



PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT
NEW SOUTH WALES

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The Hon J Burnswoods MLC
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Social Issues
Legislative Council
Parliament House
Macquarie Street
Sydney NSW 2000

30 APR 2004

Dear Ms Burnswoods

Please find enclosed a submission from the NSW Government for the Legislative Council Standing Committee on Social Issues' Inquiry into Redfern and Waterloo. As previously advised, the Government believes that it is most appropriate to lodge a whole of Government submission to the Inquiry, as this will provide the most comprehensive picture of both the issues and collective work being undertaken in the area by agencies.

The submission has been prepared with advice from a range of Government agencies including the Attorney General's Department, NSW Health, Department of Corrective Services, Department of Education and Training, Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Department of Community Services, NSW Police, Department of Housing, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, the Roads and Traffic Authority and the Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care.

The submission addresses each item in the Committee's Terms of Reference. The submission makes no specific recommendations and does not necessarily reflect the conclusive views of the Government, but provides information that will assist the Committee in its deliberations.

The Government looks forward to the outcome of the Committee's Inquiry.

Yours sincerely

Dr Col Gellatly
Director General



NSW Government Submission to the Standing Committee on Social Issues

Inquiry into Redfern and Waterloo

30 April 2004

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Part 1:

Background Information

1 Introduction

1.1 Committee Terms of Reference and submission approach

The NSW Government is committed to supporting the Standing Committee on Social Issues in undertaking its Inquiry into Redfern and Waterloo. The Inquiry into Redfern and Waterloo is an important resolution of the Legislative Council on 26 February 2004. The Terms of Reference for the Inquiry are:

- That the Standing Committee on Social Issues inquire into and report on:
 - policing strategies and resources in the Redfern/Waterloo areas,
 - other existing government programs in the Redfern/Waterloo areas, including local, state and federal programs,
 - non-government services and service provision in the Redfern/Waterloo areas,
 - strategies under the current New South Wales Government “Redfern/Waterloo Partnership Project”, and the effectiveness in meeting the needs of local indigenous and other members of the community,
 - proposals for the future of the area known as “The Block”,
 - any other matters arising from these terms of reference.
- That the Committee table an interim report by 31 July 2004 and a final report by 30 November 2004.

In order to provide the most comprehensive picture of both the issues and collective work being undertaken in the area by agencies, the Government has prepared this whole of Government submission for the Inquiry.

This Government submission has been prepared by the Premier’s Department and incorporates advice from relevant NSW Government agencies whose work impacts on the Redfern and Waterloo area. The whole of Government approach to this submission ensures that the complexity of issues is clearly presented. Input from nearly 30 agencies across 15 Ministerial portfolios has been coordinated. The Government believes that the following is a thorough submission that it hopes will assist the Committee in its deliberations. The Government submission addresses each item in the Committee’s Terms of Reference. The

submission makes no specific recommendations and does not necessarily reflect the conclusive views of the Government.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the submission is as comprehensive and accurate as possible in the timeframe available to prepare it.

The submission incorporates advice from the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Aboriginal Housing Office, Department of Ageing, Disability and Home Care, Attorney General's Department, Department of Commerce, Department of Community Services, Department of Corrective Services, Department of Education and Training, Department of Gaming and Racing, NSW Health, Department of Housing, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Lands, Department of Local Government, NSW Police, Rail Corporation, Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW, Energy Australia, Community Relations Commission, Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority, Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation, and Ministry for the Arts.

The Redfern/Waterloo Partnership Project includes a number of broad strategies that were intended to address the complex range of issues being faced by the local community. The Committee's report will no doubt complement and enhance the community consultations that have already been undertaken to provide insights into the views, needs and concerns of the Redfern and Waterloo communities.

The Government is committed to enhancing the quality of life of the Redfern and Waterloo communities and making these suburbs a better place for all those who live, work, visit and conduct business in the area. The issues outlined in the Terms of Reference of the Committee's Inquiry relate closely to the issues and concerns that the Government is addressing in Redfern and Waterloo.

1.2 Structure

The submission includes an outline of the work being undertaken in response to crises, as well as initiatives intended to achieve short to mid term outcomes and long term outcomes. Ongoing problem areas and measures that are being proposed to address these are also identified.

The Government submission is in eight parts:

Part 1 provides this introduction and background information. It includes a summary of some of the NSW Government's key achievements in the area over the last two years. Part 1 includes a detailed demography in relation to Redfern and Waterloo, which sets the context in which the Government's work in this area is done. It also provides a socio-economic profile of the populations of Redfern and Waterloo and an overview of the services that are available to them.

Part 2 outlines the framework which underpins the Government's work in Redfern and Waterloo. It provides an overview of the history of Government work to strengthen communities, relevant international evidence and experience, and specific detail on the role of the Redfern/Waterloo Partnership Project in addressing the needs of the Redfern and Waterloo communities.

Parts 3 to 7 address the areas of concern or interest for Redfern and Waterloo classified under themes. These provide the background to key issues, and the current activities and future directions for the area.

The thematic classifications are defined according to the areas of community concern where the Government aims to achieve results in Redfern and Waterloo. These themes often cross over program and agency boundaries and there are, therefore, references made between parts and chapters of the report. Although Government agencies are largely organised by function or type of service, the Government believes that this structure documents the work being undertaken and demonstrates the degree to which the Government is participating in improving the outcomes for Redfern and Waterloo across departmental boundaries. These parts outline broadly targeted strategies as well as specific initiatives.

Part 8 provides attachments and supporting documentation.

1.3 Recent key achievements

The following is a summary of some of the key achievements of the NSW Government in Redfern and Waterloo since 2002. Each of these is outlined in greater detail throughout this submission.

- The Premier announced, on 21 March 2002, the Redfern/Waterloo Partnership Project and a Package of Initiatives, some of which are listed below. This package committed \$7 million and built on the Government's previous efforts to address the complex issues within the Redfern and Waterloo communities.
- Implemented the Redfern/Waterloo Anti-Drug Strategy in response to community concerns about safety and crime.
- Established the Drug and Alcohol Taskforce to develop a Substance Abuse Strategy, in line with the recommendations of the Summit on Alcohol Abuse and building on the work of the Anti-Drug Strategy.
- Increased the numbers of Transit police and Police sniffer dog operations conducted on Redfern Station since December 2002.
- Implemented an assertive clean up strategy for used needles 7 days a week in the area in and around The Block. Residents are noticing the difference.

- Implemented a highly coordinated approach to the closure of all known drug houses and shooting galleries on The Block, in close collaboration with the Aboriginal Housing Corporation.
- Demolished houses in Eveleigh Lane, a significant area of drug dealing, creating an open landscape on The Block. Pruned trees on Eveleigh Lane which were being used as a shelter to hide illegal activities.
- Appointed a new Local Area Commander and Crime Manager early in October 2003 and implemented a significantly higher level of proactive policing, particularly around The Block and Redfern Railway Station. Reduced all forms of crime in and around that area.
- Conducted 30 operations with 199 charges and submitted 405 intelligence reports, as part of Operation Concertinas which focuses specifically on robbery, steal from person, drug related crime and anti-social behaviour in the area close to Redfern railway station, and covert activities.
- Conducted Operation Husky centred on Housing Estates in Waterloo, executing search warrants and implementing controlled purchases resulting in arrests for drug supply. There have been additional successful search warrant operations executed in the area since 1 January 2004.
- Conducted Operation Fury in January 2003 also targeting heroin supply in Redfern, resulting in the arrest and charging of a number of people for heroin supply and other drug related offences.
- Delivered 126 cautions to young people under the Young Offenders Act and referred 14 young people to a youth justice conference, between April 2003 to April 2004. Youth justice conference referrals from the Redfern LAC have increased over the last two years.
- Delivered 81 cautions to adults under the Cannabis Cautioning Scheme, from March 2003 to March 2004.
- Almost 50 people have been accepted into drug treatment through the Magistrates Early Referral into Treatment program, a Local Court based diversion program that targets adult defendants with illicit drug use problems who are motivated to undertake drug treatment as part of their bail conditions.
- Increased surveillance and safety at Redfern Railway Station with the installation of 75 closed circuit television (CCTV) cameras which are monitored 24 hours/ 7 days.
- Installed 12 Help Points throughout the railway station for passenger use in emergencies. Local security staff or the NSW Police respond depending on the seriousness of the incident.
- Worked with the City of Sydney Council to upgrade the entrance to Eveleigh Street where it meets Lawson Street and implemented longer term crime prevention

streetscape measures. Improved lighting and pedestrian safety at night in the area surrounding the station and improved the streetscape at the top of Lawson Street, and between Gibbons and Eveleigh Streets and to Caroline Street.

- Established a Community Safety Task Force, in partnership with the City of Sydney Council (former South Sydney City Council), to develop the Community Safety Plan for Redfern and Waterloo.
- Established the Street Team to provide integrated support and advice to children and young people, and link them to appropriate programs and services. The Team operates every day, with over 300 contacts each month.
- Assigned police officers specifically to licensing duties and is in the process of implementing a Liquor Licensing Accord with all licensees in the area.
- Assisted 72 families and made over 1,300 home visits from 1 July to 31 December 2003, through the Intensive Family Support Service. This is a home visiting service targeting families that are difficult to engage, with the most complex needs and with children aged 0-7 years.
- Provided recreation activities for over 200 individual children attending Kidspeak each Friday afternoon on Waterloo Green from 1 July to 31 December 2003. Weekly attendance increased from an average 36 children and 10 families in July to over 50 children and 21 families in December 2003.
- Established Redfern-Waterloo Pathways to Prevention Program to help the community provide a greater range and more effective support to children aged 0-14 who are at risk and to their families. Developed a partnership with Kidspeak to increase the connectivity between local families and the Alexandria Park Community and St Carmel Schools.
- Saw 177 new babies at the Redfern Early Childhood Centre, with 1969 occasions of service and 209 home visits from January to December 2003. The Centre provides advice and support for parents of babies and young children through home visiting and centre based care.
- Established a Sports Development Program at the Alexandria Park Community School in August 2002 which links 'at-risk' young people with after school recreational activities as well as develop new programs for young people in the community.
- Held a number of meetings with Aboriginal community leaders and the police following the events of 15 February 2004 to develop a crisis plan to prevent a reoccurrence of similar incidents and to agree on future strategies to build and repair relationships with the Aboriginal community.
- Agreed to establish an Aboriginal Police Youth Advisory Committee to advise on how to improve relations between Police and young people in Redfern and Waterloo and an

Aboriginal Community Advisory Committee focusing on police relations with the broader Aboriginal community.

- Established the Yallamundi Intensive Family Based Service to provide Indigenous families with home based support, where there is imminent risk of children coming into care, and help parents reunite with their children if they have been placed in care or been in an alternative placement.
- Engaged homeless rough sleepers through the Homelessness Action Team Support and Outreach Service. Currently supporting 73 clients and linking to appropriate local support agencies.
- Established community gardens at public housing, high rise buildings at Waterloo, to help residents to reclaim public space, mix with those who garden, have a meeting place, access fresh food, and develop a communal sense of pride and ownership over the area.
- Ran three youth camps in January 2003 to January 2004, involving 20 at-risk children aged from 7-12 years at each camp. Additional camps are proposed.
- Assisted new drivers to become licensed and licensed drivers to gain truck licenses through the Drivin4Employment program. 19 participants obtained their licenses and 7 gained employment. Currently providing assistance to 27 participants.
- Supported the Streetbeat Bus Project, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights, to provide support and intervention for 85 clients, 20 of which had complex problems.

Alexandria Park Community School has:

- Significantly reduced suspension rates at Alexandria Park Community School from 33 short suspensions and 4 long suspensions in Term 1 2003 to 2 short and 2 long suspensions in Term 1 2004.
- Significantly increased attendance rates at Alexandria Park Community School.
- Increased Year 12 graduation rates. Two graduated in 2003, 11 will graduate in 2004 and 18 are anticipated to graduate in 2005.
- Increased enrolments with Year 7 enrolments in 2004 more than double the previous year's enrolment.
- Put in place ten school based traineeships, involving eight Aboriginal students.
- Established close links with the University of Technology Sydney.
- Strengthened student welfare programs.
- Established close association with East Sydney Community College, offering an extensive range of Adult Education Courses on site, out of school hours, including Arts and Visual Arts, Business and Finance, Communication, Craft and Handicrafts, Dance

and Drama, Food and Wine, Health and Fitness, Home and Car, Languages, Music, Parenting, Photography, and Written Word.

2 Description of Area

Redfern and Waterloo lie to the south of the Sydney Central Business District. Redfern covers 1.2 square kilometres while Waterloo covers 1.9 square kilometres (ABS 2002c). Each suburb has its own distinct identity, however they are often coupled for public policy purposes.

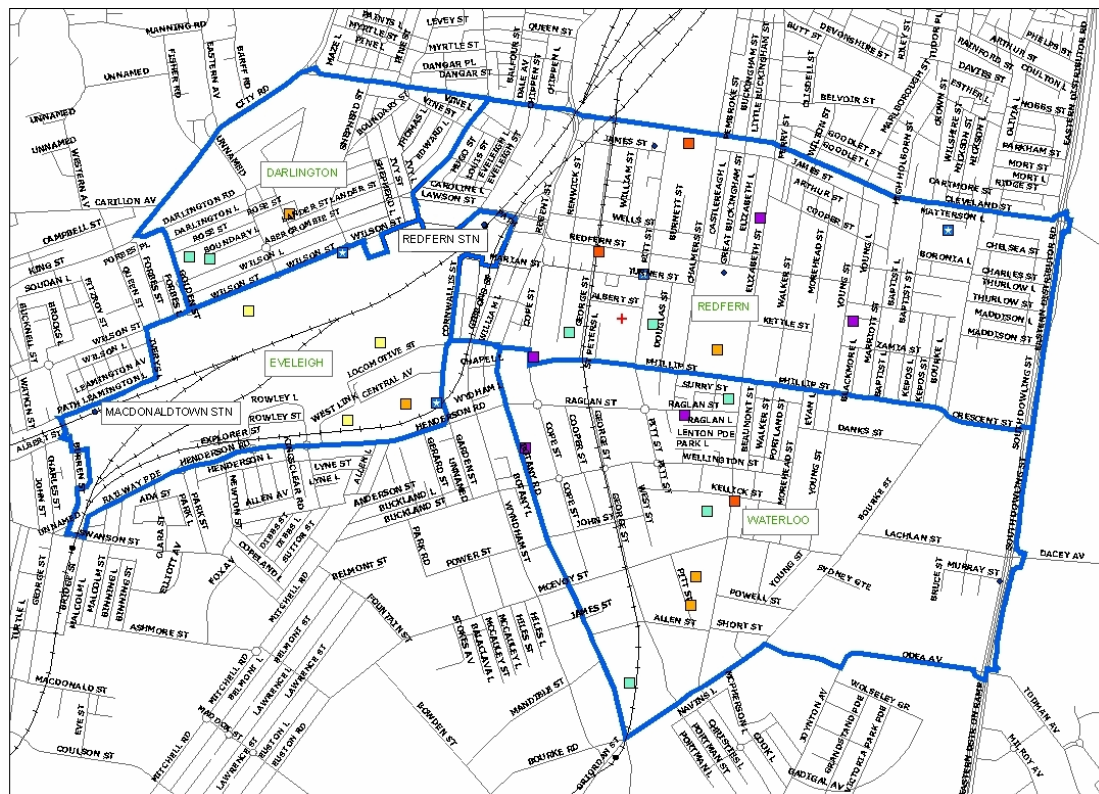
The two inner Sydney suburbs are part of the new City of Sydney Council. The new Council commenced operations on 6 February 2004. The amalgamation of the South Sydney and City of Sydney Local Government Areas are discussed later in this section.

The NSW Government's major initiative in Redfern and Waterloo is the Redfern/Waterloo Partnership Project (RWPP), which is discussed in detail in Part 2 of this Report. RWPP focuses on the suburbs of the Redfern and Waterloo, although there is a strong linkage to Chippendale, Eveleigh, Darlington and Green Square in the work being undertaken by the Project. The relationship between the suburbs is outlined in figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Area covered in surrounding linked communities



The facilities in the area, and the streets that bound each suburb, are set out in the map below.

Figure 2: Facilities in Redfern and Waterloo

Legend

- Schools
- + Hospital and Medical
- ★ Police/Fire/Ambulance
- Government and Law
- Sporting Clubs and Fields
- Entertainment Facility
- Place of Worship

2.1 A Snapshot of Redfern and Waterloo

Redfern and Waterloo are an integral part of what is termed Inner Sydney, which is generally made up of 19th century terrace house suburbs and major 19th century industrial areas.

Aboriginal presence in the Redfern/Waterloo area dates back 40,000 years, evidenced by archaeological findings associated with the excavation of the Alexandra Canal in the 1960s. The traditional owners were the Gadigal people of the Eora Nation which extended from South Head to Botany Bay and west to Petersham. With the arrival of Europeans, the Gadigal population was virtually wiped out by a smallpox epidemic.

The opening of the Eveleigh Railway Workshops in 1887 stimulated the construction of workers' terrace housing in Redfern, Eveleigh and Darlington areas. People from all over NSW migrated to Redfern, seeking permanent work on the railways. As work became scarcer in the 1930s, many people moved in with relatives and by the 1940s a large population – both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal - had established itself in the area.

Today Redfern and Waterloo have a total population of approximately 16,500 people (ABS 2002 a). In earlier times the area was far more densely populated. In 1921 the population of Redfern, Waterloo, Alexandria and Darlington totalled 50,482. In 1947 the same area had a population of 42,817 people.

Up to the 1960s, Sydney's inner working class suburbs were considered the 'slum' of Sydney due to overcrowding and the poor condition of most dwellings being rented. With these properties subject to rent control from 1939, the building stock was run down by owners unwilling to maintain properties for which they did not get a market rent.

The rundown nature of the inner suburbs was recognised officially in Sydney's first town plan, the 1948-51 County of Cumberland Plan, which proposed the demolition of the sub-standard housing of the inner suburbs with 50% recommended for immediate demolition with the remainder to be demolished within 25 years. These were to be replaced with high-rise apartment blocks in landscaped settings, the conventional wisdom at the time.

Most of the 'terrace house' suburbs were saved from demolition specifically by Southern European migrants occupying and eventually purchasing individual terraces. This fragmented the ownership pattern, thereby frustrating the plans of property developers to amalgamate properties for redevelopment. There were exceptions, however, particularly the Housing Commission developments which had a mandate for slum clearance and rebuilding in the form recommended by the County of Cumberland Plan. The two developments which are the main products of the policy remain at East Redfern and Waterloo today. The latter, planned and built in the 1970s, was the last of this type of development before the Housing Commission concentrated its developments in the newly expanding outskirts of Sydney.

As a consequence of this history, Redfern and Waterloo retain a permanent public housing presence, whereas most of Sydney's inner areas have been, or are in the process of being, gentrified (the exceptions are Glebe and Woollahroo where there are permanent public housing estates). Redfern and Waterloo therefore retain a socio-economic mix which is rapidly disappearing in inner Sydney.

There are 4,137 Department of Housing dwellings within the two areas. These accounts for 21% of Redfern are total housing and 69% of Waterloo's housing. This compares with 5% for Sydney Metropolitan area as a whole. There is probably no other area in Sydney which has such a mix of owned private rental and public rental housing.

From an accessibility point of view, the residential area is reasonably well placed, almost half the dwellings being within a kilometre radius of Redfern station, which enjoys almost the same level of service as Central Railway. Redfern is rated the ninth busiest station and the second most accessible on the metropolitan rail system, which has over 300 stations. The 2001 Census shows that the population of the Redfern and Waterloo area has considerably lower car ownership and higher public transport use than Sydney as a whole. The area is only 1.5 kilometres from the emerging orbital motorway which will access most parts of Sydney when completed.

It should also be noted that there are currently twice as many jobs in the area as there are resident workers.

The area is unique in terms of access to tertiary education and to higher order employment. It is bounded by Sydney University and the University of Technology Sydney, encompasses the Australian Technology Park, is not far from the University of NSW (UNSW) and is adjacent to Australia's largest central business district.

Redfern has always been a centre of major significance to Aboriginal Australians. After 1967, when Indigenous people were given citizenship, many Aboriginal people migrated to Redfern to seek employment. Redfern has since become the first reference point for Aboriginal people nationwide, to find family, training, employment and community support groups. The significance of the area to Aboriginal people was officially recognised in 1973 when the then Federal Government handed over The Block to the Aboriginal Housing Corporation, marking the first steps toward urban land rights in Australia.

2.2 Complexity of issues in Redfern and Waterloo

The populations of Redfern and Waterloo are notably diverse. People born overseas make up 37% in Redfern and 43% of the Waterloo population, whilst Indigenous people make up 4.4% of the combined Redfern/Waterloo population. Around half of the total population speak only English at home, and the Waterloo population has an older age profile (45 years) compared with Sydney as a whole (34 years). Additionally, children make up a far higher proportion of the Indigenous population in Redfern and Waterloo than in the non-Indigenous population.

Each population group has differing needs. There is a high level of unemployment in the area, particularly in the younger and older sectors of the community. High levels of crime and a re-offending population; family breakdown and stress; drug and alcohol dependence; and poor health (particularly mental health) are also significant issues within the Redfern and Waterloo communities. Relative to other inner city locations, the area has significantly less open space and significantly more public housing.

A number of Government agencies, including the Departments of Community Services and Housing, and NSW Police report that there are a core group of children and young people,

estimated to number between 25-30, who are well known to them and are involved in a significant proportion of the ongoing anti-social behaviour in Redfern and Waterloo. Their families have multiple presenting issues, including domestic violence, neglect, physical and sexual abuse, criminal behaviour, drug and alcohol and mental health issues and are involved with a range of Government agencies at any one time. The consequence is that a disproportionate amount of resources have been allocated toward a small number of individuals and families and diverted away from the broader population.

All of the above factors, combined with the policies of past Governments, poor coordination, inadequate accountability across the service system, duplication of services and under-resourced services, have resulted in a markedly complex environment in Redfern and Waterloo.

Despite the necessity of allocating a significant amount of resources toward a small number of individuals and families, the Government is committed to delivering high quality and effective services to all community members in Redfern and Waterloo. This is particularly critical given the high level of disadvantage in the area. The Government recognises that if we are going to achieve social change, we need to improve the health and wellbeing of all individuals and families. It is working to achieve this by, among other things, improving policing strategies, increasing educational and employment opportunities, revitalising the public domain, and better targeting of services.

2.3 2004 amalgamation of South Sydney City Council and the City of Sydney Council

The NSW Government acknowledges the strong partnership that has developed with the City of Sydney Council (and the former South Sydney City Council). Their contribution has added considerably to the achievements in key areas of the work that has been undertaken in Redfern and Waterloo.

The Department of Local Government reports that the recent amalgamation of South Sydney City Council and the City of Sydney Council is of significance to the Redfern and Waterloo communities. Redfern and Waterloo were previously in the South Sydney City Council Area with that Council supporting the Government's initiatives. They are now within the new City of Sydney Council boundary. Elections for the Council were held on 27 March 2004.

The amalgamation had been under consideration for some time. In 2000, Professor Sproats commenced his inquiry into the structure of local government in the inner Sydney area including extensive public discussion, debate and consultation. The central recommendation of the Sproats report was that the structure of local government in inner Sydney should be recast, including an enhanced City of Sydney.

As part of the Government's broader Local Government Reform Program, the Minister for Local Government, the Hon Tony Kelly MLC, appointed Professor Sproats to update his previous work and to focus on the City of Sydney and South Sydney City in the first instance. On 19 December 2003, Professor Sproats presented his report to the Minister. Professor Sproats recommended that the boundaries of the City of Sydney be altered to include residential areas so it could become "dynamic, liveable and global". South Sydney City Council had previously (26 November, 2003) expressed support for exploring the possibility of amalgamating with the City of Sydney.

On 22 December 2003, the Minister referred the amalgamation proposal to the Local Government Boundaries Commission for examination. The Commission conducted an inquiry into the proposal, which included public hearings and presented its report to the Minister on 5 February 2004. The Boundaries Commission recommended that the proposal to amalgamate proceed because of the significant economic and social advantages it offered the affected communities. The Minister recommended to the Governor that the amalgamation proceed as recommended by the Boundaries Commission and the new Council was proclaimed on 6 February 2004.

It is the Department of Local Government's expectation that the new Council will be in a stronger financial position and therefore will be able to provide improved services to all its communities including Redfern and Waterloo. The Department indicated that is worth noting that the Boundaries Commission found that the amalgamation could achieve an annual saving of up to seven million dollars.

3 Demographic Profile: Redfern and Waterloo

3.1 Introduction

The following profile provides information on the demographic composition of Redfern and Waterloo. The main sources of data for this profile are Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census 2001 data for Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney.

The specific ABS Census 2001 data used are:

- the *Basic Community Profiles* for Redfern (SSC 13001) and Waterloo (SSC 13446) (suburb level data) and Sydney SD 105 (Statistical Division level data)
- the *Indigenous Profiles* for Redfern and Waterloo Indigenous Areas (IARE 04010 and IARE 04005).

Specific profiles on the culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities of Redfern and Waterloo are not readily available. As such, the information contained in the sections below have a strong emphasis on Indigenous people in the area, in comparison with other population groups.

Detailed information on the different data collection boundaries underlying these and other Census 2001 data cited in this submission is at Appendix 1: *ABS Census 2001 boundaries and counts: Technical issues*.

All data on Indigenous residents is subject to the limitations outlined in Appendix 1: *Data limitations in ABS Indigenous data*.

3.2 Population – basic demographics

This section will cover the basic demographic profile of Redfern and Waterloo, focusing on indicators of the composition of the population. The basic demographic data for Redfern and Waterloo reveal two communities which differ from the population of Sydney as a whole and from each other in important ways.

3.2.1 Total population

Redfern is the more densely populated of the two suburbs. Redfern has a population of 11,202 people, while Waterloo has a population of 5,202.

Table 1: Total population of Redfern and Waterloo

	Redfern	Waterloo
Persons	11202	5202

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001) and Waterloo (SSC 13446), Table BS1: *Selected Characteristics*

3.2.2 Indigenous population

Within this population, 311 people in Redfern and 403 people in Waterloo identified as 'Indigenous persons' in the Census (714 for Redfern and Waterloo combined). Indigenous persons include Aboriginal people, Torres Strait Islander people, and people of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent.

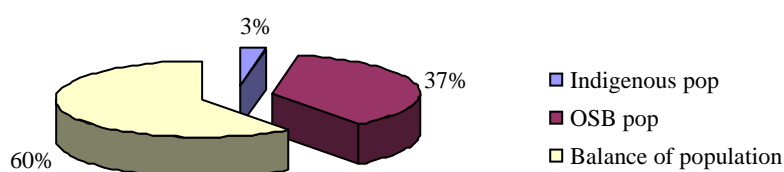
On this data, Indigenous people therefore make up 2.8% of the total population of Redfern, and 7.8% of the total population of Waterloo. The percentage for Redfern and Waterloo combined is 4.4%. This compares to a figure of 1% of the population for Sydney as a whole.

3.2.3 Overseas born population

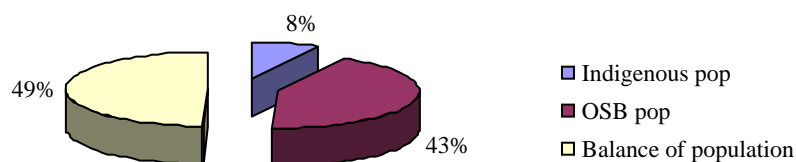
Redfern and Waterloo have markedly higher proportions of overseas born residents than Sydney as a whole, which itself has a high proportion of overseas born people.

The Census identified 4,159 overseas born residents in Redfern (37% of the suburb's population) and 2,230 overseas born residents in Waterloo (43% of the suburb's population). This compares to a proportion of 31% overseas born people for the population of Sydney.

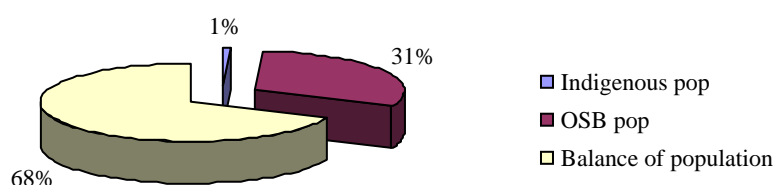
The following graphs illustrate the proportions of Indigenous and overseas born people in the Redfern and Waterloo communities and in Sydney as a whole.

Graph 1: Redfern - Indigenous and overseas born people as a proportion of total population

Graph 2: Waterloo - Indigenous and overseas born people as a proportion of total population



Graph 3: Sydney – Indigenous and overseas born people as a proportion of population



Sources: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B1: *Selected characteristics*; ABS Census 2001, Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table 1: *Selected characteristics by Indigenous status by sex*

3.2.3.1 Selected characteristics of overseas born population

3.2.3.1.1 Year of arrival

The proportion of people born overseas who arrived in Redfern and Waterloo before 1986 is similar to, though slightly lower than Sydney as a whole:

- Redfern 45%
- Waterloo 47%
- Sydney 50%

The pattern for more recently arrived people shows:

- Redfern had an even distribution of arrivals between 1986-1995 and 1996-2001 (around 25% in each period)
- Waterloo had many more arrivals between 1986 and 1995 (40%) than between 1996-2001 (8%)

- Overall, Sydney had 27% of its recent arrivals between 1986 and 1995 and 18% arrive between 1996 and 2001 (ABS 2002a).

3.2.3.1.2 Language spoken at home

Around half of the total population of Redfern (56.1%) and Waterloo (49.6%) speak only English at home. This is lower than for Sydney as a whole (65.7%), indicating a higher proportion of overseas born residents being from non-English speaking countries in these areas compared to Sydney.

The top five languages spoken at home in Redfern and Waterloo apart from English are:

Table 2: Languages spoken in Redfern and Waterloo

Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
Chinese (4.6%)	Russian (12.8%)	Chinese (4.9%)
Russian (3.2%)	Chinese (4.1%)	Arabic (3.6%)
Greek (3.1%)	Vietnamese (4.1%)	Greek (2.1%)
Spanish (1.5%)	Arabic (2.5%)	Vietnamese (1.7%)
Vietnamese (1.0%)	Spanish (2.0%)	Spanish (1.1%)

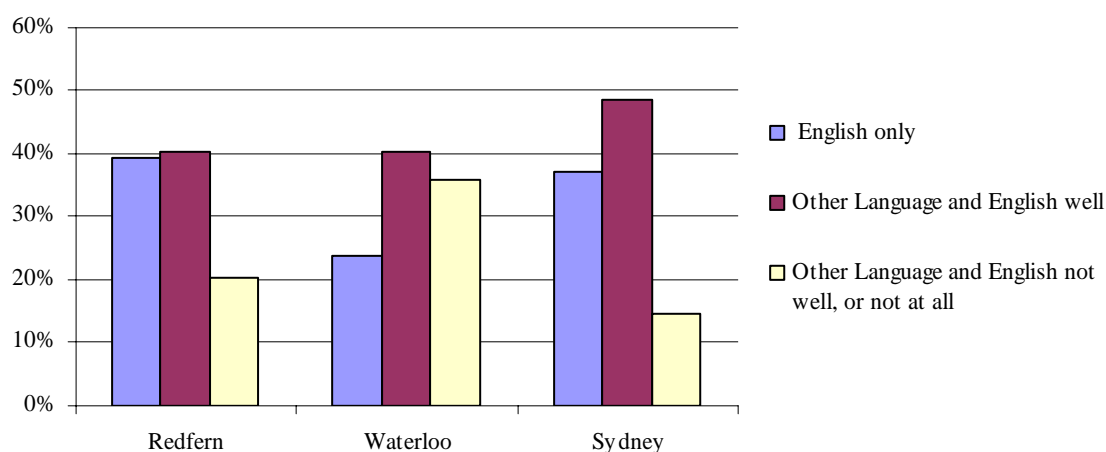
Note: 'Not stated' accounts for around 15%

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B8: *Language spoken at home*

3.2.3.1.3 Proficiency in English

The following table indicates the English language proficiency of overseas born residents of Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney. A higher proportion of the Waterloo population (than Redfern and Sydney) do not speak English at all, or not well. Redfern has a lower proportion in this group than Waterloo but is higher than Sydney.

Graph 4: Proficiency in English for people born overseas



Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B9: *Proficiency in spoken English by year of arrival in Australia*.

3.3 Gender profile

3.3.1 Total population

The table below provides the gender profile of the overall population of Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney.

Table 3: Population of Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney by gender

	Redfern		Waterloo		Sydney	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	6224	55.6	2528	48.6	1967687	49.2
Female	4978	44.4	2674	51.4	2029634	50.8
Persons	11202	100.0	5202	100.0	3997321	100.0

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B1: *Selected Characteristics*

Male/female proportions for Waterloo mirror the proportions for Sydney as a whole. The proportion of males in Redfern is much higher than in Waterloo and in Sydney as a whole.

3.3.2 Indigenous population

49.6% of the Indigenous population of Redfern is male, while 50.4% of this population is female. In Waterloo, males make up 47% of the Indigenous population, while females make up 53%. The gender profile for Indigenous people in Redfern thus reflects the pattern for the Sydney population as a whole (roughly equal male and female proportions, with a slight predominance of females), in contrast to the unusual male predominance in the broader Redfern community. The Indigenous gender profile for Waterloo reflects a slightly higher female predominance than for the general Waterloo community and for Sydney as a whole (ABS 2202a, 2002b).

3.3.3 Overseas born population

Males make up 57% of the overseas born population of Redfern, while females make up 43%. Males make up 48% of the Waterloo overseas born population, while females make up 52% (ABS 2202a). The overseas born population of Redfern thus reflects, and no doubt contributes to, the gender profile of Redfern as a whole, where there is a strong male predominance relative to the Sydney profile. The gender profile of the Waterloo overseas born population reflects that of the Waterloo population as a whole, and of the Sydney population (roughly equal male and female proportions, with a slight predominance of females).

3.4 Size and composition of households

3.4.1 Total households

Redfern and Waterloo feature smaller households than Sydney as a whole. The mean household size in Redfern is 2, and in Waterloo is 1.8, compared to 2.7 for Sydney.

For Census purposes, the ABS defines a household *as a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living; or a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his/her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person* (see Appendix 1, *Glossary of Census 2001 Terms*).

In other words, households include people living alone and people not living in a family relationship, as well as families.

The following table gives a picture of the composition of households in Redfern and Waterloo, compared to Sydney as a whole.

Table 4: Composition of households in Redfern and Waterloo

	Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
Relationship in household	% of total	% of total	% of total
Husband or wife in registered marriage	20	19	39
Partner in de facto marriage	12	4	5
Lone partner	4	11	4
Child under 15	7	13	20
Dependent student (15-24)	2	4	5
Non-dependent child	4	7	8
Other related individual	4	3	3
Unrelated individual living in family household	3	1	1
Group household member	17	4	4
Lone person	20	29	8
Visitor (from within Australia)	4	4	2
Overseas visitor	2	1	1
% of area population	100	100	100

Source: ABS Census 2001, BCPs Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B14: *Relationships in household by age by sex*

The following significant features of household composition in these areas can be observed:

- Members of married couples and lone persons are the largest categories of residents in Redfern (20% each). In Waterloo, lone persons are the largest category (29%) and in Sydney, married couples make up 39% of its residents.
- In Redfern, members of married couples fall evenly across the younger, middle and older age groups, while for Waterloo they are clustered in the middle and older age groups
- Redfern residents are more than twice as likely to be living in de facto relationships (12% of residents) as residents in Waterloo (4%) and Sydney as a whole (5% of residents)
- Partners in de facto relationships in Redfern are predominantly young people- almost half are in the 25-34 age group, and a quarter are in the 35-44 age group
- People living in group households in non-family relationships make up the next largest category of Redfern residents (17%) after married couples, compared to 4% of residents in both Waterloo and Sydney as a whole
- Residents in group households in Redfern are predominantly young people aged 15-34 (70% of these household members), with young men predominating strongly
- People living alone appear at twice the rate in Redfern and three times the rate in Waterloo as for Sydney as a whole; in Redfern, there is a high concentration of men aged 25-54 living alone (33% of all lone residents in Redfern)
- Lone parents are found in Waterloo (11%) at almost three times the rate found in Redfern and Sydney as a whole (both 4%)
- Waterloo has twice the proportion of its population (13%) aged under 15 as Redfern (7%), while Sydney has three times the proportion of its population aged under 15 (20%) as Redfern.

3.4.2 Indigenous households

Detailed data on the composition of Indigenous households is collected differently from household data for the general community. For the Indigenous Profiles, the ABS defines an Indigenous household *as a family household where any family in the household is defined as an Indigenous family, or a lone person household where the lone person is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin*. Group households are not included.

The main household types represented in this data are family households and non-family households, with family households further divided into one family and multi-family households.

The following table provides details of the composition of Indigenous households in Redfern and Waterloo.

Table 5: Types of Indigenous households in Redfern and Waterloo

	Redfern			Waterloo			Combined Redfern-Waterloo		
Household type	No	% of total	Av. size	No	% of total	Av. size	No	% of total	Av. size
One family household	49	47	3.3	93	71	3.3	142	60	3.3
Multi-family household	5	5	7.4	4	3	5.5	9	4	6.5
Total family households	54	52		97	74		151	64	
Lone person households	50	48		34	26		84	36	
Total households	104	100		131	100		235	100	

Source: ABS Census 2001, Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table 1: *Household type by Indigenous status of household*

Caution must be exercised in interpreting this data, given the small population numbers analysed, relative to the larger populations analysed for the broader Redfern and Waterloo communities. For example, it will be evident from the table that the number of people included in the household analysis is lower than the total number of Indigenous people in Redfern and Waterloo identified above. This is likely to be due to incomplete responses for the Indigenous household data. All of the comments which follow must be interpreted with this in mind.

Points of interest in this profile are:

- There are 104 Indigenous households identified for Redfern, housing 253 persons. One hundred and thirty one (131) Indigenous households are identified for Waterloo, housing 369 people; Redfern and Waterloo combined account for 235 households, housing a total of 622 people
- Almost half (48%) of Redfern Indigenous households for which data is available are lone person households, compared to a quarter (26%) of Indigenous households in Waterloo
- The majority of Indigenous family households identified in Redfern and Waterloo are one family households. Only five Indigenous households in Redfern and four in Waterloo are multi-family households
- The average size of identified multi-family Indigenous households in Redfern is 7.4 persons and in Waterloo is 5.5 persons. The average for Redfern/Waterloo combined is 6.5

- The mean household size for Redfern Indigenous households is 2.5, compared to 2 for the total Redfern community. The mean Indigenous household size for Waterloo is 2.8, compared to 1.8 for the broader Waterloo population. These household sizes correspond closely to the mean household size of 2.7 for the total Sydney population.

3.5 Family type

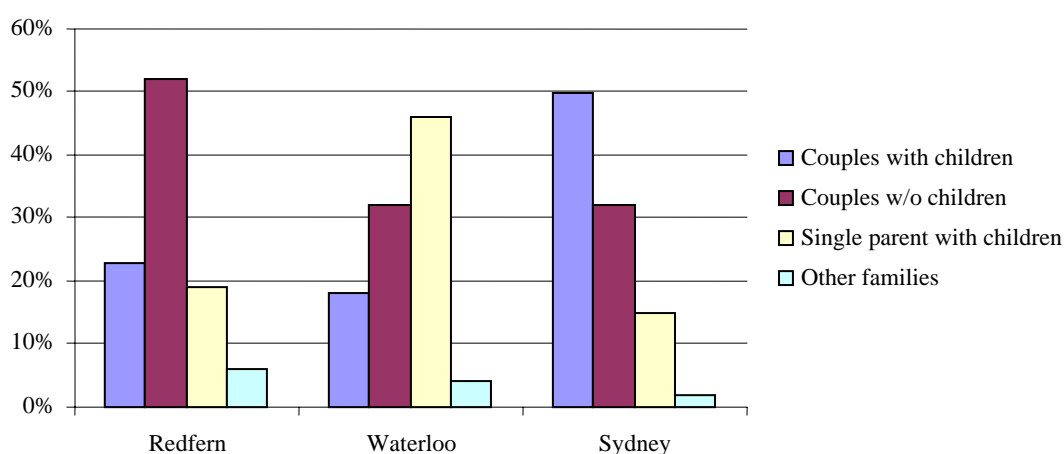
Family households make up a subset of all households. The ABS defines a *family* as *two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household* (see Appendix 1, *Glossary of Census 2001 Terms*).

The four family types featured in the data are couple family with children, couple family without children, one parent family and other family.

3.5.1 Total population

The following chart shows the profile of family households in Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney.

Graph 5: Profile of family types in Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney



Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446) and Sydney (SD 105), Table B17: *Family type*

Significant features of this family profile are:

- Redfern has a markedly higher proportion of couple families with no children (52% of families) than either Waterloo or Sydney as a whole (both 32% of families)
- Redfern and Waterloo have a far lower proportion of couples with children (23% and 18% respectively) than Sydney as a whole (50%)
- Waterloo has a very high proportion of single parent families (46% of families) relative to Redfern (19%) and Sydney as a whole (15%).

3.5.2 Indigenous population

The ABS defines an Indigenous family somewhat differently from a family in the broader population. An Indigenous family is *a family where either the reference person and/or spouse/partner is of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin* (Refer to Appendix 1, *Glossary of Census 2001 Terms*). The following table presents data on the profile of Indigenous families in Redfern and Waterloo, compared to the family profile of the wider Redfern and Waterloo communities, according to their respective family definitions.

Table 6: Profile of Indigenous families in Redfern and Waterloo and all families in Redfern and Waterloo, by family type

	Redfern		Waterloo	
	% of Indigenous families	% of all families	% of Indigenous families	% of all families
Couple family with children	18.3	23	12.5	18
Couple family without children	11.7	52	7.3	32
One parent family	56.7	19	75	46
Other family	13.3	6	5.2	4
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: ABS Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table I12: *Family type by Indigenous status of family* and ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001) and Waterloo (SSC 13446), Table B17: *Family type*

This data indicates that for Indigenous families in Redfern and Waterloo:

- There is a far higher proportion of single parent families (56.7% in Redfern and 75% in Waterloo) than for the broader Redfern and Waterloo communities (19% and 46% respectively)
- Consistent with this, there is a somewhat lower proportion of couple families with children (18.3% in Redfern and 12.5% in Waterloo) than for the broader Redfern and Waterloo communities (23% and 18% respectively)
- There is a far lower proportion of couple families without children (11.7% in Redfern and 7.3% in Waterloo) than for the broader Redfern and Waterloo communities (52% and 32% respectively).

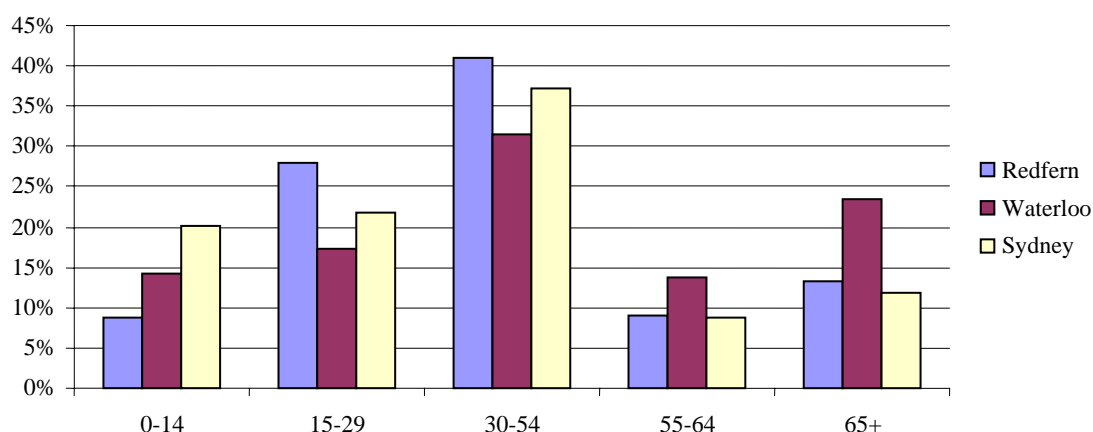
3.6 Age profile

3.6.1 Profile for total population

Waterloo has an older age profile than both Redfern and Sydney as a whole. The median age for Waterloo is 45 years while Redfern's median age is 35 years, which reflects that of Sydney as a whole, with a median age of 34 years.

The chart below shows the age profile across all age groups for Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney as a whole.

Graph 6: Age groupings, proportions of total population, Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney



Note: Age groupings represent life stages and are not equal age intervals.

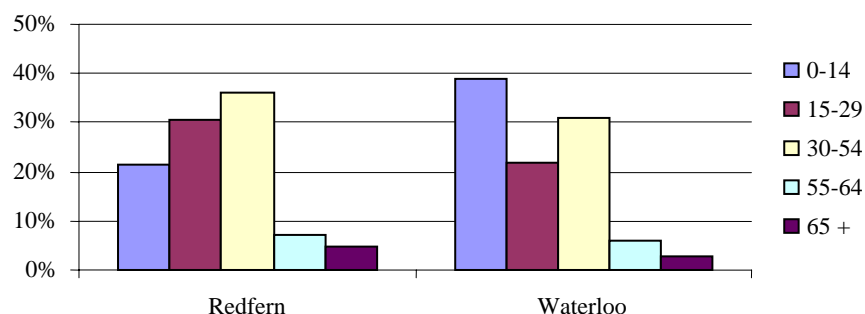
Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B1: Age by sex and B33: Selected averages

Points of interest in this profile are:

- Both Redfern and Waterloo have considerably lower proportions of children under 15 years in their population (9% and 14% respectively) than Sydney as a whole (20%)
- Redfern has higher levels of young adults and working age residents than Waterloo and Sydney as a whole
- Thirty-seven percent of Waterloo residents are aged 55 and over, almost twice the proportion of Redfern residents (22%). Sydney has around 20% of its population in this age group
- Redfern has 5.7% of its total population and Waterloo has 9.9% of its total population aged 75 years and over. Redfern again mirrors Sydney as a whole with 5.6% of its total population in this age range.

3.6.2 Profile for Indigenous population

The median age for the Redfern Indigenous population is 30, and for Waterloo is 24. This compares to a median age of 35 for the broader Redfern community and 45 for the broader Waterloo population (ABS 2002a, 2002b).

Graph 7: Age groupings, proportions of Indigenous population in Redfern and Waterloo

Note: Age groupings represent life stages and are not equal age intervals.

Source: ABS Census 2001, Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table I 1: Selected characteristics by Indigenous status by sex

The age profile illustrated in the above graph is in direct contrast to that of the overall local population. The following observations can be made:

- Children make up a far higher proportion of the Indigenous population in Redfern and Waterloo than they do in the broader population in these locations. In Redfern, children under 15 make up 21.5% of the Indigenous population, compared with 8.7% of the broader Redfern population. In Waterloo, children under 15 make up 39% of the Indigenous population, compared with 14% of the broader Waterloo population. These figures are markedly higher than the proportion of children in the population of Sydney as a whole (20.1%)
- There is a far lower proportion of older people in the Indigenous population in Redfern and Waterloo than in the broader population in these locations, and in Sydney as a whole. People aged over 65 make up only 5% of the Redfern Indigenous population compared to 13.3% of the total Redfern population. People aged over 65 make up only 5% of the Waterloo Indigenous population, compared to 23.4% of the total Waterloo population. Both compare to a figure of 11.9% for the total population for the whole of Sydney
- There is a clear picture in Waterloo of a youthful Indigenous population coexisting with a much older non-Indigenous population
- The lower proportions of older people in the Indigenous population are consistent with the pattern of lower life expectancy well documented in health data for Indigenous communities across Australia.

3.6.3 Profile of children

3.6.3.1 Total population

The following table gives the detailed age breakdown for all children under 15 in Redfern and Waterloo.

Table 7: Age profile of children under 15, Redfern and Waterloo

Age Group		Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
0 to 4 years	Number	370	209	265210
	% of children in location	38.7	28.7	33.2
5 to 9 years	Number	302	242	270003
	% of children in location	31.6	33.2	33.8
10 to 14 years	Number	283	277	263613
	% of children in location	29.6	38	33
Total Children	Number	955	728	798826
	% of location population who are children	8.7	14	20.1

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Table B3: *Age by sex*

Redfern has 955 children under 15, while Waterloo has 728 in this age group.

While both Redfern and Waterloo have similar proportions of their children in the 5-9 year age group (31.6% and 33.2% respectively), Redfern has proportionately more in the pre-school aged group (38.7% of children), and Waterloo has proportionately more in the 10-14 age group (38%).

3.6.3.2 Profile of Indigenous children in Redfern and Waterloo

The following table gives the detailed age breakdown for Indigenous children under 15 in Redfern and Waterloo.

Table 8: Age profile of Indigenous children in Redfern and Waterloo

Age Group		Redfern	Waterloo
0 to 4 years	Number	12	48
	% of children in location	19	31
5 to 9 years	Number	35	53
	% of children in location	56	34
10 to 14 years	Number	16	53
	% of children in location	25	34
Total Children	Number	63	154

Source: ABS Census 2001, Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table I 3: *Age by Indigenous status by sex*

Sixty three (63) children have been identified for the Redfern Indigenous community and 154 for the Waterloo Indigenous community.

- The Redfern Indigenous community has half the proportion of its children in the 0-4 age group (19%) as the general Redfern community (38.7%), while Waterloo has similar proportions to the broader Waterloo community
- Redfern has a markedly higher proportion of Indigenous children in the 5-9 year age category, while Waterloo has a similar proportion to the broader Waterloo community
- The proportions of Redfern and Waterloo Indigenous children in the 10-14 age group reflect those for their broader communities.

3.6.4 Profile of young people in Redfern and Waterloo

3.6.4.1 Total population

Redfern has 1,584 young people aged 15-24, comprising 14.1% of its total population. 1,132 of these are aged 21-24, reflecting the high university student population in Redfern. Waterloo has 608 young people in this age group, comprising 11.7% of its population. This compares to 13.8% of the total Sydney population being in this age group (ABS 2002a).

3.6.4.2 Indigenous population

There are 52 young people aged 15-24 registered for the Redfern Indigenous community, making up 18.4% of the registered Indigenous population. Waterloo has 56 young people registered, making up 14% of the registered Indigenous population (ABS 2002b).

This indicates that the Indigenous population in Redfern has a slightly higher proportion of young people than the general Redfern population and the population of Sydney. The Indigenous population in Waterloo has also has a higher proportion of young people in this age group than the general Waterloo population and the population of Sydney.

3.6.5 Current education attendance profile

3.6.5.1 Data for total population

The following table provides information on the number of people Redfern and Waterloo attending school or other educational institutions, broken down by gender. The figures include Government, non-government and Catholic schools, and full-time and part-time TAFE and university students.

Table 9: Education institutions attended by Redfern and Waterloo residents

	Redfern			Waterloo			Redfern Waterloo combined
Type of educational institution	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Totals
Pre-school	28	31	59	17	23	40	99
Infants/Primary	149	117	266	142	136	278	544
Secondary	118	118	236	122	125	247	483
Technical or Further Ed. institution	92	64	156	81	95	176	332
University or other tertiary institution	510	356	866	55	62	117	983

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B11: *Type of education institution attending (full-time/part-time) by sex*

Redfern has 31 children attending pre-school, 502 attending school, 156 people attending TAFE institutions and 866 attending university. Waterloo has 40 children attending pre-school, 525 attending school, 176 people attending TAFE institutions and 117 attending university.

Redfern and Waterloo have similar numbers of children in pre-school, infants/primary and secondary school. Given that Redfern has a much larger population overall than Waterloo, this is consistent with the relatively high proportion of childless couples in Redfern, and the high prevalence of single parent families in Waterloo. The numbers are also consistent with the higher proportions of children in the 10-14 age group noted earlier for Waterloo.

Given that Redfern has a considerably higher number of children in the 0-4 age group than Waterloo, the similar numbers of children attending pre-school in the two suburbs suggests that Redfern parents are using long day care rather than pre-school for their young children. Double-income working parents both need and can afford long day care, while pre-school is more consistent with the schedules and budgets of non-working mothers (and, conversely, with the schedules of more affluent non-working mothers).

University students make up by far the largest group in education attendance in Redfern, which is not surprising given the proximity of the suburb to Sydney University. This data is consistent with the high number of group households identified in Redfern. However, it is unlikely that all of the young men in group households in Redfern are university students. Young men far outnumber young women in these households, and are not confined to the under-25 age group, but extend well into the 25-34 age group. Numbers attending university in Waterloo are far lower, although it is equally close to Sydney University and also conveniently located to the UNSW. This is most likely to relate to issues of poorer access to education in the relatively disadvantaged Waterloo community.

The gender breakdown for education attendance reveals no unusual gender patterns of attendance at any level.

3.6.5.2 Indigenous population

The available data on the education attendance of Indigenous people in Redfern and Waterloo is provided below. It should be remembered that these people are also included in the above data for the total community.

Table 10: Education institutions attended by Redfern and Waterloo Indigenous residents

	Redfern			Waterloo			Redfern Waterloo combined
Type of educational institution	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total	Totals
Pre-school	3	0	3	3	10	13	16
Infants/Primary	14	20	34	37	37	76	110
Secondary	6	3	9	18	18	36	45
Technical or Further Ed. institution	3	4	7	7	10	17	24
University or other tertiary institution	3	0	3	6	0	6	9

Source: ABS 2001 Census Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table I 4: *Type of education institution attending (full-time/part-time) by Indigenous status by sex*

In Redfern, 3 children have been recorded as attending pre-school, 43 attending school, 7 students attending TAFE and 3 students attending university.

Numerically, the largest groups of Indigenous people in education are children in infants/primary and secondary school. This is consistent with the age profile of Indigenous children in the two locations.

With 64 Indigenous young people aged 15-25, Redfern has seven people attending a technical or further education institution and 3 attending university. With 55 Indigenous

young people aged 15-25, Waterloo has 17 people attending a technical or further education institution and 6 attending university.

All of the Indigenous university students in Redfern and Waterloo are women.

4 Socio-economic indicators from the Census Community Profiles for Redfern and Waterloo

The foregoing demographic data has provided a picture of the overall composition of the Redfern and Waterloo population, with special attention to the composition of the Indigenous community within this. The following section covers selected demographic indicators of the socio-economic profile of the populations of Redfern and Waterloo derived from the Census community profiles. NSW Department of Housing data on public housing tenants for Redfern and Waterloo is also cited in this section.

4.1 Educational attainment

4.1.1 Level of schooling completed

4.1.1.1 Total population

Table 11: Highest level of schooling completed - person over 15

	Redfern		Waterloo		Sydney	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Did not go to school	238	2.4	139	3.1	50728	1.6
Year 8 or below	812	8.1	595	13.4	227864	7.2
Year 9 or equivalent	382	3.8	346	7.8	205529	6.5
Year 10 or equivalent	1269	12.7	796	17.9	730916	23.2
Year 11 or equivalent	430	4.3	183	4.1	157523	5.0
Year 12 or equivalent	5183	51.8	1490	33.6	1397689	44.4
Still at school	120	1.2	107	2.4	101048	3.2
Not Stated	1580	15.8	782	17.6	277892	8.8
Totals	10014	100.0	4438	100.0	3149189	100.0

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B3: *Highest level of schooling completed by sex*

Redfern has a relatively high proportion of persons aged 15 years and over who have completed Year 12 or equivalent (62% of persons aged 15 years and over). This is well above Sydney (49%). Waterloo (41%) is lower than the other two areas. This is not surprising given the high level of university students residing in Redfern, and the high level of qualifications of the adult community.

Waterloo has higher numbers of early school leavers, both before and immediately after Year 10.

4.1.1.2 Indigenous population

The proportion completing Year 12 for Indigenous families is significantly lower than for the general community- 18.7% for Waterloo and 16.4% for Redfern.

The profile for Indigenous school leavers is:

- Redfern – 84 (38.4%) left before Year 10 and 71 (32.5%) left between Year 10 and Year 12
- Waterloo – 77 (31.3%) left before Year 10 and 85 (34.6%) left between Year 10 and Year 12 (ABS 2002b).

4.1.2 Tertiary Qualifications

4.1.2.1 Total population

The general population of Redfern (41%) has proportionately fewer people without tertiary qualifications, than Sydney as a whole (49%). Waterloo (55%) has proportionately more people without tertiary qualifications, compared with Sydney.

Redfern has a higher proportion of people with Bachelor (17.6%) and Postgraduate degrees (5.7%) than Sydney (12.3% and 4.2% respectively). In Waterloo, 7.1% and 1.9% have such degrees (ABS 2002a).

4.1.2.2 Indigenous population

The tertiary education profile of the Indigenous community is very different. The table below compares tertiary qualifications for the Indigenous population with the general population.

Table 12: Comparison of tertiary qualifications for the Indigenous population and the total population of Redfern and Waterloo

	Redfern		Waterloo	
	Total 15 years and over	Indigenous 15 years and over	Total 15 years and over	Indigenous 15 years and over
No tertiary quals	4097(40.9%)	148 (68.8%)	2452 (55.3%)	176 (71.8%)
Certificate	964 (9.6%)	20 (9.3%)	427 (9.6%)	12 (4.9%)
Diploma	725 (7.2%)	8 (3.7%)	269 (6.1%)	10 (4.1%)
Bachelor degree	1766 (17.6%)	3 (1.4%)	313 (7.1%)	9 (3.7%)
Postgrad degree	578 (5.7%)	0 (0%)	85 (1.9%)	0 (0%)

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B3: *Highest level of schooling completed by sex*, and Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table I 5: *Highest level of schooling completed by Indigenous status by sex*

In comparison to the general community, the Redfern and Waterloo Indigenous populations have a far higher proportion of people without tertiary qualifications (69% and 72% respectively). It is of interest that the Redfern Indigenous population has a similar level of Certificate qualifications to the general Redfern community, while Waterloo has a lower level than for the general Waterloo community.

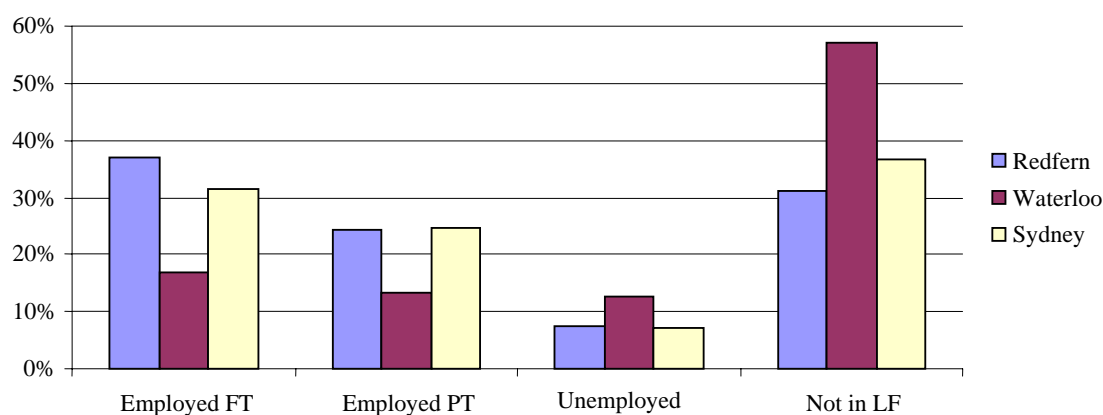
4.2 Employment status

4.2.1 Labour force status

4.2.1.1 Total population

The following chart represents the labour force status of persons aged 15 and over in the total Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney populations. Labour force status refers to whether people are employed, unemployed, or not seeking employment at all (not in the labour force). Persons not in the labour force are people who are not working or seeking work. They include retired people, people who are on single parent and disability support pensions, and full-time students as well as people of all ages and health status who are not working by choice (e.g. while child rearing). They also include discouraged unemployed people who have given up seeking work (refer to Appendix 2: *Glossary of Census terms*).

Graph 8: Labour force status for Redfern and Waterloo - persons over 15



Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B25: *Age by labour force status (full-time/part-time) by sex*

The profile for Redfern is similar to the overall Sydney profile. The chart dramatically demonstrates the different profile for Waterloo, with a very high proportion not in the labour force and persons employed (full-time and part-time) at less than half the rate for Redfern and Sydney as a whole. This suggests a high level of people living on age, disability and single parent pensions in Waterloo.

4.2.1.2 Indigenous population

Table 13: Labour force status for Indigenous population of Redfern and Waterloo - persons over 15

	Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labour Force
Redfern (224)	26.3%	7.6%	58.0%
Waterloo(244)	20.1%	13.1	65.6%

Source: ABS Census 2001, Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table I 16: *Age by labour force status and industry sector by Indigenous status by sex*

The labour force profile for Indigenous people in both Redfern and Waterloo shows lower levels of employment compared with the general population. For ‘not in the labour force’, Waterloo is marginally lower for the Indigenous population than for the general Waterloo population (65.6% compared with 67% for the general population); Redfern is much higher (58% compared with 35%).

4.2.2 Labour force profile of younger people

4.2.2.1 Young people in the total population of Redfern and Waterloo

Table 14: Labour force status total Redfern and Waterloo population aged 15-24 years

	Employed FT	Employed PT	Total employed	Unemployed	Not in LF
Redfern	37%	24%	61%	8%	31%
Waterloo	17%	13%	30%	13%	57%
Sydney	32%	25%	57%	7%	37%

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B 25: *Age by labour force status (full-time/part-time) by sex*

The labour force pattern for young people 15-24 years shows higher levels of unemployment and part-time employment compared to the general working-age population. The high proportions not in the labour force are consistent with a high proportion of university students in Redfern and a high proportion of discouraged job seekers and non-working single parents in Waterloo.

4.2.2.2 Indigenous young people in Redfern and Waterloo

In comparison, of the 52 young people aged 15-24 in Redfern for whom employment status data is available, 16 (30.8%) are working, seven (13.5%) are unemployed and 29 (55.7%) are not in the labour force. The Indigenous labour force data does not break down work into full and part-time work (ABS 2002b).

Of the 55 young people in Waterloo for whom employment status data is available, five (1.6%) are working, eight (14.5%) are unemployed and 42 (76.3%) are not in the labour force.

The very high proportions of Indigenous young people who are not in the labour force suggests a high level of indigenous young people who are not actively seeking work. One of the factors in this non-participation in the workforce is likely to be single parenthood. The relatively high proportion of young women not in the labour force in Waterloo suggests a significant component of non-working single mothers.

4.3 Occupational profile

4.3.1 Total population

Table 15: Occupational profile of all employed persons in Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney

	Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
	%	%	%
Managers and Administrators	9.9	6.1	9.0
Professionals	30.5	16.6	21.2
Associate Professionals	13.1	10.1	11.8
Tradespersons and Related Workers	6.2	6.7	11.1
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	4.1	1.7	4.5
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	16.5	22.4	17.2
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	4.1	9.0	7.4
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	8.8	12.9	9.1
Labourers and Related Workers	5.2	9.3	6.6
Inadequately described	0.8	1.5	0.9
Not stated	0.9	3.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B 27: *Occupation by age by sex*

4.3.2 Indigenous population

Table 16: Occupational profile of employed Indigenous persons in Redfern and Waterloo

	Redfern		Waterloo	
	No	%	No.	%
Managers and Administrators	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professionals	14	25.5	10	21.7
Associate Professionals	9	16.4	3	6.5
Tradespersons and Related Workers	6	10.9	6	13.0
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	0	0.0	0	0.0
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	10	18.2	11	23.9
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	3	5.5	5	10.9
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	6	10.9	8	17.4
Labourers and Related Workers	7	12.7	3	6.5
Inadequately described	0	0.0	0	0.0
Not stated	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	55	100.0	46	100.0

Source: ABS Census 2001, Indigenous Profiles for Redfern (IARE 04010) and Waterloo (IARE 04005), Table I 18: *Occupation by Indigenous status by sex*

4.4 Income

4.4.1 Median incomes

The following table provides details of the median weekly individual income, family income and household income for the total population of Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney. Please refer to Appendix 2: *Glossary of Census terms*, for definitions of each of these types of income.

Table 17: Median Incomes - Total population

	Median weekly individual income	Median weekly family income	Median weekly household income
Redfern	\$400-\$499	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$800-\$999
Waterloo	\$200-\$299	\$400 - \$499	\$200-\$299
Sydney	\$400-\$499	\$1,000-\$1,199	\$800-\$999

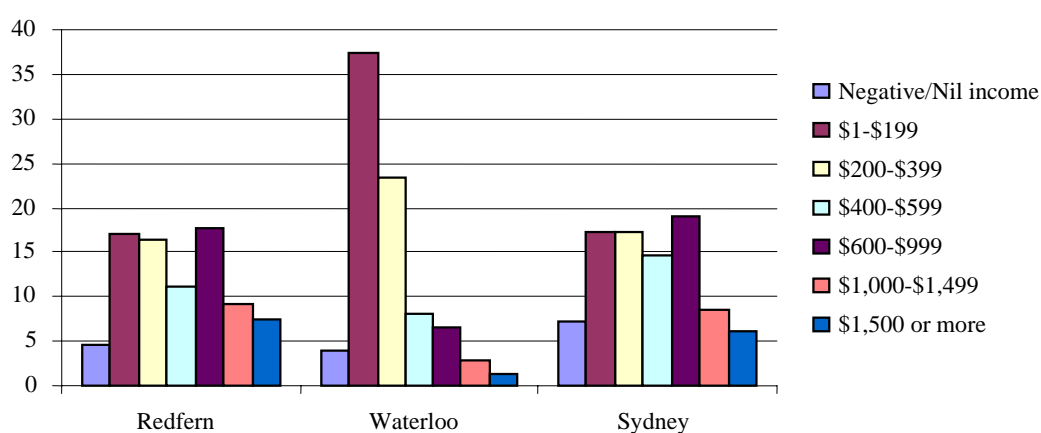
Source: ABS Census 2001, BCPs Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table 33: *Selected Averages*

Table 18: Median Incomes - Indigenous population

	Median weekly individual income	Median weekly family income	Median weekly household income
Redfern	\$200-\$299	\$500-\$599	\$300-\$399
Waterloo	\$160-\$199	\$300-\$399	\$300-\$399

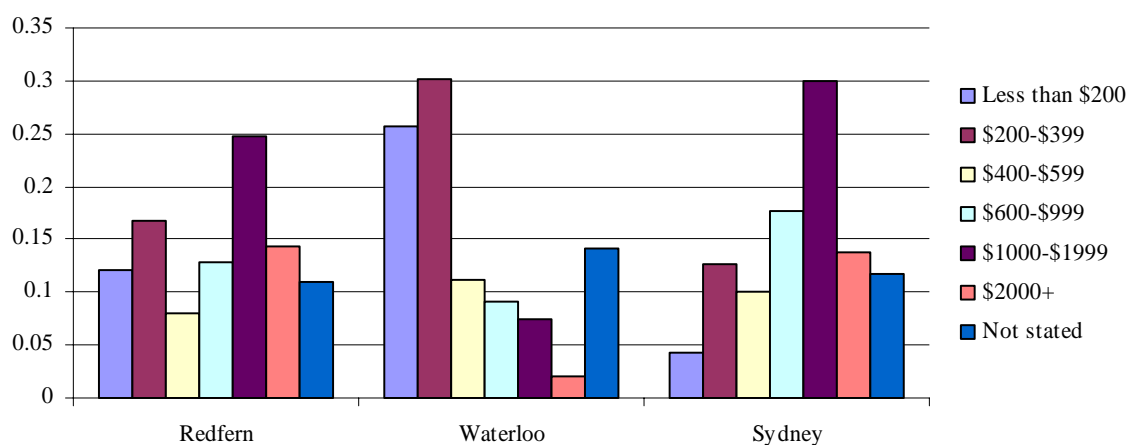
Source: ABS Census 2001, Indigenous Profiles for Redfern and Waterloo, Table I29: *Selected Average*

4.4.1.1 Weekly individual income – total population

Graph 9: Weekly individual income - Redfern and Waterloo, compared to Sydney

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B13: *Weekly individual income by age by sex*

4.4.1.2 Weekly household income – total population

Graph 10: Weekly household income for Redfern and Waterloo, compared to Sydney

Note: 'Not stated' - Redfern – 11.1%, Waterloo – 14.1%

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B31: *Weekly household income by household type*

For the general Waterloo population (2553 households):

- the majority of households (1430 - 56% of all Waterloo households) have a weekly income less than \$400
- within this, 658 households, (25.8%) have less than \$200 per week.
- 9.6% of households earn \$1000 or more per week.

For the general population of Redfern (4776 households):

- the pattern reflects the gentrification process with concentrations of low and high household
- 1380 households (28.9% of all Redfern households) have a weekly income less than \$400
- within this, 577 households, (12.1%) have less than \$200 per week
- 1872 households (39.2%) earn \$1000 or more per week.

For the Indigenous population in Waterloo (133 households):

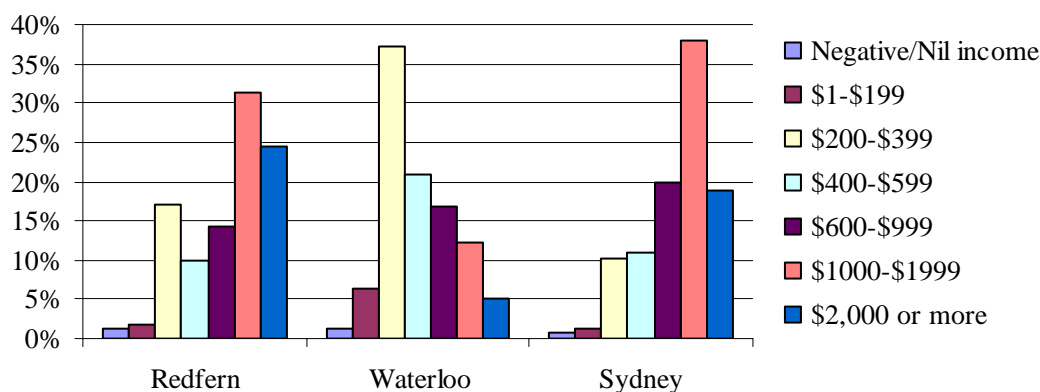
- the pattern for low income is similar but slightly higher than the general population
- 67 households (50.4%) have less than \$400 per week
- within this, 31 households (23.4%) have less than \$200 per week
- 5.3% earn \$1000 or more per week.

For the Indigenous population in Redfern (106 households):

- the pattern is closer to the Waterloo profile
- 54 households (50.9%) have less than \$400 per week
- within this, 25 households (23.6%) have less than \$200 per week
- 11.3% of households earn \$1000 or more per week.

4.4.1.3 Weekly family income – total population

The patterns of weekly individual and family income distributions are similar to weekly household income. Waterloo shows considerably lower levels of median weekly incomes for individual, family and household income.

Graph 11: Total weekly family income

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B31: *Weekly household income by household type*

4.4.2 Infrastructure

4.4.2.1 Accommodation by tenure type

Rented accommodation dominates tenure type for Redfern (55%) and Waterloo (79.6%), unlike Sydney as a whole where 62.7% of dwellings are either owned or being purchased and 29% are rented.

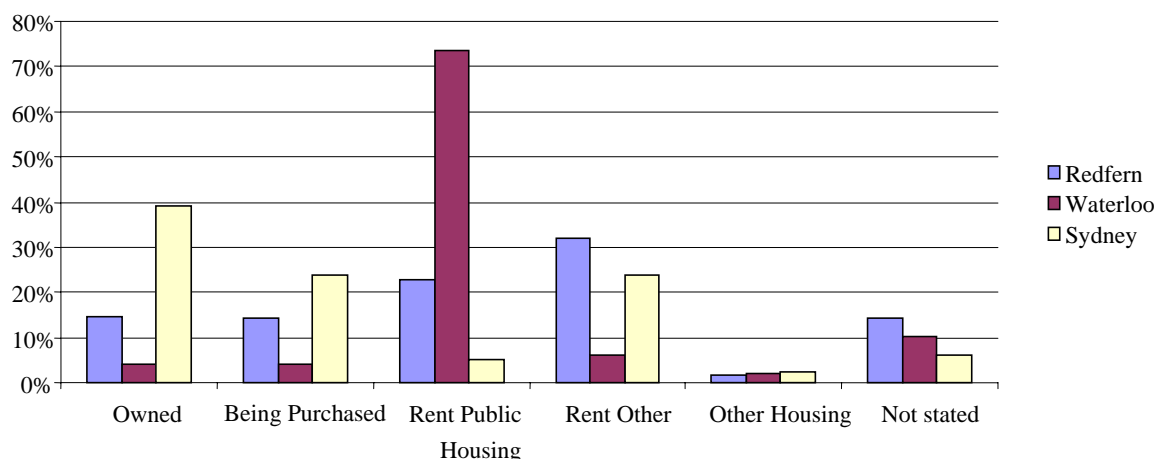
The most striking feature of the profile of tenure type is the high proportion of public housing rentals in Waterloo (73.4%). The figure for Indigenous public housing in Waterloo rises to 91%.

Public housing is considerably lower for Redfern (22.9%), though higher than and Sydney (5.1%). For the Indigenous Redfern population, public housing accounts for 78.9% of tenure type.

Table 19: Tenure types for Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney

Type of Tenure	Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
Owned	809	109	561232
Being Purchased	778	113	340541
Rent Public Housing	1256	2025	72716
Rent Other	1763	171	343731
Other Housing	96	59	34119
Not stated	794	283	86042
Total	5496	2760	1438381

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B19: *Dwelling structure by tenure type and landlord type*

Graph 12: Tenure type by location

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B19: *Dwelling structure by tenure type and landlord type*

4.4.2.2 Accommodation by dwelling type

Redfern and Waterloo have very low proportions of free-standing houses, compared to Sydney overall. Redfern has more semi-detached dwellings (31.8%) than Waterloo (18%) which has predominantly flats and units (75.2%)

Table 20: Dwelling type

Dwelling type	Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
Separate house	57 (1%)	114 (4.1%)	63.1%
Semi/terrace/town house	1746 (31.8%)	496 (18.0%)	11.3%
Flat/unit/apartment	3,558 (64.7%)	2076 (75.2%)	23.9%

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B19: *Dwelling structure by tenure type and landlord type*

4.4.2.3 Public housing profile

As reported above in 5.1, public housing rental dominates in Waterloo, and is considerable in Redfern. Practically all public housing in Redfern and Waterloo are flats and apartments. For Sydney overall, public housing is more evenly distributed between all dwelling types.

Table 21: Types of public housing for Redfern, Waterloo and Sydney

	Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
Separate house	0.0%	71 (3.5%)	36.1%
Semi/terrace/town house	56 (4.5%)	245 (12.1%)	24.3%
Flat/unit/apartment	1189(94.7%)	1677 (82.8)	39.1%

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B19: *Dwelling structure by tenure type and landlord type*

A profile of tenants in the 4,137 units of public housing in Redfern and Waterloo is contained in Chapter 19 of this submission.

4.4.2.4 Rent

As with weekly income, Waterloo shows a much lower median weekly rent.

- 69.3% of rent in Waterloo is less than \$100 per week, compared with 37.1% in Redfern and 14.2% in Sydney.

At the other end of the market,

- 1.7% of Waterloo dwellings attract rents of \$400 plus, 10.2% in Sydney overall, 14.1% in Redfern.

As with weekly income, rent payments for Redfern show concentrations at the upper and lower levels, with distributions less than for Sydney overall in the middle ranges.

Table 22: Comparison of rents for total population and Indigenous population

Median weekly rent	Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
Total population	\$200-\$249	\$50-\$99	\$200-\$249
Indigenous population	\$50-\$99	\$50-\$99	

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B21 and Indigenous Profiles for Redfern and Waterloo, Table I 27

4.4.2.5 Housing loans

Table 23: Median monthly housing loan repayment

	Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
Median monthly housing loan repayment	\$1,400-\$1,599	\$1,400-\$1,599	\$1,200-\$1,399

Source: ABS Census 2001, BCPs Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table

Interestingly, the level of repayments is very similar across all three areas. Loan repayments need to be set in the context of tenure type (see 5.1 above) which shows numbers of private dwelling being purchased:

- Waterloo - 113 dwellings (4.1% of private dwellings)
- Redfern - 778 (14.2%)
- Sydney - 340,541 (23.7%)

4.4.2.6 Monthly loan repayments

Table 24: Monthly loan repayment

	Redfern	Waterloo	Sydney
\$1-\$399	2.4%	7.3%	4.4%
\$400-\$799	8.4%	10.9%	15%
\$800-\$1199	16.8%	17.3%	24.9%
\$1200-\$1599	20.7%	22.7%	20.4%
\$1600-\$1999	18.6%	17.3%	11.6%
\$2000+	28.4%	21.8%	18.3%

Source: ABS Census 2001, Basic Community Profiles for Redfern (SSC 13001), Waterloo (SSC 13446), Sydney (SD 105), Table B 20: *Monthly housing loan repayment*

The pattern of loan repayments for Waterloo is slightly more evenly spread across the ranges, but in general the profile is similar across the four areas with 20 – 30% of home buyers paying \$2,000 plus per month.

4.4.2.7 Motor vehicles

Analysis of motor vehicle ownership for Sydney shows that the proportion of private dwellings with one motor vehicle is around 35% for Redfern, slightly higher for Sydney (39%) and lower for Waterloo (24%) (ABS 2002a).

The figures on no motor vehicles show more variation. For Sydney, only 13% of private dwellings do not have a motor vehicle, compared with Waterloo (48%) and Redfern (34%). For Sydney overall, 30% of dwellings have two vehicles and 11% have three or more (ABS 2002a).

4.4.2.8 Internet use

In times of growing reliance on the internet for information dissemination, 78% of Waterloo residents do not have access to the internet through home, work or elsewhere. This compares with Sydney (57%) and Redfern (47%) (ABS 2002 a).

4.5 Other measures of disadvantage

The following section provides information from two separate socio-economic profiles which have been developed and which can give us a better understanding of the nature of social disadvantage which is currently being experienced by the communities of Redfern and Waterloo. The first uses the ABS SEIFA (Socio-Economic Indicators for Areas) analysis (see Appendix 3). The second uses data collected by Tony Vinson in preparing the *Community Adversity and Resilience* (2004) study (the CAR study). Both of these profiles provide a complementary analysis to the key socio-economic indicators from the Census 2001, which were discussed in the preceding section.

4.6 SEIFA 2001 analysis

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has developed *Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas* (SEIFA), derived from 2001 Census data (ABS 2003). The four indexes allow ranking of geographic areas, providing a method of determining the level of social and economic well-being in these areas.

The indexes summarise Census information, including the population profile data discussed so far, providing an additional measure of social advantage and disadvantage in particular locations.

The four indexes are:

- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage
- Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage
- Index of Economic Resources
- Index of Education and Occupation.

The indexes have been obtained by summarising the information from a variety of social and economic variables measured in the Census. Each SEIFA index uses a different set of underlying variables. The Census data variables used to calculate each of the indexes, and their relative weightings, are set out in Appendix 3 to this profile.

4.6.1 Indexes and rankings for Redfern and Waterloo

The scores for Redfern and Waterloo on each of the four Indexes, and their rank position amongst Sydney suburbs, have been provided by the ABS.

Table 25: SEIFA 2001 scores and rankings for Redfern and Waterloo

	Redfern		Waterloo	
Population (a)	10,746		4,793	
Index	Score	Ranking in Sydney (b)	Score	Ranking in Sydney
Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage	982.5	136/524	677.29	5/524
Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage/Disadvantage	1085.4	252/524	888.85	497/524
Index of Economic Resources	1090.9	285/524	876.7	516/524
Index of Education and Occupation	1112.2	169/524	947.98	438/524

Source: ABS, purchased SEIFA data for the suburbs of Redfern and Waterloo, 2004

The population totals are lower than those in the Redfern and Waterloo Basic Community Profiles. See Appendix 1: Explanation of Technical Data for explanation

4.6.2 Indexes explained

The Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage is derived from attributes such as low income, low educational attainment, high unemployment, jobs in relatively unskilled occupations and variables that reflect disadvantage rather than measure specific aspects of disadvantage. High scores on the *Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage* occur when the area has few families of low income and few people with little training and in unskilled occupations. Low scores on the index occur when the area has many low income families and people with little training and in unskilled occupations. The higher an area's index value for the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage, the less disadvantaged that area is compared with other areas.

The *Index of Relative Socio-Economic Advantage/Disadvantage* is used to rank areas in terms of both advantage and disadvantage. It is derived from attributes of both high and low socio-economic status. Low values indicate areas of disadvantage, and high values indicate areas of advantage. Any information on advantaged persons in an area will offset information on disadvantaged persons in the area.

The *Index of Economic Resources* reflects the profile of the economic resources of families within the areas. The census variables which are summarised by this index reflect the income and expenditure of families, such as income and rent. Additionally, variables which reflect wealth, such as dwelling size, are also included. The income variables are specified by family structure, since this affects disposable income. A higher score on the *Index of Economic Resources* indicates that the area has a higher proportion of families on high income, a lower proportion of low income families, and more households living in large houses i.e., four or more bedrooms. A low score indicates the area has a relatively high proportion of households on low incomes and living in small dwellings.

The *Index of Education and Occupation* is designed to reflect the educational and occupational structure of communities. The education variables in this index show either the level of qualification achieved or whether further education is being undertaken. The occupation variables classify the workforce into the major groups of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations and the unemployed. This index does not include any income variables.

An area with high scores on this index would have a high concentration of people with higher education qualifications or undergoing further education, with a high percentage of people employed in more skilled occupations. A low score indicates an area with concentrations of either people with low educational attainment, people employed in skilled occupations, or unemployed.

4.6.3 Analysis of scores and rankings for Redfern and Waterloo

Redfern's score on the *Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage* places it 136th out of 524 in ranking for Sydney. Compared to Redfern, Waterloo has a very low score and a very high ranking (5th out of 524) on this index. This indicates a very high level of disadvantage for Waterloo relative to Redfern and to Sydney as a whole.

Redfern has a high score and a middle level ranking (252 out of 524) on the *Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage/Disadvantage*. This means that, while having an overall advantaged profile on indicators such as educational qualifications, occupation and income, Redfern has groups which are advantaged and disadvantaged (relative to the whole of Sydney) offsetting each other within its community. Waterloo's very low score and extremely low ranking on this index (497 out of 524) indicates a uniformly disadvantaged population on indicators such as educational qualifications, occupation and income, in relation to Redfern and to the rest of Sydney.

Redfern's score on the *Index of Economic Resources* places it 285th out of 524 in Sydney. This middle level score and ranking indicates a middle position for Redfern, relative to the whole of Sydney, on indicators such as income and expenditures of families and dwelling size. Waterloo has a very low score and a very low ranking (516th out of 524) on the *Index of Economic Resources*. This indicates it has a relatively high proportion of households on low incomes and living in small dwellings, relative to the rest of Sydney. This is consistent with the foregoing demographic profile.

Redfern's score on The *Index of Education and Occupation* gives it a high score and a quite high ranking within Sydney (169 out of 524). This is consistent with it having a high concentration of people with higher education qualifications or undergoing further education, with a high percentage of people employed in more skilled occupations. In contrast, Waterloo is ranked very low on this Index (438 out of 524). This indicates concentrations of either people with low educational attainment, people employed in unskilled occupations, or unemployed. This is consistent with the foregoing demographic profile.

Like the CAR profile, the SEIFA analysis presents a picture of extreme overall disadvantage for Waterloo relative to Redfern and to the rest of Sydney (although for this analysis, the disadvantage is relative to suburbs within Sydney, rather than the whole State). However the picture of Redfern is complex - Redfern is not uniformly advantaged on all indexes. The construction of the *Index of Relative Socioeconomic Advantage/Disadvantage*, and Redfern's score on it, gives an indication of the co-existence of advantage and disadvantage in Redfern in different parts of the suburb. This in turn provides a clue as to the extremely poor ranking of Redfern on some of the indicators of disadvantage in the CAR study - for example, mortality, imprisonment and court

convictions. It also throws light on the lower place *within* Redfern's rankings on some indicators such as low birth weight and child maltreatment compared to the ordering of indicators within Waterloo's rankings.

The conclusion must be that Redfern, although advantaged over Waterloo on global scores of socio-economic well-being indicators, has pockets of very advantaged and very disadvantaged residents. Redfern is a suburb of contrasts between high-income, highly educated and skilled residents living in expensive homes, and low-income, unemployed and disadvantaged residents living in public housing or poor standard accommodation. Waterloo, while having a uniformly low profile across many indicators of disadvantage, and a high proportion of residents in public housing, has residents who fare as well as those of Redfern and the rest of the State on factors such as school completion and attainment of work skills.

4.6.4 The CAR study

The CAR study measures the concentration of disadvantage in communities according to postcode areas in NSW and Victoria. It compares the level of social disadvantage of Redfern and Waterloo relative to other locations in NSW.

In the report, it is argued that it is not possible to use Census data only in order to measure disadvantage. Rather, to really measure disadvantage it is necessary to look at a broader range of data held by Government departments and agencies. The 14 indicators used to measure of disadvantage are based on this data. The study incorporates key Census data where the author deems it contributory to creating the true measure of experiences being felt by a community.

4.6.5 Indicators used to measure disadvantage

The following table provides details of the indicators of disadvantage for NSW and the method by which they were calculated.

Table 26: Indicators of disadvantage

Indicator	Method of calculation within each postcode area
Unemployment	Number employed as a proportion of labour force
Long-term unemployment	Number of long-term unemployed for 24 months as proportion of labour force
Low income	Proportion of households with incomes less than \$30,000
Early school leaving	Proportion of population who left school before 15 years of age
Non-completion Year 12 schooling	Proportion of 17-24 year olds not completed HSC and not in further training/ education
Unskilled workers	Number unskilled as proportion of labour force
Low birth weight	Proportion of all births less than 2500 gm

Child abuse	Number of confirmed instances as proportion of children 15 years or less
Psychiatric hospital admissions	Number of persons admitted as proportion of population over 18 years
Criminal offence convictions	Number of convicted persons as proportion of population 18-50 years
Child injuries	Injuries as proportion of population 18 years or less
Imprisonment	Number admissions as proportion of population 18-50 years
Mortality	Difference between actual and expected deaths after standardizing for age
Disability Support Pension/ Sickness allowance	Proportion of persons 18-64 receiving benefit

Source: Tony Vinson (2004) Community adversity and resilience: the distribution of social disadvantage in Victoria and New South Wales and the mediating role of social cohesion, Jesuit Social Services, Sydney.

4.6.6 Analysis of indicators for Redfern and Waterloo

The following table lists the quintile rankings for Redfern and Waterloo on each of the 14 disadvantage indicators. The study calculates a score for each postcode area on each of these indicators. The scores are then sub-divided for postcodes into 20 equal parts, which are expressed in terms of quintile bands. For each indicator, the 5% of postcode areas that are most disadvantaged in the state are designated *1st quintile*, those occupying positions between 5 and 10 are labelled *2nd quintile*, and so on up to the last 5% (*20th quintile*).

Unpublished scores provided by Vinson have allowed Morgan Disney to calculate the following quintiles for Redfern and Waterloo. (Morgan Disney 2004). They are shown in the table below.

Table 27: Quintile rankings for disadvantage indicators

Waterloo		Redfern	
Variable	Rank position	Variable	Rank position
1. Imprisonment	Bottom 5%	1. Mortality	Bottom 5-10%
2. Disability /sickness benefit	Bottom 5%	2. Imprisonment	Bottom 5-10%
3. Court convictions	Bottom 5%	3. Court convictions	Bottom 5-10%
4. Long-term unemployment	Bottom 5%	4. Psych Hospital admissions	Bottom 15-20%
5. Unemployment	Bottom 5%	5. Disability/sickness benefit	Bottom 20-25%
6. Psychiatric hospital admissions	Bottom 5%	6. Long-term unemployment	Bottom 20-25%
7. Mortality (see* below)	Bottom 5%	7. Low income families	Bottom 35-40%

8. Low income families	Bottom 30-35%	8. Unemployment	Bottom 40-45%
9. Low work skills	Bottom 35-40%	9. Low birth weight	Bottom 55-60%
10. Childhood Accidents	Bottom 35-40%	10. Childhood accidents	Bottom 55-60%
11. Early school leavers	Bottom 40-45%	11. Childhood maltreatment	Bottom 65-70%
12. Year 12 incomplete	Bottom 40-45%	12. Year 12 incomplete	Bottom 70-75%
13. Child maltreatment	Bottom 75-80%	13. Early school leavers	Bottom 75-80%
14. Low birth weight	Bottom 75-80%	14. Low work skills	Bottom 75-80%

It is worth noting that Redfern's indicators of disadvantage are ranked in different order than those of Waterloo. The data indicates, on an overall basis, that Waterloo is far more disadvantaged than Redfern. Waterloo falls into the bottom 5% of the state on 6 indicators, compared to Redfern's ranking in the lowest 5-10% on 3 indicators. Redfern ranks well on a number of indicators which reflect its census profile, including school completion and work skills, and relatively well on unemployment.

4.6.7 Factor of disadvantage

The CAR study uses the indicators of disadvantage to develop a final *general disadvantage factor* score for each NSW postcode. The general disadvantage factor score is calculated by adding all the scores of each location on the 14 indicators of disadvantage. It then ranks the general disadvantage factor scores in quintiles from one to 20, with one being the most disadvantaged and 20 being the least disadvantaged.

Waterloo is ranked in the first quintile (that is the lowest 5% of postcodes in NSW) on the general disadvantage factor, while Redfern ranks in the 8th quintile, that is, in the lowest 30-35% of postcodes in the State.

These findings closely reflect the findings he made on Redfern and Waterloo in a previous study on entrenched social disadvantage. Both suburbs had the same ranking in the State in that analysis as they did in the recent analysis (the lowest 30-35% and 5% respectively), showing that there has been no improvement in the ensuing period.

5 Overview of services in Redfern and Waterloo

5.1 Meeting of community needs

The NSW Government, in partnership with City of Sydney Council, is currently reviewing the human service system in Redfern and Waterloo to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing service network. The review is in response to the Government's concerns that the existing service system is inflexible and lacks capacity to meet the needs of the community.

The Government has a responsibility for ensuring that the funding directed to the Redfern Waterloo area achieves the social outcomes that both the Government, and community, expect. Within that context, the Government must assess that its funding delivers value for money for the taxpayer and that Government priorities are met. Equally as important, the Redfern and Waterloo communities have a right to know that their priorities and needs are being met by the services funded by Government - regardless of whether they are directly delivered by a Government agency or delivered through a non-government agency.

The Government also wants the review to examine if there are structural issues which work against the efficacy of the current system. Some examples could include program funding, the existing agency review and monitoring mechanisms, and the accountability requirements imposed on services.

The recent agreement of the Commonwealth Government to participate in the review will ensure a truly whole of Government approach to service delivery in the area. This is particularly important given that the Commonwealth has primary responsibility for some key areas of which impact on people's lives – for example, employment services, income support, tertiary education and Aboriginal affairs. The Commonwealth's funding role in the areas of health and education is also vital to the provision of services in those areas.

The scope of the review of services is discussed in Chapter 25.

5.2 Overview of the Human Service System

Until the Human Services Review is completed it will not be possible to quantify the extent and breadth of the human services system in Redfern and Waterloo. However, the consultants undertaking the Human Services Review have identified, at this stage, approximately 100 organisations providing approximately 195 services in the Redfern and Waterloo area.

It is extremely important to note however, these raw numbers provide no measure of the capacity or effectiveness of the existing service system at this point. At this stage, the

Review is not able to give indicative information on size of the service – for example, the level of staffing, the amount of money a service receives, the number of people to whom it is able to provide services etc.

At this stage, and subject to further research, the consultants have been categorising services according to the following:

<i>Very small</i>	these are defined as have less than 1 but up to 1.9 FTE staff
<i>Small</i>	are defined as having between 2 – 4 FTE staff
<i>Medium</i>	are defined as having between 5 – 10 FTE staff
<i>Large</i>	are defined as having between more than 10 FTE staff

The consultants are fairly confident that the information they have collected indicates that there are quite a number of *Very Small* services. Some of the *Very Small* to *Medium* size services are part of large multi-site organisations such as government departments, Mission Australia, Centacare, Barnardos, Benevolent Society, St Vincent de Paul, City of Sydney Council, or The Salvation Army. This may provide important infrastructure such as human resource management, financial accountability, supervision, management, resources, computer systems etc.

However, even with this infrastructure support, the *Very Small* and *Small* services are still limited in the quantity of service they can provide. Where these services have a specific focus, one of the important issues will be to establish how well these services work with other related services in order to maximise its potential to impact on the circumstances of the client. It is important to note that some of the Council services are ‘one person’ only although they may work in a unit with related services.

The consultants report that there appear to be only a handful of services which could be categorised as *Large*. There also seems to be only a handful of organisations that would fall into the *Large* category, and which are locally based, i.e. they are governed by a local body and are not part of an organisation outside the Redfern and Waterloo area. These would include organisations such as South Sydney Youth Service and the Aboriginal Medical Service.