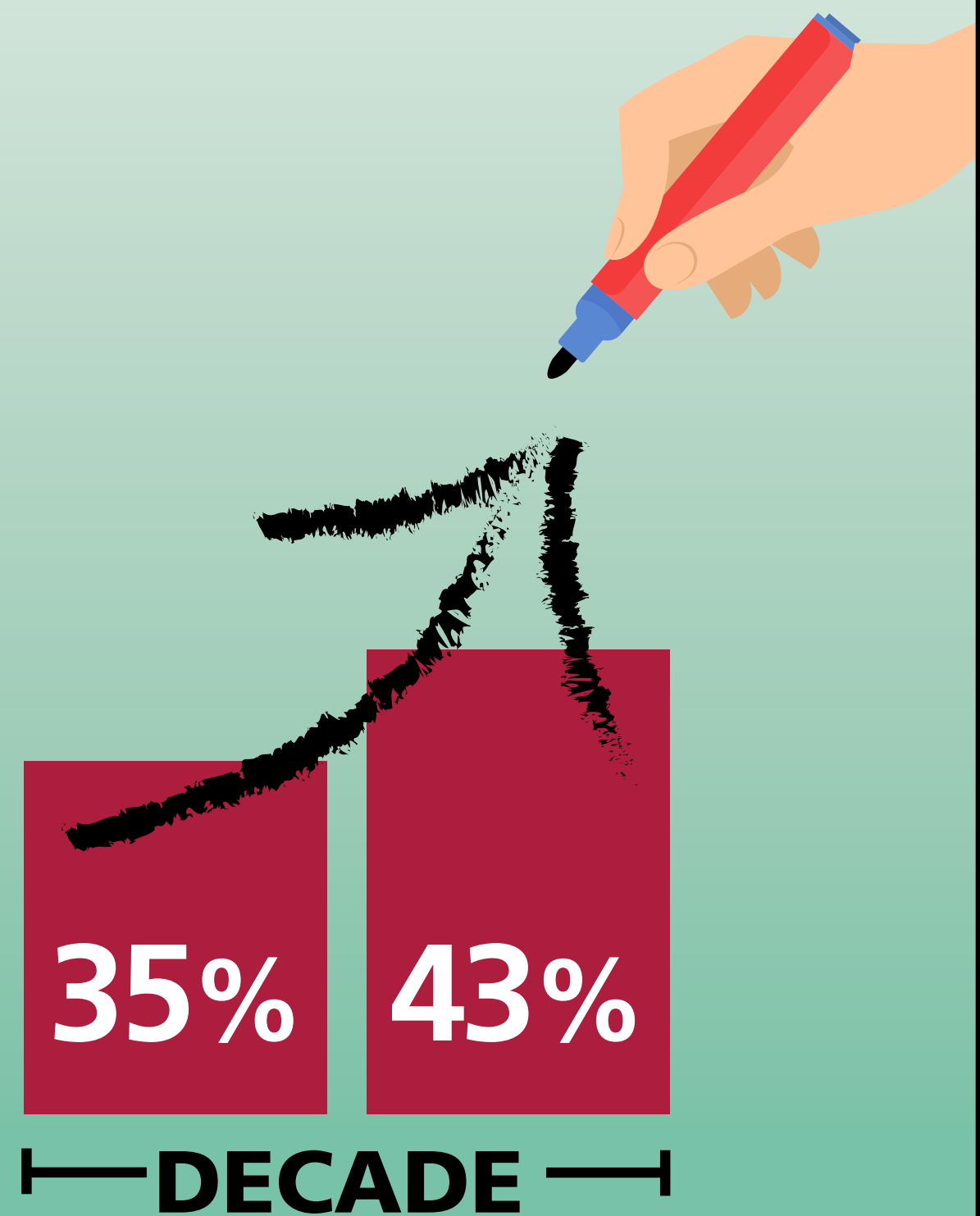
Sentenced female prisoners are more likely than sentenced male prisoners to be sentenced for illicit drug offences, fraud and theft. They are also proportionally slightly more likely to be sentenced for homicide. Sentenced male prisoners are more likely to be sentenced for acts intended to cause injury, sexual assault, unlawful entry with intent, and robbery.

(Source: Gender Indicators, 4125.0)

Gender Indicators: Democracy, Governance and Citizenship

Australian Public Service

There has been a significant increase in female appointments in the senior executive service of the Australian Public Service.



Justices and Judges

There was also an increase of female Federal Circuit Court Judges over this time, rising from 23% to 42%.

(Source: Gender Indicators, 4125.0)