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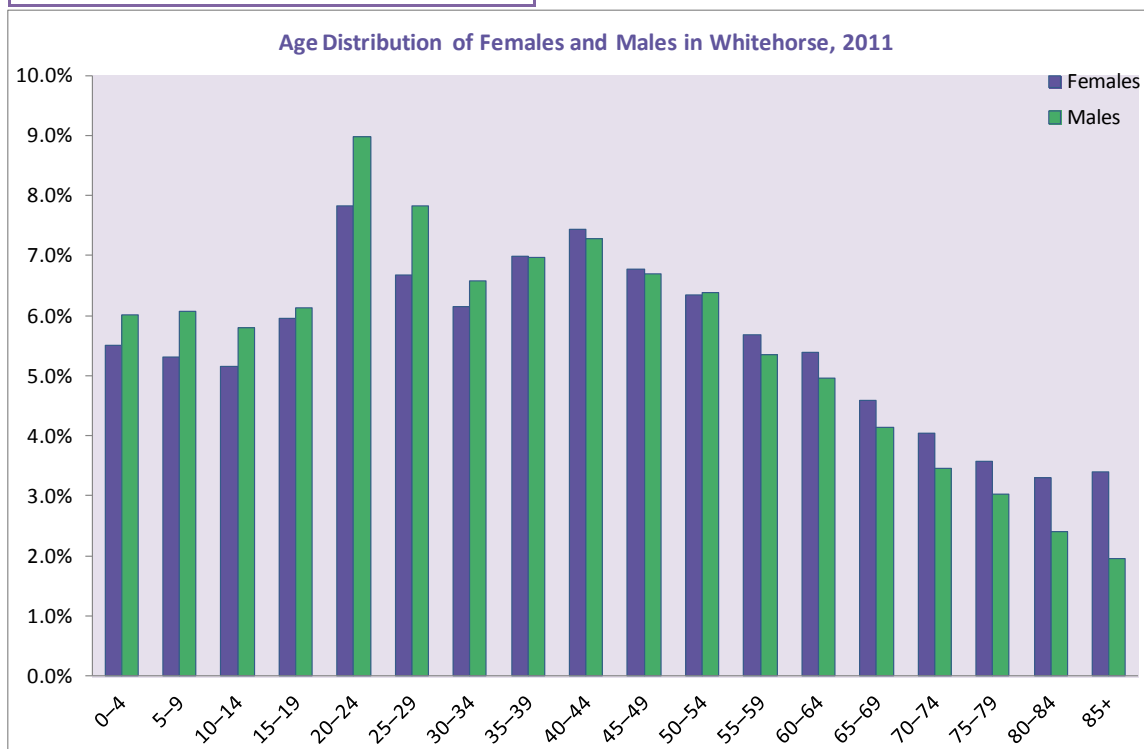
Women in the City of Whitehorse: Demographic facts and figures ¹

1. Population and age distribution (2011)²

Age (Yrs)	Females		Males	
	No.	% Total	No.	% Total
0-4	4485	5.5%	4585	6.0%
5-9	4333	5.3%	4624	6.1%
10-14	4198	5.1%	4422	5.8%
15-19	4854	6.0%	4675	6.1%
20-24	6374	7.8%	6841	9.0%
25-29	5434	6.7%	5962	7.8%
30-34	5009	6.1%	5009	6.6%
35-39	5692	7.0%	5310	7.0%
40-44	6054	7.4%	5544	7.3%
45-49	5518	6.8%	5106	6.7%
50-54	5171	6.3%	4865	6.4%
55-59	4624	5.7%	4080	5.4%
60-64	4385	5.4%	3779	5.0%
65-69	3738	4.6%	3148	4.1%
70-74	3293	4.0%	2633	3.5%
75-79	2907	3.6%	2310	3.0%
80-84	2689	3.3%	1836	2.4%
85+	2763	3.4%	1490	2.0%
Total	81521	100.0%	76219	100.0%

Current official population estimates show that females in Whitehorse comprise 51.7% of the population and males comprise 48.3%.

Across the age groups for females and males, there are higher proportions of females compared with males in the older years. This pattern in respective age distributions reflects the longer life expectancies of women and is consistent with Victorian and Australian trends. It also suggests specific approaches by health planners to support the health and wellbeing of women who generally live longer than men but can also experience higher rates of morbidities associated with the older years.



¹ Figures in this fact sheet have been compiled from sources including the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) *Census of Population and Housing* conducted on 9 August 2011. Readers are asked to note the different Census products used throughout this fact sheet. It is also noted that percentages in tables might not add up to 100 because of rounding of decimal places.

² ABS *Population by Age and Sex, Regions of Australia 2009* Cat. No. 3235.0, Latest Issue Released 11.30 a.m. (Canberra time) 31/08/12, <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3235.02009?OpenDocument>.

2. Indigenous and non-Indigenous status (2011)³

At the last Census, 161 females in Whitehorse identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander (ATSI).

ATSI-identified females have a younger age profile compared with their non-ATSI counterparts, with relatively lower proportions aged 55 years and over. This pattern reflects the higher birth rates and lower life expectancies of the ATSI-identifying population generally.

Age (Yrs)	ATSI-identifying		Non-ATSI	
< 15	44	27.3%	12345	16.3%
15–24	25	15.5%	10078	13.3%
25–34	27	16.8%	9397	12.4%
35–44	18	11.2%	11133	14.7%
45–54	11	6.8%	10045	13.3%
55+	36	22.4%	22758	30.0%
Total	161	100.0%	75756	100.0%

3. Non-English Speaking Countries of birth (2011)⁴

The top ten non-English speaking (NES) countries of birth (COB) of females in Whitehorse are China, Malaysia, India, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Greece, Sri Lanka, Italy, South Korea and Philippines. The proportions of Chinese-born, Malaysian-born and Hong Kong-born females in Whitehorse are higher than that of Greater Melbourne.

Females born in China, Malaysia, India, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, South Korea and Philippines reflect populations in their young to mid years, with relatively high proportions (> 50%) aged in the 25–44 and 45–55 years age groups. Females born in Greece and Italy are an older group, with relatively high proportions (> 85%) aged 55 years or more.

Top 10 NES COB Whitehorse			Top 10 NES COB Greater Melb		
	No.	% Total		No.	% Total
China	6186	7.9%	China	50752	2.5%
Malaysia	1880	2.4%	India	46264	2.3%
India	1528	1.9%	Vietnam	36449	1.8%
Vietnam	1198	1.5%	Italy	34809	1.7%
Hong Kong	1029	1.3%	Greece	25089	1.2%
Greece	997	1.3%	Sri Lanka	20890	1.0%
Sri Lanka	846	1.1%	Malaysia	20688	1.0%
Italy	844	1.1%	Philippines	20407	1.0%
South Korea	475	0.6%	Germany	11212	0.6%
Philippines	467	0.6%	Hong Kong	9149	0.4%
Total females	78513	100.0%	Total females	2033479	100.0%

³ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence.

⁴ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Expanded Community Profile* Cat. No. 2005.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence.

Top 10 NES COB	0-4 Yrs	5-14 Yrs	15-24 Yrs	25-44 Yrs	45-54 Yrs	55-64 Yrs	65-74 Yrs	75-84 Yrs	85+ Yrs	Total No.
China	0.5%	3.1%	27.4%	39.8%	14.0%	6.7%	4.1%	3.3%	0.9%	6186
Malaysia	0.2%	4.6%	13.8%	37.3%	19.5%	15.1%	6.3%	2.8%	0.5%	1880
India	1.3%	5.8%	10.0%	54.5%	11.2%	7.5%	5.0%	3.9%	0.8%	1528
Vietnam	0.3%	1.0%	8.9%	38.5%	21.6%	18.6%	6.8%	3.5%	0.8%	1198
Hong Kong	0.0%	3.0%	20.3%	35.2%	19.4%	16.1%	3.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1029
Greece	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	3.9%	7.8%	22.5%	39.4%	21.5%	4.1%	997
Sri Lanka	0.7%	2.6%	10.5%	36.5%	15.4%	16.0%	7.2%	8.9%	2.2%	846
Italy	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.6%	5.8%	24.6%	28.2%	28.6%	9.7%	844
South Korea	0.6%	10.1%	19.2%	50.5%	11.6%	3.6%	2.3%	1.5%	0.6%	475
Philippines	1.1%	5.4%	8.4%	38.8%	24.4%	13.7%	4.5%	2.6%	1.3%	467

4. Languages other than English and proficiency in spoken English (2011)⁵

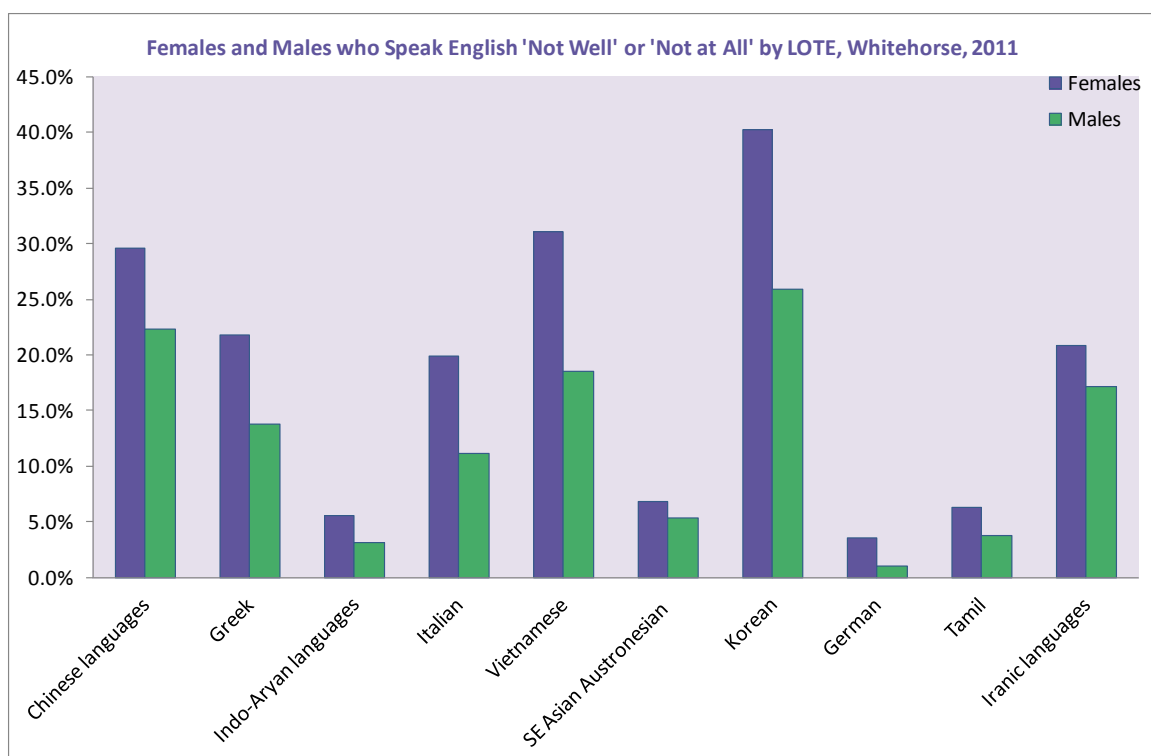
The top ten languages other than English (LOTE) spoken by females in Whitehorse are Chinese languages, Greek, Indo-Aryan languages, Italian, Vietnamese, Southeast Asian Austronesian languages, Korean, German, Tamil and Iranian languages.

Females with LOTE are generally less proficient in spoken English than males across the main LOTE. The languages for which this pattern is most striking are Vietnamese and Korean. It is critical that health planning ensures linguistically appropriate programs and services for women with LOTE.

Top 10 LOTE	No.	% Total
Chinese languages	11144	14.2%
Greek	2462	3.1%
Indo-Aryan languages	1854	2.4%
Italian	1422	1.8%
Vietnamese	1004	1.3%
SE Asian Austronesian	819	1.0%
Korean	504	0.6%
German	410	0.5%
Tamil	338	0.4%
Iranic languages	331	0.4%
Total females	78512	100.0%

LOTE	Speaks English very well or well		Speaks English not well, not at all		English proficiency not stated			Total No.	
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	
Chinese languages	74.2%	76.9%	29.6%	22.4%	0.7%	0.8%	11145	9449	
Greek	78.9%	85.4%	21.7%	13.8%	0.8%	0.8%	2463	2299	
Indo-Aryan languages	91.8%	95.4%	5.6%	3.1%	1.0%	1.4%	1854	2395	
Italian	80.9%	86.9%	19.9%	11.1%	1.9%	2.0%	1420	1229	
Vietnamese	72.4%	80.6%	31.0%	18.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1002	857	
SE Asian Austronesian	93.7%	92.9%	6.8%	5.3%	0.7%	1.8%	819	676	
Korean	64.5%	73.0%	40.3%	25.9%	0.6%	1.1%	504	437	
German	97.3%	97.1%	3.6%	1.0%	0.0%	2.0%	410	307	
Tamil	93.2%	95.3%	6.3%	3.8%	0.9%	0.9%	340	318	
Iranic languages	86.1%	87.7%	20.9%	10.1%	0.0%	2.2%	165	138	

⁵ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence. Chinese languages include Cantonese, Mandarin, 'other'. Indo-Aryan languages include Bengali, Hindi, Punjabi, Sinhalese, Urdu, 'other'. Southeast Asian Austronesian languages include Filipino, Indonesian, Tagalog, 'other'. Iranian languages include Dari, Persian (excluding Dari), 'other'.



5. Recent settlers (2007–2012)⁶

Figures for the five-year period, 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2012, show that female settlers in Whitehorse arriving through Australia's various migration streams have come from countries such as China, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Korea (Republic of), Iran, United Kingdom, Philippines, Hong Kong and Indonesia. Of the total female settlers in Whitehorse for this time period, 45.1% came from China.

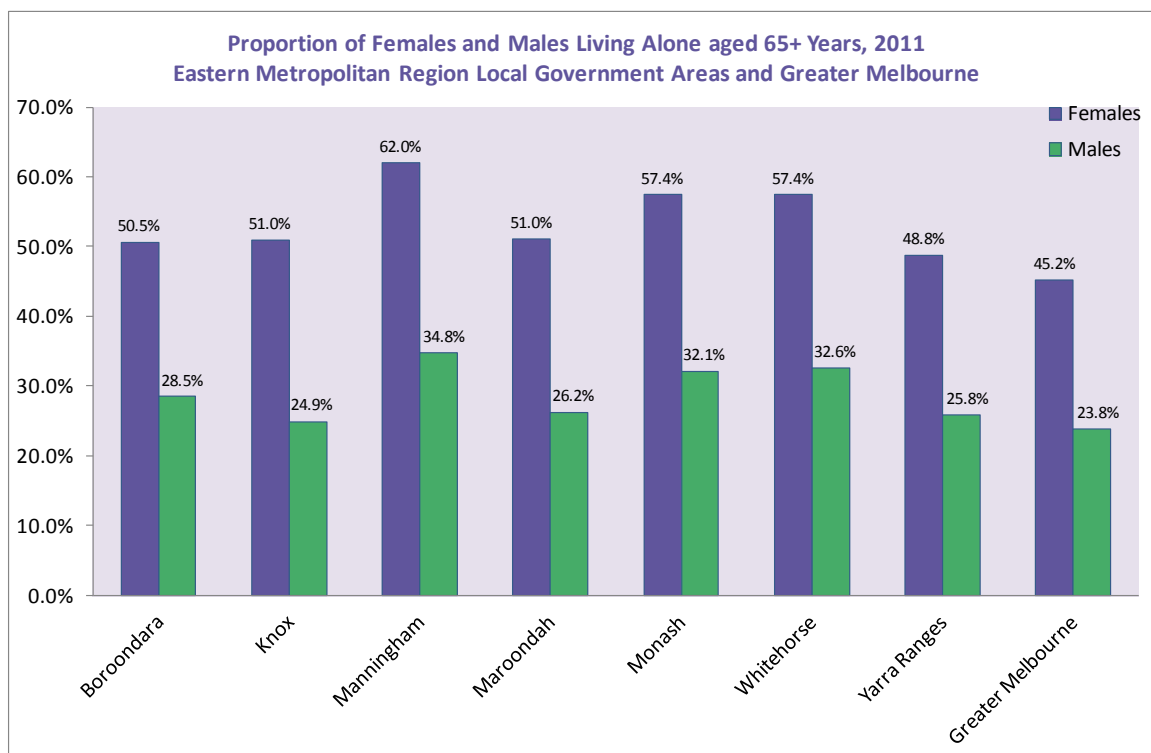
Recent female settlers		
Top 10 COB	No.	% Total
China	2597	45.1%
India	667	11.6%
Malaysia	314	5.5%
Sri Lanka	230	4.0%
Korea (Republic of)	175	3.0%
Iran	141	2.5%
United Kingdom	127	2.2%
Philippines	126	2.2%
Hong Kong	117	2.0%
Indonesia	103	1.8%
Total female settlers	5753	100.0%

⁶ Department of Immigration and Citizenship, Settlement Reporting Facility, <http://www.immi.gov.au/settlement/>. Figures were extracted on 20/11/12. The Settlement Reporting Facility uses data that have been compiled from a number of different information sources within the Department and other Commonwealth agencies. Reports including numbers of settlers in specified locations may be inaccurate due to various limitations at the point of data capture including address data.

6. Lone-person households (2011)⁷

There are 13,570 lone-person households in Whitehorse, of which 64.1% are female occupied. Females in lone-person households have an older age profile than their male counterparts, with higher proportions aged 65+ years. This pattern is consistent with Greater Melbourne and the other local government areas of the Eastern Metropolitan Region. Health planners need to ensure that the needs of females living alone into their older years are met through appropriate programs and services in the local area.

	15–24 Yrs	25–34 Yrs	35–44 Yrs	45–54 Yrs	55–64 Yrs	65–74 Yrs	75–84 Yrs	85+ Yrs	Total No.
Females	2.9%	6.1%	8.0%	9.6%	15.9%	19.2%	24.4%	13.8%	8701
Males	5.9%	12.1%	16.3%	17.5%	15.7%	12.6%	11.9%	8.1%	4869



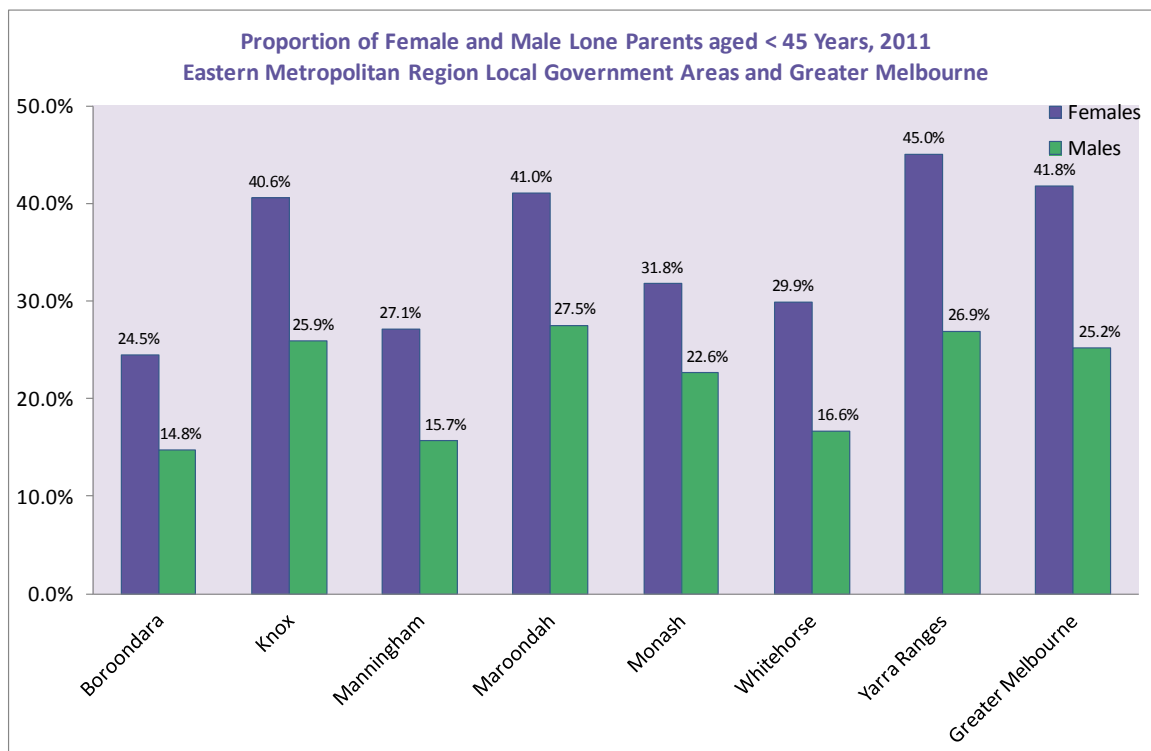
⁷ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on persons in occupied private dwellings.

7. Lone-parent households (2011)⁸

There are 5,648 lone-parent households in Whitehorse, of which 82.5% are female headed. Females heading lone-parent households have a younger age profile than their male counterparts, with higher proportions aged less than 45 years. This pattern is consistent with Greater Melbourne and the other local government areas of the Eastern Metropolitan Region.

Families that are more likely to experience socio-economic disadvantage and be exposed to risks of poorer health and wellbeing are lone-parent families. Health planners must seek to understand and meet the needs of women in lone parenting roles to ensure positive outcomes for those vulnerable to disadvantage and its health impacts.

	15–24 Yrs	25–34 Yrs	35–44 Yrs	45–54 Yrs	55–64 Yrs	65–74 Yrs	75–84 Yrs	85+ Yrs	Total No.
Females	1.1%	5.8%	23.1%	32.3%	16.6%	8.7%	7.9%	4.7%	4657
Males	1.1%	1.8%	13.7%	32.3%	26.4%	10.1%	9.1%	5.4%	991



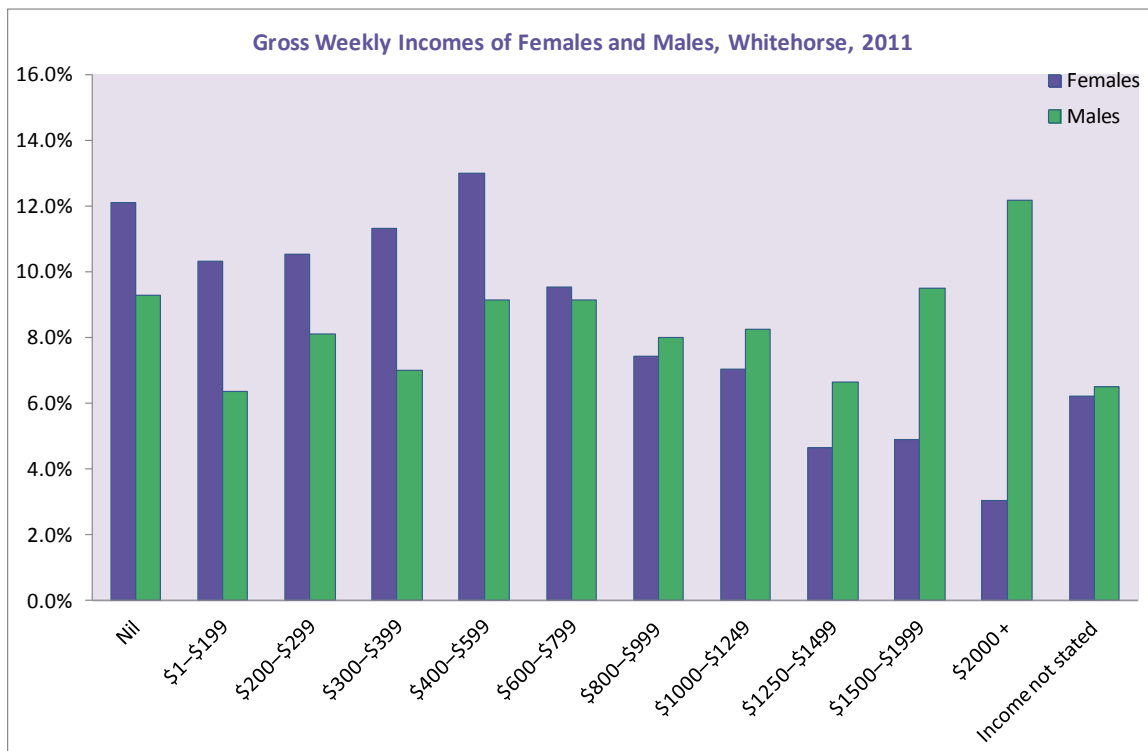
⁸ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on persons in occupied private dwellings.

8. Individual income (2011)⁹

Weekly Income	Females	Males
Nil	12.1%	9.3%
\$1-\$199	10.3%	6.3%
\$200-\$299	10.5%	8.1%
\$300-\$399	11.3%	7.0%
\$400-\$599	13.0%	9.1%
\$600-\$799	9.5%	9.1%
\$800-\$999	7.4%	8.0%
\$1000-\$1249	7.0%	8.3%
\$1250-\$1499	4.6%	6.6%
\$1500-\$1999	4.9%	9.5%
\$2000 +	3.0%	12.2%
Not stated	6.2%	6.5%
Total	65770	59427

In Whitehorse, females are more represented in lower weekly income brackets and males are more represented in higher weekly income brackets. This difference in individual incomes has far-reaching consequences for women over their lifetime, particularly given their longer life expectancies. Women often reach later years in life with far less savings and smaller amounts of superannuation than men.

Since poverty is a strong predictor of poor health and wellbeing, women's income should be of significant concern for health planners today and into the future.



⁹ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence of persons aged 15 years and over.

9. Occupations and industries (2011)¹⁰

Occupation	Females	Males
Managers	9.1%	16.8%
Professionals	33.1%	28.8%
Technicians and trades	3.9%	17.8%
Community and personal services	12.4%	5.6%
Clerical and administrative	23.2%	8.2%
Sales	11.5%	8.2%
Machinery operators/drivers	0.8%	5.0%
Labourers	4.3%	7.7%
Not stated	1.7%	2.0%
Total	34115	37206

In Australia, occupations and industries are highly segregated along gender lines, with certain jobs (such as community services work) and industries (such as the education and training sector) dominated by women.

Working females in Whitehorse are more represented than males in occupations such as professional, community and personal services, clerical and administrative, and sales. Males are more represented than females in occupations such as managers, technicians and trades, machinery operators/drivers,

and labourers. Working females in Whitehorse are more represented than males in industries such as retail trade, education and training, and health care and social assistance. Males are more represented than females in industries such as manufacturing, construction, wholesale trade, transport/postal/warehousing, information/media/telecommunications, and professional, scientific and technical services.

Industry	Females	Males
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.1%	0.2%
Mining	0.2%	0.3%
Manufacturing	5.0%	10.8%
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	0.6%	1.2%
Construction	1.7%	9.9%
Wholesale trade	3.9%	6.4%
Retail trade	11.6%	9.4%
Accommodation and food services	6.1%	6.0%
Transport, postal and warehousing	1.7%	4.2%
Information media and telecommunications	2.0%	3.3%
Financial and insurance services	5.3%	5.8%
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1.4%	1.6%
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.3%	12.6%
Administrative and support services	3.7%	3.6%
Public administration and safety	5.3%	5.0%
Education and training	14.3%	6.3%
Health care and social assistance	20.7%	5.4%
Arts and recreation services	1.6%	1.9%
Other services	3.5%	4.0%
Inadequately described or not stated	2.0%	2.3%
Total	34115	37206

¹⁰ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence of employed persons aged 15 years and over.

10. Unpaid domestic work (2011)¹¹

Hours per week	Females	Males
< 30	60.4%	64.5%
30+	14.7%	3.1%
None	18.3%	25.3%
Not stated	6.6%	7.1%
Total	65769	59426

In Whitehorse males are more likely than females to spend less than 30 hours each week on unpaid domestic work. Males are more likely than females to do no unpaid domestic work during the week. And females are much more likely than males to spend 30 hours or more on unpaid domestic work each week.

11. Assistance to person(s) with a disability (2011)¹²

Over a fortnight	Females	Males
Assistance given	13.1%	9.4%
Assistance not given	80.2%	83.6%
Not stated	6.7%	7.0%
Total	65771	59427

In Whitehorse, females are more likely than males to provide help to a family member and/or other person with a long-term disability/ illness over a fortnightly period. Males are more likely than females not to provide such assistance over a fortnight period.

12. Care of dependent children (2011)¹³

Over a fortnight	Females	Males
Care given	29.9%	24.3%
Care not given	64.1%	69.2%
Not stated	6.0%	6.5%
Total	65770	59427

In Whitehorse, females are more likely than males to provide care to dependent children over a fortnight period. Males are more likely than females not to provide such care over a fortnight period.

¹¹ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence of persons aged 15 years and over.

¹² ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence of persons aged 15 years and over.

¹³ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence of persons aged 15 years and over.

13. Level of educational attainment (2011)¹⁴

In Whitehorse, females are more likely than males to have achieved a graduate diploma/certificate, bachelor degree, and advanced diploma/diploma as their highest level of education. Males are more likely than females to have achieved a postgraduate degree and certificate as their highest level of education.

Highest level of qualification	Females	Males
Postgraduate Degree	9.5%	11.4%
Grad Dip, Grad Cert	6.5%	3.9%
Bachelor Degree	36.0%	32.0%
Advanced Dip, Diploma	18.1%	15.1%
Certificate	13.4%	24.6%
Inadequately described	2.2%	1.4%
Not stated	14.4%	11.6%
Total	39148	38938

14. Family violence rates (2011–2012)¹⁵

Family violence has long-term health and wellbeing consequences for those affected by it. The experience of family violence has an impact on victims/survivors as well as perpetrators and others exposed to it (e.g. children). Studies show that women subjected to family violence are more likely than other women to experience low self esteem, anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts and post traumatic stress disorder, and are at higher risk than other women of mental health disorders and physical health conditions.

Victoria Police compiles figures for family violence incidents (rate per 100,000 population). For 2011–2012, Whitehorse had a reported family violence incidents rate of 443.8 per 100,000.

Rate per 100,000 population	Family violence incidents	Where charges laid	Where children present	Where Intervention Order applied	Where Safety Notice issued	Intervention Order and Safety Notice
Boroondara	314.1	89.9	92.9	19.2	33.0	52.2
Knox	894.9	249.2	354.3	68.8	87.6	156.4
Manningham	428.4	152.2	143.6	45.3	51.3	96.6
Maroondah	673.9	168.0	280.9	59.7	76.5	136.3
Monash	519.2	105.6	146.7	54.5	42.1	96.6
Whitehorse	443.8	123.6	159.8	62.1	45.6	107.8
Yarra Ranges	718.0	203.0	285.7	59.2	84.0	143.2
Victoria	910.3	316.7	329.9	158.3	76.4	234.7

¹⁴ ABS Census of Population and Housing *Basic Community Profile* Cat. No. 2001.0 2011, <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/communityprofiles?opendocument&navpos=230>. Counts are based on place of usual residence.

¹⁵ Victoria Police, *Family Violence Incidents Report*, http://www.police.vic.gov.au/content.asp?Document_ID=782.