Migrant and Refugee Women in Australia

28.3% ***

of the female population in Australia is **born overseas**.²

48.5%

of the **female population** in Australia has a **parent** born overseas. ²



Around **18% of women** and girls born overseas **arrived during or after 2016.**³



of people living in Australia are **born overseas**, or have a parent born overseas.¹

There are about **2.4 million** Temporary visa-holders in Australia.⁴



'Permanently temporary'

173,000 migrants have been on temporary visas for **5 years or more**.⁵

There were 571,646 international students at the start of **2023**, and these were **predominantly from non-main English-speaking countries.**⁶





International students are increasingly female:

Between **2016-2020** the female international student population rose by **22%**.⁷



Around **3 million** women and girls in Australia use a language other than English at home. ¹

Top languages other than English used at home by Australian women and girls ¹:

1 Mandarin 4 Cantonese
2 Arabic 5 Italian
3 Vietnamese

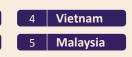
More than **2.6 million** women and girls in Australia were born in a non-main English-speaking country. ¹



The largest age group for women from a non-main English-speaking country is **25 to 44 years.**¹

Top non-main English-speaking **countries of birth** of Australian women and girls: ¹

1	India
2	China
3	Philippines











We use the term 'migrant and refugee' to describe people living in Australia who were born overseas or whose parent(s) or grandparent(s) were born overseas in a predominantly non-English speaking or non-Western country.

MCWH acknowledges that the currently available data often position women in hetero-normative and cis-normative ways. **We recognise the limitations of this data** not being inclusive of non-binary and gender diverse migrant and refugee people living in Australia.

REFERENCES:

- 1. Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021). Census of Population and Housing. ABS TableBuilder. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved October 27, 2022. https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/microdata-tablebuilder/tablebuilder
- 2. Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet. (2023). Status of Women Report Card 2023. Retrieved June 27, 2023. https://www.pmc.gov.au/news/status-women-report-card-2023#:~:text=The%20Status%20of%20 Women%20Report,still%20work%20to%20be%20done.
- **3.** .id (informed decisions). (2021). Community profile Australia Overseas arrivals. Retrieved June 27, 2023. https://profile.id.com.au/australia/overseas-arrivals
- 4. Department of Home Affairs. (2023). Temporary visa holders in Australia. Retrieved June 27, 2023. https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-ab245863-4dea-4661-a334-71ee15937130/details?q=temporary%20migration 5. Department of Home Affairs. (2023). A Migration System for a More Prosperous and Secure Australia Outline of the Government's Migration Strategy. Retrieved June 27, 2023. https://immi.homeaffairs.gov.au/what-we-do/migration-strategy/the-migration-strategy.
- **6. Department of Education, Skills and Employment. (2023).** International Student Data monthly summary March 2023. Retrieved June 27, 2023. https://www.education.gov.au/international-education-data-and-research/resources/international-student-data-yeardate-ytd-march-2023
- 7. Lehmann, A. (2022). Resilient, Successful, and Stable: A Gendered Approach to International Education Recovery. Report, The Lygon Group, Australia.