



Australian Government

Status of Women Report Card

Australia is ranked 43rd for gender equality internationally¹



28.3% were born overseas

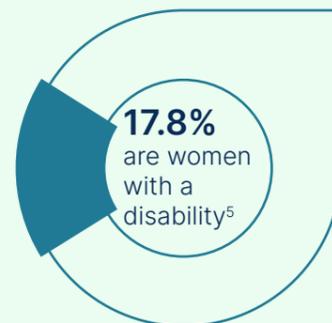


48.5% have a parent born overseas³

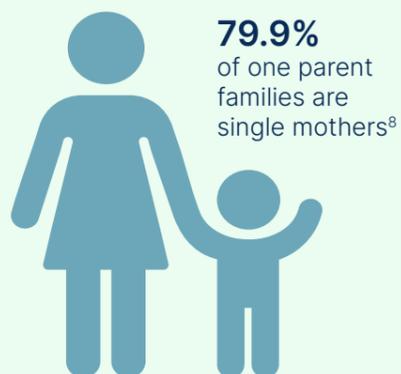
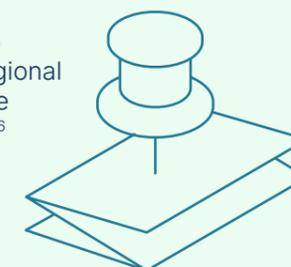


29.4% are under the age of 25

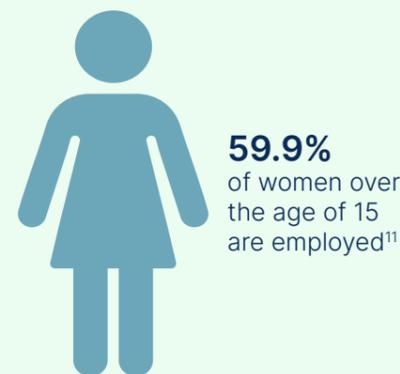
18.0% are 65 and over⁴



28.4% live in regional or remote Australia⁶

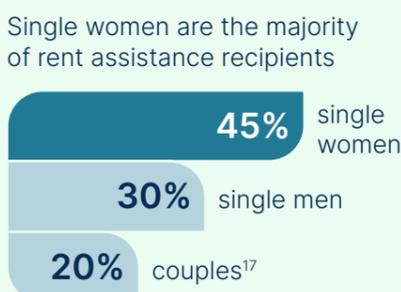


Australia has the **4th highest** level of tertiary educated women in the OECD⁹



Approximately **1 in 9 women** suffer from endometriosis¹⁵

It takes an average of **5 years** to receive a diagnosis after first seeing a doctor¹⁶



In the last 10 years, there has been a **three-fold increase** in intentional self-harm hospitalisations for young girls¹⁸

A gender pay gap emerges immediately after graduation, full-time starting salaries average **\$69,000** for men

\$67,000 for women¹⁹



There is gender segregation in how we work. Women work:

96.6% of hours worked by child carers

86.9% hours worked by registered nurses

79.9% hours worked by primary school teachers²¹

The full-time gender pay gap is a record low, but women still earn less on average

Hourly earnings pay gap²² **11.6%**

Full-time weekly pay gap²³ **13.3%**

Total annual taxable income gap²⁴ **29.2%**

55% drop in earnings for the mother in the 5 years following childbirth, while men's remains unchanged²⁵



Women of all ages spend **9 hours a week** more than men on unpaid work and care²⁶

22.4 hours (men) vs **31.6 hours** (women)

Women do more unpaid housework than men even when they are the primary breadwinner

5 hour gap



Women approaching retirement have **23.1% less superannuation** than men of the same age²⁸



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 - 4 ABS (2022). *National, state and territory population, 2022*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/national-state-and-territory-population>
 - 5 ABS (2019). *Disability, ageing and carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2018*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/disability/disability-ageing-and-carers-australia-summary-findings>
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 - 14 ABS (2021). *Sexual violence – victimisation, 2016*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/articles/sexual-violence-victimisation>
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 - 16 Armour, et al. (2020). Endometriosis and chronic pelvic pain have similar impact on women, but time to diagnosis is decreasing: an Australian survey. *Science Reports*, 10(16253). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-73389-2>
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