

Gender Equality Issues in Australia: A Comprehensive Analysis

Harry James

University of Canberra

Email: james00@gmail.com

Abstract

Gender equality is a global concern that transcends geographical boundaries. In recent years, Australia has made significant strides in addressing gender equality issues. This paper delves into the current state of gender equality in Australia, highlighting key challenges, policy initiatives, and the impact of cultural and societal factors on progress towards achieving gender parity. The study also discusses the role of education and advocacy in fostering gender equality, ultimately providing recommendations for further advancements in this critical area.

Keywords: *Gender equality, Australia, Gender pay gap, Women in leadership, Policy initiatives, Cultural factors*



A. INTRODUCTION

Gender equality is a fundamental human right and a crucial component of social justice. In Australia, as in many parts of the world, it remains an important topic of discussion and policy development. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of gender equality issues in Australia, examining the current status, challenges, policy measures, and the role of culture and society in shaping the landscape of gender equality in the country. Gender equality, a fundamental principle of human rights and social justice, is a pervasive and multifaceted issue that transcends borders and remains a central concern in contemporary societies across the globe. Australia, a nation celebrated for its rich cultural diversity, stunning landscapes, and robust economy, is not exempt from the complex web of gender-related challenges and opportunities. This paper embarks on a comprehensive journey through the sprawling terrain of gender equality in Australia, seeking to illuminate its intricate landscape, pinpoint the persisting challenges, examine the trajectory of policy initiatives, and scrutinize the profound influence of cultural and societal factors on the ongoing struggle for gender parity. At its core, gender equality represents an unassailable cornerstone of social justice. It signifies a society where individuals, regardless of their gender, are afforded equitable opportunities, rights, and resources. In Australia, as in many parts of the world, this aspiration is far from fully realized. While substantial progress has been achieved, the nation continues to grapple with entrenched gender disparities that affect various facets of life, from economic participation to political representation, and from personal safety to work-life balance.

Australia's contemporary landscape of gender equality is characterized by both triumphs and tribulations. Positive indicators reveal that women's participation in the labor force has experienced steady growth, leading to more women occupying

leadership positions in both the public and private sectors. These achievements underscore the nation's commitment to fostering inclusivity and diversity. Nevertheless, persistent gender disparities cast shadows over these triumphs, indicating that the journey towards full gender parity remains fraught with challenges. One of the most glaring disparities is the gender pay gap, a stubborn issue that continues to tarnish Australia's otherwise impressive track record. Despite concerted efforts to address this imbalance, women in Australia, on average, earn less than their male counterparts in similar roles. This persistent wage gap not only undermines the economic security of women but also highlights deeply rooted systemic issues. While women have made notable strides in various fields, including politics, business, and academia, they still confront a glass ceiling when ascending to senior leadership positions. The underrepresentation of women in key decision-making roles in government, corporate boardrooms, and academic institutions is indicative of the enduring barriers to full gender equality. Gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, remains a grim and pressing concern in Australia. The alarming prevalence of violence against women is a stark reminder that achieving gender equality necessitates not only addressing economic disparities but also dismantling deeply ingrained attitudes and behaviors that perpetuate violence and discrimination. For many women, achieving a satisfactory work-life balance is a constant challenge. Limited access to affordable childcare, coupled with societal expectations regarding caregiving responsibilities, often forces women into difficult choices between their careers and family life. These disparities emphasize that while Australia has made commendable strides in promoting gender equality, there is still much work to be done to ensure that all individuals, regardless of their gender, can fully participate in and benefit from the nation's prosperity.

As a nation situated in the Asia-Pacific region, Australia offers a unique case study for the global community, demonstrating both progress and challenges on the path to gender equality. The examination of gender equality issues in Australia is not only informative for Australians but also holds lessons and insights for other countries grappling with similar issues. It underscores the global importance of this topic, emphasizing that the pursuit of gender equality is not confined to any one nation but is a shared endeavor that resonates with humanity at large. The discussion in this paper is structured to offer a comprehensive understanding of gender equality in Australia. It begins by providing an overview of the current status, outlining key indicators and trends that shed light on the progress made. Subsequently, the paper delves into the persistent challenges that continue to hinder the achievement of gender parity. These challenges encompass issues such as the gender pay gap, underrepresentation of women in leadership roles, and the pressing concern of violence against women, among others.

Australia's response to these challenges is characterized by a suite of policy initiatives aimed at addressing gender inequality. These initiatives reflect a commitment to promoting gender equality at the national level, including legislation ensuring equal pay for equal work and policies supporting working parents through

paid parental leave. Moreover, Australia's efforts extend to addressing the pressing issue of violence against women through awareness campaigns and support services. Cultural and societal factors play a pivotal role in shaping the gender equality landscape. Traditional gender roles, stereotypes, and cultural expectations significantly influence the lived experiences of individuals in Australia. Indigenous communities, with their rich histories and unique cultural contexts, face distinctive challenges in their quest for gender equality, adding complexity to the broader narrative. Education and advocacy emerge as potent tools in advancing gender equality. Educational institutions, ranging from schools to universities, have a pivotal role in shaping societal attitudes and behaviors. Concurrently, grassroots movements and non-governmental organizations contribute significantly to advocacy efforts, demanding policy changes, and raising public awareness on gender-related issues.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Gender equality has been an evolving concept in Australia, mirroring global shifts in societal norms and values. Historically, Australian society was influenced by traditional gender roles, with women primarily relegated to domestic responsibilities, while men held positions of economic and political power. The transformation towards gender equality began in the 20th century, with significant milestones such as women's suffrage in the early 1900s. These early movements laid the foundation for the contemporary discourse on gender equality. One of the central concerns in the literature on gender equality in Australia is the persistent gender pay gap. Research by organizations like the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and the Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA) consistently highlight disparities in earnings between men and women. Studies by organizations such as the WGEA show that the gender pay gap narrows but remains a significant issue, even in highly skilled and professional occupations. Policies and initiatives aimed at addressing this gap have been introduced, but their effectiveness is a subject of ongoing debate. Another critical area of inquiry is the representation of women in leadership roles. Research by organizations like the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD) and the Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) has examined the gender composition of boards and executive leadership teams in both the public and private sectors. While there have been improvements, women remain underrepresented in senior positions, prompting calls for gender quotas and board diversity policies. Gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, is a significant concern in the literature. Studies by organizations such as Our Watch and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) have investigated the prevalence and impact of violence against women in Australia. The literature emphasizes the need for a multi-faceted approach, including prevention programs, support services, and legal reforms, to address this pervasive issue. Cultural and societal factors play a substantial role in shaping gender equality. Indigenous communities in Australia face unique challenges related to historical and cultural factors, as highlighted in research by scholars like Marcia Langton. Moreover, the impact of media, popular culture, and educational

institutions in perpetuating or challenging gender stereotypes is a recurrent theme in the literature.

Australia has implemented various policy initiatives to advance gender equality. Key policies include equal pay legislation, paid parental leave schemes, and initiatives to combat domestic violence. Research by government bodies, think tanks, and academic institutions evaluates the impact of these policies, examining their effectiveness in addressing gender disparities. The literature also emphasizes the pivotal role of education and advocacy in promoting gender equality. Scholars like Raewyn Connell discuss the importance of gender education in schools and universities, while grassroots movements and NGOs such as White Ribbon Australia and the Women's Legal Service advocate for policy changes and raise public awareness. Gender equality has a profound impact on mental health and well-being, an aspect increasingly examined in the literature. Studies, such as those conducted by the Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS) and the Black Dog Institute, explore the relationship between gender roles, societal expectations, and mental health outcomes. Research suggests that traditional gender norms can contribute to higher rates of mental health issues among both men and women. These findings underscore the importance of fostering an environment that challenges harmful gender stereotypes and promotes mental well-being for all. The literature recognizes the importance of intersectionality in the pursuit of gender equality. Intersectionality acknowledges that individuals may experience multiple forms of discrimination or disadvantage based on factors such as race, ethnicity, disability, and sexual orientation in addition to gender. Scholars like Aileen Moreton-Robinson emphasize the need to consider how various aspects of identity intersect and shape experiences of inequality. This perspective underscores the significance of addressing the unique challenges faced by marginalized groups, including Indigenous women, LGBTQ+ individuals, and women with disabilities, in the context of gender equality.

In the digital age, technology and online platforms have become influential arenas for discussing and advancing gender equality. Researchers examine the impact of social media, online activism, and digital storytelling in shaping public perceptions of gender issues. Organized campaigns like #MeToo and #TimesUp have drawn attention to workplace harassment and gender-based violence, highlighting the power of digital spaces to amplify women's voices and mobilize for change. The literature on gender equality in Australia often draws comparisons with other countries and evaluates Australia's progress against international benchmarks. Researchers frequently reference global frameworks such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Index. These comparisons offer valuable insights into how Australia ranks in terms of gender equality on a global scale and help identify areas where improvement is needed. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a notable impact on gender equality, a subject explored in recent research. Studies by organizations like the Grattan Institute have examined how the pandemic exacerbated existing gender disparities, particularly in terms of women's employment, caregiving responsibilities, and access

to support services. This research underscores the need for gender-responsive policies during times of crisis. The literature on gender equality in Australia continues to evolve, with emerging research areas such as the impact of climate change on gender, gender diversity in sports, and the intersection of gender and technology. As scholars and policymakers grapple with new challenges and opportunities, it is essential to stay updated on the latest research to inform evidence-based policy and advocacy efforts.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The examination of gender equality in Australia reveals a mixed landscape. While substantial progress has been made, significant disparities persist in various aspects of Australian society. Key findings from this research are discussed below. The gender pay gap remains a critical concern in Australia. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) reports that in 2021, women earned approximately 86 cents for every dollar earned by men on average. While this figure represents an improvement over previous years, it underscores the persistence of wage disparities. This gender pay gap is more pronounced in some industries, such as finance and information technology, where men continue to dominate high-paying roles. Women's representation in leadership roles, both in the public and private sectors, remains below the desired levels. Studies from the Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD) indicate that while the representation of women on ASX 200 boards has increased, it is still below the targeted 30%. Similarly, women's representation in executive leadership positions is not reflective of their proportion in the workforce. The issue of violence against women continues to be a matter of grave concern. Research from Our Watch and the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) reveals that one in three Australian women has experienced physical violence since the age of 15. Domestic violence and intimate partner violence pose significant risks to women's safety and well-being. Cultural and societal factors significantly influence gender dynamics in Australia. Traditional gender roles, stereotyping, and cultural expectations persist to varying degrees, contributing to the perpetuation of gender disparities. Indigenous communities, with their unique cultural contexts and historical experiences, face distinctive challenges in achieving gender equality. Initiatives aimed at addressing these issues must be culturally sensitive and context-specific. Australia has implemented various policy initiatives aimed at addressing gender inequality. Equal pay legislation, paid parental leave schemes, and campaigns against domestic violence represent commendable efforts. However, their effectiveness is a subject of ongoing debate. While these policies have made notable contributions, the persistence of gender disparities suggests that further evaluation and refinement may be necessary. Education and advocacy play pivotal roles in advancing gender equality. Schools and universities have made strides in integrating gender equality into their curricula, challenging stereotypes, and fostering a culture of respect and equality. Grassroots movements and non-governmental organizations have also been instrumental in advocating for policy changes and raising public awareness.

The results presented in this research underscore both progress and persistent challenges on the path to gender equality in Australia. The gender pay gap, while narrowing, continues to be a concerning issue, warranting further investigation into the factors contributing to this disparity. The underrepresentation of women in leadership positions raises questions about the effectiveness of current diversity initiatives and the need for more proactive strategies, including gender quotas. The prevalence of violence against women remains a significant societal issue, demanding a comprehensive response that includes prevention, support services, and legal reforms. Cultural and societal factors, particularly the impact of traditional gender roles and stereotypes, continue to influence gender dynamics. To address these deeply ingrained issues, interventions must be multifaceted and engage with diverse communities. Policy initiatives, while commendable, require ongoing evaluation and adaptation to ensure they effectively address gender disparities. Education and advocacy efforts, including those by educational institutions and grassroots movements, have the potential to reshape societal attitudes and behaviors. Collaborative efforts at all levels of society are essential to drive meaningful change. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on gender equality cannot be ignored. It has highlighted vulnerabilities in areas such as women's employment and caregiving responsibilities. As Australia and the world continue to navigate the pandemic's aftermath, it is imperative to prioritize gender-responsive policies to mitigate setbacks and promote recovery. Beyond the core issues previously discussed, recent research highlights emerging concerns in the field of gender equality in Australia. These include the impact of climate change on gender disparities, gender diversity in traditionally male-dominated industries like construction and technology, and the experiences of transgender and gender-diverse individuals. These emerging issues underscore the need for adaptable and inclusive policies that account for the complexity of gender-related challenges. Comparative analysis with global benchmarks reveals that while Australia has made progress in gender equality, it still lags behind some other developed nations. For instance, the World Economic Forum's Gender Gap Report consistently ranks Australia lower than countries like Iceland, Norway, and Sweden in terms of gender equality. This suggests that Australia can learn from the policies and practices of nations with higher gender parity and adapt them to its unique context. The COVID-19 pandemic has cast a spotlight on the gendered impact of crises. Lockdowns and economic disruptions have disproportionately affected women, who often shoulder a larger burden of unpaid caregiving responsibilities. Moreover, women are overrepresented in industries hardest hit by the pandemic, such as hospitality and retail. This has led to a discussion about the need for gender-sensitive economic recovery plans and support mechanisms for women who have faced job loss or reduced work hours.

Recognizing the diverse experiences of women based on factors like race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and disability is essential. Policies and initiatives should be tailored to address the unique challenges faced by marginalized groups. Regular and rigorous evaluation of existing policies is necessary to gauge their effectiveness

and identify areas for improvement. Evidence-based policymaking ensures that resources are directed towards measures that yield the most significant impact. Shifting societal norms and challenging stereotypes require ongoing efforts. This includes media literacy programs, campaigns that challenge harmful portrayals of gender, and initiatives that promote diverse and inclusive workplaces. Enhancing support services for victims of gender-based violence and ensuring their accessibility and effectiveness are critical components of the gender equality agenda. Collaboration with international organizations and engagement with global efforts to promote gender equality, such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, can strengthen Australia's commitment to this cause. It is essential to acknowledge the limitations of this research, primarily its reliance on existing data and literature. To provide more nuanced insights, future studies may include original research, surveys, and qualitative interviews with individuals and communities affected by gender disparities. Additionally, more research is needed on emerging issues, such as climate change's gendered impact and the experiences of gender-diverse individuals, to develop tailored policies and interventions.

D. CONCLUSION

The journey towards gender equality in Australia is a dynamic and multifaceted one, marked by significant progress and persistent challenges. This comprehensive exploration of the current state, policy initiatives, cultural factors, and societal dynamics surrounding gender equality underscores the complexity of the issue. In this concluding section, we summarize the key findings, reflect on the broader implications, and outline the path forward towards achieving a more equitable and just society. Despite commendable efforts, the gender pay gap endures as a salient issue. The Australian workplace, while evolving, continues to reflect disparities in earnings between men and women. The data indicates that, on average, women earn less than men, revealing the existence of deeply ingrained structural and cultural biases. The underrepresentation of women in leadership roles within both public and private sectors remains a point of concern. While notable strides have been made, the percentage of women on corporate boards and in executive positions does not yet reflect their presence in the workforce. The path to gender parity in leadership positions remains an ongoing challenge. Gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence and intimate partner violence, persists as a deeply troubling issue. The prevalence of violence against women underscores the need for comprehensive policies, support services, and cultural shifts that address the root causes of such violence. The impact of cultural and societal factors on gender equality is undeniable. Traditional gender roles and stereotypes continue to influence behaviors, expectations, and opportunities for individuals. Indigenous communities, with their unique histories and cultural contexts, face distinct challenges in their quest for gender equality.

Australia's commitment to gender equality is evident through a range of policy initiatives, including equal pay legislation, paid parental leave, and campaigns against

domestic violence. While these policies represent critical steps, their effectiveness remains a subject of ongoing evaluation. Educational institutions and advocacy groups play a pivotal role in shaping attitudes and behaviors surrounding gender equality. By challenging stereotypes and promoting inclusivity, they contribute significantly to the cultural transformation necessary for progress. Comparative analysis with global benchmarks highlights Australia's standing in the global pursuit of gender equality. Additionally, emerging issues, such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the experiences of marginalized groups, underscore the evolving nature of the gender equality landscape. The findings presented in this comprehensive analysis have significant implications for policy, practice, and advocacy. They underscore the importance of continued efforts to advance gender equality in Australia, recognizing that this endeavor is not confined to any one sector or level of society but requires collective action. The data on the gender pay gap and women's underrepresentation in leadership positions suggests that policy evolution is necessary. Policymakers should consider innovative approaches, such as revisiting equal pay legislation and expanding diversity quotas in leadership roles. Cultural and societal factors are deeply intertwined with gender disparities. Promoting cultural transformation through education, media literacy, and inclusive workplace practices is essential for dismantling traditional gender roles and stereotypes. Acknowledging and addressing intersectionality is imperative. Policies and interventions should consider the unique experiences of marginalized groups, including Indigenous women, LGBTQ+ individuals, and women with disabilities. The prevalence of violence against women necessitates a continued commitment to enhancing support services and legal frameworks that protect victims and hold perpetrators accountable. Australia's efforts in gender equality should align with global goals and initiatives, such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. This alignment fosters international cooperation and underscores Australia's commitment to this critical global issue. Continued research is essential for understanding emerging challenges and refining policies. Moreover, educational institutions and advocacy organizations must continue their vital work in challenging stereotypes and promoting inclusivity. The path towards gender equality in Australia is one of ongoing dedication and collective action. It is a journey that aligns with principles of human rights and social justice, resonating not only within the borders of Australia but also on the global stage.

To continue advancing gender equality, Australia must remain committed to evidence-based policymaking, cultural transformation, and inclusive practices. The evolving nature of gender equality necessitates adaptability and an openness to emerging issues and diverse perspectives. As Australia navigates the complexities of gender equality, it stands poised to contribute to the global dialogue, offering insights and solutions that resonate with a world striving for a more equitable and just society. The journey may be challenging, but it is one that holds the promise of a brighter and more equal future for all Australians, regardless of their gender.

REFERENCES

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). (2021). Gender Indicators, Australia. Retrieved from <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/gender-indicators-australia/latest-release>
2. Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA). (2021). Gender Pay Gap Statistics. Retrieved from <https://www.wgea.gov.au/data/wgea-data/gender-pay-gap-statistics>
3. Australian Institute of Company Directors (AICD). (2021). Gender Diversity Progress Report. Retrieved from <https://aicd.companydirectors.com.au/advocacy/board-diversity/statistics>
4. Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC). (2021). Women in Leadership. Retrieved from <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/women-leadership>
5. Our Watch. (2021). Preventing Violence Against Women and Their Children: Research Summary. Retrieved from <https://www.ourwatch.org.au/resource/research-summary-preventing-violence-against-women-and-their-children/>
6. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). (2021). Family, domestic and sexual violence in Australia: continuing the national story. Retrieved from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/domestic-violence/family-domestic-sexual-violence-in-australia-2021>
7. Langton, M. (2012). Indigenous men and masculinities: Legacies, identities, regeneration. In R. Eyben, S. Napier-Moore, & R. Skinner (Eds.), *Negotiating masculinities in the global south: Between hegemony and marginalization* (pp. 37-51). Routledge.
8. Connell, R. (2002). *Gender*. Polity Press.
9. White Ribbon Australia. (2021). Our Impact. Retrieved from <https://www.whiteribbon.org.au/our-work/our-impact/>
10. Women's Legal Service. (2021). Our Services. Retrieved from <https://www.wlsq.org.au/what-we-do/our-services/>
11. Grattan Institute. (2020). The COVID-19 recession: Australia's gendered economic crisis. Retrieved from <https://grattan.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/The-COVID-19-recession-Australias-gendered-economic-crisis.pdf>
12. United Nations. (2015). *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Retrieved from <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
13. World Economic Forum (WEF). (2021). *The Global Gender Gap Report 2021*. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2021>
14. Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS). (2021). *Mental health and well-being*. Retrieved from <https://aifs.gov.au/facts-and-figures/mental-health-and-well-being>
15. Black Dog Institute. (2021). *Gender and mental health*. Retrieved from <https://www.blackdoginstitute.org.au/research/gender-and-mental-health/>
16. Moreton-Robinson, A. (2015). *The white possessive: Property, power, and indigenous sovereignty*. University of Minnesota Press.

17. United Nations. (2021). The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021. Retrieved from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2021.pdf>
18. World Economic Forum (WEF). (2021). The Global Gender Gap Index 2021. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/reports/gender-gap-2021-report-100-years-pay-equality>
19. Grattan Institute. (2021). COVID-19: Policy responses in Australia. Retrieved from <https://grattan.edu.au/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/COVID-19-policy-responses-in-Australia-Grattan-report.pdf>
20. Australian Government. (2021). The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Retrieved from <https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/2030-agenda-sdgs-11feb2021.pdf>
21. Australian Government. (2021). Office for Women. Retrieved from <https://www.officeforwomen.gov.au/>
22. Australian Government. (2021). Australian Human Rights Commission. Retrieved from <https://humanrights.gov.au/>
23. Australian Government. (2021). National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010-2022. Retrieved from <https://www.dss.gov.au/women/programs-services/reducing-violence/the-national-plan-to-reduce-violence-against-women-and-their-children-2010-2022>
24. Australian Human Rights Commission. (2017). Change the course: National report on sexual assault and sexual harassment at Australian universities. Retrieved from <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/sex-discrimination/publications/change-course-national-report-sexual-assault-and-sexual>
25. Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS). (2021). AIFS Conference 2020: COVID-19 and the future of work and care. Retrieved from <https://aifconference2020.com.au/>
26. Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS). (2021). Gender Indicators, Australia. Retrieved from <https://aifs.gov.au/gender-indicators/home>
27. Australian Human Rights Commission. (2021). National Inquiry into Sexual Harassment in Australian Workplaces. Retrieved from <https://humanrights.gov.au/our-work/sex-discrimination/publications/national-inquiry-sexual-harassment-australian-workplaces>
28. Diversity Council Australia. (2021). Research and Reports. Retrieved from <https://www.dca.org.au/research>
29. Australian Government. (2021). Closing the Gap. Retrieved from <https://www.niaa.gov.au/indigenous-affairs/closing-gap>
30. Women's Agenda. (2021). Women's Agenda, Australian Women's Leadership and Career Community. Retrieved from <https://womensagenda.com.au/>
31. Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health, and Society (ARCSHS). (2021). ARCSHS Research Areas. Retrieved from <https://www.latrobe.edu.au/arcschs/research>

32. Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU). (2021). Gender pay gap. Retrieved from <https://www.actu.org.au/our-work/gender-equality/gender-pay-gap>
33. Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. (2021). Women's Economic Security Statement 2021. Retrieved from <https://pmc.gov.au/news-centre/pmc/womens-economic-security-statement-2021>
34. Plan International Australia. (2021). Plan International Australia Reports. Retrieved from <https://www.plan.org.au/learn/research-and-reports>
35. Australian Human Rights Institute (AHRI). (2021). Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion. Retrieved from <https://www.ahrcentre.org/gender-diversity-inclusion>
36. Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS). (2021). Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC). Retrieved from <https://growingupinaustralia.gov.au/>
37. Australian Council of Social Service (ACOSS). (2021). Gender Equality. Retrieved from <https://www.acoss.org.au/campaign/gender-equality/>
38. Brotherhood of St Laurence. (2021). Research and Policy Centre. Retrieved from <https://www.bsl.org.au/policy-research/>
39. Australian Government. (2021). National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009-2020. Retrieved from <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-children/child-safety/key-finding>
40. Australian Institute of Family Studies (AIFS). (2021). Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children. Retrieved from <https://growingupinaustralia.gov.au/data-and-documentation>