

## Key facts and statistics about gender equality



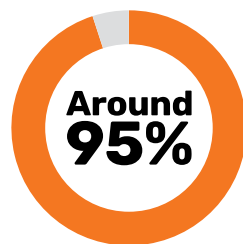
is murdered by her current or former partner.

Source: Australian Institute of Criminology, (2017), Homicide in Australia 2012–13 to 2013–14



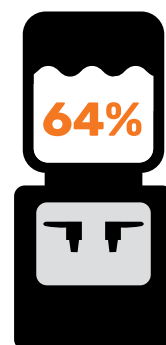
women have experienced sexual harassment.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, (2017), Personal safety, Australia, 2016. ABS cat no.4906.0



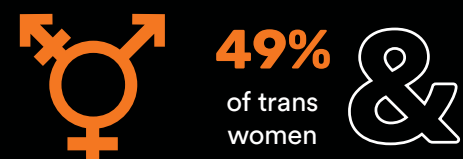
of all victims of violence, whether women or men, experience violence from a male perpetrator.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, (2017), Personal safety, Australia, 2016. ABS cat no.4906.0



of Victorian women have experienced bullying, harassment or violence in their workplace.

Source: Victorian Trades Hall Council, (2017), Stop Gendered Violence at Work



reported harassment or abuse in the previous 12 months.

Source: The Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health & Society, La Trobe University, (2015), A Closer Look at Private Lives 2.

### WOMEN REPRESENT

**17.1%** OF CEOs & **30.5%** OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

**35.2%** of boards and governing bodies in Australia have no female directors. By contrast, only **0.9%** had no male directors.

Source: Workplace Gender Equality Agency, (2018), WGEA Data Explorer

In 2017/18, about

**72,500** WOMEN | **41,600** CHILDREN | **6,900** MEN

sought specialist homelessness services due to family or domestic violence.

Source: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, (2019), Specialist homelessness services annual report 2017–18.



It is estimated that violence against women and their children cost the Australian economy **\$22 BILLION** in 2015-16

Source: KPMG, (2016), The Cost of Violence Against Women and their Children in Australia

The full-time average weekly wage for women is **14% LESS** than for men.

On average, women need to work **AN ADDITIONAL 59 DAYS** to earn the same annual income as men

Source: Workplace Gender Equality Agency, (2019), Australia's Gender Pay Gap statistics

Women spend almost twice as many hours each day performing unpaid care work compared to men



(64.4% of the total work day for women vs. 36.1% of the total work day for men)

Source: Workplace Gender Equality Agency, (2016), Unpaid care work and the labour market

**1 IN 3** LGBTQIA+ people

have experienced violence from a partner, ex-partner or family member. These numbers are even higher for intersex, transgender and gender diverse people.

Source: The Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health & Society, La Trobe University, (2015), A Closer Look at Private Lives 2

## Problematic attitudes that need to be called out

It is everyone's job to address language, attitudes and behaviours that endorse violence and disrespect towards women and promote gender inequality.

Below are examples of problematic attitudes and ways councils and organisations can respond to these views. These have been taken from findings from the [2017 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey](#).



(24%) Australians see no harm in telling sexist jokes

Sexist jokes reflect and reinforce sexist attitudes, and are harmful. They excuse and perpetuate the gender stereotyping and discrimination against women that underpins violence.

**1 IN 3 (34%)**

Australians think it's natural for a man to want to appear in control of his partner in front of his male friends

Controlling behaviour is a key factor in abusive relationships. By deeming women as less equal than men, disrespect and violence against women will continue.



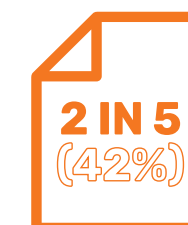
Australians believe that women prefer a man to be in charge of the relationship

This belief reflects and maintains the broader harmful social expectation that men should always be in charge. It undermines women's independence and ability to make decisions in both public and private life.

**1 IN 5 (20%)**

Australians believe violence is a normal reaction to daily stress and frustration

There are many healthy ways to respond to stress and frustration – using violence is not one. Do not excuse people who choose to use violence.



Australians believe that women make up false reports of sexual assaults in order to punish men

This unfounded belief is the very reason that victim survivors are afraid to seek help, and the majority either delay or never report sexual assault. Evidence shows that only 5% of sexual assault allegations are false.

**2 in 5 (40%)**

Australians believe many women exaggerate how unequally women are treated in Australia

Unfortunately, we are still working towards gender equality in Australia. We have a gender pay gap, men hold the majority of leadership positions and women still undertake the vast majority of unpaid caring work.

**32%**

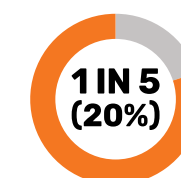
of Australians believe a female victim is partly responsible for the abuse if she does not leave

Leaving an abusive relationship is hard and can be dangerous. Common barriers include: concerns for the safety and wellbeing of children; lack of housing and income; social isolation and lack of knowledge of support options. Instead of asking 'why doesn't she leave', ask 'why does he use violence'.



Australians believe that women who flirt all the time are somewhat to blame if their partner gets jealous and hits them

Jealousy, control and abuse are not a normal part of romantic relationships, and in no way excuse violence against women. Don't excuse people who choose to use violence.



Australians believe that women can often make a man so angry that he hits her when he didn't mean to

Using violence against women is a choice, not an instinct. Don't excuse people who choose to use violence.