



MINTO RENEWAL PROJECT

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Volume Two: Appendices

Prepared for

NSW Department of Housing

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Glossary

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ATSI	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
CCC	Campbelltown City Council
CD's	ABS Census Collectors Districts
CRG	Community Reference Group
DA	Development Application
DoH	NSW Department of Housing
DOP	Department of Planning (formerly Department of Infrastructure Planning and Natural Resources (DIPNR))
EP&A	NSW Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
GWS	Greater Western Sydney region
LGA	Local Government Area
MPMP	Minto Place Management Plan
MRA	Minto Renewal Area
MRP	Minto Renewal Project
MSB	Minto Suburb (Balance)
SEIFA	ABS Socio-Economic Index for Areas
SD	ABS Statistical Division
SIA	Social Impact Assessment



APPENDIX 1

Description of the Existing Community of Minto

1. Description of the Existing Community of Minto

1.1 Introduction

This appendix identifies the current demographic composition of the Minto Renewal Area (MRA) drawn from the 2001 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Census. Comparative information is provided for other geographical areas where relevant.

Also analysed in this section is the DOH tenant information records, supplied from the 'I H S Stripfile'. Data from three time points has been collated – from December 2001 (to facilitate direct comparison to the ABS data), March 2002 (to indicate the composition of the MRA at the time of the projects announcement), and at March 2005 (the most current data).

The purpose of examining this datasets to draw comparisons between the ABS data and the DOH collected data. This information also provides more detail on the existing and past residents of the MRA to aid in the identification of issues and vulnerable groups within the community which may be affected by the renewal project. These indicators include factors which can influence the move for residents in different ways, including income the number of persons in each dwelling.

This section will also inform the next section of the report which identifies the services and facilities available to the community. With the demographic profile in this section, the identification of any potential gaps in meeting the needs of the community can be made.

1.2 Geographic Context

The five areas utilised for comparison in this SIA are:

- Minto Renewal Area – the area consisting of ten precincts, planned for renewal;
- Minto Suburb – the suburb as defined by the ABS;
- Minto Suburb Balance – the Minto Suburb minus the Minto Renewal area population;
- Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA); and
- Sydney Statistical Division (SD) – the Sydney Metropolitan Area.

Each of these are outlined and described in more detail below.

1.2.1 Minto Renewal Area

The Minto Renewal Area (MRA) is bounded by Benham Road to the North, extending from Guernsey Road then east to Eagleview Road. The MRA runs south along Eagleview Road. The boundary then cuts through Kyngmount Reserve and the surrounding residential area to the railway line to the west and connects to the Minto suburb boundary to the north (**Figure 2(a)**). This area was then equated to the nearest ABS collector's districts to define the Minto Renewal Area (MRA) for the purpose of this demographic analysis (**Figure 5**).

The MRA contains eight precincts with a total of 1,007 dwellings within the control of DOH, whilst the ABS describes the area as having a total of 1,206 dwellings. This is due to dwellings such as the pensioner housing developments in Guernsey Avenue and Townson Avenue not being included in the DoH figures as they are not affected by the MRP.

Table 1.1 describes the existing public housing estate, which has been divided into eight precincts. The dwelling numbers and type are listed below, as well as the numbers affected

by demolition. Public housing dwelling numbers in these precincts at the end 2004 are also listed.

Table 1.1 Precinct names and dwelling counts, December 2004

<i>Precinct</i>	<i>Area (Ha)</i>	<i>Townhouses (Jan 2005)</i>	<i>Townhouses Demolished</i>	<i>Cottages (Jan 2005)</i>	<i>Total (Mar 2005)</i>
Darcy	3.552	18	0	48	66
Erskine	3.645	80	4	0	80
Caroline	4.498	47	0	47	94
Sarah	7.047	0	123	0	0
Valley Vista	5.933	0	89	0	0
Goodwin	7.927	185	7	0	185
Friendship	9.045	21	0	110	131
Dunlop	7.927	221	7	0	221
Total	49.6	572	230	205	777

1.2.2 Suburb of Minto

The second area examined is the suburb of Minto (**Figure 4**). This area extends beyond the boundaries of the MRA and encompasses both the industrial area of Minto as well as both the public and private housing stock. The suburb is located approximately 5 kilometres north east of Campbelltown. It extends past Keyess Park to the North West of the suburb. The boundary runs east toward the proposed road alignment of the Georges River Parkway (UBD 2003) and the existing Bensley Road. The boundary of the suburb then runs south along the proposed road alignment to join to Westmoreland Road. It then follows the southern side of the road until it meets the Industrial Estate and Pembroke Road, where the boundary continues south to Rose Payten Drive, then meets Campbelltown Road and extends north to meet the northern boundary.

1.2.3 Minto Suburb Balance area

The Minto Suburb Balance area is the entire Minto suburb as described above minus the MRA (**Figure 4**).

1.2.4 Campbelltown

The Campbelltown Local Government Area (LGA) is located in south west Sydney and is used as a relevant comparator to the MRA. The total LGA is comprised of 35 separate suburbs and encompasses a total area of 312km², extending from Glenfield in the north to Menangle Park in the south, and from the Scenic Hills in the west to the Georges River in the east (**Figure 1**).

There has been minor but continuous population growth within Campbelltown LGA since the 1991 Census, although the rate of growth has slowed in more recent years. The growth has been principally in the urban release areas still undergoing development.

1.2.5 Sydney Statistical Division

An area utilised for comparison is the Sydney Statistical Division (SD), an area extending from the Gosford Wyong region in the north, to the Outer South Western Sydney area to the south and Outer Western Sydney to the west. Another area referred to within the report is the Greater Western Sydney region. The Greater Western Sydney region extends over 8,000 square kilometres, from Homebush in the east, to the Blue Mountains in the west, and from the Hawkesbury River in the north through to Camden and Picton in the south.

1.3 Demographic Analysis

The demographic analysis has been grouped according to two data sources. The first is the ABS Census, taken in 2001. This will compare the geographical areas outlined above including the Minto Renewal Area (MRA) compared to the Minto Suburb area. These two areas have been subtracted to extract the Minto Suburb Balance (MSB). This displays the data of the remainder of the Minto Suburb, minus the impacted DOH residents, which is essentially the population remaining after the DOH residents are relocated. Used for comparative analysis are the Campbelltown LGA and the Sydney SD.

Complete tabular information for all indicators is included in **Appendix 2**.

1.3.1 Population Growth

The total population and its change over time for the geographical areas is displayed in **Table 1.2** below. The population counts are taken from the 1996 and 2001 Census data.

Table 1.2: Total population and increases for the MRA, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Population Change	Minto Renewal Area Persons	Minto Suburb Persons	Minto Suburb Balance Persons	Campbelltown LGA Persons	Sydney SD Persons
1996	4,242	9,456	5,214	143,773	3,741,290
2001	4,127	11,333	7,206	145,861	3,997,321
1996-2001 Persons	-115	1,877	1,992	2,088	256,031
1996-2001 %	-2.7%	19.8%	38.2%	1.5%	6.8%

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B03), 1996& 2001

Statistical Summary:

- The population of the MRA has reduced by 115 persons between 1996 and 2001. That is a reduction of 2.7%;
- The population of the MRA in 2001 was 4,127 persons, or 2.8% of the Campbelltown LGA population;
- The suburb of Minto had a population increase between 1996 and 2001, the population in 2001 was 11,333 persons, an increase of 1,877 persons or 19.8% from 1996;
- The Minto Suburb Balance (MSB) population increased by 38.2% between the two census periods to a population of 7,206 in 2001;
- The population for Campbelltown LGA, in 2001, was 145,861;
- Sydney SD had a population of 3,997,321 in 2001; and

- The MRA and MSB growth figures are much higher population increase than the Campbelltown LGA, 1.5% and Sydney SD, 6.8%.

1.3.2 Estimated Resident Population

The estimated resident population as at 30 June 2003, is displayed in **Table 1.3** below. The estimated resident population is derived from the ABS, and is used as an update of census population figures. Data is only available for the Campbelltown LGA demographic areas and above. The estimated resident population is not available for smaller geographical areas such as the MRA.

Table 1.3: Estimated Resident Population ABS Space-Time Research Supertable, 2004 for Campbelltown LGA, Sydney SD and NSW, June 2003

Age Bracket	Campbelltown LGA		Sydney SD		NSW	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
0-14	37,133	24.7%	815,929	19.4%	1,333,655	19.9%
15-24	25,390	16.9%	591,927	14.1%	904,650	13.5%
25-44	43,756	29.1%	1,327,955	31.6%	1,977,699	29.6%
45-64	34,220	22.7%	963,230	22.9%	1,581,239	23.6%
65+	10,093	6.7%	502,530	12.0%	889,514	13.3%
Total	150,592	100%	4,201,571	100%	6,686,757	100%

1. ABS Space-Time Research Supertable, 2004

Statistical Summary:

- the population for Campbelltown LGA is estimated at 150,592 persons, close to 5,000 persons more than the 2001 census data;
- the Campbelltown is considered to have developed an older age profile since 2001, with the proportion of residents aged under 14 years declining from 26% to 24.7%;
- the Sydney SD is estimated to have a population of 4,201,571, over 204,000 more persons than in 2001;
- the Campbelltown LGA accounts for 3.6% of the Sydney SD population; and
- the Sydney SD accounts for 62.8% of the NSW population.

1.3.3 Age Distribution

Table 1.4 describes the age profile breakdown of the five geographical areas.

Table 1.4: Age Profile for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

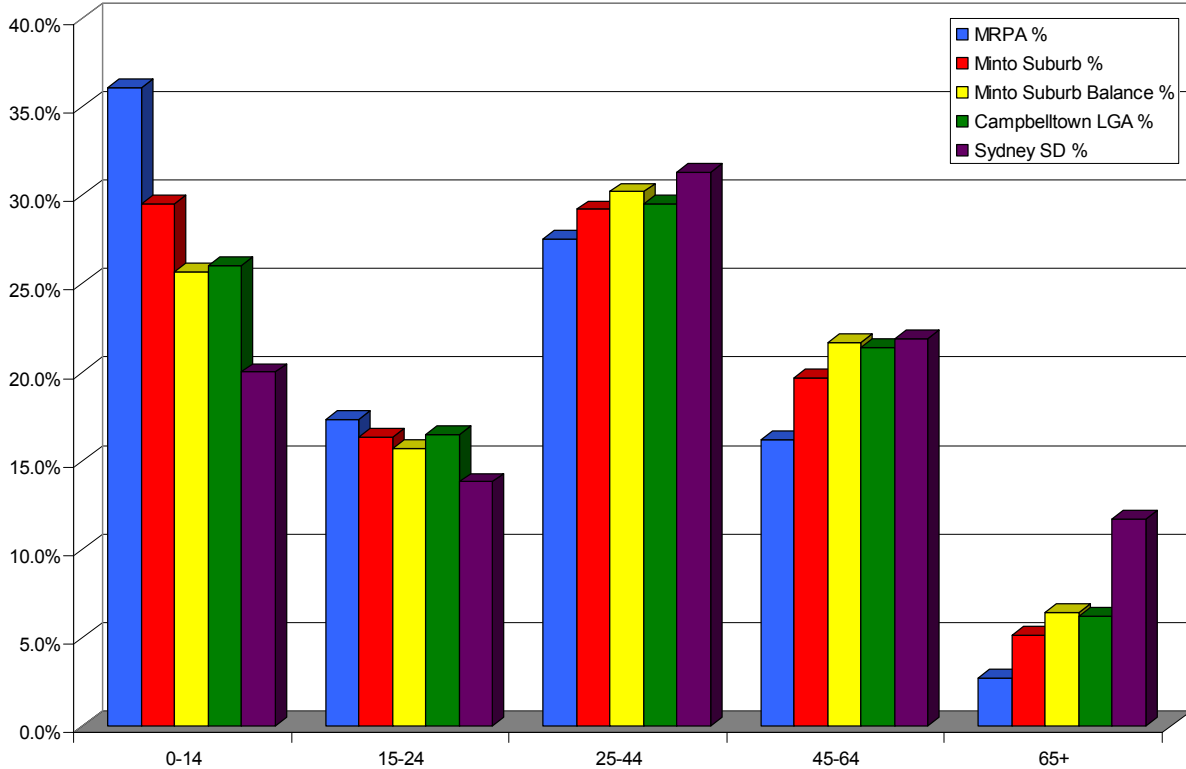
<i>Total Persons</i> <i>Age Groups</i>	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
0-14	38.1%	36.1%	33.3%	29.5%	29.4%	25.7%	29.0%	26.0%	20.4%	20.0%
15-24	17.9%	17.3%	17.3%	16.3%	16.8%	15.7%	16.6%	16.5%	14.7%	13.8%
25-44	27.7%	27.5%	31.4%	29.2%	34.4%	30.2%	31.7%	29.5%	31.7%	31.3%
45-64	13.7%	16.2%	14.8%	19.7%	15.7%	21.7%	17.2%	21.4%	20.6%	21.9%
65+	2.4%	2.7%	2.9%	5.1%	3.3%	6.4%	5.2%	6.2%	11.7%	11.7%
<i>Overseas Visitors</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>0.2%</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>1.0%</i>	<i>1.2%</i>
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B03), 1996& 2001

Statistical Summary:

- the most populous age bracket in both 1996 and 2001 in the MRA was the 0-14 years, displaying a young population;
- the 2001 figure for 0-14 year olds was 36.1%, compared to 38.1% in 1996;
- the number population aged between 45-64 years in the area also increased between the two periods from 13.7% to 16.2% in 2001;
- the Minto Suburb had close to equal numbers of the population in the 0-14 and 25-44 year brackets in 2001, with 29.5% and 29.2% respectively. Both these age brackets experienced a drop in numbers from the 1996 census;
- the 45-64 year brackets increased from 14.8% (or 1,403 persons) to 12.7% (or 2,229 persons);
- the MSB displays a lower number of 0-14 year old overall, whilst higher numbers in the 25-64 years brackets. This profile is similar to the Campbelltown LGA and both the MSB and Campbelltown LGA have changed between 1996 and 2001 comparatively;
- the Campbelltown LGA, however, does display a slightly older population with comparison to the Sydney SD, these is a lower number of those aged 65 and over in the Campbelltown LGA and Minto areas; and
- 11.7% of the Sydney SD population is aged over 65 years, with only 6.2% of the Campbelltown LGA aged over 65.

Chart 1.1: Age Distribution - Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance and Campbelltown LGA, 2001



1.3.4 Marital Status

The marital status of the areas is displayed in **Table 1.5** below. It describes the marital position of the population's within these areas, including those who are married, single, divorced, widowed and never married.

Table 1.5: Marital Status for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Marital Status	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
<i>Never Married</i>	41.8%	44.6%	36.0%	37.0%	31.9%	33.1%	31.5%	33.8%	32.1%	33.0%
<i>Married</i>	38.2%	36.4%	46.3%	45.1%	52.1%	49.5%	53.6%	50.2%	52.0%	50.9%
<i>Separated</i>	6.6%	6.4%	5.9%	5.6%	5.4%	5.2%	4.4%	4.5%	3.2%	3.2%
<i>Divorced</i>	9.8%	8.8%	8.2%	8.3%	7.0%	8.1%	6.5%	7.1%	6.4%	6.9%
<i>Widowed</i>	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%	4.1%	4.0%	4.2%	4.0%	4.4%	6.4%	6.0%
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B04), 1996 & 2001

* Excludes overseas visitors

Statistical Summary:

- The MRA, in 2001, had a higher level of the population described as single, that is never married or divorced;
- the population classified as never married in the MRA was 44.6%. This is more than 10 percentage points higher than the comparable areas;
- the MSB, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD had populations of never married at 33.1%, 33.8% and 33.0% in 2001; and
- the number of the population identified as divorced is higher than the comparable areas, the MRA had 8.8% or 254 persons classified as divorced, whilst the Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD had 7.1% or 6.9% of the population.

1.3.5 Place of Birth and Culture

Table 1.6 below describes the number of the population born in Australia as well as overseas.

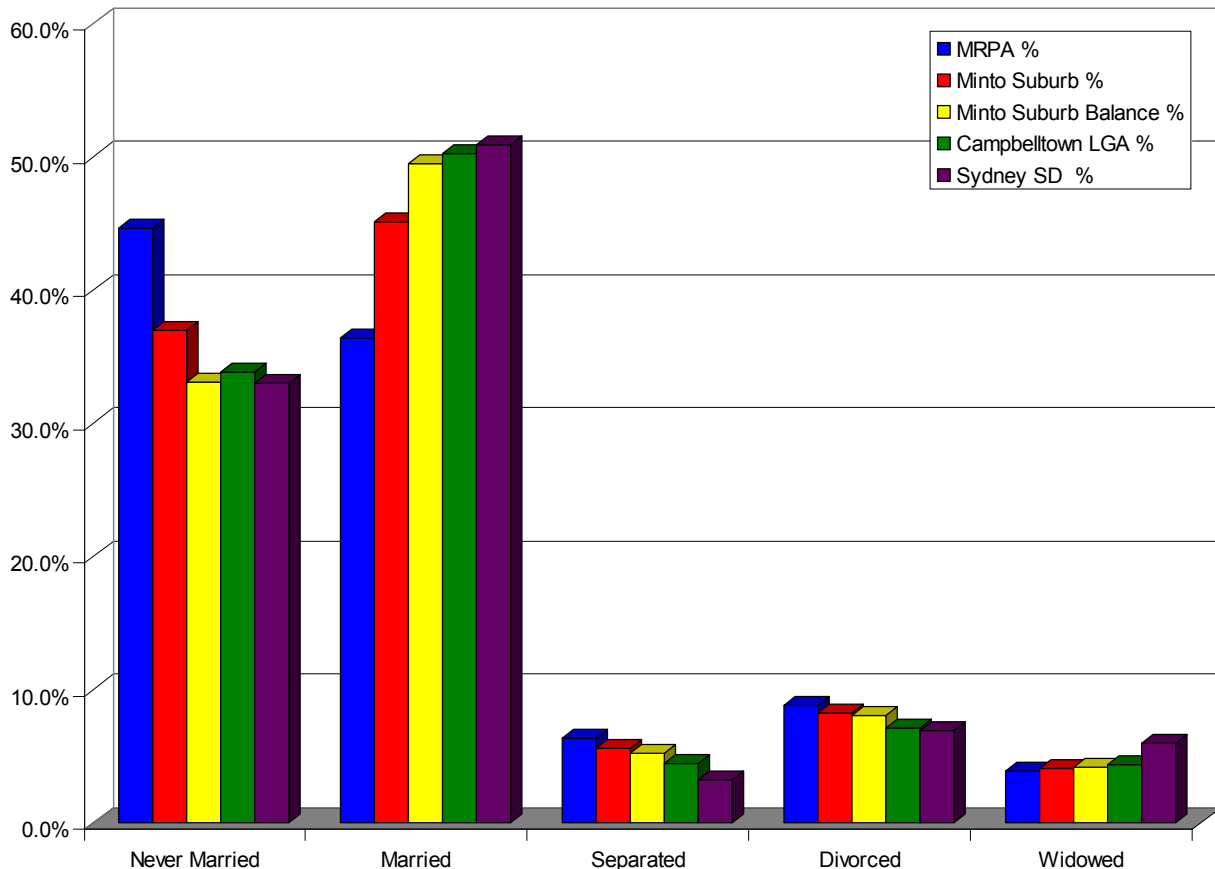
Table 1.6: Ethnicity of the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Ethnicity	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Australian Born	70.4%	66.1%	70.6%	64.0%	70.8%	62.7%	72.0%	68.5%	65.3%	62.2%
<i>Indigenous Australian</i>	7.5%	8.3%	4.4%	4.4%	2.0%	2.2%	2.3%	2.5%	0.9%	1.0%
<i>Other</i>	63.0%	57.9%	66.2%	59.6%	68.8%	60.5%	69.7%	66.0%	64.4%	61.2%
Overseas Born:										
<i>English Speaking</i>	7.1%	8.2%	7.9%	8.6%	8.5%	8.8%	9.4%	8.6%	8.5%	8.3%
<i>Other Countries</i>	16.2%	16.0%	16.8%	19.8%	17.3%	22.0%	15.1%	16.5%	22.5%	23.0%
Not Stated	6.3%	9.7%	4.7%	7.6%	3.4%	6.4%	3.5%	6.4%	3.7%	6.6%
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B05 & B06), 1996 & 2001

* excludes overseas visitors

Chart 1.2: Marital Status for Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance and Campbelltown LGA, 2001



Statistical Summary:

- the MRA has a significant population of indigenous residents. the number of the population classified themselves as an Indigenous Australian is higher in the MRA than each of the comparable areas;
- the MRA had 345, or 8.3%, of the population identified as Indigenous Australians;
- the MSB, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD had only 2.2%, 2.5% and 1.0% of the population identify themselves as Indigenous Australians;
- each area had a comparable level of Australian born population with the figures ranging from 66.1% (MRA) to 38.5% (Campbelltown LGA), this describes a high level of Australian born population;
- the Indigenous population is examined more in later sections, from the DOH data and the Aboriginal Housing Office (which manages 20 properties in the MRA);
- the proportion of CALD residents in the MRA is comparable to the LGA. The proportion residents in the Balance of Minto is significantly higher; and
- the MRA has a notable Pacific Islander population with 4.5% of the population identified as able to speak Samoan. The majority of this population live in the MRA, as the MSB identifies only 2.5% (or 177) persons able to speak Samoan.

Table 1.7: Language Spoken at Home for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Speaks English only	72.1%	69.1%	74.1%	67.9%	75.7%	67.2%	79.5%	74.5%	69.5%	65.7%
Speaks other language:										
Arabic (including Lebanese)	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	3.2%	3.6%
Australian Indigenous Languages	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chinese languages	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	4.3%	4.9%
Croatian	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
French	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
German	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%
Greek	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	2.1%
Hindi*		1.2%		2.5%		3.3%		1.2%		0.7%
Hungarian	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Indonesian	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Italian	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	2.4%	2.0%
Japanese*	-	0.0%	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.3%
Khmer*	-	0.7%	-	1.0%	-	1.1%	-	0.3%	-	0.2%
Korean*	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.7%
Macedonian	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%
Maltese	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Malay	0.0%	-	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	-	0.0%	-
Netherlandic	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Persian*	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.3%
Polish	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Portuguese	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Russian	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%
Samoan*	-	4.5%		3.2%		2.5%	-	1.4%	-	0.3%
Serbian	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%
Sinhalese*	-	0.0%	-	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.1%	-	0.1%
South Slavic nfd*	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.1%	-	0.1%
Spanish	3.1%	1.7%	2.6%	1.7%	2.2%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%
Tagalog (Filipino)	1.0%	1.3%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	2.2%	1.2%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Tamil*	-	0.1%	-	0.1%	-	0.2%	-	0.1%	-	0.3%
Turkish	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%
Vietnamese	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.4%	1.7%
Other(a)	11.5%	6.7%	9.6%	6.1%	8.1%	5.7%	5.7%	3.9%	5.1%	3.3%

	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
<i>Total</i>	22.8%	22.0%	22.2%	24.8%	21.8%	26.4%	17.4%	19.4%	26.2%	27.3%
Not stated	4.9%	8.9%	3.4%	7.1%	2.1%	6.1%	2.9%	5.7%	3.3%	5.8%
Overseas visitors	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.0%	1.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B08), 1996 & 2001

* Languages added in the 2001 Census

1.3.6 Household Structure

This section outlines the statistics for dwelling types, households with two or more families, rented dwellings as well as single parent families.

Statistical Summary:

- the MRA has a significant number of one parent households, 38.5% compared to 17.2% for the MSB, 12.0% for the Campbelltown LGA and 11.1% for the Sydney SD;
- the number of one-parent households correlates to the high level of 'never married' or 'divorced' residents within the MRA;
- the MRA also had a higher number of family households in total, and lower levels of lone person households. The number of family households in the MRA and MSB was 84.4% and 80.3% respectively;
- the proportion of 'group' households is comparable to the LGA; and
- whilst the Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD had 55.9% and 73.7% of dwellings classified as family households.

Table 1.8: Household Type for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Number of families	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Couple family with children	37.6%	35.2%	42.9%	40.4%	46.8%	43.0%	48.1%	30.4%	38.0%	37.2%
Couple family w/out children	7.1%	9.7%	13.9%	15.5%	19.0%	18.5%	17.6%	12.8%	23.3%	23.9%
One parent family total	42.8%	38.5%	27.4%	24.5%	16.1%	17.2%	17.0%	12.0%	10.9%	11.1%
One parent fam. w/non dep kids	5.5%	5.4%	4.4%	4.6%	3.6%	4.1%	3.9%	3.1%	4.0%	4.0%
One parent fam. w/ dep. kids	37.3%	33.1%	23.0%	19.9%	12.5%	13.1%	13.1%	8.9%	6.9%	7.1%
Other family	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.4%	0.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%	1.5%
<i>Total Family Household</i>	<i>88.0%</i>	<i>84.4%</i>	<i>84.9%</i>	<i>81.7%</i>	<i>82.6%</i>	<i>80.3%</i>	<i>83.7%</i>	<i>55.9%</i>	<i>73.7%</i>	<i>73.7%</i>
Lone Person Household	9.5%	13.6%	11.5%	16.6%	13.0%	18.1%	12.2%	10.2%	21.7%	22.0%
Group Household	1.2%	2.0%	2.5%	1.7%	3.4%	1.6%	2.3%	1.4%	4.6%	4.3%
Two + family household	1.2%	-	1.1%	-	1.0%	-	1.8%	32.5%	1.8%	2.1%
<i>Total Non Family Household</i>	<i>12.0%</i>	<i>15.6%</i>	<i>15.1%</i>	<i>18.3%</i>	<i>17.4%</i>	<i>19.7%</i>	<i>16.3%</i>	<i>44.1%</i>	<i>26.3%</i>	<i>26.3%</i>
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B24& B26) 1996 and (B17 & B32) 2001

*Note: Table excludes overseas visitors

(a) Includes same sex couple families.

(b) ABS 1996 Census, Table 24. ABS 2001 Census Data Purchase. Only available at LGA and State level.

1.3.7 Dwelling Structure

Table 1.9 displays the distribution of dwelling types from 1996 and 2001.

Statistical Summary:

- The MRA, had a high level of medium density housing with 53.2% of the housing stock classified as a 'semi-detached/terrace or townhouse villa' in 2001, whilst only 22.8% for the MSB;
- The number of separate housing, or low density style dwellings is subsequently higher for the MSB, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD with 71.8%, 79.4% and 63.1% respectively;
- The number of 'flat or apartment style' dwellings in the Minto area and Campbelltown LGA were vastly less than the Sydney SD figure of 23.9%.

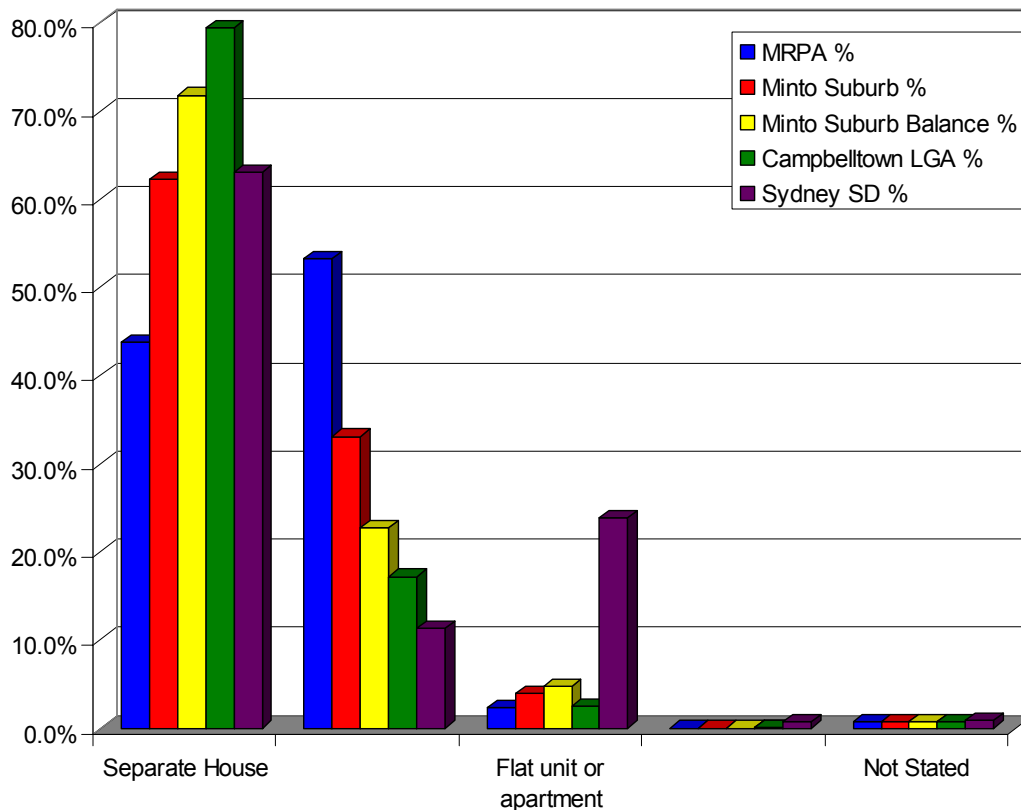
Table 1.9: Dwelling Structure for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Occupied private dwellings	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Separate House	40.9%	43.8%	60.8%	62.3%	75.4%	71.8%	76.1%	79.4%	63.5%	63.1%
Semi-detached/ terrace or townhouse villa	55.5%	53.2%	36.3%	33.1%	22.1%	22.8%	18.1%	17.2%	10.1%	11.3%
Flat unit or apartment	2.7%	2.3%	2.2%	3.9%	1.8%	4.7%	3.0%	2.5%	22.7%	23.9%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.8%
Not Stated	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.7%	2.7%	0.8%	2.7%	0.9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B18 & B19), 2001

*Note: Total includes dwellings occupied under life tenure scheme, rent-free, tenure type not stated and landlord type not stated.

Chart 1.3: Dwelling type for Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance and Campbelltown LGA, 2001



1.3.8 Dwelling Tenure

Table 1.10 below describes the tenure of dwellings in the area, distinguishing between types of ownership or rental status for each comparative area.

Statistical Summary:

- As with many public housing estates, the number of fully owned dwellings is low with respect to the comparative areas. The MRA has 94, or 7.6% of dwellings as fully owned;
- The MSB and Campbelltown LGA displayed higher figures of home ownership at 26.6% and 28.5%, which are both still lower than the Sydney SD with 39.0%; and
- The distribution of State/Territory Housing Authority rented dwellings is higher for the MRA, with 67.6% dwellings in 2001. This is lower than the 1996 figure of 75.5% (or 911) dwellings. The number of properties identified in the ABS does not correlate with Departmental ownership.

Table 1.10: Tenure of Dwellings for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Occupied private dwellings	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Fully Owned	7.1%	7.6%	17.2%	20.1%	24.6%	26.6%	27.1%	28.5%	41.6%	39.0%
Being Purchased	11.4%	11.8%	28.3%	28.2%	40.7%	36.8%	37.9%	35.0%	23.7%	23.7%
Rented:										
State/Territory Housing Authority	75.5%	67.6%	38.7%	30.0%	11.7%	10.6%	15.7%	14.0%	5.7%	5.1%
Rented: Other/Not Stated	2.7%	4.6%	12.6%	14.7%	19.9%	19.9%	16.1%	16.3%	24.5%	23.9%
Other Tenure Type	0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.1%	1.5%	2.0%	2.4%
Not Stated	2.6%	7.2%	2.1%	5.6%	1.7%	4.7%	2.0%	4.7%	2.5%	6.0%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

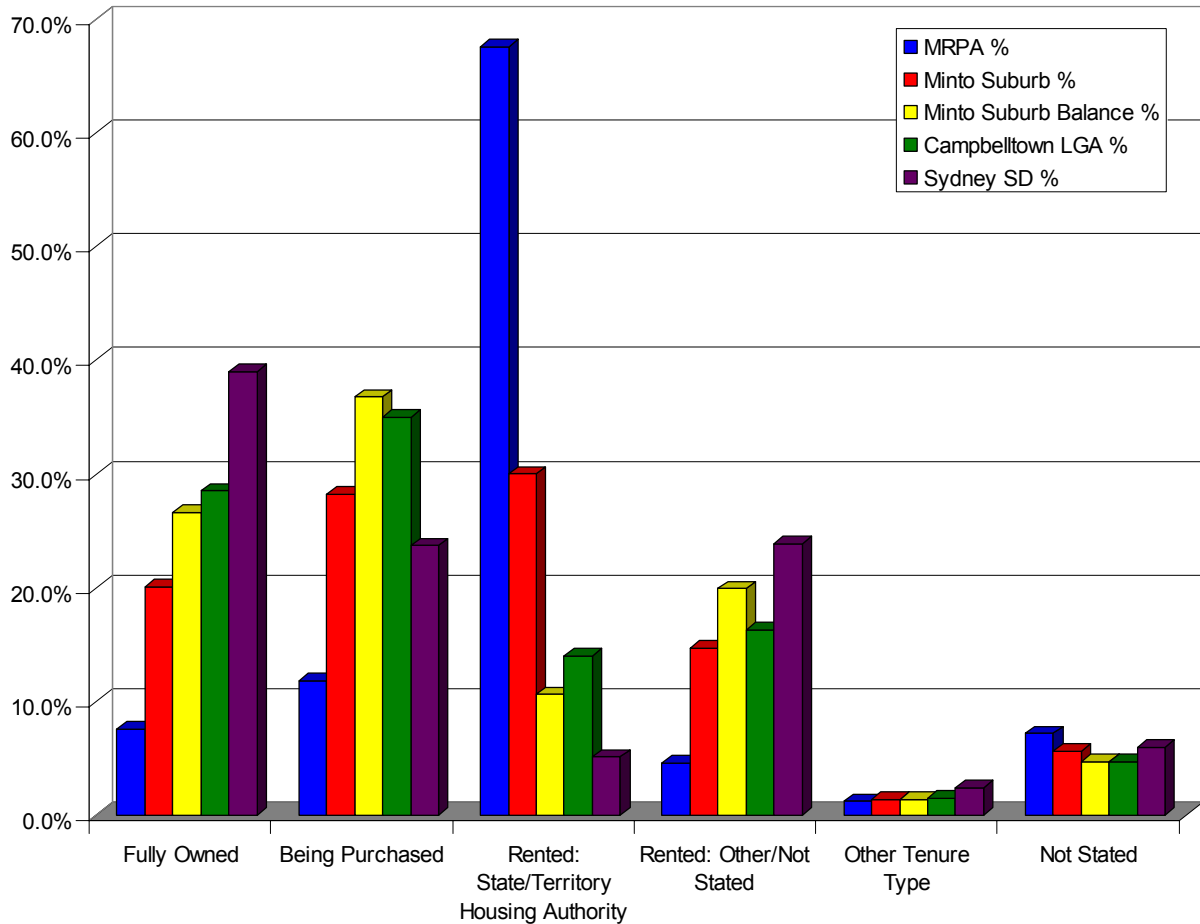
1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B18 & B19), 2001

*Note: includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme

**Note: includes dwellings where the landlord type was not stated

***Note: Total includes dwellings occupied under life tenure scheme, rent-free, tenure type not stated and landlord type not stated.

Chart 1.4: Tenure type for Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance and Campbelltown LGA, 2001



1.3.9 Occupancy Rates

The level of occupancy in the areas is explained in **Table 1.11** below. This table describes the number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings in the comparative areas. These figures include public housing dwellings.

Statistical Summary:

- The MRA had 96 dwellings (7.2%) classified as unoccupied in 2001, this is comparable to the Sydney SD unoccupied dwellings rate;
- The area with the lowest level of unoccupied dwellings in 2001 was the MSB and Campbelltown LGA with 4.0% and 4.3% respectively;
- The MRA also had a higher occupancy rate with 3.39 in 2001, compared to 3.07 and 2.68 for the Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD; and
- The occupancy rate for all the areas between the 1996 and 2001 census', for the MRA, the rate decreased from 3.49 person per dwelling to 3.39 persons per dwelling.

Table 1.11: Occupancy for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Dwelling Type	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Occupied Private Dwellings	95.3%	92.8%	95.3%	94.7%	95.3%	95.7%	96.0%	95.9%	93.1%	93.0%
Unoccupied Private Dwellings	4.7%	7.2%	4.7%	5.3%	4.7%	4.3%	4.0%	4.1%	6.9%	7.0%
Total Private Dwellings	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Persons in Occupied Private Dwellings	4,261	4,169	9,462	11,297	5,201	7,128	141,922	143,585	3,632,897	3,858,050
Occupancy Rate	3.49	3.39	3.28	3.12	3.13	2.98	3.20	3.07	2.73	2.68

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Tables B18 & B19), 2001
2. ABS SYDNEY SD Regional Profile 2004. Table 3.4.1 Household Type and Size.
*Occupancy ratio equals Persons in Occupied Private Dwellings divided by number of Occupied Private Dwellings.

1.3.10 Employment and Income

This section describes aspects of the employed population within the comparative areas. Some indicators examined include household income level, labour force participation rates, occupation and industry of occupation as well as tertiary and trade qualifications. **Table 1.12** below collates the data for weekly household income levels for the geographical areas.

Statistical Summary:

- The MRA had 30.6% of households receiving between \$300-\$599 per week, with 18.4% of households earning between \$1-\$299 per week;
- within the MRA, close to one-fifth of the dwellings (or 17.6%) have an income over \$1,000 per week;
- for the MSB, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, the number of households earning above \$1,000 per week was markedly higher with 34.8%, 39.1% and 43.8% respectively;
- for the Sydney SD, 27.1% of the households earn in excess of \$1,500 per week, whilst in the MRA only 6.1% earn within this bracket;
- The number of households earning within the \$1 and \$299 per week bracket, decreased for all the geographical areas between the 1996 and 2001 census; and
- whilst the number of households earning between \$1,000 and \$1,499 per week increased for all areas between the census periods.

Table 1.12: Weekly Household Income for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Income Bracket	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Negative/ Nil income	1.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%
\$1-\$299	28.7%	18.4%	19.1%	13.1%	12.0%	10.4%	13.3%	8.9%	15.5%	9.4%
\$300-\$599	36.0%	30.6%	31.8%	24.6%	28.6%	21.5%	27.2%	18.8%	24.9%	16.8%
\$600-\$999	10.0%	16.5%	16.2%	19.9%	20.7%	21.7%	18.8%	20.5%	15.5%	17.6%
\$1,000-\$1,499	7.5%	11.5%	12.9%	16.1%	16.8%	18.4%	18.3%	19.4%	16.5%	16.7%
\$1,500+	3.9%	6.1%	7.0%	12.9%	9.3%	16.4%	10.6%	19.7%	15.7%	27.1%
Partial income stated(b)	8.1%	9.8%	9.3%	8.3%	10.1%	7.5%	8.9%	9.0%	8.6%	8.4%
All incomes not stated(c)	4.7%	6.7%	3.1%	4.7%	1.9%	3.6%	2.5%	3.3%	2.6%	3.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B23 & B31), 1996 & 2001

The data in **Table 1.13** outlines the proportion of the population within the labour force as well as those who are classified as unemployed or not in the labour force. These may include stay-at-home mothers and the retired.

The rate of unemployment is determined by dividing the total number of unemployed persons by the total participating in the labour force.

Statistical Summary:

- The MRA population had a labour force of 1,199 persons, or 45.0% of the total population;
- whilst those describing themselves as 'Not in the Labour Force' was 47.5% or 1,265 persons for 2001;
- those described as 'Not in the Labour Force' for the Minto Suburb and MSB as 38.3% and 33.7%, similar to the Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 32.6% and 33.4%, in 2001;
- The MRA had an unemployment rate of 24.4% in the 2001 Census, whilst the MSB had 9.0% unemployment;
- The Campbelltown LGA had slightly lower rate of 8.46% and Sydney SD had 6.11%; and
- The Department of Workplace Relations identifies that the unemployment rate in the Campbelltown LGA in December 2004 was 9.1%, whilst the figure in December 2001 (the quarter the Census was taken), Campbelltown LGA had an unemployment rate of 10.1%.

Table 1.13: Labour Force Status for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Persons aged 15 years and over, excludes overseas visitors	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Employed	21.5%	21.4%	34.0%	32.6%	43.0%	38.2%	41.4%	39.1%	40.0%	39.0%
Working Full-time										
Employed Working Part-time	10.7%	10.1%	12.9%	13.8%	14.5%	15.7%	15.4%	16.4%	15.7%	16.9%
Employed Working – NS	1.7%	2.6%	1.5%	2.1%	1.3%	1.8%	1.4%	2.1%	1.2%	1.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYED	33.9%	34.0%	48.3%	48.5%	58.8%	55.7%	58.1%	57.5%	56.9%	57.7%
Unemployed Looking for Full-time Work	10.5%	8.4%	7.9%	5.6%	6.1%	4.3%	4.9%	3.9%	3.5%	2.6%
Unemployed Looking for Part-time Work	2.5%	2.6%	1.9%	1.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.1%
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	27.7%	24.4%	16.9%	13.1%	11.4%	9.0%	9.5%	8.5%	7.4%	6.1%
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	46.9%	45.0%	58.2%	55.8%	66.3%	61.2%	64.2%	62.9%	61.5%	61.4%
Not in Labour Force	48.0%	47.5%	38.3%	38.3%	31.3%	33.7%	33.3%	32.6%	35.8%	33.4%
Not Stated	5.1%	7.5%	3.5%	5.9%	2.3%	5.0%	2.4%	4.5%	2.7%	5.2%
TOTAL *	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Unemployed Rate	27.7%	24.4%	16.9%	13.1%	11.4%	9.0%	9.5%	8.5%	7.5%	6.1%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B18 & B25), 1996 & 2001

* Excludes overseas visitors

1.3.11 Industrial Structure

The industries of employment in the geographical areas is displayed in **Table 1.14**. These industry types include primary industries such as ‘agriculture, forestry and fishing’, through to more tertiary employment industries including ‘property and business’ as well as ‘finance and insurance’.

Statistical Summary:

- The dominant industry of employment in the MRA, Minto Suburb and MSB is the manufacturing industry with approximately 21% employment for the areas;
- these figures are higher than the Campbelltown LGA (17.8%) and Sydney SD (12.2%) figures for 2001;
- The figures overall for industry of occupation was similar for the three Minto areas, displaying a common trend and type of employment in the area, which is surrounded by industrial activity.

Table 1.14: Employment in Various Industries for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Employed people aged 15 years and over	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Manufacturing	21.5%	20.8%	21.0%	20.9%	20.8%	20.9%	17.8%	17.8%	12.8%	12.2%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.4%	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Construction	5.2%	4.9%	6.5%	6.1%	7.0%	6.5%	7.0%	7.2%	6.4%	6.9%
Wholesale Trade	7.1%	7.3%	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%	7.0%	6.9%	5.9%	7.1%	6.1%
Retail Trade	15.8%	13.3%	14.6%	14.5%	14.1%	14.9%	14.3%	15.3%	12.7%	13.4%
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	4.0%	5.7%	3.9%	4.4%	3.8%	3.9%	3.4%	4.0%	4.4%	4.8%
Transport and Storage	5.9%	7.9%	6.5%	7.6%	6.7%	7.4%	5.9%	6.1%	5.2%	5.0%
Communication Services	1.4%	3.0%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Finance and Insurance	3.1%	3.8%	4.5%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%	6.0%	6.1%
Property and Business Services	9.0%	8.7%	7.6%	9.4%	7.0%	9.6%	8.7%	9.4%	12.6%	14.4%
Government Administration and Defence	2.6%	2.4%	4.5%	3.3%	5.2%	3.6%	4.6%	3.8%	3.9%	3.4%
Education	3.1%	3.0%	4.4%	3.8%	4.9%	4.1%	6.1%	5.9%	6.4%	6.4%
Health and Community Services	9.0%	7.5%	7.1%	7.3%	6.3%	7.2%	7.6%	8.0%	9.1%	8.9%
Cultural and Recreational Services	2.1%	2.4%	1.4%	1.7%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Personal and Other Services	4.5%	2.3%	4.0%	2.9%	3.8%	3.1%	3.7%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%
Non-classifiable economic units	1.5%	0.3%	1.5%	0.5%	1.5%	0.5%	1.4%	0.7%	1.4%	0.6%
Not stated	3.1%	5.1%	1.9%	2.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B19 & B26b), 1996 & 2001

* excluding overseas visitors

1.3.12 Occupational Structure

Table 1.15 describes the occupations of those employed in the geographical areas. The occupation types include the different levels of occupations, from occupations in primary industries through to tertiary occupations within these industries.

Table 1.15: Employment in Various Occupations for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Employed Persons aged 15 years and over	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Managers and Administrators	2.9%	2.6%	4.6%	4.0%	5.2%	4.4%	5.4%	5.1%	8.4%	9.0%
Professionals	5.8%	5.0%	9.0%	9.0%	10.4%	10.2%	11.8%	11.7%	19.7%	21.2%
Associate Professionals	6.4%	6.4%	8.4%	8.5%	9.2%	9.2%	9.6%	10.0%	11.2%	11.8%
Tradespersons and Related Workers	13.9%	12.5%	15.5%	13.4%	16.1%	13.6%	15.0%	14.1%	12.0%	11.1%
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	3.6%	2.8%	4.3%	3.0%	4.6%	3.1%	4.8%	3.9%	5.4%	4.5%
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	17.0%	16.1%	18.3%	19.0%	18.9%	20.0%	20.0%	20.7%	17.2%	17.2%
Intermediate Production/Transport Workers	18.6%	19.6%	15.5%	16.3%	14.2%	15.3%	11.9%	12.4%	7.9%	7.4%
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	12.2%	13.6%	10.3%	11.5%	9.5%	10.9%	9.9%	10.6%	8.7%	9.1%
Labourers and Related Workers	15.1%	16.0%	10.9%	12.6%	9.1%	11.5%	8.6%	9.4%	7.0%	6.6%
Inadequately described	1.0%	0.3%	1.4%	1.0%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Not stated	3.6%	4.9%	2.0%	1.7%	1.3%	0.6%	1.7%	1.3%	1.6%	1.2%
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B20 & B27b), 1996 & 2001

* excludes overseas visitors

Statistical Summary:

- The predominant occupation of the MRA is intermediate production and transport workers with 19.6%. MRA residents are employed in less skilled traditional 'blue collar' jobs;
- whilst for the MSB 20.2% were employed as 'intermediate clerical, sales and service workers', which is closely aligned to the Campbelltown LGA population with 20.7%.

1.3.13 Education

Tertiary and trade qualifications are listed in **Table 1.16**. These include university and TAFE accredited courses. The criteria for analysis and documentation between the 1996 and 2001 Census's changed and this is evident through the large differences in total population counted with respect to education levels.

Table 1.16: Level of Education for the Minto Renewal Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Persons aged 15 and over, excluding overseas visitors	Minto Renewal Area %		Minto Suburb %		Minto Suburb Balance %		Campbelltown LGA %		Sydney SD %	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Postgraduate Degree	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%	0.9%	2.4%	1.2%	1.8%	0.9%	4.6%	2.9%
Graduate Diploma / Graduate Certificate	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%	0.3%	2.4%	0.3%	1.8%	0.6%	2.9%	1.3%
Bachelor Degree	5.7%	2.1%	9.6%	4.5%	11.7%	5.8%	11.4%	5.6%	21.0%	12.3%
Advanced Diploma / Diploma	10.4%	2.0%	12.3%	3.5%	13.4%	4.3%	13.2%	4.7%	14.8%	6.9%
Certificate	27.8%	10.8%	35.8%	15.0%	40.2%	17.2%	39.5%	17.3%	28.7%	15.3%
Not stated(b)	53.0%	15.7%	36.8%	13.7%	27.9%	12.6%	30.0%	12.2%	25.7%	12.7%
Not applicable(c)	2.4%	68.8%	2.1%	62.1%	2.0%	58.6%	2.2%	58.7%	2.4%	48.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B17 & B23), 1996 & 2001

(a) Does not include those who are unemployed – with qualifications

(b) Includes 'Inadequately described'

(c) Figures for 1996 do not contain those who do not classify under the scope of the ABSCQ.

(d) Includes persons who do not have a qualification and persons who have a qualification out of scope of the Australian Standard Classification of Education for 2001.

Statistical Summary:

- in 2001, the MRA had a high proportion of the population without a tertiary level of education, 68.8%;
- The MSB and Campbelltown LGA also had a higher number of the population without a tertiary education, with 58.8% and 58.7%, whilst the Sydney SD had only 48.7% of the population without a tertiary education;
- The majority of those with post-school education was a 'certificate' level with 10.8%, 13.7% and 12.6% in the MRA, Minto Suburb and MSB respectively.

1.4 DOH Tenant Data

The data used in this section of the demographic analysis is taken from the Integrated Housing System (IHS) 'Stripfiles', which are administrative data collection maintained by the NSW DOH. They are point in time snapshots of part of the IHS database.

Applicants for Public Housing fill in a comprehensive form when they first make an application. If eligible for public housing, the household data is admitted into the Housing Register.

Tenants are charged a market rent which is assessed with respect to the house which is sought for rent. These tenants then receive a rebate from the government so that their rent payments are no more than 25% of their income. On this basis, tenants who pay less than the market rent are termed 'subsidised' or 'rebated' tenants. DOH is entitled to retain information on tenants who are subsidised, however not for those who are not subsidised (ie market paying tenants).

The data included in this section of the report only identifies the subsidised tenants as they details of each households is retained. This consideration must be taken into account in any analysis as the data is not conclusive or absolute regarding DOH tenants. It appears that approximately 78% of MRA tenants are subsidised, and thus have their characteristics recorded. In this section, unless noted all descriptions relate to subsidised tenants.

The IHS survey collects data ranging from the number of persons per dwellings, age of tenants, persons per dwelling and length of tenancy. The survey does have limitations with its completion not compulsory and flaws identified by DOH officers including the accuracy of the surveys, for example tenants being fearful of rent raises if they note an extra income with an extra person in the dwelling. The data extracted for this section includes, weekly household income by precinct for both the Public Housing Sector and Aboriginal Housing Office.

The analysis utilises data derived from DOH tenant records, collected at three periods -

- December 2001 - to form comparison between the ABS and DOH generated data;
- March 2002 - before the announcement of the Minto Renewal Plan; and
- March 2005 - the latest set of data available for the MRA, used to decipher the characteristics of the community remaining.

The data indicates that there were 790 DOH subsidised dwellings in December 2001 within the eight precincts. The majority (769) were Public Housing whilst 21 were classified as operated by the Aboriginal Housing Office (AHO). **Table 1.17** below describes the number of occupied dwellings in each precinct in December 2001. The DOH in its Masterplan notes 1,007 dwellings in the MRA, whilst the data below accounts for 790 dwellings. There is no indication from DOH regarding the 'missing' dwellings are vacant or not ready for tenancy.

The complete data tables can be found in **Appendix 3**.

Table 1.17: Household Numbers for each Precinct and Sector, December 2001

Precinct	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
	Public Housing Dwellings Total	Total Dwellings	Public Housing Dwellings Total	Total Dwellings	Public Housing Dwellings Total	Total Dwellings
Valley Vista	67	81	69	79	-	-
Goodwin	150	190	151	184	128	171
Friendship	107	128	105	124	100	126
Dunlop	186	223	187	221	154	203
Caroline	72	92	69	88	66	92
Darcy	55	66	51	64	51	65
Sarah	87	116	94	117	9	16
Erskine	66	76	66	73	58	74
Total	790	972	792	950	566	747

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

1.4.1 Age of Household Head

The DOH tenant survey outlines the age of the household head, which is the individual signing the tenant agreement. Ages are not collected for other adults resident.

Table 1.18: Age of Household Head, December 2001, March 2002 and March 2005

Age of Household Head	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15 - 17	4	0.5	5	0.6	4	0.7
18 - 19	14	1.8	10	1.3	48	8.5
20 - 24	75	9.5	70	8.8	396	70.0
25 - 54	571	72.3	583	73.6	43	7.6
55 - 59	57	7.2	54	6.8	32	5.7
60 - 64	29	3.7	30	3.8	21	3.7
65 - 69	23	2.9	25	3.2	14	2.5
70 - 74	9	1.1	10	1.3	3	0.5
75 - 79	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.5
80 and over	4	0.5	4	0.5	2	0.4
Missing Data	3	0.4	-	-	-	-
Total	790	100.0	792	100.0	566	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Statistical Summary:

2001

- in 2001, 571, or 72.3% of dwellings have a household head between 25 and 54 years;
- each precinct, other than Darcy, displayed over 70% of dwellings had a household head between 25 - 54 years;
- only 11.8% of dwellings with a household head aged between 15 and 24 years, and 15.6% aged over 55 years;

2002

- similar to the 2001 data, the majority of household heads are aged between 25-54 years, accounting for 73.6% of the Minto Estate area;
- the age brackets 55-59 years and 60-64 years both account for 6.8% of the age of the household head in the area;
- Dunlop precinct had the highest number of households heads aged between 20 and 24 years, 26 dwellings or 14.0%;

2005

- the age of household head table indicates 70.0% of household heads are aged between 25-54 years, slightly less than the 2002 data;
- whilst 48 household heads are aged between 20 and 24 years;
- unlike 2002, there were no household heads aged between 15 and 17 years.

1.4.2 Household Composition

Table 1.19 displays the household composition of DOH subsidised households within the Minto Estate.

Statistical Summary:

2001

the data describes 62.0% (490) of households are single or 'single parent' households;

- 18.6% of households within the estate are identified as 'Single parents with one child'; Caroline and Erskine have higher percentages of 'Couple' households in the estate;

2002

- a total of 352 or 64.7% of dwellings were described as a single household head with zero to 4 or more children. 21.7% of households were single occupancy only, whilst 14.3% and 14.7% were described as single with one child and single with two children. The couple family with zero to four or more children accounted for 65 dwellings or 11.9%, in the MRA.

2005

- The dwelling composition of households within the MRA indicate 20.5% of households are single person dwellings;
- 48.4% of households, or 274 dwellings, are identified as single parents with between one and four-plus children;
- 69 dwellings (12.2%) are described as a couple household with zero to four-plus children.

Table 1.19: Household Type of Minto Estate, December 2001, March 2002 and March 2005

Household Type	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	119	15.1	119	15.0	116	20.5
Single with 1 child	147	18.6	132	16.7	100	17.7
Single with 2 children	105	13.3	111	14.0	90	15.9
Single with 3 children	69	8.7	63	8.0	44	7.8
Single with 4+ children	50	6.3	45	5.7	40	7.1
Couple	39	4.9	42	5.3	30	5.3
Couple with 1 child	18	2.3	18	2.3	7	1.2
Couple with 2 children	26	3.3	27	3.4	9	1.6
Couple with 3 children	29	3.7	26	3.3	13	2.3
Couple with 4+ children	26	3.3	26	3.3	10	1.8
2 members group	42	5.3	43	5.4	30	5.3
3+ members group	10	1.3	11	1.4	7	1.2
Other with children	92	11.6	113	14.3	55	9.7
Other without children	18	2.3	16	2.0	15	2.7
Total	790	100.0	792	100.0	566	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

1.4.3 Age of Children in Dwelling

This identifies the number of children in each dwelling per data collection periods, and has been provided in order to assist evaluation of the service requirements for and impacts on youth in the local area.

Statistical Summary:

2001

- most populous age bracket was those aged between seven and 13 years, with 35.5% (331 children);

2002

- in 2002, there were 784 children aged between zero and 17 years, down from 933 in 2001;
- Dunlop precinct had the highest number of children totalling 200 (25.5%);

2005

- Dunlop had the highest number of children in the Estate with 177 (29.6%), followed by Goodwin with 144 (24.1%);
- Sarah had the least number of children in the Estate, however there were only nine dwellings remaining at the time of the survey.

Table 1.20: Number of Children per precinct per age group, December 2001

Age Bracket	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged 0-3 years	166	17.8	58	7.4	80	13.4
Aged 4-6 years	212	22.7	200	25.5	126	21.1
Aged 7-13 years	331	35.5	317	40.4	218	36.5
Aged 14-15 years	96	10.3	115	14.7	78	13.0
Aged 16-17 years	128	13.7	94	12.0	96	16.1
Total	933	100.00%	784	100.00%	598	100.00%

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

1.4.4 Dwelling Size

This identifies the housing stock available in the Minto Estate Area over the three time periods.

Table 1.21: Dwelling Size of Minto Estate, December 2001, March 2002 and March 2005

Bedroom Numbers	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2 Bedrooms	10	1.3	9	1.1	8	1.4
3 Bedrooms	686	86.8	684	86.4	493	87.1
4+ Bedrooms	94	11.9	99	12.5	65	11.5
Total	790	100.0	792	100.0	566	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Statistical Summary:

2001

- the majority of housing stock in 2001 was three bedrooms with 86.8% (or 686 dwellings);
- Caroline, Sarah and Erskine precincts have 98.6%, 94.3% and 95.5% of housing stock with three-bedrooms;
- the estate has only 10 dwellings (1.3%) with two bedrooms;

2002

- there were 684 three bedroom dwellings in the MRA, accounting for 86.4% of the housing stock;
- four bedroom dwellings were prevalent in Goodwin, Friendship and Dunlop precincts with 16 and 33 respectively;

2005

- the data indicates the Estate has eight households with two bedrooms, 491 with three bedrooms and 65 with four or more bedrooms, accounting for 1.4%, 86.8% and 11.5% of the housing stock respectively;

- the majority of dwellings in Goodwin, Caroline and Erskine are of three bedrooms stock.

1.4.5 Dwelling Occupancy

This describes the number of persons occupying each dwelling bedroom for the three time periods.

Statistical Summary:

2001

- a large majority three bedrooms dwellings house only two persons;
- 167 dwellings (24.4) have an occupancy rate of one person per bedroom;
- 36 four bedroom dwellings (38.3%) accommodate four or less persons;

2002

- there are only nine, two bedroom dwellings in the Estate, all located in Darcy precinct, mostly with an occupancy rate of 1.89 persons per dwelling;
- within the three bedroom stock, 45.9% of the dwellings accommodated between only one and two persons, whilst 22.5% had an occupancy of three persons;
- of the 99 four bedroom dwellings, 41.4% had occupancy rates between one and four persons;

2005

- approximately two-thirds of the dwellings are three bedrooms dwellings accommodating between one and three persons;
- 21.6% of the three bedrooms dwellings house only one person;
- using this data, the number of persons accommodated in these subsidised dwellings is approximately 1,600 persons, with an occupancy rate of 2.83 persons per dwelling. This is lower than the Estate occupancy rate of 3.39 persons per dwelling for the ABS Census. It is likely that residents under report occupancy to the DoH.

Table 1.22: Dwelling Occupancy of the Minto Estate, December 2001, March 2002 and March 2005

Bedrooms	Persons	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2 Bedroom	1	6	60.0	5	0.6	5	62.5
	2	3	30.0	2	0.3	2	25.0
	3	1	10.0	2	0.3	1	12.5
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>100.0</i>
3 Bedroom	1	108	15.8	110	13.9	106	21.6
	2	215	31.4	204	25.8	148	30.1
	3	167	24.4	178	22.5	123	25.1
	4	113	16.5	106	13.4	62	12.6
	5	55	8.0	57	7.2	34	6.9
	6	19	2.8	19	2.4	11	2.2
	7	5	0.7	7	0.9	5	1.0
	8	2	0.3	2	0.3	1	0.2
	10	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.2
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>100.0</i>
4+ Bedroom	1	5	5.3	4	0.5	5	7.7
	2	10	10.6	11	1.4	10	15.4
	3	8	8.5	9	1.1	6	9.2
	4	13	13.8	17	2.1	12	18.5
	5	22	23.4	22	2.8	12	18.5
	6	18	19.1	16	2.0	10	15.4
	7	10	10.6	12	1.5	7	10.8
	8	6	6.4	7	0.9	3	4.6
	9	2	2.1	1	0.1	-	-
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>100.0</i>	
Total		790	100.0	792	100.0	566	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

1.4.6 Weekly Household Income

This data reveals the level of income for households within the Minto estate for each time period. This data, as with all the DOH stripfile data, is only for those who are subsidised households, which may skew the income levels, as they would be expected to be lower, due to the requirement for subsidised rent.

Table 1.23: Weekly Household Income of Minto Estate, December 2001, March 2002 and March 2005

Weekly Household Income	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
\$120 - \$159	8	1.0	8	1.0	2	0.4
\$160 - \$199	133	16.8	133	16.8	1	0.2
\$200 - \$299	110	13.9	105	13.3	40	7.1
\$300 - \$399	248	31.4	253	31.9	83	14.7
\$400 - \$499	148	18.7	160	20.2	143	25.3
\$500 - \$599	88	11.1	76	9.6	151	26.7
> \$600	54	6.8	57	7.2	78	13.8
Missing Data	1	0.1	-	-	68	12.0
Total	790	100.0	792	100.0	566	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Statistical Summary:

2001

- approximately one third of households within the Minto Estate have a weekly income of between \$300-\$399 per week;
- whilst 10 households, described as Aboriginal Housing Office households in the area have a household income of between \$200-\$299 per week;
- only 6.8% of households noted an income in excess of \$600 per week. By comparison the number of dwellings in the MSB, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD earning greater than \$600 per week were 56.5%, 59.6% and 61.3% respectively;

2002

- over half the households in the Estate had an income between \$300 and \$499 per week, whilst 117.2% of households had an income in excess of \$600 per week;
- Dunlop precinct had the highest number of persons earning over \$600 per week;

2005

- over 50% of dwellings have an income between \$300 and \$499 per week;
- whilst 12.0% (or 68 dwellings) earn in excess of \$600 per week;
- from those households earning \$600 or more per week, 24 were from the Dunlop precinct and 14 from the Friendship precinct.

1.4.7 Income Source of the Household Head

Table 1.24 describes the source of income from some of the following sources:

- *Age Pension* – over 65 (male) or between 60 and 65 (female) years of age and meet an income and means test for eligibility;
- *Disability Pension* - the Disability Support Pension is a payment for people whose physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment prevents them from working, or for people who are permanently blind;
- *Newstart Allowance* - aged 21 or over and under Age Pension age and are unemployed and prepared to enter into a Preparing for Work Agreement or Participation Agreement are not involved in industrial action satisfy the income and assets test and satisfy the Activity Test;
- *Parenting Payment* – those eligible for a parenting payment must have a child under 16 years in their care who lives in Australia and are entitled after passing a means test;
- *Other CentreLink benefit* – there are many types of CentreLink payments available to those who may require assistance.

Table 1.24: Household Income Source of Minto Estate, December 2001, March 2002 and March 2005

Income source	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age Pension	36	4.6	36	4.5	44	7.8
Disability Pension*	118	14.9	113	14.3	91	16.1
Newstart Allowance	95	12.0	105	13.3	67	11.8
Parenting Payment	427	54.1	353	44.6	287	50.7
Other CentreLink benefit	55	7.0	132	16.7	40	7.1
Wages	46	5.8	50	6.3	25	4.4
Other	13	1.6	3	0.4	12	2.1
Total	790	100.0	792	100.0	566	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Statistical Summary:

2001

- The sources of the incomes in the MRA varied, with over 50% of public housing residents and 76.2% (16 dwellings) noting their main source of income is a 'Parenting Payment';
- **Table 1.24** describes the other common source of income is the 'Disability Pension'. According to the ABS data, overall 5.8% of the MRA gained income from wages and other sources (1.6%);

2002

- the most common source of income for 36.9% of households was the 'Parenting Payment' and for 17.6% a 'Disability Pension'. 35 households, or 6.4%, derived income from wages.

2005

- the 'Parenting Payment' is an income source for 50.7% of the dwellings in the Minto Estate in 2005;
- the Goodwin precinct has 76 households receiving 'parenting payments' as a sole income source, this equate to 60.3% of the households; and
- 9.5% of Sarah households earn a wage as a means of income support.

1.4.8 Tenancy Length

This describes the length of stay for tenant in the Minto Estate over the three time periods. **Table 1.25** below describes the number and length of tenancies, however the tenancy length only takes the measurement of how long that particular resident has been in that dwelling, it does not take into account any previous tenants, who may have been in the dwelling for a different length of time, either a longer or shorter time. Nor tenants who move from one dwelling within the Minto Estate to another.

Table 1.25: Tenancy Length of Minto Estate, December 2001, March 2002 and March 2005

Tenancy Length	Total Minto Estate December 2001		Total Minto Estate March 2002		Total Minto Estate March 2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 25 years	10	1.3	11	1.4	22	3.9
20 to 25years	36	4.6	37	4.7	23	4.1
15 to 20 years	45	5.7	48	6.1	37	6.5
10 to 15 years	71	9.0	64	8.1	49	8.7
5 to 10 years	139	17.6	140	17.7	133	23.5
2 to 5 years	206	26.1	212	26.8	165	29.2
0 to 2 years	283	35.8	280	35.4	137	24.2
Total	790	100.0	792	100.0	566	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001;
2. I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002;
3. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Statistical Summary:

2001

- 35.8% of dwellings in the Minto Estate had been in the dwelling less than two years;
- 17.6% of dwelling had been occupied by the same resident for between five and 10 years;

2002

- 35.5% of dwellings in the MRA had been tenanted for under two years, whilst 79.0% have lived in the estate for less than 10 years. This indicates a high turnover in the area.

2005

- over three quarters of the tenants have been in their dwellings for less than 10 years, indicating a higher turnover of occupancy in the area;
- the precinct with the highest turnover, that is the precinct with the largest dwelling numbers in the zero to two years tenancy length, is the Goodwin precinct, followed by Dunlop and Erskine precincts; and
- Goodwin had 32.5%, or 41 dwellings, which had been occupied by the current tenant for less than two years.

1.5 Comparison of DoH Tenant Data with Resident Survey Respondent Profile

The *Leaving Minto: A study of the Social and Economic Impacts of Public Housing Estate Redevelopment* study produced by the Minto Residents Action Group (RAG) and Judith Stubbs in March 2005, details a tenant survey undertaken for the report.

A number of limitations have been identified with the DoH tenant data, as detailed above. The survey provides an opportunity to compare the respondent profile results (identified as having a high degree of statistical validity) to the DoH records to assist a determination of the weight which should be attributed to an analysis of the DoH data.

Only two comparisons can be made between the data sources –

- The length of tenant residency in Minto; and
- The proportion of children in Minto.

Table 1.26 below displays the tenancy length data collected from the Leaving Minto report RAG survey results as well as the DOH data. The DOH data was taken from the March 2002 dataset, as this set contains the Sarah precinct information, which due to the demolition is not found in the 2005 dataset.

Table 1.26: Tenancy Length from Leaving Minto Report and DOH Tenant Data

Tenancy Length	Dunlop		Caroline		Sarah	
	Report	(DOH)	Report	(DOH)	Report	(DOH)
<1 yr & 1-2 yrs (0 to 2 yrs)	26.4	43.5	17.1	24.2	17.2	41.5
3-5 yrs & 6-10 yrs (2 to 5 yrs & 5 to 10 yrs)	42.5	41.4	39.0	54.6	27.6	33.0
11-20 yrs (10 to 15 yrs & 15 to 20 yrs)	14.9	10.8	22.0	10.6	22.4	19.2
21-25 yrs (20 to 25yrs)	12.6	4.3	7.3	3.0	7.2	4.3
> 25 yrs (Over 25 yrs)	2.0	0.0	14.6	7.6	15.5	2.1

Source: 1. Leaving Minto, 2005 pp 127
2. (I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2002)

All precincts have significant differences in length of stay between the two data sets. Interestingly, the two sources indicate similar proportions of tenants have been resident between 2 and 10 years (except Caroline). Overall, the DOH data displays a shorter tenancy length than the Leaving Minto report data. The Leaving Minto report data displays a higher number of long term residents living in the Estate, with an average of 19.7% of households residing in the Estate for over 21 years. This may be attributed to the differing questions asked on the survey, that is:

- “how long have you lived in Minto” – report;
- “how long have you lived in this dwelling” – DoH data.

ABS Census data indicates that in the Renewal Area in 2001 42.8% of residents resided at a different address 5 years ago. The proportion of public housing tenants who do not complete the Census is not known. 40% of respondents to the Leaving Minto resident survey resided in a different location 5 years ago, similar to the ABS rate. DoH data suggest 66% of tenants of the same three precincts resided in a different location 5 years ago, differing from the ABS rate.

It is difficult to draw a firm conclusion, however in terms of tenancy it greater weight has been given to the resident survey data, in light of the identified limitations of the DoH data. Whilst Minto has a high turnover in comparison to other DoH estates, the resident survey suggests that Minto has a core of long term residents in addition to a high turnover of short term residents. It has been anecdotally suggested that a number of tenants have moved internally within Minto over the years.

The *Leaving Minto* report indicates a response of 80% of households have dependent children living within the dwelling. The DOH tenant data indicates for the correlating three precincts, 70.5% of households have children residing within the dwelling.

The *Leaving Minto* report also indicates from its resident survey that there were 185 dependent children in the three precincts, whilst the DOH data indicates close to double the number of children living in the precinct. The Leaving Minto report does note a lower number of responses due to ‘*refusal, absent residents and that all streets were not included*’. The DOH data includes children aged between zero and 17 years, whilst the Leaving Minto report does not specify the age range of the ‘dependent children’ accounted for.

Table 1.27: Number of children aged between 0-17 years from Leaving Minto Report and DOH Stripfile Data

Precinct	Report	DOH
Sarah	58	81
Dunlop	87	200
Caroline	41	69
TOTAL	186	350

Source: 1. Leaving Minto, 2005 pp 127
2. (I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2002)

1.6 Summary

The following points summarise the main characteristics of the demographic and tenant profiles of the Minto Renewal Project Area (MRPA) community in 2001: -

- there are a total of 1,234 dwellings and 4,242 persons in 2001; The Census identified 834 of these households renting from a housing authority (an additional 110 households did not state their tenure);
- the population has declined slightly from 1996 – 2001 (115 people, 2.7%) and a slight reduction in the number of dwellings;
- 57.2% of the population were recorded as living at the same address five years previously. Despite Minto having a reputation of a highly mobile population, this figure is similar to that recorded for Minto as a whole and for Campbelltown;
- the population is youthful with 36.1% of the population under the age of 15 compared with 25.0% in Campbelltown and 20.0% in Sydney;
- those aged over 50 years were less well represented as compared with Campbelltown and Sydney;
- within the MRPA, the largest age groups were 5-9 years at 13.6%, 0-4 at 11.8%, –10-14 at 10.7% followed by 15-19 at 9.8%. Significantly one-quarter of the MRPA population is under the age of 10, yet this is a decline on the same age group for 1996, which recorded 26.9%. This decline is also suggested in school enrolment data;
- a high(er) proportion of residents (8.3%) are indigenous Australians;
- the percentage of residents born overseas and from non-English speaking countries was greater in the Minto suburb, but smaller in the MPRA than for Campbelltown;
- 40% of people are bi- or multi-lingual compared with 36% in Campbelltown LGA. This suggests a multi-generational migrant community. Proficiency of the English language is good in Minto;
- 59.8% of the MRPA adult population had never been married or were divorced or separated, significantly higher than recorded for Campbelltown and Sydney (51.9%, 45.4% and 43.1% in Minto suburb, Campbelltown and Sydney);
- the most common forms of family unit were couple families with children and one-parent families – 38.5% of households were one parent families in MRPA (versus 24.5% in Minto suburb and 17.2% in the Campbelltown LGA);
- Over 50% (or 55.5%) of the existing housing consists of attached dwellings (33.1% Minto suburb, 17.2% Campbelltown LGA);

- 67.6% of the MPRA housing is owned by the DoH (30.0% Minto suburb, 14.0% Campbelltown LGA);
- 1 in 4 people of working age were unemployed (24.4% unemployed MRPA, 9.8% Minto suburb, 8.5% Campbelltown LGA in 2001);
- Individual and household incomes are significantly lower than in Campbelltown and Sydney (34.8% of MPRA individuals earned less than \$200 per week, versus 31.2% Minto suburb, and 27.6% Campbelltown LGA);
- occupations in production, transport and labouring occupations are the most common form of occupation with 19.6%. Clerical and service work is a comparatively high form of occupation in both the MRPA and Campbelltown LGA, with approximately 30 – 35% of the workforce employed in such positions. In contrast, the white-collar professions (managerial, professional, administration) were less well represented among the residents of the MRPA being 14.0% in 2001, compared to 26.8% for Campbelltown LGA and 42.0% for the Sydney Sydney SD;
- Residents of the MRPA are poorly qualified (although at rates similar to the Campbelltown LGA), with 51.6% not proceeding past year 10 at school (49.5% Minto suburb, 49.4% Campbelltown LGA). Over two-thirds of the MRPA residents report to have no post school qualifications;
- 30% of residents do not have access to a car (18.4% Minto suburb, 10.9% Campbelltown LGA); and

Several key issues are noted from the demographic analysis -

- Minto is a highly vulnerable population, with a range of social needs. The Renewal Area has a low level of employment, a high number of children and a high number of single parents. There are a number of particularly vulnerable groups within Minto, including high proportions of Indigenous residents and children.
- That Minto is not one homogenous community. The variations evident (in household structure, age, economic and social resources) between precincts in terms of social and demographic structure points to a need for tailored responses and small area planning.
- There is a mismatch of housing stock to household forms.
- That Social Networks and Social Capital are well established. Minto residents have a strong connectedness to place generated in part by high lengths of tenure. Minto has a core of long term residents in addition to a high turnover of short term residents



APPENDIX 2

Demographic Profile - Tables

Table A2.1: Total population and increases for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Population Change	MRPA Persons	Minto Suburb Persons	Minto Suburb Balance Persons	Campbelltown LGA Persons	Sydney SD Persons
1996	4,242	9,456	5,214	143,773	3,741,290
2001	4,127	11,333	7,206	145,861	3,997,321
1996-2001 Persons	-115	1,877	1,992	2,088	256,031
1996-2001 %	-2.7%	19.8%	38.2%	1.5%	6.8%

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B03), 1996 & 2001

Table A2.2: Estimated Resident Population ABS Space-Time Research Supertable, 2004 for Campbelltown LGA, Sydney SD and NSW, June 2003

Age Bracket	Campbelltown LGA	Sydney SD	NSW
0-4	11,449	273,160	429,768
5-9	12,472	270,368	445,633
10-14	13,212	272,401	458,254
15-19	13,511	280,182	452,489
20-24	11,879	311,745	452,161
25-29	10,541	326,206	462,203
30-34	10,649	352,878	512,935
35-39	10,646	322,792	488,106
40-44	11,920	326,079	514,455
45-49	11,218	291,388	467,226
50-54	10,333	268,824	433,834
55-59	7,884	233,938	386,383
60-64	4,785	169,080	293,796
65-69	3,377	137,925	248,325
70-74	2,566	122,229	220,707
75-79	2,013	106,732	189,099
80-84	1,291	75,620	129,994
85 and over	846	60,024	101,389
Total Population	150,592	4,201,571	6,686,757

1. ABS Space-Time Research Supertable, 2004

Table A2.3: Demographic Profile for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Total Persons	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
0-4	591	13.9%	487	11.8%	1,112	11.8%	1,111	9.8%	521	10.0%	624	8.7%	13,714	9.5%	11,608	8.0%	259,561	6.9%	265,175	6.6%
5-9	551	13.0%	562	13.6%	1,059	11.2%	1,169	10.3%	508	9.7%	607	8.4%	13,925	9.7%	13,076	9.0%	252,974	6.8%	269,909	6.8%
10-14	476	11.2%	440	10.7%	981	10.4%	1,061	9.4%	505	9.7%	621	8.6%	14,105	9.8%	13,199	9.0%	250,609	6.7%	263,742	6.6%
0-14	1,618	38.1%	1,489	36.1%	3,152	33.3%	3,341	29.5%	1,534	29.4%	1,852	25.7%	41,744	29.0%	37,883	26.0%	763,144	20.4%	798,826	20.0%
15-19	400	9.4%	404	9.8%	830	8.8%	1,025	9.0%	430	8.2%	621	8.6%	12,678	8.8%	13,240	9.1%	256,466	6.9%	270,999	6.8%
20-24	359	8.5%	311	7.5%	806	8.5%	823	7.3%	447	8.6%	512	7.1%	11,242	7.8%	10,804	7.4%	292,350	7.8%	280,227	7.0%
15-24	759	17.9%	715	17.3%	1,636	17.3%	1,848	16.3%	877	16.8%	1,133	15.7%	23,920	16.6%	24,044	16.5%	548,816	14.7%	551,226	13.8%
25-29	291	6.9%	317	7.7%	733	7.8%	823	7.3%	442	8.5%	506	7.0%	10,591	7.4%	10,390	7.1%	303,556	8.1%	312,227	7.8%
30-34	303	7.1%	267	6.5%	745	7.9%	778	6.9%	442	8.5%	511	7.1%	11,309	7.9%	10,041	6.9%	308,324	8.2%	319,840	8.0%
35-39	309	7.3%	277	6.7%	741	7.8%	866	7.6%	432	8.3%	589	8.2%	12,153	8.5%	10,949	7.5%	299,441	8.0%	316,380	7.9%
40-44	272	6.4%	273	6.6%	751	7.9%	840	7.4%	479	9.2%	567	7.9%	11,526	8.0%	11,676	8.0%	273,274	7.3%	303,558	7.6%
25-44	1,175	27.7%	1,134	27.5%	2,970	31.4%	3,307	29.2%	1,795	34.4%	2,173	30.2%	45,579	31.7%	43,056	29.5%	1,184,595	31.7%	1,252,005	31.3%
45-49	272	6.4%	238	5.8%	634	6.7%	812	7.2%	362	6.9%	574	8.0%	10,447	7.3%	10,892	7.5%	263,829	7.1%	272,960	6.8%
50-54	175	4.1%	218	5.3%	398	4.2%	690	6.1%	223	4.3%	472	6.6%	6,669	4.6%	9,853	6.8%	207,106	5.5%	256,719	6.4%
55-59	70	1.7%	144	3.5%	208	2.2%	435	3.8%	138	2.6%	291	4.0%	4,556	3.2%	6,208	4.3%	163,320	4.4%	194,968	4.9%
60-64	65	1.5%	67	1.6%	163	1.7%	292	2.6%	98	1.9%	225	3.1%	3,093	2.2%	4,264	2.9%	135,810	3.6%	152,135	3.8%
45-64	582	13.7%	667	16.2%	1,403	14.8%	2,229	19.7%	821	15.7%	1,562	21.7%	24,765	17.2%	31,217	21.4%	770,065	20.6%	876,782	21.9%
65-69	39	0.9%	52	1.3%	100	1.1%	209	1.8%	61	1.2%	157	2.2%	2,550	1.8%	2,932	2.0%	132,395	3.5%	126,257	3.2%
70-74	39	0.9%	31	0.8%	96	1.0%	168	1.5%	57	1.1%	137	1.9%	2,175	1.5%	2,399	1.6%	119,387	3.2%	120,239	3.0%
75-79	9	0.2%	6	0.1%	48	0.5%	117	1.0%	39	0.7%	111	1.5%	1,389	1.0%	1,862	1.3%	86,400	2.3%	101,312	2.5%
80-84	3	0.1%	12	0.3%	15	0.2%	51	0.5%	12	0.2%	39	0.5%	798	0.6%	1,133	0.8%	58,376	1.6%	66,895	1.7%
85-89	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	3	0.0%	22	0.2%	0	0.0%	19	0.3%	348	0.2%	545	0.4%	29,085	0.8%	36,543	0.9%
90-94	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	6	0.1%	4	0.0%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	116	0.1%	157	0.1%	10,363	0.3%	13,772	0.3%
95-99	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	-1	0.0%	35	0.0%	61	0.0%	2,313	0.1%	3,645	0.1%
100+	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.0%	6	0.0%	594	0.0%	513	0.0%
65+	102	2.4%	113	2.7%	274	2.9%	576	5.1%	172	3.3%	463	6.4%	7,423	5.2%	9,095	6.2%	438,913	11.7%	469,176	11.7%
Overseas Visitors	6	0.1%	9	0.2%	21	0.2%	32	0.3%	15	0.3%	23	0.3%	342	0.2%	566	0.4%	35,757	1.0%	49,306	1.2%
Total	4,242	100.0%	4,127	100.0%	9,456	100.0%	11,333	100.0%	5,214	100.0%	7,206	100.0%	143,773	100.0%	145,861	100.0%	3,741,290	100.0%	3,997,321	100.0%

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B03), 1996& 2001

Table A2.4: Marital Status for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
<i>Never Married</i>	1,100	41.8%	1,192	44.6%	2,277	36.0%	2,945	37.0%	1,186	31.9%	1,753	33.1%	32,054	31.5%	36,276	33.8%	943,446	32.1%	1,038,429	33.0%
<i>Married</i>	1,005	38.2%	972	36.4%	2,935	46.3%	3,589	45.1%	1,936	52.1%	2,617	49.5%	54,512	53.6%	53,954	50.2%	1,529,439	52.0%	1,604,103	50.9%
<i>Separated</i>	174	6.6%	170	6.4%	374	5.9%	443	5.6%	200	5.4%	273	5.2%	4,452	4.4%	4,838	4.5%	93,807	3.2%	100,682	3.2%
<i>Divorced</i>	259	9.8%	234	8.8%	516	8.2%	663	8.3%	260	7.0%	429	8.1%	6,595	6.5%	7,665	7.1%	188,101	6.4%	218,395	6.9%
<i>Widowed</i>	100	3.8%	105	3.9%	246	3.9%	325	4.1%	149	4.0%	220	4.2%	4,080	4.0%	4,680	4.4%	187,596	6.4%	187,580	6.0%
Total*	2,632	100%	2,673	100%	6,348	100%	7,965	100.0%	3,716	100%	5,292	100.0%	101,693	100%	107,413	100.0%	2,942,389	100.0%	3,149,189	100.0%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B04), 1996 & 2001

* Excludes overseas visitors

Table A2.5: Ethnicity for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
<i>Australian Born</i>	3,001	70.4%	2,760	66.1%	6,658	70.6%	7,233	64.0%	3,657	70.8%	4,473	62.7%	103,245	72.0%	99,455	68.5%	2,420,543	65.3%	2,454,424	62.2%
Indigenous Australian	318	7.5%	345	8.3%	419	4.4%	502	4.4%	101	2.0%	157	2.2%	3,248	2.3%	3,602	2.5%	34,438	0.9%	38,749	1.0%
Other	2,683	63.0%	2,415	57.9%	6,239	66.2%	6,731	59.6%	3,556	68.8%	4,316	60.5%	99,997	69.7%	95,853	66.0%	2,386,105	64.4%	2,415,675	61.2%
<i>Overseas Born - English Speaking</i>	302	7.1%	342	8.2%	742	7.9%	971	8.6%	440	8.5%	629	8.8%	13,542	9.4%	12,513	8.6%	314,680	8.5%	327,341	8.3%
Canada	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	6	0.1%	6	0.1%	6	0.1%	74	0.1%	96	0.1%	6,304	0.2%	6,882	0.2%
Ireland	12	0.3%	3	0.1%	21	0.2%	13	0.1%	9	0.2%	10	0.1%	517	0.4%	433	0.3%	14,417	0.4%	14,574	0.4%
New Zealand	136	3.2%	207	5.0%	225	2.4%	441	3.9%	89	1.7%	234	3.3%	2,392	1.7%	3,039	2.1%	66,882	1.8%	81,963	2.1%
South Africa	15	0.4%	16	0.4%	31	0.3%	44	0.4%	16	0.3%	28	0.4%	952	0.7%	959	0.7%	18,529	0.5%	25,190	0.6%
United Kingdom	139	3.3%	110	2.6%	453	4.8%	455	4.0%	314	6.1%	345	4.8%	9,408	6.6%	7,761	5.3%	195,073	5.3%	183,991	4.7%
USA	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	6	0.1%	12	0.1%	6	0.1%	6	0.1%	199	0.1%	225	0.2%	13,475	0.4%	14,741	0.4%
<i>Overseas Born - Other Countries</i>	691	16.2%	669	16.0%	1,584	16.8%	2,237	19.8%	893	17.3%	1,568	22.0%	21,658	15.1%	24,019	16.5%	834,189	22.5%	906,146	23.0%
China	15	0.4%	15	0.4%	30	0.3%	70	0.6%	15	0.3%	55	0.8%	523	0.4%	749	0.5%	62,518	1.7%	82,029	2.1%
Croatia	9	0.2%	3	0.1%	30	0.3%	25	0.2%	21	0.4%	22	0.3%	486	0.3%	478	0.3%	14,893	0.4%	15,700	0.4%
Egypt	21	0.5%	6	0.1%	35	0.4%	30	0.3%	14	0.3%	24	0.3%	502	0.3%	580	0.4%	16,894	0.5%	16,506	0.4%
Fiji	30	0.7%	53	1.3%	82	0.9%	228	2.0%	52	1.0%	175	2.5%	1,059	0.7%	1,631	1.1%	21,029	0.6%	25,368	0.6%
France	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	0.0%	-	-	0	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	5,177	0.1%
Germany	12	0.3%	15	0.4%	37	0.4%	48	0.4%	25	0.5%	33	0.5%	781	0.5%	696	0.5%	20,483	0.6%	19,711	0.5%
Greece	3	0.1%	12	0.3%	9	0.1%	21	0.2%	6	0.1%	9	0.1%	337	0.2%	356	0.2%	37,616	1.0%	33,688	0.9%
Hong Kong	3	0.1%	3	0.1%	6	0.1%	12	0.1%	3	0.1%	9	0.1%	385	0.3%	290	0.2%	37,084	1.0%	36,039	0.9%
India	9	0.2%	3	0.1%	68	0.7%	88	0.8%	59	1.1%	85	1.2%	936	0.7%	1,286	0.9%	25,389	0.7%	34,503	0.9%
Indonesia	3	0.1%	12	0.3%	37	0.4%	39	0.3%	34	0.7%	27	0.4%	355	0.2%	267	0.2%	16,282	0.4%	19,719	0.5%
Italy	18	0.4%	9	0.2%	30	0.3%	46	0.4%	12	0.2%	37	0.5%	664	0.5%	602	0.4%	53,421	1.4%	48,900	1.2%
Korea	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-	3	0.0%	-	-	3	-	-	-	77	-	-	-	26,928	0.7%
Lebanon	34	0.8%	12	0.3%	78	0.8%	68	0.6%	44	0.9%	56	0.8%	950	0.7%	929	0.6%	50,974	1.4%	52,008	1.3%
Macedonia	12	0.3%	3	0.1%	18	0.2%	13	0.1%	6	0.1%	10	0.1%	171	0.1%	199	0.1%	11,891	0.3%	12,449	0.3%
Malaysia	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	15	0.2%	17	0.2%	15	0.3%	14	0.2%	360	0.3%	326	0.2%	17,908	0.5%	18,996	0.5%
Malta	11	0.3%	6	0.1%	26	0.3%	32	0.3%	15	0.3%	26	0.4%	412	0.3%	370	0.3%	17,972	0.5%	16,124	0.4%
Netherlands	13	0.3%	10	0.2%	25	0.3%	27	0.2%	12	0.2%	17	0.2%	418	0.3%	371	0.3%	12,785	0.3%	11,703	0.3%
Philippines	43	1.0%	54	1.3%	148	1.6%	234	2.1%	105	2.0%	180	2.5%	2,061	1.4%	2,590	1.8%	42,454	1.1%	47,090	1.2%
Poland	3	0.1%	12	0.3%	15	0.2%	36	0.3%	12	0.2%	24	0.3%	712	0.5%	657	0.5%	15,281	0.4%	13,615	0.3%
Singapore	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%	0	0.0%	7	0.1%	76	0.1%	82	0.1%	6,414	0.2%	7,655	0.2%
Sri Lanka	15	0.4%	9	0.2%	36	0.4%	31	0.3%	21	0.4%	22	0.3%	439	0.3%	411	0.3%	13,108	0.4%	15,744	0.4%
Turkey	-	-	6	0.1%	-	-	8	0.1%	-	-	2	0.0%	-	-	101	0.1%	-	-	10,975	0.3%
Vietnam	19	0.4%	11	0.3%	46	0.5%	42	0.4%	27	0.5%	31	0.4%	612	0.4%	596	0.4%	59,395	1.6%	61,423	1.6%
Yugoslavia	-	-	3	0.1%	-	-	27	0.2%	-	-	24	0.3%	-	-	403	0.3%	-	-	15,935	0.4%
Other	418	9.8%	406	9.7%	813	8.6%	1,082	9.6%	395	7.6%	676	9.5%	9,419	6.6%	9,890	6.8%	280,398	7.6%	258,161	6.5%
Not Stated	268	6.3%	403	9.7%	443	4.7%	862	7.6%	175	3.4%	459	6.4%	4,986	3.5%	9,307	6.4%	136,121	3.7%	260,104	6.6%
Total*	4,262	100.0%	4,174	100.0%	9,427	100.0%	11,303	100.0%	5,165	100.0%	7,129	100.0%	143,431	100.0%	145,294	100.0%	3,705,533	100.0%	3,948,015	100.0%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B05 & B06), 1996 & 2001
 * excludes overseas visitors

Table A2.6: Language Spoken at Home for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Persons aged 5 and over (1996)/ All persons (2001)	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Speaks English only	2,661	72.1%	2,881	69.1%	6,227	74.1%	7,691	67.9%	3,566	75.7%	4,810	67.2%	103,342	79.5%	108,708	74.5%	2,418,167	69.5%	2,625,386	65.7%
Speaks other language:																				
Arabic **	86	2.3%	58	1.4%	190	2.3%	218	1.9%	104	2.2%	160	2.2%	2,588	2.0%	3,343	2.3%	111,911	3.2%	142,453	3.6%
Australian Indig.	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	22	0.0%	3	0.0%	479	0.0%	307	0.0%
Chinese languages:																				
Cantonese	15	-	21	-	40	-	83	-	25	-	62	-	946	-	1,041	-	95,617	-	116,341	-
Mandarin	3	-	14	-	26	-	48	-	23	-	34	-	241	-	531	-	36,771	-	63,739	-
Other	6	-	0	-	9	-	9	-	3	-	9	-	183	-	120	-	18,469	-	14,523	-
Total	24	0.7%	35	0.8%	75	0.9%	140	1.2%	51	1.1%	105	1.5%	1,370	1.1%	1,692	1.2%	150,857	4.3%	194,603	4.9%
Croatian	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	42	0.5%	38	0.3%	36	0.8%	35	0.5%	772	0.6%	783	0.5%	22,313	0.6%	22,915	0.6%
French	17	0.5%	6	0.1%	49	0.6%	57	0.5%	32	0.7%	51	0.7%	599	0.5%	598	0.4%	12,032	0.3%	12,337	0.3%
German	6	0.2%	6	0.1%	34	0.4%	24	0.2%	28	0.6%	18	0.3%	605	0.5%	418	0.3%	19,033	0.5%	14,650	0.4%
Greek	15	0.4%	17	0.4%	43	0.5%	62	0.5%	28	0.6%	45	0.6%	747	0.6%	881	0.6%	82,767	2.4%	83,915	2.1%
Hindi*			49	1.2%			282	2.5%	0		233	3.3%			1,786	1.2%			27,284	0.7%
Hungarian	6	0.2%	9	0.2%	22	0.3%	24	0.2%	16	0.3%	15	0.2%	231	0.2%	227	0.2%	8,296	0.2%	7,518	0.2%
Indonesian	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	23	0.3%	29	0.3%	23	0.5%	26	0.4%	184	0.1%	240	0.2%	11,306	0.3%	17,175	0.4%
Italian	23	0.6%	15	0.4%	57	0.7%	64	0.6%	34	0.7%	49	0.7%	961	0.7%	947	0.6%	82,055	2.4%	79,612	2.0%
Japanese*	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-	7	0.1%	-	-	7	0.1%	-	-	57	0.0%	-	-	10,060	0.3%
Khmer*	-	-	30	0.7%	-	-	110	1.0%	-	-	80	1.1%	-	-	443	0.3%	-	-	8,113	0.2%
Korean*	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-	3	0.0%	-	-	3	0.0%	-	-	70	0.0%	-	-	29,497	0.7%
Macedonian	6	0.2%	17	0.4%	15	0.2%	24	0.2%	9	0.2%	7	0.1%	261	0.2%	353	0.2%	17,950	0.5%	19,980	0.5%
Maltese	9	0.2%	9	0.2%	15	0.2%	27	0.2%	6	0.1%	18	0.3%	263	0.2%	256	0.2%	16,134	0.5%	14,778	0.4%
Malay	0	0.0%	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-	0	0.0%	0	-	33	0.0%	-	-	1,259	0.0%	-	-
Netherlandic	3	0.1%	6	0.1%	9	0.1%	8	0.1%	6	0.1%	2	0.0%	165	0.1%	158	0.1%	6,274	0.2%	6,323	0.2%
Persian*	-	-	3	0.1%	-	-	11	0.1%	-	-	8	0.1%	-	-	282	0.2%	-	-	11,810	0.3%
Polish	3	0.1%	12	0.3%	25	0.3%	44	0.4%	22	0.5%	32	0.4%	731	0.6%	760	0.5%	14,554	0.4%	14,065	0.4%
Portuguese	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	12	0.1%	12	0.1%	6	0.1%	9	0.1%	205	0.2%	221	0.2%	10,987	0.3%	11,212	0.3%
Russian	3	0.1%	7	0.2%	9	0.1%	13	0.1%	6	0.1%	6	0.1%	230	0.2%	335	0.2%	11,779	0.3%	13,034	0.3%
Samoan*	-	-	189	4.5%	-	-	366	3.2%	0	-	177	2.5%	-	-	2,064	1.4%	-	-	10,227	0.3%
Serbian	16	0.4%	6	0.1%	34	0.4%	25	0.2%	18	0.4%	19	0.3%	287	0.2%	337	0.2%	13,399	0.4%	17,627	0.4%
Sinhalese*	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-	11	0.1%	-	-	11	0.2%	-	-	168	0.1%	-	-	4,982	0.1%
South Slavic nfd*	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-	3	0.0%	-	-	3	0.0%	-	-	79	0.1%	-	-	3,738	0.1%
Spanish	113	3.1%	70	1.7%	218	2.6%	197	1.7%	105	2.2%	127	1.8%	2,524	1.9%	2,587	1.8%	41,806	1.2%	44,615	1.1%
Tagalog (Filipino)	38	1.0%	55	1.3%	123	1.5%	213	1.9%	85	1.8%	158	2.2%	1,603	1.2%	2,230	1.5%	34,021	1.0%	40,123	1.0%
Tamil*	-	-	4	0.1%	-	-	16	0.1%	-	-	12	0.2%	-	-	212	0.1%	-	-	11,612	0.3%
Turkish	6	0.2%	10	0.2%	6	0.1%	38	0.3%	0	0.0%	28	0.4%	212	0.2%	197	0.1%	14,568	0.4%	17,377	0.4%
Vietnamese	22	0.6%	13	0.3%	52	0.6%	51	0.4%	30	0.6%	38	0.5%	652	0.5%	846	0.6%	50,250	1.4%	65,998	1.7%
Other(a)	426	11.5%	281	6.7%	807	9.6%	689	6.1%	381	8.1%	408	5.7%	7,363	5.7%	5,659	3.9%	178,355	5.1%	131,918	3.3%
Total	840	22.8%	916	22.0%	1,866	22.2%	2,806	24.8%	1,026	21.8%	1,890	26.4%	22,608	17.4%	28,232	19.4%	912,385	26.2%	1,089,858	27.3%
Not stated	182	4.9%	372	8.9%	282	3.4%	806	7.1%	100	2.1%	434	6.1%	3,767	2.9%	8,354	5.7%	115,420	3.3%	232,771	5.8%
Overseas visitors	6	0.2%	3	0.1%	24	0.3%	32	0.3%	18	0.4%	29	0.4%	332	0.3%	566	0.4%	35,035	1.0%	49,306	1.2%
Total	3,689	100%	4,172	100%	8,399	100%	11,335	100%	4,710	100%	7,163	100%	130,049	100%	145,860	100%	3,481,007	100%	3,997,321	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B08), 1996 & 2001
 * Languages added in the 2001 Census ** including Lebanese

Table A2.7: Labour Force Status for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Persons aged 15 years and over, excludes overseas visitors	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Employed Working Full-time	567	21.5%	570	21.4%	2,140	34.0%	2,595	32.6%	1,573	43.0%	2,025	38.2%	42,068	41.4%	41,968	39.1%	1,177,756	40.0%	1,227,661	39.0%
Employed Working Part-time	284	10.7%	268	10.1%	814	12.9%	1,100	13.8%	530	14.5%	832	15.7%	15,626	15.4%	17,620	16.4%	461,549	15.7%	532,740	16.9%
Employed Working - NS	44	1.7%	69	2.6%	92	1.5%	165	2.1%	48	1.3%	96	1.8%	1,401	1.4%	2,225	2.1%	36,156	1.2%	55,824	1.8%
TOTAL EMPLOYED	895	33.9%	907	34.0%	3,046	48.3%	3,860	48.5%	2,151	58.8%	2,953	55.7%	59,095	58.1%	61,813	57.5%	1,675,461	56.9%	1,816,225	57.7%
Unemployed Looking for Full-time Work	278	10.5%	224	8.4%	500	7.9%	450	5.6%	222	6.1%	226	4.3%	4,955	4.9%	4,208	3.9%	103,980	3.5%	82,370	2.6%
Unemployed Looking for Part-time Work	65	2.5%	68	2.6%	119	1.9%	134	1.7%	54	1.5%	66	1.2%	1,264	1.2%	1,501	1.4%	30,854	1.0%	35,764	1.1%
TOTAL UNEMPLOYED	343	27.7%	292	24.4%	619	16.9%	584	13.1%	276	11.4%	292	9.0%	6,219	9.5%	5,709	8.5%	134,834	7.4%	118,134	6.1%
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	1,238	46.9%	1,199	45.0%	3,665	58.2%	4,444	55.8%	2,427	66.3%	3,245	61.2%	65,314	64.2%	67,522	62.9%	1,810,295	61.5%	1,934,359	61.4%
Not in Labour Force	1,268	48.0%	1,265	47.5%	2,415	38.3%	3,054	38.3%	1,147	31.3%	1,789	33.7%	33,901	33.3%	35,038	32.6%	1,052,220	35.8%	1,051,123	33.4%
Not Stated	136	5.1%	200	7.5%	222	3.5%	467	5.9%	86	2.3%	267	5.0%	2,474	2.4%	4,851	4.5%	79,874	2.7%	163,707	5.2%
TOTAL *	2,642	100%	2,664	100%	6,302	100%	7,965	100%	3,660	100%	5,301	100%	101,689	100%	107,411	100%	2,942,389	100%	3,149,189	100%
Unemployed Rate		27.71%		24.35%		16.89%		13.14%		11.37%		9.00%		9.52%		8.46%		7.45%		6.11%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B18 & B25), 1996 & 2001
 * Excludes overseas visitors

Table A2.8: Dwelling Structure for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Occupied private dwellings	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Separate House	524	40.9%	540	43.8%	1,837	60.8%	2,254	62.3%	1,313	75.4%	1,714	71.8%	35,081	76.1%	37,092	79.4%	905,647	63.5%	907,195	63.1%
Semi-detached/terrace or townhouse villa	712	55.5%	657	53.2%	1,097	36.3%	1,200	33.1%	385	22.1%	543	22.8%	8,329	18.1%	8,056	17.2%	144,075	10.1%	162,320	11.3%
Flat unit or apartment	34	2.7%	28	2.3%	65	2.2%	140	3.9%	31	1.8%	112	4.7%	1,389	3.0%	1,188	2.5%	323,581	22.7%	343,518	23.9%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	84	0.2%	38	0.1%	15,015	1.1%	11,896	0.8%
Not Stated	12	0.9%	9	0.7%	21	0.7%	26	0.7%	9	0.5%	17	0.7%	1,242	2.7%	363	0.8%	37,948	2.7%	13,465	0.9%
TOTAL	1,282	100.0%	1,234	100.0%	3,023	100.0%	3,620	100.0%	1,741	100.0%	2,386	100.0%	46,125	100.0%	46,737	100.0%	1,426,266	100.0%	1,438,394	100.0%

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B18 & B19), 2001
 *Note: Total includes dwellings occupied under life tenure scheme, rent-free, tenure type not stated and landlord type not stated.

Table A2.9: Tenure of Dwellings for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Occupied private dwellings	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Fully Owned	86	7.1%	94	7.6%	489	17.2%	729	20.1%	403	24.6%	635	26.6%	11,783	27.1%	13,309	28.5%	535,942	41.6%	561,232	39.0%
Being Purchased	137	11.4%	145	11.8%	804	28.3%	1,022	28.2%	667	40.7%	877	36.8%	16,486	37.9%	16,357	35.0%	306,212	23.7%	340,538	23.7%
Rented: State/Territory Housing Authority	911	75.5%	834	67.6%	1,102	38.7%	1,086	30.0%	191	11.7%	252	10.6%	6,841	15.7%	6,545	14.0%	72,978	5.7%	72,724	5.1%
Rented: Other/Not Stated	32	2.7%	57	4.6%	358	12.6%	533	14.7%	326	19.9%	476	19.9%	7,010	16.1%	7,605	16.3%	316,273	24.5%	343,739	23.9%
Other Tenure Type	9	0.7%	15	1.2%	33	1.2%	49	1.4%	24	1.5%	34	1.4%	500	1.1%	721	1.5%	26,340	2.0%	34,119	2.4%
Not Stated	31	2.6%	89	7.2%	59	2.1%	201	5.6%	28	1.7%	112	4.7%	862	2.0%	2,200	4.7%	31,682	2.5%	86,042	6.0%
TOTAL	1,206	100%	1,234	100%	2,845	100%	3,620	100%	1,639	100%	2,386	100%	43,482	100%	46,737	100%	1,289,427	100%	1,438,394	100%

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B18 & B19), 2001

*Note: includes dwellings being purchased under a rent/buy scheme

**Note: includes dwellings where the landlord type was not stated

***Note: Total includes dwellings occupied under life tenure scheme, rent-free, tenure type not stated and landlord type not stated.

Table A2.10: Occupancy for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Occupied Private Dwellings	1,222	95.3%	1,229	92.8%	2,882	95.3%	3,620	94.7%	1,660	95.3%	2,391	95.7%	44,299	96.0%	46,736	95.9%	1,328,377	93.1%	1,438,394	93.0%
Unoccupied Private Dwellings	60	4.7%	96	7.2%	141	4.7%	204	5.3%	81	4.7%	108	4.3%	1,826	4.0%	2,012	4.1%	97,889	6.9%	108,297	7.0%
Total Private Dwellings	1,282	100.0%	1,325	100.0%	3,023	100.0%	3,824	100.0%	1,741	100.0%	2,499	100.0%	46,125	100.0%	48,748	100.0%	1,426,266	100%	1,546,691	100%
Persons in Occupied Private Dwellings	4,261	-	4,261	-	9,462	-	11,297	-	5,201	-	7,128	-	141,922	-	143,585	-	3,632,897	-	3,858,050	-
Occupancy Rate	3.49	-	3.49	-	3.28	-	3.12	-	-	-	-	-	3.20	-	3.07	-	2.73	-	2.68	-
Avg multiple family household size	n/a	-	n/a	-	n/a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	-	5.1	-

1. ABS Census of Population & Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B18 & B19), 2001

2. ABS SYDNEY SD Regional Profile 2004. Table 3.4.1 Household Type and Size.

*Occupancy ratio equals Persons in Occupied Private Dwellings divided by number of Occupied Private Dwellings.

Table A2.11: Weekly Household Income for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Income Bracket	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Negative/Nil income	12	1.0%	3	0.3%	21	0.7%	16	0.5%	9	0.5%	13	0.6%	200	0.5%	198	0.4%	10,796	0.8%	11,468	0.8%
\$1-\$299	347	28.7%	219	18.4%	543	19.1%	456	13.1%	196	12.0%	237	10.4%	5,817	13.3%	4,015	8.9%	201,302	15.5%	127,906	9.4%
\$300-\$599	435	36.0%	365	30.6%	904	31.8%	856	24.6%	469	28.6%	491	21.5%	11,880	27.2%	8,516	18.8%	324,169	24.9%	229,032	16.8%
\$600-\$999	121	10.0%	197	16.5%	461	16.2%	694	19.9%	340	20.7%	497	21.7%	8,214	18.8%	9,254	20.5%	201,203	15.5%	240,606	17.6%
\$1,000-\$1,499	90	7.5%	137	11.5%	366	12.9%	559	16.1%	276	16.8%	422	18.4%	7,993	18.3%	8,762	19.4%	214,737	16.5%	227,641	16.7%
\$1,500+	47	3.9%	73	6.1%	200	7.0%	448	12.9%	153	9.3%	375	16.4%	4,611	10.6%	8,922	19.7%	204,402	15.7%	369,888	27.1%
Partial income stated(b)	98	8.1%	117	9.8%	264	9.3%	289	8.3%	166	10.1%	172	7.5%	3,882	8.9%	4,057	9.0%	111,378	8.6%	115,019	8.4%
All incomes not stated(c)	57	4.7%	80	6.7%	88	3.1%	162	4.7%	31	1.9%	82	3.6%	1,094	2.5%	1,471	3.3%	34,040	2.6%	44,796	3.3%
Total	1,207	100%	1,191	100%	2,847	100%	3,480	100%	1,640	100%	2,289	100%	43,691	100%	45,195	100%	1,302,027	100%	1,366,356	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B23 & B31), 1996 & 2001

Table A2.12: Household Type for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Number of families	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Couple family with children	459	37.6%	427	35.2%	1,237	42.9%	1,435	40.4%	778	46.8%	1,008	43.0%	21,715	48.1%	20,723	30.4%	499,281	38.0%	516,969	37.2%
Couple family w/out children	87	7.1%	118	9.7%	402	13.9%	551	15.5%	315	19.0%	433	18.5%	7,922	17.6%	8,730	12.8%	305,992	23.3%	332,080	23.9%
One parent family total	522	42.8%	467	38.5%	790	27.4%	870	24.5%	268	16.1%	403	17.2%	7,664	17.0%	8,219	12.0%	142,807	10.9%	154,133	11.1%
- One parent fam. w/non dep kids	67	5.5%	66	5.4%	127	4.4%	163	4.6%	60	3.6%	97	4.1%	1,772	3.9%	2,142	3.1%	52,364	4.0%	55,739	4.0%
- One parent fam. w/ dep. kids	455	37.3%	401	33.1%	663	23.0%	707	19.9%	208	12.5%	306	13.1%	5,892	13.1%	6,077	8.9%	90,443	6.9%	98,394	7.1%
Other family	6	0.5%	11	0.9%	18	0.6%	48	1.4%	12	0.7%	37	1.6%	453	1.0%	460	0.7%	20,126	1.5%	21,259	1.5%
Total Family Household	1,074	88.0%	1,023	84.4%	2,447	84.9%	2,904	81.7%	1,373	82.6%	1,881	80.3%	37,754	83.7%	38,132	55.9%	968,206	73.7%	1,024,441	73.7%
Lone Person Household	116	9.5%	165	13.6%	332	11.5%	589	16.6%	216	13.0%	424	18.1%	5,497	12.2%	6,927	10.2%	285,356	21.7%	305,672	22.0%
Group Household	15	1.2%	24	2.0%	72	2.5%	62	1.7%	57	3.4%	38	1.6%	1,050	2.3%	976	1.4%	59,900	4.6%	59,243	4.3%
Two or more family household	15	1.2%	-	-	31	1.1%	-	-	16	1.0%	-	-	798	1.8%	22,177	32.5%	23,428	1.8%	28,870	2.1%
Total Non Family Household	146	12.0%	189	15.6%	435	15.1%	651	18.3%	289	17.4%	462	19.7%	7,345	16.3%	30,080	44.1%	345,256	26.3%	364,915	26.3%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	1,220	100.0%	1,212	100.0%	2,882	100.0%	3,555	100.0%	1,662	100.0%	2,343	100.0%	45,099	100.0%	68,212	100.0%	1,313,462	100.0%	1,389,356	100.0%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B24& B26) 1996 and (B17 & B32) 2001

*Note: Table excludes overseas visitors

(a) Includes same sex couple families.

(b) ABS 1996 Census, Table 24. ABS 2001 Census Data Purchase. Only available at LGA and State level.

Table A2.13: Employment in Various Occupations for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Employed Persons aged 15 years and over (excludes overseas visitors)	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Managers and Administrators	27	2.9%	24	2.6%	140	4.6%	154	4.0%	113	5.2%	130	4.4%	3,202	5.4%	3,182	5.1%	140,406	8.4%	163,318	9.0%
Professionals	53	5.8%	46	5.0%	277	9.0%	347	9.0%	224	10.4%	301	10.2%	6,993	11.8%	7,207	11.7%	329,248	19.7%	384,574	21.2%
Associate Professionals	59	6.4%	59	6.4%	257	8.4%	330	8.5%	198	9.2%	271	9.2%	5,664	9.6%	6,194	10.0%	187,947	11.2%	214,824	11.8%
Tradespersons and Related Workers	128	13.9%	115	12.5%	475	15.5%	516	13.4%	347	16.1%	401	13.6%	8,859	15.0%	8,709	14.1%	201,336	12.0%	201,443	11.1%
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	33	3.6%	26	2.8%	132	4.3%	116	3.0%	99	4.6%	90	3.1%	2,853	4.8%	2,385	3.9%	90,733	5.4%	82,610	4.5%
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	157	17.0%	148	16.1%	564	18.3%	735	19.0%	407	18.9%	587	20.0%	11,845	20.0%	12,770	20.7%	287,384	17.2%	312,936	17.2%
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	171	18.6%	180	19.6%	476	15.5%	630	16.3%	305	14.2%	450	15.3%	7,032	11.9%	7,656	12.4%	131,710	7.9%	133,754	7.4%
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	112	12.2%	125	13.6%	316	10.3%	445	11.5%	204	9.5%	320	10.9%	5,867	9.9%	6,570	10.6%	146,451	8.7%	164,650	9.1%
Labourers and Related Workers	139	15.1%	147	16.0%	334	10.9%	486	12.6%	195	9.1%	339	11.5%	5,082	8.6%	5,813	9.4%	118,119	7.0%	120,722	6.6%
Inadequately described	9	1.0%	3	0.3%	42	1.4%	37	1.0%	33	1.5%	34	1.2%	705	1.2%	510	0.8%	15,698	0.9%	15,880	0.9%
Not stated	33	3.6%	45	4.9%	61	2.0%	64	1.7%	28	1.3%	19	0.6%	993	1.7%	818	1.3%	26,429	1.6%	21,514	1.2%
Total	921	100%	918	100%	3,074	100%	3,860	100%	2,153	100%	2,942	100%	59,095	100%	61,814	100%	1,675,461	100%	1,816,225	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B20 & B27b), 1996 & 2001

Table A2.14: Level of Education for the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Persons aged 15 and over, excluding overseas visitors	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Postgraduate Degree	3	0.4%	9	0.3%	36	1.7%	72	0.9%	33	2.4%	63	1.2%	718	1.8%	1,004	0.9%	63,001	4.6%	89,808	2.9%
Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate	3	0.4%	9	0.3%	36	1.7%	25	0.3%	33	2.4%	16	0.3%	716	1.8%	684	0.6%	39,510	2.9%	41,295	1.3%
Bachelor Degree	43	5.7%	55	2.1%	206	9.6%	359	4.5%	163	11.7%	304	5.8%	4,453	11.4%	5,967	5.6%	289,744	21.0%	387,736	12.3%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma	79	10.4%	53	2.0%	266	12.3%	280	3.5%	187	13.4%	227	4.3%	5,131	13.2%	5,006	4.7%	204,350	14.8%	215,880	6.9%
Certificate	211	27.8%	289	10.8%	772	35.8%	1,197	15.0%	561	40.2%	908	17.2%	15,377	39.5%	18,533	17.3%	395,159	28.7%	482,910	15.3%
Not stated(b)	403	53.0%	420	15.7%	792	36.8%	1,088	13.7%	389	27.9%	668	12.6%	11,686	30.0%	13,147	12.2%	354,206	25.7%	398,923	12.7%
Not applicable(c)	18	2.4%	1,844	68.8%	46	2.1%	4,940	62.1%	28	2.0%	3,096	58.6%	873	2.2%	63,070	58.7%	32,757	2.4%	1,532,637	48.7%
Total	760	100.0%	2,679	100.0%	2,154	100.0%	7,961	100.0%	1,394	100.0%	5,282	100.0%	38,954	100.0%	107,411	100.0%	1,378,727	100.0%	3,149,189	100.0%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B17 & B23), 1996 & 2001

(a) Does not include those who are unemployed – with qualifications

(b) Includes 'Inadequately described'

(c) Figures for 1996 do not contain those who do not classify under the scope of the ABSCQ.

(d) Includes persons who do not have a qualification and persons who have a qualification out of scope of the Australian Standard Classification of Education for 2001.

Table A2.15: Employment in Various Industries the Minto Renewal Project Area, Minto Suburb, Minto Suburb Balance, Campbelltown LGA and Sydney SD, 1996 & 2001

Employed people (excluding overseas visitors) 15 years and over	Minto Renewal Project Area 1996		Minto Renewal Project Area 2001		Minto Suburb 1996		Minto Suburb 2001		Minto Suburb Balance 1996		Minto Suburb Balance 2001		Campbelltown LGA 1996		Campbelltown LGA 2001		Sydney SD 1996		Sydney SD 2001	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	15	0.5%	15	0.4%	12	0.6%	15	0.5%	355	0.6%	292	0.5%	11,282	0.7%	11,151	0.6%
Mining	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	6	0.3%	0	0.0%	151	0.3%	72	0.1%	3,445	0.2%	2,156	0.1%
Manufacturing	181	21.5%	207	20.8%	618	21.0%	805	20.9%	437	20.8%	598	20.9%	10,511	17.8%	10,989	17.8%	214,753	12.8%	220,923	12.2%
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3	0.4%	15	1.5%	18	0.6%	24	0.6%	15	0.7%	9	0.3%	455	0.8%	388	0.6%	10,982	0.7%	11,025	0.6%
Construction	44	5.2%	49	4.9%	191	6.5%	236	6.1%	147	7.0%	187	6.5%	4,155	7.0%	4,466	7.2%	107,022	6.4%	125,383	6.9%
Wholesale Trade	60	7.1%	72	7.3%	203	6.9%	271	7.0%	143	6.8%	199	7.0%	4,102	6.9%	3,673	5.9%	118,471	7.1%	110,264	6.1%
Retail Trade	133	15.8%	132	13.3%	429	14.6%	557	14.5%	296	14.1%	425	14.9%	8,437	14.3%	9,452	15.3%	213,291	12.7%	242,616	13.4%
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	34	4.0%	57	5.7%	115	3.9%	169	4.4%	81	3.8%	112	3.9%	1,993	3.4%	2,453	4.0%	74,442	4.4%	86,426	4.8%
Transport and Storage	50	5.9%	78	7.9%	192	6.5%	291	7.6%	142	6.7%	213	7.4%	3,500	5.9%	3,797	6.1%	86,553	5.2%	90,266	5.0%
Communication Services	12	1.4%	30	3.0%	74	2.5%	104	2.7%	62	2.9%	74	2.6%	1,555	2.6%	1,419	2.3%	40,608	2.4%	43,233	2.4%
Finance and Insurance	26	3.1%	38	3.8%	132	4.5%	182	4.7%	106	5.0%	144	5.0%	3,064	5.2%	3,192	5.2%	100,286	6.0%	111,359	6.1%
Property and Business Services	76	9.0%	86	8.7%	223	7.6%	361	9.4%	147	7.0%	275	9.6%	5,130	8.7%	5,837	9.4%	211,441	12.6%	262,442	14.4%
Government Administration and Defence	22	2.6%	24	2.4%	132	4.5%	126	3.3%	110	5.2%	102	3.6%	2,734	4.6%	2,354	3.8%	65,955	3.9%	61,772	3.4%
Education	26	3.1%	30	3.0%	130	4.4%	146	3.8%	104	4.9%	116	4.1%	3,584	6.1%	3,621	5.9%	107,244	6.4%	115,802	6.4%
Health and Community Services	76	9.0%	74	7.5%	209	7.1%	280	7.3%	133	6.3%	206	7.2%	4,471	7.6%	4,951	8.0%	151,844	9.1%	161,922	8.9%
Cultural and Recreational Services	18	2.1%	24	2.4%	40	1.4%	66	1.7%	22	1.0%	42	1.5%	908	1.5%	1,034	1.7%	44,931	2.7%	50,597	2.8%
Personal and Other Services	38	4.5%	23	2.3%	119	4.0%	113	2.9%	81	3.8%	90	3.1%	2,169	3.7%	2,165	3.5%	60,607	3.6%	65,036	3.6%
Non-classifiable economic units	13	1.5%	3	0.3%	45	1.5%	18	0.5%	32	1.5%	15	0.5%	818	1.4%	408	0.7%	24,151	1.4%	10,712	0.6%
Not stated	26	3.1%	51	5.1%	56	1.9%	90	2.3%	30	1.4%	39	1.4%	1,005	1.7%	1,252	2.0%	28,153	1.7%	33,140	1.8%
Total	841	100.0%	993	100.0%	2,947	100.0%	3,854	100.0%	2,106	100.0%	2,861	100.0%	59,097	100.0%	61,815	100.0%	1,675,461	100.0%	1,816,225	100.0%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B19 & B26b), 1996 & 2001

Table A2.16: Vehicle Availability

Number of vehicles per private dwelling	MRPA Dwelling (1996)	MRPA % (1996)	MRPA Dwelling (2001)	MRPA % (2001)	Minto Suburb Dwelling (1996)	Minto Suburb % (1996)	Minto Suburb Dwelling (2001)	Minto Suburb % (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance Dwelling (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance % (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance Dwelling (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance % (2001)	Campbelltown LGA Dwelling (1996)	Campbelltown LGA % (1996)	Campbelltown LGA Dwelling (2001)	Campbelltown LGA % (2001)	Sydney SD Dwelling (1996)	Sydney SD % (1996)	Sydney SD Dwelling (2001)	Sydney SD % (2001)
Zero	423	34.3%	375	30.5%	620	21.6%	668	18.4%	197	12.0%	293	12.2%	5,473	12.4%	5,114	10.9%	205,165	15.4%	187,858	13.1%
One	501	40.7%	445	36.2%	1,222	42.5%	1,505	41.5%	721	43.9%	1,060	44.3%	18,885	42.6%	18,563	39.7%	543,155	40.9%	555,316	38.6%
Two	186	15.1%	178	14.5%	690	24.0%	836	23.1%	504	30.7%	658	27.5%	13,584	30.7%	14,539	31.1%	377,144	28.4%	424,079	29.5%
3 or more	32	2.6%	63	5.1%	177	6.2%	269	7.4%	145	8.8%	206	8.6%	4,139	9.3%	5,376	11.5%	123,792	9.3%	153,899	10.7%
Not stated(b)	90	7.3%	169	13.7%	164	5.7%	346	9.5%	74	4.5%	177	7.4%	2,213	5.0%	3,146	6.7%	79,122	6.0%	117,242	8.2%
Total	1,232	100%	1,230	100.0%	2,873	100%	3,624	100.0%	1,641	100%	2,394	100.0%	44,294	100%	46,738	100.0%	1,328,378	100%	1,438,394	100.0%

1. ABS Basic Community Profile, Census of Population and Housing, Table B29 (1996 & 2001)

* Total of motor vehicles exclude motorbikes/motor scooters

Table A2.17: Highest Level of Schooling Completed

Persons aged 15 and over, excluding overseas visitors	MRPA Persons (1996)	MRPA % (1996)	MRPA Persons (2001)	MRPA % (2001)	Minto Suburb Persons (1996)	Minto Suburb % (1996)	Minto Suburb Persons (2001)	Minto Suburb % (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance Persons (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance % (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance Persons (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance % (2001)	Campbelltown LGA Persons (1996)	Campbelltown LGA % (1996)	Campbelltown LGA Persons (2001)	Campbelltown LGA % (2001)	Sydney SD Persons (1996)	Sydney SD % (1996)	Sydney SD Persons (2001)	Sydney SD % (2001)
Year 8 or below	320	12.1%	297	11.1%	679	10.8%	721	9.1%	359	9.8%	424	8.0%	9,740	9.6%	7,804	7.3%	324,729	11.0%	227,864	7.2%
Year 9 or equivalent	646	24.5%	343	12.8%	1,503	23.9%	825	10.4%	857	23.4%	482	9.1%	24,074	23.7%	10,716	10.0%	524,209	17.8%	205,529	6.5%
Year 10 or equivalent	505	19.2%	740	27.6%	1,376	21.8%	2,391	30.0%	871	23.8%	1,651	31.2%	22,879	22.5%	34,489	32.1%	528,157	17.9%	730,916	23.2%
Year 11 or equivalent	271	10.3%	180	6.7%	788	12.5%	498	6.3%	517	14.1%	318	6.0%	14,044	13.8%	6,397	6.0%	517,530	17.6%	157,523	5.0%
Year 12 or equivalent	358	13.6%	565	21.1%	976	15.5%	2,145	26.9%	618	16.9%	1,580	29.9%	16,921	16.6%	33,290	31.0%	659,930	22.4%	1,397,689	44.4%
Still at school	182	6.9%	140	5.2%	401	6.4%	394	4.9%	219	6.0%	254	4.8%	6,396	6.3%	4,687	4.4%	142,019	4.8%	101,048	3.2%
Did not go to school	37	1.4%	63	2.4%	59	0.9%	132	1.7%	22	0.6%	69	1.3%	694	0.7%	1,169	1.1%	33,584	1.1%	50,728	1.6%
Not stated	316	12.0%	349	13.0%	517	8.2%	855	10.7%	201	5.5%	506	9.6%	6,939	6.8%	8,859	8.2%	212,231	7.2%	277,892	8.8%
Total *	2,635	100.0%	2,677	100.0%	6,299	100.0%	7,961	100.0%	3,664	100.0%	5,284	100.0%	101,687	100.0%	107,411	100.0%	2,942,389	100.0%	3,149,189	100.0%

ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B12), 1996 & 2001

* Excludes overseas visitors

Table A2.18: Weekly Individual Income

Persons aged 15 years and over	MRPA Persons (1996)	MRPA % (1996)	MRPA Persons (2001)	MRPA % (2001)	Minto Suburb Persons (1996)	Minto Suburb % (1996)	Minto Suburb Persons (2001)	Minto Suburb % (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance Persons (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance % (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance Persons (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance % (2001)	Campbelltown LGA Persons (1996)	Campbelltown LGA % (1996)	Campbelltown LGA Persons (2001)	Campbelltown LGA % (2001)	Sydney SD Persons (1996)	Sydney SD % (1996)	Sydney SD Persons (2001)	Sydney SD % (2001)
Negative/Nil income	173	6.5%	191	7.1%	452	7.1%	667	8.3%	279	7.6%	476	9.0%	7,710	7.6%	8,698	8.1%	217,080	7.3%	231,350	7.2%
\$1-\$39	25	0.9%	26	1.0%	126	2.0%	110	1.4%	101	2.8%	84	1.6%	2,591	2.5%	1,581	1.5%	59,343	2.0%	42,283	1.3%
\$40-\$79	111	4.1%	68	2.5%	272	4.3%	220	2.8%	161	4.4%	152	2.9%	4,095	4.0%	2,879	2.7%	84,094	2.8%	66,465	2.1%
\$80-\$119	145	5.4%	90	3.3%	253	4.0%	250	3.1%	108	2.9%	160	3.0%	3,322	3.3%	3,197	3.0%	87,587	2.9%	78,090	2.4%
\$120-\$159	483	18.0%	228	8.4%	818	12.9%	475	5.9%	335	9.1%	247	4.7%	10,229	10.0%	5,119	4.7%	282,707	9.5%	127,180	4.0%
\$160-\$199	292	10.9%	337	12.5%	554	8.7%	771	9.6%	262	7.1%	434	8.2%	7,321	7.2%	8,328	7.7%	241,796	8.1%	234,027	7.3%
\$200-\$299	393	14.7%	354	13.1%	739	11.6%	885	11.1%	346	9.4%	531	10.0%	9,865	9.7%	10,757	10.0%	287,381	9.7%	325,717	10.2%
\$300-\$399	325	12.1%	275	10.2%	700	11.0%	678	8.5%	375	10.2%	403	7.6%	9,697	9.5%	8,740	8.1%	262,971	8.8%	227,924	7.1%
\$400-\$499	197	7.4%	221	8.2%	589	9.3%	685	8.6%	392	10.7%	464	8.8%	10,350	10.1%	8,950	8.3%	273,515	9.2%	232,485	7.3%
\$500-\$599	116	4.3%	194	7.2%	460	7.3%	669	8.4%	344	9.4%	475	9.0%	9,230	9.0%	9,170	8.5%	245,962	8.3%	233,280	7.3%
\$600-\$699	75	2.8%	125	4.6%	334	5.3%	510	6.4%	259	7.1%	385	7.3%	6,701	6.6%	7,478	6.9%	179,253	6.0%	195,297	6.1%
\$700-\$799	35	1.3%	85	3.1%	203	3.2%	360	4.5%	168	4.6%	275	5.2%	4,617	4.5%	6,176	5.7%	138,137	4.6%	173,576	5.4%
\$800-\$999	42	1.6%	79	2.9%	240	3.8%	444	5.6%	198	5.4%	365	6.9%	5,422	5.3%	7,633	7.1%	168,940	5.7%	237,920	7.4%
\$1,000-\$1,499	15	0.6%	49	1.8%	107	1.7%	325	4.1%	92	2.5%	276	5.2%	3,165	3.1%	7,331	6.8%	136,524	4.6%	275,130	8.6%
\$1,500 or more	3	0.1%	25	0.9%	35	0.6%	100	1.3%	32	0.9%	75	1.4%	758	0.7%	2,151	2.0%	81,611	2.7%	193,661	6.1%
Not stated	243	9.1%	343	12.7%	435	6.9%	820	10.3%	192	5.2%	477	9.0%	6,619	6.5%	9,224	8.5%	195,488	6.6%	274,804	8.6%
Overseas visitors	3	0.1%	12	0.4%	27	0.4%	31	0.4%	24	0.7%	19	0.4%	299	0.3%	483	0.4%	32,277	1.1%	44,442	1.4%
Total	2,676	100.0%	2,702	100.0%	6,344	100.0%	8,000	100.0%	3,668	100.0%	5,298	100.0%	101,991	100.0%	107,895	100.0%	2,974,666	100.0%	3,193,631	100.0%

ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B13b & B13a), 1996 & 2001

Table A2.19: Monthly Housing Loan Repayment

Occupied Private Dwellings being purchased	MRPA Dwellings (1996)	MRPA % (1996)	MRPA Dwellings (2001)	MRPA % (2001)	Minto Suburb Dwellings (1996)	Minto Suburb % (1996)	Minto Suburb Dwellings (2001)	Minto Suburb % (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance Dwellings (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance % (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance Dwellings (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance % (2001)	Campbelltown LGA Dwellings (1996)	Campbelltown LGA % (1996)	Campbelltown LGA Dwellings (2001)	Campbelltown LGA % (2001)	Sydney SD Dwellings (1996)	Sydney SD % (1996)	Sydney SD Dwellings (2001)	Sydney SD % (2001)
\$1-199	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.8%	15	1.5%	6	0.9%	15	1.7%	432	2.6%	273	1.7%	10,674	3.5%	5,598	1.6%
\$200-\$399	12	8.3%	11	7.5%	45	5.7%	42	4.1%	33	5.1%	31	3.5%	934	5.7%	588	3.6%	14,976	4.9%	9,336	2.7%
\$400-\$599	21	14.5%	8	5.5%	94	11.9%	87	8.5%	73	11.3%	79	9.0%	2,122	12.8%	1,406	8.6%	31,244	10.2%	20,664	6.1%
\$600-\$799	27	18.6%	20	13.7%	133	16.8%	168	16.4%	106	16.4%	148	16.9%	2,790	16.9%	2,353	14.4%	39,688	12.9%	30,272	8.9%
\$800-\$999	22	15.2%	35	24.0%	137	17.3%	209	20.5%	115	17.8%	174	19.9%	3,126	18.9%	3,218	19.7%	44,878	14.6%	41,271	12.1%
\$1,000-\$1,999	30	20.7%	22	15.1%	156	19.7%	188	18.4%	126	19.5%	166	18.9%	2,931	17.7%	2,836	17.3%	43,702	14.2%	43,599	12.8%
\$1,200-\$1,399	12	8.3%	22	15.1%	99	12.5%	123	12.0%	87	13.5%	101	11.5%	1,888	11.4%	1,956	12.0%	35,495	11.5%	40,626	11.9%
\$1,400-\$1,599 / (\$1,400-\$1,499)	3	2.1%	5	3.4%	21	2.7%	45	4.4%	18	2.8%	40	4.6%	342	2.1%	980	6.0%	9,708	3.2%	28,835	8.5%
\$1,600-\$1,799 / (\$1500 +)	6	4.1%	3	2.1%	52	6.6%	23	2.3%	46	7.1%	20	2.3%	1,258	7.6%	697	4.3%	61,775	20.1%	24,981	7.3%
\$1,800-\$1,999	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-	11	1.1%	-	-	11	1.3%	-	-	307	1.9%	-	-	14,472	4.2%
\$2,000 or more	-	-	11	7.5%	-	-	51	5.0%	-	-	40	4.6%	-	-	962	5.9%	-	-	62,361	18.3%
Not Stated	12	8.3%	9	6.2%	48	6.1%	60	5.9%	36	5.6%	51	5.8%	705	4.3%	784	4.8%	15,269	5.0%	18,523	5.4%
Total*	145	100.0%	146	100.0%	791	100.0%	1,022	100.0%	646	100.0%	876	100.0%	16,528	100.0%	16,360	100.0%	307,409	100.0%	340,538	100.0%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B30 & B20), 1996 & 2001

* Includes dwellings under rent/buy scheme

** 1996 Census categories incompatible with 2001. Figures in italics are from 1996 Census categories.

Table A2.20: English Proficiency of Overseas born population

Persons aged 5 years and over	MRPA Persons (1996)	MRPA % (1996)	MRPA Persons (2001)	MRPA % (2001)	Minto Suburb Persons (1996)	Minto Suburb % (1996)	Minto Suburb Persons (2001)	Minto Suburb % (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance Persons (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance % (1996)	Minto Suburb Balance Persons (2001)	Minto Suburb Balance % (2001)	Campbelltown LGA Persons (1996)	Campbelltown LGA % (1996)	Campbelltown LGA Persons (2001)	Campbelltown LGA % (2001)	Sydney SD Persons (1996)	Sydney SD % (1996)	Sydney SD Persons (2001)	Sydney SD % (2001)
Speaks English only	332	34.5%	348	35.5%	857	37.6%	1,095	34.2%	525	39.8%	747	33.6%	16,760	48.2%	15,829	43.3%	423,942	37.6%	452,085	36.6%
Speaks other language and speaks English:																				
Very well or well	476	49.5%	503	51.3%	1,135	49.8%	1,725	53.8%	659	50.0%	1,222	55.0%	14,552	41.9%	17,128	46.9%	524,362	46.5%	591,445	47.9%
Not well or Not at All	133	13.8%	113	11.5%	258	11.3%	347	10.8%	125	9.5%	234	10.5%	2,971	8.5%	3,117	8.5%	165,292	14.7%	176,489	14.3%
Not stated(b)	18	1.9%	17	1.7%	28	1.2%	30	0.9%	10	0.8%	13	0.6%	246	0.7%	280	0.8%	8,012	0.7%	8,810	0.7%
Total	627	65.2%	633	64.5%	1,421	62.3%	2,102	65.6%	794	60.2%	1,469	66.1%	17,769	51.1%	20,525	56.2%	697,666	61.9%	776,744	63.0%
Not stated(c)	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	7	0.2%	0	0.0%	7	0.3%	234	0.7%	180	0.5%	5,544	0.5%	4,709	0.4%
TOTAL	962	100%	981	100%	2,281	100%	3,204	100%	1,319	100%	2,223	100%	34,763	100%	36,534	100%	1,127,152	100%	1,233,538	100%

1. ABS Census of Population and Housing, Basic Community Profile (Table B09), 1996 & 2001.
 (b) Includes persons whose language spoken at home was stated but proficiency in English not stated; and
 (c) Includes persons where both language spoken at home and proficiency in English were not stated.



APPENDIX 3

Department of Housing Tenant Records – Tables

A3.1 Stripfile Analysis - December 31, 2001

Table A3.1.1 Age of Household Head by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, December 2001

Age of Household Head	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15 - 17	1	1.5	2	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.5
18 - 19	2	3.0	5	3.4	1	1.1	2	1.1	1	1.4	0	0.0	2	2.3	1	1.5	14	1.8	0	0.0	14	1.8
20 - 24	7	10.4	16	10.8	2	2.2	28	15.1	0	0.0	3	5.6	8	9.2	8	12.1	72	9.4	3	14.3	75	9.5
25 - 54	52	77.6	105	70.9	73	78.5	132	71.4	52	75.4	32	59.3	61	70.1	49	74.2	556	72.3	15	71.4	571	72.3
55 - 59	3	4.5	11	7.4	5	5.4	14	7.6	7	10.1	8	14.8	6	6.9	1	1.5	55	7.2	2	9.5	57	7.2
60 - 64	1	1.5	2	1.4	5	5.4	2	1.1	3	4.3	7	13.0	5	5.7	3	4.5	28	3.6	1	4.8	29	3.7
65 - 69	0	0.0	5	3.4	5	5.4	0	0.0	4	5.8	3	5.6	4	4.6	2	3.0	23	3.0	0	0.0	23	2.9
70 - 74	0	0.0	2	1.4	1	1.1	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.5	9	1.2	0	0.0	9	1.1
75 - 79	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
80 and over	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	4	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.5
Missing Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4
Total	67	100.0	148	100.0	93	100.0	185	100.0	69	100.0	54	100.0	87	100.0	66	100.0	769	100.0	21	100.0	790	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001.

Table A3.1.2 Household Type by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, December 2001

Household Type	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		<i>Public Housing Group Total</i>		<i>Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total</i>		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	11	16.4	20	13.5	15	16.1	28	15.1	9	13.0	13	24.1	13	14.9	7	10.6	116	15.1	3	14.3	119	15.1
Single with 1 child	17	25.4	39	26.4	0	0.0	36	19.5	11	15.9	6	11.1	18	20.7	16	24.2	143	18.6	4	19.0	147	18.6
Single with 2 children	12	17.9	21	14.2	13	14.0	21	11.4	12	17.4	7	13.0	11	12.6	6	9.1	103	13.4	2	9.5	105	13.3
Single with 3 children	1	1.5	14	9.5	5	5.4	20	10.8	2	2.9	5	9.3	7	8.0	11	16.7	65	8.5	4	19.0	69	8.7
Single with 4+ children	4	6.0	11	7.4	5	5.4	12	6.5	7	10.1	4	7.4	2	2.3	3	4.5	48	6.2	2	9.5	50	6.3
Couple	2	3.0	8	5.4	4	4.3	6	3.2	6	8.7	3	5.6	5	5.7	5	7.6	39	5.1	0	0.0	39	4.9
Couple with 1 child	1	1.5	1	0.7	8	8.6	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.3	2	3.0	18	2.3	0	0.0	18	2.3
Couple with 2 children	1	1.5	4	2.7	6	6.5	5	2.7	3	4.3	3	5.6	3	3.4	1	1.5	26	3.4	0	0.0	26	3.3
Couple with 3 children	4	6.0	7	4.7	5	5.4	6	3.2	2	2.9	0	0.0	5	5.7	0	0.0	29	3.8	0	0.0	29	3.7
Couple with 4+ children	1	1.5	4	2.7	5	5.4	8	4.3	1	1.4	3	5.6	1	1.1	2	3.0	25	3.3	1	4.8	26	3.3
2 members group	3	4.5	3	2.0	5	5.4	11	5.9	7	10.1	2	3.7	6	6.9	3	4.5	40	5.2	2	9.5	42	5.3
3+ members group	0	0.0	2	1.4	3	3.2	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.3	0	0.0	10	1.3	0	0.0	10	1.3
Other with children	10	14.9	11	7.4	16	17.2	25	13.5	6	8.7	4	7.4	9	10.3	8	12.1	89	11.6	3	14.3	92	11.6
Other without children	0	0.0	3	2.0	3	3.2	0	0.0	3	4.3	4	7.4	3	3.4	2	3.0	18	2.3	0	0.0	18	2.3
Total	67	100.0	148	100.0	93	100.0	185	100.0	69	100.0	54	100.0	87	100.0	66	100.0	769	100.0	21	100.0	790	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001.

Table A3.1.3 Number of Children per precinct per age group, December 2001

Precinct	Age 0-3 years		Age 4-6 years		Age 7-13 years		Age 14-15 years		Age 16-17 years		Total	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Valley Vista	16	9.6%	18	8.5%	29	8.8%	7	7.3%	8	6.3%	78	8.4%
Goodwin	39	23.5%	47	22.2%	72	21.8%	15	15.6%	17	13.3%	190	20.4%
Friendship	16	9.6%	21	9.9%	45	13.6%	19	19.8%	25	19.5%	126	13.5%
Dunlop	49	29.5%	53	25.0%	79	23.9%	23	24.0%	33	25.8%	237	25.4%
Caroline	11	6.6%	15	7.1%	32	9.7%	11	11.5%	12	9.4%	81	8.7%
Darcy	9	5.4%	14	6.6%	20	6.0%	7	7.3%	11	8.6%	61	6.5%
Sarah	14	8.4%	25	11.8%	30	9.1%	6	6.3%	11	8.6%	86	9.2%
Erskine	12	7.2%	19	9.0%	24	7.3%	8	8.3%	11	8.6%	74	7.9%
Total	166	100.0%	212	100.0%	331	100.0%	96	100.0%	128	100.0%	933	100.0%

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001.

Table A3.1.4 Dwelling Occupancy by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, December 2001

Bedrooms	Persons	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2 Bedroom	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.0	60	0.0	0	0.0	0	6.0	60.0	0	0	6	60.0
	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.0	30	0.0	0	0.0	0	3.0	30.0	0	0	3	30.0
	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.0	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.0	10.0	0	0	1	10.0
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100.0</i>
3 Bedroom	1	11	19.6	20.0	15.2	13.0	17.1	26.0	17	9.0	13.2	7.0	18.9	13.0	15.9	6.0	9.52	105.0	15.7	3	16.7	108	15.8
	2	21	38	48.0	36	8.0	11	50.0	33	23.0	34	8.0	22	27.0	33	24.0	38	209.0	31.3	6	33.3	215	31.4
	3	15	27	29.0	22	26.0	34	34.0	22	15.0	22	10.0	27	22.0	27	13.0	21	164.0	24.6	3	16.7	167	24.4
	4	3.0	5	19.0	14	16.0	21	28.0	18	9.0	13	7.0	19	12.0	15	14.0	22	108.0	16.2	5	27.8	113	16.5
	5	5.0	8.93	11.0	8.33	10.0	13.2	10.0	6.54	7.0	10.3	2.0	5.41	7.0	8.54	3.0	4.76	55.0	8.2	0	0.0	55	8.0
	6	1	1.79	2	1.52	3	3.95	4	2.61	4	5.88	1	2.7	1	1.22	2	3.17	18	2.7	1	5.6	19	2.8
	7	0	0	2	1.52	0	0	1	0.65	0	0	1	2.7	0	0	1	1.59	5	0.7	0	0.0	5	0.7
	8	0	0	1	0.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2.7	0	0	0	0	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>153</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>685</i>	<i>100.0</i>
4+ Bedroom	1	0	0	0	0	2	11.8	2	6.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33.3	5	5.5	0	0.0	5	5.3
	2	1	9.09	2	12.5	1	5.88	3	9.38	1	100	0	0	2	40	0	0	10	11.0	0	0.0	10	10.6
	3	2	18.2	1	6.25	2	11.8	1	3.13	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	7	7.7	1	33.3	8	8.5
	4	0	0	2	12.5	3	17.6	5	15.6	0	0	2	33.3	1	20	0	0	13	14.3	0	0.0	13	13.8
	5	5	45.5	6	37.5	5	29.4	4	12.5	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	1	33.3	22	24.2	0	0.0	22	23.4
	6	1	9.09	4	25	1	5.88	7	21.9	0	0	1	16.7	1	20	1	33.3	16	17.6	2	66.7	18	19.1
	7	0	0	1	6.25	2	11.8	6	18.8	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	10	11.0	0	0.0	10	10.6
	8	1	9.09	0	0	1	5.88	3	9.38	0	0	1	16.7	0	0	0	0	6	6.6	0	0.0	6	6.4
	9	1	9.09	0	0	0	0	1	3.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	2.1
<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>100.0</i>	
Total		67	100	148	100	93	100	185	100	69	100	54	100	87	100	66	100	769	100.0	21	100.0	790	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001.

Table A3.1.5 Dwelling Size by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, December 2001

Bedroom Numbers	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2 Bedrooms	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	18.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	1.3	0	0.0	10	1.3
3 Bedrooms	56	83.6	132	89.2	76	81.7	153	82.7	68	98.6	38	70.4	82	94.3	63	95.5	668	86.9	18	85.7	686	86.8
4+ Bedrooms	11	16.4	16	10.8	17	18.3	32	17.3	1	1.4	6	11.1	5	5.7	3	4.5	91	11.8	3	14.3	94	11.9
Total	67	100.0	148	100.0	93	100.0	185	100.0	69	100.0	54	100.0	87	100.0	66	100.0	769	100.0	21	100.0	790	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001.

Table A3.1.6 Tenancy Length by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, December 2001

Tenancy Length	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 25 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.2	3	5.6	1	1.1	1	1.5	10	1.3	0	0.0	10	1.3
20 to 25 years	2	3.0	6	4.1	6	6.5	7	3.8	2	2.9	1	1.9	5	5.7	4	6.1	33	4.3	3	14.3	36	4.6
15 to 20 years	2	3.0	6	4.1	8	8.6	10	5.4	4	5.8	3	5.6	5	5.7	5	7.6	43	5.6	2	9.5	45	5.7
10 to 15 years	5	7.5	8	5.4	16	17.2	11	5.9	6	8.7	7	13.0	12	13.8	5	7.6	70	9.1	1	4.8	71	9.0
5 to 10 years	12	17.9	33	22.3	20	21.5	22	11.9	16	23.2	9	16.7	9	10.3	14	21.2	135	17.6	4	19.0	139	17.6
2 to 5 years	25	37.3	34	23.0	22	23.7	50	27.0	19	27.5	16	29.6	20	23.0	14	21.2	200	26.0	6	28.6	206	26.1
0 to 2 years	21	31.3	61	41.2	21	22.6	85	45.9	17	24.6	15	27.8	35	40.2	23	34.8	278	36.2	5	23.8	283	35.8
Total	67	100.0	148	100.0	93	100.0	185	100.0	69	100.0	54	100.0	87	100.0	66	100.0	769	100.0	21	100.0	790	100.0

1. I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001.

Table A3.1.7 Weekly Household Income by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, December 2001

Weekly Household Income	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
\$120 - \$159	3	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.5	8	1.0	0	0.0	8	1.0
\$160 - \$199	10	14.9	22	14.9	17	18.3	31	16.8	10	14.5	13	24.1	18	20.7	10	15.2	131	17.0	2	9.5	133	16.8
\$200 - \$299	16	23.9	28	18.9	2	2.2	17	9.2	11	15.9	6	11.1	10	11.5	10	15.2	100	13.0	10	47.6	110	13.9
\$300 - \$399	18	26.9	51	34.5	24	25.8	64	34.6	22	31.9	12	22.2	31	35.6	22	33.3	244	31.7	4	19.0	248	31.4
\$400 - \$499	9	13.4	25	16.9	25	26.9	34	18.4	12	17.4	14	25.9	12	13.8	14	21.2	145	18.9	3	14.3	148	18.7
\$500 - \$599	7	10.4	11	7.4	20	21.5	18	9.7	9	13.0	5	9.3	9	10.3	8	12.1	87	11.3	1	4.8	88	11.1
> \$600	4	6.0	11	7.4	5	5.4	18	9.7	5	7.2	3	5.6	6	6.9	1	1.5	53	6.9	1	4.8	54	6.8
Missing Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	67	100.0	148	100.0	93	100.0	185	100.0	69	100.0	54	100.0	87	100.0	66	100.0	769	100.0	21	100.0	790	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001.

Table A3.1.8 Household Income Source by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, December 2001

Income source	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age Pension	1	1.5	6	4.1	8	8.6	3	1.6	6	8.7	3	5.6	4	4.6	5	7.6	36	4.7	0	0.0	36	4.6
Disability Pension*	8	11.9	13	8.8	23	24.7	23	12.4	11	15.9	11	20.4	17	19.5	10	15.2	116	15.1	2	9.5	118	14.9
Newstart Allowance	7	10.4	18	12.2	16	17.2	29	15.7	5	7.2	7	13.0	7	8.0	6	9.1	95	12.4	0	0.0	95	12.0
Parenting Payment	41	61.2	94	63.5	35	37.6	104	56.2	35	50.7	22	40.7	45	51.7	35	53.0	411	53.4	16	76.2	427	54.1
Other CentreLink benefit	8	11.9	8	5.4	4	4.3	11	5.9	6	8.7	3	5.6	9	10.3	4	6.1	53	6.9	2	9.5	55	7.0
Wages	2	3.0	7	4.7	5	5.4	12	6.5	4	5.8	6	11.1	4	4.6	5	7.6	45	5.9	1	4.8	46	5.8
Other	0	0.0	2	1.4	2	2.2	3	1.6	2	2.9	2	3.7	1	1.1	1	1.5	13	1.7	0	0.0	13	1.6
Total	67	100.0	148	100.0	93	100.0	185	100.0	69	100.0	54	100.0	87	100.0	66	100.0	769	100.0	21	100.0	790	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 December 2001.

*Declared disability could not be used as a measure of the incidence of disability in the community, all fields are blank for all household members for whom provision has been made.

The percentage of persons on disability pensions in this table gives a measure of the incidence of disability in household heads.

Table A3.1.9 Selected Medians

Variable	Minimum	Percentile 25	Median	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Maximum	Count
Income, Household Head	0	189.45	297.46	355.98	506.81	716.81	790
Total Household Income	132.5	283.545	355.56	474.53	628.505	980.09	790

A3.2 Stripfile Analysis – March 31, 2002

Table A3.2.1 Age of Household Head by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2002

Age of Household Head	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15 - 17	2	2.9	2	1.3	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.6
18 - 19	2	2.9	3	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	1	1.5	10	1.3	0	0.0	10	1.3
20 - 24	8	11.6	14	9.4	3	3.3	26	14.0	0	0.0	3	5.9	6	6.4	9	13.6	69	8.9	1	5.0	70	8.8
25 - 54	52	75.4	110	73.8	70	76.9	137	73.7	49	74.2	30	58.8	71	75.5	48	72.7	567	73.4	16	80.0	583	73.6
55 - 59	3	4.3	11	7.4	4	4.4	12	6.5	8	12.1	7	13.7	6	6.4	1	1.5	52	6.7	2	10.0	54	6.8
60 - 64	1	1.4	1	0.7	7	7.7	3	1.6	3	4.5	7	13.7	4	4.3	3	4.5	29	3.8	1	5.0	30	3.8
65 - 69	0	0.0	6	4.0	5	5.5	1	0.5	4	6.1	3	5.9	4	4.3	2	3.0	25	3.2	0	0.0	25	3.2
70 - 74	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	1.1	4	2.2	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.1	1	1.5	10	1.3	0	0.0	10	1.3
75 - 79	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
80 and over	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	4	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.5
Total	69	100.0	149	100.0	91	100.0	186	100.0	66	100.0	51	100.0	94	100.0	66	100.0	772	100.0	20	100.0	792	100.0

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002.

Table A3.2.2 Household Type by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2002

Household Type	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	12	17.4	22	14.8	13	14.3	30	16.1	6	9.1	12	23.5	13	13.8	8	12.1	116	15.0	3	15.0	119	15.0
Single with 1 child	15	21.7	35	23.5	1	1.1	34	18.3	8	12.1	7	13.7	15	16.0	13	19.7	128	16.6	4	20.0	132	16.7
Single with 2 children	13	18.8	25	16.8	11	12.1	24	12.9	12	18.2	3	5.9	15	16.0	7	10.6	110	14.2	1	5.0	111	14.0
Single with 3 children	2	2.9	14	9.4	4	4.4	19	10.2	2	3.0	5	9.8	5	5.3	8	12.1	59	7.6	4	20.0	63	8.0
Single with 4+ children	5	7.2	10	6.7	3	3.3	10	5.4	6	9.1	3	5.9	3	3.2	3	4.5	43	5.6	2	10.0	45	5.7
Couple	3	4.3	8	5.4	4	4.4	6	3.2	6	9.1	3	5.9	7	7.4	5	7.6	42	5.4	0	0.0	42	5.3
Couple with 1 child	1	1.4	1	0.7	8	8.8	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.1	2	3.0	18	2.3	0	0.0	18	2.3
Couple with 2 children	0	0.0	4	2.7	5	5.5	4	2.2	4	6.1	3	5.9	5	5.3	2	3.0	27	3.5	0	0.0	27	3.4
Couple with 3 children	2	2.9	6	4.0	6	6.6	6	3.2	2	3.0	0	0.0	4	4.3	0	0.0	26	3.4	0	0.0	26	3.3
Couple with 4+ children	1	1.4	4	2.7	4	4.4	9	4.8	1	1.5	3	5.9	1	1.1	2	3.0	25	3.2	1	5.0	26	3.3
2 members group	4	5.8	5	3.4	5	5.5	10	5.4	6	9.1	1	2.0	7	7.4	3	4.5	41	5.3	2	10.0	43	5.4
3+ members group	0	0.0	1	0.7	4	4.4	2	1.1	1	1.5	1	2.0	2	2.1	0	0.0	11	1.4	0	0.0	11	1.4
Other with children	11	15.9	12	8.1	20	22.0	28	15.1	9	13.6	7	13.7	12	12.8	11	16.7	110	14.2	3	15.0	113	14.3
Other without children	0	0.0	2	1.3	3	3.3	0	0.0	3	4.5	3	5.9	3	3.2	2	3.0	16	2.1	0	0.0	16	2.0
Total	69	100.0	149	100.0	91	100.0	186	100.0	66	100.0	51	100.0	94	100.0	66	100.0	772	100.0	20	100.0	792	100.0

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002.

Table A3.2.3 Number of Children per precinct per age group, March 2002

Precinct	Age 0-3 years		Age 4-6 years		Age 7-13 years		Age 14-15 years		Age 16-17 years		Total	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Valley Vista	6	10.3%	16	8.0%	30	9.5%	8	7.0%	8	8.5%	68	8.7%
Goodwin	12	20.7%	50	25.0%	58	18.3%	18	15.7%	9	9.6%	147	18.8%
Friendship	5	8.6%	21	10.5%	43	13.6%	21	18.3%	22	23.4%	112	14.3%
Dunlop	14	24.1%	53	26.5%	80	25.2%	29	25.2%	24	25.5%	200	25.5%
Caroline	2	3.4%	14	7.0%	33	10.4%	12	10.4%	8	8.5%	69	8.8%
Darcy	5	8.6%	10	5.0%	18	5.7%	7	6.1%	8	8.5%	48	6.1%
Sarah	7	12.1%	22	11.0%	32	10.1%	12	10.4%	8	8.5%	81	10.3%
Erskine	7	12.1%	14	7.0%	23	7.3%	8	7.0%	7	7.4%	59	7.5%
Total	58	100.0%	200	100.0%	317	100.0%	115	100.0%	94	100.0%	784	100.0%

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002.

Table A3.2.4 Dwelling Size by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2002

Bedroom Numbers	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2 Bedroom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.2	0	0.0	9	1.1
3 Bedroom	58	84.1	133	89.3	75	82.4	153	82.3	64	97.0	36	70.6	87	92.6	61	92.4	667	86.4	17	85.0	684	86.4
4+ Bedroom	11	15.9	16	10.7	16	17.6	33	17.7	2	3.0	6	11.8	7	7.4	5	7.6	96	12.4	3	15.0	99	12.5
Total	69	100.0	149	100.0	91	100.0	186	100.0	66	100.0	51	100.0	94	100.0	66	100.0	772	100.0	20	100.0	792	100.0

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002.

TableA3.2.5 Dwelling Occupancy by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2002

Bedrooms	Persons	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2 Bedrooms	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	9.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.6
	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
	<i>Sub Total</i>	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	1.2	0	0.0	9	1.1
3 Bedrooms	1	12	17.4	22	14.8	12	13.2	28	15.1	6	9.1	7	13.7	13	13.8	7	10.6	107	13.9	3	15.0	110	13.9
	2	21	30.4	46	30.9	9	9.9	46	24.7	19	28.8	9	17.6	27	28.7	21	31.8	198	25.6	6	30.0	204	25.8
	3	16	23.2	30	20.1	27	29.7	35	18.8	18	27.3	9	17.6	26	27.7	15	22.7	176	22.8	2	10.0	178	22.5
	4	3	4.3	19	12.8	14	15.4	26	14.0	10	15.2	7	13.7	10	10.6	12	18.2	101	13.1	5	25.0	106	13.4
	5	5	7.2	9	6.0	10	11.0	13	7.0	6	9.1	2	3.9	9	9.6	3	4.5	57	7.4	0	0.0	57	7.2
	6	1	1.4	2	1.3	3	3.3	3	1.6	4	6.1	1	2.0	2	2.1	2	3.0	18	2.3	1	5.0	19	2.4
	7	0	0.0	3	2.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	7	0.9	0	0.0	7	0.9
	8	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.3
	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
	<i>Sub Total</i>	58	84.1	133	89.3	75	82.4	153	82.3	64	97.0	36	70.6	87	92.6	61	92.4	667	86.4	17	85.0	684	86.4
4+ Bedrooms	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	4	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.5
	2	1	1.4	2	1.3	1	1.1	4	2.2	1	1.5	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0	11	1.4	0	0.0	11	1.4
	3	2	2.9	1	0.7	2	2.2	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	8	1.0	1	5.0	9	1.1
	4	0	0.0	3	2.0	3	3.3	5	2.7	0	0.0	2	3.9	3	3.2	1	1.5	17	2.2	0	0.0	17	2.1
	5	4	5.8	6	4.0	5	5.5	4	2.2	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	21	2.7	1	5.0	22	2.8
	6	2	2.9	3	2.0	1	1.1	6	3.2	1	1.5	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	15	1.9	1	5.0	16	2.0
	7	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	2.2	6	3.2	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	1.1	1	1.5	12	1.6	0	0.0	12	1.5
	8	2	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.1	3	1.6	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.9	0	0.0	7	0.9
	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
	<i>Sub Total</i>	11	15.9	16	10.7	16	17.6	33	17.7	2	3.0	6	11.8	7	7.4	5	7.6	96	12.4	3	15.0	99	12.5
TOTAL		69	100.0	149	100.0	91	100.0	186	100.0	66	100.0	51	100.0	94	100.0	66	100.0	772	100.0	20	100.0	792	100.0

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002.

Table A3.2.6 Tenancy Length by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2002

Tenancy Length	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 25 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	7.6	3	5.9	2	2.1	1	1.5	11	1.4	0	0.0	11	1.4
20 to 25 years	2	2.9	6	4.0	6	6.6	8	4.3	2	3.0	1	2.0	4	4.3	4	6.1	33	4.3	4	20.0	37	4.7
15 to 20 years	3	4.3	8	5.4	9	9.9	10	5.4	3	4.5	3	5.9	6	6.4	5	7.6	47	6.1	1	5.0	48	6.1
10 to 15 years	4	5.8	6	4.0	15	16.5	10	5.4	4	6.1	7	13.7	12	12.8	5	7.6	63	8.2	1	5.0	64	8.1
5 to 10 years	13	18.8	29	19.5	21	23.1	24	12.9	17	25.8	8	15.7	9	9.6	14	21.2	135	17.5	5	25.0	140	17.7
2 to 5 years	23	33.3	37	24.8	21	23.1	53	28.5	19	28.8	17	33.3	22	23.4	15	22.7	207	26.8	5	25.0	212	26.8
0 to 2 years	24	34.8	63	42.3	19	20.9	81	43.5	16	24.2	12	23.5	39	41.5	22	33.3	276	35.8	4	20.0	280	35.4
Total	69	100.0	149	100.0	91	100.0	186	100.0	66	100.0	51	100.0	94	100.0	66	100.0	772	100.0	20	100.0	792	100.0

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002.

Table A3.2.7 Weekly Household Income by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2002

Weekly Household Income	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
\$120 - \$159	3	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	8	1.0	0	0.0	8	1.0
\$160 - \$199	12	17.4	25	16.8	16	17.6	30	16.1	7	10.6	12	23.5	19	20.2	10	15.2	131	17.0	2	10.0	133	16.8
\$200 - \$299	15	21.7	26	17.4	2	2.2	18	9.7	11	16.7	5	9.8	9	9.6	9	13.6	95	12.3	10	50.0	105	13.3
\$300 - \$399	19	27.5	53	35.6	22	24.2	63	33.9	24	36.4	11	21.6	35	37.2	23	34.8	250	32.4	3	15.0	253	31.9
\$400 - \$499	10	14.5	31	20.8	24	26.4	34	18.3	12	18.2	15	29.4	16	17.0	15	22.7	157	20.3	3	15.0	160	20.2
\$500 - \$599	6	8.7	5	3.4	21	23.1	18	9.7	8	12.1	4	7.8	7	7.4	6	9.1	75	9.7	1	5.0	76	9.6
> \$600	4	5.8	9	6.0	6	6.6	19	10.2	4	6.1	4	7.8	7	7.4	3	4.5	56	7.3	1	5.0	57	7.2
Total	69	100.0	149	100.0	91	100.0	186	100.0	66	100.0	51	100.0	94	100.0	66	100.0	772	100.0	20	100.0	792	100.0

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002..

Table A3.2.8 Household Income Level by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2002

Income source	Valley Vista		Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age Pension	1	1.4	6	4.0	8	8.8	3	1.6	6	9.1	3	5.9	4	4.3	5	7.6	36	4.7	0	0.0	36	4.5
Disability Pension*	7	10.1	14	9.4	21	23.1	24	12.9	9	13.6	10	19.6	16	17.0	10	15.2	111	14.4	2	10.0	113	14.3
Newstart Allowance	10	14.5	16	10.7	16	17.6	29	15.6	7	10.6	7	13.7	10	10.6	10	15.2	105	13.6	0	0.0	105	13.3
Parenting Payment	35	50.7	84	56.4	23	25.3	85	45.7	25	37.9	16	31.4	45	47.9	29	43.9	342	44.3	11	55.0	353	44.6
Other CentreLink benefit	15	21.7	21	14.1	16	17.6	33	17.7	14	21.2	10	19.6	12	12.8	5	7.6	126	16.3	6	30.0	132	16.7
Wages	1	1.4	7	4.7	7	7.7	11	5.9	5	7.6	4	7.8	7	7.4	7	10.6	49	6.3	1	5.0	50	6.3
Other	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4
Total	69	100.0	149	100.0	91	100.0	186	100.0	66	100.0	51	100.0	94	100.0	66	100.0	772	100.0	20	100.0	792	100.0

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002.

*Declared disability could not be used as a measure of the incidence of disability in the community, all fields are blank for all household members for whom provision has been made. The percentage of persons on disability pensions in this table gives a measure of the incidence of disability in household heads.

TableA3.2.9 Selected Medians, March 2002

Variable	Minimum	Percentile 25	Median	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Maximum	Count
Income of Household Head	0	189.45	297.46	360.68	506.977	716.81	792
Income total of the household	132.5	286.14	355.56	465.5425	642.4515	980.09	792

Source: I H S Tenancy Length Stripfile 31 March 2002.

A3.3 Stripfile Analysis - March 31, 2005

Table A3.3.1 Age of Household Head by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2005

Age of Household Head	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18 - 19	2	1.6	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.7
20 - 24	19	15.1	4	4.7	14	9.2	2	3.2	1	2.0	0	0.0	7	12.1	47	8.6	1	4.8	48	8.5
25 - 54	82	65.1	61	70.9	117	76.5	44	69.8	30	60.0	5	55.6	39	67.2	378	69.4	18	85.7	396	70.0
55 - 59	8	6.3	7	8.1	10	6.5	5	7.9	5	10.0	2	22.2	4	6.9	41	7.5	2	9.5	43	7.6
60 - 64	6	4.8	6	7.0	6	3.9	5	7.9	7	14.0	0	0.0	2	3.4	32	5.9	0	0.0	32	5.7
65 - 69	6	4.8	2	2.3	1	0.7	4	6.3	4	8.0	1	11.1	3	5.2	21	3.9	0	0.0	21	3.7
70 - 74	3	2.4	5	5.8	1	0.7	1	1.6	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	3.4	14	2.6	0	0.0	14	2.5
75 - 79	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5
80 and over	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	2	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5
Missing Data	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Table A3.3.2 Household Type by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2005

Household Type	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Single	22	17.5	15	17.4	34	22.2	13	20.6	16	32.0	1	11.1	12	20.7	113	20.7	3	14.3	116	20.5
Single with 1 child	28	22.2	9	10.5	24	15.7	14	22.2	6	12.0	1	11.1	11	19.0	93	17.1	7	33.3	100	17.7
Single with 2 children	20	15.9	10	11.6	33	21.6	9	14.3	4	8.0	0	0.0	12	20.7	88	16.1	2	9.5	90	15.9
Single with 3 children	14	11.1	5	5.8	12	7.8	2	3.2	4	8.0	1	11.1	3	5.2	41	7.5	3	14.3	44	7.8
Single with 4+ children	11	8.7	5	5.8	9	5.9	7	11.1	1	2.0	1	11.1	3	5.2	37	6.8	3	14.3	40	7.1
Couple	7	5.6	4	4.7	4	2.6	5	7.9	5	10.0	0	0.0	5	8.6	30	5.5	0	0.0	30	5.3
Couple with 1 child	1	0.8	4	4.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	7	1.3	0	0.0	7	1.2
Couple with 2 children	1	0.8	5	5.8	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	9	1.7	0	0.0	9	1.6
Couple with 3 children	2	1.6	2	2.3	4	2.6	1	1.6	2	4.0	0	0.0	2	3.4	13	2.4	0	0.0	13	2.3
Couple with 4+ children	2	1.6	0	0.0	5	3.3	1	1.6	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	10	1.8	0	0.0	10	1.8
2 members group	6	4.8	5	5.8	6	3.9	5	7.9	2	4.0	2	22.2	2	3.4	28	5.1	2	9.5	30	5.3
3+ members group	0	0.0	2	2.3	2	1.3	0	0.0	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.1	1	4.8	7	1.2
Other with children	10	7.9	16	18.6	15	9.8	4	6.3	4	8.0	1	11.1	5	8.6	55	10.1	0	0.0	55	9.7
Other without children	2	1.6	4	4.7	4	2.6	1	1.6	2	4.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	15	2.8	0	0.0	15	2.7
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Table A3.3.3 Number of Children per precinct per age group, March 2005

Precinct	Age 0-3 years		Age 4-6 years		Age 7-13 years		Age 14-15 years		Age 16-17 years		Total	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Valley Vista	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Goodwin	18	22.5%	35	27.8%	57	26.1%	20	25.6%	14	14.6%	144	24.1%
Friendship	10	12.5%	18	14.3%	40	18.3%	12	15.4%	31	32.3%	111	18.6%
Dunlop	28	35.0%	43	34.1%	62	28.4%	23	29.5%	21	21.9%	177	29.6%
Caroline	5	6.3%	11	8.7%	27	12.4%	10	12.8%	9	9.4%	62	10.4%
Darcy	3	3.8%	5	4.0%	14	6.4%	9	11.5%	7	7.3%	38	6.4%
Sarah	1	1.3%	2	1.6%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	6	1.0%
Erskine	15	18.8%	12	9.5%	16	7.3%	4	5.1%	13	13.5%	60	10.0%
Total	80	100.0%	126	100.0%	218	100.0%	78	100.0%	96	100.0%	598	100.0%

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Table A3.3.4 Dwelling Size by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2005

Number of Bedrooms in Dwelling	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2 Bedroom	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	1.5	0	0.0	8	1.4
3 Bedroom	115	91.3	71	82.6	130	85.0	62	98.4	36	72.0	7	77.8	54	93.1	475	87.2	18	85.7	493	87.1
4+ Bedroom	11	8.7	15	17.4	23	15.0	1	1.6	6	12.0	2	22.2	4	6.9	62	11.4	3	14.3	65	11.5
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Table A3.3.5 Dwelling Occupancy by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2005

Bedrooms	Persons	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
		No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %
	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	62.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	62.5	0	0.0	5	62.5
2 Bedroom	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	25.0	0	0.0	2	25.0
	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5	0	0.0	1	12.5
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	1	22	19.1	14	19.7	32	24.8	13	21.0	10	27.8	1	16.7	11	20.4	103	21.8	3	16.7	106	21.6
	2	39	33.9	16	22.5	31	24.0	23	37.1	10	27.8	2	33.3	18	33.3	139	29.4	9	50.0	148	30.1
	3	25	21.7	18	25.4	40	31.0	13	21.0	7	19.4	2	33.3	16	29.6	121	25.6	2	11.1	123	25.1
	4	17	14.8	11	15.5	16	12.4	3	4.8	6	16.7	1	16.7	5	9.3	59	12.5	3	16.7	62	12.6
3 Bedroom	5	7	6.1	8	11.3	8	6.2	7	11.3	1	2.8	0	0.0	2	3.7	33	7.0	1	5.6	34	6.9
	6	2	1.7	2	2.8	1	0.8	3	4.8	1	2.8	0	0.0	2	3.7	11	2.3	0	0.0	11	2.2
	7	3	2.6	1	1.4	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	1.1	0	0.0	5	1.0
	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
	9	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>100.0</i>
	1	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	8.7	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	1	25.0	5	8.1	0	0.0	5	7.7
	2	2	18.2	2	13.3	3	13.0	1	100.0	1	16.7	1	50.0	0	0.0	10	16.1	0	0.0	10	15.4
	3	1	9.1	3	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.1	1	33.3	6	9.2
4+ Bedroom	4	2	18.2	4	26.7	5	21.7	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	19.4	0	0.0	12	18.5
	5	1	9.1	2	13.3	4	17.4	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0	3	75.0	11	17.7	1	33.3	12	18.5
	6	3	27.3	2	13.3	4	17.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	14.5	1	33.3	10	15.4
	7	2	18.2	0	0.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	1	16.7	1	50.0	0	0.0	7	11.3	0	0.0	7	10.8
	8	0	0.0	1	6.7	2	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.8	0	0.0	3	4.6
	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Total		126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Table 0.6 Tenancy Length by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2005

Tenancy Length	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 25 years	3	2.4	5	5.8	3	2.0	6	9.5	1	2.0	1	11.1	1	1.7	20	3.7	2	9.5	22	3.9
20 to 25 years	5	4.0	1	1.2	9	5.9	2	3.2	1	2.0	0	0.0	4	6.9	22	4.0	1	4.8	23	4.1
15 to 20 years	5	4.0	11	12.8	5	3.3	2	3.2	6	12.0	2	22.2	5	8.6	36	6.6	1	4.8	37	6.5
10 to 15 years	9	7.1	14	16.3	5	3.3	9	14.3	9	18.0	1	11.1	1	1.7	48	8.8	1	4.8	49	8.7
5 to 10 years	24	19.0	20	23.3	38	24.8	13	20.6	18	36.0	1	11.1	12	20.7	126	23.1	7	33.3	133	23.5
2 to 5 years	39	31.0	19	22.1	50	32.7	21	33.3	9	18.0	3	33.3	19	32.8	160	29.4	5	23.8	165	29.2
0 to 2 years	41	32.5	16	18.6	43	28.1	10	15.9	6	12.0	1	11.1	16	27.6	133	24.4	4	19.0	137	24.2
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Table A3.3.7 Weekly Household Income by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2005

Weekly Household Income	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< \$50	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
\$80 - \$119	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
\$160 - \$199	7	5.6	5	5.8	16	10.5	2	3.2	3	6.0	0	0.0	5	8.6	38	7.0	2	9.5	40	7.1
\$200 - \$299	15	11.9	15	17.4	21	13.7	9	14.3	10	20.0	0	0.0	11	19.0	81	14.9	2	9.5	83	14.7
\$300 - \$399	43	34.1	14	16.3	24	15.7	23	36.5	11	22.0	4	44.4	16	27.6	135	24.8	8	38.1	143	25.3
\$400 - \$499	31	24.6	23	26.7	49	32.0	12	19.0	11	22.0	1	11.1	17	29.3	144	26.4	7	33.3	151	26.7
\$500 - \$599	17	13.5	15	17.4	18	11.8	11	17.5	8	16.0	0	0.0	7	12.1	76	13.9	2	9.5	78	13.8
> \$600	13	10.3	14	16.3	24	15.7	6	9.5	6	12.0	3	33.3	2	3.4	68	12.5	0	0.0	68	12.0
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Table A3.3.8 Household Income Level by Public Housing precinct and AHO Total, March 2005

-Income source	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Age Pension	9	7.1	10	11.6	5	3.3	7	11.1	5	10.0	1	11.1	7	12.1	44	8.1	0	0.0	44	7.8
Disability Pension*	14	11.1	20	23.3	21	13.7	10	15.9	15	30.0	1	11.1	8	13.8	89	16.3	2	9.5	91	16.1
Newstart Allowance	12	9.5	12	14.0	20	13.1	3	4.8	5	10.0	1	11.1	9	15.5	62	11.4	5	23.8	67	11.8
Parenting Payment	76	60.3	33	38.4	86	56.2	29	46.0	16	32.0	4	44.4	30	51.7	274	50.3	13	61.9	287	50.7
Other CentreLink benefit	5	4.0	7	8.1	11	7.2	7	11.1	5	10.0	1	11.1	3	5.2	39	7.2	1	4.8	40	7.1
Wages	5	4.0	3	3.5	9	5.9	6	9.5	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	4.6	0	0.0	25	4.4
Other	5	4.0	1	1.2	1	0.7	1	1.6	2	4.0	1	11.1	1	1.7	12	2.2	0	0.0	12	2.1
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

*Declared disability could not be used as a measure of the incidence of disability in the community, all fields are blank for all household members for whom provision has been made. The percentage of persons on disability pensions in this table gives a measure of the incidence of disability in household heads.

Table A3.3.9 Selected Medians, March 2005

Variable	Minimum	Percentile 25	Median	Percentile 75	Percentile 95	Maximum	Count
Income of Household Head	0	223.65	347.8	436.85	613.305	827.4	566
Income total of the household	0	330.4	411.925	503.23	690.2275	887.6	566

Table A3.3.10 Country of Birth , March 2005

Country of birth of the household head	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %	No.	Col %
Australia	50	39.7	29	33.7	60	39.2	22	34.9	19	38.0	3	33.3	13	22.4	196	36.0	9	42.9	205	36.2
Cambodia	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
China	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Chile	1	0.8	1	1.2	1	0.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.7
Cook Islands	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Croatia	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Czech Republic	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Egypt	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
El Salvador	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Fiji	0	0.0	2	2.3	1	0.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.4	6	1.1	0	0.0	6	1.1
Germany	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Ghana	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Greece	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Laos	1	0.8	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.7
Lebanon	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5
Macedonia	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	4	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.7
Malta	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Missing Data	56	44.4	41	47.7	61	39.9	29	46.0	25	50.0	5	55.6	32	55.2	249	45.7	12	57.1	261	46.1
Nicaragua	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
New Zealand	6	4.8	0	0.0	4	2.6	1	1.6	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	13	2.4	0	0.0	13	2.3
Pakistan	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Peru	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Philippines	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5
Papua New Guinea	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Poland	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.5
Romania	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
South Africa	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Samoa	3	2.4	7	8.1	4	2.6	4	6.3	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	3.5	0	0.0	19	3.4
Somalia	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Tonga	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	3.2	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	6	1.1	0	0.0	6	1.1
United Kingdom	2	1.6	2	2.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	4.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	8	1.5	0	0.0	8	1.4
Uruguay	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
VIETNAM	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Table A3.3.11 Language of Household Head, March 2005

Language	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aboriginal	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	14.3	4	0.7
Cantonese	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
English	57	45.2	33	38.4	70	45.8	24	38.1	22	44.0	3	33.3	18	31.0	227	41.7	7	33.3	234	41.3
Mis	67	53.2	50	58.1	78	51.0	38	60.3	28	56.0	5	55.6	39	67.2	305	56.0	11	52.4	316	55.8
Samoan	1	0.8	2	2.3	2	1.3	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	1.1	0	0.0	6	1.1
Somali	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Spanish	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Tongan	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.7	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.4
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005

Table A3.3.12 Indigenous Status of Household Head, March 2005

Indigenous Status	Goodwin		Friendship		Dunlop		Caroline		Darcy		Sarah		Erskine		Public Housing Group Total		Aboriginal Housing Office Group Total		Total Minto Estate	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Indigenous	2	1.6	2	2.3	5	3.3	4	6.3	1	2.0	0	0.0	4	6.9	18	3.3	17	81.0	35	6.2
Not Indigenous	73	57.9	47	54.7	101	66.0	32	50.8	27	54.0	5	55.6	34	58.6	319	58.5	4	19.0	323	57.1
Unknown/Missing Data	51	40.5	37	43.0	47	30.7	27	42.9	22	44.0	4	44.4	20	34.5	208	38.2	0	0.0	208	36.7
Total	126	100.0	86	100.0	153	100.0	63	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0	58	100.0	545	100.0	21	100.0	566	100.0

Source: I H S Tenants Stripfile 31 March 2005



APPENDIX 4

Preliminary Community Services and Facilities of Minto

**Please note – some facilities fall into more than one category
‘Community Directory’ refers to the Council’s publication ‘Campbelltown Community Information Directory’**

A4.1. Children’s Services

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Pre-Schools/Kindergartens						
Sarah Redfern Preschool	Full day preschool program for 80 children per week aged from 3 years 7 months	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-3pm	Ph: 9820 1499 Guernsey Av, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
Kabbarli Early Learning Centre	Council service: Long day care for 40 children aged from 6 weeks to 6 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7:30am-5:30pm	Ph: 9603 6747 40 Guernsey Av, Minto	Parklands Child Care Centre
Minto Childcare Centre	Long day care for 33 children aged from birth to 6 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7am-6pm	Ph: 9603 7363 6 Redfern Rd, Minto	Parklands Child Care Centre
Parklands Child Care Centre	Long day care for 40 children aged from birth to 5 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7am-5:30pm	Ph: 9603 2291 Lot 4 Townson Av, Minto	Community Directory
Qibla College	Classes for students in Kindergarten to Year 6, independent primary school teaching Arabic/Islamic studies, mainstream subjects.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8:50am-3:15pm	Ph: 9820 1766 44-48 Westmoreland Rd, Minto	Yellow Pages
Long Day Care Centres						
Parklands Child Care Centre	Long day care for 40 children aged from birth to 5 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7:30am-5:30pm	Ph: 9603 6747 40 Guernsey Av, Minto	Minto Service Directory
Possum Creek Long Day Care Centre / Kindergarten	Long day care for 59 children aged from birth to 6 years. Before and after school care, vacation care.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7am-7pm	Ph:9820 3986 16 Surrey St, Minto	Minto Service Directory
Joste Lin Farm Child Care Centre	Long day care for 39 children aged from 2 to 6 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7am-6pm	Ph: 9603 5412 113 Eagleview Rd, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
Kabbarli Early Learning Child Care Centre	Long day care for 40 children aged from 6 weeks to 6 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7:30am-5:30pm	Ph: 9603 6747 40 Guernsey Av, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
Minto Child Care Centre	Long day care for 33 children aged from birth to 6 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7am-6pm	Ph: 9603 7363 6 Redfern Rd, Minto	Campbelltown City Council

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Multicultural Child Care Centre	For care of children 0 to 5 years, no before and after school care.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	7am-6pm Mon-Fri	Ph: (02) 96037 3693 6 Redfern Road	Minto Service Directory
New Generation Childcare Centre	Long day care providing care for 74 children from birth to 5 years of age. Before and after school.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 6am-6pm	Ph: 9820 4271 30 Swettenham Rd, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
Parklands Child Care Centre	Long day care for 40 children aged from birth to 5 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7:30am-5:30pm	Ph: 9603 6747 40 Guernsey Av, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
New Generation Child Care Centre	Long day care for 40 children aged from 6 weeks to 6 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 6am-6pm	Ph: 9603 6747 40 Guernsey Av, Minto	Yellow Pages
Outside School Hours Care						
Campbellfield After School Care	After school hours care for 20 children aged from 5 to 12 years.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 2:30pm-6pm	Ph: 4620 1301 Campbellfield Public School, Townson Av, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
New Generation Childcare Centre	Long day care providing care for 74 children from birth to 5 years of age. Before and after school.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 6am-6pm	Ph:9820 4271 30 Swettenham Rd, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
Vacation Care						
Possum Creek Long Day Care Centre	Long day care for 59 children aged from birth to 6 years. Before and after school care, vacation care.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 7am-7pm	Ph: 9820 3986 16 Surrey St, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
Counselling						
Campbelltown Christian Brethren Church	Description: . Breakaway: for over 10 years Fri evening or Sat. Home prayer and Bible study groups - week nights. Counselling: Personal, marriage, family, financial. Sunday church services: Sunday school 9:30am, Worship and bible teaching 9:30am, special family service 9:30am 4th Sunday monthly.	Ingleburn	-	Pre schoolers: Gumnut playday Fri 10am - 12pm. Children over 8 years: Rally Wed 7pm-8:30pm. Youth: 729ers for years 7, 8 and 9. Fri 7pm - 9pm -	Ph: 02 9820 1075 cnr Townson Av and Alderney St, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Macarthur District Temporary Family Care	Crisis family based programme 0-14yrs non disability - overnight care. Home based Respite Care Programme - 0-19yrs with a disability overnight Peer support programme - 15-65yrs with a disability - Recreational Breakaway - Pre-school Respite Programme - Thursday Macarthur Play Therapy Group - Pre-school 1 day per week Respite Access Programme Respite cottage 0-12yrs high support & medical needs at \$10 per day Sunflower Kids Club - After school program \$10.00 per day. This organisation also provides a community bus service. They are located at the PCYC depot, Minto Rd, Minto and Lifeline, Colden St, Picton. The 10 seater costs \$0.50 per km plus driver and petrol. The 12 seater costs \$1.00 per km plus driver and petrol. A full day orientation is provided for those who hold a licence	Minto	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA; Wollondilly LGA	9am to 5pm	Ph: 02 9603 7011 Lots 2 & 3, Surrey St, Minto 2566	-
Uniting Care Burnside - Minto Family Centre	Description: Acts as a service hub to families living in Minto, Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn, Glenfield, St Andrews and Leumeah. Provides a range in in-home, centre based and outreach programs aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect, strengthening families and communities. Activities include in-home family support, family and one-on-one counselling, early and middle childhood groups, parent education, parent support groups, living skills programs and community building activities.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Thu 9am-1pm	Ph: 02 9824 7355 130-138 Guernsey Av, Minto 2566	-
Allawah House Youth Refuge	Provides crisis accommodation for young women 14-18 years. Support given with family reconciliation, counselling, benefits and other accommodation.	Minto	NSW	24 Hour Service	Ph: 02 9603 4994 Fax: 02 9824 6022 PO Box 191, Minto 2566	-

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Health/Early Childhood Centres						
Campbelltown Community Health Centre	Drug and alcohol counselling, primary health nursing, child, adult and family counselling, speech pathology, sexual assault counselling, dental services, youth services, multicultural health. Macarthur Diabetes Service. Day care and respite services.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8.30am-5pm -	Ph: 02 4629 2111 Fax: 02 4629 2150 cnr Cordeaux St and Moore Oxley By-pass, Campbelltown 2560	Minto Service Directory
Ingleburn Community Health Centre	Provides counselling services to members of the local community; specific areas include drug and alcohol, child, adult and family, sexual assault, domestic violence, speech pathology, podiatry, health promotion, dental clinic. Information and community education on domestic violence, court support and domestic violence support group, gambling, cannabis, tobacco use.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8.30am-5pm -	59A Cumberland Rd Ingleburn 2565 (02) 9605 8900	Campbelltown Service Directory
Early Childhood Services & Family Nursing Services Intake – Campbelltown Hospital	Mother/Parent who have just moved into the area seeking Early Childhood Services, Paediatric referrals, and general enquires.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	8:30am-5pm	Ph: (02) 4634 3831 Therry Road	Minto Service Directory
Child Development Health Service	Multidisciplinary services to children with learning difficulties, development delays, behavioural and emotional difficulties and support to the families.	Rosemeadow	Macarthur Region	8:30am-5pm	Ph: (02) 4633 4100 5 Thomas Rose Drive	Minto Service Directory
Special Needs						
Macarthur District Temporary Family Care – Respite Care	Respite Access Programme Respite cottage 0-12yrs high support & medical needs	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	Ph: 9603 7011 Lots 2 & 3, Surrey St, Minto	Minto Service Directory

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Family Support						
Burnside - Minto Family Centre	Acts as a service hub to families living in Minto, Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn, Glenfield, St Andrews and Leumeah. Activities include in-home family support, family and one-on-one counselling, early and middle childhood groups, parent education, parent support groups, living skills programs and community building activities.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Thurs 9am-1pm	Ph: 9824 7355 130-138 Guernsey Av, Minto	Minto Service Directory
Burnside - Macarthur Campbelltown Region	Support to families and children where there is risk of abuse and young people who are at risk of abuse and/or homelessness. Support people to achieve their goals for change on a long term basis. Home visiting and group work in response to identified needs.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	Ph: 4628 3199 6-8 Iolanthe St, Campbelltown	Campbelltown City Council Community Directory

A4.2. Youth Services

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Health						
Traxside Youth Health Service (outreach services available in Minto)	Free health service for 12-25 year olds. Young People; Young Adults; Drop-In Centres; Adolescent Health Services; Nursing; Counselling; Health Education; Computer Services	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri Mon-Wed 1pm-6pm, Thur 2pm-7pm, Fri 1pm-5:30pm	Ph: 4625 2525 4 Langdon Av, Campbelltown	Campbelltown City Council Directory
Youth Clubs						
Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC) – Campbelltown and Districts	Various activities including , boxing, gymnastics, climbing, Tae Kwon Do, table tennis. Also provides school holiday activities as well as a venue for school sports	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri Mon-Thur 8:30am-7:30pm ; Fri 8:30am-5pm	Ph: 9603 8229 95 Minto Rd, Minto	Minto Service Directory
Youth Centre						
Minto Youth Centre	Information, advocacy, referral and support for young people aged 12-25 years. Productive leisure activities, school holiday programs, case work, drop-in program, pool tables, video games, sporting equipment. Mediation information and referral for parents.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 3pm-6pm	Ph: 9820 1393 140 Guernsey Av, Minto	Community Directory
Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC) – Campbelltown and Districts	Various activities including , boxing, gymnastics, climbing, Tae Kwon Do, table tennis. Also provides school holiday activities as well as a venue for school sports	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri Mon-Thur 8:30am-7:30pm ; Fri 8:30am-5pm	Ph: 9603 8229 95 Minto Rd, Minto	Minto Service Directory
Youth Services						
Minto 'Hype' Youth Program – in partnership with PCYC, Multicultural Centre & Youth Centre	For youth needing an alternative to school, projects, team building activities.	Macquarie Fields	Campbelltown LGA	2 days a week	Ph: 407 281 245	Minto Service Directory

A4.3 Education

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Primary Schools – Public						
Campbellfield Public School	Classes for children K- Yr 6	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8:55am-3pm	Ph: 9603 4233 Townson Av, Minto	Campbelltown District Office, NSW Department of Education
Ingleburn Public School	Education for K-6 in all learning areas, provides a range of extra curricular programs, strong support for special needs students, effective, caring welfare programs and supportive community.	Ingleburn	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8:30pm-3pm	Ph: (02) 9605 1423 Cnr Oxford & Cumberland Roads	Minto Service Directory
Minto Public School	Classes for children Kindergarten to Year 6. Weekend language classes for Chinese, Singhalese. Heritage Museum open school hours.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9:30am-3:30pm	Ph: 9603 2406 cnr Pembroke Rd and Redfern Rd, Minto	Campbelltown District Office, NSW Department of Education
Sarah Redfern Public School	Five support classes for the mildly intellectually disabled, expressive/receptive language disabled and for moderately intellectually disabled as well as classes for brighter students. Programs include Aboriginal Community Liaison, Intensive Literacy for slower readers, Early School Support Program for younger intellectually disabled students, trained Reading Recovery teachers and programs, Choirs, Band, Speech Pathology, English as a Second Language, Responsible Thinking, Home Reading, Parent Workshops, Healthy Food canteen, Council of Elders Extensive, and ICT Boys Education/Mentoring	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-3pm	Ph: 9820 1499 Guernsey Av, Minto	Campbelltown District Office, NSW Department of Education; Principal Sarah Redfern Primary School
The Grange Public School	Classes for children in Kindergarten to Year 6. Home reading program. Hall with small stage which could be used for theatre productions, workshops, music recitals, exhibitions, piano, seats 250-300.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-3pm	Ph: 9603 2655 Benham Rd, Minto	Campbelltown District Office, NSW Department of Education
Primary Schools – Private						

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Qibla College Primary School	Classes for students in Kindergarten to Year 6, independent primary school teaching Arabic/Islamic studies, mainstream subjects.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8:50am-3:15pm	Ph: 9820 1766 44-48 Westmoreland Rd, Minto	Community Directory

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Secondary Schools – Public						
Ingleburn High School	Classes for students in Years 7 to 12.	Ingleburn	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-3:30pm	Ph: 9605 1509 Oxford Road	Minto Service Directory
Sarah Redfern High School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Classes for students in Years 7 to 12; run a number of after school activities ranging from arts, sports to academic. On Tuesday and Thursday nights they have a targeted sports program for 120 young people; Study Centre in the library on Monday Nights; Student Centre after school from 3.30pm – 5pm where there is music and art, for every minute of optional activities, they must do one minute of numerous and literacy activities; breakfast club everyday of the week for young people that attend the school; sports competition teams, and those who enter creative and performing arts competitions. 	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8:45am-3:10pm; Tue 8:45am-2:30pm	Pembroke Road, Minto Ph: (02) 9820 1566 Fax: (02) 9820 3050	Campbelltown District Office, NSW Department of Education
St Gregory's College	Education year 7-12 boys day and boarding	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8:30am-3:30pm	Ph: (02) 4629 2999 100 Badgally Road Campbelltown	Minto Service Directory
St Patrick's College	Education for years 7-12, single sex education for females, curricular and co-curricular activities.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8:30am-3:30pm	Ph: (02) 4629 2999 4 St John's Road, Campbelltown	Minto Service Directory
Special Schools						
Passfield Park Special School	School caters for students who have moderate and severe intellectual disability ranging in age from 4-18 years. Programs offered as well as academic program: transition education, integration program	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8:50am-3:15pm	44-48 Westmoreland Rd, Minto Ph: 9820 1766	Campbelltown District Office, NSW Department of Education

A4.4 Services for Older People

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Accommodation						
Aboriginal Day Care Program	Centre based activities for carers of Aboriginal people aged 45 years and over living in the Campbelltown LGA.	Minto	South West Sydney HACC	Mon-Thurs 8.30am-5pm	1 Sutton Pl, Minto 2566	Community Directory
Respite Care & Friendship Groups						
Friendship Wednesday at 10	Social activities, companionship and shared interests, friendship meeting with guest speakers	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	4th Wed Monthly 10am	Ph: 9603 2016 St James Anglican Church, Redfern Rd, Minto	Campbelltown City Council
Older Women's Network Macarthur	Promoting rights, dignity & well-being of older women, range of workshops, discussion groups, events	Minto	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA	Wed 10am-12noon	8/28 Porter St, Minto 2566	Campbelltown City Council
Leumeah Minto-Seniors Golden Oldies	Bingo, bus trips, social group	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon 11am		Campbelltown City Council

A4.5 Services for People with a disability

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Accommodation						
Macarthur District Temporary Family Care	Crisis family based programme 0-14yrs non disability - overnight care. Home based Respite Care Programme - 0-19yrs with a disability overnight Peer support programme - 15-65yrs with a disability - Recreational Breakaway - Pre-school Respite Programme - Thursday Macarthur Play Therapy Group - Pre-school 1 day per week Respite Access Programme Respite cottage 0-12yrs high support & medical needs at \$10 per day Sunflower Kids Club - After school program \$10.00 per day. This organisation also provides a community bus service. They are located at the PCYC depot, Minto Rd, Minto and Lifeline, Golden St, Picton. The 10 seater costs \$0.50 per km plus driver and petrol. The 12 seater costs \$1.00 per km plus driver and petrol. A full day orientation is provided for those who hold a licence.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA & Wollondilly LGA	9am to 5pm	Lots 2 & 3, Surrey St, Minto 2566	Campbelltown City Council Directory
Aid & Equipment						
Passfield Park Special School	School caters for students who have moderate and severe intellectual disability ranging in age from 4-18 years. Programs offered as well as academic program: transition education, integration program.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-3pm	Ph:9820 1700 Guernsey Av, Minto	Campbelltown District Office, NSW Department of Education
Recreation Groups & Services						
Myrtle Cottage	Activities for frail aged (60+), physically disabled, Dementia/Alzheimers, younger disabled (18-60), including activities, outing and support for carers.	Ingleburn	Campbelltown LGA	8:30am-4pm 7 days	Ph: (02) 9605 4666 59 Cumberland Road	Minto Service Directory
Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYC)	Various activities including , boxing, gymnastics, climbing, Tae Kwon Do, table tennis. Also provides school holiday activities as well as a venue for school sports.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri Mon-Thur 8:30am-7:30pm; Fri 8:30am-5pm	Ph: 9603 8229 95 Minto Rd, Minto	PCYC

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Support Services						
Brown Sisters	Family support, home visitation to those in crisis or in need of longterm support and friendship. Aboriginal spiritual and family support, reconciliation meetings, art group each Friday	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	7 days All hours	Ph: 9603 6854 14 Bigge Way, Minto	Minto Service Directory
Franciscan	Support and friendship for residents with help to settle into the estate, listening to problems and their concerns; helping with important decisions.	Minto	Minto Area	-	9 Walker Wy, Minto NSW 2566	Minto Service Directory

A4.6. Services for People from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Backgrounds

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Migrant Education & English School & Classes						
Suburban Islamic Association	Mosque, Islamic centre, high school, Somali and Bangladeshi weekend classes, monthly social meetings.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	-	Ph: 9820 3553 44-48 Westmoreland Rd, Minto	Community Directory
Migrant Information & Support Groups						
Macarthur Arabic Australian Welfare Centre Inc	Social and welfare assistance including translation, interpretation from Arabic-English, access and equity to all agencies. Free immigration advice.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon Wed Thu 9am-3:30pm -	Police Citizens Youth Club, 95 Minto Rd, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory
Community Centres						
South West Multicultural Community Centre	Referral and Information service. Meeting place for community groups. Photocopying and fax service available. Various groups and classes throughout the year. Headquarters for CAPS (Community and Police Support).	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-4pm	Ph: 9603 2500 95 Minto Rd, Minto	Campbelltown City Council Directory
Translation Services						
Centrelink Multilingual Service CMS	Centrelink provides free interpreter services for interviews and free translation of documents relating to Centrelink business. Multicultural Service Officers consult widely with local migrant and refugee communities on Government programs and help Centrelink improve its services. Centrelink also has regular broadcasts in many languages on SBS radio and on community radio stations across Australia.	Liverpool - National	Area Served: National	Mon-Fri, 8am-5pm -	Ph: 131 202 Locked Bag 7044, Liverpool BC 1871	Community Directory
Macarthur Diversity Services (MDSI)	MDSI assists migrants in their settlement process by ensuring that persons from NESB have access to mainstream services in the Macarthur; assists in formulating Access and Equity Policies; conducts community consultations and address the needs identified through developing services and develop and organise training programs for service providers and provide resources.	Campbelltown	Macarthur	Mon Wed-Fri 9am-5pm, Tue 9am-3pm	Ph: 02 4627 1188 Fax: 02 4628 6068 L2 Centre Court, 101 Queen St, Campbelltown 2560	Campbelltown Community Directory

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
	Lobbies and advocates for and with individuals and groups; develops community profiles; provides information; refers people to relevant services; access to the resource library.					

A4.7 Services for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Health						
Aboriginal Home Visiting Program (Outreach)	Ante-natal and post-natal services for Aboriginal Mums and Aboriginal Fathers	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	9:00am-5:00pm Mon-Fri	Ph: 4629 2111	Minto Service Directory
Aboriginal Health Team	Health promotion early intervention and support services to improve the health of Aboriginal people. Improving access and promoting culturally appropriate health services. Liaison with Campbelltown Hospital as a support worker run Men's Art Group.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	8:30am-5:00pm Mon-Fri	Ph: 4629 2111 Cnr. Cordeaux & Moore Oxley Bypass	Minto Service Directory
Brown Sisters	Family support, and home visitation, help for those in crisis or in need of long term support and friendship and Aboriginal spiritual and family support.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	7 Days all hours	Ph: (02) 9603 6854 14 Bigge Way	Minto Service Directory
Rosemeadow Community Health Centre - Aboriginal Day Care - Janangalee	For Aboriginal people over 45 years living in Campbelltown LGA. Mon Wed: day centre activities; Tue Thu: in home support. Transport and meals provided.	Outreach program	Macarthur Region	-	Ph: 02 4633 4169 1 Sutton Pl, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory
Tharawal Aboriginal Corporation Medical Centre	Diabetic services and Men's health Services.	Airds	Campbelltown LGA	Wed 10am-12pm	Ph: (02) 4628 4837 187 Riverside Drive	Minto Service Directory
Support Services						
Winga Myamly	Raises awareness of issues and promotes a partnership to bring about change for indigenous people.	Minto	-	2nd Wed Monthly 12pm-2pm	Ph: 9971 0222 Cnr Stella & Grevillea Sts, Collaroy Plateau	Community Directory

A4. 8 Women's Services

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Support Services						
Samoan Women's Group		Minto				Macarthur Diversity Services
Tongan Women's Activity Group		Minto				Macarthur Diversity Services
Health						
Centre for Women's Health (CFWH)	Provides counselling services and support groups for women. Has a Domestic Violence Team and Mid to Older Women's Health Team for women aged 45+ including aromatherapy massage and natural therapies and other groups. Also provides resources, training and consultancy for service providers.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA & Wollondilly LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	288 Queen St, Campbelltown 2560	Campbelltown Community Directory
Drug and Alcohol Women's Network (DAWN) Inc	Provides medium-term supported housing for women with or without dependent children who are recovering from alcohol and other drugs. Cannot accept women on methadone. Residents are encouraged to attend a minimum of three Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous or other relevant groups weekly.	-	National	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	78 Lithgow St, Campbelltown 2560	Campbelltown Community Directory

A4. 9 Community Health Services

Name	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Hospitals / Healthcare (Public)						
Ambulatory Care Service (out reach service available to Minto)	Patients with minor ailments can be treated in the comfort of their own homes. The unit is based at Campbelltown and Camden Hospital.	Rosemeadow	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA	-	Ph:02 46343000 Therry Rd, Campbelltown	Minto Service Directory
Community Health Centres						
Minto Mall Medical Centre	-	Minto	-	-	Suite 72 Brookfield Rd Minto NSW 2566 ph: (02) 9603 3211	Yellow Pages
Dr Tsui Surgery / Minto Medical centre	-	Minto	-	-	10 Redfern Rd Minto NSW 2566 ph: (02) 9603 5956	Yellow Pages
Douglass Hanly Moir Pathology	-	Minto	-	-	Shop 68, Minto Mall Shopping Cntr, Pembroke Rd Minto NSW 2566 ph: (02) 9824 5298	Yellow Pages
Kidz Klinik		Minto	-	-	Minto Mall Shop 74a/ Pembroke Rd Minto 2566 (02) 9820 1480	Yellow Pages
Traxside Youth Health Service (outreach service available in Minto)	Free health service for 12-25 year olds. Needle syringe program, drug and alcohol counselling, generalist counselling, nursing clinics. Support groups including groups for young gays and lesbians. Various youth centred health promotion programs. Free activities including yoga. Clinical service including pap smears, contraception information, HIV testing, free Hepatitis B Vaccine. No medicare card required. Three computers available Mon-Wed 9:30am-6pm, Thu 10:30am-7pm, Fri 9:30am-5:30pm. Free. Booking required. Scanner. Wednesday is women only.	Campbelltown	Macarthur	Hours: Mon-Wed 1pm-6pm, Thur 2pm-7pm, Fri 1pm-5:30pm -	Ph: 02 4625 2525 4 Langdon Av, Campbelltown 2560	-

Name	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Women's Health						
Centre for Women's Health (CFWH)	Provides counselling services and support groups for women. Has a Domestic Violence Team and Mid to Older Women's Health Team for women aged 45+ including aromatherapy massage and natural therapies and other groups. Also provides resources, training and consultancy for service providers.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA, Wollondilly LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm -	Ph: 02 4627 2792 (Voice/TTY) 288 Queen St, Campbelltown 2560	-
WILMA Women's Health Centre	Health services for women by women, including counselling, support groups, information library. Courses include heart health, stress management, self esteem and living skills, herbal therapies and relaxation techniques. Booking required for all groups. Womens Legal Service gives free advice 2nd Monday.	-	Macarthur	Hours: Mon-Thur 9am-4pm, Fri 9am-12noon -	Ph: 02 4627 2955 Lot 22 Bugden Pl, Campbelltown 2560	-
The Benevolent Society - Centre for Womens Health - Mary Windeyer House	Information and support groups open to all women.	-	Macarthur	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm -	Ph: 02 4627 2792 The Benevolent Society, 288 Queen St, Campbelltown 2560	-
Sexual Assault						
Macarthur Sexual Assault Service	Counselling, advocacy, court support for children , adolescents and adults who have experienced sexual assault. Information, community information, support and therapy groups, crisis service. General and forensic medical service	Campbelltown	Macarthur	Mon-Fri 8:30am-5pm -	Ph: 02 4629 2111 Macarthur Health Service, cnr Moore St and Cordeaux St, Campbelltown 2560	Minto Service Directory
Campbelltown Community Health Centre	Drug and alcohol counselling, primary health nursing, child, adult and family counselling, speech pathology, sexual assault counselling, dental services, youth services, multicultural health. Macarthur Diabetes Service. Day care and respite services.	-	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8.30am-5pm -	Ph: 02 4629 2111 cnr Cordeaux St and Moore Oxley By-pass, Campbelltown 2560	-
Drug & Alcohol Counselling						
Maryfields Day Recovery Centre	Alcohol, drug, gambling and addiction recovery 10 week program, non residential, after care program. Community Gambling Program 9am-11am Mon	Rosemeadow	Campbelltown LGA	24 hours -	Ph: 02 4647 2705 Narellan Rd, Campbelltown 2560	Minto Service Directory

Name	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
UnitingCare Burnside - Macarthur - The Drum Youth Resource Centre	For young people at risk of homelessness or drug and alcohol issues. Resources and information, casework, assessment and referral, crisis assistance, breakfast program, activities, outings, assistance to find accommodation/housing. Assistance addressing drug and alcohol issues.	Campbelltown	Macarthur	Closed every Wed from 2pm -	Ph: 02 4628 3199 6-8 Iolanthe St, Campbelltown 2560	-
Campbelltown Community Health Centre	Drug and alcohol counselling, primary health nursing, child, adult and family counselling, speech pathology, sexual assault counselling, dental services, youth services, multicultural health. Macarthur Diabetes Service. Day care and respite services.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 8.30am-5pm -	Ph: 02 4629 2111 cnr Cordeaux St and Moore Oxley By-pass, Campbelltown 2560	-
Nar-Anon	Provides help and support to family and friends of drug addicts. Lets family and friends know they are not alone with these problems. Learn to understand the drug abuser	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Hours: 7:30pm Tue -	Ph: 02 9418 8728 Campbelltown Catholic Club, 20-22 Camden Rd, Campbelltown 2560	-
Holyoake NSW Institute of Alcohol and Addictions	Provides a 12 week co dependency course aimed at helping adults cope with living with someone else's addictions eg. alcohol, drugs or other addictive behaviours. Subjects discussed include grief, self esteem, caretaking, family dynamics in small group situations.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	-	Ph: 02 9968 4033 Nagle Centre, 22 Iolanthe St, Campbelltown 2560	-
Campbelltown Drug Health Service	Free service: education, information, counselling for people with drug or alcohol use problems, families who are affected by someone else's alcohol or drug use. Methadone maintenance program at Coopers Cottage Campbelltown Hospital Ph: 02 4634 4177	Campbelltown	-	Mon-Fri 8:30am-5pm -	Ph: 1300 669 663 c/o Campbelltown Community Health Centre, cnr Moore / Oxley Bypass, Campbelltown 2560	-
St Vincent de Paul Society - Campbelltown	Emergency assistance. Crisis financial and practical help for people in need. Housing Advisory Service provides information, referrals and support on housing matters.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	Mon Tue Thu Fri 9:30am-3:30pm, Wed 9:30am- 12:30pm -	Ph: 02 4628 2928 The Nagle Centre, 22 Iolanthe St, Campbelltown 2560	-

Name	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
South West Youth Services - Drug and Alcohol Awareness Program - Campbelltown	Education, information and group work program for young people, working on a harm reduction model.	Campbelltown	Macarthur	-	Ph: 02 4628 0211 Mission Australia, 317 Queen St, Campbelltown 2560	-
Other Counselling						
Childhood, Family Adult Counselling Service (Outreach service available at Minto) Ingleburn Community Health Centre	Assessment and treatment (intervention), parenting skills, adult issues and separation/divorce, counselling around issues of domestic violence, death & loss, interpersonal relationships, depression and anxiety, and other life crisis.	Ingleburn	-	8:30am-5pm	Ph: (02) 9605 8900 Cnr. Oxford & Cumberland Road	Minto Service Directory
Macarthur District Temporary Family Care	Description: Crisis family based programme 0-14yrs non disability - overnight care. Home based Respite Care Programme - 0-19yrs with a disability overnight Peer support programme - 15-65yrs with a disability - Recreational Breakaway - Pre-school Respite Programme - Thursday Macarthur Play Therapy Group - Pre-school 1 day per week Respite Access Programme Respite cottage 0-12yrs high support & medical needs at \$10 per day Sunflower Kids Club - After school program \$10.00 per day. This organisation also provides a community bus service. They are located at the PCYC depot, Minto Rd, Minto and Lifeline, Golden St, Picton. The 10 seater costs \$0.50 per km plus driver and petrol. The 12 seater costs \$1.00 per km plus driver and petrol. A full day orientation is provided for those who hold a licence.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA & Wollondilly LGA	9am to 5pm -	Ph: 02 9603 7011 Lots 2 & 3, Surrey St, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory

Name	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Campbelltown Christian Brethren Church	Pre schoolers: Gumnut playday Fri 10am - 12pm. Children over 8 years: Rally Wed 7pm-8:30pm. Youth: 729ers for years 7, 8 and 9. Fri 7pm - 9pm. Breakaway: for over 10 years Fri evening or Sat. Home prayer and Bible study groups - week nights. Counselling: Personal, marriage, family, financial. Sunday church services: Sunday school 9:30am, Worship and bible teaching 9:30am, special family service 9:30am 4th Sunday monthly.	Campbelltown	-	-	Ph: 02 9820 1075 cnr Townson Av and Alderney St, Minto 2566	Community Directory
UnitingCare Burnside - Minto Family Centre	Acts as a service hub to families living in Minto, Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn, Glenfield, St Andrews and Leumeah. Provides a range in in-home, centre based and outreach programs aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect, strengthening families and communities. Activities include in-home family support, family and one-on-one counselling, early and middle childhood groups, parent education, parent support groups, living skills programs and community building activities	-	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Thu 9am-1pm -	Ph: 02 9824 7355 130-138 Guernsey Av, Minto 2566	Campbelltown Community Directory
Overseeing Organisations						
Department of Community Services (DOCS)	Help, protect and care for children and young people and support their families, - provide and monitor care and support for children and young people who can't live with their families, - provide and regulate adoption services, - help people separated from their families trace their records, - fund and regulate children's services, - regulate children's employment, - meet the basic welfare needs of people affected by natural and other disasters.	Bankstown	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA & Wollondilly LGAWollondilly LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-5:30pm Closed Thu 9am-12:30pm -	Ph: 02 4645 6000 5 Alman St, Campbelltown 2560	Minto Service Directory

A4.10 Community Development Services

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Community Centres / Meeting Rooms / Function Rooms						
Benevolent Society	Centre for social leadership and for Popular education.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	-	Ph: 02 4645 4682	Minto Service Directory
Minto Community Hall	Description: Council service: seats 80, meeting room. Available for use by community groups.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	-	Ph: 02 4645 4682 Surrey St, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory
Sarah Redfern Community Hall	Description: Classes for children in Kindergarten to Year 6. Specific programs, music and performing arts, and integration for special needs students. Programs for the gifted and talented. Sarah Redfern Preschool: full day preschool program for 80 children per week aged from 3 years 7 months Mon-Fri 9am-3pm. Hall which could be used for theatre productions, workshops, music recitals, exhibitions. Owned by council and Department of School Education, run by a management committee. Ph: 02 9820 1499.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Hours: Mon-Fri 9am-3pm -	Sarah Redfern Public School Ph: 02 9820 1499 Fax: 02 9820 2912 Guernsey Av, Minto 2566	Campbelltown City Council
South West Multicultural and Community Centre (SWMACC)	Referral and Information service. Meeting place for community groups. Photocopying and fax service available. Various groups and classes throughout the year. Headquarters for CAPS (Community and Police Support).	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-4pm -	Ph: 02 9603 2500 Fax: 02 9820 2880 95 Minto Rd, Minto 2566	Campbelltown City Council
The Grange Public School	Description: Classes for children in Kindergarten to Year 6. Home reading program. Hall with small stage which could be used for theatre productions, workshops, music recitals, exhibitions, piano, seats 250-300.	Minto	Minto	Hours: Mon-Fri 9am-3pm -	Ph: 02 9603 2655 Benham Rd, Minto 2566	Campbelltown City Council

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
UnitingCare Burnside - Minto Family Centre	Description: Acts as a service hub to families living in Minto, Macquarie Fields, Ingleburn, Glenfield, St Andrews and Leumeah. Provides a range in in-home, centre based and outreach programs aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect, strengthening families and communities. Activities include in-home family support, family and one-on-one counselling, early and middle childhood groups, parent education, parent support groups, living skills programs and community building activities.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA (Minto)	Hours: Mon-Thu 9am-1pm -	Ph: 02 9824 7355 130-138 Guernsey Av, Minto 2566	Campbelltown City Council
Libraries						
Minto Community Library Branch - Campbelltown City Council Library Service	Council service: Lending and reference resources, HSC collections, Local Studies information and a Community Information Service. Items available for loan include books, videos, DVDs, multimedia CD-ROMs, magazines and talking books. Other services include regular children's storytimes, both within the library and to outside groups, holiday activities and a reading assistance program. Public fax service, colour and black and white photocopying, word processing and Internet access.	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon Thu 9am-8pm; Tue Wed Fri 9am-5pm; Sat 9am-12pm -	Ph: 02 9603 3639 Fax: 02 9820 2837 Pembroke Rd or Guernsey Rd, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory
Marriage & Family Counselling						
Centacare	Description: Marriage/family counselling, family skills training program, school child & family program.	Minto	Mon-Fri 9am-5pm	Campbelltown LGA, Camden LGA	Ph: 02 4628 0044 35a Cordeaux St, Campbelltown 2560	Minto Service Directory
Relationships Australia NSW	Marital, family, individual and couples therapy.	Campbelltown	Campbelltown LGA	-	Ph: 02 4626 2462 Fax: 02 4628 6694 296 Queen St, Campbelltown 2560	

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Community Service Groups						
Vietnam Veterans Association of Australia South Western Region	Helps any veterans and families with pension claims and welfare assistance. Maintains a social calendar for our veterans and families including picnics/BBQs, dinners at various venues and a memorial service on Vietnam veterans day (18th August) usually held at Mawson Park Campbelltown.	Minto	Macarthur	Hours: Mon-Fri 9am-12pm	Ph: 02 4628 0684 Dredges Cottage, 303 Queen St, Campbelltown 2560	Community Directory
Church / Faith Organisations / Centres						
Hindu Temple	Hindu religious and spiritual services and education. Cultural program, religious activities, counselling	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	-	Ph: 02 9820 1068 201 Eagleview Rd, Minto 2566	Community Directory
St James Anglican Church Chinese Congregation Minto	Cantonese/Mandarin service, Sunday School, Chinese Language School Sat 9.30am-12pm, adult Bible study group and mothers group.	Minto	-	Sun 11.15am	Ph: 02 9820 9016 2 Redfern Rd, Minto NSW 2566	Community Directory
Liverpool Cambodian Baptist Fellowship		Minto	-	-	Postal Address C/- 20 Goodsell Street, MINTO, NSW 2566	Minto Service Directory
Macarthur Indigenous Christian Fellowship		Minto	Minto	Sunday 3pm	Baptist Ministry Centre	Minto Service Directory
Samoan Presbyterian Church		Minto	Minto	Sunday 11.30am	Baptist Ministry Centre	Minto Service Directory
Holy Trinity Catholic Church	-	Minto	-	-	Guernsey Ave Minto NSW 2566 ph: (02) 9603 9797	Yellow Pages
Campbelltown Christian Brethren Church	-	Minto	-	-	Cnr Townson Ave & Alderney St Minto NSW 2566 ph: (02) 9820 1075	Yellow Pages
Reformed Congregational LMS Church	-	Minto	-	-	41 Goodsell St Minto NSW 2566 ph: (02) 9820 3882	Yellow Pages

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Shri Shiva Mandir Ltd	-	Minto	-	-	201 Eagleview Rd Minto NSW 2566 ph: (02) 9820 1094	Minto Service Directory
Suburban Islamic Association	Mosque, Islamic centre, high school, Somali and Bangladeshi weekend classes, monthly social meetings	Minto	Macarthur	-	44-48 Westmoreland Rd, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory
Faith in Christ Fellowship	Independent church services	Minto	-	-	Ph: 02 9820 6777 35 Lincoln St, Minto 2566	Community Directory
Servants of Jesus Community	-	Minto	-	-	7/ 9 Swaffham Rd Minto NSW 2566 ph: (02) 9603 2411	Yellow Pages
Friends of the Western Buddhist Order (FWBO)	Retreats are an excellent way to develop a meditation practice in supportive surroundings. We offer retreats for complete newcomers and those with more experience. Some of the different styles of retreat held during the year include Introductory, Family and Study Retreats.	Minto	Sydney	-	Vijayaloka Retreat Centre, 7 Howard Road, Minto Heights, NSW 2566 Tel: (02) 9603 9603	Yellow Pages

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
Community Development Programs / Organisations						
UnitingCare Burnside - Minto Community Care	Community development activities and events, with a particular focus on housing estate of Minto	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon Wed thu Fri 9am-1pm	Ph: 02 9824 7355 134-138 Guernsey Av, Minto 2566	Community Directory
Animation Project	Since 1999, the Animation Project has worked with residents of Claymore, Minto, Airds-Bradbury and parts of Mt Druitt. The impact of the project can be seen through the residents' many achievements. These include the development of a community laundromat and coffee shop, the growth of residents' groups, the reclaiming of vacant land as a community park, successful lobbying for changes to transport services, a variety of formal and informal education programs and the development of a small food co-operative. These achievements have improved community co-operation, brought significant changes to the lives of many individuals and begun to change people's perceptions of residents of these suburbs	Minto	Minto		(02) 4628-2929	Community Directory
South West Multicultural and Community Centre (SWMACC)	Referral and Information service. Meeting place for community groups. Photocopying and fax service available. Various groups and classes throughout the year. headquarters for CAPS (Community and Police Support).	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon-Fri 9am-4pm	Ph: 02 9603 2500 Fax: 02 9820 2880 95 Minto Rd, Minto NSW 2566	Campbelltown Community Directory
Friendship Groups						
Brown Sisters	Family support, home visitation to those in crisis or in need of long-term support and friendship. Aboriginal spiritual and family support, reconciliation meetings, art group each Friday	Minto	Minto Area	-	Ph: 02 9603 6854 14 Bigge Way, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory
Franciscan	Support and friendship for residents with help to settle into the estate, listening to problems and their concerns; helping with important decisions.	Minto	Minto Area	-	9 Walker Wy, Minto NSW 2566	Minto Service Directory

NAME	Description of Services Offered	Suburb	Area Served	Days/Hours of Operation	Contact Details	Source
UnitingCare Burnside - Minto Community Care	Community development activities and events, with a particular focus on housing estate of Minto	Minto	Campbelltown LGA	Mon Wed thu Fri 9am-1pm	Ph: 02 9824 7355 134-138 Guernsey Av, Minto 2566	Minto Service Directory
Open Door – Ko Ko’s Place	Opportunity to meet and make friends with recent and not so recent residents, provides a free meal. Run by the Franciscan’s and volunteer residents.	Minto	Minto Estate Area	Wednesday Evening 6pm	138 Guernsey Av, Minto NSW 2566	Minto Service Directory
Community Gardens						
Minto Community Garden	-	Minto Heights	-	-	-	Macarthur Migrant Resource Centre



APPENDIX 5

Analysis of Community Services and Facilities Provision

5. Analysis of Community Services and Facilities Provision

5.1 Introduction

This appendix summarises a review of the existing community facilities accessible to the Renewal Area residents. **Appendix 4** maps the current provision in Minto for various service target groups, and identifies issues relating to the proposed demographic characteristics of the Renewal Area over the period of the proposed redevelopment master plan. Facilities that will continue to be important to the future community of Minto are identified and any additional features that may be required for the future population noted.

The information has been compiled from a number of sources. Primarily the research has involved a desktop review of the:

- Campbelltown Community Information Directory;
- Minto Service Directory; and
- Campbelltown City Council website.

This information has been supplemented using information collected during discussions with people from organisations located and operating within the Renewal Area. However, it should be noted that whilst every attempt has been made to compile a comprehensive list, some omissions may have occurred.

Some assumptions have been made in compiling the schedule. Primarily the attention has focussed on the Suburb of Minto, as these facilities are the most accessible to the Renewal Area. Thus if similar facilities, such as public schools are provided in both Campbelltown and the Suburb of Minto, only those located in the Suburb of Minto have been recorded unless the facilities located elsewhere provided a different offer. This is because it has been assumed that the community will choose to use local facilities close to their homes where a choice is available. District and regional services have also been identified, as have facilities that may be used during multi-purpose trips such as child-care centres in Campbelltown centre near places of work. However, overall the research has been limited to those facilities located within the Suburb of Minto, the neighbouring districts of Bow Bowing and St. Andrews, and Campbelltown City Centre. Outreach services available in the Renewal Area have also been recorded where identified.

A schedule of service and facilities identified is contained in **Appendix 4**. It should be noted that many of the facilities provide several services, thus falling into more than one category.

5.2 A Note about Accessibility

As observed in **Appendix 1**, one-quarter of the households within the Renewal Area do not have access to a car although this will change as the renewal program is implemented.

Minto railway station is located to the west of the Renewal Area and is primarily accessed via Minto, Redfern and Ben Lomond Roads. Trains run frequently, approximately every 5 minutes in either direction, starting early in the morning until past midnight. Bus route 870 (Glenfield to Campbelltown Hospital) is the key route linking Minto with Campbelltown. Secondary local routes include Route 872 Minto Mall to St Andrews and Bow Bowing, and Route 876 Minto to Minto Heights. Generally two buses run per hour on Route 870 commencing at 5.22am from Minto Mall to Campbelltown Mall with the last bus at 8.48pm in this direction. Operating in the opposite direction, buses commence from Campbelltown Mall

for Minto at 6.38am with the last bus operating at 9.20pm. The journey takes between 15 – 20 minutes. The bus timetable for Saturdays starts slightly later, but still operates twice per hour whereas on Sundays only one bus per hour operates.

The geography of Minto can make walking, particularly for the elderly or disabled, difficult affecting accessibility to services and facilities.

Overall, it can be concluded that despite car ownership being below average within the Renewal Area, public transport services are good in relation to train travel and adequate with regards to bus. However high fares make public transport unviable option for many of the residents of Minto. These observations have been taken into consideration in the undertaking of this review of services and facilities.

5.3 Children’s Services

This section discusses the services available for children in the Suburb of Minto. **Table 5.1** provides a summary.

From **Table 5.1** it is apparent that within the Suburb of Minto and the surrounding suburbs of Bow Bowling and St Andrews a variety of childcare facilities are provided. Within the Suburb of Minto this includes 6 pre-schools / kindergartens, 10 long day care centres, 3 outside school hours care centres and 1 vacation care centre.

Discussions with several service providers in 2004 (New Generation Child Care Centre, Joste Lin Farm Child Care Centre, Kabbali Early Learning Child Care Centre and Parklands Child Care Centre) indicated that child care facilities in Minto are generally full or near full, although some have short waiting lists. At that time one facility reported having children from out of the Minto area attending. Some reported a decline in numbers as the Minto renewal commenced.

Table 5.1 Children’s Services

Children’s Services	Minto	Bow Bowling	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Pre-Schools / Kindergartens	6	3	2	10	
Mobile Pre-Schools			2	1	
Long Day Care Centres	10	1	4	13	
Outside School Hours Care	3	1	3	9	
Vacation Care	1	1	1	8	
Occasional Child Care				4	
Family Day Care					1
Counselling				3	2
Early Intervention				2	
Health / Early Childhood Centres				2	1
Playgroups				6	1
Special Needs	1			9	
Child Protection Agencies				1	1
Family Support	1			14	2
Toy Libraries				1	
Committees	1				
TOTAL	23	6	12	83	8

However, after-school care appears to be under-resourced. Some specialist facilities for people from culturally and linguistically different backgrounds are located in the Suburb of Minto; Minto Multicultural Child Care Centre and Pjungu Aboriginal Day Care Centre, and also further a field; Glenquarie Multicultural Playgroup is in Macquarie Fields. Burnside provide playgroups in Minto. A range of childcare facilities is also available in Campbelltown centre and is likely to be patronised by residents of Minto who work in the centre.

Other children’s services in Campbelltown for which residents need to travel further a field include care for special needs children, child protection services, family support, a toy library and committee.

Discussions in 2004 with the coordinator of UnitingCare Burnside indicated that child and health education and lack of access to children’s facilities either due to lack of finance or illiteracy are key issues. Whilst it appears that the current level of provision is adequate, this will need to be monitored as the new community moves in. Whilst it is not anticipated that there will be more children living within the Renewal Area, the families who move in are more likely to comprise two working parents, and thus the demand for childcare may increase as result of these working parents together with more disposable income. As noted previously, unemployment was recorded as significantly high in the Renewal Area in 2001 but this is likely to fall after redevelopment.

5.4 Youth Services

The services specifically provided for young people within the Suburb of Minto and neighbouring areas are summarised in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2 Youth Services

Youth Services	Minto	Bow Bowing	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Information Services				6	
Accommodation	1			8	1
Counselling				7	2
Drug & Alcohol Support Services				4	
Employment				6	1
Health				2	
Legal Services				4	
Youth Clubs	2			15	
Youth Centres	2			2	
Youth Services	2			10	1
Arts and Cultural	1			2	
Emergency Services					3
TOTAL	8	0	0	66	8

Within the Suburb of Minto youth services include the Allawah House Youth Refuge, Minto Youth Activity Service Inc.(Minto Youth Centre), and The Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC) (**Table 5.2**). The PCYC is a significant youth recreational facility as is the Centennial Park Basketball and Indoor Sports Stadium. It is located just beyond the northern edge of the Renewal Area on Minto Road. A range of facilities is provided for young people including a gymnasium, boxing, break dancing, table tennis and Tae Kwon Do. Meeting rooms are also available. Outside is a kick-about field and children’s playground although we are advised that this area is not part of the PCYC and is owned by Council. Facilities are of good quality and appear in good condition. A minibus service operates from the centre yet investigations reveal that its location on the perimeter of the estate is still not ideal for servicing the youth of Minto. Anecdotal evidence suggests that this centre is not as well patronised as possible.

A second more centralised Youth Centre is located adjacent to Burnside, on Guernsey Avenue. The centre provides different facilities to the PCYC, being smaller in size and less sport based. A number of activity rooms are provided.

Minto Study Centre and Minto and Campbelltown Youth Services are also located within the Suburb of Minto. There are several outreach support services available to Minto including the Youth Emergency Accommodation phone line, Child Protection and Family Crises emergency phone line, Child, Family, Adult Counselling Service, Job Futures YWCA phone line, Traxside Youth Health Service, Campbelltown Youth Services Inc, Minto “Hype” Youth Program, Domestic Violence Hotline, and the Rape Crises Centre. These are all categorised as ‘crises’ services.

The South West Multicultural Centre supports an Aboriginal youth and family worker which is the only service of this type in the Macarthur Region.

The final group of youth services available to residents of Minto are those ‘strategic’, educational or informative in scope and are generally located in Campbelltown. It is considered appropriate that these services are concentrated within Campbelltown Centre and would be used more infrequently by Minto residents. Such services include Campbelltown City Council Library, Youth Project and Youth Service Council officers, specialist health and counselling services, employment services and training, and legal services.

It is reported that access to recreational youth services in Minto is inadequate. Some facilities are inaccessible due to hours of operation that do not allow adequate access, particularly after school hours, or because of locations on the outskirts of the Renewal Area such as the PCYC. However it is recognised that the short opening hours may be due to lack of demand for the services offered or because of actual and perceived anti-social behaviour. Whilst the number of young people is likely to remain decline somewhat over the period of the project, there is a need for improved access to facilities and services for this group.

5.5 Education

The educational facilities within the Suburb of Minto and Campbelltown Centre are summarised in **Table 5.3** below.

Table 5.3 Education

Educational Facilities	Minto	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Primary Schools – Public	5	1	
Primary Schools Private	2	5	
Secondary Schools – Public	1	1	
Secondary Schools – Private	1	3	
Special Schools	1	2	
Adult Education		6	
Tertiary Education		3	1
Government Department Offices		1	
TOTAL	10	22	1

The MRPA is well served by education facilities with a large number of schools situated within the Suburb of Minto. It is assumed that the school-age children will attend one of these schools, or alternatively those in Campbelltown with perhaps a specialist offer or because they are private. Other educational facilities in neighbouring suburbs have not been documented.

There are five public primary schools located within the Suburb of Minto. These are Campbellfield Public School, Minto Public School, Sarah Redfern Public School, the Grange Public School, and Passfield Park Public School. There are two independent private schools: the Islamic Centre and School and Qibla College Primary School. In addition there are five independent primary schools in Campbelltown: St Peter's Anglican Primary School, St John's Primary School, Broughton Anglican College, St Thomas More School, and Kawayan Philippine Language and Cultural School.

Passfield Park Public School in the Suburb of Minto and Beverley Park Special School in Campbelltown provide schooling for those with special needs. Passfield Park is located adjacent to the Sarah Redfern School. Large grounds accessible to a number of schools are located at Sarah Redfern. The wider community can also access them out of school hours.

One large public secondary school is situated in the Renewal Area - Sarah Redfern High School. This school is identified as one of three key focal points for the community of Minto, providing a range of facilities and services. These facilities and services are discussed further in this chapter. Ashraf Madaaras High School is a private independent school located in Minto.

The Sarah Redfern Public School provides a number of specialised programs for its students

- Aboriginal Community Liaison
- Intensive Literacy for slower readers (3dpw) Yrs 3 - 6
- Early School Support Program for < 8ys mildly intellectually disabled
- 5 trained Reading Recovery teachers + programs
- Speech Pathology for Yrs 1 +2
- English as a Second Language
- Responsible Thinking
- Home Reading
- Parent Workshops
- Healthy Food canteen
- Council of Elders
- Extensive ICT
- Boys Education/Mentoring

The school has a number of specialised staff supporting these programs, including two Counsellors 4dpw, four Integration Aides four Community Liaison Officers (2 Indigenous & 2 others), a Quality Teaching Mentor, aides for support and preschool programs, and ESL teachers.

For tertiary and adult education, residents from the Renewal Area would need to travel to Campbelltown or Macquarie Fields. Those facilities located in Campbelltown include South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE – Campbelltown College, South Western Sydney Institute of TAFE – Macquarie Fields College, St Patrick's College, Campbell University of the Third Age, Macarthur University of the Third Age, Share our Language Inc and the University of Western Sydney. Furthermore, the Department of Education and Training has a Campbelltown District Office.

It appears that there are training and education facilities available to residents, particularly for primary and secondary education, but that people are not accessing them to their full potential as indicated by the reported high truancy rates and early school leaving age evidenced in the Census data. Our research also identified multiple indicators of deprivation, with reports of parents unable to feed their children before school, and not having money to clothe them to be able to attend school. Whilst some of these problems have been addressed with breakfasts now being provided at Sarah Redfern School, investigation needs to continue as to whether practical problems preventing school attendance can be further addressed. Proposed services may include for example a clothes exchange being set up, or further after-school club space.

5.6 Services for Older People

Services available for the older residents of the Renewal Area are summarised in **Table 5.4** below.

Table 5.4 Services for Older People

Services for Older People	Minto	Bow Bowing	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Accommodation	1				2
Home Support Services				9	
Respite Care and Friendship Groups	3			10	1
Senior Citizens Organisations				10	
Support Services				10	
Education Services				3	1
Government Departments				2	2
Information Services				1	2
Health Promotion					1
TOTAL	4	0	0	45	9

It is apparent from the above table that services specifically for older people are concentrated in Campbelltown. Those located within the Suburb of Minto include Minto Elders Day Care, Friendship Wednesday at 10 who meet once a month and Leumeah Minto-Seniors Golden Oldies, convening at the PCYC weekly.

It should also be noted that there are a variety of community facilities and services that will be patronised by older residents that are not designed exclusively for them. Many of the facilities located in Campbelltown will be hard to access for older people because of mobility issues and affordability due to the high costs of public transport.

Many of the community facilities and services located in Campbelltown including for example, Campbelltown Meals on Wheels, Housebound Services and Macarthur Area Health Ambulatory Service have outreach services to Minto. However there also many home support services, respite care and friendship groups, senior citizens organisations, support, education and information services that would require people to travel to Campbelltown to

access. Whilst it has been noted that that seniors do not form a large segment of the population they are a sector in need of community services, and a sector vulnerable to the impacts of the redevelopment.

In 2004 discussions with organisers of these services indicated that they attracted people from areas well beyond the Suburb of Minto. Whilst they were not able to provide pick up services, they felt that people did not have trouble accessing the groups and arrived either by car or walking. Most of the people attending were widows. Providers did not report an untapped need for older people in relation to recreational services and providers were content with their facilities

In conclusion, community service provision for older people living in the Renewal Area is fairly low, but this coincides with the low elderly age profile recorded by the Census. As this is likely to remain the case it is not considered necessary that a more formal spaces are required after the redevelopment. However, such affordable flexible space in other community facilities should be reserved for these groups or any other that become established, as there is evidently a need for such groups.

Access to facilities beyond the Suburb of Minto does not seem to be completely adequate for the residents of Minto Suburb. Campbelltown Council has community buses available for use, but users are required to provide their own drivers. Physical access to services is also a problem: non-ramped or too steep access to facilities, or lack of bus shelters with seats for those wishing to use the bus service. Additional resources are required to make the physical changes to improve accessibility for the senior residents of Minto to services.

Discussions with staff at Burnside in 2004 revealed that there are some people, mainly women, in the community of Minto who “feel old”, but do not fall within the ‘aged persons’ or ‘senior citizens’ demographic. In particular, these are women who had their children at a young age, often suffered from drug and/or alcohol dependency, either their own, or that of their children and now have responsibility of caring for grandchildren. There are very few, if any, existing services that cater for this specific group within the community.

5.7 Services for People with a Disability

The following **Table 5.5** summarises the services that are available for people with a disability within the Suburb of Minto.

The ABS Census Data does not provide information on the proportion of residents who were disabled within the Renewal Area or the Suburb of Minto. However, information from Campbelltown Council indicated that 15.7% of people residing in Campbelltown LGA had a disability in 1998 and 2001, compared to an average for Sydney of 18.2% recorded in 1998.

Overall there are a wide range of facilities and services available to people with a disability located in Campbelltown, and a few located within the Suburb of Minto. Services available include Macarthur District Temporary Family Care Inc, who provide a home based respite care for children and adolescents who have a disability, Minto Elders Day Care, Passfield Park Special School, Brown Sisters and the Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC). Only two of these facilities, specifically provide services for people with disabilities Passfield Park Special School and the PCYC. The remainder provide supporting services or recreational facilities for disabled people in addition to their other services.

Employment services, family support, health care needs and home support services, legal and advocacy services, rehabilitation, rehab and respite care together with recreational, support groups and services for people with disabilities are all available in Campbelltown.

Table 5.5 Services for People with a Disability

Services for People with a Disability	Minto	Bow Bowling	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Accommodation	2			3	
Aid & Equipment				1	
Education	1			3	
Employment Services				5	
Family Support	1			1	
Hearing Impairment				5	
Home Support Services				10	
Legal & Advocacy Services				2	
Rehabilitation				2	
Respite Care				4	
Recreation Groups & Services				5	
Support Services	1			5	
TOTAL	5	0	0	46	0

Many, but not all people with disabilities are dependent on motorised forms of transport, even for travelling short distances. Whilst it is appropriate for specialist facilities to be located in the neighbourhood, it is also acceptable that for some of these facilities people may be expected to travel further. Whilst fare concessions are available for disabled passengers, the buses themselves are not all wheelchair friendly, or have wheel chair space. It has also been noted that the ramp to the railway station is too steep. It may therefore be concluded that for many people with disabilities and without alternative transportation, they are excluded from access to facilities within the Suburb of Minto and also Campbelltown.

Given the wide range of facilities and services available in Campbelltown, the focus should be on facilitating access to these existing services. It is not considered necessary to provide additional services for disabled people specifically within the Renewal Area, yet neither should those existing facilities be lost in the redevelopment unless the demand also reduces.

5.8 Services for People from Culturally and Linguistically Different Backgrounds

Table 5.6 reviews the facilities and services available for people from culturally and linguistically different backgrounds within the Suburb of Minto.

There are a variety of facilities available for people within the Suburb of Minto. With regards to education facilities, there is the Islamic Centre and School at Qibla College, Minto Sinhala Language School of Sinhalese Cultural Forum located at Minto Primary School, and the Suburban Islamic Association on Westmoreland Road. One childcare centre specifically targets people from culturally and linguistically different backgrounds; Minto Multicultural

Child Care Centre. Six information and support groups are located in the Suburb of Minto: the Macarthur Arabic Australian Welfare Centre Inc., and the Migrant Welfare Centre operate from the South West Multicultural Community Centre on Minto Road, the Multicultural Child Care Centre on Redfern Road, the Samoan Women’s Group, and the Tongan Women’s Activity Group operating out of Burnside.

Table 5.6 Services for People from Culturally and Linguistically Different Backgrounds

Services – Culturally / Linguistically Different Backgrounds	Minto	Bow Bowing	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Aged Persons Services				1	
Migrant Education & English School & Classes	3			3	
Child Care	1				1
Migrant Information & Support Groups	6			5	
Community Centres	1				
Translation Services					2
TOTAL	11			9	3

There is one specific community centre for people from culturally and linguistically different backgrounds: the South West Multicultural Community Centre, from which a number of other sub-services operate in addition to the two distinct services identified above. They Centre provides information services, meeting space, information on accommodation, family support, groups and classes. Whilst servicing the community of Minto, it also has customers from as far as Liverpool. It thus may be classified a district facility located in the Suburb of Minto. It is located adjacent to the PCYC on Minto Road and has been in Minto for 10 years. It is a successful facility, and reports that it meets all current needs.

There is a significant centrally located facility for people from culturally and linguistically different backgrounds in Campbelltown: the Macarthur Migrant Resource Centre Inc. (MMRC). The Samoan and the Tongan Women’s Groups in Minto are current outreach services that operate from this centre. However, MMRC also provides important services and facilities including bi-lingual programs, encourages the development of partnerships, placement programs, aged day care service, links to learning programs in schools as well as various case officers and development workers assigned to projects and specific cultural communities in Macarthur District. Various outreach services are provided including bilingual and legal services.

In summary it appears that community services for people from culturally and linguistically different backgrounds within Minto are strong. A large proportion, 33.3% of Minto residents in 2001 (defined as the sum of indigenous Australians, people from non-English speaking countries and those born overseas elsewhere) were identified as from such backgrounds. However, the Census also identified that proficiency with the English language was not an issue in the Renewal Area. Needs however, are expected to change over time as the master

plan is implemented. The new development in the Minto Campbellfields Estate (located adjacent to the Renewal Area) to date has seen a high influx of people of Indian origin. This trend may continue with the redevelopment. Two religious temples servicing this community area located close to the Renewal Area.

It is considered that the existing facilities are adequate and that the centres such as Burnside and the South West Multicultural Community Centre are capable of accommodating alternative services for culturally specific groups, should they be required by the future population of the Renewal Area. However, community service and facility provision must be incorporated into the master plan, and in a flexible manner to address changing needs as they arise.

5.9 Services for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders

The following table summarises the services and facilities specifically for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community available to the residents of the Renewal Area.

Table 5.7 Services for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders

Services for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islanders	Minto	Bow Bowing	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Health				6	1
Support Services	1			4	
Child Care	2				
Aged Care	1			1	1
Legal Services				1	
Arts and Culture				1	2
TOTAL	4	0	0	13	4

Four facilities have been identified within the Suburb of Minto which specifically target the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. This reflects the high proportion of the community (7% in 2001) who have Aboriginal or Torres Strait origins.

The South West Multicultural Centre supports an Aboriginal youth and family worker which is the only service of this type in the Macarthur Region.

Winga Myamly is a group that meets monthly in Minto to identify and raise awareness of indigenous people's issues and need for change. Two childcare facilities provide specialist care for indigenous and multi-cultural needs in Minto: Pjunga Aboriginal Day Care Centre and the Multicultural Child Care Centre. Minto Elders Day Care specifically cares for Aboriginal Elders in addition to younger disabled people.

There is also a range of facilities within the Campbelltown area that either specifically targets or responds to indigenous people's needs, some within a wider remit. The majority of services relate to health or welfare and include the Aboriginal Home Visiting Program, the Multicultural Health Team, Warrambucca Aboriginal Home Care Service, Campbelltown Community Health Centre, the Home Care Service of NSW, the Aboriginal Health Team, and Home Care Service of NSW. The remaining facilities have particular services for indigenous peoples and include for example the Benevolent Society Centre for Women's Health who have a dedicated meeting space for Aboriginal women and the Home Care Service of NSW that have a Koori service.

It is anticipated that as the renewal program is implemented, with the decline in publicly owned housing, so there will also be a decline in the proportion of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders within the Renewal Area.

5.10 Women's Services

From **Table 5.8** below it is apparent that there are a variety of facilities specifically for women, but that they appear to be concentrated within Campbelltown centre.

Table 5.8 Women's Services

Women's Services	Minto	Bow Bowing	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Accommodation				3	
Advocacy				3	
Counselling				5	
Legal Services				2	
Support Services	2			4	1
Health	1			7	1
TOTAL	3	0	0	24	2

It is apparent that the facilities specifically for women relate generally to health or welfare. Three of these services are located in Minto. Two of the services located in Minto also specifically target ethnic minority groups: the Samoan Women's Group and the Tongan Women's Activity Group. They meet within Burnside's facilities. Minto Medical Centre also states it responds specifically to women's needs as part of its service.

Many of the remaining women's services, located in Campbelltown Centre, involve emergency, crises counselling and parenting issues (including The Drug and Alcohol Women's Network, Marcia Women's Refuge, St Vincent de Paul, and the Benevolent Societies). Counselling services include Chisholm Crises Unit, Jasmine Cottage, Life Care Counselling and Family Services, and WILMA Women's Health Centre. WILMA also provides other services for women including support groups, an information library, health care and legal services. The remaining services are health related. Access to these services in Campbelltown is likely to be hard for mothers with pre-school age children and without cars.

It is unlikely that the future population of the Renewal Area will generate demand for additional services to cater specifically for women.

5.11 Community Health Services

Table 5.9 below summarises the community health services available to the community within the Renewal Area or neighbouring suburbs.

Campbelltown Hospital in Campbelltown is the only public hospital in close proximity to the Renewal Area. Services provided include ambulatory care, internal medicine, general surgery, urology, ENT, ophthalmology, plastics, obstetrics and gynaecology, anaesthetics, rehabilitation, geriatrics, psychiatry, paediatrics, and orthopaedics. There is a private hospital located in the suburb of Campbelltown, Macarthur Private Hospital.

There is a community health centre: the Campbelltown Community Health Centre in Campbelltown. This health centre provides a wide range of services to the community (ie. counselling, speech pathology, dental services, and multicultural health) as well as a range of respite and day care programs. However Ingleburn Community Health Centre is closer and offers more services to the Minto Community.

There are a number of community health care services located within the suburb of Minto and neighbouring Bow Bowling and St Andrews that the Renewal Area community would use. These primary health facilities are mainly located within the centre of the Renewal Area, or around Minto Mall. This is considered a favourable and accessible location for such facilities, encouraging linked trips.

Table 5.9 Community Health Services

Community Health Services	Minto	Bow Bowling	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Hospitals / Healthcare (public)				10	5
Hospitals (private)				1	
Community Health Centres			3	3	4
Mental Health	1			7	
Women's Health	1			7	1
Specialist Needs Health	1			10	3
Youth Health				1	
Sexual Assault				3	
Drug and Alcohol Counselling				8	1
Other Counselling				1	1
Support Groups				7	1
Overseeing Organisations					1
TOTAL	3	0	3	58	17

Many of the facilities already discussed provide specialist services such as women's health at Minto Medical Centre and Childhood Services at Campbelltown Hospital. There are various outreach services also available to the Renewal Area.

There are seven women's health services accessible to the Renewal Area community but are all located in Campbelltown. These services include general women's health services, such as those provided by the Campbelltown Community Health Centre, and WILMA Women's Service, but more specific services are also available such as breast-screening, pregnancy services and drug and alcohol support facilities.

The Campbelltown Community Health Centre also provides services relating to sexual assault, as does the Macarthur Sexual Assault Service, located in Campbelltown. A further outreach service is available to people in Minto.

With regards to drug and alcohol counselling, services are fairly well provided in the area, with eight counselling services being located in Campbelltown, and a further outreach service operating out of Rosemeadow, which serves Minto.

There are three support groups operating in close proximity to the Renewal Area, offering varied and health condition specific support, including diabetes, autism, breast cancer, stroke, al anon and Parkinson's Disease. Furthermore, Macarthur Health Promotion Team operates from Campbelltown.

It appears that general medical provision in the Suburb of Minto is adequate and that the Renewal Area residents will be able to access medical help either within the Suburb or neighbouring Bow Bowling or St Andrews if necessary.

5.12 Community Development Services

The Community Services currently available in the vicinity of the Renewal Area are outlined in **Table 5.10** below.

It is apparent that there is a wide range of community development services operating within the Suburb of Minto. Those services fall across a broad range of categories suggesting a strong correlation with demand for those services. Some facilities are autonomous, whilst the majority share facilities, providing services weekly, fortnightly or monthly to the community in Minto. Important community facilities for the residents of Minto include the Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC) on Minto Road and those at Burnside located on Guernsey Avenue in the centre of the Renewal Area.

The PCYC is a youth club and indoor sports and recreation centre. The Southwest Multicultural Community Centre is situated within autonomous offices but within the same building. The PCYC organises a wide range of sporting and community activities such as basketball, boxing, gymnastics, dance, climbing, Tae Kwon Do, table tennis, soccer, Aussie rules football, netball, softball, school holiday activities and senior citizens activities. The South West Multicultural Community Centre is also a resource and referral service, with an Aboriginal Youth Worker and Arabic services together with recreational activities, such as art and craft services, targeting specific cultural groups.

A number of organisations provide community development programs and are viewed as key facilities that should be retained and developed in the master plan process. These include UnitingCare Burnside on Guernsey Avenue. Burnside is an important community facility in the Renewal Area, providing space for a wide range of services. Community groups and other community-based organisations operate from these premises and are well patronised. Many of them have been discussed in various parts of this section of the report. Burnside offers flexible space, used by numerous service providers and is therefore able to respond to meet new needs as they arise. A further key community hall is located just to the west of the MRPA, Minto Community Hall on Surrey Street.

With regards to accommodation issues St Vincent de Paul Society provides crisis accommodation with other services including emergency food, clothing, basic furniture, budget planning and referrals to drug and alcohol recovery programs. It also addresses issues of domestic violence and refers people to the Nagle Centre for family care and support.

Table 5.10 Community Development Services

Community Development Services	Minto	Bow Bowing	St Andrews	Campbelltown	Campbelltown area (inc. outreach)
Public Art Galleries / Museums				3	
Accommodation and Crises Accommodation	3			8	1
Cinemas				2	
Community Centres / Meeting Rooms / Function Rooms	9	1	2	12	
Employment Services				9	
Police Stations				1	2
Legal Services				10	1
Welfare	1			2	
Libraries	1			3	1
Live Performance Theatres				1	
Marriage and Family Counselling	2			10	1
Community Service Groups	3			9	
Church / Faith Organisations / Centres	20	1		2	1
Community Development Programs / Organisations	2			3	
Friendship Groups	5			2	
Community Gardens	1				
TOTAL	47	2	2	77	7

Finally, Macarthur District Temporary Family Care operates from Surrey Street in Minto. This facility aims to provide high quality short term substitute care programs to families in crises, and for families with children who have special needs arising out of physical and/or intellectual disabilities. A further nine services relating to accommodation operate from Campbelltown, or offer outreach services to the Minto community.

There are a large number of buildings (24 in total) housing community centres, meeting rooms and functions rooms within and close to the Renewal Area. Nine of these are located within the Suburb of Minto, one in the neighbouring suburb of Bow Bowing, and two in St Andrews. A further 12 are located in Campbelltown. Those situated within the Suburb of Minto include the Centre and hall on Surrey Street. A second is located at Ko Ko's Place, together with other meeting space at Burnside. Two of the schools also provide community space; both Sarah Redfern High School and the Grange Public School have community halls.

Residents of the Suburb of Minto are required to travel to Campbelltown to access employment and legal services. Such services would be expected to operate from a larger centre than the Minto estate.

With regards to welfare services, Lifeline Macarthur is located at both Ingleburn and Narellan can be accessed by the Minto community. The Migrant Welfare Centre within the South West Multicultural Centre on Minto Road provides valuable services for migrants within Minto, but also for the larger Campbelltown community.

Thirteen marriage and family counselling groups have been identified within Minto and the surrounding catchment area. Northern Macarthur Family Support Services at Burnside and Glenquarie Family Support Service at Blair Place are two that are situated in the Renewal Area. A variety of community service groups are situated within Minto and Campbelltown.

There are 20 church or faith organisations operating within the Renewal Area, reflecting the diverse cultural background of residents. Some of these groups operate from residential addresses and may disappear as the population mix changes following the implementation of the project.

A number of friendship groups are located in Minto. Minto Community Garden is situated on Hansen Road in Minto Heights. The Renewal Area has one library, the Minto Community library located in the grounds of Sarah Redfern High School on Pembroke Road. A mobile library services the Campbelltown area.

5.13 Key Community Facilities within the Renewal Area

In summary, the key community facilities identified within the Renewal Area include the following -

- Minto Family Care (Burnside) (Guernsey Avenue);
- Minto Youth Centre (Guernsey Avenue);
- Minto Library (grounds of Sarah Redfern School);
- Sarah Redfern Community Hall (Sarah Redfern School).

Key facilities that are located within the Suburb of Minto, and just outside the Renewal Area include -

- The Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC) (Minto Road);
- South West Multicultural Community Centre (within PCYC);
- Minto Community Centre and Hall (Surrey Street); and
- Macarthur District Temporary Family Care.

Burnside in particular is identified as a key community facility within the Renewal Area and particularly for the public housing estate. It is well located near the centre of the Renewal Area, with good links to other services, and Minto Mall and Sarah Redfern School to the west. Burnside is an extremely successful facility and is flexible, however its premises are in poor condition.

Community facilities are located at four 'hubs' -

- Surrey Street group at the old town centre of Minto near the railway station
- Burnside centre (including the Youth Centre) in the Renewal Area
- PCYC on Minto Road to the north of the Renewal Area
- Sarah Redfern High School

Table 5.11: Number of services located in Minto, Campbelltown and other areas.

Service Type	Number of Services			TOTAL
	Minto	Campbelltown	Other	
Children's services	18	3	3	24
Youth Services	7	2	1	10
Before and After School Care	3	8	31	42
Education	8	0	0	8
Services for Old People	4	0	0	4
Services for people with a disability	4	0	0	4
Services for people from CALD backgrounds	4	0	1	5
Services for ASTI	1	1	1	3
Women's Services	2	0	2	4
Community Health Services	6	10	8	24
Community Development Services	35	0	1	36

Sources: Campbelltown City Council Community Directory, Yellow Pages & White Pages

** Whilst this listing is not definitive, it provides a snapshot of the services available to the community now and in the future.*

Table 5.11 provides a quick summary of the number of services currently available to the residents of the Renewal Area, either from within Minto, in the Campbelltown City Centre, or other locations surrounding the suburb of Minto. The types of services found in the Minto suburb can be divided into 10 groups. These include:

- Children's Services;
- Youth Services;
- Education;
- Services for the aged;
- Services for people with a disability;
- Services for people from CALD backgrounds;
- Services for ASTI;
- Women's Services;
- Community Health Services; and
- Community Development Services

A full listing of these services including detailed descriptions, addresses and hours of operation can be found in **Appendix 4**.

It is evident from the review that there are a wide range of community services and facilities available to the residents of the Renewal Area. Whilst many are located in Campbelltown, requiring access via motorised modes of transport, there are also a large number of facilities located within the Renewal Area and Minto which are within walking distance. Whilst public transport provision appears adequate for bus services and good for train services with regards frequency and journey times, concerns have been expressed over the cost of these trips, particularly by bus. No provision is made for wheelchair access to bus services, and senior residents have reported lack of bus shelters/seats and access to the railway station concourse is problematic. Thus a fair proportion of Renewal Area residents are excluded from facilities beyond walking distance within the Suburb of Minto due to either access issues or cost of travel. As car ownership is low, accessibility to facilities and services is a key issue.

There appears to be adequate facilities to meet current demand for children, providing both pre-school and after school care. Whilst the relative affluence of the residents of the Renewal Area is expected to increase, the age profile is not expected to change greatly as a result of the implementation of the master plan, although there will be more children towards the end of the project period. Demand for childcare facilities is expected to grow with higher disposable income and increase employment rates.

The existing community facilities in the vicinity of Redfern and Surrey Streets, whilst being close to the railway station, are to the east of the main residential areas of Minto and separated from them by Pembroke Road, an important arterial road providing access to suburbs to the north and south of Minto. Similarly the PCYC is located to the north of Minto also on the other side of Minto Road and this is not ideally located in terms of access to the Renewal Area and Minto generally. Notwithstanding this, it is a well-patronised facility. There are few facilities close to Minto Mall, the focal point of the suburb with facilities dispersed throughout the area.

A variety of services, facilities, and recreational activities operate from the PCYC including recreational activities for young people, friendship groups for older people, gymnastics for disabled children and sporting activities for all ages. The South West Multi-Cultural Centre operated from the same premises. Whilst this building appears to be adequate, there is physical room for expansion, particularly if this site was to become an enhanced community focus centred on recreation. Victoria and Kayess Parks are located to the north and the rear of the PCYC and may be developed further, together with any associated development.

Sarah Redfern School offers a unique combination of educational and community services with community use of the library, hall and playing fields. It is well located, well regarded, and readily identified as a community focal point.

The Burnside facilities, including KoKos and the Youth Centre are well located and well regarded by the Renewal Area residents. In view of the high concentration of public housing in the Renewal Area, Burnside is seen as being a facility serving the needs of public housing tenants. Furthermore the name “KoKos” has social significance and value to the local community.

Burnside is well located to provide ongoing community support during the transition period through the implementation of the masterplan. Existing public housing tenants of the Renewal Area and other residents can continue to utilise services from those facilities which can provide a sense of stability during a period of change. New residents can use the services provided which can then adapt over time to the needs of new residents.

As the renewal program is completed, there will be greater degree of homogeneity of the demographic characteristics of Minto related to the rehousing of public housing tenants and the redevelopment of areas of public housing concentration. This provides the opportunity to rationalise and/or relocate community facilities in the area. Facilities can be planned and located to meet the needs of Minto as a whole rather than a particular part of the suburb such as the Department of Housing estates.

Campbelltown City Council is currently completing a review of youth facilities and services in the LGA, both government and non-government. It is understood that this review will recommend the rationalisation of Councils physical assets due to their high number and unsustainable ongoing cost, and the development of a new model of service delivery which involves utilising a central point of administration for services. Minto is seen as an opportunity to implement this new model of provision.

5.14 Consultation with Key Community Stakeholders and Service Providers

Informing the preparation of this SIA, a number of key stakeholders amongst the community, government, and NGO service providers were contacted to establish the current level of service provision in the community, as well as to discuss service providers views on the projects impacts on residents, both now and into the future. The consultation also explored to what extent service providers could assist with the mitigation of project impacts or assist with the resettlement process. The results of these discussions are detailed in **Section 5.15** of this appendix. It is important that the SIA identify the relationships between tenants, community facilities and those involved in providing services.

From the consultation and research it is apparent that these are a varied and numerous facilities and services in the local and extended (Campbelltown LGA) area for the existing, relocating and permanent residents alike. The relationship between public housing tenants and DOH staff could be best described as frayed, using this consultation as a guide. Stakeholders have felt excluded from the process and frustrated at the Departments inability to answers key questions the answers to which stakeholders believe to be critical. The consultation/ communication undertaken has bred frustration and cynicism about the project and resulted in resident withdrawal from the official process to establish a parallel resident organised consultation and impact assessment process.

This consultation took place between April and June 2005. **Appendix 4** contains a list of those consulted during this SIA, and the issues and impacts for the community raised by them.

5.15 Specific Initiatives within Minto

There have been many government and resident initiatives in the local area of Minto, which have aimed to help to create a 'community' in the area. Some were sponsored by DOH, other by local NGOs in the area. These types of projects help to create the social history and social capital within the area, and bring the community together.

Some of the initiatives and projects include the Remembering Minto Project (which produced two DVD's by the community), the Hill Project and the Minto Community Garden. A conference was also organised in March 2005, titled, *Minto: More Than Bricks and Mortar* aimed at examining DOHs approach to redeveloping public housing estates.

It is essential that the prominent issues facing relocation residents are identified and impacts lessened, however for those remaining, the continuation of relevant services which help the community and improve the social capital of the area is equally as important.

5.15.1 The Hill Project

The Hill project was an Intensive Tenancy Management (ITM) program which worked with 347 townhouses in the Minto area and focused on listening to the community and creating an informal communication method between DOH staff and existing tenants. A new management style was implemented which promoted positive impacts on the community in Minto. The project enabled the rate of vacant properties to reduce dramatically and improved the safety of the area with more dwellings occupied in the project phase.

A DOH fact sheet from Spring 1999, outlined the Hill Project Team set out to:

- beautify and maintain common areas of the Minto estate;

- clean up graffiti;
- residents working together for a common goal;
- give residents new skills and empower them to come up with new ideas and initiatives for their neighbourhood; and
- build a community the residents can be proud of.

A full time handyman was employed to ensure smaller dwelling issues were fixed as soon as possible.

The project enjoyed resident initiated street clean-ups and other gardening projects. The Franciscan Friars helped with a furniture recycling cooperative, all helping to build on family and friendship links within the area.

5.15.2 Animation Project

The St Vincent de Paul Society is currently managing an ‘Animation Project’ in the Campbelltown LGA, which encourages communities to help initiate positive social change in their area. This program operates within the Wollongong Diocese as well as areas in Sydney, usually public housing areas¹. The program encourages principles of self-determination, inclusion, participation, solidarity, critical thinking and local decision-making. A large part of the project is to provide support and resources to encourage those who may be socially disadvantaged to raise awareness within the community and make their voices heard.

The process of “animation” is based on the strong belief in the power of “ordinary” people to bring about change to themselves and their community. The Animation project has provided a focal point for those working to secure their rights and maintain their community in the face of the re-development.

5.15.3 Minto Resident Action Group

The residents of Minto formed a Residents Action Group (MRAG) and began a series of strategies to encourage positive action for themselves and their families as a result of the re-development. One of its early actions was to be involved in the Remembering Minto project, gathering stories and photos of life in Minto before the demolition started. The MRAG currently performs a number of functions in Minto, including tenant support and acting as a conduit of community views to the DoH.

The MRAG was formed in June 2002 out of the *Minto Healthy Community Project* (MHCP) was a social development program that began in 1999. Initially the DoH attempted to utilise the MHCP to discuss the forum, however the community argued that this was not suitable given the significance of the issue. The MRAG received initial support from the Benevolent Society Community Leadership Program and the UTS Centre for Population education. It later received some funding from the Department of Housing, with funds auspiced by UnitingCare Burnside. In 2003, RAG and the Macarthur Housing Coalition worked together, increasing community pressure on DOH resulting in the employment of a permanent housing advocate position to help families with the relocation process.

¹ Source: The Animation Project: Working for change in Campbelltown’s public housing estates (undated)

5.15.4 Remembering Minto Project

Another resident instigated project in the Minto area is the 'Remembering Minto' project. Funded by the Department of Housings (through a \$160,000 grant) and auspiced by ICE (Information and Cultural Exchange), the project is assisting the community compile and record the memories of those living in the public housing communities in Minto. The project aimed to record the pasts and current events of the residents of Minto. A range of community activities have been undertaken by the project, and residents have produced two DVDs about Minto. A local indigenous artist was employed to coordinate the publication for the residents of Minto past and present.

5.15.5 UnitingCare Burnside

UnitingCare Burnside has provided services to children, young people and families living in Macarthur since 1987 and currently operates a number of integrated programs in Minto.

- *Minto Community Care* came under the auspice of UnitingCare Burnside in July, 2002. The program focuses on enhancing Minto, with community members taking a lead role. It assists in the development of skills for local residents, while focussing on supporting a family friendly neighbourhood culture on the public housing estate and improving families access to a wide range of support services.
- *Minto Family Centre* provides a place for families to meet with each other, learn valuable parenting and life skills and take shared action to build a safer community where children and families are valued. The *Minto Family Centre* began in May 2000, and incorporates Northern Macarthur Family Support and the Family and Community Services Under 12's project and delivers services to the local community as well as Ingleburn, Macquarie Fields, Glenfield and St Andrews. Services aim to build families confidence and skills and to make Minto a supportive, safe and friendly place to bring up children. Services are offered which are tailor-made for each family's needs. Services offered at Minto include individual and family work, programs and activities for 0-12 year olds, parent education and life skills groups, drop-in service, family and community activities, referral and advocacy service, Kids Study Time and holiday programs.
- A stand alone *Intensive Family Based Service* (IFBS) outreaches to Minto and works with families at the 'far end of the continuum' who are at risk of having their children removed due to child protection concerns.
- *Minto Study Centre* operates from Sarah Redfern High School once a week and provides education support to young people 11-16 years who experience social and educational disadvantage.
- The *Macarthur Reconnect* program works on an outreach basis with young people and their families who are having difficulties with family relationships.

It is understood that Burnside is a very well patronised facility, to the extent that their space is almost fully utilised. There is currently some private / public housing joint use of Burnside facility (such as the hire of space), especially related to children, estimated to be 20% private housing use. Burnside services the whole of the northern corridor of Campbelltown, through a centre-based as well as an outreach service model.

Burnside anticipate there will be little change to their overall model or the range of services that will be needed as a result of the redevelopment. This is because the 'Child and Family Centre model' has been found to be effective with families from a broad range of socio-economic backgrounds so will still have applicability when the demographics change. They also report that the provision of universal targeted programs is also unlikely to change as it is integral to the family centre model and reducing stigma for disadvantaged and vulnerable

families. Burnside note that the range of targeted programs may change to reflect different demographics, but exactly how remains unclear until further MRP details are available. Burnside anticipate -

- *High number of families with young children – hence we expect the demand for early childhood/early intervention services will probably continue. These are best delivered within a universal model, with ‘add on’ targeted services (such as disability services) for families with higher needs.*
- *Isolation will continue to be an issue – we expect families will be drawn to the area because of the affordability of housing and as such may not come from the Macarthur area originally. Consequently they may not have local support networks and will be attracted to universal services such as playgroups, events, craft groups etc as a way of making social connections.*
- *Financial hardship will continue to be an issue – this will be due to the size of mortgages and the vulnerability blue collar workers experience to financial downturn in the community. Families therefore will not be in a position to pay for services and will be reliant upon services such as our own that are free.*
- *Out of hours work will be required – we anticipate that both parents will work due to size of mortgage and low income levels. Blue collar workers have less flexibility around working hours and are generally not in the position to take time in lieu for appointments. We employ a whole of family approach in the family centre model which already requires us to deliver services in the evenings and weekends and have the capacity to extend this if demand increases.*

In order to remain in the area Burnside require enough office space to house a team of 12 workers and service delivery space (children’s playroom, at least 1 large group room, meeting room and at least 1 private interview space area).

5.15.6 Franciscan Friars

The Franciscan Fathers have been in the area since the beginning of the Hill Project in Minto, when in late 1998, they were invited to the area to be involved in the ‘Intensive Management Program’. The Friars have since been in the area helping the community and its social capital through community-based initiatives. They hold street BBQs and initiated a furniture and electrical goods recycling scheme within the Estate. As part of the redevelopment, the Franciscan Friars are currently involved in the CRG, RAG and KoKo’s Place.

5.15.7 Our Lady’s Nurses for the Poor (Brown Sisters)

The Sister’s from the order of Our Lady’s Nurses for the Poor, more commonly known as the Brown Sister’s, live amongst the community in Minto and offer much assistance to those who need their help. Their help extends to family support work as well as Aboriginal Justice. With respect to family support in Minto, the Brown Sisters assist with days in Family Court, to answering referrals from LifeLine and listening to those in need.

5.15.8 South West Multicultural and Community Centre

The South West Multicultural and Community Centre (SWMACC) is located in the PCYC in Minto. SWMACC provides NESB and mainstream background undertaking case work and referrals. The Community Centre is also known as a resource centre and provides emergency services, including food and basic necessities, especially for young mothers in the area. The Centre also provides community development and other assistance such as tax help. SWMACC operates an Aboriginal Youth Worker to support youth and families and

also provides Arabic services. SWMACC also focus' on the elderly, especially during the MRP rehousing process, whereby many of the elderly residents of Minto are finding it harder to relocate as many suffer from disorientation and dislocation from their community.

5.15.9 The Daystar Foundation

The Daystar Foundation works with the local community to develop and run school-based programs for students in the Minto area. Through its many activities located in Sarah Redfern Primary and High Schools as well as its programs utilising the skills of the business community, the Daystar Foundation plays an active role in the Minto Community.

As part of its services to the Minto community, it has instigated a breakfast program which provides breakfast for approximately 140 children at Sarah Redfern Primary School and Sarah Redfern High School. Another program run by the Daystar Foundation is the 'Literary Buddies' program with 120 volunteers within the business community to act as mentors to the children in the program. It is seen as an opportunity for the children to establish positive role models within their daily lives. The Daystar Foundation also provides a Basic Needs Program, aimed at helping children obtain basic necessities, including toiletries and other items. This is on a needs based approach, and is planned for expansion.

5.15.10 Kids Community Park

The Kids Community Park was established approximately four years ago, with land given to the residents of Minto. It is a symbolic meeting place, with a special history and memories for residents.

An event, the *Kids Community Park: Bringing Every Street Together*, planned the design of the park, and the residents involved worked to incorporated the park as a trust to ensure fundraising and grants could be administered to the Kids Community Park. The area is awaiting rezoning by CCC to ensure the Kids Community Park remains for the residents of the area. The DoH has undertaken to preserve the park in the future Minto.

5.15.11 Independent Tenant Advocate (auspiced by South Western Regional Tenant Association (SWRTA))

Following recommendations from the Resident Action Group Minto, the Macarthur Housing Coalition and the Minto Renewal Community Reference Group, an Independent Tenant Advocate (ITA) position was created to work with the relocating tenants of Sarah precinct in recognition of the process problems and social impacts of the Valley Vista precinct stage. SWRTA were the successful tenders to auspice this position. The South Western Regional Tenants Association (SWRTA) has operated in the area for over 20 years.

The ITA is a key resource and support service for tenants, providing ongoing support to tenants during relocation, educating tenants regarding the process, its implications and their rights, and advocating on their behalf with the Department and service providers.

The position commenced 5 February 2004 and is currently funded until the end of the 2006 financial year. The remit of the ITA has extended from Sarah precinct to now assist all residents of the estate who are being rehoused.

The ITA report, February 2005, presents the results of a survey conducted among Sarah Precinct tenants showing that the ITA has been well received by tenants. The report outlines some of the factors that have contributed to the success of the ITA. These include the ITA:

- working to build a good relationships and trust with tenants;
- working with the Residents Action Group Minto and asking tenants what they want;
- having a clearly defined role and separation from the DOH;
- having clearly understood and agreed parameters with DOH;
- establishing a mutually respectful working relationship with DOH staff;
- the development of an agreed relocation kit with the DoH (developed by the Resident Action Group Minto, the Macarthur Housing Coalition and the Community Reference Group);
- having the support of SWRTA;
- having the support of community organizations UnitingCare Burnside Minto Family Centre and St Vincent de Paul Animation Project; and
- having the support of the Macarthur Housing Coalition and the Minto Community Reference Group.

Many recommendations were made in this report.

5.15.12 Macarthur Diversity Services

The Macarthur Diversity Services Inc (MDSI) operate from Campbelltown, including learning programs and cultural support workers, however provide some services within the Minto area. Within Minto MDSI operate from the Sarah Redfern High School where a Samoan Women's Club meets. MDSI also assisted the founding of the Minto Community Gardens, with 150 Tongan families in the area.

5.15.13 Department of Health

Studies and reports on the Renewal Area identify that issues affecting many residents include drug and alcohol, domestic violence, child protection, parenting skills and financial problems. Discussions with the Ingleburn Health Centre confirmed that these issues remain current.

5.16 Implications of change on service delivery and availability

Minto is relatively well serviced in terms of community services and facilities. There are many NGOs working hard to support and work with the Minto community. Their efforts and relationship with and understanding of the community need to be recognised and accessed by the DoH.

Changes to the population of Minto and consequently the communities needs will have a number of impacts for services and facilities. There are implications for many providers in the area, these include commercial operators, government departments, community services and non-government organisations (NGOs). During consultation, it was apparent that many service providers had not considered the impacts of the MRP on the services they provided beyond the immediate relocation phase.



APPENDIX 6

Detailed School Enrolments Data – 1980 - 2005

Table 6.1: Enrolments in Schools in the Minto Area, 1980 - 2005 (Raw Numbers)

NAME	Level	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Campbellfield Public School	Primary	751	643	513	349	318	321	312	311	330	330
Heathfield -closed	Primary	--	339	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minto Public School	Primary	311	258	212	254	204	189	212	205	193	182
Passfield Park School	Special	--	51	44	45	52	52	52	52	52	52
Robert Townson High School	High	--	--	904	1081	1227	1181	1100	1086	1026	984
Robert Townson Public School	Primary	--	--	981	1024	820	786	744	707	663	614
Sarah Redfern High School	High	--	1194	877	667	635	574	532	509	453	475
Sarah Redfern Public School	Primary	592	505	445	385	471	499	482	498	479	436
St Andrews Public School	Primary	336	898	1068	942	945	979	984	991	939	865
The Grange Public School	Primary	291	424	475	462	340	313	253	251	275	271
Ingleburn High School	High	788	1025	877	778	842	843	875	912	906	919
Leumeah High School	High	1187	1354	850	1010	974	919	921	907	882	869
Macquarie Fields High School	High	--	797	760	944	990	1013	1020	1026	1033	1028
Total Enrolments		4256	7488	8006	7941	7818	7669	7487	7455	7231	7025

Table 6.2: Enrolments in Schools in the Minto Area, 1980 - 2005 (Change over Time)

NAME	1980-2005 Persons	1980-2005 %	1980-1990 Persons	1980-1990 %	1990-2000 Persons	1990-2000 %	2000-2005 Persons	2000-2005 %	2000-2002 Persons	2000-2002 %	2002-2005 Persons	2002-2005 %
Campbellfield Public School	-421	-56%	-238	-32%	-195	-38%	12	4%	-6	-2%	18	6%
Heathfield -closed	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minto Public School	-129	-41%	-99	-32%	-8	-4%	-22	-11%	8	4%	-30	-14%
Passfield Park School	52	--	44	--	8	18%	0	--	0	0%	0	--
Robert Townson High School	984	--	904	--	323	36%	-243	-20%	-127	-10%	-116	-11%
Robert Townson Public School	614	--	981	--	-161	-16%	-206	-25%	-76	-9%	-130	-17%
Sarah Redfern High School	475.012	--	877	--	-242	-28%	-160	-25%	-103	-16%	-57	-11%
Sarah Redfern Public School	-156	-26%	-147	-25%	26	6%	-35	-7%	11	2%	-46	-10%
St Andrews Public School	529	157%	732	218%	-123	-12%	-80	-8%	39	4%	-119	-12%
The Grange Public School	-20	-7%	184	63%	-135	-28%	-69	-20%	-87	-26%	18	7%
Ingleburn High School	131.096	17%	89	11%	-35	-4%	77	9%	33	4%	44	5%
Leumeah High School	-317.585	-27%	-337	-28%	124	15%	-105	-11%	-53	-5%	-52	-6%
Macquarie Fields High School	1027.643	690%	760	485%	230	30%	38	4%	30	3%	8	1%
Total Enrolments	2769.166	65%	3750	88%	-188	-2%	-793	-10%	-331	-4%	-462	-6%



APPENDIX 7

Review of Community Consultation

7. Review of Community Consultation

7.1 Introduction

The community has experienced a high level of consultation to date over an extended period about the future of the Minto area. All stakeholders agree that the community has been over-consulted, and that further discussion of the issues will not be accepted by the community. The communities' views and issues are well known and strongly advocated by its representatives. The community desires to see that the MRP is moving forward, and that key decisions are ready to be made. Additionally, as discussed in **Appendix 8** there is currently a high level of cynicism about the process amongst residents. Until key decisions had been made by the DoH regarding the redevelopment and its mitigation strategies, further consultation could serve to continue to frustrate the community and foster uncertainty.

For this reason, rather than engage with the broader community, the SIA has adopted an approach which involves the review of past consultation outcomes, combined with discussions with key stakeholders to confirm the understanding this review imparts of the issues and impacts associated with the MRP.

However, an important component of the SIA is the provision of a genuine stakeholder and community review mechanism. With further work on the masterplan and its mitigation package nearing completion, the DoH is now in a position to answer the community's key questions - the 'who, what, when, where, and how' questions held by residents about their futures.

This will be achieved initially through stakeholder review of the draft SIA report as a means to make suggestions for change, if desired. Review by the broader community will be facilitated through the further consultation process which is to be undertaken by the DoH once the masterplan is lodged. This consultation will relate to the proposed implementation of the MRP enabling further impacts to be raised by the community and for the DoH to further refine their mitigative responses to these issues.

The DoH has acknowledged that information and communication processes of the project have been problematic. This has resulted in the current situation where there are two parallel processes underway – one by the residents (ie Leaving Minto), and one by the Department. The SIA has endeavoured to draw the results of these two processes together. A summary of some of the work of these processes is contained in the following sections.

An assessment of the DoH's involvement processes to date has been summarized in this section. The key lessons learnt from these initial consultation experiences have been identified and acknowledged by the DoH. A Communications Strategy and Communications Action Plan has been prepared to guide the Departments actions through the remaining stages of the MRP.

7.2 Consultation Processes to Date

DoH consultations since the 2002 announcement of the MRP have focussed primarily on masterplanning concerns and the future urban form of the Renewal Area. In general, focus on the relocation aspects of the project has been limited during formal consultation processes, rather being undertaken by the DoH through discussions with the CRG, services and the Independent Tenant Advocate. The Department has undertaken a number of

consultations since 1998, of which the main ones are summarised in turn below. **Section 4.3** of the **Main Report** collates the results of these various processes thematically.

1998 DoH Renewal Workshops

Several community workshops were held by the DoH in 1998 to consider the renewal of the Minto Public Housing Estate. These workshops discussed the positive and negative aspects of the estate, which provide a useful background to the SIA.

The positive aspects raised about Minto in these workshops included:

- positive community aspects, including friendly people, the multicultural mix, and a sense of pride about Minto. The need for community groups and support services was stressed.
- proximity to and quality of services such as the shopping centre/mall, schools, churches, the youth centre, library and sporting facilities (but not locally);
- the efficiency of public transport; and
- positive urban quality due to the quantity of open space, the good views available from some areas, car access to streets, and the separation of land uses (industrial from residential).

The negative aspects raised about Minto in these workshops included:

- those related to the quality of the public domain, including underutilisation of open space, rubbish in the streets and parks, vandalism, and speeding cars;
- those related to the estates 'radburn' design, including lack of accessibility, back to front dwelling design, lack of privacy, lack of fencing, and the estates population density;
- a range of social concerns, including the rate of unemployment in the estate, a lack of support services for single mums, a lack of facilities for children and young people, and the incidence of child abuse.
- a range of safety, security and policing concerns, including safety concerns in open space and walkways and drug problems in the community.

June 2002 MRAG Survey of Valley Vista

In June 2002 the MRAG undertook a survey of residents of the Valley Vista precinct, at that time experiencing the initial phases of resettlement. This survey found -

- Over 40% of residents had lived in Valley Vista for over 10 years, and 12% for 5 to 8 Years.
- Half of residents had family living in other areas of Minto.
- 80% planned to live in their home at Minto a 'long time'.
- Less than 20% of residents did not want to stay in Valley Vista, 50% definitely wanted to stay, 14% were unsure. 20% might stay where they were transferred to if it was better.
- Almost 60% of residents were scared, unhappy or didn't have enough information to comment on how they felt about the re-development
- The level of uncertainty in the community about what was happening clearly came through in respondent comments.

July 2002 DOH survey of Valley Vista

In July 2002 the DOH also undertook a survey of Valley Vista residents, the results of which somewhat differ to the MRAG survey -

- 38% of residents were pleased to move, 32% were unhappy to move, and 30% were neutral.

- 77% felt they would be better off after relocation, based on the hope of improved accommodation. 19% said that they didn't know, and 4% said they felt that they would be worse off.
- 67% of residents wanted to move back to Minto.
- Issues identified included concerns related to relocation of children and schooling, loss of friends and neighbours, loss of close proximity to shops, transport and schools.

April and May 2003 DoH Design Workshops

A series of workshops with the general Minto Community, including both public and private housing residents and community groups, was held by the DoH during April and May 2003. The findings of these workshops were very similar to the issues and suggestions raised at the 1998 Workshops. Comments were also received relating to how to improve the Public Housing Estate, which can largely be divided into three categories - 1. Safer Neighbourhoods, 2. Parks and Community Facilities, and 3. Housing Choice.

October 2003 to March 2004 MRAG Leaving Minto Survey

In response to concerns regarding the Departments planning process, the MRAG, with the assistance of Judith Stubbs, conducted a further resident survey (independent of the Department) from October 2003 to March 2004 of three precincts of the MRP area – Sarah, Dunlop, Caroline. Sarah was chosen as an area currently undergoing redevelopment, Dunlop as it was expected at that time to be redeveloped in the intermediate term, and Caroline, as it was expected at that time to be upgraded. A total of 180 households were interviewed, selected by stratified cluster sampling.

From the Survey it is evident that Minto is an established community, although there are variations within Minto between precincts. For example, Dunlop was more likely to have short term residents. Overall:

- 60% had lived in Minto more than 5 years;
- Over 40% had lived in Minto for more than 10 years; and
- 23% had lived in Minto more than 20 years.

Variations between precincts was evident throughout the survey, with some correlation between views of Minto and length of tenure or condition of property (eg significantly more Caroline residents, (which has better quality cottage housing and a more stable long term community), valued their precinct as a 'quiet, peaceful neighbourhood').

Respondents had strong connections to the area, with around 65% of respondents reported that they had family in Minto or nearby suburbs. The locational attributes of Minto were the most highly valued aspects of living in Minto (shops, transport, schools, or work). This was followed by the value placed on the people and the community. However 25% noted that 'problem neighbours' was an aspect they liked least about Minto. 18.6% of residents reported that there was 'nothing' that they liked about the area. 20% of respondents reported that there was nothing they disliked about the area. There was strong concern amongst respondents in terms of community safety issues. Only respondents from Sarah precinct (5.2%) identified unprompted that the threat of redevelopment/ uncertainty was one of the worst things about living in Minto.

It is clear that many residents value their long-term association with their area, and are concerned about the loss of the social networks they have established in this time. Most (68%) of respondents had intended to make Minto their home into the long term (70% of these for more than the next 10 years). Almost 70% of respondents noted that they would

stay in Minto if their home was improved. Just over half of respondents intend to come back to Minto after the MRP if the opportunity arises, although many held little confidence that they could. Those who said they would not wish to return were divided reasonably evenly between those who wanted to get out of Minto at any cost, and those who would prefer not to move again when they had settled in a new area. Of the 212 Sarah and Valley Vista households relocated to date by the MRP, 32 households (or 16%) have so far registered to return to Minto.

Respondents were asked about the impacts of the redevelopment so far on themselves or their families. 42% of total respondents reported that the redevelopment had had an impact, and just over half of these (or 21% of the total) said it had been negative. As the precinct experiencing redevelopment, perception of negative impact was focussed within Sarah. In Sarah, 73% of respondents reported that redevelopment had overwhelmingly impacted negatively on their families –

- 41% felt more neglected, unsettled, or unsafe.
- 44% reported personal or family stress, fear uncertainty, ill-health, family break-down, with some serious impacts evident.

Interviewers identified a range of emotional and social well-being related impacts (some severe). Strong themes were the sense of future dislocation, the imminent loss of community, the impact on access to services or locational issues, and increased community instability.

Again, there was a diversity of views are held about the redevelopment. 27% of Sarah respondents who felt that there had been a positive or no impact on their families.

- 22% felt that it would give them the opportunity to leave Minto;
- 17% felt that it would give them the opportunity to get a better home;
- The remainder were non-specific, but felt that there was 'at least something happening in the area'.

Respondent attitudes to Minto before and after the redevelopment was announced have experienced approximately an 8% swing.

- Positive - 58% before vs 50% after
- Neutral - 15% before vs 15% after
- Negative - 27% before vs 35% after

There were variations within precincts, with the greatest effect being felt in Sarah, which was undergoing redevelopment at the time of the survey.

- Sarah 71% before vs 40% after
- Caroline 79% before vs 75% after
- Dunlop little change at 58%

7.3 Issues Summary

As with any proposal, a diversity of views are held about the redevelopment².

- *Whilst some residents viewed with considerable distress the imminent demolition of their homes and loss of neighbours whom they regarded as 'family', others were pleased that the Department's actions may lead to a 'fresh start' outside of the estate.*
- *services' views ranged from those who supported the Department's 'radical social mix' solution, to those who considered that there was little if any justification for the destruction of a 'viable community'.*

The key issues raised by the community since announcement of the redevelopment and demolition of the Valley Vista and Sarah precincts can be broadly summarised as follows.

- The locational attributes (shops, transport, schools, or work) are highly valued aspects of living in Minto. Also highly valued is the quality of these services. Access to these services will be impacted.
- Minto is an established community. Residents place a high value on the people, the current sense of community of Minto, take pride in its strengths and have high levels of attachment to this experience. Minto has strong resident organisations, services and voluntary groups. It is these strengths which the community sees the proposed redevelopment as destroying to their great distress.
- Many residents are long-term residents (a significant proportion³ more than 20 years) with strong connections to the area (such as having family living in other parts of Minto). Many had planned to make Minto their home for a 'long time'. Residents value their long-term association with their area, and are concerned about the loss of the social networks they have established in this time. Of those that wish to stay, the majority would like to return to Minto post-redevelopment.
- There were high levels of uncertainty in the community about the MRP during previous phases.

It is noted that this list is not comprehensive, focussing rather on the 'macro' concerns raised. A range of community concerns have been identified at the family and individual level due to relocations (eg dislocation, relocation of children and schooling, loss of friends and neighbours, community instability, personal or family stress, uncertainty, community safety, etc). These are numerous and are identified and discussed as relevant in the impact assessment section of the SIA. Community concerns include -

- Retention of public housing stock numbers, (ie replacement of all stock to be demolished in Minto) in the Macarthur area.
- Retention of a minimum level of public housing stock within the Minto estate area.
- Provision of affordable housing within the project, apart from the public housing component.
- The desire to see upgrading, rather than redevelopment, of cottage precincts.
- Concern over the lack of an initial Social Impact Assessment to inform the development of the masterplan and relocation/ demolition process.

² As reported in 'Leaving Minto', page 16.

³ 23% of respondents to the "Leaving Minto" resident survey.

- The lack of smaller area planning, based on precincts or cluster of streets within each precinct, particularly when developing the implementation details for the MRP.

Residents have a strong expectation that they will be involved in the decision making process for the project. The CRG are concerned the findings of the “Leaving Minto” report and community feedback from the CRG are not being taken into consideration in project development.

7.4 Leaving Minto: A Study of the Social and Economic Impacts of Public Housing Estate Redevelopment

In September 2002 Judith Stubbs from the Social Justice & Social Change Research Centre, University of Western Sydney was approached by the Macarthur Housing Coalition in response to their concerns that a proper evaluation of the immediate and longer-term impacts of the MRP had not yet been undertaken. The results of this research were published in March 2005 in the report “Leaving Minto: A Study of the Social and Economic Impacts of Public Housing Estate Redevelopment”. The research aimed to:

- *Bring the voices of those most affected by the urban renewal process to the centre of policy considerations;*
- *Provide a more detailed review of the immediate and longer-term social and economic impacts on residents in public housing estates undergoing urban redevelopment, of which Minto is the first major example in NSW;*
- *Provide a more detailed understanding of the decisions and processes that affect urban renewal as it is currently being played out in estates such as Minto;*
- *Make a contribution to reflections on the future sustainability of the public housing sector in NSW, including the net costs or benefits to the immediate and wider community of these policies.*

The report concluded the following⁴:

- *Minto is an ideal area for the location of public housing due to its excellent access to services, transport and shopping. It is highly valued by residents for these reasons, as well as the sense of community and attachment that many experience. Minto has an excellent base from which to form partnerships in its strong resident organisations, services and voluntary groups. Further, it is well positioned locationally to benefit from improved linkages to the Sydney labour market that has arisen from the relocation of industry over the past decade.*
- *Nonetheless, there is a clear need to significantly improve poor quality stock in the most run down and highest turnover areas. In these areas, redevelopment may be the most appropriate strategy, though this needs to be handled sensitively, with adequate mitigation, and in consultation with residents and services. In other areas, a more gradual approach to renewal may be appropriate. The assessment of different strategies that should be applied in each area will require a careful case-by-case approach, and will depend on factors such as quality of the stock, nature of social and physical infrastructure, nature of community structures and attachments, and the needs and aspirations of residents.*

⁴ Ibid, Page 16.

- *Moreover, the current trajectory of redevelopment in Minto is not sustainable. It has had unacceptably high level of social and economic impact upon residents and the community generally. These have not been properly assessed or mitigated through an adequate assessment of the impacts under either Part 4 or Part 5 of the NSW Environmental Assessment Act 1979. This has exacerbated the impacts upon residents. In a wider sense, the redevelopment does not appear to be sustainable in the current policy and funding climate. The significant loss of social housing in the context of Sydney's housing affordability crisis and growing waiting times for public housing is particularly problematic. Alternatives to stock ownership, such as Commonwealth Rental Assistance and other forms of housing assistance are far less efficient.*
- *A 'total cost to the community' approach to the assessment of immediate and longer-term social and economic impacts is required if the sustainability of current redevelopment activities is to be properly considered.*

The report recognises that since September 2004 there have been significant improvements to the MRP process achieved through the DoH, residents and services beginning to work together.

The report recommends the adoption of an approach to any renewal process based on small area analysis, that is, a detailed examination of small areas and communities within an estate in recognition that there is no 'one-size-fits-all' strategy. The report recommends that redevelopment should use different strategies for different streets, based on (a) levels of satisfaction and community attachment, (b) condition of houses and design features, and (c) resident aspirations.

Recommendations of the report included that the NSW State Government⁵:

- *Reconsider the current 'radical redevelopment' strategy for Minto, as it appears to be neither cost effective nor sustainable in a broader public policy sense.*
- *Make Minto a pilot area for an innovative and cost effective community-driven solution to the need for affordable housing for a growing cross-section of the Sydney housing and labour market.*
- *Undertake more gradual community renewal that leads to sustainable change in, and maturing of, the demographic profile in accordance with urban renewal 'best practice'. This would include a more detailed examination of each precinct, or cluster of streets within each precinct. It is likely to involve the redevelopment of certain areas (e.g. poor quality and poor performing stock in townhouse precincts like Dunlop), and a combination of renewal approaches in other more settled areas with higher quality housing (e.g. precincts like Caroline).*
- *Engage in a public sector-led renewal in Minto in partnership with agencies such as Argyle Community Housing, Landcom, local services, the Minto Residents Action Group and the wider community. Where appropriate, a private sector partner could be engaged in specific precincts/small areas and where this is demonstrated to be cost effective. This more proactive public-community led renewal would aim to ensure that:*
 - *Department of Housing and the community can more effectively control the process and outcomes, and ensure that legitimate social, economic and financial goals are met;*

⁵ Ibid, Page 30.

- *As much public housing as possible (and as needed) can be retained in the area;*
- *A higher level of public housing can be retained in NSW generally;*
- *A mix of appropriate tenures can be developed that meets the need for affordable housing of a growing cross-section of the Greater Metropolitan Sydney population. This should be a mix of general and priority public housing of appropriate housing type (each based on a proportion of income), 'key worker' housing for rent and purchase (with rental tied to a proportion of market rent), and general affordable housing;*
- *A mixture of housing management auspices can be achieved including public housing, community housing (e.g. through Argyle and other appropriate providers), and other tenant managed mechanisms;*
- *The pilot builds on the demonstrated strengths of the community, and harnesses the existing work of the community and supporting agencies to engage in community renewal activities, and to further aims related to social and economic development; and*
- *Reward the community for its work to date and provide opportunities for paid employment, traineeships and apprenticeships in physical and social renewal activities.*
- *In general, it is strongly recommended that a mix of tenures be achieved in each precinct redeveloped, and that that this mix include at least the following social or affordable rental housing composition:*
 - *30 per cent social housing (one third priority; and two thirds from the general waiting list) tied to a percentage of income; and*
 - *20 per cent affordable (e.g. key worker) housing for low to medium income workers tied to discounted market rent.*

Whilst a number of the reports recommendations are beyond the scope of this SIA, the information and recommendations within the report have informed the preparation of this report.



APPENDIX 8

Detailed Social Impact Assessment

8. DETAILED SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.1 Overview

In the SIA, impacts have been identified as occurring at three levels –

- the Individual. This has been further subdivided into the impact on -
 - those who go;
 - those who stay throughout the redevelopment process;
 - those who move in (new public and private housing);
 - public housing tenants waiting in turn;
 - those who relocate within or those who come back; and
 - vulnerable groups, such as children.
- the community (which has been further divided into the Renewal Area and the Suburb of Minto); and
- the Institutional Level (which includes the DoH, CCC and non government service providers).

In the SIA Impacts have been temporally delineated as follows –

- Historical Phase, that is the demolition of Valley Vista and Sarah Precincts;
- Planning Phase (current);
- Implementation Phase. The Implementation Phase has been further divided into –
 - Resettlement;
 - Demolition / Construction Activities; and
 - Transitional Phase.
- Community Re-establishment Phase.

The potential social impacts which can occur from a proposal of this type have been identified in the following areas:

- potential impacts on residents and their social and psychological wellbeing, in terms of the;
 - potential impacts of project planning;
 - potential impacts of relocation/ resettlement;
 - potential impacts of demolition/ construction phase;
- potential impacts on vulnerable groups – children;
- potential impacts related to the supply of public housing;
- potential impacts on social services and facilities;
- potential impacts on education facilities;
- potential impacts on the local economy;
- potential impacts of transitional phase related to the maintenance of viable communities;
- potential impacts related to the development of a new community;
- potential impacts on surrounding suburb of Minto; and
- potential benefits of the project.

Each of these is discussed in the following section to identify where possible their likelihood, magnitude and scope. This SIA has followed an iterative process, whereby impacts have been identified, and in response mitigation measures developed and these have been included in the description of the proposal in **Section 3** of the **Main Report**.

8.2 Anticipated Final Population Profile of the MRA

8.2.1 Estimated Population Change Over Time

The Minto Renewal Project will result in the progressive demolition and replacement of existing dwelling stock with a mix of public and private housing. While the precise nature of housing is not known at this stage, the anticipated dwelling production is shown on **Table 3.2** of the **Main Report**. Estimates of population change within the public housing estate have been made and are shown in **Table 8.1**.

Table 8.1: Population Estimates

Year	Dwellings	Population
2001	1007	3168 ⁶
pre 2005	777	2340
2005-06	777	2314
2006-07	747	2201
2007-08	642	1871
2008-09	651	1876
2009-10	643	1833
2010-11	707	1994
2011-12	820	2287
2012-13	956	2637
2013-14	1092	2979
2014-15	1092	2947
2015-16	1092	2915

NB: Timing is subject to change depending on approval timeframes

This refers to the estimated population in the existing 1007 dwellings on the site and the corresponding population in the new dwellings as they are progressively developed. These estimates are based on the following assumptions:

- The occupancy rate used is the 2001 Census occupancy rate for total dwellings in the Renewal Area (based on the census collectors districts most closely aligned with the public housing estate). The occupancy rate has been assumed to continue to decline over time based on the trend from 1996 to 2001. The 2001 Census occupancy rate for the Renewal Area was 3.39 persons per dwelling. This was higher than the figure reported from DoH data which was 2.84 persons per dwelling. The assumed occupancy rate at the end of the redevelopment in 2015 is assumed to be 2.7.
- No allowance has been made for changes in the population outside the public housing estate as a consequence of other developments such as future residential development in the shopping centre precinct or on church land. No allowance has been made for changes to the population in the remaining parts of the suburb of Minto.

It is noted that the population of the suburb of Minto grew marginally between 1996 and 2001. Future population levels will be influenced by redevelopment of the Renewal Area and other redevelopment that may occur as a result of urban consolidation and the initiatives of Council for additional residential development is locations accessible to public transport

⁶ ABS 2001 Census Occupancy Rate for MRA (3.15 per dwelling) applied to number of DoH dwellings.

and established services such as Minto. The draft proposal for a zoning change to allow row housing in Minto near the station is an example of an initiative to encourage further residential development in the area. The 2001 population of the Renewal Area was 4,127 persons. This excludes the Campbellfield subdivision which was not completed at the time of the census and which has an estimated population of 300 persons.

As can be seen from **Table 8.1**, the increase in dwellings associated by the Minto Renewal Project is offset by a general decline in occupancy rates. Given this redevelopment and the potential for additional development in Minto, it is expected that the population total will continue to remain relatively stable with the potential for low rates of growth depending on the extent and nature of redevelopment outside the project area.

As can be seen, the population is expected to decline in the short term before rising as the demolitions decline and the redevelopment gains momentum.

8.2.2 Characteristics of the Future Population

The characteristics of the Renewal Area following redevelopment have been predicted based on details regarding proposed dwelling mix, split of public and private housing and target markets provided by the Department of Housing and Landcom. Whilst it is important to understand and identify the needs of the existing population, it is also necessary to establish the future requirements for community facilities and open space of the new community. Due to the change in the housing tenure that is anticipated as part of the master plan development, the existing community is unlikely to remain the same over the longer term. Many existing needs will however continue to exist in the short to medium term.

The following market characteristics have formed the basis of the Master Plan redevelopment proposal:

- Strong market demand for development land in the area as evidenced by new residential subdivision within the suburb of Minto;
- Retaining 30% public housing tenancy across the estate, 70% privately owned;
- Demand for affordable housing in Minto;
- Demand is anticipated from three types of buyers:
 - First home buyers currently renting in Campbelltown;
 - Second home buyers;
 - Empty nesters; and
 - Investors.
- Public housing will be of a similar standard to the private homes and be indistinguishable from the private housing;

It is likely that there will be a heterogenous buying profile will be achieved in the redevelopment of Minto but to provide particularly for young couples and families. It is possible that people will relocate to the area to be close to established communities or community facilities and services. There is the potential for land releases to be popular with particular ethnic groups as was the case at Campbellfield.

On the basis of the information provided by Landcom and DoH as part of the Master Plan development process, the key characteristics of the demographic profile of the Renewal Area

created through the MRP renewal program on completion of all stages in 10 years is likely to be as follows:

- demography overall is likely to be similar to equivalent private housing estates within Campbelltown LGA ;
- a net increase of some 85 dwellings (subject to density and housing mix) and a similar population size due to minor change in the overall dwelling numbers and declining occupancy rates;
- significant proportion of affordable housing aimed at first time buyers, empty nesters, investors amongst others;
- continued emphasis on young families (which is in line with the Campbelltown LGA overall);
- increase in young couples and young families. The predominant purchasers of Landcom allotments within the Campbelltown region include either young couples looking to start a family or young families with a couple of children under school age. This trend is reported to closely mirror the demographics of land / housing purchasers within the Campbelltown LGA generally;
- decrease in unemployed, increase in skill levels and qualifications, increase in incomes which are all highly correlated and expected to be related to the shift away from high concentrations of public housing; and
- increase in access to private vehicles.

This suggests a population profile closer to that of the Campbelltown LGA. The existing Renewal Area demography noted in this report is likely to be typical for at least the medium term. Open space and in particular community services should be flexible enough to adapt to the changes as and when they occur.

However, through the master plan implementation the following demographic profile is expected to emerge:

- The population size is expected to remain static or decline marginally.
- The age profile is predicted to remain biased towards the younger age and less significant towards the older age groups in comparison to Campbelltown and Sydney.
- The high proportion of people born overseas or from culturally and linguistically different backgrounds will remain significant. However from experience from the Campbellfield Estate it is possible that this demographic characteristic will be defined by people of a particular cultural origin.
- English proficiency is likely to remain high as second generation plus immigrants continue to occupy the Renewal Area together with other English-speaking residents.
- Household structure will change, with a fall in the proportion of single unemployed parents and an increase in other household types.
- Owner occupation will significantly increase.
- The strong emphasis on blue-collar occupations will remain, but it is likely that residents will be more educated and in higher positions, resulting in residents with higher income levels.
- Children are more likely to remain at school for longer and obtain more qualifications.

- It is likely that more money will be available to spend on transport leading to an increase in car ownership and funds for travel by public transport modes.

Assumptions have been made on the age structure of the new population based on the DIPNR age based population projections for NSW released in 2005. The following **Table 8.2** indicates the predicted population in relevant age groups based on the existing age structure at the Renewal Area (2001). It has been assumed that this population will age at the same rates as for the City of Campbelltown population as determined in the latest population projections prepared by DIPNR. This means that relative to Campbelltown, Minto will remain a more youthful population as a consequence of the development proposed with the Minto Renewal Project and other potential development in the locality.

Table 8.2: Projected Age Structure of the MRA

Age Category	2001		2011		2016	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-4	311	9.8%	224	11.2%	328	11.3%
5-9	327	10.3%	236	11.8%	338	11.6%
10-14	297	9.4%	182	9.1%	260	8.9%
15-19	287	9.1%	177	8.9%	237	8.1%
20-44	1155	36.4%	699	35.1%	1038	35.6%
45-65	623	19.7%	386	19.4%	551	18.9%
65+	170	5.4%	90	4.5%	162	5.6%
Total	3170		1994		2914	

NB: Timing is subject to change depending on approval timeframes

8.3 Potential Impacts on Residents and their Social and Psychological Wellbeing

The largest impact from the MRP is the existing communities of Minto – the families and individuals in the renewal area. The redevelopment will have a substantial and significant impact on these groups. The potential impacts from the MRP have been on the community has been identified over three phases -

1. potential impacts of project planning;
2. potential impacts of relocation/ resettlement; and
3. potential impacts of demolition/ construction phase;

8.3.1 Historical Impacts of Project Planning

The lack of informed community consultation or consideration of social impacts prior to the announcement of the Minto Renewal Project and the demolition of the Valley Vista and Sarah precincts within a short time frame created a range of unnecessary impacts, and exacerbated those impacts and suffering which occurred in the Minto community. It also limited ability of the DoH to respond with adequate mitigation mechanisms to these impacts.

These past mistakes have been acknowledged by the DoH and the lessons learnt incorporated into the proposed project approach and package of mitigation mechanisms. The proposed development is now supported by a range of strategies, plans and measures to assist the community through the rehousing and redevelopment processes.

The absence of a publicly released masterplan created a lack of certainty about the proposal with regular changes to plans, allowing inconsistencies, conflicting information and confusion to develop. The community has received mixed messages from a variety of sources, both

internally and externally to the DoH. It was unclear to residents if they were or weren't affected, at what time they would be affected and what help they would receive. Residents felt that they were effectively placed 'in limbo'. For example, at start of the project residents were told that only townhouses precincts were involved, which was subsequently extended to include cottages precincts. In March 2004 residents were told that Dunlop was the next precinct affected, however residents were later informed that this was delayed, and it is now planned that Erskine, Darcy and Caroline proceed as the next stages under the masterplan. This lack of certainty was a key social impact of the project planning and implementation of Sarah and Valley Vista phases and a very damaging part of the Minto redevelopment for residents. It is very difficult for residents to feel like they can have a 'regular life' when they are unsure of when they might be asked to move. It affects their ability to plan their lives. Further it has led to significant mistrust and cynicism in the community. As detailed in **Section 3** of the **Main Report** the DoH proposes a range of measures to minimise these impacts.

However the relationship between tenants and the DOH, damaged by these earlier project phases, must first be rebuilt into a working relationship based on mutual respect. Trust must be rebuilt before any talk of partnership can begin. This will require an honest and transparent process to be implemented for the remainder of the project. It will take time, effort and goodwill by all. This has commenced with initiatives such as the "Imagining Our Common Purpose Workshop" (6 May, 2005) a workshop jointly developed by the community and the DoH, appointment of an Independent Tenant Advocate, establishment of a Minto Renewal Reference Group, and the attendance of the Department officers at a range of forums (such as the 'More than Bricks and Mortar' conference).

Through the processes to be established by the Department, and outlined in **Section 3** of the main report, an inclusive approach is to be implemented which involves all stakeholders and is responsive to tenant requirements.

Information and communication processes of the project have been problematic. The consultation/ communication undertaken has bred frustration and cynicism about the project and resulted in resident withdrawal from the official process to establish a parallel resident organised consultation and impact assessment process. Issues cited with the consultation process additional to those previously discussed include -

- Dates for meetings being set at short notice or with no thought to community availability, leading to poor attendance.
- Meetings being facilitated in an intimidating manner, causing residents to feel that their contribution is not valued.
- An inability to answer to answer the 'who what when where' questions posed by residents.
- A lack of relevance to residents in regard to content. Much of the consultation has focussed on the future form of the Renewal Area ("strengthening the community in the future"; "what you want for your community in the future"), details which are of little relevance to residents who are being threatened with relocation and are likely to receive no benefit from redevelopment.
- Limited opportunity or ability to influence the project or process.
- In general focus on the relocation aspects of the project has been limited during formal consultation processes, rather being undertaken through discussions with services and the tenant advocate.

As a result, the diverse nature of the Minto community has not been reflected in community forum attendance. It is important that these be addressed to maximise resident participation in the process. A communication training workshop is currently being organised by community representatives (eg the ITA) and the DoH.

The key lessons learnt from these initial consultation experiences have been identified, acknowledged and acted upon. With further work on the masterplan and its mitigation package completed, the DoH is now in a position to answer the 'who, what, when, where, and how' questions held by residents. Involvement mechanisms will be tailored to each precinct of the project, using the work of the DoH Rehousing Team as a basis. The DoH acknowledges that without transparent and careful attention to the further implementation of the project, it risks impacting upon the community in these ways again.

8.3.2 Potential Impacts of Relocation/ Resettlement

Implementation of the next stages of the Minto Renewal Project will result in the displacement of up to 2,100 people⁷ or 650 households over a 4½ year period (beginning in mid 2007 and ending in 2011, dependent on approval timeframes). Approximately 212 households (or an estimated 665 people) have already been directly affected by the proposal through resettlement of Sarah and Valley Vista (and 18 more houses have been demolished in other precincts for other reasons). Further relocations are planned to commence in approximately 2 years.

Resettlement is one of the key drivers of social impact from the project. Impacts of this aspect of the project occur not just on individuals and families, but also on the community itself, and by extension the government, non-government and informal social institutions which support them.

The impacts it creates are both immediate and long term in nature. These impacts have been well documented by the community, such as in the March 2005 Minto Resident Action Group report "*Leaving Minto*". They can be defined into the three phases during which residents are affected by the proposal –

- Initial uncertainty;
- Immediate relocation; and
- Ongoing adjustment.

A range of impacts can be experienced by a resident while waiting for an offer to relocate, primarily related to disempowerment and feelings of helplessness, and in some cases loss of hope. These are exacerbated by the fear of the unknown, of what awaits in the new location, and the future. Residents have an inability to plan for their future. The stress of not knowing if 'today is the day' you will be notified cannot be understated. A number of residents are reported to be on antidepressants, or have experienced relationship breakdowns. Many of these impacts can be countered or lessened by providing support to the resident in terms of advice and information, responding to the 'who', 'what', 'when' and 'where' type questions.

There is an inequitable power balance inherent in the relationship between the DoH and its tenants which must be acknowledged. Residents have limited power over the process and its outcomes, increasing stress and generally affecting their lives. Resident knowledge of their

⁷ Assuming an average occupancy ratio of 3.14 people per dwelling. The DoH do not keep records of the number of people resident in their properties.

rights during the process is often limited. The DoH has acknowledged this and the earlier problems created by a lack of support for tenants during the resettlement process and agreed to fund an Independent Tenant Advocate to redress this power imbalance.

During the Valley Vista and Sarah resettlement phases it has been reported that a number of tenants accepted an unsuitable property out of fear that either they would not receive a better offer, that they would be the last person left in their precinct, or that they would wait forever without guarantee and perhaps end up in worse property than that offered. A thorough process of assessment and information provision by the DoH Rehousing Team, supported by the work of the ITA will minimise the likelihood of this occurring in the future.

Public housing stock in NSW is in limited supply, with lengthy waiting lists in many areas, and as a consequence a number of residents resettled during previous phases were affected by a lack of choice of rehousing options and uncertainty of future choices in relation to relocation options. In response, the DoH has currently staffing a dedicated Rehousing Team. Comprising a team of specialist officers with a range of skills, the role of this team is to ensure that rehousing offers are well matched to tenant needs, and that properties are prepared to a standard suitable for the new tenants requirements. Their role is to begin focussing on rehousing and resettlement needs and intensive tenant support today, in order to minimise upheaval in the future. A key element of this process is transparency, honesty and the provision of regular updates to tenants regarding progress in locating a new property.

At the individual and family level a number of impacts can potentially be experienced by residents upon resettlement, and have been experienced to varying degrees during the Valley Vista and Sarah relocations -

1. Primarily the loss of a home. Many residents have developed an emotional attachment to their properties (which they have adjusted to suit their tastes and lifestyle) and ties to the Minto community. Some of the hardest hit are the many tenants in Minto who are established long-term residents with a strong sense of community and attachment to the area, as well as children who don't have the internal resources to cope with the grief of relocation.
2. The loss of established social networks and impact on social capital. Residents face the loss of their friendship, extended family and support networks, at a time when they are needed the most. As Burnsides identify, *"Many families experience stressful life situations (e.g poverty, family dislocation, family breakdown, domestic violence) and their supports serve as critical buffers. Relocations will increase family's vulnerability and isolation as most do not have extended family networks and supports. Instead the people who live in their street and immediate neighbourhood fulfil this role and unless they are relocated together these ties are at risk of being severed."* Minto has strong resident organisations, services and voluntary groups. These groups are a reflection of human capital, and with the loss of residents their viability will be impacted. An advantage of these strong groups which is to be recognised in the MRP is the excellent base they provide from which to work with the community and involve them in the process, such as through the Place Management Plan.
3. The loss of connection to the social and community services and facilities which support residents daily life, including schools, doctors, and other human services. Further, residents face a reduction in their quality of life when compared to that available in Minto.
4. Community Severance and Dislocation, addressed in more detail below. This includes for some residents (eg Pacific Islanders, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander residents)

Cultural Dislocation, that is, the loss of links to a cultural community due to relocation. These groups need to maintain their links is an important consideration in resettlement.

5. The loss or reduction of amenities. Minto is valued by residents due to its proximity to shops, human services and facilities, public transport and employment centres. Suburbs to which residents will be relocated may not always be as well located.
6. A heightened financial burden, both expected and unexpected. This can include rent increases, transport and telephone cost increases, the local shops being expensive, and furniture and fittings not fitting new homes, requiring additional purchases.
7. The loss of investment made into the home, both financial and emotional. This may be physical home improvements made by the tenant (such as a pergola, interior finishes or furnishings, garage or gardens) or the DoH (accessible housing improvements). Not all improvements can be assigned a monetary value. It is these losses which can have the most profound impacts.
8. A lack of respect and sensitivity from those involved in the resettlement process.
9. Alteration in the size or form of housing offered by the Department due to the current mismatch of housing stock in Minto, for example moving from a three bedroom dwelling to a two or one bedroom dwelling. Whilst this change cannot be avoided by the Department it is important that its potential impacts on resident lifestyle and the often complex household structures of Minto residents be acknowledged. It is reported that currently tenants, such as grandparents, host their extended family (children and grandchildren) for short (and sometimes longer) stays. Relocation into a smaller dwelling restricts this ability. Additionally it is likely that some tenants will be living in household relationships unreported to the Department, a situation which cannot be accounted for in resettlement planning.
10. Relocation away from employment, necessitating increased travel times and costs.
11. The loss of self esteem and control over your own life (disempowerment).

A further set of impacts can potentially affect residents once resettlement has occurred, the impact of which can be just as significant as the initial move. These include social isolation, as it can be difficult to build networks into new communities, the need to re-establish connections to a range of social, health and community services, and any delay in financial compensation from the DoH or any unexpected financial costs increasing financial stress in households. Market rents charged for the new housing may be higher than that currently charged.

A key aspect of resident concern is the condition of the dwelling to which they are resettled. A number of those initially resettled reported a range of problems with their new dwellings, which took time to address. Responses from the DoH to the issue were also reported to be poorly coordinated. It is noted that it is elements such as this which affected the views of those awaiting relocation about the proposal, and exacerbates fears and uncertainty about their future. A key element of the relocation process is to ensure new dwellings are ready for occupancy, confirming that outstanding maintenance issues have been addressed. Currently a common impact is that of rent not being changed over, so tenants rent falls into arrears. This is a problem with DoH systems, which need to be changed.

The operations of the DoH Rehousing Team will address these issues. The Rehousing Team should be proactive in taking on problems of tenants, in particular rent transfers, and be consistent in updating tenants on progress in finding a new property.

Ongoing support of residents is required to assist them to settle in to both their new homes and their new community. This should occur in an intensive manner for the initial 12 month period, with periodic follow-up thereafter. Rehousing Teams will undertake a form of local area planning during their assessment processes to ensure where possible friendship groups within precincts are resettled within proximate localities and within similar timeframes. In practice the availability of housing stock is anticipated to limit the extent to which this can occur however.

It is likely that the amount of public housing stock to be replaced in Minto will not match the demand from those resettled tenants who wish to move back. This will have impacts on some tenants. Key questions arise such as, are the first to be relocated the first to be offered to return? Would the list of return be closed at some point to reflect its finite nature? At what point are people notified that there are no places remaining? These questions need to be answered to ensure transparency of the process, to maintain certainty and not establish false hope. It is important to establish these parameters as soon as possible so that people can choose to engage with their new local community, rather than 'hold back' in the belief that establishing new ties will make returning to Minto that much harder. The DoH is to prepare a Returns Policy which addresses these questions.

The range of factors identified above have been considered in the formulation of the resettlement support mechanisms and compensation package outlined in **Section 3** of the **Main Report**. The overall aim of the DoH is to ensure that a resident who has been relocated will not be worse off as a result of being moved, and are provided the support required during the move.

The Department seeks to obtain some positive benefits towards life opportunities beyond the relocation aspect of the MRP for those affected. The development of a Place Management Plan by the DoH recognises that the Minto Renewal process is not solely a negative impact on the community, rather that it could instead be leveraged as an opportunity to implement an approach which aims to assist residents. Such an approach would not just assist residents to develop skills to cope with the resettlement process, but also promote broader life skills and employment training (**Section 3** of the **Main Report**). The manner in which this can be achieved is to be discussed and developed with stakeholders over the coming months in the formulation of the Minto Place Management Plan (MPMP).

Mechanisms to provide resident support, before, during and after the resettlement process are being established by the DoH. DoH are best assisted in its efforts in this by outside agencies, such as SWRTA, UnitingCare Burnside and the Franciscan Fathers. This will ensure that any tenant experiencing problems in the redevelopment is able have an independent advocate with the Department, as well as links to and knowledge about a broader range of available social services.

Some of the impacts identified above are 'historical', in that they occurred during Valley Vista and Sarah relocations. DoH has since addressed its procedures with the aim of eliminating or mitigating the extent of impact of these wherever possible (as outlined in **Section 3** of the **Main Report**). Yet it is emphasised that the potential for these impacts to continue to occur still remains if the relocation process is poorly implemented. It is also noted that some of these impacts cannot be mitigated or compensated.

8.3.3 Potential Impacts of Demolition/ Construction Phase

A further 601 properties are to be demolished over a 4½ year period. The construction phase of the proposal is likely to impact upon the amenity of the area in terms of increased noise and vibration during demolition and construction, increased vehicle movements and increases in air particulates (as a result of construction dust) which can exacerbate health problems. Whilst unavoidable, the mitigation mechanisms proposed in **Section 3** will act to reduce their severity. Over the development period the aim is to maintain a liveable amenity in Minto.

Some potential amenity-related impacts within the demolition and construction phase are:

- Utilisation of narrow roads by trucks and associated earthworks machinery creates a range of safety concerns, particularly related to children;
- Disruption to community life, such as from partial road closures for short and longer periods of time;
- Community safety issues, including increased potential for street crime, vandalism and 'burnouts' regarding the treatment of empty dwellings in the area;
- Cyclone fencing installed to restrict access to cleared sites creates poor amenity for neighbours and other residents;
- The potentially dangerous nature of building sites and the attraction of local children to them;
- The spread of rodents or pests with the disruption of soils and existing dwellings in the area; and
- Squatters may potentially become a problem if vacant dwellings are not secured properly.

A Construction Management Plan is to be developed for this phase of the project by the DOH. This plan will be supported by contractual arrangements in contractor agreements, including measures to assist in maintaining an acceptable residential amenity consistent with other developments. A further mitigation measure with which construction impact is to be managed is the DoH "Technical Quality Assurance" procedures (which includes tender guidelines, site management guidelines, etc). Aspects to be addressed include -

- On-going safety meetings will be held on-site during demolition phases. Currently a resident safety committee is successfully monitoring safety issues around demolition in Sarah Precinct. A good relationship has been established with issues identified through the committee quickly addressed and local safety ideas incorporated in the process. This committee is to be developed into a broader group to operate throughout the MRP process. This will enable the experience and knowledge of its members developed thus far to be retained and utilised. This committee would meet at least monthly during active periods, and less often during planning phases.
- Safety and security issues will be addressed during demolition through increased lighting, police patrols, and ongoing repair of vandalism damage. Lighting is to be improved as housing is removed. An example of mitigation already being utilised in Sarah precinct, whereby DOH has installed timed lights onto sides of homes in demolition areas to deter vandalism and increase safety.
- Relocations and demolitions will be phased within stages with the aim that each block is vacated simultaneously, to ensure occupied dwellings are surrounded by other occupied dwellings.

- Post demolition, precincts are to be treated to improve the appearance of the open space area while the site is being prepared for the next stage of building works. In the Sarah precinct, the cyclone fencing will be removed once demolitions are completed, and replaced with concrete blocks to restrict car access. This will then occur in all precincts. The distance between houses to be demolished and site fencing will be maximised. Workers will ensure that no debris falls outside fenced areas.
- Where possible demolition traffic will travel through fenced sites, rather than on the street. Where a truck drives on the road, a worker will be assigned to walk in front of it to ensure no children are in its path.
- The Rehousing Team will identify those residents susceptible to noise and dust impacts (eg elderly, those on oxygen, the mentally ill, asthmatic children etc) and incorporate their needs into rehousing plans. Enough water is utilised to suppress dust, but not enough to create mud.
- For demolitions near schools, major work will be scheduled to occur outside school times.
- Once construction commences the Rehousing Team will develop measures to manage such issues as temporary access routes and arrangements, safety issues, access signposting, communications to residents about what's happening week to week, management of external services such as postal delivery arrangements, ambulance and police access. The DoH will work with the safety committee to identify local access issues prior to arranging practical fencing designs. It is noted that road closures will affect some precincts more than others (eg Caroline and Darcy, which are cottage areas, with a large crescent shaped access road).

Impacts related to the demolition and construction phases will impact upon two groups - (1) those awaiting relocation, and (2) those remaining throughout the MRP, whether due to their cottages being upgraded or being residents of the Seniors' accommodation in Guernsey Avenue.

Those tenants whose housing is to be upgraded face a separate range of impacts due to disruption within their homes. The process for the upgrade of cottages is being examined by the DoH Renewal Team. The team will work with residents and builders on how the upgrade work will happen to minimise disruption and impacts on tenants of upgrading homes while they remain in place.

8.4 Potential Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

8.4.1 Children

The impact of moving from a home is different on children than on adults. With much of the decision making out of their hands, anxiety of not knowing what the future holds or how they can influence the decisions made for them can add to the stress of moving. There are many impacts on children that may seem minimal to some, but to a child, it may be the biggest issue they have had to deal with. Children have yet to develop the internal resources to cope with the grief and disruption of relocation. The 2005 DOH data indicates a large proportion of sole parent families in the Renewal Area, 48.4% of dwellings are single parents with between one and four (or more) children. Historically, the relocation of Sarah Precinct affected 138 children.

Table 8.1: Children between 0 - 17 who lived in the Sarah Precinct

Age	Females	Males	Total
Less than 1 year	0	2	2
1	6	2	8
2	5	5	10
3	2	4	6
4	4	6	10
5	3	4	7
6	4	3	7
7	4	9	13
8	7	7	14
9	4	2	6
10	4	2	6
11	5	6	11
12	4	5	9
13	2	3	5
14	4	2	6
15	5	3	8
16	2	3	5
17	2	3	5
Total	67	71	138

In response to concerns over the impact of the Minto Renewal Project on children, UnitingCare Burnside formulated and commenced the Minto Under 12's project. This project recognised that children are amongst the most vulnerable to the project, and that prior to this project it was considered that there had been a lack of consultation either with or about this group. The Minto Under 12s Project identified these impacts through Journal writing and drama. Such impacts include:

- friends moving away and having to make new friends in a new school and neighbourhood;
- parental stress passed down, inadvertently, to children;
- witnessing vacation of houses and demolition of friends houses or special places in their neighbourhoods;
- it is hard for them to understand why this is happening;
- for some children their home is the only home they have known;
- separation from close proximity to family networks – some extended families live in the estate and relocation to the same area may not be possible;
- the anxiety of changing schools – sometimes mid-year;
- development of expectations about what awaits (for example a bigger house or a location closer to shops) and the reality about where they are placed;
- stability of being able to stay at the same primary or high school from start to finish; and
- some children may have established links to the many sporting clubs in the area.

These impacts can lead to disruption in their lives and impact on their learning experiences at school and within their social sphere. The impacts on children with complex needs who are relocated out of, for example, Sarah Redfern Primary School with its specialist services and

go to a school with no services can be particularly acute. Without support these children can disengage from school, and 'go backwards' losing any progress they have made.

In terms of mitigation, the Principal of Sarah Redfern Primary School has stated that, if given enough notice, the provision of support services for the child at their new school can be negotiated. The DoH Resettlement Team should develop an understanding of the process through which this is arranged and through this understanding determine how best the Department can assist this to occur. Children also require support to make the transition to their new schools.

Some children have cited issues with separated parents living in close proximity to each other in the Minto Estate. Even though children may not be living with both parents, some children currently have the benefit of having both parents residing within the Minto area. Children currently go between parents informally as they live near each other. Within the resettlement process one parent may be resettled into a different suburb in the South West Region, thus limiting the time a child can spend with each parent and increasing the likelihood of separation from one parent. An issue confronting children in Minto is how do they decide who to live with?

Associated with this issue, is an impact which is best termed 'family law matters'. With resettlement of parents in different locations, child access arrangements will not be able to occur as they do now. In addition to its impact on children, parents require support to work out how to handle child access in these cases.

8.4.2 Other Groups

There are a number of other vulnerable groups within the renewal area -

- the Elderly, who have less mobility, health issues, and are less able to cope with change. The stress of relocation has been associated with an increased incidence of health issues (eg heart problems). Residents of the pensioner housing developments in Guernsey Avenue and Townson Avenue, whilst not directly affected by the project, will have specific needs during the projects transition phase;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Pacific Islanders, who have differing social needs and face cultural dislocation from resettlement away from their community;
- the Disabled, who have differing locational needs; and
- the Mentally ill, who are very vulnerable with differing issues and support requirements, and who it is understood comprise a reasonable proportion of estate residents.

The specific needs of these groups is to be identified by the Rehousing Team and incorporated into the resettlement planning process.

8.5 Potential Impacts on Social Services and Facilities

The proposed Masterplan changes the physical form and composition of the Minto Renewal Project Area. Prior to the announcement of the project, there were 1007 public housing dwellings within the Minto Renewal Area. At the present time there are 777 public housing dwellings in the Renewal Area. By 2011-12 there will be 269 public housing dwellings in the Renewal Area, the lowest provision over the life of the project. At the completion of the project there will be 324 public housing dwellings in the Renewal Area.

In turn, these physical changes, primarily the reduction of the proportion of public housing stock from 100% to 30%, will engender a significant shift in the socio-economic structure of the Renewal Area, as identified in **Section 8.2**.

Over time this shift in the social structure will place differing demands on the social services in the Renewal Area, Minto and in the broader Campbelltown area, namely -

- On the types of services and facilities required; and
- On the manner and location by which these services are delivered.

Demands will range from intensive social support services during the initial phases of the project related to relocation, to intensive tenancy management style measures for those precincts not affected by initial phases of the proposal, to those focussed on the development and maintenance of a new community in the project's later phases.

During consultation undertaken for this report, it has become apparent that the concerns of service providers, government and non-government, are directed towards the resettlement phase of the project (being (a) support for relocation and (b) the provision of ongoing support after relocation). Service Agencies are yet to look beyond this period to identify how they can work with the community to assist other project phases.

There has been a historical focus of service provision on Minto. It is a level of servicing which has been hard fought for, rather than planned, and occurred, as Father Goode phrased it, because the people were there. If disadvantage and need were to no longer be concentrated in the Renewal Area this has significant implications for service delivery in the long term. As identified in **Appendix 5**, the level and type of servicing currently in place in Minto is what is required in the immediate and medium terms. However in the long term it is likely that such a level of service provision would constitute an 'over-servicing' of the suburb, based on projected future community structure and anticipated needs. A further key question is whether funding sources would continue their support if needs decrease or alter from the funding agencies' stated focus. Impact in terms of service access by dispersing residents, discussed in **Section 8.3** (of this appendix) in terms of resident impact, also needs to be examined from a provider perspective. Services will need to examine their own role in a future Minto in the context of the projected changes and the level of servicing the suburb will require. It is clear that a Services and Facilities Strategy needs to be developed in conjunction with all stakeholders as a component of the Place Management Plan.

A number of services face the opposite challenge in the short term. Their challenge is the maintenance of essential services to an area which will be affected by the temporary decline in population created by the redevelopment. Issues related to education services are discussed below. Other services which will potentially be affected in this manner include bus services (the loss of which would increase social isolation in the Renewal Area), and local community services such as KoKo's, where attendance declined with the redevelopment of Sarah. Burnside report that a significant number of their clients lived in Sarah Precinct as it was within walking distance. The MRP has necessitated alteration to their service delivery, with transport to the centre now offered to families living in other precincts. They report that numbers now exceed previous levels due to this initiative, although this has had flow on financial costs and decreased case work time.

UnitingCare Burnside have identified the following potential requirements from the change in the population of the MRA -

- *High number of families with young children – hence we expect the demand for early childhood/early intervention services will probably continue. These are best delivered within a universal model, with ‘add on’ targeted services (such as disability services) for families with higher needs.*
- *Isolation will continue to be an issue – we expect families will be drawn to the area because of the affordability of housing and as such may not come from the Macarthur area originally. Consequently they may not have local support networks and will be attracted to universal services such as playgroups, events, craft groups etc as a way of making social connections.*
- *Financial hardship will continue to be an issue – this will be due to the size of mortgages and the vulnerability blue collar workers experience to financial downturn in the community. Families therefore will not be in a position to pay for services and will be reliant upon services such as our own that are free.*
- *Out of hours work will be required – we anticipate that both parents will work due to size of mortgage and low income levels. Blue collar workers have less flexibility around working hours and are generally not in the position to take time in lieu for appointments. We employ a whole of family approach in the family centre model which already requires us to deliver services in the evenings and weekends and have the capacity to extend this if demand increases.*

Services will change to meet the needs of the new community. This provides the opportunity to rationalise and/or relocate community facilities in the area. Facilities can be planned and located to meet the needs of the suburb of Minto as a whole rather than a particular part of the suburb such as the Department of Housing estate.

It is likely that a flexible multi-purpose community centre model would best respond to the changing service needs. Existing facilities of this nature are either not well located, or are not totally adequate for this purpose, such as the cottages at Burnside, although the youth centre is a more recent purpose built facility. However discussions will be held through the preparation of the Place Management Strategy to identify with service providers the best model for service delivery in light of changing service needs in the future Minto.

Currently four focal points for community services in the suburb of Minto can be identified - Sarah Redfern Public School, Burnside on Guernsey Avenue (including the Youth Centre), the Police and Community Youth Club (PCYC) on Minto Road and a range of facilities in or near Surrey Street near the railway station. Other services (such as child care) are located throughout Minto and the Renewal Area within both dedicated premises and various other facilities.

The existing community facilities in the vicinity of Redfern and Surrey Streets, whilst being close to the railway station, are to the east of the main residential areas of Minto and separated from them by Pembroke Road, an important arterial road providing access to suburbs to the north and south of Minto. Similarly the PCYC is located to the north of Minto also on the other side of Minto Road and this is not ideally located in terms of access to the Renewal Area and Minto generally. Notwithstanding this, it is a well-patronised facility.

The current situation at Burnside is that a number of organisations are located and operate from the premises, both on an ad hoc basis, at regular intervals and permanently. The premises themselves are former Department of Housing units that are not really suitable and

do not reflect current uses. The buildings are not legible as a community centre and as such, community ownership is not high, and perceived fears of crime are high.

The Burnside facilities, including KoKos and the Youth Centre are well regarded by public housing residents and are well located to provide ongoing community support during the transition period of the redevelopment. The services provided at the Burnside facilities should be retained, enhanced, and adapted as the renewal process is implemented. Existing public housing tenants of the Renewal Area and other residents can continue to utilise services from those facilities which can provide a sense of stability during the period of change. New residents can use the services provided which can adapt over time to the needs of new residents.

The Masterplan proposes the development of a new community centre on Guernsey Avenue in the proximity of Sarah Redfern School and the Minto Mall. It is important that such a centre is located so to be part of the community to encourage a greater sense of community ownership and thus community supervision. The facility will enhance the role of the Mall and School as significant focal points for community activities and associated pedestrian and vehicular movement systems. Further, the proposed location will be highly accessible to the Minto area as a whole and children in particular. This location is as close as practical to the facilities near the station whilst remaining within the Renewal Area, enabling the centre and its services to work cooperatively with the high school, PCYC, and other facilities near the station. The existing Burnside location is well known and regarded. The extension and/or redevelopment of facilities nearby as proposed will additionally provide a sense of stability in changing times. Further, some rationalisation of services or facilities near the station may be possible.

In view of the facilities provided at Surrey and Redfern Streets, Sarah Redfern School and the PCYC, a multipurpose community centre having an area in the order of 350 square metres would seem appropriate to service the Renewal Area and adjoining areas. This ultimately is dependent on the facilities to be provided, functions to be performed and opportunities to rationalise facilities and services provided elsewhere. Council, as a major stakeholder in the operation of this centre will be consulted, together with other stakeholders.

It is noted that there will be a transition phase, where the existing community facilities will be demolished before the new facilities are built. This is estimated to be for a period of about 18 months around 2008. Unmanaged, the potential impacts of this period are serious. The DoH, through the Place Management Strategy, is to develop procedures by which to manage and minimise disruption to services and their clients during this period. For example, services may be relocate into vacant homes. The aim of the DoH is to retain the existing facilities for as long as is technically possible. This provides a number of benefits including continuity of provision, maintenance of client familiarity with services, and allows a decision on the form of provision to be delayed until a clearer identification of the future communities needs becomes apparent.

8.6 Potential Impacts on Education Facilities

The area has a population of 36.1%, or 1,489 children aged under 15 year olds. This is reflected through the number of services aimed at children and caretakers of children. As identified in **Section 8.2** (of this appendix), it is estimated that by 2007-2008 the population of the Minto Renewal Area will have declined by about 1150 people (365 homes), about 20% (or 230) of which will be school age (5 to 14 years). This is expected to be the lowest point during the project, as it is around this stage of the project that new dwellings will begin to be built and occupied. It is projected that the population of the renewal area will surpass its 2001



population in approximately 2013. It has been projected that the number of school aged children on completion of the project in 2016 will be 338 aged 5-9 years, 260 aged 10-14 years, and 237 aged 15-19 years. This is a decrease across these three age groups of 76 persons.

It is clear that this change in population generated by the proposal will have a significant impact on enrolments in surrounding schools. The project will result in a reduction in school enrolments for approximately a 7 year period between 2006/7 and 2013/14. At its highest point, this may involve approximately 230 students, or an estimated 4.5% of current local school enrolments. At the Sarah Redfern Public School for example, of 436 students currently enrolled, 177 are affected by the MRP.

By precinct, these are -

Table 8.2: Number of Students at Schools affected by MRP (by Precinct)

School	Total at School	Total	Goodwin	Friendship	Dunlop	Caroline	Darcy	Erskine	Sarah	Valley Vista (Historical)
Sarah Redfern Public School	436	177 (40.5%)	28	12	33	51	26	25	2 (remaining)	10
Campbellfield Public School	330	51 (15.4%)	21	13	17	0	0	0	0	n/a
Minto Public School	182	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Passfield Park School	52	4 (7.6%)	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Robert Townson High School	984	4 (0.4%)	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	n/a
Robert Townson Public School	614	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Sarah Redfern High School	475	187 (39%)	43	24	56	30	18	16	3	n/a
St Andrews Public School	865	5 (0.5%)	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	n/a
The Grange Public School	271	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Leumeah High School	869	41 (4.7%)	6	16	11	2	3	3	0	n/a
Ingleburn High School	919	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Macquarie Fields High School	1028	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<i>Estimated Relocation Period (NB: Timing is subject to change depending on approval timeframes)</i>	--	--	<i>August 2007 – November 2009 & September 2007 – December 2009 & December 2008 - March 2011</i>	<i>September 2007 – December 2009</i>	<i>September 2007 – December 2009 (South) & August 2009 – November 2011 (North)</i>	<i>May 2007 – May 2008</i>	<i>May 2007 – May 2008</i>	<i>May 2007 – May 2008</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>Pre-2005</i>

? = Information not yet available

Sarah Redfern High School noted that enrolments by Precinct information is not always accurate as students are often mobile, living in large extended families. Sarah Redfern HS reports enrolments down on previous years by about 60 so far due to redevelopment. Leumeah and Campbellfield High Schools consider their enrolments to be stable. Campbellfield Public School report their enrolments have increased due to the development of private housing in the area a few years ago (which now have school aged children).

It is unlikely that children affected by relocation will remain at their current school, unless their families relocate close enough that they can travel there each day. It is unknown how many children will be relocated within the schools catchment, although the number is expected to be a small proportion, given the limited availability of housing stock in Minto suburb, families can broadly nominate where they would like to relocate to, and the limited number of suburbs located on a public transport route which services Minto.

Any decline in enrolments from the proposal will potentially have several impacts on surrounding schools –

- Closure and rationalisation of educational facilities;
- Loss of staffing resources;
- Other effect is potential loss of specialist services within schools (eg special needs classes, speech pathologist, etc), primarily Sarah Redfern High School.

In terms of the potential rationalisation of educational facilities, analysis of enrolments data since 1980 (contained in **Appendix 6**) indicates that since the early 1990's public school enrolments have been broadly trending downwards in the Minto area. This is reported to generally be the case throughout the Campbelltown City Council area. The total number of students enrolled in the Minto area decreased from 5,620 in 1991, to 4,671 in 2002 (prior to the projects announcement). The total number of enrolled students has since further declined to 4,209 in 2005.

There are seven schools in the suburb of Minto, each with a declining number of students attending. **Table 8.3** summarises the student numbers and their consequent decline.

It is apparent that demand for student places in schools is declining, and has been doing so for more than a decade. There are a large number of public schools in the area, (6 primary, 2 high schools, and 1 special school), and it is likely that this decline will soon (if not already) result in spare capacity in these facilities⁸. Comment has been sought from the NSW Department of Education regarding their forward planning for the area, and a response is awaited. However it is considered likely that at some point in the future the provision of educational facilities in the Minto area would be subject to some form of rationalisation, regardless of the Minto Renewal Project which is the subject of this SIA. Any such rationalisation which was to occur cannot be solely attributed to the project. It is also not certain that with the redevelopment of Minto and development of a new community that such a rationalisation would not occur.

⁸ Passfield Park School is expected to be unaffected in enrolment terms given its specialised nature and small capacity.

Table 8.3: Student Numbers for Schools in Minto Suburb, 2005

School	Level	1980-2005 persons	1980-2005 %	1990-2005 persons	1990-2005 %	2000-2005 persons	2000-2005 %
Campbellfield Public School	Primary	-421	-56%	-238	-32%	-195	-38%
Minto Public School	Primary	-129	-41%	-99	-32%	-8	-4%
Passfield Park School	Special	52	-	44	-	8	18%
Sarah Redfern High School	High	475	-	877	-	-242	-28%
Sarah Redfern Public School	Primary	-156	-26%	-147	-25%	26	6%
The Grange Public School	Primary	-20	-7%	184	63%	-135	-28%

1. Department of Education, 2005

The decline in enrolments has not been experienced equally across schools. Those schools with smaller enrolment numbers appear to have experienced less decline since 2000. Enrolments at Campbellfield Public, Minto Public and Sarah Redfern Public have remained relatively stable.

The impact of the demolition of Valley Vista and Sarah precincts on school enrolments, demonstrated in **Chart 8.2**, is unclear. Between 2000 and 2002 overall school enrolments declined by 3.46% per year, while since the announcement (between 2002 and 2005) overall school enrolments have declined by 3.41% per year. The effect of Sarah resident relocations to date may only be just beginning to be felt however. Between 2004 and 2005 the rate of decline in enrolments increased to 4.56%, due to a decrease in primary students. Without further data it cannot be said if this is a single years fluctuation within normal parameters or not. For example, Sarah Redfern High School has experienced a slight increase in enrolments between 2004 and 2005 despite the relocations. It is difficult to isolate the causes of enrolment trends.

A key concern of both the parents of school age children and the schools themselves is the maintenance of staffing and school resources during the period over which the population is decreased.

Additionally the socio-economic profile of the families from which students are drawn will alter markedly after the redevelopment, which may in turn alter the proportion of special needs students attending schools in the area. This may lead to a reduction in the demand for specialist services in the area, and a reduction in funding for these services. Sarah Redfern Public School is very highly regarded in NSW in providing services which support less advantaged students through the education system. The institutional history, knowledge and experience of Sarah Redfern Public School in this regard should not be lost, and instead fostered.

Chart 8.1 : Total School Enrolment Trends – 1980 to 2005

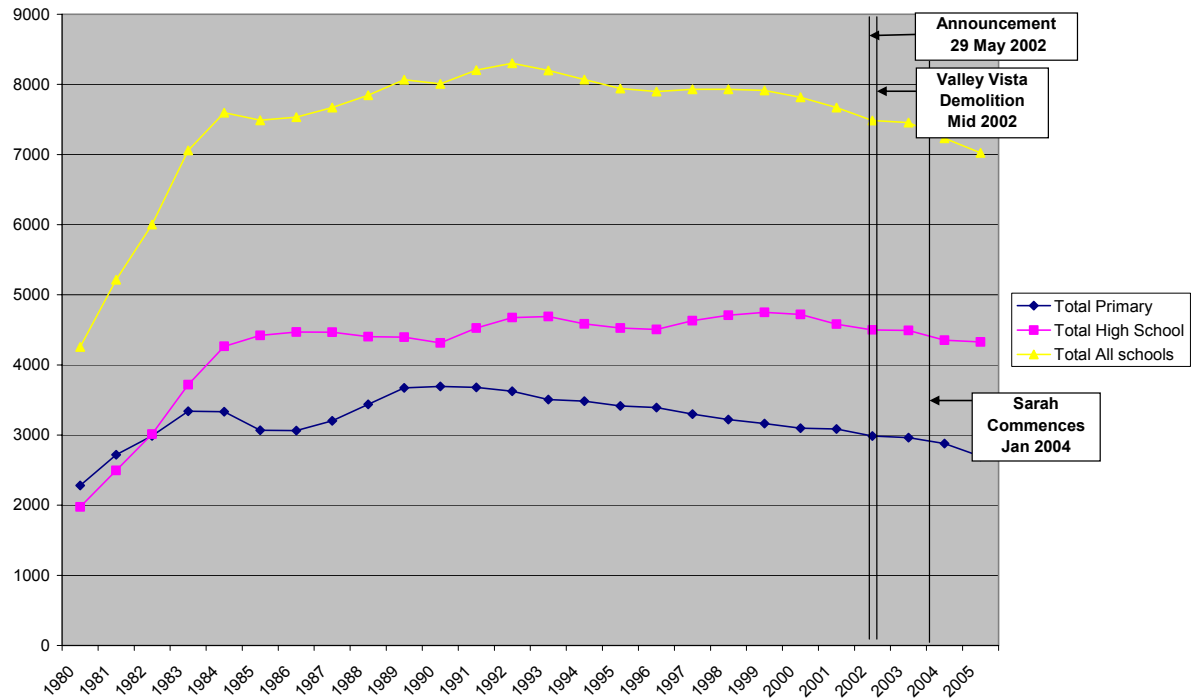
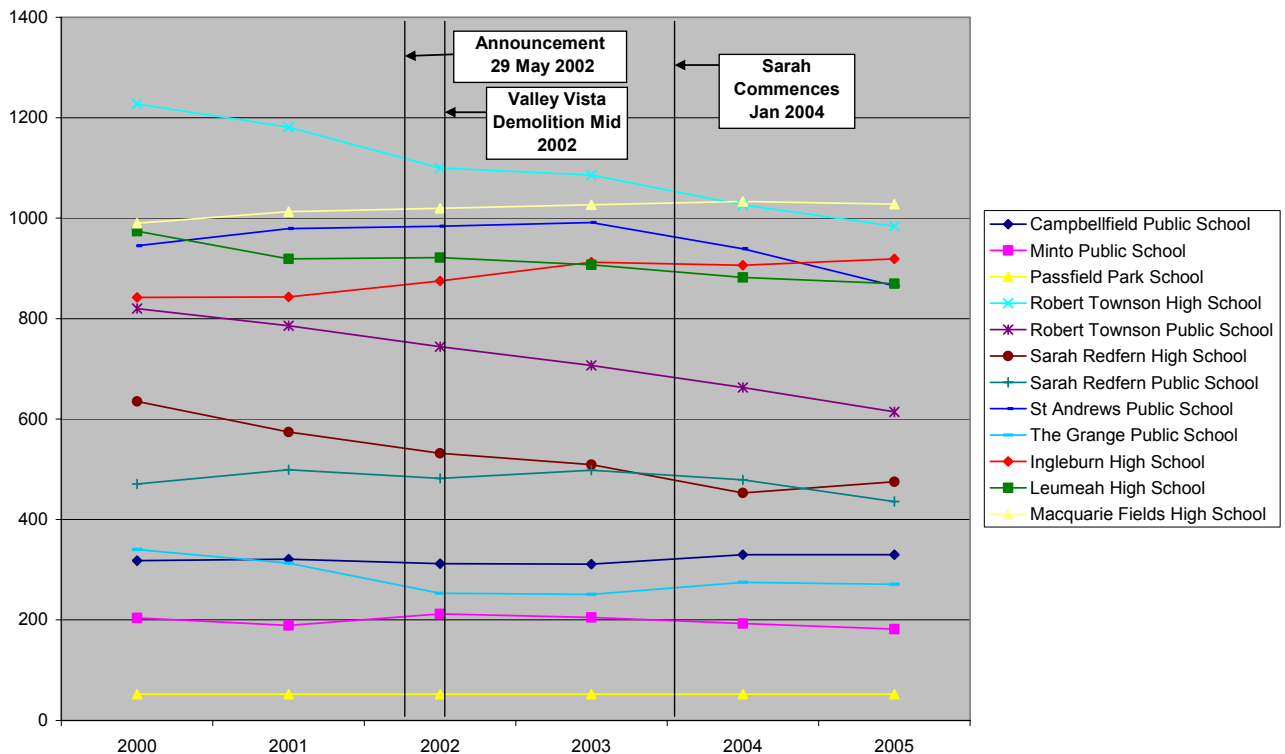


Chart 8.2: School Enrolment Trends – 2000 to 2005



As discussed in **Section 8.4.1** (of this appendix), the impacts on children with complex needs who are relocated out of, for example, Sarah Redfern Primary School with its specialist services and go to a school with no services can be particularly acute. Without support these children can disengage from school, and 'go backwards' losing any progress they have made. If supportive resources are established at the new school there may be advantages in the longer term however, permitting a more individual/ intensive focus for the student.

Whilst the DoH has no control over the provision of educational services to the area, these aspects requires further negotiations by DoH with the Department of Education, reflecting a whole of government approach to the redevelopment. For example, measures which ensure at-risk students continue to gain access to Sarah Redfern Public School need to be developed with the Department. A key objective is to seek a moratorium on change in local schools resources until such time as what is happening in Minto in terms of children's enrolments is known.

8.7 Potential Impacts on the Local Economy

The impact of the Valley Vista and Sarah demolition is reportedly already being felt by local businesses.

The local independent service station has reported that trade at the business has declined by one-fifth, which is the same proportion as the amount of households who have been relocated. It is noted that this figure is anecdotal, and is presented in the context that not all relocated households drove (as identified in the community profile), and that the trade area of the service station is likely to be larger than the Renewal Area given its location on Pembroke Road and its exposure to passing traffic and the nearby industrial estates.

The management of Minto Mall report hold a high level of concern about the proposal and its impact on the Malls' businesses. They report that in response to the Valley Vista/ Sarah stages of the redevelopment, some tenants (such as OPSM) relocated from the Mall.

Mall management indicate that the Trade Area of the Mall is mainly the suburb of Minto, with some parts of the suburb of St Andrews and that the Mall currently experiences a high financial turnover attributed to a high disposable income of local residents.

The Property Council of Australia Limited in its '*Directory of Shopping Centre : New South Wales & Australian Capital Territory 2004*' identifies and classifies all major shopping centres within NSW as either City Centres, Super-Regional Centres, Major-Regional Centres, Regional Centres, Sub-Regional Centres and Neighbourhood Shopping Centres. Minto Mall is identified as a Sub-Regional Centre in this document. The Directory identifies that the Mall is estimated to be visited by 3,295,000 people each year, and has an annual sales turnover estimated to be \$68,000,000 (including GST). The bulk of this turnover would be attributed to the Malls core tenants (Aldi, Kmart, and Coles).

The impact on local businesses cannot be quantified in any accurate way as the turnover at the centre is influenced by a range of general and local considerations and centre management. On average approximately 9,000 people visit the Mall every day (7 days a week). It is estimated that at the redevelopments lowest point the population of the renewal area will decrease by 1,000 people or 300 households. If it was assumed that each of these people (regardless of age) visited the Mall twice each week it could be assumed that the redevelopment would result for a time in a decline in Mall attendance of approximately 3%.

The loss of approximately 365 households (at the redevelopments lowest point) due to the proposal will affect local businesses in some way. Whilst highly unlikely to affect the overall viability of the Mall, or its larger tenants, any impact is likely to disproportionately accrue to the smaller sole trader operators within the Mall. The viability of any presently marginally operating businesses may be affected.

It is possible that some businesses may close during the redevelopment period or some businesses may choose to relocate in anticipation or fear of a decrease in trade. A range of social impacts would occur upon such business owners and their families. The closure or relocation of any businesses will also result in the loss of local employment. The types of jobs at risk are lower skilled ones in service industries, a type most likely to be filled by renewal area residents, particularly women and young people.

In the longer term, it is expected that the disposable income of new residents will increase on the present situation. Mall rents may in turn be increased. Demand for types of local retail businesses is also anticipated to change, perhaps resulting in the closure of some businesses.

The opportunities for the DoH to manage or mitigate potential impacts on local businesses are few. The shopping centre site has been considered during the masterplan process and proposals developed for improvements to the centre that would have a beneficial impact on the viability of the centre and make more efficient use of the site. It is recommended that the NSW Government examine the provision of business advisory assistance to local businesses to assist them to plan for the impact of the redevelopment. The DoH should also work closely with Minto Mall management during the implementation phase to monitor impacts and discuss responses. The key factor under the control of DoH is the speed by which housing (and thus consumers) is replaced in the Renewal Area. It is important that replacement dwellings be constructed as quickly as practical to minimise impact on local businesses.

Community Renewal involves physical, social and economic interventions. The physical renewal elements proposed under the masterplan will be matched by the DoH in terms of social and economic initiatives. These will be summarised in the Place Management Plan, which is under development by the DoH.

The Place Management Plan will capitalise on the opportunity inherent in the redevelopment process to develop local employment and training opportunities to capture some of the employment generated by the project locally.

8.8 Potential Impacts related to the Supply of Public Housing

A key impact of the proposal to date at the institutional level as well as the community level is the loss of public housing stock at a time of overall shortage in NSW. It is a key issue of community concern. Concerns have been raised that demolition of the Valley Vista and Sarah precincts occurred without a publicized plan for replacement. This has also led to further confusion and resentment in the Minto community, with some questioning why they needed to move when nothing was being built in their place.

Community concerns also relate to the loss of public housing in what is acknowledged as an ideal location for public housing due to its excellent access to services, transport, shopping and employment (due to the changing labour market and relocation of industry over the past decade and development of new transport infrastructure).

The DoH has given a number of key undertakings to the community in relation to the provision and replacement of public housing stock affected by the proposal.

- That there will be no net loss of public housing arising from the development. A commitment has been given to the community that the redevelopment of the Minto Renewal Area will not lead to a loss of public housing numbers within GWSHSD boundaries. This means that 683 dwellings are to be acquired off-site. This commitment also reflects the NSW Government's obligations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement, the terms of which do not permit the number of public housing dwellings in NSW to decline.
- That 30% of dwellings in the redevelopment area will be public housing.
- That a component of the development will provide affordable housing (eg for key workers, with discounted market rent) apart from the public housing component. These dwellings are likely to be either managed through a community housing association or be housing available for low cost purchase.

The DoH will retain 127 cottages in Friendship, Darcy and Caroline. These will be upgraded and existing tenants will remain. A further 49 cottages in these precincts are to be upgraded and sold.

Further, the MRP's development partner Landcom have a 'moderate income' housing policy which may be suitable for inclusion in Minto. Under this policy, all new Landcom development proposals, both urban development and urban renewal, must explicitly and systematically incorporate provision for a range of housing product. Where commercially feasible such product diversity should include dwellings affordable to moderate income earners. Generally Landcom aims in its developments to provide a minimum level of 7.5% of product yield as moderate income housing.

In the longer term, redevelopment has the advantage of allowing the Department to maximise the potential of its land assets and to replace older, underperforming poor quality housing stock with high ongoing maintenance costs with lower maintenance properties that better match current and future housing demands. It allows the Department to tailor the dwellings to special needs tenants, such as the frail aged or those with mobility restrictions. Additionally it provides an opportunity to locate the new dwellings in areas of high public housing demand within GWSHSD and to match the dwelling size and features to the higher demand tenant categories.

The construction of replacement public housing is not scheduled to begin until 2007/08, and replacement of all Minto Renewal Area public housing stock will not be complete until 2015/16. It is projected that approximately 511 dwellings will be lost from the total stock in NSW at the projects lowest point. This will have a range of impacts upon the availability of public housing in NSW, and increase the time those in need spend waiting for a tenancy. Placement of those in need into emergency housing will also be more problematic. Somewhat reducing this impact is the lower levels of demand from those in need to be placed into the Campbelltown area relative to other areas such as Fairfield or Blacktown.

Several options have been considered for the acquisition of the additional properties, including purchasing established dwellings in the private residential market or redeveloping existing DoH sites on sites capable of higher density development (eg a single cottage into 3 or more townhouses).

8.9 Potential Impacts of Transitional Phase related to the Maintenance of Viable Communities

The relocation of residents from the overall Renewal Area is a long term process (over 4½ years), and will be occurring until 2011. New private sector residents will commence moving into the renewal area in 2007/08. At the local precinct level, once redevelopment of a stage of the project begins, the time taken from the commencement of rehousing to the completion of demolition is scheduled to take a period of one to two years.

A key consideration of the DoH is the maintenance, at the precinct level, of viable, stable and sustainable communities during the transitional phase of the project. The DoH acknowledges that the MRP will engender substantial impacts on the overall community of Minto.

In terms of the maintenance of communities, a number of factors also need to be considered as well as the phasing of relocation within precincts. Prior to the projects announcement, Minto experienced a high rate of tenant turnover in part due to the areas poor quality housing stock and urban environment. This natural attrition of tenants is expected to continue during the transition phase. Its rate may decrease however, as tenants may remain in the knowledge that doing so will increase their chances of receiving a better placement elsewhere. Additionally, malicious damage does on occasion result in 'burn-outs' of DoH properties in the Renewal Area.

A number of significant impacts have the potential to arise if this process during the transitional phase of the project is not carefully addressed. These range from in the worse case community disintegration and the creation of dysfunctional communities, to more generally the creation of a poor physical fabric, the loss of social networks and increased social isolation, to significant decreases in community safety (increases in crime, vandalism and the fear of crime).

In order to avoid these issues, further detailed planning is to be undertaken by the DoH to identify how best to phase relocations within a precinct, in line with masterplan needs. Vacancies which arise within precincts not yet due for demolition, will be replaced based upon the time remaining before their demolition.

Longer term tenancies will be replaced by DoH tenants. Tenants who come to Minto to occupy any vacancies which arise will receive the same relocation package and assistance as those already in the renewal area. Short term tenancies may be let to community housing groups. In these cases no relocation package will be offered. In regards to these transition period vacancies, the DoH is to review their local allocations policy, to ensure that those placed are not families with complex needs. Placement into such an uncertain and unsettled situation is not in their interests, or the estates. An assessment is required that replacement families have the skills required to deal with two moves, and the skills to enable them to live in a situation of ongoing uncertainty. Vacancies present an opportunity to relocate within the estate for some people who seek to delay their relocation, for example to enable a child to complete school. The DoH will undertake a similar assessment of the skills and coping mechanisms of these tenants.

Burnouts will be assessed on a case by case basis, in relation to the cost of repair, and the structural issues of adjoining townhouses. It is intended that in those cases where it is not economic to repair the dwelling, local pocket parks would be created on the site.

The DoH is also adopting a 'business as usual' approach to the Renewal Area to improve the quality of the existing housing stock. As detailed in **Section 3.3** of the **Main Report**, the DoH

is implementing an improved and more responsive maintenance program and increased tenancy management in recognition that a number of houses will remain in use for up to 6 years before their demolition. The DoH has developed a maintenance program and guidelines for Minto, based on development stages and length remaining in stage (**Appendix 10**). These guidelines define the level of maintenance for each property based on remaining lifespan, how to deal with damaged/vandalised properties etc.

A range of social assistance interventions are also under development as part of the Place Management Plan. In order to build community cohesion and maintain a sense of community in the renewal area during the transition phase, a range of community building activities will be implemented from newsletters to BBQs to support for school fetes. A new community centre will be established to consolidate a range of services to assist the transition process. The DoH will also remain in touch with those residents who have been relocated in order to maintain their connection to the Minto community.

During the transitional phase, there is the potential for stigmatisation and non-integration of the public and private areas, leading to a polarisation of the community. This issue is discussed in the next section.

8.10 Potential Impacts related to the Development of a New Community

The development of a new community is a challenge facing new land release areas across Sydney, however it is one further complicated by the staging (where new dwellings are to be occupied as other stages are demolished) and social mix issues.

The accepted suite of community establishment approaches are to be deployed by Landcom and the DoH, including new resident information packs, a Welcome Programme of neighbourhood events (that is events which get people out of their homes to create and broaden social networks, such as 'meet your neighbour' BBQs, street fairs, and food fairs), and an on-site community development worker. It may involve community engagement in the management and operation of community facilities and could also involve the sponsorship of local clubs with 'seed money' to facilitate their development. The aims of these actions is to assist people to settle in quickly and establish a viable neighbourhood. It provides a range of benefits including increased community safety. The Community Centre will be established to provide a focus for these actions.

These approaches will be outlined in the Place Management Strategy. The Place Management Strategy is not solely focused on assisting those that are relocating, but all people involved in the project. That is it includes those that are staying, and the new community arriving.

It is the Departments intention to develop a mix of tenures (public, private and affordable) in each redeveloped precinct of the renewal area. Of the 324 public housing dwellings to be located in the future Minto, 127 (39%) are to be upgraded existing dwellings in Friendship, Darcy and Caroline precincts, leaving 197 to be distributed throughout the balance of the redevelopment area via a 'salt and pepper' approach. These newly constructed homes will not be distinguishable from private housing. **Table 3.1** of the **Main Report** indicates anticipated proportions of public housing by precinct. Friendship, Darcy and Caroline precincts will retain higher proportions of public housing (approximately 45%) due to the DoH policy of retaining some existing dwellings.

Through its design, the masterplan seeks to promote community cohesion by –

- developing a strong sense of place and distinctive local identity;
- building on the existing community facilities to ensure a full range of services is available;
- providing legible, inclusive spaces which foster social interaction;
- facilitating a diversity of public spaces, providing for a range of uses and user groups needs; and
- establishing focal areas within the site which encourage a sense of community ownership.

Nevertheless the potential must be recognised for the stigmatisation and non-integration of public and private residents leading to a polarisation of the community. As noted in the Stubbs report, other estate redevelopments have resulted in *“very limited meaningful social interaction between people of different tenure following strategies that put in place tenure mix”*. The existing community has expressed some concern about the amount of ‘say’ public housing tenants will have in the new community, indicating their concerns over this issue.

This is a key challenge facing the development of a sustainable future Minto. The development of an inclusive, cohesive community is to be addressed in the MPMP. The MPMP will seek to foster Minto as a single community, with shared concerns and a shared vision for the future where all members of community will have an equal say in community issues.

The MRP aims to create a future Minto as a socially sustainable community. The vision of the Masterplan is *“to provide a safe, vibrant sense of place and community in the streets and public spaces of Minto”*. Social sustainability is considered to be more than the provision of the services and facilities which meet the needs of the redevelopments population. In these terms the masterplan –

- promote community cohesion, as identified previously;
- provides a mix of housing choice and diversity of tenure and will provide for a diversity of lifestyle choices and life stages;
- ensures the timely provision of multi-purpose community facilities that are accessible, flexible, sustainable, vibrant, safe, inclusive of all people and integrated within the wider network of social infrastructure;
- provides easy and safe access to public transport systems, open space and community facilities with a legible and functional roads as well as pedestrian and cycle networks which promote alternative methods of transport;
- provides connectivity between the renewal area and its surrounding areas;
- establishes quality streetscapes which add to the visual and environmental amenity by creating streets not roads;
- ensure safety and security through passive surveillance of streets and open space areas by following the principles of ‘Safer by Design’; and
- creates a network of open spaces which provide for the active and passive recreation needs of the community.

Assessing the appropriate quantities and types of open space for the Renewal Area (and the wider suburb of Minto) should not be driven by numerical standards or traditions – but rather by demonstrated needs, local opportunities and the community’s willingness (and capacity)

to pay for embellishments and maintenance. Flexibility is more important than adherence to rigid standards.

The suburb of Minto currently has 36.9 hectares of sports ground open space and 35.9 hectares of 'unstructured' open space. This translates to approximately 3.3 hectares of sports ground open space per thousand (study area) population and approximately 3.2 hectares of non-bushland 'unstructured' open space per thousand.

It is clear that while the existing open spaces in the Suburb of Minto are generous in overall quantity, individual site size and distribution, they are not meeting community needs. This is because they are not designed and embellished in a way that is appropriate to the needs of the local population. As identified in the consultations, there are widespread concerns about the lack of recreation facilities, pedestrian safety and the sheer size and 'emptiness' of the public open space domain. It is apparent that State and local government do not have the resources to embellish (or even maintain) many of the spaces appropriately. As a consequence, the network is not highly valued in the community and many components (alleyways and the relatively 'barren' grassed areas) are often seen as places to avoid (due to fear of personal threats). Many have also become sites for a range of anti-social behaviours (including rubbish dumping, vandalism and graffiti). Further, many of the existing parks have a limited level of accessibility. Many of the existing open space areas do not have any road frontages, which considerably limits the opportunity for surveillance and creates an unsafe environment, especially for children. For these reasons, quantity is less important than the physical and social attributes and location of individual sites – including quality and diversity of embellishments and quality of maintenance.

There is considerable scope for reducing the quantity of non-bushland open space in the suburb of Minto while still meeting a wide diversity of recreation needs (assuming that the remaining spaces are embellished in accordance with community needs and expectations). With respect to non-sports ground space, there is scope to reduce local district passive open space in the MRA by up to 60%. Such a reduction must be accompanied by significant improvements in recreation opportunities.

8.11 Potential Impacts on surrounding Suburb of Minto

A somewhat silent community which will also be impacted by the proposal is that of the surrounding suburb of Minto, in particular the residents of the Campbellfield estate. Impacts on this community relate to the development of a new community in Minto (**Section 8.9** of this appendix), the potential loss of education facilities (**Section 8.5**), the potential loss of community facilities (**Section 8.4**), impacts associated with construction and demolition activities (**Section 8.2.3**), and improved community safety and urban design.

This community will receive a number of benefits from the project, including a more improved urban form with greater permeability and a more compatible appearance, more accessible open space, and new as well as improved community facilities and services.



APPENDIX 9

Community Reference Group, Terms of Reference

Minto Renewal Project Community Reference Group Terms of Reference

1. Aims of the Reference Group

- To ensure the needs, interests and views of the Minto community are understood and to work for the best community and social outcomes.

1.1 Be kept informed of and have input to the key decisions affecting core project elements, including:

Development:	Timing for relocation and development phasing Criteria for developer selection Masterplanning outcomes Urban development form and amenity Renewal strategies for the cottage precincts
Public housing:	Public housing form and dispersal Immediate estate improvements Stock replacement strategies
Community:	Managing social transition and community cohesion Support for tenants/residents and the community Impacts on availability of community services
Relocation:	Application of relocation policy Information for and communication with tenants Resettlement strategies (including those returning to Minto)

1.2 Be kept informed about and have input to key project processes, including:

Masterplanning information and consultation process
Tenant/DoH communication
Communication and information in relation to relocation and resettlement
Project evaluation process, in particular in relation to social/community impacts

1.3 Contribute to the development of active strategies to support a stronger and safer Minto community, including:

Capacity building, social transition and cohesion
Projects that support residents to 'remember Minto'
Community service improvement
Skill development and employment for residents

1.4 Contribute to the development of strategies to support community/resident participation in the project, including:

Development of structures to maximise tenant/resident participation in the project
Strategies to involve population groups who may otherwise not take up opportunities
Support of tenants/residents to actively participate in the Reference group
Resident/community information and consultation strategies

2. Organisation of meetings

2.1 Agenda

- Items suggested at end of meeting
- Phone/e-mail through agenda items to convenor
- Review agenda at commencement of meetings

3. Membership

3.1 Principles

- In general, members will have a constituency and be accountable to the group/s they represent. The views they represent will generally be those of the group/s or agency they represent.
- As outlined below, there will be different forms of membership:
 - 'Core members', who are responsible for ensuring that the objectives of the Steering Committee are met,
 - 'Issue-based' Representatives who attend on an 'as needs' basis; and
 - Resource people.
- This will ensure that numbers are kept to a manageable level at general meetings, while allowing for other groups to be represented as issues arise or on an as needs basis.
- Where possible, core members will be selected via a procedure that is appropriate to the group or agency they represent (e.g. elected by a forum of tenants convened for that purpose, nominated from an existing representative group, etc).

3.2 Membership proposal

a) 17 Core members:

- 1 independent chairperson (Principal, Sarah Redfern Public)
- 3 Senior Department of Housing Officers
 - Bernie Coates (Steering Committee, GWSD Senior Management));
 - Cameron Lamb (Minto Project Director)
 - Robynne Cole (Manager Minto Renewal)
- 3 Public Tenants – Interim representatives from the RAG and the MHC, with more formal representation developed by representative tenants' organisation/s, in consultation with the Reference Group
- 1 Private Resident – possibly elected at a public meeting, or nominated by a local progress association or similar;
- 1 Tenant advocacy group (proposed: SWRTA)
- 2 Representatives of the Macarthur Housing Coalition (MHC) - elected by the MHC and representing that organisation irrespective of other affiliations;
- 4 representatives from local NGOs (proposed: Burnside, Franciscans, Multicultural Centre, St Vincent de Paul)
- 1 Representative from Campbelltown Council – Community Services.

The Reference Group will also meet periodically with the Project Steering Committee.

b) 'Issue-based' Representatives who attend on an 'as needs' basis, including:

- Relevant NGOs



- NSW Police Department
- Macarthur Area Health Service
- NSW Department of Education and Training
- NSW Department of Community Services
- NSW Department of Juvenile Justice
- NSW Fire Brigade
- Private Sector Partners

c) Resource people, including:

- Independent Tenant Advocate
- Other specialist DOH Officers



APPENDIX 10

Department of Housing – Minto Renewal Project: Your Questions Answered



YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

MINTO RENEWAL

The Minto community has many strengths. However, Minto's houses and public spaces have become difficult and expensive to maintain and do not meet the needs of many tenants, who would prefer more manageable homes.

The Minto Renewal Project aims to address these problems. The Project will change the layout of the suburb and make improvements to the parks and public areas. Many new houses, both public and private, will be built. The Project is not just about fixing up houses and open spaces. The Department of Housing wants to work with you, the residents, to make your neighbourhood a safer and more attractive place to live. We plan to work with other service providers to improve local community services, education and employment opportunities.

Most of all, we want to support you.

The Department understands that the Minto Renewal Project will have a large impact on you and your family. We will be working with you every step of the way and will keep you up-to-date during each stage of the project. This fact sheet provides answers to questions you may have now.

What's happening in Minto?

1. What is the Minto Concept Plan?

The Minto Concept Plan outlines what is proposed for the redevelopment of Minto. It shows what Minto will look like, including types of housing, community facilities, cycle ways, parks, open spaces, footpaths and roads.

2. I haven't heard anything about the Minto Renewal Project for a long time – what is happening?

Minto Renewal is still going ahead. The original Minto Masterplan needed some changes and once these were made, the plan could be finished.

In March 2005 details of the new Concept Plan were presented to Campbelltown City Council and were well received.

The Concept Plan was submitted to Campbelltown Council for formal approval in September 2005. It will then be on display at the Council for two months. During this time you will be able to have your say about the plans for the redevelopment area.

The Concept Plan will be with Council for up to eight months and during this time you are welcome to call into the Minto Renewal Office to see, comment on and find out more about the Concept Plan.

The Department will be holding a number of meetings for Minto residents, to give you information about what is happening with the Minto Renewal Project. You will also be able to find out when things will start happening in your area.

3. When will tenants have to move from Minto?

Minto will be redeveloped in stages. The next group of tenants likely to be relocated are expected to start moving in April 2007. This means there will be no rehousing until then. The timetable on page 2 explains when residents will be moving and when work begins in each area. The Department will give residents at least 12 months notice before moving.



Indicative Project Staging and Timeframes

(please read the map enclosed with this document to see where each area is)

Stages 1-3: Valley Vista, Sarah, Eagle View and Piggott

Demolition complete August 2005

Roadwork begins January 2007

Stage 4: Erskine and Darcy

Rehousing starts April 2007

Rehousing expected to finish May 2008

Roadwork begins April 2008

Stage 5: Townson

Rehousing starts August 2007

Rehousing expected to finish November 2009

Roadwork begins November 2009

Stage 6: Dunlop South (streets south of and including Grant Way)

Rehousing starts September 2007

Rehousing expected to finish December 2009

Roadwork begins December 2009

Stage 6: Friendship

Rehousing starts September 2007

Rehousing expected to finish December 2009

Roadwork begins December 2009

Stage 7: Goodwin

Rehousing starts December 2008

Rehousing expected to finish March 2011

Roadwork begins March 2011

Stage 8: Dunlop North (streets north of and including Bigge Way)

Rehousing starts August 2009

Rehousing expected to finish November 2011

Roadwork begins November 2011

4. Can residents choose where they move to?

Staff from the rehousing team will talk to residents and give them information to help make a decision. However, where residents can move will depend on what housing is available and what each resident's individual needs are. So far, most people have chosen to move within the Macarthur area or Greater Western Sydney, however some people have moved outside this area.

5. How much public housing will remain in the newly developed Minto area and how much private housing will be built?

The aim of the Minto Renewal Project is to renew the suburb of Minto, so that it looks like the neighbouring area of Campbelltown, with a mix of public and private housing. People from all walks of life will be encouraged to live there. When the redevelopment at Minto is finished, there is expected to be around 320 dwellings provided for public housing and around 800 properties will be privately owned.

6. Will there be any reduction in public housing?

No. There will be no overall reduction in public housing as a result of the Minto Renewal Project. Department of Housing properties that are demolished and not replaced at Minto will be replaced in other areas of Greater Western Sydney.

7. Are any houses and townhouses being kept?

Most townhouses will be demolished, however about 130 cottages will remain in the areas known as Friendship and Darcy and will be refurbished.

8. Why are so many houses and townhouses being demolished?

Minto is a strong and vibrant community. However the design of the townhouses and the layout of streets and public areas do not suit the needs of many tenants. The townhouses are hard to maintain and located on small walkways and roads.

The Department has looked at many different ways to address these problems and believes the best solution is to:

- completely redesign and replace the area's townhouses (in a variety of designs and sizes);
- develop better street layouts (eg removing the walkways, ensuring all homes face the street, improving accessibility etc);
- develop better parks and other public areas; and
- address drainage problems.

9. Will the new public housing dwellings look the same as private houses?

Yes. The new homes built for public housing will look just like new private housing and will be spread throughout the suburb. The Department will make sure the new properties suit the needs of families in Minto by providing villas and cottages of various sizes and types.

10. What is happening to the parks, public areas and roads in the redeveloped Minto area?

The whole suburb is to be redesigned. New parks have been created for all residents to enjoy - Kids Park (in Pentergast Rd) and its community history will be retained and improved. All the parks will be upgraded with playground equipment, landscaping and gardens. Some roads will be completely upgraded and new roads will be built.

11. Why is Minto Oval moving?

Minto Oval is proposed to move from the corner of Townson Ave and Ben Lomond Rd, to the corner of Benham Rd and Guernsey Ave. This new location is a practical way to address drainage problems, as the new oval will be in a good position to help take storm water run-off during heavy rainfall.

The neighbouring childcare centre won't be affected by the Oval's move and will be staying where it is.

12. What will happen to the pensioner units?

All the pensioner units are staying where they are and will not be affected by the redevelopment.

13. Who are the Department's partners in the project?

The Department is working together with Campbelltown City Council and Landcom to redevelop Minto.

14. What is the Social Impact Assessment (SIA)?

The Social Impact Assessment (SIA) is a report on the effect the Minto Renewal Project will have on residents' day-to-day lives and the community as a whole. It looks at how these changes to the community will affect people's way of life and well-being. The SIA involves gathering information on residents' current and future needs, including what support is needed during rehousing. The SIA explains what support the Department will give to residents during the redevelopment project, including rehousing, managing tenancies and assisting those tenants who want to return to Minto. The SIA was presented to Campbelltown City Council at the same time as the Concept Plan.

15. I've heard about the Bonnyrigg Living Communities Project – what is this about?

Like Minto Renewal, the Bonnyrigg Living Communities Project is about the redevelopment of the Bonnyrigg public housing estate to make it a safer and more attractive place to live and improve services such as better access to education and employment opportunities. An important part of the program is the renewal of housing and public areas and better integration of public and private housing.

16. Will the recently announced Reshaping Public Housing changes affect how long my tenancy agreement with the Department is?

Residents living in public housing (including those at Minto), up to and including 30 June 2005 will stay in their existing tenancy arrangements – for these tenants there will be no change. These tenants can remain in public housing for as long as they choose, providing they meet the tenancy conditions.

The Department of Housing is responsible for providing a fair public housing system that meets the needs of people in NSW well into the future. New tenants who entered public housing from 1 July 2005 are offered a lease that reflects how long they need to be in public housing: short-term (up to two years), medium (two to 10 years) or long-term (10 years).

As part of Reshaping Public Housing, changes are being made as to who is eligible for public housing, how long people can stay in public housing, how much some people will pay to live in public housing, how the Department maintains its properties, who is responsible for meeting the costs of water usage and how often the Department determines the correct rent payable for its homes. More information about the changes is available through a series of fact sheets which were mailed to all tenants in April 2005 and are also available from the Minto Office or the Department's website: www.housing.nsw.gov.au

How will I be affected?

17. Will I have to move? What sort of home will I be moved to?

Most homes in Minto are being demolished and so the residents of those homes will need to move.

The Department's Rehousing Team will provide information and support on the rehousing process. Your Rehousing Officer will discuss your individual needs. The options will depend on your needs and what housing is available. So far, most people have moved within the Macarthur area or Greater Western Sydney. You will be consulted about your housing preferences and needs. If you want to stay near Minto, or want to move out of the area, the Department will try to find a suitable home for you in the area you choose. If suitable homes are not available in that area, the Department will talk to you about other areas that may suit you. If you have a genuine need to relocate out of this region, this will be considered. For more information please contact the Rehousing Team.

Some families who live in cottages in the areas known as Friendship and Darcy, will not need to move and can stay in their homes. These cottages are being kept for public housing and will be refurbished. The Department will work closely with residents in these areas to let them know what is happening to their home and when the work will take place.

18. I am moving - what support will there be for me in the rehousing process?

The Department understands that moving home will impact you and your family. The Department has set up a Rehousing Team to work with you and make your move into your new home and community as easy as possible.

The Department will be in touch with you about 12 months before you move, to talk about your specific needs, explain what is going to happen and work with you to find a suitable home.

The Department will visit you at home to talk about your preferred location, entitlements, removalists and family needs such as schooling, health support and transport. The Department will follow its rehousing guidelines and will let you know what your rights and entitlements are.

19. What's going to happen while I wait to move?

The Department understands that life in Minto needs to continue as normally as possible during the redevelopment. The Department will continue to support all tenants by maintaining your home and fixing problems, for example attending to items of normal maintenance, drainage and graffiti removal.

20. How much notice will I get before I have to move?

When rehousing begins in your area, you will be given 12 months written notice before you have to move. All residents will be advised of the expected start and finish time of when their area will be moving and when redevelopment is expected to begin in each area.

21. Can I move back to Minto?

If you would like to return to Minto, you can place your name on the 'Return to Minto Register' and the Department will try to meet your request. However, a decision about when it will be possible to return will depend on the availability of suitable housing and the number of residents wishing to return. It will be approximately three years before any new houses are ready in Minto, for people to move into. For more information please contact the Rehousing Team.

22. Will the Department pay for my rehousing costs?

Yes. The Department will pay for rehousing costs, including removalists, and phone, gas and electricity reconnection. The Department will relocate and reinstall – at no cost – any improvements you have made to your home, as long as the improvements were approved by the Department in the first place. If the improvements can't be moved the Department will reimburse you for the cost of replacing them. Examples include: curtains, blinds, air conditioners, security alarms, carports, sheds and so on. Any other improvements you've made will need to be discussed with your Rehousing Officer. Your rental account will also be credited to the value of two weeks rent. The Department has a Rehousing Policy for Minto that outlines all your entitlements and your Rehousing Officer can give you more information.

If you are approved for a transfer outside the Minto Renewal Project's rehousing program, the Department will not pay for your relocation costs. For more information please ask your Client Service Officer.

23. I need/want to move now – can I?

The rehousing program is likely to take up to six years to complete. Unfortunately, it is not possible to move families faster than one area at a time, because of the need to have other housing available for residents to move into. The Department understands that this is a difficult time for you and if you have an urgent need to move from Minto, please contact your Client Service Officer in the Minto office and your request will be considered.

24. Can I buy the home I live in?

At this stage, there are no properties for sale in the Minto Renewal area because all public housing in the suburb is in "super lots" of land and cannot be sub-divided into smaller lots for sale.

When the Minto Renewal Project is finished, the area will be subdivided into smaller lots and residents who live in the refurbished cottages and townhouses will have an opportunity to buy their home in accordance with the Department's policies.

In general, public housing tenants can purchase homes that are available for sale in any area, including new homes in Minto.

Public housing tenants do not have to pay stamp duty on a property if they wish to buy it. For further information, contact your local Department of Housing office or the Home Purchase Advisory Service on Freecall 1800 806 653.

25. What other support is available to me?

An independent Tenant Advocate is employed by the South West Regional Tenants Association (SWRTA). The funded Tenant Advocate service is free and advocates on your behalf to make sure you are treated fairly by the Department. To contact the Tenant Advocate call 9821 4677.

The Residents Action Group is a group of Minto residents who support other tenants in the process of redevelopment. To contact the Residents Action Group call 0421 545 833.

A Community Reference Group was set up by the Department after consultation with the community regarding its potential role. The Community Reference Group is made up of tenants and representatives from community organisations, the Department of Housing and other agencies. It meets monthly and ensures the needs, interests and views of the Minto community are understood and heard, as they work to achieve the best possible outcomes for residents.

There are other support services available in Minto such as Burnside (tel: 9824 7355), Multicultural Community Centre (tel: 9603 2500), and Minto Youth Centre (tel: 9820 1393).

26. What will happen to services in the community (for example, schools, shops, transport)?

General services will continue to be provided throughout the Minto Renewal Project. However, as the community changes over time, the services provided may also change to meet the needs of the residents in Minto.

Can I appeal decisions made regarding the Minto Renewal Project?

Yes. Public housing tenants can appeal to the Housing Appeals Committee (HAC) about Department of Housing decisions. The HAC reviews decisions to see if they are fair, reasonable and made within the policy of the Department. The HAC is independent, informal and free of charge. To contact HAC phone Freecall 1800 629 794.

Finding out more information...

27. How can I find out more information about the Minto Renewal Project and keep up to date with the latest news?

There are many ways to keep up to date with the Minto Renewal Project:

- a) Call into the Minto Renewal Information Centre at Shop 70, Minto Mall. The Centre is open 9am-5pm, Monday to Friday, with staff on hand to answer your questions, listen to your views and let you know when community meetings are being held in your area. The Minto Renewal Information Centre also displays the Concept Plan and a wide range of information on the activities and timing of the Project. It has copies of the latest information, such as 'Your Questions Answered' and the Minto Newsletter.
- b) Contact your Client Service Officer or Rehousing Officer at the Minto Office regarding your day-to-day questions and to talk about your rehousing needs. They will be able to give you a copy of the Department's Rehousing Policy.
- c) Log on to the Department of Housing website, www.housing.nsw.gov.au, select News and Publications and follow the link to Minto Renewal Project.
- d) Get a copy of the Minto Newsletter which has all the latest news on the Project – copies are available at the Minto Renewal Information Centre and on the Department's website.

**Watch out for the next edition of 'Your Questions Answered'
If you have any more questions about Minto Renewal, please contact either:**

Minto Renewal Information Centre

Shop 70 Minto Mall (off Pembroke Rd, opposite McDonalds) Tel: 8796 0777

Department of Housing Minto Office

11 Evans Way, Minto Tel: 9820 5871



Interpreter Services

If you have difficulty understanding English, contact the Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS) on 131 450. The Translating and Interpreting Service will telephone the Department of Housing for you at no cost.