

GLEBE - FOREST LODGE 2037

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT



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Sophie Russell sophie.russell@sydney.edu.au

Garner Clancey garner.clancey@sydney.edu.au

Acknowledgment of Country

We would like to acknowledge the traditional owners of this land, the Gadigal people of the Eora Nation, and pay tribute to their elders past and present.

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Introduction

A small group of local workers and residents identified the importance of undertaking a Community Needs Assessment to better understand the needs of the residents of Glebe - Forest Lodge and any gaps in service delivery. In the absence of funding, we took on the initial task of drawing together relevant available demographic data. This report is the outcome of this work. It contains:

- 1) Demographic and socio-economic data
- 2) Crime data
- 3) Information about local services.

In preparing this document, we wish to acknowledge that much of the important and exciting work, friendships, networks, activities and the like operating in Glebe - Forest Lodge are not recorded or captured here. Some of the data presented paints a picture of the area that will not reflect the strengths, assets and resilience of local residents and service providers.

We would also like to acknowledge and thank the many people who have assisted us to date. We are very grateful for the enthusiastic support that we have received.

Dr Garner Clancey and Sophie Russell

Sydney Institute of Criminology

University of Sydney

Demographic Data of Glebe – Forest Lodge

For the purposes of this project, data was collected from the 2011 (and most recent) Australian Census of Population and Housing ('The Census'). The Census is collected every five years and is the largest statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The objective of the Census is to accurately measure the number and key characteristics of people who are in Australia on Census night. While Census data is the most comprehensive data source available, there are many issues which can affect the quality of Census data. For example, it is not compulsory to partake in the Census and respondents sometimes fail to return a form or to answer every applicable question. While in theory the Census Form is to be delivered to each person, those without a fixed address such as homeless populations, infrequently complete the Census.

According to the 2011 Census, the residential population of Glebe - Forest Lodge has been stable over the last decade, sitting at just over 11,000 people. Of these, a little greater than 2 per cent are Indigenous, the majority of the population was born in Australia and only speak English at home, and the median age is 35 years (which is slightly lower than the NSW and Australian median ages of 38 and 37, respectively). There is evidence of socially polarised populations, with the two most common personal incomes being greater than \$2000 per week and between \$200 and \$299 per week. The unemployment rate in Glebe - Forest Lodge has fluctuated and, 6.7% of the residential population was unemployed in 2011 (compared with 5.9% in NSW and 5.6% in Australia).

A significant proportion of the Glebe - Forest Lodge population (19% in 2011, down slightly from 22% in the 2006 and 2001 Censuses) resides in public or social housing, which equates to approximately 2000 residents residing in properties managed by state, social or Aboriginal housing providers. Around 19% of the Glebe - Forest Lodge population own their homes outright.

Data from the 2011 Census also tells us that in Glebe-Forest:

- There are 2,409 families;
- 5,264 males;
- 5,859 females;
- The median weekly household income is \$1,350; and
- The median weekly rent is \$340.¹

Table 1 compares Census data from 2001, 2006 and 2011.

TABLE 1 CENSUS DATA FOR GLEBE - FOREST LODGE 2037

	2001	2006	2011
Total persons	11 431	11 061	11 123
Indigenous (% of total population)	2%	2.7%	2.5%
Australian birthplace (% of total population)	56%	55%	57%
English only language spoken at home	67%	66%	70%
Median age	33 years	35 years	35 years
Median total family income	\$1200–\$1499 per week	\$1631 per week	\$2193 per week

¹ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011), *Census Quickstats*, accessed via <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/quickstats>

Median mortgage repayment	\$1600–\$1799 per month	\$2178 per month	\$2817 per month
Average household size	2.0	2.0	2.0
Top personal income categories	Not stated	\$2000+ \$150–\$249	\$2000+ \$200–\$299
Percentage in state housing authority	22%	22%	19%
Percentage own home outright	18%	17%	18%
Percentage owned with mortgage	11%	16%	17%
Percentage renting (real estate agent)	37%	31%	32%
Unemployment rate	8.5%	6.1%	6.7%
Postgraduate degree	7.2%	9.5%	12.7%

By looking at this data we can observe some important trends relevant to human services organisations in the area:

- A considerable proportion of the Glebe - Forest Lodge area resides in public, social or Aboriginal housing. This contributes to the significant differences in average weekly earnings with almost equal proportions of people earning over \$2000 as under \$300;
- The local unemployment rate is higher than the City of Sydney Local Government Area, Greater Sydney, New South Wales and Australian rates;
- A significant proportion of Glebe - Forest Lodge residents (38.2%) live in sole occupant households;
- The percentage of the population identifying as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders has fallen slightly between the 2006 and 2011 Census periods, but has increased since 2001 (2% to 2.5% according to the ABS Community Profiles).

Taken together, these data suggest that the Glebe - Forest Lodge area has a number of characteristics that present challenges for human service agencies. The increase in unemployment between the 2006 and 2011 Census data collection periods; the significant percentage of state, social or Aboriginal housing (nearly 1 in 5); the poor conditions of this housing and the extended waiting periods for people to be housed; the significant proportion of people living alone (nearly 40%); and the disparity of income are just some of the critical social indicators of the area.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Population

The 2011 census recorded 281 people who identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander living in the Glebe - Forest Lodge 2037 postcode area.

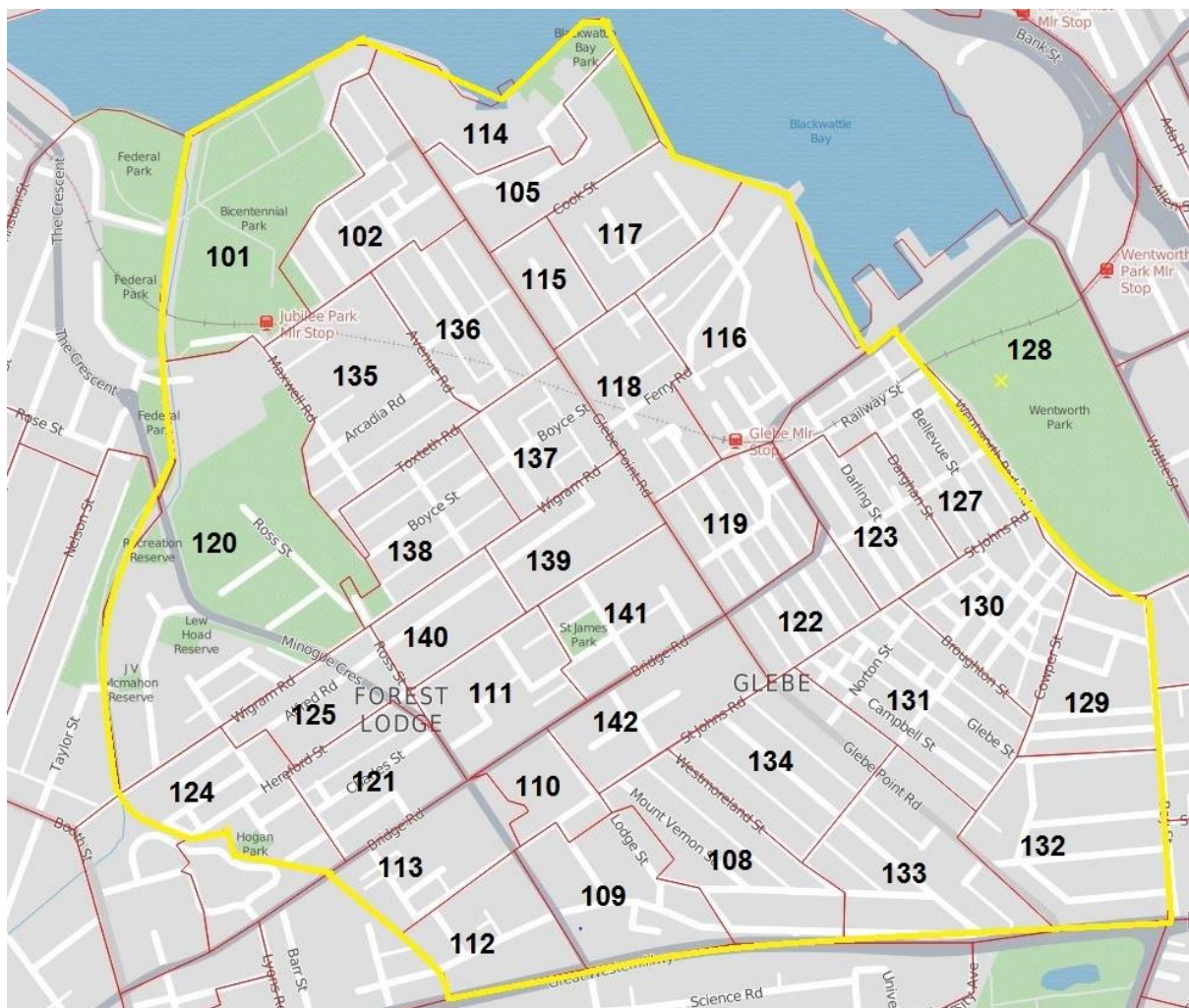
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people make up 2.5% of the total Glebe - Forest Lodge population.
- 68.7% of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population live in the southern end of Glebe - Forest Lodge which is the geographical area from Parramatta Road in the South, Bay St in the East and St Johns Road in the North and Lodge Street in the West.
- The highest population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents live in SA1 130 (16.7%) and SA1 134 (16%). SA1s are explained in detail on Page 6.

Socio-Economic Indexes of Glebe – Forest Lodge

While the demographic data of Glebe - Forest Lodge is useful, it only gives us a snapshot of the community as a whole. If we look at the data in smaller geographical areas it can tell us more specific things about the community and show us which areas have the highest level of need. The smallest geographical areas for which census data is captured are Statistical Area Level 1s (SA1s).

There are a total of 36 SA1s in the Glebe - Forest Lodge 2037 postcode. Each SA1 in the postcode begins with 1133. For convenience, the SA1 codes have been truncated to the final three digits. Figure 1 shows this truncation as well as the subdivision of Glebe - Forest Lodge into SA1s.

FIGURE 1 STATISTICAL AREA LEVEL 1 IN POSTCODE 2037



It is important to note that there is no available recorded census data for SA1s 101 and 128, as these are not considered residential areas. However, it is widely acknowledged² that

² For example see Koziol, M (2014) 'Wentworth Park homeless raising ire of community', *Sydney Morning Herald*, September 11; Moore, C (2015) *Further Statement on Wentworth Park Rough Sleepers*, 13 February.

there is a homeless population living in Wentworth Park (SA1 128), and unfortunately the data presented here has failed to capture these people.

The **scores** in Table 2 are a weighted combination of the selected indicators of advantage and disadvantage which have been standardised to a distribution with a mean of 1,000 and a standard deviation of 100.

All areas are ordered from lowest to highest scores, the lowest 10% of areas are given a **decile** number of 1, the next lowest 10% of areas are given a decile number of 2 and so on, up to the highest 10% of areas which are given a decile number of 10. This means that areas are divided up into ten equal sized groups, depending on their score.

In summary, a **high decile score** indicates **socio-economic advantage** whereas areas a **low decile score** indicates **socio-economic disadvantage**.

This decile score is ranked across the whole of NSW.

There are four Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas, and each of them capture slightly different aspects of socio-economic advantage and disadvantage. These include Indexes of:

1. Advantage and Disadvantage
2. Disadvantage
3. Economic Resources
4. Education and Occupation

The socio-economic indexes are useful for looking at the range of factors which contribute to advantage or disadvantage, such as income; employment status; occupation; education; and housing arrangements. Each section below contains a list of each of the variables, and their weighting, which were taken into consideration in calculating the relevant socio-economic Indexes. Table 2 below shows the SA1 decile score for each of these indexes.

TABLE 2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDEXES

2011 Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) Code	Usual Resident Population	Advantage and Disadvantage		Disadvantage		Economic Resources		Education and Occupation	
		Score	Decile	Score	Decile	Score	Decile	Score	Decile
102	285	1096	9	1067	8	984	4	1202	10
105	341	1123	10	1098	9	977	4	1209	10
108	377	735	1	661	1	634	1	935	3
109	338	1088	9	1038	6	899	2	1237	10
110	242	1105	9	1092	9	977	4	1167	10
111	463	1116	9	1091	9	1002	5	1192	10
112	296	1079	8	1053	7	942	3	1200	10
113	397	1074	8	1046	7	899	2	1196	10
114	390	1125	10	1118	10	993	5	1179	10

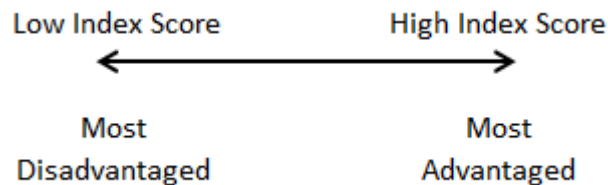
115	404	1059	7	1067	8	854	1	1182	10
116	408	1043	7	1013	5	944	3	1123	9
117	535	1134	10	1119	10	995	5	1203	10
118	472	1102	9	1087	9	926	3	1209	10
119	450	1102	9	1077	8	976	4	1182	10
120	449	1004	5	971	4	892	2	1150	10
121	383	1089	9	1068	8	955	3	1218	10
122	279	1132	10	1109	10	994	5	1187	10
123	426	970	4	923	2	858	1	1106	9
124	562	1144	10	1124	10	1025	6	1214	10
125	306	1140	10	1118	10	977	4	1223	10
127	444	1052	7	1020	5	929	3	1173	10
129	236	1073	8	1043	7	904	2	1204	10
130	547	769	1	726	1	645	1	956	4
131	513	693	1	615	1	608	1	935	3
132	418	885	2	816	1	710	1	1115	9
133	502	977	4	929	2	808	1	1129	9
134	425	826	1	749	1	733	1	1019	6
135	378	1099	9	1093	9	1040	7	1137	9
136	394	1065	8	1063	8	972	4	1159	10
137	322	1068	8	1048	7	954	3	1151	10
138	312	1108	9	1090	9	988	5	1202	10
139	395	1097	9	1090	9	971	4	1171	10
140	371	1104	9	1057	7	969	4	1228	10
141	382	1069	8	1050	7	908	2	1164	10
142	392	1048	7	1033	6	911	2	1170	10

It is important to note that the SA1 codes in Glebe – Forest Lodge are not consecutive numbers; for example, while SA108 and SA109 are both in Glebe – Forest Lodge, SA107 is located in Camperdown.

The next section will look at each of these indexes in more detail.

1. Index of Advantage and Disadvantage

The Index of Advantage and Disadvantage summarises information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area, including both relative advantage and disadvantage measures.³ A low index score indicates relatively greater disadvantage and a high score indicates greater advantage, as is shown in the image below.



For example, an area could have a **low score** if there are (among other things):

- Many households with low incomes, or many people in unskilled occupations;
- Few households with high incomes, or few people in skilled occupations

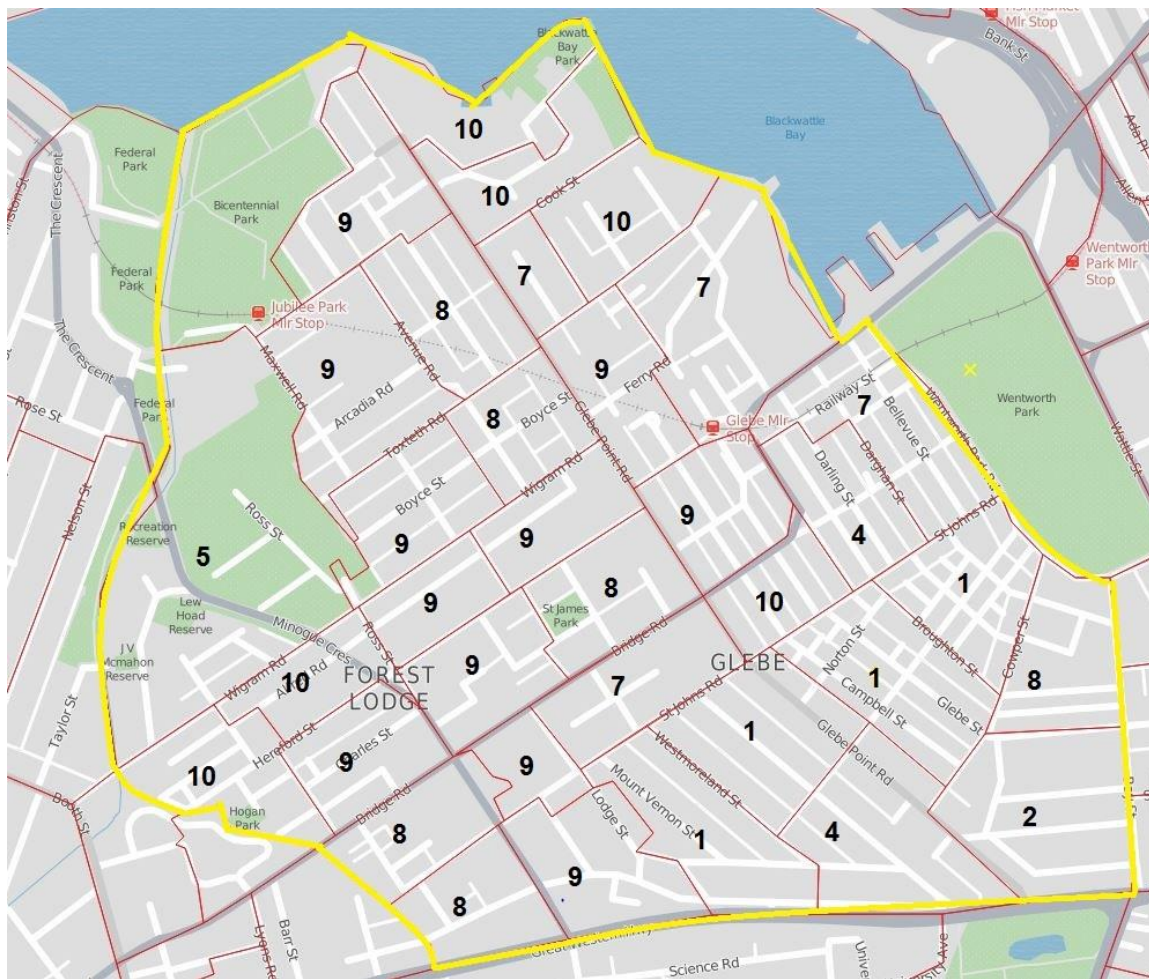
An area may have a **high score** if there are (among other things):

- Many households with high incomes, or many people in skilled occupations;
- Few households with low incomes, or few people in unskilled occupations

For detailed information on what variables are taken into account in determining the Index of Advantage and Disadvantage, please see **Appendix 1**.

³ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011) Technical Paper: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Catalogue number 2033.0.55.001, ABS: Canberra.

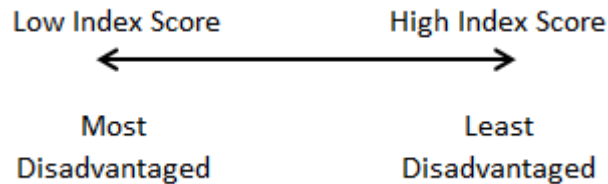
FIGURE 2 ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE DECILE



As Figure 1 shows, there are a number of SA1s situated in the southern end of Glebe - Forest Lodge which rank in the lowest decile for advantage and disadvantage across the whole of NSW. This indicates significant disadvantage in certain pockets of Glebe. The northern end of Glebe (closest to Rozelle Bay and Blackwattle Bay) shows a high level of advantage, and corresponding low level of disadvantage, with three SA1s within the top decile in NSW. The disparity between the SA1s that make up Glebe - Forest Lodge is particularly clear in Figure 2, which shows the decile rankings for 'Advantage and Disadvantage'. There it can be seen that two adjacent SA1s are ranked in the lowest and highest deciles in the state.

2. Index of Disadvantage

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within Glebe - Forest Lodge. Unlike other indexes, this index includes only measures of disadvantage. A low index score indicates areas which are the most disadvantaged, and a high index score indicates areas which are the least disadvantaged.



For example, an area could have a **low score** if there are (among other things):

- Many households with low income, many people with no qualifications, or many people in low skill occupations.

An area could have a **high score** if there are (among other things):

- Few households with low incomes, few people with no qualifications, and few people in low skilled occupations.

For detailed information on what variables are taken into account in determining the Index of Disadvantage, please see **Appendix 2**.

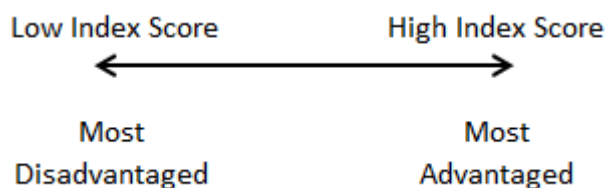
FIGURE 3 DISADVANTAGE DECILE



Figure 3 shows just the disadvantage decile. Similarly to Figure 2, Figure 3 shows high levels of disadvantage in the southern end of Glebe - Forest Lodge.

3. Index of Economic Resources

The Index of Economic Resources focuses on the financial aspects of relative socio-economic advantage and disadvantage, by summarising variables related to income and wealth.⁴ This index excludes education and occupation variables because they are not direct measures of economic resources. It also misses some assets such as saving or equities which, although relevant, could not be included because this information was not collected in the 2011 Census. A low index score indicates a lack of access to economic resources and a higher index score indicates greater access to economic resources.



For example, an area may have a **low score** if there are (among other things):

- Many households with low income, or many households paying low rent;
- Few households with high income, or few owned homes.

An area may have a **high score** if there are (among other things):

- Many households with high income, or many owned homes;
- Few low income households, or few households paying low rent.

For detailed information on what variables are taken into account in determining the Index of Economic Resources, please see **Appendix 3**.

⁴ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011) Technical Paper: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Catalogue number 2033.0.55.001, ABS: Canberra.

FIGURE 4 ECONOMIC RESOURCES DECILE

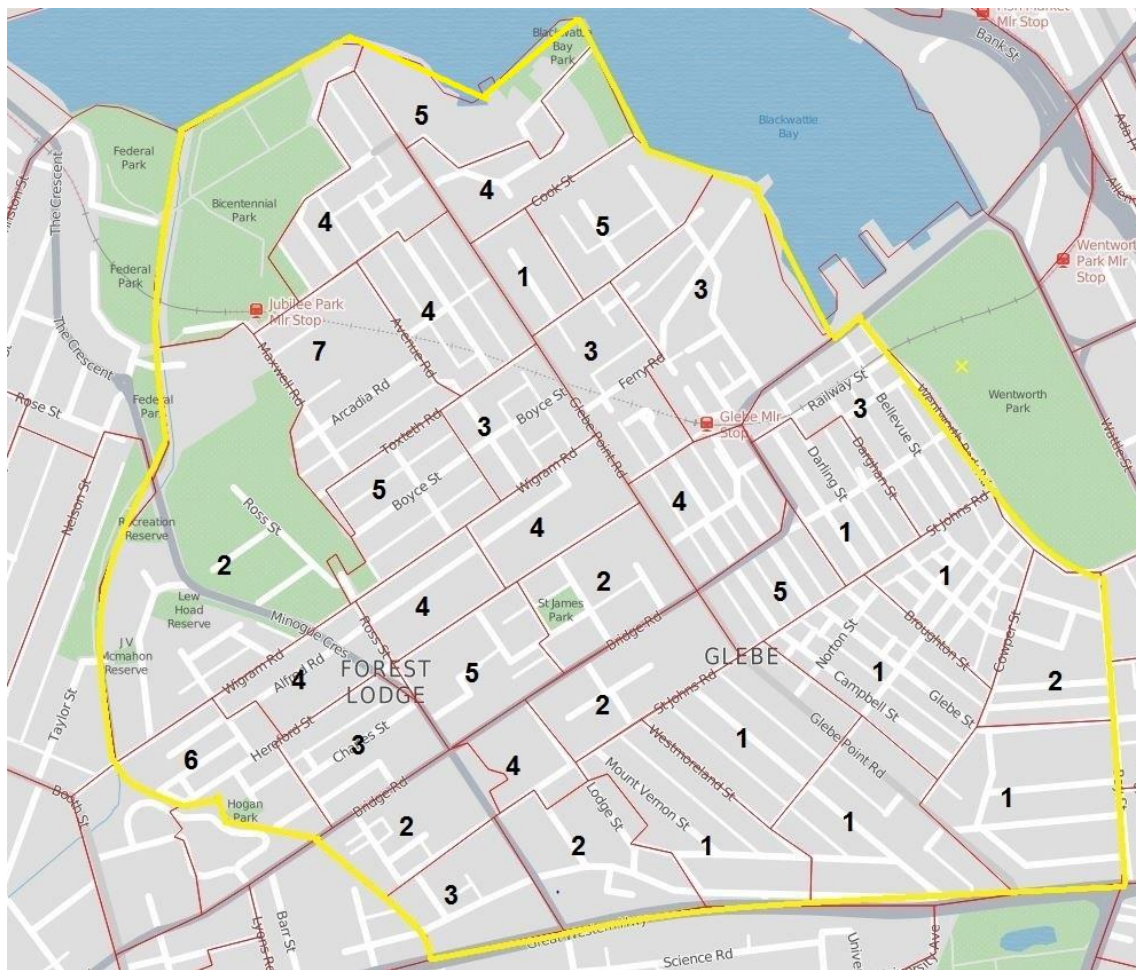
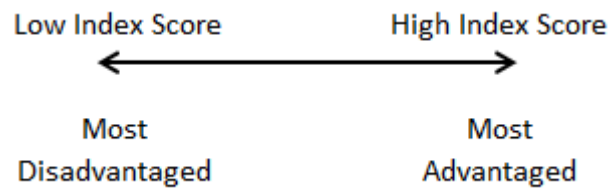


Figure 4 shows low decile rankings for the 'Economic Resources' index in the southern end of Glebe - Forest Lodge. Perhaps surprisingly, the northern end of Glebe - Forest Lodge also shows relatively low rankings for this index. As we know from Figures 2 and 3, the areas in the northern end have high advantage and low disadvantage, with household income as the main contributing variable. We can infer that the drop to a lower economic resource index in these areas (seen in Figure 4) is therefore not due to low household income, but is potentially due to a high number of rentals with low car ownership, which is not unusual for an inner city suburb. The economic resources index is therefore not the most accurate representation for analysing socio-economic status in inner-city areas and the variables taken into consideration here may be more appropriate when considering outer-metropolitan, regional and rural areas.

4. Index of Education and Occupation

The Index of Education and Occupation is designed to reflect the educational and occupational level of communities. This index focuses on the skills of the people in the area, including formal qualifications and the skills required to perform different occupations.⁵

The education variables in this index show either the level of qualification achieved or whether further education is being undertaken. This index does not include any income variables. A low score indicates lower education and occupation status of people in the area, and a high score indicates higher education and occupation status of people in the area.



For example, an area could have a **low score** if there are (among other things):

- Many people without qualifications, or many people in low skilled occupations or many people unemployed;
- Few people with a high level of qualifications or in highly skilled occupations.

An area could have a **high score** if there are (among other things):

- Many people with higher education qualifications or many people in highly skilled occupations;
- Few people without qualifications or few people in low skilled occupations.

For detailed information on what variables are taken into account in determining the Index of Education and Occupation, please see **Appendix 4**.

⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011) Technical Paper: Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA), Catalogue number 2033.0.55.001, ABS: Canberra.

FIGURE 5 EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION DECILE



As Figure 5 shows, Glebe - Forest Lodge generally has a high Index for 'Education and Occupation', with 26 SA1s in the highest decile for NSW and 5 in the second highest. However, in the southern end, there are low ranking SA1s: 2 in the 3rd lowest decile and one SA1 in the 4th lowest decile for the state. This further highlights the disparity between the SA1s of Glebe - Forest Lodge, this time for the index of 'Education and Occupation'.

Conclusions

By dividing Glebe - Forest Lodge into these 36 SA1s and comparing the available socio-economic data for each of the subdivided areas, we find large disparity between the different geographic areas.

The data here shows that the same pockets of Glebe - Forest Lodge received low rankings across all socio-economic indexes. This characterisation of Glebe - Forest Lodge is particularly useful for the allocation and distribution of social services across the community, as well as ensuring that programs and initiatives are targeting areas with the highest need.

The next section looks at specific indicators of socio-economic disadvantage including education, family composition, people living with disability, and access to the internet.

Other Socio-Economic Indicators

This section looks at specific indicators of socio-economic disadvantage, including:

1. Education
2. Single Parent Families
3. Disability
4. Unpaid Carers
5. Internet Connection

These specific measures are looked at in more detail because they show more specific information about some of the people living in Glebe - Forest Lodge. In particular, these indicators show us which areas have the highest level of need in relation to young people, families, people living with a disability and their carers. This information is very useful in ensuring that programs and services are targeting these areas.

1. Education

Table 3 shows the percentage of residents in each SA1 who did not complete year 10 of school. The SA1s with the highest recorded percentage are highlighted in orange.

TABLE 3 EDUCATION

SA1	Did Not Complete Year 10	Percentage %
102	9	3
105	13	4
108	54	14
109	0	0
110	10	4
111	11	2
112	4	1
113	9	2
114	12	3
115	9	2
116	23	6
117	16	3
118	10	2
119	6	1
120	44	10
121	7	2

122	0	0
123	27	6
124	8	1
125	3	1
127	18	4
128	0	0
129	6	2.5
130	97	18
131	109	21
132	45	11
133	25	5
134	59	14
135	24	6
136	14	3.5
137	14	4
138	16	5
139	8	2
140	11	3
141	8	2
142	21	5

2. Single Parent Families

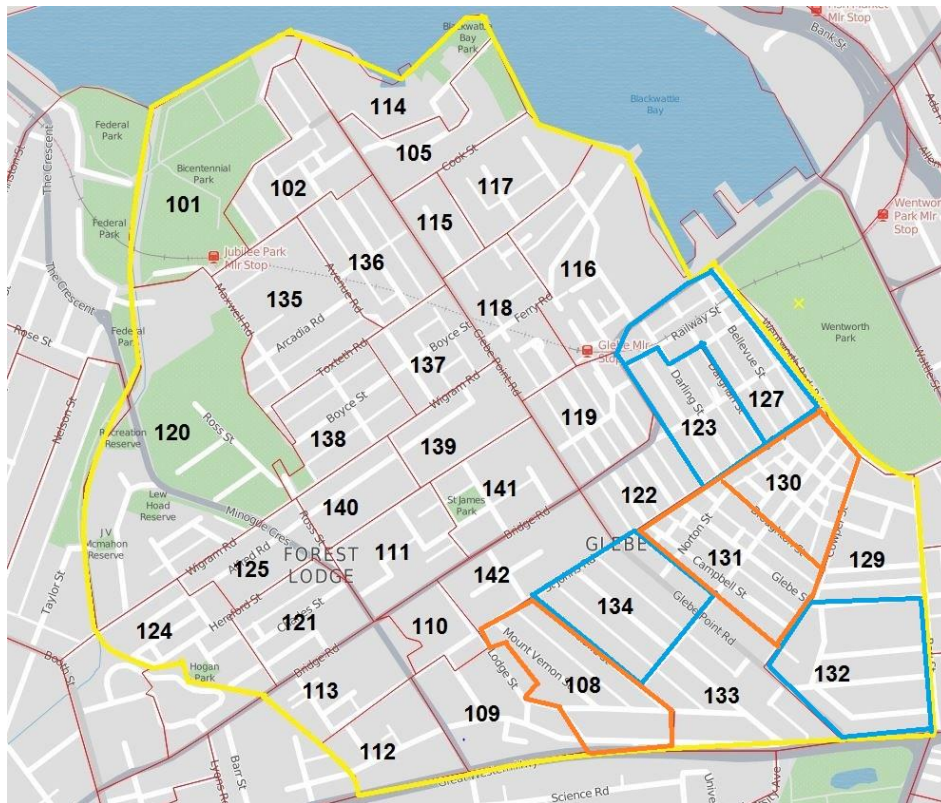
This data measures the number of single-parent families living in Glebe - Forest Lodge. The 7 SA1s with the greatest number of single parent families is listed in Table 4.

TABLE 4 SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES

SA1	Number of single parents
108	42
123	36
127	25
130	56
131	59
132	31
134	37

Figure 6 shows the SA1s with the highest numbers of single parent families. The SA1s outlined in blue have between 30 - 40 single parent families. The SA1s outlined in orange have more than 40 single parent families.

FIGURE 6 SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES



3. Disability

This data measures the number of people who need assistance with core activities, such as people with a profound or severe disability. People with a profound or severe disability are defined as those people needing help or assistance in one of more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

Table 5 shows the numbers of people living with disability in Glebe – Forest Lodge. The five SA1s which recorded the highest number of residents with ‘need for assistance’ are highlighted in orange.

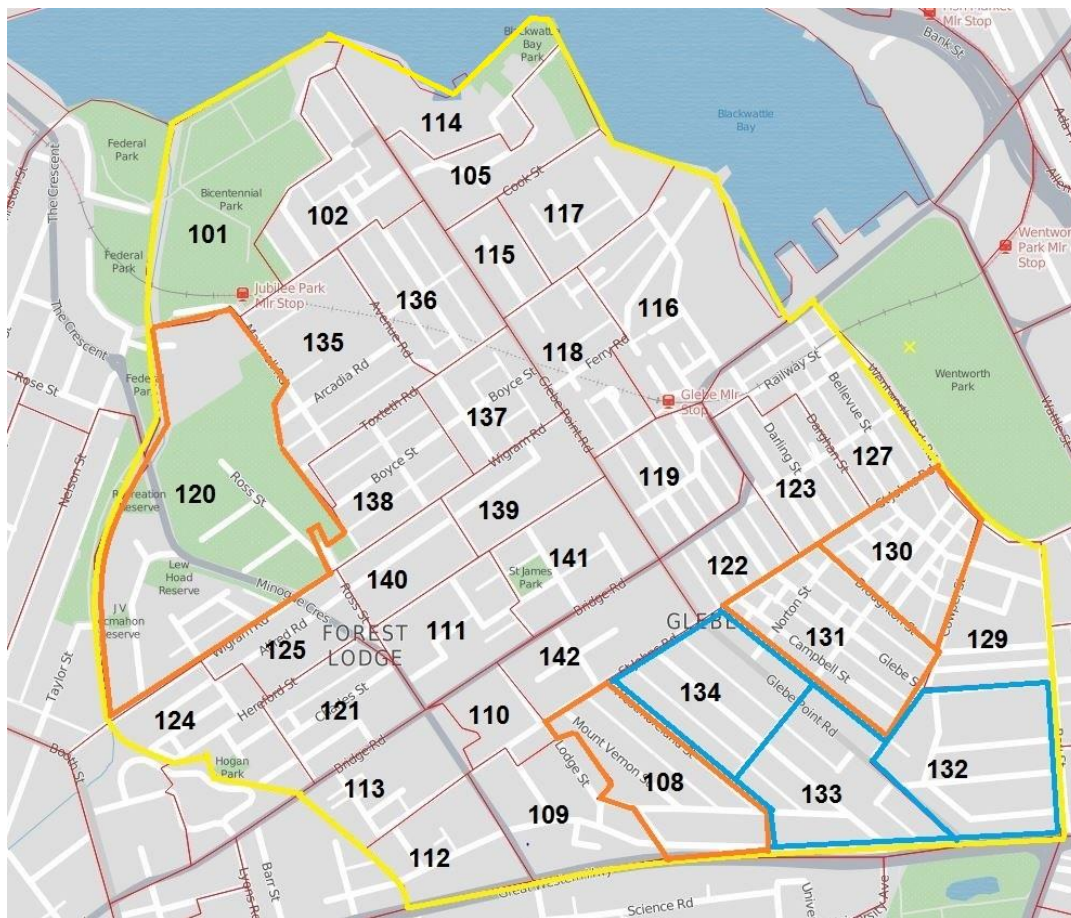
TABLE 5 DISABILITY

SA1	Has need for assistance with core activities
102	12
105	3
108	41
109	3
111	7
112	8
113	12
114	4
115	5
116	19
117	14
118	7
119	6
120	22
121	3
122	3
Total	478

123	14
124	3
125	3
127	14
128	0
129	10
130	53
131	71
132	30
133	20
134	31
135	4
136	10
137	5
138	3
139	4
140	15
141	4
142	15

Figure 7 shows SA1s with the highest counts of individual residents who need assistance with every day, core activities. SA1s outlined in orange have more than 40 counts of ‘need for assistance’. The SA1s outlined in blue have 20 – 40 counts of ‘need for assistance’. While the remaining SA1s have less than 20 counts.

FIGURE 7 DISABILITY



4. Unpaid Carers

The 2011 Census recorded 883 people living in Glebe - Forest Lodge who provide unpaid assistance to someone with a disability.

Table 10 shows the six SA1s which recorded the highest numbers of people providing unpaid assistance.

TABLE 6 UNPAID CARERS

SA1	Number of unpaid carers
108	52
116	47
117	43
118	41
130	53
131	60

Figure 8 below shows the SA1s with the highest numbers of unpaid carers. The SA1s outlined in blue have between 40 – 50 unpaid carers. The SA1s outlined in orange have over 50 unpaid carers.

FIGURE 8 UNPAID CARERS



5. Internet Connection

Twenty-four per cent of residents in the southern end of Glebe have no internet connection. It is important to note that this is the same area that has the highest level of disability. For those who are, or need to be, engaged with the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), having an Internet connection can be essential in finding out basic information about the NDIS and for the application process itself. The internet is also essential for accessing a number of online government services, such as myGov, the online profile tool which allows users to access the ATO, Aged Care, Health Records, Child Support, Medicare, Department of Veteran’s Affairs services, Centrelink and the Job Search service.

SA 1	No internet connection	Percentage %
108	135	34
130	137	25
131	194	37
132	76	16
133	66	13

134	84	19
Total	692	24

Conclusions

This socio-economic data shows us that many of the people living in particular parts of Glebe – Forest Lodge experience multiple and compounding disadvantages across a range of discrete measures. This indicates a high level of need for support services for this population.

Crime Data

Data was sourced from the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (BOCSAR), which is the primary source of crime statistics for NSW. Data was sourced for a 19-year period from 1995 – 2014. Only volume and non-trivial offences are reported here, including the following:

- Assault
- Motor vehicle theft
- Steal from motor vehicle
- Break and enter dwelling
- Robbery offences
- Malicious damage to property
- Fraud
- Justice offences (breach of bail conditions)

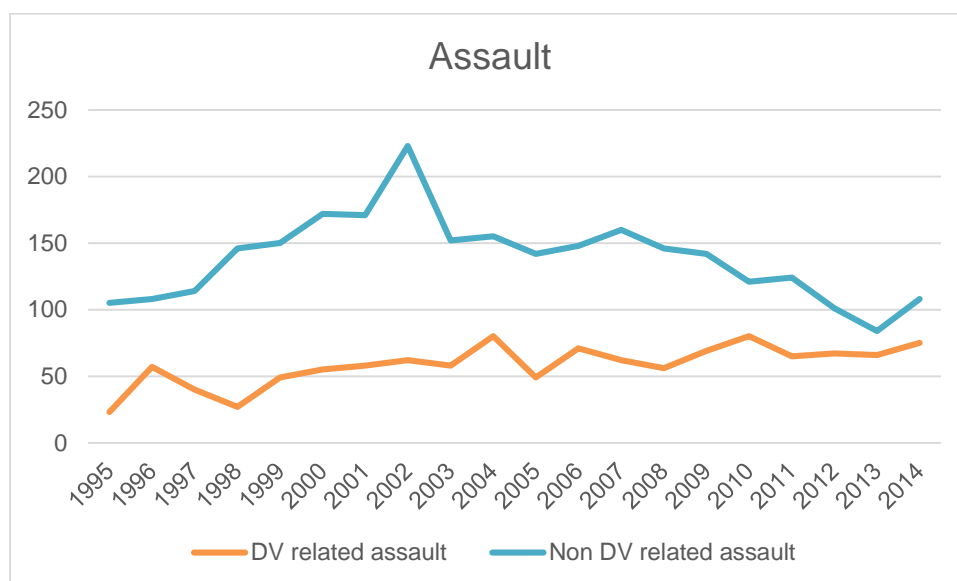
Excluding driving offences, these are the most voluminous offences in the Glebe - Forest Lodge area. Only basic analysis has been undertaken on the data reported here. Consequently, caution should be exercised in the use of this data.

Assault

The two major categories of assault – domestic violence related and non-domestic violence related – show slightly different trends across the 19-year period covered by the crime data. Non-domestic violence related assaults increased between 1995 and 2002, rising from 105 to 223. There were consistently between 140 and 160 incidents between 2003 and 2009, before falling to 102 incidents in 2012. In 2008 there were 176 non-domestic assaults, falling to 84 in 2013.

In contrast, domestic violence related assaults tended to rise from 1995, peaking at 80 incidents in both 2004 and 2010, and 75 in 2014. This mirrors trends wider trends across NSW.

FIGURE 9 ASSAULTS 1995 - 2014

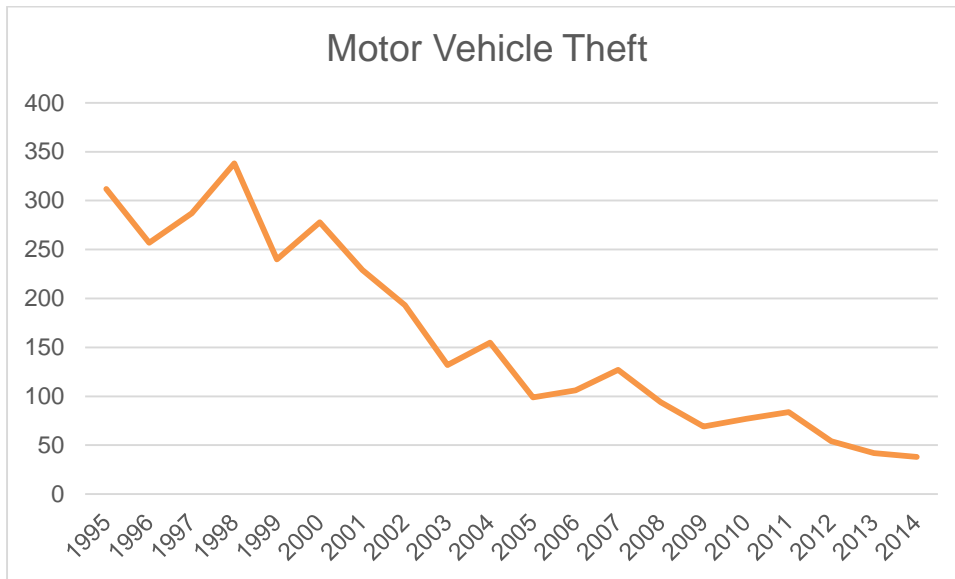


Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Reference: jh13-11635; Reference: sr15-13135.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The number of reported and recorded incidents of motor vehicle theft in the 2037 postcode area has fallen dramatically over the 19-year period (as shown by Figure 10). The peak for this offence (338 incidents) was recorded in 1998 dropping to 38 in 2014, representing an 89% reduction over this period.

FIGURE 10 MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT 1995 - 2014

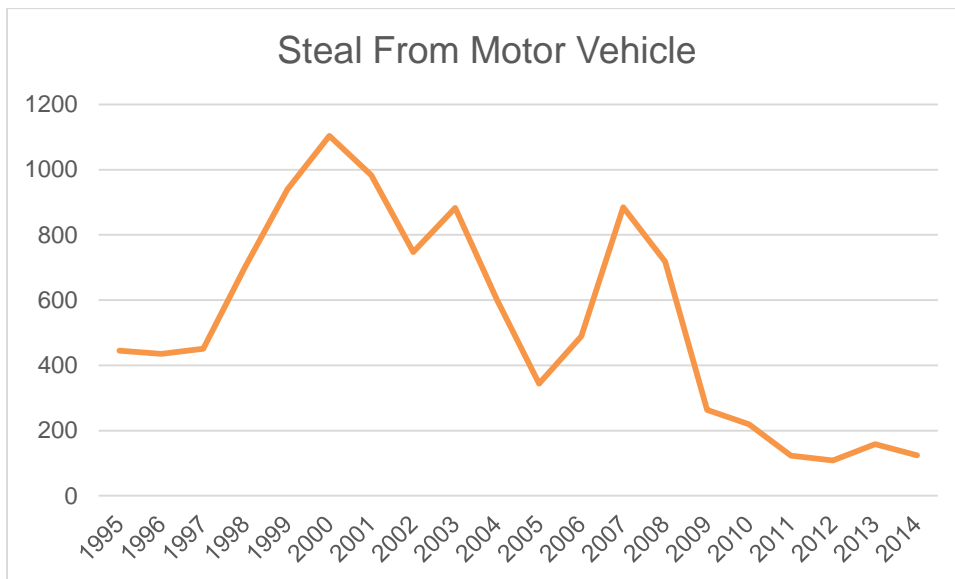


Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Reference: jh13-11635; Reference: sr15-13135.

Steal From Motor Vehicle

Incidents of steal from motor vehicle has fallen over the 19-year period, despite periodic fluctuations. There was a peak from 451 incidents in 1997, to 1104 in 2000. There was a decline from 2000, which fell to 334 in 2005 before increasing again over 2008. A general decrease in incidents has occurred since, with incidents reaching the lowest recorded rate in 2014 at 124.

FIGURE 11 STEAL FROM MOTOR VEHICLE 1995 - 2014

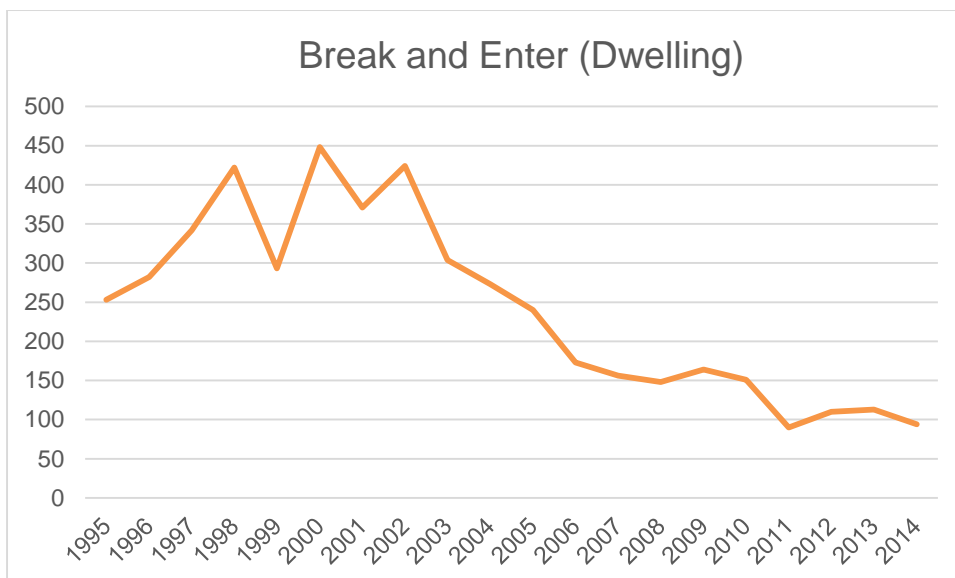


Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Reference: jh13-11635; Reference: sr15-13135.

Break and Enter Dwelling

There has been a significant decline in break and enter offences in the 2037 postcode area from 1995 to 2014. In 1995 there were 253 incidents of break and enter recorded, falling to 94 in 2014, with fluctuations from 1998 to 2003, as shown in Figure 12. From 1995 to 2014 there has been a 63% decrease in the overall incident of break and enters.

FIGURE 12 BREAK AND ENTER (DWELLING)

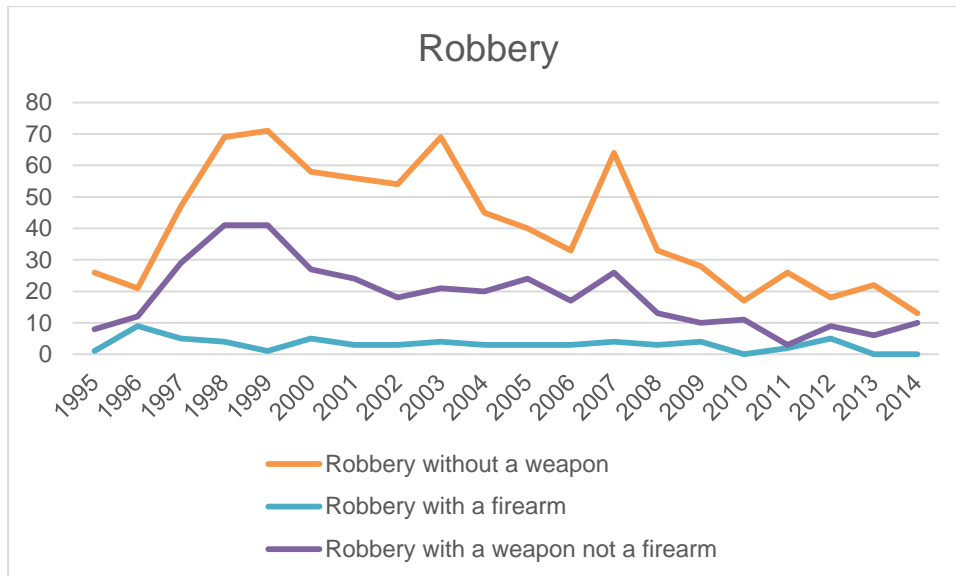


Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Reference: jh13-11635; Reference: sr15-13135.

Robbery

Given the small overall number of the key categories of robbery, they have been collapsed into a single graph (see Figure 13). Similar to trends for other property offences, there has been a decline in robberies in Glebe - Forest Lodge from 1995, when a total of 32 robberies occurred. This has fallen to a total of 10 robberies in 2014.

FIGURE 13 ROBBERY 1995 - 2014

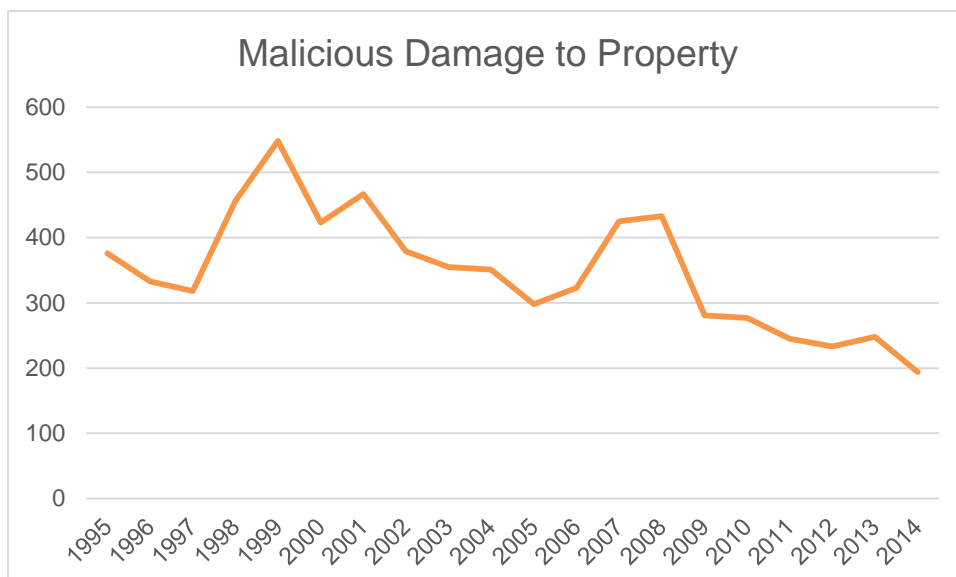


Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Reference: jh13-11635; Reference: sr15-13135.

Malicious Damage to Property

The number of incidents of malicious damage to property peaked in 1999 at 548, falling to 194 incidents in 2014 (as shown in Figure 14). Overall there has been a 65% decrease in this offence over the 19 year period.

FIGURE 14 MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY 1995 - 2014

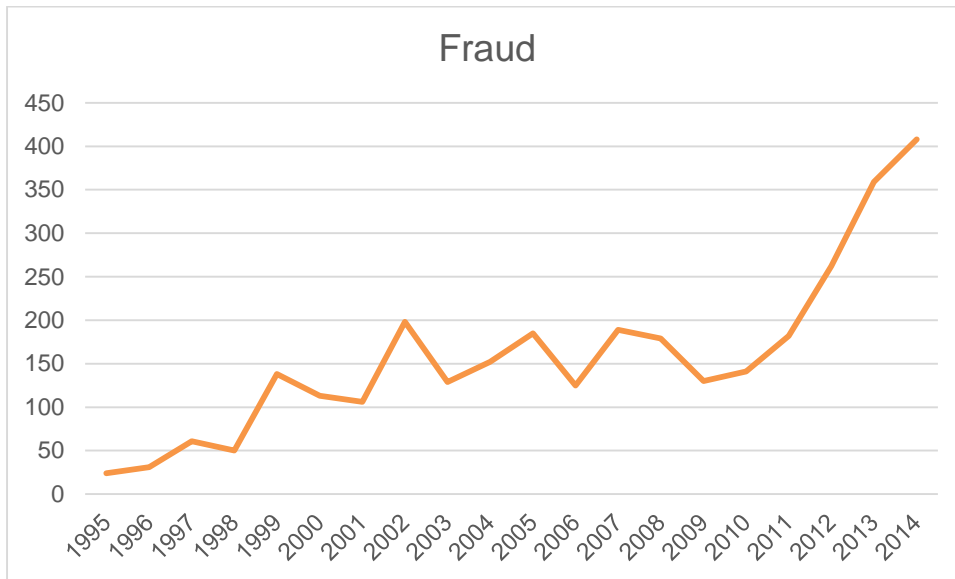


Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Reference: jh13-11635; Reference: sr15-13135.

Fraud

While there have been some dramatic falls in various property offences in Glebe - Forest Lodge over the past 15 years, one offence which has consistently increased is fraud (see Figure 15). Fraud has risen by 1600% over the 19-year period, from 24 incidents in 1995 to 408 incidents in 2014.

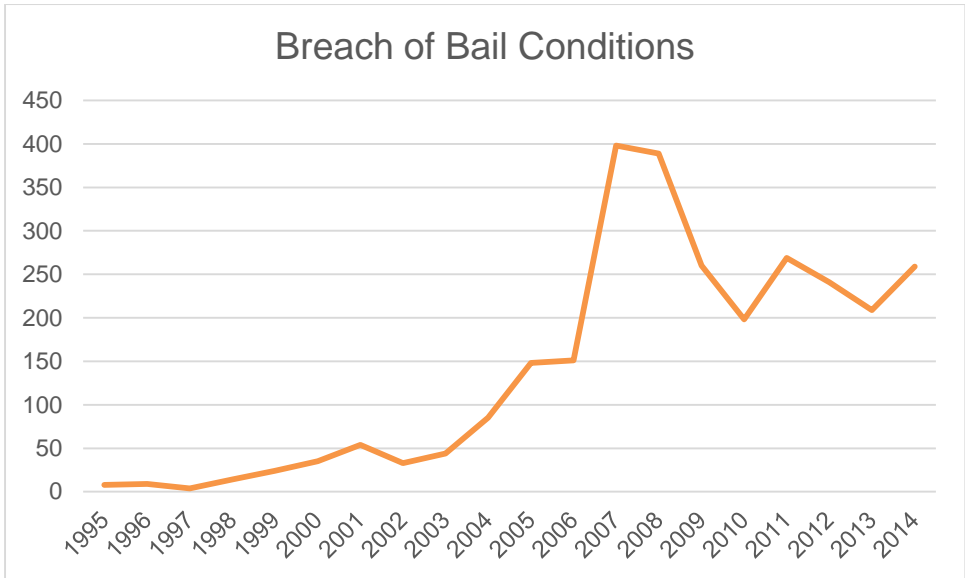
FIGURE 15 FRAUD 1995 - 2014



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Reference: jh13-11635; Reference: sr15-13135.

Justice Offences (Breach of Bail Conditions)

Breach of bail conditions is the only other offence which has shown a general increase from 1995 to 2014 in the 2037 postcode area. There was a sharp increase from 2006 where incidents rose from 151 to 398 in 2007. A study by BOCSAR attributed this to an increase in police activity in relation of breach of bail offences, and the 2007 changes which limited the number of bail applications that could be made. Breach of bail offences fell again in 2009, and this has remained fairly stable since despite a small increase in 2012.



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Reference: jh13-11635; Reference: sr15-13135.

Summary of Crime Data

Despite the limitations of reported crime data and the limited analysis carried out on the 2037 postcode crime data, it is clear that there have been significant declines in key offences in the area in the past 19 years. These trends are generally greater than or consistent with wider crime trends across NSW.

Organisations, Programs and Services in Glebe – Forest Lodge

This section lists some of the many programs and services which operate in Glebe – Forest Lodge.

TABLE 7 ORGANISATIONS, PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Organisation	Program Name	Overview
Ability Links NSW (St Vincent De Paul)	Ozanam Learning Centre Ability Links Case management	Connect people with disabilities, their families and carers, to their communities of interest for opportunities for participation and support and work with communities, organisations and individuals to enhance their capacity to be inclusive.
Anglicare	Glebe Family Worker: <i>Glebe Schools Community Centre</i>	Provides a service to families with children 0-8 years old living in Glebe Community and surrounding areas. Supports families who are hard to reach and need additional support.
Annecto – The People Network	Case management	Annecto work with people with disabilities, older people, families and carers who want advice, advocacy and support.
Babana Aboriginal Men's Group	Men's Group	Community support
City of Sydney, City Spaces: Area West – Youth Programs	Boyzone (in partnership with GYS) Tweenies Transitional Program (in partnership with GYS and Centipede) Intergenerational community projects Health and lifestyle programs – sports, sexual health, drug & alcohol, life skills such as cooking.	The City's Youth Program provides programs for young people living in the Glebe area with a mix of activities including structured youth programs, skill development programs, intergenerational projects and school holiday programs. Also assists young people with referral, advocacy and support services. <u>Works in partnership with Glebe Youth Service and Glebe PCYC.</u>
City of Sydney, City Spaces: Area West	City spaces: Area West	To create vibrant communities through providing high quality integrated community facilities and venues that deliver in partnership with the community, programs and activities that are reflective of the community and response to their needs.
City of Sydney	Safe city	This unit addresses safety and amenity issues for residents and communities within the LGA. The unit comprises specialists in social housing, crime prevention and community safety, drug and alcohol harm minimisation and urban design and works with specific communities including international students, the Aboriginal community and young people on initiatives designed to build stronger and safer communities
Centipede	Centipede incorporated is a not for profit organisation that operates an Outside of School Hours Care service on the grounds of Glebe Public School	Centipede caters to primary school-aged children aged 4 – 12, many of which come from statistically disadvantaged backgrounds including: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Low income households Families that speak a language other than English at home

Concerned older women (COW)		Advocacy/social support for older women in Glebe
Elsie's Women's Refuge (St Vincent de Paul)	Women's refuge	Assist women and children escaping DV
Glebe Area Tenants Group	Group for Glebe tenants	
Glebe Primary School		
Forest Lodge Primary School		
Glebe Library		The library aims to inspire, challenge and enrich our patrons by connecting our diverse community with knowledgeable staff, accessible recreational, information and leisure based resources, welcoming spaces and responsive services.
Glebe Early Childhood Health Centre	Health and growth and development checks Breastfeeding support groups New parent groups Nutrition groups Referrals to social work/physio/OT/speech pathology/vision & hearing	Provides a free service staffed by child and family health nurses who offer health, development and wellbeing checks from 0-5 years old, as well as support, education and information on all aspects of parenting.
Glebe House	12 week residential program for men with addiction issues	Transitional therapeutic community for men with long-term addiction issues who are affected by the criminal justice system and homeless or at risk of homelessness.
Glebe Justice Centre (Glebe Uniting Church)		An independent not-for-profit organisation that addresses key social justice issues in Glebe through a person-centred, rights-based model.
Glebe Treehouse (Glebe Schools Community Centre)	Playgroup Glebe Kids Club Mentoring program for kids Bus run each day (for kids with truancy problems/lateness) Transition to school playgroups Parenting support groups Local family events	Glebe Schools Community Centre is a support service for families with young children (0-8), it provides services which support enhanced literacy, numeracy, emotional and social wellbeing in children and improved relationships within families and across the community.
Glebe Youth Service	Individual support After Dark Friday – Saturday nights Drop in	To support and advocate for young people connected with the Glebe community to achieve their full potential. To develop in young people a sense of dignity and personal

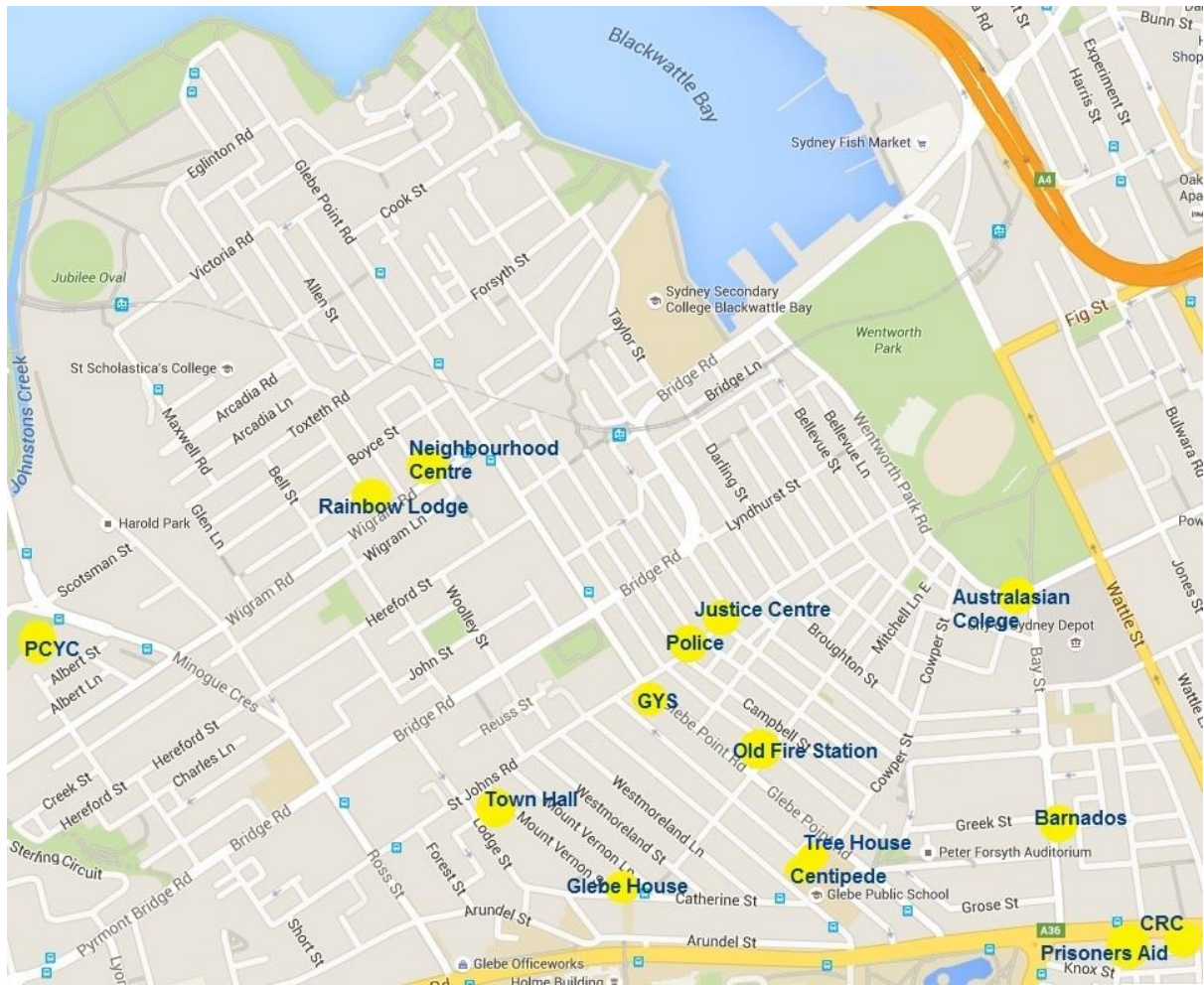
	<p>Structured Groups & learning Pathways Project Camps Community development and community events School holidays – activities & outings Middle Ground Program (8 – 13 year olds). Food programs around health and nutrition Homework Help at Balmain High School (with GYS staff support).</p>	<p>responsibility to achieve their goals and contribute to the community.</p>
Mission Australia	<p>Camperdown Support Services, Common Ground Leisure activities – art, exercise, cooking classes Community garden project Community kitchen project Range of health services</p>	<p>Welfare NGO. Common Ground is permanent supported accommodation for long term homeless.</p>
NSW Police	<p>Glebe police</p>	
Rainbow Lodge	<p>Supported accommodation, case management, activities, counselling, AOD counselling, referral and advocacy</p>	<p>Rainbow Lodge is a residence for men who have been recently released from custody.</p>
Salvation Army	<p>Glebe Corps Worship Service Community wardrobe Emergency food parcels 12 steps for life group Bibles study group</p>	<p>Contemporary worship community whose aim is to help people find freedom through community, action and faith in Jesus.</p>
Save the Children	<p>Youth Engagement – Glebe Pathways Case management Support for GYS Drop-In program</p>	<p>Save the Children works with vulnerable young people to build their skills and help them access opportunities to improve their lives.</p>
St Helen's Community Centre (City of Sydney)	<p>Meals on wheels Community buses Hot lunches Podiatry services Community worker Bus trips Bingo Yoga Gentle exercise Tai chi Bridge group Fishing trips Book club</p>	<p>The City of Sydney provides programs, services, support, help, activities and events for all residents who are over 55 or have a disability.</p>

	U3A discussion group	
St John's Centre	Glebe Assistance Partnership Program No interest loan scheme Monthly community meal Personal counselling Offers hospitality to a range of groups working in Glebe Conducting play groups Indigenous worker	Inspired by Jesus, to serve the community of Glebe by developing partnerships with individuals. Families and organisations to facilitate lasting change
Sydney Secondary College	The college provides a number of cross campus partnership programs to complement its educational curricula: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glebe Pathways Project – Aboriginal students who are experiencing issues that impact on school attendance partnership with Glebe Youth Services and Save the Children • Linked-In Mentoring and Leichardt Council – increasing confidence in Year 8 girls • Maritime Project • Music in the park • Band program • Aboriginal education • Strengthening coeducation interest group • Talented athlete program • Breakfast clubs • Student leadership and social justice program • Social inclusion programs • Career counselling 	Secondary Education – the college incorporates three campuses: Balmain and Leichardt (7-10) and Blackwattle Bay (11-12). Partially selective and comprehensive coeducational schools plus each campus has a support unit for students with physical and intellectual disabilities.
Coalition of Glebe Groups (CoGG)	Community development Strategic planning of bays Significant DA	CoGG is representatives of the Glebe Society, Glebe Chamber of Commerce, Glebe Community Action Group, Glebe Point resident Group and Glebe Area tenant Group. Collective representation with a strategic relationship
TAFE NSW Ultimo	Out reach	
University of Sydney	Faculty of education and social work	Glebe Community Development Project

Glebe Community Action Group	Glebe Community Action Group's focus is on council issues and working with the residents to improve the visual and practical aspects for the community	
Glebe Community Development Project		To work in partnership with local residents and organisations to build community capacity and increase social cohesion in the Glebe and Camperdown communities To identify, develop and evaluate strategies to enhance community development initiatives within the public housing communities of Glebe and Camperdown; and To generate knowledge about the opportunities, constraints and effective strategies to build strong communities in rapidly changing urban contexts including the roles of government, business, non-government sector organisations and the University of Sydney.
The Glebe Society Inc.	Submission to government inquiries Analysis of planning proposals Improve understanding/public recognition of heritage of Glebe Liaise with developers, owners, government agencies Work to ensure sustainable environment of Glebe	Conserving Glebe 's heritage, encouraging a sense of community, and working for Glebe 's future.

This map is a visual representation of where these services are located in Glebe – Forest Lodge.

FIGURE 16 ORGANISATIONS IN GLEBE - FOREST LODGE



Relationships between Organisations

Preliminary research has found that there are a number of formal and informal relationships between community organisations in Glebe – Forest Lodge, including referral pathways and program partnerships. Table 8 below presents these findings.

TABLE 8 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ORGANISATIONS

Organisations	Type of relationship	Overview
Glebe Youth Service Save the Children		STC provides support for GYS 'Drop In' program.
Sydney Alliance Glebe Youth Service		
Glebe Youth Service City of Sydney		'Girl Zone'; 'Boy Zone'; 'Tweenies'; 'Drop In'.
Sydney Secondary College Glebe Youth Service		Pathways Education Program
Reconnect, Mission Australia Glebe Youth Service		'Find a better use for young bong' program which aims to assist young people to give up Cannabis
Glebe Youth Service Oasis Youth Support		Deliver the Oasis Internet Bus program at After Dark on Friday nights.
Glebe Youth Service Glebe Tree House Barnados		This partnership delivers a parent engagement program and Triple P parenting program
Glebe Youth Service PCYC Centipede		'Tweenies' program – pre-teenage children from the Glebe area come to the centre on a Tuesday afternoon drop in.
Rainbow Lodge CRC		Case management
Glebe House Guthrie House Rainbow Lodge	Informal	These organisations cross-refer with each other if they think that the other's criteria are more appropriate for their client. They meet on a regular basis. Rainbow Lodge expressed (2012) their hope to share resources.
Prisoners Aid Rainbow Lodge	Informal	Rainbow lodge refers clients to this service, and discuss clients' needs approximately once a fortnight
Pine Street Art Studio Rainbow Lodge	Informal	Clients of Rainbow Lodge go to the studio once a week for art class
Ngara Nura Program Rainbow Lodge	Informal	The Ngara Nura Program refers clients to Rainbow Lodge who are suitable to their program (informal relationship)
Rainbow Lodge Richmond Fellowship	Formal	A formal arrangement exists between these two organisations. Rainbow lodge takes in persons on bail awaiting trial or sentence. Between July 2012 – November 2012, three clients were referred to Rainbow Lodge via the bail support program.
Centrelink Outreach Service Rainbow Lodge	Informal	Rainbow Lodge has organised an officer of Centrelink that their clients can contact and then he deals with all matters to do with Centrelink on their behalf.

Probation and Parole Service (Newtown) Rainbow Lodge	Informal	One of the Service's officers looks after all the clients of Rainbow Lodge, visiting once a fortnight, and having a phone exchange with a RL caseworker at least once a week. Each service speaks to each other if they believe a client needs particular help, and if the client is doing very well, RL tells the parole officer.
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FIGURE 17 RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ORGANISATIONS

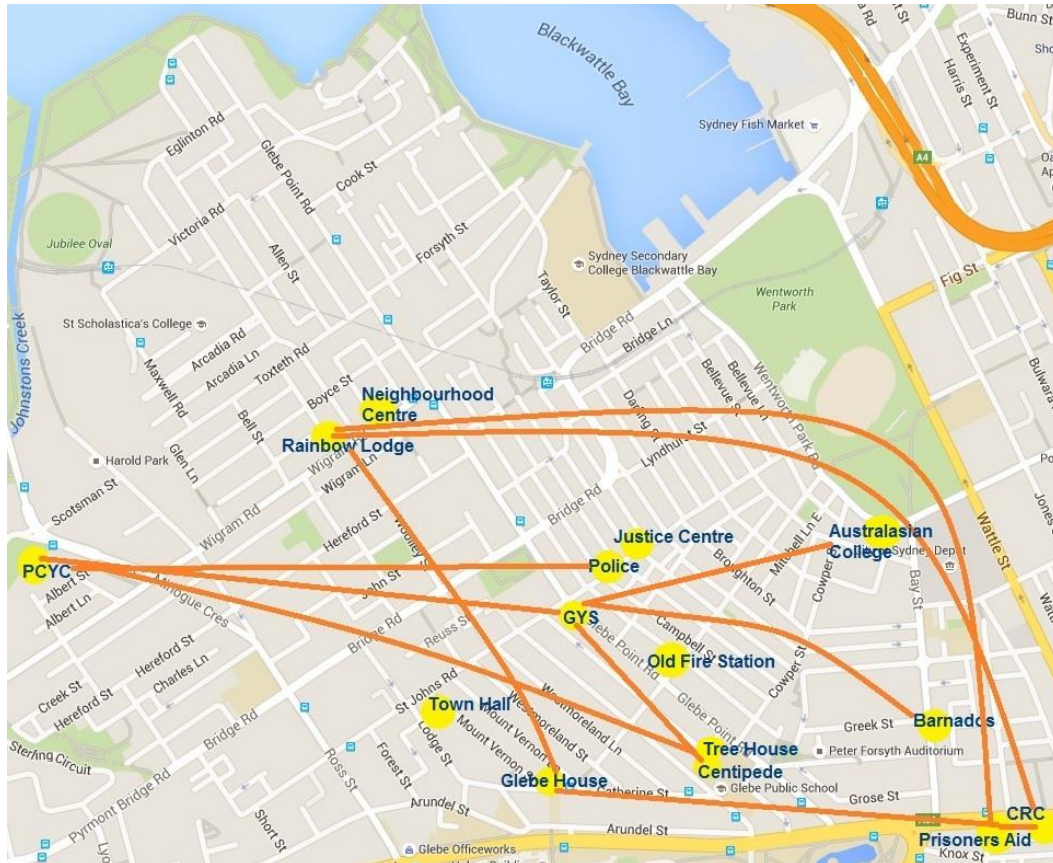


Figure 17 shows some of the links which exist between these organisations.

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Appendix 1

Table 9 lists the factors that are taken into consideration in determining the index of advantage and disadvantage and the weighting that is given to each of these factors.

TABLE 9 FINAL VARIABLE LIST FOR INDEX OF ADVANTAGE AND DISADVANTAGE

Description	Weighting
% of people with stated household equivalised income greater than \$52,000 per year	0.84
% of people aged 15 years and over who have no educational attainment	0.70
% of employed people classified as low skill Community and Personal Service workers	0.63
% of employed people classified as Machinery Operators and Drivers	0.62
% of occupied private dwellings requiring one or more extra bedrooms	0.52
% of people aged 15 years and over who are separated or divorced	0.42
% of occupied private dwellings with no cars	0.40
% of people under the age of 70 who have a long-term health condition or disability and need assistance with core activities	0.37
% of one parent families with dependent offspring only	0.36
% of occupied private dwellings paying rent less than \$166 per week (excluding \$0 per week)	0.35
% of people (in the labour force) who are unemployed	- 0.37
% of people aged 15 years and over whose highest level of education is Year 11 or lower	- 0.45
% of people classified as Labourers	- 0.49
% of occupied private dwellings with no internet connection	- 0.51
% of families with children under 15 years of age who live with jobless parents	- 0.57
% of people with stated household equivalised income between \$1 and \$20,799 per year	- 0.57
% of occupied private dwellings paying rent less than \$166 per week (excluding \$0 per week)	- 0.67
% of people under the age of 70 who have a long-term health condition or disability and need assistance with core activities	- 0.67
% of people (in the labour force) who are unemployed	- 0.69
% of one parent families with dependent offspring only	- 0.69
% of employed people classified as Labourers	- 0.78
% of families with children under 15 years of age who live with jobless parents	- 0.80
% of people aged 15 years and over whose highest level of education is Year 11 or lower	- 0.82
% of occupied private dwellings with no internet connection	- 0.82
% of people with stated household equivalised income between \$1 and \$20,799 per year	- 0.89

Appendix 2

Table 10 lists the factors that are taken into consideration in determining the index of disadvantage and the weighting that is given to each of these factors.

TABLE 10 FINAL VARIABLE LIST FOR INDEX OF DISADVANTAGE

Description	Weighting
% of people who do not speak English well	- 0.34
% of people aged 15 years and over who have no educational attainment	- 0.44
% of employed people classified as low skill Community and Personal Service workers	- 0.50
% of employed people classified as Machinery Operators and Drivers	- 0.52
% of occupied private dwellings requiring one or more extra bedrooms	- 0.52
% of people aged 15 years and over who are separated or divorced	- 0.54
% of occupied private dwellings with no cars	- 0.56
% of people under the age of 70 who have a long-term health condition or disability and need assistance with core activities	- 0.66
% of one parent families with dependent offspring only	- 0.71
% of occupied private dwellings paying rent less than \$166 per week (excluding \$0 per week)	- 0.73
% of people (in the labour force) who are unemployed	- 0.74
% of people aged 15 years and over whose highest level of education is Year 11 or lower	- 0.75
% of people classified as Labourers	- 0.75
% of occupied private dwellings with no internet connection	- 0.81
% of families with children under 15 years of age who live with jobless parents	- 0.85
% of people with stated household equivalised income between \$1 and \$20,799 per year	- 0.90

Appendix 3

Table 11 lists the factors that are taken into consideration in determining the index of economic resources and the weighting that is given to each of these factors.

TABLE 11 FINAL VARIABLE LIST FOR INDEX OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Description	Weighting
% of occupied private dwellings with four or more bedrooms	0.74
% of occupied private dwellings paying mortgage greater than \$2,800 per month	0.67
% of occupied private dwellings owning the dwelling they occupy (with a mortgage on the main dwelling)	0.66
% of people with stated annual household equivalised income greater than \$52,000	0.63
% of occupied private dwellings with at least one person who is an Owner of an Unincorporated Enterprise	0.49
% of occupied private dwellings owning dwelling without a mortgage	0.33
% of occupied private dwellings who are group occupied private dwellings	- 0.31
% of occupied private dwellings requiring one or more extra bedrooms	- 0.51
% of people aged 15 years and over who are unemployed	- 0.57
% of occupied private dwellings that are lone occupied private dwellings	- 0.66
% of one-parent families with dependent offspring only	- 0.66
% of occupied private dwellings paying rent less than \$166 per week (excluding \$0 per week)	- 0.72
% of occupied private dwellings with no car	- 0.77
% of people with stated annual household equivalised income between \$1 and \$20,799	- 0.79

Appendix 4

Table 9 lists the factors that are taken into consideration in determining the index of education and occupation and the weighting that is given to each of these factors.

TABLE 12 FINAL VARIABLE LIST FOR INDEX OF EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION

Description	Weighting
% of employed people who work in a skill Level 1 (highest) occupation	0.89
% of people aged 15 years and over whose highest level of educational attainment is a diploma qualification	0.68
% of people aged 15 years and over at university or other tertiary institution	0.57
% of employed people who work in a skill Level 2 occupation	0.34
% of people (in the labour force) unemployed	0.49
% of people aged 15 years and over whose highest level of educational attainment is a certificate III or IV	0.54
% of employed people who work in a skill Level 4 occupation	0.74
% of employed people who work in a skill Level 5 (lowest) occupation	0.80
% of people aged 15 years and over whose highest level of education is year 11 or lower.	0.88