

### Australia

#### General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	2,105,433	1,997,433	2017
Total population over 15	9,423,703	9,466,085	2017

*\* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017*

#### Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	6	2015	CIA, 2017
		est.	
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.3	2016	CIA, 2017
		est.	
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	4.1	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	3.4	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	99	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	0.2	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	79.8	2016	CIA, 2017
		est.	
Life expectancy for women	84.8	2016	CIA, 2017
		est.	

#### Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR	
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	99%	98.4%	2011-2012	ABS, 2014
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	98.4%	97.4%	2011-2012	ABS, 2014
Net enrolment rate in primary education	96.75%	97.33%	2015	UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2017
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	141.25%	133.63%	2014	UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2017
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	75.4%	106.31%	2014	UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2017

- Female graduates from tertiary education (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2011): 57.3%
- Female students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 20.3%
- Male primary and secondary teachers (2014b): 77,618
- Female primary and secondary teachers (2014b): 186,447.1

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### Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 71.0%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 58.7%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): 99.16%

### Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 29

### Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (UNICEF, 2016): Insufficient data
- Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2016): 17%
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during the last 12 months (UN Women, 2016): 2%

## Gender and Development Trends in Australia

### Health

The Australia Institute of Health and Welfare's (AIHW) Cervical Screening in Australia 2013-14 report shows that in 2013-2014, more than 3.8 million women participated in a National Cervical Screening Program. This was 57 percent of women in the target age group of 20-69 (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2016).

In 2008–2012, there were 105 maternal deaths in Australia that occurred within 42 days of the end of pregnancy, representing a maternal mortality ratio (MMR) of 7.1 deaths per 100,000 women who gave birth (Humphrey et. al., 2012).

### Education

According to the 2012 National Report on Schooling in Australia, 74% of Indigenous students in year 3 and 65% in year 5 were at or above the national minimum standard for reading, compared with 95% and 93% respectively for non-Indigenous students.

According to a 2015 study by the Centre for International Research on Education Systems, three-quarters (78%) of Australian learners meet the designated milestone at the point of entry to school, and arrive at school ready to succeed in their learning. The same report notes that boys are 1.82 times more likely to miss this milestone than girls (28.2% vs 15.7%)

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and indigenous learners are 2.07 times more likely to miss the milestone than non-Indigenous learners (43.2 per cent vs 20.9%).

### Economy

The 2012 Australian Census found that the proportions of Indigenous females employed as 'managers' (5.9%) or 'professionals' (17%) were less than that of those of non-Indigenous females (9.8% and 25% respectively).

A 2017 OECD report notes that "one of the areas of greatest untapped potential in the Australian labour force is inactive and/or part-time working women, especially those with children" (p. 22). The same report adds that GDP could increase by 12% over the next 20 years if labour force participation rates amongst women, reached that of men.

### Governance

Following the 2016 election the total number of women in Parliament has risen slightly from 69 (31%) to 73 (32%) (Parliament of Australia, 2016).

The number of women in the House of Representatives rose to 43 (29%), up from 40 (27%) at the end of the 44th Parliament. The number of women in the Senate increased by one since the end of the 44th Parliament to 30 senators (39%) (Parliament of Australia, 2016).

### Human Rights

One in three Australian women will experience violence in an intimate relationship, and one in five women have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15. Domestic violence is also the biggest cause of homelessness for Australian women (Australian Human Rights Commission, n.d.).

## Australia SDG Progress Profile

- Australia is currently ranked 20<sup>th</sup> for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 20<sup>th</sup>.
- Australia has ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).

### SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels. (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 20.2 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): no data
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 97.4 (significant challenges remain)

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### **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.**

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in national parliaments (%): 26.7 (significant challenges remain)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 101.7 (SDG threshold met)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 82.5 (SDG threshold met)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 16.9 (SDG threshold met)

Through a Gender Equality Fund, the Australian Government is a significant donor to the Better Work program, a joint initiative of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and International Finance Corporation. The program is active in 1300 factories that together employ more than 1.6 million workers in seven countries, most of whom are women. Australia's funding for Better Work goes to projects in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and Vietnam (Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2017).

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