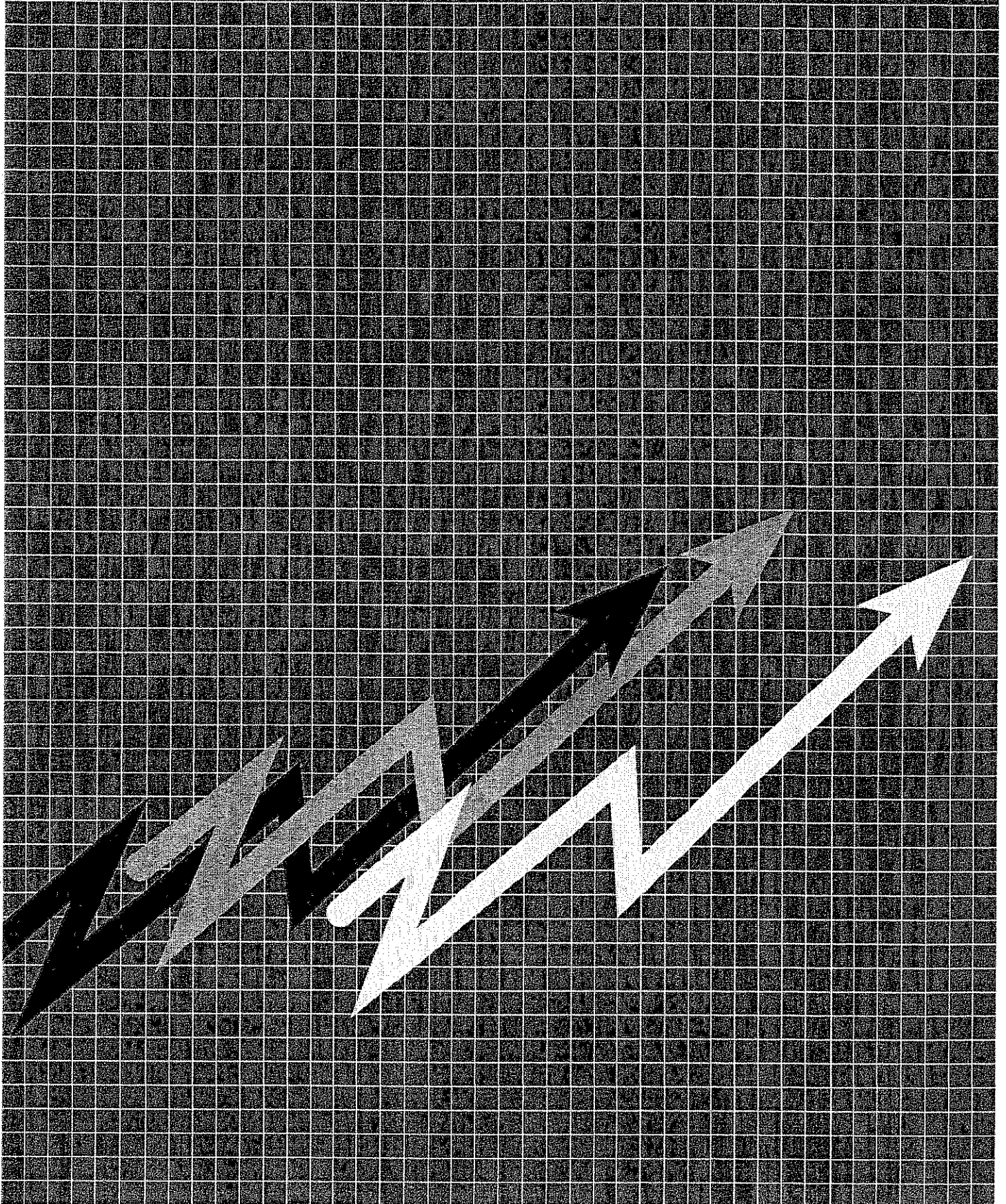




Statistical Profile

Women in South Australia



Statistical Profile Women in South Australia

Foreword

We congratulate the Premier's Council for Women on producing "Statistical profile – Women in South Australia". Our challenge now is to use this information to pursue the full and equal participation of women in the social and economic life of our State.

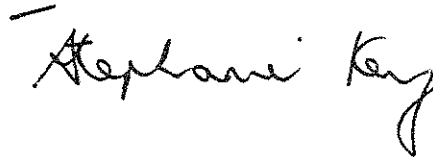
Much has been done over the last twenty years to improve the position of women in South Australia – but there is much more to be done. This is why we have established the Premier's Council for Women – to provide leadership and expert advice, which will guide our positive agenda for women.

However, to make good decisions, government needs accurate information that gives us a clear picture of the current situation and where we should focus our attention in the future. This statistical profile provides this information.

The profile will also be an invaluable resource for educators, researchers, women's groups and interested members of the community.



Hon Mike Rann MP
Premier



Hon Stephanie Key MP
Minister for the Status of Women



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Introduction

At its inaugural meeting in March 2003, the Premier's Council for Women identified access to essential resources relating to income, housing, health and employment as key issues for women. In addition the Council believes in the importance of self determination for women and of equal opportunity for women in all areas of their lives and at all life stages. The Council also affirmed the diverse and varied lives and experiences women have and the importance of specific initiatives for women who are most disadvantaged.

The Council identified an urgent need to undertake an analysis of the current position of women in South Australia. The statistics were compiled to provide a snapshot for the Council to assess the current position of South Australian women, as a tool for monitoring policies and strategies aimed at improving women's lives and to establish benchmarks against which to measure outcomes.

The aim is to establish a point of reference against which progress toward improving the position of women in South Australia can be measured.

While some statistics relating to the status of women in South Australia are available they are not compiled in a way that is readily accessible or easy to analyse. We are pleased that this statistical profile goes some way to address this problem.

I am delighted to present this statistical profile of women in South Australia and hope that it will not only be a useful resource but will assist policy makers to address the needs of the most disadvantaged women in South Australia.

Dr Ingrid Day

Chair

Premier's Council for Women

Population and Demographics

Population

Women continue to comprise approximately 51% of the South Australian population.

Table 1

	1991	1996	2001
Total persons	1 396 819	1 422 525	1 458 919
Total women	707 804	722 732	740 396
Women % of total	50.67	50.81	50.75

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001. Data available on request

Indigenous Women

In 2001, 1.6% of women identified themselves as Indigenous women.

Table 2

	1991	1996	2001
Indigenous women	8 321	10 426	11 911
% of total women	1.18	1.44	1.61

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001. Data available on request

In order to collect data in relation to Indigenous people, people are asked to state whether they are of Indigenous origin. Due to a number of factors, the results are not always consistent. The likelihood that someone will identify or be identified as Indigenous is determined by a range of factors, including who completes the form (the person in question, relative, official), the perception of how the information will be used, education programs about identifying as Indigenous and emotional reaction to identifying as Indigenous (ABS Explanatory Notes).

Born Overseas

About 20% of South Australian women were born overseas.

Table 3

	1991	1996	2001
Women born overseas	156 183	152 562	150 225
% of total women	22.35	21.11	20.29

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001. Data available on request

Table 4

Birthplace of South Australian Women by Age

1991	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Australia	134 255	91 102	85 557	74 984	47 369	37 893	71 321	542 481
United Kingdom	1 937	4 831	14 345	14 075	12 713	10 171	14 245	72 317
Greece	56	127	504	1 323	1 974	1 693	896	6 573
Italy	55	199	957	2 619	3 237	3 566	2 957	13 590
Netherlands	68	145	376	1 429	1 050	738	1 042	4 848
Philippines	205	209	678	686	294	94	88	2 254
Poland	272	216	478	736	419	622	1 240	3 983
Vietnam	662	1 035	1 109	863	278	220	160	4 327
Other	4 244	5 777	7 655	9 764	7 058	6 025	7 768	48 291
English Speaking Overseas Countries	3 094	6 287	16 305	15 911	136 141	0 599	14 903	80 713
Non English Speaking Overseas Countries	4 405	6 252	9 797	15 584	13 409	12 530	13 493	75 470
Total (a)	141 754	103 641	111 659	106 479	74 392	61 022	99 717	698 664
1996								
Australia	132 196	83 144	83 900	79 658	59 628	35 630	73 843	547 999
United Kingdom	1 278	2 406	10 255	14 141	13 973	11 292	15 994	69 339
Greece	48	67	225	845	1 562	1 989	1 370	6 106
Italy	42	92	501	1 557	2 958	3 712	4 050	12 912
Netherlands	19	85	183	791	1 388	702	1 241	4 409
Philippines	226	274	638	900	515	186	109	2 848
Poland	167	326	317	763	552	445	1 373	3 943
Vietnam	291	1 294	1 254	1 327	531	278	261	5 236
Other	3 588	5 597	6 968	8 577	8 452	5 656	8 914	47 752
Total (b)	137 855	93 285	104 241	108 559	89 559	59 890	107 155	700 544
2001								
Australia (c)	125 393	80 979	81 665	81 990	70 669	43 620	74 408	558 724
United Kingdom	1 006	1 647	4 885	14 311	13 570	12 119	17 934	65 472
Greece	40	51	116	477	1 203	1 785	2 071	5 743
Italy	51	37	205	936	2 501	3 041	5 222	11 993
Netherlands	24	49	122	373	1 300	897	1 377	4 142
Philippines	193	287	551	990	791	287	157	3 256
Poland	72	262	255	530	684	408	1 333	3 544
Vietnam	140	788	1 431	1 301	949	302	363	5 274
Other	3 315	5 846	6 933	8 648	9 390	6 498	10 155	50 785
Total (b)	130 234	89 946	96 163	109 556	101 057	68 957	113 020	708 933

(a) Excludes 'not stated'

(b) Excludes 'not stated' and 'inadequately described'

(c) Includes Norfolk Island and External Territories

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001. Data available on request

Age Groups

The proportion of younger women is decreasing slightly, whilst the proportion of older women is increasing, reflecting the overall ageing of the population.

Table 5

	1991	2001
Girls 0-14	1 44 538	1 39 796
% of total women	20.42	18.81
Young women 15-24	104 362	93 599
% of total women	14.74	12.64
Women 25-64	356 435	386 989
% of total women	50.36	52.28
Older women 65+	102 469	120 012
% of total women	14.48	16.21

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 2001. Data available on request

The largest proportion of Aboriginal women are young women aged less than 25 years.

Table 6

Indigenous Women by Age

1991	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	Total
Non indigenous	137 755	100 696	345 879	95 068	679 398
Indigenous	3 152	1 721	3 205	243	8 321
Not stated	3 631	1 945	7 351	7 158	20 085
Total	144 538	104 362	356 435	102 469	707 804
1996	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	Total
Non Indigenous	136 132	92 007	359 443	105 390	692 972
Indigenous	3 996	1 972	4 153	309	10 430
Not stated	3 126	1 842	7 076	7 286	19 330
Total	143 254	95 821	370 672	112 985	722 732
2001	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	Total
Non Indigenous	130 994	89 319	373 428	111 954	705 695
Indigenous	4 475	2 149	4 902	377	11 903
Not stated	4 318	2 131	8 651	7 687	22 787
Total	139 787	93 599	386 981	120 018	740 385

Table 7

Percentage of Indigenous Women by Age

	1991	1996	2001
0-14	2.18	2.79	3.20
15-24	1.65	2.06	2.30
25-64	0.9	1.12	1.27
65+	0.24	0.27	0.31
Total	1.18	1.44	1.61

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001. Data available on request

Household Types

Women aged 65 and over are disproportionately represented in lone person households, comprising 53% of women living alone in 1991 and 50% of women living alone in 2001. 21% of men aged 65 and over lived alone in 2001.

In 2001, 31.2% of Indigenous households in metropolitan Adelaide are one parent families with dependent children. An indigenous household is one where the reference person or their spouse identified themselves as being of Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. The average Indigenous household contains 3.0 occupants, plus extended family short/long term visitors. The average non Indigenous household contains 2.4 occupants.

Source: *Patch-up or Prevention, A call for action on poverty in metropolitan Adelaide, ATSIIC 2003*

Table 8

1991	Family households	Lone person household	Group household	Other	Total
Male					
0-14	147 238	410	288	4 295	152 231
15-24	88 905	5 260	8 725	5 748	108 638
25-64	290 525	32 617	14 196	17 434	354 772
65+	55 014	11 436	1 053	7 624	75 127
Total	581 682	49 723	24 262	35 101	690 768
Female					
0-14	140 283	416	251	3 810	144 760
15-24	86 886	4 702	8 692	4 637	104 917
25-64	309 687	26 757	8 864	12 182	357 490
65+	50 774	35 706	1 108	15 099	102 687
Total	587 630	67 581	18 915	35 728	709 854
Total					
0-14	287 521	826	539	8 105	296 991
15-24	175 791	9 962	17 417	10 385	213 555
25-64	600 212	59 374	23 060	29 616	712 262
65+	105 788	47 142	2 161	22 723	177 814
Total	1 169 312	117 304	43 177	70 829	1 400 622
2001					
Male					
0-14	143 058	671	59	4 063	147 851
15-24	80 044	5 948	7 687	5 799	99 478
25-64	296 036	52 502	13 771	21 102	383 411
65+	66 431	15 944	1 161	8 051	91 587
Total	585 569	75 065	22 678	39 015	722 327
Female					
0-14	135 860	609	55	3 718	140 242
15-24	77 993	5 300	7 317	4 776	95 386
25-64	326 908	38 759	8 845	14 513	389 025
65+	59 753	44 407	1 120	15 001	120 281
Total	600 514	89 075	17 337	38 008	744 934
Total					
0-14	278 918	1 280	114	7 781	288 093
15-24	158 037	11 248	15 004	10 575	194 864
25-64	622 944	91 261	22 616	35 615	772 436
65+	126 184	60 351	2 281	23 052	211 868
Total	1 186 083	164 140	40 015	77 023	1 467 261

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 2001. Data available on request

Women in Lone Parent Households

The economic disadvantage of one parent families is highest in South Australia with only 42% of parents employed.

Source: Social Health Atlas V5 website www.publichealth.gov.au/atlas.htm

Women make up the majority of lone parent households, comprising 85% in 1996 and 82% in 2001. Women comprised 85% of lone parent households with dependant and non dependant children.

Table 9

South Australian Lone Parent Households by Number of Dependand and Non Dependand Children Present, Sex of Reference Person and Income

	Neg/Nil/Not stated	\$1- \$299	\$300- \$599	\$600- \$999	\$1000- \$1999	\$2000 or more	Total
1996							
Male							
0	373	114	113	71	36	-	707
1	448	1 308	1 772	1 443	573	52	5 596
2	168	347	564	440	313	25	1 857
3	57	51	157	99	69	8	441
4+	23	12	40	33	20	-	128
Total	1 069	1 832	2 646	2 086	1 011	85	8 729
Female							
0	950	185	198	70	16	-	1 419
1	1 811	8 463	9 160	4 785	1 025	65	25 309
2	1 031	3 743	5 762	2 159	803	36	13 534
3	429	701	2 433	605	203	11	4 382
4+	213	143	886	202	65	3	1 512
Total	4 434	13 235	18 439	7 821	2 112	115	46 156
Total							
0	1 323	299	311	141	52	-	2 126
1	2 259	9 771	10 932	6 228	1 598	117	30 905
2	1 199	4 090	6 326	2 599	1 116	61	15 391
3	486	752	2 590	704	272	19	4 823
4+	236	155	926	235	85	3	1 640
Total	5 503	15 067	21 085	9 907	3 123	200	54 885
2001							
Male							
0	447	110	163	144	76	-	940
1	615	923	2 162	1 874	1 226	90	6 890
2	228	218	694	545	548	64	2 297
3	78	35	188	129	129	16	575
4+	38	13	62	29	47	3	192
Total	1 406	1 299	3 269	2 721	2 026	173	10 894
Female							
0	1 073	127	318	151	43	-	1 712
1	1 976	4 500	11 741	6 165	2 733	156	27 271
2	1 191	1 650	7 439	3 150	1 674	111	15 215
3	517	377	2 692	1 049	474	40	5 149
4+	274	95	849	467	171	20	1 876
Total	5 031	6 749	23 039	10 982	5 095	327	51 223
Total							
0	1 520	237	481	295	119	-	2 652
1	2 591	5 423	13 903	8 039	3 959	246	34 161
2	1 419	1 868	8 133	3 695	2 222	175	17 512
3	595	412	2 880	1 178	603	56	5 724
4+	312	108	911	496	218	23	2 068
Total	6 437	8 048	26 308	13 703	7 121	500	62 117

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1996, 2001. Data available on request

In 1996, 89% of lone parent households with dependant children with income of less than \$300 a week are headed by women. In 2001, in 84% of lone parent households with dependant children with an income of less than \$300 a week, the lone parent was a woman.

Table 10

South Australian Lone Parent Households by Number of Dependant Children Present by Sex and Income

1996	Neg/Nil/Not stated	\$1-\$299	\$300-\$599	\$600-\$999	\$1000-\$1999	\$2000 or more	Total
Male							
0	99	114	113	71	36	-	433
1	238	1 031	799	513	164	8	2 753
2	130	342	506	333	139	10	1 460
3	54	51	157	87	48	5	402
4+	23	12	40	27	11	-	113
Total	544	1 550	1 615	1 031	398	23	5 161
Female							
0	196	185	198	70	16	-	665
1	997	7 380	4 691	1 469	232	8	14 777
2	906	3 718	5 421	1 555	301	17	11 918
3	402	698	2 416	544	134	6	4 200
4+	206	143	886	199	54	-	1 488
Total	2 707	12 124	13 612	3 837	737	31	33 048
Total							
0	295	299	311	141	52	-	1 098
1	1 235	8 411	5 490	1 982	396	16	17 530
2	1 036	4 060	5 927	1 888	440	27	13 378
3	456	749	2 573	631	182	11	4 602
4+	229	155	926	226	65	-	1 601
Total	3 251	13 674	15 227	4 868	1 135	54	38 209
2001							
Male							
0	151	110	163	144	76	-	644
1	347	806	1 206	756	389	15	3 519
2	199	218	644	436	338	23	1 858
3	75	35	188	123	118	8	547
4+	38	13	62	29	41	-	183
Total	810	1 182	2 263	1 488	962	46	6 751
Female							
0	259	127	318	151	43	-	898
1	1 135	4 110	7 439	2 383	718	19	15 804
2	1 043	1 637	7 226	2 592	907	39	13 444
3	494	377	2 686	1 012	389	18	4 976
4+	274	95	849	467	159	13	1 857
Total	3 205	6 346	18 518	6 605	2 216	89	36 979
Total							
0	410	237	481	295	119	-	1 542
1	1 482	4 916	8 645	3 139	1 107	34	19 323
2	1 242	1 855	7 870	3 028	1 245	62	15 302
3	569	412	2 874	1 135	507	26	5 523
4+	312	108	911	496	200	13	2 040
Total	4 015	7 528	20 781	8 093	3 178	135	43 730

The National Centre for Social and Economic Modelling estimated that about 17% of all children in South Australia are living in poverty, and that South Australia has the highest poverty rate of any state. Source: Harding and Szukalska, *Trends in child poverty in Australia 1982 - 1995-6, Discussion Paper No 42, 1999* quoted in *Generational Health Review Final Report*

Family Formation

Median Age at First Marriage

The median age of women at their first marriage is increasing. In 1980 it was 21.6 years, in 1990 24 years and in 2000 26.5 years.

Source: ABS Marriages and Divorces Cat 3310.0

Social Marital Status

The number of women who are married is decreasing, whilst the number living in defacto relationships is increasing.

Table 11

	1991	1996	2001
Married in a registered marriage: male	313 959	286 597	281 233
Married in a registered marriage: female	316 977	290 295	284 700
Married in a de facto marriage: male	23 328	31 082	39 474
Married in a de facto marriage: female	23 047	31 574	40 161
Not married: male	201 250	190 002	205 446
Not married: female	225 070	217 323	232 589
Not applicable: male	-	41 230	44 983
Not applicable: female	-	40 286	43 148
Total males	538 537	548 911	571 136
Total females	565 094	579 478	600 598
Total persons	1 103 631	1 128 389	1 171 734

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001. Data available on request

Relationship in Household

The number of women living in same sex relationships with children and particularly without children has increased between 1996 and 2001.

Table 12

	1996	2001
Couple family (opposite sex) with dependent children	146 342	142 188
Couple family (opposite sex) with non dependent children	37 332	32 804
Couple family (opposite sex) with no children	142 018	152 738
Couple family (same sex - male) with dependent children	16	37
Couple family (same sex - male) with non dependent children	7	12
Couple family (same sex - male) with no children	305	507
Couple family (same sex - female) with dependent children	65	106
Couple family (same sex - female) with non dependent children	12	20
Couple family (same sex - female) with no children	251	508
All other family types (inc lone parent)	61 226	68 515
Total	387 574	397 435

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001. Data available on request.

Number of Marriages

In 1980 there were 10064 registered marriages, 9609 in 1990 and 8227 in 2000.

Source: ABS Marriages and Divorces Cat 3310.0

Number of Divorces

In 1980 there were 4203 registered divorces, 4066 in 1990 and 4036 in 2000.

Source: ABS Marriages and Divorces Cat 3310.0

Women's Safety and Health

Life Expectancy at Birth

Between 1999 and 2001 the life expectation at birth for women was 82.5 years and for men was 77 years. This is compared with 80.4 years for women in 1991 and 74.7 years for men in 1991.

In the period 1999-2001 the estimated Indigenous life expectancy at birth in Australia for females and males was lowest in South Australia, being 61.9 years for women and 55.2 years for men.

Source: ABS Deaths Australia 2001 Cat 3302.0

16% of babies born to Aboriginal mothers are of low birth weight, more than double the proportion born to non Aboriginal mothers.

Source: DHS Pregnancy Outcomes Unit data 2002 quoted in

Better Choices Better Health Final Report of the Generational Health Review

Birth Rates

Table 13

Number of Live Births During the Calendar Year per 1000 of Female Resident Population.

Age (years)	1981	1991	2000p
15-19	26.3	21.4	15.2
20-24	104.2	72.1	54
25-29	139.5	127.5	104.8
30-34	65.0	90.9	110.7
35-39	18.8	29.4	48.2
40-44	3.1	4.0	9.2
45+	0.2	0.2	0.6
Total Fertility Rate	1.785	1.728	1.713

The total fertility rate is a measure of the number of children a woman can expect to bear in her lifetime.

Source ABS Cat 3301.0 Births Australia

Since the late 1960s South Australia has had lower Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) than the Australian average. The differential in that time has lowered from 10.5% in 1978 to 3.1% in 1998.

In 1996-98 in South Australia, 23% of Indigenous mothers were under 20 years of age (non Indigenous 5% under 20 years); 72% were aged 20-40 years (non Indigenous 80%); and 5% over 34 years (non Indigenous 14%).

Source: Patch-up or Prevention? A call for action on poverty in metropolitan Adelaide ATSIC 2003

Birth Rates Under 25 Years

For females aged less than 25 years between 1996 and 1999 living in Adelaide, the TFR was 1.61, compared to the State rate of 1.7. The TFR for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women living in Adelaide was almost double at 3.16.

Most of the postcode areas of Adelaide had TFRs between 1.0 and 2.0 with rates of 2.0 and above in postcodes primarily located in outer northern suburbs (Norton Summit, Virginia, Elizabeth North, Summertown, Parafield Gardens, Ferryden Park, Smithfield, Old Noarlunga, Angle Vale, Woodville North, Elizabeth, Christie Downs, Salisbury, Moana and Osborne with rates from 2.72 to 2.01).

The lowest TFRs were located in inner city suburbs (Adelaide, Norwood, North Adelaide, Keswick, Glenside, Eastwood, Kensington Park, Marden, Hindmarsh, St Peters and Walkerville with rates from 0.61 to 1.30).

There was a correlation between high TFRs in metropolitan Adelaide and people who left school at age 15 years or earlier.

The TFR for the non metropolitan areas of South Australia for the four year period from 1996 to 1999 was 26.7% higher than the Adelaide rate. The TFR for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women was 2.88.

The highest TFR was recorded for female residents of Unincorporated Whyalla at 4.20. Other high rates were recorded in the statistical local areas of Ceduna, Wakefield Plains, Warooka, Streaky Bay, Eudunda, Elliston, Tatiara, Karoonda-East Murray, Crystal Brook-Redhill and Kanyaka-Quorn (with rates from 2.97 to 2.53).

Note: There is a very low TFR in Unincorporated Far North and a high rate for Indigenous women in Adelaide. Births should be recorded to the address of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurs. This may not be occurring for Aboriginal women who live in the far north of the State particularly where the birth takes place in hospital in Adelaide or Alice Springs and a local postcode is given as the usual address.

Women aged 15-24 years had 50.0% of all terminations of pregnancy in South Australia between 1997 and 1999. The highest rate of terminations is for women aged 20-24 years (32.6 per 1000 women of that age), followed by those aged 15-19 years (24.5 per 1000) and 25-29 years (22.9 per 1000).

The highest standardised ratios of terminations of pregnancy in Adelaide were in the inner western and northwestern suburbs, the outer north and some southern suburbs. The postcode areas with the highest numbers of terminations were Salisbury, Morphett Vale, Elizabeth, Elizabeth North, Salisbury East and Happy Valley.

There was an association at the postcode level in Adelaide between high rates of termination of pregnancy at ages 15-24 years and social disadvantage.

Source: Public Health Information Development Unit, *A Social Health Atlas of Young Australians, 2nd Edition, 2003*

Smoking and Alcohol Use

21% of women in 2001 were current smokers. The highest proportion of female smokers were younger women aged 35-54 (48% of women smokers), followed by women aged 18-34 (39%). Women aged 55 and over who smoked made up 13% of female smokers.

Nationally the number of women aged 18-24 who smoked dropped by 4 percentage points between 1995 and 2001, whereas the number of women aged 35-44 years who smoked increased by almost 4 percentage points.

The majority of women who had consumed alcohol during the week prior to being surveyed did so at a level which would pose a low risk to health (84%). The proportion of women who had consumed alcohol at levels which would be risky or a high risk to their health if continued was 16%.

Table 14

Persons Aged 18 Years and Over: Selected Risk Status, by Age and Sex, South Australia

200	Age group (years)			Total '000
	18-34 '000	35-54 '000	55 and over '000	
MALES				
Smoker status				
Current smoker	60.1	62.7	28.7	151.4
Ex smoker	24.6	69.2	89.6	183.4
Never smoked	83.0	83.4	44.8	211.2
Total	167.7	215.3	163.1	546.0
Alcohol risk				
Low risk	92.6	134.8	88.7	316.1
Risky/High risk	26.6	27.3	21.6	75.6
Last consumed alcohol				
1 week to less than 12 months ago	40.5	36.3	31.5	108.3
Last consumed alcohol 12 months or more ago	2.9	7.5	10.7	21.1
Never consumed alcohol	5.1	9.4	10.5	25.0
Total (b)	167.7	215.3	163.1	546.0
Exercise level				
Sedentary	39.3	69.6	66.2	175.1
Low	58.5	84.9	56.9	200.2
Moderate	45.2	51.1	36.8	133.2
High	24.7	9.7	3.1	37.5
Total	167.7	215.3	163.1	546.0
Body mass index				
Underweight (less than 20.0)	11.5	6.3	2.7	20.5
Normal range (20.0 to less than 25.0)	77.1	60.8	53.3	191.2
Overweight	48.9	90.9	68.7	208.5
Obese	15.3	35.0	25.4	75.7
Not stated	14.8	22.2	13.1	50.1
Total	167.7	215.3	163.1	546.0
FEMALES				
Smoker status				
Current smoker	46.3	57.3	15.5	119.1
Ex smoker	30.1	49.7	44.1	124.0
Never smoked	91.0	113.4	127.1	331.5
Total	167.4	220.5	186.6	574.6
Alcohol risk				
Low risk	71.2	103.2	65.4	239.9
Risky/High risk	12.0	23.0	11.0	46.0
Last consumed alcohol				
1 week to less than 12 months ago	64.0	57.1	41.9	162.9
Last consumed alcohol 12 months or more ago	9.6	17.5	21.3	48.5
Never consumed alcohol	10.6	19.7	47.0	77.3
Total (b)	167.4	220.5	186.6	574.6
Exercise level				
Sedentary	43.5	70.0	76.0	189.4
Low	82.9	101.5	71.9	256.3
Moderate	33.1	45.0	37.1	115.2
High	8.0	4.0	1.6	13.7
Total	167.4	220.5	186.6	574.6
Body mass index				
Underweight	9.4	1.8	7.2	18.3
Normal range				
18.5 to less than 20	12.5	9.7	6.8	28.9
20.0 to less than 25	68.6	79.6	62.4	210.6
Overweight	29.1	50.4	47.8	127.4
Obese	20.3	40.1	32.2	92.6
Not stated	27.5	38.9	30.3	96.7
Total	167.4	220.5	186.6	574.6
PERSONS				

Smoker status				
Current smoker	106.4	120.0	44.1	270.5
Ex smoker	54.7	118.9	133.8	307.4
Never smoked	174.0	196.8	171.8	542.7
Total	335.1	435.8	349.7	1 120.6
Alcohol risk				
Low risk	163.8	238.0	154.2	555.9
Risky/High risk	38.6	50.3	32.7	121.6
Last consumed alcohol				
1 week to less than 12 months ago	104.5	93.3	73.4	271.2
Last consumed alcohol 12 months or more ago	12.6	25.1	32.0	69.6
Never consumed alcohol	15.7	29.1	57.5	102.3
Total (b)	335.1	435.8	349.7	1 120.6
Exercise level				
Sedentary	82.8	139.6	142.2	364.6
Low	141.3	186.4	128.8	456.5
Moderate	78.3	96.1	73.9	248.4
High	32.7	13.7	4.8	51.2
Total	335.1	435.8	349.7	1 120.6
Body mass index (c)				
Underweight (less than 20.0)	33.4	17.7	16.6	67.7
Normal range (20.0 to less than 25.0)	145.7	140.4	115.7	401.8
Overweight	78.1	141.3	116.4	335.8
Obese	35.6	75.2	57.6	168.4
Not stated	42.3	61.1	43.4	146.8
Total	335.1	435.8	349.7	1 120.6

Source: ABS Cat 4364.0 National Health Survey 2001 – Companion Data

Causes of Death

In 2001 the leading causes of death for women were diseases of the circulatory system (42% of all female deaths, and 33% of Indigenous female deaths).

In 2001 malignant neoplasms (cancer) represented 25% of all female deaths and 16% of Indigenous female deaths.

Cancer of the digestive organs accounted for 7% of female deaths, breast cancer 4%, cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung 4%, cancer of the female genital organs 2% and malignant melanoma of the skin 0.4%.

Source: ABS Causes of Death 2001 Cat 3303.0

Table 15

Leading Causes of Death South Australia (Standardised Death Rates per 100 000 Population)

Particulars	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Males							
Neoplasms	232	224	217	213	216	218	214
Diseases of the circulatory system	406	328	314	295	273	266	249
Diseases of the respiratory system	80	65	83	84	61	76	69
Diseases of the digestive system	33	25	25	26	23	24	22
All other diseases	79	102	86	94	90	87	85
External causes	64	62	56	62	57	61	56
Females							
Neoplasms	149	141	139	133	127	128	132
Diseases of the circulatory system	253	204	194	187	173	171	165
Diseases of the respiratory system	35	32	48	47	38	41	41
Diseases of the digestive system	19	14	14	15	16	16	14
All other diseases	59	79	66	62	69	73	72
External causes	27	20	20	21	20	23	20

Source: ABS Demography SA 2001 (data cubes) Cat 3311.4

Personal Safety

Offences Reported

Homicide

Between 1 January and 31 December 2001, of the victims of offences recorded by police there were 16 female victims of murder (55.2%) and 5 of attempted murder (20.8%). There were 13 male victims of murder and 19 of attempted murder.

Assault

Between 1 January and 31 December 2001, of the victims of offences recorded by police there were 497 female victims of assault occasioning actual and grievous bodily harm (24%). There were 1571 male victims of these offences.

There were 5733 female victims of other assaults (45%). There were 6892 male victims of other assaults.

Sexual Assault

Between 1 January and 31 December 2001, of the victims of offences recorded by police there were 581 female victims of rape (88%).

There were 525 female victims of indecent assault (80%).

There were 153 female victims of unlawful sexual intercourse (sexual intercourse with a person under the age of 17 years) or 78.5%.

There were 9 victims of incest and 361 of other sexual offences (sex of the victim is not reported).

Source: Office of Crime Statistics, *Crime and Justice in SA 2001 Offences reported to the police, the victims and alleged perpetrators (See Attachment B)*

Victim Offender Relationships

The majority of assaults recorded by police in 2000 perpetrated by family members involved a female victim, particularly in the case of assaults by intimate family members (88.1% physical assaults and 97.1% sexual assaults).

The majority of males who were victims of physical assault in 2000 identified non intimate family members as the perpetrator (63.4%) whilst 77% of females identified an intimate family member as the perpetrator.

Table 16

Assaults Allegedly Committed by an Intimate Family Member: Type of Assault by Sex of Victim

2000	Physical Assault		Sexual Assault		Total Assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	391	11.9	5	2.9	396	11.5
Female	2 891	88.1	168	97.1	3 059	88.5
Total	3 282	100	173	100	3 455	100

Table 17

Assaults Allegedly Committed by a Non Intimate Family Member: Type of Assault by Sex of Victim

2000	Physical Assault		Sexual Assault		Total Assault	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Male	678	43.9	89	22.5	767	39.6
Female	865	56.1	306	77.5	1 171	60.4
Total	1 543	100	395	100	1 938	100

Table 18

Type of Relationship by Type of Offence and Sex of Victim

2000 Relationship	Physical Assault		Sexual Assault		Total Assault	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Intimate	36.6	77.0	5.3	35.4	34.0	72.3
Family	63.4	23.0	94.7	64.6	66.0	27.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	n = 1 069.0	n = 3 756.0	n = 94.0	n = 474.0	n = 1 163.0	n = 4 230.0

Intimate relationships involve current and former partners/defactors, spouses and boy/girl friends. Non intimate relationships include other family members such as siblings, parents, grandparents, cousins and other relatives.

Physical assaults include assault occasioning grievous and actual bodily harm, assault with intent to commit an offence, common assault and other minor assaults. Sexual assaults include rape and attempted rape, indecent assault, unlawful sexual intercourse, incest and other sexual offences.

Source: Joy Wundersitz and Nichole Hunter, Office of Crime Statistics, Information Bulletin No 26, November 2001, Assault by a family member

Domestic Violence Restraining Orders

For the years 1995 and 1996, there were 1855 applications under the Domestic Violence Act for restraining orders. There were 1471 orders issued.

Where the sex of the defendant was known, the 95.3% of the 1652 cases involved male defendants.

Source: Jayne Marshall and Carol Castle, Office of Crime Statistics, Information Bulletin No 6, February 1998, Restraining Orders and Stalking Offences in 1995 and 1996

Perceptions of Safety on Public Transport

In a telephone survey conducted in July 1998, of 951 women aged 14 years and older living in the greater metropolitan area of Adelaide, 34% of women who use the city indicated that they felt unsafe waiting for public transport. In group discussions, women expressed a clear preference to travel by car rather than public transport into or out of the city at night.

Source: Women in Adelaide, Women's Perceptions of the City, Transport and City Access Background paper

Results of the 2003 Customer Satisfaction Survey of Adelaide metropolitan train, tram and bus service customers indicated that 89% of female respondents gave their overall trip a satisfied or very satisfied rating, and 90% of female respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the on board safety aspect of their trip.

Source: Passenger Transport Board 2003 Customer Satisfaction Survey

Sexual Harassment Reports

Over 85% of sexual harassment complaints and enquiries to the South Australian Equal Opportunity Commission were by women during the period 1998-99 to 2002-03.

Table 19

Sexual Harassment Complaints and Enquiries

Number	1998-1999	2000-2001 (a)	2001-2002	2002-2003 (b)
Complaints	26	8	7	13
Enquiries	366	320	318	196

(a) During this year the SA Equal Opportunity Commission ceased to receive complaints under the Commonwealth Sex Discrimination Act.

(b) These figures are as at 27 June 2003.

Source: South Australian Equal Opportunity Commission Annual Report 2001-2002 and unpublished data

In 2001-2002 there were 195 sexual harassment complaints lodged under the Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth) or 28% of the total complaints. Of these 31 originated from South Australia, and 90% were made by women.

Source: Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission Annual Report 2001-2002 and unpublished data

Women at Work

Labour Force Participation

For the years 2001-2002 women made up 44.3% of the South Australian workforce. The participation rate for women was 52.6% (men 68.9%).

For the years 1992-1993 the participation rate for women was 51.0%. Women made up 42.1% of the South Australian labour force.

Participation rate for women is the percentage of the female civilian population aged 15 and over in the labour force.

Source: ABS Australian Social Trends 2003, Cat 4102.0 Work: State Summary Tables

In metropolitan Adelaide in 2001 the participation rate for Indigenous people was lower than for non Indigenous (48.7% for Indigenous people compared with 60.3% for non Indigenous people). The Australian Institute of Family Studies reported that in 1994 the main reasons why female Indigenous women aged over 15 who are capable of working did not look for work was child care and other family responsibilities (46.8%) followed by studying (21.1%).

Source: Patch up or Prevention? A call for action on poverty in metropolitan Adelaide ATSI 2003-07-23

Hours Worked

In April 2003 the average usual hours worked by women employed full time was 41.4 hours per week and 45.4 for men.

The average usual hours worked for women employed part time was 18.4 hours per week and men 17.1 hours.

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey. Data available on request

Under employed

In the years 2001-2002, 29.1% of persons employed part time would have preferred more hours.

Source: ABS Australian Social Trends 2003, Cat 4102.0 Work State Summary Tables

Employment Type

Full time workers are defined as employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Part time workers are defined as employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work in the reference week.

Casual employees are defined as employees without paid holiday or sick leave entitlements employed either on a full time or part time basis.

Full Time

In April 2003 there were 333 200 men employed full time and 163 600 women. Women made up 32.9% of the total persons employed full time (including those without leave entitlements).

Source ABS Labour Force Survey. Data available on request

In 2002, women in South Australia made up 33.5% of employees employed full time with holiday and sick leave entitlements, compared with 36% in Australia. In 1992 women in South Australia comprised 32% of employees employed full time with holiday and sick leave entitlements, compared with 34% in Australia.

Source: ABS Cat 6310.0 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership – Companion data

Part Time

In April 2003 there were 58 700 men employed part time and 158 600 women. Women made up 73.1% of persons employed part time (including those without leave entitlements).

Source: ABS Labour Force Survey. Data available on request

In 2002, women in South Australia comprised 85% of employees employed part time with leave entitlements, compared with 81% in Australia. In 1992, women in South Australia comprised 88% of employees employed part time with leave entitlements, compared with 86% in Australia.

Of women working part time in 2002, 41% had holiday and sick leave entitlements. In 1992, 33% of part time women workers had leave entitlements.

Source: ABS Cat 6310.0 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership – Comparison data

Casual

In 2002, 57% of casual employees in South Australia (defined as those without holiday and sick leave entitlements working either full time or part time) were women, compared with 54% in Australia. In that year women comprised 47% of the total employees in South Australia, compared with 46% in Australia. In 1992, women comprised 64% of casual employees in South Australia, compared with 61% in Australia.

In 2002, 70% of South Australian part time casual employees were women, compared with 66% in Australia. In 1992, 75% of part time casual employees in South Australia were women, compared with 72% in Australia.

The proportion of women 'casual' employees (using the definition 'without paid leave entitlements') as a percentage of the total SA work force increased between 1992 and 2002 from 16.7% to 17.3% and in real numbers from 85 100 to 98 900. The proportion of all 'casual' workers who were female fell from 64% to 57.3% because considerably more men were 'casual' employees in 2002 than in 1992. The total number of 'casual' employees increased by approximately 40 000 persons between 1992 and 2002.

Table 20

Casual employment in South Australia

Year	Male casuals '000	Female casuals '000	Total casuals (persons) '000	Total employed (persons) '000	Male casuals as proportion of total employed	Female casuals as proportion of total employed	% casuals female
1992	47.8	85.1	132.9	508.9	9.4	16.7	64.0
2002	73.7	98.9	172.6	571.8	12.9	17.3	57.3

Source: ABS Cat 6310.0 Employee Earnings Benefits & Trade Union Memberships

Table 21

Type of employment – South Australia and Australia

	Full time employees '000	Part time employees '000	Total employees '000
South Australia			
MALES			
Leave entitlements in main job (d)			
With leave entitlements	222.5	9.4	231.9
Without leave entitlements	39.3	34.4	73.7
Total	261.8	43.8	305.6
FEMALES			
Leave entitlements in main job (d)			
With leave entitlements	111.9	55.4	167.3
Without leave entitlements	19.8	79.1	98.9
Total	131.8	134.5	266.2
PERSONS			
Leave entitlements in main job (d)			
With leave entitlements	334.4	64.8	399.2
Without leave entitlements	59.2	113.5	172.6
Total	393.6	178.3	571.8
Australia			
MALES			
Leave entitlements in main job (d)			
With leave entitlements	3 089.1	173.7	3 262.8
Without leave entitlements	520.7	483.6	1 004.3
Total	3 609.8	657.3	4 267.1
FEMALES			
Leave entitlements in main job (d)			
With leave entitlements	1 743.3	760.6	2 503.9
Without leave entitlements	214.1	941.9	1 156
Total	1 957.5	1 702.4	3 659.9
PERSONS			
Leave entitlements in main job (d)			
With leave entitlements	4 832.4	934.2	5 766.7
Without leave entitlements	734.8	1 425.5	2 160.3
Total	5 567.2	2 359.8	7 927

(d) Refers to the entitlement of employees to either paid holiday leave or paid sick leave in their main job. Australian estimates between 683 and 4574 have a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. Australian estimates less than 683 have a relative standard error greater than 50% and are considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: ABS Cat 6310.0 Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership – Companion data

In 2000, 61% of casual workers in South Australia who were not at school or studying were women, 68% of casual workers aged between 35 and 54 were women.

Table 22

Self Identified Casuals in Main Job, Sex by Selected Characteristics

South Australia	Males '000	Females '000	All self identified casuals '000
Full time/part time study status			
Studying full time	9.2	17.3	26.5
Studying part time	*3.8	6.1	9.9
Not at school and not studying for a post school qualification	41.4	64.2	105.6
Age group (years)			
15-19	9.3	17.4	26.7
20-24	10.5	12.7	23.2
25-34	12.4	15.0	27.3
35-44	11.7	21.4	33.1
45-54	5.8	15.4	21.2
55-69	*4.9	*5.7	10.6
Social marital status			
Married	25.5	50.6	76.1
Not married	28.9	37.1	65.9
Usual hours worked each week in main job			
Part time job			
1-4 hours	*1.7	6.4	8.1
5-8 hours	5.9	11.6	17.4
9-15 hours	*4.9	20.2	25.0
16-24 hours	5.9	21.3	27.2
25-29 hours	*5.7	10.5	16.2
30-34 hours	*4.3	*4.5	8.8
Full time job			
35-40 hours	6.9	7.7	14.6
40 hours	8.7	*2.6	11.4
More than 40 hours	10.3	*2.9	13.2
Whether works regular hours each week in main job			
Works regular hours	39.0	64.1	103.1
Does not work regular hours	15.3	23.6	38.9
Whether minimum number of hours guaranteed in main job			
Minimum number of hours guaranteed	21.7	38.6	60.4
Not guaranteed a minimum number of hours	32.6	49.0	81.6
Whether weekly earnings vary in main job			
Weekly earnings vary	32.2	55.6	87.8
Weekly earnings do not vary	22.1	32.0	54.1
Total	54.4	87.6	142.0

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. The standard error indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included.
Source: ABS Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation 2000 Cat 6361.0

Unpaid Housework

The ABS 1997 Time Use Survey includes data on domestic activities, and compares data from the previous Time Use Survey in 1992. Results show that women in Australia continue to spend substantially more time than men on domestic activities.

In 1997, 90% of women in Australia participated in housework activities (cooking, laundry and other cleaning), compared to 63% of men. Women spent 92 minutes per day more than men on these activities. In 1997 women spent 154 minutes per day on housework compared to 62 minutes for men (159 minutes per day for women in 1992 and 58 minutes per day for men).

Source: ABS *How Australians Use Their Time 1997 Cat 4153.0*

Incomes

In February 2003, women's full time adult ordinary time earnings were 88.4% of male full time adult ordinary time earnings. Women's total adult full time earnings were 85.3% of male's. Women's total earnings were 67.9% of male's.

In February 1998, women's full time adult ordinary time earnings were 87.6% of male full time adult ordinary time earnings. Women's total adult full time earnings were 84% of male's. Women's total earnings were 68.2% of male's.

In February 1993, women's full time adult ordinary time earnings were 87.4% of male full time adult ordinary time earnings. Women's total adult full time earnings were 83.9% of male's. Women's total earnings were 68.2% of male's.

Table 23

Full Time Adult Ordinary Time and Total Earnings

South Australia	Feb 1993	Feb 1998	Feb 2003
MALES			
Full time adult ordinary time earnings	610.10	715.10	884.60
Full time adult total earnings	648.50	764.60	933.00
Total earnings	559.50	656.10	810.50
FEMALES			
Full time adult ordinary time earnings	533.30	626.20	781.60
Full time adult total earnings	543.90	642.10	795.60
Total earnings	381.60	447.70	550.70
PERSONS			
Full time adult ordinary time earnings	584.80	683.60	850.90
Full time adult total earnings	614.10	721.20	888.00
Total earnings	477.70	553.60	692.30

Source: ABS *Average Weekly Earnings Australia Time Series Spreadsheet Cat 6302.0*

Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to one week's earnings of employees for a particular pay period attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It is calculated before taxation and any other deductions (eg, superannuation, board and lodging) have been made. Included in ordinary time earnings are award, workplace and enterprise bargaining payments, and other agreed base rates of pay, over award and over agreed payments, penalty payments, shift and other allowances, commissions and retainers; bonuses and similar payments related to the reference period; payments under incentive or piecework; payments under profit sharing schemes normally paid each pay period; payments made through the payroll; and salary payments made to directors. Excluded are overtime payments, retrospective pay, pay in advance, leave loadings, severance, termination and redundancy payments, and other payments not related to the reference period.

Weekly total earnings of employees is equal to weekly ordinary time earnings plus weekly overtime earnings.

In May 1992, 31.4% of employees in the private sector in South Australia received overtime payments. The average weekly overtime hours paid for males was 7.9 hours, while for females it was 4.7 hours.

12.4% of public sector employees were paid for overtime worked. The average weekly overtime hours paid for males was 5 hours, while for females it was 3.6 hours.

Source: ABS *Employee Earnings and Hours Cat 6306.0*

Between 1983 and 1994, women's earnings in Australia compared to men's rose from 87% to 92% (using the full time workers ordinary time weekly earnings measure). Since then, however, as reflected in the South Australian data above, the gap between male and female earnings has widened.

Source: ABS Australian Social Trends 2000 Cat 4102.0 Income and Expenditure – Income Distribution: Female/Male earnings

Table 24

Comparison of Earnings by Age

	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65-74 years	75 yrs & over	Total
MALES									
Negative/Nil income	15 337	2 020	1 829	1 962	2 280	1 681	414	247	25 770
\$1-\$39	4 068	383	256	304	375	351	108	51	5 896
\$40-\$79	5 984	820	310	396	556	497	245	108	8 916
\$80-\$119	4 618	2 012	874	865	1 067	1 052	626	363	11 477
\$120-\$159	3 306	3 175	3 727	3 497	3 164	4 026	3 771	2 086	26 752
\$160-\$199	2 249	4 103	6 318	6 391	6 529	9 579	13 060	9 306	57 535
\$200-\$299	4 763	4 506	6 050	7 014	6 848	8 350	13 503	11 475	62 509
\$300-\$399	3 119	5 142	5 858	6 030	5 620	5 756	6 362	4 537	42 424
\$400-\$499	1 694	7 212	10 270	9 207	7 886	6 212	3 829	2 553	48 863
\$500-\$599	719	5 989	14 089	12 341	10 517	6 660	2 356	1 560	54 231
\$600-\$699	281	3 749	11 727	10 916	8 856	5 017	1 399	954	42 899
\$700-\$799	145	2 343	9 352	9 549	7 822	3 847	894	571	34 523
\$800-\$999	95	1 718	12 051	14 456	12 945	5 179	920	625	47 989
\$1,000-\$1,499	43	672	8 932	14 906	15 231	5 541	798	560	46 683
\$1,500 or more	43	198	2 931	7 208	7 996	3 537	718	342	22 973
Not stated	5 248	2 590	5 223	4 714	3 860	3 052	3 082	3 927	31 696
Overseas visitors	503	631	754	485	425	305	179	58	3 340
Total	52 215	47 263	100 551	110 241	101 977	70 642	52 264	139 323	574 476
FEMALES									
Negative/Nil income	13 306	1 982	4 051	4 700	6 958	4 590	597	502	36 686
\$1-\$39	3 966	419	1 432	1 808	1 714	1 187	221	201	10 948
\$40-\$79	6 859	1 054	3 431	3 552	2 079	1 407	632	455	19 489
\$80-\$119	5 312	2 186	4 505	4 022	2 496	2 119	1 624	1 070	23 334
\$120-\$159	3 793	3 144	5 215	5 540	4 928	5 937	4 563	2 986	36 106
\$160-\$199	2 696	3 599	5 973	7 363	8 939	14 006	15 025	11 715	69 316
\$200-\$299	4 360	5 988	11 523	14 358	12 533	13 730	19 134	25 635	107 261
\$300-\$399	2 688	6 418	12 485	15 174	11 223	7 043	5 396	5 587	66 014
\$400-\$499	1 069	6 383	11 181	13 687	11 203	4 934	2 411	2 770	53 638
\$500-\$599	327	5 503	10 469	11 006	10 209	3 847	1 128	1 121	43 610
\$600-\$699	111	3 048	8 094	7 588	7 264	2 474	611	576	29 766
\$700-\$799	32	1 601	5 773	5 553	5 409	1 709	429	327	20 833
\$800-\$999	20	742	6 442	6 979	7 372	2 280	450	428	24 713
\$1,000-\$1,499	9	209	3 270	4 971	5 670	1 712	393	357	16 591
\$1,500 or more	43	87	831	1 607	1 708	728	281	326	5 611
Not stated	4 744	1 900	4 178	4 544	4 414	3 860	4 263	8 799	36 702
Overseas visitors	1 034	754	821	488	404	325	187	81	4 094
Total	50 369	45 017	99 674	112 940	104 523	71 888	57 345	62 936	604 692

PERSONS

Negative/Nil income	28 643	4 002	5 880	6 662	9 238	6 271	1 011	749	62 456
\$1-\$39	8 034	802	1 688	2 112	2 089	1 538	329	252	16 844
\$40-\$79	12 843	1 874	3 741	3 948	2 635	1 904	877	563	28 385
\$80-\$119	9 930	4 198	5 379	4 887	3 563	3 171	2 250	1 433	34 811
\$120-\$159	7 099	6 319	8 942	9 037	8 092	9 963	8 334	5 072	62 858
\$160-\$199	4 945	7 702	12 291	13 754	15 468	23 585	28 085	21 021	126 851
\$200-\$299	9 123	10 494	17 573	21 372	19 381	22 080	32 637	37 110	169 770
\$300-\$399	5 807	11 560	18 343	21 204	16 843	12 799	11 758	10 124	108 438
\$400-\$499	2 763	13 595	21 451	22 894	19 089	11 146	6 240	5 323	102 501
\$500-\$599	1 046	11 492	24 558	23 347	20 726	10 507	3 484	2 681	97 841
\$600-\$699	392	6 797	19 821	18 504	16 120	7 491	2 010	1 530	72 665
\$700-\$799	177	3 944	15 125	15 102	13 231	5 556	1 323	898	55 356
\$800-\$999	115	2 460	18 493	21 435	20 317	7 459	1 370	1 053	72 702
\$1,000-\$1,499	52	881	12 202	19 877	20 901	7 253	1 191	917	63 274
\$1,500 or more	86	285	3 762	8 815	9 704	4 265	999	668	28 584
Not stated	9 992	4 490	9 401	9 258	8 274	6 912	7 345	12 726	68 398
Overseas visitors	1 537	1 385	1 575	973	829	630	366	139	7 434
Total	102 584	92 280	200 225	223 181	206 500	142 530	109 609	102 259	1 179 168

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 1996, 2001. Data available on request

Note: Census data should be used in isolation from the Average Weekly Earnings data in Table 23 as definitions differ

Unemployment

Between June 2001 and June 2002 the unemployment rate for women fell 0.2% from 6.3% to 6.1%.

Table 25

Unemployed Persons

South Australia	Males (000psns)		Females (000psns)		Total (000psns)	
	April 2001	April 2003	April 2001	April 2003	April 2001	April 2003
Unemployed – looking for full time work						
15-24	7.7	7.9	4.2	4	11.9	11.9
25-64	21.4	15.5	6.9	6.8	28.2	22.4
65 and over	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29.1	23.4	11	10.8	40.1	34.3
Unemployed – looking for part time work						
15-24	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.4	7.8	6.5
25-64	1.6	2.1	4.1	3.6	5.7	5.8
65 and over	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2
Total	5.2	5.4	8.4	7	13.5	12.4
Unemployed – total						
15-24	11.2	11	8.5	7.4	19.7	18.4
25-64	23	17.7	11	10.5	34	28.2
65 and over	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2
Total	34.2	28.8	19.4	17.9	53.6	46.7

Source: ABS Labour Force, Australian Detailed Electronic Delivery Monthly, Cat 6291.0.55.001

Senior Positions

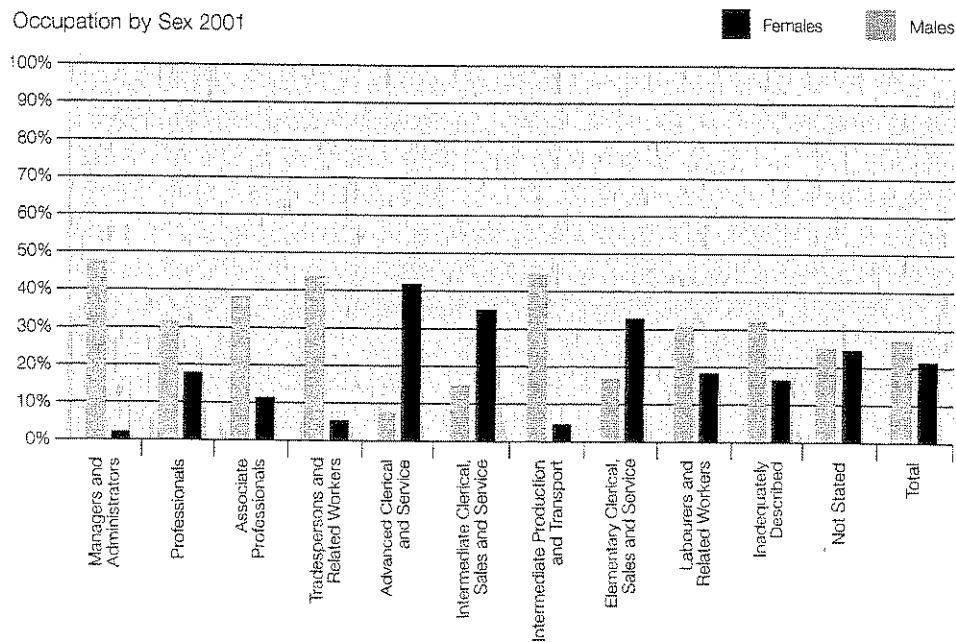
In the 2001 Census, 27.2% of Managers and Administrators were women, compared with 27.1% in 1996.

53.4% of Professionals were women, compared with 51.8% in 1996.

72.6% of persons employed as Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers were women, compared with 70.6% in 1996.

Table 26

Occupation by Sex 2001



Source: ABS 2001 Census Cat 2046.0

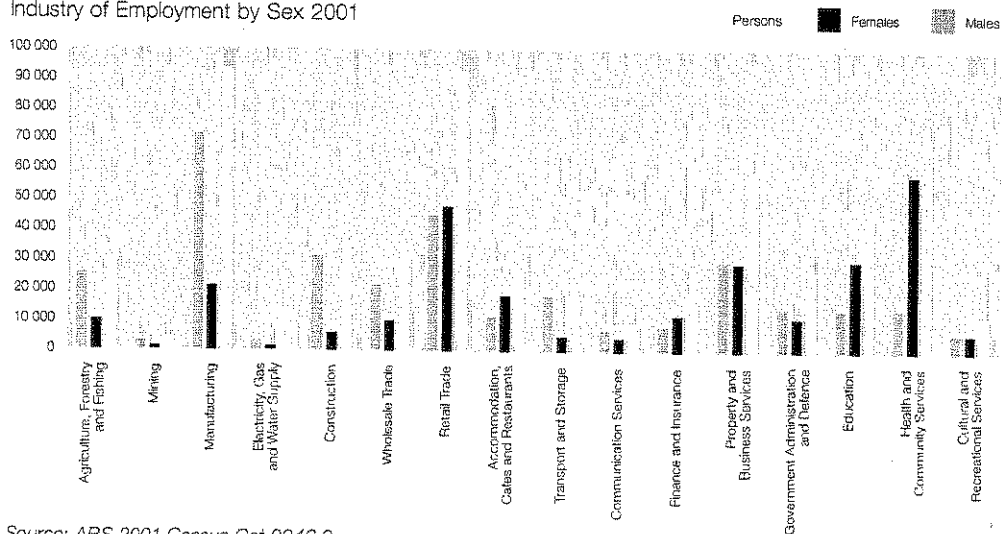
Industries

In the 1991 Census, 72.6% of persons employed in the Health and Community Services industry were women, compared with 78.5% in 1996 and 77.7% in 1991. (NB, the industry classification underwent a major review following the 1991 Census. The 1991 data should be used as an indicator only).

In the 1991 Census, women made up 67.2% of persons employed in the Education industry, compared with 64.6% in 1996.

Table 27

Industry of Employment by Sex 2001



Source: ABS 2001 Census Cat 2046.0

Executive Managers

In 2002 women held 8.4% of executive management positions in leading companies listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (152 companies from the ASX200 list – which is 89% of the total market capitalisation of the Australian Market as of August 31, 2000). There were 113 women out of the 1338 executive managers identified in the 152 companies.

This compares with 15.7% of corporate officer positions in the US Fortune 500.

47.4% of the Australian companies have at least one woman in an executive management position, compared with 86% for US Fortune 500 companies.

In 9.2% of Australian companies, 25% of more of the executive management pool comprised of women. The comparable figure in US is 12%.

Women account for 5% of line executive positions compared to 9.9% in the US.

Women hold 3.2% of the highest executive management titles compared with 7.9% in the US.

52.6% of the Australian companies surveyed had no women executive managers, 29.6% had one and 17.8% had 2 or more. Three companies with their registered offices in Adelaide had 2 women executive managers (Adelaide Bank, Santos Ltd and News Corporation).

Out of 184 top positions in corporate leadership (positions that yield the most influence and policy making power) 6 were held by women, or 3.2%.

Source: Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Agency (EOWA) and Catalyst, Australian Census of Women Executive Managers (2002)

Executive managers are defined in terms of the CEO and those who report directly to the CEO, have day to day responsibility for corporate operations, and in many cases the power to legally bind their companies.

The definition of executive manager differs slightly from that used by Catalyst in the US and therefore comparisons should be made with caution.

Board Directors

In Australia in 2002 women held 8.2% of Board Directorships in leading companies listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (152 companies from the ASX200 list – which is 89% of the total market capitalisation of the Australian Market as of August 31, 2000). This is compared with 9.8% in the Canadian (2001) census of FP500 companies and 12.4% in the most recent US (2001) census of Fortune 500 companies.

In Australia in 2002 women had 96 board seats out of a total of 1 185 (8.1%).

In 5.9% of Australian leading companies surveyed in 2002, 25% or more of their board directors are women.

In Australia in 2002, 46.7% of leading companies surveyed had no women directors, 43.4% had 1 woman director and 9.9% had 2 or more.

Source: *Equal Opportunity for Women in the Workplace Agency (EOWA) and Catalyst, Australian Census of Women Board Directors (2002)*

Small Business

In Australia in 1999, of the total sole proprietorships and partnerships without employees, 22.6% were predominantly female and 55.8% were predominantly male, with 21.6% equally male and female. In 2001 22.5% were predominantly female and 58.6% predominantly male with 18.8% equally male and female.

Source: *ABS Small Business in Australia 2001 Cat 1321.0*

In 1999 in South Australia there were 34 200 women small business operators, or 34.8%. In 2001 there were 42 600 women small business operators, or 35.4%.

In 2001, 33.5% of home based operators were women, compared with 34.6% in 1999.

Source: *ABS Characteristics of Small Business 2001 Cat 8127.0*

Superannuation

In 2000, 65% of retired persons who did not receive income from superannuation or annuities were women.

Table 28

Retired Persons, Superannuation Income and Lump Sum Payments

2000	Males	Females	Total
Whether receiving income from superannuation or annuities			
Received income from superannuation or annuities	13.3	10.6	23.9
Did not receive income from superannuation or annuities	51.7	98.1	149.8
Whether has received a lump sum payment from a superannuation fund in last 12 months			
Received a lump sum payment from a superannuation fund in last 12 months	*2.1	*1.6	*3.7
Received a lump sum payment from a superannuation fund more than 12 months ago	26.8	23.9	50.7
Has never received a lump sum from a superannuation fund but has worked for 2 weeks or more	34.9	82.2	117.1
Not applicable	**1.2	**1.0	*2.3
Total	65.0	108.7	173.7

Source: *ABS Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation 2000 Cat 6361.0*

Table 29

Persons Aged 15 to 54 With One or More Jobs (a), Superannuation Coverage – South Australia

2000	Employer or business only	Personal or spouse and employer/ business	Personal or spouse	None currently being made	No super	Total
MALES						
Age group (years)						
15-19	10.7	**1.0	0.0	**0.7	7.4	19.7
20-24	27.9	*3.1	**0.5	*3.8	*1.9	37.2
25-34	52.3	20.1	*4.2	7.6	*5.6	89.8
35-44	43.2	31.5	*4.7	10.5	6.9	96.9
45-54	29.4	35.6	8.4	*5.4	6.0	84.9
Employment type main job						
E'ees with leave entitle not on a fixed term contract	103.0	79.1	*2.4	*3.0	*3.0	190.5
E'ees with leave entitle on a fixed term contract	7.1	*2.8	0.0	0.0	**0.4	10.2
Self identified casuals	28.7	*5.1	**0.6	6.0	9.1	49.5
E'ees without leave entitle who not identify as casual	*1.9	**0.7	0.0	**1.2	**1.1	*4.9
Owner managers incorp enterprises not on contract	10.7	*1.7	*1.9	**0.7	*2.0	17.0
Owner managers incorp enterprises on contract basis	*2.2	0.0	**0.4	**0.8	**0.3	*3.8
Owner managers unincorp enterprises not on contract	6.8	**1.1	8.7	11.2	*5.2	33.0
Owner managers unincorp enterprises on contract	*3.2	**0.7	*3.7	*5.1	6.7	19.4
Annual income						
Less than \$20,000	22.6	**1.3	*4.5	9.8	14.9	53.2
\$20,000 to less \$40,000	83.3	36.3	9.0	9.6	6.5	144.8
\$40,000 to less \$60,000	33.7	33.6	**0.8	*2.1	*2.9	73.1
\$60,000 to less \$80,000	8.0	8.1	**0.3	**0.7	**0.3	17.5
\$80,000 to less \$100,000	*3.9	*4.2	0.0	0.0	**0.8	8.9
\$100,000 and over	*3.8	*3.6	**1.1	**1.1	0.0	9.5
Not stated	8.2	*4.1	*1.8	*2.3	**2.4	18.9
Nil or negative income	0.0	0.0	**0.3	*2.5	0.0	*2.8
Total	163.5	91.2	17.8	28.0	27.9	328.4
FEMALES						
Age group (years)						
15-19	7.9	0.0	0.0	**0.7	13.5	22.0
20-24	25.5	**1.3	0.0	*3.5	*1.7	32.0
25-34	40.7	11.2	**0.4	5.8	5.8	63.8
35-44	42.6	15.5	*1.7	6.7	6.4	72.8
45-54	37.5	18.3	*1.5	*4.8	7.8	69.9
Employment type main job						
E'ees with leave entitle not on a fixed term contract	85.1	40.2	0.7	*3.6	*2.6	132.2
E'ees with leave entitle on a fixed term contract	8.0	*3.1	0.0	**0.3	**0.7	12.1
Self identified casuals	51.2	*1.7	**0.3	9.3	19.3	81.9
E'ees without leave entitle who not identify as casual	*3.0	0.0	0.0	**0.4	0.0	*3.4
Owner managers incorp enterprises not on contract	*3.7	**0.3	0.0	**0.7	**0.4	*5.1
Owner managers incorp enterprises on contract basis	**1.3	0.0	0.0	**0.3	**0.3	*2.0
Owner managers unincorp enterprises not on contract	**1.0	**1.0	*2.1	*5.7	7.2	17.0
Owner managers unincorp enterprises on contract	**0.7	0.0	**0.4	**1.0	*4.8	6.9

Annual income						
Less than \$20,000	48.5	*5.2	0.0	13.0	24.9	91.6
\$20,000 to less \$40,000	75.2	17.8	**1.4	*4.0	6.2	104.5
\$40,000 to less \$60,000	18.6	18.7	**0.3	**1.4	**0.7	39.8
\$60,000 to less \$80,000	*2.6	**0.3	**0.3	**0.3	0.0	*3.6
\$80,000 to less \$100,000	**0.7	**0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	**1.3
\$100,000 and over	**1.4	**1.0	0.0	**0.3	**0.4	*3.1
Not stated	6.7	*2.7	*1.5	*1.7	*2.7	15.2
Nil or negative income	**0.3	0.0	0.0	**0.7	**0.3	**1.3
Total	154.1	46.3	3.5	21.4	35.2	260.5

PERSONS

Age group (years)

15-19	18.5	**1.0	0.0	**1.4	20.9	41.7
20-24	53.4	*4.4	**0.5	7.3	*3.7	69.2
25-34	93.0	31.2	*4.5	13.4	11.4	153.6
35-44	85.8	47.0	6.4	17.2	13.3	169.7
45-54	66.9	54.0	9.9	10.2	13.8	154.8

Employment type main job

Employees with leave entitle not on a fixed term contract	188.1	119.3	*3.1	6.6	*5.7	322.7
Employees with leave entitle on a fixed term contract	15.1	5.9	0.0	**0.3	**1.0	22.3
Self identified casuals	79.9	6.8	**1.0	15.3	28.4	131.4
Employees without leave entitle who not identify as casual	*5.0	**0.7	0.0	*1.6	**1.1	8.4
Owner managers incorp enterprises not on contract	14.4	*2.1	*1.9	*1.4	*2.3	22.1
Owner managers incorp enterprises on contract basis	*3.5	0.0	**0.4	**1.1	**0.7	5.8
Owner managers unincorp enterprises not on contract	7.8	*2.1	10.8	16.9	12.4	50.0
Owner managers unincorp enterprises on contract	*3.9	**0.7	*4.1	6.1	11.5	26.3

Annual income

Less than \$20,000	71.2	6.5	*4.5	22.8	39.7	144.8
\$20,000 to less \$40,000	158.5	54.1	10.4	13.6	12.7	249.3
\$40,000 to less \$60,000	52.3	52.3	**1.1	*3.5	*3.7	112.8
\$60,000 to less \$80,000	10.7	8.4	**0.6	**1.0	**0.3	21.1
\$80,000 to less \$100,000	*4.6	*4.9	0.0	0.0	**0.8	10.2
\$100,000 and over	*5.1	*4.6	**1.1	**1.4	**0.4	12.6
Not stated	14.9	6.8	**3.2	**4.0	*5.1	34.1
Nil or negative income	**0.3	0.0	**0.3	*3.1	**0.3	*4.1
Total	317.6	137.6	21.3	49.4	63.1	589.0

(a) Excluding contributing family workers and employees who worked for payment in kind only in their main job.

* Estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution. The standard error indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included.

** Estimate has a relative standard error of over 50% and are considered too unreliable for general use.

Source: ABS Survey of Employment Arrangements and Superannuation 2000 Cat 6361.0

Women in Leadership and Decision Making

Federal Parliament

In the House of Representatives 25.33% of Members are women.

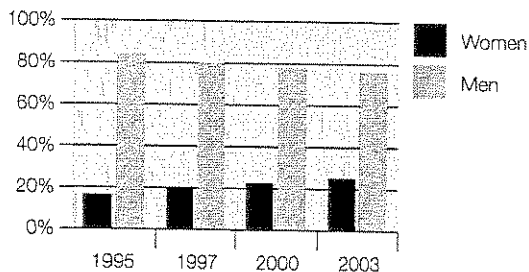
In addition, 3 of the South Australian Members in the House of Representatives are women. This equates to 25% as there are 12 South Australian Members.

In the Senate there are 22 women Senators which is 28.95% of all Senators. South Australian women make up 50% of the South Australian Senators.

In the Federal Parliament overall women represent 26.5% of parliamentarians. There has been a steady increase of women representatives. In 1995 women represented 14.4% of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, in 1997 they represented 20.5% and in 2000 24.5%.

Table 30

Members of the Federal Parliament



Source: www.apf.gov.au June 2003

South Australian Parliament

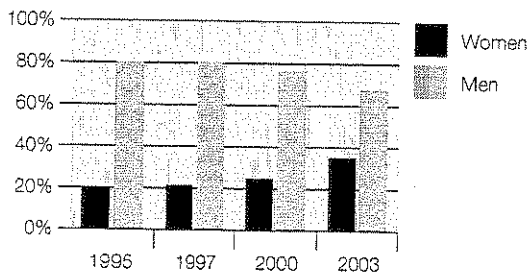
In the South Australian House of Assembly, women represent 34.04% of Members.

In the Legislative Council, women represent 27.27% of Councillors.

Overall, women represent 31.88% of members in both houses of the South Australian Parliament. There has been a steady increase since 1995 where women made up 20.29% of the Parliament, in 1997 21.74% and in 2000 26.08%.

Table 31

Members of SA Parliament



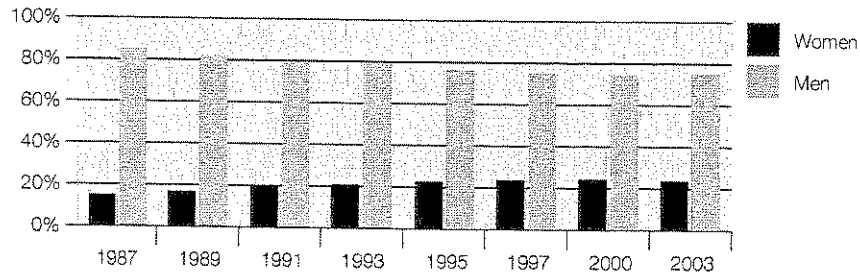
Source: www.parliament.sa.gov.au June 2003

Local Government

Preliminary figures from the 2003 elections indicate that 198 out of the 751 councillors elected were women, or 26.36%. These figures demonstrate a plateau in the trends after a steady increase since 1987.

Table 32

Elected Local Councillors



Source: LGA Elections Statistics, LGA, 2003 – www.lga.sa.gov.au

Judiciary

Supreme Court

In December 2002 there was one woman Justice (Justice Nyland) of the Supreme Court compared with 16 male Justices and Masters.

Source: Report of the Judges of the Supreme Court of South Australia for the year ended December 2002

District Court

There are two women Judges of the District Court compared with 19 male Judges (9.5%).

Source: www.courts.sa.gov.au June 2003

Magistrates Court

There are six women Magistrates of the Magistrates Court compared with 28 male Magistrates (18%).

Source: www.courts.sa.gov.au June 2003

High Court

There is no woman on the High Court after the retirement of Justice Gaudron in February 2003. Justice Gaudron was the first woman appointed to the High Court (in February 1987). There are currently 7 male Justices of the High Court.

Source: www.hcourt.gov.au June 2003

Family Court

There are 15 women Justices of the Family Court compared with 28 male Justices (35%).

Source: www.familycourt.gov.au June 2003

Federal Court

There are 5 women Justices of the Federal Court compared with 41 male Justices (11%).

Source: www.fedcourt.gov.au June 2003

Youth Court

There is one woman Magistrate on the Youth Court compared with one male Magistrate and two male Judges. This has been the case since at least 1997.

Source: Statistics provided directly from the Youth Court June 2003

Industrial Court & Commission of South Australia

There are two women on the Industrial Court and Commission of South Australia compared with 12 men (14%).

Source: Eighth Annual Report of the President of the Industrial Relations Commission and the Senior Judge of the Industrial Relations Court 2001-2002

Administrative Appeals Tribunal

There is one woman on the Administrative Appeals Tribunal in South Australia compared with four men.

Source: Statistics provided directly from Administrative Appeals Tribunal in South Australia June 2003

Queen's Counsel

There are six female QCs resident and practising in South Australia compared with 28 male QCs (18%).

Source: The Law Society of South Australia, Annual Report 2002

ATSIC Regional Councils

Nationally, there is one woman ATSIC Board Commissioner (Ms Alison Anderson – Commissioner for Northern Territory Central).

Nationally, approximately 32.83% of ATSIC Regional Councillors are women.

In South Australia, 25% of ATSIC Regional Councillors are women. 50% of the Adelaide Regional Council are women. This Council is responsible for a large majority of Indigenous people in South Australia.

Source: www.atsic.gov.au June 2003

Academia

University of South Australia

In 2002, 43% of the academic staff (excluding casual staff) at the University of South Australia were women. Women made up 23% of academics above Senior Lecturer level.

University of Adelaide

In 2002, women comprised 31% of the academic staff (excluding casual staff) at the University of Adelaide. 13% of academics above Senior Lecturer level were women.

Flinders University of South Australia

42% of the academic staff (excluding casual staff) were women in 2002. Women comprised 24% of academics above Senior Lecturer.

Table 33

Number for Full time and Fractional Full time Staff by State, Institution, Current Duties Classification and Gender 2002 (excludes casual staff)

State/Institution	Above Senior Lecturer	Senior Lecturer (Level C)	Lecturer (Level B)	Below Lecturer (Level B)	Sub total Academic Classific's	Non Academic Classific's	Total
MALES							
The Flinders University of South Australia	132	109	88	47	376	291	667
The University of Adelaide	198	221	152	120	691	454	1 145
University of South Australia	105	164	142	84	495	442	937
Total South Australia	435	494	382	251	1 562	1 187	2 749
FEMALES							
The Flinders University of South Australia	43	79	97	53	272	609	881
The University of Adelaide	30	73	101	104	308	778	1 086
University of South Australia	31	122	146	86	385	725	1 110
Total South Australia	104	274	344	243	965	2 112	3 077
PERSONS							
The Flinders University of South Australia	175	188	185	100	648	900	1 548
The University of Adelaide	228	294	253	224	999	1 232	2 231
University of South Australia	136	286	288	170	880	1 167	2 047
Total South Australia	539	768	726	494	2 527	3 299	5 826

Source: Commonwealth Department of Education Science and Training Staff 2002 Selected Higher Education Statistics

Public Service: Senior Positions

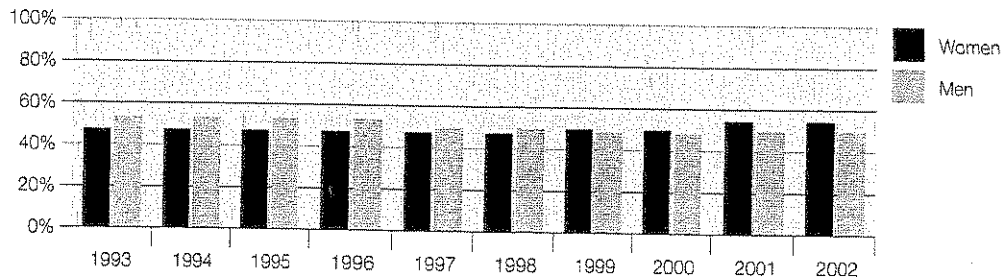
Australian Public Service

In June 2002, 52.8% of the Australian Public Service in Australia were women. Although in the past decade there has been a steady decline of overall numbers in the Public Service, there has been a steady increase of women.

In June 2002, 39.7% of the Australian Public Service Senior Executive Service and equivalent employees in Australia were women.

Table 34

Women in the Australian Public Service



Source: APS Statistical Bulletin 2001-2002

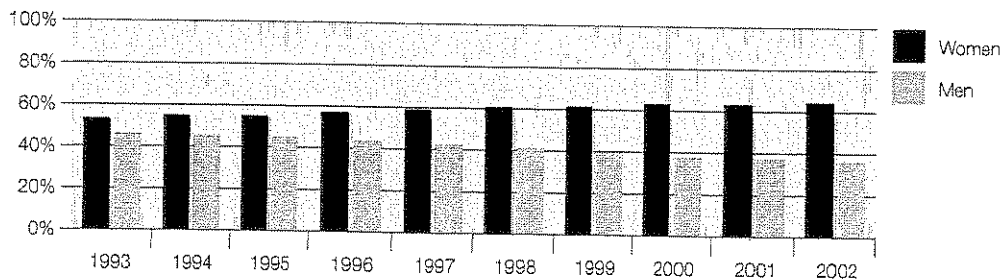
South Australian Public Service

In June 2002, 63.3% of South Australian Public Service employees were women. This figure compares to 52.8% in 1993. Since 1993 there has been a steady increase in the number of women employed in the South Australian Public Service.

In June 2002, 28.2% of the South Australian Public Service Executive and equivalent employees were women.

Table 35

Women in the South Australian Public Service



Source: Office for the Commissioner of Public Employment, South Australian Public Sector Workforce Information at June 2002

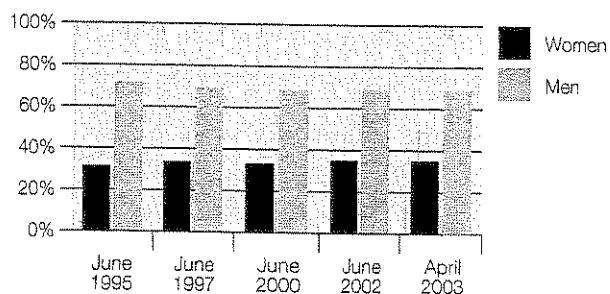
State Government Boards and Committees

In April 2003, 33.24% of members on State Government Boards and Committees were women.

There has been a steady increase in the number of women on Government Boards and Committees since June 1999 when 31.43% of members were women. In June 2000, 32.04% of members were women, June 2001, 32.62% of members were women and June 2002, 33.18% of members were women.

Table 36

Women on State Government Boards and Committees



Source: Department of Premier and Cabinet, Boards and Committees Information System (BCIS)

Unions: Senior Positions

Currently 7 out of 32 Secretaries of Trade Unions in South Australia are women (22%). Out of the 167 delegates to the United Trades and Labour Council 52 are women (31.14%).

Source: Statistics provided directly from the United Trades and Labour Council of SA June 2003

Women and Education

School Retention Rates

The apparent retention rate of full time students from Year 7/8 to Year 12 in 1991 was 83.5%. In 2001 as in previous years the retention rate for females was significantly higher than for males (72.5% for females and 60.4% for males). In 2001 SA had the second lowest retention rates from Year 8 to Year 12 in Australia. Source: *A Social Health Atlas of Young South Australians 2nd Edition 2003*

Table 37

Apparent Retention Rates of Secondary Students (a) from Year 7/8 to Year 12

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT (b)	ACT	Male	Female	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1996	67.7	75.3	76.5	68.4	70.7	53.1	41.0	91.3	65.9	77.0	71.3
1997	67.2	76.3	77.9	66.9	71.6	58.6	42.0	91.6	66.2	77.8	71.8
1998	67.2	75.9	77.3	66.7	71.1	62.1	42.9	91.0	65.9	77.7	71.6
1999	67.6	76.2	77.5	67.0	71.5	66.7	52.9	92.5	66.4	78.5	72.3
2000	67.5	77.2	77.3	65.4	71.3	69.5	49.7	87.1	66.1	78.7	72.3
2001	68.2	79.3	79.0	66.4	72.0	68.7	50.9	89.3	68.1	79.1	73.4
2002											
All schools	69.9	80.9	81.3	66.7	73.7	72.6	53.0	88.1	69.8	80.7	75.1
Government	63.8	74.4	76.5	56.9	69.0	72.9	63.1	98.7	64.0	75.3	69.5
Non government	82.4	91.7	90.6	86.7	83.1	71.8	34.1	74.0	81.2	90.7	85.9

(a) Full time students only.

(b) To calculate the apparent retention rate at the Australia level (as shown in table 11), the total number of full time students in Year 12 in 2002 is divided by the number of full time students in the base year, which is Year 7 in NSW, Vict, Tas and the ACT in 1997 and Year 8 in Qld, SA, WA and the NT in 1998 (since those years represent the commencement of the secondary school system in the respective state or territory). The resultant figure is converted to a percentage.

Source: *ABS Schools Australia 2002 Cat 4221.0*

In South Australia over the last decade the apparent retention rate from Year 10 to Year 12 decreased significantly, from 85.3% in 1991 to 69.6% in 2001 with the rate for females in 2001 again being considerably higher than that for males (75.1% and 64.2% respectively).

Source: *A Social Health Atlas of Young South Australians 2nd Edition 2003*

Table 38

Apparent Retention Rates of Secondary Students (a) from Year 10 to Year 12

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT (b)	ACT	Male	Female	Persons
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1996	70.1	78.9	76.5	71.6	71.1	54.2	55.8	92.6	68.6	78.7	73.6
1997	70.2	79.9	77.9	71.0	72.8	60.7	62.8	92.0	69.3	79.9	74.5
1998	69.8	79.1	77.7	71.2	71.8	64.2	60.4	92.5	68.9	79.4	74.1
1999	70.0	78.7	78.3	71.4	71.5	68.9	64.7	92.5	68.9	79.9	74.4
2000	69.8	79.7	78.7	69.5	71.6	71.6	62.2	88.7	69.0	80.0	74.4
2001	70.3	81.6	79.7	69.6	71.9	70.5	64.9	93.3	70.8	80.1	75.4
2002											
All Schools	72.4	82.9	81.1	70.6	73.9	75.0	66.2	89.8	72.4	81.7	77.0
Government	67.4	77.5	76.5	61.9	69.7	75.3	73.1	101	67.1	77.5	72.2
Non government	82.1	91.5	89.8	86.9	82.1	74.1	49.8	75.2	82.4	89.3	85.9

(a) Full time students only.

(b) See note above.

Source: ABS Schools Australia 2002 Cat 4221.0

In Australia in 1991 and 2001 there were more Indigenous males in primary schooling than females. In secondary schooling, there were more Indigenous males in 1991 and more Indigenous females in 2001. In South Australia there were more Indigenous females in secondary school in both 1991 and 2001.

Table 39

Full Time Indigenous School Students (a) by Level of Education

	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	WA	Tas	NT	ACT (b)	Aust
PRIMARY									
Males									
1991	6 080	897	7 102	1 542	4 426	621	4 341	152	25 161
2001	11 366	2 060	11 355	2 528	6 327	1 441	5 004	317	40 398
Females									
1991	5 670	871	6 585	1 488	4 335	611	4 261	132	23 953
2001	10 842	2 041	10 850	2 474	5 884	1 365	4 776	313	38 545
Students									
1991	11 750	1 768	13 687	3 030	8 761	1 232	8 602	284	49 114
2001	22 208	4 101	22 205	5 002	12 211	2 806	9 780	630	78 943
SECONDARY									
Males									
1991	3 339	613	3 413	582	1 864	412	1 298	81	11 602
2001	5 802	1 033	4 933	869	2 597	946	1 726	173	18 079
Females									
1991	3 224	593	3 422	651	1 884	416	1 272	71	11 533
2001	5 900	1 093	5 009	975	2 704	902	1 678	182	18 443
Students									
1991	6 563	1 206	6 835	1 233	3 748	828	2 570	152	23 135
2001	11 702	2 126	9 942	1 844	5 301	1 848	3 404	355	36 522
TOTAL									
Males									
1991	9 418	1 510	10 515	2 124	6 290	1 033	5 639	233	36 763
2001	17 168	3 093	16 288	3 397	8 924	2 387	6 730	490	58 477
Females									
1991	8 894	1 464	10 007	2 139	6 219	1 027	5 533	203	35 486
2001	16 742	3 134	15 859	3 449	8 588	2 267	6 454	495	56 988
Students									
1991	18 313	2 974	20 522	4 263	12 509	2 060	11 172	436	72 249
2001	33 910	6 227	32 147	6 846	17 512	4 654	13 184	985	115 465

(a) At August Schools Census date each year.

(b) Includes one government primary school in Jervis Bay Territory with 38 students (14 males, 24 females).

Source: ABS Schools, Australia Cat 4221.0

Attendance

In 2001 the proportion of women and girls identified as Indigenous attending educational institutions was 1.6%, an increase from the 1991 figure of 1.2%.

Table 40

Attendance of Women at Educational Institutions

1991	Pre school	Infants/ Primary	Secondary	TAFE other	Uni other	Not attending	Other/not stated	Total
Non Indigenous	9 457	66 859	40 514	15 548	22 412	499 163	25 445	679 398
Indigenous	261	1 307	563	258	193	4 943	796	8 321
Not stated	146	847	445	128	163	8 101	10 255	20 085
Total	9 864	69 013	41 522	15 934	22 768	512 207	36 496	707 804

2001	Pre school	Infants/ Primary	Secondary	TAFE other	Uni other	Not attending	Other/not stated	Total
Non Indigenous	8 538	68 382	43 601	18 570	27 191	521 236	18 177	705 695
Indigenous	309	2 102	975	634	223	6 869	791	11 903
Not stated	102	596	300	99	109	7 271	14 310	22 787
Total	8 949	71 080	44 876	19 303	27 523	535 376	33 278	740 385

Table 41

Attendance of Women at Educational Institutions by Birthplace

1991	Pre school	Infants/ Primary	Secondary	TAFE other	Uni other	Not attending	Other/not stated	Total
Mostly English Speaking Countries	9 516	66 490	38 956	14 231	20 102	450 298	24 609	624 202
Non English Speaking Countries	225	2 213	2 412	1 669	2 609	59 073	4 181	72 382
Inadequately described, not stated, etc	123	310	154	34	57	2 836	7 706	11 220
Total	9 864	69 013	41 522	15 934	22 768	512 207	36 496	707 804

2001	Pre school	Infants/ Primary	Secondary	TAFE other	Uni other	Not attending	Other/not stated	Total
Mostly English Speaking Countries	8 176	66 979	41 151	16 913	23 427	459 628	17 112	633 386
Non English Speaking Countries	119	1 524	2 329	2 087	3 732	62 984	2 774	75 549
Not stated, inadequately described, etc	654	2 577	1 396	303	364	12 764	13 392	31 450
Total	8 949	71 080	44 876	19 303	27 523	535 376	33 278	740 385

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 2001. Data available on request

Post School Qualifications

In 2001, the percentage of women with post school qualifications increased from 1991 in all qualifications except Advanced Diplomas and Diplomas.

Table 42

Number of Persons with Post School Qualifications

1991	Postgrad Degree	Grad Dip Grad Cert	Bach Deg	Adv Dip	Cert Level, nfd	Cert III & IV	Cert I & II	Not stated /apl	Total Pop'n
Female	2 154	5 013	24 003	38 153	-	13 048	21 122	461 593	565 086
Male	6 441	3 611	29 050	19 588	-	97 549	15 272	367 021	538 532
Total	8 595	8 624	53 053	57 741	-	110 597	36 394	828 614	1 103 618
2001									
Female	5 676	8 840	52 457	34 322	3 532	33 990	15 175	446 605	600 597
Male	9 572	5 512	43 384	29 089	22 63	121 169	9 128	351 021	571 138
Total	15 248	14 352	95 841	63 411	5 795	155 159	24 303	797 626	1 171 735

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 2001. Data available on request

In 2001, the percentage of women with post school qualifications increased in all broad fields except information technology, health and education.

Table 43

Post School Qualifications by Field and Gender

1991	Female	Male	Total	%Women
Natural and Physical Sciences	3 985	7 848	11 833	34
Information Technology	963	2 091	3 054	32
Engineering and Related Technologies	4 941	90 920	95 861	5
Architecture and Building	774	23 586	24 360	3
Agriculture, Environmental & Related	1 093	5 666	6 759	16
Health	37 316	9 018	46 334	81
Education	23 681	9 402	33 083	72
Management and Commerce	21 433	19 381	40 814	53
Society and Culture	13 213	12 252	25 465	52
Creative Arts	4 423	2 960	7 383	60
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	10 150	7 837	17 987	56
Mixed Field Programmes	-	-	-	-
Field of Study inadequately described	1 493	2 804	4 297	35
Not Stated	43 576	36 284	79 860	-
Total	167 041	230 049	397 090	-

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 2001. Data available on request

2001

Natural and Physical Sciences	5 600	8 385	13 985	40
Information Technology	2 273	6 229	8 502	27
Engineering and Related Technologies	5 559	95 042	100 601	6
Architecture and Building	1 403	24 351	25 754	5
Agriculture, Environmental and Related	2 690	8 502	11 192	24
Health	40 273	10 661	50 934	79
Education	27 598	10 763	38 361	72
Management and Commerce	35 416	29 354	64 770	55
Society and Culture	25 114	15 264	40 378	62
Creative Arts	6 829	5 454	12 283	56
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services	15 484	9 793	25 277	61
Mixed Field Programmes	169	60	229	74
Field of study inadequately described	2 228	2 702	4 930	45
Field of study not stated	48 564	44 882	93 446	
Total	219 200	271 442	490 642	

The percentage of women with university qualifications increased in all fields. The total percentage of women with university qualifications increased from 44% to 53%.

Table 44

University Qualifications by Field, Gender and Level Attained

1991	Female	Male	Total	%Women
Natural and Physical Sciences				
Postgraduate Degree	347	1 521	1 868	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	31	95	126	
Bachelor Degree	2 102	3 913	6 015	
Total	2 480	5 529	8 009	31
Information Technology				
Postgraduate Degree	15	84	99	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	50	174	224	
Bachelor Degree	216	820	1 036	
Total	281	1 078	1 359	21
Engineering and Related Technologies				
Postgraduate Degree	30	641	671	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0	92	92	
Bachelor Degree	151	4 628	4 779	
Total	181	5 361	5 542	3.3
Architecture and Building				
Postgraduate Degree	3	52	55	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	0	11	11	
Bachelor Degree	248	840	1 088	
Total	251	903	1 154	22
Agriculture, Environmental & Related Studies				
Postgraduate Degree	51	290	341	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	41	152	193	
Bachelor Degree	207	682	889	
Total	299	1 124	1 423	21

Health				
Postgraduate Degree	490	1 605	2 095	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	412	350	762	
Bachelor Degree	5 832	3 068	8 900	
Total	6 734	5 023	11 757	57
Education				
Postgraduate Degree	285	348	633	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	3 215	1 725	4 940	
Bachelor Degree	5 496	3 124	8 620	
Total	8 996	5 197	14 193	63
Management and Commerce				
Postgraduate Degree	133	555	688	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	239	481	720	
Bachelor Degree	1 369	4 248	5 617	
Total	1 741	5 284	7 025	25
Society and Culture				
Postgraduate Degree	676	1 124	1 800	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	917	466	1 383	
Bachelor Degree	6 670	6 693	13 363	
Total	8 263	8 283	16 546	50
Creative Arts				
Postgraduate Degree	76	101	177	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	75	46	121	
Bachelor Degree	1 193	731	1 924	
Total	1 344	878	2 222	60
Field of Study inadequately described				
Postgraduate Degree	48	120	168	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	33	19	52	
Bachelor Degree	519	303	822	
Total	740	550	1 290	
Total	31 310	39 210	70 520	44
2001				
Natural and Physical Sciences				
Postgraduate Degree	787	2 109	2 896	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	96	134	230	
Bachelor Degree	3 377	4 642	8 019	
Total	4 260	6 885	11 145	38
Information Technology				
Postgraduate Degree	58	219	277	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	111	298	409	
Bachelor Degree	570	1 941	2 511	
Total	739	2 458	3 197	23
Engineering and Related Technologies				
Postgraduate Degree	96	1 086	1 182	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	21	241	262	
Bachelor Degree	626	6 768	7 394	
Total	743	8 095	8 838	8.4
Architecture and Building				
Postgraduate Degree	36	109	145	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	61	111	172	
Bachelor Degree	528	1 303	1 831	
Total	625	1 523	2 148	29
Agriculture, Environmental and Related Studies				
Postgraduate Degree	133	312	445	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	100	213	313	
Bachelor Degree	700	1 348	2 048	
Total	933	1 873	2 806	29

Health				
Postgraduate Degree	1 122	1 555	2 677	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	1 575	580	2 155	
Bachelor Degree	17 338	5 062	22 400	
Total	20 035	7 197	27 232	74
Education				
Postgraduate Degree	988	719	1 707	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	4 041	1 650	5 691	
Bachelor Degree	10 904	5 049	15 953	
Total	15 933	7 418	23 351	68
Management and Commerce				
Postgraduate Degree	631	1 576	2 207	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	857	1 455	2 312	
Bachelor Degree	4 635	6 963	11 598	
Total	6 123	9 994	16 117	38
Society and Culture				
Postgraduate Degree	1 536	1 566	3 102	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	1 753	689	2 442	
Bachelor Degree	9 811	7 834	17 645	
Total	13 100	10 089	23 189	56
Creative Arts				
Postgraduate Degree	188	168	356	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	146	76	222	
Bachelor Degree	2 617	1 662	4 279	
Total	2 951	1 906	4 857	61
Food, Hospitality and Personal Services				
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	-	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	-	3	3	
Bachelor Degree	51	32	83	
Total	51	35	86	59
Mixed Field Programmes				
Postgraduate Degree	-	-	-	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	-	-	-	
Bachelor Degree	3	3	6	
Total	3	3	6	50
Field of study inadequately described				
Postgraduate Degree	61	62	123	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	53	38	91	
Bachelor Degree	1 117	592	1 709	
Total	1 231	692	1 923	
Field of study not stated				
Postgraduate Degree	40	91	131	
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	26	24	50	
Bachelor Degree	180	185	365	
Total	246	300	546	
Total	66 973	58 468	125 441	53

Source: ABS Census of Population and Housing 1991, 2001. Data available on request

Women and Justice

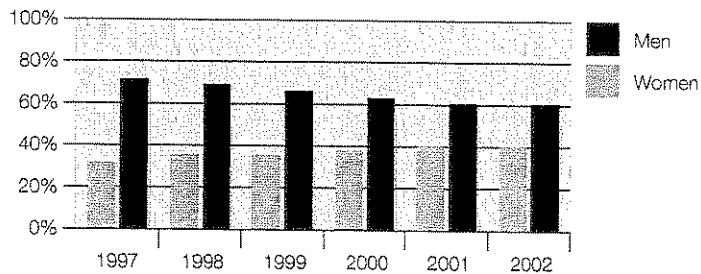
Legal Practitioners

In 2003, 2538 practising certificates were issued. 38.18% of these were to women.

Since 1997 there has been a steady increase in the percentage of women members to the Law Society from 31.3% to 39.28% in 2002.

Table 45

Members of the Law Society



Prisoners

The total male imprisonment rate in South Australia in 1992 was 236.2. This compares with the male Indigenous imprisonment rate of 3337.8. The female imprisonment rate was 13.8, compared with the female Indigenous imprisonment rate of 275.7.

Table 46

Proportion of Prisoners by Age June 2002

	SA	Aust
MALES		
Under 18	—	0.2
18	1.2	1.2
19	1.5	2.5
20-24	17.6	20.2
25-29	21.7	20.8
30-34	20.7	18.6
35-39	15.4	13.2
40-44	10.4	9.2
45-49	3.6	5.5
50-54	3.5	3.8
55-59	2.0	2.3
60-64	1.7	1.4
65 & over	0.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0
FEMALES		
Under 18	—	—
18	1.2	1.0
19	2.4	2.5
20-24	21.4	21.9
25-29	25.0	23.5
30-34	20.2	18.5
35-39	14.3	12.9
40-44	7.1	9.5
45-49	2.4	5.1
50-54	3.6	3.0
55-59	1.2	1.1
60-64	—	0.5
65 & over	1.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0
PERSONS		
Under 18	—	0.1
18	1.2	1.2
19	1.6	2.5
20-24	17.9	20.3
25-29	21.9	21.0
30-34	20.7	18.6
35-39	15.3	13.2
40-44	10.2	9.3
45-49	3.6	5.4
50-54	3.5	3.8
55-59	2.0	2.3
60-64	1.6	1.3
65 & over	0.6	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS Cat 4517.0 Prisoners in Australia, 30 June 2002 -- Companion data

Table 47

Imprisonment Rates 2002 (a)

	SA	Aust
MALES		
Under 18		
18	—	22.5
19	145.6	176.3
20-24	194.8	369.5
25-29	485.8	622.9
30-34	604.7	639.6
35-39	514.1	526.1
40-44	377.6	377.4
45-49	245.0	258.8
50-54	92.8	167.2
55-59	92.8	122.9
60-64	63.7	89.6
65 & over	70.8	66.7
Total	8.2	20.8
	236.2	232.4
FEMALES		
Under 18		
18	—	—
19	9.6	11.1
20-24	19.8	27.0
25-29	38.0	49.1
30-34	44.2	50.6
35-39	31.3	36.0
40-44	21.5	25.7
45-49	10.2	18.5
50-54	3.6	10.8
55-59	5.7	6.8
60-64	2.3	3.2
65 & over	—	1.9
Total	0.8	0.6
	13.8	19.2
PERSONS		
Under 18		
18	—	11.5
19	79.3	95.7
20-24	110.2	202.0
25-29	267.9	340.0
30-34	330.2	344.5
35-39	275.1	278.2
40-44	200.1	200.0
45-49	126.9	137.6
50-54	47.8	88.3
55-59	48.8	64.9
60-64	32.8	46.8
65 & over	34.9	34.4
Total	4.0	9.5
	122.7	148.3

(a) Rate per 100 000 adult population.

Source: ABS Cat 4517.0 Prisoners in Australia, 30 June 2002 - Companion data

Table 48

Proportion of Indigenous Prisoners by Age 2002

	SA	Aust
MALES		
Under 18	—	0.4
18	0.5	1.8
19	2.7	3.6
20-24	24.3	25.2
25-29	26.1	23.6
30-34	22.1	19.4
35-39	16.2	13.6
40-44	7.2	6.9
45-49	0.5	3.0
50-54	—	1.5
55-59	0.5	0.6
60-64	—	0.2
65 & over	—	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0
FEMALES		
Under 18	—	—
18	4.8	2.2
19	—	4.6
20-24	23.8	25.6
25-29	38.1	27.5
30-34	9.5	16.1
35-39	19.0	11.7
40-44	4.8	7.4
45-49	—	3.5
50-54	—	1.1
55-59	—	0.3
60-64	—	—
65 & over	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0
PERSONS		
Under 18	—	0.3
18	0.8	1.9
19	2.5	3.7
20-24	24.3	25.3
25-29	27.2	24.0
30-34	21.0	19.1
35-39	16.5	13.4
40-44	7.0	7.0
45-49	0.4	3.0
50-54	—	1.4
55-59	0.4	0.5
60-64	—	0.2
65 & over	—	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS Cat 4517.0 Prisoners in Australia, 30 June 2002 – Companion data

Table 49

Indigenous Imprisonment Rates by Age 2002 (a)

	SA	Aust
MALES		
Under 18	—	325.0
18	386.1	1 608.5
19	2 400.0	3 211.3
20-24	5 378.5	5 313.7
25-29	6 157.1	5 610.2
30-34	5 468.8	4 983.2
35-39	4 931.5	4 177.2
40-44	2 439.0	2 536.1
45-49	184.5	1 354.9
50-54	—	923.7
55-59	374.5	485.1
60-64	—	225.0
65 & over	—	214.0
Total	3 337.8	3 441.4
FEMALES		
Under 18	—	—
18	335.6	175.2
19	—	373.8
20-24	432.9	488.7
25-29	755.4	559.9
30-34	184.0	334.8
35-39	423.3	285.0
40-44	145.6	212.1
45-49	—	129.6
50-54	—	53.7
55-59	—	19.5
60-64	—	—
65 & over	—	—
Total	275.7	284.8
PERSONS		
Under 18	—	165.1
18	359.1	904.2
19	1 140.7	1 811.5
20-24	2 732.7	2 923.2
25-29	3 298.4	3 039.4
30-34	2 571.9	2 549.1
35-39	2 388.1	2 116.1
40-44	1 265.8	1 303.7
45-49	91.8	711.7
50-54	—	462.5
55-59	177.6	243.3
60-64	—	104.5
65 & over	—	90.4
Total	1 703.1	1 806.3

(a) Rate per 100 000 adult population.

Source: ABS Cat 4517.0 Prisoners in Australia, 30 June 2002 - Companion data