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8 of every 1,000 girls ages 15-19 gave birth in Australia in 2020

In Australia, the rate of adolescent fertility has decreased since 2010. The rate in 2020 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.


3 women die per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Australia

The maternal mortality ratio in Australia has remained stagnant over the last 20 years roughly around 3. Maternal mortality in Australia is lower than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.


Data is not available for Australia for Lower secondary completion rate, by sex (% of relevant age group)

Data is not available for Australia for Adult literacy rate, by sex (% of people ages 15 and above)

In Australia, the labor force participation rate among females is 62.1% and among males is 70.9% for 2022.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has increased. Compared with labor force participation in the high-income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Australia.

Vulnerable employment among women has remained nearly the same since 1991.

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 8.6% and among men is 12.7% in Australia for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is lower for men and women in Australia compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.
Data is not available for Australia for Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex (% of 24 hour day)

Source: National statistical offices or national database and publications compiled by United Nations Statistics Division. The data were downloaded on December 3 from the Global SDG Indicators Database.

In 2017, 99.2% of women and 99.9% of men in Australia had an account.

The female rate in Australia is higher than both East Asia & Pacific and the high-income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.

Data is not available for Australia for Share of business owners, by sex (% of total business owners)


House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)
Data is not available for Australia for Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)

In Australia, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average, 27%.

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
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Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)

38.4% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Australia.

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Australia has increased since 2010. The current rate is higher than the average rate in high-income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Asia Pacific</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Income</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

Women represented 38.2% of those employed in senior and middle management in 2021.

The female share of employment in senior and middle management for Australia falls in the fourth quintile of all countries for which there are data. Data compiled from the most recent data point available between 2010 and 2022.

Employment in senior and middle management, female (%)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
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<td>65%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.
More women than men used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The gap in internet usage between men and women in Australia, 11.5, is larger than the gap of the East Asia & Pacific aggregate, 3.1. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Source: Global Findex database