



International students by gender

Of the 287,000 international students studying in Australia on a student visa in 2005, 53 percent were male and 47 percent were female.

Table 1: International students by nationality, region and gender, 2005

Nationality	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Region	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total
China	48.2	51.8	62,047	North-East Asia	47.0	53.0	124,255
India	84.2	15.8	24,697	South-East Asia	49.1	50.9	59,831
Republic of Korea	47.5	52.5	21,151	Southern and Central Asia	83.5	16.5	36,494
Malaysia	49.2	50.8	18,064	Americas	45.5	54.5	24,693
Hong Kong	54.6	45.4	17,372	North-West Europe	47.0	53.0	19,660
Japan	34.3	65.7	15,700	Southern and Eastern Europe	52.1	47.9	8,220
Indonesia	52.4	47.6	13,454	Sub-Saharan Africa	56.7	43.3	6,866
Thailand	43.9	56.1	12,369	North Africa and the Middle East	82.7	17.3	5,691
United States of America	38.8	61.2	12,149	Oceania	55.6	44.4	1,260
Singapore	49.1	50.9	9,362	Other	52.8	47.2	235
Other	57.1	42.9	80,840				
Total	53.1	46.9	287,205	Total	53.1	46.9	287,205

By country, the male/female ratio of students from China, Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Indonesia was fairly even. Students from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka were predominantly male and from Japan and the United States of America predominantly female.

By region, students from Southern and Central Asia, and North Africa and the Middle East were significantly more likely to be male, while those from North-East Asia, North-West Europe and the Americas were predominantly female.

By sector, only ELICOS had the same proportion of male and female international students, while only the 'Other*' sector had more females. This is most likely because 85 percent of the students in the 'Other' category are from North-East Asia, North-West Europe and the Americas. The Higher Education, Vocational and Technical Education and Schools sectors had a higher proportion of male international students.

By field of study, a greater proportion of female international students was enrolled in Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences; Education; and, Economics. Many more males were enrolled in Computer Science, Information Systems; and Engineering, Surveying.

Forty-six percent of male international higher education students were enrolled in a postgraduate course compared to 38 percent of females.

By state and territory, Victoria, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory had slightly more males than females enrolled, while Queensland and Western Australia had slightly more females. The gender distribution in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania was the same as the national distribution, 53 percent males and 47 percent females.

Sector by gender, 2005 (per cent)

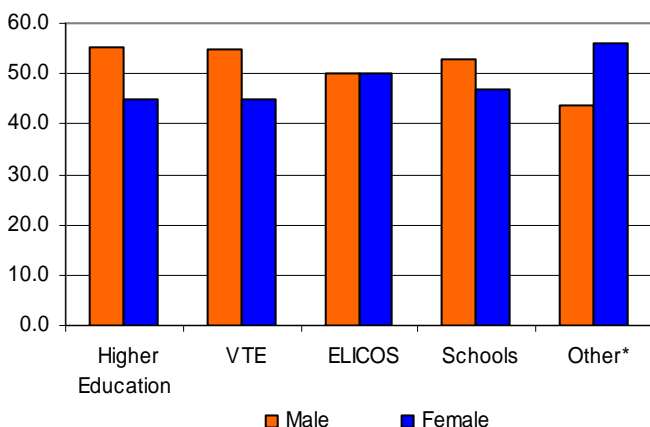


Table 2: Top 10 broad fields of study by gender, 2005

Broad field of study	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total
Business Administration, Management	53.2	46.8	85,605
Computer Science, Information Systems	81.1	18.9	29,389
Services, Hospitality, Transport	50.6	49.4	19,365
Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences	37.3	62.7	17,089
Engineering, Surveying	83.9	16.1	15,576
Education	41.0	59.0	10,438
Economics	44.3	55.7	7,692
Science	49.0	51.0	6,206
Visual and Performing Arts	45.7	54.3	5,620
Health, Community Services	30.2	69.8	5,199

*Other includes 'Foundation, Bridging and Enabling' courses plus other courses that do not lead to a qualification under the Australian Qualifications Framework.