

Women's Health East

<http://whe.org.au/>

Socioeconomic Status

Socioeconomic factors are key determinants of health. Having access to material and social resources and being able to participate in society are important for maintaining good health. Examples include: level of education, employment status, occupation, working conditions, income, unpaid work, power structures, cost of living, food security, housing security, and transport access. In countries at all levels of income, health and illness follow a social gradient. Generally, people in lower socioeconomic groups are at greater risk of poor health, have higher rates of illness, disability and death, and live shorter lives than people from higher socioeconomic groups. Lower socio-economic status is also associated with health risk behaviours; increased social isolation, low levels of health literacy and poorer access to health services.

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Fact Sheet

Indicators	Measures
Education	% Attained Year 12 or equivalent
Labour Force Status	% Unemployed
Individual Weekly Income	% Above minimum weekly wage
Chief Executives, General Managers And Legislators	Rate (per 10,000)
CEOs Of Local Councils	Gender of CEO
Local Councillors	%
Informal Caregiving	%
Unpaid Domestic Work	% People who worked 15+ hours per week
Homelessness	Rate (per 10,000)
Poverty	%
Index Of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage	Rank
Mothers' Index	Rank

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Measures</i>
Transport	% Experienced limitations

Socioeconomic Status

Boroondara - Metro East

Education

According to the 2021 Census, 3,171,909 Victorians aged 15 years and over have completed Year 12 or equivalent education (1,673,394 females and 1,498,515 males). This represents an increase of over 500,000 people compared with the 2016 Census (1,392,987 females and 1,243,081 males). By sex, the percentage with Year 12 attainment in 2021 was 45.3% for females and 39.5% for males (average of Victorian local government areas). For both sexes this was higher than reported in the 2016 Census (40.4% for females and 35.2% for males).

Gender Analysis

Year 12 attainment is the national standard to support the successful transition from schooling to work or further study, and to provide individuals with the skills and agency to fully participate in modern society. Young women who complete Year 12 are more likely to be in full-time work or study, spend less time in unemployment and earn more money than those who do not complete Year 12. Educational achievement is key to advancing the status of women. It contributes to more women in professions, better health outcomes and health literacy, better financial situations, and increased political representation.

Education - % Attained Year 12 or equivalent

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	66.2%	65.5%	56.4%	53.9%	45.3%	39.5%	42.4%
2016	61.9%	61.9%	51.9%	49.9%	40.4%	35.2%	37.8%
2011	59.3%	59.9%	47.8%	46.3%	36.9%	32.2%	34.6%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

For each LGA, the percentage for each sex equals the number of persons aged 15 years and over who have completed Year 12 or equivalent, divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Highest year of School Completed by Age by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Labour Force Status

Labour Force Status applies to all people aged 15 years and over, based on paid work during the week prior to the Census. The 2021 Census recorded 1,871,276 Victorians working full time (704,564 females and 1,166,712 males). By local government area, the average percentage employed full time was 41.4% for females compared with 67.9% for males. The number of Victorians working part time was 1,076,745 (698,602 females and 378,143 males). By local government area, the average percentage employed part time was 46.4% for females compared with 21.7% for males. The number of Victorians unemployed (looking for work) was 167,668 (78,062 females and 89,606 males). By local government area, the average percentage unemployed was 4.0% for females compared with 4.4% for males.

Gender Analysis

Female labour force participation in Australia has risen dramatically over the last 40 years. Contributing factors include: changes in social attitudes to women working, changes in perceived gender roles, decline of manufacturing industries, growth of service industries, a strong rise in the educational attainment level of women, emergence of flexible working arrangements and family-friendly initiatives, a rise in availability of part time positions, and people living longer (with older women more likely to work part-time and for much longer as they transition to retirement). Despite these gains, there is a persistent gender gap in overall workforce participation, impacting women's employment security, average weekly earnings, career progression and economic position at retirement.

Labour Force Status - % Unemployed

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	4.1%	4.6%	4.5%	4.8%	4.0%	4.4%	4.2%
2016	5.3%	5.8%	6.0%	6.0%	5.7%	5.9%	5.8%
2011	4.3%	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage equals the number of persons over the age of 15 who are 'Unemployed' divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA who are in the labour force (those employed and those looking for work). Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Labour Force Status by Employment type by Labour Force Status by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years or over.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Labour Force Status - % Part time employed

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	42.9%	24.3%	45.0%	22.8%	46.4%	21.6%	34.0%
2016	44.5%	22.6%	46.4%	20.8%	47.2%	20.0%	33.6%
2011	44.0%	20.6%	45.3%	18.8%	46.1%	17.8%	32.0%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.
For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage equals the number of persons over the age of 15 who are 'Employed, Part Time' divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA who are in the labour force (those employed and those looking for work). Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Labour Force Status by Employment type by Labour Force Status by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years or over.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Labour Force Status - % Full time employed

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	47.0%	66.5%	43.5%	67.5%	41.4%	67.9%	54.6%
2016	45.4%	68.3%	42.5%	69.5%	40.8%	69.0%	54.9%
2011	46.1%	70.6%	44.0%	71.7%	42.2%	71.5%	56.8%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.
For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage equals the number of persons over the age of 15 who are 'Employed, Full Time' divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA who are in the labour force (those employed and those looking for work). Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Labour Force Status by Employment type by Labour Force Status by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years or over.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Individual Weekly Income

Individual Weekly Income includes wages, business and rent income (minus expenses), dividends, interest, income from superannuation, child support, workers' compensation, and government pensions and allowances. In 2021 the Australian minimum weekly wage was \$772.60. According to the 2021 Census, almost 2.5 million Victorians aged 15 years and over earned \$799 or less per week (1,472,288 females and 1,008,737 males). A much higher percentage of females (46.3%) compared with males (33.7%) earned below the minimum weekly wage (average of Victorian local government areas). In stark contrast, almost 2.5 million Victorians earned \$800 or more per week (1,083,597 females and 1,409,177 males). A much higher percentage of males (41.7%) compared with females (30.9%) earned above the minimum weekly wage (average of Victorian local government areas).

Gender Analysis

As of November 2022, Australia's national gender pay gap stands at 13.3%. Although the lowest on record, women in full time work earn on average \$253.50 less per week than men (or 87 cents for every 1 dollar earned by men). 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. The gender pay gap, combined with women's higher likelihood of part-time work, impacts on their lifetime economic security.

Individual Weekly Income - % Above minimum weekly wage

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	43.3%	50.8%	34.7%	46.0%	30.9%	41.7%	36.3%
2016	41.0%	49.2%	33.2%	45.6%	29.3%	41.0%	35.2%
2011	39.4%	49.5%	31.4%	45.7%	26.8%	40.3%	33.5%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage equals persons who are aged 15 years and over who are earning \$800 or more per week, divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA. Note: (1) Australia's official minimum wage as at 2021 was \$772.60. (2) Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Total Personal Income (Weekly) by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years and over.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Individual Weekly Income - % Below minimum weekly wage

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	37.8%	28.5%	45.2%	32.2%	46.3%	33.7%	40.0%
2016	36.7%	26.7%	44.7%	30.7%	45.7%	32.5%	39.1%
2011	38.4%	26.4%	46.2%	30.2%	48.8%	33.3%	41.1%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.
For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage equals persons who are aged 15 years and over who are earning \$0-\$799 per week, divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA. Note: (1) Australia's official minimum wage as at 2021 was \$772.60. (2) Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Total Personal Income (Weekly) by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years and over.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Chief Executives, General Managers And Legislators

According to the 2021 Census, Victorians who recorded their occupation as Chief Executives, General Managers or Legislators numbered 37,634 (comprising 10,736 females and 26,898 males). This represents an increase of 2,767 females and 3,883 males compared with 2016 (7,969 females and 23,106 males). The proportion of female executives increased to 30.5% in 2021, compared with 26.2% in 2016 (average of Victorian local government areas). Conversely, the proportion of male executives decreased to 69.5% in 2021, compared with 73.8% in 2016. The population rate for female executive leaders grew to 15.6 per 10,000 in 2021, compared with 11.8 per 10,000 in 2016 (average of Victorian local government areas). The number, proportion and population rate of female executives in Victoria has grown with each successive Census since 2006.

Gender Analysis

The disparity between men and women in leadership roles perpetuates existing stereotypes about the role of women, both at work and in wider society, and exacerbates gender pay inequity. The gender pay gap is present across all types of management occupations, and increases at each higher level of management. Research shows that women's equal representation in key decision-making positions (Boards, senior leadership, and CEO appointments) contributes to improved company performance. Despite this, men are 1.5 times more likely to hold managerial positions than women. The Workplace Gender Equality Agency reports that for Australian private companies with more than 100 employees, only 22.3% of Chief Executives are women, and only 20% of boards have gender balance.

Chief Executives, General Managers And Legislators - Rate (per 10,000)

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	40.9	115.3	18.9	55.8	15.6	36.0	25.8
2016	33.4	107.8	15.4	53.6	11.8	32.5	22.1
2011	25.1	102.5	11.4	48.4	9.3	27.8	18.5

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The rate equals the number of persons who are Chief Executives, General Managers or Legislators divided by the total persons of the corresponding LGA, per 10,000 persons. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Labour Force Status by Occupation by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years or over.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Chief Executives, General Managers And Legislators - %

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	26.2%	73.8%	25.2%	74.8%	30.5%	69.5%	50.0%
2016	23.7%	76.3%	22.1%	77.9%	26.2%	73.8%	50.0%
2011	19.6%	80.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.
For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage of Chief Executives, General Managers or Legislators that are female or male for each LGA. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Labour Force Status by Occupation by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years or over.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

CEOs Of Local Councils

Victorian local councils employ more than 50,000 people. As the level of government closest to communities, it is important that local councils reflect the diversity of the communities they serve and represent. While almost two thirds (63%) of local government employees are women, women comprise less than half (45%) of the senior leadership roles (Victoria. CGEPS 2024). Each Council employs a Chief Executive Officer (CEO). As of January 2025, there were 51 male CEOs (64.6%) and 28 female CEOs (35.4%). The number of female CEOs of Victorian local councils has more than doubled in the past 7 years, increasing from 13 female CEOs (16.5%) in August 2017. Ref: Victoria. Commission for Gender Equality in the Public Sector (2024) Preliminary findings: 2023 progress reports.

Gender Analysis

Gender equity in local government is important to ensure that a greater mix of insights and experiences shape local policy. Many Victorian councils have demonstrated strong leadership in strengthening gender equity and diversity through more equitable employment policies and cultural change. Enablers to recruitment and retention of more women in senior roles include: flexible working arrangements, improved support for pregnancy and parenting, gender-neutral recruitment, female mentorship and career planning, support to undertake further study, and workplace safety. Barriers include: unconscious bias in the assessment of female candidates, maternal bias, and women’s lack of confidence in applying for senior roles. In rural and remote areas, working in local government may be one of the few career pathway options available for professional women (McGowan 2018).

CEOs Of Local Councils - Gender of CEO

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2025	0	1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5
2020	0	1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.5
2017	0	1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5
2015	0	1	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.
For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

Each LGA has one CEO for their Local Council. This indicator shows the CEOs (or Acting CEOs) that are either female or male in each LGA, as at 14 January 2025. Notes: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

Local Government Victoria (LGV). Know Your Council website. Data extracted on 14 January 2025.
Currency: 2025
Link: <https://www.viccouncils.asn.au/find-your-council>

Local Councillors

With women making up more than half of the population, gender equity in local government is important to ensure that a representative mix of insights and experiences shape local policy and decision-making. In Victoria, elections are held every four years to elect the councils of the 79 local government areas. A total of 645 local government councillors were elected in October 2024, comprising a record high of 282 women (43.7% of the statewide total) and 363 men (56.3% of the statewide total). The number of female councillors elected was 10 higher than elected in 2020. Local councils typically have 5, 7, 9, or 11 members - therefore gender parity is achieved with female membership of between 40 and 60 percent. Gender parity (40-60 percent female membership) was achieved in 32 Councils in 2024. A majority of women councillors were elected in 30 Councils (38.0%) in 2024, significantly higher than 23 Councils (29.1%) in 2020. Following the 2024 elections, the average council composition was 43.3% female councillors compared with 56.7% male councillors (average of all Victorian local government areas).

Gender Analysis

Barriers to women entering local government include: feeling unqualified for the role and lacking in confidence, juggling caring and work commitments, time and monetary costs, perceived culture of councils and councillor conduct, and concerns about financial and career insecurity (Broomfield 2024). Ongoing efforts to address the gender imbalance in local councils have led to more Victorian women standing for council, more being elected as councillors, and more reaching the position of mayor. However, being a councillor is a high-pressure role, and as women are still largely responsible for the majority of domestic labour and informal caring, this can often cause conflict with other responsibilities. Victorian research has found that women councillors are burning out as they try to juggle the demands of work, family and politics (Carson & Ruppaneer 2024). In addition, women in local government (as candidates and serving councillors) are more likely to experience negative behaviour and sex discrimination compared with men in local government. Many women are choosing not to recontest or stand for an elected position, as the needs of their family outweigh the demands of engaging in local politics. Female councillors generally serve less time than male councillors, which makes the gender gap harder to close. Local government can be a pipeline into state and federal politics. If women are not adequately represented at a local level, it has knock on effects for gender parity at other levels of government.

Refs: Broomfield E (2024) Women in local government: a progress check. Locale Learning; Carson A, Ruppaneer L (2024) Breaking barriers: a study of women's participation and representation in local government. LaTrobe University. Melbourne.

Local Councillors - %

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2024	36.4%	63.6%	39.7%	60.3%	43.3%	56.7%	50.0%
2020	63.6%	36.4%	57.0%	43.0%	42.7%	56.9%	49.8%
2016	50.0%	50.0%	37.4%	62.6%	37.1%	62.9%	50.0%
2012	30.0%	70.0%	36.4%	63.6%	34.0%	66.0%	50.0%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.
For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage of female or male local councillors (expressed as a percentage of all councillors), of each LGA, following the 2024 local government elections. Notes: (1) Councils run by administrators at the time of the 2024 election are shown as 'no data'. (2) Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere. (3) Percentage values for Cardinia, Golden Plains and Wyndham LGAs have been corrected in the June 2025 Atlas update.

Source/s:

(1) Victorian Electoral Commission website. Data extracted on 14 January 2025; (2) McGowan R (2018) Gender equity in local government: research companion. Local Government Victoria. Melbourne.
Currency: 2024
Link: <https://www.vec.vic.gov.au/results/council-election-results/2024-council-election-results>

Informal Caregiving

This indicator shows how many people, in the two weeks prior to completing the Census, provided unpaid help or supervision to another person to assist them with daily activities because of a disability, a long-term illness or for problems related to old age. The 2021 Census recorded 689,213 Victorians who provided informal care to a person with a disability (comprising 414,891 females and 274,322 males). This represents an increase of 22.0% for females (up from 340,093 in 2016) and an increase of 24.3% for males (up from 220,774 in 2016). The percentage of females who assisted another person increased to 13.4% in 2021, compared with 11.9% in 2016 (average of Victorian local government areas). The percentage of males who assisted another person also increased, rising to 9.15% in 2021, compared with 8.0% in 2016.

Gender Analysis

The burden of informal caring negatively affects the health, paid work, and social connection of carers, who are predominantly women. Carer health is influenced by: burden of hours (per week and over time), age and gender, socioeconomic status, relationship with the care recipient, and availability of a support network. Informal carers at particular risk of worse health outcomes include: women aged over 50, carers in rural/remote areas, and those caring for people with Alzheimer's disease, dementia and mental health conditions. The demands of caregiving may lead carers to reduce or restrict their social networks, to the detriment of their own support and wellbeing. Working age carers are more likely than non-carers to reduce their hours of work or exit from the labour force, and earn lower levels of income overall.

Help/support for informal carers in Victoria:

- Carers Victoria (Phone: 1800 514 845 / Website: www.carersvictoria.org.au/)

Informal Caregiving - %

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	13.8%	10.0%	13.2%	9.4%	13.4%	9.1%	11.3%
2016	11.8%	8.2%	11.6%	8.0%	11.9%	8.0%	9.9%
2011	14.8%	10.2%	14.4%	9.8%	15.5%	10.4%	12.9%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage equals the number of persons aged 15 years and over who provided unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, health condition or by reason of old age, divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Unpaid assistance to a person by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Unpaid Domestic Work

The 2021 Census recorded the hours spent by Victoria's 3.3 million females on unpaid domestic work as follows: 0 hours (19.4%), 1-5 hours (12.4%), 5-14 hours (22.5%), 15-29 hours (13%) and 30 hours or more (10.7%). By contrast, the hours spent by Victoria's 3.2 million males in 2021 were: 0 hours (24.6%), 1-5 hours (20.4%), 5-14 hours (21.9%), 15-29 hours (6.2%), and 30 hours or more (2.8%). Across Victorian local government areas in 2021, an average of 26.3% of females spent 15 or more hours per week on unpaid domestic work, compared with 10.64% of males. The burden of unpaid domestic work reportedly increased for Australian households during the Covid-19 pandemic (Victoria was in lockdown when the 2021 Census was conducted). While the overall contribution of men increased, women shouldered most of the additional burden, therefore the gender gap in unpaid domestic work persisted.

Gender Analysis

Women are significantly over-represented in the unpaid economy, accounting for almost 67% of unpaid domestic work and three quarters of all unpaid work. Women spend more time in housework than men even when they are single and working full-time. Compared with men working full-time, women in full-time employment are twice as likely to do at least 15 hours of unpaid domestic work per week. The percentage of unpaid work done by women is not affected by the average income, education or relative advantage of the location in which the work is occurring, showing that regardless of personal circumstances, women continue to carry the overall burden for unpaid domestic work. Unpaid domestic and care work is associated with greater mental health burden and negative effects on quality of life..

Unpaid Domestic Work - % People who worked 15+ hours per week

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	25.2%	9.5%	25.3%	9.8%	26.3%	10.6%	18.5%
2016	24.5%	6.9%	25.6%	7.9%	26.7%	9.5%	18.1%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage equals the number of persons aged 15 years and over who performed 15 hours or more of unpaid domestic work per week, divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

ABS Census 2021. Census Table: Unpaid domestic work by Sex by LGA, Population: Persons aged 15 years or over.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Homelessness

Specialist homelessness services (SHS) assist people experiencing or at risk of homelessness. In the financial year 2023-2024, Victorian SHS assisted 101,964 clients (58.4% female and 41.6% male). There were 59,532 female clients (up 4.5% from 56,958 the previous year) and 42,432 male clients (up 2.5% from 41,385 the previous year). Of the female clients, 23,237 (41.6%) were a lone parent with children. The Victorian rate of homelessness assistance (1 in 67 people) was higher than the national rate (1 in 95 people). By sex, the Victorian assistance rate was 90.1 per 10,000 persons for female clients compared with 66.8 per 10,000 persons for male clients (average of Victorian local government areas, based on where clients live). Victorians aged under 35 make up the majority of those experiencing homelessness, however older women in particular are a fast-growing cohort. Among Victorian females, the leading reasons for seeking assistance in 2023-2024 were: family and domestic violence (38.7%), housing crisis (14.4%), financial difficulties (12.0%), inadequate or inappropriate dwelling conditions (9.5%), and housing affordability stress (8.6%).

Gender Analysis

Homelessness can profoundly affect a person's mental and physical health, their education and employment opportunities, and their ability to fully participate in society. Key drivers of women's homelessness include: family and domestic violence, income inequality, lack of financial independence and lack of affordable housing (in particular for women on low incomes, older women, single mothers, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, women without permanent residency, and women with disabilities). Strategies to address women's homelessness include: investing in the primary prevention of violence against women, increasing investment in short-, medium- and long-term accommodation options to support women who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and providing trauma-informed supports for women across service sectors (family violence response, emergency housing, and mental health services). A Parliamentary Inquiry into Homelessness in Victoria was completed in 2021.

Help/support in Victoria for housing / homelessness:

- Statewide After Hours Service (Phone: 1800 825 955 - 5pm to 9am, Mon to Fri, and 24 hours on weekends and public holidays)
- Housing Victoria (Website: www.housing.vic.gov.au/crisis-emergency-accommodation)
- Ask Izzy (Website: askizzy.org.au/)

Homelessness - Rate (per 10,000)

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2024	25.9	20.9	60.0	39.4	90.1	66.8	78.4
2023	26.38	20.43	54.3	37.8	85.9	63.4	74.7
2022	25.97	18.88	65.1	42.7	91.6	63.2	77.4
2021	40.14	23.94	78.8	47.7	92.9	65.1	79.0
2020	36.78	25.11	78.3	52.2	105.2	77.7	91.4

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The rate equals the number of clients assisted by specialist homelessness services (SHS), by LGA, in the year July 2023 to June 2024, per 10,000 persons of the corresponding LGA. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

(1) Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (SHSC)*, 2024;
 (2) ABS Census 2021.

Currency: Jul 2023 - Jun 2024

Link: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/homelessness-services/specialist-homelessness-services-annual-report/contents/about>

Homelessness - Number of clients

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2024	435	351	907.7	599.9	684.6	492.9	588.8
2023	443	343	828.1	578.6	648.7	475.0	561.9
2022	436	317	982.4	647.0	673.4	469.3	571.4
2021	674	402	1,191.1	720.7	701.7	475.7	588.7
2020	615	420	1,131.7	752.9	730.4	519.1	624.7

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The number of clients assisted by specialist homelessness services (SHS), by LGA, in the year July 2023 to June 2024. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (SHSC), 2024.

Currency: Jul 2023 - Jun 2024

Link: <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/homelessness-services/specialist-homelessness-services-annual-report/contents/about>

Poverty

Poverty means not having enough available income to afford life's necessities. The Victorian overall poverty rate (based on 2015-2016 data) is 13.2%, similar to the overall Australian rate of 13.1%. Higher poverty rates are associated with some demographic variables, including: lone person households (21%), private rental housing (21%), Aboriginal status (25%), unemployed status (35%), lone parent status (36%), and public housing (51%). By sex, an estimated 311,800 Victorian women (12.8%) are living in poverty, compared with 264,900 men (11.3%).

Gender Analysis

According to the Victorian Council of Social Service (VCOSS), women comprise a majority of people aged 15 and over who are experiencing poverty. This is not only because women outnumber men in the population, but because women are more likely to live in poverty than men. Areas with ageing populations tend to have a higher proportion of women living in poverty. Poverty can lead to an inability to pay for food, shelter, clothing or healthcare, exclusion from social activities and/or severe stress from chronic insecurity.

Poverty - %

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2016	12.0%	10.0%	13.3%	11.0%	13.3%	12.0%	12.7%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage of persons aged 15 years and over, by sex, who live in households with disposable income of less than \$353.45 per week (after housing costs are taken into account), by LGA. NATSEM estimates are based on population figures rounded to the nearest 100. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

Victorian Council of Social Service. Modelling based on the ABS Survey of Income and Housing 2015-2016.

Currency: 2016

Link: <https://vcoss.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Every-suburb-Every-town-Poverty-in-Victoria-VCOSS.pdf>

Index Of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD) summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an LGA. It is a single broad measure based on sixteen indicators of relative disadvantage that are weighted individually. The index ranks each Victorian LGA from 1 to 80 according to the level of overall disadvantage. A low rank indicates greater disadvantage. A high rank indicates less disadvantage. Note that this indicator IS NOT SEX-DISAGGREGATED, therefore the values for 'Female' and 'Male' display as identical in the Atlas.

Gender Analysis

Low income is the strongest indicator of disadvantage. Other indicators include (but are not limited to): joblessness, no Internet connection, low or no education, unskilled occupations, single parent status, needing assistance with daily living, having no car, and low English proficiency. Women, lone parent households, people living alone and those who have a long-term health condition are more likely to experience multiple social and economic disadvantage. The experience of multiple disadvantage can have a compounding and persistent effect, reinforcing barriers to getting ahead and increasing the likelihood of other related problems later in life.

Index Of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage - Rank

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2021	78	78	67.6	67.6	40.4	40.4	40.4
2016	78	78	69.1	69.1	40.7	40.7	40.7
2011	79	79	70.1	70.1	40.3	40.3	40.3

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

A general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area. Includes sixteen variables that measure disadvantage, each separately weighted. A low rank indicates greater disadvantage. Unincorporated Vic. (ranked 49 in 2021) is omitted. Notes: (1) This indicator IS NOT SEX-DISAGGREGATED, therefore the values for 'Female' and 'Male' display as identical in the Atlas. (2) Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

2021 Census of Population and Housing, ABS. Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Australia.

Currency: 2021

Link: <http://www.abs.gov.au>

Mothers' Index

The concept of the Mothers Index has been developed and used by Save the Children globally for 15 years and is informed by an in-depth literature review and consultation with international and local experts. Indicators used measures that matters most to a mother: her health, the wellbeing of her children, her own education attainment, the family's economic status and her relative socio-economic status. One significant area that is not well captured by the five indicators is family violence, as there is no nationally consistent data available at this time.

Gender Analysis

Health at birth is an important predictor of long-term outcomes, including education, income, and disability. Evidence suggests that maternal disadvantage leads to worse health at birth because of poor health behaviours; exposure to harmful environmental factors; worse access to medical care, including family planning; and worse underlying maternal health. Women living in regional and remote areas of Australia have poorer health outcomes than their counterparts in the city. Mothers in rural and remote areas are further disadvantaged by reduced access to primary health care providers and health services. The maternal mortality ratio for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women is double that for non-Aboriginal women (although caution should be used when interpreting these results due to the small number of deaths).

Mothers' Index - Rank

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2016	1	N/A	11.3	N/A	39.8	N/A	39.8

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

Composite scores from five different indicators relating to maternal wellbeing (maternal health, children's wellbeing, educational status, economic status and socio-economic disadvantage) were calculated, with each indicator given equal weighting. Scores were sorted from low to high and ranked from 1 to 79 (1 being the best place for a mother to live) to give the overall Mothers Index rank for each LGA. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female, and may differ to Victorian estimates published

Source/s:

Save the Children 2016. *State of Australia's Mothers Report*.

Currency: 2016

Link: https://www.savethechildren.org.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/143863/SOAM_report_2016.pdf

Transport

Access to both public or private transportation is essential for citizens to contribute to their community and reach their potential. Safe, reliable affordable transport is a key determinant of people's opportunities to access health services and programs, education and secure employment. Limitation in regards to transport is related to social isolation and also has a relationship with sedentary lifestyles.

Gender Analysis

Women's access to transport is important as fewer women drive and own cars than men and therefore are more likely to rely on public transport. Where families own one car, men are more likely to use that car to get to and from work, leaving women reliant on public transport. Limited public transport options and lack of access to private transport for women in rural and remote communities makes them vulnerable to social isolation and to control and abuse. Women also have primary caring responsibilities so safe and affordable transport for women and children becomes a key determinant of health.

Transport - % Experienced limitations

Time Period	Boroondara		Metro East Region Estimate		Victoria State Estimate		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	All
2011	19.2%	16.4%	22.3%	17.5%	26.6%	24.2%	25.4%

NB: The notes below are for the latest time period in the table.

For notes applying to earlier time periods, please refer to the relevant map/s in the online Atlas.

Data processing:

The percentage equals the number of persons who experienced transport limitations in a 12 month period, divided by the total persons of the corresponding sex of that LGA. Note: Statewide and region estimates in the data visualisations are calculated by Atlas programming based on LGA summary values for female/male only, and may differ to Victorian estimates published elsewhere.

Source/s:

Community Indicators Victoria, Transport Limitations Indicator.

Currency: 2011

Link: <http://www.communityindicators.net.au/>