



# Women in NSW 2018



## A SUMMARY OF NSW WOMEN'S PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY

### About the *Women in NSW 2018 Report*

The 12 NSW Premier's Priorities demonstrate a commitment to whole-of-government and whole-of-community work to improve safety, opportunity, equality and participation for the people of NSW.

The *NSW Women's Strategy 2018-2021* builds on this work to continue to drive economic and social change for women and girls in NSW. Critical to improving outcomes for women and girls is an ongoing commitment to data collection, monitoring and evaluation.

The *Women in NSW 2018* report presents trends in data relevant to NSW women's progress towards gender equality. This summary of findings from the *Women in NSW 2018* report highlights a number of positive changes for women, as well as a number of opportunities for improvement.

### Key facts from the *Women in NSW 2018 Report*

#### Economic opportunity and advancement

- **Women's participation in the paid workforce increased** by 1.6% over the 10 years to 2017, but remains 11.2% lower than men's participation rate
- Between 2008 and 2017, **women's employment to population ratio increased** from 53.8% to 55.5% while men's decreased from 67.9% to 66.0%
- Since 2008, the number of **women employed in three of the seven traditionally male-dominated industries has increased**: mining (by an annual average of 9.7%), electricity, gas, water and waste services (by an annual average of 4.2%), and construction (by an annual average of 3.5%)
- The representation of **women in senior leadership roles in the NSW Government sector has increased** by 5.3 percentage points since 2014
- **Three of the seven justices** on the High Court bench (highest court in Australia's judicial system) are women

#### Health and wellbeing

- The proportion of **women who were current smokers has decreased significantly** between 2002 (20.2%) and 2017 (12.3%)
- **Fewer teenagers gave birth**, falling from 3,099 in 2011 to 2,114 in 2016
- Between 2007 and 2016, the **rate of coronary heart disease deaths in females decreased** by 38.1 per cent
- Between 2000 and 2014, the **death rate from cancer has decreased** from 143.9 per 100,000 women in 2000, to 128.7 per 100,000 women in 2014
- The rate of **hospitalisation for interpersonal violence** for Aboriginal men has remained stable since 2001-02, while the **rates for Aboriginal women have declined** (from 400.6 per 100,000 population in 2001-02 to 318.1 per 100,000 population in 2016-17)

#### Participation and empowerment

- Since 2008, **girls have out-performed boys in reading** in all tested NAPLAN school years. A greater proportion of girls than boys achieve results at or above the national minimum standard (2.7% more in Year 3; 3.5% more in Year 5, 3.4% more in Year 7 and 3.5% more in Year 9)
- In 2016, **more girls than boys completed Year 12** (78.0% compared to 69.0%)
- There has been an increase, from 13.7% in 2008 to 32.3% in 2017, in the **share of women who completed an apprenticeship or traineeship in a professional occupation**
- In 2016, **more women (59.9%) than men (40.1%) completed an undergraduate degree**
- The proportion of men **accessing flexible working arrangements** to care for children has increased since 2002 by an annual average of 4.4%

# A profile of NSW women

## How many are we?



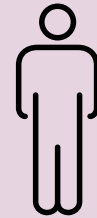
50.4%

3,965,383

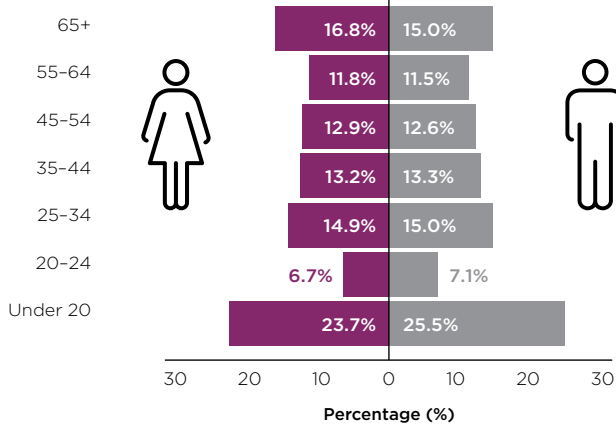


49.6%

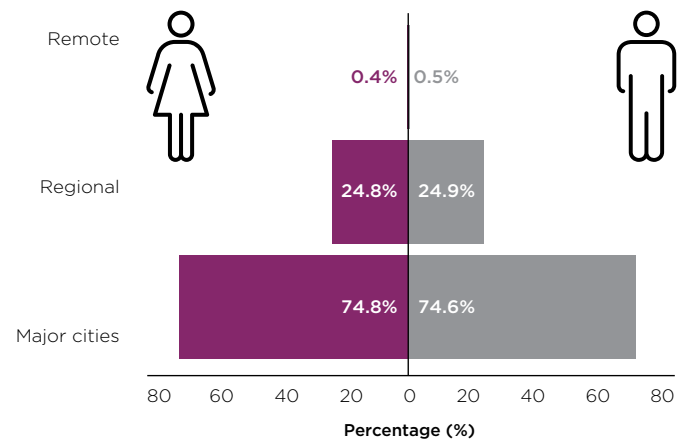
3,895,685



## Age distribution of females



## Where do we live?



Of the total NSW population 2.9 per cent are Aboriginal women and 2.9 per cent are Aboriginal men



2.9%



2.9%

What percentage of people in NSW have English as a second language?



27.3%



26.4%

What percentage of people in NSW were born overseas?



30.1%



29.4%