How has gendered activity contributed to Australia's economy for the past three decades?

An analysis using an experimental gender-based account[1]

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Abstract

This paper examines Australia's gendered activity over the past thirty years, from 1994-95 to 2023-24, by quantifying both market production and unpaid work through a thematic and extended accounts framework. The analysis estimates gendered contributions across more than 500 Australian industries by utilising data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) by gender.

Our preliminary findings reveal significant shifts in gendered economic participation, with female activity growing faster than male activity, not just for the sectors like healthcare and social assistance, but also in some sectors such as mining that were traditionally dominated by male, reflecting a narrowing gender gap in labour market participations.

The paper also examines the gendered dynamics within the digital economy industries for the past decade, highlighting the increasing participation of women. Despite this progress, a significant gender gap remains, particularly in areas such as computer system design and related services, as well as telecommunication services. Our findings further highlight the ongoing needs to address these imbalances and ensure equitable opportunities for women in the sectors that require high-tech or advanced skills.

The paper emphasises the interconnections between market and non-market work, providing a comprehensive view of gendered activity and its impact on Australia's economy and society. The study incorporates the individual function replacement cost method to estimate monetary values to unpaid work, including household and volunteer activities. By integrating both market and non-market outputs, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of gender inequality and offers a foundation for evidence-based policies aimed at promoting gender equity.

Keywords: Gendered activity, national accounts, thematic and extended accounts, unpaid work, care economy, digital economy

[1] This paper shares preliminary research and statistics on measuring gendered activity from thematic and extended accounts perspective. The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and contributors. All errors remain the authors'.

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1. Introduction

The composition of the Australian economy has undergone significant transformation over the past three decades, driven by shifts in the factors underpinning the production of its goods and services. These changes have not only been driven by economic factors but technological, and social changes, impacting both market and non-market gendered contributions. Major events such as the mining boom, Global Financial Crises (GFC), COVID-19 pandemic and emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) have collectively influenced the nature and distribution of gendered activity.

Female labour force participation now accounts for approximately 48% across all industries in the Australian economy, and traditional gender roles in the workforce are progressively evolving. Government policies on child care and protected leave have facilitated women's participation in the economy. These measures have allowed women to resume their careers after maternity leave and participate in paid work following childbirth.

However, gendered inequality remains, with notable economic and societal implications. There is growing international interest in quantifying the economic contribution of gendered activity to better understand the reasons and address its broader impacts. Within industry preferences and occupational roles, a gender gap persists in economic contribution. Quantifying the monetary value of gendered activity – both paid and unpaid – provides critical insights into these inequities. This includes examining industrial and occupational contributions as well as unpaid household and volunteer work.

This paper estimates the gendered activity in Australia over the past thirty years, from a thematic and extended account perspective, that includes market production and unpaid work from 1994-95 to 2023-24. Our analysis extends Australia's national accounts by disaggregating economic contributions by gender, drawing data from various Australian Breau of Statistics (ABS) publications. We have examined over 500 industries and applied an individual function replacement cost method to measure unpaid work, including household and volunteer activities. Male and female activity is categorised based on these datasets, acknowledging the diversity of gender experiences[iv].

This understanding is increasing in importance in the context of the health and aged care system. These systems are facing notable structural issues brought on by the pandemic, changes in an ageing population, rising costs, workforce availability and emerging technologies. Strategic planning is required to ensure the sustainability, productivity, and high-quality health and aged care system in the coming decades.

Gendered activity is also important with other critical sectors, such as communications, arts, infrastructure, and transport. These sectors are undergoing significant transformations due to technological advancements, demographic shifts, and evolving societal needs. For instance, the cultural and creative sectors play a vital role in fostering innovation, creativity, and national identity, while the communications and infrastructure sectors are essential to support a digital economy and enable equitable access to services. Similarly, the transport sector is pivotal in connecting communities and facilitating economic activity. Addressing gender disparities within these sectors is critical for ensuring a balanced, inclusive, and sustainable economic future.

In this paper, unpaid work includes household and volunteer unpaid work. The primary driver for the past thirty years of unpaid work has been household tasks, which accounted for around 96% of total unpaid work. Household unpaid work is defined as unpaid work when an economic activity, other than the household itself, could have provided an equivalent service. Volunteer unpaid work includes providing

[iv] According to the ABS definition, gender is a social and cultural concept that pertains to differences in '*identity, expression, and experience as a man, woman, or non-binary person. Non-binary is an umbrella term describing gender identities that are not exclusively male or female*.'

The 2021 Census '*allowed all respondents to select from three response options for the sex question: male, female and non-binary sex, this question and the new category were not intended or designed to collect data on gender. Therefore, the number of people who reported a sex of non-binary on the 2021 Census cannot be used as a measure of gender diversity, non-binary gender or transgender communities*'.

physical care for adults, assisting others outside of the household, and participating in various forms of unpaid voluntary activities.[1]

Our approach imputes monetary values to unpaid activities based on the market cost of hiring replacements for equivalent tasks within the relative industries, by mainly using the data from the ABS's Time Use Surveys, Census, and Employee earnings and hours. The inclusion of unpaid work in economic measurements has further illuminated the evolving roles of men and women in driving economic growth, innovation, and societal well-being.

Key findings

Total activity – including both economic and social values, contributed to nominal terms $3,940.7 billion in 2023-24. The gross value added (GVA) contributed $2,505.1 billion, up from $455.6 billion in 1994-95; while the estimated total unpaid work rose to $1435.6 billion in 2023-24, compared to $228.4 billion in 1994-95.

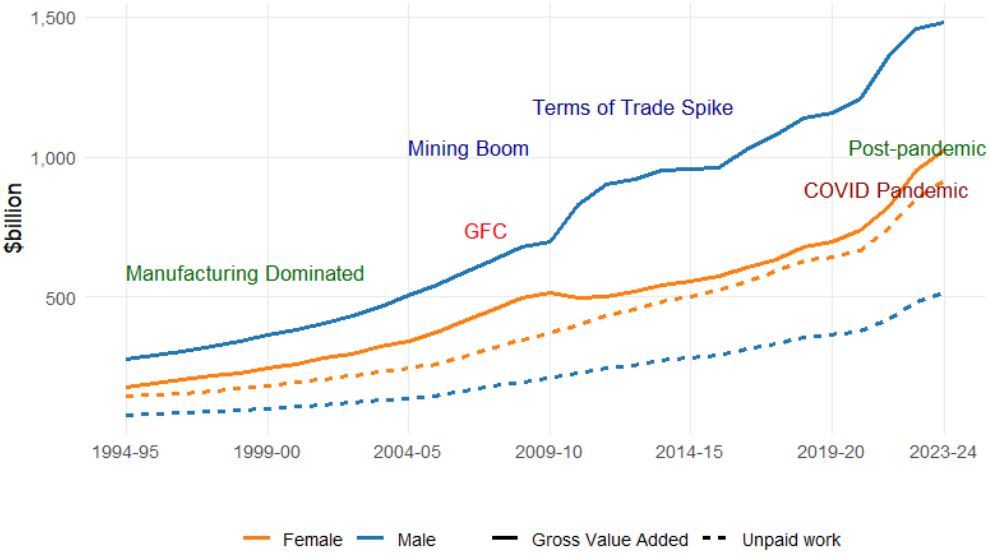
Table 1. Gendered activity summary, 1994-95 to 2023-24

	First decade				Second decade				Third decade			
Gendered activity	**1994-95**	**2003-04**	**Change**	**Movement (%)**	**2004-05**	**2013-14**	**Change**	**Movement (%)**	**2014-15**	**2023-24**	**Change**	**Movement (%)**
Gross Value Added ($m)	455,585	788,421	332,836	73.1%	849,891	1,493,757	643,866	75.8%	1,513,914	2,505,078	991,164	65.5%
Male	**277,198**	**463,938**	**186,740**	**67.4%**	**505,480**	**952,593**	**447,113**	**88.5%**	**956,501**	**1,478,726**	**522,225**	**54.6%**
As a share of overall economy (%)	60.8	58.8	-2.0		59.5	63.8	4.3		63.2	59.0	-4.2	
Female	**178,387**	**324,483**	**146,096**	**81.9%**	**344,411**	**541,164**	**196,753**	**57.1%**	**557,413**	**1,026,352**	**468,939**	**84.1%**
As a share of overall economy	39.2	41.2	2.0		40.5	36.2	-4.3		36.8	41.0	4.2	
Value of unpaid work ($m)	**228,381**	**364,294**	**135,913**	**59.5%**	**386,487**	**756,936**	**370,449**	**95.9%**	**786,617**	**1,435,585**	**648,968**	**82.5%**
Household unpaid work	**221,846**	**350,707**	**128,861**	**58.1%**	**371,213**	**727,167**	**355,954**	**95.9%**	**756,265**	**1,386,369**	**630,103**	**83.3%**
Male	78,087	124,884	46,798	59.9%	132,219	261,114	128,894	97.5%	270,852	500,814	229,962	84.9%
Female	143,759	225,823	82,064	57.1%	238,993	466,053	227,060	95.0%	485,413	885,554	400,141	82.4%
Volunteer unpaid work	**6,536**	**13,587**	**7,051**	**107.9%**	**15,274**	**29,769**	**14,495**	**94.9%**	**30,351**	**49,216**	**18,865**	**62.2%**
Male	2,957	6,839	3,881	131.2%	7,880	12,391	4,511	57.2%	12,819	16,937	4,118	32.1%
Female	3,578	6,748	3,170	88.6%	7,394	17,378	9,984	135.0%	17,532	32,280	14,748	84.1%
Male	**358,242**	**595,661**	**237,419**	**66.3%**	**645,580**	**1,226,097**	**580,518**	**89.9%**	**1,240,173**	**1,996,477**	**756,304**	**61.0%**
Proportion (%)	52.4	51.7	-0.7		52.2	54.5	2.3		53.9	50.7	-3.2	
Female	**325,724**	**557,054**	**231,330**	**71.0%**	**590,798**	**1,024,596**	**433,797**	**73.4%**	**1,060,358**	**1,944,186**	**883,828**	**83.4%**
Proportion (%)	47.6	48.3	0.7		47.8	45.5	-2.3		46.1	49.3	3.2	
Total	**683,966**	**1,152,715**	**468,749**	**68.5%**	**1,236,378**	**2,250,693**	**1,014,315**	**82.0%**	**2,300,531**	**3,940,663**	**1,640,132**	**71.3%**

Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Male activity contributed $1,996.5 billion or 50.7% to total gendered activity in 2023-24. While historically dominant in market production, GVA from male activity was estimated at $1,478.7 billion, accounting for 59.0% of Australian total GVA. However, its share of economic activity steadily declined over the past 30 years, having decreased by 1.8% from 60.8% in 1994-95, reflecting a relative slowdown. Male contributions to total value of unpaid work increased to $517.8 billion or 36.1% in 2023-24, up from $81.0 billion or 35.5% in 1994-95.

Figure 1. Gendered activity 1994-95 to 2023-24



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Conversely, female activity has grown faster, narrowing the gender gap in economic contribution. The share of market production from female activity rose from 39.2% in 1994-95 to 41.0% in 2023-24, with GVA increasing from $178.4 billion to $1,026.4 billion over the period.

Female activity contributed over 64% to total value of unpaid work for the past three decades, increasing from $147.3 billion in 1994-95 to $917.8 billion in 2023-24, even though its share declined slightly, from 64.5% to 63.9% over the period.

Between 1994-95 and 2003-04, Australia experienced significant economic shifts, with manufacturing declining as the dominant sector. Rising female labour force participation and part-time employment drove changes in gendered contributions. Unpaid work also surged with women contributing the majority despite a slight narrowing of the gender gap.

Australia's mining boom widened gender gaps between 2004-05 and 2013-14, as male GVA surged in mining and construction, while female GVA grew modestly in health and social sectors. The global financial crisis from mid-2007 to 2009 slowed economic growth but had less impact on Australia, temporarily narrowing the gender gap due to the decline in several male-dominated industries. Financial constraints also led to more women entering the workforce, such as nursing professions. Over this period, unpaid work nearly doubled, with women contributing the majority, though men's share grew slightly, and women increased their role in volunteer work.

There have been significant shifts in gendered economic activity over the last decade from 2014-15 to 2023-24. Male activity GVA increased by 54.6%, but its share of the economy declined from 63.2% to 59.0%, while female activity grew by 84.1%, raising its share from 36.8% to 41.0%.

Mining and construction remained male-dominated, though female participation in these sectors grew. Female contributions in healthcare and social assistance surged, largely due to the pandemic and aging population.

The gender gap in digital industries narrowed, with female activity rising, but males still dominated high-tech industries. Unpaid work continued to reflect gender disparities, though women's contributions grew more substantially.

Overall, when combining market and non-market activities, women's share of total gendered activity increased to 49.3% in 2023-24. Female activity's economic contribution, including unpaid work, showed a more balanced shift, reflecting progress in both paid and unpaid sectors.

2. Preliminary estimates

Detailed key findings of gender contributions to Gross Value Added (GVA) and unpaid work for each decade are provided in the following sections.

1994-95 to 2003-04: Manufacturing dominated economy with gendered dynamics

The period from 1994-95 to 2003-04 marked a transformative decade for the Australian economy, with the dominance of manufacturing and significant changes in gendered labour force participation and economic contributions. These years highlight not only the structural evolution of the economy but also the persistent gender disparity gap in both market and unpaid work.

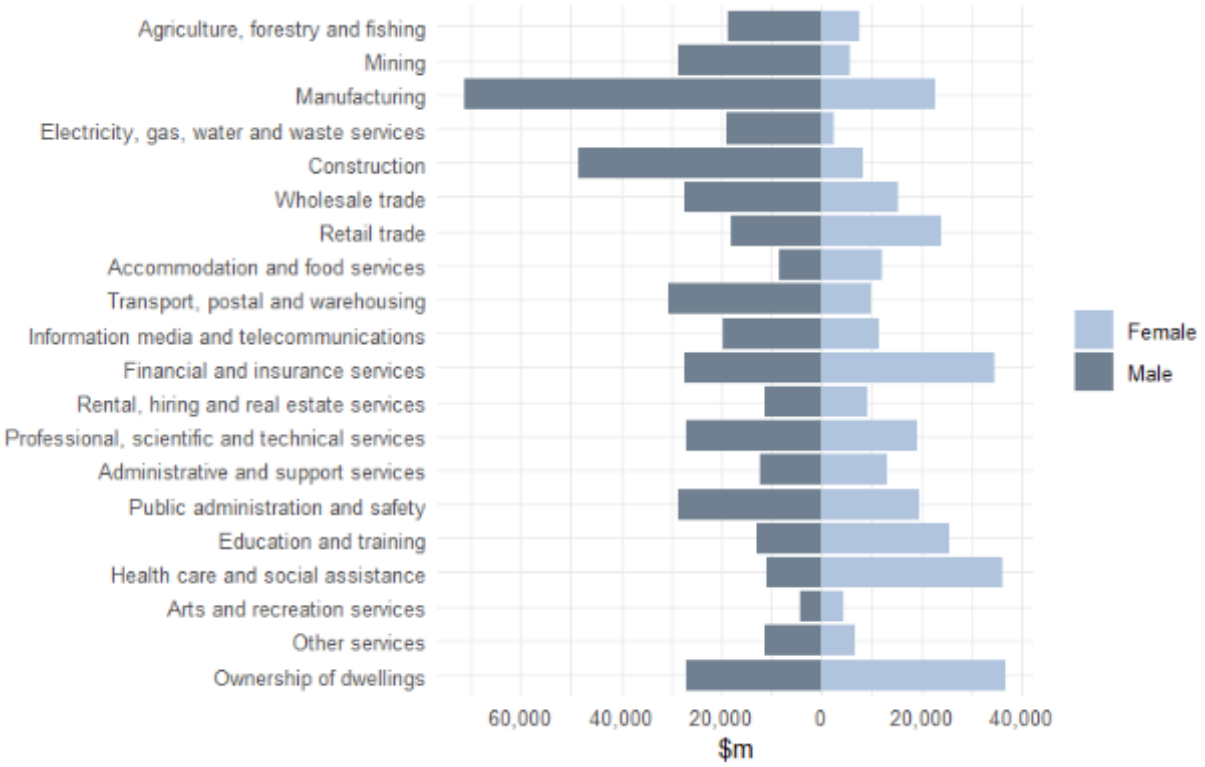
During this decade, male activity by GVA increased by 67.4%, or $186.7 billion from $277.2 billion in 1994-95 to $463.9 billion in 2003-04. Female activity experienced an even faster rise of 81.9%, growing from $178.4 billion to $324.5 billion. Although male activity accounted for the bigger share, its proportion of total

economic activity declined from 60.8% to 58.8%, while female activity increased 39.2% to 41.2% during the period. This shift reflected women's growing participation in the economy, driven by the rising part-time employment and labour force participation rates from females.

Australia's economy was dominated by the manufacturing industry over these ten years, contributing $94.0 billion or 11.9% to nominal GVA by the end of the decade (2003-04). Despite its declining share from 14.3% in 1994-95, its growth of 44.5% highlighted its ongoing importance even as the economy diversified.

Manufacturing industry was heavily dominated by males, accounting for over 77% during the whole decade. Male activity contributed $71.3 billion or 75.9% to manufacturing GVA in 2003-04, while female activity contributed $22.7 billion or 24.1%. Figure 2 shows gendered activity by industry divisions by the end of the first decade.

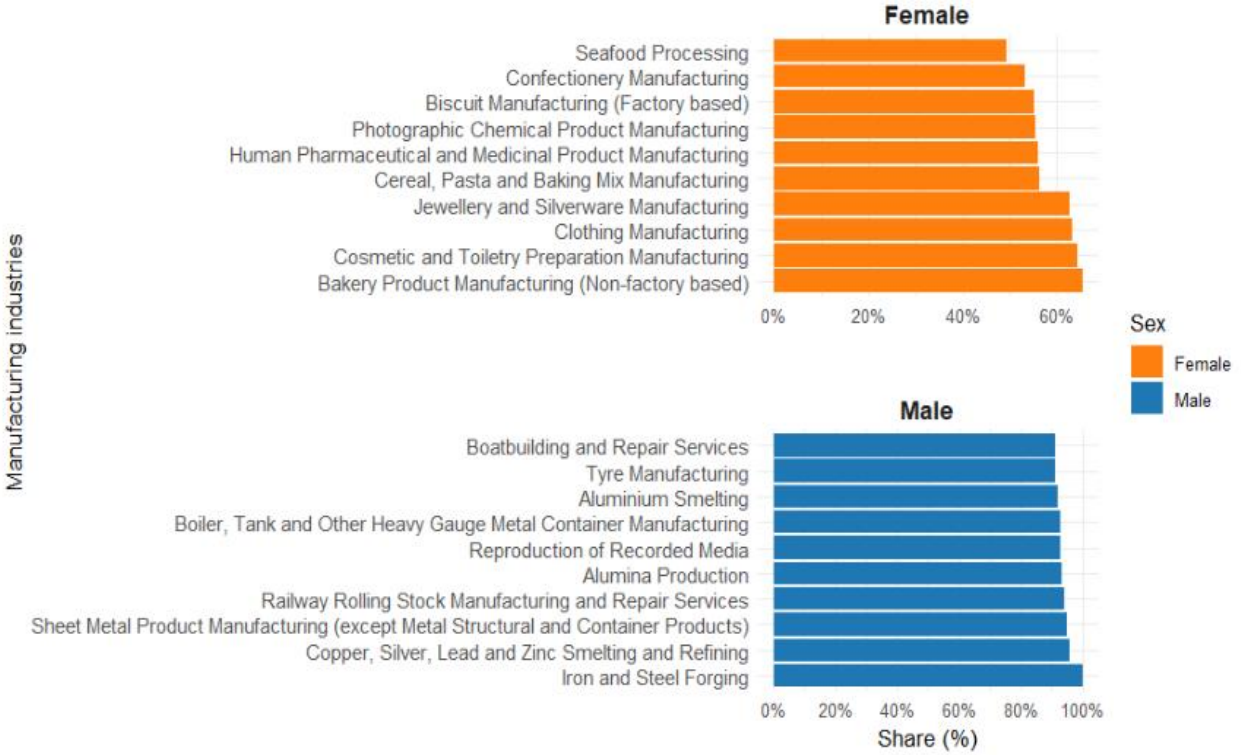
Figure 2. Gendered activity by industry division GVA, 2003-04



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

This industry also reflected traditional gender roles in the manufacturing sector, with men dominating roles in mineral, machinery or equipment related manufacturing, while women were concentrated in lower-paid assembly line roles such as bakery, textile, or clothing manufacturing.

Figure 3. Top 10 manufacturing industries for male and female GVA share, 2003-04



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Male and female economic contribution were shaped by distinct industry preferences and social expectations. Women were predominantly participating in health care and social services; education and training; and accommodation and food services. Their GVA contribution on the other hand, were also most significant in ownership of dwellings[v], health care and social assistance; and financial and insurance services over the 10 years to 2003-04, as shown in Figure 4. Males were concentrated in industries such as mining; electricity, gas, water and waste services; and construction; while the primary industries that male activity contributed to in terms of GVA were manufacturing; construction; and mining for most of the years over the period.

[v] The sector of ownership of dwellings is not directly observable within the population, nor is it easily obtainable for every transaction. According to the definition and scope provided by the ABS, '*Ownership of dwellings consists of landlords and owner-occupiers of dwellings. Owner-occupiers are regarded as operating a business that generates a gross operating surplus. The imputation of a rent to owner-occupied dwellings enables the services provided by dwellings to their owner-occupiers to be treated consistently with the marketed services provided by rented dwellings to their tenants. Owner-occupiers are regarded as receiving rents (from themselves as consumers), paying expenses, and making a net contribution to the value of production which accrues to them as owners*.'

In this paper, the disaggregation of the Gross Value Added (GVA) of ownership of dwellings by gender was imputed using the same ratio as ANZSIC 6711 Residential Property Operators.

Figure 4. Gendered activity by industry division GVA, 1994-95 to 2003-04

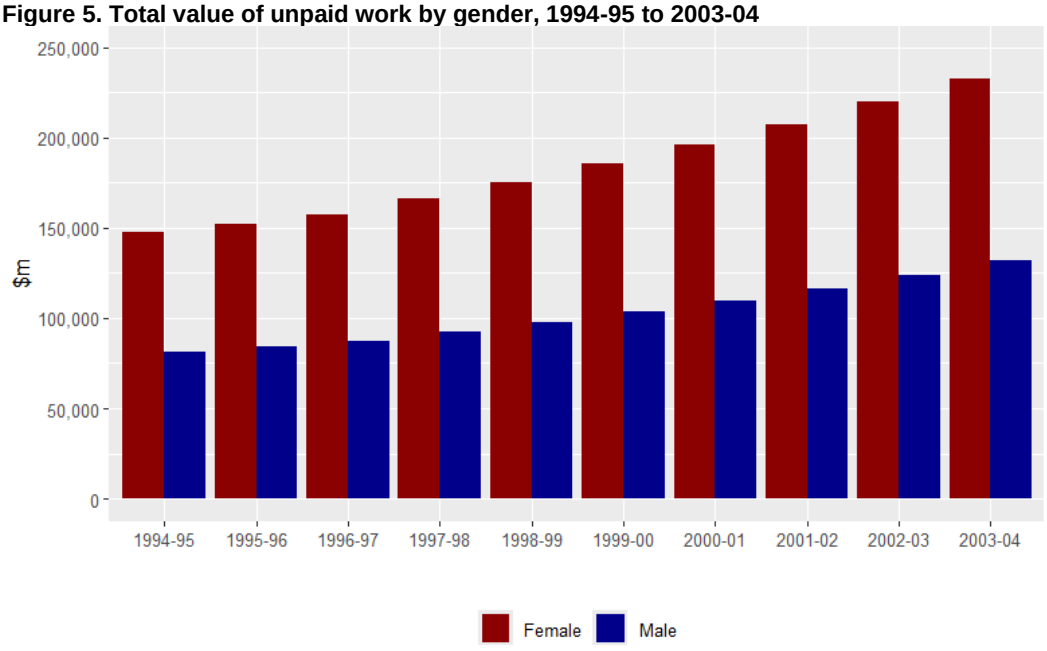


Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Unpaid work grew significantly during this period, increasing $135.9 billion or 59.5%, from $228.4 billion in 1994-95 to $364.3 billion in 2003-04. Females unsurprisingly continued to contribute the larger share of unpaid work, even though the gap between genders slightly narrowed by the end of the decade.

Male activity contributed $81.0 billion or 35.5% to total value of unpaid work in 1994-95, while the contribution from female activity was $147.3 billion or 64.5%. In 2003-04, male activity contributed $131.7 billion or 36.2% to total unpaid work, with an increase of $50.7 billion or 62.5% from 1994-95. Female activity contributed $232.6 billion, with an increase of $85.2 billion or 57.8% from 1994-95; however, its share declined slightly to 63.8% in 2003-04.

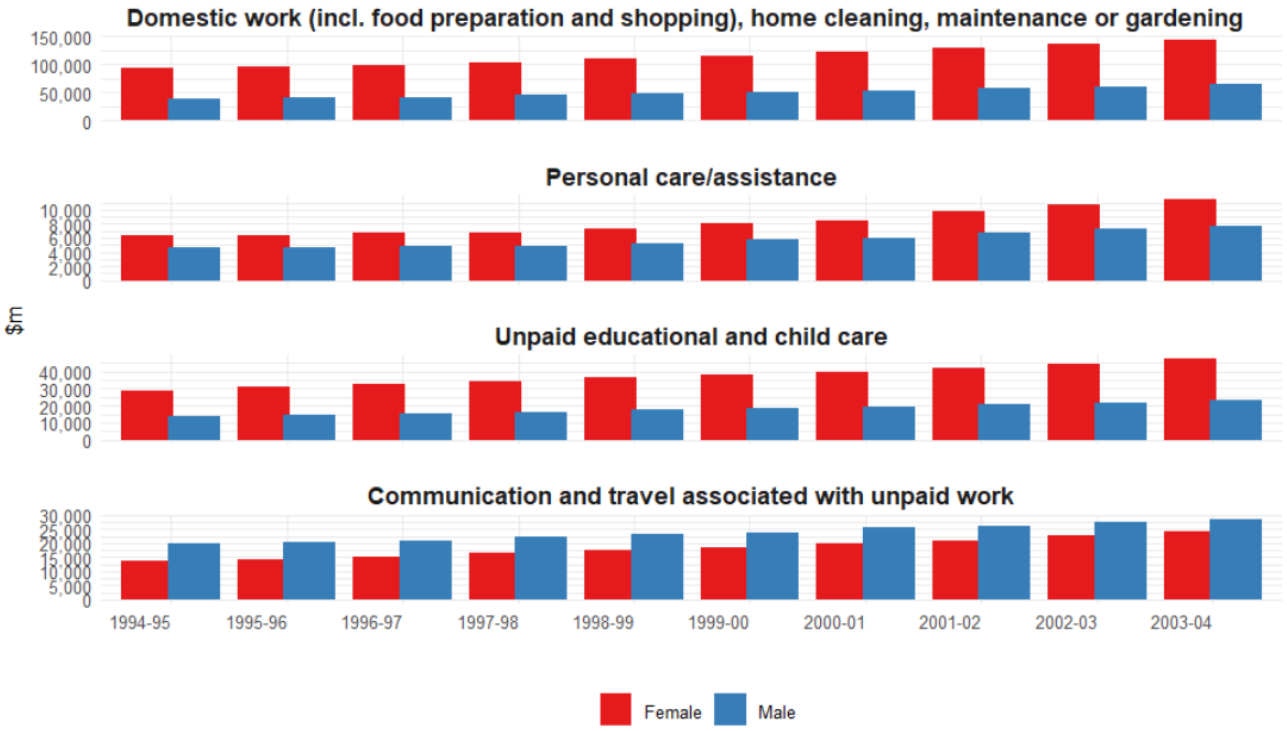
Figure 5. Total value of unpaid work by gender, 1994-95 to 2003-04



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Household unpaid activity was estimated at $350.7 billion in 2003-04, increasing by $ 128.9 billion or 58.1% from 1994-95. Male activity contributed $124.9 billion or 35.6% of total household unpaid work in 2003-04, with an increase of $46.8 billion or 59.9%, from $78.1 billion in 1994-95. Female activity contributed $225.8 billion or 64.4% of total household unpaid work in 2003-04, increasing by $82.1 billion or 57.1%, from $143.8 billion in 1994-95. While there was significant growth for both gendered activities during this period, the unequal distribution of household responsibilities and burden on women continued.

Figure 6. Household unpaid work by type and gender, 1994-95 to 2003-04



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Domestic work, including food preparation, shopping, home cleaning, maintenance or gardening was the main contributor for both genders. Male activity on domestic work was estimated at $39.9 billion in 1994-95 and increased by $25.2 billion or 63.2% to $65.2 billion in 2003-04; while female activity was estimated at $94.6 billion in 1994-95 and increased by $48.6 billion or 51.4% to $143.2 billion in 2003-04.

Unpaid care, which included unpaid educational and childcare, as well as personal care or assistance, had also seen a substantial growth during this decade. These activities were critical to social wellbeing and human capital development. Unpaid educational and childcare represented a major component of total unpaid care activities and reflected the critical caring responsibilities of households in supporting people under 15; while unpaid personal care or assistance also highlighted the importance of unpaid care being provided to adults who are aged or disabled that requires physical and emotional support as well.

Male activity was estimated at $13.7 billion or 32.1% on unpaid educational and child care and $4.6 billion or 42.2% on personal care or assistance in 1994-95; while female activity was estimated at $29.1 billion or 67.9% on unpaid educational and childcare and $6.3 billion or 57.8% on personal care or assistance.

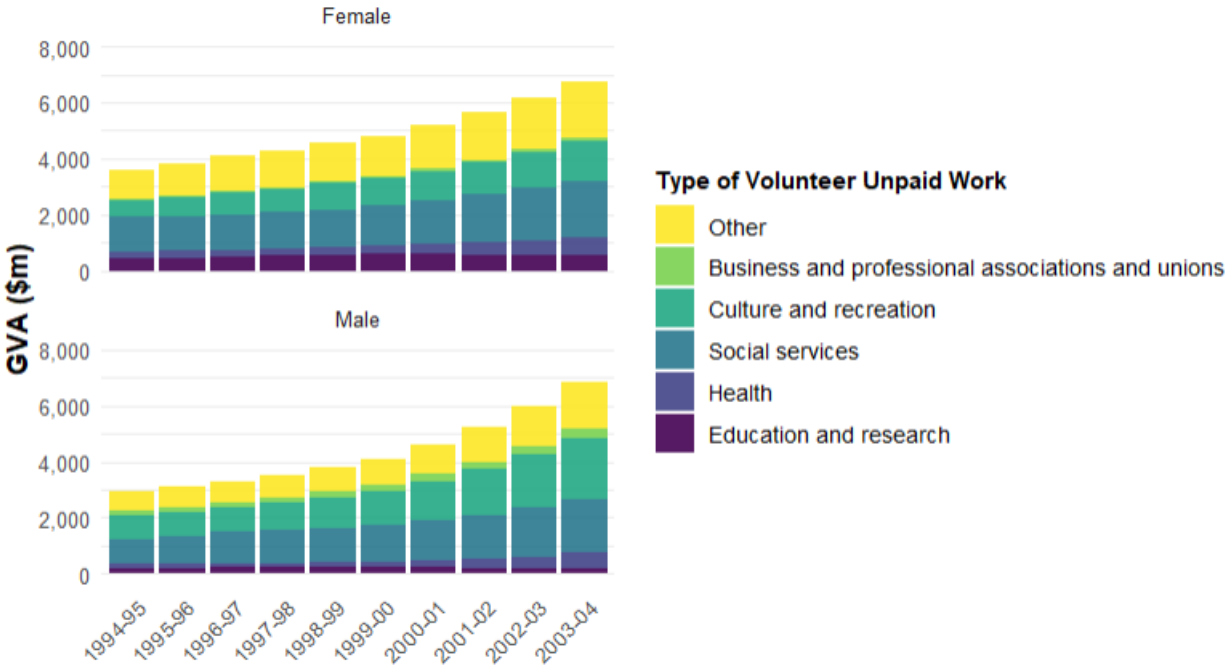
Male unpaid educational and child care was estimated at $23.8 billion or 33.0% in 2003-04, increasing by $9.5 billion or 69.3% from 1994-95; their estimate of unpaid personal care or assistance was at $7.7 billion or 40.3% in 2003-04, with an increase of $3.1 billion or 68.0% in the 10-year period. Female unpaid educational and child care was estimated at $47.2 billion or 67.0% in 2003-04, increasing by $18.1 billion or

61.2% from 1994-95; their estimate of unpaid personal care or assistance was at $11.4 billion or 59.7% in 2003-04, with an increase of $5.1 billion or 81.5% over the decade.

The above discrepancies in domestic work and unpaid care further highlight the domestic and care roles often expected of women, limiting their ability to fully participate in labour market activities.

Volunteer unpaid work accounted for $6.5 billion or 2.9% of total unpaid work in 1994-95. This activity was estimated at $13.6 billion in 2003-04, increasing by $7.1 billion or 107.9%. Male activity contributed $ 3.0 billion or 45.3% of total volunteer unpaid work in 1994-95 and increasing by $3.9 billion to $6.8 billion or 50.3% in 2003-04; while female activity contributed $3.6 billion or 54.7% of total volunteer unpaid work in 1994-95 and increased by $3.2 billion but the share declined to 49.7% in 2003-04. Key areas of unpaid volunteer work for both genders included social services and cultural and recreation activities.

Figure 7. Type of volunteer unpaid work by gender, 1994-95 to 2003-04



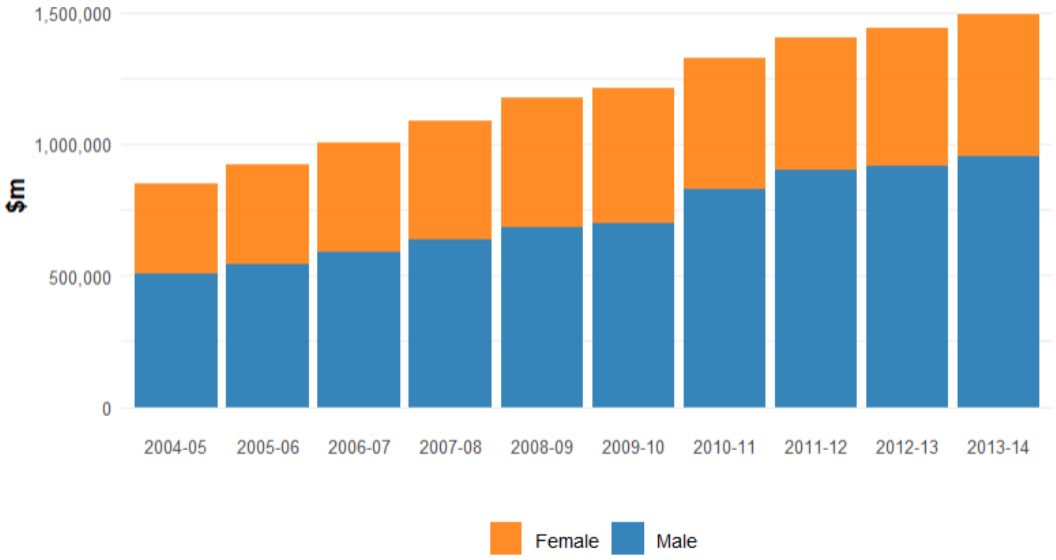
Source: ABS; Author's calculations

2004-05 to 2013-14: Mining boom widened the gender gap in market production

The period of 2004-05 to 2013-14, was marked by Australia's mining boom and revealed significant changes in gendered contributions to both market and non-market activities. The structural shift of Australian economy from manufacturing to mining increased the gender imbalances in economic contributions during this period.

Male activity GVA increased significantly by 88.5%, or $447.1 billion from $505.5 billion in 2004-05 to $952.6 billion in 2013-14. This growth reflects the surge in male-dominated industries, particularly mining, which expands from 5.5% to 9.0% of total GVA during the decade. As a share of total economic activity, male activity saw a notable rise particularly during the peak years of the mining boom, increasing from 57.4% in 2009-10 to 62.6% in 2010-11, and peaked to 64.2% in 2011-12.

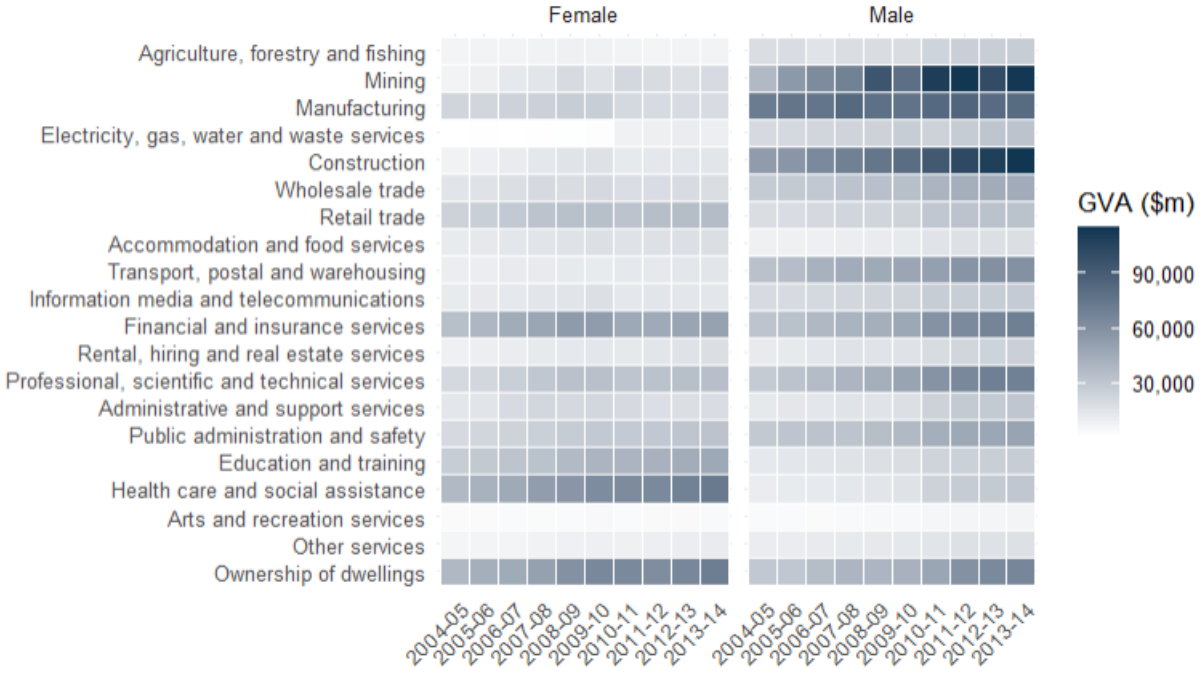
Figure 8. Gendered activity GVA, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Female activity GVA grew by $196.7 billion or 57.1%, increasing from $ 344.4 billion in 2004-05 to $541.2 billion in 2013-14. Women predominantly contributed to industries such as health care and social assistance, even though it experienced relatively steady growth, however, these sectors did not benefit as much from the mining boom as male activity in mining or construction industries. Their slower growth rate compared to male activity also widened the gendered gap in market output during the period.

Figure 9. Gendered activity by industry division GVA, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

The Global Financial Crises (GFC) also occurred during this period, which began with a downturn in the US housing market and became an international banking crisis from mid-2007 to 2009.[2] Unlike many other countries, the GFC slowed Australian economy growth during 2007-08 to 2009-10 but did not cause a technical recession.[3] The share of male activity by GVA experienced a continuous annual decrease of 0.4

percentage points during this period, from 58.6% in 2006-07 to 57.4% in 2009-10. This decline was mainly driven by the contraction in agricultural, forestry and fishing; mining; and manufacturing industries. As a result, the annual average growth rate of male activity GVA between 2007-08 to 2009-10 was 5.8%, while for female activity, the annual average growth rate is 7.6%.

Unpaid work continued growing significantly during this period, increasing $ 370.4 billion or 95.9%, from $386.5 billion in 2004-05 to $756.9 billion in 2013-14. Male activity contributed $ 273.5 billion of total value of unpaid work in 2013-14, increasing from $140.1 billion in 2004-05. However, their share declined slightly from 36.2% to 36.1% over the period. Female activity contributed $483.4 billion or 63.9% in 2013-14, increasing from $246.4 billion or 63.8% in 2004-05.

Figure 10. Total value of unpaid work by gender, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Household unpaid work was valued at $727.2 billion in 2013-14, up from $371.2 billion in 2004-05. Male activity contributed $261.1 billion (35.9%) of total household unpaid work in 2013-14, marking an increase of $128.9 billion or 97.5%, from $132.2 billion (35.6%) in 2004-05. Female activity accounted $466.1 billion (64.1%) in 2013-14, increasing by $227.1 billion or 95.0%, from $239.0 billion (64.4%) in 2004-05. While male contributions to unpaid work grew faster in percentage terms, females continued to dominate majority of tasks across almost all categories.

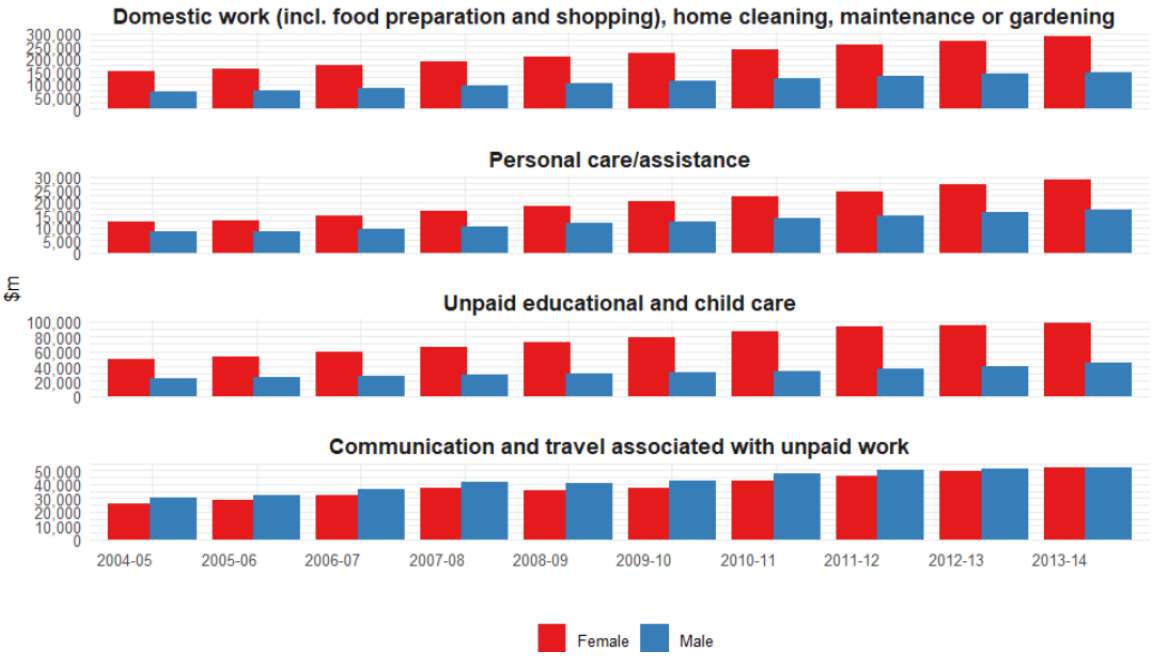
In domestic work, male contributions more than doubled, increasing by $79.1 billion from $68.8 billion in 2004-05 to $147.8 billion in 2013-14, while female contributions increased by $137.8 billion from $150.4 billion to $288.2 billion over the same period.

In unpaid educational and child care, male activity increased by $19.4 billion from $24.7 billion to $44.1 billion, while female activity grew by $47.4 billion, from $50.0 billion in 2004-05 to $97.4 billion in 2013-14.

Male activity increased by $8.6 billion in personal care or assistance, from $8.2 billion to $16.8 billion, while female activity grew by $16.4 billion from $12.3 billion in 2004-05 to $28.7 billion in 2013-14.

Male activity on communications and travel associated with unpaid work was estimated at $52.4 billion in 2013-14, with an increase of $21.8 billion from $30.6 billion in 2004-05; while female activity was estimated at $51.7 billion in 2013-14, increasing by $25.5 billion from $26.3 billion in 2004-05.

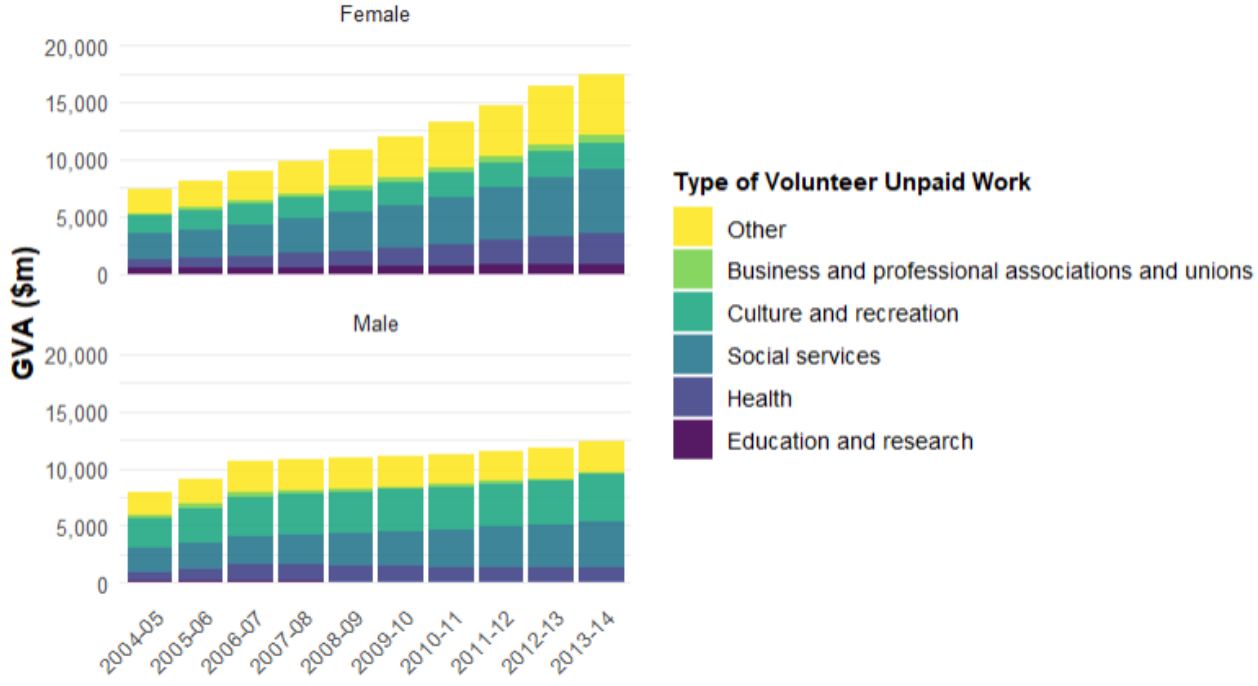
Figure 11. Household unpaid work by type and gender, 2004-05 to 2013-14



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Volunteer unpaid work accounted for $29.8 billion or 3.9% of total unpaid work in 2013-14, increasing from $15.3 billion in 2004-05. Male activity contributed $7.9 billion or 51.6% of total volunteer unpaid work in 2004-05 and increased by $4.5 billion to $12.4 billion, but with the share declined by 10.0% to 41.6% in 2013-14. Female activity contributed $ 7.4 billion or 48.4% of total volunteer unpaid work in 2004-05 and increased by $ 10.0 billion to $ 17.4 billion in 2013-14, and its share also increased to 58.4%. Women's growing share of volunteer work was mainly driven by the stronger growth compared to male activity in social services and other volunteer unpaid work such as environment; development and housing; law, advocacy and politics; religion; international; and philanthropic intermediaries and voluntarism promotion.

Figure 12. Type of volunteer unpaid work by gender, 2004-05 to 2013-14

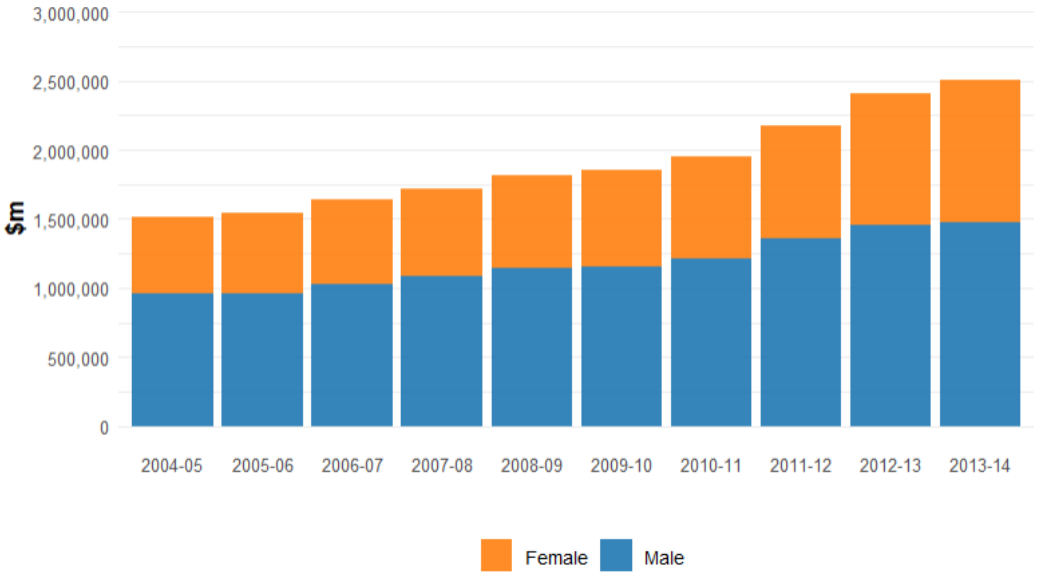


Source: ABS; Author's calculations

2014-15 to 2023-24: Digital expansion, pandemic, and the rise of female participation in market production

During this decade, male activity by GVA was valued at $1.5 trillion or 59.0% of total economic activity in 2023-24, while female activity was estimated at $1.0 trillion or 41.0%. Although male activity increased by $522.2 billion or 54.6% over the decade from 2014-15, its share overall declined by 4.2% from 63.2% to 59.0% over the period. Conversely, female activity increased significantly by $468.9 billion or 84.1%, with its share also rising from 36.8% to 41.0%, highlighting a shift toward improving gender parity in market production.

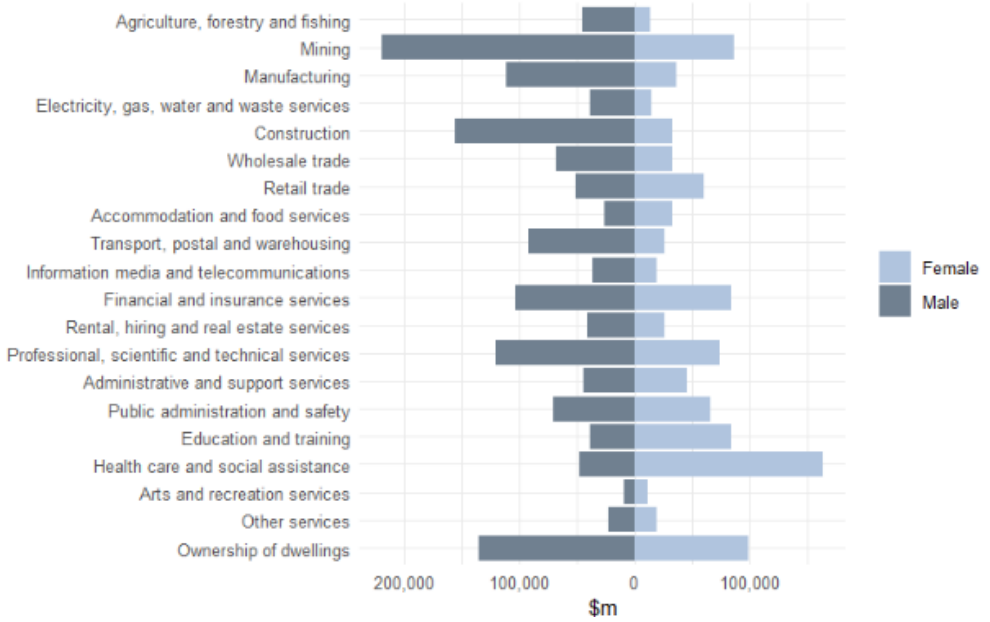
Figure 13. Gendered activity GVA, 2014-15 to 2023-24



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Male activity in mining was the largest contributor, valued at $ 219.3 billion in 2023-24, or 14.8% of total male activity. Female activity in healthcare and social assistance was the largest contributor, valued at $164.1 billion in 2023-24, or 16.0% of total female activity.

Figure 14. Gendered activity by industry division, 2023-24

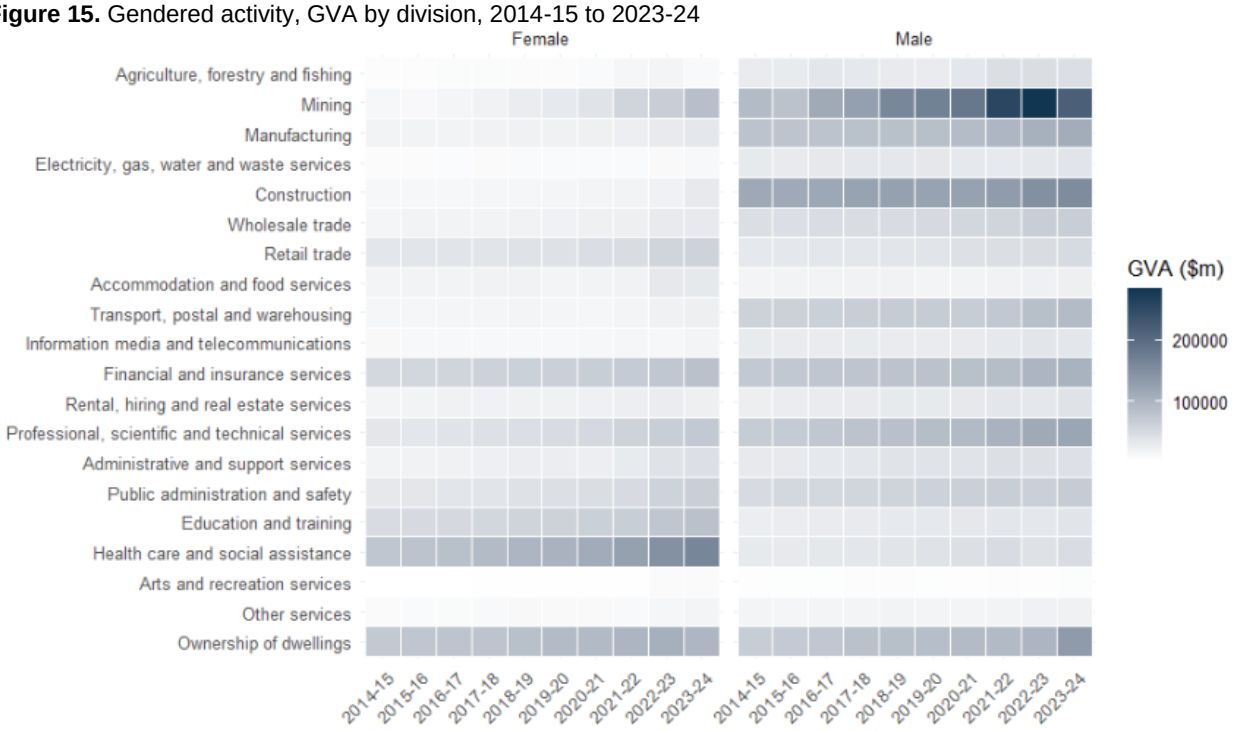


Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Male activity in mining increased by $126.8 billion or 137.2% from 2014-15. As a share of total male activity, the proportion has increased from 9.7% in 2014-15 to 14.8% in 2023-24. Growth in mining was driven mainly by coal mining; oil and gas extraction; and iron ore mining, which together grew by $118.7 billion over the decade. Male activity accounted for 85.7% to this industry in 2014-15, while female activity only contributed 14.3%. However, the share of male activity declined to 71.7% in 2023-24, reflecting a slow but significant increase in female participation and their wages and salaries.

The second largest industry division to contribute to male activity was the construction industry at $155.5 billion in 2023-24, or 10.5% to total male activity. Male activity in construction increased by $38.3 billion or 32.7% from $117.2 billion in 2014-15. Housing construction and non-residential building construction are the two main contributor to this growth, with a combined increase of $7.2 billion over the period. Similar to the mining industry, male activity contributed 88.3% to this industry in 2014-15 but the share decreased to 82.7% in 2023-24.

Figure 15. Gendered activity, GVA by division, 2014-15 to 2023-24



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Female activity continues to lean towards the care economy. The boundary of their economic contribution includes activities that provide human health and social assistance, and comprises industries relating to hospitals, medical and other healthcare services, residential care services, and social assistance services. These activities are significant and a growing part of the Australian economy, with the health care and social assistance industry a major contributor to economic growth. For the past decade, this industry's contribution to the economy increased substantially, driven by a rising demand for healthcare products and services.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further intensified the focus on health-related economic activity. These industry's economic contribution may have increased, however aggregate female activity in this market production remains subdued highlighting substitution towards capital, type of work performed with the industry and number of hours worked.

Female activity in healthcare and social assistance increased by $86.0 billion or 110.1% from $78.1 billion in 2014-15 to $164.1 billion in 2023-24. As a share of total female activity, the proportion has also increased from 14.0% to 16.0%. The pandemic and increased aging population contributed to the increased demand for health and aged care services, which heavily rely on female labour.

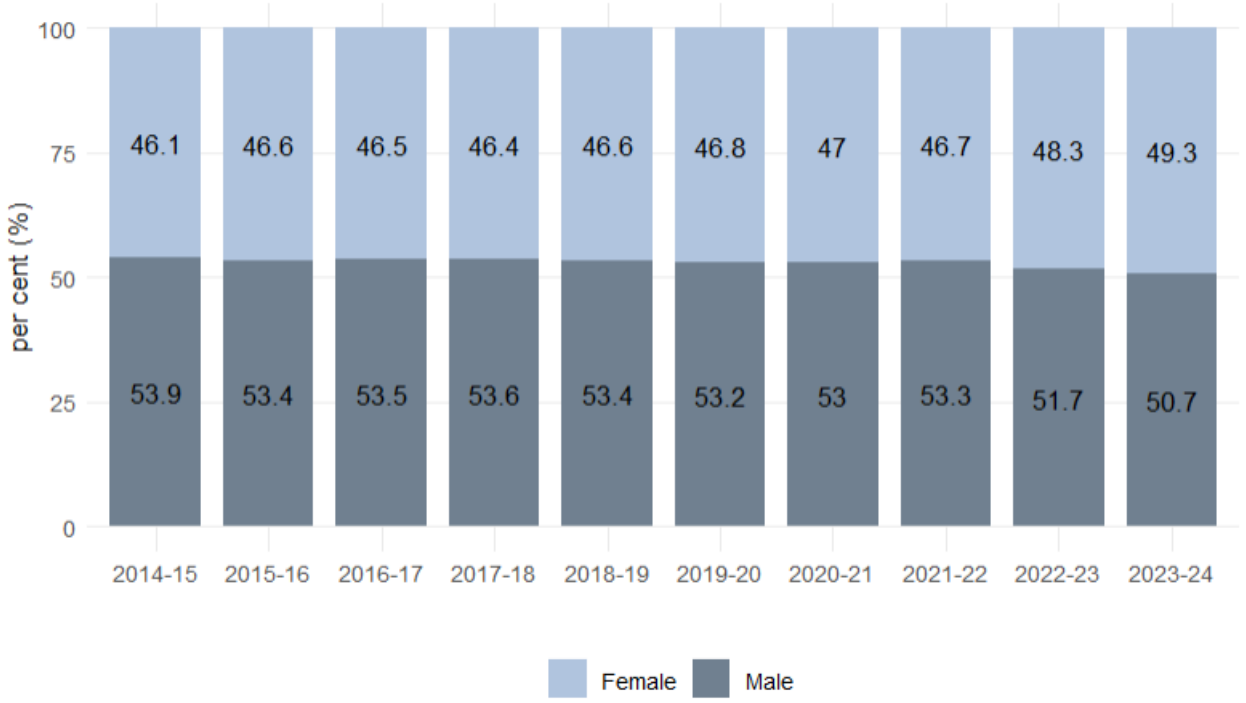
Female activity contributed 70.9% to healthcare and social assistance in 2014-15, and the share increased by 6.4%, to 77.3% by the end of the decade. Hospitals (except psychiatric hospitals), aged care residential services, and other social assistance services are three main contributors to the growth over the decade.

While financial and insurance services was still the second largest contributor to female activity in 2023-24 at $83.8 billion or 8.2%, the mining industry experienced remarkable growth, with female activity increasing from $15.5 billion to $86.5 billion. This growth reflects a narrowing gender gap in labour market participation and earnings within the mining sector.

When activity is extended to include the social contribution of unpaid work from household and volunteer work, female activity continues to have a relatively higher proportion than that of their monetary contribution. In 2023–24, female activity accounted for 63.9% of unpaid work, while male activity contributed 36.1%. When unpaid work is combined with market output contributions, female activity's share of overall gendered activity increased to 49.3%, narrowing the gender gap significantly compared to market production alone.

In 2023-24, the overall gendered account (including both market and non-market outputs) estimated male activity contributed $ 2.0 trillion or 50.7% to overall gendered activity, while female activity contributed $1.9 trillion or 49.3%.

Figure 16. Male and female activity share of total gendered account, 2014-15 to 2023-24



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

The economic contribution of female activity when monetary contribution is combined with unpaid work, increases to around 50% in 2023-24, reflecting that female activity has contributed more on both market and non-market production. Female activity while it leans toward unpaid work, or non-market production, has seen an increase in volunteer work but a slight decline in unpaid housework during the period.

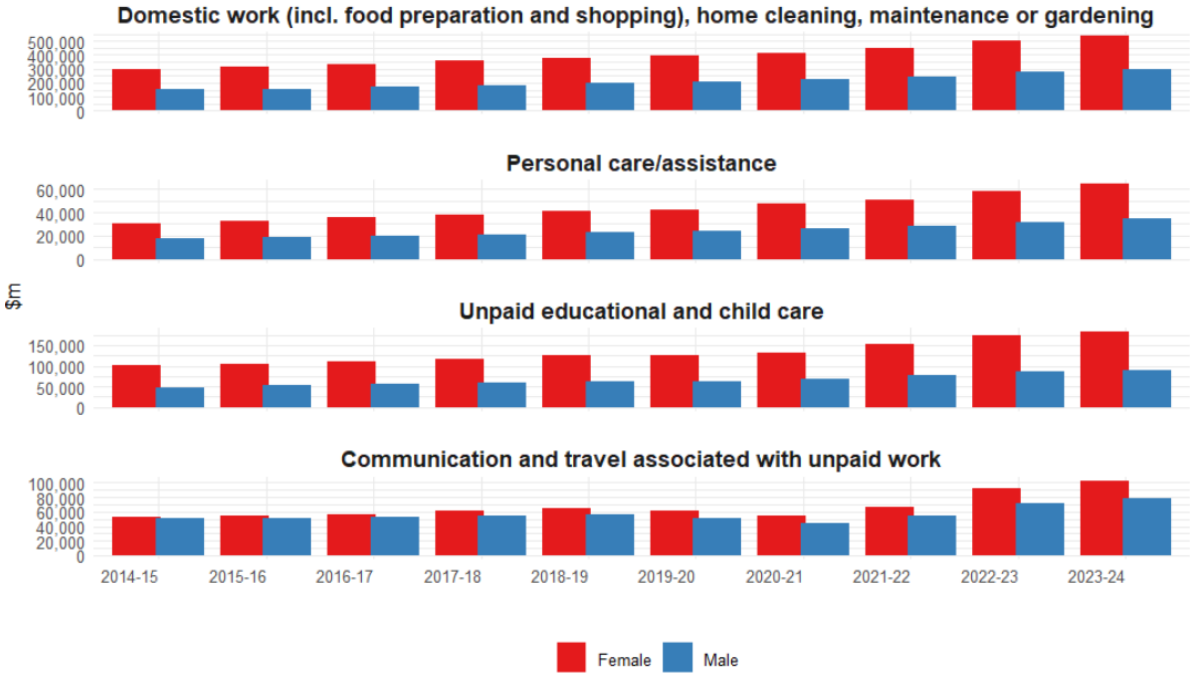
Household unpaid work was valued at $1.4 trillion in 2013-14, up from $756.3 billion from 2014-15. Male activity contributed $500.8 billion (36.1%) of total household unpaid work in 2023-24, representing an increase of $230.0 billion or 84.9%, from $270.9 billion (35.8%) in 2014-15. Female activity accounted $885.6 billion (63.9%) of total household unpaid work in 2023-24, increasing by $400.1 billion or 82.4%, from $485.4 billion (64.2%) in 2014-15.

With a further decomposition of types of housework by gendered activity, male activity in domestic work grew by $145.8 billion, from $153.6 billion in 2014-15 to $299.4 billion in 2023-24; while female contributions rose by $235.0 billion, from $301.2 billion to $536.2 billion over the period.

In unpaid educational and child care, male activity increased by $40.7 billion from $48.7 billion to $89.4 billion; while female activity increased by $80.3 billion from $101.5 billion in 2014-15 to $181.8 billion in 2023-24.

Male activity in personal care or assistance grew by $16.6 billion from $17.6 billion to $34.3 billion, while female activity increased by $33.8 billion from $30.5 billion in 2014-15 to $64.3 billion in 2023-24. In communications and travel associated with unpaid work, male activity was estimated at $77.7 billion in 2023-24, with an increase of $26.8 billion from $51.0 billion in 2014-15; while female activity was estimated at $103.2 billion in 2023-24, increased by $51.0 billion from $52.2 billion in 2014-15.

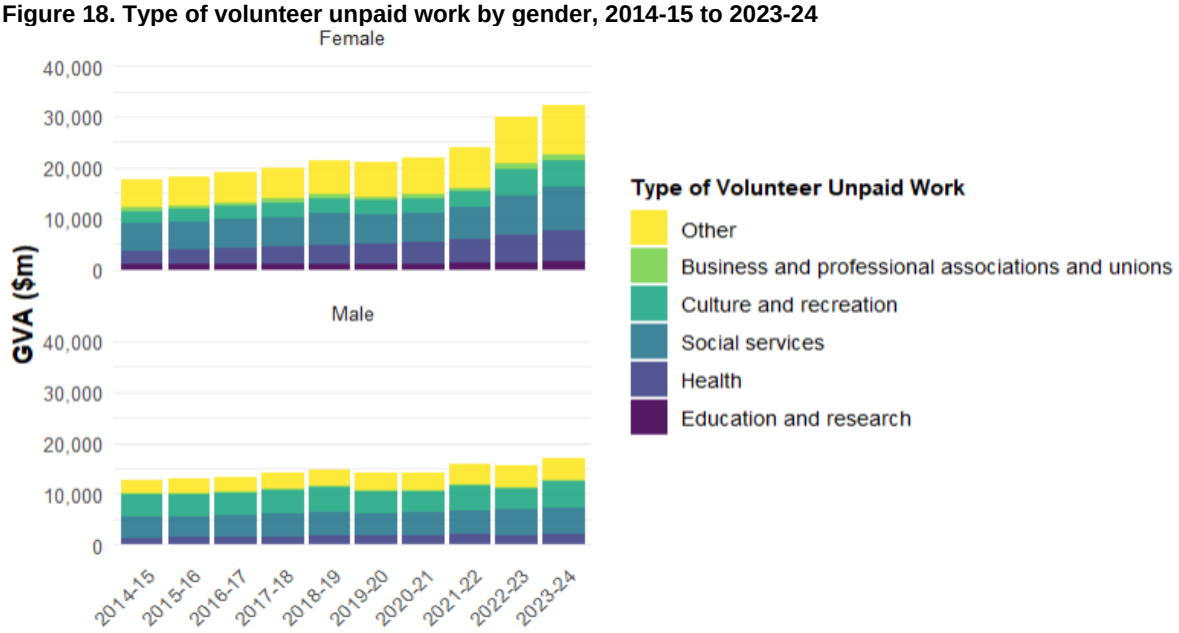
Figure 17. Household unpaid work by type and gender, 2014-15 to 2023-24



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Volunteer unpaid work accounted for $49.2 billion or 3.4% of total unpaid work in 2023-24, increasing from $30.4 billion in 2014-15. Male activity contributed $12.8 billion or 42.2% of total volunteer unpaid work in 2014-15 and increased by $ 4.1 billion to $ 16.9 billion, but the share continued to decline by 7.8% to 34.4% in 2023-24. Female activity contributed $17.5 billion or 57.8% of total volunteer unpaid work in 2014-15 and increased by $ 14.7 billion to $ 32.3 billion in 2023-24, and its share also increased to 65.6%. Women's growing share of volunteer work was mainly driven by social services and health, with a combined increase of $6.5 billion over the period.

Figure 18. Type of volunteer unpaid work by gender, 2014-15 to 2023-24



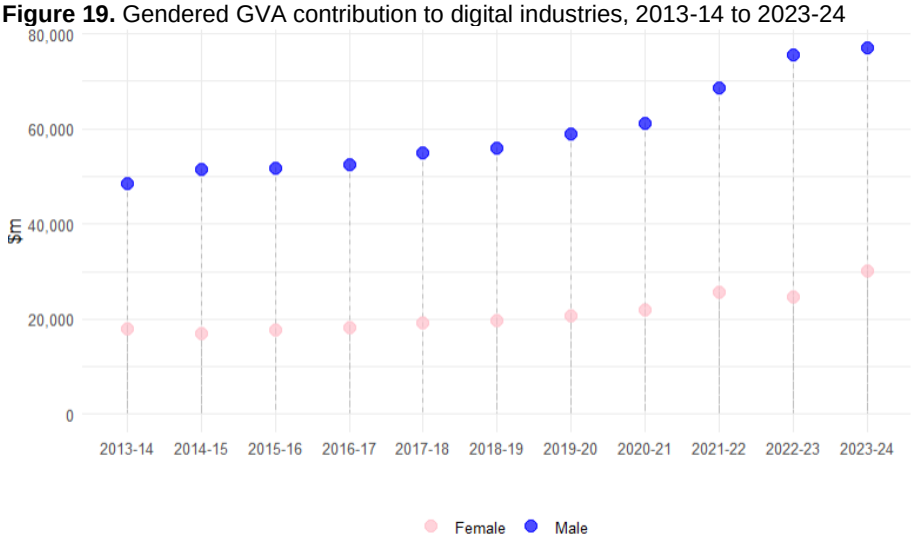
Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Gendered activity in digital economy industries

The digital economy offers an additional perspective for analysing gender dynamics over the decade. The industries considered as part of the digital economy in this paper align broadly with the structure used by the US Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), which grouped the digital economy into three categories: digital enabling infrastructure, e-commerce, and digital media. However, e-commerce is not included in our scope due to the lack of available data. Appendix C details the ANZSIC industry classifications related to the digital economy.

The gender gap in digital industries has narrowed but remains significant. In 2023-24 over the past decade, male activity contributed $76.9 billion, or 71.9%, to the digital industry's GVA, an increase from $51.6 billion in 2014-15. However, the male share of GVA has declined from 75.1% in 2014-15, reflecting a gradual shift in the gender dynamics within the sector. Female activity, on the other hand, contributed $30.0 billion, or 28.1% in 2023-24, up from $17.1 billion (24.9%) in 2014-15. This indicates a notable rise in women's participation in the sector over the decade, even though the gap between male and female contributions remains substantial.

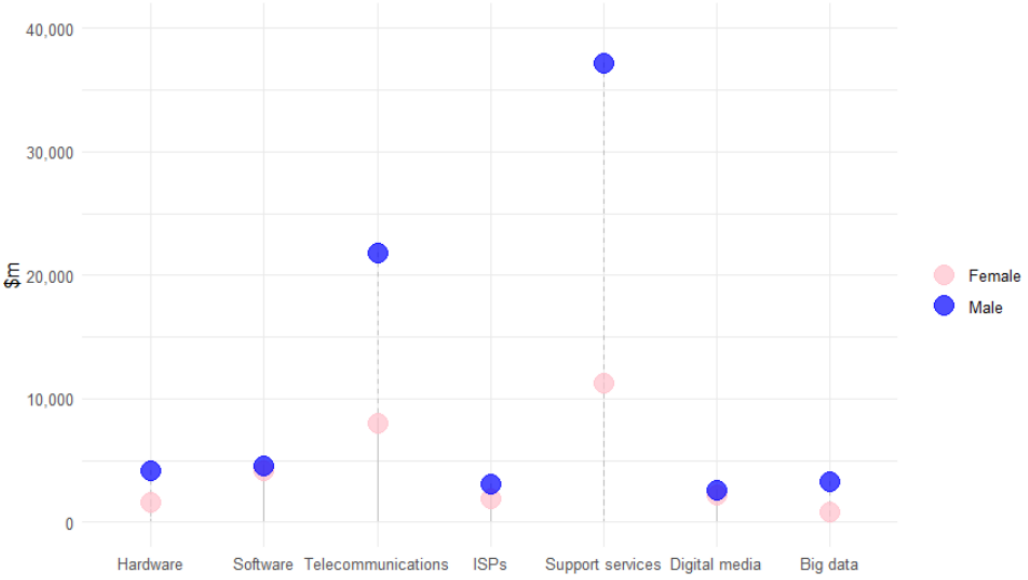
Figure 19. Gendered GVA contribution to digital industries, 2013-14 to 2023-24



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

Despite these improvements, the patterns of gendered activity in digital industries persist, largely driven by the distribution of activities within specific digital sub-sectors. Notably, support services such as computer system design and related services, along with telecommunications, are the two main components that have contributed to the gap in gendered activity. In 2023-24, male activity accounted for $37.2 billion (76.8%) of the GVA in support services, while females contributed only $11.2 billion (23.2%). Similarly, male activity in telecommunications contributed $21.8 billion (73.2%), while female contributions stood at $8.0 billion (26.8%).

Figure 20. Gendered activity in digital industries by digital components, 2023-24



Source: ABS; Author's calculations

The increasing involvement of women in digital industries reflects the growing recognition of the importance of diversity in innovation and technology. Women's contributions, although still smaller in total digital GVA, have increased notably in fields of digital-enabling infrastructure such as hardware, software, and Internet Services Providers (ISPs), as well as digital media. This also indicates that while progress has been made, gender inequity in certain high-tech areas remains a critical issue. Addressing the gendered nature of digital industry activities will require sustained efforts from both the public and private sectors to ensure that women can access the same opportunities and resources as their male counterparts.

3. Conclusion

Over the past three decades, gendered activity in Australia has undergone significant transformation, reflecting broader economic, technological, and social changes. The analysis of market production and unpaid work reveals that female economic participation has outpaced male participation, leading to a narrowing of the gender gap across various sectors, including traditionally male-dominated industries such as mining. Despite these advancements, unpaid work particularly for unpaid household and volunteer activities, remains a critical underestimated value of the economy. Notably, female activity continues to account for over 60% of the total value of unpaid work, highlighting the continued gender inequity in household responsibilities.

The digital economy provides another perspective through which gender dynamics can be examined. While the gender gap in digital industries has narrowed over the past decade, it remains significant, particularly in sub-sectors such as computer system design and telecommunications services. Male activity continues to dominate these areas, but the increasing participation of women highlights the potential for progress.

Addressing these gaps will be crucial to fostering equitable opportunities in the digital sector and ensuring that women are enabled to and benefit from Australia's evolving economy.

These findings emphasise the need to address gender inequalities in both market and non-market activities to foster a more balanced and inclusive economic future. By integrating gendered activity into national accounts, policymakers can develop evidence-based strategies that promote gender equity and contribute to sustainable economic development. Moreover, this approach lays the foundation for future research exploring the intersection of gender and thematic accounts, such as the digital economy, infrastructure, and cultural and creative activities. The inclusion of unpaid work in economic measurements also improves our understanding of gendered contributions and their broader impact on economic growth and societal well-being.

Appendix A. Methodology

This paper explores the methodologies for measuring both market and non-market outputs of gendered activity by constructing a comprehensive gendered account for Australia. While recognising that there is a wide range of gender experiences and expressions in Australia, our approach adopts the thematic and extended accounts' framework to capture the economic and social contributions of gendered activities.

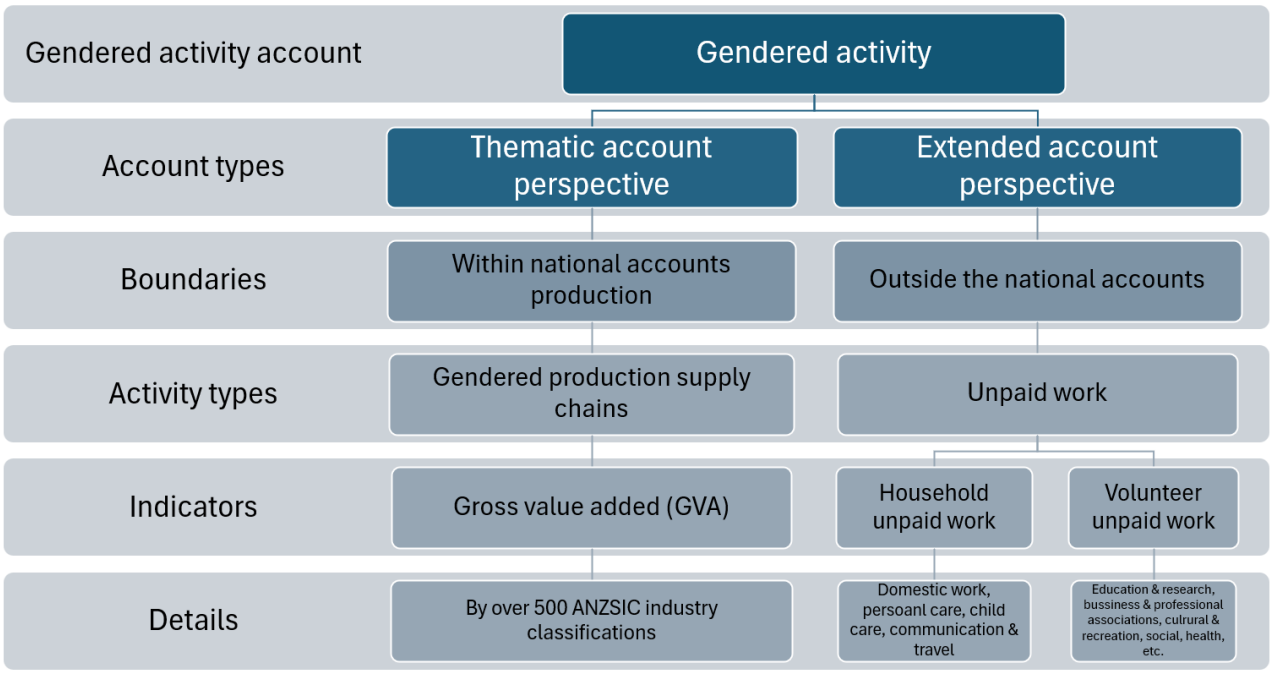
The draft *2025 System of National Accounts* (2025 SNA) introduces thematic and extended accounts (previously referred to satellite accounts) as flexible tools for increasing the visibility of key phenomena. These accounts consolidate relevant data into an integrated framework, enabling further disaggregation and alternative aggregations to offer a broader understanding while maintaining coherence with the overall concepts of the SNA framework. Additionally, the draft 2025 SNA recommends that the production boundary could be extended by incorporating household and volunteer unpaid work on an extended accounts basis. [4]

From the thematic and extended account perspective, gendered activity can be examined within two boundaries:

- **Within the national accounts** production boundary: this includes measuring gendered production of final goods and services with market value; and
- **Outside the national accounts** production boundary: this captures unpaid work, including household and volunteer activities with gendered disaggregation.

By measuring both market production and unpaid work, our approach provides a more comprehensive view of gendered activity and its contribution to the economy and society, while also offering insights into the nature and drivers of gendered inequity.

Figure 21. Scope of gendered activity account



Source: Author

Gendered activity within the national accounts production boundary

Within the national accounts production boundary, gendered activity is measured by disaggregating national accounts indicators by gender. This includes forming the supply chains for goods and services produced by males and females. The key measure in this paper is gross value added (GVA), which represents the direct economic value which has been further disaggregated by over 500 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classifications (ANZSICs) to generate economic activity by sex.

GVA is calculated as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption and is a measure of the contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) made by an individual producer, industry, or sector.[5] By excluding net taxes, GVA provides a more accurate measure of economic activity by industry. The figures presented in this paper are in current prices (nominal), reflecting the value of goods and services at the time of the transaction occurred.

To quantify the GVA of gendered activity, the following assumptions were made:

- Industry output of gendered activity is proportional to total compensation of employees (COE), which is comprised of wages and salaries, and employers' social contribution disaggregated by sex.
- Intermediate consumption was also assumed to follow the same proportionality as industry output.

This 'output-associated' approach has been widely used internationally for measuring various economic activities, including the digital economy[6], within the thematic accounts framework.

Gendered activity outside the national accounts production boundary

Beyond the national accounts production boundary, gendered activity is captured through unpaid work, which includes both household and volunteer contributions.

Unpaid work is quantified using the individual function replacement cost method. This method assigns monetary values to time spent on unpaid activities based on the market cost of hiring replacements for each specific task.[7] To ensure consistency in measuring gendered activity across both market and non-market outputs, this paper adopts an industry-level classification rather than an occupational-level classification for applying the individual function replacement cost method.

This approach aligns the measurement framework with the structure of national accounts' supply use and input-output tables, enabling a unified perspective that incorporates both paid and unpaid contributions. For example, time spent on cleaning is valued using wage rates in *building and other industrial cleaning services* industries, and time spent on childcare is valued using wage rates in *child care services*, as detailed in Table 2.

By aligning unpaid work within detailed industry classifications, this methodology connects the unpaid and paid work in the country as a starting point, facilitating meaningful comparisons across sectors, and allows future research to link the gendered activity with different thematic and extended accounts such as digital economy, infrastructure and transport, and cultural and creative activities.

Our future research will also consider detailed occupational-level and product-level approaches. While industry-level classifications integrate unpaid work into national accounts effectively, examining occupations and the goods and services produced by these workers can reveal specific gender activity patterns. This approach would provide insights into how unpaid work aligns with formal labour roles and skills, highlighting differences in time use, productivity, and wages. Such a framework could enhance understanding of gendered economic contributions and inform policies to address labour disparities.

Table 2. Mapping unpaid household activities with related ANZSIC industry classifications

Unpaid Household Activity	Description	Related industry classification
Domestic work		
Food preparation and cooking	Preparing and cooking food	4511 Cafes and Restaurants
Laundry and clothes care	Washing clothes, laundry, and ironing	9531 Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Services
Shopping	Shopping for food, groceries, or other goods	4320 Retail Commission-Based Buying and/or Selling
Home cleaning	Indoor house cleaning or tidying	7311 Building and Other Industrial Cleaning Services
Animal care	Feeding and walking/ playing with animals	0199 Other Livestock Farming n.e.c.(a)
Home maintenance	Performing or arranging home renovations and repairs; Maintenance on cars and other vehicles	9421 Domestic Appliance Repair and Maintenance
Home gardening	Watering plants, garden, lawn; Mowing and lawn car; Cleaning outdoor areas	7313 Gardening Services
Unpaid educational and child care	Physical and emotional care of children; teaching and miniding children; playing/reading/talking with child, etc.	8710 Child Care Services
Personal care/assistance	Physical care for adults (sick, with disability or aged)	8790 Other Social Assistance Services (b)
Communication and travel associated with unpaid work	Household management incl. administrative tasks for household, planning, organising, filing, etc.	7291 Office Administrative Services
	Travel associated with domestic activities, childcare, personal care, etc	4623 Taxi and Other Road Transport

(a) Primary activity of ANZSIC 0199 Other Livestock Farming n.e.c. includes cat, dog and pet breeding
(b) Primary activity of ANZSIC 8790 Other Social Assistance Services includes assistance services for adults, aged care and disabilities

Source: ABS; Author

Data Sources being used for the estimation

The estimates of gendered activity were derived using multiple datasets from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), including:

- *Australian System of National Accounts* data including input-output tables[8] and supply use tables[9].
- *Price index and inflation data* including Wage Price Index (WPI), Australia.
- *Labour* data including Labour Account, Labor Force (Detailed); Jobs and income in Australia; and Employee earnings and hours.
- *Census of Populations and Housing* data for years 2006, 2011, 2016, and 2021.
- *Time Use Survey* data for years 1992, 1997, 2006 and 2020-21
- Other data sources such as *Non-Profit Institutions Satellite Account*, and *Spotlight on National Accounts*.

The disaggregation of male and female activities was calculated by using these datasets, with gendered market production ratios calculated using data from ABS's supply use and input-output tables, Labour Account and Labour Force Survey, Census, Employee Earnings and Hours, and WPI publications.

For unpaid work, estimates were developed using ABS data sources outside the national accounts, such as Time Use Surveys, Census, and Spotlight on National Accounts (cat. no. 5202.0). These data were then imputed with economic estimates based on the individual function replacement cost method.

By integrating both market and non-market outputs, this paper provides a comprehensive view of gendered activity and its contribution to Australia's economy and society, and offers a robust foundation for understanding and addressing gender inequality through evidence-based policies.

Appendix B. Tables

Table 1. Male and female activity, 1994-95 to 2023-24

Gendered activity	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Gross Value Added ($m)	455,585	485,832	511,524	542,229	572,052	609,853	645,828	692,223	732,435	788,421	849,891	919,824	1,003,629	1,089,586	1,177,789	1,213,359	1,324,560	1,406,820	1,439,637	1,493,757	1,513,914	1,539,426	1,635,907	1,715,805	1,818,811	1,855,812	1,949,223	2,177,369	2,408,297	2,505,078
Male	**277,198**	**291,165**	**305,592**	**323,711**	**343,383**	**364,445**	**384,081**	**408,106**	**432,906**	**463,938**	**505,480**	**544,495**	**588,423**	**634,299**	**681,139**	**696,578**	**828,839**	**903,561**	**918,563**	**952,593**	**956,501**	**963,637**	**1,028,560**	**1,081,662**	**1,140,759**	**1,157,816**	**1,208,868**	**1,358,153**	**1,455,609**	**1,478,726**
As a share of overall economy (%)	60.8	59.9	59.7	59.7	60.0	59.8	59.5	59.0	59.1	58.8	59.5	59.2	58.6	58.2	57.8	57.4	62.6	64.2	63.8	63.8	63.2	62.6	62.9	63.0	62.7	62.4	62.0	62.4	60.4	59.0
Female	**178,387**	**194,667**	**205,932**	**218,518**	**228,669**	**245,408**	**261,747**	**284,117**	**299,529**	**324,483**	**344,411**	**375,329**	**415,206**	**455,287**	**496,650**	**516,781**	**495,721**	**503,259**	**521,074**	**541,164**	**557,413**	**575,789**	**607,347**	**634,143**	**678,052**	**697,996**	**740,355**	**819,216**	**952,688**	**1,026,352**
As a share of overall economy	39.2	40.1	40.3	40.3	40.0	40.2	40.5	41.0	40.9	41.2	40.5	40.8	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.6	37.4	35.8	36.2	36.2	36.8	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.3	37.6	38.0	37.6	39.6	41.0
Value of unpaid work ($m)	**228,381**	**236,226**	**244,381**	**258,314**	**273,177**	**288,865**	**305,923**	**324,119**	**343,542**	**364,294**	**386,487**	**410,251**	**455,767**	**502,929**	**545,111**	**578,300**	**631,509**	**680,221**	**715,564**	**756,936**	**786,617**	**818,912**	**873,122**	**926,384**	**986,447**	**1,007,730**	**1,043,598**	**1,163,289**	**1,336,457**	**1,435,585**
Household unpaid work	**221,846**	**229,291**	**237,000**	**250,489**	**264,802**	**279,991**	**296,113**	**313,229**	**331,404**	**350,707**	**371,213**	**393,000**	**436,188**	**482,307**	**523,308**	**555,165**	**606,876**	**653,905**	**687,361**	**727,167**	**756,265**	**787,860**	**840,734**	**892,372**	**950,321**	**972,644**	**1,007,490**	**1,123,551**	**1,291,101**	**1,386,369**
Male	78,087	80,988	84,000	88,868	94,028	99,498	105,298	111,447	117,968	124,884	132,219	140,000	155,425	172,271	188,361	199,096	218,171	235,280	247,049	261,114	270,852	281,654	301,391	320,258	341,420	350,750	363,496	406,012	466,552	500,814
Female	143,759	148,303	153,000	161,622	170,774	180,493	190,815	201,782	213,436	225,823	238,993	253,000	280,763	310,036	334,947	356,069	388,704	418,625	440,312	466,053	485,413	506,206	539,344	572,114	608,901	621,893	643,994	717,539	824,549	885,554
Volunteer unpaid work	**6,536**	**6,935**	**7,381**	**7,825**	**8,375**	**8,874**	**9,811**	**10,890**	**12,139**	**13,587**	**15,274**	**17,251**	**19,579**	**20,622**	**21,803**	**23,135**	**24,633**	**26,316**	**28,202**	**29,769**	**30,351**	**31,052**	**32,388**	**34,013**	**36,127**	**35,086**	**36,107**	**39,738**	**45,355**	**49,216**
Male	2,957	3,120	3,299	3,540	3,792	4,089	4,613	5,233	5,967	6,839	7,880	9,130	10,639	10,763	10,916	11,097	11,307	11,544	11,811	12,391	12,819	12,929	13,355	14,047	14,754	14,102	14,266	15,761	15,511	16,937
Female	3,578	3,815	4,082	4,285	4,582	4,785	5,197	5,657	6,172	6,748	7,394	8,121	8,940	9,859	10,887	12,038	13,327	14,771	16,391	17,378	17,532	18,123	19,032	19,966	21,372	20,984	21,841	23,977	29,844	32,280
Male	**358,242**	**375,273**	**392,891**	**416,118**	**441,203**	**468,032**	**493,992**	**524,786**	**556,841**	**595,661**	**645,580**	**693,625**	**754,487**	**817,333**	**880,416**	**906,772**	**1,058,317**	**1,150,386**	**1,177,423**	**1,226,097**	**1,240,173**	**1,258,219**	**1,343,306**	**1,415,967**	**1,496,934**	**1,522,668**	**1,586,631**	**1,779,926**	**1,937,672**	**1,996,477**
Proportion (%)	52.4	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.2	52.1	51.9	51.6	51.8	51.7	52.2	52.1	51.7	51.3	51.1	50.6	54.1	55.1	54.6	54.5	53.9	53.4	53.5	53.6	53.4	53.2	53.0	53.3	51.7	50.7
Female	**325,724**	**346,785**	**363,015**	**384,425**	**404,026**	**430,686**	**457,760**	**491,556**	**519,136**	**557,054**	**590,798**	**636,450**	**704,908**	**775,182**	**842,484**	**884,888**	**897,752**	**936,655**	**977,778**	**1,024,596**	**1,060,358**	**1,100,119**	**1,165,723**	**1,226,222**	**1,308,325**	**1,340,874**	**1,406,190**	**1,560,733**	**1,807,081**	**1,944,186**
Proportion (%)	47.6	48.0	48.0	48.0	47.8	47.9	48.1	48.4	48.2	48.3	47.8	47.9	48.3	48.7	48.9	49.4	45.9	44.9	45.4	45.5	46.1	46.6	46.5	46.4	46.6	46.8	47.0	46.7	48.3	49.3
Total	**683,966**	**722,058**	**755,905**	**800,543**	**845,229**	**898,718**	**951,751**	**1,016,342**	**1,075,977**	**1,152,715**	**1,236,378**	**1,330,075**	**1,459,396**	**1,592,515**	**1,722,900**	**1,791,659**	**1,956,069**	**2,087,041**	**2,155,201**	**2,250,693**	**2,300,531**	**2,358,338**	**2,509,029**	**2,642,189**	**2,805,258**	**2,863,542**	**2,992,821**	**3,340,658**	**3,744,754**	**3,940,663**

Table 2. Male activity, GVA by division ($m), 1994-95 to 2023-24

Division	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10,618	12,919	13,157	12,945	13,751	14,550	17,758	20,578	16,580	18,836	19,046	19,207	16,159	18,783	19,398	19,521	24,216	26,355	27,192	27,626	29,975	30,772	36,674	34,485	31,349	30,064	36,272	45,786	47,223	45,958
Mining	18,533	21,031	21,005	22,087	21,939	23,900	29,704	31,849	30,022	28,795	38,440	55,639	63,350	68,383	95,170	79,232	109,879	114,331	100,476	113,806	92,440	83,323	115,032	128,697	162,663	170,653	184,281	258,443	284,956	219,287
Manufacturing	50,395	51,258	51,765	55,900	56,149	58,239	58,648	59,935	66,765	71,299	72,126	75,739	76,203	83,137	78,842	76,851	82,967	85,140	81,633	81,908	82,159	80,891	81,677	84,947	86,152	87,686	90,466	98,849	105,977	110,988
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	13,412	13,203	13,078	14,321	14,343	14,534	15,991	17,352	18,041	19,111	20,887	21,784	22,979	24,124	25,030	27,460	24,944	28,371	31,962	32,723	31,957	31,380	33,603	35,184	36,096	34,865	34,153	32,890	35,418	38,745
Construction	25,706	26,552	28,479	29,481	31,775	35,884	31,719	37,070	41,786	48,509	54,018	56,958	64,456	69,036	75,172	80,682	92,716	102,695	108,754	114,815	117,169	116,250	117,710	124,804	126,543	124,273	126,185	133,625	149,908	155,466
Wholesale trade	15,722	17,607	17,686	18,618	19,929	20,346	21,037	22,921	26,106	27,338	28,799	29,429	30,506	32,762	34,248	34,950	40,927	43,631	45,079	45,568	46,172	46,334	48,046	48,594	49,435	51,472	56,605	58,434	67,597	68,062
Retail trade	10,695	11,468	12,136	12,778	13,218	13,996	14,381	15,489	16,388	17,944	18,917	19,360	21,326	22,961	23,622	24,512	30,668	32,911	33,673	33,635	34,353	35,543	36,410	37,016	38,052	39,634	43,944	45,612	48,483	51,165
Accommodation and food services	5,131	5,679	5,756	6,222	7,053	7,641	7,817	8,040	7,918	8,520	9,755	9,857	10,151	11,254	11,956	12,785	16,125	17,468	18,030	18,436	19,289	20,384	20,748	21,243	22,080	19,212	20,170	21,661	23,884	26,003
Transport, postal and warehousing	19,002	20,059	21,031	21,537	22,692	23,073	24,443	25,734	28,491	30,621	33,814	35,884	42,176	45,595	46,401	48,763	51,901	58,070	60,546	60,104	62,262	63,596	65,495	67,457	70,426	70,484	68,694	75,380	86,902	92,384
Information media and telecommunications	11,584	12,613	13,358	14,951	15,824	15,791	16,378	17,306	18,451	19,686	20,488	20,137	21,494	22,470	23,523	24,113	27,638	27,385	27,913	28,617	30,746	30,509	30,004	30,980	29,941	30,551	31,236	34,142	37,599	36,831
Financial and insurance services	15,808	16,321	17,503	19,657	21,342	23,045	24,334	23,601	25,894	27,374	32,212	34,096	38,618	41,150	43,693	47,489	59,521	63,909	67,236	69,824	73,989	75,878	77,905	79,431	82,049	82,593	86,184	90,184	100,224	103,442
Rental, hiring and real estate services	6,424	6,411	7,173	7,632	7,961	9,082	9,687	10,057	11,193	11,181	12,623	12,888	14,862	16,414	15,970	16,790	20,068	23,230	24,690	25,996	27,118	29,093	30,117	31,563	32,317	31,999	33,609	36,986	35,296	41,109
Professional, scientific and technical services	11,337	12,677	14,091	14,800	16,681	18,781	21,710	22,882	24,665	27,169	28,962	32,883	36,661	40,293	43,899	49,334	58,780	65,288	69,351	68,860	70,106	71,230	76,794	81,308	85,197	90,084	94,046	104,089	115,159	120,739
Administrative and support services	5,125	4,843	5,234	5,700	6,790	7,652	8,439	9,509	10,788	12,190	13,327	14,484	14,592	16,115	16,002	17,921	25,081	29,374	29,315	31,102	32,345	32,510	34,065	37,307	40,114	40,563	39,728	44,759	43,186	44,136
Public administration and safety	18,284	19,598	20,978	21,776	22,382	22,974	24,417	25,311	27,537	28,707	29,994	31,754	32,725	32,456	35,655	38,068	43,563	47,046	47,995	49,731	50,670	55,078	55,195	57,176	59,410	62,644	64,914	67,834	64,861	70,249
Education and training	8,334	8,704	8,672	9,551	10,106	10,257	11,114	11,681	12,310	12,778	13,869	14,901	15,441	16,701	17,749	19,026	23,777	25,680	26,623	27,794	28,119	29,247	30,286	31,415	32,931	34,175	35,097	36,799	36,031	38,661
Health care and social assistance	6,731	6,942	7,205	7,193	7,773	8,441	8,537	9,679	10,001	11,065	11,667	12,284	13,260	14,256	15,212	16,723	25,049	28,120	29,335	30,546	32,025	32,550	34,749	36,785	39,309	41,135	44,224	49,564	42,756	48,085
Arts and recreation services	2,183	2,163	2,451	2,834	3,069	3,534	3,984	3,842	3,943	4,271	4,562	4,685	4,534	5,213	5,757	5,606	6,790	7,138	7,187	7,723	7,999	8,246	8,182	8,716	9,049	8,161	7,898	8,857	7,616	9,330
Other services	5,876	6,570	7,044	7,140	7,730	8,286	8,524	9,306	10,127	11,412	11,606	11,667	12,664	12,861	13,567	14,264	15,802	17,613	16,977	17,587	18,523	18,202	18,941	19,637	20,703	19,415	19,493	20,786	22,294	23,305
Ownership of dwellings	16,300	14,546	17,788	18,590	22,876	24,438	25,456	25,964	25,898	27,131	30,369	30,859	36,265	40,334	40,273	42,490	48,426	59,805	64,595	66,190	69,084	72,621	76,925	84,918	86,942	88,151	91,668	93,475	100,239	134,783
Total	**277,198**	**291,165**	**305,592**	**323,711**	**343,383**	**364,445**	**384,081**	**408,106**	**432,906**	**463,938**	**505,480**	**544,495**	**588,423**	**634,299**	**681,139**	**696,578**	**828,839**	**903,561**	**918,563**	**952,593**	**956,501**	**963,637**	**1,028,560**	**1,081,662**	**1,140,759**	**1,157,816**	**1,208,868**	**1,358,153**	**1,455,609**	**1,478,726**

Table 3. Female activity, GVA by division ($m), 1994-95 to 2023-24

Division	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,305	4,954	4,820	4,902	5,199	6,062	6,979	9,264	6,609	7,619	7,661	8,092	7,865	8,845	9,629	9,232	8,303	7,679	7,942	7,891	8,615	9,110	10,896	10,830	9,852	9,812	11,782	16,509	18,852	13,326
Mining	2,733	3,096	2,986	3,530	3,490	4,168	5,763	4,800	6,640	5,701	8,076	10,348	13,658	15,398	20,123	16,752	22,147	20,115	17,793	20,218	15,482	13,482	18,407	21,593	29,155	32,865	39,928	58,386	67,111	86,487
Manufacturing	14,633	16,102	16,674	17,532	18,066	18,318	18,999	19,825	20,405	22,658	23,428	23,028	24,850	25,317	27,715	27,336	21,507	20,607	19,888	19,856	20,038	19,881	20,145	21,241	22,631	23,456	24,519	26,406	31,706	35,790
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1,556	1,358	1,441	1,341	1,711	1,799	1,670	1,744	2,285	2,413	2,249	2,372	2,066	2,398	2,794	2,929	9,354	10,238	11,744	10,433	9,870	9,741	10,446	11,321	11,746	11,951	11,927	11,900	12,528	14,710
Construction	3,987	4,709	4,824	5,244	5,449	5,848	4,690	6,035	7,140	8,333	8,606	10,174	11,946	14,246	16,323	17,096	12,714	14,383	14,934	15,113	15,502	15,098	15,573	16,589	17,142	17,325	18,775	19,934	22,336	32,562
Wholesale trade	8,880	9,234	10,212	9,948	10,160	11,352	11,595	12,791	13,794	15,285	15,622	16,642	18,304	20,844	19,539	21,241	18,674	19,108	19,681	18,834	18,296	19,973	20,420	20,777	21,379	22,492	24,613	25,853	31,708	32,761
Retail trade	13,722	15,102	16,415	16,702	17,780	18,453	19,502	21,629	22,831	24,001	25,070	26,780	29,814	32,775	34,614	35,175	33,005	35,528	36,156	36,453	36,864	38,071	38,821	39,590	41,036	42,322	46,503	48,421	58,178	60,425
Accommodation and food services	7,001	7,192	7,535	8,296	8,875	9,511	10,333	10,361	10,885	12,188	12,333	13,541	14,809	15,670	16,793	17,829	16,760	17,535	18,088	18,313	19,245	19,964	20,398	21,145	22,068	19,468	20,435	21,803	33,608	33,273
Transport, postal and warehousing	5,630	5,688	5,832	6,382	7,404	7,838	7,812	8,668	8,690	9,950	10,996	11,195	12,467	12,655	12,715	12,253	13,838	13,789	14,691	15,397	16,032	16,517	17,525	17,919	18,742	18,091	17,014	19,443	23,182	25,822
Information media and telecommunications	6,073	6,510	7,259	8,008	8,511	9,229	10,185	10,453	10,667	11,349	12,373	13,022	13,831	15,268	15,726	17,892	14,333	15,209	14,891	14,966	13,605	14,262	14,211	14,703	14,379	14,471	15,034	16,036	14,949	19,489
Financial and insurance services	20,403	23,003	24,035	25,399	27,226	29,135	30,430	32,735	32,639	34,672	35,100	39,922	45,454	48,559	54,577	53,788	46,869	46,635	48,832	50,481	54,505	56,369	58,502	61,847	63,938	64,579	67,693	71,259	76,760	83,812
Rental, hiring and real estate services	4,304	5,368	5,684	6,234	5,407	5,984	6,684	7,675	9,190	9,079	9,556	10,827	11,595	12,913	13,794	14,601	13,380	15,124	16,504	18,411	19,362	20,689	22,685	22,542	23,301	23,076	23,909	26,251	29,309	25,979
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,749	9,269	9,449	10,980	12,052	13,071	14,978	16,212	17,382	19,021	21,618	22,744	26,812	30,810	33,905	34,330	31,745	33,680	35,018	34,874	36,216	36,883	40,464	43,181	46,387	49,320	53,281	60,686	68,011	73,441
Administrative and support services	4,288	5,045	5,034	6,076	6,751	7,894	9,530	10,613	11,708	13,206	14,578	15,518	20,255	22,437	21,355	22,665	20,887	18,621	18,285	19,293	20,808	21,220	22,603	25,163	27,629	27,571	26,595	30,722	41,410	45,128
Public administration and safety	10,575	11,133	12,706	13,202	14,399	14,714	15,445	17,743	17,216	19,538	20,771	22,803	24,577	26,138	28,049	29,560	29,046	30,365	31,819	32,822	33,904	36,160	38,008	38,587	42,445	44,312	46,914	50,645	61,474	65,919
Education and training	14,551	14,829	16,723	17,408	18,765	19,825	21,469	22,585	24,148	25,518	27,607	29,986	32,280	33,627	37,656	40,937	41,047	42,525	44,524	46,874	49,593	51,527	52,989	55,815	59,255	62,292	65,279	68,098	77,368	84,154
Health care and social assistance	18,931	20,709	21,973	22,540	24,213	26,420	28,849	30,448	33,070	36,007	38,337	42,421	46,319	53,172	56,952	62,929	63,109	64,250	68,722	72,973	78,105	82,066	86,416	91,710	100,298	104,201	113,284	126,646	149,102	164,062
Arts and recreation services	2,038	2,386	2,397	2,817	2,841	3,358	3,244	3,579	3,923	4,355	4,446	4,488	4,746	4,825	4,635	5,353	4,586	4,928	4,918	5,184	5,364	5,530	5,822	6,211	6,658	6,273	6,178	7,016	10,976	11,125
Other services	4,119	4,121	4,305	4,423	4,663	5,066	5,347	5,881	6,247	6,670	7,279	7,650	7,570	8,417	9,535	9,925	9,799	10,701	10,947	12,014	11,362	11,699	12,218	12,765	13,604	12,417	12,586	13,347	16,673	18,874
Ownership of dwellings	21,907	24,860	25,630	27,552	25,707	27,364	28,246	31,076	34,062	36,921	38,704	43,776	45,989	50,974	60,221	64,956	64,619	62,240	65,698	70,766	74,646	77,547	80,800	80,613	86,408	91,704	94,107	99,853	107,447	99,211
Total	**178,387**	**194,667**	**205,932**	**218,518**	**228,669**	**245,408**	**261,747**	**284,117**	**299,529**	**324,483**	**344,411**	**375,329**	**415,206**	**455,287**	**496,650**	**516,781**	**495,721**	**503,259**	**521,074**	**541,164**	**557,413**	**575,789**	**607,347**	**634,143**	**678,052**	**697,996**	**740,355**	**819,216**	**952,688**	**1,026,352**

Table 4. Unpaid household work ($m), 1994-95 to 2023-24

Unpaid household work	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Domestic work (incl. food preparation and shopping), home cleaning, maintenance or gardening	134,487	137,811	141,387	149,382	157,650	167,588	176,424	187,027	196,660	208,344	219,177	232,252	256,851	281,533	313,506	332,286	361,746	388,462	409,422	436,036	454,782	473,648	508,293	539,971	575,976	605,173	634,457	694,352	777,555	835,666
Personal care/assistance	10,897	11,061	11,481	11,652	12,401	13,836	14,467	16,386	18,034	19,156	20,469	21,298	24,295	27,059	30,311	32,480	35,521	38,746	43,006	45,526	48,104	50,978	55,438	59,518	64,688	65,929	73,327	79,442	89,753	98,554
Communication and travel associated with unpaid work	33,632	34,920	36,306	38,702	40,866	42,409	45,849	46,860	50,184	52,804	56,873	60,417	68,109	78,757	76,481	80,044	89,669	96,505	100,676	104,139	103,155	104,524	109,583	115,446	121,648	112,846	99,117	121,660	164,032	180,911
Unpaid educational and child care	42,830	45,499	47,826	50,754	53,885	56,158	59,372	62,956	66,526	70,403	74,694	79,033	86,934	94,958	103,010	110,355	119,939	130,192	134,258	141,466	150,223	158,711	167,421	177,437	188,009	188,696	200,588	228,096	259,760	271,238
Total	**221,846**	**229,291**	**237,000**	**250,489**	**264,802**	**279,991**	**296,113**	**313,229**	**331,404**	**350,707**	**371,213**	**393,000**	**436,188**	**482,307**	**523,308**	**555,165**	**606,876**	**653,905**	**687,361**	**727,167**	**756,265**	**787,860**	**840,734**	**892,372**	**950,321**	**972,644**	**1,007,490**	**1,123,551**	**1,291,101**	**1,386,369**

Male	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Domestic work (incl. food preparation and shopping), home cleaning, maintenance or gardening	39,937	41,249	42,633	45,279	48,050	51,439	54,300	58,026	61,195	65,179	68,750	73,177	82,058	91,109	104,822	112,337	123,973	132,831	139,286	147,830	153,583	159,085	172,529	184,786	198,721	211,748	224,647	247,111	277,181	299,430
Personal care/assistance	4,601	4,655	4,814	4,859	5,144	5,716	5,932	6,697	7,316	7,729	8,195	8,474	9,534	10,465	11,768	12,415	13,402	14,532	15,991	16,808	17,624	18,507	20,071	21,439	23,181	23,639	26,250	28,201	31,480	34,268
Communication and travel associated with unpaid work	19,820	20,424	21,068	22,253	23,287	23,973	25,640	26,012	27,561	28,737	30,614	32,205	36,184	41,679	40,886	42,586	47,569	50,364	51,565	52,398	50,954	50,613	52,407	54,421	56,512	51,908	45,062	54,344	71,756	77,714
Unpaid educational and child care; and other unpaid household activities	13,729	14,661	15,486	16,478	17,547	18,369	19,426	20,711	21,896	23,238	24,660	26,144	27,650	29,018	30,886	31,759	33,227	37,553	40,207	44,078	48,690	53,449	56,383	59,612	63,006	63,455	67,537	76,355	86,134	89,402
Total Male	**78,087**	**80,988**	**84,000**	**88,868**	**94,028**	**99,498**	**105,298**	**111,447**	**117,968**	**124,884**	**132,219**	**140,000**	**155,425**	**172,271**	**188,361**	**199,096**	**218,171**	**235,280**	**247,049**	**261,114**	**270,852**	**281,654**	**301,391**	**320,258**	**341,420**	**350,750**	**363,496**	**406,012**	**466,552**	**500,814**

Female	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Domestic work (incl. food preparation and shopping), home cleaning, maintenance or gardening	94,550	96,562	98,754	104,103	109,600	116,148	122,124	129,000	135,465	143,164	150,426	159,075	174,793	190,424	208,684	219,950	237,773	255,631	270,136	288,205	301,199	314,563	335,763	355,185	377,255	393,425	409,810	447,241	500,374	536,236
Personal care/assistance	6,296	6,406	6,667	6,794	7,257	8,120	8,536	9,688	10,718	11,427	12,274	12,824	14,761	16,594	18,543	20,065	22,120	24,214	27,015	28,719	30,480	32,471	35,367	38,079	41,507	42,290	47,078	51,242	58,273	64,286
Communication and travel associated with unpaid work	13,812	14,497	15,238	16,449	17,579	18,436	20,209	20,848	22,623	24,067	26,259	28,212	31,924	37,077	35,596	37,459	42,100	46,141	49,111	51,742	52,201	53,911	57,176	61,025	65,135	60,938	54,056	67,316	92,276	103,196
Unpaid educational and child care; and other unpaid household activities	29,101	30,837	32,340	34,276	36,338	37,789	39,946	42,245	44,630	47,164	50,034	52,889	59,284	65,940	72,124	78,596	86,712	92,639	94,050	97,388	101,533	105,261	111,038	117,825	125,003	125,241	133,051	151,741	173,626	181,836
Total Female	**143,759**	**148,303**	**153,000**	**161,622**	**170,774**	**180,493**	**190,815**	**201,782**	**213,436**	**225,823**	**238,993**	**253,000**	**280,763**	**310,036**	**334,947**	**356,069**	**388,704**	**418,625**	**440,312**	**466,053**	**485,413**	**506,206**	**539,344**	**572,114**	**608,901**	**621,893**	**643,994**	**717,539**	**824,549**	**885,554**

Table 5. Unpaid volunteer work ($m), 1994-95 to 2023-24

Volunteer unpaid work	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Education and research	660	678	696	755	800	857	822	789	758	729	702	677	653	682	715	751	791	834	882	928	977	1,016	1,045	1,099	1,165	1,224	1,280	1,336	1,498	1,627
Health	349	374	400	421	428	461	580	733	932	1,192	1,531	1,979	2,571	2,673	2,803	2,966	3,166	3,409	3,701	3,905	4,153	4,319	4,567	4,843	5,259	5,476	5,933	6,638	7,181	7,944
Social services	2,161	2,268	2,389	2,526	2,579	2,754	3,011	3,293	3,602	3,939	4,308	4,712	5,153	5,646	6,188	6,784	7,439	8,159	8,951	9,587	9,494	9,579	9,989	10,401	11,034	10,189	10,285	10,933	12,828	14,086
Culture and recreation	1,452	1,544	1,653	1,770	2,062	2,162	2,450	2,779	3,155	3,585	4,076	4,638	5,282	5,404	5,528	5,656	5,787	5,921	6,059	6,466	6,694	6,901	6,998	7,458	7,837	7,188	7,005	7,895	9,002	9,988
Business and professional associations and unions	196	213	232	237	257	288	326	371	425	488	563	653	762	736	725	726	741	768	806	818	859	894	913	944	984	866	909	971	1,412	1,419
Other	1,718	1,859	2,012	2,116	2,249	2,353	2,621	2,924	3,267	3,654	4,094	4,592	5,158	5,481	5,844	6,251	6,710	7,224	7,803	8,065	8,174	8,343	8,877	9,267	9,846	10,144	10,696	11,966	13,434	14,152
Total	**6,536**	**6,935**	**7,381**	**7,825**	**8,375**	**8,874**	**9,811**	**10,890**	**12,139**	**13,587**	**15,274**	**17,251**	**19,579**	**20,622**	**21,803**	**23,135**	**24,633**	**26,316**	**28,202**	**29,769**	**30,351**	**31,052**	**32,388**	**34,013**	**36,127**	**35,086**	**36,107**	**39,738**	**45,355**	**49,216**

Male	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Education and research	209	218	228	227	250	264	241	219	199	181	165	150	137	128	119	112	105	98	91	95	97	100	104	108	113	117	121	126	124	133
Health	133	137	141	147	146	158	219	303	418	579	800	1,107	1,531	1,468	1,408	1,350	1,295	1,242	1,191	1,240	1,300	1,322	1,411	1,494	1,596	1,670	1,796	2,012	1,736	1,952
Social services	906	1,013	1,132	1,214	1,230	1,332	1,453	1,585	1,729	1,886	2,057	2,244	2,448	2,638	2,842	3,063	3,300	3,557	3,833	3,970	4,181	4,109	4,276	4,433	4,674	4,383	4,401	4,692	5,033	5,261
Culture and recreation	866	858	850	963	1,113	1,206	1,401	1,629	1,894	2,201	2,559	2,974	3,457	3,521	3,586	3,652	3,719	3,787	3,857	4,144	4,293	4,425	4,391	4,677	4,856	4,380	4,238	4,753	4,087	5,007
Business and professional associations and unions	148	164	182	184	199	226	247	271	297	326	357	391	429	365	310	263	224	190	161	165	173	182	186	190	198	172	180	194	214	233
Other	696	730	766	805	853	903	1,052	1,226	1,429	1,666	1,942	2,264	2,638	2,645	2,651	2,658	2,664	2,671	2,677	2,775	2,776	2,790	2,988	3,145	3,318	3,380	3,531	3,983	4,317	4,351
Total Male	**2,957**	**3,120**	**3,299**	**3,540**	**3,792**	**4,089**	**4,613**	**5,233**	**5,967**	**6,839**	**7,880**	**9,130**	**10,639**	**10,763**	**10,916**	**11,097**	**11,307**	**11,544**	**11,811**	**12,391**	**12,819**	**12,929**	**13,355**	**14,047**	**14,754**	**14,102**	**14,266**	**15,761**	**15,511**	**16,937**

Female	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Education and research	451	459	468	528	550	593	581	570	559	548	537	527	516	554	595	639	686	737	791	832	881	915	941	991	1,052	1,106	1,159	1,209	1,374	1,495
Health	216	237	259	275	282	303	361	431	514	613	731	872	1,040	1,205	1,395	1,616	1,871	2,167	2,510	2,665	2,852	2,997	3,156	3,349	3,663	3,805	4,137	4,625	5,445	5,992
Social services	1,255	1,256	1,256	1,312	1,348	1,421	1,558	1,708	1,873	2,053	2,251	2,468	2,705	3,009	3,346	3,721	4,138	4,602	5,118	5,617	5,313	5,470	5,713	5,969	6,361	5,806	5,885	6,241	7,795	8,825
Culture and recreation	586	686	803	807	948	956	1,049	1,150	1,262	1,384	1,517	1,664	1,825	1,883	1,943	2,005	2,068	2,134	2,202	2,321	2,402	2,476	2,607	2,781	2,981	2,808	2,766	3,141	4,914	4,981
Business and professional associations and unions	48	49	50	53	58	62	79	100	127	162	206	262	333	372	415	463	517	578	645	653	686	712	727	754	787	694	729	777	1,198	1,186
Other	1,022	1,128	1,246	1,310	1,396	1,450	1,569	1,698	1,837	1,988	2,152	2,328	2,519	2,836	3,193	3,594	4,045	4,554	5,126	5,290	5,398	5,553	5,889	6,122	6,529	6,764	7,165	7,984	9,117	9,801
Total Female	**3,578**	**3,815**	**4,082**	**4,285**	**4,582**	**4,785**	**5,197**	**5,657**	**6,172**	**6,748**	**7,394**	**8,121**	**8,940**	**9,859**	**10,887**	**12,038**	**13,327**	**14,771**	**16,391**	**17,378**	**17,532**	**18,123**	**19,032**	**19,966**	**21,372**	**20,984**	**21,841**	**23,977**	**29,844**	**32,280**

Appendix C. Digital Economy ANZSIC Industry Classification

ANZSIC Code	ANZSIC Description	Component	Category
1620	Reproduction of Recorded Media	Hardware	Digital-enabling infrastructure
2411	Photographic, Optical and Ophthalmic Equipment Manufacturing	Hardware	Digital-enabling infrastructure
2419	Other Professional and Scientific Equipment Manufacturing	Hardware	Digital-enabling infrastructure
2421	Computer and Electronic Office Equipment Manufacturing	Hardware	Digital-enabling infrastructure
2429	Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing	Hardware	Digital-enabling infrastructure
2439	Other Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	Hardware	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5420	Software Publishing	Software	Digital-enabling infrastructure
2422	Communication Equipment Manufacturing	Telecommunications	Digital-enabling infrastructure
2431	Electric Cable and Wire Manufacturing	Telecommunications	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5610	Radio Broadcasting	Telecommunications	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5621	Free-to-Air Television Broadcasting	Telecommunications	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5622	Cable and Other Subscription Broadcasting	Telecommunications	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5801	Wired Telecommunications Network Operation	Telecommunications	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5802	Other Telecommunications Network Operation	Telecommunications	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5809	Other Telecommunications Services	Telecommunications	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5910	Internet Service Providers and Web Search Portals	ISPs	Digital-enabling infrastructure
7000	Computer System Design and Related Services	Support services	Digital-enabling infrastructure
9422	Machinery and Equipment Repair and Maintenance	Support services	Digital-enabling infrastructure
5511	Motion Picture and Video Production	Digital Media	Digital Media
5512	Motion Picture and Video Distribution	Digital Media	Digital Media
5513	Motion Picture Exhibition	Digital Media	Digital Media
5514	Post-production Services and Other Motion Picture and Video Activities	Digital Media	Digital Media
5521	Music Publishing	Digital Media	Digital Media
5522	Music and Other Sound Recording Activities	Digital Media	Digital Media
5700	Internet Publishing and Broadcasting	Digital Media	Digital Media
5921	Data Processing and Web Hosting Services	Big data	Digital Media
5922	Electronic Information Storage Services	Big data	Digital Media

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