



Violence Against Women SNAPSHOT



GREATER DANDENONG 2019

Violence against women is an urgent public health issue in Australia. It impacts victims on numerous levels: personally, socially and economically as well affecting the community at large.

Research has established that the root cause of violence against women is largely as a result of gender inequality, and the factors that continue to disadvantage women. Factors such as cultural norms, social expectations and the many inequitable economic policies that disadvantage women as well as attitudes towards women. These snapshots, therefore, not only highlight family violence rates or sexual offences incidents within each LGA but also reveal what gender inequality looks like by presenting information about caring responsibilities and income levels for men and women.

Greater Dandenong is a local government area in the Southern Metropolitan region of Victoria. The female population is 74503 (49 %) while the male population is 77548 (51%) (ABS, 2018).

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY



This data represents the percentage of women and men respondents who feel 'Very safe' or 'Safe' when walking alone in the local area at night (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019).

- In 2011, 36 % of women felt safe at night compared to 62.2 % of men.
- In 2015, 19 % of women felt safe at night compared to 53.1 % of men
- From 2011 to 2015 the percentage of women who felt 'very safe' or 'safe' dropped by 47 % compared to 18 % for men.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



- In 2014 the recorded sexual offences rate per 100,000 population was 132.3.
- In 2018 the recorded sexual offences rate per 100,000 population was 130.5 (Crimes Statistics Agency, 2019).
- From 2014 to 2017, the recorded sexual offences rate per 100,000 population rose by 10.5%. From 2017 to 2018 the rate fell by 10.7 %.

STALKING, HARASSMENT & THREATENING BEHAVIOUR



- From 2014 to 2018, the incident rate per 100,000 population for stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour increased by 5.3 %
- In 2014 the incident rate per 100,000 population for stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour was 136.9 per 100,000 population
- In 2018 the rate was 144.2 per 100,000 population (Crimes Statistics Agency, 2019).

FAMILY INCIDENT RATE



- Greater Dandenong saw a decrease of 9.2 % in the Family Incident Rate from 2014 to 2018.
- In 2014, the family incident rate was 1371 per 100,000 population.
- In 2018 the family incident rate was 1397.9 per 100,000 population (Crimes Statistics Agency, 2019).

CARING RESPONSIBILITIES



- 84.2 % of single parent families are female led
- 15.8 % of single parent families are male led (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019)
- 10.0 % of all carers in Greater Dandenong are female
- 7.2 % of all carers in Greater Dandenong are male
- In terms of unpaid domestic work, where persons aged 15 and over performed 15 + hours per week of unpaid domestic work, 20.3 % is undertaken by females compared to 6.1 % undertaken by males.

EDUCATION



- 42.8 % of females attained year 12 qualifications.
- 43.8 % of males attained year 12 qualifications (ABS, 2018).
- 2173 females completed postgrad qualifications compared to 2323 men
- 7667 females completed bachelor level qualifications compared to 7119 men
- 6361 females completed Certificate level qualification compared to 10591 men (ABS, 2018).

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT



- 22.5 % of women earn above the minimum weekly wage (above \$650 per week)
- 36.2 % of men earn above the minimum weekly wage (above \$650 per week) (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019)
- 52.6 % of women earn below the minimum weekly wage (below \$650 per week)
- 38.7 % of men earn below the minimum weekly wage (below \$650 per week) (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019)
- 45.2 % of women work full time. In contrast 65.5 % of men work full time
- 38.3 % of women work part time. In contrast 22.6 % of men work part time
- Top industries of employment for women are: 1) Health Care and Social Assistance 2) Retail Trade 3) Manufacturing 4) Accommodation and Food Services 5) Education and Training
- Top industries for men are: 1) Manufacturing 2) Construction 3) Retail Trade 4) Transport, Postal and Warehousing 5) Accommodation and Food Services (ABS, 2018)
- 76.9 % of councillors are male in contrast 23.2 % of councillors are female (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019)
- The representation of women in executive positions, general managers and legislator positions is 23.1 %. In contrast men had a 76.9 % representation in these positions.

