NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR

MEN AND WOMEN

IN THE MANLY LGA

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1.0 DEFINITION

The Department of Local Government's 'Social and Community Planning and Reporting Guidelines' indicate that Council must assess the needs of certain mandatory target groups within the community, including women. For the first time, Manly Council's Social Plan Implementation Committee recommended to Council that men be included as a target group for consultation.

This section therefore provides a demographic analysis by gender, a summary of consultation results with men and women, and a review of literature relevant to men and women's issues.

2.0 DEMOGRAPHICS: GENDER ANALYSIS IN THE MANLY LGA

At the 2001 Census the total population of Manly was 37 585, with 48.97 % of men and 51.03 % of women. The total proportion of men is slightly lower than the proportion of men in the Northern Beaches (49.01%) and Sydney (49.23%), with the proportion of women being slightly higher than both the Northern Beaches (50.99%) and Sydney (50.77%).

Table 1: Proportion of Males and Females in the Manly LGA, Northern Beaches and Sydney, 2001

	Manly				***Northern Beaches***		***Sydney***	
	Males	Females	% Males	% Females	% Males	% Females	% Males	% Females
0-11	2652	2462	7.06	6.55	7.71	7.21	8.25	7.82
12_24	2564	2484	6.82	6.61	7.78	7.36	8.99	8.72
25-29	1767	1705	4.70	4.54	3.67	3.59	3.85	3.96
30-39	3311	3469	8.81	9.23	7.93	8.16	7.87	8.05
40-49	2612	2603	6.95	6.93	7.10	7.37	7.10	7.33
50-54	1153	1122	3.07	2.99	3.30	3.34	3.20	3.22
55-69	2170	2234	5.77	5.94	6.60	6.82	5.90	5.94
70+	1630	2604	4.34	6.93	4.32	6.50	3.48	5.10
Overseas Visitors	546	497	1.45	1.32	0.60	0.63	0.59	0.65
Total	***18,405***	***19,180***	***48.97***	***51.03***	***49.01***	***50.99***	***49.23***	***50.77***

Chart 1 compares the total proportion of males and females in Manly LGA, by age breakdown, with the following trends emerging:

- The 0-29 year age group has more males than females.
- There are more females than males in the 30-39 year age.
- There are more men in the 50-54 year age group, but more females in the 55-69 year age group.
- The most significant difference between males and females is in the over 70 year age group, with 6.93% of females and 4.34% of males.

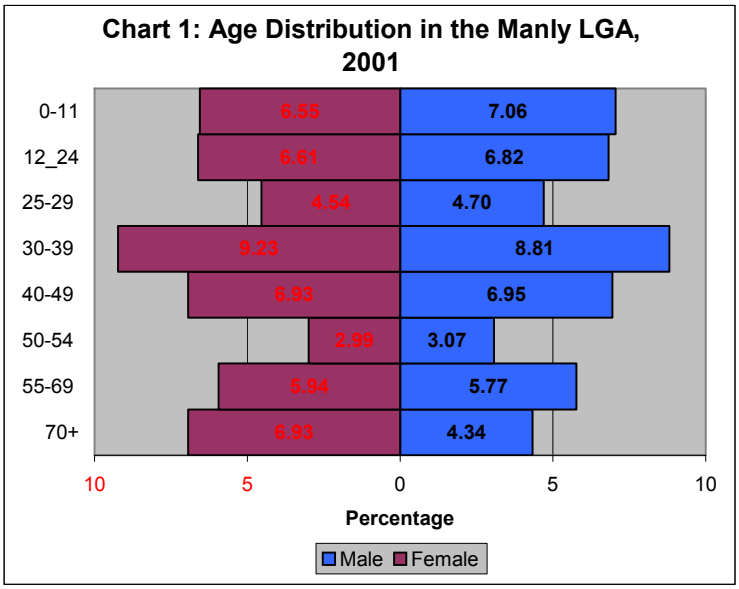


Table 2 and Chart 2 compare the male and female proportion in each suburb, by age breakdown:

- Balgowlah has similar proportions of men and women in the 0-29 year age group, but a higher proportion of females aged 30-39 years. The proportion of females is also more represented (by 2.94%) in the 55-69 year, and over 70 year age group.

- Balgowlah Heights has a higher proportion of females in all the age categories, except for the 12-24 and 50-54 year age groups.

- In Clontarf there are more males than females in the 12-24, 25-29 and 55-69 year age groups, with females being more represented in the rest of the age groups.

- Fairlight has a significantly higher proportion of females in the 12-24, 30-39, 55-69 and over 70 year age groups.

- Amongst the suburbs, Manly has the highest proportion of 30-39 year age group, with females representing 9.76% and males 10.64%. It is interesting to note that the male population is more represented in all of the age groups, except for the over 70 year age group, with males representing 4.14% and females 7.35%.

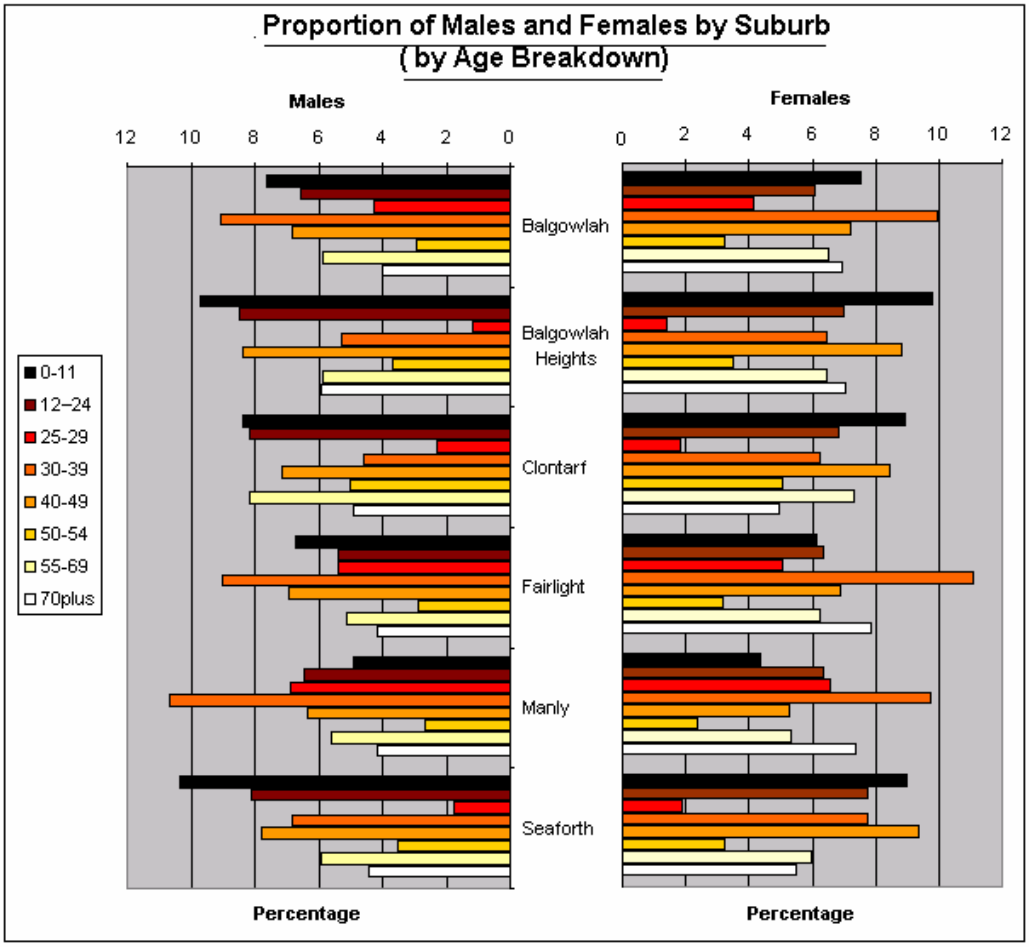
- The highest proportion by age group in Seaforth are those under-11 years, with males representing 10.35% and females 9%, and the lowest proportion is the 25-29 year age group, with only 1.74% of males and 1.87% of females. Males are more represented in the under-24 year age group, with all other groups having more females.

- When considering suburbs by age groups, Balgowlah Heights, Clontarf and Seaforth have the highest proportion of under-11 years, and Balgowlah, Fairlight and Manly have the highest proportion of 30-39 year olds.

Table 2: Proportion of Males and Females by Suburb by Age Group (percentage)

Males	***0-11***	***12-24***	***25-29***	***30-39***	***40-49***	***50-54***	***55-69***	***70plus***
Balgowlah	7.60	6.58	4.26	9.05	6.85	2.94	5.89	4.02
Balgowlah Heights	9.72	8.46	1.20	5.27	8.39	3.69	5.87	5.90
Clontarf	8.35	8.17	2.28	4.57	7.15	4.99	8.17	4.93
Fairlight	6.74	5.37	5.37	9.03	6.93	2.87	5.10	4.15
Manly	4.89	6.43	6.86	10.64	6.33	2.67	5.62	4.14
Seaforth	10.35	8.12	1.74	6.84	7.79	3.51	5.94	4.44
Females	***F0-11***	***F12-24***	***F25-29***	***F30-39***	***F40-49***	***F50-54***	***F55-69***	***F70plus***
Balgowlah	7.52	6.07	4.15	9.95	7.20	3.21	6.50	6.96
Balgowlah Heights	9.81	6.97	1.42	6.44	8.84	3.47	6.47	7.04
Clontarf	8.95	6.85	1.80	6.25	8.47	5.05	7.33	4.93
Fairlight	6.12	6.36	5.08	11.11	6.89	3.16	6.23	7.86
Manly	4.34	6.37	6.55	9.76	5.25	2.39	5.31	7.35
Seaforth	9.00	7.73	1.87	7.77	9.35	3.23	5.97	5.48

Chart 2:


Proportion of Males and Females by Suburb
(by Age Breakdown)
Males
Females
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
0
2
4
6
8
10
12
Balgowlah
Balgowlah Heights
Clontarf
Fairlight
Manly
Seaforth
0-11
12–24
25-29
30-39
40-49
50-54
55-69
70plus
Percentage
Percentage

2.1 Changes over time

Table 3 shows the number, and percentage of men and women when compared over a ten year period from 1991 to 2001.

Table 3: Population Numbers and Percentages by Age by Sex, Manly LGA, (1991, 1996 and 2001)												
	1991				*1996*				*2001*			
	Males	Females	% Males	% Females	Males	Females	% Males	% Females	Males	Females	% Males	% Females
0-11	2213	1965	6.34	5.63	2334	2095	6.44	5.78	2652	2462	7.06	6.55
12-24	2968	2877	8.51	8.24	2717	2716	7.49	7.49	2564	2484	6.82	6.61
25-29	1728	1769	4.95	5.07	1726	1825	4.76	5.03	1767	1705	4.70	4.54
30-39	2868	2731	8.22	7.83	3190	3192	8.80	8.80	3311	3469	8.81	9.23
40-49	2298	2329	6.59	6.67	2481	2528	6.84	6.97	2612	2603	6.95	6.93
50-54	874	834	2.50	2.39	1050	1027	2.90	2.83	1153	1122	3.07	2.99
55-69	2187	2646	6.27	7.58	2061	2294	5.68	6.33	2170	2234	5.77	5.94
70+	1527	2617	4.38	7.50	1602	2645	4.42	7.29	1630	2604	4.34	6.93
Overseas Visitors	230	234	0.66	0.67	422	360	1.16	0.99	546	497	1.45	1.32
Total	***16893***	***18002***	***48.41***	***51.59***	***17583***	***18682***	***48.48***	***51.52***	***18405***	***19180***	***48.97***	***51.03***

Chart 3 highlights that the proportion of women has slightly decreased by 0.56% over the ten-year period between 1991 and 2001, with the male population increasing by 0.56 %.

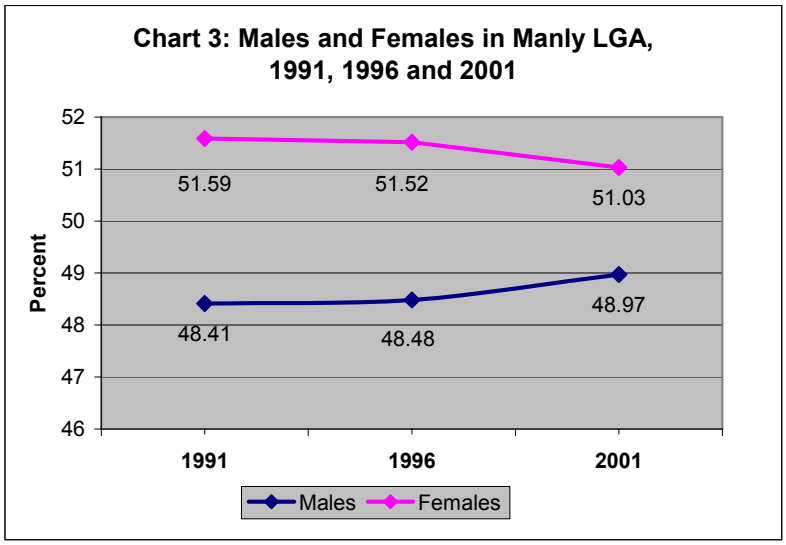
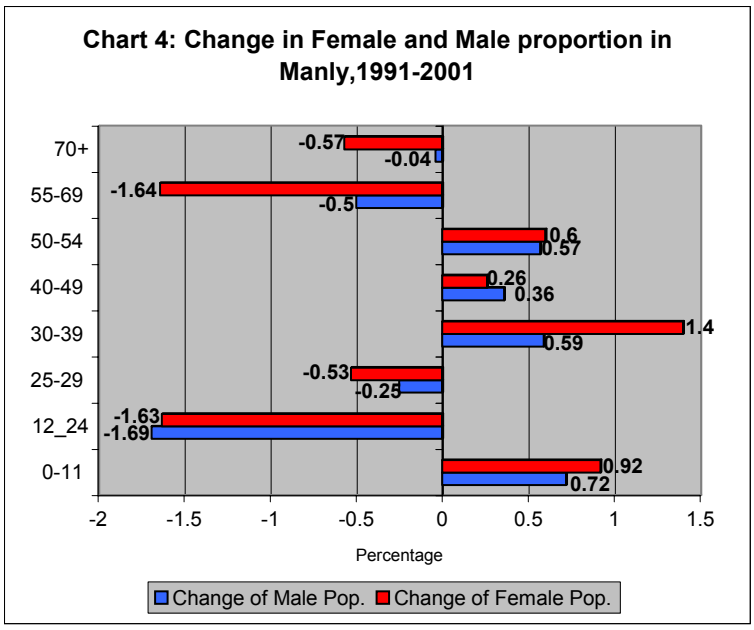


Chart 4 highlights the age groups in which these changes have occurred:

- The female population has experienced the biggest change in the 55-69 year age group with a decline of 1.64%, and also the 12-24 year age group reducing by 1.63%. The largest increase in the female population has occurred in the 30-39 year age group (1.4%).

- The male population has experienced the most dramatic decrease in the 12-24 year age group (1.69%), and the largest increase in the under-11 age group (0.72%).



2.2 *Household Characteristics*

Chart 5 compares the marital status of males and females, as the percentage of the total male and female population. The most significant difference in marital status is a higher proportion of women being widowed (5.23%) compared to men (1.17%).

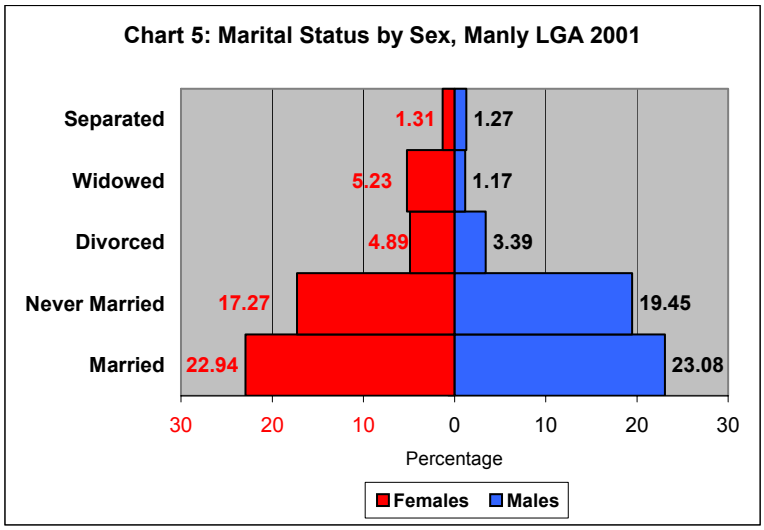


Chart 6 and Table 4 shows relationship types by household for men and women, as a percentage of the total males and females population. The main point to note is that there are many more females living as lone parents and lone persons, than there are males.

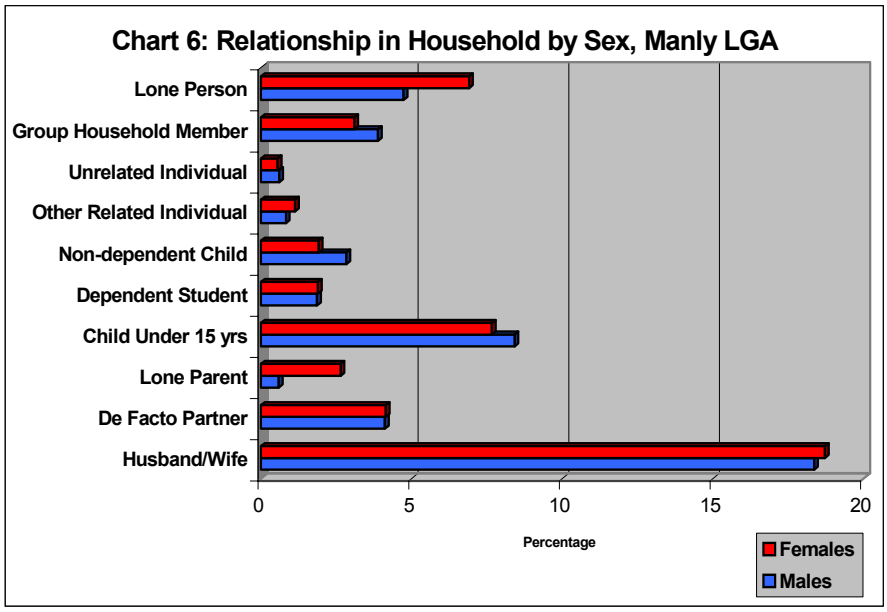
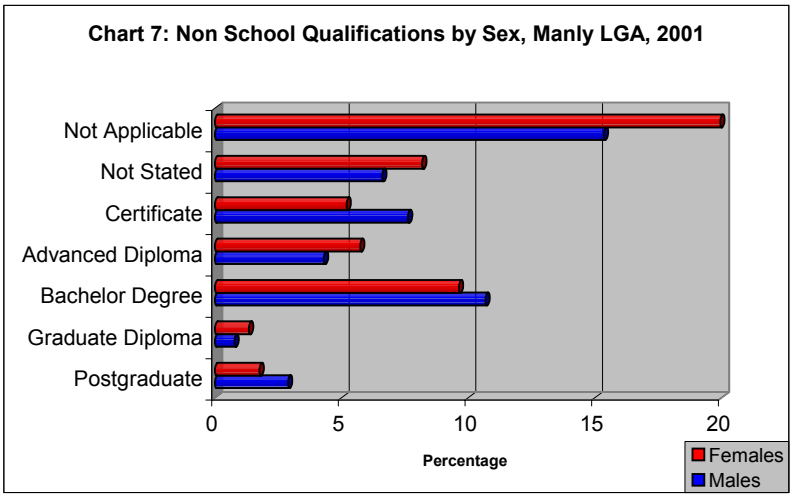


Table 4: Household relationship by sex, Manly LGA, 2001		
Relationship	Males	Females
Husband/Wife	18.36	18.72
De Facto Partner	4.11	4.14
Lone Parent	0.59	2.65
Child Under 15 yrs	8.42	7.67
Dependent Student	1.86	1.89
Non-dependent Child	2.83	1.92
Other Related Individual	0.83	1.13
Unrelated Individual	0.61	0.56
Group Household Member	3.88	3.10
Lone Person	4.73	6.91
Au Visitor	1.37	1.14
Overseas Visitor	1.41	1.16

2.3 Education

Chart 7 and Table 5 reflect the qualifications held by Manly residents, by sex. The main difference is that there are more women than men who hold an advanced diploma and graduate diploma, but more men with a certificate, bachelor's degree and postgraduate degree.

Table 5: Qualifications of Manly residents by sex, Manly LGA, 2001			
Qualification	Males	Females	Persons
Postgraduate	2.88932	1.75986	4.64918
Graduate Diploma	0.774863	1.34288	2.117743
Bachelor Degree	10.6773	9.62669	20.30399
Advanced Diploma	4.30115	5.73596	10.03711
Certificate	7.62058	5.19749	12.81807
Not Stated	6.60603	8.17874	14.78477
Not Applicable	15.3462	19.9429	35.2891



2.4 Employment

According to the 2001 Census there are 18,610 employed people in the Manly LGA, comprising 53.9% males and 46.1% females.

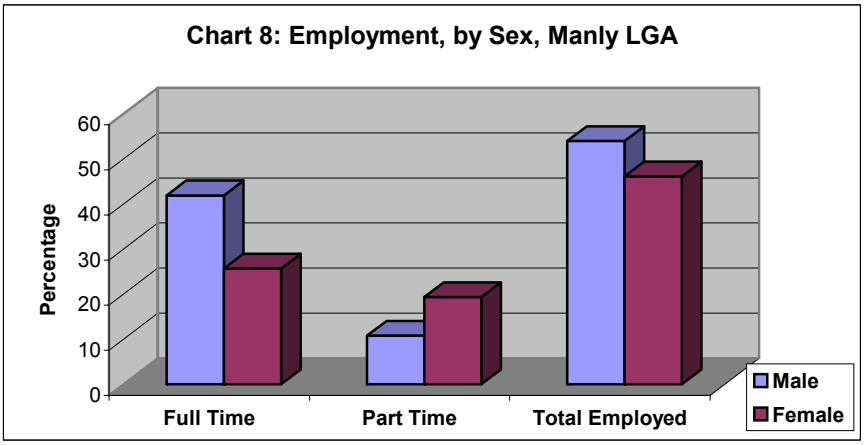
As Table 6 shows, of the total male population, 71.41% are in the labour force and 20.83% not in the labour force. This differs from the female population, which has 56.3% in the labour force, and 36.38% not in the labour force.

Table 6: Labour Force Status, by Sex, Manly LGA				
	Males	% of Total Male Pop	Females	% of Total Female Pop
Employed: Working Full-Time	7,790	53.05	4,773	30.26
Employed: Working Part-Time	2,002	13.63	3,599	22.82
Employed: Not Stated	242	1.65	204	1.29
Total Employed	10,034	68.34	8,576	54.37
Unemployed: Looking for Full-Time Work	342	2.33	156	0.99
Unemployed: Looking for Part-Time Work	109	0.74	148	0.94
Total Unemployed	451	3.07	304	1.93
Total in Labour Force	***10,485***	***71.41***	***8,880***	***56.30***
Not in Labour Force	***3,058***	***20.83***	***5,738***	***36.38***
Not Stated	***1,140***	***7.76***	***1,154***	***7.32***
Total	***14,683***	***100***	***15,772***	***100***

Chart 8 compares the proportion of males and females by labour force status, as the percentage of the total employed population (including 'not stated'):

- Males make up 53.92% of the total employed population, with 41.86% of males being employed full time, and 10.76% part time.

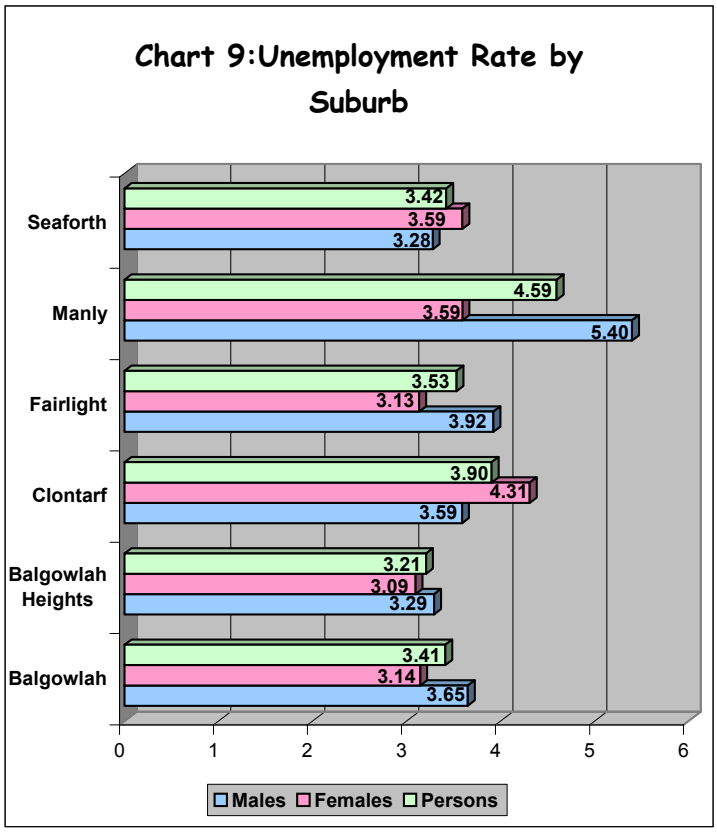
- Females make up 46.08% of the total employment population, with 25.65% in full time employment, and 19.34% in part time employment.



2.5 *Unemployment Rate*

In Chart 9 it is interesting to note that the highest unemployment rate (4.59%) occurs in the suburb of Manly, higher than the Manly LGA average of 3.9%.

The male unemployment rate is also higher (5.4%) than females (3.59%).



2.6 Occupation and Industry

Chart 10 compares the occupation structure of males and females, as a percentage of the total number of employed persons in Manly LGA.

Those who are employed as professionals (15.5%), followed by managers and administrators (9.9%), and associate professionals (8.74%), dominate the occupation structure of employed males. This differs to the occupation structure of females, who tend to be mainly employed as professionals (14.13%), intermediate clerical, sales and service workers (9.71%).

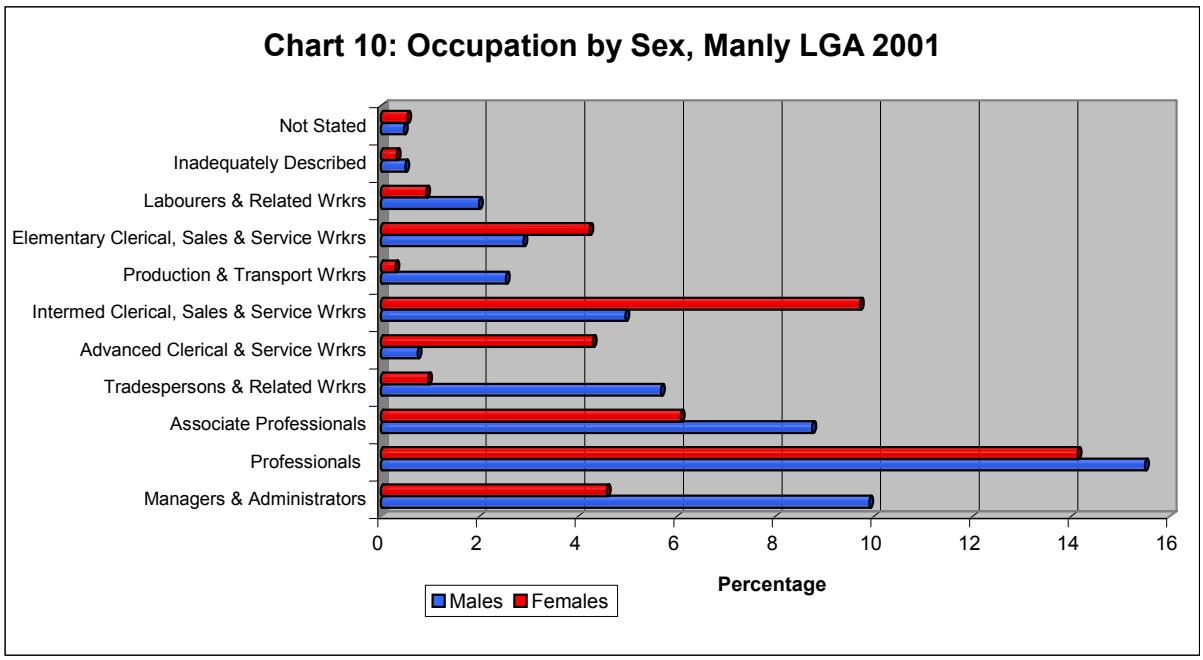


Chart 11 compares the employment industry of men and women, taken as the percentage of the total number of employed persons in Manly LGA. The main industry of employment for both men (13.34%), and women (10.47%) is the property and business services industry. The second most popular industry for females is the health and community services sector (6.31%), whilst that for males is the finance and insurance industry (5.52%).

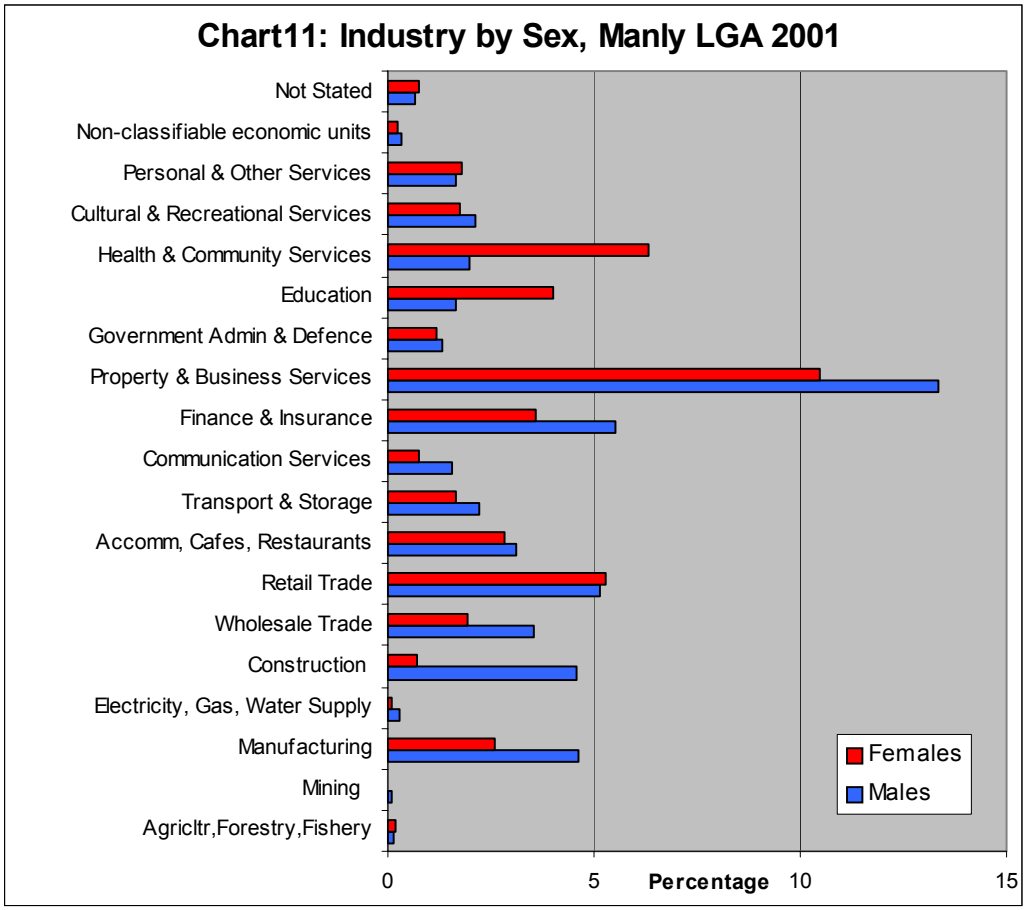
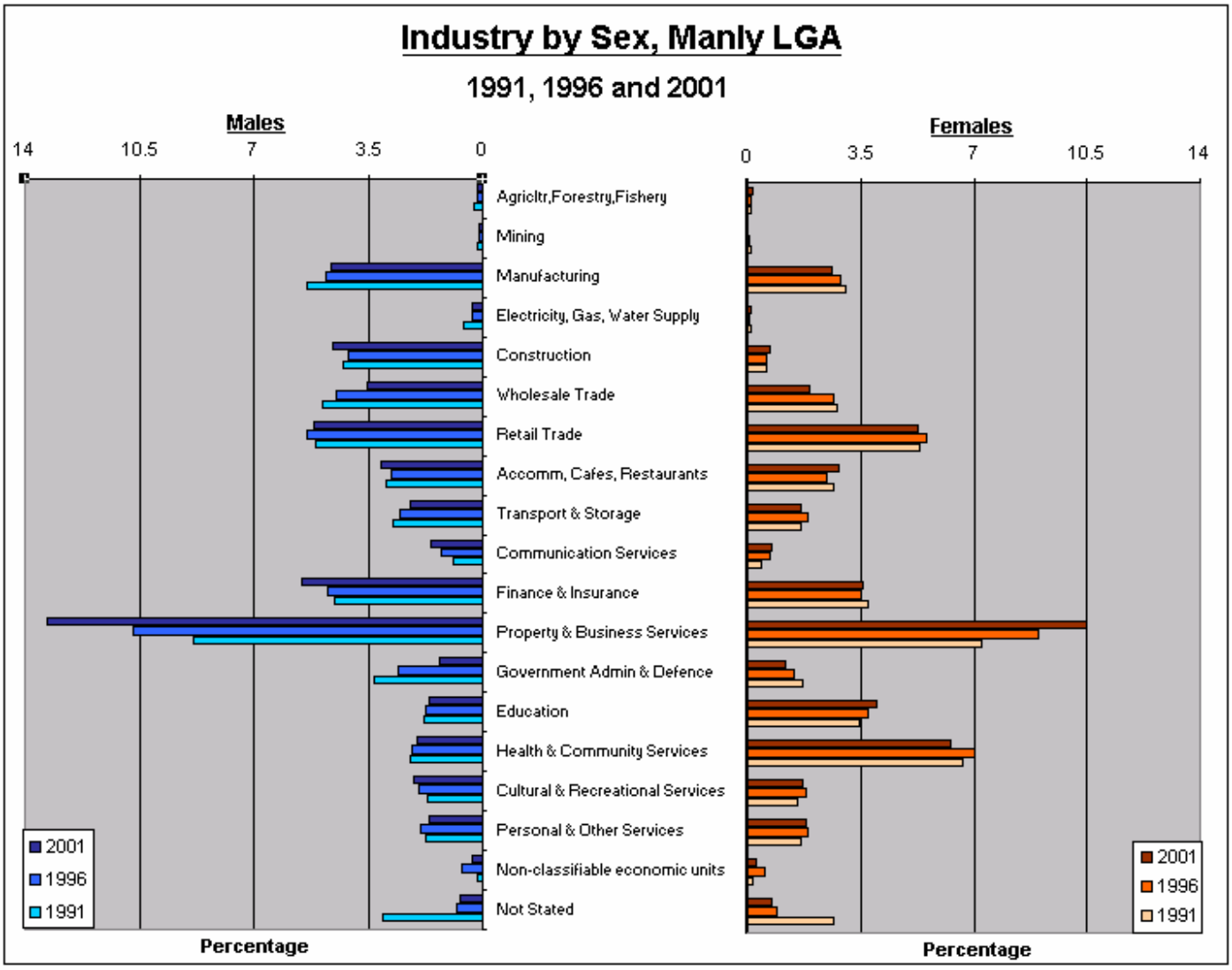
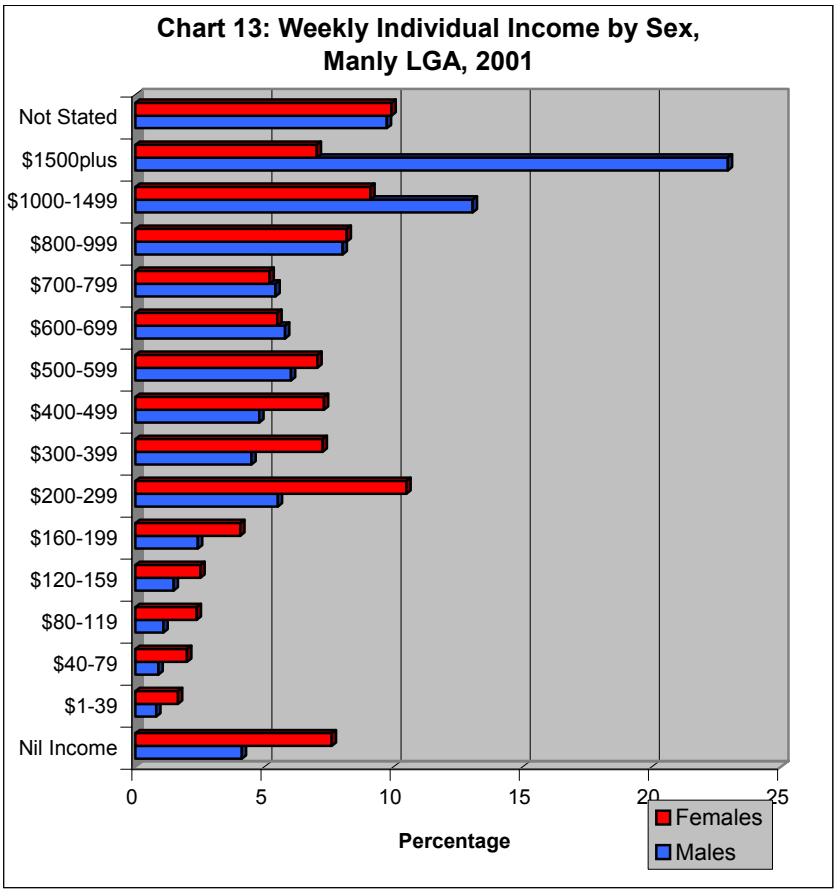


Chart 12 provides a comparison over time of the industries within which men and women are employed, from 1991 to 2001, taken as the percentage of total employed in Manly. The most significant change since 1991 is the dramatic increase in both men and women employed within the property and business services industry. More men are also employed within the finance and insurance industry sector since 1991, whereas there has been a significant drop in men employed within the Government administration and Defence sector.



2.7 Income

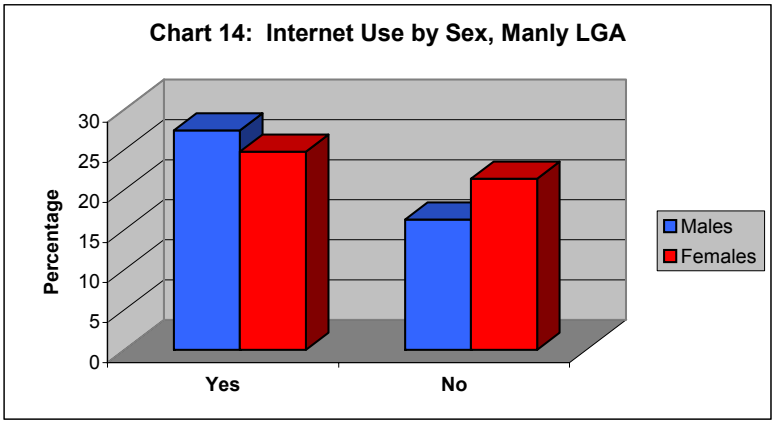
Chart 13 compares weekly income by sex, as a percentage of the total male and female population. Men dominate the high-income earners, with 22.95% earning over $1,500 per week, compared to 7.03% of females. Women earned less generally, with the majority of women having an income of $200-$299 per week (10.5%). A significant proportion of women (7.6%) stated they had a nil weekly income.



2.8 Internet Use

Table 7 and Chart 14 show the type of internet use by males and females, as a proportion of the total population of Manly LGA. From this comparison, men appear to be greater users of the internet than women.

Table 7: Internet Use, Manly LGA	*% Males*	*% Females*	*% Persons*
Yes at Home	10.55	11.14	21.69
Yes at Work	4.96	5.05	10.01
Yes Elsewhere	1.85	1.87	3.72
Yes Home and Work	8.06	5.10	13.16
Yes Home and Elsewhere	0.93	1.09	2.02
Yes Work and Elsewhere	0.21	0.21	0.43
Yes Home, Work and Elsewhere	0.81	0.29	1.11
Total Internet Use	***27.38***	***24.75***	***52.14***
No	***16.27***	***21.36***	***37.62***
Not Stated	***3.87***	***3.60***	***7.47***
Overseas Visitor	***1.45***	***1.32***	***2.77***



NEEDS ASSESSMENT - WOMEN

3.0 CONSULTATION METHOD

Consultation to assess the needs of women included a range of methods, both qualitative and quantitative:

1. Focus group
2. Surveys
3. Service providers
4. Literature review

3.1 Focus group

Several focus groups were conducted where issues relevant to women were raised:

- Single Parents

A focus group was conducted with four single parents at the Lone Parents Support Service, Dee Why on 11th November 2003. This was a joint consultation by Manly and Pittwater Councils. All parents were female, ranging from 40 years of age to 56 years of age. Their children were aged from two years of age to 20 years of age. Two parents had just one child each, and the other two parents had two children each. One woman spoke a language other than English at home (Arabic). The consultation addressed the following questions:

- What are the good things about living on the Northern Beaches?
- What do you think are the issues facing single parents on the Northern Beaches?
- What are the issues facing your children?
- Can you identify any strategies to address these issues?
- Have you used Council services before? If so, tell us about your experiences and whether you encountered any barriers to accessing these services.

- Indonesian Women's Support Group

A focus group was conducted on 12th October 2003 with thirteen Indonesian women at St Kevins Hall in Dee Why as part of the consultation for the Northern Beaches Cultural and Linguistically Diverse Social Plan. This was a joint consultation by Manly, Warringah and Pittwater Councils. The majority of women were aged between 25 years and 54 years, with one woman over 55 years of age. Eleven of the thirteen women were married with children, two were married without children. The majority of women had lived in Australia between six and 20 years. The consultation addressed the following questions:

- What are the good things about living on the Northern Beaches?

- What are the not so good things about living on the Northern Beaches?
- Have you used Council services before? If so, tell us about your experiences and whether you encountered any barriers to accessing these services.
- What can Council do to help your community?

- Manly Youth Council

A focus group was conducted on 20th October with 29 members of the Manly Youth Council, held at the Youth Centre at Kangaroo Street, Manly. The Sustainability Youth Crew was also invited to attend. Three Council staff were present. 13 were aged 14-16 years, and 16 were aged 17 - 22 years of age. There were 16 males and 13 females present. 4 members indicated they spoke a language other than English at home, including Maori, Portuguese, Tongan and Chinese. The group was split into two groups, comprising of young men and women. The consultation addressed the following questions, after which the groups came together, and were asked to prioritise their top two issues:

- What is good about living on the Northern Beaches?
- Now imagine the Northern Beaches in 50 years time…what would you like to see?
- What are the not so good things about living on the Northern Beaches?
- What can we do to improve some of these things?
- Apart from being involved in Youth Council, have you used any other Council services before?
  a. If yes, tell us about your experience in using these services
  b. If no, what stops you from using Council services

- GL@M

A focus group was held with GL@M, (Gays and Lesbians at Manly), a social support group for young people facilitated by Northern Sydney Health and Manly Council Youth Services. Seven members of GL@M attended, which was an average turn out for their regular meetings. Ages of those attending ranged from 14 years to 22 years, with five females, and two males. Semi-structured questions used for discussion by the group included:

- What are the issues facing you as a gay or lesbian person living on the Northern Beaches?
- What can Council do to improve/fix some of these things?
- Apart from being involved in GL@M, have you used any other Council services before?
  a. If yes, tell us about your experience in using these services
  b. If no, what stops you from using Council services
- Imagine the ideal Manly community in 50 years time…what would you it look like?

- Parents as Teachers

This focus group, held at the Manly Village Public School on 11 October 2003 attracted eight new mothers. The group ranged from mothers in their early 20s, to early 40s, with half of the women being in the 31-35 year age group. Half of the participants had only one child, the rest having two or three children. The majority of children were aged between one and two years. One woman spoke a language other than English at home (Swedish). The consultation addressed the following questions, allowing an open forum for discussion:

- What are the good things about living on the Northern Beaches?
- What do you think are the issues facing children and families in Manly?
- Can you identify any strategies to address these issues?
- Have you used Council services before? If so, tell us about your experiences and whether you encountered any barriers to accessing these services.

- Manly Parents Consultative Committee

This focus group was conducted with three parents at the Kangaroo Street Childcare Centre on 18 November 2003. Two fathers and one mother attended, aged from early 30 to mid 40s. One of the fathers spoke a language other than English at home (French). Due to time restraints, the consultation addressed the following two questions only:

- What are the issues facing you as a family in Manly?
- How can Council address or improve these issues?

3.2 Surveys

- Manly VIEW Club (for older women)

40 surveys were sent to the Manly VIEW Club for distribution and completion at their November meeting. The Secretary coordinated the return of completed surveys to Council. Eight completed surveys were received. These surveys were analysed using SPSS. Of those who gave their age, three were 70-79 years old, and one was over 80. All respondents were female and none spoke a language other than English at home. All lived in the Manly LGA with most (4) living in the suburb of Manly. See Appendix A for survey.

- Manly Council Children's Services mailing list recipients

In early November 2003, 900 surveys were sent out to Manly Council's Children's Services mailing list recipients. Each survey was accompanied with a reply-paid envelope, and a period of three weeks for completion and return was allowed. The results were analysed using SPSS. There were 168 respondents to this survey, who were predominantly female (70.8%). Respondents were mostly between the ages of 25 and 54 (96.5%). Respondents were mainly from an English speaking background with only 8.9% indicating that they spoke a language other than

English at home. The majority lived in the Manly LGA (72.6%) with 21.4% living in the Warringah LGA and 0.6% living in Pittwater LGA. See Appendix B for survey.

3.3 Service providers

Key service providers in the area were contacted to provide context and crucial input to the issues facing older people in Manly. Other methods of consulting service providers included:

- Manly Social Plan Implementation Committee (SPIC)

Consultation occurred through a focused discussion of gender issues at the Manly Social Plan Implementation Committee (SPIC) held in October 2003. Members of the Committee include several local service providers, community representatives, key council staff (planning and community services), and Manly Councillors. Other guest speakers included representatives from Northern Sydney Health Promotion, the Area Women's Health Service, Northern Sydney Health, a local men's counselor and Manly Community Centre.

- Women's Resource Centre

Consultation with key workers from the Women's Resource Centre at Dee Why was conducted on 20th November 2003. This was a joint consultation coordinated by Manly and Pittwater Councils. Four female workers contributed to the discussion, which focused on women's issues, with a key component of discussion being childcare. Semi-structured interview questions led the discussion, including:

- What do you think are the issues facing women on the Northern Beaches?
- Can you identify any strategies to address these issues
- Any comments on Council services?

3.4 Literature Review

Several relevant sources of literature were reviewed, in conjunction with analysing consultation results.

4.0 REVIEW OF SERVICES FOR WOMEN

Gaps

No specific women's health service in the Northern Sydney region
Need for more Sexual Assault Counsellors on the Northern Beaches
Need for a Supervised Contact Hand Over Centre for the Northern Beaches
Need for emergency and medium-term accommodation for women on the Northern Beaches
Need for retention of boarding houses

Need to increase childcare places (including family day carers)
Need for more mental health services (including 24 hour help)
Need for respite support services locally

5.0 CONSULTATION RESULTS:

5.1 Why do women like Manly/ Northern Beaches?

When women were asked what they most liked about living in the area, and what was important to keep for future generations, surveys from mature aged women (Manly VIEW Club), and Children's Services mailing list recipients as well as results from the Single Parents and Manly Youth Council focus groups revealed the following:

- Natural environment (Beaches & open spaces)
- Safety
- Sense of community
- Lifestyle
- Proximity to services and facilities

These results were analysed both qualitatively, and quantitatively using SPSS.

5.2 Summary of Issues

The key issues facing women, arising from consultation have been summarised as:

- Safety
- Accommodation
- Childcare
- Health
- Services & Facilities

5.3 Consultation Sources

As issues have been discussed, the following abbreviations have been used to note their consultation source:

MYC	Manly Youth Council
LP	Single parents
WRC	Women's Resource Centre
CSP	Children's service provider survey
SPIC	Manly Social Plan Implementation Committee
NSH	Northern Sydney Health
NSHP	Northern Sydney Health Promotion
PCC	Parents Consultative Committee
FF	Families First consultation in Northern Sydney 2003
PaT	Parents as Teachers

NBCALD	Consultation for the 2004 Northern Beaches CALD Plan
IWSG	Indonesian Women's Support Group
GL@M	Gay & Lesbians at Manly
VIEW	Manly View Club surveys (older women)
CPC	Council's Crime Prevention Coordinator
MCCS	Manly Council Children's Services survey

5.4 Issues, Needs and Strategies for Women

ISSUE:	1.0	SAFETY
Need:	1.1	Reduce domestic violence

The NSW Government Action Plan for women (2002-2004) documents findings on violence against women from an ABS survey in 1996 which found that:

- 30% of women over the age of 18 had experienced physical violence since the age of 15;
- 18% had experienced sexual violence since the age of 15;
- violence is primarily perpetrated against women by men they know, generally a partner, former partner or boyfriend;
- 23% of women who had been married or in a de facto relationship experienced violence by a partner at some time during the relationship.[1]

The Manly Warringah Women's Resource Centre, a major service provider for women on the Northern Beaches, identified domestic violence (DV) as a key issue affecting women.

Women with children who are suffering DV at home tend to stay in these situations longer, for fear of losing their children or lacking financial support if they do leave their partner (WRC).

Many women (particularly CALD women) do not report DV or sexual assault, unless they are admitted to hospital (WRC, NSH).

Women with a disability who suffer DV from their carer (and partner) cannot easily leave their situation (WRC).

Women from a culturally and linguistically diverse background (CALD) suffering DV on spousal visas feel they cannot leave their partners, because they will have to relinquish their visas, and possibly lose their children (NSH, WRC).

Older people are also victims of DV in their own homes, particularly by relatives (Area Women's Health Service of Northern Sydney Health).

Northern Sydney Health has conducted staff workshops at Manly and Mona Vale Hospitals to raise awareness of DV and thus increase the likelihood of staff making referrals if the person is admitted to hospital. Often General Practitioners are not reporting DV incidents, even though it is a mandatory requirement to report these cases to the Department of Community Services if children are involved (Area Women's Health Service of Northern Sydney Health).

There is a desperate need for a supervised contact hand over centre (for the safe exchange of children between parents who are separated and may have suffered

[1] ABS (1996) Women's Safety in Australia, Cat no. 4128.0, ABS, Canberra, cited in NSW Government Action Plan for Women, 2002-2004 (p. 44).

violent relationships) on the Northern Beaches. The need is most at weekends, Saturday morning or Sunday night. There is a private supervised contact hand over centre in Avalon, but this is expensive. At present most people use McDonalds, or outside police stations (WRC).

Suggested strategy:

- ***Work closely with the Northern Beaches Domestic Violence Committee, NSH, NSW Police and the Attorney General's Department towards anti-violence initiatives in the local area***
- ***Investigate ways to capture statistics to support a funding application for a Supervised Contact Hand Over Centre for the Northern Beaches (and link to Council's Crime Prevention Plan)***

ISSUE:	***1.0***	***SAFETY***
Need:	1.2	Improve late night safety

Spiked drinks, and associated incidents, remain a hidden issue, as many cases are not reported. Whilst Council has initiated a Spiked Drinks Awareness campaign over the last 2 years, (for which they won a National Crime Prevention Award), many women are still reluctant to report suspected spiked drinks assaults. This could also be that some women do not know how to report incidents. The designated DV Liaison Officer or Ethnic Community Liaison Officer at Police Stations are not always on duty, and some general police officers may not be entirely supportive or empathetic (CPC, NSH).

The issue of spiked drinks is complicated by polydrug use (mixing alcohol and drugs).

The NSW Department for Women (2003) report that there has been a sharp decline in the trend for reporting sexual assault:

- An estimated 12.6% of victims reported the assault to the police in 1999, down from 25.6% in 1994;[2]
- ABS found that 20% of women had reported an act of physical assault by a man to the police but only 10% had reported a sexual assault. Only 5% of those who were assaulted by their current partner reported the incident to the police;[3]
- 12% of those who were sexually assaulted did not report to the police because they were ashamed or embarrassed. [4]

There is quite a contrast between day-time and night-time Manly. Comments from the consultation with GL@M and the Parents Consultative Committee highlight that women feel unsafe around The Corso and surrounding streets and carparks late at night. This involved the lack of adequate lighting.

[2] NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research, 'Key Trends in Crime and Justice NSW 1999, BoCSaR, Sydney, 2000, p. 10.
[3] ABS, 'Women's Safety Australia', Cat no. 4128.0, Canberra, 1996, p. 29.
[4] Ibid, p. 29.

Statistics on criminal activity in Manly have decreased, however the perception of safety remains a problem. The 2.00am Restricted Entry Policy and late night summer bus has had a good effect on reducing the crime statistics (CPC).

Safe, late night transport for women remains an issue (GL@M, CPC). ABS found the following statistics in relation to women's feelings of safety in public places:

- 16% of women had used public transport alone after dark in the previous year: of these, 35% felt unsafe while using it and 52% felt unsafe while waiting for it;
- Of the remaining 84% of women who had not used public transport alone after dark in the previous year, 30% did not do so because they did not feel safe;
- 66% of women did not walk alone at night: of these 58% did not do so because they felt unsafe. [5]

Suggested strategy:

- ***Continue to implement community safety initiatives such as the Spiked Drinks Awareness Campaign, restricted entry policy and the Late Night Summer Bus through the Manly Crime Prevention Plan***

ISSUE:	***1.0***	***SAFETY***
Need:	1.3	Reduce discrimination

Discrimination against women was raised in a couple of focus groups. Young lesbian women believed that homophobia was more evident on the Northern Beaches than in the city. They had experienced varying levels of discrimination, from people hassling, or staring at them, or even verbal abuse (GL@M).

Consultation with the Indonesian community raised similar concerns from the community towards their different appearance. This ranged from verbal abuse towards Muslim women wearing head scarves, to perceived discrimination in job interviews towards Muslim women wearing head scarves (IWSG, Indonesian community consultation).

Suggested strategy:

- ***Improve communication between GL@M and Manly Youth Council to reduce social isolation of young lesbian women and reduce homophobia in young people***
- ***Lobby the Department of Education and Training and private schools to incorporate a sexual diversity component in the Northern Beaches school curriculum***
- ***Conduct cross-cultural training for Council staff, with a specific focus on explanation of Islamic traditions and beliefs***

ISSUE:	***2.0***	***ACCOMMODATION***

[5] ABS (1996, p. 61), 'Women's Safety Australia', Cat no. 4128.0, ABS, Canberra.

Need:	2.1	Increase affordable housing options

Accommodation is a concern for most target groups in the community, including young families, young single women, single parents, older women and those escaping DV (MYC, LP, CSP). Many people are forced to move out of the Northern Beaches to areas with more affordable rental prices, however this can lead to social isolation, as it is often away from their community, friends, family and service support networks.

Single parents in particular are under considerable stress relating to affordable housing. Private rentals are expensive, and rent assistance is not proportional. One single parent was told by the Department of Housing she would have to wait 14 years for a DoH property (LP).

There is an obvious need to investigate ways in increase affordable housing in the area, particularly for those in need. The Manly Warringah Local Government Housing Initiatives Programme (LGHIP) is in the first year of this two year project, and aims to identify innovative ways to alleviate this issue.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Investigate options of attachment housing (e.g. granny flats) to accommodate young mothers/ families, who could provide support for existing older occupants***
- ***Continue to support regional initiatives such as the Manly Warringah LGHIP project***

ISSUE:	***2.0***	***ACCOMMODATION***
Need:	2.2	Increase medium-term accommodation for families

The Women's Resource Centre reported a significant lack of medium-term accommodation. At present, emergency accommodation on the Northern Beaches is provided in the form of the Bringa Women's Refuge. However, women only qualify for accommodation at the Refuge if they are escaping domestic violence, and have children. Once women have left the Refuge, there is no local medium-term accommodation, and often they are forced to move out of the area, or stay in temporary/ transient accommodation. The Women's Resource Centre also reported a lack of emergency accommodation locally for single women. This places women at significant risk of homelessness.

According to a workshop on homeless women hosted by Manly Council in February 2003, women could be at risk of homelessness if they found themselves in any of the following situations:

- Temporary or unstable accommodation
- Escaping domestic violence
- International students in unstable homestay arrangements
- Older women unable to pay housing costs when retire
- Young people unable to afford housing costs in the Northern Beaches

- Middle-aged/middle-class women unable to leave their partners as not in control of financial arrangements
- Women who do not meet Department of Housing criteria for accommodation
- Women who are not aware of other support or accommodation options
- Upper/middle-class women who do not wish to go to a 'refuge'
- Women not wishing to move out of the Northern Beaches area (i.e. most refuges/shelters are out of area)
- Women at risk of eviction due to the stress of housing costs
- Female migrants/refugees who cannot stay with their family
- Women from CALD backgrounds on a spouse visa

To exacerbate these issues, certain characteristics could result in a woman being at risk of homelessness, including:

Low economic status	Mental illness
Poor health	Alcoholism/drug addiction
Family breakdown	Crisis situation
Interpersonal crisis	

These issues are compounded by the loss of boarding houses in Manly. Over the past two decades, Manly has lost many of its boarding houses, with the direct effect of diminishing the supply of low-cost accommodation.

The following information was provided through the licensing system which ceased in 1992, and tracks boarding house numbers over the last two decades:

1983 - 88 1984 - 82 1985 - 80 1986 - 74 1987 - 69 1988 - 58 1989 - 55.

In 1989 these 55 premises provided 1,013 bedspaces.

In April 2003, information collated by Council's Fire Officer identified less than 20 Guest / Boarding Houses.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Support funding applications by relevant agencies for medium-term and emergency accommodation for women based on the Northern Beaches***
- ***Develop a policy on the provision and retention of boarding houses for occupation by long term residents disadvantaged by the private rental market***

ISSUE:	***3.0***	***CHILDCARE***
Need:	3.1	Increase childcare places

In line with the issues raised during the consultation for the 1999 Social Plan, the demand for affordable childcare remains high.

In 1999 the demand for before and after school and part time care was seen to be expanding, while the number requiring long day care options had dropped. However since then, there has been a reverse in demand for school aged services e.g. Before and After School Care and Vacation Care, due to an increase in service providers. However, this is not the case for 'part time care' which is still in high demand (e.g. needing Long Day Care, like the Roundhouse or Family Day Care, for part of the week).

Childcare was raised as a concern at all consultations held (SPIC, PCC, LP, WRC, PaT). This related to affordability and the inability to access childcare services because of the length of current waiting lists.

Analysis of the Children's services survey revealed that 'childcare - availability generally' was the top issue (16.5%) for parents. When participants were asked what Council could do to improve the issues identified, 'create more childcare overall' was the main response (13.5%). When participants were asked if there was anything that had stopped them accessing Children's Services, 27.4% of respondents answered "yes". The top three reasons were:

- No places available – Long Day Care (31.4%)
- Childcare – no places available generally (23.5%)
- No places available – Family Day Care (9.8%)

One mother reported she had been on the Roundhouse waiting list for 3 years for long day care for her child (BP). Obtaining a childcare place for one child was bad enough, but as one parent pointed out, multiple placements (e.g. twins) at the same childcare centre was virtually impossible (PCC).

Whilst the preference of many families was to secure childcare places within Council operated services (because of a perception of higher standards, and more affordable fees), many parents had to accept places in private childcare operations. Parents also were concerned about the high turnover in Council childcare staff, and believed this was due to the low salaries in the childcare industry. They stated they would be more than happy to pay more for their childcare if it meant that staff were retained, and quality of care for their children was consistently high (PCC).

Waitlists for Manly Council children's services as at end of November 2003 were:

Pre-school:	150
Family Day Care:	230
The Roundhouse Long Day care:	
0-2 years	266
2-3 years	100
3-5 years	105
Harbour View	187

Manly Council is currently involved in a regional planning initiative with SHOROC to develop common guidelines (detailing standards and planning mechanisms) to encourage the entry of new private childcare operators to the region

There are also three proposed private childcare centres which are either in the planning process, or currently being constructed in the Manly area. These centres will provide a total of 270 long day care places, presumably for under-3 year olds. This should go someway towards relieving the pressure on childcare waiting lists.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Continue to pursue regional initiatives through SHOROC to increase the provision of private childcare services***

ISSUE:	***3.0***	***CHILDCARE***
Need:	3.2	Increase family day care provision

In 1999, the number of day carers in Manly was considered to be inadequate. This remains a key concern, with Council's Children's Services struggling to recruit new carers.

Analysis of the Children's services survey revealed that when participants were asked if there was anything that had stopped them accessing Children's Services, 27.4% of respondents answered "yes". The top three reasons were:

- No places available – Long Day Care (31.4%)
- Childcare – no places available generally (23.5%)
- No places available – Family Day Care (9.8%)

SPIC report that the lack of family day carers could be due to:

- the high cost of housing in Manly, with many mothers having to return to work;
- some women choosing to return to the workforce to progress their careers; and
- Downsizing of the Department of Defence facility at North Head, and the resulting loss of women willing to be family day carers

Currently, local promotion is through school newsletters, National Association promotion through magazines or TV. Word of mouth has proven to be the most successful form of recruitment.

Manly Council has recently commenced involvement in a regional planning initiative with SHOROC which will focus regional promotion to recruit family day carers.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Continue involvement in regional promotion through SHOROC to recruit family day carers***

ISSUE:	*3.0*	*CHILDCARE*
Need:	3.3	Maintain equity and affordability for those most in need

Single parents particularly were concerned about the higher fees of private operators. One example cited was a single mother working part-time, but having to access private childcare, and taking home only $40 in the hand. In these cases, many single parents would choose to stay at home with their child, contributing to an existing view of the 'bludging sole parent' on welfare. Single mothers were concerned that many families accessing Council childcare services could easily afford the cost of private childcare, and felt that they, as single parents should be given priority, as an incentive for them to return to work. In fact, not being able to access childcare, whether it is for issues of waiting lists, or affordability, could often lead to social isolation for single parents (LP).

Suggested strategy:

- ***Ensure Council's waiting list criteria for childcare is in line with equity and access principles, supporting those most in need***

ISSUE:	*3.0*	*CHILDCARE*
Need:	3.4	Encourage childcare for non-Council services

Childcare was also identified as an issue for women needing to access health or educational services, (e.g. counseling sessions at Queenscliff Community Health Centre, or studying at Brookvale TAFE). (WRC)

Suggested strategy:

- ***Lobby Brookvale TAFE & Queenscliff Health Centre to provide childcare for women accessing their services***

ISSUE:	*4.0*	*HEALTH*
Need:	4.1	Improve women's health service in the Northern Sydney region

Northern Sydney Health report that there are no specific women's services in the Northern Sydney region. The Family Planning Association does operate a telephone information service in Northern Sydney, and they can do pap smears. However, Manly Sexual Health cannot do pap smears. In this case, women often have to go to a GP for a pap smear (NSH).

Women have to go out of the area (Artarman or Camperdown) to access termination clinics, and there are also no counselling services available for women who have had a termination (WRC).

There is only one free sexual assault counsellor (part-time) on the Northern Beaches located at Manly Sexual Health, and they currently find it hard to meet the demand for their services (WRC).

Suggested strategy:

- ***Lobby NSW Department of Health for more locally based women's services***
- ***Lobby NSW Department of Health for more Sexual Assault Councillors on the Northern Beaches, and link to Council's Crime Prevention Plan***

ISSUE:	***4.0***	***HEALTH***
Need:	4.2	Improve mental health services

Many clients remain undiagnosed, and are unwilling to access mental health services. Mental health workers are also currently under-resourced, and there are not enough beds available in existing facilities for mental health clients (WRC).

Depression has risen from the tenth most common problem managed in general practice in 1990-91 to the fourth in 1998-99. More than 50% of those who had presented at general practitioners with depression were women. [6] The NSW Department for women reports that among young women, depression is the major health issue. Other major health problems are those that result from health risk-taking behaviours such as tobacco use and unhealthy body image and disordered eating. These behaviours have been shown to be associated with depression and to interrelate with each other. Young women report using tobacco as a way of suppressing appetite and therefore controlling weight. Young smokers tend to also exhibit depression, stress and anxiety and show other risky health behaviour such as drug and alcohol use and engaging in unsafe sex. Dieting and depression are known risk factors in the development of eating disorders. [7]

Suggested strategy:

- ***Lobby NSW Department of Health for more mental health services and 24 hour help***

ISSUE:	***4.0***	***HEALTH***
Need:	4.3	Raise awareness of sexual health issues

Sexual health is an issue of particular concern for young people, with several sexually transmitted diseases (STD) on the increase. Chlamydia is the main STD among young people, especially young women; notifications of this disease increased from 105 to 292 per 100,000 over the period 1991-1998. Notifications of Chlamydia were 2.4 times greater for young women than for men in 1998 compared to 1.6 times for the total population.[8] NSW Health claim that those

[6] NSW Department for Women (2001, p. 7), 'Young women's health: depression and risk taking behaviour'. ISBN 0 7310 5260 9
[7] Ibid (2001, p. 23).
[8] Ibid (2001, p. 10).

most at risk of catching Chlamydia include young men and women, especially those who are sexually active and having unprotected sex. Whilst symptoms can occur within 2-14 days after infection, a person may have Chlamydia for months or even years without knowing it. If untreated, it can cause serious complications, particularly for women. These include pelvic inflammatory disease, infertility or ectopic pregnancy (NSHP).

Suggested strategy:

- ***Promote safe sex messages throughout Council toilets and facilities***

ISSUE:	***4.0***	***HEALTH***
Need:	4.4	Provide exercise opportunities

Northern Sydney Health has identified the following key health issues facing older people:

- Falls, and the associated immobility and reduction of independence (however, falls funding has decreased)
- Recreational needs
- Alcohol dependency

Northern Sydney Health report that there are many older women who are choosing not to take, or have stopped taking hormone replacement treatment (HRT). This can result in more cases of osteoporosis, and the need is for more weight-bearing or strength training programmes for older women. An excellent form of exercise is walking, which could be encouraged by provision of a range of accessible walking tracks in the Manly area, similar to those developed and currently promoted by Mosman and Pittwater councils.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Investigate accessible walking tracks, with the view to have guided and self-guided walking groups for older people***
- ***Support the Manly Community Centre to establish an Aged Wellness Group***

ISSUE:	***5.0***	***SERVICES AND FACILITIES***
Need:	5.1	Raise awareness of services

The concern was raised that there was no real integration, formal networking or referral between agencies/ services (e.g. state/local government & services) to ensure comprehensive and integrated service delivery for women & children (WRC). This often means that some women fail to access the appropriate support or service/s for their needs.

The Report on the Families First Planning workshops in the Northern Sydney area (2003) highlighted that service providers wanted to see an information strategy developed to ensure new parents and those new to the area gained information about services and community supports. Participants thought that families usually

received excellent service support once they were linked into the network, but they were concerned about the fairness of access. Access often reflects specific services (e.g. childcare), awareness of Australian human service systems, and English language and literacy. Participants were concerned that the most vulnerable or isolated families were less likely to be accessing services.

Families First workshop participants also believed there was a wide range of information available, but that it is uncoordinated – specific strategies were suggested such as a local directory and a Family Expo fun day. There was also a need to link people who are new to the area and provide information about community supports, children's services applications and waiting lists, e.g. an information day for new migrants.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Develop a comprehensive directory of children's services & childcare for private and council services to be made available at early childhood centres, children's services, libraries and hospital maternity clinics***
- ***Support Families First initiative of linking families to community supports and services***

ISSUE:	***5.0***	***SERVICES AND FACILITIES***
Need:	5.2	Improve respite services for mothers

There is a lack of respite support services for women with children who may have health problems (WRC).

Single mothers also reported the need for access respite services, to provide some relief from being at home with their child 24-hours a day. The pressures placed on single parents, are many, such as the sole responsibility for protecting children from harmful influences (e.g. drugs). Single parents stated that they needed high levels of energy to keep their children safe, however this often this leads to burn-out, as there are too many responsibilities for one parent to deal with. When a single parent does get sick, they cannot rely on a partner, and if they lack a support network, they have to cope alone (LP)

Suggested strategy:

- ***Lobby NSW Department of Health for respite support services locally***

ISSUE:	***5.0***	***SERVICES AND FACILITIES***
Need:	5.3	Provision of women's meeting place

All women, ranging from older women, NESB women and young mothers with children have a need for friendly and accessible venues to meet (SPIC/NSH, IWSG).

Suggested strategy:

- ***Raise awareness of Council's halls available for hire and the booking process***

ISSUE:	***5.0***	***SERVICES AND FACILITIES***
Need:	5.4	Improve communication with Centrelink

Single mothers report that Centrelink is frustrating to deal with (LP). Often Centrelink does not pass on up to date information on changes to allowances and procedures. The Family Assistance and Parenting Payment are not linked, or cross-referenced.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Facilitate meeting with Centrelink and Lone Parents Support Service to progress issue***

ISSUE:	***5.0***	***SERVICES AND FACILITIES***
Need:	5.5	Improve independence of older women

Many older women are pressured into selling their homes by their family, because of perceived inability to cope alone, although they would prefer to live independently. This has a range of social needs associated with it (SPIC)

Suggested strategy:

- ***Provide greater access to services allowing older people to live independently, such as Meals on Wheels, Home Maintenance Service***

6.0 SUMMARY OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR WOMEN			
Issue	***Need***	***Strategy***	***Responsibility***
1.0 SAFETY	1.1 Reduce domestic violence	• Work closely with the Northern Beaches Domestic Violence Committee, NSH, NSW Police and the Attorney General's Department towards anti-violence initiatives in the local area • Investigate ways to capture statistics to support a funding application for a Supervised Contact Hand Over Centre for the Northern Beaches (and link to Council's Crime Prevention Plan)	Council's Crime Prevention Coordinator/ Community Services Planner
	1.2 Improve late night safety	• Continue to implement community safety initiatives such as the Spiked Drinks Awareness Campaign, restricted entry policy and the Late Night Summer Bus through the Manly Crime Prevention Plan	Council's Crime Prevention Coordinator/ Manly Community Safety Committee
	1.3 Reduce discrimination	• Improve communication between GL@M and Manly Youth Council to reduce social isolation of young lesbian women and reduce homophobia in young people • Lobby the Department of Education and Training and private schools to incorporate a sexual diversity component in the Northern Beaches school curriculum • Conduct cross-cultural training for Council staff, with a specific focus on explanation of Islamic traditions and beliefs	Council's Youth Services/ Community Services Planner

6.0 SUMMARY OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR WOMEN			
Issue	***Need***	***Strategy***	***Responsibility***
2.0 ACCOMMODATION	2.1 Increase affordable housing options	• Investigate options of attachment housing (e.g. granny flats) to accommodate young mothers/ families, who could provide support for existing older occupants • Continue to support regional initiatives such as the Manly Warringah LGHIP project	Regional Housing Coordinator/ Council's Branch Manager, Planning & Strategy
	2.2 Increase medium-term accommodation for families	• Support funding applications by relevant agencies for medium-term and emergency accommodation for women based on the Northern Beaches • Develop a policy on the provision and retention of boarding houses for occupation by long term residents disadvantaged by the private rental market	Council's Community Services Planner/ Regional Housing Coordinator
3.0 CHILDCARE	3.1 Increase childcare places	• Continue to pursue regional initiatives through SHOROC to increase the provision of private childcare services	Council's Children's Services
	3.2 Increase family day care provision	• Continue involvement in regional promotion through SHOROC to recruit family day carers	Council's Children's Services
	3.3 Maintain equity and affordability for those most in need	• Ensure Council's waiting list criteria for childcare is in line with equity and access principles, supporting those most in need	Council's Children's Services
	3.4 Encourage childcare for non-Council services	• Lobby Brookvale TAFE & Queenscliff Health Centre to provide childcare for women accessing their services	Council's Community Services Planner

6.0 SUMMARY OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR WOMEN			
Issue	***Need***	***Strategy***	***Responsibility***
4.0 HEALTH	4.1 Improve women's health service in the Northern Sydney region	• Lobby NSW Department of Health for more locally based women's services • Lobby NSW Department of Health for more Sexual Assault Counsellors on the Northern Beaches, and link to Council's Crime Prevention Plan	Council's Community Services Planner/ Crime Prevention Coordinator
	4.2 Improve mental health services	• Lobby NSW Department of Health for more mental health services and 24 hour help	Council's Community Services Planner
	4.3 Raise awareness of sexual health issues	• Promote safe sex messages throughout Council toilets and facilities	Council's community services planner
	4.4 Provide exercise opportunities	• Investigate accessible walking tracks, with the view to have guided and self-guided walking groups for older people • Support the Manly Community Centre to establish an Aged Wellness Group	Council's Community Development Coordinator
5.0 SERVICES & FACILITIES	5.1 Raise awareness of services	• Develop a comprehensive directory of children's services & childcare for private and council services to be made available at early childhood centres, children's services, libraries and hospital maternity clinics • Support Families First initiative of linking families to community supports and services	Council's Children's Services
	5.2 Improve respite services for mothers	• Lobby NSW Department of Health for respite support services locally	Council's Community Services Planner

6.0 SUMMARY OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR WOMEN			
Issue	***Need***	***Strategy***	***Responsibility***
	5.3 Provision of women's meeting place	• Raise awareness of Council's halls available for hire and the booking process	Council's Community Services Planner
	5.4 Improve communication with Centrelink	• Facilitate meeting with Centrelink and Lone Parents Support Service to progress issue	Council's Community Services Planner
	5.5 Improve independence of older women	• Provide greater access to services allowing older people to live independently, such as Meals on Wheels, Home Maintenance Service	Council's Community Development Coordinator

NEEDS ASSESSMENT - MEN

7.0 CONSULTATION METHOD

NOTE: It is suggested that further attempts to consult with men be made. The following consultation, discussion of issues, needs and strategies is NOT considered comprehensive.

Consultation to assess the needs of men included a range of methods, both qualitative and quantitative:

1. Focus group
2. Surveys
3. Service providers
4. Literature review

7.1 Focus group

Several focus groups were conducted where issues relevant to men were raised:

- Manly Youth Council

A focus group was conducted on 20th October with 29 members of the Manly Youth Council, held at the Youth Centre at Kangaroo Street, Manly. The Sustainability Youth Crew was also invited to attend. Three Council staff were present. 13 were aged 14-16 years, and 16 were aged 17 - 22 years of age. There were 16 males and 13 females present. 4 members indicated they spoke a language other than English at home, including Maori, Portuguese, Tongan and Chinese. The group was split into two groups, comprising of young men and women. The consultation addressed the following questions, after which the groups came together, and were asked to prioritise their top two issues:

- What is good about living on the Northern Beaches?
- Now imagine the Northern Beaches in 50 years time…what would you like to see?
- What are the not so good things about living on the Northern Beaches?
- What can we do to improve some of these things?
- Apart from being involved in Youth Council, have you used any other Council services before?
  a. If yes, tell us about your experience in using these services
  b. If no, what stops you from using Council services

- GL@M

A focus group was held with GL@M, (Gays and Lesbians at Manly), a social support group for young people facilitated by Northern Sydney Health and Manly Council Youth Services. Seven members of GL@M attended, which was an average turn out for their regular meetings. Ages of those attending ranged from

14 years to 22 years, with five females, and two males. Semi-structured questions used for discussion by the group included:

- What are the issues facing you as a gay or lesbian person living on the Northern Beaches?
- What can Council do to improve/fix some of these things?
- Apart from being involved in GL@M, have you used any other Council services before?
  a. If yes, tell us about your experience in using these services
  b. If no, what stops you from using Council services
- Imagine the ideal Manly community in 50 years time…what would you it look like?

- Manly Parents Consultative Committee

This focus group was conducted with three parents at the Kangaroo Street Childcare Centre on 18 November 2003. Two fathers and one mother attended, aged from early 30 to mid 40s. One of the fathers spoke a language other than English at home (French). Due to time restraints, the consultation addressed the following two questions only:

- What are the issues facing you as a family in Manly?
- How can Council address or improve these issues?

7.2 Surveys

Several existing groups were accessed to take part in a survey to assess the needs of youth. Standard questions were used in all surveys, with slight adaptations, depending on group accessed and return instructions. Open ended questions were deemed most appropriate, to ensure participants were provided the opportunity to discuss openly their concerns.

- GL@M surveys

An email survey was distributed to all GL@M members by the GL@M facilitator, with two responses. This was analysed qualitatively and the results included in the discussion part of this document.

- Northern Beaches OMNI (older men, new ideas) group

12 surveys were sent to the Secretary of the Northern Beaches OMNI group for distribution and completion at their November meeting. The secretary advised that only one of their members was a Manly resident, and therefore one survey was returned.

Due to the small response, SPSS was not used to analyse this survey, and answers were interpreted in a qualitative fashion and included in the consultation results.

- Manly Surf Life Saving Club

The Secretary of the Club distributed 20 copies of a survey to the Management Committee at their November 2003 meeting. One response was received. The Secretary also sent out the survey, with reply paid envelopes to 30 members of their club. No responses were received.

- Manly Rugby Union Club

50 copies of a survey were left in the foyer area of the Manly Rugby Union Club, along with a drop-box for completed returns. The surveys and box were left at the Club for a three week period. Four usable surveys were left in the drop-box, and were analysed qualitatively. Refer to Appendix C for the survey used for both the Manly Rugby Union Club and the Manly Surf Life Saving Club.

7.3 Service providers

Key service providers in the area were contacted to provide context and crucial input to the issues facing older people in Manly, including Men's Health, Northern Sydney Health. Other methods of consulting service providers included:

- Manly Social Plan Implementation Committee (SPIC)

Consultation occurred through a focused discussion of gender issues at the Manly Social Plan Implementation Committee (SPIC) held in October 2003. Members of the Committee include several local service providers, community representatives, key council staff (planning and community services), and Manly Councillors. Other guest speakers included representatives from Northern Sydney Health Promotion, the Area Women's Health Service, Northern Sydney Health, a local men's counselor and Manly Community Centre.

7.4 Literature Review

Several relevant sources of literature were reviewed, in conjunction with analysing consultation results.

8.0 REVIEW OF SERVICES FOR MEN

Gaps

Lack of boarding houses
Need for parenting programmes
Need for safe places/meeting places for GLBT
Poor bus coverage on the Northern Beaches (especially late night)
Need for local men's support group (and coordinator)
Need for family accessible toilets
Need for entertainment options for under 18 yrs
Need for more mental health initiatives

9.0 CONSULTATION RESULTS:

9.1 Why do men like Manly/ Northern Beaches?

When women were asked what they most liked about living in the area, and what was important to keep for future generations, surveys from the Manly Rugby Union Club, Northern Beaches OMNI, and Manly Life Saving Club as well as results from the Manly Youth Council focus group revealed the following:

- Natural environment (Beaches, harbour & open spaces)
- Sense of community
- Lifestyle (including entertainment/ events/ festivals)
- Proximity to services and facilities (e.g. ferries)
- Maintaining Manly's heritage/ controlling development

These results were analysed qualitatively.

9.2 Summary of Issues

The key issues facing men, arising from consultation have been summarised as:

- Accommodation
- Safety
- Services & Facilities
- Health

9.3 Consultation sources

As issues have been discussed, the following abbreviations have been used to note their consultation source:

MYC	Manly Youth Council
SPIC	Manly Social Plan Implementation Committee
NSH	Northern Sydney Health
NSHP	Northern Sydney Health Promotion
PCC	Parents Consultative Committee
NBCALD	Consultation for the 2004 Northern Beaches CALD Plan
GL@M	Gay & Lesbians at Manly
CPC	Council's Crime Prevention Coordinator
OMNI	Northern Beaches OMNI
MSLSC	Manly Surf Life Saving Club
MRUC	Manly Rugby Union Club

9.4 Issues, Needs and Strategies for Men

ISSUE:	*1.0*	*ACCOMMODATION*
Need:	1.1	Increase affordable housing options

Affordable housing is a major issue for most groups within our community. The young men of Manly Youth Council raised this as a key concern.

Fairlight House (Mission Australia) reported that there remains a need in the Manly area for medium-term housing for men. Once men have been through emergency or crisis accommodation, there is a need to progress to an exit point.

Fairlight House (Mission Australia) have applied for funding for such accommodation through the Office of Community Housing over the last two years (SPIC)

The clients from Fairlight House with mental health issues are difficult to house and help generally. Some of them have behavioural issues and are on medication. Fairlight House has a good relationship with the Adult Mental Health team at Queenscliff Health Centre, and with their help, they have been able to successfully progress several clients who are now in housing commission homes (SPIC)

When there is a family break-up, often the wife and children will stay in the family home, but the man often has nowhere to go, and potentially ends up in emergency accommodation (e.g. boarding house), if they can find a space (SPIC).

The potential closure of the Eversham Boarding House in Victoria Parade, Manly, is of grave concern, with the possibility of many local men being displaced, often at a time of crisis in their life (SPIC)

Over the past two decades, Manly has lost many of its boarding houses, with the direct effect of diminishing the supply of low-cost accommodation.

The following information was provided through the licensing system which ceased in 1992, and tracks boarding house numbers over the last two decades:

1983 - 88 1984 - 82 1985 - 80 1986 - 74 1987 - 69 1988 - 58 1989 - 55.

In 1989 these 55 premises provided 1,013 bedspaces.

In April 2003, information collated by Council's Fire Officer identified less than 20 Guest / Boarding Houses.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Support funding applications by relevant agencies for medium-term and emergency accommodation for women based on the Northern Beaches***
- ***Develop a policy on the provision and retention of boarding houses for occupation by long term residents disadvantaged by the private rental market***
- ***Continue to support regional initiatives such as the Manly Warringah LGHIP project***

ISSUE:	***2.0***	***SAFETY***
Need:	2.1	Increase parenting skills

Men rate highly as both victims and perpetrators of crime. This could be related to the lack of good role models for young men. Those aged 18-25 years appear to be the most vulnerable. Many families have absent fathers, for a variety of reasons from family break-up to business travel, which does not appear to help (CPC).

Youth Services and SPIC believed there was too much pressure on schools to be the only source of information for parents regarding support services. There is a need for short parenting courses with increased supervision of parenting practices.

Many of the health issues facing men can be linked back to the ways in which boys and adolescents are raised. NSW Health claim that differences in health behaviour such as risk taking behaviour resulting in injury, suicide, violence, or even cardiovascular disease may not be as much biologically influenced as they are socially influenced. Some commentators have in fact argued that men and boy's poor health prognosis is primarily due to social, cultural, even spiritual causes and that greater attention needs to be given to the ways in which boys are raised to become men in our society. [9]

Suggested strategy:

- ***Investigate the need for parenting program training***

ISSUE:	***2.0***	***SAFETY***
Need:	2.2	Improve late night safety

Statistics on criminal activity in Manly have decreased, however the perception of safety remains a problem. The 2.00am Restricted Entry Policy and late night summer bus has had a good effect on reducing the crime statistics (CPC).

GL@M members discussed safety in the context of late night activities, such as being in places such as The Corso or Warringah Mall, or on public transport. They did point out that their perception of safety were more about being a young person out late at night, not necessarily being a young GLBT person out late at night.

The need for more gay friendly venues for GLBT to go to socialise and feel safe was raised by several GL@M focus group and survey respondents, and PFLAG survey respondents. As one PFLAG respondent said, there was a need for "…emotional support from other gays and lesbians in a supportive environment". Providing safe venues would obviously go someway towards addressing the issues of isolation and social displacement evidently felt by GLBT youth.

[9] Biddulph (1995), cited in NSW Health Department (1999, p. 10), 'Moving Forward in Men's Health. ISBN: 0 7347 3043 8.

There were two aspects to this suggestion:

- Encouraging more local cafes to be gay friendly venues. (An example of a successful project has been the 'Safe Places initiative' by South Sydney Council and the Aid Council of NSW. Pink triangle stickers are placed in cafes where GLBT people can feel welcome.) Even just having one pub or café that is predominantly gay friendly, would be welcome on the Northern Beaches.
- The need for a drop-in centre, or an exclusive space for GLBT at the Manly Youth Centre. This way, GLBT youth can talk to other youth, possibly play pool or video games, and also have access to a counsellor to discuss their issues if needed.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Continue to implement community safety initiatives such as the Spiked Drinks Awareness Campaign, restricted entry policy and the Late Night Summer Bus through the Manly Crime Prevention Plan***
- ***Ensure Council's Crime Prevention Plan addresses the issue of homophobic violence***
- ***Investigate 'safe places initiative' and work closely with the Manly Chamber of Commerce to establish viability in Manly***
- ***Assess the feasibility of a drop-in centre or GLBT exclusive space at the Manly Youth Centre***

ISSUE:	***2.0***	***SAFETY***
Need:	2.3	Improve late night transport options

Transport was raised as a concern through the focus group with Manly Youth Council and surveys of parents and the Sustainability Youth Crew. The key area of concern was late night transport, and the lack of bus coverage on the Northern Beaches, particularly for young people to get home after attending youth activities & events in Manly. The feeling was that if they did not live on a main transport route, they potentially faced a long walk home.

Manly's late night summer bus is now in its second season of operation, and has been very successful in transporting late night revelers out of Manly to transport hubs around the Northern Beaches.

Consultation with international language students, particularly those studying at the International School of Tourism at St Patricks, revealed that many students were concerned about the lack of bus transport up Darley Road, particularly at night. Most students had to walk home late at night, and the street had inadequate lighting, adding to their safety concerns.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Lobby State Transit Authority to improve bus coverage on the Northern***

Beaches

- ***Continue to support the Late Night Summer Bus and similar initiatives through the Manly Crime Prevention Plan***

ISSUE:	***2.0***	***SAFETY***
Need:	2.4	Reduce discrimination

Young gay men believed that homophobia was more evident on the Northern Beaches than in the city. They had experienced varying levels of discrimination, from people hassling, staring at them, or even verbal abuse (GL@M).

Suggested strategy:

- ***Improve communication between GL@M and Manly Youth Council to reduce social isolation of young gay men and reduce homophobia in young people***
- ***Lobby the Department of Education and Training and private schools to incorporate a sexual diversity component in the Northern Beaches school curriculum***

ISSUE:	***3.0***	***SERVICES & FACILITIES***
Need:	3.1	Increase support for men's groups

Many men gain their leadership needs through sporting groups, although other groups struggle to continue. The OMNI group (Older Men, New Ideas) does meet on the Northern Beaches, although they only have about 10 members. There is a clear need for more men's groups, with coordinators, and the meetings have to be locally based, and fun and enjoyable to encourage attendance (SPIC).

Male primary carers often feel isolated from 'traditional' mothers groups. As one father claimed, "it's a female world in children's playgroups…you feel like you're an outsider" (PCC).

Fathers also wanted children's service providers to recognise fathers often do play a primary role in their children's care. Most promotional or information resources were worded towards mothers as primary carers (PCC).

Fathers would welcome the introduction of support groups for male primary carers, but those which involved outside physical activities, such as nature walks, or safe bike tracks for children so fathers could meet, socialize and supervise their children (PCC).

For adult men aged 25-54 years, a major impact on their health at this time is relationship breakdown. Research showed that men had an average of 5.1 health complaints at the time of separation, compared to an average of 3.2 complaints prior to separation. There are many men for whom the difficulties involved with relationship breakdown lead to lingering health issues. This points to the need to

focus interventions (such as counseling or support groups) at the time of separation. [10]

Suggested strategy:

- ***Investigate the need for a local men's support group and the need for a coordinator***

ISSUE:	***3.0***	***SERVICES & FACILITIES***
Need:	3.2	Improve toilet facilities for families

Consultation revealed the need for more family accessible toilets, which could be used by people with a disability, or as a family changing area (SPIC, PCC). Parents discussed how inappropriate (and potentially unsafe) it was for fathers to take their young children into a men's toilet, or send them alone into a female toilet. It was also necessary for the toilets to be large enough to be able to fit a child's stroller. The toilets could be non-gender specific, to allow for the use of fathers or mothers.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Investigate the provision of family accessible toilets***

ISSUE:	***3.0***	***SERVICES & FACILITIES***
Need:	3.3	Improve entertainment and recreation for young people

Manly Youth Council identified this issue as the top priority issue facing youth under 18 years of age. They claimed that most entertainment is geared towards 20-30 year olds. However, they did acknowledge that previous attempts at organizing entertainment for this age group have not been successful. Youth Council suggested that could consult with under 18 year olds via schools to find out what they really wanted.

Also mentioned by Manly Youth Council, service providers and parents was the lack of venues for under 18 year olds to have a free, regular and safe place to meet for recreation or entertainment.

However, at a SPIC meeting in July 2003, with youth services and local service providers present, there was concern that young people were not currently accessing activities that were available to them. On top of the entertainment services Manly Youth Centre offers, including Kanga's and band nights, it was noted that Clearway Drop In Centre has had very limited young people in attendance on Friday nights. A comprehensive list of the Northern Beaches activities accessible to young people was tabled at the SPIC meeting:

1. Council operated drop in centres at Manly and Frenchs Forest

[10] Jordan (1998), cited in NSW Health Department (1999, p. 15-16), 'Moving Forward in Men's Health. ISBN: 0 7347 3043 8.

2. Church based activity centres operating Friday and Sunday evenings
3. Council operated Concerts/Dance parties at least monthly
4. High school dances
5. 5 cinema complexes
6. Sporting associations including cricket, softball, netball, rugby, league, tennis, surf clubs, soccer, etc
7. Internet available free at public libraries
8. Ten Pin Bowling Centre
9. Beaches/surfing/swimming/snorkeling
10. Youth councils/Youth advisory groups
11. Art galleries
12. Putt Putt Golf
13. Several skate bowls and ramps
14. Swimming centres
15. Scouting/Guides/Adventurers
16. Gyms
17. Indoor shopping centres
18. Video/DVD/Gaming hire shops
19. Libraries free borrowing of books, CD's, videos, DVD and magazines
20. Café's and many fast food restaurants
21. Bike riding paths
22. Arcade gaming places
23. Bush regeneration
24. Opportunities to volunteer
25. Using public transport to visit a friends place

It was felt that there are already plenty of entertainment options available; perhaps this information just needs to be disseminated in the correct way.

Suggested strategy:

- ***Investigate entertainment needs of under 18 year olds through schools in Manly***
- ***Investigate ways to raise awareness of entertainment and recreational activities for young people***
- ***Conduct a recreational needs assessment for young people***

ISSUE:	***4.0***	***HEALTH***
Need:	4.1	Address mental health issues & suicide prevention

SPIC reported that the rate of suicide among young people living on the Northern Beaches exceeds the national average, and was believed to be linked to drug and alcohol problems. Manly Youth Services can intervene and refer young people to Queenscliff Community Health Centre. Whilst there was previously a Suicide Prevention Officer in this area, this is no longer the case. There are many issues which are linked to suicide, including sexuality, mental health and family breakdown.

Men do not tend to seek help for mental health issues (SPIC). It was stated that whilst many young people attempt suicide, it is often only the older people who are successful. Many older men in the Italian community appear to be suffering from depression, possibly as a consequence of retrenchment, or retirement (SPIC). This is supported by NSW Health who report that the rate of suicide is estimated to be higher for older people than for the population as a whole. Older men, aged 65 years and over, have the highest suicide rates with age-specific rates of 28.9 per 100,000 in 1995-96. For older women the corresponding rate is much lower at 8.2 per 100,000. Research shows a strong correlation between depression and isolation, the former being implicated in a number of suicides in older men. [11]

Northern Sydney Health report that more than one in four young people will have a mental health problem or disorder. Young people aged 18-24 years have the highest rate of mental disorders of any adult age group. Common mental health problems among young people include depression and anxiety disorders, first onset psychosis, self harm and suicidal behaviour, eating disorders and disruptive behaviours such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Children and young people with mental health problems are:

- 6 times more likely to think about killing themselves;
- 3 times more likely to have poor or fair physical health;
- 3 times more likely to use alcohol and other drugs;
- 3 times more likely to perform below grade level at school;
- 2 times more likely to report feeling 'very stressed';
- impaired in their ability to do the normal things expected at their age; and
- less likely to obtain work and more likely to remain unemployed.[12]

The Report of the Chief Health Officer (2002, p. 248) reported that the suicide rate in males in general, and young males in particular, has been relatively high for the last 15 years. A sustained effort in suicide prevention is required, whatever changes in rate may be observed from one year to the next. A 'whole-of-government', 'whole-of-community' strategy for suicide prevention is currently being implemented in NSW across local area health services. [13]

Dual diagnosis has been highlighted as a particular issue for concern for young people. This refers to the existence of a mental health concern and problematic use of alcohol or other drugs (or both). Estimates rate between 30% and 90% of clients seen in either mental health services or drug and alcohol services being dually diagnosed. Research has identified a number of problems and concerns that can arise from young people having a dual diagnosis, these include:

- increased risk of relapse of both conditions
- unstable living arrangements and homelessness;
- stress on the family'

[11] NSW Health Department (1999, p. 17), 'Moving Forward in Men's Health. ISBN: 0 7347 3043 8.
[12] Northern Sydney Health (December, 1998), Young People's Health – Our Future – Mental Health.
[13] Public Health Division, NSW Department of Health (2002), The Health of the People of New South Wales - Report of the Chief Health Officer, 2002.

- loss of support networks;
- contact with criminal justice system
- poor physical health
- failure to develop appropriate social skills;
- disrupted motivation
- disruptive behaviour and violence. [14]

The Young People and Alcohol Forum held in August 2003 recommended that health care needs to be holistic, not just about physical health nor it is just about alcohol but about all parts of young people's lives. The system does not adequately respond to young people with dual diagnosis. [15]

Suggested strategy:

- ***Continued consultation with young people and service providers to identify current issues***
- ***Support mental health and suicide prevention programmes in partnership with local service providers and Northern Sydney Health.***

ISSUE:	***4.0***	***HEALTH***
Need:	4.2	Raise awareness of sexual health issues

NSW Health reports that men tend to experience higher rates of STDs. In 1996, men were diagnosed with gonorrhoea at almost five times the rate of women and of syphilis at a rate slightly higher than that of women. Men were also diagnosed with HIV at almost ten times the rate as women (97.0 per million and 10.9 per million respectively) and AIDS at almost fifteen times the rate (76.8 per million and 5.2 per million respectively), mostly through sexual transmission. [16]

Sexual health is an issue of particular concern for young people, with several sexually transmitted diseases (STD) on the increase. Chlamydia is the main STD among young people. Those most at risk of catching Chlamydia include young men and women, especially those who are sexually active and having unprotected sex. Whilst symptoms can occur within 2-14 days after infection, a person may have Chlamydia for months or even years without knowing it. If untreated, it can cause serious complications (NSHP).

Suggested strategy:

- ***Promote safe sex messages throughout Council toilets and facilities***

[14] Youth Action & Policy Association NSW (YAPA), (date?) Health Fact Sheet – Take action now on dual diagnosis.
[15] The Alcohol Summit Coordination Unit, The Cabinet Office NSW, NSW Government (2003) Young People and Alcohol Forum - NSW Summit on Alcohol Abuse, August 2003.
[16] NSW Health Department (1999, p. 21), 'Moving Forward in Men's Health. ISBN: 0 7347 3043 8.

ISSUE:	***4.0***	***HEALTH***
Need:	4.3	Increase access to health services

Men tend to delay seeking health assistance longer than women. This can partially explain high death rates for men, particularly in the 35-44 age group: men may have ignored (or not recognized) symptoms and delayed seeking help for years, and by the time they do seek help, their condition may have progressed too far for effective treatment. For men in full time employment, accessing health services during work hours may be difficult. Furthermore, health intervention may be presented in settings which create barriers against men attending or in which they do not feel comfortable. There needs to be a move towards prevention and earlier intervention - so that services are more accessible and more flexible in approach in meeting the diverse needs of the different groups of men in our community. [17]

Suggested strategy:

- ***Support Northern Sydney Health in providing accessible and appropriate services for men***

ISSUE:	***4.0***	***HEALTH***
Need:	4.4	Reduce risk-taking behaviour

Perceptions of what is masculine and feminine have the potential to be either beneficial or detrimental to health behaviours and health outcomes. In line with contemporary Australian expectations of masculinity, a man might participate in beneficial health behaviours, such as regular physical activity, or detrimental ones, such as excessive alcohol use. 'Proving one's manhood' often results in men taking risks which negatively impact on their health: risky driving, excessive alcohol consumption, use of cigarettes, using violence to intimidate or control others, or unsafe sex. [18]

Young men often engage in preventable high risk behaviour (binge drinking and/or dangerous driving for example) which causes disability, death or disadvantage. As a young man progresses through adolescence, concerns about sexuality, sexual orientation, body image, mental health, risk taking and experimentation may occur. Among young meales aged 15 to 29, the risk of death is around four times that of their female counterparts for accidental death, six times as high for suicides and half times as high for violence related deaths. [19]

Northern Sydney Health reported that violence, and car accidents were major health issues facing men. The Report of the NSW Chief Health Officer (2002) stated that the majority of deaths involving a motor vehicle were of males, with the male death rate being 2-3 times higher than the female rate. People aged 15-

[17] NSW Health Department (1999, p. 25), 'Moving Forward in Men's Health. ISBN: 0 7347 3043 8.
[18] NSW Health Department (1999, p. 8-9), 'Moving Forward in Men's Health. ISBN: 0 7347 3043 8.
[19] NSW Health Department (1999, p. 14), 'Moving Forward in Men's Health. ISBN: 0 7347 3043 8.

24 years accounted for more than one-quarter of all those hospitalized for injuries due to motor vehicle crashes. [20]

While the proportion of men and women consuming alcohol at risky levels was similar (both 7%), men were more likely to drink at high risk levels compared with women (6% and 2% respectively). Among men, those aged 25-34 years were more likely to drink at high risk levels (8%) while among women, high risk drinking was most common among the 35-44 and 45-54 year age groups (3%). [21]

Males are over represented in alcohol related deaths, both as a result of alcohol use alone or in combination with other activities such as driving, swimming or violence. There were consistently more than twice as many opiate deaths among men as women in NSW between 1985 and 1994. Dual diagnosis (mental illness and substance abuse) is a significant public health problem for young men. Men with dual disorders have higher rates of homelessness, hospitalization, criminal behaviour and suicide than those diagnosed with a single substance use or mental disorder. [22]

Suggested strategy:

- ***Support initiatives of Northern Sydney Health, NSW Police and incorporate these within the Manly Crime Prevention Plan***

[20] NSW Department of Health (2002, p. 226-227), 'The Health of the People of New South Wales - Report of the Chief Health Officer'.
[21] ABS (2001, p. 43). 'Health Risk Factors', Cat No. 4812.0.
[22] NSW Health Department (1999, p. 18), 'Moving Forward in Men's Health. ISBN: 0 7347 3043 8.

10.0 NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR MEN			
Issue	***Need***	***Strategy***	***Responsibility***
1.0 ACCOMMODATION	1.1 Increase affordable housing options	• Support funding applications by relevant agencies for medium-term and emergency accommodation for women based on the Northern Beaches • Develop a policy on the provision and retention of boarding houses for occupation by long term residents disadvantaged by the private rental market • Continue to support regional initiatives such as the Manly Warringah LGHIP project	Council's Community Services Planner/ Branch Manager Planning & Strategy/ Regional Housing Coordinator
2.0 SAFETY	2.1 Increase parenting skills	• Investigate the need for parenting program training	Council's Youth Services Coordinator
	2.2 Improve late night safety	• Continue to implement community safety initiatives such as the Spiked Drinks Awareness Campaign, restricted entry policy and the Late Night Summer Bus through the Manly Crime Prevention Plan • Ensure Council's Crime Prevention Plan addresses the issue of homophobic violence • Investigate 'safe places initiative' and work closely with the Manly Chamber of Commerce to establish viability in Manly • Assess the feasibility of a drop-in centre or GLBT exclusive space at the Manly Youth Centre	Council's Crime Prevention Coordinator/ Community Services Planner/ Youth Services Coordinator

10.0 NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR MEN			
Issue	***Need***	***Strategy***	***Responsibility***
	2.3 Improve late night transport options	• Lobby State Transit Authority to improve bus coverage on the Northern Beaches • Continue to support the Late Night Summer Bus and similar initiatives through the Manly Crime Prevention Plan	Council's Community Services Planner/ Crime Prevention Coordinator
	2.3 Reduce discrimination	• Improve communication between GL@M and Manly Youth Council to reduce social isolation of young gay men and reduce homophobia in young people • Lobby the Department of Education and Training and private schools to incorporate a sexual diversity component in the Northern Beaches school curriculum	Council's Youth Services Coordinator
3.0 SERVICES & FACILITIES	3.1 Increase support for men's groups	• Investigate the need for a local men's support group and the need for a coordinator	Council's Community Services Planner
	3.2 Improve toilet facilities for families	• Investigate the provision of family accessible toilets	Council's Open Spaces Coordinator

10.0 NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR MEN			
Issue	***Need***	***Strategy***	***Responsibility***
	3.3 Improve entertainment and recreation for young people ***(IDENTIFIED AS TOP ISSUE BY MANLY YOUTH COUNCIL)***	• Investigate entertainment needs of under 18 year olds through schools in Manly • Investigate ways to raise awareness of entertainment and recreational activities for young people • Conduct a recreational needs assessment for young people	• Manly Youth Council • Manly Youth Council/ Youth Services Coordinator • Open Space Coordinator
4.0 HEALTH	4.1 Address mental health issues & suicide prevention	• Continued consultation with young people and service providers to identify current issues • Support mental health and suicide prevention programmes in partnership with local service providers and Northern Sydney Health	Council's Youth Services
	4.2 Raise awareness of sexual health issues	• Promote safe sex messages throughout Council toilets and facilities	Council's Community Services Planner
	4.3 Increase access to health services	• Support Northern Sydney Health in providing accessible and appropriate services for men	Council's Community Services Planner
	4.4 Reduce risk-taking behaviour	• Support initiatives of Northern Sydney Health, NSW Police and incorporate these within the Manly Crime Prevention Plan	Council's Crime Prevention Coordinator

Appendix 'A' Survey of Mature Aged Women (Manly VIEW Club)

Manly Social Plan

We want to know what you like and don't like about living in Manly - your views will help us plan and develop services in our Area.
Please take the time to complete this two-page survey.

1. What are the three major issues facing you as a mature aged woman living in Manly? (Please list in order of priority)

   (1) ……..

   (2) ……

   (3) ……

2. What can Council do to improve these issues?

   (1) ……..

   (2) ……

   (3) ……

3. Think about the things you like about living in Manly – tell us what you believe would be important to keep for future generations

   (1) ……..

   (2) ……

   (3) ……

4. Have you used, or are you aware of the following? (please tick)

- ☐ Manly Library
- ☐ Manly Environment Centre
- ☐ Meals on Wheels
- ☐ Senior Citizens Centre
- ☐ Manly Council Customer Service Centre
- ☐ Manly Visitor Information Centre
- ☐ Precinct Community Forums
- ☐ Manly Swim Centre
- ☐ Manly Art Gallery & Museum
- ☐ Car parking stations
- ☐ Events & Festivals coordinated by Manly Council
  (e.g. Jazz Festival, Heritage Week, Arts Festival, ANZAC Day etc..)

5. If you have not used any of the above, was there anything that stopped you from using them?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If YES, what? ……

6. Do you think Manly is lacking in any services for mature aged women?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If YES, what? ……

7. Do you know where to go to find information on services?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If YES, where do you find it? ……

How old are you**?** _____

What suburb do you live in? _____

Do you speak a language other than English at home?

☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what language? …….

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP, YOUR COMMENTS WILL HELP US ADDRESS YOUR NEEDS IN THE 2004 MANLY SOCIAL PLAN
Please return this form to your Club Secretary, Ruth Small, who will forward the surveys onto Manly Council.
If you have any questions about this survey, or the Social Plan,
please call Sue Ladd, Community Services Planner on 9976 1566

Appendix 'B' Survey of Children's Services mailing list recipients

2004 MANLY SOCIAL PLAN
Survey of Children and Families

Manly Council is currently consulting a range of groups in the community, including children and families for the 2004 Social Plan. As a parent or carer, we would appreciate your input to this process. The information gathered will help to develop strategies that Council is capable of implementing or facilitating.
Please take the time to complete this two-page survey and return to Council before Friday 28th November 2003 in the reply paid envelope provided.

1. What are the three things you most like about living on the Northern Beaches?

   1)

   2)

   3)

2. Tell us what three things you believe would be important to keep for future generations...

   1)

   2)

   3)

3. What do you see as the top 3 issues for children and families on the Northern Beaches?

Issue 1

Issue 2

Issue 3

4. What can Council do to improve the issues you raised in question 3?

Issue 1

Issue 2

Issue 3

5. Have you used any of the following Manly Council services? (please tick)

- ☐ Long Day Care
- ☐ Family Day Care
- ☐ Vacation Care
- ☐ Before and After School Care
- ☐ Pre-school service
- ☐ Occasional Care
- ☐ Immunisation

6. If you have not used any of the above, was there anything that stopped you?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes - what was it that stopped you? .....

7. Do you think the Northern Beaches is lacking in any activities or services for children and families?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes - what activities or services? .....

How old are you?

- ☐ Under 12 years
- ☐ 12-24 years
- ☐ 25-39 years
- ☐ 40-54 years
- ☐ 55-69 years
- ☐ 70-80 years
- ☐ 80 years +

Are you:

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

Do you speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes - what language? .....

What suburb do you live in?.....

Thanks for your time!
Please complete this form prior to Friday 28th November 2003 and return to Council in the reply-paid envelope provided.
Your comments will go towards developing the 2004 Manly Social Plan.
If you have any questions about the Social Plan, please call Sue Ladd on 9976 1566.

Appendix 'C' Survey for Men - Rugby Union Club & Manly Life Saving Club

2004 MANLY SOCIAL PLAN

Manly Council is currently consulting a range of groups in the community, including men for the 2004 Social Plan.
As a male resident of Manly, we would appreciate your input to this process. The information gathered will help to develop strategies that Council is capable of implementing or facilitating.

1. What are the three things you most like about living in Manly?

   1)

   2)

   3)

2. Tell us what three things you believe would be important to keep for future generations…

   1)

   2)

   3)

3. What do you see as the top 3 issues for men in Manly?

Issue 1

Issue 2

Issue 3

4. What can Council do to improve the issues you raised in question 3?

Issue 1

Issue 2

Issue 3

5. Do you think the Northern Beaches is lacking in any activities or services for men?

☐ No
☐ Yes - what activities or services? …….

How old are you?

☐ Under 12 years
☐ 12-24 years
☐ 25-39 years
☐ 40-54 years
☐ 55-69 years
☐ 70-80 years
☐ 80 years +

Do you speak a language other than English at home?

☐ No
☐ Yes - what language? …….

What suburb do you live in? ……

Thanks for your time!
Your comments will help us develop the 2004 Manly Social Plan

If you have any questions about the Social Plan, please call Sue Ladd, Community Services Planner, Manly Council on 9976 1566.