



Priority area

# 1 Women's participation and leadership

## Leadership

Females comprised

- 50% of the Queensland Cabinet (nine of the 18 cabinet ministers) including the Premier and Deputy Premier, and 32.3% (30 of 93 seats) of Queensland Parliament members, as at April 2018.<sup>1</sup>
- 34.9% (or 59) of all 169 serving judges and magistrates, including the Chief Justice of Queensland as at March 2018 – nationally 36.6% of judges and magistrates.<sup>2</sup>
- 47% of all members on Queensland Government bodies as at 30 September 2018.<sup>3</sup>
- 36.9% of Senior Executive Service officers and above and half (52.7%) of Senior Officers, as well as two-thirds (67.1%) of the total full-time equivalent employment in the Queensland Public Sector in June quarter 2018.<sup>4</sup>
- 1,845 females were employed as chief executives and managing directors, accounting for 22.8% of the total 8,084 chief executives and managing directors in Queensland during 2017-18<sup>5 6</sup> – nationally 25.9% (or 13,869).<sup>7 8</sup>

## Social and community participation

Females accounted for 56.3% of Queenslanders who did voluntary work in 2014, with 29.9% of females reporting engaging in voluntary work for an organisation or group in the previous 12 months, compared with 23.8% of males.<sup>9</sup>

33.7% of females, compared with 27.4% of males, were involved in community support groups such as service clubs, welfare

organisations, parenting/children/youth, and emergency services.<sup>10</sup>

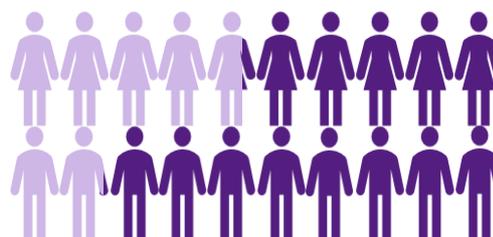
## Workforce participation

More than half (three in five) females were either employed or looking for work in October 2018, with a trend labour force participation rate<sup>11</sup> of 61.0% for females, compared with 70.5% for males<sup>12</sup> – nationally 60.4% for females and 71.0% for males.<sup>13</sup>

Females constituted 47.5% of total employed persons in October 2018. As a proportion of all employed persons, 26.1% were females working full-time and 21.4% were females working part-time.<sup>14 15</sup>

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females were less likely than their male counterparts to be unemployed with an unemployment rate of 19.0%, compared with 21.1% in 2016<sup>16</sup> – nationally 16.9% and 19.4%.<sup>17</sup>

Females with a disability had a slightly lower unemployment rate (11.6%) than males with a disability (12.3%) in 2015.<sup>18</sup>



Females were 2.3 times as likely as males to work part-time at **45.0%** of all female employees, compared with **19.3%** of all male employees in October 2018.<sup>19 20</sup>



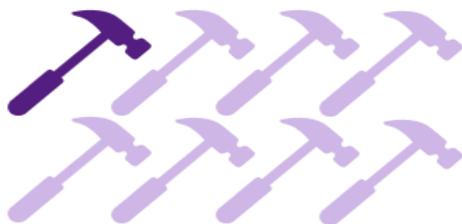
Females comprised 30.6% of the total 196,100 independent contractors, and one-third (34.9%) of owner managers of enterprises (incorporated or unincorporated) in Queensland in August 2015.<sup>21</sup>

Females were slightly more likely than males to experience labour underutilisation with one in six females (17.3%) in the labour force either (1) unemployed, or (2) underemployed (that is, preferred and are available to work more hours), compared with 12.9% of males in October 2018<sup>22</sup> – nationally 15.9% of females and 11.2% of males<sup>23</sup>.

Of non-managerial employees:<sup>24</sup>

- Almost all (93.2%) female casual employees worked part-time, compared with two-thirds (67.0%) of male casual employees working part-time.<sup>25</sup>
- 27.7% of female employees were employed without paid leave entitlements in May 2016, compared with 23.1% for males, and those females accounted for three in five (59.3%) employees without leave entitlements.<sup>26</sup>

Females were highly concentrated in the health care and social assistance industry (76.5% of all employed persons), but underrepresented in traditionally male-dominated industries, including the construction industry (13.1%) in August 2018.<sup>27 28</sup>



The construction industry has the lowest proportion of female employees with females comprising about **1 in 8** employees or **13.1%** of the total employees.

Females represented a high proportion of clerical and administrative workers occupation (74.5%) in August 2018, but a lower proportion of other occupation groups, including machinery operators and drivers occupation (12.1%), and technicians and trades workers occupation (14.1%).<sup>29 30</sup>



About **1 in 8** machinery operators and drivers are female.

### Participation in unpaid work

Females aged 15 years and older were 2.6 times more likely than males to spend 15 hours or more every week on unpaid domestic activities – 30.4% of females compared with 11.5% of males in 2016.<sup>31</sup>

Females were more likely than males to provide unpaid child care, with those aged 20–24 years showing the greatest gender gap, with females accounting for 67.8% of all Queenslanders in this age group who provided unpaid child care in 2016.<sup>32</sup>

Females comprised 70.1% of all primary carers, who provide ongoing assistance for at least six months with one of the core activities of communication, mobility or self-care, and 90.3% of all parents who were primary carers of people with a disability in 2015.<sup>33</sup>

In families with children aged 0–12 years and at least one employed parent, 61.8% of working mothers used work arrangements to care for their children in 2017, compared with 32.4% of working fathers.<sup>34</sup>

30.8% of working mothers used part-time work to care for a child in 2017, compared with 3.8% of working fathers using this arrangement.<sup>35</sup>





Priority area

## 2 Women's economic security

### Education and training

Female students are consistently more likely than male students to continue on to Year 12, with higher retention rates for females than for males at 91.2% and 87.2% respectively in 2017.<sup>36 37</sup>

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females (76.4%) were more likely than Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males (71.2%) to continue on to Year 12 in 2017.<sup>38 39</sup>

Females comprised 59.2% of commencements and 60.5% of completions of higher education award courses in 2016.<sup>40 41</sup>

17.3% of females aged 15–74 years obtained a Bachelor Degree, compared with 12.9% for males, in May 2018.<sup>42</sup>

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females were more than twice (3,185) as likely as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males (1,527) to hold a bachelor's degree in 2016.<sup>43</sup>

For STEM-related subjects, female students represented the majority of the Year 12 enrolments in biology (65.9%), agricultural science (64.3%), mathematics A (53.1%), and chemistry (52.9%), but were underrepresented in information processing & technology (14.4%) and engineering technology (13.4%) in 2017.<sup>44 45</sup>

In 2017, females comprised the majority of certain apprenticeships or traineeships (in training) in non-trade occupations, such as specialist managers (95.7%) and carers and aides (93.3%), but were underrepresented in apprenticeships or traineeships in trade occupations such as construction trade workers (2.1%) and automotive and engineering trade workers (3.2%).<sup>46 47</sup>

### Income

Females, on average, earned \$1367.90 in a full-time working week in May 2018, compared with \$1654.40 for males in a full-time working week, resulting in the 17.3% gender pay gap<sup>48</sup> – nationally 14.6% (full-time average weekly earnings of \$1433.60 for females and \$1678.40 for males)<sup>49</sup>.

17.3% gender pay gap in May 2018



Across occupations, technicians and trades workers were likely to have the largest gap, in terms of average hourly ordinary time cash earnings, with females earning 22.4% less than males.<sup>50</sup> The lowest gender gap was for labourers (7.6%), followed by machinery operators and drivers (10.9%).<sup>51</sup>

The largest pay gap was in the finance and insurance services industry, with females earning \$33.30 per hour – 39.0% less than that of males (\$54.60), based on the average hourly ordinary time cash earnings of adult employees working in non-managerial roles), and the lowest gender pay gap was in the transport, postal and warehousing industry with females earning \$35.00 – 2.2% less than that of males (\$35.89).<sup>52 53</sup>

In May 2016, based on average weekly total cash earnings,



- females working part-time on a casual basis earned, on average, a total of \$522.00 weekly – 20.6% less than that of their male counterparts (\$657.10).<sup>54</sup>
- all female employees (working full-time or part-time) on a casual basis earned, on average, a total of \$579.60 weekly – 34.8% less than that of their male counterparts (\$888.50).<sup>55</sup>

### Income support

For people aged 65 years and over who were not in the labour force, government pensions and allowances were the main source of income for 79.9% of females and 73.0% of males in 2015–16<sup>56</sup> – nationally 76.1% of females and 69.5% of males.<sup>57</sup>

Females comprised 94.5% of total 61,378 single parents who received Parenting Payment, having principal care of a child or children under the age of eight years<sup>58</sup>, and 70.4% of total 40,450 people receiving Carer Payment in Queensland in 2013.<sup>59</sup>

### Retirement and superannuation

The average superannuation balance was \$102,981 for females and \$150,613 for males in 2015–16<sup>60</sup> – nationally \$101,652 for females and \$153,020 for males.<sup>61</sup>

In every age group, on average, females had lower superannuation balances than males, with those aged 65–69 years showing the largest gap, with \$342,404 for females and \$492,820 for males in 2015–16<sup>62</sup> – nationally \$320,895 and \$411,330 respectively.<sup>63</sup>

Superannuation balances for people aged 65–69 years in 2015–16



Superannuation pension or annuity was the main source of income for 12.6% of females,

aged 65 years and over who were not in the labour force, compared with 18.7% of their male counterparts in 2015–16<sup>64</sup> – nationally 14.4% of females and 22.3% of males<sup>65</sup>.

Of people aged 15–64 years, females were more likely than males to have no superannuation coverage, with those aged 55–64 years showing the greatest gender gap:

- 27.3% of females aged 55–64 years had no superannuation coverage, compared with 16.2% of males in the same age group, in 2015–16<sup>66</sup> – nationally 25.6% of females and 16.0% of males.<sup>67</sup>

33.2% of females aged 15–64 years with disability and 24.8% of females aged 15–64 years who were born overseas had no superannuation coverage in 2015–16.<sup>68</sup>

### Housing and homelessness

Females comprised 64.7% (or 35,163) of all public rental housing tenants and 74.3% (or 2,649) of all state-owned and managed Indigenous housing tenants, as at 30 April 2018.<sup>69</sup>

Single females aged over 55 years (20.3%) and single mothers with children, whose youngest child was under 18 years (16.1%), together made up over a third (36.5% or 19,807) of all public rental housing tenants.<sup>70</sup>

Females were more likely to experience homelessness at some time in their lives with 14.5% of females, compared with 12.2% of males in 2014<sup>71</sup>, having ever previously been without a permanent place to live because of reasons<sup>72</sup> including family/relationship breakdowns, financial problems, and tight rental/property markets.

Females accounted for 55.8% of people accessing government-funded specialist homelessness services in 2016–17, with females aged 18–44 years comprising more than half (53.3%) of female clients and just under a third (29.8%) of all clients.<sup>73</sup>

One-parent families with dependent children under 15 years spent 23% of their average gross income on housing costs in 2015–16, compared with 14% for couple families with dependent children.<sup>74</sup> Females headed 85.0% of one-parent families with children under 15 years in 2016.<sup>75</sup>





Priority area

# 3 Women's safety

## Feelings of safety

The vast majority of females and males in Queensland largely did not experience physical assault or threat. Only 2.5% of females and 2.3% of males aged 15 years and over experienced physical assault<sup>76</sup> in 2016–17. However, females (2.3%) were slightly less likely than males (3.1%) to experience threatened physical assault<sup>77</sup> (both face-to-face<sup>78</sup> and non-face-to-face incidents<sup>79</sup> such as SMS, email or over the phone).<sup>80</sup>

Most females aged 15 years and over were less likely than males to feel safe alone after dark at home or in local area:

- 84.1% of females, compared with 94.1% of males, felt safe or very safe at home alone after dark in 2014.<sup>81</sup>
- 32.6% of females reported feeling safe or very safe walking alone in local area after dark, compared with 69.6% of males.<sup>82</sup>

## Victims of offences

Females were slightly more likely to be the victims of offences against the person – sexual offences, kidnapping and abduction, stalking and life endangering acts<sup>83</sup> – with females making up 51.8% of victims in 2016–17.<sup>84</sup>

Females aged 15–24 years were more likely to be victims of offences against person on a per capita basis in 2016–17.<sup>85</sup>

- Females aged 15–19 years were the most common victims of offences in all age groups for females with the rate of 1,699.8 victims per 100,000 of the female 15–19 years population, compared with 976.6 victims per 100,000 of the male 15–19 years population.

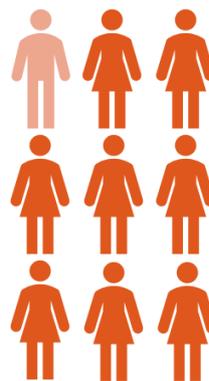
- Females aged 20–24 years were the second largest cohort of victims of offences in all age groups for both females and males at the rate of 1,305.5 victims per 100,000 of the female 20–24 years population, compared with 1,018.5 victims per 100,000 of the male 20–24 years population.

## Sexual offences and stalking

There were a total of 4,751 victims of sexual assault<sup>86</sup> in 2017<sup>87</sup>. Of these victims, females constituted 83.2%. Nationally, 82.4% of sexual assault victims were female.<sup>88</sup>

Of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims of sexual assault, 82.3% were women in 2016<sup>89</sup>.

Females in all age groups were considerably more likely than males to be victims of sexual offences with females aged 15–19 years being the most likely to be a victim. In this age group, 89.0% of victims were female in 2016–17.<sup>90</sup>



In 2016–17,  
**8 in 9** victims of  
sexual offences  
aged 15–19 years  
were female.

Of total 2,406 offenders for sexual offences in 2016, 4.9% (or 119) were female and 95.1% (or 2,287) were male.<sup>91</sup>

- Offenders for sexual offences were known to three in four (75.7%) victims in 2016–17, with 40.8% of victims assaulted by family members (a partner,



a former partner, a child or other family members) and 34.9% by acquaintances, friends, neighbours or colleagues.<sup>92</sup>

Females of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin comprised 11.6% of total female victims of sexual assault in 2016.<sup>93</sup> This compares with 7.9% in New South Wales, 5.2% in South Australia and 50.6% in the Northern Territory.<sup>94</sup>

Females made up 78.8% of victims of stalking in 2016–17, with males constituting 81.3% of all stalking offenders in 2016–17.<sup>95</sup>

### Domestic and family violence

Females were less likely than males to breach domestic violence protection orders, with males accounting for 84.9% of offenders for breach of domestic violence protection order offence in 2016–17.<sup>96</sup>

- Total 25,678 offences were reported to police, equating to a rate of 524 offences per 100,000 persons – 10.8% increase in the number of breach of domestic violence protection order offences from 23,176 offences in 2015–16.
- More than two-thirds (67.6%) of male offenders were aged 20–39 years.

Females were almost four times more likely than males to be killed by a partner, comprising 79.9% of the total 149 victims of intimate partner relationship homicides from 1 July 2006 to 28 February 2018.<sup>97</sup> During this period:

- Almost all (97.6%<sup>98</sup>) females killed within an intimate partner relationship had a previous history of being a victim of intimate partner violence.
- 81.8% of offenders were male in cases of intimate partner homicide involving one homicide victim.
- 19.8% of victims of domestic and family violence homicides were recorded to be Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.

Female victims of domestic and family violence (DFV)-related homicide and related offences accounted for 46.2% of all female homicide victims recorded during 2017. By contrast, male victims of DFV-related homicides accounted for 19.0% of all male

homicide victims – nationally 56.7% and 18.9% respectively.<sup>99</sup> Comparable statistics available for other states and territories were 73.7% and 20.8% in New South Wales, 43.5% and 15.5% in Victoria, 70.6% and 22.6% in South Australia, and 73.3% and 17.2% in Western Australia.<sup>100</sup>



Females were

4x

more likely than males to be killed by a partner.

Of all Queensland clients seeking government-funded specialist homelessness services, due to domestic and family violence as a main reason, 72.3% were female in 2016–17<sup>101</sup> – nationally 80.3%.<sup>102</sup>

Females accounted for 68.0% of all alleged victims of elder abuse reported to the Elder Abuse Helpline in 2016–17.<sup>103</sup>

### Discrimination and other forms of violence

Of 685 complaints accepted and dealt with by the Queensland Anti-Discrimination Commission in 2017-18, illegal discrimination on the basis of pregnancy accounted for 18 (or 2.6%) complaints.<sup>104</sup>

Most trafficked people<sup>105</sup> identified in Australia have been females working in the sex industry, although recently an increasing number of males and females are trafficked into, or exploited within, other industries, or exploited within intimate relationships.<sup>106</sup>

Australia provides support services for trafficked people through the Support Program. Females comprised:<sup>107</sup>

- 76.3% of total 80 clients who were on the Support Program in 2015–16.
- all clients supported through the Support Program due to exploitation in sex industry (in 2015–16) and forced marriage (in 2014–15).





Priority area

# 4 Women's health and wellbeing

## Life expectancy

In 2015-17, females had life expectancy of 84.4 years at birth, compared with 80.0 years for males.<sup>108</sup>

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander females had life expectancy of 76.4 years at birth in 2015-17 – higher than that of 72.0 years for Indigenous males, but 8 years lower than for non-Indigenous females.<sup>109</sup>

## General health status

Most females considered themselves to be in 'excellent' or 'very good' health, with little difference between females (55.2%) and males (53.6%) in 2014.<sup>110</sup>

Females (66.3%) were more likely than males (58.9%) to experience at least one personal stressor in the previous 12 months in 2014, with common stressors for both females and males being illness, death of a family member or friend and unable to get a job.<sup>111</sup>

## Smoking and drinking

Females 18 years and over were less likely to smoke daily (10.0%), compared with males (12.2%) in 2018.<sup>112</sup>

Daily smoking rates were highest in the 45-64 years with male rates peaking at 45-54 years (15.8%) and females at 45-54 years (14.0%).<sup>113</sup>

In 2018, females aged 18 years and over were less likely to drink alcohol at 'lifetime risky'<sup>114</sup> levels (12%), compared with 33% for males.<sup>115</sup>

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers were considerably more likely to smoke at some time during pregnancy than non-

Indigenous females (42.9% compared with 9.8% in 2016).<sup>116</sup>

## Healthy weight and food

Females aged 18 years and over were 36% more likely than males to be in the healthy weight range in 2018, based on self-reported data.<sup>117</sup> The difference was mainly due to the higher prevalence of self-reported overweight for males (43% compared with 30%), while obesity was similar (24.5% compared with 23.9%).

Females aged 18 years and over were more likely than males to consume the recommended daily serves of fruit (55.3% compared with 48.8%) and vegetables (12.8% compared with 4.2%) in 2018.<sup>118</sup>

## Cancer screening

Females in the target age groups for cancer screening programs participated in cervical screening (at 53% of those aged 20-69 years in the two years 2015 to 2016) and breast screening (at 56% of those aged 50-74 years in the two years 2015 to 2016).<sup>119</sup>

## Pregnancy and childbirth

Of the total 61,841 births registered in 2016, 49.1% were female babies and 50.9% were male babies, resulting in a sex ratio at birth of 103.8 male births per 100 female births.<sup>120</sup>

Females had an average of just under two children during their reproductive life at the fertility rate of 1.82 babies per female in 2016 – nationally 1.79.<sup>121</sup>

Females had a median age for childbirth of 30.4 years in 2016, compared with 32.4 years for the median age of father.<sup>122</sup>

The median age of Queensland's first-time mother was 29.2 years in 2016.<sup>123</sup>



Of the 61,876 mothers who gave birth in 2016<sup>124</sup>:

- about three-quarters were aged 20–34 years. A further 3.4% were teenage mothers and the remaining 20% were aged 35 years and over.
- 6.8% were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers.

### Falls

Females aged 65 years and older comprised the majority of fall-related hospitalisations (65.5% in 2015–16), and fall-related deaths (57.0% in 2015).<sup>125</sup>

### Mental health and wellbeing



20.1% of females reported having mental and behavioural health problems in the previous 12 months, which lasted or were expected to last at least six months or

more, compared with 16.0% of males in 2014–15.<sup>126</sup>

Anxiety related problems were the most commonly reported mental and behavioural conditions for all Queenslanders, but at a greater rate for females (14.0%) than for males (10.7%) in 2014–15.<sup>127</sup>

Females (13.0%) were more likely to experience a high to very high level of psychological distress in the previous four weeks, compared with males (10.4%) in 2014–15.<sup>128</sup>

- The 35–44 years age group showed the largest difference between females (15.5%) and males (9.0%) experiencing a high to very high level of psychological distress.

Deaths from suicide (intentional self-harm) were less likely to occur among females, compared with males.<sup>129</sup> In 2016, of total 674 suicide deaths, 22.1% were female deaths.

- the highest proportion of suicide deaths of females occurred among those 15–24 years of age, while for males it was the 35–44 years of age.<sup>130</sup>

### Physical activity



Females aged 18 years and over (**56.6**) were less likely than males (**62.9**) to be sufficiently active for health benefits<sup>131</sup> in 2018.<sup>132</sup>

Girls aged 5–17 years were less likely than boys of the same age to be active every day of the past week (36.4% compared with 44.7% in 2018) with the 16–17 years age group being least active for both girls (25.2%) and boys (27.7%).<sup>133</sup>

Just over half of females (54.5%) and males (52.9%) participated in sport and physical recreation activities in the previous 12 months in 2013–14<sup>134</sup>, showing the lowest participation rate in Australia – nationally 59.4% for females and 61.0% for males.

### Diseases and causes of death

The most common cause of death for both females and males was malignant neoplasms in 2016, followed by:<sup>135 136</sup>

- Ischaemic heart diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, organic (including symptomatic, mental disorders), and other forms of heart disease for females.
- Ischaemic heart diseases, chronic lower respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, and other forms of heart disease for males.

Females were overrepresented in some cause of death categories, including female-specific causes:<sup>137 138</sup>

- Malignant neoplasms of female genital organs (100.0%), malignant neoplasm of breast (98.9%), disorders of bone density and structure (77.8%), systemic sclerosis (75.0%), and bronchiectasis (73.0%).

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the most common cause of death was ischaemic heart diseases (comprising 10.4% of female deaths and 15.7% of male deaths in 2016), followed by diabetes for females and suicide for males.<sup>139</sup>



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- <sup>1</sup> Queensland Parliament, *Members* – current members including Ministers and shadow Ministers.
- <sup>2</sup> The Australasian Institute of Judicial Administration (AIJA), 2018, *AIJA Judicial gender statistics – judges and magistrates (% of women) March 2018*.
- <sup>3</sup> Queensland Government Department of Premier and Cabinet, 2018, *Register of Appointees to Queensland Government Boards*, unpublished data. The figure applies to 261 boards designated by the Queensland Government as “in scope”, and does not apply to the following government bodies/ roles on the Queensland Register of Appointees: (i) courts and tribunals (as the target is directed at board or committee appointments); (ii) Government and Non-Government ex-officio positions (as these appointments are by position); full-time or part-time statutory office holders (as the target is directed at board or committee appointments); and bodies established to meet inter-jurisdictional agreements (as appointees are decided with the agreement of another State or the Commonwealth).
- <sup>4</sup> Queensland Government Public Service Commission, 2018, *Queensland public sector quarterly workforce profile June 2018*, Table 4: Number and percentage of FTE by annual earnings and gender, based on AO equivalent (as if working full-time).
- <sup>5</sup> Figures do not include employees under the classification of chief executives and managing directors not further defined.
- <sup>6</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly, May 2018*, ‘EQ08 - Employed persons by Occupation unit group of main job (ANZSCO), Sex, State and Territory, August 1986 onwards’, cat. no. 6291.0.55.003.
- <sup>7</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>8</sup> Figures do not include employees under the classification of chief executives and managing directors not further defined.
- <sup>9</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2015, *General social survey: Summary results, Australia, 2014*, ‘Table 22. Volunteers - characteristics - state and territory, Table 22.1 Persons who volunteered in the last 12 months, selected personal characteristics—by state/territory’, cat. no. 4159.0. The *General social survey* is based on persons aged 15 years and over.
- <sup>10</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2015, *General social survey, summary results, Australia, 2014*, ‘Table 03. State and Territory, Table 3.3 All persons, selected personal characteristics – by state and territory’, cat. no. 4159.0, customised data.
- <sup>11</sup> Labour force includes people aged 15 years and over who are employed or unemployed. The labour force participation rate (also referred to as workforce participation rate) for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
- <sup>12</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Labour force, Australia, October 2018*, ‘Table 6. Labour force status by Sex, Queensland - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original’, cat. no. 6202.0.
- <sup>13</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Labour force, Australia, October 2018*, ‘Table 1. Labour force status by Sex, Australia - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original’, cat. no. 6202.0.
- <sup>14</sup> Original data are used for both full-time and part-time employment as trend data are unavailable for part-time employment.
- <sup>15</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Labour force, Australia, October 2018*, ‘Table 6. Labour force status by Sex, Queensland - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original’, cat. no. 6202.0.
- <sup>16</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *2016 Census of Population and Housing*, ‘Queensland (State/Territory), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Table I14 Selected labour force, education and migration characteristics by Indigenous status by sex’, cat. no. 2002.0.
- <sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, ‘Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Table I15 I14 Selected labour force, education and migration characteristics by Indigenous status by sex’, cat. no. 2002.0.
- <sup>18</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016, *Disability, ageing and carers, Australia: Summary of findings, 2015*, ‘Queensland, Table 9.3 Persons aged 15–64 years, living in households, disability status, by sex and labour force status—2012 and 2015, proportion of persons’, cat. no. 4430.0.
- <sup>19</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Labour force, Australia, October 2018*, ‘Table 6. Labour force status by Sex, Queensland - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original’, cat. no. 6202.0.
- <sup>19</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>20</sup> Original data are used for both full-time and part-time employment as trend data are unavailable for part-time employment.
- <sup>21</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016, *Characteristics of employment, Australia, August 2015*, ‘Table 16 Populations: State or territory of usual residence – by sex’, cat. no. 6333.0.
- <sup>22</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Labour force, Australia, October 2018*, ‘Table 23. Underutilised persons by State, Territory and Sex - Trend, Seasonally adjusted and Original’, cat. no. 6202.0 (trend).

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- <sup>23</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>24</sup> Managerial employees are employees who have strategic responsibilities in the conduct or operations of the organisation and/or are in charge of a significant number of employees. These employees usually do not have an entitlement to paid overtime. Includes professionally qualified staff who primarily perform managerial tasks in conjunction with utilising their professional skills. Owner managers of incorporated enterprises are regarded as managerial employees. Non-managerial employees are employees who are not managerial employees, including non-managerial professionals and some employees with supervisory responsibilities.
- <sup>25</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, May 2016*, 'Table: All Queensland non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate, number of employees, average weekly total cash earnings, average hourly ordinary time cash earnings – type of employee, employment status by sex', cat. no. 6306.0, customised data.
- <sup>26</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, May 2016*, 'Table: All Queensland non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate, number of employees, average weekly total cash earnings, average hourly ordinary time cash earnings – type of employee, employment status by sex', cat. no. 6306.0, customised data.
- <sup>27</sup> Data are based on 4-quarter moving averages
- <sup>28</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly, August 2018*, 'EQ06 - Employed persons by Industry group of main job (ANZSIC), Sex, State and Territory, November 1984 onwards', cat. no. 6291.0.55.003.
- <sup>29</sup> Data are based on 4-quarter moving averages
- <sup>30</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Labour force, Australia, detailed, quarterly, August 2018*, 'EQ08 - Employed persons by Occupation unit group of main job (ANZSCO), Sex, State and Territory, August 1986 onwards', cat. no. 6291.0.55.003.
- <sup>31</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *2016 Census of Population and Housing*, 'Queensland (State/Territory), General Community Profile, Table G20 Unpaid domestic work: number of hours by age by sex', cat. no. 2001.0.
- <sup>32</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *2016 Census of Population and Housing*, 'Queensland (State/Territory), General Community Profile, Table G22 Unpaid child care by age by sex', cat. no. 2001.0.
- <sup>33</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016, *Disability, ageing and carers, Australia: Summary of findings, 2015*, 'Queensland, Table 32.1 All persons, living in households, carer status, by age and sex–2015, estimate and Table 38.1 Primary carers, relationship of carer to main recipient of care, by age and sex of primary carers–2015, estimate', cat. no. 4430.0.
- <sup>34</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Childhood education and care, Australia, June 2017*, 'Childhood Education and Care, Queensland, Table 10. Families with children aged 0–12 years with at least one parent employed: Work arrangements used by male and female parent to care for child – Queensland', cat. no. 4402.0.
- <sup>35</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>36</sup> Based on apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12.
- <sup>37</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Schools, Australia 2017*, 'Table 64a Capped Apparent Retention Rates, 2010-2017', cat. no. 4221.0.
- <sup>38</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>39</sup> Based on apparent retention rates from Year 7/8 to Year 12.
- <sup>40</sup> Australian Government Department of Education and Training, Higher Education Data Collections, uCube.
- <sup>41</sup> Includes domestic students only. Excludes students who commenced and completed enabling programs or non-award units of study, which do not lead to a higher education award.
- <sup>42</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Education and work, Australia, May 2018*, 'Table 9 Highest educational attainment: Level – By state or territory of usual residence and sex, Persons aged 15-74 years', cat. no. 6227.0.
- <sup>43</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *2016 Census of Population and Housing*, 'Queensland (State/Territory), Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples Profile, Table I15 Non-school qualification: level of education by Indigenous status by age by sex', cat. no. 2002.0.
- <sup>44</sup> Queensland Curriculum and Assessment Authority, 2018, *Subject enrolments and levels of achievement – 2017*.
- <sup>45</sup> Includes Year 12 Enrolments in Authority subjects (including Senior External Authority subjects) and excludes those subjects studied by less than 100 students in 2017.
- <sup>46</sup> National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 2018, VOCSTATS, 'Apprentices and trainees - December 2017', extracted 29/06/2018.
- <sup>47</sup> Trade occupations are classified as occupations within Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO) major group 3 whereas non-trade occupations are classified as ANZSCO major groups 1-2 and 4-8.
- <sup>48</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Average weekly earnings, Australia, May 2018*, 'Table 11C. Average weekly earnings, Queensland (dollars) – trend', cat. no. 6302.0.
- <sup>49</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Average weekly earnings, Australia, May 2018*, 'Table 1. Average weekly earnings, Australia (dollars) – trend', cat. no. 6302.0.

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- <sup>50</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, May 2016*, 'Table: All Queensland employees paid at the adult rate, average weekly total cash earnings, average hourly ordinary time cash earnings – occupation by sex', cat. no. 6306.0, customised data.
- <sup>51</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, May 2016*, 'Table: All Queensland employees paid at the adult rate, average weekly total cash earnings, average hourly ordinary time cash earnings – occupation by sex', cat. no. 6306.0, customised data.
- <sup>52</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, May 2016*, 'Table: All Queensland employees paid at the adult rate, average weekly total cash earnings, average hourly ordinary time cash earnings – industry, managerial status by sex', cat. no. 6306.0, customised data.
- <sup>53</sup> Due to data unavailability, average hourly ordinary time cash earnings for non-managerial employees in Mining, Public administration and safety, Arts and recreation services industries are not included.
- <sup>54</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, May 2016*, 'Table: All Queensland non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate, number of employees, average weekly total cash earnings, average hourly ordinary time cash earnings – type of employee, employment status by sex', cat. no. 6306.0, customised data.
- <sup>55</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Employee earnings and hours, Australia, May 2016*, 'Table: All Queensland non-managerial employees paid at the adult rate, number of employees, average weekly total cash earnings, average hourly ordinary time cash earnings – type of employee, employment status by sex', cat. no. 6306.0, customised data.
- <sup>56</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, 1. Economic security 'Persons not in labour force aged 65 years and over by main source of personal income, 2005-06 to 2015-16, Queensland', cat. no. 4125.0, customised data.
- <sup>57</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, '2. Economic Security - Earnings, income & economic situation and Housing, Table 2.5: Proportion of persons not in labour force aged 65 years and over by main source of personal income, 2005–06 to 2015–16', cat. no. 4125.0.
- <sup>58</sup> Department of Social Services, 2014, *Income support customers: a statistical overview 2013*, 'Table 43: Parenting payment (single) recipients by state/territory and sex, June 2013', p. 48, Statistical paper no.12.
- <sup>59</sup> Department of Social Services, 2014, *Income support customers: a statistical overview 2013*, 'Table 20: Carer payment recipients by state/territory and sex, June 2013', p. 25, Statistical paper no.12.
- <sup>60</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, 1. Economic security, 'Superannuation balance at, or approaching preservation age, by age and by relationship in the household, 15 years and over, 2005–06 to 2015–16, Queensland', cat. no. 4125.0, customised data.
- <sup>61</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, '2. Economic Security - Earnings, income & economic situation and Housing, Table 2.6: Superannuation balance at, or approaching preservation age, by age and by relationship in the household, 15 years and over, 2005–06 to 2015–16', cat. no. 4125.0.
- <sup>62</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, 1. Economic security, 'Superannuation balance at, or approaching preservation age, by age and by relationship in the household, 15 years and over, 2005–06 to 2015–16, Queensland', cat. no. 4125.0, customised data.
- <sup>63</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, '2. Economic Security - Earnings, income & economic situation and Housing, Table 25: Superannuation balance at, or approaching preservation age, by age and by relationship in the household, 15 years and over, 2005–06 to 2015–16', cat. no. 4125.0.
- <sup>64</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, 1. Economic security 'Persons not in labour force aged 65 years and over by main source of personal income, 2005–06 to 2015–16, Queensland', cat. no. 4125.0, customised data.
- <sup>65</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, '2. Economic Security - Earnings, income & economic situation and Housing, Main source of income at retirement, Persons not in the labour force, by main source of personal income (65 years and over), 2005–06 to 2015–16, Queensland', cat. no. 4125.0, customised data.
- <sup>66</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, 1. Economic security 'No superannuation coverage by age and relationship in the household, 15–64 years, 2005–06 to 2015–16, Queensland', cat. no. 4125.0, customised data.
- <sup>67</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, Sep 2017*, '2. Economic Security - Earnings, income & economic situation and Housing, Table 26: No superannuation coverage by age and relationship in the household, 15–64 years, 2005–06 to 2015–16', cat. no 4125.0.
- <sup>68</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Gender indicators, Australia, August 2016*, 1. Economic security 'No superannuation coverage, 15–64 years, by selected populations, 2009–10 to 2015–16, Queensland', cat. no. 4125.0, customised data.
- <sup>69</sup> Queensland Department of Housing and Public Works, SAP R/3 as at 30 April 2018, unpublished data.
- <sup>70</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>71</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *General social survey, summary results, Australia, 2014*, 'Table 3.3 All persons, selected personal characteristics – by state and territory', cat. no. 4159.0, customised data.

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- <sup>72</sup> Reasons other than one (or more) of the following only: saving money; work related reasons; building or renovating their home; travelling/on holiday; house-sitting or having just moved back to a town or city. People who had ever previously been without a permanent place to live for other reasons (e.g. family/relationship breakdowns, financial problems, tight rental/property markets etc.) were counted in the survey as having had an experience of homelessness.
- <sup>73</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2017, *Specialist homelessness services 2016-17, Supplementary tables - Queensland*, 'Table QLD CLIENTS.1: Clients and support periods, by age and sex, 2016-17, adjusted for non-response'.
- <sup>74</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Housing occupancy and costs, 2015-16*, '16. Housing Occupancy and Costs, Queensland, 1994-95 to 2015-16, Table 16.2 Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income, selected household characteristics, Queensland, 1994-95 to 2015-16', cat. no. 4130.0.
- <sup>75</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *2016 Census of Population and Housing*, data generated using ABS TableBuilder.
- <sup>76</sup> Includes being beaten, pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, hit with an open hand or fist, kicked, bitten, choked, stabbed, shot, burnt, being hit with something such as a bat or being dragged or hit deliberately by a vehicle. Includes assault that occurred while the person was at work. Excludes incidents that occurred during the course of play on a sporting field or organised sport, verbal abuse, incidents where the person did not encounter the offender face-to-face, and incidents of sexual assault or threatened sexual assault which also involved physical assault.
- <sup>77</sup> verbal, written and/or physical threat to inflict physical harm where the person being threatened believed the threat was likely and able to be carried out. Threatened assault may occur face-to-face or via non face-to-face methods (such as SMS, email or over the phone). Includes any threat or attempt to strike the person which could cause pain; situations where a gun or other weapon was left in an obvious place (including fake or toy guns/weapons where the threatened person thought it was real) or if the person knew the perpetrator had access to a gun (including toy guns, starter pistol, etc.). Also includes incidents where the person was threatened in their line of work. Excludes any incident of name calling or swearing which did not involve a physical threat, and threats that resulted in an actual assault.
- <sup>78</sup> Any verbal and/or physical threat to inflict physical harm, made face-to-face, where the person being threatened believed the threat was likely and able to be carried out. Excludes any incident where the person being threatened did not encounter the offender in person (e.g. threats made via telephone, text message, e-mail, in writing or through social media).
- <sup>79</sup> Any threat to inflict physical harm where the person being threatened believed the threat was likely and able to be carried out, and where the victim did not encounter the offender face-to-face (e.g. via telephone, text message, e-mail, in writing or through social media).
- <sup>80</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Crime victimisation, Australia, 2016-17*, 'Populations, Table 26 Populations, by states and territories', cat. no. 4530.0.
- <sup>81</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2015, *General social survey, summary results, Australia, 2014*, 'Table 03. State and Territory, Table 3.3 All persons, selected personal characteristics – by state and territory', customised data, cat. no. 4159.0.
- <sup>82</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>83</sup> The Queensland Police Service categorises the following offence subdivisions as 'Offences Against the Person': homicide (murder); other homicide; assault; sexual offences; robbery and other offences against the person.
- <sup>84</sup> Queensland Police Service, 2017, *Annual statistical review 2016-17*.
- <sup>85</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>86</sup> Includes physical contact, or intent of contact, of a sexual nature directed toward another person where that person does not give consent, gives consent as a result of intimidation or deception, or consent is proscribed (i.e. the person is legally deemed incapable of giving consent because of youth, temporary/permanent (mental) incapacity or there is a familial relationship).
- <sup>87</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Recorded crime – victims, Australia, 2017*, 'Victims of Crime, Selected offences, states and territories, Table 7 Victims, age by selected offences and sex, 2017', cat. no. 4510.0.
- <sup>88</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Recorded crime – victims, Australia, 2017*, 'Victims of crime, Australia, Table 2 Victims, sex and age by selected offences, 2010-2017', cat. no. 4510.0.
- <sup>89</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Recorded crime – victims, Australia, 2017*, 'Victims of crime, Indigenous status, selected states and territories, Table 20 Victims of sexual assault, sex and relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status, selected states and territories, 2016', cat. no. 4510.0.
- <sup>90</sup> Queensland Police Service, 2017, *Annual statistical review 2016-17*.
- <sup>91</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>92</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>93</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Recorded crime – victims, Australia, 2017*, 'Victims of crime, Indigenous status, selected states and territories, Table 20 Victims of sexual assault, sex and relationship of offender to victim by Indigenous status, selected states and territories, 2017', cat. no. 4510.0.
- <sup>94</sup> *ibid.*

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- <sup>95</sup> Queensland Police Service, 2017, *Annual statistical review 2016-17*.
- <sup>96</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>97</sup> Queensland Courts, April 2018, *Queensland domestic and family homicide statistical overview*.
- <sup>98</sup> This consists of 95.1% where victim only and 2.4% where victim and perpetrator
- <sup>99</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Recorded crime – victims, Australia, 2017*, 'Victims of FDV Related offences, Table 22 Victims of family and domestic violence-related offences by sex, states and territories, 2014–2017, cat. no. 4510.0.
- <sup>100</sup> Users should be aware that data about victims of domestic and family violence-related offences may be reflective of changes in reporting behaviour or police detection. As a result, caution should be exercised when interpreting these results, or making comparisons across the states and territories.
- <sup>101</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2017, *Specialist homelessness services 2016-17, Supplementary tables - Queensland*, 'Table QLD Clients.14: Clients by main reasons for seeking assistance, 2016-17, adjusted for non-response'.
- <sup>102</sup> Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2017, *Specialist homelessness services 2016-17, Supplementary tables - National*, 'Table Clients.14: Clients by main reasons for seeking assistance, 2016-17, adjusted for non-response'.
- <sup>103</sup> Elder Abuse Prevention Unit (EAPU) (2018). *Year in review*. Brisbane: UnitingCare Queensland.
- <sup>104</sup> Anti-Discrimination Commission Queensland, 2018, *Annual report 2017-18*, page 23.
- <sup>105</sup> The term 'trafficked people' is used as a general term that encompasses all victims of human trafficking, slavery and slavery-like practices.
- <sup>106</sup> Commonwealth of Australia, 2016, *Trafficking in persons: the Australian government response 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016*, the eighth report of the interdepartmental committee on human trafficking and slavery.
- <sup>107</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>108</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Life tables, states, territories and Australia, 2015-2017*, 'Table 1: Life tables, States, Territories and Australia - 2014-2016, Table 1.3 Life tables, Queensland, 2014-2016', cat. no. 3302.0.55.001.
- <sup>109</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2018, *Life tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2015-2017*, 'Table 1.4 Life Tables for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Queensland, 2015-2017', cat. no. 3302.0.55.003.
- <sup>110</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2015, *General social survey, summary results, Australia, 2014*, 'Table 3.3 All persons, selected personal characteristics – by state and territory', customised data.
- <sup>111</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>112</sup> Queensland Health, 2018, *The health of Queenslanders 2018*. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.
- <sup>113</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>114</sup> Consuming two or more standard drinks per day (greater than 14 per week) at risk of harm/developing health problems over a lifetime.
- <sup>115</sup> Queensland Health, 2018, *The health of Queenslanders 2018*. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.
- <sup>116</sup> Queensland Health, 2017, *Queensland perinatal statistics 2016*, 'Perinatal statistics 2016 annual report tables' 'Table 5.07 Mothers birthing in Queensland, 2016, smoking status by number of cigarettes after 20 weeks gestation'.
- <sup>117</sup> Queensland Health, 2018, *The health of Queenslanders 2018*. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.
- <sup>118</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>119</sup> Queensland Health, 2018, *The health of Queenslanders 2018*. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.
- <sup>120</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Births, Australia, 2016*, 'Births, summary, by state', cat. no. 3301.0.
- <sup>121</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Births, Australia, 2016*, 'Fertility, by age, by state', cat. no. 3301.0.
- <sup>122</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Births, Australia, 2016*, 'Confinements, by nuptiality, by state', cat. no. 3301.0.
- <sup>123</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>124</sup> Queensland Health, 2018, *The health of Queenslanders 2018*, Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.
- <sup>125</sup> *ibid.*, unpublished data.
- <sup>126</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2015, *National health survey: first results, 2014-15*, 'Table 22: Queensland, Table 3.3 Long-term conditions, proportion of persons – persons', cat. no. 4364.0.55.001.
- <sup>127</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>128</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016, *National health survey: first results, 2014-15*, 'Table 22: Queensland, Table 7.3 Psychological distress, proportion of persons', cat. no. 4364.0.55.001.
- <sup>129</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Cause of death, Australia, 2016*, '11. Intentional self-harm (Suicide) (Australia)', cat. no. 3303.0.
- <sup>130</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Cause of death, Australia, 2016*, '4. Underlying causes of death (Queensland), Table 4.3 Underlying cause of death, selected causes by age at death, numbers and rates, Queensland, 2016', cat. no. 3303.0.

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- <sup>131</sup> Participating in at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity over five or more sessions in a week for adults.
- <sup>132</sup> Queensland Health, 2018, *The health of Queenslanders 2018*. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland.
- <sup>133</sup> *ibid.*
- <sup>134</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2015, *Participation in sport and physical recreation, Australia, 2013-14*, 'Table 1 Persons participating in sport and physical recreation, states and territories, by sex and age', cat. no. 4177.0.
- <sup>135</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Cause of death, Australia, 2016*, '4. Underlying causes of death (Queensland), Table 4.1 Underlying cause of death, all causes, Queensland, 2016', cat. no. 3303.0.
- <sup>136</sup> Using International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 10th Revision blocks of categories.
- <sup>137</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Cause of death, Australia, 2016*, '4. Underlying causes of death (Queensland), Table 4.1 Underlying cause of death, all causes, Queensland, 2016', cat. no. 3303.0.
- <sup>138</sup> Using International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 10th Revision three-character categories where total deaths are greater than 30.
- <sup>139</sup> Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017, *Cause of death, Australia, 2016*, '12. Deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, Table 12.5 Underlying causes of death, Leading causes by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, NSW, Qld, SA, WA and NT, 2012-2016', cat. no. 3303.0.