

This bulletin examines differences between males and females usually resident in Queensland. Topics covered include demography, education, employment and unpaid work. The data have been extracted from population censuses and other publications released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Fertility and mortality data have been sourced from birth and death registrations provided to the ABS by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

### Key points

- Numbers of males and females are similar in Queensland; however, males outnumber females in the younger age groups, while women outnumber men greatly in the older age groups.
- Females outnumber males in south-eastern Queensland, while males outnumber females in the remainder of the State.
- The total fertility rate shows an increase over recent years, driven by an increase in the age specific fertility rates of women in their thirties.
- Life expectancy continues to increase for both men and women. Women are expected to live almost five years longer than men, but the gap is narrowing.
- Males experience higher death rates than females. In particular, death rates for males aged between 15 and 34 years are more than twice the female death rates.
- Males are over-represented in deaths from external causes, particularly transport accident deaths and intentional harm (suicide) deaths.
- Males aged under 75 years are more likely to require daily assistance with basic activities than females of the same age, while the contrary is true for those aged 75 years and over.
- Females are more likely than males to live alone. Growth in the number of lone person households in Queensland is projected to be the most rapid of all states and territories, with the number of females living alone increasing at a rate faster than for males.
- School retention rates from years 8 to 12 and years 10 to 12 in Queensland are significantly higher for females than males.
- More females than males participate in both full-time and part-time study at TAFE and universities in Queensland.
- Females comprise the majority of persons with a graduate diploma, graduate certificate, bachelor degree, advanced diploma or diploma, while males comprise the majority with a certificate level qualification or postgraduate degree.
- The most common field in which males obtain a non-school qualification is engineering and related technologies, while for females it is management and commerce.

- Males are more likely to participate in the labour force than females; however, the gap in the rate between males and females is narrowing.
- Females are significantly more likely to participate in part-time work than males. The proportion of females and males working part-time has been decreasing in recent years.
- Most people working as machinery operators and drivers are male, while the majority working as clerical and administrative workers are female.
- The health care and social assistance and education and training industries are dominated by female workers, while the mining and construction industries are dominated by male workers.
- Females are more likely than males to care for children, provide assistance to a person with a disability, undertake unpaid domestic work and volunteer for an organisation or group.

### Demography

#### Population

According to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, 3.905 million people reported that Queensland was their usual place of residence (Table 1).

**Table 1: Population distribution (a) by age group and sex, Queensland, 1986 and 2006**

Age (years)	1986			2006		
	Males '000	Females '000	% males	Males '000	Females '000	% males
Less than 15	318.2	300.8	51.4	413.9	392.7	51.3
15-24	218.9	211.5	50.9	273.4	265.8	50.7
25-34	203.6	201.5	50.3	258.4	265.2	49.4
35-44	183.1	177.4	50.8	280.4	295.2	48.7
45-54	124.4	117.0	51.5	265.8	273.4	49.3
55-64	111.5	110.8	50.2	220.9	216.7	50.5
65 and over	114.2	147.5	43.6	222.7	260.2	46.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,273.7</b>	<b>1,266.5</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>1,935.4</b>	<b>1,969.2</b>	<b>49.6</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

Source: ABS, 1986 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

While the numbers of males and females in the population as a whole were similar (1.935 million males and 1.969 million females), this distribution differed with age. There were more males than females in the younger age groups (less than 25 years) while women outnumbered men in the older age groups (65 years and over).

In 2006, 51.3% of children aged less than 15 years were male, which represents 105 males for every 100 females. In contrast, of people aged 65 years and over, 46.1% were males, which equates to 86 males for every 100 females. This disparity was even greater in the 85 years and over age group, with 51 males for every 100 females. This is attributable to the fact that, on average, women live longer than men.

In 1986, there were more males than females living in Queensland. Over the last twenty years, the number of males has increased 52.0% while the number of females has increased 55.5%.

### Geography

Within Queensland, there were more females than males living in the statistical divisions located in south-eastern Queensland (with the exception of West Moreton), while there were more males than females in the western, central and northern areas of the State. The statistical division with the highest proportion of females was the Sunshine Coast (51.3% females), while this proportion was lowest in the North West (47.1% females) (Table 2).

**Table 2: Population distribution (a) by statistical division and sex, Queensland, 2006**

Statistical division	Males	Females	Persons	% females
	'000	'000	'000	
Brisbane	866.4	896.7	1,763.1	50.9
Gold Coast	237.1	245.2	482.3	50.8
Sunshine Coast	134.6	141.7	276.3	51.3
West Moreton	34.3	34.3	68.6	49.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	126.2	128.4	254.7	50.4
Darling Downs	105.2	108.6	213.8	50.8
South West	12.6	12.1	24.8	49.0
Fitzroy	96.1	92.3	188.4	49.0
Central West	5.5	5.3	10.9	49.2
Mackay	78.0	72.2	150.2	48.1
Northern	98.9	97.7	196.7	49.7
Far North	116.6	114.4	231.1	49.5
North West	16.4	14.6	30.9	47.1
<b>Queensland(b)</b>	<b>1,935.4</b>	<b>1,969.2</b>	<b>3,904.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

(b) Includes 'Off-shore areas and migratory', composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory census collection districts. Also includes 'No usual address'.

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

The Australian Standard Geographical Classification includes a remoteness structure which utilises road distance to various sized service centres as a measure of physical remoteness.

An analysis of Queensland population data by this remoteness structure for 2006 shows that females outnumbered males in the major cities and inner regional areas of Queensland, while males outnumbered females in the outer regional, remote and very remote areas of the State (Table 3).

**Table 3: Population distribution (a) by remoteness areas and sex, Queensland, 2006**

Remoteness areas	Males	Females	Persons	% females
	'000	'000	'000	
Major cities	1,144.9	1,190.9	2,335.8	51.0
Inner regional	420.7	426.9	847.7	50.4
Outer regional	296.3	286.0	582.3	49.1
Remote	41.9	37.5	79.4	47.2
Very remote	24.1	22.3	46.4	48.0
<b>Queensland(b)</b>	<b>1,935.4</b>	<b>1,969.2</b>	<b>3,904.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>

(a) Excludes overseas visitors.

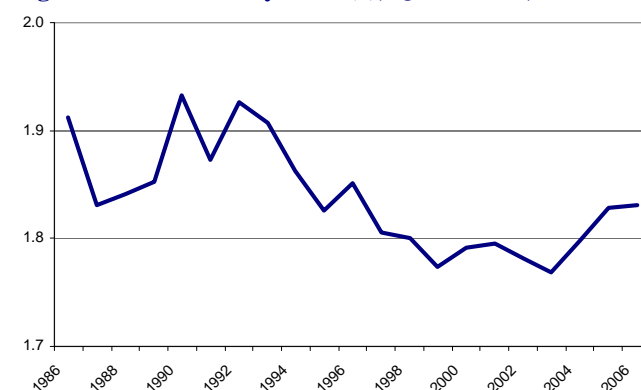
(b) Includes 'Migratory', composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory census collection districts. Also includes 'No usual address'.

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

### Vital statistics

After experiencing a general decline during the 1990s and early 2000s, the total fertility rate in Queensland reached a low of 1.77 babies per woman in 2003. Since then the rate has increased to 1.83 babies per woman in 2006, the highest rate in ten years (Figure 1). The increase in recent years has coincided with the Australian Government's baby bonus.

**Figure 1: Total fertility rates (a), Queensland, 1986 to 2006**

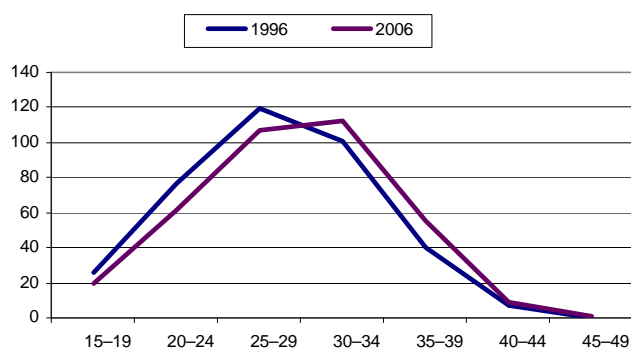


(a) Births per woman.

Source: ABS, Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0.

This recent increase in total fertility rates reflects higher fertility among women in their thirties. The transition to an older age specific fertility pattern is illustrated by the shift in peak fertility to the older age groups. In 1996, women aged 25-29 years experienced the highest fertility rate of all ages (119.9 babies per 1,000 women). In 2006, the highest age specific fertility rate occurred among women aged 30-34 years (112.2 babies per 1,000 women) (Figure 2).

Life expectancy for both men and women is continuing to increase. In 2006, the average life expectancy at birth for a Queensland man was 78.5 years compared with 75.1 years ten years earlier. A woman was expected to live to 83.4 years in 2006, increasing from 80.9 years in 1996. While women are still expected to live longer than men, the gap is narrowing, with a difference of only 4.9 years in 2006, down from 5.8 years a decade earlier.

**Figure 2: Age specific fertility rates (a), Queensland, 1996 and 2006**

(a) Births per 1,000 women.

Source: ABS, *Births, Australia, cat. no. 3301.0*.

Age specific death rates experienced by men were the same as or higher across all age groups compared with women in 2006. The greatest difference occurred between the ages of 15 and 34 years when the male death rate was more than twice the female death rate (Table 4).

**Table 4: Age specific death rates (a) by sex, Queensland, 2006**

Age (years)	Males	Females
0	6.3	3.8
1-4	0.3	0.3
5-14	0.1	0.1
15-24	0.7	0.3
25-34	0.9	0.4
35-44	1.3	0.7
45-54	2.9	1.8
55-64	6.9	4.0
65-74	18.8	10.6
75-84	54.3	34.8
85 and over	148.9	127.8

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 persons of the same age and sex.

Source: ABS, *Deaths, Australia, cat. no. 3302.0*.

In 2005 (the latest data available for causes of death), there were 23,600 deaths among people usually resident in Queensland, of which 52.5% were males. The underlying cause of one-third (33.2%) of male deaths was diseases of the circulatory system and a further 32.2% were caused by malignant neoplasms (cancer). For females, the proportions were 39.0% and 27.0% respectively.

Males were over-represented in deaths from external causes, accounting for 69.9% of these deaths. In 2005, males comprised 76.8% of transport accident deaths and 78.4% of intentional self-harm (suicide) deaths.

### Need for assistance

The 'core activity – need for assistance' variable, collected for the first time in the 2006 Census, has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability. The definition of someone with such a disability is 'a person needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activities of self-care, mobility and communication because of a disability or a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), or old age'.

Some 4% of the Queensland population needed daily assistance with basic activities. Females were slightly more likely to require this assistance than males (4.1% compared with 3.8%); however, this differed with age. Males aged under 75 years were slightly more likely than females of the same age to require assistance (2.9% of males compared with 2.3% of females), while females aged 75 years and over were more likely than males to require assistance (29.7% of females compared with 21.7% of males). The average age of females aged 75 years and over is greater than for males and this may be a reason that a larger proportion of women than men in this age group need assistance.

### Living arrangements

The most common living arrangement for Queenslanders in 2006 was a couple family with children. By 2026, the most common living arrangement is projected to be a couple family without children.

Females were more likely than males to be a lone parent. In 2006, 136,100 females aged 15 years and over were lone parents, compared with 28,100 males.

Females were also more likely than males to live alone. In 2006, there were 172,100 female lone person households, compared with 151,300 male lone person households. Growth in the number of lone person households in Queensland is projected to be the most rapid of all the states and territories, with the number of females living alone increasing at a faster rate than for males. By 2026, the number of lone person households in Queensland is projected to be 304,300 for males and 391,200 for females (ABS, *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2001 to 2026, cat. no. 3236.0, medium series*). The greater number of female lone households reflects the fact that many older women outlive their partners due to their greater life expectancy and tendency to be younger than their male partners.

Almost half of all males (49.8%) and females (48.3%) aged 15 years and over were in a registered marriage in 2006. Females were more likely to be separated (3.5% compared with 3.1% of males), divorced (9.8% compared with 8.2%) or widowed (8.4% compared with 2.3%) while males were more likely to have never been married (36.6% compared with 30.0% of females) (Table 5).

**Table 5: Persons aged 15 years and over, registered marital status by sex, Queensland, 2006**

	Males		Females	
	'000	%	'000	%
Married(a)	758.2	49.8	761.4	48.3
Separated	47.5	3.1	55.4	3.5
Divorced	124.4	8.2	154.4	9.8
Widowed	34.5	2.3	132.8	8.4
Never married	556.9	36.6	472.4	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,521.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,576.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Excludes de facto relationships. Difference in numbers of males and females may be due to reporting errors, for example a person who is separated from their partner but still married may report they are married, or there may be differences in perceptions about whether a relationship is over or not.

Source: ABS, *2006 Census of Population and Housing*.

## Education

### Attendance

In 2006, the retention rate for school students from year 8 to year 12 was 78.5%. This rate was significantly greater for female students (83.6%) than for male students (73.7%). These same trends were evident in the year 10 to year 12 retention rates. The retention rates for these years were 82.6% for females compared with 74.1% for males (Table 6).

While these rates have increased considerably compared with thirty years earlier, the rates for both males and females have decreased over the last few years. This fall coincides with a strong increase in employment in recent years and a decline in the unemployment rate.

**Table 6: Apparent retention rates by sex, Queensland, 1976 to 2006**

Year	Years 8 to 12		Years 10 to 12	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	%	%	%	%
1976	35.1	34.7	39.1	38.7
1981	36.4	41.1	39.1	43.8
1986	54.3	60.7	56.1	62.1
1991	75.1	84.4	73.9	82.3
1996	71.3	82.0	72.4	80.8
2001	74.9	83.2	76.1	87.2
2004	77.0	85.7	77.4	84.4
2005	75.3	84.7	75.1	83.5
2006	73.7	83.6	74.1	82.6

Source: ABS, Schools, Australia, cat. no. 4221.0.

There are more females than males in both full-time and part-time study at TAFE and universities in Queensland. In 2006, 58.8% of people attending TAFE on a full-time basis and 55.5% attending on a part-time basis were females. Similarly, females accounted for 57.8% of people attending university full-time and 60.1% attending part-time (Table 7).

**Table 7: Type of attendance by educational institution and sex, Queensland, 2006**

	Males	Females	% females
	'000	'000	
<b>TAFE</b>			
Full-time	8.0	11.3	58.8
Part-time	21.3	26.5	55.5
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>56.3</b>
<b>University or other tertiary institution</b>			
Full-time	38.7	53.1	57.8
Part-time	18.1	27.2	60.1
<b>Total(a)</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>58.6</b>

(a) Includes full-time/part-time status not stated.

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

### Attainment

In 2006, males were more likely to have attained a non-school qualification than females. Of all males aged 15 years and over, 55.3% had a non-school qualification compared with 45.6% of females.

In terms of the level of qualification, those with a graduate diploma or graduate certificate were more likely to be females (62.8%), as were those with a bachelor degree (57.1%) and an advanced diploma or diploma (57.3%). In contrast, of those with a certificate level qualification or postgraduate degree, most (68.6% and 56.3% respectively) were males (Table 8).

**Table 8: Persons aged 15 years and over, non-school qualification by sex, Queensland, 2006**

	Males	Females	% females
	'000	'000	
Postgraduate degree	34.0	26.4	43.7
Graduate diploma or graduate certificate	13.5	22.7	62.8
Bachelor degree	132.8	176.6	57.1
Advanced diploma or diploma	87.1	116.9	57.3
Certificate	380.2	174.1	31.4
Not stated(a)	193.7	202.9	51.2
Not applicable(b)	680.2	856.9	55.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,521.5</b>	<b>1,576.5</b>	<b>50.9</b>

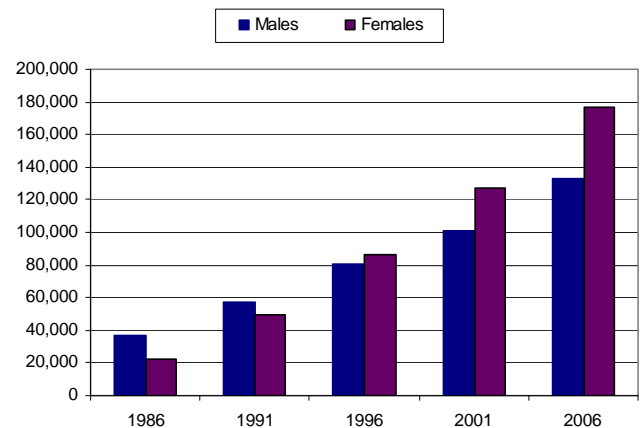
(a) Includes persons who have a qualification but did not state or adequately describe the level of their qualification.

(b) Includes persons who did not have a qualification or did not state whether they have a qualification.

Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

In 2006, some 176,600 females and 132,800 males in Queensland held a bachelor degree. Between the 1991 and 1996 Censuses, the number of females with a bachelor degree reached and exceeded the number of males with the same qualification. The number of females with a bachelor degree increased 678% since 1986, while the number of males with a bachelor degree increased 260% (Figure 3).

**Figure 3: Number of persons with a bachelor degree (a) by sex, Queensland, 1986 to 2006**



(a) Comprises persons who reported a bachelor degree as their highest non-school qualification. Note that persons who reported they had a higher level of non-school qualification may also have a bachelor degree but are excluded from these counts.

Source: ABS, 1986, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

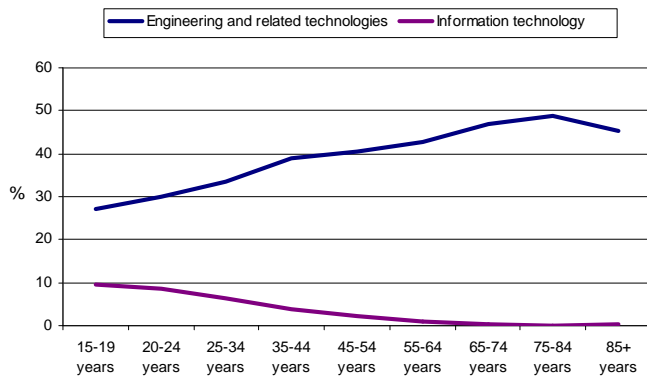
In 2006, of males who stated the field of education of their highest non-school qualification, engineering and related technologies (39.0%) was the most common field of study, followed by architecture and building (14.6%) and management and commerce (13.2%). For females, the most common fields were management and commerce (25.9%), health (18.7%) and education (16.4%).

A comparison across age groups provides an indication of how fields of study chosen by students have changed for both males and females. This reflects the change in demand for particular occupations in the labour market, and the number of courses offered by institutions, which has grown enormously in recent decades.

While engineering and related technologies was the most common field of study overall among males, the proportion of males with their highest non-school qualification in this field increased with age, from 33.7% among those aged 25-34 years with a non-school qualification to 42.7% of those aged 55-64 years, reflecting a decreased interest in this field (Figure 4).

Younger males were more likely than older males to hold their highest non-school qualification in the field of information technology, with 6.3% of males aged 25-34 years with a non-school qualification holding their highest qualification in this field compared with 1.1% aged 55-64 years.

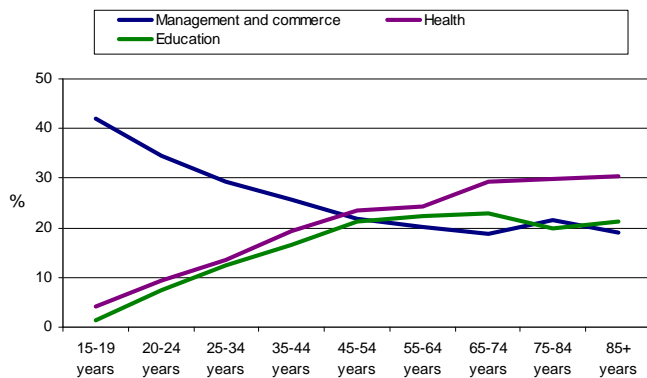
**Figure 4: Males aged 15 years and over with a non-school qualification by selected field of study and age group, Queensland, 2006**



Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Among females, the field of management and commerce appears to be an area of emerging interest, with 29.4% of those aged 25-34 years with a non-school qualification holding their highest qualification in this field, decreasing to 20.2% of those aged 55-64 years (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Females aged 15 years and over with a non-school qualification by selected field of study and age group, Queensland, 2006**



Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Conversely, the proportion of females whose highest non-school qualifications were in the fields of health and education increased with age. The proportion of females with qualifications in the field of health increased from 13.4% of those aged 25-34 years with a non-school qualification to 24.2% of those aged 55-64 years, while the proportion of females with qualifications in the field of education increased from 12.5% of those aged 25-34 years with a non-school qualification to 22.5% of those aged 55-64 years.

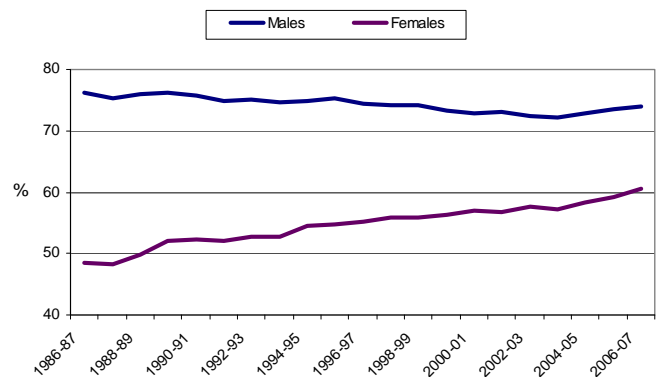
## Employment

### Participation

Results from the ABS Labour Force Survey show that females have a lower propensity than males to participate in the labour force. In 2006-07, the participation rate for Queensland females aged 15 years and over was 60.5% compared with 73.9% for males (Figure 6).

After reaching a low of 72.1% in 2003-04, the participation rate for males has been increasing, while the rate for females has been generally increasing since the Labour Force Survey began in the 1960s.

**Figure 6: Participation rate (a) by sex, Queensland, 1986-87 to 2006-07**



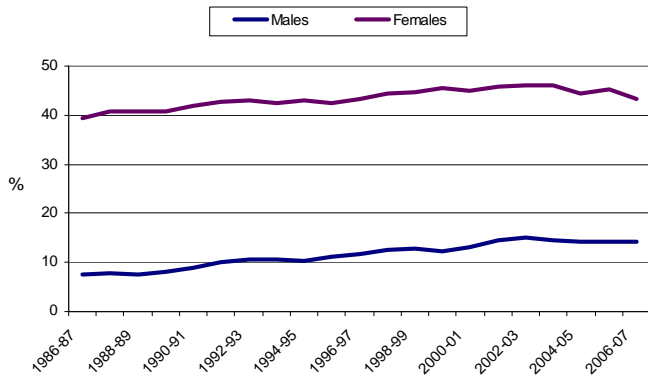
(a) Participation rates have been calculated using 12 monthly averages.  
Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

Despite the fact the male participation rate has been increasing over recent years, the gap in the rate between males and females has continued to narrow. Twenty years earlier in 1986-87, the participation rate for females was 27.6 percentage points less than the male participation rate, while by 2006-07, the gap had reduced to 13.4 percentage points (Figure 7).

The percentage of employed females in part-time work is significantly higher compared with males. In 2006-07, 43.4% of employed females worked in part-time positions compared with 14.1% of males.

The percentage of employed persons working part-time gradually increased over time until the early 2000s, when the rate reached a peak of 15.1% for males in 2002-03 and 46.1% for females in 2003-04. Since then the rate for both males and females has shown an overall decrease.

**Figure 7: Part-time employment (a) as a percentage of total employment by sex, Queensland, 1986-87 to 2006-07**



(a) Percentages have been calculated using 12 monthly averages.  
Source: ABS, Labour Force, Australia, cat. no. 6202.0.

On average, females are unemployed for less time compared with males. In 2006-07, the average duration of unemployment for females was 29.4 weeks compared with 34.8 weeks for males.

However, the number of females who were unemployed on a long-term basis (52 weeks or more) in 2006-07 was 6,300 compared with 5,800 males.

**Occupation**

An analysis of employment by occupation data from the 2006 Census of Population and Housing reveals that some occupation groups are dominated by females, while others are dominated by males. Females represented 79.0% of all clerical and administrative workers. Females were also highly represented as community and personal service workers (70.2%) and sales workers (62.3%). In contrast, most people working as machinery operators and drivers (90.4%) and technicians and trades workers (85.9%) were males (Table 9).

Between the 1996 and 2006 Censuses, there have been changes in this distribution across occupation. The proportion of community and personal service workers who were female increased 4.8 percentage points, while the proportion of machinery operators and drivers who were female decreased 3.1 percentage points.

**Table 9: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by occupation (a) and sex, Queensland, 1996 and 2006**

Occupation	Number in 2006		% females	
	Males	Females	2006	1996
	'000	'000		
Clerical & administrative workers	56.6	212.6	79.0	77.2
Community & personal service workers	49.6	116.8	70.2	65.4
Labourers	137.9	79.3	36.5	37.7
Machinery operators & drivers	119.5	12.6	9.6	12.7
Managers	145.2	80.5	35.7	33.3
Professionals	144.5	168.4	53.8	50.9
Sales workers	71.2	117.8	62.3	60.6
Technicians & trades workers	240.9	39.5	14.1	12.9
Not stated/Inadequately described	19.2	12.9	40.3	40.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>984.6</b>	<b>840.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>43.9</b>

(a) Occupation data has been coded to the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (ANZSCO). This has replaced the 1996 Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 2nd edition. Data for 1996 has been concoded.  
Source: ABS, 1996 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

**Industry**

The main industries of employment vary greatly between females and males. At the time of the 2006 Census, 78.8% of all health care and social assistance workers and 71.0% of education and training workers were females. In contrast, most people working in the mining industry (86.7%) and construction industry (85.6%) were males (Table 10).

Between the 1996 and 2006 Censuses, there have been some changes in this distribution across industry. In the public administration and safety industry, the proportion who were females increased 9.0 percentage points, while in the financial and insurance services industry, the proportion who were females decreased 2.9 percentage points.

**Table 10: Employed persons aged 15 years and over by industry (a) and sex, Queensland, 1996 and 2006**

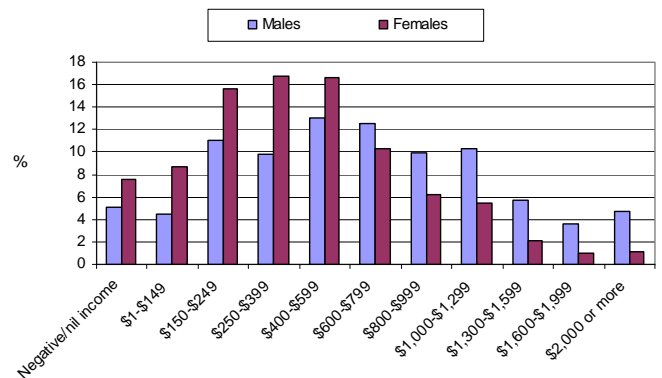
Industry	Number in 2006		% females	
	Males	Females	2006	1996
	'000	'000		
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	41.5	20.2	32.8	31.0
Mining	26.6	4.1	13.3	10.4
Manufacturing	136.7	43.5	24.1	25.7
Electricity, gas, water & waste services	14.7	3.9	20.8	15.5
Construction	141.2	23.7	14.4	14.1
Wholesale trade	48.1	24.0	33.3	30.1
Retail trade	89.0	123.4	58.1	57.6
Accommodation & food services	52.1	75.6	59.2	57.4
Transport, postal & warehousing	70.4	22.2	23.9	21.9
Information media & telecommunications	14.9	11.4	43.3	39.3
Financial & insurance services	21.5	30.6	58.8	61.4
Rental, hiring & real estate services	18.2	19.8	52.1	45.8
Professional, scientific & technical services	53.5	48.9	47.8	44.4
Administrative & support services	26.6	29.1	52.2	52.1
Public administration & safety	70.4	52.1	42.5	33.5
Education & training	40.3	98.7	71.0	66.1
Health care & social assistance	39.5	146.8	78.8	77.7
Arts & recreation services	12.5	12.1	49.3	49.1
Other services	37.8	30.6	44.7	41.5
Not stated/Inadequately described	29.1	19.7	40.3	43.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>984.6</b>	<b>840.4</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>43.9</b>

(a) Industry of employment was coded to the 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). This replaced the 1993 ANZSIC edition. Data for 1996 has been concoded.  
Source: ABS, 1996 and 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

**Income**

The 2006 Census revealed 79.6% of people who earned \$1,600 or more per week were males and only 20.4% were females. In contrast, the majority of persons who received a weekly income between \$150 and \$599 were females (59.9%) (Figure 8).

**Figure 8: Gross individual weekly income of persons aged 15 years and over by sex, Queensland, 2006**



Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

Much of this difference in income earned by males and females can be explained by the fact females, on average, work less hours than males.

## Unpaid work

The 2006 Census was the first Census to include questions on unpaid work. They were applicable to people aged 15 years and over, and were separate from the labour force questions. They covered the following topics:

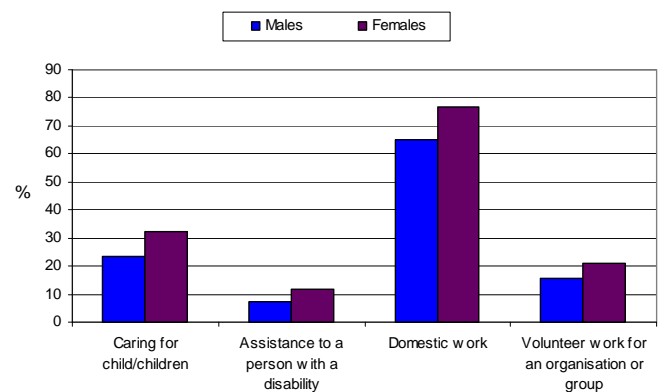
- Caring for a child/children (including own child/children or other child/children)
- Caring for a person who had a disability, long-term illness or problems related to old age
- Domestic work
- Voluntary work through or for an organisation or group.

In the two weeks prior to the 2006 Census, 21.9% of females and 18.3% of males aged 15 years and over provided some kind of child care to their own child or children (aged less than 15 years) only. Some 9.0% of females and 4.8% of males cared for other people's child or children only. Also in these two weeks, 11.6% of females and 7.3% of males provided assistance to a person with a disability (Figure 9).

More than half (51.9%) of males aged 15 years and over reported doing less than five hours or no unpaid domestic work in the week prior to the 2006 Census, while this was true of 28.9% of females. In contrast, 36.3% of females reported doing heavy amounts (15 hours or more) of unpaid domestic work in that week, compared with 12.1% of males.

Females were more likely than males to volunteer for an organisation or group. In the twelve months prior to the 2006 Census, 21.1% of females aged 15 years and over reported that they had done voluntary work over this time, compared with 15.5% of males.

**Figure 9: Proportion of persons aged 15 years and over engaged in unpaid work by sex, Queensland, 2006**



Source: ABS, 2006 Census of Population and Housing.

# Queensland Treasury

## Office of Economic and Statistical Research

Website: [www.oesr.qld.gov.au](http://www.oesr.qld.gov.au) • Email: [oesr@treasury.qld.gov.au](mailto:oesr@treasury.qld.gov.au)

This census bulletin is licensed under a [Creative Commons Australian Attribution 2.5 Licence](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/au/)



**Brisbane Office:** Level 8, 33 Charlotte Street, Brisbane QLD 4000 • PO Box 15037, City East QLD 4002  
Telephone: (07) 3224 5326 • Facsimile: (07) 3227 7437

**Townsville Office:** First Floor, State Government Building, Cnr Walker & Stanley Streets, Townsville QLD 4810  
PO Box 2077, Townsville QLD 4810 • Telephone: (07) 4760 7650 • Facsimile: (07) 4760 7651

**Rockhampton Office:** Ground Floor, State Government Building, 209 Bolsover Street, Rockhampton QLD 4700  
PO Box 40, Rockhampton QLD 4700 • Telephone: (07) 4938 4486 • Facsimile: (07) 4938 4488

**Cairns Office:** Level 9, 15 Lake Street, Cairns QLD 4870 • PO Box 2378, Cairns QLD 4870  
Telephone: (07) 4039 8804 • Facsimile: (07) 4039 8828

This bulletin was prepared by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, Queensland Office.

For further information about this bulletin, please contact OESR on (07) 3224 5326 or via email at [oesr@treasury.qld.gov.au](mailto:oesr@treasury.qld.gov.au)