

Women

Communities of Penrith City LGA





Measuring the social and economic differences between women and men can provide valuable insights into their experiences which assist in focusing support and resources.

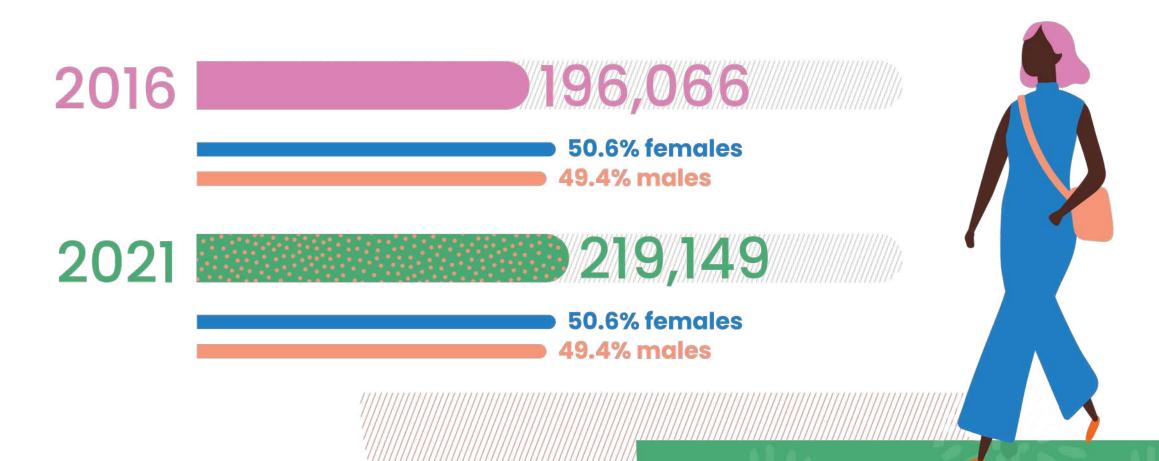
Considering a population through a sex-disaggregated lens can highlight differences between females and males and identify if either of these two sexes in the area experience disadvantage or exhibit differences in characteristics, which would help local government authorities to focus resources and investment.



Who are our women?

Population

The total population of Penrith City LGA in 2021 was 219,149.



Age



Penrith City LGA's female residents have a median age of 35, compared with 34 for males.

- Females in Penrith City LGA
- Males in Penrith City LGA

Our female residents also have a longer life expectancy, resulting in more females than males who are 80+. The proportion of females aged 65+ years increased by 2% since 2016.



35 34

Birthplace

71% of Penrith City LGA's female residents were born in Australia.

The most common birthplaces for females born overseas were:



3% India



2.7% Philippines



Languages

74% of our female residents speak English.

1.4% The top non-English Punjabi languages spoken by Penrith City LGA's female populations are: 1.4% Filipino/ Tagalog

1.9%

Arabic



Long term health conditions

Residents with at least one long-term health condition

34%

Females in Penrith City LGA

Males in Penrith City LGA

The most common types of long-term health conditions for Penrith City LGA's female residents are:

10.8% Mental health conditions

10% Asthma

9.9% Arthritis

Need for assistance due to disability

5.5%

of females have a need for assistance due to disability. This rate is the same for females and males in Penrith City LGA.

Households

- Females in Penrith City LGA
- Males in Penrith City LGA
- Penrith City LGA

Couples with children 51% 55% 35%

Couples without children 17% 21%

One po

One parent families 13%

Lone Person 8%

Group
Households

Living as a couple with children is the most

common household makeup for females in Penrith City LGA. However females were more likely to be in a one-parent family and less likely to live in a group household when compared with their male counterparts.

> 2% ds 4%

3%

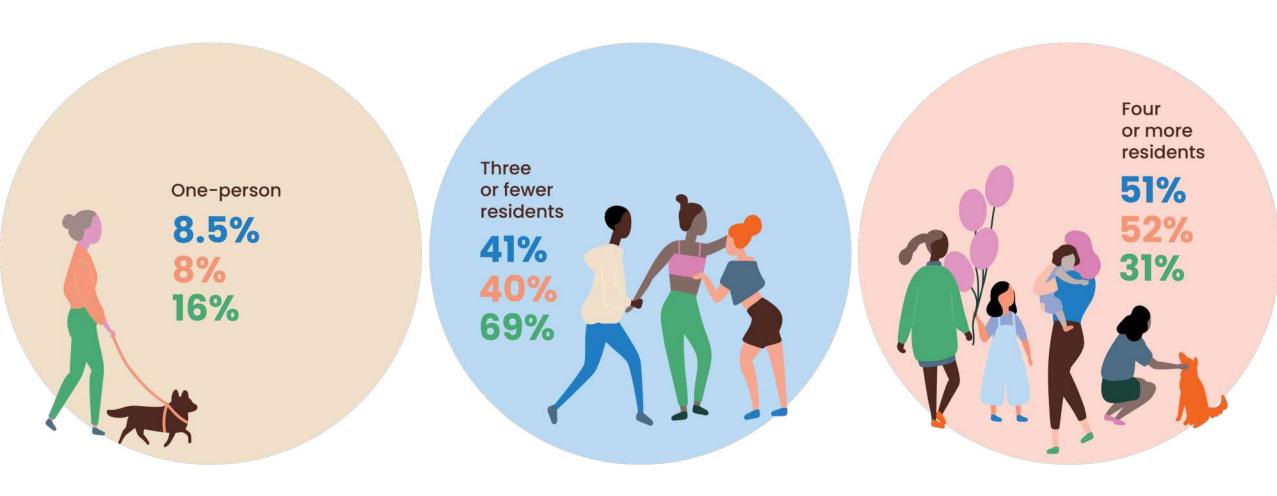


How do our women live?

Household size

Since 2016, the proportion of females living in one-person households increased by 1.1%.

- Females in Penrith City LGA
- Males in Penrith City LGA
- Penrith City LGA



Housing tenure

Housing tenure for females and males across Penrith City LGA remain relatively similar.





Males in
Penrith City LGA

Penrith City LGA



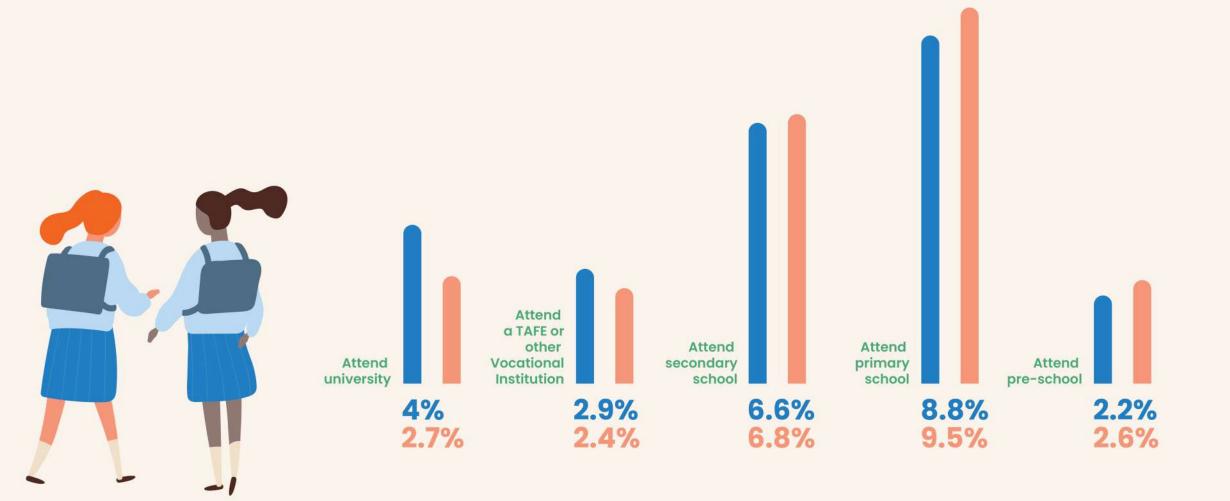
What do our women do?

Education

Females in Penrith City LGA

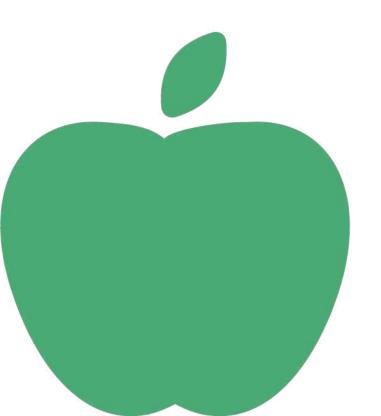
Males in Penrith City LGA

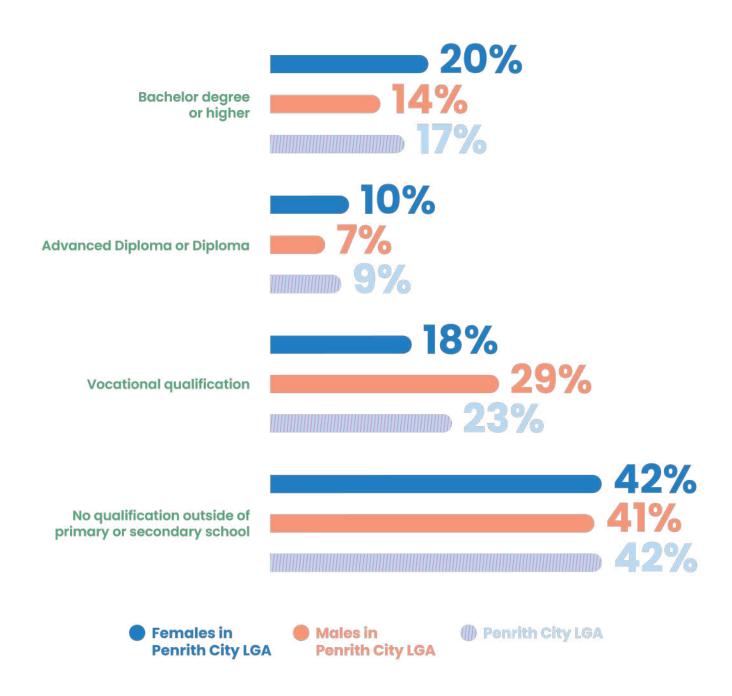
In 2021, 26% of Penrith City LGA's female residents and 25% of male residents attended an educational institution.



Education

Female residents of Penrith City LGA are generally more engaged with higher education when compared with their male counterparts, although similar rates of males and females have no qualifications outside of primary or secondary school.





Employment



Top three industries of employment

A significantly larger proportion of females (22%) worked in Health Care and Social Assistance, compared to males (5%). In Education and Training, this trend continued, with 13% of females and 4% of males employed in this industry.

The top three industries of employment for female residents of Penrith City LGA are:



Income



weekly

income

0 Females in **Penrith City LGA** aged 15+

Males in

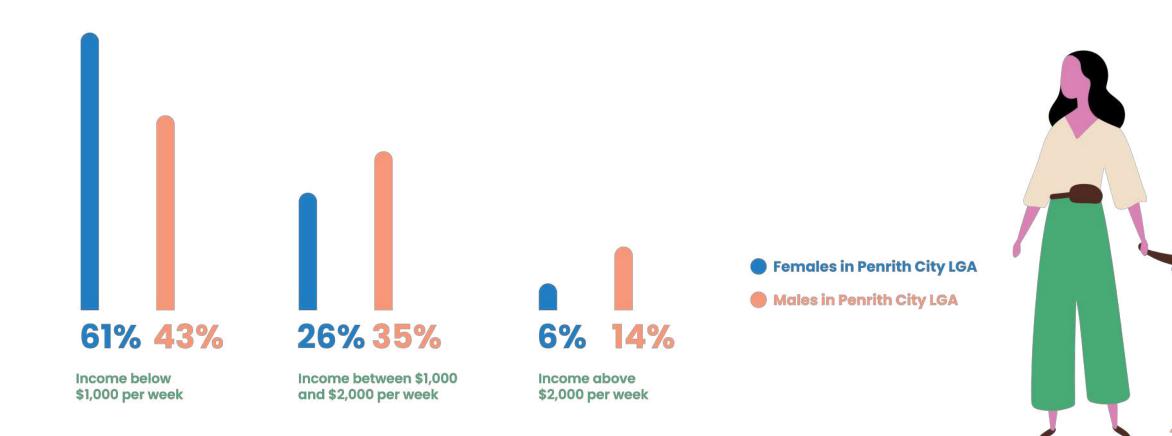
Penrith City LGA

aged 15+

This is partially due to more females working part time, and 13% of females providing unpaid care for people with disabilities, long-term illnesses and old age, compared to 9% of males are providing similar unpaid care.

Income

Individual income statistics show a larger proportion of females in the lower income bands.



Summary

More females had a Bachelor or Higher Degree than males. The median weekly income for males was 52% higher than that of females.

More females
have one or
more long-term
health
condition
compared to
males.



Females have a lower labour force participation than males.



13% of females provided unpaid care for people with disabilities, long-term illnesses, old age.

While household composition characteristics were similar, there were more females in one-parent households and more males in group households.



More information

This community profile is part of a suite of resources. See Penrith City Council's <u>Community Profile</u> for more resources like this.

Note: Much of the content of this report has been sourced from .id – informed decisions. Some of the .id sourced content is a derivative of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) data.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, data from 2021.