



Violence Against Women SNAPSHOT



STONNINGTON 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.

Stonnington is a local government area in the Southern Metropolitan region of Victoria. The female population is 54461 (52.5 %) while the male population is 49370 (47.5%) (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).

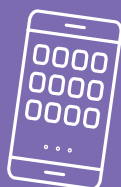
- In 2011, 69 % of women felt safe at night compared to 91.3 % of men.
- In 2015, 56.2 % of women felt safe at night compared to 85.2 % of men
- From 2011 to 2015 the percentage of women who felt 'very safe' or 'safe' fell by 18.5%, in contrast the percentage of men who felt 'very safe' or 'safe' fell by 6.7%.

SEXUAL OFFENCES



- In 2014 the recorded sexual offences rate per 100,000 population was 70.6.
- In 2018 the recorded sexual offences rate per 100,000 population was 136 (Crimes Statistics Agency, 2019).
- From 2014 to 2018, the recorded sexual offences rate per 100,000 population increased by 92.6 %.

STALKING, HARASSMENT & THREATENING BEHAVIOUR



- From 2014 to 2018, the incident rate per 100,000 population for stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour increased by 37.4 %.
- In 2014 the incident rate per 100,000 population for stalking, harassment and threatening behaviour was 48.9.
- In 2018 the rate was 67.2 per 100,000 population (Crimes Statistics Agency, 2019).

FAMILY INCIDENT RATE



- Stonnington saw an increase of 1.2 % in the Family Incident Rate from 2017 to 2018.
- From 2014 to 2018 the Family Incident Rate increased by 9.2 %
- In 2014, the family incident rate was 587.9 per 100,000 population
- In 2018 the family incident rate was 642.4 per 100,000 population (Crimes Statistics Agency, 2019).

CARING RESPONSIBILITIES



- 83.6 % of single parent families are female led
- 16.4 % of single parent families are male led (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019)
- 9.6 % of all carers in Stonnington are female
- 6.9 % of all carers in Stonnington are male
- In terms of unpaid domestic work, where persons aged 15 and over performed 15 + hours per week of unpaid domestic work, 18.2 % is undertaken by females compared to 5.4 % undertaken by males.

EDUCATION



- 66.4 % of females attained year 12 qualifications.
- 65.9 % of males attained year 12 qualifications (ABS, 2018).
- 5183 females completed postgrad qualifications compared to 4598 men
- 13628 females completed bachelor level qualifications compared to 11936 men.
- 3506 females completed Certificate level qualification compared to 5464 men (ABS, 2018).

INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT



- 47.7 % of women earn above the minimum weekly wage (above \$650 per week)
- 55.6 % of men earn above the minimum weekly wage (above \$650 per week) (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019)
- 32.1% of women earn below the minimum weekly wage (below \$650 per week)
- 23 % of men earn below the minimum weekly wage (below \$650 per week) (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019).
- 55.5 % of women work full time. In contrast 72.2 % of men work full time.
- 34.8 % of women work part time. In contrast 19.6 % of men work part time.
- Top industries of employment for women are: 1) Professional, Scientific and Technical Services 2) Health Care and Social Assistance 3) Education and Training 4) Retail Trade 5) Financial and Insurance Services.
- Top industries for men are: 1) Professional, Scientific and Technical Services 2) Construction 3) Accommodation and Food Services 4) Financial and Insurance Services 5) Retail Trade (ABS, 2018).
- 55.6 % of councillors are male in contrast 44.4 % of councillors are female (Victorian Women's Health Atlas, 2019).
- The representation of women in executive positions, general managers and legislator positions is 26 %. In contrast men had a 74 % representation in these positions.

