AN ASSESSMENT OF LEGAL NEEDS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

December 2021

LAW AND JUSTICE FOUNDATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The Law and Justice Foundation of NSW prepared this report.on behalf of the NSW Department of Communities and Justice.

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales is an independent, not-for-profit organisation that seeks to advance the fairness and equity of the justice system, and to improve access to justice, especially for socially and economically disadvantaged people.

Authors: Delphine Bellerose, Dr Kerryn Butler, Catriona Mirrlees-Black and Geoff Mulherin

Title: An Assessment of Legal Needs in NSW

ISBN: 978-0-6450832-3-1

A catalogue record for this book is available from the National Library of Australia

Publisher

Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales
Suite 10.11, 66 Clarence Street, Sydney NSW 2000
PO Box A109 Sydney South NSW 1235
Ph: +61 2 8227 3200
Email: communications@lawfoundation.net.au
Web: www.lawfoundation.net.au

© Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales, December 2021.

Front cover photo: Adapted from original *Puzzle*, by Olga Berrios (Spain), taken July 25, 2008, sourced on Flickr.com (CC BY 2.0)

This publication is copyright. It may be reproduced in part or in whole for educational purposes as long as proper credit is given to the Foundation.

Any opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Foundation's Board of Governors.

The Foundation acknowledges the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of this nation. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the lands in which we conduct our business. We pay our respects to ancestors and Elders, past and present.

AN ASSESSMENT OF LEGAL NEEDS IN NSW (2021)

December 2021

The Law and Justice Foundation of NSW was approached by the NSW Department of Communities and Justice in September 2021 to prepare an assessment of legal needs in the jurisdiction. The purpose of this assessment was to provide a starting point for consultation and inform the development of the NSW Legal Assistance Jurisdictional Strategy and Action Plans and ongoing policy and *jurisdictional* level planning of legal assistance.

The analysis aims to summarise what we know from legal needs research about the nature and extent of legal needs, and what sources of data can be used to further explore some aspects of that need.

This report comprises three sections:

Section 1. Summary of the estimated level and nature of legal need in NSW

A summary of key findings from the assessment of legal needs in NSW presented in section 2.

Section 2. An assessment of legal needs in NSW (2021)

A more detailed – yet non-exhaustive – analysis to set the scene on what we know about legal needs in NSW.

- Nature and level of legal need in NSW
- Legal need by region
- Priority groups
- Legal need in criminal jurisdiction
- Sector informed legal need
- Service provision

Section 3. Legal needs data profiles by CSP area

A set of one-page data table summaries for NSW and for each of the 20 Collaborative Service Planning (CSP) areas.

This analysis uses data from various sources, including the ABS Census, Social Services, BOCSAR, and more. While every effort was made to source the most recent available data, it is important to recognise that, at the time of completion of this work in December 2021, the 2021 Census data was not yet released and the 2016 Census data (on which the data profiles rely heavily) was dated.

Section 1. Summary of the estimated level and nature of legal need in NSW

A NSW Legal Needs Assessment has been prepared on behalf of the NSW Department of Communities and Justice by the Law and Justice Foundation of NSW. A summary of the key findings of is provided below. The full report is provided in section 2 of this document.

As in other jurisdictions, legal problems are widespread across NSW, with over half of people estimated to experience one or more problems a year.[1] In the context of constrained legal assistance resources, legal needs analysis assists in identifying priority legal problems, client groups and locations for service delivery.[2]

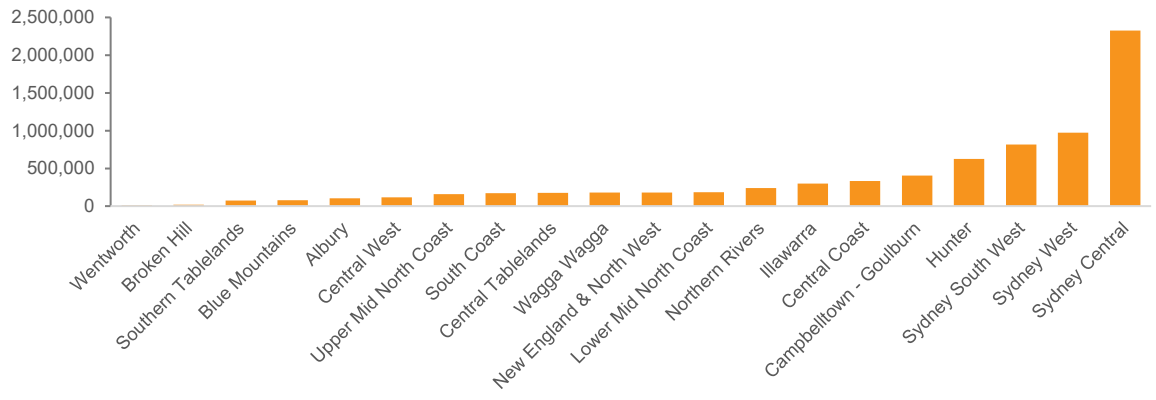
To facilitate collaborative planning, NSW is divided into 20 Collaborative Service Planning (CSP) areas and where data was available, legal needs analysis was undertaken to facilitate comparisons between these sub-jurisdictional CSP areas.

Supplementing this jurisdictional level analysis, the NSW sector engages in ongoing legal need analysis through local structures like the Cooperative Legal Service Delivery Program. The intelligence gathered through this important mechanism not only informs local service planning and delivery but also supports early identification of emerging issues.

Population overview

At March 2021 the estimated general population of NSW was 8,176,400. This was a 0.1% increase on the previous year and was driven by births exceeding deaths as overseas and interstate migration exceeded arrivals.[3] Since 2016, the NSW population has declined in many regional and remote areas and grown in the western and central Sydney metro areas. Population projections beyond 2022 are not currently considered reliable.[4] The NSW population is concentrated in the Greater Sydney area, with more than half of the population (55.0%) residing in one of the three Sydney Metro CSP catchment areas.

General 2016 population by CSP area[5]



[1] Source: Law & Justice Foundation of NSW: Legal Australia Wide Survey NSW (2012).

[2] Only individual legal need is included in this analysis. Organisational legal need is excluded.

[3] Source ABS. National, state and territory population. Reference period March 2021. Released 16/9/2021.

[4] The ABS has not released population projections since 2019, and these are likely to be affected by the pandemic. At that time, households and families were projected to increase more slowly in NSW than Australia as a whole.

[5] Source: ABS 2016 Census

Priority legal problems

The most recently available data in NSW on the overall nature and level of legal need is the Legal Australia Wide (LAW) survey, which found about half of people (50.1%) aged 15 and over experienced at least one legal problem a year. For people in NSW the most common legal problems experienced were consumer, crime, housing and government problems.[6]

Priority legal problems include those having substantial consequences and/or risk of harm or loss of liberty. Legal needs analysis has identified these include defendants facing criminal conviction or incarceration, people at risk of family and sexual violence, matters relating to children and relationships, and risk of loss of employment or adequate housing.

Legal needs analysis can also identify where trends in specific legal problem types may affect demand for services. For example, this extract from the legal needs assessment shows an upward trend in domestic violence criminal related incidents in recent years:

Number of selected domestic violence related incidents in 2020/21 and trend since 2019/20 and 2016/17[7]

Offence type	Number of domestic violence related incidents 2020/21	Percentage change since 2019/20	Percentage change since 2016/17
Domestic violence related assault	32,797	Stable	**Up 14.1%**
Sexual assault	3,717	**Up 37.3%**	**Up 58.8%**
Intimidation, stalking and harassment	18,880	**Up 11.5%**	**Up 40.7%**
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	19,403	**Up 5.6%**	**Up 37.9%**

Jurisdictional priorities are supplemented at a local level by problem types that are specific to local communities. These are most efficiently captured through local collaborative information sharing. A recent example of this was the new demand for identification documents for Covid related border permits in cross-border regions.

Priority client groups

Research shows that while not all legal problems require legal assistance, it is the most disadvantaged who are the most vulnerable to experiencing problems, are least likely to have the capability to manage their problems and face the greatest barriers to seeking assistance, including for reasons of cost and lack of awareness of services.[8] In NSW, barriers to action are more common for men, people with non-English main language and people with low educational attainment.[9] Research also shows that legal needs are often interconnected with non-legal needs which supports the value of legal assistance services working collaboratively with other human service providers.[10]

Legal needs analysis has been undertaken for all the NLAP priority client groups as well as for refugee and LGBTQI people and shared with the sector to inform collaborative planning. This type of information allows services to identify the geographical distribution of personal and/or

---

[6] The Law and Justice Foundation of NSW's LAW survey was a telephone survey conducted in 2008 of 2,060 people aged 15 and over living in private households. Not all legal problems were covered by the survey and people living in institutions (such as prisons and care homes) and children under 15 were not interviewed. Legal need of organisations is not counted.

[7] Source: BOCSAR NSW. Counts are incidents of crime, not number of victims. Selected office types only shown.

[8] Source: Law & Justice Foundation of NSW: Legal Australia Wide Survey NSW (2012).

[9] Source: Law & Justice Foundation of NSW: Legal Australia Wide Survey NSW (2012). Table 5.7.

[10] Source: Law & Justice Foundation of NSW: Reshaping legal assistance services: building on the evidence base (2014).

cultural needs to inform outreach and service design. For example, this extract from the legal needs assessment shows main languages spoken in those CSPs with the highest percentage of non-English speakers:

Most common languages spoken by non-English speakers in CSPs with the highest percentage of non-English speakers[11]

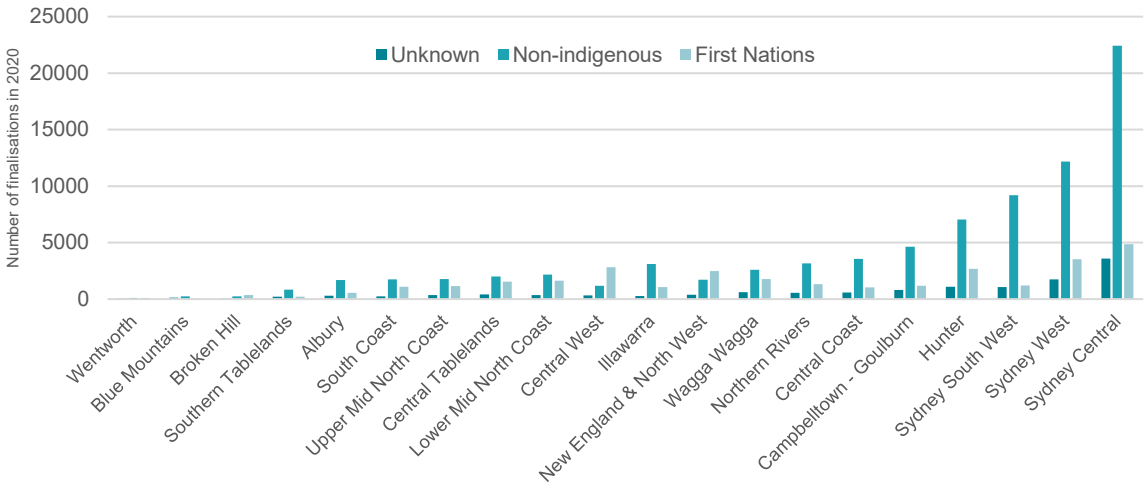
Sydney South-West (14.4% poor/no English)	Sydney Central (5.9% poor/no English)	Sydney West (4.6% poor/no English)
• Vietnamese	• Mandarin	• Mandarin
• Arabic	• Cantonese	• Cantonese
• Mandarin	• Korean	• Korean

Priority locations for service delivery

Legal needs analysis shows the importance of providing accessible services in client-centred locations. Examples include services delivered at correctional centres, court and tribunal locations, and outreach services partnering with local community organisations in locations of cultural diversity or emergency demand, such as responding to flood and bush fires.

As an example, potential demand for criminal court services by geographic location of court is shown in this extract from the legal needs assessment report:

Number of criminal court finalisations in 2020 at court locations within CSP areas[12]



A particular challenge in NSW is meeting the needs of people in rural and remote areas. Although the total number of potential clients residing in the more remote areas of the state is only about 6% of the population,[13] the barriers to seeking assistance are high. In addition to geographic distance and isolation and lack of local services, remote areas tend to have greater levels of financial disadvantage, lower educational attainment and higher Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations.[14] Access to legal provision may also be limited when there is more than one party to a dispute and few available lawyers.

---

[11] Source: ABS TableBuilder 2016 Census.

[12] Source: BOCSAR NSW data included in the Law and Justice Foundation of NSW Criminal Finalisations Dashboard. Criminal Finalisations in 2020.

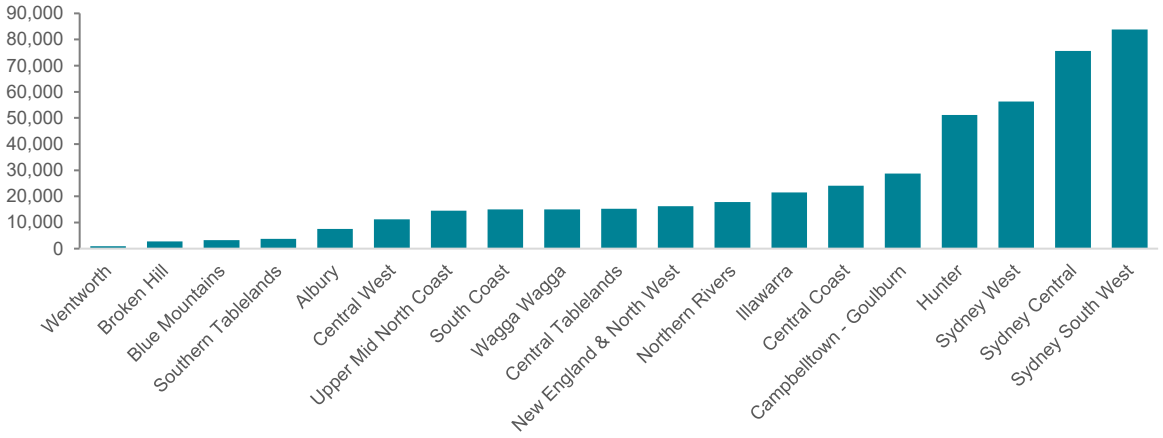
[13] Source: ABS TableBuilder, 2016 Census. Outer regional, remote and very remote geographic areas.

[14] Source: Law & Justice Foundation of NSW: Legal Australia Wide Survey NSW (2012). See also Law & Justice Foundation: Lawyer availability and population change in regional, rural and remote areas of New South Wales (2014).

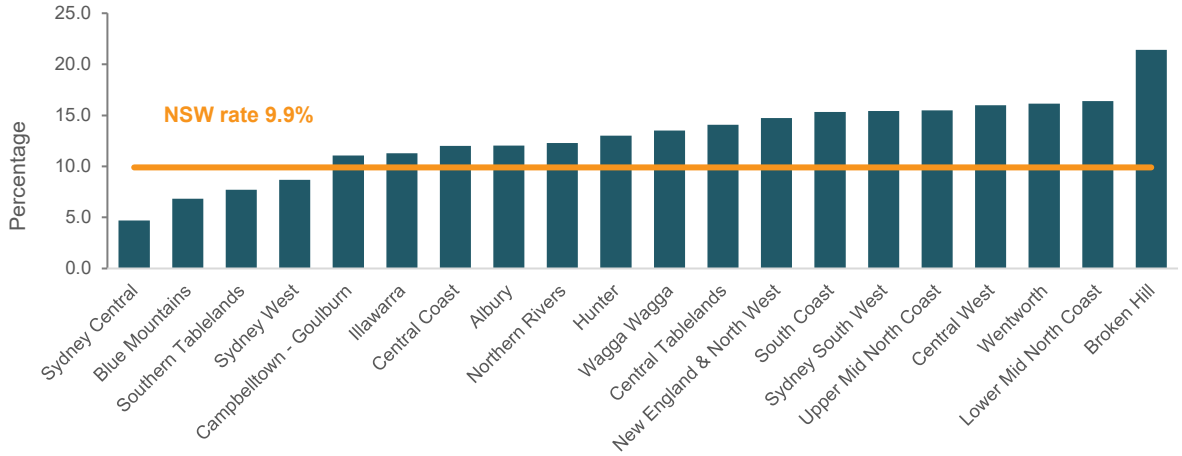
Potential need for legal assistance services

The NSW Law and Justice Foundation's Need for Legal Assistance indicators provide an indication of how potential demand for services is distributed across NSW. The indicators provide counts of people who are most likely to require legal assistance should they experience a legal problem. For example, NLAS(Capability) identifies the number of people aged 15 to 64 in a CSP area with low personal income and educational attainment (a), and CSP areas where a high proportion of the population are likely to require assistance (b):

(a) Counts of NLAS(Capability) population by CSP area



(b) Rates of NLAS(Capability) population by CSP area



The full range of NLAS indicators and other legal need data are available to support the NSW legal assistance sector through the Foundation's National Legal Needs Dashboard.

Section 2. An Assessment of legal needs in NSW (2021)

Introduction

Under the NLAP, New South Wales is required to develop a publicly available Legal Assistance Strategy. The legal assistance strategy will, among other things, *"indicate the estimated level and nature of legal need in the state, including sub-jurisdictional regions where appropriate*".

Collaborative service planning (CSP) is also a requirement under the NLAP and is linked to the development of the Legal Assistance Strategy and Legal Assistance Action Plan(s). Under the NLAP, collaborative service planning should include a focus on *"... (b) consideration of an appropriate evidence-base for legal need*, (and) *...(c) support(ing) the development of the jurisdictional legal assistance strategy and legal assistance action plan*."

For the purposes of CSP, New South Wales has divided its jurisdiction into 20 CSP areas. These CSP areas will be the *sub jurisdictional regions* for the purposes of meeting the NLAP requirements.

The purpose

The purpose of this legal needs assessment is to inform the development of the NSW Legal Assistance Jurisdictional Strategy and Action Plans and ongoing policy and *jurisdictional* level planning of legal assistance.

Please note that this document has a clear focus on the **jurisdictional** level. While information included here may be of value to inform planning at the local level (within each CSP area), we recommend a more detailed legal needs assessment be used to support local planning, with data further broken down at a lower geography within the region.[15]

Outline

- Nature and level of legal need in NSW
- Legal need by region
- Priority groups
- Legal need in criminal jurisdiction
- Sector informed legal need
- Service provision

[15] Such information is available from the National Legal Needs Dashboard, or may be provided in the form of a Data Pack, please contact the Foundation for more detail.

Nature and level of legal need in NSW

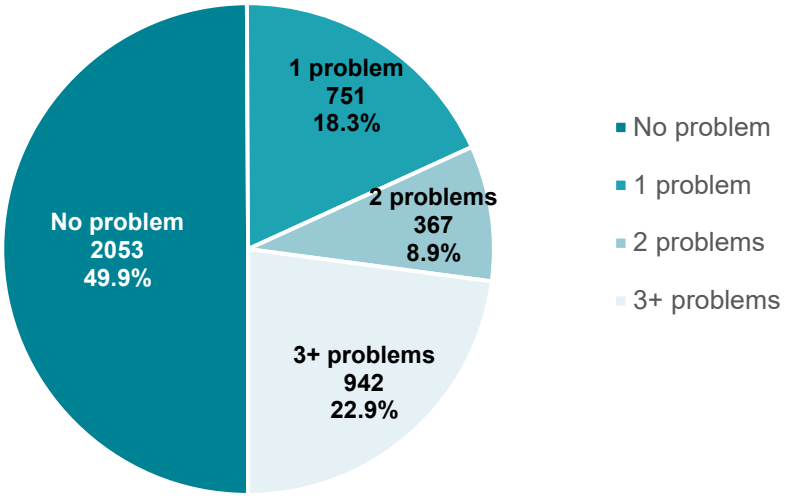
Legal Needs surveys provide the most comprehensive picture of legal need in a community, although they do not usually count legal need experienced by people living in institutions (such as prisons and care homes); by children; or by organisations, and may have limited reach into small, remote communities. The most recently available legal needs survey for NSW is the Foundation's LAW survey.[16]

Prevalence of legal need in NSW

One half of NSW population experiences at least one legal problem in a 12-month period. These were substantial legal problems for more than one quarter of the population.[17]

- The experience of legal problems is not evenly distributed across the population with 9% of the population experiencing 65% of the legal problems.
- Around 23% of the population experience three or more legal problems in a year.

Figure 1: Prevalence of legal need in NSW



Source: Law & Justice Foundation of NSW: LAW Survey NSW. N=4113 respondents,

For people in NSW the most common legal problems reported to the survey were consumer, crime, housing and government problems.

[16] Coumarelos, C, Macourt, D, People, J, McDonald, HM, Wei, Z, Iriana, R & Ramsey, S 2012, Legal AustraliaWide Survey: legal need in New South Wales, Law and Justice Foundation of NSW, Sydney. While the findings of this are now a little dated, there is no evidence to suggest the overall picture of legal need in NSW provided by the survey findings is no longer valid. However, since the LAW survey the NSW population profile has changed, the gig economy has grown, entry level jobs are disappearing and there have been some major technological advances, potentially resulting in new legal problems such as those relating to phone and internet contracts, online services, scams, cyberbullying, access to credit and online gambling.

[17] Substantial problems are those having a moderate or severe impact on daily life. Coumarelos et al 2012

Table 1: Prevalence of legal problems by problem group, NSW

Problem group	Respondents %
Accidents	7.5
Consumer[1]	**21.0**
Credit/debt	6.3
Crime[2]	**14.0**
Employment	6.2
Family[3]	4.3
Government[4]	**10.7**
Health[5]	3.6
Housing[6]	**13.0**
Money[7]	5.9
Personal injury	7.7
Rights[8]	6.2

Source: Law & Justice Foundation of NSW LAW Survey NSW. N = 4113 respondents.

Notes:

1 Includes goods and services
2 Crime offender and crime victim
3 Matters relating to relationships and access to children and grandchildren
4 Fines, government payments, local, state and federal government related issues
5 Clinical negligence, health services, mental health services
6 Neigbours, owned and rented housing, other housing matters
7 Business, investments, wills and estates
8 Discrimination (outside work), education, unfair treatment by police and other civil matters

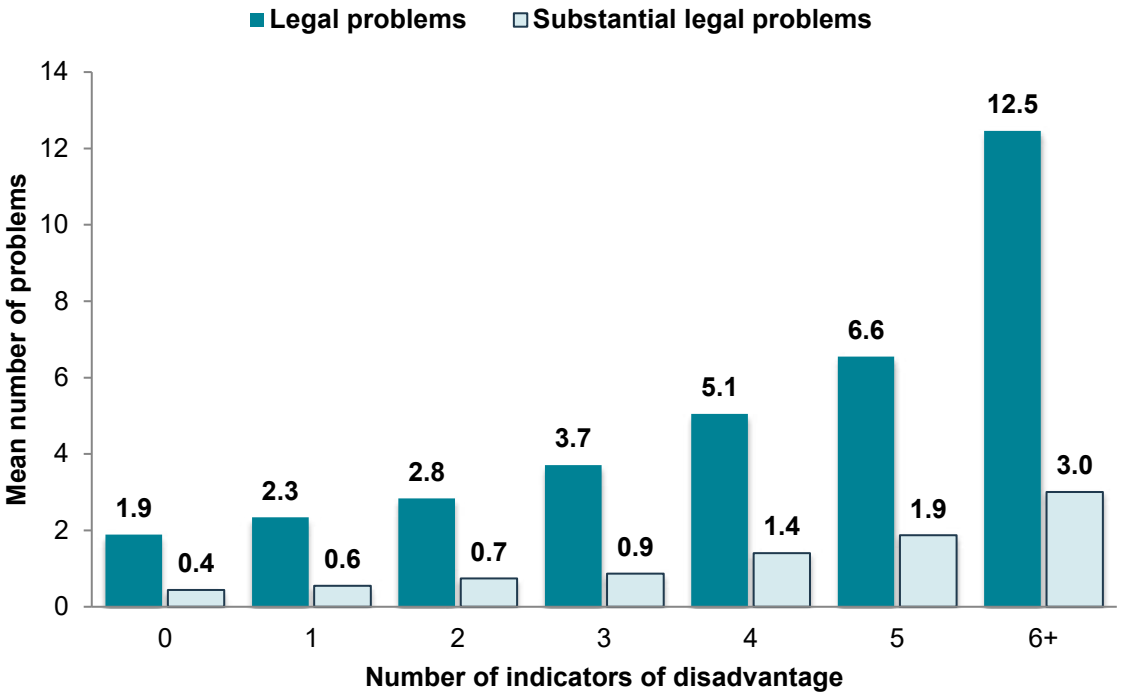
Which groups are most vulnerable?

The most vulnerable to legal problems in 2008 were:

- people experiencing family and domestic violence (who experienced ten times the average number of legal problems in a year)
- people with disability
- single parents
- unemployed
- people living in disadvantaged housing
- young people (15-34) with a physical disability and mental illness.

Generally, the more indicators of disadvantage a person has, the greater likelihood they will experience multiple legal problems.

Figure 2: Average number of legal problems by number of indicators of disadvantage, Australia



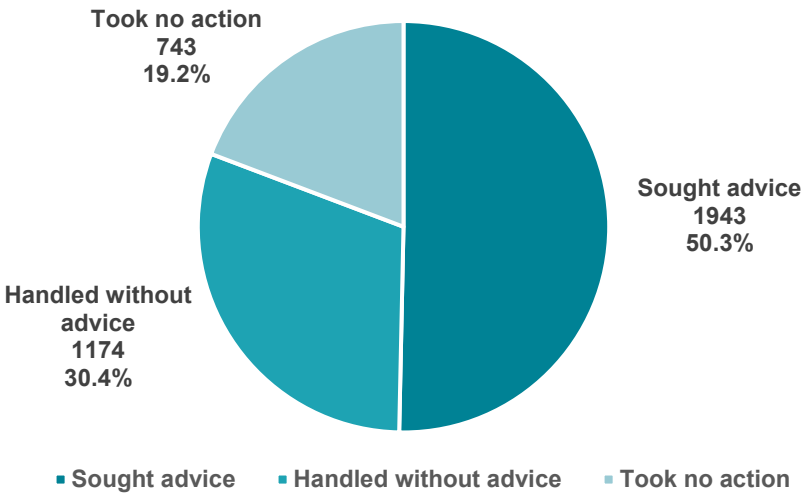
N=20,716. LAW Survey, Australia, 2012

Response to legal problems

What action people take

People in NSW did not rush to the legal system. Most people attempted to resolve their legal problems without lawyers and without using the formal justice system. Overall, advice was sought for about 50% of legal problems and this was from a legal professional for 16% of all legal problems.

Figure 3: Strategy in response to legal problems, NSW



N=3860 problems. LAW Survey, NSW, 2012

Legal problems measured in the LAW Survey were rarely resolved through court or tribunal proceedings (3.0%) or formal dispute resolution or complaint handling processes (3%).[18] However, when asked about actions taken in response to their most serious legal problems, respondents said that court or tribunal proceedings (as one of one or more strategies) had already taken place or were likely to occur for 10.4% of problems.[19]

Barriers to taking action

In NSW, barriers to taking action were more prevalent among some disadvantaged groups including people with non-English main language and people with low education level. Stated barriers to seeking legal advice included issues related to stress (30%), cost (28%) or not knowing what to do (21%).

A holistic approach to meeting legal need

The LAW survey demonstrates the complexity of client needs, not only those that increase vulnerability to experiencing legal problems but also those arising as a consequence of the problem. It also highlights that legal needs are often interconnected with non-legal needs. The widespread and diverse impacts of legal problems are shown in Table 2 below. Together these findings suggest the value of legal assistance services working collaboratively with other human service providers.

Table 2: Adverse impacts of legal problems, Australia

Adverse consequence	%
Income loss or financial strain	**28.9**
Stress-related illness	**19.7**
Physical ill health	**18.5**
Relationship breakdown	**10.1**
Moving home	**5.4**

Source: Law & Justice Foundation of NSW: LAW Survey Australia, 2012

[18] Coumarelos et al 2012. Table 7.3, LAW Survey NSW.

[19] Coumarelos et al 2012. For a further 5.6%, respondents were unsure or refused to comment. Court or tribunal was less frequently a response to minor problems (4.6%) than substantial (16.7%). Source: Figure 5.1, LAW Survey NSW. N = 3860 problems.

Legal need by region

Collaborative Service Planning catchment areas

The NLAF Collaborative Service Planning (CSP) working group, in consultation with the sector, defined 20 CSP catchment areas. These 'CSP areas' are based on suburb boundaries. There are 17 regional and 3 Sydney metro CSP areas. CSP areas cover all NSW.[20]

In addition, NSW has 12 Cooperative Legal Service Delivery (CLSD) Program partnership regions. These are coalitions of legal and non-legal services that work together to coordinate their efforts to meet the needs of priority client groups. Not all of NSW is included in a CLSD region.

> One issue affecting this assessment is that the CSP regions have been constructed as clusters of suburbs, however, not all data is available at the suburb level. For example, estimated population change data is available at LGA and SA2 level and cannot be directly mapped to CSP regions.

Table 3 below summarises which CSP areas can be approximately matched using other geographies such as LGAs or Statistical Areas for the purpose of high-level analysis. Such approximations are not appropriate for detailed analysis at the local level.

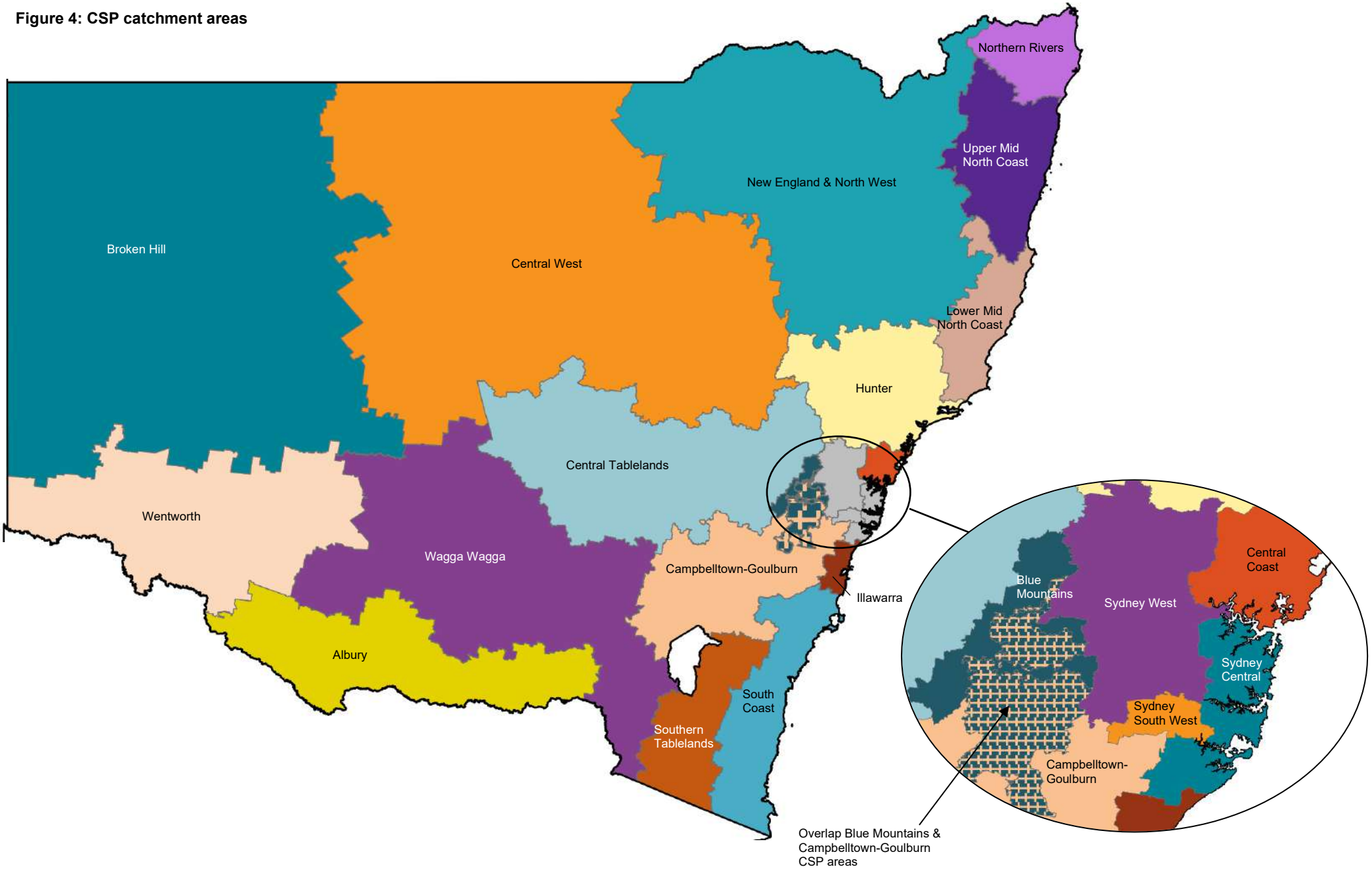
✓ denotes where it is appropriate to use data by LGA/SA for **high level** analysis by CSP area. Numbers remain **indicative** only and small numbers should not be relied upon.
✗ denotes where it is **not** appropriate to use data by LGA/SA for analysis by CSP area.

Table 3: Approximation of CSP areas using other geographies, by LGA or Statistical Area

CSP area	Count of suburbs/localities	Approximation by LGA	Approximation by SA
Albury	144	✓	✓ SA2, SA3
Blue Mountains	36	✓	✓ SA2, SA3
Broken Hill	26	✓	✓ SA2, SA3
Campbelltown - Goulburn	258	✓	✓ SA2 only
Central Coast	158	✓	✓ SA2, SA3, SA4
Central Tablelands	326	✓	✓ SA2 only
Central West	270	✓	✓ SA2 only
Hunter	496	✓	✓ SA2, SA3, SA4
Illawarra	117	✓	✓ SA2, SA3, SA4
Lower Mid North Coast	276	✗	✓ SA2 only
New England & North West	370	✓	✓ SA2, SA3, SA4
Northern Rivers	364	✓	✓ SA2, SA3, SA4
South Coast	305	✓	✓ SA2, SA3
Southern Tablelands	139	✗	✗
Sydney Central	361	✗	✓ SA2 only
Sydney South West	103	✗	✓ SA2 only
Sydney West	180	✓	✓ SA2 only
Upper Mid North Coast	266	✓	✓ SA2 only
Wagga Wagga	295	✓	✓ SA2 only
Wentworth	35	✓	✓ SA2 only

[20] There is only one instance of overlap between two CSP areas: the suburbs of *Megalong Valley* and *Blue Mountains National Park* span across both the Blue Mountains CSP area and the Campbelltown-Goulburn CSP area (noting that the Blue Mountains National Park suburb is a split suburb, and it may be that the northern section falls under the Blue Mountains CSP area and the southern section under the Campbelltown-Goulburn CSP area, rather than a complete overlap).

Figure 4: CSP catchment areas

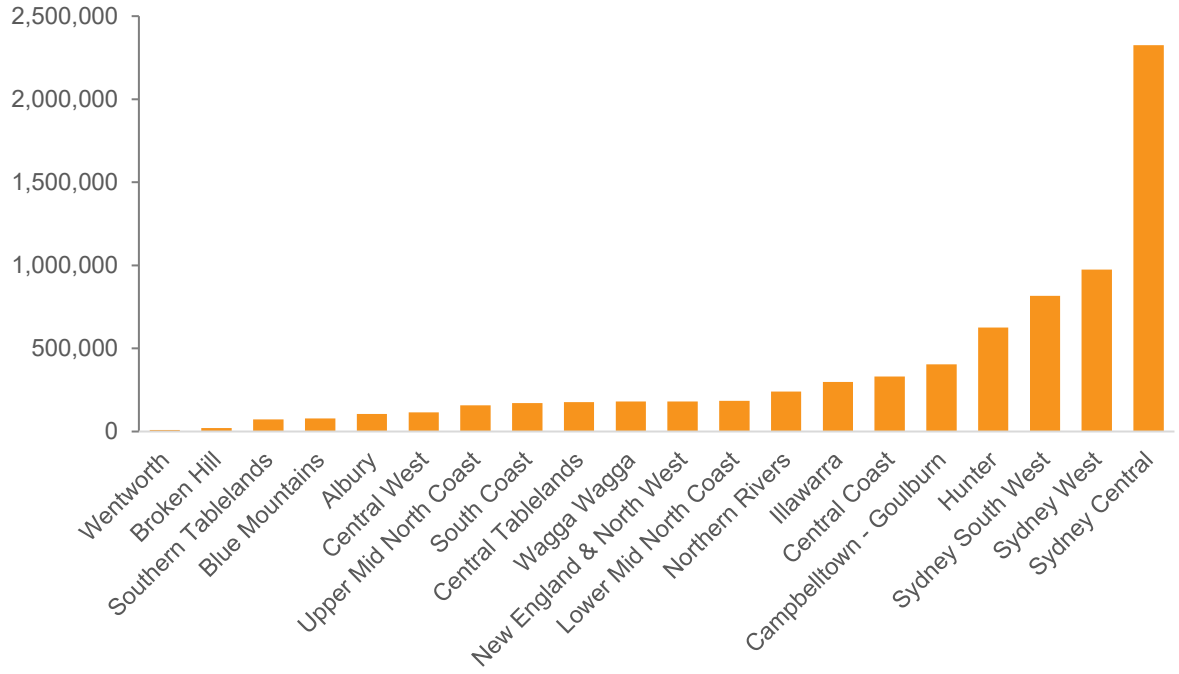


Population data

General population

There is a great concentration of the NSW population in the Greater Sydney area, with more than half of the population (55.0%) residing in one of the three Sydney Metro CSP catchment areas.

Figure 5: General population by CSP area



Source: ABS Census 2016

Population growth

The estimated general population of NSW is 8,176,400 at March 2021. This was a 0.1% increase on the previous year and was driven by births exceeding deaths. Overseas and interstate migration exceeded arrivals.[21]

The ABS has not released population projections since 2019, and projections since then are likely to be affected by the pandemic. At 2019, households and families were projected to increase more slowly in NSW than Australia as a whole.[22]

Table 4 shows the LGAs that are estimated to have experienced the greatest population growth since the 2016 Census.

[21] Source ABS. National, state and territory population. Reference period March 2021. Released 16/9/2021.

[22] Source ABS. Household and family projections, Australia. Reference period 2016-2041. Released 14/03/2019.

Table 4: LGAs that are estimated to have experienced the greatest population growth since the 2016 Census

LGA	Located in CSP	Percentage growth June 2016 to June 2020
Camden	Campbelltown-Goulburn*	34.0
The Hills Shire	Sydney West	13.1
Strathfield	Sydney Central	12.8
Sydney city	Sydney Central	10.9
Parramatta	Sydney West*	10.8
Maitland	Hunter	10.2
Blacktown	Sydney West*	10.1
Bayside	Sydney Central	10.1

Source: Estimated Resident Population ABS release March 2021

* Denotes where the LGA mostly falls under the specified CSP area but overlaps on to surrounding area(s)

Table 5 below identifies the LGAs estimated to have experienced the greatest population decline since the 2016 Census.

Table 5: LGAs that are estimated to have experienced the greatest population decline since the 2016 Census

LGA	Located in CSP	Percentage decline June 2016 to June 2020
Brewarrina	Central West	- 10.0
Bogan	Central West	- 8.6
Walgett	Central West*	- 8.5
Cobar	Central West*	- 7.3
Bourke	Central West*	- 5.8
Coonamble	Central West	- 4.3
Broken Hill	Broken Hill	- 4.2
Lachlan	Central Tablelands*	- 4.1

Source: Estimated Resident Population ABS release March 2021

Note: Unincorporated NSW is estimated to have the largest decrease at 13.3%

* Denotes where the LGA mostly falls under the specified CSP area but overlaps on to surrounding area(s)

Potential demand for legal assistance services

In the context of limited resources, legal assistance services target clients without the resources to manage their own problems or who cannot get assistance from elsewhere. Identifying these potential clients draws on information about geographic area level financial disadvantage and individual disadvantage and capability.

Individual disadvantage and capability

NLAS(Capability)

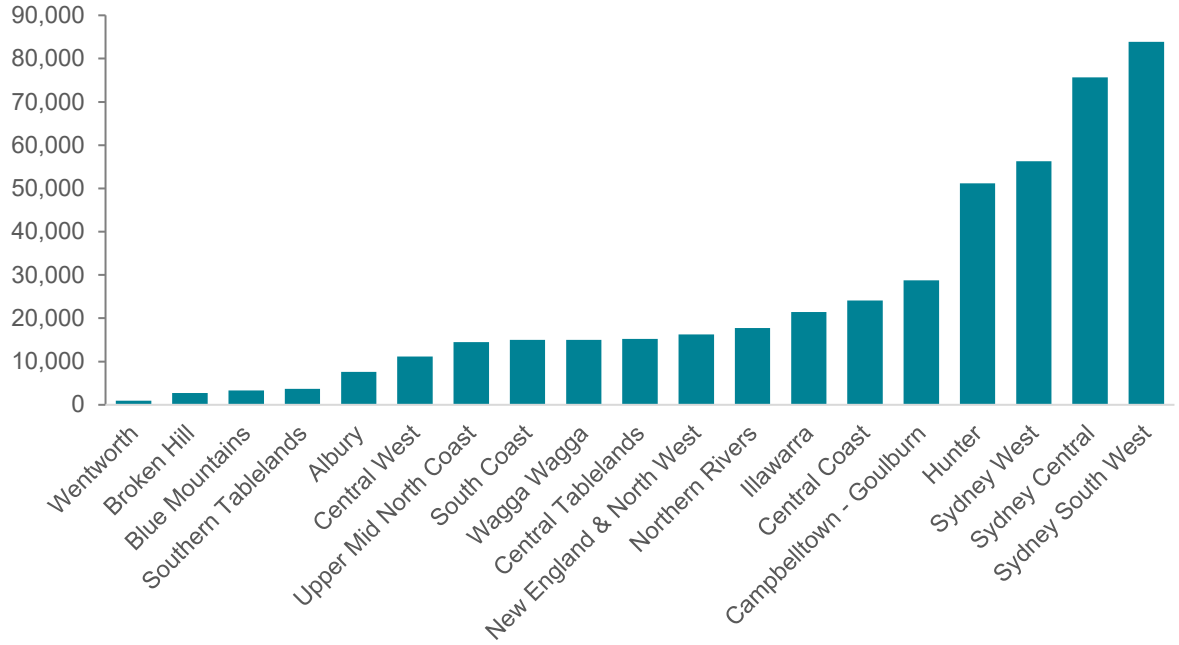
The Foundation's NLAS(Capability) indicator provides a proxy measure of legal capability by identifying people aged 15 to 64, with very low personal income (under $26k/annum), and who have a lower level of educational attainment.[23] This group are potentially more likely to require help from a legal assistance provider if they experience a legal problem. The

[23] The computation of NLAS(Capability) for the purpose of this report corrects for missing income data in the Census. Refer to detailed definition in Appendix.

NLAS(Capability) indicator therefore provides a useful indicator of the potential demand for legal assistance services across geographic areas.

The NLAS(Capability) population count by CSP area largely reflects the population spread across NSW, with the three Sydney metro areas showing the highest numbers, followed by the surrounding areas to the North and South of Greater Sydney.

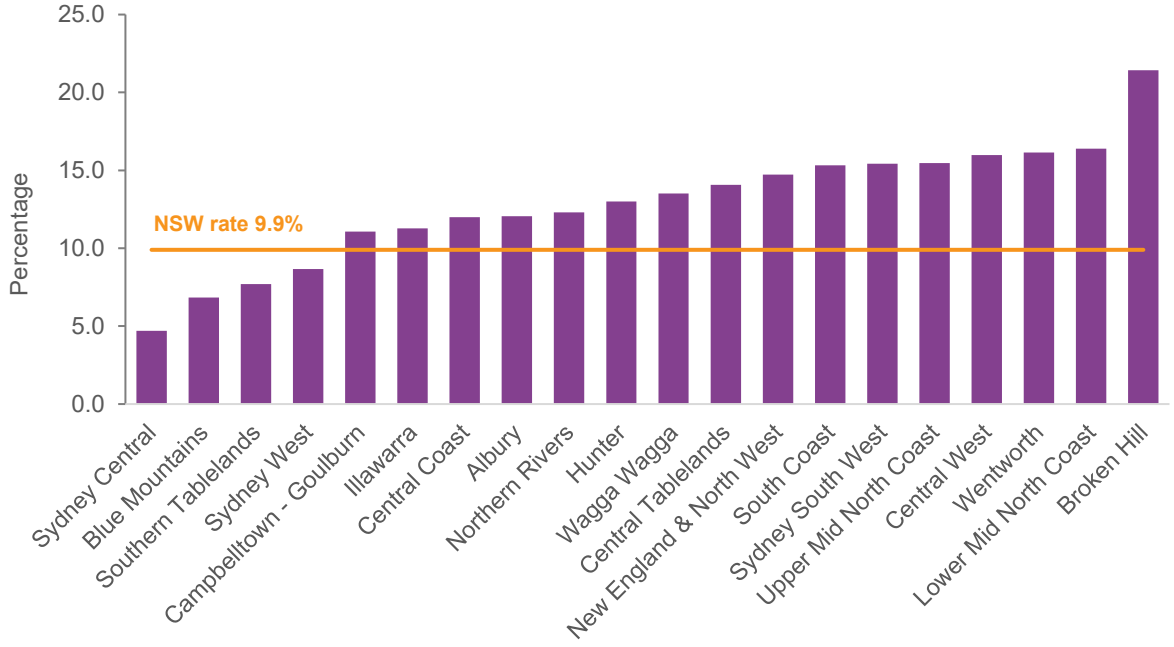
Figure 6: Counts of NLAS(Capability) population by CSP area



Based on ABS Census 2016

However, NLAS(Capability) population ***rates***, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 to 64 in each CSP area, present a different picture. Although the Sydney Central CSP area has the second highest NLAS(Capability) population count (65,410), it also has the lowest rate at 4.1% due to its very large but somewhat less disadvantaged general population compared with other CSP areas. The Broken Hill area, on the other hand, shows the exact reverse pattern that combines a comparatively small population count but a high rate. The NLAS(Capability) population in NSW represents 8.5% of the general 15-64 population.

Figure 7: Rates of NLAS(Capability) population by CSP area



Based on ABS Census 2016

Financial disadvantage

LAW Survey respondents whose main income was government payments did not have higher levels of legal problems overall nor multiple legal problems. However, they had significantly higher likelihood of experiencing substantial legal problems compared to other respondents.

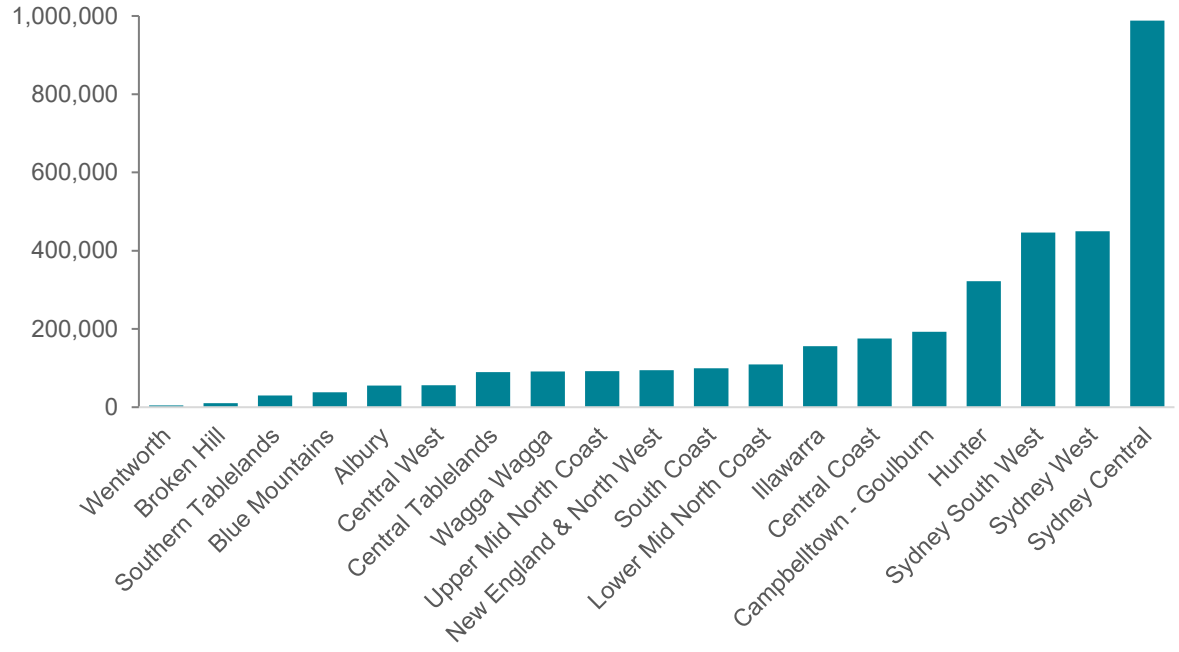
The types of legal problems experienced by respondents on government payments reflected their socioeconomic disadvantage. LAW Survey respondents on government payments had significantly increased likelihood of experiencing family, government, health and rights problems. The high levels of government problems were largely due to problems related to receipt of government payments. The rights problems included problems related to discrimination and unfair treatment by police. In contrast, other respondents tended to experience legal problems that appeared to reflect higher rates of economic activity, economic independence and employment (for example consumer, employment, money or work-related injury problems).

There is an important overlap between financial disadvantage and other disadvantaged groups, and identified barriers to obtaining legal assistance may relate to other aspects of disadvantage. Nevertheless, cost is likely the most significant barrier by people who are financially disadvantaged, especially among those who do not meet financial eligibility criteria for public legal assistance. People on the lowest incomes are significantly more likely than those on the highest incomes to take no action for a legal problem because they thought it would cost too much. Thus, the perceived cost of services from private lawyers, as well as lack of awareness of the eligibility criteria for public legal services, are important access to justice barriers.[24]

[24] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW) and Coumarelos, C, McDonald, HM, Forell, S & Wei, Z, 2015, Collaborative planning resource – service planning, Law and Justice Foundation of NSW, Sydney.

The NLAS(Capability) presented above takes into consideration low incomes (below $26,000 per annum), in line with financial eligibility criteria to obtain a grant of aid from Legal Aid. Figure 8 below shows a count of people with moderate income (less than $52,000 per annum). This higher income threshold identifies people who may be eligible for less intensive Legal Aid services or services from other providers such as CLCs or the ALS.

Figure 8: Counts of people aged 15-64 with an annual income less than $52,000 by CSP area



Source: ABS Census 2016

Priority groups

In addition to the focus of legal assistance service on people experiencing financial disadvantage, the NLAP also defines 11 priority client groups.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people
- Children and young people (up to 24 years)
- Older people
- People experiencing or at risk of family violence
- People experiencing or at risk of homelessness
- People in custody and/or prisoners
- People residing in rural or remote areas
- People who are culturally and linguistically diverse
- People with a disability or mental illness
- People with low education levels
- Single parents

The Department, in consultation with the sector, also expressed interest in considering the legal needs of two additional groups of potentially vulnerable clients:

- LGBTQI people
- Refugees

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

The LAW Survey found no significant relationship between Indigenous status and the overall prevalence of legal problems in each jurisdiction. However, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were more likely to experience multiple legal problems in most jurisdictions. Further, the compounding effect of multiple disadvantage on vulnerability to legal problems appears stronger for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people than for others.

Compared to non-Indigenous people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were more likely to experience problems in relation to crime (both as victims and offenders), government (including those in relation to fines and benefit payments), health and rights.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents who lived in rural and remote areas were significantly less likely to take action to solve their problem and, if they did, they were also less likely to seek professional legal advice.[25]

Many Indigenous people face particular systemic, social, cultural and geographic disadvantages that form interlocking access to justice barriers. It is crucial that services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people can be delivered in a culturally appropriate manner and designed in partnership with the relevant communities.

Estimated population

At June 2016, the estimated population of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians living in NSW was 265,690 people, representing a third of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander overall population. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population of NSW is projected to grow between 1.8% and 2.1% per year on average.[26]

NLAS(ATSILS)

The Foundation's NLAS(ATSILS) is a proxy estimate of the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people more likely to require legal assistance if confronting a legal problem. It comprises two groups:

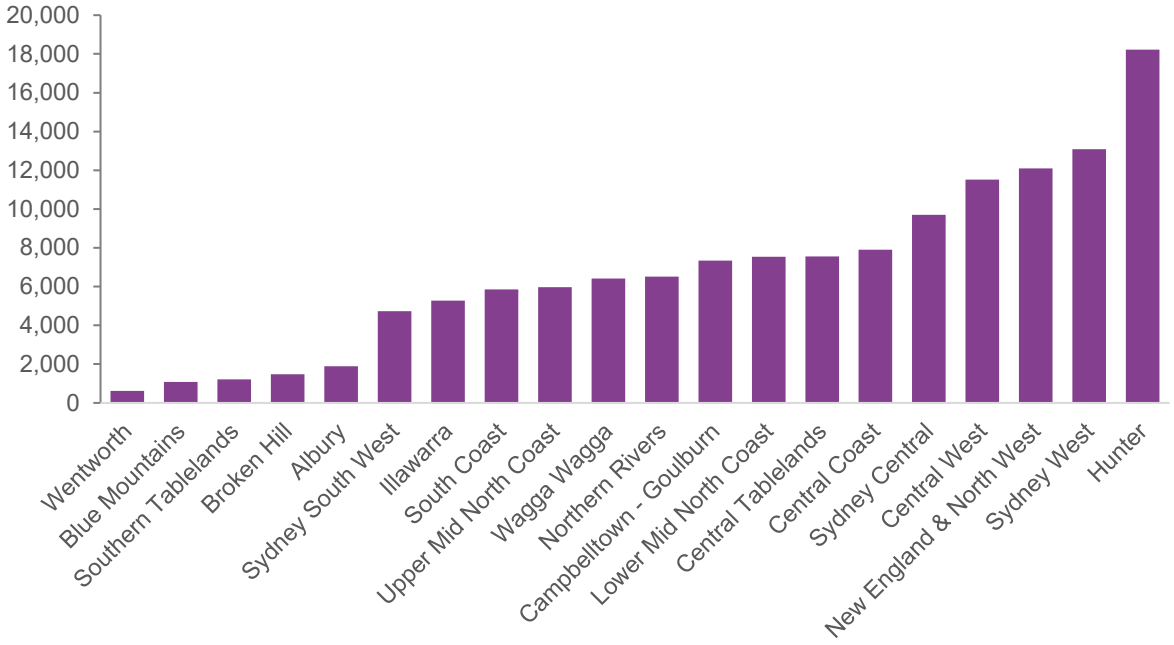
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 and over earning less than $52,000 per year[27], AND
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged between 10-17

[25] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW) and Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

[26] https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-peoples/estimates-and-projections-aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-australians/2006-2031#states-and-territories

[27] See definition in appendix for details on how the calculation corrects for missing income data.

Figure 9: Counts of NLAS(ATSILS) population by CSP area



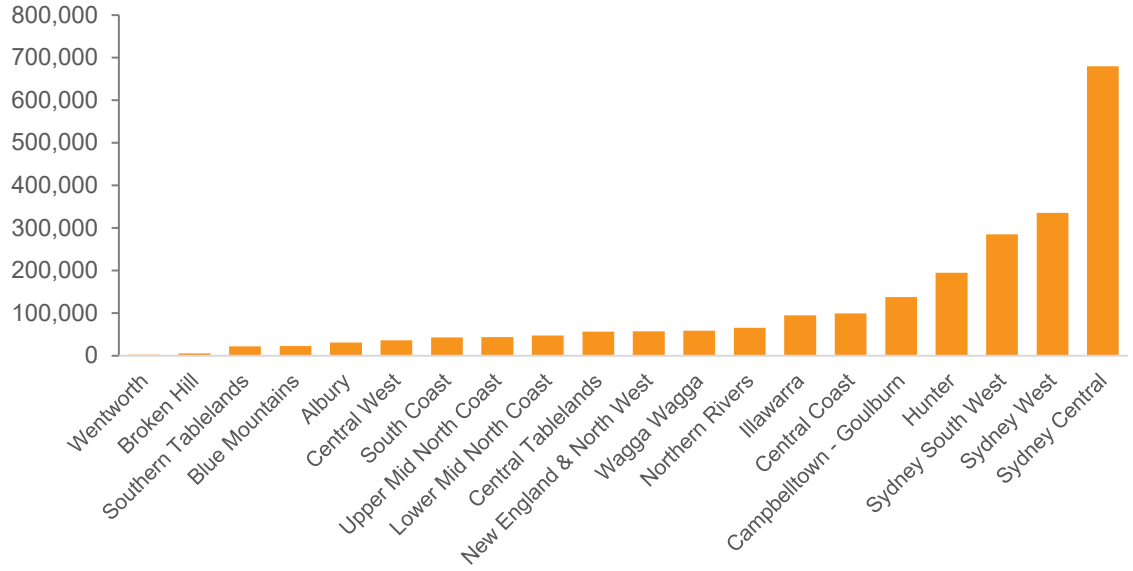
Based on ABS Census 2016

Children and young people

The LAW Survey found that young people aged 18 to 24 are more likely to experience legal problems than older people aged 65 and over and, if they do take action to resolve them, they are more likely to handle their problems without seeking professional advice.

Young people also reported more problems in relation to crime (both as victims and offenders), rights and personal injury than their older counterparts.[28]

Figure 10: Counts of people under 25 years of age by CSP area



Source: ABS Census 2016

Disengaged youth can provide a more refined measure of potential legal need for young people as they are more likely to face multiple disadvantages and have increased vulnerability to legal problems compared to other young people. Figure 11 shows a count of disengaged young people, defined as people aged 15 to 24 who are not at school (or any educational institution) and who are unemployed.

Many young people lack the knowledge, independence, experience and skills to successfully resolve legal problems themselves. They may have poor knowledge of available avenues and assistance services, as well as reduced self-efficacy and diminished legal capability. For example, young people were found to have little knowledge about basic legal rights and entitlements and the civil justice system.[29]

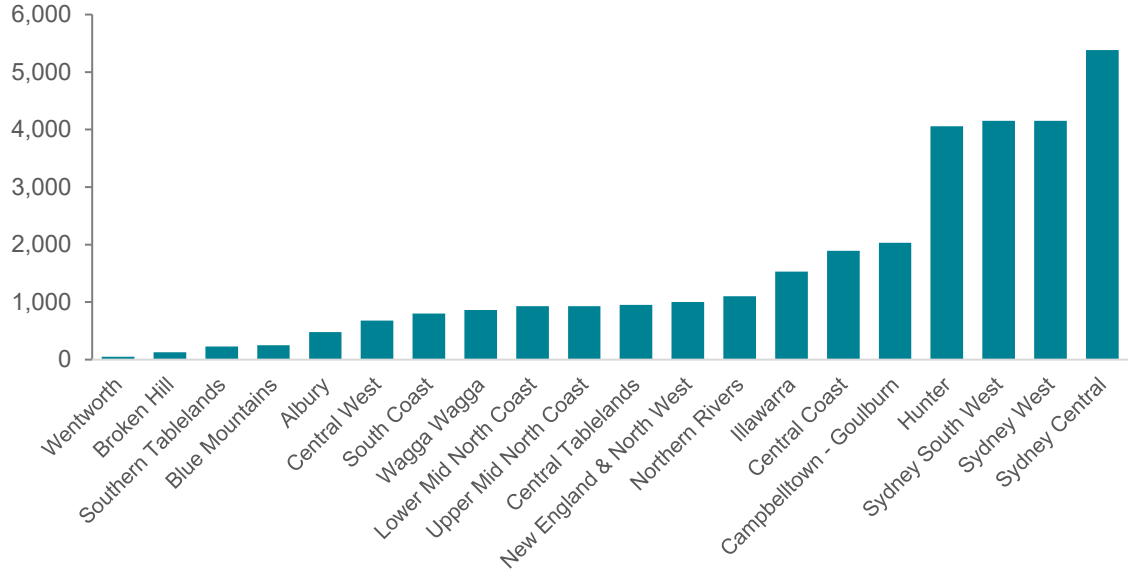
Young people are not a homogenous group and, depending on the level and types of disadvantage they may face, they are likely to experience a combination of access to justice barriers and age-related barriers.[30]

[28] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW) and Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

[29] Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

[30] Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

Figure 11: Counts of disengaged young people aged 15 to 24 by CSP area



Source: ABS Census 2016

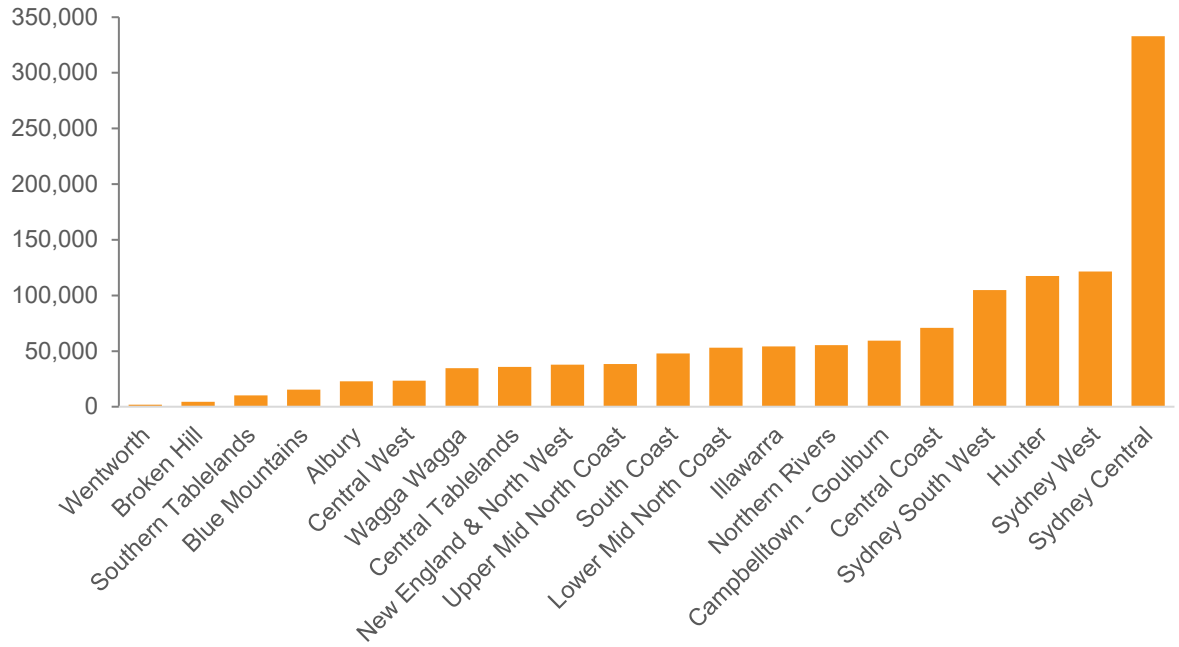
Older people

This priority group includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 and over, as well as non-Indigenous people (and people whose Indigenous status is not known) aged 65 and over. This is to reflect the fact that the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population has a younger age structure with a lower life expectancy, and thus issues relevant to 'older people' or those aged over 65 in the general population may apply to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people when they reach a younger age.

The LAW Survey found that older people generally report experiencing fewer legal problems than their younger counterparts. This may partly reflect changes in life circumstances in the older group, such as retirement, fewer home mortgages and other loans, and grown children having left home that provide fewer opportunities to experience certain types of legal problems, such as employment problems, certain debt problems and family problems.

However, older people can still experience serious legal issues and some of these issues are clearly linked to their stage of life, such as elder abuse, issues with residential care and being guarantors for loans. Older people were also more likely to not take any action to resolve their legal problem, which may indicate lower levels of legal capability in some cases.[31]

Figure 12: Counts of older people (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 and over and non-Indigenous people aged 65 and over) by CSP area



Source: ABS Census 2016

[31] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW) and Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

People experiencing or at risk of family violence

Due to the underreporting of family violence, it may be difficult to understand and accurately describe the extent and nature of legal needs for this priority group. Further recent analysis of the LAW Survey, however, found that respondents who had experienced domestic and family violence were 10 times more likely than others to also experience other legal problems.

These legal problems were also more likely to be more severe and with greater adverse impacts on people's life circumstances.[32]

Data released by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research shows an upward trend in recent years in domestic violence related criminal incidents recorded by the Police.

Table 6: Domestic violence related criminal incidents by offence type

Offence type	DV related incidents 2020-21	Percentage change since 2019/20	Percentage change since 2016/17
Domestic violence related assault	32,797	Stable	Up 14.1%
Sexual assault	3,717	Up 37.3%	Up 58.8%
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	2,464	Up 31.4%	Up 70.2%
Intimidation, stalking and harassment	18,880	Up 11.5%	Up 40.7%
Malicious damage to property	10,634	Stable	Up 10.4%
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	19,403	Up 5.6%	Up 37.9%

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Domestic Violence Quarterly Report

Table 7 presents a count of victims of domestic violence related incidents by offence type.

Table 7: Victims of domestic violence related incidents, 2020-21

Offence type	Children (<18)	Women*	Men*
Domestic violence related assault	4,150	21,630	9,400
Sexual assault	2,710	1,160	70
Indecent assault, act of indecency and other sexual offences	2,180	460	70
Intimidation, stalking and harassment	1,720	14,440	4,780
Malicious damage to property	310	7,530	3,020
Breach Apprehended Violence Order	1,410	14,540	3,230

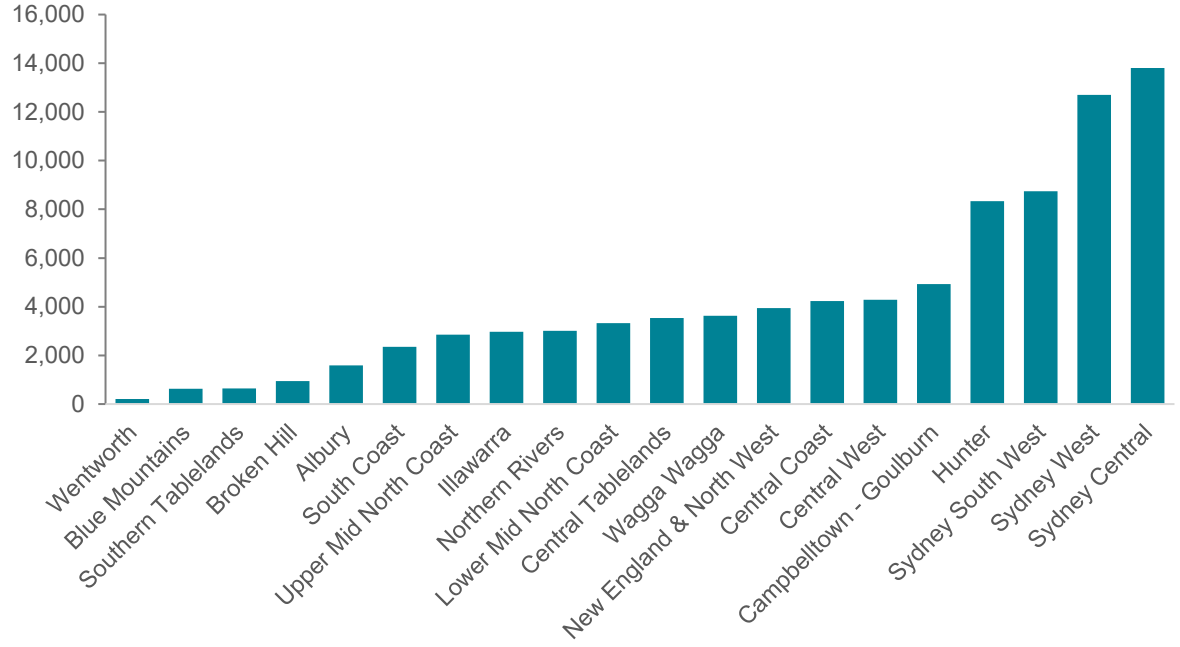
Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Domestic Violence Quarterly Report
* Counts include women and men whose age was unknown.

Figure 13 shows aggregated data on domestic violence related criminal offences.[33]

[32] Coumarelos, C, 2019. Quantifying the legal and broader life impacts of domestic and family violence, Justice Issues 32, Law and Justice Foundation of NSW, Sydney.

[33] Counts of offences are a different measure to counts of incidents. For example one incident can encompass several criminal offences.

Figure 13: Sum of all recorded domestic violence related offences by CSP area, 2020-21



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, data extracted from the online NSW Crime Mapping tool

Apprehended Violence Orders (AVOs) are legal orders which aim to protect individuals from violence, threats and harassment. There are two types of AVOs: domestic and personal AVOs (ADVOs and APVOs respectively). ADVOs are made by the court to protect individuals from violence, threats and harassment from a spouse, de facto partner, ex partner, family member, carer or person living in the same household. APVOs are orders made by the court to protect individuals from violence, threats and harassment from anyone who they are not in a domestic or family relationship with.

Table 8 presents counts of persons protected by an AVO. In this table, the counting unit is the number of orders made rather than the number of victims. This is because legislative changes coming into force in 2008 made it mandatory for children having a domestic relationship with an adult protected by an AVO to also be named as a protected person on the order. The number of persons protected by an AVO therefore includes children who may not have been victims or threatened themselves but are listed on orders relating to their parent.

Table 8: Number of persons protected by an Apprehended Violence Order, 2020-21

Persons protected by an issued AVO	Domestic AVO	Personal AVO	All AVOs
Children (<18)	12,110	980	13,090
Women *	28,320	3,010	31,330
Men *	10,770	2,750	13,520

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, AVO Statistics
* Counts include women and men whose age was unknown.

People experiencing or at risk of homelessness

LAW Survey respondents in disadvantaged housing circumstances, including those who were homeless, in basic or impoverished housing or in public housing were significantly more likely than others to experience legal problems of any type (overall), substantial legal problems, multiple legal problems.

Respondents in disadvantaged housing had elevated experience of credit/debt, health, housing, employment and rights problems, being around twice as likely to experience these problems compared to others.[34]

The ABS has developed estimates of homelessness based on a range of living arrangements reported in Census data. People considered likely to have experienced homelessness include:

- Persons living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out
- Persons in supported accommodation for the homeless
- Persons staying temporarily with other households
- Persons living in boarding houses
- Persons in other temporary lodgings
- Persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings

In addition to the above groups, the ABS compiles data for people who may be marginally housed, and as such can be considered at risk of homelessness. Those groups are:

- Persons living in other crowded dwellings
- Persons in other improvised dwellings
- Persons who are marginally housed in caravan parks

While these provide insights to counts of people who are marginally housed, they do not capture other people who may be at risk of homelessness due to other factors such as violence.

In 2016, there were an estimated 37,690 people experiencing homelessness in NSW, and a further 37,290 people deemed at risk of homelessness. The rate of estimated homeless persons in NSW increased by 27% to 50 homeless persons per 10,000 persons compared to 40 homeless persons per 10,000 persons in 2011.[35]

[34] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW) and Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

[35] ABS, Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness 2016, released 14/03/2018

Table 9: LGAs with the highest counts of people experiencing homelessness

LGA	CSP area	People experiencing homelessness
Sydney	Sydney Central	5,060
Cumberland	Sydney South West	3,130
Canterbury-Bankstown	Sydney South West	2,580
Fairfield	Sydney South West	2,230
Inner West	Sydney Central	2,220
Blacktown	Sydney West	1,530
Liverpool	Sydney South West	1,060
Central Coast	Central Coast	1,030
Parramatta	Sydney West	990
Campbelltown	Campbelltown - Goulburn	930
Penrith	Sydney West	890
Wollongong	Illawarra	820
Newcastle	Hunter	800
Randwick	Sydney Central	740
Burwood	Sydney Central	710
Rockdale	Sydney Central	670
Georges River	Sydney Central	630
Northern Beaches	Sydney Central	610

Source: ABS Census 2016
Note: Other LGAs in NSW had an estimate of <500.

People in custody and/or prisoners

Nature of legal need of prisoners

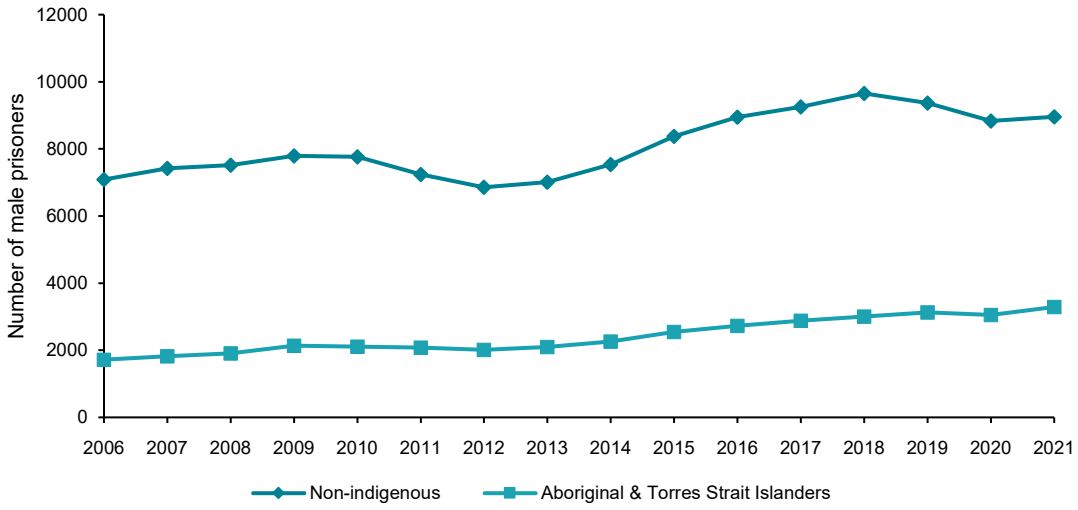
While all prisoners experience criminal law issues, they may also arrive in prison with unresolved family and civil law issues such as debts, unpaid fines and housing issues. Incarceration itself may lead to issues relating to housing, financial arrangements, employment, child custody and other family law issues, and the operation of any business. Issues specific to being a prisoner include bail, prison disciplinary action, classification and segregation issues, victims' compensation restitution and the risk of deportation for noncitizens. Many prisoners will have complex needs and low personal and financial capability. The custodial environment itself will restrict access to services. Specialist prisoner focused services may be best placed to meet this need.

As inmates leave prison they are vulnerable to issues relating to their parole, establishing identity to reconnect with services, discrimination in seeking housing and employment, and criminal law matters. Released prisoners may also be vulnerable to the impact of legal issues that remain unresolved from their time in or prior to custody. For this group, post-release support and referral may be provided by parole, general and post-release welfare and support services.[36]

Level of legal need of prisoners

The National Prisoner Census provides a count of persons remanded or sentenced to adult custodial corrective services agencies. The latest data shows that the number of male prisoners in NSW has been on an upwards trajectory since 2006, particularly the number of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander prisoners, increasing by 91%. The number of non-Indigenous male prisoners increased by 26.4%.

Figure 14: Number of male prisoners by Indigenous status, 2006 to 2021

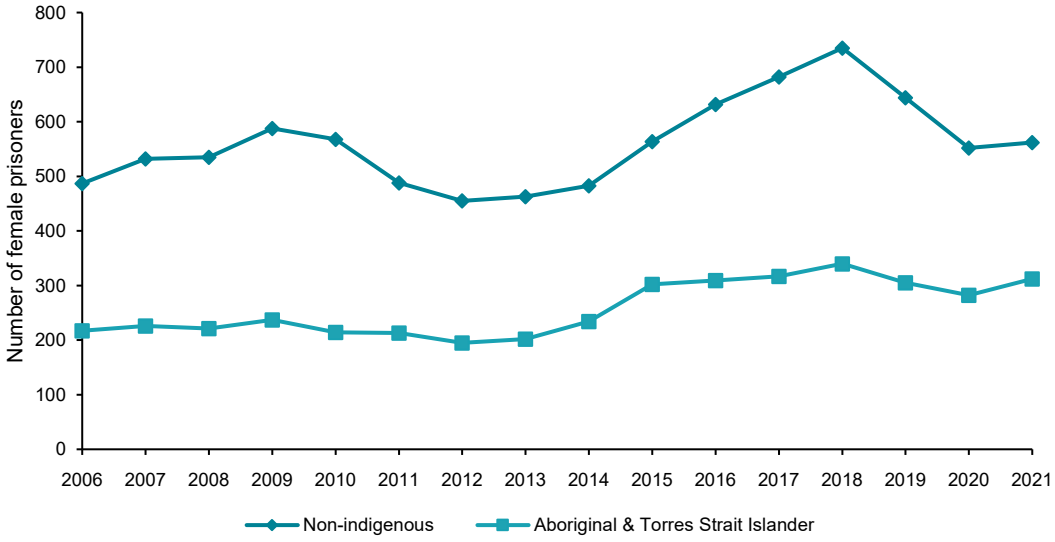


Source: ABS Prisoners in Australia

There has also been an increase in the number of female prisoners over this period, though the trends show greater fluctuation. The number of Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander female prisoners increased more (43.8%) than the number of non-Indigenous female prisoners (15.4%).

[36] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW) and Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

Figure 15: Number of female prisoners by Indigenous status, 2006 to 2021



Source: ABS Prisoners in Australia

Geography of need: custodial centres

There are 35 correctional centres in NSW in 2021. The 2019 NSW Inmate Census published by Corrective Services shows a total of 13,360 people in full time custody, with an additional 100 people in transitional centres or in Court/Police cell complexes.

The provision of legal assistance services to this population is complicated by factors such as the movement of prisoners between correctional facilities, the location of an ongoing criminal legal advisor, and the availability of legal assistance services proximal to correctional facilities for broader legal assistance (e.g. civil and family law).

Table 10: Number of inmates in NSW correctional centres in 2019

Correctional Centre	CSP area	Inmates
Amber Laurel	Sydney West	20
Bathurst	Central Tablelands	630
Berrima *	Campbelltown-Goulburn	50
Brewarrina (Yetta Dhinnakkal) *	Central West	20
Broken Hill	Broken Hill	70
Cessnock	Hunter	530
Compulsory Drug Treatment	Sydney West	50
Cooma	Southern Tablelands	200
Dawn de Loas	Sydney Central	480
Dillwynia (Windsor)	Sydney West	210
Emu Plains	Sydney West	140
Geoffrey Pearce (formerly Outer Metropolitan Multi-Purpose)	Sydney West	220
Glen Innes	New England & North West	170
Goulburn	Campbelltown-Goulburn	520
Grafton **	Upper Mid North Coast	260
High Risk Management Centre	Campbelltown-Goulburn	56
Hunter	Hunter	400
Illawarra Reintegration Centre *	Illawarra	60
Ivanhoe (Warakirri) Centre *	Broken Hill	20
John Morony	Sydney West	430
Junee	Wagga Wagga	840
Kariong (Gosford)	Central Coast	100
Kirkconnell	Central Tablelands	260
Lithgow	Central Tablelands	420
Long Bay	Sydney Central	470
Macquarie (Wellington)	Central West	360
Mary Wade	Sydney Central	90
Mannus (Tumbarumba)	Albury	150
Metropolitan Remand & Reception Centre	Sydney Central	1,070
Metropolitan Special Programs Centre	Sydney Central	1,060
Mid North Coast (Kempsey)	Lower Mid North Coast	620
Oberon	Central Tablelands	120
Parklea	Sydney West	1,100
Shortland (Cessnock)	Hunter	330
Silverwater Women's	Sydney Central	280
South Coast (Nowra)	South Coast	530
St Heliers (Muswellbrook)	Hunter	260
Tamworth	New England & North West	90
Wellington	Central West	680

Counts are rounded to the nearest 10. Source: Corrective Services, NSW Inmate Census 2019
* Centre closed in 2020.
** Grafton Centre relocated to the new Clarence Correctional Centre in 2020

People residing in rural or remote areas

This priority group includes people residing in *outer regional*, *remote* and *very remote* areas, as defined by the ABS Remoteness Structure.[37] Overall in NSW, 6.3% of the general population reside in these combined three levels of remoteness (2016 Census).

Five of the 20 CSP areas are fully contained within Major Cities areas and/or Inner Regional areas and therefore none of their population fall into the rural and remote priority client group. On the other hand, the entire population of two CSP areas (Broken Hill and Wentworth) fall into this priority group. The areas with the next highest proportion of population residing in rural or remote areas are New England & North West and Central West. Note that there are small localities that are classified as inner regional within outer regional areas. This is the case for the towns of Mudgee, Uralla, Werris Creek, Kandos, Canowindra and Finley.

Table 11: Number and percentage of population residing in rural or remote areas by CSP area

CSP catchment area	People residing in rural or remote areas	% of CSP area population
Albury	13,177	12.6
Blue Mountains	0	0.0
Broken Hill	20,504	100.0
Campbelltown - Goulburn	1,575	0.4
Central Coast	0	0.0
Central Tablelands	46,340	26.1
Central West	66,327	57.8
Hunter	7,915	1.3
Illawarra	0	0.0
Lower Mid North Coast	15,501	8.4
New England & North West	105,353	58.1
Northern Rivers	2,585	1.1
South Coast	44,767	26.2
Southern Tablelands	10,506	14.6
Sydney Central	0	0.0
Sydney South West	0	0.0
Sydney West	340	0.0
Upper Mid North Coast	46,661	29.5
Wagga Wagga	77,986	43.2
Wentworth	9,455	100.0
Total NSW	**468,992**	**6.3**

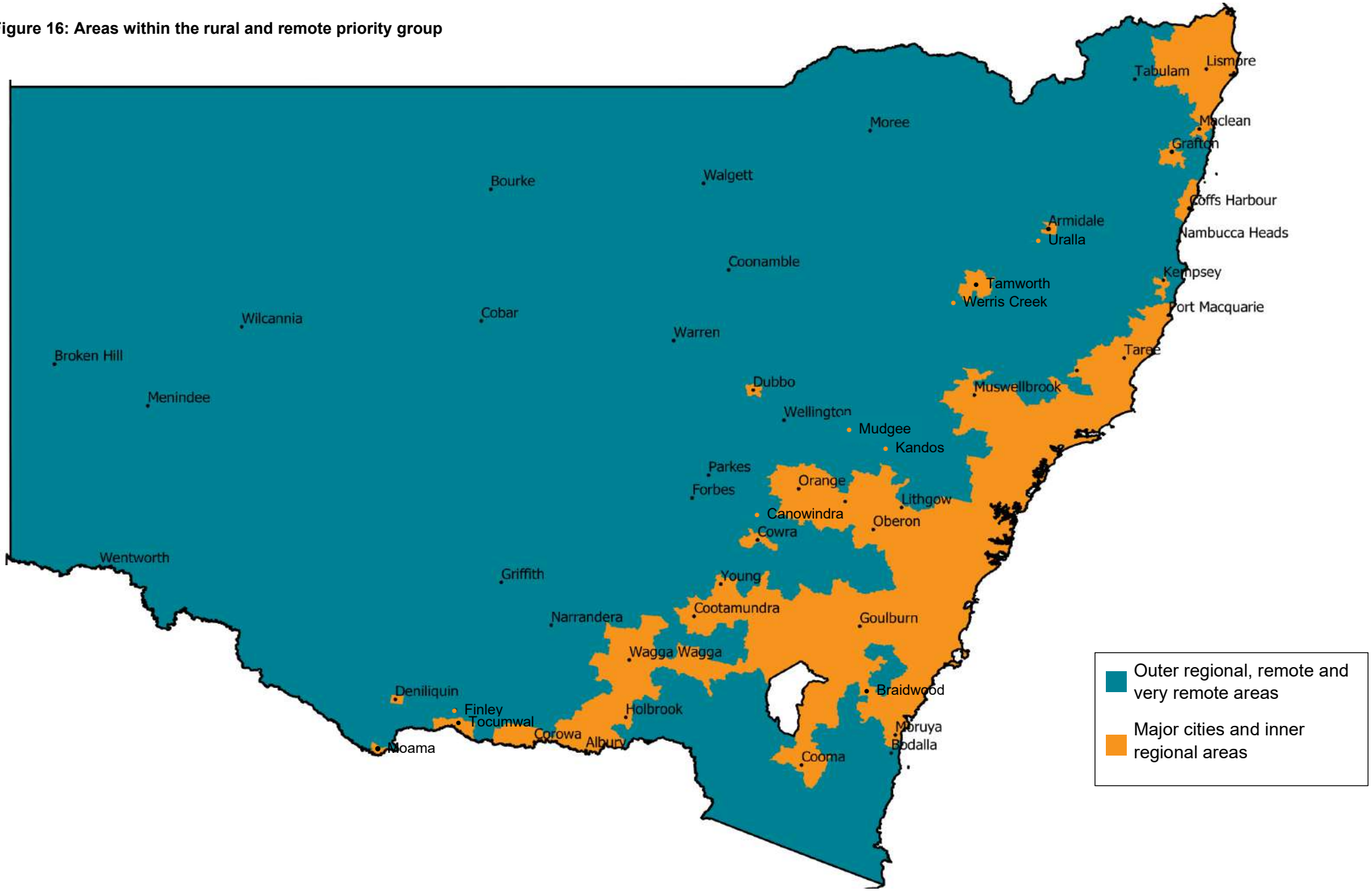
Source: ABS Census 2016

Although the total number of potential clients residing in the more remote areas of the state is small, the barriers to seeking assistance are high. In addition to geographic distance and isolation and lack of local services, remote areas tend to have greater levels of financial disadvantage, lower educational attainment and higher Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations. Access to local legal service provision may also be limited by decreased availability of lawyers and increased chance of conflicts of interest.[38] Given the range and diversity of issues, meeting the legal needs of these parts of the state should be addressed region by region.

[37] Based on ARIA+. ABS Australian Statistical Geography Standard (2016).

[38] Law & Justice Foundation of NSW: Legal Australia Wide Survey NSW (2012). See also Law & Justice Foundation: Lawyer availability and population change in regional, rural and remote areas of New South Wales (2014).

Figure 16: Areas within the rural and remote priority group



People who are culturally and linguistically diverse

Nearly a third of the NSW population speak a language other than English, with 4.5% not speaking it at all or not well.[39] People with a non-English main language are significantly more likely to ignore their legal problems, and when they do take action are less likely to seek advice from a professional.[40] Reasons for this are thought to include cultural and religious barriers, limited personal resources and capability, impact of experiences of legal systems in previous countries, and, lack of awareness of Australian law and legal rights. For this group, **partnering with community groups** in the provision of legal services and **developing cultural competence** within legal assistance services is critical.

Understanding the **language capabilities and preferences** of clients and prospective clients can assist legal assistance services design appropriate documentation, allocate bilingual staff and interpreters, and identify where partnering with community groups may facilitate access to at risk communities. The most current information on the diversity of languages is the 2016 Census (2021 data will be released by the ABS in June 2022), which recorded around 500 different languages spoken in NSW. Table 12 shows the CSPs with the highest proportion of residents who do not speak English, or do not speak it well, and the most common languages these residents speak at home. Individual CSPs will be provided with detailed language profiles to assist in service delivery supported by central coordination of aspects such as CLE and interpreter lists.

Table 12: Non-English speakers and most common languages

	Percentage of resident population not speaking English, or speaking it not well[1]	Most common language spoken at home amongst this group[2]	Second most common	Third most common
Sydney South-West	14.4% (n=117,170)	Vietnamese	Arabic	Mandarin
Sydney Central	5.9% (n=138,421)	Mandarin	Cantonese	Korean
Sydney West	4.6% (n=46,234)	Mandarin	Cantonese	Korean
Illawarra	2.5% (n=7,233)	Macedonian	Mandarin	Arabic
Campbeltown-Goulburn	2.3% (n=9,478)	Arabic	Mandarin	Cantonese

Notes:
1. Percentages based on total number of residents, including not answered responses. Number is the count of residents that do not speak English or don't speak it well.
2. Most common languages spoken at home are only for residents with no English or who don't speak English well.
Source: ABS TableBuilder 2016 Census.

[39] ABS 2016 Census. ENGLP. The likely proportion is higher as the base for this calculation includes people who did not respond to the question.

[40] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW). People (2013).

People with a disability or mental illness

People with a disability or mental illness have high vulnerability to a broad range of legal problems, with the link strengthening as the severity of the disability increases.[41] The elevated experience of legal problems is particularly strong for mental impairment. The LAW survey identified this group were more likely to seek assistance for their legal problems. This may reflect a greater need for help, access to a broad range of human services and/or the availability of legal assistance services with a particular interest in helping those with a disability or that specialise in areas of law that specifically concern those with a disability. In addition to responding to the specific legal needs of this group, effective service provision must address accessibility barriers and appropriate staff training to respond appropriately to the diverse needs of this group.

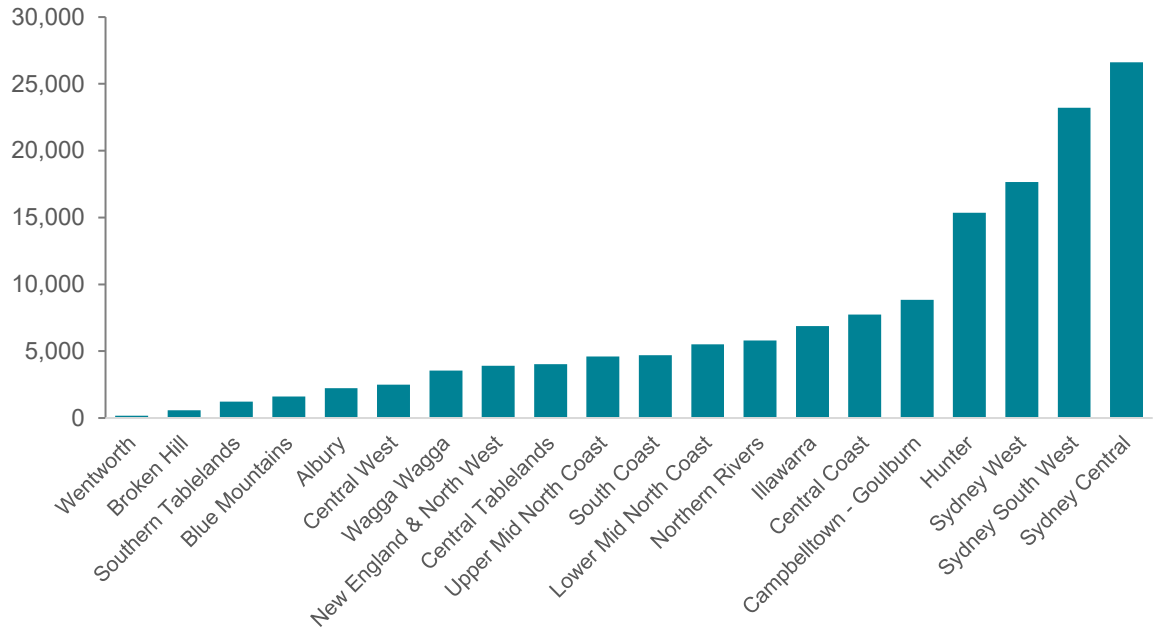
ABS Disability, Ageing and Carers Survey 2018.

The ABS definition of disability is relatively narrow: *any limitation, restriction or impairment which restricts everyday activities and has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months.* The survey found that there were 1,346,200 people reporting having such a disability in NSW, or **16.9% of the population**.

People who need assistance with core activities

The Census collects data on the need for assistance with core activities. This variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a **profound or severe** disability and is therefore a narrower definition that only includes "*people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age*". In the 2016 Census, a total of 402,050 people reported needing assistance with core activities in NSW, or **5.4%** of the population.

Figure 17: Number of people aged 15-64 who need assistance with core activities by CSP area [42]



Source: ABS Census 2016

[41] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW)

[42] People 65 and older have been excluded from this measure as their inclusion skews the count to older people. Older people are represented by a separate priority group.

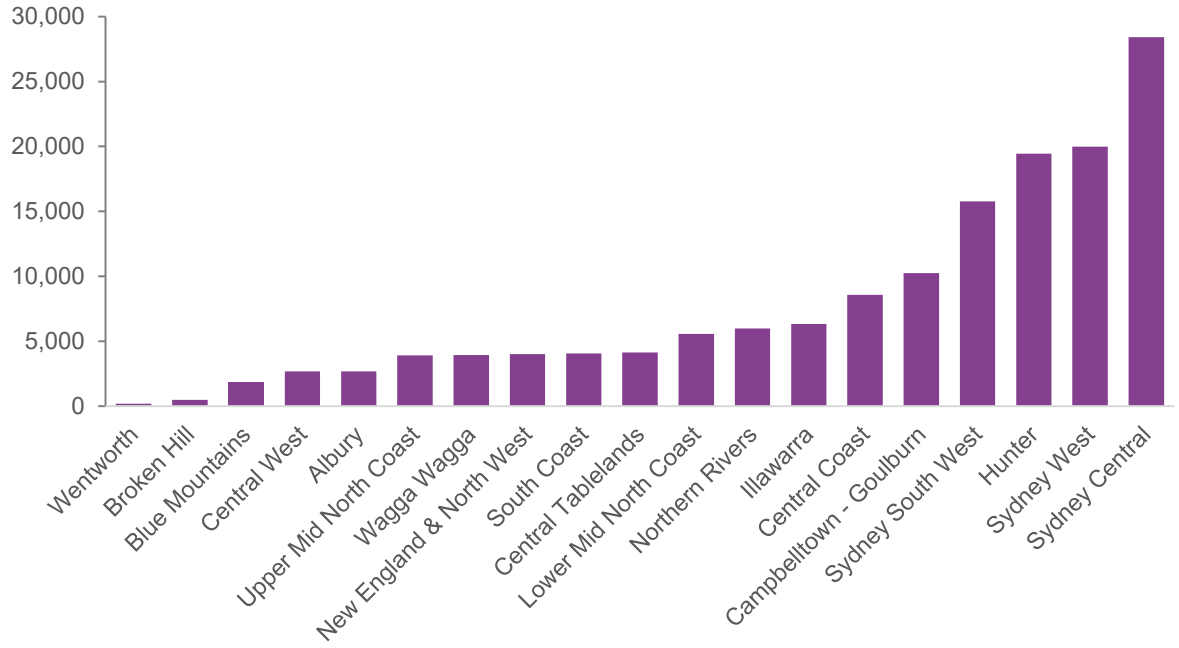
NDIS participants data

People aged 7 to 64 with a permanent and significant disability can apply for support under the NDIS scheme.[43]

Although the Census variable and the NDIS eligibility criteria both use a very narrow definition of disability that have some similarities, they remain two distinct measures and it cannot be assumed that these two measures should overlap. People may describe themselves as needing of assistance with core activities in the Census without being eligible, or applying, for the NDIS, and vice versa.

There were just under 150,000 NDIS participants in NSW as at September 2021.

Figure 18: Number of NDIS participants by CSP area (approximation by SA2)



Source: NDIS participants data download, September 2021
Note: Southern Tablelands CSP area is not included as the CSP approximation by SA2 is not sufficiently accurate.

[43] Permanent and significant disability: A permanent disability means the disability is likely to be lifelong. A significant disability has a substantial impact on one's ability to complete everyday activities.

People with low education levels

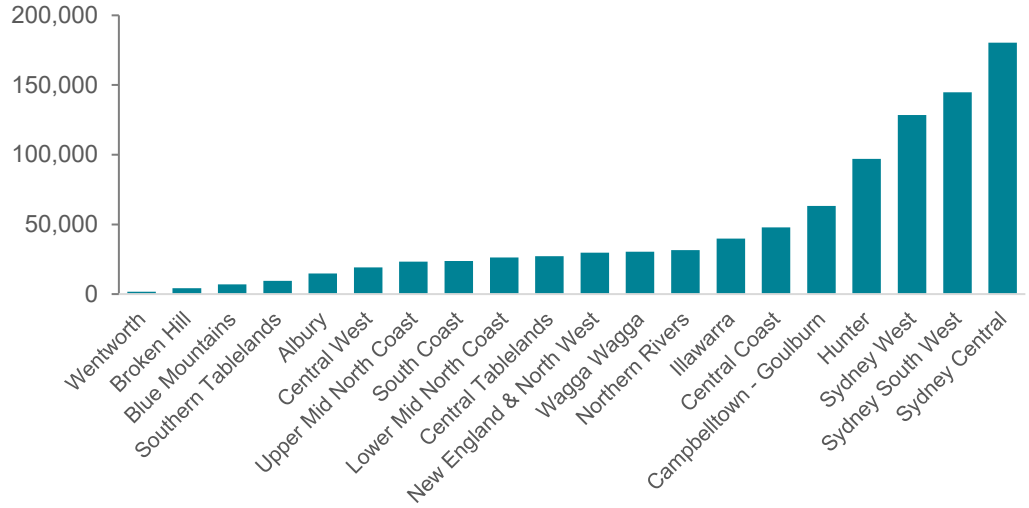
LAW Survey respondents with low education levels reported lower prevalence of legal problems. Compared to LAW Survey respondents with post-school qualifications, those who had not finished school and those who had finished only Year 12 had significantly lower likelihood of reporting almost all of the legal problem categories examined, including legal problems overall and substantial legal problems, and this remained the case when other differences between these groups such as age cohort were controlled for.[44] This may reflect reduced vulnerability to legal problems due to their economic and other life circumstances providing less opportunity to experience certain problems, but could also reflect less recognition of problems, particularly in the context of more pressing needs.

LAW Survey respondents with low education levels were significantly more likely to ignore their legal problems, and when they took some type of action, they were significantly less likely to seek advice from a (legal or non-legal) professional. Reasons for this include not knowing what to do, complexity of the legal system, being unaware of the availability of legal aid, inability to recognise a problem as a legal problem, and being unaware of sources of legal information.[45] for this client group. These client groups benefit from targeted, timely and joined-up services, which are appropriate to their needs and capabilities.[46] Provision of self-help resources and low-intensity legal assistance services are therefore likely to be insufficient.

Count of low educational attainment by CSP area

In the absence of an agreed definition, the Foundation's definition of low educational attainment comprises people with a defined highest year of schooling depending on their age cohort[47] who are not currently in education and do not have any post-school qualification (such as a trade certificate or an academic qualification later in life). People aged 65 years are not included as leaving school early was previously far more common and their inclusion can skew the count to older people.

Figure 19: Counts of people aged 15-64 with a lower educational attainment by CSP area



Source: ABS Census 2016

[44] Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

[45] Schetzer & Henderson (2003)

[46] Pleasence et al. (2014)

[47] Highest year of school: Year 12 or below for persons aged 15 to 39; Year 11 or below for persons aged 40 to 49; Year 10 or below for persons aged 50 to 64.

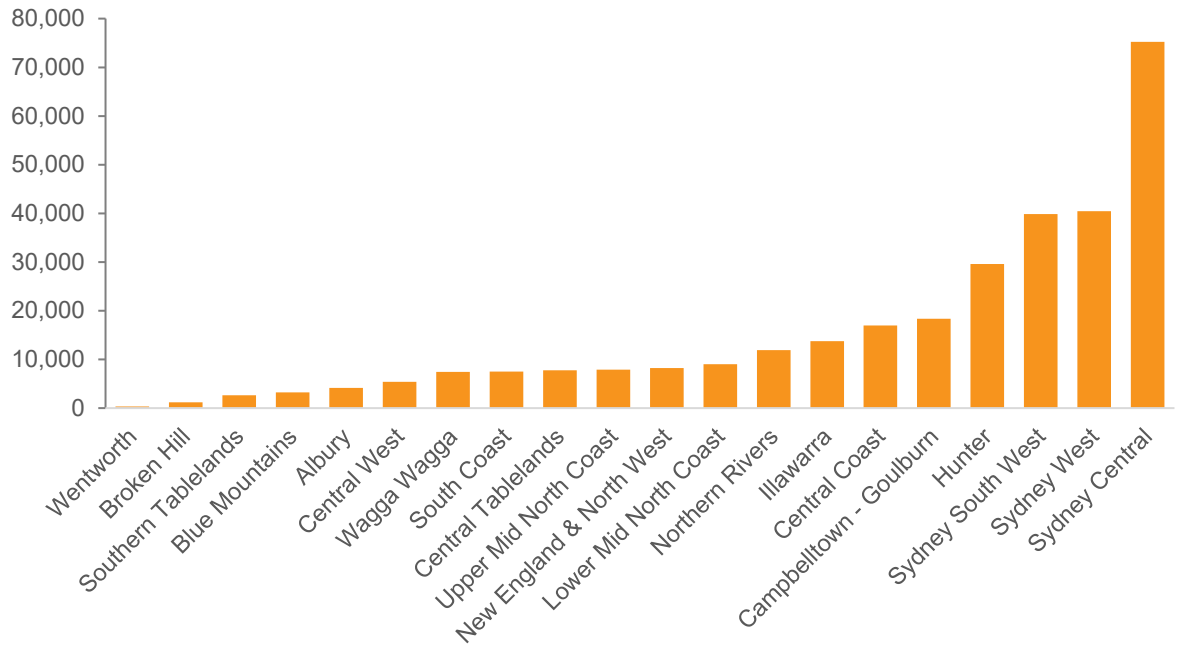
Single parents

The LAW survey found that single parents had high prevalence of legal problems overall and substantial legal problems in all jurisdictions. In NSW, single parents had high prevalence of legal problems overall, substantial legal problems, multiple legal problems and problems from six problem groups: credit/debt, crime, employment, family, government and rights.

Single parents are a diverse group and are likely to vary in legal capability and the access to justice barriers they experience. While it may not be surprising that single parents tend to experience more family problems, relationship breakdowns can give rise not only to a range of further legal problems (such as housing, credit and debt), but can dramatically change personal circumstances, such as financial resources, emotional stability and psychological preparedness to take action, and ability to effectively manage legal disputes. This is further exacerbated when relationship breakdown involves being at risk of domestic violence.[48]

Figure 20 presents counts of people aged 15 years and over and classified as lone parent in the Census, by CSP area. This is households with one male or female parent and at least one dependent child. All children under 15 are classified as dependent. Children aged 15 to 24 are dependent when they are in education.

Figure 20: Counts of single parents by CSP area



Source: ABS Census 2016

[48] Coumarelos et al 2012 (LAW Survey NSW) and Coumarelos et al 2015 (CPR– service planning)

LGBTQI community

People identifying as gay, lesbian or bisexual are more likely to report experiencing discrimination.[49] They report lower levels of trust in the health care system, the police and justice systems. They are also recognised as facing specific human rights challenges, including discrimination in the workplace, harassment, and obtaining official documents that record the gender in which they live.[50,51]

How LGBTQI people identify themselves is influenced by many factors, including their age, ethnicity, socioeconomic position and their lived experiences and relationships with others.[52] In the 2020 General Social Survey, 4% of Australians described themselves as being gay, lesbian or bisexual.[53] There is no reliable source of data on the number of people identifying as LGBTQI in NSW, but given the distribution of same-sex couples across Australia (see below), the proportion in NSW is likely to be higher than 4%. At the time of the 2016 Census, NSW was the jurisdiction with the highest number of same-sex couples (over 32,000 couples, or 35.8% of Australian same-sex couples).[54] Same-sex couples were more likely to live in metro than non-metro areas.

Table 13: Suburbs with the highest proportion of male same-sex couples 2016

Suburb	Located in CSP	Percentage of all couples
Darlinghurst	Sydney Central	17.5
Elizabeth Bay	Sydney Central	16.5
Surry Hills	Sydney Central	16.3
Potts Point	Sydney Central	15.8
Redfern	Sydney Central	11.9
Woolloomooloo	Sydney Central	11.2
Erskineville	Sydney Central	10.5
Waterloo	Sydney Central	9.5
Alexandria	Sydney Central	9.3
Newtown	Sydney Central	9.1

Source: ABS 2016 Census. Notes: Suburbs with less than a total of 250 couples are not reported on by the ABS

Table 14: Suburbs with the highest proportion of female same-sex couples 2016

Suburb	Located in CSP	Percentage of all couples
St Peters	Sydney Central	5.8
Erskineville	Sydney Central	5.3
Darlington	Sydney Central	5.1
Newtown	Sydney Central	4.7
Mayfield East	Hunter	4.6
Camperdown	Sydney Central	3.7
Tempe	Sydney Central	3.7
Enmore	Sydney Central	3.6

Source: ABS 2016 Census. Notes: Suburbs with less than a total of 250 couples are not reported on by the ABS

[49] https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/general-social-survey-summary-results-australia/2020

[50] https://humanrights.gov.au/sites/default/files/content/letstalkaboutrights/downloads/HRA_GLBTI.pdf

[51] Source: LGBTI Legal Service Inc (2013) Accessing LGBTIQ Justice: identifying the legal needs of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer communities in Queensland. 2013.

[52] https://www.aihw.gov.au/getmedia/61521da0-9892-44a5-85af-857b3eef25c1/aihw-aus-221-chapter-5-5.pdf.aspx

[53] https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/general-social-survey-summary-results-australia/2020

[54] https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2071.0main+features8520163.4

Asylum seekers and refugees

People seeking asylum and refugees are among the most vulnerable within Australia's legal system. The potential legal problems faced by asylum seekers and refugees are substantial and can have moderate to severe impact on everyday life.

Asylum seekers and refugees experience multiple social and economic disadvantage including low education, non-English main language, disadvantaged housing, unemployment, and disability. Furthermore, acquiring access to justice is further complicated by barriers[55] such as:

- difficulty understanding and navigating Australia's complex legal system
    - understanding court rules
    - legal costs
    - poor legal literacy
    - lack of interpreters
    - limited legal representation in tribunals
- cultural differences such as
    - customs that determine how men, women, children are treated
    - laws that govern personal rights in property, family law issues
    - family structures and dynamics
- past trauma impacting mental health, family breakdown, trust of authorities
- prejudice, racism and discrimination

Additional barriers may be experienced depending on the mode of arrival and eligibility for certain classes of visa. For instance, some visas do not include an automatic right to work, access to Medicare, Centrelink payments or other support payments.

Problems for which legal assistance is commonly sought include

- Immigration
- Housing
- Centrelink
- Fines, bills and debts
- Consumer problems with goods, services or contracts
- Discrimination or harassment
- Car accidents
- Employment
- Domestic and family violence
- Divorce
- Separation and arrangements for children
- Problems with family and community services

Quantifying the potential number of people seeking asylum or refuge can be complicated in Australia due to varied visa pathways and the ways this population is described within population data.[56] Relevant descriptions include humanitarian and refugee visa holders

[55] Settlement Council of Australia, SCoA Policy Focus, Access to Justice for People from Refugee and Migrant Backgrounds in Australia, March 2019

[56] Official government refugee numbers do not include temporary protection visa applicants/holders

(permanent protection visas), temporary protection visa holders, safe haven visa holders, and bridging visa E holders.

The 2016 Census[57] reported 69,782 humanitarian visa holders living in NSW. However, this figure does not account for other visa holders who are seeking asylum or applying for refugee status on-shore.

In 2021, these visa applicants/holders account for some 106,589 of NSW residents. This number comprises

- 30,652 awaiting decision on permanent protection visa (subclass 866)[58],
- 64,093 individuals that were not granted a Final Protection visa that are yet to be deported [59],
- 6,553 applicants for a temporary protection visa (Subclass 785) or safe haven visa (Subclass 790)[60],
- 947 awaiting review of application for temporary protection visa[61], (Subclass 785 and 790) and
- 4,344 'illegal' maritime arrivals on a bridging E visa (Subclass 051)[62].

Access to further breakdown of data by postcode may be available on request from the ABS and the Department of Home Affairs.

[57] ABS – Australian Census and Migrants integrated Dataset, 2016

[58] Australian Government, Department of Home Affairs, Monthly update: Onshore Protection (Subclass 866) Visa Processing – November 2021.

[59] Ibid. This figure also includes persons who are seeking merits review at the AAT or judicial review. May also include some persons holding a bridging visa

[60] Australian Government, Department of Home Affairs, IMA Legacy Caseload, November 2021. Includes grants and refusals

[61] ibid

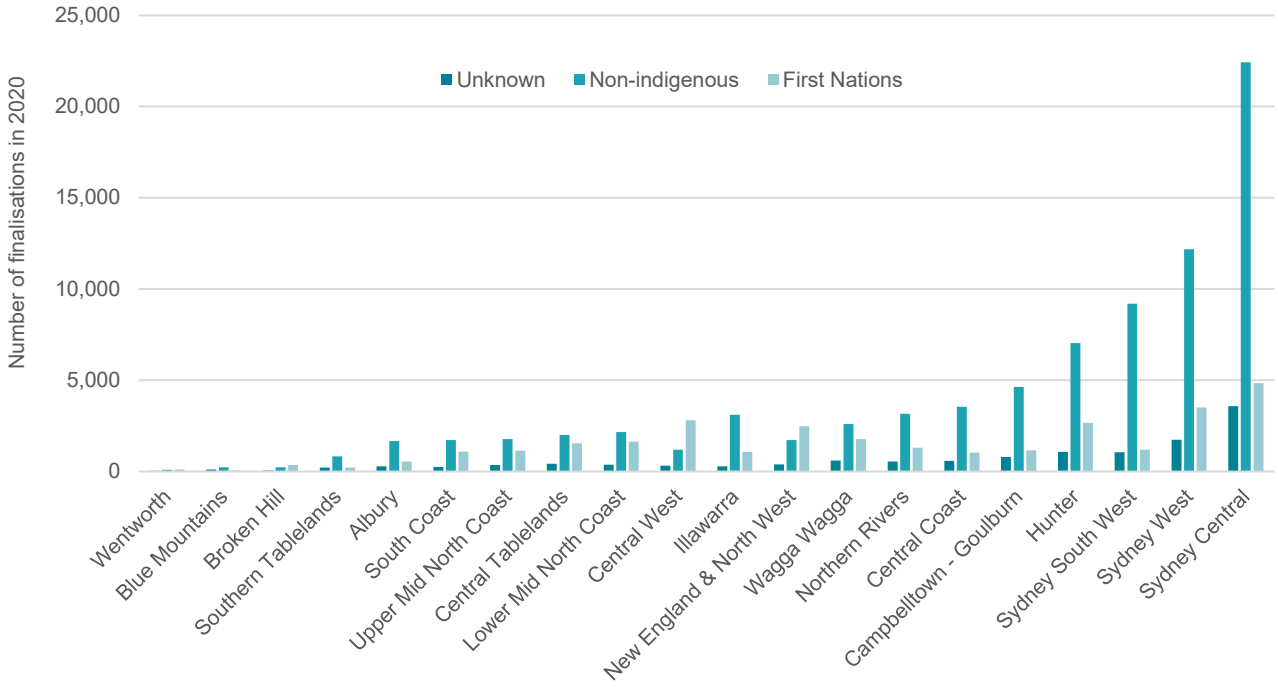
[62] Australian Government, Department of Home Affairs, IMA on Bridging E Visa, 30 June 2021.

Legal need in criminal jurisdiction

Criminal court statistics, such as counts of finalisations, can be used as a proxy estimate of legal need in court settings.

The Foundation's Criminal Finalisations Dashboard currently presents data on criminal finalisations by court location, level of court (including Children's Court), and defendant's indigenous status over an eight-year period.[63]

Figure 21: Number of criminal court finalisations in 2020 at court locations within CSP areas[64]



Of course, not all defendants facing criminal charges will require, or be eligible for, public legal assistance. Legal need research identifies young people and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people among some of the more vulnerable groups who are more likely to need legal assistance (i.e. duty or representations services) when facing a legal issue, and this is perhaps especially likely when facing criminal charges in court proceedings.

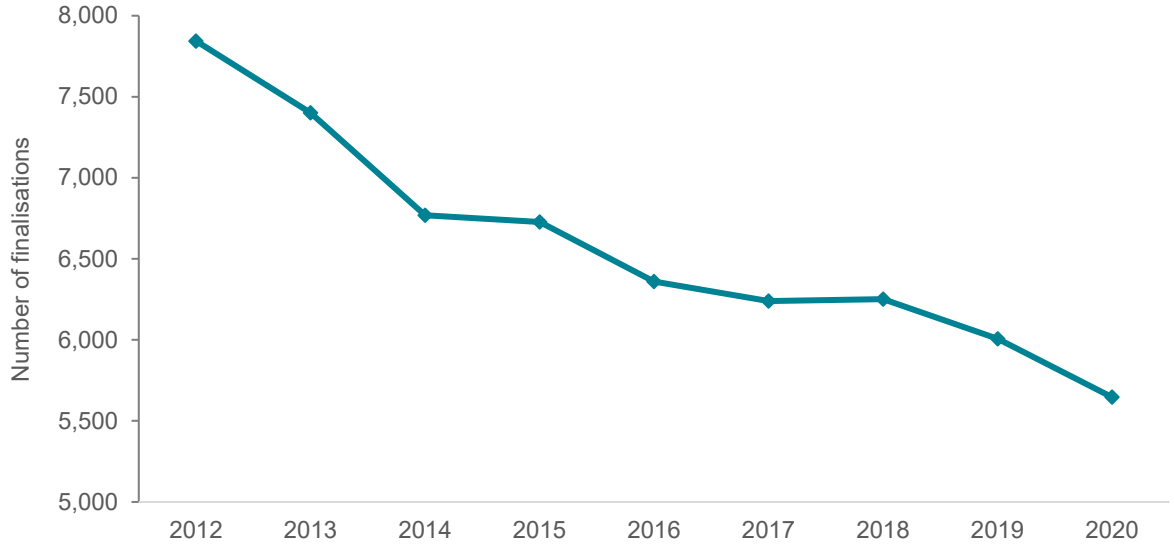
[63] Data from the following two charts can be broken down by CSP catchment area if required.

[64] Source: BOCSAR NSW data included in the Law and Justice Foundation of NSW Criminal Finalisations Dashboard. Criminal Finalisations in 2020.

Decreasing trend in criminal finalisations at the Children's Court

There was a decrease by 28.0% in the number of criminal finalisations at the Children's Court between 2012 and 2020.

Figure 22: Criminal finalisations at the NSW Children's Court, 2012–2020

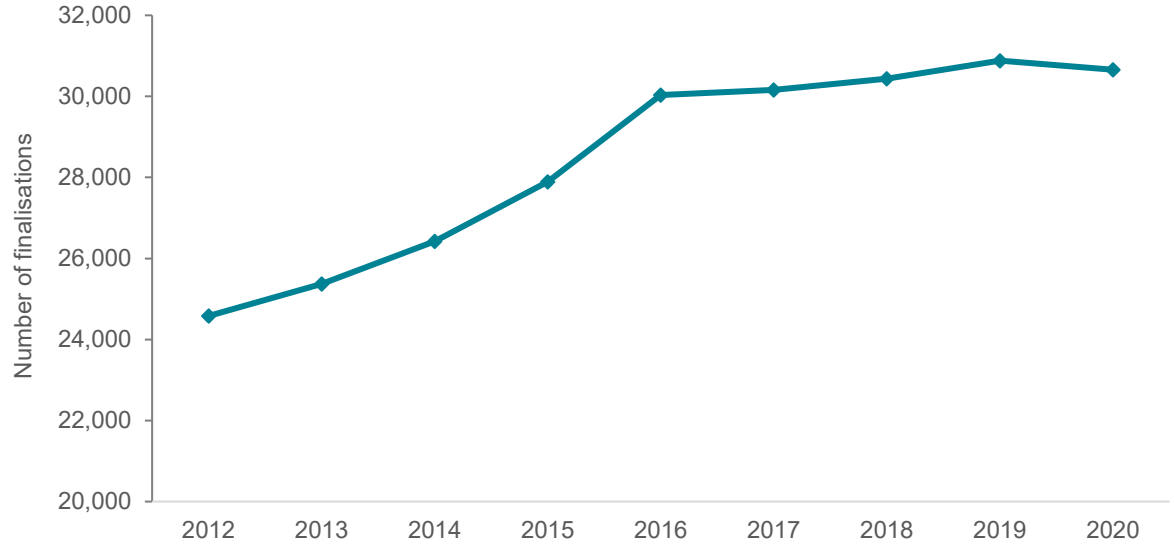


Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and Law and Justice Foundation's National Legal Needs Dashboard

Increasing trend in criminal finalisations with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants

In contrast, there was an increase by nearly 25% in the number of finalisations with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants between 2012 and 2020. This trend suggests a potential sizeable increase in the need for culturally appropriate legal assistance services in court settings. The Aboriginal Legal Service (ALS) currently mainly undertakes criminal work and this increasing trend likely translated into added pressure on ALS services, as well as to Legal Aid services.

Figure 23: Criminal finalisations with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants, 2012–2020



Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and Law and Justice Foundation's National Legal Needs Dashboard

Represented defendants in criminal court

People facing criminal charges in court proceedings are likely to require legal assistance. Table 15 presents counts of finalised court appearances at the Local and Children's Courts by defendant's residential area (by SA4), as well as percentages of all defendants and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants who had legal representation in the 2020-21 financial year.

Overall, 64.3% of all defendants and 74.2% of Aboriginal defendants were represented at court. The percentage of represented defendants ranges from 56.5% in Sydney South West to 83.7% in New England & North West (with the exclusion of the "Other" category that includes defendants in custody and those whose area of residence is not known or outside NSW).

The proportion of represented Aboriginal defendant is consistently a little higher than that of all defendants, with the only exceptions in the North Sydney/Hornsby and Sutherland SA4s.

Table 15: Number of criminal finalisations and percentages of represented defendants and represented Aboriginal defendants by defendant's area of residence (SA4), 2020-21

SA4	Total Finalisations	Represented defendants	Represented Aboriginal defendants
	N	%	%
Capital Region	3,739	66.1	75.1
Central Coast	5,840	61.6	66.4
Central West	4,748	68.2	73.5
Coffs Harbour - Grafton	2,759	74.6	81.3
Far West and Orana	5,127	79.5	82.2
Hunter Valley exc Newcastle	5,406	71.1	76.1
Illawarra	4,767	63.5	68.7
Mid North Coast	4,921	74.8	77.1
Murray	2,619	66.4	78.1
New England and North West	4,935	83.7	85.7
Newcastle and Lake Macquarie	5,879	71.3	80.1
Richmond - Tweed	4,337	74.8	81.1
Riverina	4,413	72.2	80.8
Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven	2,305	70.6	78.0
Sydney - Baulkham Hills and Hawkesbury	1,461	67.7	79.3
Sydney - Blacktown	7,998	60.5	71.3
Sydney - City and Inner South	7,201	59.6	61.4
Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	3,282	67.5	69.8
Sydney - Inner South West	8,870	61.1	65.4
Sydney - Inner West	2,747	61.8	69.3
Sydney - North Sydney and Hornsby	1,809	70.6	66.0
Sydney - Northern Beaches	1,707	74.3	80.5
Sydney - Outer South West	4,897	58.9	67.0
Sydney - Outer West and Blue Mountains	5,489	58.9	65.5
Sydney - Parramatta	8,068	58.8	64.5
Sydney - Ryde	1,192	66.5	68.4
Sydney - South West	8,978	56.5	61.7
Sydney - Sutherland	2,194	65.8	61.8
Other^	11,344	44.8	68.9
Grand Total	139,032	64.3	74.2

Source: NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, NSW Criminal Courts Statistics July 2020 to June 2021
^"Other " includes defendants in custody, and those whose place of residence is interstate/overseas or unknown
Counts in this table are not a count of unique people. Each person appears only once for each finalised court appearance (for either their principal offence or most serious unproven offence) but if a person has more than one finalised court appearance in the reference period they will appear in the table multiple times.
Details of legal representation are not available for Higher Courts finalisations.

Sector-informed legal need

Not all legal need is easily identified in the available legal need data. Specific local issues are quickly identified through local structures like the Cooperative Legal Service Delivery Program (CLSD) which meet regularly to discuss and develop local initiatives and programs to meet the specific local issues that present. This means that emerging and localised issues are identified quickly and can be addressed early if adequate resources are available and can be flexibly redeployed. Without mechanisms like this, specific trends in legal needs may take months or years to be identified within the quantitative data. Additionally, quantitative data cannot provide contextual information that is vital to tailor specific responses to these emerging legal needs.

Examples of the types of legal need that the sector-informed process have identified in NSW in the past 12 months include:

- Significant increase in the number of clients seeking advice and information about domestic and family violence.
- Significant increase in the number of enquiries about disability discrimination and NDIS packages and reviews.
- Trends relating to COVID-19: more Family and Domestic Violence matters, mortgage re-possession, issues with refunds for cancelled travel, complaints to the Department of Education related to online learning and limited access to medical records for people with disability while services aren't face-to-face. A reduction in support available to tenants who are being taken to NCAT because hearings are being conducted by telephone and ICTAAS is not able to provide a duty service.
- The impact of changes to the victim's compensation scheme

Examples of specific responses to emerging legal needs from CLSD regions include:

Support for people leaving prison: reducing the risk of reoffending. A Legal Aid NSW submission to an inquiry by the Independent Pricing and Regulatory Tribunal into regional bus fares was informed by concerns raised at the Wagga Wagga CLSD program. The sector identified barriers to accessing concession fares due to eligibility requirements for transport concession cards as a major concern. Data from Revenue NSW confirmed that infringement notices for transport offences contributed significantly to fine debt in some of the regional CLSD regions.

Regional partnerships respond creatively to domestic violence. Consistently higher rates of domestic violence are experienced in regional and rural NSW compared with the NSW state average. Responsive and creative local programs to address unmet need by improving referrals, legal information and legal advice for both victims and perpetrators include *Cut It Out* and *How to stick to your order* resources.

Fee-free birth certificates. The introduction of border permit requirements highlighted a significant challenge experienced by many vulnerable people who did not have appropriate identification documents. A partnership in one CLSD was initiated to provide fee-free birth certificates for students at a Community College (where 97% of the students are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and most face intersecting experiences of disadvantage) and services to verify whether the young people's births were registered.

Service provision

List of service providers

The below links to service maps detailing the location of legal assistance services.

https://www.legalaid.nsw.gov.au/what-we-do/community-partnerships/nsw-legal-assistance-services-map/nsw-legal-assistance-services-map

The below link allows exporting a list of services in excel.

https://legalaidservices.legalaid.nsw.gov.au/ReportViewer.aspx

Learnings from service data

Data on clients and legal problems recorded by legal assistance services generally only count the services actually delivered. The large number of legal problems that don't reach a legal assistance service, or don't come within eligibility criteria if they do, do not appear in service data. Service data, therefore, can be limited as a 'stand-alone' source of information to inform legal assistance service planning as it does not give a reliable picture of the extent of legal need across the state. Service data can, however, be particularly valuable:

- at the very local level, where local changes in demand due to say, local economic, policing or natural disaster changes can be detected by services closely engaged with their local communities; and

- when soundly collected service data can be 'mapped' against appropriate and relevant legal needs data to identify potential 'gaps' in services to meet community legal needs.

Appendices

NLAS indicators definitions

Definition of NLAS(Capability)	
The NLAS(Capability) indicator provides a proxy measure of legal capability by identifying people aged 15 to 64, with low personal income, and who have a lower level of educational attainment. The NLAS(Capability) population count is obtained by multiplying the rate of people aged 15-64 with low personal income and low educational attainment by the 15-64 resident population count.	
The rate of people aged 15-64 with low personal income and low educational attainment is calculated by dividing the count in the left column below by the count in the right column below.	
Persons aged 15 to 39 and highest year of school completed (HSCP) = Year 12 or below; Aged 40 to 49 and Year 11 or below; Aged 50 to 64 and Year 10 or below; AND Non-school qualifications (QALLP) are not applicable or Certificate 1 and 2 AND Not a full-time or part-time student (STUP = not attending) AND Personal income (INCP) is between Nil and $499 per week.	Persons aged 15 to 64 Highest year of school completed (HSCP) excluding 'not stated' Non-school qualifications (QALLP) level of education 'not stated' or 'inadequately described' Student status (STUP) excluding both institution and full-time/part-time 'not stated' Personal income (INCP) excluding 'not stated'
Source: 2016 ABS Census TableBuilder Pro, Counting Persons, Place of Usual Residence	

Definition of NLAS(ATSILS)	
NLAS(ATSILS) counts are obtained by multiplying the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 and over earning less than $52,000 per year by the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 and over, and then adding the number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged between 10-17.	
The rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 and over earning less than $52,000 per year is calculated by dividing the count in the left column below by the count in the right column below.	
ABS Census 2016, Place of Usual Residence: AGEP Age 18 and over AND Indigenous Status INGP = Aboriginal; Torres Strait Islander; Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander AND INCP Total Personal Income below $52,000	ABS Census 2016, Place of Usual Residence: AGEP Age 18 and over AND Indigenous Status INGP = Aboriginal; Torres Strait Islander; Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander AND INCP Total Personal Income excluding incomes not stated and not applicable.
Source: 2016 ABS Census TableBuilder Pro, Counting Persons, Place of Usual Residence	

Maps

- Figure 24: CSP catchment areas and CLSD regions
- Figure 25: CSP catchment areas and LGAs

Figure 24: CSP catchment areas and CLSD regions

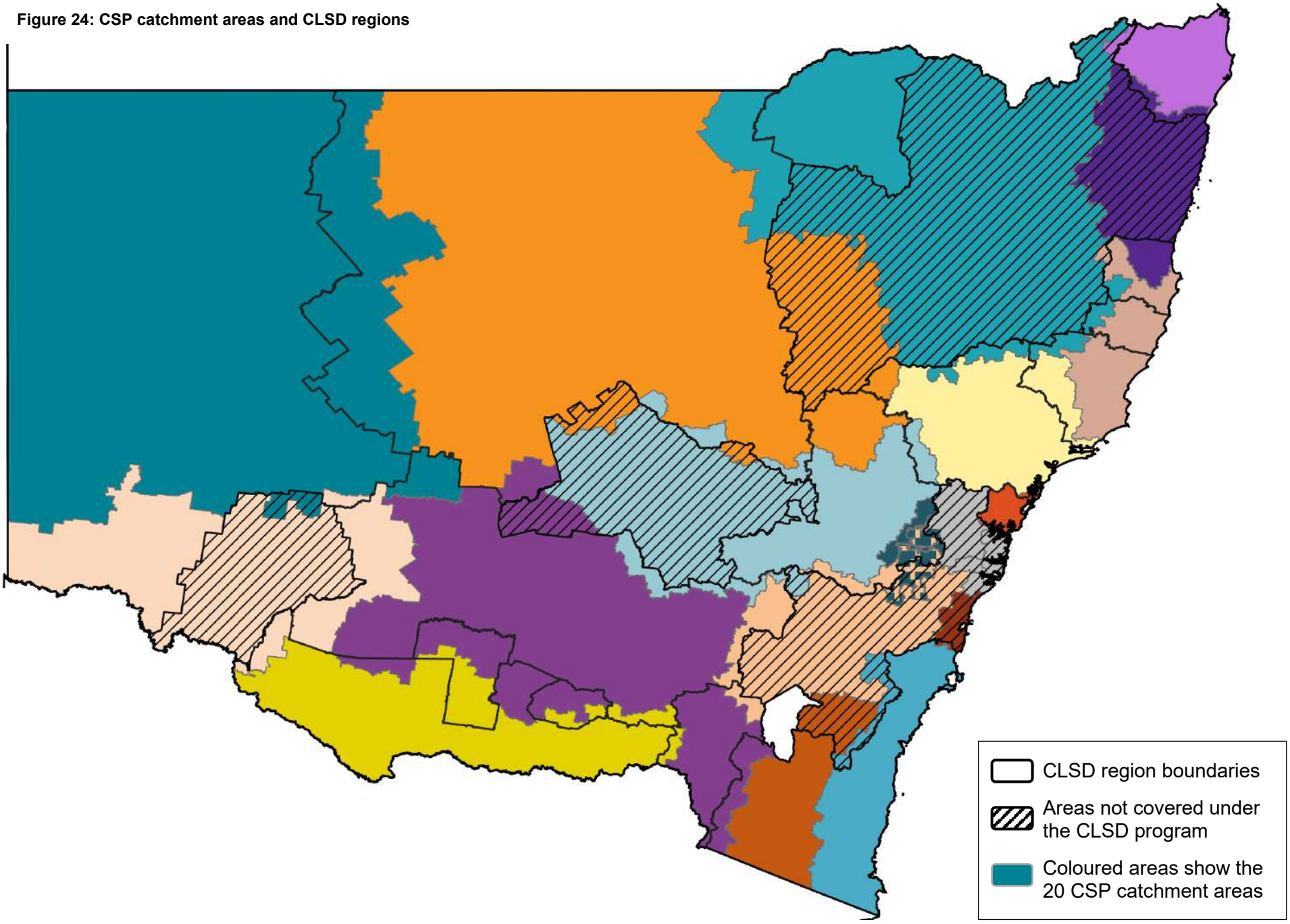
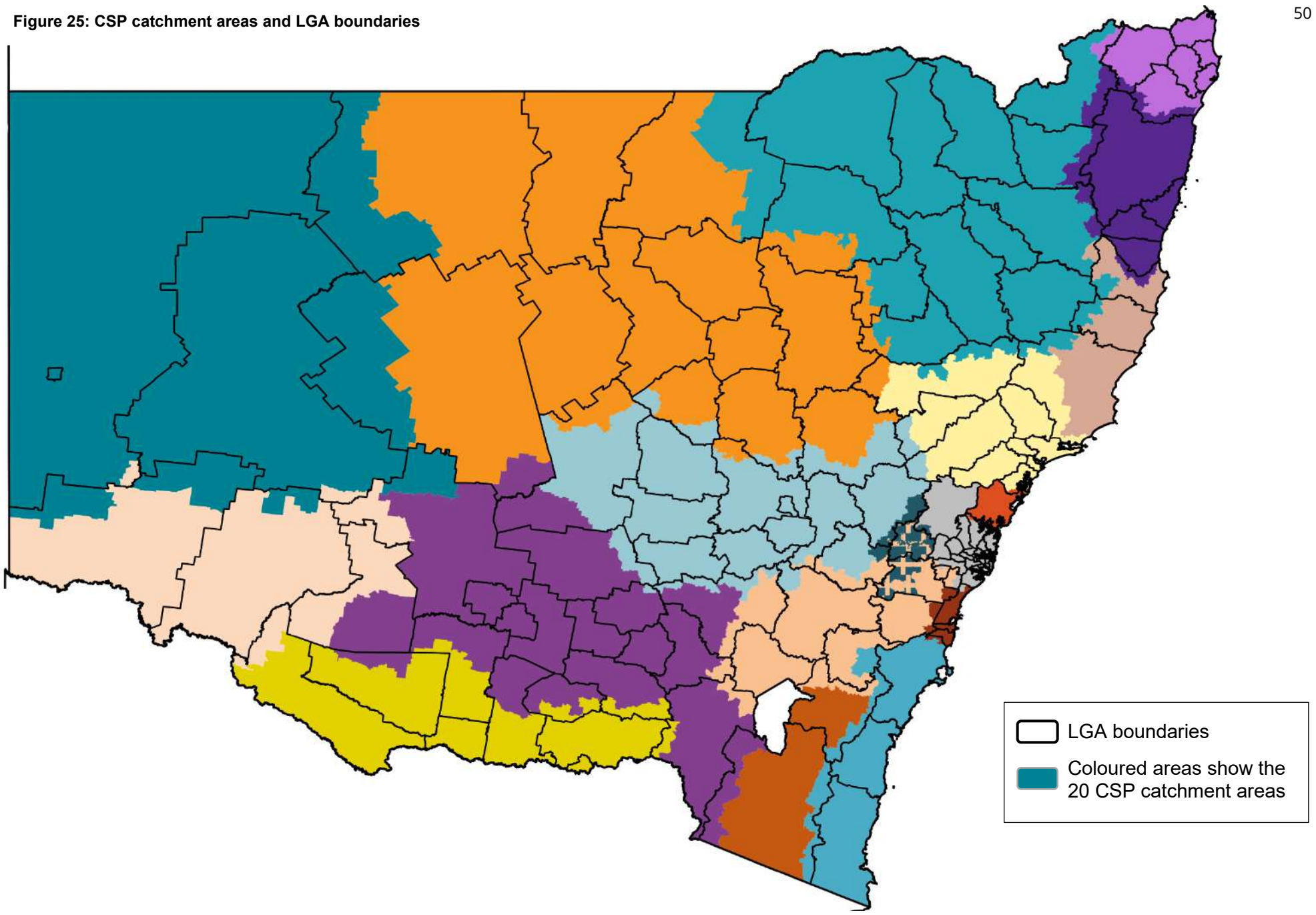


Figure 25: CSP catchment areas and LGA boundaries



Section 3. CSP Legal Needs Data Profiles

This document includes data summaries for each of the 20 Collaborative Service Planning (CSP) areas in NSW to inform a legal needs assessment at jurisdictional level.

Content

- Understanding the data summary for each CSP area
- NSW profile
- 20 CSP area profiles
- Indicator definitions

Understanding the data summary for each CSP area

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Indicator	**Number**	**% of CSP**	**% of NSW that lives in this CSP**	**Population used for % calculation**
The indicator for legal needs assistance and/or subgroups of interest such as the NLAP priority groups	A count of people meeting the specified indicator criteria, or a count of incidents	The number from column 2 expressed as a percentage of the relevant population in the CSP area (from column 5). This cell is shaded green where the percentage is lower than the state average and shaded in red where it is higher.	The number from column 2 expressed as a percentage of the NSW count for the same indicator (that is the number indicated in column 2 of the NSW Data Summary).	The population used to calculate percentages. This is the population most relevant to each indicator.

1. Where a CSP has a **higher or lower proportion of an indicator than the NSW average** (col. 3), attention should be paid to the magnitude of the difference as small differences will not be practically significant. For resource allocation, the underlying count of people (col. 2) is a more relevant measure.
2. Census data is from the **2016 Census**. 2021 Census data is available from June 2022 onwards.
3. CSP areas are based on **suburb boundaries** and therefore cannot be exactly mapped to LGA or Statistical Area (SA) boundaries. Some datasets are only available by SA or LGA and not by suburb, yet they provide useful insights for the purpose of legal needs assessment. For this reason, we have created groupings of LGA/SA to the closest match of CSP catchment areas. When numbers are based on LGA/SA groupings, it is indicated in the table with the following label: *[by LGA/SA]*. While these numbers provide useful insights for the purposes of high-level summary profiles, they remain **indicative only**.
4. For four CSP areas (**Lower Mid North Coast, Southern Tablelands, Sydney Central, Sydney South West**), the grouping by LGA/SA is not close enough to the actual CSP area for data to be sufficiently accurate (the difference in population is greater than 5%). Numbers based on LGA/SA were therefore removed from the table.
5. The location of **outreach services** was sourced online and may not be comprehensive or up to date. We welcome feedback to update this information if required. Considering the focus of ALS services on criminal representation, the number of court locations serviced by an ALS office is provided in lieu of outreach. There are many outreach locations in the three Sydney metro areas, sometimes within the same suburb, and it was therefore not practicable to include a full list in these data summaries.
6. The **Jervis Bay** area (both an SA3 and suburb) is part of the CSP South Coast catchment area. It is classified as Other Territories in ABS data (not in NSW). As a result, Jervis Bay is included in data extracted by CSP catchment (and also included for the purpose of calculating NSW percentages), but it is **not** included when data is extracted by LGA or SA4.

New South Wales

Population: **7,480,620**

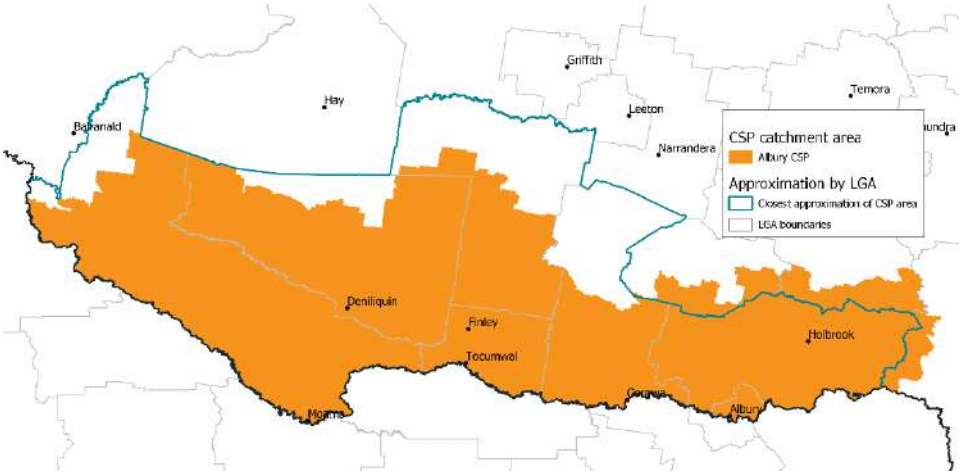
2016-20 population growth: + 5.5%

Legal assistance services:
- Legal Aid (offices in 24 locations)
- ALS (offices in 19 locations)
- CLCs (19 generalist and 21 specialist CLCs)

The state includes:
- 20 CSP catchment areas
- 129 LGAs
- 4,527 suburbs/localities

INDICATOR		Number	% of NSW	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**480,700**	9.9%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**915,860**	15.0%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**3,643,880**	59.8%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**216,380**	2.9%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**136,650**	2.1%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**2,324,580**	31.1%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**31,700**	3.4%	%15-24
Older people		**1,233,620**	16.5%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**32,800** **38,670** **19,400**	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**37,670**	0.5%	% all
	At risk	**37,290**	0.5%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were NSW residents *[by SA4]*	**13,060**	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in NSW	**13,460**	-	-
Rural and remote		**468,990**	6.3%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**1,586,620**	26.0%	%15+
	Mandarin, Arabic, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Greek			
	Low proficiency	**274,030**	4.5%	%15+
	Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Arabic, Korean			
Disability	Core activities	**147,110**	3.0%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**144,890**	2.6%	%7-64
Low education levels		**952,690**	19.5%	%15-64
Single parents		**310,940**	5.1%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**290,410**	6.9%	%22-64
Court locations	There are 145 court locations in NSW.			
Criminal finalisations	The total number of criminal finalisations in NSW increased steadily between 2012 and 2017, but has shown a decline in the subsequent two years. In contrast, the number criminal finalisation in the Children's Court shows a constant decrease over the 8-year period.			
Correctional centres	There are 35 correctional centres in NSW.			

Albury CSP catchment area



Population: **104,740**
(1.4% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

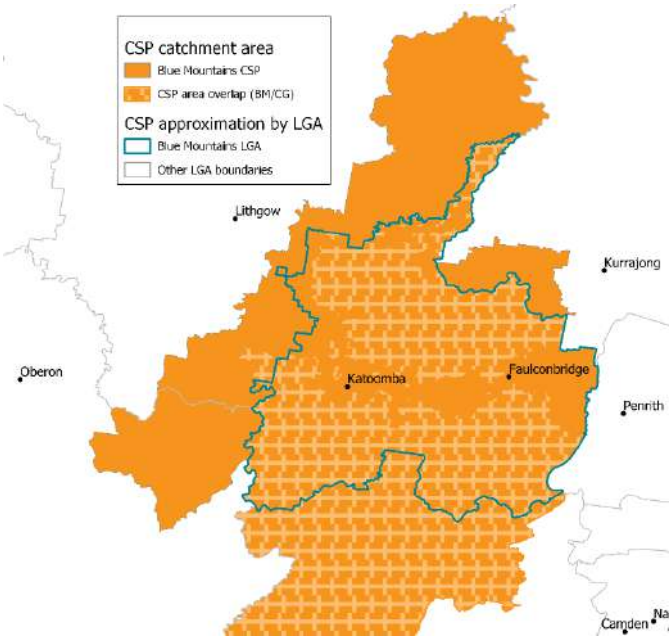
The CSP area covers:
- 144 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 7 LGAs Albury, Berrigan, Edward River, Federation, Greater Hume Shire, Murray River, Murrumbidgee

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs:
[by LGA] +3.9% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid offices: Albury – outreach in Corowa, Finley, Deniliquin
- ALS offices: no office in area (nearest are Griffith and Wagga Wagga, servicing 3 out of 6 court locations)
- CLCs: Hume Riverina CLS (Wodonga) – outreach in Albury, Corowa, Deniliquin, Lavington

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**7,580**	12.0%	1.6%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**17,460**	20.5%	1.9%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**55,060**	64.5%	1.5%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**2,950**	2.8%	1.4%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**1,890**	2.1%	1.4%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**31,420**	30.0%	1.4%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**480**	4.0%	1.5%	%15-24
Older people		**22,660**	21.6%	1.8%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**530** **720** **440**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**200**	0.2%	0.5%	% all
	At risk	**180**	0.2%	0.5%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**150**	-	-	-
Rural and remote areas		**13,180**	12.6%	2.8%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**3,820**	4.5%	0.2%	%15+
	Nepali, Punjabi, Italian, Mandarin, German				
	Low proficiency	**610**	0.7%	0.2%	%15+
	Nepali, Mandarin, Cantonese, Lao, Punjabi				
Disability	Core activities	**2,230**	3.5%	1.5%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**2,590**	3.5%	1.8%	%7-64
Low education levels		**14,690**	23.4%	1.5%	%15-64
Single parents		**4,130**	4.8%	1.3%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**4,740**	8.7%	1.6%	%22-64
Court locations	Both the Local Court and Children's Court sit in the following 6 locations: Albury, Corowa, Deniliquin, Finley, Holbrook, Moama. The District Court sits in Albury.				
Criminal finalisations	There was an overall 20% increase in finalisations between 2012 and 2019, the number peaked in 2017 at 2,820 but decreased in the following two years.				
Correctional centres	Mannus Correctional Complex (Tumbarumba)				

Blue Mountains CSP catchment area



Population: **77,840**
(1.0% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 36 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 1 LGA - Blue Mountains

note: the overlap between Blue Mountains and Campbelltown-Goulburn CSP areas is in part due to the large suburb of Blue Mountains National Park that extends further South. While it appears that the Blue Mountains LGA covers a much smaller area than the CSP on the map, it does however include the vast majority of the CSP population.

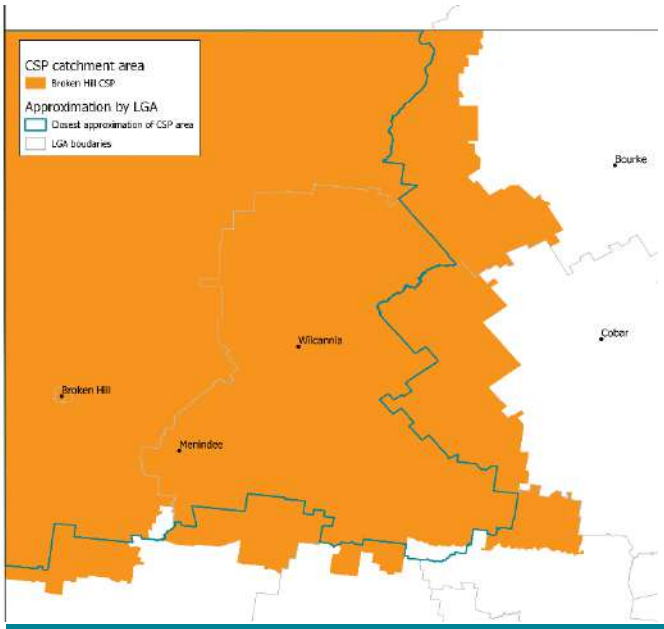
2016-20 population growth in the Blue Mountain LGA: *[by LGA]* +0.6% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: no office in area - outreach in Katoomba
- ALS offices: no office in area (nearest are Parramatta, Bathurst)
- CLCs: Central Tablelands and Blue Mountains CLC

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**3,310**	6.8%	0.7%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**5,500**	8.6%	0.6%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**37,990**	59.7%	1.0%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**1,830**	2.4%	0.8%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**1,090**	1.6%	0.8%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**22,670**	29.1%	1.0%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**250**	2.9%	0.8%	%15-24
Older people		**15,380**	19.8%	1.2%	% all
Family violence *[LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**210** **200** **160**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**160**	0.2%	0.4%	% all
	At risk	**100**	0.1%	0.3%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**0**	-	-	-
Rural and remote areas		**0**	0.0%	0.0%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**3,920**	6.2%	0.2%	%15+
	German, Spanish, Italian, Mandarin, French				
	Low proficiency	**290**	0.5%	0.1%	%15+
	Mandarin, Spanish, Cantonese, Japanese				
Disability	Core activities	**1,610**	3.3%	1.1%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**1,800**	3.2%	1.2%	%7-64
Low education levels		**7,070**	14.6%	0.7%	%15-64
Single parents		**3,210**	5.0%	1.0%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**2,230**	5.3%	0.8%	%22-64

Court locations	Both the Local Court and Children's Court sit in Katoomba. The District Court doesn't sit in the CSP area but sits in Penrith and Lithgow.
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations in Katoomba Local Court decreased from 500 in 2012 to 375 in 2019.
Correctional centres	No centre in the CSP area, the closest are Emu Plains Correctional Centre and Lithgow Correctional Centre.

Broken Hill CSP catchment area



Population: **20,510**
(0.3% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 26 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 2 LGAs, Broken Hill and Central Darling, plus Unincorporated NSW area.

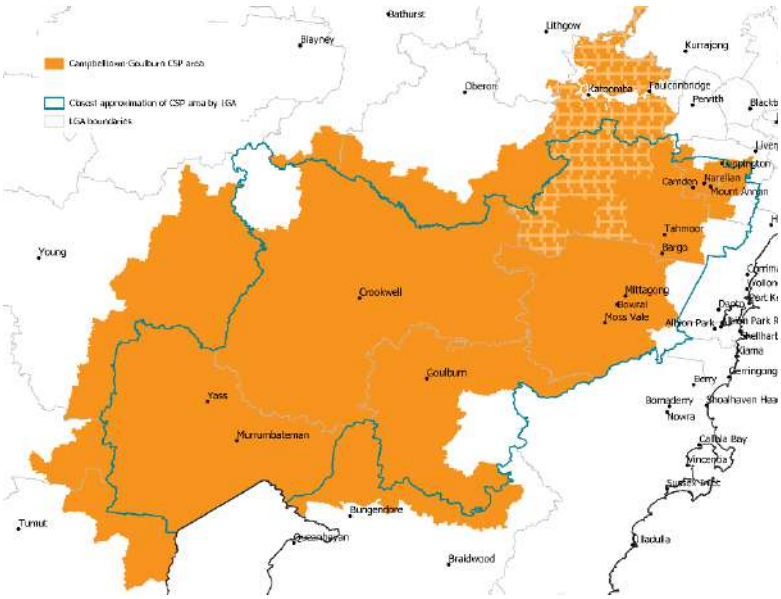
2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs: *[by LGA]* -4.5% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Broken Hill – outreach in Wilcannia
- ALS offices: Broken Hill (services both court locations)
- CLCs: Far West CLC (Broken Hill) – outreach in Menindee and Wilcannia

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**2,730**	21.4%	0.6%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**5,040**	29.6%	0.6%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**10,660**	62.6%	0.3%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**2,280**	11.1%	1.1%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**1,480**	8.2%	1.1%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**5,710**	27.9%	0.2%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**130**	5.6%	0.4%	%15-24
Older people		**4,440**	21.7%	0.4%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**340** **380** **250**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**100**	0.5%	0.3%	% all
	At risk	**70**	0.3%	0.2%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**100**	-	-	-
Rural and remote areas		**20,500**	100.0%	4.4%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**380**	2.3%	<0.1%	%15+
	Italian, Filipino, Tagalog, German, Maltese				
	Low proficiency	**30**	0.2%	<0.1%	%15+
	Mandarin, Greek, Italian				
Disability	Core activities	**570**	4.5%	0.4%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**460**	3.1%	0.3%	%7-64
Low education levels		**4,320**	34.0%	0.5%	%15-64
Single parents		**1,180**	7.0%	0.4%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**1,310**	11.7%	0.5%	%22-64

Court locations	Both the Local Court and Children's Court sit in Broken Hill and Wilcannia. The District Court sits in Broken Hill.
Criminal finalisations	There are 100 finalisations a year on average in Wilcannia, the number in Broken Hill averaged at around 600 a year between 2012 and 2017, then increased sharply in the following 2 years to over 700 (with a peak at 747 in 2018).
Correctional centres	Broken Hill Correctional Centre, the Ivanhoe (Warakirri) Centre closed in mid-2020.

Campbelltown-Goulburn CSP catchment area



Population: **403,480**
(5.4% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:

- 258 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 7 LGAs - Camden, Campbelltown, Goulburn Mulwaree, Upper Lachlan Shire, Wingecarribee, Wollondilly, Yass Valley

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs: *[by LGA]* +12.5% (+5.5% in NSW)

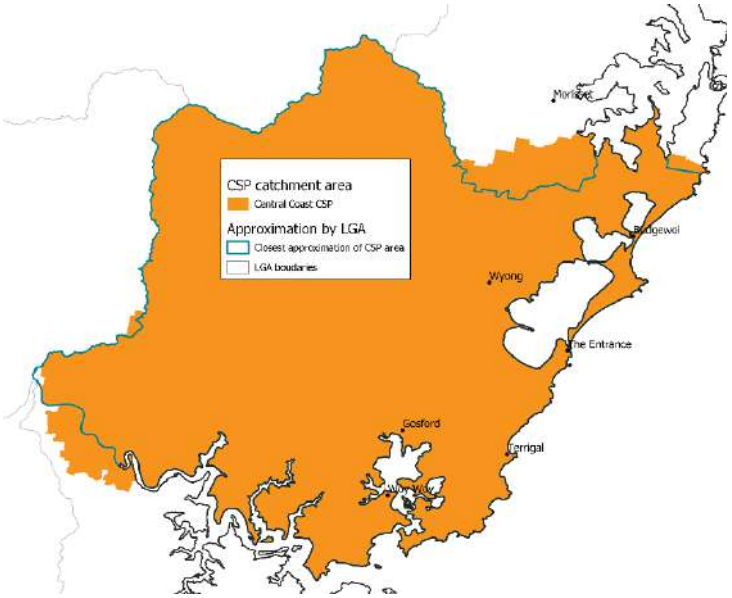
Legal assistance services

- Legal Aid: Campbelltown – outreach in Bowral, Claymore, Airds, Moss Vale, Goulburn
- ALS offices: no office in area (nearest are Canberra, Wollongong and Nowra, servicing 4 out of 7 court locations)
- CLCs: Macarthur Legal Centre – outreach in Ambarvale, Narellan, Claymore, Camden, Goulburn, Macquarie Fields, Airds, Bowral, Tahmoor

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**28,760**	11.1%	6.0%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**52,520**	16.5%	5.7%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**192,710**	60.6%	5.3%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**12,260**	3.0%	5.7%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**7,340**	2.1%	5.4%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**137,650**	34.1%	5.9%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**2,030**	3.9%	6.4%	%15-24
Older people		**58,990**	14.6%	4.8%	% all
Family violence *[LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**1,760** **1,800** **870**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**1,340**	0.3%	3.6%	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**630**	-	-	-
Rural and remote areas		**1,580**	0.4%	0.3%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**62,340**	19.6%	3.9%	%15+
	Arabic, Hindi, Spanish, Bengali, Samoan				
	Low proficiency	**7,040**	2.2%	2.6%	%15+
	Arabic, Mandarin, Cantonese, Vietnamese, Spanish				
Disability	Core activities	**8,850**	3.4%	6.0%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**9,570**	3.1%	6.6%	%7-64
Low education levels		**63,310**	24.4%	6.6%	%15-64
Single parents		**18,340**	5.8%	5.9%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**14,890**	6.7%	5.1%	%22-64

Court locations	The Local Court sits in Camden, Campbelltown, Crookwell, Goulburn, Moss Vale, Picton and Yass.
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations decreased sharply between 2012 and 2014, then increased in the next two years (back to its 2012 count in 2016, at just below 9,000), and shows a slower decline in the following three years.
Correctional centres	Goulburn Correctional Centre (and High Risk Management Centre). Berrima Centre closed in early 2020.

Central Coast CSP catchment area



Population: **331,360**
(4.4% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

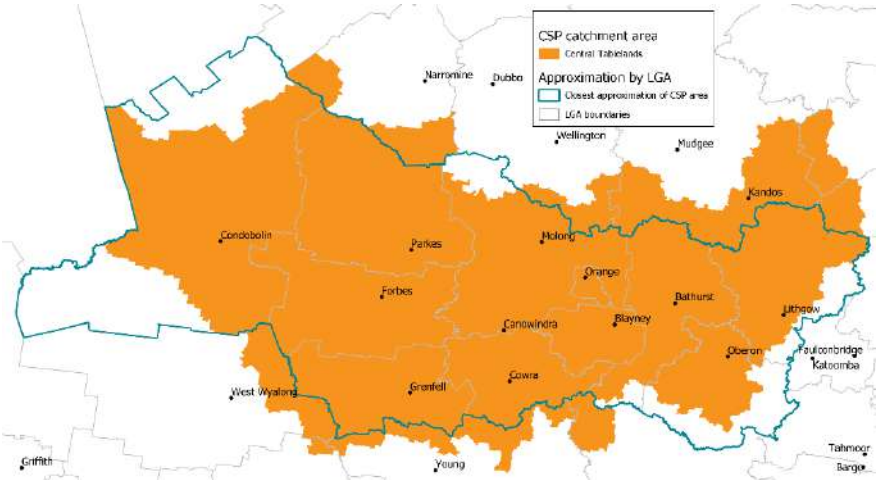
The CSP area covers:
- 158 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 1 LGA – Central Coast

2016-20 population growth in the Central Coast LGA: *[by LGA]* +3.1% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Gosford – outreach in Umina, The Entrance, Tuggerah, Wyong, San Remo
- ALS offices: no office in area (nearest are Parramatta and Newcastle, the Redfern office services the Children's Court in Woy Woy)
- CLCs: Central Coast CLC – outreach in Gosford, Toukley, Hamlyn Terrace, Umina, Wyong

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**24,100**	12.0%	5.0%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**46,480**	17.2%	5.1%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**175,760**	65.0%	4.8%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**12,640**	3.8%	5.8%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**7,910**	2.7%	5.8%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**99,620**	30.1%	4.3%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**1,890**	4.9%	6.0%	%15-24
Older people		**70,190**	21.2%	5.7%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**1,430** **1,820** **970**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**1,020**	0.3%	2.7%	% all
	At risk	**680**	0.2%	1.8%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**610**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**100**	-	-	-
Rural and remote areas		**0**	0.0%	0.0%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**15,840**	5.9%	1.0%	%15+
	Spanish, Mandarin, Italian, German, Cantonese				
	Low proficiency	**1,790**	0.7%	0.7%	%15+
	Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean, Spanish, Italian				
Disability	Core activities	**7,740**	3.9%	5.3%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**8,310**	3.5%	5.7%	%7-64
Low education levels		**47,940**	23.9%	5.0%	%15-64
Single parents		**17,000**	6.3%	5.5%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**14,720**	8.5%	5.1%	%22-64
Court locations	Both the Local Court and Children's Court sit in Gosford, Woy Woy and Wyong. The District Court sits in Gosford.				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by over 40% between 2012 and 2018, from just under 5,000 to nearly 7,000 finalisations in a calendar year. It then shows a decline in 2019, down to 6,300 finalisations.				
Correctional centres	Kariong Correctional Centre (Gosford).				

Central Tablelands CSP catchment area



Population: **177,320**
(2.4% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 326 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 11 LGAs – Bathurst Regional, Blayney, Cabonne, Cowra, Forbes, Lachlan, Lithgow, Oberon, Orange, Parkes, Weddin

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs:
[by LGA] +1.3%
(+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Orange – outreach in Bathurst, Condobolin, Cowra, Forbes, Lithgow, Parkes
- ALS: Bathurst (services 6 court locations, with Griffith and Dubbo offices servicing an additional 4 locations, out of 12 in the area)
- CLCs: no CLC in the area – CTBMCLC provides outreach in Bathurst and Lithgow

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**15,200**	14.1%	3.2%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**30,490**	21.4%	3.3%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**89,450**	62.8%	2.5%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**11,630**	6.6%	5.4%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**7,550**	4.9%	5.5%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**56,560**	31.9%	2.4%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**950**	4.4%	3.0%	%15-24
Older people		**35,130**	19.8%	2.8%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**1,180** **1,530** **850**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**400**	0.2%	1.1%	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**1,420**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**46,340**	26.1%	9.9%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**5,170**	3.6%	0.3%	%15+
	Italian, Mandarin, Cantonese, German, Arabic				
	Low proficiency	**620**	0.4%	0.2%	%15+
	Cantonese, Mandarin, Italian, Vietnamese				
Disability	Core activities	**4,030**	3.7%	2.7%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**3,920**	3.1%	2.7%	%7-64
Low education levels		**27,200**	25.2%	2.9%	%15-64
Single parents		**7,770**	5.5%	2.5%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**6,940**	7.5%	2.4%	%22-64
Court locations	Bathurst, Blayney, Condobolin, Cowra, Forbes, Grenfell, Lithgow, Oberon, Orange, Parkes, Peak Hill, Rylstone				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 22% between 2012 and 2016, then decreased slightly in the following three years to an average of 4,000 finalisations per year.				
Correctional centres	Bathurst, Kirkconnell, Lithgow and Oberon Correctional Centres				

Central West CSP catchment area

Population: **114,680**
(1.5% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 270 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 12 LGAs

Bogan, Bourke, Brewarrina, Cobar, Coonamble, Dubbo Regional, Gilgandra, Mid-Western Regional, Narromine, Walgett, Warren, Warrumbungle Shire

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs: *[by LGA]* +0.9% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Bourke, Dubbo, Walgett
outreach in Brewarrina, Lightning Ridge, Coonamble, Box Ridge, Wellington
- ALS: Bourke, Dubbo, Walgett (servicing 13 out of 16 court locations)
- CLCs: Western NSW CLC (Dubbo) - outreach in Bourke, Brewarrina, Cobar, Coonabarabran, Coonamble, Gilgandra, Lightning Ridge, Mudgee, Narromine, Nyngan, Warren, Walgett, Wellington

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**11,170**	16.0%	2.3%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**22,400**	24.6%	2.4%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**56,070**	61.5%	1.5%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**17,610**	15.4%	8.1%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**11,520**	11.7%	8.4%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**36,500**	31.8%	1.6%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**680**	5.2%	2.1%	%15-24
Older people		**22,590**	19.7%	1.8%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**1,420** **1,910** **1,150**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**430**	0.4%	1.1%	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**1,060**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**66,330**	57.8%	14.1%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**3,190**	3.5%	0.2%	%15+
	Mandarin, Nepali, Tagalog, German, Malayalam				
	Low proficiency	**300**	0.3%	0.1%	%15+
	Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean				
Disability	Core activities	**2,500**	3.6%	1.7%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**2,620**	3.2%	1.8%	%7-64
Low education levels		**19,260**	27.5%	2.0%	%15-64
Single parents		**5,410**	5.9%	1.7%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**6,070**	10.0%	2.1%	%22-64
Court locations	Bourke, Brewarrina, Cobar, Coonabarabran, Coonamble, Dubbo, Dunedoo, Gilgandra, Gulgong Lightning Ridge, Mudgee, Narromine, Nyngan, Warren, Walgett, Wellington				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 32% between 2012 and 2019. In contrast with NSW as a whole, and with many areas within the jurisdiction, that number has kept on increasing in the last few years of the period.				
Correctional centres	Wellington and Macquarie Correctional Centres. Brewarrina (Yetta Dhinnakkal) Centre closed in 2020.				

Hunter CSP catchment area

Population: **624,960**
(8.4% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 496 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 9 LGAs

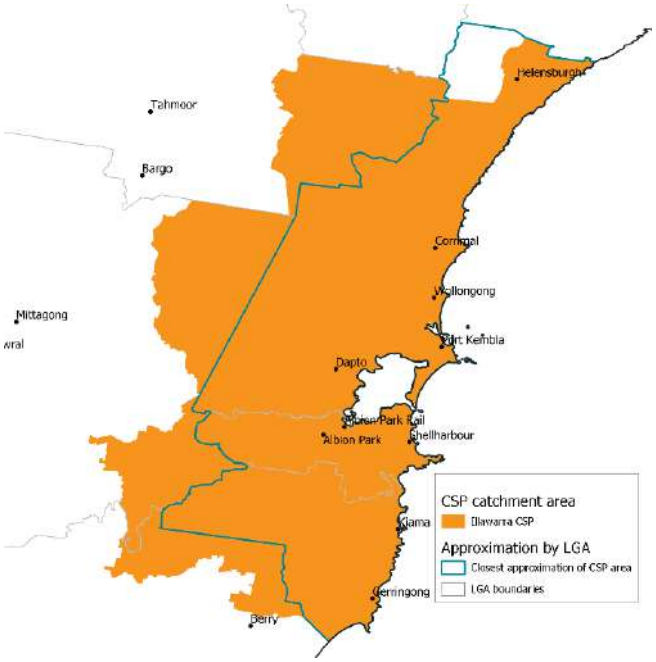
Cessnock, Dungog, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Port Stephens, Singleton, Upper Hunter Shire

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs: *[by LGA]* +4.3% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Newcastle - outreach in Toronto, Belmont, Windale, Cessnock, Raymond Terrace, Rutherford, Singleton, Muswellbrook, Port Stephens
- ALS: Newcastle (servicing 11 out of 14 court locations)
- CLCs: Hunter CLC, University of Newcastle Legal Centre - outreach in Nelson Bay, Raymond Terrace, Muswellbrook, Cessnock

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**51,190**	13.0%	10.7%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**94,930**	18.7%	10.4%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**321,840**	63.4%	8.8%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**29,290**	4.7%	13.5%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**18,230**	3.3%	13.3%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**195,010**	31.2%	8.4%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**4,060**	5.2%	12.8%	%15-24
Older people		**116,170**	18.6%	9.4%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**2,930** **3,500** **1,910**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**1,740**	0.3%	4.6%	% all
	At risk	**1,500**	0.2%	4.0%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**1,210**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**1,520**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**7,920**	1.3%	1.7%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**26,650**	5.2%	1.7%	%15+
	Mandarin, Italian, Macedonian, Cantonese, Greek				
	Low proficiency	**3,290**	0.6%	1.2%	%15+
	Mandarin, Cantonese, Macedonian, Vietnamese, Italian				
Disability	Core activities	**15,350**	3.9%	10.4%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**18,710**	4.1%	12.9%	%7-64
Low education levels		**97,000**	24.6%	10.2%	%15-64
Single parents		**29,570**	5.8%	9.5%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**25,920**	7.6%	8.9%	%22-64
Court locations	Belmont, Broadmeadow, Cessnock, Dungog, East Maitland, Gloucester, Kurri Kurri, Maitland, Muswellbrook, Newcastle, Raymond Terrace, Scone, Singleton, Toronto				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 22% between 2012 and 2017 (peak at 12,800 finalisations in 2017), then decreased in the following two years to 11,700 finalisations in 2019.				
Correctional centres	Cessnock Correctional Complex (Cessnock, Shortland and Hunter Centres), St Heliers Correctional Centre (Muswellbrook)				

Illawarra CSP catchment area



Population: **298,530**
(4.0% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 117 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 3 LGAs

Kiama, Shellharbour, Wollongong

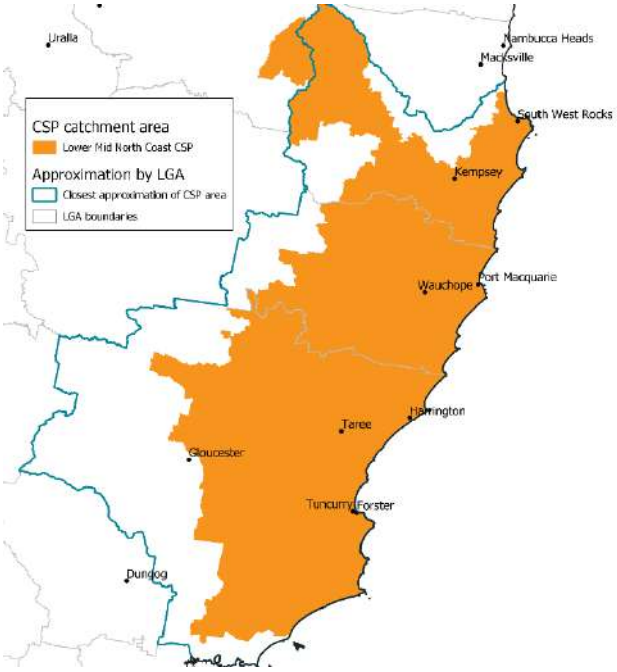
2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs: *[by LGA]* +4.7% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Wollongong - outreach in Bellambi, Port Kembla, Dapto, Albion Park Rail
- ALS: Wollongong (servicing 2 out of 4 court locations)
- CLCs: Illawarra Legal Centre (Warrawong) - outreach in Berkeley, Corrimal, Dapto, Port Kembla, Unanderra, Warilla, Wollongong

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**21,470**	11.3%	4.5%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**40,950**	16.8%	4.5%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**155,670**	63.9%	4.3%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**8,510**	2.8%	3.9%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**5,270**	2.0%	3.9%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**95,230**	31.9%	4.1%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**1,530**	3.8%	4.8%	%15-24
Older people		**53,820**	18.0%	4.4%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**980** **1,240** **730**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**1,020**	0.3%	2.7%	% all
	At risk	**720**	0.2%	1.9%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**520**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**60**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**0**	0.0%	0.0%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**36,970**	15.2%	2.3%	%15+
	Macedonian, Italian, Mandarin, Arabic, Spanish				
	Low proficiency	**6,140**	2.5%	2.2%	%15+
	Macedonian, Italian, Mandarin, Arabic, Spanish				
Disability	Core activities	**6,870**	3.6%	4.7%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**6,140**	2.8%	4.2%	%7-64
Low education levels		**39,710**	20.9%	4.2%	%15-64
Single parents		**13,750**	5.6%	4.4%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**11,610**	7.2%	4.0%	%22-64

Court locations	Albion Park, Port Kembla, Kiama, Wollongong
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 28% between 2012 and 2019 (with a peak in 2017 at 5,270 finalisations). While there was a slight decline between 2017 and 2019, it is not as marked a decrease as was seen in the whole of NSW.
Correctional centres	Illawarra Reintegration Centre (Unanderra) closed in 2020.

Lower Mid North Coast CSP catchment area



Population: **184,620**
(2.5% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 276 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 3 LGAs

Kempsey, Mid-Coast, Port Macquarie-Hastings
Note: population difference between CSP and approximation by LGA is >5%, data available by LGA is therefore not listed here.

2016-20 population growth
[by LGA] **n/a** (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Port Macquarie - outreach in Forster, Gloucester, Taree, Kempsey, South West Rocks
- ALS: Kempsey (servicing all 5 court locations)
- CLCs: Mid North Coast CLC (Port Macquarie) - outreach in Kempsey, Taree, Laurieton, South West Rocks

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**16,900**	16.4%	3.5%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**n/a**	22.7%	3.8%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**109,380**	70.8%	3.0%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**11,300**	6.1%	5.2%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**7,540**	4.6%	5.5%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**47,820**	25.9%	2.1%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**930**	5.3%	2.9%	%15-24
Older people		**52,410**	28.4%	4.2%	% all
Family violence	DV related assault	**990**			
	ADVOs *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Breach ADVOs	**810**			
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**620**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**15,500**	8.4%	3.3%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**4,130**	2.7%	0.3%	%15+
	German, Italian, Mandarin, Spanish, Dutch				
	Low proficiency	**380**	0.2%	0.1%	%15+
	Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean, Thai				
Disability	Core activities	**5,510**	5.3%	3.7%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	%7-64
Low education levels		**26,350**	25.6%	2.8%	%15-64
Single parents		**9,030**	5.8%	2.9%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	%22-64

Court locations	Forster, Kempsey, Port Macquarie, Taree, Wauchope
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 23% between 2012 and 2017, peaking at 4,830 finalisation in 2017, then decreased in the following two years to 4,300 finalisations in 2019.
Correctional centres	Mid North Coast Correctional Centre (Kempsey)

New England & North West CSP catchment area

Population: **181,330**
(2.4% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 370 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 12 LGAs

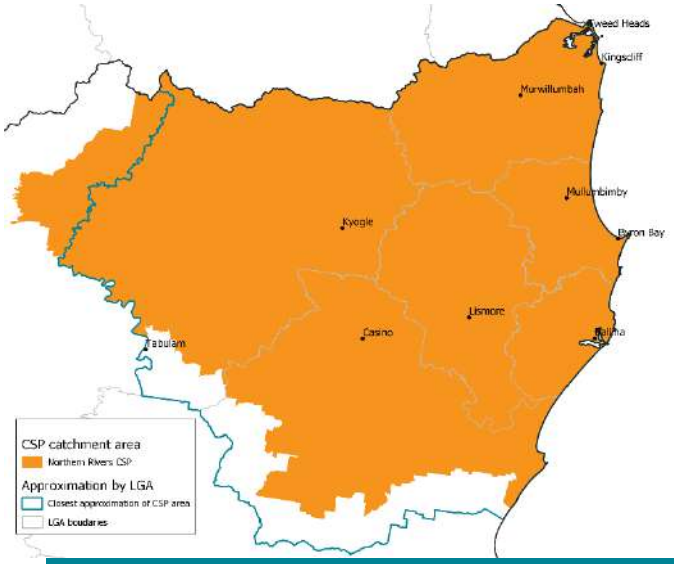
Armidale Regional, Glen Innes Severn, Gunnedah, Gwydir, Inverell, Liverpool Plains, Moree Plains, Narrabri, Tamworth Regional, Tenterfield, Uralla, Walcha

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs: *[by LGA]* +0.3% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Tamworth – outreach in Armidale, Guyra, Glen Innes, Inverell, Moree, Tenterfield, Toomelah, Boggabilla, Narrabri, Gunnedah
- ALS: Tamworth, Armidale, Moree (servicing all 14 court locations)
- CLCs: North & North West CLS (Armidale) outreach in Tamworth, Guyra, University of New England, Inverell, Glen Innes, Tenterfield, Walcha, Quirindi, Werris Creek, Narrabri, Wee Waa and Gunnedah

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**16,250**	14.7%	3.4%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**34,450**	23.6%	3.8%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**94,490**	64.9%	2.6%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**18,500**	10.2%	8.5%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**12,090**	7.7%	8.8%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**57,730**	31.8%	2.5%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**1,000**	4.5%	3.2%	%15-24
Older people		**36,870**	20.3%	3.0%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**1,480** **1,830** **950**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**790**	0.4%	2.1%	% all
	At risk	**530**	0.3%	1.4%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**490**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**260**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**105,350**	58.1%	22.5%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**5,370**	3.7%	0.3%	%15+
	Mandarin, Tagalog, German, Arabic, Filipino				
	Low proficiency	**780**	0.5%	0.3%	%15+
	Mandarin, Korean, Cantonese, Arabic, Vietnamese				
Disability	Core activities	**3,900**	3.5%	2.6%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**3,900**	3.0%	2.7%	%7-64
Low education levels		**29,730**	27.0%	3.1%	%15-64
Single parents		**8,250**	5.7%	2.7%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**9,300**	9.9%	3.2%	%22-64
Court locations	Armidale, Boggabilla, Glen Innes, Gunnedah, Inverell, Moree, Mungindi, Narrabri, Quirindi, Tamworth, Tenterfield, Walcha, Warialda, Wee Waa				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 11% between 2012 and 2019 (with a peak in 2018 at 4,900 finalisations). While there was a slight decline between 2018 and 2019, it is not as marked a decrease as was seen in the whole of NSW.				
Correctional centres	Glen Innes and Tamworth Correctional Centres				

Northern Rivers CSP catchment area



Population: **239,580**
(3.2% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 364 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 6 LGAs

Ballina, Byron, Kyogle, Lismore, Richmond Valley, Tweed

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs:
[by LGA] +4.1% (+5.5 in NSW)

Legal assistance services:
- Legal Aid offices: Lismore

Outreach in Ballina, Byron Bay, Coraki, Mullumbimby, Murwillumbah, Tweed Heads
- ALS offices: Lismore (servicing 7 out of 8 court locations)
- CLCs: Northern Rivers CLC (Lismore)

Outreach in Casino, Kyogle, Murwillumbah, Pottsville, Tweed Heads

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**17,780**	12.3%	3.7%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**37,150**	18.7%	4.1%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**134,770**	67.9%	3.7%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**9,760**	4.1%	4.5%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**6,510**	3.1%	4.8%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**65,450**	27.3%	2.8%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**1,100**	4.5%	3.5%	%15-24
Older people		**54,780**	22.9%	4.4%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**1,120** **1,230** **690**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**1,260**	0.5%	3.4%	% all
	At risk	**1,070**	0.4%	2.9%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**340**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**10**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**2,590**	1.1%	0.6%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**8,030**	4.0%	0.5%	%15+
	German, Italian, French, Spanish, Japanese				
	Low proficiency	**630**	0.3%	0.2%	%15+
	Mandarin, Italian, Cantonese, Japanese, Punjabi				
Disability	Core activities	**5,800**	4.0%	3.9%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**5,760**	3.4%	4.0%	%7-64
Low education levels		**31,630**	21.9%	3.3%	%15-64
Single parents		**11,890**	6.0%	3.8%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**13,650**	10.8%	4.7%	%22-64

Court locations	Ballina, Byron Bay, Casino, Kyogle, Lismore, Mullumbimby, Murwillumbah, Tweed Heads
Criminal finalisations	The number of criminal finalisations in those 8 court locations has increased from 4,500 in 2012 to nearly 6,000 in 2019. The number peaked in 2016 then decreased in the following three years. Finalisations with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander defendants show a slower decrease, resulting in an increased proportion of all finalisations.
Correctional centres	No correctional centres in CSP area (count of 10 listed above are inmates in court/police cell complex in Lismore). Closest correctional centre in NSW: Grafton, closest in QLD: Palen Creek and Numinbah.

South Coast CSP catchment area

Population: **171,570**
(2.3% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 305 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 3 LGAs

Bega Valley, Eurobodalla, Shoalhaven

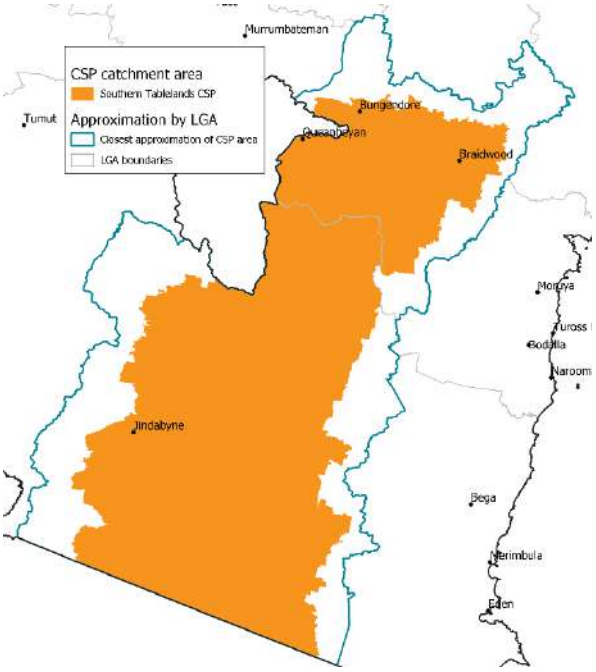
2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs:
[by LGA] +4.1% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Nowra – outreach in Ulladulla, Batemans Bay, Mogo, Moruya, Bodalla, Narooma, Wallaga Lake, Bega, Eden
- ALS: Nowra, Moruya (servicing all 7 court locations)
- CLCs: Shoalcoast CLC (Nowra)

outreach in Batemans Bay, Wreck Bay, Bega, Eden, Ulladulla, Moruya

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**14,990**	15.3%	3.1%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**29,990**	20.8%	3.3%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**99,800**	69.1%	2.7%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**8,880**	5.2%	4.1%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**5,850**	3.8%	4.3%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**43,270**	25.2%	1.9%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**800**	4.9%	2.5%	%15-24
Older people		**47,310**	27.6%	3.8%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**810** **960** **530**	-	-	-
Homelessness *[by SA3]*	Experiencing	**520**	0.3%	1.4%	% all
	At risk	**570**	0.3%	1.5%	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**530**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**44,770**	26.1%	9.5%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**5,530**	3.8%	0.3%	%15+
	German, Italian, Greek, Spanish, Croatian				
	Low proficiency	**560**	0.4%	0.2%	%15+
	Cantonese, Italian, Mandarin, Thai, Greek				
Disability	Core activities	**4,690**	4.8%	3.2%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**3,960**	3.5%	2.7%	%7-64
Low education levels		**23,760**	24.3%	2.5%	%15-64
Single parents		**7,530**	5.2%	2.4%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**7,980**	9.3%	2.7%	%22-64
Court locations	Batemans Bay, Bega, Eden, Milton, Moruya, Narooma, Nowra				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations decreased between 2012 and 2014, then increased by 16.6% over the following 5-year period to reach 3,300 finalisations in 2019.				
Correctional centres	South Coast Correctional Centre (Nowra)				

Southern Tablelands CSP catchment area



Population: **72,070**
(1.0% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 139 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 2 LGAs

Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional, Snowy Monaro Regional
Note: population difference between CSP and approximation by LGA is >5%, data available by LGA is therefore not listed here.

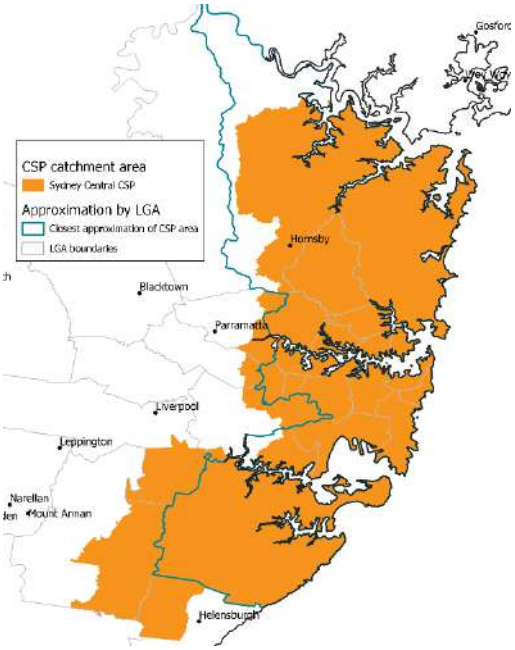
2016-20 population growth
[by LGA] **n/a** (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: no office in CSP area (nearest Canberra) outreach in Queanbeyan
- ALS: no office in CSP area (nearest are Canberra and Moruya, servicing all 3 court locations in this area)
- CLCs: no CLC in CSP area (nearest Canberra) outreach in Cooma, Queanbeyan

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**3,720**	7.7%	0.8%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**n/a**	-	-	%15+
Personal income <52K		**30,080**	51.6%	0.8%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**2,110**	2.9%	1.0%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**1,210**	1.9%	0.9%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**22,340**	31.0%	1.0%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**230**	2.7%	0.7%	%15-24
Older people		**10,150**	14.1%	0.8%	% all
Family violence	DV related assault ADVOs *[by LGA]* Breach ADVOs	**240** **n/a** **140**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**200**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**10,510**	14.6%	2.2%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**6,520**	11.2%	0.4%	%15+
	Macedonian, Italian, Punjabi, German, Mandarin				
	Low proficiency	**650**	1.1%	0.2%	%15+
	Macedonian, Mandarin, Italian, Cantonese, Greek				
Disability	Core activities	**1,230**	2.5%	0.8%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	%7-64
Low education levels		**9,570**	19.8%	1.0%	%15-64
Single parents		**2,650**	4.5%	0.9%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	%22-64

Court locations	Bombala, Cooma, Queanbeyan
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased from 1,380 in 2012 to a peak of 1,860 in 2016, then decreased in the following years with numbers in 2018 and 2019 similar to that of 2012.
Correctional centres	Cooma Correctional Centre

Sydney Central CSP catchment area



Population: **2,325,380**
(31.1% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 361 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 20 LGAs

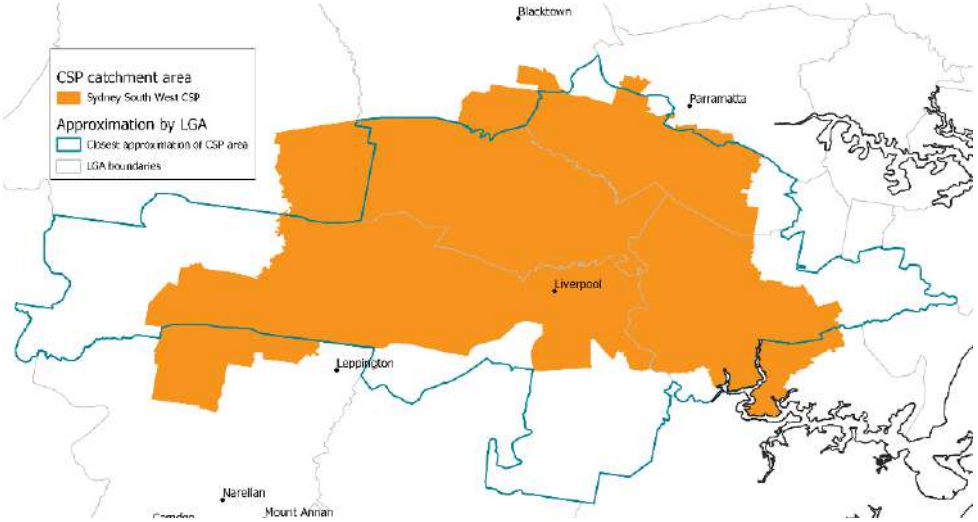
Bayside (NSW), Burwood, Canada Bay, Georges River, Hornsby, Hunters Hill, Inner West, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Mosman, North Sydney, Northern Beaches, Randwick, Ryde, Strathfield, Sutherland Shire, Sydney, Waverley, Willoughby, Woollahra
Note: population difference between CSP and approximation by LGA is >5%, data available by LGA is therefore not listed here.

2016-20 population growth
[by LGA] **n/a** (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Central, Burwood, Sutherland
- ALS: Redfern (servicing 4 out of 12 court locations)
- Generalist CLCs: Kingsford, Inner City, Redfern, Marrickville

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**75,670**	4.7%	15.7%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**n/a**	-	-	%15+
Personal income <52K		**987,840**	50.9%	27.1%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**17,040**	0.7%	7.9%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**9,700**	0.5%	7.1%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**679,840**	29.2%	29.2%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**5,380**	1.8%	17.0%	%15-24
Older people		**332,030**	14.3%	26.9%	% all
Family violence	DV related assault ADVOs *[by LGA]* Breach ADVOs	**6,160** **n/a** **3,040**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**3,520**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**0**	0.0%	0.0%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**695,140**	35.8%	43.8%	%15+
	Mandarin, Cantonese, Greek, Arabic, Italian				
	Low proficiency	**114,110**	5.9%	41.6%	%15+
	Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean, Greek, Arabic				
Disability	Core activities	**26,610**	1.7%	18.1%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	%7-64
Low education levels		**180,340**	11.2%	18.9%	%15-64
Single parents		**75,220**	3.9%	24.2%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	%22-64
Court locations	Burwood, Central, Downing Centre, Hornsby, Kogarah, Manly, Newtown, North Sydney, Ryde, Surry Hills, Sutherland, Waverley				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 11% between 2012 and 2019.				
Correctional centres	Mary Wade Correctional Centre, Long Bay Correctional Complex (Long Bay Hospital, Metropolitan Special Programs), Silverwater Correctional Complex (Women's Centre, Metropolitan Remand & Reception Centre, Dawn de Loas Centre)				

Sydney South West CSP catchment area



Population: **817,040**
(10.9% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 103 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 4 LGAs Cumberland, Canterbury-Bankstown, Fairfield, Liverpool
Note: population difference between CSP and approximation by LGA is >5%, data available by LGA is therefore not listed here.

2016-20 population growth
[by LGA] **n/a** (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Bankstown, Fairfield, Liverpool
- ALS: no office in area (nearest is Parramatta, court locations in this area are not serviced by the ALS)
- Generalist CLCs: South West Legal Centre

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**83,860**	15.4%	17.4%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**n/a**	-	-	%15+
Personal income <52K		**446,300**	68.9%	12.2%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**7,510**	0.9%	3.5%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**4,730**	0.7%	3.5%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**284,870**	34.9%	12.3%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**4,150**	3.6%	13.1%	%15-24
Older people		**104,470**	12.8%	8.5%	% all
Family violence	DV related assault ADVOs *[by LGA]* Breach ADVOs	**3,660** **n/a** **1,580**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**0**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**0**	0.0%	0.0%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**410,660**	63.4%	25.9%	%15+
	Arabic, Vietnamese, Cantonese, Mandarin, Assyrian Neo-Aramaic				
	Low proficiency	**99,610**	15.4%	36.4%	%15+
	Vietnamese, Arabic, Mandarin, Cantonese, Assyrian Neo-Aramaic				
Disability	Core activities	**23,220**	4.3%	15.8%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	%7-64
Low education levels		**144,770**	26.6%	15.2%	%15-64
Single parents		**39,880**	6.2%	12.8%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**n/a**	-	-	%22-64
Court locations	Bankstown, Fairfield, Liverpool				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by nearly 50% between 2012 and 2019, from 7,480 finalisations in 2012 to 11,200 finalisations in 2019.				
Correctional centres	No correctional centre in the area, the closest ones are Mary Wade, and Silverwater Complex.				

Sydney West CSP catchment area

Population: **974,790**
(13.0% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 180 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 5 LGAs

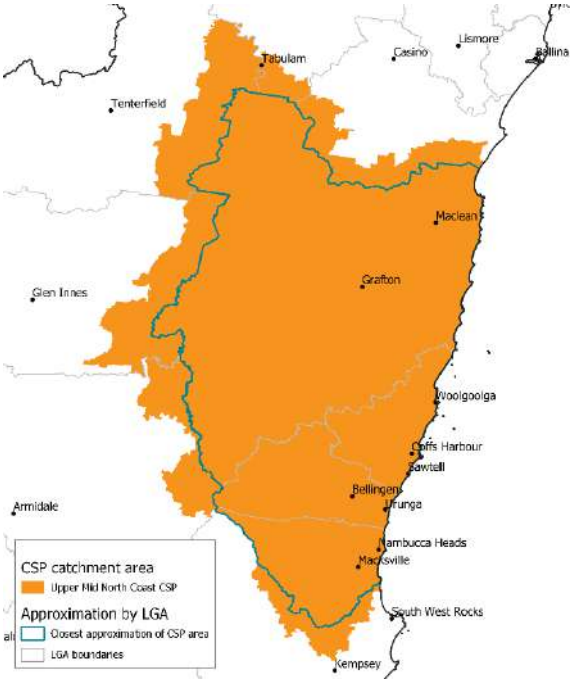
Blacktown, Parramatta, Hawkesbury, Penrith, The Hills Shire

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs: *[by LGA]* +9.7% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Blacktown, Parramatta, Penrith
- ALS: Parramatta (servicing 4 out of 5 court locations)
- Generalist CLCs: Western Sydney CLC (Parramatta, Rooty Hill)

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**56,270**	8.7%	11.7%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**102,230**	13.3%	11.2%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**450,100**	58.6%	12.4%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**21,680**	2.2%	10.0%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**13,080**	1.6%	9.6%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**335,210**	34.4%	14.4%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**4,150**	3.2%	13.1%	%15-24
Older people		**120,430**	12.4%	9.8%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**4,950** **5,210** **2,500**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**3,890**	0.4%	10.3%	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**2,190**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**340**	<0.1%	0.1%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**274,780**	35.8%	17.3%	%15+
	Mandarin, Hindi, Cantonese, Arabic, Tagalog				
	Low proficiency	**34,080**	4.4%	12.4%	%15+
	Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean, Arabic, Persian (excl. Dari)				
Disability	Core activities	**17,660**	2.7%	12.0%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**19,520**	2.6%	13.5%	%7-64
Low education levels		**128,440**	19.8%	13.5%	%15-64
Single parents		**40,440**	5.3%	13.0%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**34,940**	6.3%	12.0%	%22-64
Court locations	Blacktown, Mount Druitt, Parramatta, Penrith, Windsor				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 11% between 2012 and 2019. The number has been stable from 2016, following a sharp increase in the previous two years.				
Correctional centres	Amber Laurel, Emu Plains, Parklea, Compulsory Drug Treatment, Francis Greenway Correctional Complex (John Morony, Geoffrey Pearce and Dillwynia Centres)				

Upper Mid North Coast CSP catchment area



Population: **158,090**
(2.1% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 266 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 4 LGAs

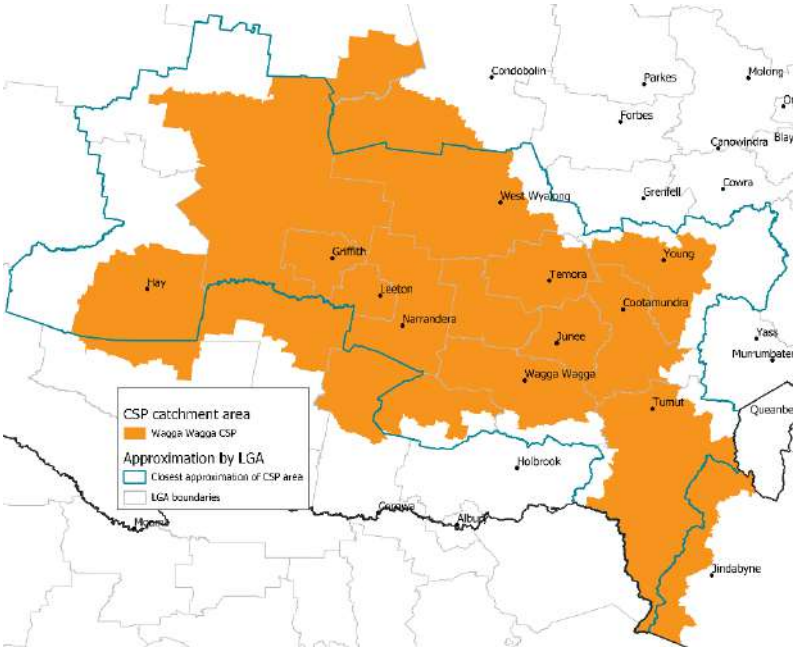
Bellingen, Clarence Valley, Coffs Harbour, Nambucca Valley

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs:
[by LGA] +2.5% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Coffs Harbour – outreach in Bowraville, Macksville, Nambucca Heads, Grafton, Maclean, Yamba, Baryulgil, Tabulam
- ALS: Coffs Harbour (services 3 court locations, with the Kempsey office servicing one additional location, out of 5 court locations in this area)
- CLCs: no CLC in area (nearest Armidale, Port Macquarie, Lismore) – outreach in Coffs Harbour and Grafton

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**14,460**	15.5%	3.0%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**28,600**	21.9%	3.1%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**92,020**	70.4%	2.5%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**8,990**	5.7%	4.2%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**5,970**	4.3%	4.4%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**43,580**	27.6%	1.9%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**930**	5.8%	2.9%	%15-24
Older people		**37,970**	24.0%	3.1%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**1,030** **1,100** **640**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**670**	0.4%	1.8%	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**260**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**46,660**	29.5%	9.9%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**5,780**	4.4%	0.4%	%15+
	Punjabi, German, Mandarin, Spanish, Italian				
	Low proficiency	**920**	0.7%	0.3%	%15+
	Punjabi, Mandarin, Cantonese, Chin Haka, Burmese				
Disability	Core activities	**4,610**	4.9%	3.1%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**3,790**	3.5%	2.6%	%7-64
Low education levels		**23,290**	24.9%	2.4%	%15-64
Single parents		**7,920**	6.1%	2.5%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**9,990**	12.3%	3.4%	%22-64
Court locations	Bellingen, Coffs Harbour, Grafton, Macksville, Maclean				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 35% between 2012 and 2018, peaking at 3,880 finalisations in 2018, and then slightly decreased to 3,620 finalisations in 2109.				
Correctional centres	Clarence Correctional Centre (Grafton)				

Wagga Wagga CSP catchment area



Population: **180,570**
(2.4% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 295 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 14 LGAs

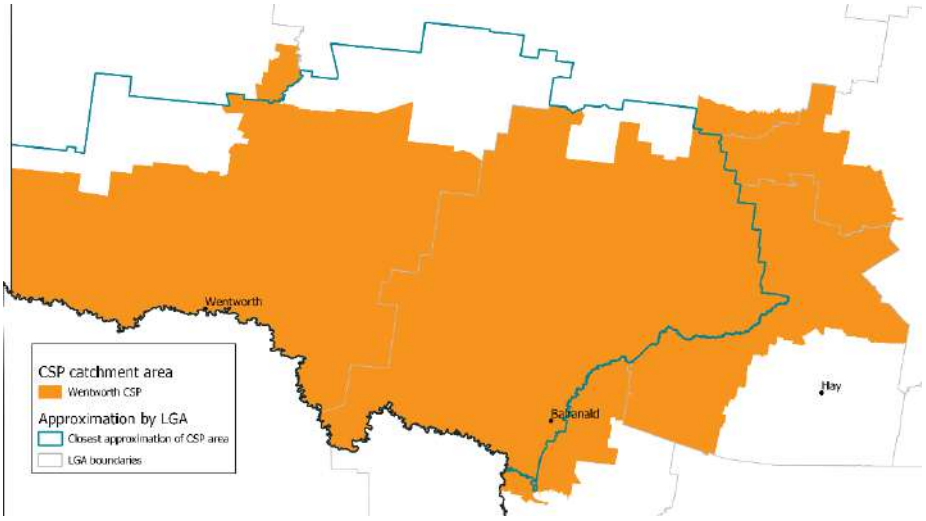
Bland, Carrathool, Coolamon, Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional, Griffith, Hay, Hilltops, Junee, Leeton, Lockhart, Narrandera, Snowy Valleys, Temora, Wagga Wagga

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs:
[by LGA] +1.0% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: Wagga Wagga – outreach in Tumut, Cootamundra, Temora
- ALS: Wagga Wagga, Griffith (servicing 12 out of 15 court locations)
- CLCs: no CLC in area (nearest Albury, Canberra)

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**15,010**	13.5%	3.1%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**33,660**	23.3%	3.7%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**91,380**	63.2%	2.5%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**9,910**	5.5%	4.6%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**6,410**	4.1%	4.7%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**58,590**	32.4%	2.5%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**860**	3.8%	2.7%	%15-24
Older people		**34,160**	18.9%	2.8%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**1,160** **1,510** **890**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**440**	0.2%	1.2%	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**840**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**77,990**	43.2%	16.6%	% all
CALD	LOTE	**10,330**	7.1%	0.7%	%15+
	Italian, Punjabi, Mandarin, Arabic, Tagalog				
	Low proficiency	**1,850**	1.3%	0.7%	%15+
	Mandarin, Italian, Punjabi, Hazaraghi, Cantonese				
Disability	Core activities	**3,560**	3.2%	2.4%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**3,800**	2.9%	2.6%	%7-64
Low education levels		**30,340**	27.3%	3.2%	%15-64
Single parents		**7,440**	5.1%	2.4%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**6,680**	7.0%	2.3%	%22-64
Court locations	Cootamundra, Griffith, Gundagai, Hay, Hillston, Junee, Lake Cargelligo, Leeton, Narrandera, Temora, Tumbarumba, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, West Wyalong, Young				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased by 42% between 2012 and 2016, peaking at 5,880 finalisations in 2016, and then decreased in the following years to 4,990 finalisations in 2109.				
Correctional centres	Junee Correctional Centre				

Wentworth CSP catchment area



Population: **9,460**
(0.1% of NSW population lives in this CSP)

The CSP area covers:
- 35 suburbs/localities
- Closest match by LGA: 2 LGAs Balranald, Wentworth

2016-20 population growth in those combined LGAs:
[by LGA] +1.8% (+5.5% in NSW)

Legal assistance services
- Legal Aid: no office in area (nearest Albury, Broken Hill) – outreach in Dareton
- ALS: no office in area (nearest are Griffith and Broken Hill, with the latter servicing the Wentworth court location)
- CLCs: Murray Mallee CLS – outreach in Balranald, Dareton and Wentworth

INDICATOR		Number	% of CSP	% of NSW that lives in this CSP	Population used for % calculation
NLAS(Capability)		**940**	16.2%	0.2%	%15-64
NLAS(CLC) *[by LGA]*		**2,110**	27.6%	0.2%	%15+
Personal income <52K		**4,810**	63.0%	0.1%	%15+
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	Population	**870**	9.2%	0.4%	% all
	NLAS(ATSILS)	**620**	7.5%	0.5%	%10+
Children and young people	Population	**2,850**	30.1%	0.1%	% all
	Disengaged youth	**50**	4.8%	0.2%	%15-24
Older people		**1,890**	20.0%	0.2%	% all
Family violence *[by LGA]*	DV related assault ADVOs Breach ADVOs	**70** **90** **60**	-	-	-
Homelessness	Experiencing *[by LGA]*	**20**	0.2%	0.1%	% all
	At risk *[by SA3]*	**n/a**	-	-	% all
Adults in custody	Inmates who were CSP residents *[by SA4]*	**n/a**	-	-	-
	Inmates in correctional centres located in CSP	**0**	-	-	-
Rural and remote		**9,460**	100%	2.0%	% all
CALD	LOTE Italian, Mandarin, Fijian	**300**	4.0%	<0.1%	%15+
	Low proficiency Italian, Thai	**40**	0.5%	<0.1%	%15+
Disability	Core activities	**170**	3.0%	0.1%	%15-64
	NDIS *[by LGA]*	**180**	2.7%	0.1%	%7-64
Low education levels		**1,680**	28.9%	0.2%	%15-64
Single parents		**350**	4.5%	0.1%	%15+
JobSeeker recipients	*[by LGA]*	**470**	9.2%	0.2%	%22-64
Court locations	Wentworth				
Criminal finalisations	The number of finalisations increased from 320 in 2012 to 390 in 2015, then decreased following the closure of the Balranald court. It increased again in 2018 and decreased to 320 finalisations in 2019.				
Correctional centres	No correctional centre in the CSP area (nearest is in Broken Hill).				

Indicator definitions

Indicator	Definition	Source
NLAS(Capability)	A proxy measure of legal capability by identifying people aged 15 to 64, with low personal income, and who have a lower level of educational attainment.	Census
NLAS(CLC)	A count of people aged 15 and over who are likely to need assistance should they experience a legal problem: with a household income threshold that is equivalent to less than $52,000 per person per annum and with lower educational attainment.	Census
Personal income <52K	People aged 15 years and over with a personal income <$999/week (<$52,000/year).	Census
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	People who identify as Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both.	Census
	NLAS(ATSILS) – a count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 and over and earning less than $52,000 per year, plus a count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 10-17 (with no income criteria).	Census
Children and young people (up to 24 years)	People aged 24 years and under, including babies and children.	Census
	Disengaged youth: people aged 15 to 24, unemployed and not currently a full time or part time student.	Census
Older people	Aboriginal and Torres Islander people aged 55 and over and non-Indigenous people (or those whose Indigenous status is not stated) aged 65 and over.	Census
People experiencing or at risk of family violence	Number of recorded domestic violence related assault incidents by LGA (place of incident), *NSW Domestic Violence Quarterly Report July 2020 to June 2021* Number of ADVOs issued by LGA (offender residence), and number of incidents of Breach of ADVOs by LGA (place of incident), *NSW Recorded Crime Statistics July 2020 to June 2021 (AVO_Statistics21Q2)*. Note: where data by LGA is not appropriate, a 2020 count of recorded domestic violence related assault and breaches of AVOs is provided (extracted from *Recorded criminal incidents* dataset).	BOCSAR
People experiencing or at risk of homelessness	People estimated to be experiencing homelessness on the night of the census including: persons living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out, persons in supported accommodation for the homeless, persons staying temporarily with other households, persons living in boarding houses, persons in other temporary lodging and persons living in 'severely' crowded dwellings.	Census
	People estimated to be marginally housed and potentially at risk of homelessness including: persons living in other crowded dwellings, persons in other improvised dwellings and persons who are marginally housed in caravan parks.	Census
People in custody and/or prisoners	Count of correctional centres inmates by SA4, based on their last known address, Inmate Census 2019.	Corrective Services
	Count of inmates in correctional centres located in the CSP area. As this is based on the 2019 Inmate Census, those numbers include correctional centres that have closed in 2020.	
People residing in rural or remote areas	People of all ages living in an area classified as Outer Regional, Remote or Very Remote as per the ABS Remoteness structure (based on ARIA+).	Census
People who are culturally and linguistically diverse	People aged 15 years and over who speak a language other than English at home, excluding an Australian Indigenous language. Includes most common languages.	Census
	People aged 15 years and over, including Indigenous Australians, whose spoken English proficiency is classified as 'not well' or 'not at all'. Includes most common languages.	Census
Disability	People aged 15 to 64 classified as having a need for assistance with core activities.	Census
	Number of NDIS participants by LGA at June 2021	NDIS
Note that both indicators reflect a very narrow definition of disability. Other sources use broader definitions but data is not available at the local level and could not be included in these summaries. The 2018 ABS Disability, Ageing and Carers survey found that 17.7% of the population had a disability.		
People with low education levels	People aged 15 to 64 whose highest year of school completion ranges from: Year 12 (ages 15-39), or Year 11 (ages 40-49), or Year 10 (ages 50-64), and who are not currently a full time or part time student, and do not have a non-school qualification (such as a trade certificate or an academic qualification later in life).	Census
Single parents	People aged 15 years and over classified as lone parent. This is households with one male or female parent and a dependent child. All children under 15 are classified as dependent. Children aged 15 to 24 are dependent when they are in education.	Census
JobSeeker	People considered active recipients of JobSeeker allowance as at June 2021.	DSS
Court locations	Where the Local Court, Children's Court or District Court sit on a regular basis	BOCSAR/DCJ
Criminal finalisations	Brief insights into trends in number of criminal finalisations over 2012-19.	BOCSAR
Correctional centres	A list of correctional centres in the area.	DCJ