

Chapter 1 : Economy of New South Wales - Wikipedia

Legal aid in Australia: a report / by the Commissioner for Law and Poverty, Professor Ronald Sackville. KF P6 A
Territorial justice in Australia: a joint project of the Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research and the Commonwealth
Commission of Enquiry into Poverty / Report prepared by T. Vinson, R. Homel [and] R. Bonney.

Related content What is the relationship between poverty and ethnicity in Wales? There were marked differences in the levels and experiences of poverty amongst interviewees – not caused by ethnicity, but by where people lived and the interaction of their human capital, social capital, entitlements and attitudes, thinking and choices. It is important to look beyond outcomes, which may be associated with ethnicity such as higher levels of poverty amongst some ethnic groups to focus on underlying causes. Schemes to reduce poverty within particular ethnic groups need to form part of population-wide anti-poverty strategies. Policies to strengthen social and human capital and extend access to entitlements are vital – for example, investing in early years provision and in public spaces. Some targeted work would be of particular help for specific groups, especially English for Speakers of Other Languages provision and cultural awareness training for frontline staff in some services. This report is accompanied by two papers by David Owen: Key points The study found marked differences in the levels and experiences of poverty amongst interviewees. These differences were not caused by ethnicity, but by the differences in where people lived and the interaction of their human capital, social capital, entitlements and attitudes, thinking and choices. For example, amongst Polish interviewees who had recently migrated to Wales for work, skills and attitudes to work were helping to reduce poverty, while social networks helped the longer established Pakistani men in the study to cope. The importance of these multiple factors emphasises the importance of looking beyond outcomes, which may be associated with ethnicity such as higher levels of poverty amongst some ethnic groups to focus on the underlying causes. Background This study addressed gaps in knowledge about the relationship between ethnicity, place and poverty in Wales. It focused on the experiences of 27 families from five ethnic groups: Respondents were characterised by relatively high levels of poverty. Four distinctive places were studied: Cardiff, a large metropolitan area; the south Wales valleys; Carmarthenshire, a rural area; and Rhyl, on the north Wales coast. As this was a qualitative study, the experiences of a particular group, such as Somalis, do not imply that all Somalis in Wales have the same experiences; this was just the experience of the Somalis in this study. Key factors affecting poverty Five factors were particularly powerful in explaining levels and experiences of poverty: Place, which influenced how people felt during everyday life, their access to housing, employment opportunities and public services. Social capital – the productive relationships people had with others; for example, they helped people to cope by providing emotional help and support and access to knowledge. Entitlements to benefits and public services. Attitudes, thinking and choices about potential pathways out of poverty, such as employment and education and training. Respondents saw employment as the main potential pathway out of poverty, but also identified barriers to finding and progressing in employment. In contrast, attitudes towards education and training another potential pathway were often ambivalent. With the exception of English language courses, people were generally much clearer about the value and importance of education and training for their children, rather than for themselves. Entitlements provided a safety net, helping to prevent destitution, despite being insufficient to raise people out of poverty. Nevertheless, entitlements were restricted for some, such as asylum seekers, not taken up in full, or unfulfilled for others e. Influence of ethnicity on levels and experiences of poverty in Wales Although members of all five ethnic groups were in poverty, there were important differences in their experiences and outcomes. These reflected differences in the places they lived, their human and social capital, entitlements and attitudes, thinking and behaviour. These differences meant that: The Polish families in the study were generally the most work focused and resilient. They were the most likely to be in work and appeared most able to cope with challenges. The Pakistani families in the study were largely coping. They had the strongest support networks and tended to live in places felt to be safe, inclusive and meeting their everyday needs. However, few were working; there was a sense of prioritising security and stability over strategies to escape poverty, such as searching for work. Many

Bangladeshi families studied were struggling; few saw how they could escape poverty. Women interviewees wanted to work, but felt unable to, primarily because of limited English language skills. Despite living in places felt to be safe, inclusive and meeting their everyday needs, many were very dissatisfied with their housing. In contrast, women interviewees were more focused on raising children, so felt the difficulties of finding employment less keenly. The experiences and poverty levels of those who had come to the UK as asylum seekers were very different to those who had migrated under less traumatic circumstances, or were born in the UK. For many of those who arrived as asylum seekers, their initial experiences were often very difficult, although this improved when they secured legal status and their entitlements were extended. Poor physical and mental health severely limited the employment prospects of many who were out of work, leaving them heavily dependent on their entitlements. Their social networks were also often fractured. The consequent social exclusion, isolation and vulnerability contributed to feelings of depression and powerlessness. So while ethnicity was associated with different experiences and levels of poverty, there was little evidence that it was the cause. For example, while many Pakistani, Polish and Somali interviewees found their work opportunities and entitlements limited, particularly by their English language skills, this was not because of their ethnicity but because they had come to the UK as migrants. Experiences and perceptions of racism directly linked to ethnicity were the main exception to this. Impact of place on poverty in Wales Respondents strongly believed that place affected their lives. As a result, many had moved, or planned to move, to new places. However, place generally had much less impact on levels of poverty. Although access to employment opportunities often tied to particular places and their transport links might be a necessary condition for reducing levels of poverty, it was not sufficient in itself. Other factors, such as lack of knowledge and skills, prevented interviewees from exploiting local employment opportunities. Conclusion The study found a strong association between poverty and ethnicity, but little evidence that ethnicity caused poverty. Five factors – place, human capital, social capital, entitlements, and attitudes, thinking and choices – were particularly powerful in explaining differences in poverty levels and experiences across the five ethnic groups, and to a lesser degree, between different members of each ethnic group, such as men and women. However, their choices were often limited and influenced by other factors, including: Reviewing the effectiveness of community policing policies in promoting good community relations, particularly in multi-ethnic areas. Developing human capital Sustaining increased investment in early years provision. Ensuring a stronger focus on evaluating the progress made by different ethnic groups in school. Reviewing English for Speakers of Other Languages provision to consider how to improve it. Strengthening social capital Ensuring that investment in public spaces and cultural activities strengthens social capital. Improving access to and take-up of entitlements Ensuring that workforce development strategies assess the need for social and cultural training for frontline staff, and planning for its provision. Ways of supporting flexible and part-time working need attention. Overarching recommendation Schemes to reduce poverty within particular ethnic groups need to be part of population-wide anti poverty strategies. About the project The research was carried out for six voluntary sector organisations. Within the four geographical areas studied, in-depth interviews with families from two or three different ethnic groups were undertaken. This focus on families rather than individuals enabled exploration of key questions for the study, such as the impact of gender and age. The interviews were complemented by six focus groups with stakeholders from each ethnic group, and two round-table discussions with representatives from statutory and voluntary sector organisations. Downloads Summary Poverty and ethnicity in Wales

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Get Swansea updates directly to your inbox [Subscribe](#) Thank you for subscribing We have more newsletters [Show me](#) [See our privacy notice](#) Could not subscribe, try again later Invalid Email They are two constituent parts of one small nation – but the divide between urban and rural Wales has grown wider than ever before. This is not the deprived Valleys of South Wales where the industrial landscape has, as has been so well-documented, been changed so drastically in the past 30 years. No, this is the Wales forgotten in most analyses of 21st-century economic decline – its rural areas, where the impact of centralised services are felt most keenly, where spiralling house prices affect the young to an extent where they are being driven out of their communities in their droves. Many are now arguing that the chasm that exists between our rural and urban communities has never been so great, with a need for some radical thinking if the problems both areas possess are to ever be properly addressed. According to the Wales Rural Observatory, the proportions of low income families are just as high in rural areas as urban ones. It says that within rural Wales, the four north-western and south-western local authority areas that recorded the lowest average incomes had the highest proportion of low-income households. It is isolation and the sparsely located populations that make rural poverty so much more difficult to pinpoint, or to properly address, according to Glyn Davies, president of the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales. It will become more of an issue as local authorities start to change the delivery of services as a result of public spending cutbacks. We have to have a strategic authority to tackle poverty wherever it is. She concedes that while poverty exists across Wales, it is problematic to start couching it in simplistic rural or urban terms. I also think that we should move away from assigning poverty to certain towns or parts of Wales. The other thing is that we suffer from a lack of a comprehensive public transport system. Another issue, said Mr Williams, is the changing demographic profile of rural parts of Wales. The result will be a population that is either falling sharply or sustained only by outsiders moving in. Young people, without jobs or the means to afford the spiralling cost of property, are leaving their family homes to go to urban Wales – and often England – in search of work. In their place is an older generation of retired people, wanting to get away to pastures new, more quiet and peaceful. With such isolated communities comes the realities of economics – not enough people to support routes, even with subsidies, and make them viable for bus companies to run. The differences between rural and urban transport networks are stark. Cardiff benefits from an integrated bus and rail system, with rail users from the Valleys having access to the capital via tracks once used predominantly to get coal to the ports for export. Like Cardiff, Newport has a municipally-owned bus system that serves the city well, while Swansea has a privately-run bus service that comprehensively covers the city. Prof Cole outlined a system in rural Wales that has gradually deteriorated, although it was one that was never perfect in any case. He said that bus companies have approached the rural market in the same way as they have the urban one, and that such an approach is destined to fail because the two geographical categories are incomparable. People living the area can phone a centralised number to book a bus that will stop close to their homes and drop them off at a bus stop on a main route. The Bwcabus zone covers several villages that are currently without a bus service enabling passengers to travel between local villages or connect to an upgraded Carmarthen-Cardigan-Carmarthen bus service. The new specialist vehicles are buggy and wheelchair friendly. There are new ideas which are quite radical.

Chapter 3 : Poverty of rural Wales - Wales Online

It says that within rural Wales, the four north-western and south-western local authority areas that recorded the lowest average incomes had the highest proportion of low-income households.

Chapter 4 : Welsh Government | Poverty & Wealth

in South East Wales and along the North Wales coast, Deeside and Wrexham; Small Towns: settlements of less than 10, people in the more densely populated areas for example Usk, Denbigh, Beaumaris and Monmouth - and also areas of urban.

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More than one in five people in Wales (23% of the population) currently live in poverty, which is the highest level of all UK nations. This means that , people in Wales live below the poverty line, including , children, , working-age adults and , pensioners. Forecasts of.

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