



NSW Legal Needs Survey in Disadvantaged Areas: Newcastle

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Justice made to measure: NSW legal needs survey in disadvantaged areas (2006) is the report of a large-scale quantitative study of the legal needs of disadvantaged people in six local government areas of New South Wales. More than 2400 residents across the regions were interviewed about their legal needs. This report was preceded by an initial study Quantitative legal needs survey: Bega Valley (pilot) (2003). There now follows a series of papers in the Justice Issues imprint. Six individual papers will describe how disadvantaged people deal with legal problems, detailing the responses from one of the regions surveyed: Campbelltown, Fairfield, Nambucca, Newcastle, South Sydney and Walgett.

INTRODUCTION

The broad aim of the research reported here was to provide a quantitative assessment of the legal needs of disadvantaged communities in New South Wales. This study was the most comprehensive quantitative investigation of legal needs undertaken in Australia for 30 years. The survey questioned a sample of residents in six disadvantaged local government areas (LGAs) across New South Wales, including urban, regional and rural/remote areas. Within these disadvantaged communities, the study examined the incidence and type of legal events people experienced as well as their approaches to such events, including the use of legal and non-legal assistance, and the outcomes achieved.

A full report of the overall findings of the survey across the six LGAs has been published previously (Coumarelos, Wei & Zhou 2006). The present document aims to provide detailed descriptive information on the main indices for the Newcastle LGA. The objective is to give service providers an overview of the findings within this LGA, to assist them with planning local services and formulating policy. Where appropriate, contrasts with the overall group are provided to demonstrate how the Newcastle LGA fares in comparison to the sample overall. However, it should be noted that the overall sample is not representative of New South Wales but consists of people living in a selected number of geographically diverse regions that rated highly on indicators of socioeconomic disadvantage. Although this limits the degree to which the results can be generalised to other areas of New South Wales, the data elucidate the issues facing people living in these areas and perhaps point to barriers to accessing justice among disadvantaged populations more generally.

STRUCTURE OF REPORT

This report will give a brief overview of the study methods and a profile of the six LGAs sampled for the survey. This will be followed by background information regarding the levels and types of expressed legal need in Newcastle LGA, as shown by calls to LawAccess and contact with the Legal Aid service. The report will then provide details of the findings from the survey for Newcastle with respect to:

- the incidence of legal events
- the distribution of the events across the broad areas of law (civil, criminal and family)
- major legal events type (e.g. business, accident/injury or housing)
- what the survey participants did about their legal issues
- type of help sought
- problems encountered when seeking assistance
- satisfaction with help received.

SURVEY METHOD

Sampling

The six LGAs included in the survey were selected based on the following considerations:

1. socioeconomic disadvantage
2. cultural and linguistic diversity
3. geographic diversity.¹

For details of how these considerations shaped the selection of the final six LGAs, see Appendix 1. The sample included three suburban LGAs within Sydney (South Sydney, Fairfield and Campbelltown), a major regional centre (Newcastle) and rural/remote (Nambucca and Walgett) LGAs in New South Wales. Together, these LGAs exhibit relatively high socioeconomic disadvantage, include an area that is culturally and linguistically diverse (Fairfield) and an area with a relatively high Indigenous population (Walgett). They also reflect geographic diversity in terms of urbanisation as well as in terms of inland versus coastal regions of New South Wales.

Sample size

Table 1 shows the size of the population in each LGA and the proportion of the population surveyed.

The total sample size was 2431, with approximately 400 residents drawn from each LGA. On average,

the sample drawn from each LGA represented approximately 0.5 per cent of the LGA population aged 15 years or over. However, the samples from Nambucca and Walgett LGAs represented somewhat larger proportions of their total populations (2.8% and 6.2% respectively) as these are less populous areas when compared with the other LGAs.

TABLE 1: SAMPLE AND POPULATION SIZE OF EACH LGA, 2003

STATISTICAL DIVISION	LGA	POPULATION (15+ YEARS) ^a	SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLE AS % OF POPULATION OF LGA
Sydney	South Sydney	55 840	406	0.7
Sydney	Fairfield	147 960	401	0.3
Sydney	Campbelltown	113 459	402	0.4
Hunter	Newcastle	119 481	408	0.3
Mid-North Coast	Nambucca	14 529	414	2.8
North Western	Walgett	6 477	400	6.2
Total		457 746	2431	0.5

^a Source: Coumarelos et al. (2006). Based on Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) estimated resident population data at 30 June 2003.

Procedure

The survey was administered via telephone interviews in the six selected areas during September and October 2003 to 2431 residents aged 15 years or over. Random sampling from the electronic *White Pages* was used to draw a pool of potential participants from the six areas. Quota controls were employed to achieve a gender and age profile that reflected the population profile in these areas. The estimated survey response rate ranged between 23.9 and 34.1 per cent.²

Survey instrument

A copy of the survey instrument can be found in the full report of the study (Coumarelos et al. 2006). Briefly, the survey examined the sample's experience of a total of 101 different events that have *the potential for legal resolution*. These events are detailed in Appendix 1, Table A1. They include:

- 76 civil law events categorised into 11 groups — accident/injury, business, consumer, credit/debt, education, employment, government, health, housing, human rights and wills/estates
- 16 criminal law events categorised into three groups — domestic violence, general crime and traffic offences
- one group of nine family law events (e.g. residence/contact arrangements for children, child support, divorce/separation).

The survey measured:

- the incidence of different types of legal events during the 12 months prior to the survey
- participants' responses to legal events, including the use of legal services
- satisfaction with the assistance received for legal events
- the resolution of legal events
- satisfaction with the outcome of legal events.

The following findings represent a small subset of the overall set of analyses undertaken on the entire sample. As mentioned above, the results presented here are designed to inform service providers about expressed and unexpressed local legal need across a broad range of legal issues. Further, people's responses to their legal issues are also explored. It is hoped that such indices may contribute to more informed planning by local legal and non-legal service providers that come into contact with people who have legal needs.

Analysis

The main statistical tests undertaken for this report involved standard and mixed-effects logistic regression (for further detail on these techniques see Appendix 2). The p -value for statistical significance was set at $p = .05$. Deviation contrasts were used for comparisons between Newcastle and the overall sample. That is, the rate observed in the Newcastle sub-sample was compared to the average rate across all regions.

SELECTED INDICES FROM THE OVERALL SAMPLE

Demographic profile

The demographic characteristics of the survey sample in each LGA are shown in Table 2.

Note that for each LGA, the gender and age profile in the sample was proportionate to that in the population.³ As Table 2 shows, there are quite

TABLE 2: DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF OVERALL SAMPLE BY LGA, 2003

VARIABLE	SOUTH SYDNEY %	FAIRFIELD %	CAMPBELLTOWN %	NEWCASTLE %	NAMBUCCA %	WALGETT %
Gender						
Male	54.4	48.1	47.0	48.3	48.8	56.0
Female	45.6	51.9	53.0	51.7	51.2	44.0
Age (years)						
15–24	15.6	20.8	21.9	18.4	11.6	11.5
25–34	31.4	18.8	19.5	17.9	9.9	17.3
35–44	21.5	21.8	20.4	18.9	16.9	19.5
45–54	13.6	17.8	20.2	18.4	21.3	20.0
55–64	9.1	10.8	9.7	11.8	15.5	17.0
65+	8.9	10.3	8.2	14.7	24.9	14.8
Indigenous status	0.6	0.3	1.7	2.1	3.6	13.2
Country of birth	16.5	45.8	18.0	2.9	3.4	4.5
Disability	18.3	16.2	20.0	19.9	27.5	23.7
Personal income (\$/week)						
\$0–199	11.7	28.8	22.5	19.4	23.3	25.7
\$200–499	22.8	34.6	34.5	36.6	47.6	43.2
\$500–999	38.9	30.5	31.8	34.2	25.4	23.8
\$1000+	26.6	6.0	11.1	9.8	3.7	7.3
Education level						
Didn't finish/at school	2.5	13.6	10.0	8.7	15.0	17.3
Year 10/equivalent	8.0	24.7	32.9	26.2	35.0	38.3
Year 12/equivalent	19.9	28.7	21.9	17.1	17.2	20.8
Certificate/diploma	15.9	17.6	20.7	18.3	18.4	10.5
University degree	53.7	15.4	14.5	29.7	14.3	13.0

Notes: All regions, $n = 2431$ participants. Not all percentages add to 100 per cent within strata due to rounding.

Indigenous status shows proportion of sample identifying as Indigenous.

Country of birth shows proportion born outside Australia. Disability status shows proportion with a disability, including physical disabilities, mental illness and chronic disease.

striking differences between the regions in their demographic make-up.⁴ For example, Nambucca LGA had the highest proportion for the oldest age group (approximately 25% compared with 8–15% in the other areas), and the lowest proportion aged 44 years or younger (approximately 39% compared with 49–69% in the remaining areas). Nambucca LGA also had the highest proportion reporting a disability (27.5%) which may partly reflect the greater proportion of older citizens. On the other hand, nearly 70 per cent of the South Sydney LGA sample was aged younger than 44 years, only 8.9 per cent aged 65 and over, and 18.3 per cent reporting some kind of disability. Such differences between LGAs are significant in terms of planning for legal services, as age and disability are important factors in determining which and how many legal problems people experience (Coumarelos et al. 2006).

The Sydney LGAs of Fairfield, Campbelltown and South Sydney showed a greater number of participants born in a non-English speaking country (approximately 17–46% compared with 3–5% for non-Sydney LGAs). The finding for Fairfield is not surprising given that one reason for including this LGA in the sample was that it is an area culturally and linguistically diverse, and that quota sampling of Vietnamese, Chinese (Cantonese) and Spanish cultural/linguistic groups was used to yield numbers proportionate to population for these groups. Walgett LGA had the highest proportion of Indigenous residents (25.1% in 2001) compared with the other LGAs (South Sydney 2.5%, Fairfield 0.7%, Campbelltown 2.7%, Newcastle 1.7% and Nambucca 5.9%) (ABS 2006). The sampling technique also accounts for this higher proportion of Indigenous participants in Walgett LGA (13.2%) compared with the other LGAs (0.3–3.6%). Another notable difference among the six LGAs is that South Sydney appears to be relatively more advantaged in terms of income and education. Over half of the respondents

from South Sydney LGA reported having a university degree (compared with approximately 29% or less in the other LGAs) and almost 27 per cent reported a weekly income of \$1000 or more (compared with approximately 11% or less from the other LGAs). For further details comparing the population and sample demographic profiles for each LGA, see Coumarelos et al. (2006).

Incidence of legal events

Table 3 shows the distribution of reported legal events by broad area of law (civil, criminal and family). Note that the spread of legal events between these areas of law is likely to partly reflect the survey's focus on civil law events rather than criminal or family law events. Thus, the large proportion of civil events reported is consistent with the high number of questions contained in the survey pertaining to these types of legal events.

Table 3 shows that there was variation across the regions in the incidence of at least one legal event. South Sydney LGA had a significantly higher proportion of people saying they had experienced at least one legal event in the past 12 months (76.4%),⁵ while Fairfield LGA had a significantly lower proportion (61.3%),⁶ compared with the average rate overall. These results are likely driven by the reporting patterns for civil events where South Sydney LGA had the highest (71.2%)⁷ and Fairfield LGA had the lowest (56.1%)⁸ proportions of people reporting these types of legal events. Reporting of criminal events was also higher than average in the South Sydney (36.5%) and Walgett LGAs (35.5%) and lower than average in Nambucca LGA (23.4%).⁹ Nambucca LGA registered a marginally higher than average rate for family events (12.6%).¹⁰

These findings indicate that the LGAs that constitute the sample for this survey are not homogeneous either demographically or in terms of legal need.

TABLE 3: DISTRIBUTION ACROSS RESPONDENTS OF REPORTING AT LEAST ONE LEGAL EVENT UNDER THE BROAD AREAS OF LAW FOR SIX LGAs, 2003 — % of LGA (number)

Broad area of law	SOUTH SYDNEY		FAIRFIELD		CAMPBELLTOWN		NEWCASTLE		NAMBUCCA		WALGETT	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Civil Law	289	71.2*	225	56.1*	253	62.9	151	63.0	253	61.1	241	60.3
Criminal Law	148	36.5*	104	25.9	123	30.6	119	29.2	97	23.4*	142	35.5*
Family Law	25	6.2	27	6.7	40	10.0	34	8.3	52	12.6*	28	7.0
All areas of law		76.4*		61.3*		69.6		65.9		71.9		69.2

* Statistically significantly different from average over all regions at .01 level.

Notes: South Sydney $n = 406$ participants (data missing for one participant on family events), Fairfield $n = 401$, Campbelltown $n = 402$, Newcastle $n = 408$, Nambucca $n = 414$, Walgett $n = 400$. Note that respondents could report more than one type of event.

The differences suggest that it would be helpful to practitioners working in these (and perhaps demographically similar) areas to be able to access the results of the survey at the local level. This report is one of a series of six that considers a selection of the main indices from the survey on legal need separately for each LGA. This particular report describes the results for the LGA of Newcastle. Where appropriate, the results for Newcastle will be displayed along with the corresponding result from the total sample so that comparisons may be facilitated.

NEWCASTLE LGA

Newcastle LGA is a 182.6 square kilometres area, located in the Hunter region of New South Wales, 160 kilometres north of Sydney. It stretches from Port Stephens in the north to Lake Macquarie in the south (ABS 2006). In 2003, the ABS estimated the population in the Newcastle LGA to be 144 273, approximately a 3 per cent increase on the 2000 estimate. The population density as of June 2004 was 797.6 per square kilometre, compared with only 8.4 persons per square kilometre for New South Wales.¹¹ The unemployment rate in 2003 was 7.9 per cent, compared with 6 percent for New South Wales, and 43 715 people were receiving income support¹² (30.3% of total population) compared with 22.2 per cent for New South Wales (ABS 2006). The average taxable income in this area in 2003 was \$40 505, slightly lower than the state average of \$43 649. These indices suggest that Newcastle LGA, a regional centre in New South Wales, is an area of relative disadvantage.

EXPRESSED LEGAL NEED IN NEWCASTLE

The Law and Justice Foundation of New South Wales collects data annually from a number of legal service providers, to provide an indication of the level of expressed legal need in New South Wales. ‘Expressed legal need’ refers to those legal needs which are ‘expressed’ through accessing a legal service, by requesting information or advice, seeking a legal referral or gaining legal representation. The number of inquiries for the 12 months to September 2003 (the period covered in the survey) for LawAccess¹³ and three different service types provided by Legal Aid in the Newcastle LGA are shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4: INQUIRIES TO LAWACCESS AND LEGAL AID SERVICES BY BROAD AREA OF LAW, NEWCASTLE, OCTOBER 2002 TO SEPTEMBER 2003

SERVICE	CIVIL	CRIMINAL	FAMILY	TOTAL
LawAccess	1489	291	866	2646
Legal Aid				
– advice	453	149	576	1178
– info/referral	1117	668	1262	3047
– duty solicitor	480	2474	335	3289

As Table 4 shows, most of the inquiries to LawAccess from the Newcastle area concerned civil issues, but for Legal Aid, the pattern of inquiries across broad areas of law differed according to the type of service provided. For example, the overwhelming majority of duty solicitor services, as one might expect, come under criminal law, because duty solicitor services are most commonly provided for criminal matters. Most inquiries to the Advice Service and to the Information and Referral Service concerned civil and family law areas. However, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions regarding the distribution across services as there is no information regarding the independence of inquiries to each service in these data. For example, a person may approach a service a number of times in relation to the same issue, or may make inquiries that fall under different areas in law in relation to a complex issue. Further, people may seek assistance from other legal services, such as private lawyers or community legal centres. Inquiry data can, however, provide a broad-brush picture of the level of legal service usage in an area. In the Newcastle LGA, there was a 7 per cent rate of use of these two types of services for the population size (approximately 10 100 service events for a population around 144 273 people). The survey results will help clarify the picture of legal need in the area by giving an indication of not only expressed legal need, but also unexpressed legal need where no assistance is obtained.

SURVEY RESULTS¹⁴

Incidence of legal events

For the Law and Justice Foundation’s 2003 survey, 408 participants were drawn from the Newcastle LGA who reported a total of 883 legal events. Table 5 displays the number of legal events reported per participant. The corresponding proportions for all regions are also shown.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF LEGAL EVENTS PER PARTICIPANT, FOR NEWCASTLE AND ALL REGIONS, 2003

NUMBER OF LEGAL EVENTS	Newcastle		All regions
	No.	%	%
0	124	30.4	30.9
1	93	22.8	22.3
2	69	16.9	13.9
3 or more	122	29.9	32.9

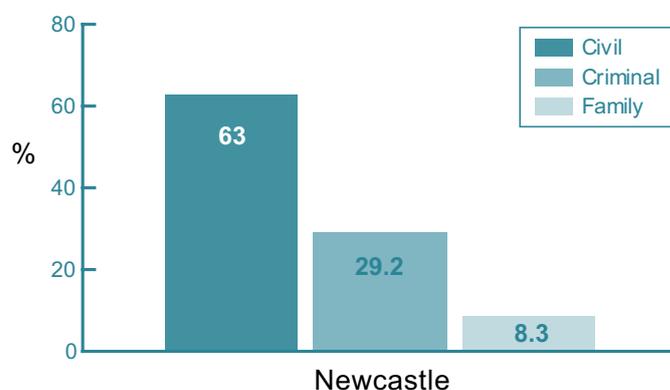
Note: All regions, $n = 2431$, and for Newcastle, $n = 408$ participants.

Table 5 shows that approximately 30 per cent of Newcastle participants reported that they did not experience any legal events in the past 12 months. The remaining 70 per cent reported experiencing at least one legal event. This proportion was very similar to the total sample (69.1%). Further, it appears that the Newcastle subgroup had a similar distribution in the frequency of legal events reported during the reference period. In detail, Newcastle had similar rates for reporting one or two events (39.7% vs 36.2% respectively), and three or more events (29.9% vs 32.9% respectively) compared with the average over all regions.¹⁵

Areas of law

Figure 1 displays the broad areas of law in which respondents reported legal issues. The bars show the proportion of respondents who reported at least one of these types of issues (civil, criminal, or family) in the last 12 months.

FIGURE 1: INCIDENCE OF LEGAL EVENTS BY BROAD AREA OF LAW, NEWCASTLE, 2003



Note: Newcastle, $n = 408$ participants (of which 284 participants reported 1 or more legal events).

As Figure 1 shows, the most commonly reported area of law in the past 12 months among participants in Newcastle LGA was civil law. This was not surprising

TABLE 6: INCIDENCE OF LEGAL EVENTS BY BROAD AREA OF LAW AND LEGAL EVENT GROUP, FOR NEWCASTLE AND ALL REGIONS, 2003

AREA OF LAW	EVENT GROUP	Newcastle		All regions
		NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS	% OF PARTICIPANTS	% OF PARTICIPANTS
Civil	Accident/injury	86	21.1	19.2
	Business ^a	16	3.9	5.0
	Consumer	92	22.5	22.0
	Credit/debt	38	9.3	12.0
	Education ^b	25	6.1	7.4
	Employment ^c	56	13.7	12.1
	Government	64	15.7	19.5
	Health ^d	10	2.5	3.2
	Housing	83	20.3	22.6
	Human rights	17	4.2	5.8
Criminal	Wills/estates	61	15.0	14.6
	Domestic violence	13	3.2	3.9
	General crime	108	26.5	26.6
Family	Traffic offences	10	2.5	3.2
	Family	34	8.3	8.5

^a 87 Newcastle participants and 562 overall owned a small business. Of these, 16 (18.4%) and 122 (21.7%) respectively reported at least one business event.

^b 194 Newcastle (16.8%) respectively reported at least one education event.

^c 257 Newcastle participants (20.7%) respectively reported at least one employment event.

^d 129 Newcastle participants (10.0%) respectively reported at least one health event or an elderly person. Of these, 10 (7.8%) and 77 (10.0%) respectively reported at least one health event.

Notes: All regions, $n = 2431$, and for Newcastle, $n = 408$ participants. Some participants reported multiple legal events (within or across legal event groups). As a result, proportions reporting each event will not total 100 per cent.

given the survey questionnaire predominantly covered civil legal issues. The proportions of the Newcastle sub-sample reporting these three types of legal issues were very similar with those for the sample overall (63.0% vs 62.4% for civil issues, 29.2% vs 30.2% for criminal issues, and 8.3% vs 8.5% for family law issues).¹⁶ These results are consistent with the finding described in previous section (Incidence of Legal Events), that a similar proportion of Newcastle sub-sample reported experiencing one or more legal problems of any type compared with the overall sample.

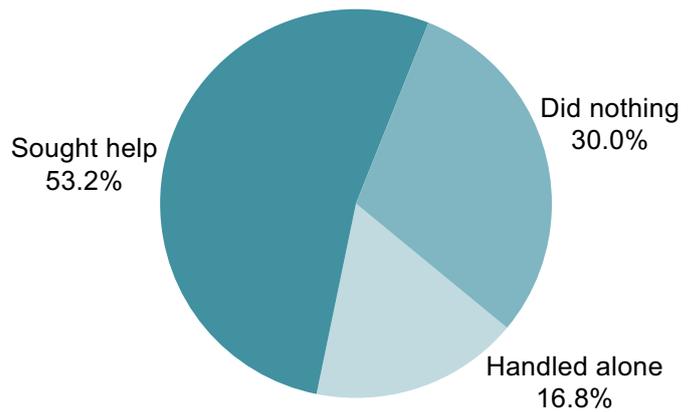
Details of the incidence of the different event types under each of these broad areas of law (civil, criminal and family) for both Newcastle LGA and all regions are shown in Table 6. Civil matters include: accident/injury, business, consumer, credit/debt, education, employment, government, health, housing, human rights, and wills and estates. Within civil law, the legal events reported the most often by Newcastle participants were consumer (22.5%), accident/injury (21.1%) and housing (20.3%). For criminal law, legal events under the general crime group were reported most often by Newcastle participants (26.5%). As may be expected from the data presented earlier, the Newcastle sub-sample generally reported experiencing events within almost every legal event group at a similar rate to the general sample.¹⁷ It was only for government legal events (15.7% vs 19.5% respectively) within the civil law event group that Newcastle residents experienced significantly lower rates compared with the overall sample.¹⁸ There was no legal event that Newcastle residents having experienced at significantly higher rates than the overall sample.

Response to legal problems

As noted earlier, respondents in Newcastle reported a total of 883 legal events (range 1 to 19, median = 1 event). Further details about how participants responded to the most recent events (up to a maximum of three) were obtained. The following data are based on the 492 most recent events for the Newcastle sub-sample.

Figure 2 shows that help was sought for approximately 53 per cent of ‘most recent’ legal events experienced. In almost 17 per cent of legal events, the respondent dealt with the issue themselves. A sizeable minority, however, did not take any action (30.0%). These rates were similar to those for the overall sample (51.2%, 16.0% and 32.8% respectively).¹⁹

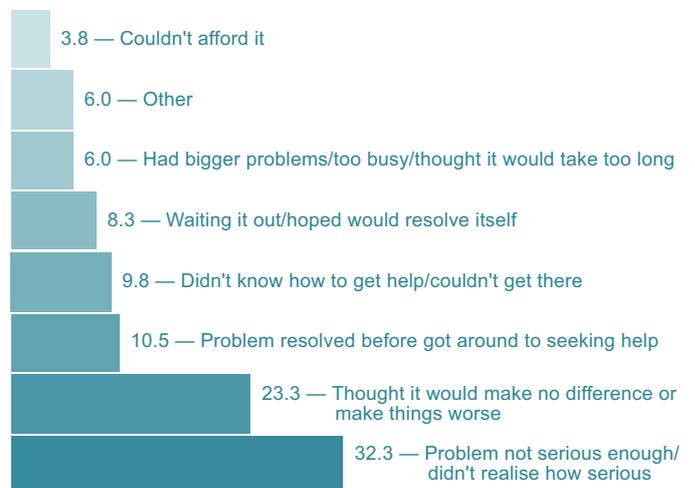
FIGURE 2: ACTION TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO LEGAL EVENTS, NAMBUCCA, 2003



Note: n = 504 events, data missing for 14 events.

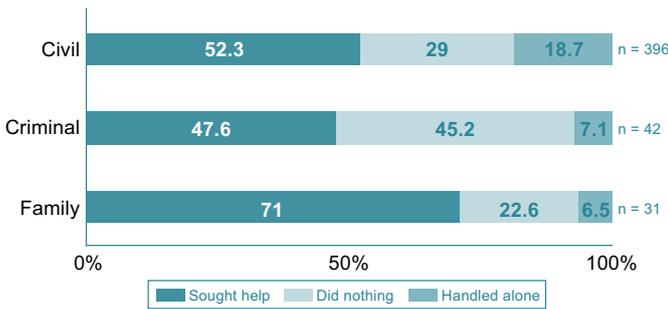
When the reasons for ‘doing nothing’ in response to their legal problems among the Newcastle sub-sample were further examined (see Figure 3 above), two main explanations emerged. In approximately 32 per cent of legal events where the respondent did nothing about their legal problems, it was because the respondent felt the issue was not serious or did not know how serious the event was. In approximately 23 per cent of legal events, the respondent felt that action either would not make any difference or would make things worse. These were also the two most common reasons for taking no action over all regions. The other main reasons for Newcastle respondents taking no action were: the problem resolved before the respondent got around to seeking help (in 10.5% of legal events); and the respondent did not know how to seek help or was not easily able to get there (in almost 10% of legal events). Only a very small proportion mentioned cost as a reason for not seeking help (3.8%).²⁰

FIGURE 3: MOST IMPORTANT REASON FOR DOING NOTHING IN RESPONSE TO LEGAL EVENTS, NEWCASTLE, 2003



Notes: Newcastle, n = 133 events, data missing for 8 events. Those grouped into the ‘other’ category (n = 8) did not seek help because they were too embarrassed or did not trust anyone, thought the problem was their faults or had no internet access.

FIGURE 4: ACTION TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO LEGAL EVENTS BY BROAD AREA OF LAW, NEWCASTLE, 2003



Notes: Newcastle, $n = 469$ events, data missing for 23 events. Totals for each broad area of law are total events for which information was provided on action taken in response.

Figure 4 displays what the Newcastle sub-sample did in response to their three most recent legal events, broken down by broad area of law. Looking at the results overall, a greater proportion of those who did not seek help, did nothing about their criminal matters rather than dealing with it themselves, compared with civil matters²¹ and marginally compared with family matters.²² Help was sought in approximately 52 per cent of civil legal events. This was not statistically different from the average over all regions (51.4%).²³ The rate for Newcastle alone and the overall sample for seeking help with criminal events were also comparable (47.6% vs 46.7% respectively).²⁴ However, there was a greater proportion of Newcastle respondents reporting they sought help with family matters, compared with respondents over all regions (71.0% vs 55.4% respectively), although this figure is based on a small number of legal events and therefore was too small for statistical testing.

Type of adviser

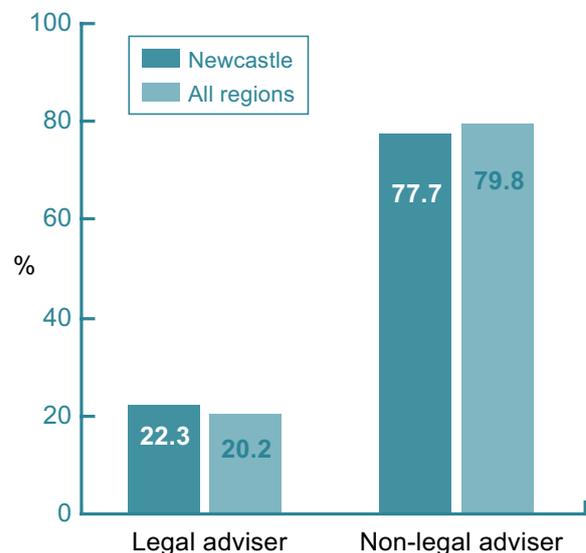
Although it appears that there are considerable differences in the types of advisers people go to for different types of events (Coumarelos et al. 2006), it is still useful to look at overall patterns in help seeking.

As previously indicated in Figure 2, help with a legal issue was sought in response to approximately half of the most recent events experienced by the Newcastle sub-sample. In 78 per cent of the cases where help was sought, only one source was approached for help, identical to the proportion for all regions (Coumarelos et al. 2006). The following data relate to the first (or only) adviser consulted for each event.

The types of advisers from whom Newcastle participants sought help could be roughly divided into two groups: legal and non-legal. Legal advisers included traditional

legal advisers (i.e. a private solicitor or barrister, local court, Legal Aid NSW, LawAccess, NSW Aboriginal legal services, a community legal centre) as well as less formal legal advisers, such as a friend or relative who is a lawyer, and published sources (i.e. the internet and self-help sources). Non-legal advisers included a friend or relative who was not a lawyer, a member of parliament, local council, non-legal community group or organisation, library, trade union/professional body, employer, school/school counsellor/teacher, insurance company/broker, industry complaint handling body, police, or other professional (such as doctor) or private agency/organisation. Figure 5 displays the types of adviser approached by the Newcastle LGA sample and across all regions.

FIGURE 5: TYPE OF (FIRST OR SOLE) ADVISER USED, FOR NEWCASTLE AND ALL REGIONS, 2003



Note: All regions, $n = 1455$ events, data missing for 41 events and for Newcastle, $n = 246$, data missing on 4 events.

It appears that for the Newcastle sub-sample, the first (or sole) source of advice was more likely to be to a non-legal source rather than a legal source (77.7% vs 22.3% respectively). This is consistent with the overall sample and statistically comparable.²⁵ Specifically, a non-legal adviser was sought in the first instance in 79.8 per cent of legal events and a legal adviser in only 20.2 per cent over all regions.

Respondents who sought help from more than one adviser for the same event were asked to nominate the adviser they found most useful. The following section relates to the adviser judged to be the most useful (if more than one adviser was used) or their sole adviser if the respondent used only one source.

Pathways to advisers

It is important for practitioners to be aware of the pathways through which people find assistance for their legal problems. Table 7 displays the channels through which people found their sole or most useful adviser (legal or non-legal), for both the Newcastle sub-sample and the overall sample.

TABLE 7: SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SOLE OR MOST USEFUL ADVISER, FOR NEWCASTLE AND ALL REGIONS, 2003

SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ADVISER	Newcastle		All regions
	No.	%	%
General knowledge	73	29.9	30.2
Used the service before	51	20.9	17.7
Adviser was a friend or relative	45	18.4	16.7
Referral by another agency/person ^a	33	13.5	14.5
Referral from a friend or relative	17	7.0	8.7
Telephone book	6	2.5	3.0
Media	5	2.0	1.8
Pamphlet/Poster	4	1.6	2.3
Walked in off the street	4	1.6	1.1
Community Legal Centre referral	3	1.2	1.1
Internet	2	< 1.0	2.1
Other	1	< 1.0	< 1.0
Adviser approached them	0	-	< 1.0
Total	244	100.0	100.0

^a Referral from another person or agency includes, but is not limited to, referrals by private business, mental health agencies, insurance companies, local council, police, Workcover, Skillshare, doctor, accountant, psychologist, counsellor, financial counsellor, financial adviser, or loan broker.

Note: All regions, $n = 1447$, data missing for 49 events, and for Newcastle $n = 244$, data missing for 6 events for which help was sought.

Table 7 shows that Newcastle participants were generally similar to all participants in terms of the channels they used to source their advisers.²⁶ Firstly, similar to all participants, those from Newcastle frequently found their adviser by using their own personal knowledge and personal networks (e.g. 29.9% used their general knowledge, 20.9% had used the adviser before, in 18.4% of cases the adviser was a friend/relative and in 7.0% of cases the adviser was referred from a friend/relative). Secondly, as with the overall sample, Newcastle participants were also often referred to their adviser by another agency or someone other than a friend/relative (13.5%). Also similar to the overall sample, Newcastle participants used sources such as the telephone book, a pamphlet/poster, the media and the internet relatively infrequently to source their advisers (<1.0% to 2.5%).

Barriers to assistance

When considering the issue of access to legal assistance, it is important to elucidate what may hinder somebody receiving that assistance once they have decided to get help. Table 8 shows the barriers experienced by Newcastle participants when they sought help for their legal problems.

TABLE 8: BARRIERS TO OBTAINING ASSISTANCE FROM ANY ADVISERS, FOR NEWCASTLE AND ALL REGIONS, 2003

TYPE OF BARRIERS	Newcastle		All regions
	No.	%	%
No problem	125	65.1	61.8
Delay in getting response	31	16.1	17.0
Telephone engaged/on hold too long	31	16.1	18.4
Difficulty getting an appointment	14	7.3	11.0
Problem with opening hours	10	5.2	7.6
Difficulty in affording it	9	4.7	6.0
Lack of local services/couldn't get there	8	4.2	8.1
Other problems	8	4.2	4.8
Difficulty understanding advice/information	6	3.1	4.7
No ability to access the Internet	5	2.6	2.4
Embarrassed to be seen using services	1	< 1.0	1.8
English language problems	1	< 1.0	1.5

Notes: All regions, $n = 1246$, data missing for 250 events, and for Newcastle, $n = 192$, data missing for 58 events where help was sought.

Percentages do not add to 100 per cent because multiple barriers were sometimes reported for the same event.

The category of 'Other problems' included issues such as receiving inadequate or incorrect advice, refusing to assist or the problem was beyond the area covered by the service contacted.

According to Table 8, Newcastle participants experienced barriers to receiving assistance in almost 35 per cent of legal events where help was sought, similar to the percentage for the overall sample (38.2%). Further, the most common types of barriers experienced by the Newcastle participants appear similar to those for the overall sample, despite the differences in the type of adviser used noted above. The main barriers reported were: delay in getting a response back from an adviser (16.1%); and difficulty getting through to an adviser on the telephone (16.1%), the latter also being the most common barrier to obtaining assistance over all regions. In only a small proportion of legal events did people report not being able to afford an adviser (4.7%). In light of this information, services may need to reflect on their communication means and the procedures they have in place from when clients

make initial contact to when they receive a response to their inquiry. There is evidence that people, especially vulnerable or marginalised groups, may abandon pursuit of legal assistance if such aspects of a legal service break down (Forell, McCarron & Schetzer 2005). For more than half of legal events reported in the current study, however, no problems were reported with the assistance sought.

Distance travelled for assistance

The distance a person has to travel to obtain help may affect the willingness to access legal help. Table 9 shows the distance Newcastle participants travelled to obtain help from the sole or most useful advise.

TABLE 9: DISTANCE TRAVELLED TO OBTAIN ASSISTANCE FROM SOLE OR MOST USEFUL ADVISER, FOR NEWCASTLE AND ALL REGIONS, 2003

DISTANCE TRAVELLED (KILOMETRES)	Newcastle		All regions
	No.	%	%
Didn't need to travel	71	35.5	44.0
< 3	41	20.5	19.6
4–10	51	25.5	15.8
11–20	24	12.0	8.2
21–40	4	2.0	4.5
41+	9	4.5	8.0
Total	200	100.0	100.0

Note: All regions, $n = 1249$, missing data on 247 events, and for Newcastle, $n = 200$, data missing for 50 events.

Among the Newcastle sub-sample of most recent events, 35.5 per cent of legal events where help was sought involved no travel to access assistance. However, of the six regions surveyed, Newcastle LGA had the highest proportion of participants (64.5%) reporting having to travel to obtain assistance (range 46 - 61% for other regions).²⁷ In general, it appears that those interviewed for this study who resided in metropolitan areas had closer access to advice than those in a regional area such as Newcastle or in rural

or remote areas (Coumarelos et al. 2006), although clearly Newcastle participants needed to travel for most accesses, albeit for relatively short distances.

Type of assistance

It would be reasonable to assume that when people are asked whether they sought assistance for their legal problems, they were seeking legal help. However, it appears that legal advice, information or referral may not be the sole type of assistance they receive for events that have legal implications. Table 10 displays the type of assistance the participants in the current survey said they received as help for their legal event.

In Table 10, it worth noting how advisers are actually used by people experiencing legal problems. Examples of legal help include assistance with legal documents, preparation for court proceedings or advice about the legal implications of a course of action. Examples of non-legal advice include medical advice, advice about financial options and counselling and support. Unsurprisingly, in the overwhelming majority of legal events where assistance was sought from a legal source, the help received was legal in nature (72.3%). Interestingly, legal help was also received from non-legal advisers in 13.5 per cent of events. In 34.2 per cent of cases, the help was non-legal. This seems to indicate that people's needs when experiencing a legal event are multiple and include non-legal requirements. In some cases, these needs may constitute supporting evidence or assistance with the original problem that gave rise to the legal event (e.g. a medical condition). However, there are also other roles played by advisers such as moral support, housing or financial support (Coumarelos et al. 2006). It is unfortunate that there was also a sizeable minority for whom the type of help was not specified and therefore the issue of type of help received needs to be further clarified in future research.

TABLE 10: TYPE OF HELP FROM SOLE OR MOST USEFUL ADVISER FOR THREE MOST RECENT EVENTS, FOR NEWCASTLE AND ALL REGIONS, 2003

TYPE OF ADVICE	Newcastle				All regions	
	LEGAL ADVISER		NON-LEGAL ADVISER		LEGAL ADVISER	NON-LEGAL ADVISER
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
No help received	2	4.3	15	9.7	5.5	9.1
Legal	34	72.3	21	13.5	63.9	15.0
Non-legal	1	2.1	53	34.2	5.8	34.1
Legal vs non-legal help not specified	11	23.4	66	42.6	29.2	42.2

Notes: All regions, $n = 1243$, data missing for 253 events, and for Newcastle, $n = 202$, data missing for 48 events.

The percentages repre

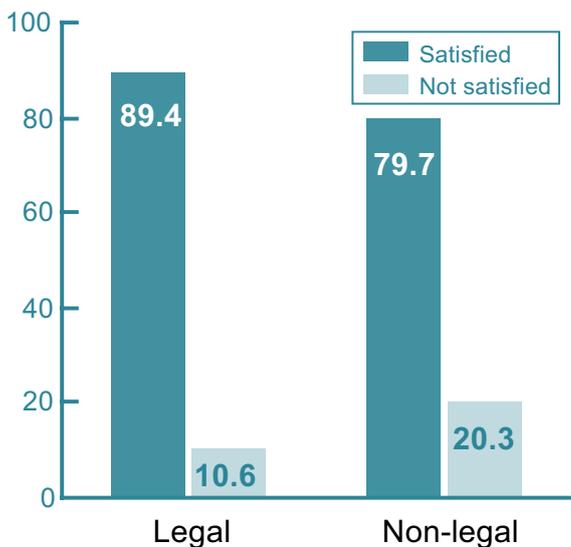
and/or non-specific help was received for sole or most useful adviser.

Multiple types of help could be reported, therefore percentage do not total 100.

Satisfaction with assistance

The moderate rate at which barriers were encountered when obtaining assistance described in Table 8 may have contributed to the high levels of satisfaction that Newcastle respondents felt with their sole or most useful adviser. Figure 6 shows the rate of satisfaction, broken down by type of adviser.

FIGURE 6: SATISFACTION WITH ASSISTANCE FROM SOLE OR MOST USEFUL ADVISER BY TYPE OF ADVISER, NEWCASTLE, 2003



Notes: Newcastle, $n = 200$ events, missing data for 50 events for which help was sought.

The 'not satisfied' category includes those who reported being dissatisfied with help received as well as those that were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with help received.

It appears from Figure 6 that in the majority of legal events, respondents were satisfied with the assistance they received from their sole or most useful adviser, with satisfaction expressed in almost 80 per cent of legal events. There was no significant difference between the levels of satisfaction with legal or non-legal advisers (89.4% vs 79.7% respectively), even though non-legal advisers were more commonly approached by Newcastle participants.²⁸ Finally, Newcastle participants had similar levels of satisfaction to the overall sample (89.4% vs 85.8% respectively for legal advisers²⁹ and 79.7% vs 76.3% respectively for non-legal advisers).³⁰

SUMMARY

In summary, Newcastle LGA is an area where people experienced a reasonably high incidence of legal needs over a one year period. Approximately 70 per cent of Newcastle participants reported experiencing one or more legal events in the previous 12 months, and over 30 per cent reported experiencing three

or more legal events. Although Newcastle LGA is a regional centre, the incidence of legal events for Newcastle LGA was statistically comparable to that reported for the other regions.

The legal events experienced among the Newcastle sub-sample related to a broad range of civil, criminal and family law issues. As with the overall sample, of the legal events reported, the majority fell under the broad heading of civil law, although this was somewhat a function of the structure of the questionnaire. Commonly reported types of civil law events included consumer (22.5%), housing (20.3%) and accident/injury matters (21.1%). In addition, general crime events were reported by over one quarter of Newcastle participants.

Help from an adviser was sought for approximately half of the most recent legal events reported, generally from only one source and an adviser the participant had used before. Similar to other regions, Newcastle participants most often source their help through their own personal knowledge and personal networks. In the majority of cases, help was sought from non-legal advisers such as friends, relatives or non-legal professionals. In the majority of cases, help was sought from non-legal advisers such as friends, relatives or non-legal professionals. Therefore unsurprisingly, for a large proportion it was non-legal advice that was received. Among the Newcastle respondents who took no action about their legal problems, the most important reason provided was the respondents did not realise the seriousness of the problem.

In general, Newcastle participants experienced no problems with getting assistance for their legal problems. Correspondingly, satisfaction was high for the sole or most useful adviser, with almost 80 per cent of Newcastle participants satisfied with the help they received. However, although in the minority, Newcastle residents participating in the current survey reported experiencing some delay in getting a response back from an adviser and difficulty getting through to an adviser on the telephone, the two most common barriers to obtaining assistance for all regions. It also appears that of the six regions surveyed, Newcastle LGA had the highest proportion of participants who had to travel to obtain assistance. However, the majority of Newcastle participants did not have to travel more than 20 kilometres for their legal assistance.

The above findings and those from the overall report (Coumarelos et al. 2006) suggest that a range of strategies may be required for promoting justice through legal services. The substantial rates of people doing nothing for their legal problems because they did not realise the seriousness of the problem show the importance of enhancing the general knowledge about how legal processes could assist them to resolve issues. This could be achieved through proactive information and education to increase public awareness about their legal needs and the available pathways for legal resolution. The observation that people go to non-legal advisers when they have legal problems suggests there may be benefit in raising the general level of legal literacy among the community at large, to enable the use of non-legal professionals as effective gateways to available legal services (Coumarelos et al. 2006). Finally, delay in getting a response back from an adviser and difficulty getting through to an adviser on the telephone may indicate the need to improve the accessibility of legal services through more resources and extended availability of services. This may ensure that legal services can react quickly and effectively to resolve legal problems. Communication and information technologies (hotlines, video conferencing facility and internet website) may also reduce the barriers of distance to restore access to legal services in regional areas.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Details of sample selection

To identify LGAs with relatively high rates of socioeconomic disadvantage, we used the risk score for cumulative socioeconomic disadvantage provided by Vinson (1999). This score is based on a range of socioeconomic indicators including proportions of unemployed persons, low income households, confirmed incidences of child abuse, people who left school before 15 years of age, households receiving emergency assistance, convicted persons, child injuries, long-term unemployment and unskilled workers.³¹ Among the three Sydney LGAs used in the survey, South Sydney and Campbelltown were chosen because they were the only two of the 45 LGAs in the Sydney area that featured postcodes among the 50 most disadvantaged postcodes for the New South Wales area. Fairfield LGA was also chosen as it too had a relatively high cumulative disadvantage risk score, but also, because it has a highly culturally and linguistically diverse population. According to the census, a language other than English is spoken in 70.9 per cent of households, with Vietnamese (15.5%), Chinese languages (10.2%) and Spanish (4.9%) being the most common non-English languages. Accordingly, the survey instrument was translated into Vietnamese, Cantonese and Spanish and interviewers speaking these languages were made available for people who preferred to be interviewed in one of these languages (ABS 2001).

The three non-Sydney LGAs (Newcastle, Nambucca and Walgett) selected all featured at least three postcodes among the 50 most disadvantaged postcodes in New South Wales according to the cumulative disadvantage risk score. Further, Walgett and Nambucca LGAs also had relatively high Indigenous populations (21.5% and 5.4% respectively) compared with the New South Wales average (1.9%) and at such population levels, Indigenous people generally have poor outcomes on measures of social justice (ABS 1995; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Justice Commission 2002). For further details about the methodology and the survey see Coumarelos et al. (2006).

TABLE A1: CLASSIFICATION OF LEGAL EVENTS IN SURVEY OF LEGAL NEED, 2003

AREA OF LAW (NO. OF ITEMS)	SURVEY QUESTION NO.	LEGAL EVENT GROUP (NO. OF ITEMS) LEGAL EVENT	AREA OF LAW (NO. OF ITEMS)	SURVEY QUESTION NO.	LEGAL EVENT GROUP (NO. OF ITEMS) LEGAL EVENT
CIVIL (76)		Accident/injury (4)	CIVIL cont. (76)		Housing (11)
	19	Car accident – property damage		10A	Bought/sold home
	39A	Car accident – personal injury		10B	Dispute with neighbour
	39B	Injury at work		10C	Homelessness
	39C	Other personal injury		12	Tenancy problem
		Business (2)		14	Home ownership problem
	7	Problem as landlord		16A	Strata title problem
	9	Problem re own business		16B	Problem re caravan/home estate
		Consumer (5)		16C	Problem re boarding house/hostel
	20F	Problem re superannuation		16D	Problem re retirement home/village
	21	Problem re goods/services		31A	Nursing home problem – carer of disabled/elderly
	22	Dispute with financial institution		43C	Nursing home problem as disabled person
	23	Problem re insurance			Human rights^a (8)
	56	Complaint about lawyer		24A	Discrimination – marital status
		Credit/debt (5)		24B	Discrimination – age
	20A	Problem paying bill/debt		24C	Discrimination – gender
	20B	Dispute re credit rating		24D	Discrimination – religion
	20C	Problem re money owed to you		24E	Discrimination – sexuality
	20D	Problem as guarantor		24F	Discrimination – ethnicity
	20E	Bankruptcy		24G	Discrimination – disability
		Education (6)		31H*	Discrimination – carer of disabled/elderly
	35A	Unfair exclusion from education			Wills/estates (4)
	35B	HECS issue		32A	Make/alter will
	35C	School bullying/harassment		32B	Executor of estate
	37A	Unfair exclusion from education – parent		32C	Dispute over will/estate
	37B	HECS issue – parent		32D	Power of attorney
	37C	School bullying/harassment – parent			CRIMINAL (16)
		Employment (5)			Domestic violence (3)
	2A	Dispute re employment conditions		47A	Victim of domestic violence by family member
	2B	Unfair termination of employment		47B	Victim of domestic violence by household member
	2C	Workplace harassment/mistreatment		48	Domestic violence allegation against you
	2D	Workplace discrimination			General crime (11)
	2E*	Other problem re employment		46A	Unfair treatment by police
		Government (15)		46B	Criminal charge
	5	Problem re gov. pension/benefit		46C	Problem re bail/remand
	31C	Problem re gov. services – carer of disabled/elderly		46D	Police failing to investigate crime
	43A	Problem re gov. disability/community services		47C	Assault victim
	44A	Dispute re taxation/debt		49	Property stolen/vandalised
	43E*	Other problem re gov. services as disabled person		53A	Problem re medical treatment – prison/juvenile detention
	44B	Problem re freedom of information request		53B	Problem re legal advice – prison/juvenile detention
	44C	Immigration problem		53C	Safety threats – prison/juvenile detention
	44D	Local council problem		53D	Harassment/abuse by staff – prison/juvenile detention
	51	Non-traffic fines you challenged		53E	Problem re release – prison/juvenile detention
	53A	Problem re medical treatment – immigration detention			Traffic offences (2)
	53B	Problem re legal advice – immigration detention		50A	Loss of driver's licence
	53C	Safety threats – immigration detention		50B	Other traffic fine/offence you challenged
	53D	Harassment/abuse by staff – immigration detention			FAMILY (9)
	53E	Problem re release – immigration detention			Family (9)
	57B*	Problem re legal system		25A	Problem re residence/contact for child
		Health (11)		25B	Problem re residence/contact for grandchild
	31B	Involuntary psychiatric hospitalisation – carer		27A	Problem re child support payments
	31F*	Problem re quality of medical treatment – carer		27B	Child protection issue
	31G*	Problem re disability facilities – carer		27C	Fostering/adoption/guardianship issue
	42A/52	Involuntary psychiatric hospitalisation		29A	Divorce/separation
	42B	Other mental health care issue		29B	Dispute re matrimonial property
	43B	Problem re non-government disability services		31D	Guardianship problem – carer of disabled/elderly
	53A	Problem re medical treatment – psychiatric ward		57A*	Other family law problem
	53B	Problem re legal advice – psychiatric ward			Unclassified (3)
	53C	Safety threats – psychiatric ward			Unclassified (3)
	53D	Harassment/abuse by staff – psychiatric ward		31E	Other problem – carer of disabled/elderly
	53E	Problem re release – psychiatric ward		43D	Other problem re disability
				57	Other problem

a Human rights events are not related to employment.

* Legal events marked by an asterisk were not specifically asked about in the survey, but were identified by post-coding.

While the question number listed for each of these events in the table does not appear on the survey, it indicates the survey question from which the event was post-coded. For example, the legal event numbered '43E' was post-coded from question 43.

Appendix 2

The main statistical technique used to test differences among regions was logistic regression. Logistic regression is an appropriate form of multivariate analysis when the outcome variable is discrete rather than continuous. Like other forms of regression, it examines the relationship of an outcome variable (e.g. whether someone has experienced a legal event or not) to one or more potential predictor variables (e.g. geographical region). In the regressions performed for this report, deviation contrasts were used to determine whether this region was different from the average of all regions to a statistically significant degree. Standard logistic regressions were used for all data where respondent was the unit of analysis (up to Figure 2 in the main body of the report). For the analyses where legal event was the unit of analysis (Figure 2 onwards in the main body of the report), mixed effects binary logistic regression was used (Hedeker 1999, 2002). While standard logistic regression assumes the independence of observations, mixed effects logistics regression allows for observations to be correlated. In detail, in the current study, where participants were the unit of analysis, there was only one observation per participant. However, where legal event was the unit of analysis, legal events were clustered within participants. That is, the one participant could have multiple legal events and therefore legal events were not independent of each other. The mixed effects logistic regression technique adjusts the statistical analyses appropriately for this clustering effect.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ Only LGAs with a population of 5000 or greater were considered for this study.
- ² The estimated survey response rate gave rise to this range because the rate quoted is dependent upon the assumptions underlying which elements denote the potential population from which the sample is drawn and constitute the denominator. For further details on the calculation methods, please see Coumarelos et al. (2006).
- ³ Although there were significant 'age by gender' interactions in the tests examining sample distribution versus population distribution, suggesting that there were some departures from proportionality of age groups within each gender group.
- ⁴ Note that none of these differences were formally statistically tested and are only discussed here for descriptive purposes.
- ⁵ OR = 1.43, $p = .001$.
- ⁶ OR = 0.70, $p < .001$.
- ⁷ OR = 1.48, $p < .001$.
- ⁸ OR = 0.77, $p < .01$.
- ⁹ OR = 1.34, $p = .002$; OR = 1.29, $p = .009$; OR = 0.72, $p = .001$ respectively.
- ¹⁰ OR = 1.60, $p = .001$.
- ¹¹ 2003 data were not available.
- ¹² This figure is based on the selected income streams comprising: the Age Pension, Disability Support Pension, Newstart Allowance, Parent Payment (single), Youth Allowance, Other pensions and allowances (ABS 2006).

- ¹³ LawAccess is a free telephone information advice service that operates under the auspices of the NSW Attorney General's Department.
- ¹⁴ All statistical comparisons between individual LGAs and the overall sample were performed by logistic regression using deviation contrast (see Appendix 2).
- ¹⁵ No comparisons are statistically significant at $p = .05$.
- ¹⁶ All comparisons are not statistically significant at $p = .05$.
- ¹⁷ $p > .05$.
- ¹⁸ OR = 0.78, $p < .05$.
- ¹⁹ Logistic regression adjusted for clustering: sought help vs did nothing/handled alone, $p > .05$, did nothing vs handled alone/sought help, $p > .05$.
- ²⁰ Note that it is possible that those who dealt with the problem themselves could have done so because of cost (or level of seriousness, or they did not know where to go for help). However, data was only collected on why respondents chose not to seek any help, not why they chose to deal with it themselves.
- ²¹ Logistic regression adjusted for clustering, did nothing vs handled alone and sought help combined for criminal matters vs civil, OR = 2.23, $p < .05$.
- ²² Logistic regression adjusted for clustering, did nothing vs handled alone and sought help combined for criminal matters vs family, $p > .05$.
- ²³ Logistic regression adjusted for clustering, $p > .05$.
- ²⁴ Logistic regression adjusted for clustering, $p > .05$.
- ²⁵ Logistic regression adjusted for clustering, $p > .05$.
- ²⁶ Logistic regression adjusted for clustering, all comparisons $p > .05$.
- ²⁷ Logistic regression adjusted for clustering, OR = 1.45, $p < .05$.
- ²⁸ The sample size was too small to conduct a mixed effects analysis. A standard logistic regression showed that the difference was not significant at $p = .05$, but this type of analysis does not take into account the effects of the clustering of events within respondents and therefore should be viewed with caution.
- ²⁹ Again, the sample size was too small to conduct a mixed effects analysis. However, standard logistic regression showed region not to be a significant predictor.
- ³⁰ Logistic regression adjusted for clustering, $p > .05$.
- ³¹ Partial use was also made of mortality rates in the risk scores for New South Wales postcodes.

The Access to Justice and Legal Needs Program

The Law and Justice Foundation of NSW has undertaken the Access to Justice and Legal Needs (A2JLN) Research Program to identify the access to justice and legal needs of disadvantaged people in NSW. The objectives of the program are to examine the ability of disadvantaged people to:

- obtain legal assistance (including legal information, advice, assistance and representation),
- participate effectively in the legal system,
- obtain assistance from non-legal advocacy and support,
- participate effectively in law reform processes.

The program employs three methodological streams to address these objectives:

- the analysis of legal service usage data, giving particular insight into expressed legal need;
- original quantitative legal need surveys, giving insight into expressed and unexpressed/unmet legal need;
- in-depth qualitative research into the needs of particular disadvantaged groups.

Specific research published as part of this program to date includes:

Public consultations: a summary of the submissions received from organisations and individuals as part of the initial consultation process for the A2JLN Research Program.

The Data Digest: The Data Digest is a database for examining expressed legal need as identified through inquiries handled by public legal services. It currently includes legal inquiries to the Legal Aid Commission of NSW, LawAccess NSW, and community legal centres in NSW. The inaugural Data Digest report, published in 2004, presents service usage data from 1999–2002. A number of reports produced using the Data Digest are available on the Foundation's website www.lawfoundation.net.au. It is planned for public legal services to have secure access to a number of interactive online Data Digest tools.

Justice made to measure: NSW legal needs survey in disadvantaged areas: a quantitative survey of legal needs in six 'disadvantaged' regions of NSW, measuring a wide range of legal events, including those where help is sought from legal or non-legal advisers (expressed legal need), those handled without outside help and events where no action is taken (unmet legal need).

The Bega Valley pilot survey: a quantitative survey of the legal needs of 306 people conducted via telephone in Bega Valley. This was the pilot survey undertaken for the survey reported in *Justice Made to Measure*.

The legal needs of older people in NSW: a qualitative study into the legal issues commonly experienced by older people in NSW and the barriers faced by older people in accessing services to resolve legal issues.

No home, no justice? The legal needs of homeless people in NSW: a qualitative study into the capacity of homeless people in NSW to obtain legal assistance, participate effectively in the legal system and obtain assistance from non-legal advocacy and support agencies. The study also details the legal issues commonly experienced by homeless people.

On the edge of justice: The legal needs of people with a mental illness in NSW: a qualitative study into the legal issues faced by people with a mental illness in NSW, their capacity to obtain legal assistance, participate effectively in the legal system and obtain assistance from non-legal advocacy and support agencies.

Taking justice into custody: the legal needs of prisoners: a qualitative study of the legal and access to justice needs of prisoners and ex-prisoners. The study identifies the range of criminal, civil and family law issues prisoners face at different stages of incarceration, and the opportunities and barriers they face to addressing these issues.



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