

Women of Stonnington Fast Facts



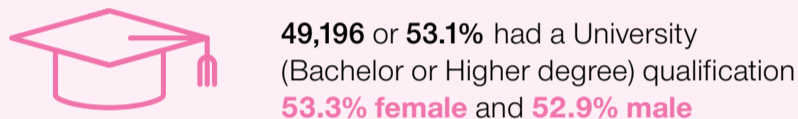
International Women's Day – 8 March 2023



International Women's Day is an important day to recognise how far we've come towards gender equality, and how far we still have left to go.

This snapshot sheds light on issues women continue to face, their health and wellbeing. It also reveals what gender inequality – the root cause of violence against women - looks like by presenting information about caring responsibilities and income levels for men and women.

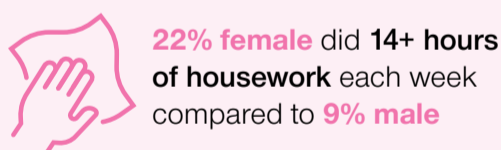
In Stonnington 2021...



Of **females** employed, **58% full-time** and **36% part-time**
Of **males** employed **73% worked full-time** and **22% part-time**



21% females earned an income of **\$2,000 or more** per week compared to **34.4% males**



6,469 females 13.2% providing **unpaid assistance** compared to **4,371 males 10.0%**

Most common health conditions

30,108 with a long-term health condition
30.5% female, 26.9% male



Females
mental health, asthma and arthritis



Males
asthma, mental health and heart disease

8,888 - 8.5% people with a mental health condition:
Female 10.2%, Male 6.6%

Did you know?

The gender pay gap 2022

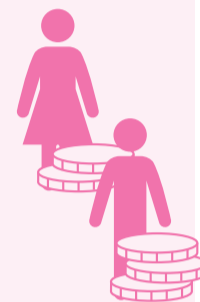
22.8% of women earned **\$26,596 less than men**

Men are **twice as likely** to be in top earning bracket

Women are **1.5 times more likely** to be in lowest earning bracket

Every single industry in Australia had a gender pay gap that **favoured men**

In the last 12 months, the **gender pay gap increased** in eight industries



The pay gap starts from the time women enter the workforce. Contributing factors include hiring and pay discrimination, female-dominated sectors attracting lower wages, women's disproportionate share of unpaid caring and domestic work, limited workplace flexibility to accommodate women's non-work responsibilities, and women's greater time out of the workforce impacting career progression. (Workplace Gender Equality Agency, WGEA Gender Equality Scorecard, 2022)

Did you know?

Poorer mental health among women can be attributed to a combination of social (gender), biological (sex), and other factors. In Australia females:

Report consistently **Higher** levels of **psychological distress**

Twice as likely to experience **mood disorders** (or depression)

More likely to experience **anxiety disorders**

Twice as likely to be diagnosed with **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**

Females represent the majority of people seeking mental health support/services in Australia, are significantly more likely to access Medicare-subsidised mental health services and are more likely to be attended by an ambulance for suicide attempt and self-injury. Females represent almost two-thirds of hospitalisations for intentional self-harm, and 95% of hospitalisations for an eating disorder. Source, Women's Health Atlas, Mental Health Fact Sheet, Stonnington

Crime in Stonnington 2021-2022

932 incidents



Sexual offence
30 reported

12.42%
female
2.77%
male

Stalking
reported by

70
females
39
males

Alleged offenders

518
female
2,489
male



Source: Crime Statistics Agency Victoria, <https://www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/crime-statistics/latest-crime-data-by-area>

Did you know?

1 in 3 workers has experienced **sexual harassment in the workplace in the last 5 years**

Most **sexual harassment** in the workplace is carried out by men

Only **18% of sexual harassment** in the workplace is reported

71% of women experienced **negative mental health impacts** in the workplace including:

- Decreased job satisfaction
- Decreased self-esteem or confidence
- Decreased commitment to the organisation
- Decrease in overall well-being