28/15 Ministry in Socially Disadvantaged Areas

(A report from the Standing Committee.)

Key Points

- A permanent sub-committee of Standing Committee has been established to be responsible for ongoing development of ministry in the disadvantaged areas of the Diocese

- The main task of the new committee is to provide appropriate models of best practice, enable effective partnership with both diocesan and non-diocesan organisations; and to promote the work of ministry in socially disadvantaged areas of the Diocese

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Purpose

1.   The purpose of this report is to provide a response to Synod resolution 28/15 on how the Diocese may best support ministry in places of social disadvantage in a deliberate, effective and co-ordinated manner.

Recommendation

2.   That Synod receive this report.

Background

3.   The following resolution was passed at the 2015 Synod–

> "**28/15 Ministry in socially disadvantaged areas**
>
> Synod –
>
> (i)   noting the "Dropping off the Edge 2015" report by Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia which observes "consistent place-based disadvantage" in Australia and that in NSW "a significant number of postcodes have remained depressed for long periods demonstrating the persistent, entrenched nature of the disadvantage experienced by these communities",
>
> (ii)   noting the Anglicare August 2015 Parish Disadvantage Report which –
>
> (A)   highlights the fact that successful ministry in such areas of disadvantage require particularly focused targeting of resources from outside those areas, and
>
> (B)   recommends that the Diocese, both corporately and from individual parishes, should consider how best to provide those resources,
>
> (a)   thanks God for the work of Anglicare, Anglican Aid and other diocesan organisations and units which currently deliver, support and partner with such ministries,
>
> (b)   requests the Standing Committee to produce a report on how the Diocese may best support ministry in places of disadvantage in the most deliberate, effective and co-ordinated manner, including the best way to recruit, train and support leadership in these areas,
>
> (c)   requests the Standing Committee to report back to Synod at its next session on what is required to implement such a program of support."

4.   At its meeting of 16 November 2015 Standing Committee constituted a subcommittee with membership comprising Bishop Peter Hayward (Chair), the Rev Stephen Frederick, Mr Peter Kell, the Rev David O'Mara and the Rev David Ould and requested that the subcommittee report on the Synod resolution.

Understanding social disadvantage

5.   The concept of social disadvantage is recognised as a way of understanding a range of difficulties that reduce a person's opportunities to flourish in life and, as a consequence, to prevent them participating fully in society. What was of interest to the subcommittee was those areas in the Diocese that had a concentration of disadvantage. It is this feature of the geographic concentration of social disadvantage that will inform ministry strategy as it is the concentration of disadvantage in a localised environment that presents particular challenges to ministry.

6.   The Dropping off the Edge Report (2015)[1] uses a number of indicators to create an index of disadvantage across five major domains:

> **Social Distress** – income
>
> **Health** – disability
>
> **Community safety** – confirmed child maltreatment, criminal convictions and prison admissions
>
> **Economic** – work skills, unemployment, longer term unemployment and access to the internet
>
> **Education** – incomplete education, unengaged young adults, generalised local level of education and limited post-school qualifications.

Appendix A provides details of how the data from the Dropping off the Edge Report was used to measure social disadvantage across the Diocese.

7.   The conclusion of the Dropping of the Edge Report notes that these domains of social disadvantage often form an interconnecting web that keeps an area with a persistent vulnerability to social disadvantage. "We can acknowledge some sensitive, skilled community projects across Australia, however, in our present state of knowledge, it is doubtful whether a single community, marked by extreme cumulative disadvantage, has been 'turned around' in the sense of experiencing a sustainable and generalised improvement in life opportunities."[2] Not all areas of social disadvantage in the Diocese exhibit these same stubborn patterns, yet these characteristics will inform how ministry is best undertaken in most of the highly disadvantaged areas.

8.   There are several demographics that are often found to be associated with social disadvantage, where certain people groups would be more likely to experience disadvantage than other groups. These groups include but are not limited to: low income households; the unemployed; single parents; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people; Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) people, such as newly arrived migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

9.   Therefore, though acknowledging the reality of people experiencing social disadvantage across the Diocese, it is the ministry in geographically concentrated areas that is the focus of the report.

Social disadvantage in the Diocese

10.   To understand the geographic concentration of social disadvantage across the Diocese the data available from the 'Dropping off the Edge Report' uses Postal Areas (POAs) that are an Australian Bureau of Statistics approximation of Australia Post postcodes. The Parish boundaries rarely match postal areas, so Anglicare used a weighted geographic model averaging out postcodes across parishes it overlaps. Appendix C lists the 10 most disadvantaged Parishes in the Diocese using this averaging method.

11.   However, when this data was analysed it was apparent that this focus on the Parish unit as a way of understanding the concentration of social disadvantage, tended to smooth out disadvantage so that areas of deep disadvantage in certain locations were hidden by the proximity in the parish of other areas of relatively high advantage. So Claymore (Post Code 2559), which is the second most disadvantaged area in NSW, is in the Parish of Eagle Vale which ranks as the 25th most disadvantaged Parish. Appendix B lists the 25 most socially disadvantaged POA's across the diocese. These POA's give a more accurate picture of disadvantage.

12.   The most disadvantaged POA's then highlighted two further observations. First, many of these POA's intersected across multiple Parishes. Second, other Parishes have multiple disadvantaged POA's within their boundaries. Both characteristics highlighted the complexity of undertaking ministry in these areas as the presence of multiple POA's with different presenting issues can be overwhelming to one Parish, or the POA that intersects with multiple Parishes can be unintentionally overlooked. Appendix D shows a map of the 5 most disadvantaged Postal Areas and how it is connected to various Parishes.

13.   It should also be noted, that even postcodes do not adequately highlight the fact that some pockets of disadvantage are of a different order even within the areas identified. As an example, part of the Berkeley area in Post Code 2506, within the Parish of Port Kembla, have social issues two to three times the rate of other areas within the same Post Code. It is likely that the level of disadvantage in this area of Berkeley would give it a ranking higher than Claymore.

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[1]   Vinson, T and Rawsthorne, M (2015) *Dropping Off the Edge Report 2015,* Jesuit Social Services, Catholic Social Services Australia.

[2]   *Dropping off the Edge* p12.

Current observations on ministry in disadvantage areas

14.   The strength of our Diocesan parochial system has meant that church based ministry has continued in most of the identified disadvantaged areas. By comparison many other church groups have closed regular church meetings and instead now focus on mercy ministries which rely on sending in willing workers providing various services to help the people in these areas. Relying on mercy ministries as a way of developing ministry in these areas rarely bears fruit. Though they are well meaning, they unintentionally perpetuate the alienation that already exists, reinforce welfare mentality and fail to build Gospel capacity in the local community.

15.   Though it is not easy, our parish system has attempted to sustain regular ministry on the ground. The good news is that there are numerous examples of extraordinary ministry occurring. But the feedback from those who lead these ministries is that ministry in disadvantaged areas is very hard to sustain because of a limited people skill reservoir. Further the Parish system and even the development of Mission Areas has not led to significant sharing of people resources across parishes. Leadership and co-ordination of resources, both people and financial, needs to be given to address this problem.

16.   The complex and overwhelming needs of people, such as lack of social skills, plus presenting issues of domestic violence, child protection, mental health, drug and alcohol addictions, gambling addictions are such that those who lead the ministry in disadvantaged areas, are, without appropriate boundaries, vulnerable to being overwhelmed. It is not uncommon that the lack of resources, both of people and finances, wears down the leader. To counter this and to develop a sustainable ministry requires the deployment of a multi-disciplinarian approach embracing both spiritual and social skill development.

17.   Developing a sustainable ministry is difficult. Indeed, the normal understanding of sustainability is not applicable. In those areas with embedded generational disadvantage the local members have grown up in a culture where there is an instinctive reliance on outside help. A normal story is that when ministry reaches people with multiple presenting needs it is difficult to develop sufficiently mature disciples that can ultimately sustain the ministry into the future.

18.   Churches in socially disadvantaged areas often share common struggles. A lack of strong and well-trained leadership, a lack of resources to fund the work, and a sense of isolation from the broader church. Over the last number of years there has been an observed unwillingness of ministers to move into these difficult parishes and there are a number of instances where leaders have been discouraged by their peers from taking up these positions because of the difficulties. Bishops have reported an entrenched unwillingness on the part of clergy who when approached to take up these positions have consistently refused to make sacrifices for the Gospel and go to these areas. This presents a significant spiritual challenge for our Diocese. Over the last number of years there has been an observed unwillingness of ministers to move into these difficult areas of the Diocese. Those who have, report that the nature of the ministry is not appreciated and that there is an unstated assumption that ministry in these areas is just the same as other parts of the Diocese. Such complexities of growing and sustaining ministry somehow calls into question the quality of those in leadership in disadvantaged areas.

19.   One area continually highlighted in feedback from those who lead the ministry is that there is a pressing need for appropriate education and leadership training resources and programs for those who live in disadvantaged areas. So many of the current approaches on offer do not work effectively in these areas.

20.   Across the Diocese currently there is no systematised co-ordination of ministry that has an agreed common model. Individual parishes operating in these geographic areas struggle to deal with the demands the area places on ministry life. This is compounded by the array of resources which are potentially available, but accessing them often requires a significant investment of time and energy and the ability to engage in networking and resourcing outside the parish. Further, without a wise co-ordination, sustaining these resources can overwhelm the very ministry they are trying to enhance. All these factors point to the need to both resource and support these disadvantage parishes so that Gospel capacity can be developed.

Anglican Agencies

21.   There are a number of both Anglican and non-Anglican agencies seeking to minister in SDA's. The Anglican agencies are principally Anglicare and Anglican Aid. Currently Anglican Aid functions as a grant making body distributing approximately $250,000 per annum across the Diocese, primarily in socially disadvantaged areas, whereas Anglicare operates by partnering either directly with churches, or standalone ministries.

22.   Despite the common desire that work done by SDA's would lead to a clear gospel outcome, the evidence on the ground is that a more co-ordinated approach would ensure a more efficient and properly focussed allocation of resources. Consequently it is recommended that a specific unifying agency with synodical funding, accountability and oversight would better achieve this expressed desire of Synod. As a consequence the subcommittee recommends that Anglican Aid consider the strategic use of its funds and

that any grants it makes to ministry within the Diocese of Sydney be made in co-ordinated partnership with a new permanent subcommittee of the Standing Committee to be known as the Ministry in Socially Disadvantaged Areas Committee ("MSDAC").

Implementing a Diocesan program of support

23.   The aim of ministry is to make disciples. The challenge in socially disadvantaged areas is the same as any other area of the Diocese: make disciples. However, the evidence is that properly integrated and focussed mercy ministries can be used as a means of evangelism and discipleship. Even when people are converted the still have significant personal baggage that make ongoing Christian growth complicated. Often it is found that life skills programs are an aid to disciple making ministries.

24.   Much of the ministry in SDA's remains hidden from the wider Diocesan life. Approximately 25% of all parishes have within them significant deeply embedded areas of social disadvantage. However, in the overall Mission of the Diocese the identified complexities of these SDA's means that they largely remain hidden. But as we are committed to seeing Christ honoured as Lord and Saviour in every community, the ministry in these communities needs to be given the appropriate resources and profile so the complexity will not become an impediment to either ministers accepting appointments in these areas, or the ongoing sustainability not become an impediment to those on the ground.

25.   As such the subcommittee recommends that an appropriately resourced MSDAC would be a central assessment and resourcing body promoting and advancing gospel ministry in socially disadvantaged areas of the diocese by a properly focussed and integrated disciple making mercy ministry. The flexibility of approach required is evidenced by the significant local differences in the presenting issues of disadvantage.

26.   The objects of the MSDAC would then include –

- Understand and identify the nature of social disadvantage in the Diocese of Sydney so as to enable the continuation and development of suitably co-ordinated and sustained ministry in these areas.
- Develop a network of support among local churches so ministry in disadvantaged areas can be assisted with personnel and other resources
- Encourage and promote the recruiting and training of suitable ministry leaders to lead churches in socially disadvantaged areas.
- Provide co-ordination of the various Anglican agencies that provide resources in socially disadvantaged areas.
- Develop appropriate education and training for those who live in socially disadvantaged areas.

Resourcing ministry in socially disadvantage areas

27.   History has demonstrated that it is difficult to develop self sustaining ministries in highly disadvantaged areas. Ongoing financial help and a small number of external volunteers often helping in some of the normal governance and compliance issues is usually required.

28.   The primary way that resourcing will continue to occur will be by networking support from other parishes.

29.   Currently through Anglican Aid an annual provision of approximately $250,000 is made to various ministry projects in disadvantaged areas, while Anglicare operates by partnering with individual ministries. However, there is little co-ordination between the two agencies operating with the same concern. The subcommittee strongly recommended that a co-ordinated approach is now required to enable a proper targeted focus on disciple making outcomes and the clear ministry intent of what is required in disadvantaged areas be taken up by the new committee, which will be accountable to Synod.

30.   The subcommittee therefore recommends –

- Anglican Aid be requested to consider the strategic use of its funds and that any grants it makes to ministry in disadvantaged areas within the Diocese of Sydney be made in consultation with MSDAC;
- Anglicare be requested to work with MSDAC to review the most effective way to coordinate Anglicare Partnerships with ministry units in disadvantaged areas. Anglicare is also requested to consult with MSDAC about possible ways of expanding funding to enhance and expand ministry partnerships in disadvantaged areas.

31.   Under clause 23A of the *Anglican Community Services Constitution Ordinance 1961*, Anglicare is required to consult at least annually with Standing Committee in respect of its pursuit of Clause 5(a) of the Ordinance Objects which highlights Anglicare gospel works of public benevolence in "welfare and support services for the vulnerable, the marginalised, the disabled and those in necessitous circumstances". The

subcommittee recommends that MSDAC be the point of contact for Standing Committee for the purposes of clause 23A of the Anglican Community Services Ordinance.

Membership of the committee

32. The subcommittee recommends that the membership of MSDAC comprise four members appointed by Standing Committee, with at least one-half being members of the Standing Committee.

Response of the Standing Committee

33. The Standing Committee agreed to establish the MSDAC as a sub-committee of the Standing Committee, with the following terms of reference and membership –

    (a) The MSDAC is to be a central assessment and resourcing body promoting and advancing gospel ministry in socially disadvantaged areas of the Diocese, with the following objects –

        (i) To understand and identify the nature of social disadvantage in the Diocese of Sydney so as to enable the continuation and development of suitably co-ordinated and sustained ministry in these areas.

        (ii) To develop a network of support among local churches so ministry in disadvantaged areas can be assisted with personnel and other resources.

        (iii) To encourage and promote the recruiting and training of suitable ministry leaders to lead churches in socially disadvantaged areas.

        (iv) To provide co-ordination of the various Anglican agencies that provide resources in socially disadvantaged areas.

        (v) To develop appropriate education and training for those who live in socially disadvantaged areas.

        (vi) To consult with Anglican Community Services on behalf of the Standing Committee under clause 23A of the *Anglican Community Services Constitution Ordinance 1961*.

    (b) Membership of the MSDAC is to comprise four members appointed by Standing Committee, at least half of whom must be members of the Standing Committee.

    (c) Anglican Community Services and Anglican Aid are each to be invited to appoint a principal contact person for their organisations to facilitate the work of MSDAC.

    (d) A report summarising the work of MSDAC (including the names of its members) is to be given to the Synod at each ordinary session.

34. The Standing Committee agreed to appoint the Rev David Ould, Dr Karin Sowada, Mr Peter Kell and Bishop Peter Hayward as members of the MSDAC.

35. The Standing Committee requested Anglican Aid to consider the strategic use of its funds and that any grants it makes to ministry in disadvantaged areas within the Diocese of Sydney be made in consultation with MSDAC.

36. The Standing Committee requested that Anglicare –

    (a) work with MSDAC to review the most effective way to co-ordinate Anglicare Partnerships with ministry units in disadvantaged areas, and

    (b) consult with MSDAC about possible ways of expanding funding to further enhance and expand ministry partnerships in disadvantaged areas.

For and on behalf of the Standing Committee.

BISHOP PETER HAYWARD
Chair, Subcommittee

20 September 2016

APPENDIX A: MEASURING SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE

The identification of postcodes with high levels of disadvantage has been taken from the recent *Dropping Off the Edge* (DOTE) report (Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia 2015).

DOTE defines social disadvantage as "a range of difficulties that block life opportunities and which prevent people from participating fully in society" (p.19). This definition not only includes economic poverty as a factor in social disadvantage but also extends beyond financial resources. Other limiting factors, according to the report, include 'poor health, disabilities, lack of education and skills, and being subjected to inequitable treatment or discrimination in a variety of forms' (p.19).

There are many implications of social disadvantage for both individuals and the wider society. In their recent meta-analysis, McLachlan and colleagues (2013) have identified a range of personal and community outcomes related to deep and persistent disadvantage. On the personal level, disadvantage during childhood can result in poorer educational outcomes and attainment, which in turn can lead to disengagement from study and/or work. Long-term unemployment may lead to low self-esteem, poorer personal and social relationships, housing stress and possible homelessness. Social disadvantage is also associated with a range of poor health outcomes, including increased incidence of smoking and at-risk alcohol consumption, poor nutrition, obesity, mental health issues and failure to access early diagnosis and treatment of medical conditions. At the community level, areas of greater disadvantage may be associated with poorer quality of housing and increased incidence of crime and violence.

Social disadvantage and poverty may also be transmitted generationally. International studies on intergenerational mobility indicate that poverty in childhood increases the risk of poverty in later life (d'Addio 2008). A 30-year longitudinal study in the United Kingdom indicates that childhood poverty was significantly correlated with adult lone parenthood and unemployment, while living in public housing as a child significantly increased the likelihood of this experience as an adult (Sigle-Rushton, 2004:47).

The DOTE study seeks to reflect this diverse concept of social disadvantage by combining 22 indicators that measure many of the issues described above. The indicators (shown in Table 1) were chosen on the basis of established research and the extent to which the indicator was known to have a bearing on life opportunities. Data for each indicator was obtained from national sources such as the Australian Bureau of Statistics, the National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) and the Australian Early Development Index (AEDI). Other additional information was obtained directly from state and territory government agencies.

The output from the DOTE study includes tables for each state in which postcodes are ranked according to each of the available indicators. DOTE also provides an overall ranking for each postcode by calculating the average of rankings for the area. These average rankings are used as the key measure of disadvantage in the present study, as well as in DOTE reports.

Table 1:   Indicators used in the Dropping Off the Edge (DOTE) study

Indicator	Description
Internet access	Proportion of households without access to the internet
Housing stress	Proportion of households allocating 30% or more of income to housing costs
Low family income	Proportion of households with an income less than $600 per week
Overall education	Proportion of the population in a counting area aged 16-65 years who left school before 15 years of age
Post-schooling qualifications	Proportion of population aged 18-64 years not possessing degree /diploma/grad diploma/grad certificate/postgraduate degree/ certificate
Unemployment	Proportion of the workforce (ABS definition) aged 18-64 years in receipt of Newstart
Year 3 numeracy	Proportion of year 3 students not "At or Above National Minimum Standard Percentage" on the numeracy assessment scales
Year 3 reading	Proportion of year 3 students not "At or Above National Minimum Standard Percentage" on the reading assessment scales

Indicator	Description
Year 9 numeracy	Proportion of year 9 students not "At or Above National Minimum Standard Percentage" on the numeracy assessment scales
Year 9 reading	Proportion of year 9 students not "At or Above National Minimum Standard Percentage" on the reading assessment scales in each counting area
Child maltreatment	Rate of confirmed maltreatment of a child per 1,000 of children and young people under 15 years of age living
Unskilled workers	Proportion of the workforce (ABS definition) classified as lowest skill (ABS definition)
Young adults not engaged	Proportion of 17-24 year olds neither engaged in full-time study or work
Readiness for schooling	Proportion of all children tested for language and cognitive skills (school-based) and assessed as being 'developmentally vulnerable'
Disability support	Proportion of people aged 18-64 years in receipt of the Disability Support Pension
Long-term unemployment	Proportion of the workforce (ABS definition) aged 18-64 years in receipt of Newstart for one year or more
Rent assistance	Proportion of people aged 18 and over in receipt of rental assistance
Criminal convictions	Rate per 1,000 of people aged 18-49 years convicted of crime
Juvenile convictions	Rate per 1,000 of people 10-17 years convicted or found guilty of crime
Family violence	Rate of domestic/family violence orders per 1,000 population aged 18-64 years
Prison admissions	Rate per 1,000 of people aged 18-49 years admitted to prison
Psychiatric admissions	Rate of psychiatric hospital admissions per 1,000 of the population over 18 years of age

References cited in this Appendix:

- d'Addio, A. (2008), *International transmission of disadvantage: Mobility or immobility across generations? A review of the evidence for OECD countries,* OECD Social, Employment and Migration Papers No. 52. OECD: Paris.

- Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia (2015), *Dropping Off the Edge 2015: Persistent and Communal Disadvantage in Australia,* Jesuit Social Services: Richmond & Catholic Social Services Australia: Curtin.

- McLachlan, R., Gilfillan, G. and Gordon, J. (2013), *Deep and Persistent Disadvantage in Australia*, Productivity Commission: Canberra.

- Sigle-Rushton, W. (2004), Intergenerational and Life-Course Transmission of Social Exclusion in the 1970 British Cohort Study, CASE Paper no. 78, Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion: London.

APPENDIX B: 25 MOST DISADVANTAGED POSTAL AREAS IN THE ANGLICAN DIOCESE OF SYDNEY

(showing *Dropping Off the Edge* disadvantage rankings and intersecting parish areas)

Rank	Postal Area	Indicative suburb(s)	Area (km²)	Disadvantage ranking	Parishes that intersect this postcode
1	2559	Claymore	7.3	46	Eagle Vale
2	2163	Villawood	6.3	51	Guildford with Villawood, Georges Hall
3	2770	Mt Druitt	24.7	61	Mount Druitt, Minchinbury, Rooty Hill
4	2502	Warrawong	7.2	63	Port Kembla
5	2168	Green Valley	13.4	102	Hoxton Park, Sadleir
6	2760	St Marys	23.0	103	St Marys
7	2541	Nowra	45.7	111	Bombaderry, Nowra, Culburra Beach
8	2528	Warilla / Windang	13.1	112	Shellharbour, Shellharbour City, Oak Flats, Port Kembla
9	2165	Fairfield	11.3	115	Fairfield with Bossley Park, Smithfield Road, Guildford with Villawood
10	2564	Macquarie Fields	9.0	115	Glenquarie
11	2506	Berkeley	8.7	121	Port Kembla
12	2505	Port Kembla	16.0	123	Port Kembla
13	2161	Guildford	11.2	131	Fairfield with Bossley Park, Guildford with Villawood, Merrylands
14	2166	Cabramatta	14.8	131	Fairfield with Bossley Park, Smithfield Road, Cabramatta
15	2144	Auburn	8.3	135	Auburn - St Philip, Auburn - St Thomas, Berala
16	2142	Granville / Rosehill	11.1	155	Guildford with Villawood, Merrylands, Granville, Parramatta North with Harris Park, Parramatta
17	2200	Bankstown	13.9	160	Yagoona, Georges Hall, Bankstown
18	2162	Chester Hill	5.8	162	Guildford with Villawood, Chester Hill with Sefton, Yagoona
19	2197	Bass Hill	2.8	163	Guildford with Villawood, Chester Hill with Sefton, Yagoona, Georges Hall
20	2767	Doonside	9.9	163	Doonside
21	2790	Lithgow	886.5	165	Blackheath, Lithgow
22	2555	Badgerys Creek	18.1	168	Mulgoa
23	2164	Wetherill Park	19.9	172	Fairfield with Bossley Park, Smithfield Road, Greystanes - Merrylands West
24	2160	Merrylands	8.3	173	Merrylands, Greystanes - Merrylands West, Granville, Parramatta
25	2199	Yagoona	4.3	174	Yagoona, Georges Hall, Bankstown, Lidcombe

Data source: *Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia (2015) Dropping Off the Edge Report 2015: Summary Sheet for NSW (data table), accessed 7 August 2015 from* http://www.dote.org.au/map/.
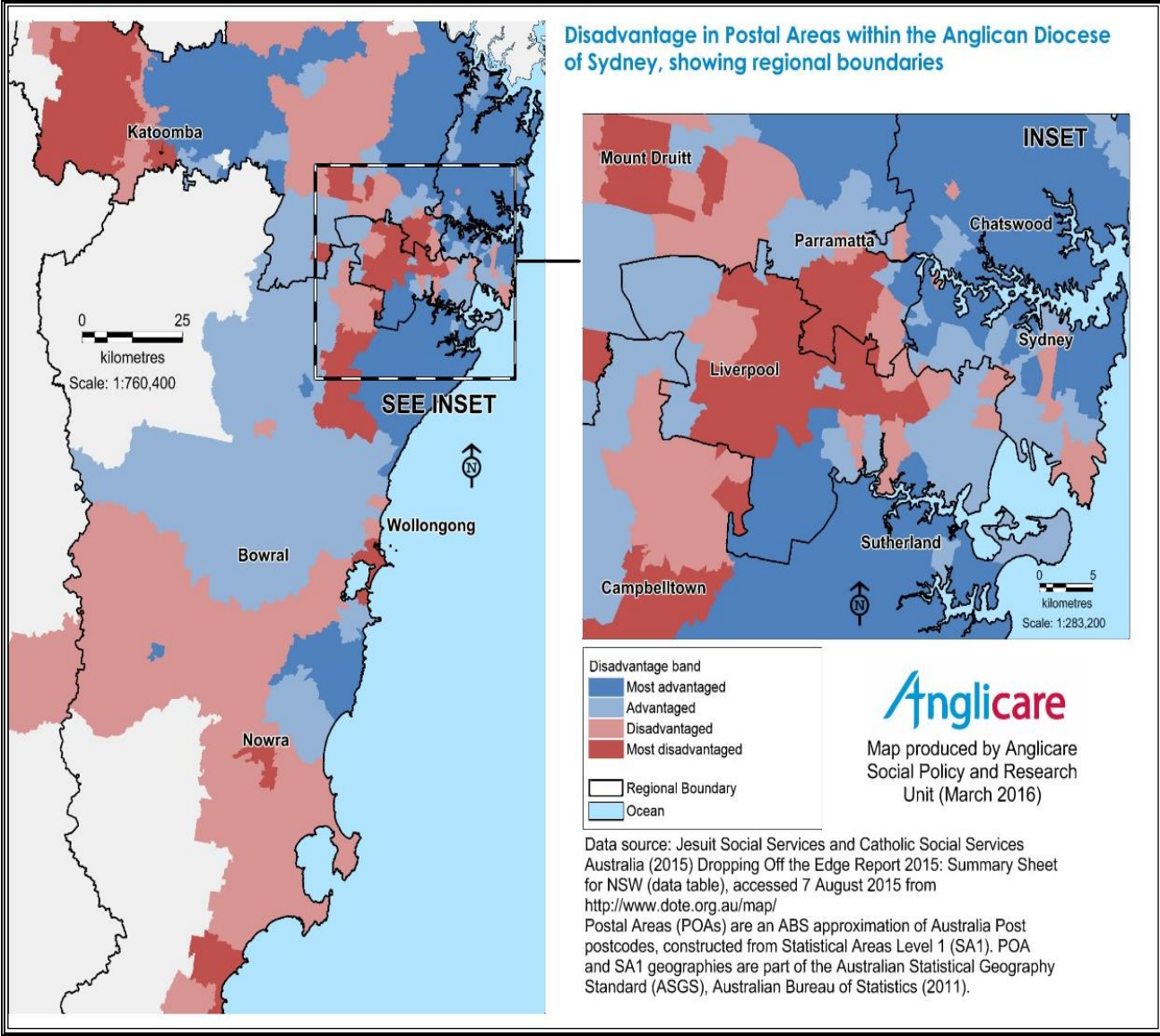
Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS approximation of Australia Post postcodes, constructed from Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). POA and SA1 geographies are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011). Parishes are a custom aggregation of SA1s. Parishes that intersect POAs have been determined by Anglicare Sydney.

The term 'indicative suburb(s)' refers to one or two key suburbs within the Postal Area.
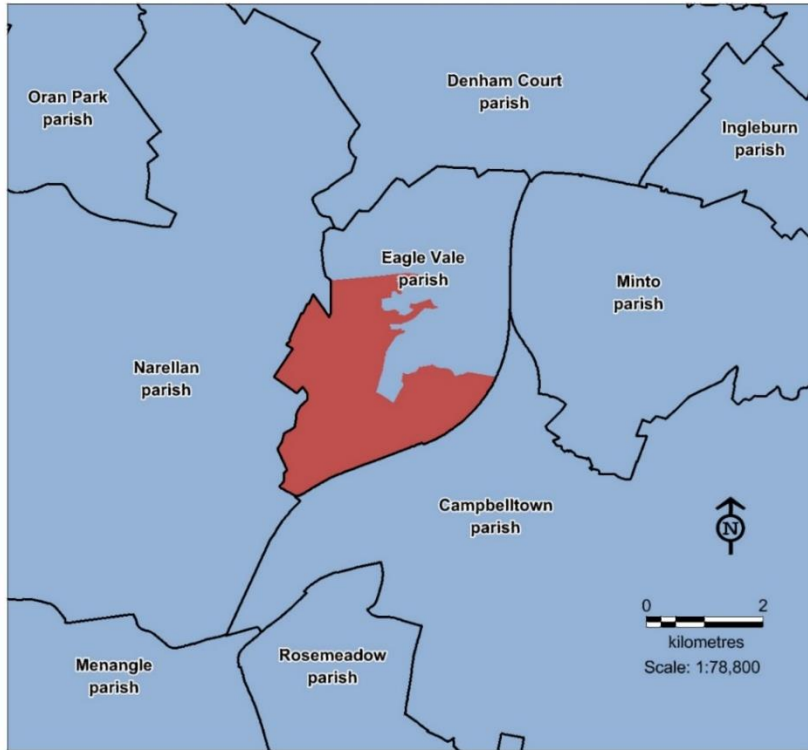
APPENDIX C: 10 MOST DISADVANTAGED PARISHES IN THE DIOCESE

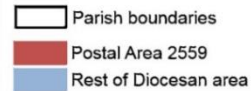|	Parish Name	Mission Area	Region	Proportional average disadvantage ranking
1	Mount Druitt	Blacktown	Western Sydney	61
2	St Marys	Penrith	Western Sydney	103
3	Guildford with Villawood	Parramatta	Western Sydney	109
4	Sadleir	Liverpool	Georges River	117
5	Cabramatta	Liverpool	Georges River	131
6	Auburn – St Thomas	Parramatta	Western Sydney	135
7	Port Kembla	Wollongong	Wollongong	138
8	Merrylands	Parramatta	Western Sydney	156
9	Granville	Parramatta	Western Sydney	157
10	Chester Hill with Sefton	Bankstown	Georges River	162

APPENDIX D: DIOCESAN MAP OF SOCIAL DISADVANTAGED

Disadvantage in Postal Areas within the Anglican Diocese of Sydney, showing regional boundaries

Disadvantage band
- Most advantaged
- Advantaged
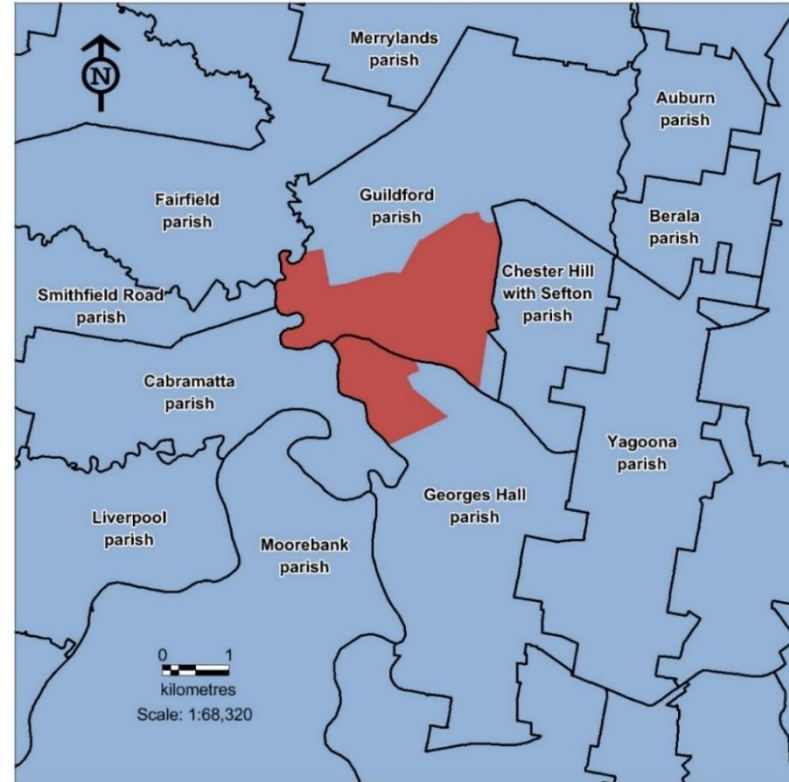- Disadvantaged
- Most disadvantaged

Regional Boundary
Ocean

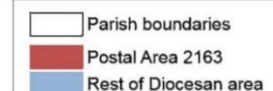Map produced by Anglicare Social Policy and Research Unit (March 2016)

Data source: Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia (2015) Dropping Off the Edge Report 2015: Summary Sheet for NSW (data table), accessed 7 August 2015 from http://www.dote.org.au/map/
Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS approximation of Australia Post postcodes, constructed from Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). POA and SA1 geographies are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011).

The Most Disadvantaged Postal Area Within the Anglican Diocese of Sydney (2559), Showing Boundaries of Surrounding Anglican Parishes

Oran Park parish

Denham Court parish

Ingleburn parish

Eagle Vale parish

Minto parish

Narellan parish

Campbelltown parish

Menangle parish

Rosemeadow parish

N

0 — 2
kilometres
Scale: 1:78,800

Anglicare

Map produced by Anglicare Sydney Social Policy & Research Unit (April 2016)

☐ Parish boundaries
■ Postal Area 2559
■ Rest of Diocesan area

Data source: Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia (2015) Dropping Off the Edge Report 2015: Summary Sheet for NSW (data table), accessed 7 August 2015 from http://www.dote.org.au/map/
Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS approximation of Australia Post postcodes, constructed from Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). POA and SA1 geographies are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011).

Second Most Disadvantaged Postal Area Within the Anglican Diocese of Sydney (2163), Showing Boundaries of Surrounding Anglican Parishes
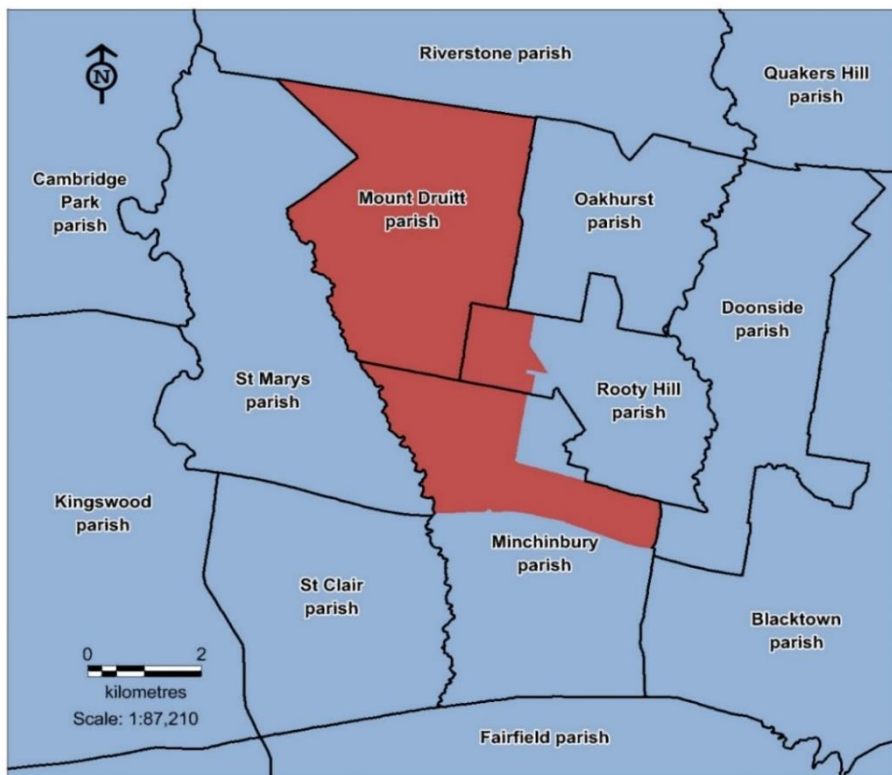
N

Merrylands parish

Auburn parish

Fairfield parish

Guildford parish

Berala parish

Smithfield Road parish

Chester Hill with Sefton parish

Cabramatta parish

Yagoona parish

Liverpool parish

Moorebank parish

Georges Hall parish

0 — 1
kilometres
Scale: 1:68,320

Anglicare

Map produced by Anglicare Sydney Social Policy & Research Unit (April 2016)

☐ Parish boundaries
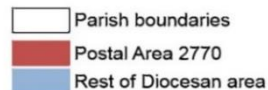■ Postal Area 2163
■ Rest of Diocesan area

Data source: Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia (2015) Dropping Off the Edge Report 2015: Summary Sheet for NSW (data table), accessed 7 August 2015 from http://www.dote.org.au/map/
Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS approximation of Australia Post postcodes, constructed from Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). POA and SA1 geographies are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011).

Third Most Disadvantaged Postal Area Within the Anglican Diocese of Sydney (2770), Showing Boundaries of Surrounding Anglican Parishes
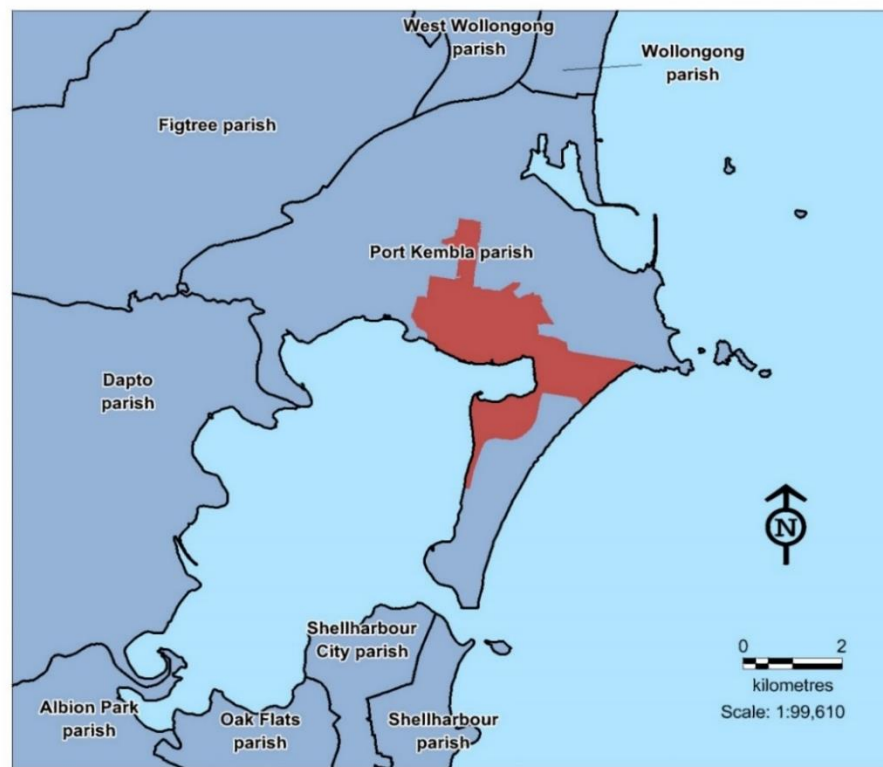
Riverstone parish

Quakers Hill parish

Cambridge Park parish

Mount Druitt parish

Oakhurst parish

Doonside parish

St Marys parish

Rooty Hill parish

Kingswood parish

Minchinbury parish

St Clair parish

Blacktown parish

N

0   2
kilometres
Scale: 1:87,210

Fairfield parish

Anglicare

Map produced by Anglicare Sydney Social Policy & Research Unit (April 2016)

Parish boundaries
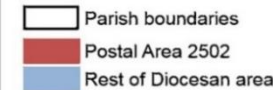Postal Area 2770
Rest of Diocesan area

Data source: Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia (2015) Dropping Off the Edge Report 2015: Summary Sheet for NSW (data table), accessed 7 August 2015 from http://www.dote.org.au/map/
Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS approximation of Australia Post postcodes, constructed from Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). POA and SA1 geographies are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011).

Fourth Most Disadvantaged Postal Area Within the Anglican Diocese of Sydney (2502), Showing Boundaries of Surrounding Anglican Parishes
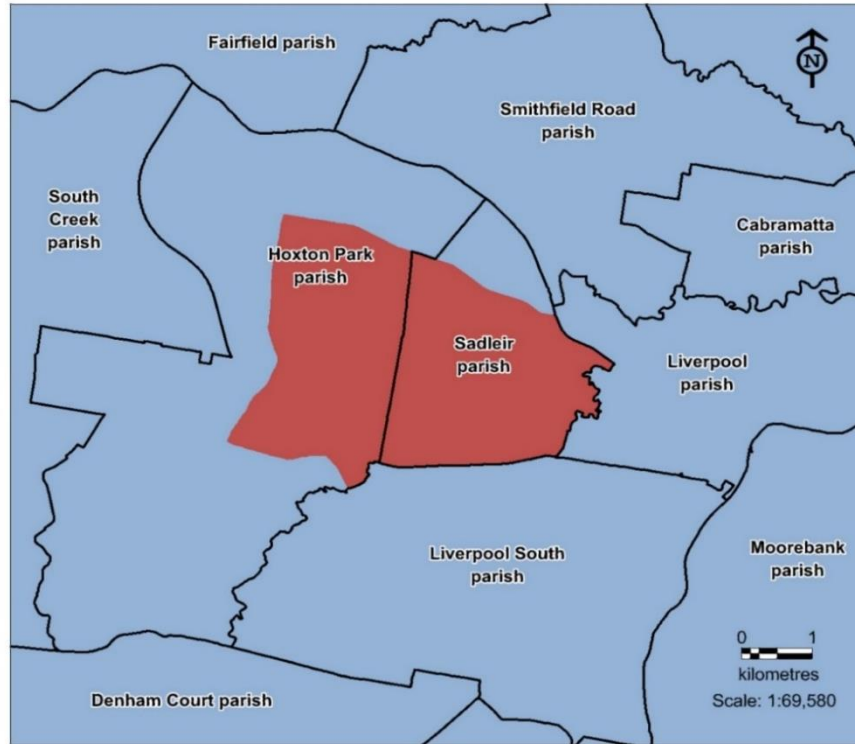
West Wollongong parish

Wollongong parish

Figtree parish

Port Kembla parish

Dapto parish

Shellharbour City parish

Albion Park parish

Oak Flats parish

Shellharbour parish

N

0   2
kilometres
Scale: 1:99,610

Anglicare

Map produced by Anglicare Sydney Social Policy & Research Unit (April 2016)

Parish boundaries
Postal Area 2502
Rest of Diocesan area

Data source: Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia (2015) Dropping Off the Edge Report 2015: Summary Sheet for NSW (data table), accessed 7 August 2015 from http://www.dote.org.au/map/
Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS approximation of Australia Post postcodes, constructed from Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). POA and SA1 geographies are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011).

Fifth Most Disadvantaged Postal Area Within the Anglican Diocese of Sydney (2168), Showing Boundaries of Surrounding Anglican Parishes

Fairfield parish

Smithfield Road parish

South Creek parish

Cabramatta parish

Hoxton Park parish

Sadleir parish

Liverpool parish

Liverpool South parish

Moorebank parish

Denham Court parish

0   1
kilometres
Scale: 1:69,580

Anglicare

Map produced by Anglicare Sydney Social Policy & Research Unit (April 2016)

☐ Parish boundaries
■ Postal Area 2168
■ Rest of Diocesan area

Data source: Jesuit Social Services and Catholic Social Services Australia (2015) Dropping Off the Edge Report 2015: Summary Sheet for NSW (data table), accessed 7 August 2015 from http://www.dote.org.au/map/
Postal Areas (POAs) are an ABS approximation of Australia Post postcodes, constructed from Statistical Areas Level 1 (SA1). POA and SA1 geographies are part of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS), Australian Bureau of Statistics (2011).