

WOMEN'S HOUSING NEEDS IN REGIONAL AUSTRALIA

Intersectionality recognises that people's experiences are influenced by the interplay between different forms of discrimination and prejudice. These diverse experiences have been highlighted in our research report, and a snapshot is presented below.

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OLDER WOMEN

Older women increase the risk of isolation by moving further away from family and friends in order to afford housing. A third of Baby Boomers have moved to a more remote or regional location to reduce housing stress.

FIRST NATIONS WOMEN

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are significantly more likely to experience housing and financial difficulties. Almost 1 in 3 interviewed had been homeless at some point in the last five years.

WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES

Women with disabilities are less likely to feel safe at home - 15% of those surveyed felt unsafe. 18% say their home environment is not positive for them.

WOMEN WITH CHILDREN

Women with children often feel discriminated against as rental applicants, and families are often subject to crowding due to a lack of affordable, larger homes in their communities.

WOMEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

1 in 4 women said their finances and housing had been impacted by domestic and family violence.

WOMEN IN REMOTE AREAS

While housing might be more affordable, a quarter of women living in remote areas are concerned about their access to healthcare and transport, and are often isolated from social relationships and services.

YOUNG WOMEN

Young women (Gen Y and Gen Z) are more likely to live in unsuitable housing, be stressed about housing and accommodation costs, experience greater financial struggle, experience homelessness or live in temporary housing, and have mental health issues impact on their housing and financial situation.