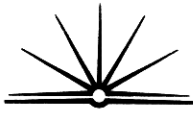(16).

(a). Two factors that affect access to services for the socioeconomic-ally disadvantaged are location and ~~financial security~~ education.

Location can affect access to services greatly. Within the geographical spread of a community, it is common that properties are higher in cost (expenditure) when they are positioned closer to the centre of a community. The socioeconomically disadvantaged lack in financial resources, causing them to find accomodation outside of the centre of the community. The location of residence may mean that individuals have difficulty going into the community due to not having a car or limited public transportation, affecting access to resources.
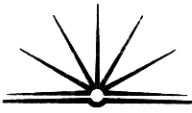
~~Financial security~~ Education also affects access to resources. The literacy and numeracy level of socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals may be low due to financial resources not providing for adequate education. To access services, forms need to be filled out in a process to ensure resources are provided equally and adequately. Therefore, if an individual's education levels are low, they need to rely on others for help or merely may be disregarded due to their limitations, affecting their access to services.
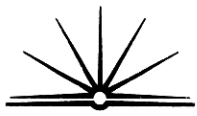
(b). Two groups that have their security and safety needs met by housing are the Disabled and the Aged. Disabled individuals are those with an impairment affecting the completion of daily duties, while the Aged, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, are those individuals who meet the criteria for the Age Pension. Individuals who are disabled have varying capabilities in their severity and type. Safety and security needs are the second level above physical needs in Maslow's Heirarchy of Needs, that contributes to overall wellbeing. For the Disabled housing mets 'safety and security' needs by providing a familar environment away from harm and fear. The house is safe as the disabled individual is not "inferrior" as believed by some societal attitudes, and it is an environment where the individual can use behaviour characteristic of the disability and not be looked upon in an uneasy manner. For example, individuals who are intellectually disabled sometimes have issues with social interaction and fear communication and interaction with others. A home is seen as a safe place because it is the individuals safe environment where social contact is distanced, and security is provided by looking

doors and windows.

The Aged, on the other hand, meet their needs of safety and security in a slightly different manner. For the Aged, the home is safe and secure as it is an environment that has been modified to adapt with the needs of the Aged individual. For example, housing is modified with non-slip titles to avoid slips and injury, ramps are put in replace of stairs, and railings are installed for walking. These measures decrease physical harm and make housing a safe and secure environment. As a result of this, the Aged individual satifies emotional and physical needs, contributing to overall enhancement of Wellbeing. Another aspect of housing for the Aged is the ability to lock and secure doors and windows in the home, satisfying safety and security by eliminating common features of the Aged of community abuse or robbery.
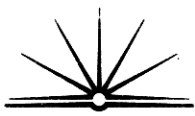
(c). Two groups within the community are the Disabled and the Socioeconomically Disadvantaged. Societal attitudes toward both these groups can be both negative and positive which can affect overall wellbeing. These attitudes, however, have been greatly influenced by government policy and community structures.

Societal attitudes of Disabled individuals can be positive, such as acknowledgement of their achievements as a result of their varying impairments, or negative, for example "useless", "handicapped" and "not normal." Government policies have influence these attitudes, however, such as the 'Disability Discrimination Act' (1993) and the Disability Services Act. The 'Disability Discrimination Act' (1993) influences societal attitudes by ensuring that all forms of discrimination, whether it be in the community & employment, is eliminated and that Disabled individuals are treated equally. This influences societal attitudes by changing negative attitudes to think more "open-minded" and be more accepting.
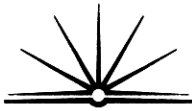
The 'Disability Services Act' complements the Disability Discrimination Act, it does so by enforcing that all buildings

be made accessible by Disabled individuals, for example installation of lifts and ramps, and clear signage. The 'Disability Services Act' influences societal attitudes by ensuring that Disabled individuals are treated equally and provided access to all areas of the community. Therefore, attitudes change as they are seen as equally-functioning members of society.

The socioeconomically disadvantaged are viewed also in many attitudes of varying sorts. The negative attitudes towards this group comes as a direct result of government policy. For example, the government provides, through 'Centrelink', financial resources to individuals in need that provides for overall wellbeing. These financial resources come as a result of 'taxes' of working individuals in society. Societal attitudes are therefore negative in relation to this community structure and feel that they should "get a job", being unaware of contributing factors.

Community Structures, such as 'St. Vincent de Paul' and 'Salvation Army' provide for the physical needs and emotional needs of socioeconomically disadvantaged people.

These community structures influence society to take "pity" on this group, resulting in money and clothing donations to fund their purposes. Society therefore look upon the socioeconomically is a more positive way as they are helping to satisfy their needs.