



THIRTY-EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

REPORT 28

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND
PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

**PETITION NUMBER 137: EMERGENCY
ACCOMMODATION FOR THE HOMELESS**

Presented by Hon Brian Ellis MLC (Chair)

November 2012

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Date first appointed:

17 August 2005

Terms of Reference:

The following is an extract from Schedule 1 of the Legislative Council Standing Orders:

“1. Environment and Public Affairs Committee

- 1.1 An *Environment and Public Affairs Committee* is established.
- 1.2 The Committee consists of 5 members.
- 1.3 The functions of the Committee are to inquire into and report on –
 - (a) any public or private policy, practice, scheme, arrangement, or project whose implementation, or intended implementation, within the limits of the State is affecting, or may affect, the environment;
 - (b) any bill referred by the House; and
 - (c) petitions.
- 1.4 The Committee, where relevant and appropriate, is to assess the merit of matters or issues arising from an inquiry in accordance with the principles of ecologically sustainable development and the minimisation of harm to the environment.
- 1.5 The Committee may refer a petition to another committee where the subject matter of the petition is within the competence of that committee.
- 1.6 In this order “**environment**” has the meaning assigned to it under section 3(1), (2) of the *Environmental Protection Act 1986*.”

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Government Response

This Report is subject to Standing Order 191(1):

Where a report recommends action by, or seeks a response from, the Government, the responsible Minister or Leader of the House shall provide its response to the Council within not more than 2 months or at the earliest opportunity after that time if the Council is adjourned or in recess.

The two-month period commences on the date of tabling.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINED TERMS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CHCWA	Community Housing Coalition WA
Committee	Standing Committee on Environment and Public Affairs
Housing	Department of Housing
Implementation Plan	Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia
Minister responsible for homelessness	Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Agreement
NPAH	National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness
SHSC	Specialist Homelessness Services Collection

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REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN RELATION TO

PETITION NUMBER 137: EMERGENCY ACCOMMODATION FOR THE HOMELESS

1 REFERENCE AND PROCEDURE

- 1.1 Petition number 137 was tabled in the Legislative Council on 27 September 2011.¹
The petition requests:

the Legislative Council to urge the Government of Western Australia to provide more emergency accommodation for citizens found to be in lack of adequate shelter, and to take the steps necessary to increase supply of low-rental housing that persons can move on to from the crisis accommodation.

- 1.2 The petition was referred to the Standing Committee on Environment and Public Affairs (**Committee**) pursuant to the Legislative Council's Standing Order 101(6). The Committee conducted preliminary inquiries into the petition, in accordance with its standard procedure for dealing with petitions.² During this process, the Committee conducted its own research and received valuable written information from some of the principal petitioners, providers of accommodation and services to the homeless and the Minister for Housing and the Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth (known in this Report as the **Minister responsible for homelessness**).³

2 CONTEXT

- 2.1 Homelessness is a difficult concept to define, let alone to measure and address. Until recently, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (**ABS**) was understood to have used a cultural definition of homelessness, distinguishing between primary, secondary and

¹ Hon Colin Holt MLC, Parliament of Western Australia, Legislative Council, *Parliamentary Debates (Hansard)*, 27 September 2011, p7702.

² For a description of this procedure, refer to: Parliament of Western Australia, Legislative Council, Standing Committee on Environment and Public Affairs, Report 20, *Overview of Petitions*, 12 August 2010, pp2-3.

³ This information is available from the Committee's petitions webpage: [http://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/Parliament/commit.nsf/\(viewPetitions\)?openview&com=Environment and Public Affairs Committee](http://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/Parliament/commit.nsf/(viewPetitions)?openview&com=Environment+and+Public+Affairs+Committee), (viewed on 30 October 2012).

tertiary categories of homelessness.⁴ However, the ABS website indicates that, prior to September 2012, it has “*never before had a definition of homelessness*”.⁵

2.2 Since September 2012, the ABS has adopted the following statistical definition of homelessness:

When a person does not have suitable accommodation alternatives they are considered homeless if their current living arrangement:

- *is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or*
- *has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or*
- *does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.*

The ABS definition of homelessness is informed by an understanding of homelessness as ‘home’lessness, not rooflessness. It emphasises the core elements of ‘home’ in Anglo American and European interpretations of the meaning of home as identified in research evidence (Mallett, 2004). These elements may include: a sense of security, stability, privacy, safety, and the ability to control living space. Homelessness is therefore a lack of one or more of the elements that represent ‘home’.

The definition has been constructed from a conceptual framework centred around the following elements:

- *Adequacy of the dwelling;*
- *Security of tenure in the dwelling; and*
- *Control of, and access to space for social relations.*⁶

2.3 Currently, many of the strategies designed to reduce homelessness in Australia are based on the 2006 Census, which indicated that 13,391 people in Western Australia

⁴ Refer to letter from Mr Barry Doyle, Executive Officer, Community Housing Coalition WA, 27 April 2012, p2; and Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian Census Analytic Program: Counting the Homeless 2006*, 4 September 2008, pvii.

⁵ <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/2049.0Main%20Features202006?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=2049.0&issue=2006&num=&view=>, (viewed on 30 October 2012).

⁶ *Ibid.*

were homeless.⁷ Aboriginal people accounted for 11 per cent of this homelessness figure.⁸ Since the ABS' recent adoption of the statistical definition of homelessness, the homelessness figure for Western Australia for the 2006 Census night has been downgraded to 8,277,⁹ 40 per cent of whom identified as being Indigenous¹⁰. This compares to Indigenous people accounting for three per cent of the general Western Australian population.¹¹ As the downgraded number demonstrates, homelessness figures will vary depending on the criteria which are used in the collection of the data. However, it should be noted that this simply reflects a change in methodology, not a change in the number of people experiencing or at risk of homelessness.¹²

2.4 The official estimates of homelessness numbers from the 2011 Census data were published by the ABS on 12 November 2012 and showed that 9,592 people in Western Australia were homeless.¹³ Thirty-five per cent of homeless people identified themselves as being Indigenous,¹⁴ while, in the overall Western Australian population, only three per cent of usual residents were Indigenous¹⁵. When broken down into the six types of living arrangements recorded for homeless people, Western Australian Indigenous people accounted for:

- 35 per cent of the homeless people living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out;¹⁶
- 20 per cent of the homeless people living in supported accommodation for the homeless;¹⁷

⁷ Letter from Mr Terry Murphy, Director General, Department for Child Protection, 4 April 2012, pp1 and 2. Refer to **Appendix 1** for a breakdown of this figure by statistical division and subdivision, age and gender, as provided on page 2 of the letter (note that this breakdown is based on the 2006 Census data prior to the change in definition of homelessness in September 2012).

⁸ Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia (3 April 2012), p6: http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national_partnership_agreements/housing/homelessness/Homelessness-IP-WA.pdf, (viewed on 17 October 2012).

⁹ Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012, p8.

¹⁰ Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness 2011*, 2049.0, 12 November 2012, p20, Table 3.2.

¹¹ *Ibid*, p68.

¹² Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, p6.

¹³ Note that estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homelessness from the Census should be considered to be an underestimate: Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness 2011*, 2049.0, 12 November 2012, p12, Table 1.1 and p58, paragraph 38.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p19, Table 3.2.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p67.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p25, Table 4.1.

¹⁷ *Ibid*.

- six per cent of the homeless people living temporarily with other households;¹⁸
- five per cent of the homeless people living in boarding houses;¹⁹
- zero per cent of the homeless people living in other temporary accommodation;²⁰ and
- 64 per cent of the homeless people living in ‘severely’ crowded dwellings.²¹

2.5 The causes of homelessness are complex, interrelated and multi-dimensional and include the following:

- Domestic and family violence.
- Other family or social breakdown.
- Transitioning from institutional care or prisons.
- Mental health conditions.
- Other health conditions.
- Alcohol and other substance abuse.
- Financial difficulties.
- Employment availability.
- Housing availability.
- Housing affordability.
- The prices of essential goods and services.
- Natural disasters.²²

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p26, Table 4.1.

¹⁹ *Ibid*.

²⁰ *Ibid*, p27, Table 4.1.

²¹ *Ibid*

²² Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012, p13.

- 2.6 As such, strategies designed to reduce homelessness must be holistic. While important, it is not adequate to simply build more accommodation; a range of support services aimed at tackling the causes of homelessness is also required.
- 2.7 Emergency homelessness services are a first step to addressing homelessness; they do not provide a permanent solution and it is essential that options for long-term, stable housing are available as a next step. The Commonwealth Government's 2008 White Paper, *The Road Home*, recognised that assistance to enable 'learning or earning' is needed, as well as supported accommodation that will provide the essential "*exit points so that people can move out of crisis into stable housing quickly.*"²³

Existing Initiatives to Address Homelessness

- 2.8 *The Road Home* outlined a national response to homelessness with two overall goals of halving homelessness and providing supported accommodation to all rough sleepers who seek it by 2020. The initiative is supported by increased funding by the Australian, State and Territory governments, with the States and Territories responsible for the delivery of essential services including housing, health and community services.²⁴
- 2.9 The three key 'Road Home' strategies that will direct the effort to reduce homelessness are:
- preventing homelessness through policies and programmes such as enhanced tenancy support, a policy of 'no exit' into homelessness from institutional care and early intervention services to assist individuals and families at risk of homelessness;²⁵
 - improving and expanding government services to provide greater flexibility to respond to people in need and enable better collaboration with specialist homelessness services;²⁶ and
 - increasing the availability of affordable housing and specialist accommodation to help break the cycle of homelessness.²⁷
- 2.10 In January 2009, the Council of Australian Governments' National Affordable Housing Agreement (NAHA) came into effect with the aim to "*improve housing*

²³ Homelessness Taskforce, Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, *The Road Home: A National Approach to Reducing Homelessness*, 2008, p15.

²⁴ *Ibid*, pp16-17.

²⁵ *Ibid*, pp25-33.

²⁶ *Ibid*, pp38-39.

²⁷ *Ibid*, pp41-49.

affordability and homelessness outcomes for Australians” through the provision of social housing, tenancy support, support and accommodation for the homeless or those at risk of homelessness, better coordination of government services and reducing the rate of homelessness.²⁸

2.11 In conjunction with the NAHA, the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness (NPAH) embodies a commitment by the Australian, State and Territory governments to implement the strategies outlined in *The Road Home* to achieve four core outputs:

- *implementation of A Place to Call Home*
- *street to home initiatives for chronic homeless people (rough sleepers)*
- *tenancy support for private and public tenants, including advocacy, financial counselling and referral services to help people sustain their tenancies*
- *assistance for people leaving child protection, jail and health facilities, to access and maintain stable, affordable housing.*²⁹

2.12 Western Australia’s implementation plan for the NPAH³⁰ (**Implementation Plan**) provides details of the services that will be delivered in line with the agreed outputs and includes a number of services and programmes, such as:

- assertive outreach programme for rough sleepers in metropolitan and remote areas;
- financial counselling services;
- hardship utilities grants;
- private rental support services;
- the Supported Housing Assistance Programme and in-home practical support for people in public housing;

²⁸ Council of Australian Governments, National Affordable Housing Agreement, p3: <http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/npa/housing/affordable/national-agreement.pdf> (viewed on 7 November 2012).

²⁹ <http://www.fahcsia.gov.au/our-responsibilities/housing-support/programs-services/homelessness/national-partnership-agreement-on-homelessness>, (viewed on 7 November 2012). A revised National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness was agreed by the Council of Australian Governments at its meeting on 13 April 2012.

³⁰ Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia.

- leaving care services for young people leaving child protection care;
- specialist Mental Health Housing Support Workers;
- a Transitional Accommodation and Support Service for ex-prisoners;
- specialist Drug and Alcohol Housing Support Workers;
- a pilot project for service delivery to people with exceptionally complex needs;
- support for women and children experiencing domestic violence to stay in their present housing when safe to do so; and
- specialist homelessness accommodation workers to provide support and linkages to mainstream agencies.³¹

2.13 In addition to the above programmes and services, the Implementation Plan envisages the delivery of the following housing and emergency accommodation projects to combat homelessness:

- The provision of 33 individual properties (newly bought or constructed) to house people on the Department of Housing Priority Wait List due to homelessness.³²
- A Foyer Model³³ development providing accommodation and support services for up to 80 young people, including 35 young people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness.³⁴ The Minister responsible for homelessness advised the Committee that this development will be known as Foyer Oxford and will

³¹ Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia (October 2012): http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/npa/housing/homelessness/WA_IP_superseded.pdf, (viewed on 31 October 2012).

³² *Ibid*, p10.

³³ “The Foyer model requires the adoption of the Foyer Foundation standards, philosophies and practices to gain accreditation and to be able to use the Foyer ‘brand’ in Australia. ... UK Foyers are required to demonstrate that they have robust supervision, appraisal and strategic and operational planning processes as part of the validation process”: Government of the Australian Capital Territory, Social Housing and Homelessness Services, Department of Disability Housing and Community Services, *Youth Foyer Proposed Model Paper: Youth Foyer – An initiative of the ACT Government’s proposal for housing and homelessness services under the National Affordable Housing Agreement*, 20 December 2010, p25: http://www.dhcs.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/175932/Concept_Paper.pdf, (viewed on 12 November 2012).

³⁴ Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia, (October 2012), p11: http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/npa/housing/homelessness/WA_IP_superseded.pdf, (viewed on 31 October 2012).

be built in Leederville, accommodating 98 young people.³⁵ It is funded under the NPAH, the National Building and Jobs Plan stimulus package and LotteryWest grants.³⁶

- The Street to Home project for the provision of long term, stable accommodation for rough sleepers.³⁷ The Minister responsible for homelessness advised the Committee that this project will provide rough sleepers in the Perth metropolitan area with outreach, wrap-around support, accommodation and links to a range of specialist services.³⁸
- St Bartholomew's House in Lime Street, East Perth, which will see the construction of 148 new units for homeless men.³⁹ In December 2011, the Minister responsible for homelessness advised the Committee that this facility was expected to be completed in mid-2012 and will provide 54 long-term accommodation units, 12 crisis units, 42 transitional lodging house units and a 40-bed aged-care facility.⁴⁰ The project is funded through the NPAH, the National Building and Jobs Plan stimulus package,⁴¹ LotteryWest grants and St Bartholomew's House Inc's own fundraising efforts.⁴²
- The redevelopment of the Salvation Army's East Perth Lentara crisis facility for homeless men, which will deliver an additional 25 beds (bringing it to a total of 102 beds) and is expected to be completed by late 2012.⁴³ This

³⁵ Letter from Hon Robyn McSweeney MLC, Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth, 13 December 2011, p1.

³⁶ Letter from Hon Robyn McSweeney MLC, Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth, 15 June 2012, p1; and Letter from Hon Troy Buswell MLA, Minister for Housing, 10 January 2012, p1.

³⁷ Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia, (October 2012), p14: http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/npa/housing/homelessness/WA_IP_superseded.pdf, (viewed on 31 October 2012).

³⁸ Letter from Hon Robyn McSweeney MLC, Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth, 13 December 2011, p1.

³⁹ Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012, p38.

⁴⁰ Letter from Hon Robyn McSweeney MLC, Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth, 13 December 2011, p1.

⁴¹ Letter from Hon Robyn McSweeney MLC, Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth, 15 June 2012, p1.

⁴² Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew's House Inc, 13 September 2012, p1.

⁴³ Letter from Hon Robyn McSweeney MLC, Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth, 13 December 2011, p2.

redevelopment is funded through various means, including the NPAH, the National Building and Jobs Plan stimulus package⁴⁴ and the Salvation Army.⁴⁵

- An Acute Homelessness Night Shelter in inner city Perth, which is currently being built with funding from sources such as the NPAH and National Building and Jobs Plan stimulus package.⁴⁶

2.14 The Minister for Housing also informed the Committee of the State Government's 'Affordable Housing Strategy 2010-2020: Opening Doors to Affordable Housing'. The Department of Housing is leading the strategy, which aims to provide at least 20,000 additional social, affordable rental and home-ownership opportunities for people on low to moderate incomes by 2020.⁴⁷ In recognition of the fact that increasing affordable rental and home-ownership options will also relieve pressure on the waiting list for public housing and crisis accommodation, the Department of Housing is also involved in the following programmes:

- The Rental Pathways Scheme. This scheme forms part of the State Government's 'Affordable Housing Strategy 2010-2020: Opening Doors to Affordable Housing'.⁴⁸ It is designed to assist 120 'over-income' public housing tenants access the private rental market.
- SharedStart. This scheme also forms part of the State Government's 'Affordable Housing Strategy 2010-2020: Opening Doors to Affordable Housing'.⁴⁹ It is a shared equity loan programme targeted at low to moderate income earners. The Department of Housing has committed to sourcing up to 2,000 new properties from the market for this programme.
- The National Rental Affordability Scheme. This is a joint State and Commonwealth Government initiative designed to increase the supply of affordable private rental dwellings. In this state, 5,000 new affordable rentals

⁴⁴ Letter from Hon Robyn McSweeney MLC, Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth, 15 June 2012, p1.

⁴⁵ Letter from Hon Troy Buswell MLA, Minister for Housing, 10 January 2012, p2.

⁴⁶ Letter from Hon Robyn McSweeney MLC, Minister for Child Protection; Community Services; Seniors and Volunteering; Women's Interests and Youth, 15 June 2012, p1.

⁴⁷ Letter from Hon Troy Buswell MLA, Minister for Housing, 10 January 2012, p1. See also, Government of Western Australia, Department of Housing, *Affordable Housing Strategy 2010-2020: Opening Doors to Affordable Housing*, December 2010, pp6 and 9.

⁴⁸ http://www.dhw.wa.gov.au/HousingDocuments/rps_agent_brochure.pdf, (viewed on 12 November 2012).

⁴⁹ <http://www.openingdoorswa.com.au/?gclid=CPv8x7vMyLMCFUhLpgodGXkAiA>, (viewed on 12 November 2012).

are to be built by June 2016. Eligible tenants will pay rent at 20 per cent or more below the market rate.⁵⁰

2.15 The types and number of existing homelessness accommodation and support services available in Western Australia, as at October 2012, are listed in **Appendix 2**.⁵¹

2.16 Recently, the Auditor General published its report into its audit of Western Australia's implementation of the NPAH.⁵² Some of the key conclusions of this audit were as follows:

- As at 30 June 2012, three years into Western Australia's four-year Implementation Plan, the State has met its funding commitments.⁵³
- The State has met its reporting commitments to the Commonwealth under the Implementation Plan but the reporting of the State's progress and expenditure under the Implementation Plan to the Western Australian Parliament has been limited.⁵⁴
- All of the programmes agreed under the Implementation Plan have been delivered. In 2010/2011, most of the programmes met or exceeded client targets and the programmes have made a positive difference to the people they assist.⁵⁵
- It is not possible to demonstrate that the programs under the Implementation Plan will achieve Western Australia's NPAH objective of reducing the number of homeless people by seven per cent by 2013.⁵⁶ This is because the impact of the programmes cannot be isolated from other initiatives and broader economic circumstances which affect the level of homelessness.⁵⁷

⁵⁰ Letter from Hon Troy Buswell MLA, Minister for Housing, 10 January 2012, p2.

⁵¹ Source: Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia (October 2012), p8: http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/npa/housing/homelessness/WA_IP_superseded.pdf, (viewed on 31 October 2012).

⁵² Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012.

⁵³ *Ibid*, pp7 and 30.

⁵⁴ *Ibid*, pp7, 8 and 29-32.

⁵⁵ *Ibid*, pp7, 9 and 18-21.

⁵⁶ See Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia (3 April 2012), Appendix B: http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national_partnership_agreements/housing/homelessness/Homelessness-IP-WA.pdf, (viewed on 17 October 2012).

⁵⁷ Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012, pp7, 8 and 22.

- There was a shortfall in available housing which put achieving long-term accommodation outcomes at risk.⁵⁸
- The NPAH’s six-month timeframe to implement the programmes under the Implementation Plan was overly ambitious and could not be met.⁵⁹
- The Implementation Plan has resulted in greater collaboration between government and non-government organisations but the Auditor General found no evidence of systemic change that will ensure that services are better integrated.⁶⁰

Unmet Need for Homelessness Accommodation

2.17 The Community Housing Coalition WA (**CHCWA**) is the peak body for community and affordable housing organisations in this state. It is of the view that the “*housing affordability crisis in WA*” is forcing people who have not previously been homeless or at risk of homelessness to access specialist homelessness services, either to maintain their current housing arrangements or find new accommodation. CHCWA based its view on:

- Specialist Homelessness Services Collection (**SHSC**)⁶¹ data for the September 2011 quarter, published in April 2012, showing that Western Australian SHSC clients recorded the highest rate of reporting a ‘not homeless’ status in the month prior to receiving support;
- the increasing rate of property repossessions being reported by the Supreme Court of Western Australia; and
- anecdotal and contextual evidence.⁶²

2.18 The Auditor General’s recent audit report on the Implementation Plan supports the CHCWA’s view that the increased scarcity in, and cost of, the private housing market has been an added contributing factor in homelessness in Western Australia:

⁵⁸ *Ibid*, pp8, 9 and 25-27. See paragraphs 2.18 to 2.20 for more information about this conclusion.

⁵⁹ *Ibid*, pp8 and 27-28.

⁶⁰ *Ibid*, pp8, 9 and 22-24.

⁶¹ This collection records data from people accessing homelessness services through agencies reporting to it: Letter from Mr Barry Doyle, Executive Officer, Community Housing Coalition WA, 27 April 2012, p3.

⁶² *Ibid*, pp3-4.

In addition to relying on public housing, the five Housing Support programs [63] require housing to be sourced from the private rental market (Figure 5).[64] We estimate that around 1 350 private rentals would need to be found for clients of these programs.

It has been broadly recognised for some time that private rental houses are scarce and expensive in much of WA, but this situation has worsened since early 2009 when the [Implementation] Plan was developed. First quarter figures from the Real Estate Institute of WA for 2012 show that the average rental prices for two to three bedroom units is \$420 per week in metropolitan areas (compared with \$360 in 2009) and \$1 374 per week in the North West. At June 2012, the vacancy rate in the private rental market was about two per cent compared with nearly three per cent in March 2009.

DCP[65] and others involved in the design, selection and planning of programs did not make sufficient allowance for this situation. For example, three Housing Support programs aimed at assisting people in the Pilbara and the Kimberley require the availability of more than 140 private rental houses even though it is well known that private accommodation is not available.

Organisations delivering programs in the South West and parts of Perth also have difficulty finding private rental accommodation for clients. Affordability is the main barrier to finding private rentals for clients.⁶⁶

- 2.19 The Auditor General also found that there was a shortfall in the public housing which was required to meet the Implementation Plan targets. It was assumed that the housing programmes established under the Implementation Plan would be supplied by the public and private housing sectors in a 60 and 40 per cent split, respectively. Although the Department for Child Protection and Department of Housing (**Housing**) informally agreed that Housing would allocate 1,940 public houses for the Implementation Plan over the four years of the plan, there was no agreement in writing or any guarantee from Housing that this number of public houses could be

⁶³ Established under the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness.

⁶⁴ Figure 5 is reproduced in **Appendix 3** of this Report. Source: Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012, p25.

⁶⁵ Department for Child Protection.

⁶⁶ Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012, p27.

provided when and where needed.⁶⁷ Housing's explanations for the shortfall were that:

- houses were not always available when clients were ready to move in;
- dedicated staff in the regions were not in place until after May 2010 to process program applications; and
- organisations did not always provide the required notifications for access to public housing.⁶⁸

2.20 In addition, the Auditor General acknowledged that:

- Housing cannot foresee with any certainty when and where public houses will become available; and
- the type of dwelling that Housing has available may also not suit the needs of the clients.⁶⁹

Measuring Unmet Need

2.21 The CHCWA advised the Committee that it is difficult to put a figure on the unmet need for homelessness accommodation with any reliable accuracy because of:

- the varying circumstances of individuals and families who are seeking this service;
- their readiness and ability to access assistance (for example, some people needing homelessness accommodation may not request it⁷⁰); and
- the capacity of the service provider to give assistance and record comprehensive data under constrained budgets.⁷¹

2.22 Despite the recording difficulties, there is data available to provide an indication of the level of unmet need for homelessness accommodation. For example, according to the 2001 Census, 2006 Census and 2011 Census, 11 per cent, 13 per cent and ten per cent

⁶⁷ *Ibid*, p25.

⁶⁸ *Ibid*, p26.

⁶⁹ *Ibid*.

⁷⁰ See, for example, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *People turned away from government-funded specialist homelessness accommodation 2010-11*, Canberra, 2011, p14.

⁷¹ Letter from Mr Barry Doyle, Executive Officer, Community Housing Coalition WA, 27 April 2012, p2.

of the homeless population in Western Australia, respectively, were housed in supported accommodation for the homeless.⁷²

2.23 Data from the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's (AIHW) report, *People turned away from government-funded specialist homelessness accommodation 2010-11*,⁷³ provides some indication first, that there is an unmet need for homelessness accommodation, second, how many, and which, people are seeking such accommodation and are unable to obtain it and third, the reasons why these people are turned away:

- When publishing its report, in December 2011, the AIHW announced that government-funded specialist homelessness agencies across Australia were operating to capacity and were unable to completely meet the demand for accommodation.⁷⁴
- Some groups, such as families (that is, individuals who present with children), experienced more difficulty than others in obtaining accommodation.⁷⁵

One reason why it may be more difficult for family groups to secure accommodation from government-funded specialist homelessness agencies is that these groups tend to stay longer once they are accommodated (Figure 6.1). The turnover of beds, therefore, is less for family groups than for other clients. This, combined with the higher turn-away and the higher proportion where lack of accommodation was the main reason they were not offered accommodation, suggests that much of the accommodation that is available for family groups is already occupied each day (AIHW 2011a:tables A6 and A15).⁷⁶

- The overall level of turn-away was consistent with that reported in recent years.⁷⁷

⁷² Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Census of Population and Housing: Estimating Homelessness 2011*, 2049.0, 12 November 2012, pp19-21, Table 3.2. The other living arrangements recorded for homeless people were: improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out; staying temporarily with other households; staying in boarding houses; temporary lodging; and living in 'severely' crowded dwellings.

⁷³ And similar past reports by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

⁷⁴ www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=10737420783, (viewed on 27 April 2012).

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *People turned away from government-funded specialist homelessness accommodation 2010-11*, Canberra, 2011, p12.

⁷⁷ www.aihw.gov.au/publication-detail/?id=10737420783, (viewed on 27 April 2012).

- On an average day across Australia, 59 per cent of all people who made a new request for immediate accommodation were turned away. New requests, as opposed to people in existing accommodation seeking to remain, comprised only four per cent of the total demand for accommodation. When new requests plus all people currently in accommodation are considered, two per cent of all people who sought immediate accommodation were newly accommodated and two per cent were turned away.⁷⁸
- In Western Australia, on an average day, 1,232 people, including accompanying children, requested immediate accommodation. This figure included 60.6 people who requested new immediate accommodation and the balance requested a continuation of their existing accommodation. Of those who sought new immediate accommodation, 30 people (49.5 per cent) were turned away. When expressed as a percentage of the total demand for immediate accommodation (1,232 people), these 30 people who were turned away accounted for 2.4 per cent of the demand. Overall, 1,202 people were either newly accommodated or continued in their existing accommodation. It appears that, on average, people seeking to remain in accommodation tended to be successful.⁷⁹
- Across Australia, the major reason for valid unmet requests for immediate accommodation was a lack of accommodation (85 per cent). This was due to either insufficient accommodation being available at the agency or because a referral agency was unable to refer people on because they had no vacancies on their books. The remainder of valid unmet requests for immediate accommodation were for other reasons (15 per cent), including where the agency could not offer the type of accommodation the person was seeking (six per cent). For example, a person may have sought longer term or independent accommodation but the agency might only have been able to provide refuge or dormitory-style crisis accommodation.⁸⁰
- In Western Australia, the major reason for valid unmet requests for immediate accommodation was also a lack of accommodation (80.9 per cent⁸¹). The

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *People turned away from government-funded specialist homelessness accommodation 2010-11*, Appendix, Canberra, 2011, p5.

⁸⁰ *Ibid*, p8.

⁸¹ This consisted of 70.7 per cent of turn-aways due to insufficient accommodation being available at the agency and 10.2 per cent of turn-aways due to the referral agency having no vacancies on its books: *Ibid*, p13.

agency's inability to offer the type of accommodation sought (9.5 per cent) was the next most common reason for a person being turned away.⁸²

2.24 The AIHW noted that, when building new homelessness accommodation, meeting just the turn-away numbers is not enough, due to the tendency for homeless people to require ongoing accommodation:

*The current level of unmet demand would not be resolved by providing the same number of places as the number of people turned away. The length of accommodation of existing clients suggests that many people who are turned away are likely to require accommodation for more than one night, with an average (mean) stay of 61 days (AIHW 2011a:Table A18; Griffin 2008). On this basis, if all people turned away on an average day were provided with accommodation, these beds would be unavailable for other people who require accommodation for however long those people stay.*⁸³

Addressing Unmet Need

2.25 Industry participants⁸⁴ and Dr Hilda Turnbull, a principal petitioner, acknowledged that the initiatives which are already in place in Western Australia have been valuable in providing options and services to alleviate homelessness. In particular:

- the Rental Pathways Scheme;
- the SharedStart Scheme;
- the NAHA; and
- the NPAH,

were identified as having a significant, positive effect.⁸⁵ The industry participants also welcomed the various housing projects which are currently underway in and around the city, listed at paragraph 2.13.⁸⁶

2.26 However, all of these homelessness accommodation and service providers and Dr Turnbull indicated that more is required, both in the terms of accommodation and

⁸² *Ibid.*

⁸³ *Ibid.*, p12.

⁸⁴ Shelter WA, St Bartholomew's House Inc and the St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc.

⁸⁵ Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, pp2 and 10.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, p3 and Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew's House Inc, 13 September 2012, p1.

support services. The following were identified as areas in which more resources should be directed:

- Building more accommodation options as soon as practicable⁸⁷ so that the varied needs of the homeless or people facing homelessness can be met. These range from affordable and social housing for low to moderate income earners to crisis accommodation, transitional and supported accommodation and long-term accommodation. As Shelter WA stated, “*Homelessness is part of the continuum of housing need in WA.*”⁸⁸
- More homelessness accommodation options targeted at single women, seniors (such as seniors’ complexes, cooperative housing, housing within multi-use facilities and supported accommodation⁸⁹), families (not necessarily escaping domestic violence) and young people.⁹⁰ One provider also advised that couples accommodation options are under-resourced.⁹¹ Similarly, Dr Turnbull submitted that it is particularly difficult for couples, and even more so for couples with children, to obtain homelessness accommodation.⁹² Another provider indicated that families and single parents with adolescent children are generally not considered in the development and delivery of emergency and transitional accommodation. Currently, many of these family units need to be split to be accommodated.⁹³
- Homelessness accommodation options for Aboriginal people. These include visitors’ accommodation, for Aboriginal people from remote and regional areas who visit Perth for various reasons, such as medical treatment and attending funerals.⁹⁴

⁸⁷ Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, pp3 and 11; Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew’s House Inc, 13 September 2012, p6; Letter from Dr Hilda Turnbull MB BS, principal petitioner, received on 17 September 2012, pp2-3 (with a particular emphasis on the need for more affordable housing and emergency accommodation); and Letter from Mr Mark Fitzpatrick, Chief Executive Officer, St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc, 19 September 2012, p1.

⁸⁸ Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, p3.

⁸⁹ *Ibid*, p5 and Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew’s House Inc, 13 September 2012, pp3-4.

⁹⁰ Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, p3 and Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew’s House Inc, 13 September 2012, p3. See also, Letter from Mr Mark Fitzpatrick, Chief Executive Officer, St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc, 19 September 2012, p2.

⁹¹ Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew’s House Inc, 13 September 2012, p3.

⁹² Letter from Dr Hilda Turnbull MB BS, principal petitioner, received on 17 September 2012, p2.

⁹³ Letter from Mr Mark Fitzpatrick, Chief Executive Officer, St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc, 19 September 2012, p2.

⁹⁴ Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, p3.

- Crisis and emergency accommodation for men with children.⁹⁵
- Emergency accommodation in Mandurah, where Dr Turnbull contends there are only six beds for this purpose. Dr Turnbull submits that more of this type of homelessness accommodation is needed in all regional areas in the south of the state.⁹⁶ The St Vincent de Paul Society was of the view that the full spectrum of housing options is needed in the greater Peel region.⁹⁷
- Homelessness accommodation in Geraldton.⁹⁸
- Low barrier night shelters. These shelters should: be centrally located in Perth, Fremantle and Midland; offer low-barrier entry (for example, accepting people who are intoxicated or have been banned from other services); be staffed by Aboriginal people and “culturally-competent” people who are trained to work with Aboriginal clients; be integrated with the Nyoongar Patrol; be owned and managed by an Aboriginal corporation, provide accommodation for men, women and families (35 beds or equivalent smaller facilities); and include day use and storage facilities.⁹⁹
- Sobering up centres, such as Bridge House, should be open for 24 hours rather than be limited to evenings and nights, as this precludes homeless people who are intoxicated during the day.¹⁰⁰
- When planning housing options for people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, consideration needs to be given to transport linkages and access to necessary services.¹⁰¹
- Ongoing and long-term homelessness support services.¹⁰²
- Specialised services for Aboriginal people experiencing or at risk of homelessness because this demographic displays categories of homelessness which may not correspond to mainstream homelessness services. These

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, p5. See also, Letter from Dr Hilda Turnbull MB BS, principal petitioner, received on 17 September 2012, p4.

⁹⁶ Letter from Dr Hilda Turnbull MB BS, principal petitioner, received on 17 September 2012, p4.

⁹⁷ Letter from Mr Mark Fitzpatrick, Chief Executive Officer, St Vincent de Paul Society (WA) Inc, 19 September 2012, p2.

⁹⁸ Letter from Dr Hilda Turnbull MB BS, principal petitioner, received on 17 September 2012, p4.

⁹⁹ Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, p4.

¹⁰⁰ Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew’s House Inc, 13 September 2012, p3.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰² Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, pp2-3.

services should differentiate between Aboriginal people who are dwelling in public places, housed at risk of homelessness and who are spiritually homeless.¹⁰³

- Prevention and early intervention services for children and young people.¹⁰⁴
- Homelessness prevention services for culturally and linguistically diverse families.¹⁰⁵
- Mental health linkage services for people who have already accessed specialist homelessness accommodation.¹⁰⁶
- Improved staffing levels in supported accommodation and drop-in centres to ensure that client needs are met.¹⁰⁷
- A centralised referral service for people presenting with homelessness issues. This service should allow people to obtain, from one source, an immediate referral to a housing provider or support service which could meet their needs. This would remove the current need for people to contact, register with, and repeat their story to, multiple homelessness accommodation and service providers. It would also allow individuals, accommodation and service providers and government workers to be aware of all the resources available at any given time.¹⁰⁸ The Committee was advised that the Department for Child Protection’s online bed count partially fulfils this role. However, it is currently not accessible by hospitals, Centrelink or agencies outside of specialist homelessness accommodation and service providers.¹⁰⁹ The Auditor General also noted the need for better integration of homelessness services.¹¹⁰

¹⁰³ *Ibid*, p3.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid*, pp4-5.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid*, p5.

¹⁰⁶ Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew’s House Inc, 13 September 2012, p2.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid*, p3. See also, Letter from Dr Hilda Turnbull MB BS, principal petitioner, received on 17 September 2012, p4.

¹⁰⁸ Letter from Ms Chantal Roberts, Executive Officer, Shelter WA, 12 September 2012, pp9-10.

¹⁰⁹ Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew’s House Inc, 13 September 2012, pp5-6.

¹¹⁰ Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012, pp8 and 22-24.

- The NPAH initiatives need to be reviewed and updated to reflect the current situation and build on the first three years of progress.¹¹¹
- An expansion of the Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged programme¹¹² in Western Australia, with the State Government matching the Federal Government's investment in the programme. The State Government should also negotiate with the Federal Government to increase the programme within the metropolitan area and major regional centres in the state. Homelessness accommodation for seniors is seen as a looming gap in the industry.¹¹³
- More research and evaluation of the success of specialist homelessness accommodation and service providers.¹¹⁴

2.27 St Bartholomew's House Inc also noted the importance of maintaining the momentum which has been created in the homelessness sector so far.¹¹⁵

3 CONCLUSION

3.1 The Committee agreed with the tenor of the petition and makes the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1: The Committee recommends that the Government work with homelessness accommodation and service providers to address the instances of unmet need identified by these providers.

¹¹¹ Letter from Mr Andrew Hogan, Chief Executive Officer, St Bartholomew's House Inc, 13 September 2012, pp1-2.

¹¹² *"The Assistance with Care and Housing for the Aged (ACHA) Program was established in 1993 as a three year pilot program to trial approaches aimed at assisting financially disadvantaged older people who are homeless or in insecure accommodation, to meet both their accommodation and care needs through referral and advocacy to other service providers.*

The object of the ACHA Program is to help eligible clients, who are at risk of becoming homeless or are homeless, to remain in the community through accessing appropriate, sustainable and affordable housing and linking them where appropriate, to community care": Ibid, p3.

¹¹³ *Ibid*, pp3-4.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid*, p5.

¹¹⁵ *Ibid*, p6.

Recommendation 2: The Committee recommends that the Government, as a matter of urgency, establish a centralised referral service for people presenting with homelessness issues. This service should feature real-time updating and be accessible by all members of the public, including people seeking homelessness accommodation and services, specialist homelessness accommodation and service providers, relevant government departments and hospitals.

Recommendation 3: The Committee recommends that the Government, as a matter of urgency, either provide or source the full range of affordable and homelessness accommodation which is suitable for housing families.

3.2 In considering the petition, the Committee noted that responses from the Minister for Housing and the Minister responsible for homelessness, which, among other things, explained what was being done to address homelessness, often contained assurances stating that large sums of money were being expended on various initiatives. However, these responses would often not specify:

- whether the funding was from the State Government, Federal Government and/or the private sector;
- the individual amounts being contributed by each source of funding;
- the timeframes for each initiative;
- the types of people targeted by the initiative;
- the anticipated outcomes of each initiative in meaningful terms, such as the number of people, and groups of people (for example, couples and family units) who could be housed by an accommodation project and the types (for example, affordable, emergency, transition or long-term) and quantities of homelessness accommodation it would provide; and
- whether the initiative will provide new and additional accommodation or services or will replace existing accommodation or services.

3.3 The Committee was of the view that all of the above information would be required to allow the Parliament to properly assess what is being proposed and the progress which is being made to address homelessness. For example, the Implementation Plan

summaries of each programme,¹¹⁶ when read with Figure 9 from the Auditor General's report into the audit of Western Australia's implementation of the NPAH,¹¹⁷ would appear to provide most of the necessary information.

Recommendation 4: The Committee recommends that, for every initiative designed to address homelessness in Western Australia and for which the Government has a role, the Government provide the Parliament with the following information:

- (a) A short description of each initiative.
- (b) Whether the initiative is being funded by the State Government, Federal Government and/or the private sector.
- (c) The individual amounts being contributed by each source of funding for each initiative.
- (d) The timeframe for each initiative.
- (e) The types of people targeted by each initiative.
- (f) The anticipated outcomes of each initiative in meaningful terms, such as the number of people, and groups of people, who could be housed by an accommodation project and the types and quantities of homelessness accommodation it would provide.
- (g) The anticipated net effect of each initiative in meaningful terms.



Hon Brian Ellis MLC

Chair

27 November 2012

¹¹⁶ Implementation Plan for National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness between the Commonwealth of Australia and Western Australia (3 April 2012), pp14-54: http://www.federalfinancialrelations.gov.au/content/national_partnership_agreements/housing/homelessness/Homelessness-IP-WA.pdf, (viewed on 17 October 2012).

¹¹⁷ Auditor General of Western Australia, *Implementation of the National Partnership Agreement on Homelessness in Western Australia*, Report 13, 24 October 2012, p31.

APPENDIX 1

BREAKDOWN OF NUMBER OF HOMELESS PEOPLE IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA ON 2006 CENSUS NIGHT

(PRIOR TO CHANGE IN DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS IN SEPTEMBER 2012)

Number of Homeless People in Western Australia - 2006 Census

Accommodation on Census Night

Accommodation Type	Number	Percentage
Boarding houses	1,652	12.3%
SAAP accommodation	1,395	10.4%
Friends and relatives	7,952	59.4%
Improvised dwellings, s	2,392	17.9%
Total	13,391	100.0%

Source: Counting the Homeless 2006 WA Table 3.3

Age Distribution

Age Group	Number	Percentage
Under 12	1,216	9.1%
12-18	4,280	32.0%
19-24	1,062	7.9%
23-34	1,762	13.2%
35-44	1,504	11.2%
45-54	1,417	10.6%
55-64	1,394	10.4%
65 or older	756	5.6%
Total	13,391	100.0%

Source: Counting the Homeless 2006 WA Table 3.5

Percentage of Males and Females by Age Group

Age Group	Number	Males %	Female %
Under 12	1,216	51	49
12-18	4,280	47	53
19-24	1,062	55	45
23-34	1,762	59	41
35-44	1,504	62	38
45-54	1,417	58	42
55-64	1,394	56	44
65 or older	756	65	35
Total	13,391	54	46

Source: Counting the Homeless 2006 WA Table 3.6

Number of Homeless People and Rate per 10 000 of Population - Perth Statistical Subdivisions

Area	Improvised Dwelling	Friends and Relatives	Boarding Houses	SAAP Accom	Total	Rate per 10 000
Central	270	334	334	430	1,368	109
East	67	562	105	109	843	34
North	262	1,182	40	235	1,719	39
South West	88	861	422	172	1,543	50
South East	80	847	196	124	1,247	38
Perth Totals	767	3,786	1,097	1,070	6,720	47

Number of Homeless People and Rate per 10 000 of Population - Regional and Remote

Area	Improvised Dwelling	Friends and Relatives	Boarding Houses	SAAP Accom	Total	Rate per 10 000
South West	300	696	90	97	1,183	57
Lower Great Southern	69	185	48	38	340	65
Upper Great Southern	6	65	9	-	80	45
Midlands	177	192	42	23	434	86
South Eastern	62	287	93	34	476	92
Central	324	825	95	32	1,276	222
Pilbara	210	673	91	38	1,012	247
Kimberley	477	1,243	87	63	1,870	638
Regional and Remote						
Totals	1,625	4,166	555	325	6,671	131
Totals	2,392	7,952	1,652	1,395	13,391	68.4

Source: Counting the Homeless 2006 WA Appendix 1

APPENDIX 2

EXISTING HOMELESSNESS ACCOMMODATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA AS AT OCTOBER 2012

Existing Homelessness Accommodation and Support Services

Type of Service	Rural/ Remote	Metro	Total
Domestic Violence Accommodation	20	16	36
Youth Accommodation	10	18	28
Youth Support Services (Non Accommodation)	5	4	9
Single Men's Accommodation		8	8
Single Women's Accommodation		1	1
Family Accommodation	3	9	12
Domestic Violence Outreach (Non Accommodation)	3	4	7
Cross Target Accommodation	8	5	13
Meals and Day Centres (Non Accommodation)	1	4	5
Outreach/Support Adults (Non Accommodation)	5	8	13
Family Safety Services (Non Accommodation)	6		6
Total	61	77	138
Innovation & Investment Fund Projects	10	8	18

APPENDIX 3

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN PROGRAMMES REQUIRING HOUSING FOR CLIENTS

Programs requiring housing for clients	Client targets over four years	Public housing allocations over four years
Homelessness Accommodation Support	1 260	553
Housing Support – Drug and Alcohol	561	327
Housing Support – Mental Health	305	260
Housing Support – Corrective Services	255	219
Housing Support – Street to Home	839	513
A Place to Call Home (Social Housing Project) <i>100 per cent public housing</i>	33	33
A Place to Call Home (Foyer Project) <i>100 per cent public housing</i>	35	35
Total clients and housing	3 288	1 940

Source: OAG and DCP

Figure 5: Programs that require public housing and the allocations over the four years of the Plan