Welcome to the Victorian Women’s Health Atlas

The Victorian Women’s Health Atlas has been developed by Women’s Health Victoria in collaboration with other state-wide and regional women’s health services and Family Planning Victoria, as a concise tool for the identification of gender equity in key health areas. The Atlas provides a leveraged tool designed to support women’s health services and other health planners in analyse and compare data between Local, Regional and State. The purpose of the Atlas is to facilitate the availability of reliable data for evidence-based decision making, service development, emerging priorities and program planning.

August 2018 Data Updates
- Sexual and Reproductive Health: Cervical / Gonorrhoea / Meningitis
- Violence Against Women: Mortality of Injury
- Mental Health: Personal / Severe
- Gender: Aboriginal Greeks / Domestic Violence
- Cancer: Breast / Colorectal / Testicular / Ovarian Cancer (WHO)
- Gender equity: Local service equity in infection-risk (INR)

Step 1: Choose priority area

Choose priority area

Priority Health Areas

- Sexual and Reproductive Health
- Mental Health
- Avoidable Mortality
- Violence Against Women
- Cancer
- Gender Equality
Choose indicator

Step 2

Choose measure

Step 3

Violence Against Women

Violence against women is experienced by a significant number of women in Australia despite it being preventable. For Victorian women aged between 15 and 44 years, intimate partner violence is the leading cause of preventable death, disability and illness. The impact of violence against women is widespread and long-standing, generating profound personal, social and economic costs to individuals, the community and our nation. Specific groups of women are particularly at risk of violence due to the interplay of a number of complex factors, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, women with a disability and culturally and linguistically diverse women. Having the confidence, knowledge and ability to seek support and access appropriate services is also difficult for many women.

Select an indicator to view the Atlas

- Perceptions Of Safety
- Sexual Offences
- Stalking, Harassment And Threatening Behaviours
- Family Violence

Family Violence

- Rate (per 10,000)
- Reported Incidents
Map elements

1. Map area – click to select any LGA
2. Priority – Indicator – Measure - Year
3. Gender and Zoom (State / Region / Metro)
4. Timeslider to switch year (if available)
5. Legend – what the colours mean
6. Bar graph – all LGAs within the zoom level (toggle female, male; sorted with state average)
7. Expand / shrink button
8. Narrative
9. Data Source
Select LGA
Casey

Family Violence - Incidents

Tap LGA on the map or on the bar chart to highlight and see name, view more, and fact sheet button

‘Traffic’ light colour codes imply value

LGA highlighted in bar chart

Count versus Rate
A different picture for Family Violence

Count
Rate per 10,000
Region Zoom

Loddon Mallee Region

Family Violence - Rate

Select Central Goldfields LGA to view more

Bar labels are on in Region zoom

Trend graph for:
- Rate
  (only available for multiple year data)

View More

Table, Trend Graph, Fact Sheet

Family Violence – Rate per 10,000

Central Goldfields

Family Violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>State average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 Rate (per 10,000)</td>
<td>271.0</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>66.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 Rate (per 10,000)</td>
<td>217.7</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>72.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Rate (per 10,000)</td>
<td>202.5</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 Rate (per 10,000)</td>
<td>173.0</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Reported Incidents</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>473.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 Reported Incidents</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>495.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Reported Incidents</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>466.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 Reported Incidents</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>447.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fact sheets**

**Example table layout**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LGA data</th>
<th>Region average</th>
<th>State average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table contains:
- LGA data
- Region average
- State average

Plus:
- Data description
- Data source

**Compare Women and Men**

**Family Violence Victims - Rate**

**Female victims**

**Male victims**
Compare Women and Men
Perceptions of Safety

Compare Women and Men
Low Gender Equality in Relationships
Correlation Is NOT Causation

- Look for patterns not causes!
- Cannot infer that this is caused by that.
- But we can seek to understand the pattern.

Metro East

Disadvantage

Teenage birth

Gynae cancer Rate per 1,000

Mornington highest
Melbourne lowest in both maps
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Number of persons, number of occasions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence</td>
<td>Number of new health events recorded (RISK) eg: newly diagnosed cases of HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence</td>
<td>Number of cases in total (HOW WIDESPREAD) eg: number of people living with HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent or Proportion</td>
<td>What piece of the total pie? eg: % of women aged 15 to 24 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>Add all measures, then divide by the number of measures - eg: state average across 79 LGAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Convert a count to a comparable measure eg: rate per 10,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>Rank each LGA lowest to highest eg: Mothers’ Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggest a Resource (at the end)