



newsletter

November 2002

EDITORIAL

By Paul Pendergast

Indigenous people represent 3.1% of Western Australia's population (ABS 2001) but account for a significantly higher proportion of the homeless. In March 2001 Shelter WA began a time series research that aims to develop a profile of homeless people, some of the results include:

- Indigenous people accounted for more than 40% of homeless people in each of the 3 surveys.
- 52% of homeless children aged 14 years and under in the September 2002 survey were Indigenous.
- WA SAAP agencies assisted 9,300 homeless households in 2000/2001; Indigenous people represented 34% of this figure (SAAP NDCA report. Series 6 2001).
- Of the 62% female head of household

SAAP clients assisted during 2000/2001, 47% were Indigenous females (SAAP NDCA report. Series 6 2001)

- Since January 2002, 25% of calls to the Homeless Help Line have been from homeless Indigenous people.
- Only 9.5% of all Indigenous SAAP clients (compared to 17% of non-Indigenous SAAP clients) have rented independently in the private rental market (SAAP Monograph 2001).

The recent Gordon Inquiry into response by Government Agencies to complaints of family violence and child abuse in Aboriginal communities promised much but its lack of effective initiatives to promote affordable housing was disappointing. A significant proportion of the evidence provided by witnesses to the Inquiry emphasised the

need to improve living conditions and in particular access to adequate housing. The Inquiry clearly recognised the importance of housing in "reducing pressure on families", and contains 13 housing related recommendations.

They include:

- the need for increased recruitment of Indigenous staff by Government agencies
- increasing access to private rental by providing incentives to landlords: and building on the current pilot program between the Department of Housing and the Real Estate Institute of WA.
- encourage initiatives such as the Management Support Program and in particular its emphasis on increased maintenance; increased tenant responsibility;

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- and greater cultural appropriateness; and support for the Aboriginal Home Ownership Program

However, these recommendations are unlikely to significantly improve access to affordable housing. The 2001 Census reveals that 69% of Indigenous households in WA live in rental housing and the Gordon Inquiry is right to identify the need for diversification, especially in light that a staggering 42% of Indigenous households rent from Homeswest. Reducing the reliance of Indigenous people on Homeswest is going to take significant resources and a more clearly directed effort than to simply offer reluctant private landlords subsidies and to build on a pilot program, that to date has not housed anyone (RSSC September 2002).

Central to the low rate of home purchase experienced by Indigenous people is their low family income of \$600 – 699 per week (Perth 2001) compared to \$800 – 999 per week for non-Indigenous families. On top this house prices are growing rapidly, the median house price in Perth is currently \$188,500 and \$142,600 in regional WA, requiring an income of \$1,138 per week to affordably purchase in Perth and \$849 in regional WA.

As identified in the Gordon Inquiry, one solution to this problem is to employ Indigenous staff in government agencies. The Department of Indigenous Affairs performs best in this respect, with 44% (June 2001) of staff identifying as Indigenous. TAFE and Regional Development Commissions also perform well, with up to 22% in some

regions. Finally, in 2001 the Department of Housing employed 10% Indigenous staff.

This newsletter contains a number of different perspectives on Indigenous housing. This includes an interview with a Noongar Elder (Ted Wilkes) and an overview of the range of programs offered to Indigenous people by the Department of Housing and Works. There is also an article about Indigenous housing issues identified as part of Shelter WA's recent community consultations in the Midland area.

The housing needs of Indigenous people in Western Australia is one of our most pressing housing issue and will require considerable resources and effort from all of government and community.

New Library Publications

Austalian Institue of Health and Welfare 2002. Income Status of homeless people in SAAP: 1999-2001

ABS 2002 Australian Social Trends 2002 Cat. No 4102.

Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Servies 2002 Housing Assistance Act 1996 Annual report 1999-2000

Victorian Council of social Services & Shelter Victoria 2002 More than the sum of the parts: A framwork for strengthening consultation, policy development & advocacy on housing issues in Victoria

Ted Wilkes on Indigenous Housing in WA

Victor Crevatin from Shelter WA recently spoke with Noongar man Ted Wilkes about Indigenous Housing.

Ted is no stranger to the role of advocating to bring about the societal change that will benefit Indigenous people in Western Australia. Ted recently took up a new position with the Institute of Child Health, promoting the status of Aboriginal people within the mainstream health system. He is also a senior research Fellow and an adjunctive Associate Professor at *The Centre for Development of Health at Curtin University*, dealing with issues connected with Aboriginal People's quality of life.

Ted's involvement in Indigenous housing issues is motivated by his personal experience of being the eldest of nine children, who, together with his Mother & Father, lived in a three bedroom house. As a student he became increasingly aware of the subtle differences between how his white school friends housing environment was totally different to his own, and he realised that the differences between white and black people were extreme.

When asked to identify the major housing issues that confront Aboriginal people, Ted noted that the major issues revolve around the basic inadequacies of the bureaucracies involved in Housing. He explained that the human resource and endeavour within the bureaucracies are

inadequate and their general attitude towards advocacy groups and others are draconian, whilst challenges to rearrange its positioning are seen as personal attacks on the individuals within the system. Other issues like overcrowding, the location of Aboriginal housing, inadequate maintenance of housing, sub-standard housing stock and the restricted locations available for Aboriginal housing, are just a few of the issues that are raised continuously with little progress being made to readdress the real concerns raised.

"Aboriginal culture, kinship, Aboriginal sociology and the transient nature of Aboriginal people who live within the realm of the traditional lifestyle are not taken into consideration when housing needs are addressed within the metropolitan and rural areas. The issue of overcrowding is a major problem that is detrimental to Aboriginal culture and needs to be addressed to elevate the increasing pressure placed on housing", Ted said.

"...bureaucracy is still trying to mould Aboriginal people into white man's perception of housing."

The question of the barriers facing Aboriginal people in relation to housing was raised. Ted expressed his concern that Aboriginal people encountered bigotry and ill informed

responses, which equates to racism.

Ted explained, " In the past, racism in the housing sector has led to the social engineering of "black ghettos" which has contributed to the housing situation that society faces today. Another barrier is the mindset of mainstream Australian society towards Aboriginal people in general. The demeaning portrayal of Indigenous people by the media and the high amount of non-Aboriginal leaders involved in Aboriginal affairs ultimately exacerbates Indigenous-housing needs".

So what needs to be done to elevate the growing concerns raised in regards to Aboriginal housing? Ted reiterates that the Government needs to become more proactive and robust towards the idea of change.

"The Government must increase its commitment to change, because if it doesn't act quickly enough to reverse the current situation, it runs the risk of stagnating and stifling the idea of transforming the current state of urban and rural Aboriginal housing".

Ted noted that, "Cultural security needs to be accessed by Aboriginal people, however at present bureaucracy is still trying to mould Aboriginal people into a white man's perception of housing. The powers that be need to be in tune and understand the cultural needs of Aboriginal people, and recognise the views of advocates of Aboriginal housing, because ultimately, safe and adequate housing promotes good health".

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND WORKS PROGRAMS WITH A SPECIFIC ABORIGINAL FOCUS

By Kerry Fijac, Executive Director Regional Services
Department of Housing and Works

Aboriginal people in Western Australia have a wide choice of housing options and housing support programs offered to them by the Department of Housing and Works.

They can take part in nine programs specifically designed for them, as well as having the option of access to the Department's several mainstream housing programs.

The Department is also engaged in a variety of across Government collaborative exercises focussed on higher living standards for Aboriginal people.

The Department spends about \$42 million per year to directly improve housing and infrastructure services for Aboriginal people in the State.

In addition, it spends about \$4.5 million on support programs to assist tenants to maintain a successful tenancy, and these are available to all tenants including Aboriginal people.

The Department receives \$18.321 million of Commonwealth funding to provide direct services through the Aboriginal Rental Housing Program (AHRP), under the auspices of the Commonwealth State Housing Agreement.

However, under the current Indigenous Bilateral Agreement between the Commonwealth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders

(ATSIC) and the State, DHW is obliged to provide an extra \$6.759 million from its own resources to supplement the ARHP. The ARHP provides for housing in remote and rural areas of Western Australia.

The Department has public housing located in metropolitan and rural areas for exclusive tenancy of Aboriginal families. This enhances the opportunity for Aboriginal people on Homeswest waiting lists to be provided with priority housing and culturally appropriate housing where available.

Meanwhile, Aboriginal people largely use the regular Subsidised Public Rental Accommodation that is provided by Homeswest to low income families and individuals with rent charges based on no more than 25% of income.

Where applicants have an urgent need for accommodation and are unable to access other forms of housing, the Department can assist through its Priority Assistance Policy. Effectively, this enables the applicant to access subsidised rental accommodation ahead of other applicants on the normal waiting list.

During 2001/2002, the average waiting time for applicants was 532 days for mainstream accommodation with applicants for Aboriginal housing waiting 438 days. Average waiting times for

applicants assisted on a priority basis was 102 days for mainstream accommodation and 102 days for Aboriginal housing.

Four other general Department of Housing and Works programs are widely accessed by Aboriginal people:

The Supported Housing Assistance Program

(SHAP) underpins tenants access to appropriate skills development and support, enabling them to fulfil their obligations and responsibilities. The support includes regular property visits, financial counselling, family and child support, home skills and drug and alcohol counselling. Seventy- percent (279) of the 399 tenants supported in 2001/02 were Aboriginal.

The Homeswest and Department of Community Development Tenant Referral Program

operates similarly to SHAP with support linked to rental arrears, poor tenancy standards, antisocial behaviour and wider social problems that impact on the success of the tenancy. Homeswest and the Department of Community Development work with the tenant to examine problems and agree on specific goals, timeframes and strategies to stabilise the tenancy.

Under the **Transitional Housing Program**, a community organisation takes responsibility for the tenancy

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND WORKS PROGRAMS WITH A SPECIFIC ABORIGINAL FOCUS, continued...

and provides extensive support to assist the tenant in meeting their obligations.

Financial Counselling assists tenants to maintain their tenancy where they have fallen into arrears. Financial counsellors across the State give priority to Homeswest tenants at risk of eviction. Where appropriate, Accommodation Managers make appointments for tenants with the local financial counselling service. The Department's nine specific Aboriginal focussed programs are outlined below.

Aboriginal Home Ownership Scheme:

This is designed to help Aboriginal people make the transition from renting to home ownership. Loans are provided on a minimum \$1000 deposit and at an interest rate commencing at 6.5%. A shared equity option is also available with the Department purchasing a 30% share in the property. \$5 million has been allocated for loans under this scheme in 2002/03.

Management Support Program:

This assists Aboriginal communities to address issues relating to management, maintenance and repairs of housing stock. The program's two key areas are:

- The development of community members' skills in repairs and maintenance; and

- The development of appropriate systems and skills to enable communities to manage their housing effectively.

Remote Area Essential Services Program

The main objective is to provide a vital repair and maintenance service for power, water and wastewater systems to 71 selected remote Aboriginal communities. The RAESP also aims to increase community participation in this project by providing paid employment to Aboriginal trainees from communities once they complete local RAESP training.

The Town Reserve Regularisation Program (TRRP)

This is a coordinated government response funded by DHW and ATSIC, aiming to regularise all essential and municipal services (power, water, wastewater, roads and street lighting), to town reserve communities in WA. The long-term objective is to transfer responsibility for services infrastructure to relevant utilities or local authorities.

Aboriginal Community Strategic Investment Program (ACSIP):

The aims are to ensure that remote Aboriginal communities have access to essential, municipal and administrative services of comparable standards to other similar sized mainstream WA towns. Key outcomes include:

- Sealing roads

- Upgrading airstrips
- Construction of new homes
- Upgrade/replacement of various community facilities
- Improved drainage
- Involvement of communities in planning and processes.

Community Construction Program:

The major objective is design and construction of new housing and selective maintenance within Aboriginal communities with limited opportunities for housing assistance.

Aboriginal Customer Support Officers:

These officers belong to the Department's Aboriginal Housing Infrastructure Unit (AHIU), and play a vital role in assisting Aboriginal clients who access Homeswest services.

The Aboriginal Tenancy Support Service (ATTS):

This offers culturally appropriate and readily accessible support for current and prospective tenants:

- a range of assistance from obtaining references and filling in application and transfer forms, understanding tenants rights and responsibilities, representation at DHW appeals; and
- referrals to other support services such as financial counselling.

The service operates in Kununurra, Wyndham, Halls Creek, Port Hedland, Carnarvon Bunbury, Collie,

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DHW Housing, *continued from page 5*

Lower and Upper Great Southern, and Kalgoorlie/Boulder.

Aboriginal Housing Forums:

Officers from the AHIU conduct forums throughout the state to provide an opportunity for Aboriginal community organisations and individuals to raise concerns and have input into issues relating to public housing. Forums also serve as a vehicle for the DHW to public housing. Forums also serve as a vehicle for the DHW to inform individuals and communities about current and prospective public housing policies, products and programs.

Employment of Aboriginal people within the Department

In addition, the Department continues to lead the public sector in the employment of Aboriginal people within the organisation and through the employment programs it offers. About eight percent of the Department's staff are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people. To assist the current intake of trainees, the Department has developed a mentoring program which aims to provide Aboriginal

trainees with support and guidance from long term Aboriginal employees. During 2001/02 the Department also created 255 employment opportunities for Aboriginal people in its Statewide programs.

The across Government collaborative exercises in which the Department of Housing and Works assumes an active part are:

The **Halls Creek Task Force** which assists Aboriginal communities to achieve better community management outcomes and better administration and management of housing stock.

The **Roebourne Enhancement Scheme** - a joint initiative between the DHW and the Pilbara Development Commission to improve the physical amenities; to undertake precinct planning for areas including education, health, justice and youth; and improve service delivery through the coordination of current services.

The **Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010** initiative sees a national commitment to making a difference in housing and environmental health outcomes for

Indigenous Australians over the next ten years.

The **Aboriginal Cyclical Offending Program** involves a number of agencies including Department of Justice, Police, Department of Community Development working through an appointed co-ordinator to provide services and assistance to Aboriginal people.

The **Strong Families Program** operates under Safer WA and involves intersectorial collaboration to deal with families having problems and may include Homeswest tenants. The program is being piloted in Albany and Midland.

The **Indigenous Family Program** supports Aboriginal families who are in crisis, and may include families having difficulty sustaining their tenancies. The philosophy is similar to that of SHAP although it strives to develop intersectorial collaboration between agencies.

The **Environmental Health Needs Coordinating Committee** was established in 1995 to improve coordination and planning between agencies providing essential services in order to improve Aboriginal health outcomes.

Midland Report - Boomtown for whom?

“Boomtown – Midland tops our latest suburban survey” announced the headline of the Real Estate section of the West Australian newspaper of Saturday 27 July 2002.

With a 12.7% increase, Midland was the top performing suburb in terms of median house price growth in the June quarter. Housing Minister Tom Stephens believed this strong growth was proof the urban renewal program was working, however it went directly against the Government's stated intent of increasing affordable housing and reducing homelessness, particularly for Indigenous people.

Shelter WA recently held two forums in Midland to assess the housing needs of the area, and in response has formulated a Report and Action plan which has been presented to Minister Tom Stephens, and is being progressed through the Housing Advisory Committee, as well as being promoted through our website and the media. The report reveals that one consequence of booming house prices is that fewer and fewer people on lower incomes can still afford to live in the Midland area. This is particularly true for larger, often Indigenous, families.

The report is the outcome of a project jointly organised by Shelter WA and the Aboriginal Cyclical Offend-

ing Program (ACOP) Housing Portfolio Group. A key role of Shelter WA is to facilitate community input to the development of housing policy by conducting housing forums, where we work in partnership with a reference group made up of local organisations with an interest in housing issues. Although a broad range of issues related to housing were identified, Shelter WA focused this report on the area of its expertise, housing accessibility and affordability. The full report can be seen and downloaded from the internet at www.shelterwa.org.au The report begins by covering the issues expressed by individual participants at the two forums, some of which included insufficient public housing,

Rental housing is very important to people on low incomes, and the overall decline in rental

long waiting times; maintenance issues; the impact of New Living Program; a focus on Home ownership; increased cost of land; a need for cultural awareness when allocating Homeswest housing; Debt Management and a variety of other issues. The Report also uses data to develop a profile of the resident population; it investigates the housing system operating within the City of Swan; explores the affordability of rental housing and home ownership; and presents an Action Plan.

Following is a short overview of the Report:

The Housing System in the City of Swan

The number of dwellings within the City of Swan more than doubled between 1986 and 2001. Over this time home purchasing grew considerably, while rental housing has declined and in particular, Homeswest's provision of rental housing. Rental housing is very important to people on low incomes, and the overall decline in rental housing provision has restricted choice for low-income households.

The Department of Housing Works' *New Living Program* (Eastern Horizons) is well under way within the City. This program aims to reduce high concentrations of public housing within identified suburbs to a level of around 11%. However, while public housing presence has been reduced in suburbs of high concentration, stocks in other suburbs have not increased sufficiently to increase the Department's presence to a similar target (11%). As a consequence the overall presence of social housing within the City has declined to 5% in 2001 and at the current rate of growth will continue to decline. Small families and singles are the most significant applicant groups for Homeswest rental housing, and Indigenous applicants account for 1 in 10 applicants on the Homeswest waiting list.

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Staff Update

We've seen a passing parade of faces over the last few months as Shelter WA's staffing situation could have best been described as *fluid*.

During **Karel Eringa's** two month secondment as Housing Policy Advisor to the Minister for Housing, **Paul Pendergast**, Policy Manager, held the fort, doing those twenty extra jobs that Karel left behind, as well as his own work with organising the Broome Focus Group and a myriad of other activities.

Shelter WA took on board 2nd year Social Work student, **Victor Crevatin**, to facilitate his practicum between September and October. Victor conducted Shelter WA's third survey into households experiencing homelessness in WA with the guidance of Paul Pendergast. During his stay at Shelter WA, Victor has also taken on the job of updating and reorganising



From left to right: Victor, Tim, Paul & Samantha

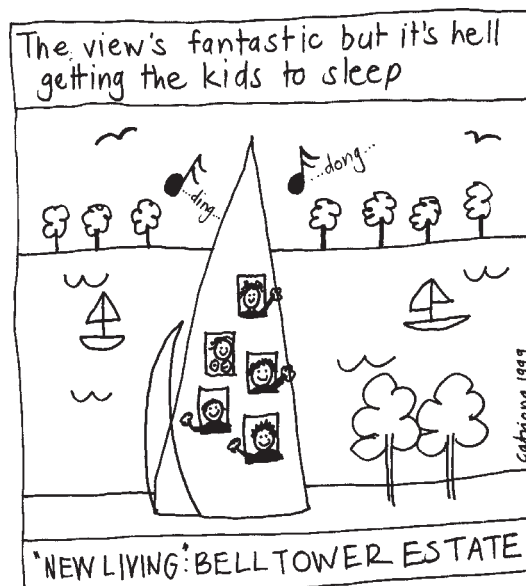
Shelter WA's ever-growing resource library...sounds like fun!

Glynis Menezes continues to be our rock and is the only one who hasn't changed job descriptions (and she's making sure we all still get paid!). Unfortunately Glynis wasn't working the day our photo was taken.

Tim Davis returned to the office until Christmas to write a Youth Issues Paper for the State Housing Strategy, representing Shelter WA as Chair for various

committees as well as other activities.

Samantha Lambert joined the Shelter WA team during Karel's secondment. Sam worked on various Shelter publications, as well being involved with the Focus Group's that were held in Margaret River and Busselton, where Shelter WA met with local service organisations to talk about the housing issues in these areas.



Midland Report, continued from pg 7

However, for the Eastern Metropolitan Community Housing Association (EMCHA), a not for profit community organisation that provides long term rental housing for people on low to moderate incomes based in Midland, large Indigenous families are the most significant applicants. Singles on the Homeswest North East Metro waiting list face the longest wait of any Metro Zone and large families the second longest.

Despite having a considerably smaller housing stock than Homeswest, EMCHA experiences considerably stronger demand for its housing than Homeswest, and in particular from large families. The 1 in 9 policy (based on the belief that public housing should be spread across all areas and should not exceed a presence of 12% in any suburb) presents a major barrier to the development of community housing and particularly, in well located and affordable areas. Providers believe that 1 in 9

community and public housing management styles. Government agencies own 45% of the land available for development in the City of Swan and 65% of the development units. The Department of Housing and Works has not been able to maintain its presence across the City. In other words, the availability of land is, at least in principle, no impediment to the development of social housing in the Midland area.

Affordability

The affordability of rental housing and home purchase are major determinants of access, and the Shelter Report demonstrates that more than one income is required to affordably rent in Swan. Key indicators suggest that rental affordability is likely to decline. This situation is particularly concerning for Indigenous households, who within the City of Swan receive a median individual income 20% lower than for all persons (ABS Census 2001) and rely on the rental system

to provide over two thirds of their housing (ABS Census 1996).

Shelter WA's proposed Action Plan

Objectives include increasing the supply of affordable housing in the private, public and community housing sectors; that the New Living Program be responsive to the needs of all existing residents; and to have support for tenants to access and maintain their tenancies. These should be actioned, depending on the objective, by the DHW, EMCHA, Shelter WA, Department of Planning, the Premier and Cabinet, the City of Swan and the HDD.

**For further information visit our website
www.shelterwa.org.au**

Notice to *newsletter* Readers

Shelter WA regrets to inform readers that due to funding constraints, future editions of *newsletter* will be mailed only to Shelter WA members. Electronic copies can be accessed from our website at www.shelterwa.org.au.

If you are not a member and you wish to continue receiving hard copies of *newsletter* you need to become a member. Fees start from \$5 per year; a membership form is included on page 15 of *newsletter*.

Tom Stephens - A Contemporary Public Housing Policy

In response to recent debate regarding the need for public housing located in areas accessible to amenities, transport and services, the following letter from State Housing Minister, Tom Stephens, explains his position.

Affordable housing has an important place in our society; and public housing is a necessary part of a comprehensive housing policy; there is nothing complicated about this.

The changing face of public housing in Western Australia has been dramatic. Suburbs that once had a high concentration of public housing, such as Balga and Lockridge, have been transformed into marketable and vibrant communities where families want to live. This has all been part of a trail blazing project of the Department of Housing and Works award winning New Living Program, receiving accolades from the West Australian newspaper itself. Suburbs with the stigma of too much public housing are fast disappearing from our community.

Public housing plays a vital role in providing accommodation. For instance, for the deserving battler who through no fault of their own need housing support. We cannot fail the disabled, the sick, the disadvantaged, the homeless, people in remote communities, Indigenous people and those with special needs. Whether

we like it or not there will always be a minority who would not be able to access home ownership or the private rental market.

The overarching vision of public housing is to become self-effacing and merge within the general community. Positioning public housing more evenly throughout suburbs and regions of the state is a healthy reflection of a tolerant and caring society.

We need to spread our housing stock to cater for the needs of tenants in locations where vital services such as health, education, employment and transport are provided. For example, this Government has recently embarked upon the State's biggest public housing construction program in Karratha. Despite high land values and building costs, the Government is committed to providing opportunities for affordable housing in the regions.

It would be intolerable to think that there would be a population drift from Karratha during its economic boom time due to a lack of affordable accommodation and deny those less well off with a chance for long awaited employment opportunities.

From time to time opportunities arise within inner city areas for urban consolidation. The opportunity to bolster public housing by utilising excess

Government land presents a workable solution in providing public housing in the inner city.

My portfolio is not just about building and maintaining public housing. Keystart, for instance, provides home ownership opportunities to low-income earners; the Landstart Joint Venture program, which includes successful projects such as Ellenbrook and Dalyellup in Bunbury, proves that this Government has the vision and impetus to provide affordable housing options to all West Australians.

As Housing Minister I accept the contemporary task to ensure that all the available policy levers are set in ways that maximise the benefits that flow to our community from a sound and comprehensive housing policy.

I won't accept a short term strategy that would simply see a repeat of the failed policies of the past where large public housing estates were built in areas that became unattractive and unsafe.

Yours sincerely
Tom Stephens MLC
MINISTER FOR HOUSING AND WORKS;
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT;
THE KIMBERLEY, PILBARA AND GASCOYNE

A Profile On Homelessness - Update

With the ever-growing number of households in urban and rural WA experiencing homelessness, Shelter WA decided to embark on a four part longitudinal study to create a profile on homelessness in WA in March 2001.

In addition, the project aims to develop Shelter WA's: knowledge of homelessness, to inform its policy development work, and provide a resource to agencies concerned about homelessness in WA.

Key findings that have been collated from the two completed surveys conducted

by Shelter WA paints a bleak picture on the reality of households experiencing homelessness.

- The first survey revealed that Indigenous people represented 41% of homeless households; results from the second survey shows that the figure has grown to 52%.

- We tend forget that children also suffer from homelessness. Children under the age of 14 years represented 33% of homeless people from the first survey. This figure increased to 40% by the second survey.

- Households with a single adult are strongly

represented among the homeless, single parent families make up 73% of homeless Indigenous households and 61% of non - Indigenous households are single persons.

Shelter WA is currently has conducted the third survey into homelessness. Survey and information packages were sent to 305-community agencies statewide, which required participating agencies to complete one survey form per homeless household requesting assistance on the 3rd September 2002. A full report on the results of the third survey will be available by mid November 2002.

Did you know?



members...

- receive quarterly hardcopies of **newsletter** and information sheets
- may vote at Special and Annual General Meetings
- have access to our reference library
- receive 30% discount off all Shelter WA publications
- receive regular news on housing policy and research via email.

Support Shelter WA's work on affordable housing in WA and become a member. See form on back page.

IF YOU HAVEN'T ALREADY... please think about renewing your membership

ABOUT SHELTER WA

Shelter WA is a peak community managed housing organisation established in 1979, which seeks to represent the views of consumers and community groups on major housing issues. **Shelter WA's** aim is the realisation of a housing system that ensures:

- Every person has access to affordable, appropriate, safe and secure housing;
- Housing provision free from all forms of discrimination; and
- Housing that enhances people's health, dignity and life opportunities.

Shelter WA membership includes:

- Use of **Shelter WA's** reference library
- 30% off all **Shelter WA** publications
- 4 newsletters
- Regular housing information sheets
- Regular news on housing policy and research via email

JOIN NOW

Annual Membership Fees

- Individuals **\$10.00**
- Concession / Students **\$5.00**
- Organisations with budgets under \$100,000 **\$15.00**
- Organisations with budgets between \$100,000 and \$200,000 **\$35.00**
- Organisations with budgets over \$200,000 . **\$50.00**

All membership fees include GST.

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The views expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect those of Shelter WA



Membership Application / Renewal

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I enclose a cheque for \$.00, made out to **Shelter WA**. See reverse for membership details. Fill-out, stamp and mail today!