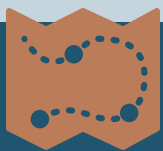




ESCAN 2020

Understanding the data determining the health of women in our region



The region

Area: 2,888 km²

Population: 1.3 million (689,859 female, 671,289 male) ~ 1/4 of state's total population

Growth: 2.10 million by 2036



Economy

Biggest employers: Health and Social Care, Retail, Professional and Technical Services, Construction and Manufacturing

Growth: Education and Training, decline in Manufacturing



Households

Median income: Range between \$476 per week (Greater Dandenong) to \$1,088 per week (Port Phillip)

Single parent: Average 14.75%, with 81% headed by women



Carers

Disability: 5% of the population have a severe or profound disability

Carers: 129,243 identify as carers, majority are female



Diversity

Indigenous population: Approx. 7,200, greatest number living in Casey, Frankston and Mornington Peninsula

Ethnic diversity: 61.7% of Greater Dandenong are born overseas, 23.6% are asylum seekers



Social determinants

The social determinants of health are complex and many. They drive the health and wellbeing of women and we need to understand these to undertake health promotion and primary prevention in the region.





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Gender Equality

Pay gap: 14.1% as of Nov 2018, with women in full-time work earning on average \$239.80 less per week than men. In the region women earn less than men.



Unpaid work

60% of employed men did nil or less than five hours per week of unpaid domestic work compared with 36% of employed women. Men are less likely than women to do 15 hours or more per week of unpaid domestic work.



Leadership

Mayors: three out of 10 mayors were female (2016)

Council representative: Average female representation across 10 LGAs was 21.2% (2011)



Violence against Women

Family violence incidents: increase of 4.9% between 2018 to 2019

Pregnancy: 34,500 (one in five) experienced violence during their pregnancy



Perceptions of Safety

Safe walking along at night: Six out of 10 municipalities (Casey, Cardinia, Glen Eira, Greater Dandenong, Frankston and Kingston) scored below the state average in both 2011 and 2015.



Emerging Trends

To address emerging themes in mental health and wellbeing, climate change and disaster and aging WHISE will advocate for an intersectional gender-sensitive approach.





Emerging Trends

Emerging priority areas for women and their health and wellbeing



Mental Health and Wellbeing

An **intersectional** and **gender-sensitive** approach to improving women's health and wellbeing will help build individual and community resilience.

Applying an intersectional lens will provide primary prevention with the opportunity to understand the drivers of poor & positive mental health & develop sustainable health promotion strategies with our community.



Climate Change and Disasters

Women's health and wellbeing is especially impacted by climate change and disasters. The COVID-19 pandemic and bush fires have provided clear evidence of the gendered impact of disaster.

Our work will be to raise awareness and capacity to see health promotion to improve women's health and equity in light of disaster and climate change.



Aging

Gender and **aging** intersect to compound inequality. Older women experience significant risks to their social inclusion and because of that, often lack resources, and opportunities to work and engage and live healthy lives.

By taking a social inclusion perspective and developing a prevention and promotion framework for older women agencies will be able to better understand the specific risks and needs to provide equitable services for older women.





What this means for WHISE and our work

Collaborate

Continue to enhance our leadership and work in partnership to build the capacity of community in the region

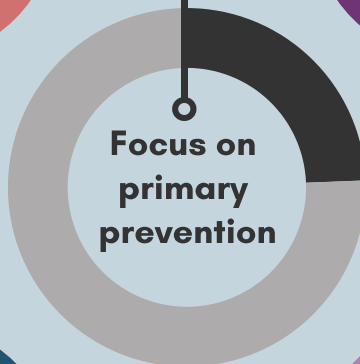


Gender equity and intersectionality

Put gender equity at the heart of our work and apply an intersectional gender-lens



Focus on primary prevention



Intersectional systems approach

Strengthen organisations' capacity to challenge gender stereotypes and address gender inequalities in relation to natural disasters and climate change



Evidence base

Contribute and build the evidence base on gender equality, primary prevention and health promotion, and women's health and wellbeing

