

## Why Housing Matters in the State Election

by Gary Wilson

On February 10<sup>th</sup> Shelter SA held a Pre-Election Housing Forum, with Jennifer Rankine (Minister for Housing), Stephen Wade (Shadow Minister for Housing), Mark Parnell (Australian Greens MLC), David Winderlich (Independent MLC) and Robert Brokenshire (Family First MLC). Each spoke for 10 minutes, outlining their party's views on housing.

Their points were a little predictable, but all agreed that stable, affordable housing is important for the people in need of housing and for society as a whole. The hard part is in terms of how each of those candidates would implement policies that would provide more housing.

As I write this, the Housing Industry Association has released figures showing that housing affordability has again crashed to levels below those of December 2003. HIA Senior Economist Ben Phillips said "Without the required new home building to keep up with underlying requirements, house prices and rents are expected to continue pushing upwards through 2010. Housing policy must be front and centre of the policy debate..."

The simple facts of the matter are that we have some natural population increase, some people are moving to SA for jobs, and immigration has been relatively high, but not enough houses are being built to meet the demand. At the same time, the HIA says "increased regulation, a slow and increasingly restricted building approvals process, new home taxation, problems related to land supply and skilled labour shortages affect the industry...These supply-sapping factors put new housing at a cost disadvantage to existing stock..."

The Property Council wants population to keep increasing. The real estate industry has never said "Now is a bad time to buy a home". Investors are told that bricks and mortar are "safe" investments. And the Great Australian Dream has been for every family to own their home.



Speakers (LtoR): Robert Brokenshire, David Winderlich, Mark Parnell, Stephen Wade & Jennifer Rankine

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# Why Housing Matters in the State Election (cont.)

The reality is

- **30% of SA's households** rely on government benefits as their sole income
- **21%** of SA households have incomes of **less than** \$400/week
- **15%** of households live in POVERTY - that's 273,000 people in SA!
- 53,000 SA children are growing up in jobless households – **that's 1 in 5 children in SA!**

People are having trouble buying houses.

- Median house price in Adelaide is \$382,000 (December 2009)
- Latest figures indicate prices went up 6.25% last year (wages didn't)
- Median unit price in Adelaide is \$299,000
- The median metropolitan house currently costs 6.9 times the median metropolitan household income!
- The figure used to be 3 to 4 times household income.
- There are 18,000 homebuyers in housing stress.
- Indigenous households have HALF the rate of homeownership as the rest of the population
- The official "low income" households (incomes up to \$44,231/yr) can affordably purchase only homes up to \$170,000
- Households with moderate incomes (up to \$66,293/yr) could only afford homes to the value of \$255,000.
- The Advertiser on Feb 6th had 1,393 properties listed for open inspection
- Of those, only 3 were \$170,000 or less
- Of all those homes, only 41 were \$255,000 or less – that's 3% of homes for sale
- Yet there were 54 homes in the \$1m+ range

Renting

- The REISA tells us rents went up 5% in the last year.
- Median rent in metropolitan Adelaide for a 2 bedroom flat/unit is \$250/week. (Dec. 09)
- That means you need a household income of \$ 43,833 to NOT be in housing stress
- Median rent in metropolitan Adelaide for a 3 bedroom house is \$295/week. (\$323/week in another report) (Dec. 09)
- That means you need a household income of \$ 51,291 or \$56,159 to NOT be in housing stress
- The official "low income" households (incomes up to \$44,231/yr) can affordably rent places up to \$255/week – these people are \$40 short of renting a median house
- Households with moderate incomes (up to \$66,293/yr) could only afford to rent homes up to \$383/week

In the Shelter office, we hear stories every day of people looking for affordable housing. Some people on low incomes are trying to shift out of private rental into boarding houses, as their rent would be cheaper. Others are nearly begging for cheaper rental, and are facing eviction as their rents go up. For some, it means having to move even further away from the city.

The Rann Labor Government is working with the Rudd Federal Government, implementing the national Affordable Housing Agreement, the National Rental Affordability Scheme, and is building or assisting in the building of homes under the Economic Stimulus Package. But without the Federal funds, how much would Housing SA (via the State Treasury) be doing to produce more housing? Shelter SA operates in a political climate, but does not endorse or support any particular party. Instead, our aim is to promote the right of every person to access affordable, safe and secure long

(Continued on page 3)



# Why Housing Matters in the State Election (cont.)

term housing that they identify as appropriate to their needs. Shelter provides an independent and community-based voice regarding housing issues.

The question is:

**Who do you want to represent YOUR interests in State Parliament?**

The Labor policies have just been released and are available at:  
[http://www.sa.alp.org.au/images/stories/Policies/sa\\_labor\\_platform\\_2009.pdf](http://www.sa.alp.org.au/images/stories/Policies/sa_labor_platform_2009.pdf)  
Over the next few weeks Labor will release detailed and fully costed policies.

Liberal Party policy announcements are at: <http://www.saliberal.org.au/Policies.aspx>

Australian Greens (SA division) have their policies at: <http://vote1.sa.greens.org.au/policies.php>  
with **2010 STATE ELECTION PLATFORMS** to appear there soon.

David Winderlich's website is at: <http://davidwinderlich.com/index.php/welcome>

Family First Party has a housing policy at: <http://www.sa-familyfirst.org.au/Housing/Housing.htm>

Karlene Maywald's website is: <http://www.karlenemaywald.com.au/>  
And the National Party of Australia is at: <http://www.nationals.org.au/home.aspx>

Kris Hanna, Independent MP has a website: <http://www.kh.org.au/>

The Labor and Liberal Housing Polices are also available from Shelter 's website:  
[www.sheltersa.asn.au](http://www.sheltersa.asn.au)



Gary Wilson, Shelter SA



View from the Audience



The Panel



# Shelter SA's Election Platform

By Gary Wilson

There is a housing crisis, and the supply of more new social and affordable housing stock is desperately needed.

Following are Shelter SA's ideas on how the State Government can improve the housing system to bring about more equitable opportunities for South Australians.

1. State Government should set up a Residential Development Taskforce that:
  - Examines a wide range of issues including urban and regional planning, transport, incentives for affordable housing development, innovative tenure forms and the links between housing and climate change.
  - Integrates housing policies with those of transport, planning, infrastructure, homelessness, social inclusion, family violence and child protection.
  - Works closely with Local Governments in relation to affordable housing, Transport Oriented Developments and the 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide.
  - Ensures all Local Governments develop Local (or Regional) Housing Strategies that identify the future housing need of their community and set clear targets and objectives for the achievement of housing numbers, types and tenures.
  - Ensures social and affordable housing is located in areas of high employment and adequate social infrastructure and supports
  - Ensures equity of access to affordable housing for rural and regional South Australians
2. Develop tax and planning incentives that encourage the development of new affordable rental properties for people on low incomes; encourage the sale or lease of unoccupied dwellings.
3. Use Homestart to further develop Rent to Buy and shared equity schemes.
4. Introduce a Charter of Rights for public and community tenants and appropriate private tenancy legislation to guarantee uniform rights, security and length of tenure.
  - Develop standards for tenants' rights that adopt current best practice,
  - The Tenants Information and Advocacy Service should report publicly on trends in rental properties
  - The Residential Tenancies Bond Fund should fund housing research on renters
  - Investigate the current state of the boarding house industry, and recommend measures for transforming this sector into a viable alternative for low income tenants.
5. Aboriginal Housing
  - Develop and implement a comprehensive Aboriginal Housing Strategy to
    - ◆ reduce overcrowding
    - ◆ increase access to rental housing and home ownership in SA
  - Work closely with Aboriginal communities on the implementation of this Strategy, and build the capacity of Aboriginal communities to manage and control their housing, maximize self-determination and support Aboriginal-led housing provision
  - Ensure that the program includes adequate funding and arrangements for maintenance for stock
  - Wherever possible employ Aboriginal people in construction and maintenance programs, which use the existing skill base in Aboriginal communities and expand local skills.

*(Continued on page 5)*



## Shelter SA's Election Platform (cont.)

### 6. Vulnerable Households

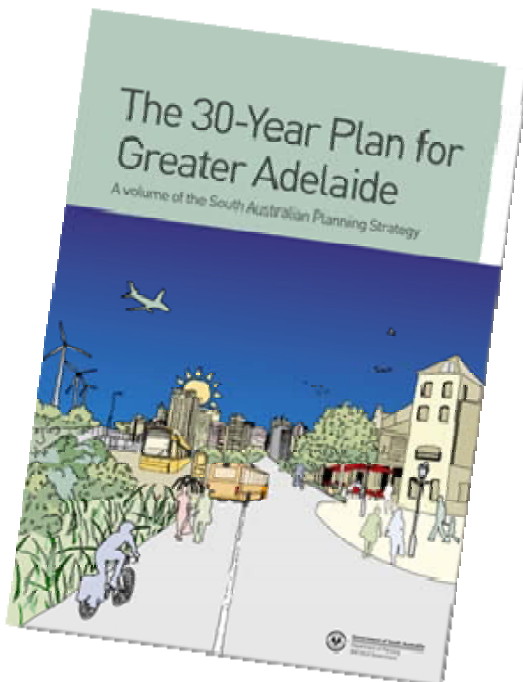
- Provide emergency accommodation every night, for every person seeking it.
- Ensure access to appropriate housing for those in urgent need, with a priority for women and children
- Facilitate the access of highly disadvantaged households, including people experiencing homelessness, to social housing properties
- Ensure that people entering the homelessness service system at any point can get access to both the housing and the support they need
- Index the level of funding to homelessness support services, at least to CPI increases
- Increase the level of support available to sustain households at risk of homelessness in their existing tenancies.

### 7. Ensure all *new* social housing is affordable (including utilities), provides adequate quality of amenities, is built to Universal Design principles and achieves at least 6 star energy efficiency.

Provide larger houses for Aboriginal, refugee and migrant families that are appropriate for their needs.

### 8. Annually report publicly on the progress of getting every "significant development" to include 15% affordable housing.

## The 30 Year Plan for Greater Adelaide



The 30-Year Plan for Greater Adelaide was launched on 17 February 2010.

The Plan, Public Submissions to the Plan and the Consultation Report are all available from the website:

<http://www.dplg.sa.gov.au/plan4adelaide/>



# Housing and Support: Life Outcomes for Aboriginal Social Housing Tenants.

## A presentation to the 2009 National Housing Conference by Cate Jones

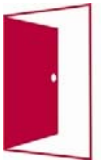
I'd like to say before I begin, that I am not here to speak 'for' Aboriginal people. I am here to speak 'from' my experience of working 'with' Aboriginal people. This is the place I come from.

Today I will talk about Anangu people. The **Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (APY) Lands** is a large Aboriginal local government area located in the remote northwest of South Australia. It consists of the Pitjantjatjara, Yankunytjatjara and Ngaanyatjarra peoples (or Anangu), and has a population of around 2500 people. I will talk about Anangu because Adelaide and surrounding areas have seen an influx of Anangu people moving off their lands. And I am also talking about them because their housing needs and the support systems required to successfully help them maintain their tenancies embodies, in my experience, the very pointiest end of tenancy support for Aboriginal people in general. I am in no way implying that one size fits all, but it is relevant to use their stories in the context.

Most Anangu people arriving in Adelaide city or the metropolitan area don't usually sleep rough. Initially at least, they will stay with family and relatives, maybe moving from place to place. A few keep moving because sometimes family have drinking binges and they dislike it or there is conflict in a household and it's time to move on, so they wear out their accommodation resources and some end up on the streets. It is very unusual for housed Anangu families not to have other people living with them and the extensive regular traffic through houses can place an incredible burden on the rent-paying tenant who is culturally obliged to honour their kinship responsibilities, and while they do this very willingly, the cost of feeding and accommodating people can be overwhelming. I know one woman who had 60 people in her house for a while.

For whatever reasons, Anangu people arrive in Adelaide, whether for health, family reasons or other business (and it must be acknowledged that cultural business or family troubles are sometimes motivation for moving off a remote community), If they intend to stay, most Anangu people need a great deal of intensive support. If they eventually get public housing, they need the independent living skills to sustain their tenancies: for example, budgeting, bill paying skills, housekeeping and nutritional skills, environmental skills, and property and gardening maintenance skills. In short, they need to learn the skills that are expected of relatively well-functioning Westerners and most of these Anangu people simply have not lived in a world where these skills are incorporated into their social reality. The social and economic competence that is embraced, and considered a virtue, in Western society is not understood as 'of the essence' in Anangu culture. All the rules for living in Anangu society come from their individual Dreaming and lore related to this. Before the imposition of colonisation, this lore provided a rock solid framework for all social order. While many of these traditions have now broken down due to the impact of colonisation, it must be acknowledged that mainstream culture has consistently either failed or neglected to deliver adequate standards of health, housing, education and many other essential services that have been promised over the years.

It is hardly surprising when we examine the relatively recent intrusion of white values on Anangu society (over the last 30 to 50 years), that the problem of balancing centuries of cultural tradition with a totally foreign ideology has created serious problems for people who choose to live in urban environments. Nor is it surprising that when they arrive in metropolitan Adelaide, they seek family and extended family that will support their related world view, their "ways of seeing, knowing and being" (Martin, 2001). Karen Martin, Aboriginal academic, calls this world view 'relatedness' and this is also discussed by Aileen Moreton-Robinson, another Aboriginal academic who calls 'relatedness', "relationality". Moreton-Robinson defines this as:



## Housing and Support (cont.)

“One experiences the self as part of others and that others are part of the self; this is learnt through reciprocity, obligation, shared experiences, coexistence, cooperation and social memory.”

Surely, this seeking out of people that we understand will support us and confirm our values provides a sense of a place in the world, a belonging, and is common to all people. But in the case of the Anangu people, the cultural divide between mainstream ideology and the Anangu world view, is immense. And frankly, why would we expect that Anangu people would want to live as non-Aboriginal people live. And as an aside, perhaps we should consider that Western ways of living, knowing and being don't always have a great deal to recommend them.

I have an Anangu friend who was homeless for some time and originally came to my office to ask for housing support. An Aboriginal Private Rental Liaison Officer and I worked together to advocate for her, find her housing and eventually she got a small house in an inner-city suburb. We then worked together to furnish her house: get her a fridge, a washing machine, a sofa...all the stuff we pack within four walls.

What I didn't know when I first met my friend is that she is a translator, a trained teacher of three Aboriginal languages and worked at a school on the Lands for some time. She is also a brilliant traditional painter and follows in the foot-steps of her father, whose art works sell throughout the world. She still comes into the office to visit, to ask about something and often I think it's because she is lonely and just wants a gossip and a cuppa with someone. But every time she comes she tells me how she and her partner clean their house every day. She also tells me that other Anangu who come to her house are jealous of her possessions. They say things like...“I want a couch like yours, I want a clean house like yours, I want a big television like yours”. She laughs!! And then she will tell me that “Their houses are dirty...rubbish everywhere, Cate!!” She gossips and tells me who drinks too much, who has debts, who needs their house cleaned, who is inviting people back to their house to drink and party. She says “She'll get kicked out, Cate!!!” She is proud that she has been able to maintain her place like a white person, that she can pay her bills and puts her rubbish bins out. She tries so hard, too hard. And I wonder when she tells me these things how she sees me...if she thinks I want her to live like a white person; will I make judgements about her if she doesn't, won't help her if she doesn't try. I wonder if my whiteness will always be a source of unearned privilege. Will it always determine how this woman and other Aboriginal people respond to me? And I question whether we are always to be locked into this racial contract whereby my (white) dominant values are privileged and thus considered worth reproducing?

To support Aboriginal and Anangu people, government housing bureaucracies and other agencies that provide public housing must recognise that it takes time to build relationships, particularly with Anangu people. Showing Anangu how to maintain tenancies is going to take some, a very long time. Support systems must be implemented that enable Aboriginal people who have been severely marginalised to develop the skills they need to do this without compromising their cultural values.

We have got to start exploring appropriate options for Aboriginal people by engaging, consulting, talking, listening. The standard home design, four walls with a kitchen and bathroom, may not be the **best** solution and while we know that, we don't seem as yet to have come up with something that really does work.

In the case of the Anangu, a town camp model may provide these people with a place of belonging. Town camps can be alcohol free, violence free and supply the range of services required, if monitored and operated appropriately. They would also offer Anangu people a safe place to live or stay where they are close to family and extended family. And it has been suggested that probably two town camps would be needed in Metropolitan Adelaide, one for traditional people and the other for urban Aboriginal people. Outreach programs and services could be implemented to assist these two groups.

But, who dares do it? Which local council is prepared to take on the challenge? In the Adelaide metropolitan area, Port Adelaide would be good place to start but the Port is becoming more and more gentrified as apartments overlooking the wharves are being built to sell for big money and old warehouses are restored for urbane living.

The challenge is immense and while money needs to be invested, truckloads of money are not going to change the attitudes that have dispossessed and displaced Aboriginal people. We need to develop the

*(Continued on page 8)*



## Housing and Support (cont.)

capacity to engage genuinely, respectfully and be mindful of Aboriginal culture. Engaging with communities means establishing connections, because connections locate us within a system of 'knowing'. While this system of knowing operates across the whole of society, I suggest that for Aboriginal people it operates from a distinguishing social reality and links into what Karen Martin, calls, "relatedness". We need to collaborate by inviting and welcoming the active involvement of Aboriginal communities in the determination of their own housing needs, service provision needs and cultural needs. More than ever, we need to listen. Linda Alcoff, writer and academic, discusses the politics of listening:

"Who is speaking, who is spoken of, and who listens is a result as well as an act, of political struggle. Simply put, the discursive context is a political arena... We certainly want to encourage a more receptive listening in the part of the discursively privileged and discourage oppressive practices of speaking for." (1991: 17).

Indigenous people have observed a multitude of policies, programs, projects and evaluations (all supposedly designed to improve conditions for their people) come and then go. Programs that seem to be working well suddenly lose their funding and others take their place. Largely, decisions about these programs or services are made without consultation with the grassroots Aboriginal community or they are made in consultation with individuals who have related agendas. It is not surprising that Indigenous people are mistrustful of new research, the 'newest' service, and it is not in the least surprising that they don't believe they are listened to when it is claimed, time and time again, that all of these initiatives have been developed 'in consultation'.

If we want to 'close the gap' we need to recognise we have a part to play that goes beyond rhetoric and paying lip-service. We need to be active, involved, because deep-seated and authentic change must be grown within non-Aboriginal communities to ensure better futures for Aboriginal people, and ultimately, for us all. This is our challenge. If we are white, we need to interrogate the power and privilege our whiteness assigns us.

And finally, I wonder what the cost of living like a white person is to my Anangu friend. I worry that she is lonely, homesick and longs for the comfort and strength of her family.



Map of the APY Lands

Source:  
[www.papertracker.com.au](http://www.papertracker.com.au)

### References:

Martin, Karen. (2001) *Ways Of Knowing, Being and Doing: A Theoretical Framework and Methods for Indigenous and Indigenist Re-Search*. [www.aiatsis.gov.au/data/assets/pdf\\_file/5718/MARTIN.pdf](http://www.aiatsis.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/5718/MARTIN.pdf)

Moreton-Robinson, Aileen. (2000) *Talkin' up to the White Women: Indigenous Women and Feminism*. St. Lucia, University of Queensland Press



## How Can We Advocate? by Cate Jones

*“The test of civilisation is not whether the influential and prosperous are well protected, or whether living standards for the majority are improving, but how the weak are treated by the strong. It is the marginalised and the underprivileged members of the community who are in most need of an untouchable guarantee of protection against misuse of power, a guarantee placed beyond the reach of government. But, by reason of their marginalisation and underprivileged position their voices are the least likely to be heard in any debate of these issues.” (Justice Tony Fitzgerald, 1999)*

This article asks two questions, particularly in relationship to housing:

How can we restore the role of advocacy in non-government organizations in the current political climate? How do non-government organisations re-assess their relationship with governments to affirm their role as unbiased analysts and valid critics of governmental powers and policy making?

Some time ago I wrote an article for Shelter Shortz discussing the role of NGO's and advocacy since the election of the Rudd Government. It seemed at the time, that the 'gagging' clauses the Howard government had made conditional to funding for organisations had been lifted and that the Rudd Government was keen to hear the critical analyses of organisations regarding the outcomes and effectiveness of the programs and services funding was intended for. However, in our current political climate my views have changed.

The Government's Housing Stimulus Package and other housing initiatives have ensured that billions of dollars will increase the number of houses available to those seeking housing. We are assured that the homeless will be housed first and that this will be monitored by a national and state data base. When we ask questions relating to housing issues that people are currently experiencing, we are told what will be built, where these houses will be, how many houses will be refurbished, and how wonderful it will be. It seems that all the housing problems and issues we have encountered, talked about, advocated and lobbied for will be solved.

Without wanting to put a dampener on any of these great plans for the future, we know that the number of houses to be built and refurbished will not meet the need, and we also know that while more housing stock is an imperative, it will not erase the necessity for tenancy support, living skills support and a whole range of other supports that marginalized and disadvantaged people require to maintain their tenancies. From government, we hear very little about tenancy support nor have we had concrete recognition of the need for support services. This point is supported by Professor Andrew Jones, Program Director, Institute for Social Science Research Director, AHURI Queensland Research Centre, whose presentation at the National Housing Conference in November last year stated that while we have the research that documents the need for tenancy support, we don't have a range of practices that are rigorously evaluated or focused on a broad range of outcomes for social housing tenants.

Movements for social change have been able to use organisations to bring together those interested in shifting the status quo, and organisational membership has provided a forum for this. Organisations are often also seen as the most constructive way these movements can engage with government. It is generally understood that a close relationship with governments will encourage governments to offer organisations the opportunity to contribute their knowledge to policy making. It is also thought that organisations can enhance their profiles, grow funding prospects and raise their status. But, it is now my belief that we are facing serious challenges to our organisational advocacy roles. If we are critical of government, particularly after this huge input of money from the federal government, it is very quickly asserted that houses are being built, being refurbished and that we shouldn't criticise, cause dissent or make waves. In consequence, we are more likely to be captured by the agenda of government and be at risk of losing our organisational vision.

Do we continue to advocate for inclusive and positive change in government policy or is it looking more and more like we are biting the hand that feeds us? Is it right to keep silent about structural inequities that disadvantage already marginalised people, or use our independent voice to maintain our advocacy role?



# Time to Support Politicians Who Want a Partnership with the Community

by Bill Manallack, Coordinator, Housing Legal Clinic

When it comes to building a stronger community governments can't achieve it alone and the not-for-profits working for seriously marginalised and disadvantaged people can't do it on their own. In a year with three state elections and a federal election, I urge voters to support the party serious about working in partnership with the whole community.

While organisations working with the homeless appeal to the public for emergency assistance donations – food, clothes, blankets – they also seek to develop new partnerships to enable them to make significant inroads into reducing and preventing homelessness. This has to be a national priority given that the Prime Minister has described homelessness as a national disgrace.

Two projects demonstrating the true value of partnership are The Big Issue and the Housing Legal Clinic. In 2002 when I was managing the street paper The Big Issue in Melbourne, I was approached by representatives of the Body Shop to establish the project in Adelaide. Just three months after the election of the Rann Government we launched The Big Issue in Adelaide in partnership with the state government, the Adelaide City Council, the Body Shop and the Magdalene Centre – that is an example of partnership at work.

The streets of Adelaide continue to be enhanced by the presence of Big Issue vendors. Building on this success we were then able to establish The Big Issue in Perth and Canberra. In the 2009 special Xmas edition of The Big Issue magazine vendors shared their experience and thoughts. Here is a selection:

*"I would like to thank all my customers for helping me from sinking into despair during these hard economic times."*

*"The Big Issue helped me gain more confidence as a vendor. I've gained respect for others and myself."*

*"This year, being a Big Issue vendor has given me a source of ongoing income and a regular activity to participate in."*

*"Because of The Big Issue I have gone from nothing to something. I've decided that I would like to help others in my situation and next year I will be studying to be a youth worker."*

*"I'm lovin' selling The Big Issue! It has changed my life."*

In 2001, a lawyer from the Melbourne Public Interest Law ClearingHouse (PILCH) offered to provide a team of pro bono lawyers for a weekly legal service to The Big Issue vendors. Working in partnership with the Victorian Government, commercial law firms and community welfare organisations the first Homeless Persons' Legal Clinic was established. This partnership model was successful and in the year following, legal clinics opened in Sydney and Brisbane. Then in 2006 we opened the Housing Legal Clinic in Adelaide. Managed by the Welfare Rights Centre SA and with funding from Housing SA, the clinic operates through the provision of pro bono legal services to clients at five homelessness services located in Adelaide. The participating law firms - Minter Ellison, Kain C+C, Fisher Jeffries, Andersons Solicitors and Donaldson Walsh – provide more than 120 volunteer lawyers to conduct the clinics at the following host organisations: the Magdalene Centre, Byron Place Community Centre, the Hutt Street Centre, Catherine House and UnitingCare Wesley Family and Support Services Port Adelaide.

In 2009 there were more than 800 client contacts. In recognition of this, the Minister for Families and Communities, the Hon Jennifer Rankine MP, has approved annual funding for two years to 2011. Again, this is a positive example of partnership at work.



## Time to Support Politicians (cont.)

David was our first legal clinic client. His life was in turmoil. He had pressing legal issues keeping him from taking steps to turn his life around. According to David, the legal clinic lawyers listened intently to assist him with his problems.

'Before I went to the Housing Legal Clinic, people looked at me like I was nothing, but when I went to the Legal Clinic, suddenly I was listened to, I was someone to be reckoned with, not just someone who was homeless,' David said.

With the return of his confidence, David completed a Certificate two and three in Community Services and is now employed full time. He has rebuilt his relationship with his daughter and is a Vendor Mentor for The Big Issue and has completed a public speaking course.

With new partnerships we can extend the legal clinic model to help many more homeless and disadvantaged people like David turn their lives around. This year, new legal clinics will open in Perth and Canberra. Nationally, more than 500 volunteer lawyers will provide pro bono legal services valued at more than \$3m to more than 3,500 seriously marginalised homeless people. We have shown that through partnership we can empower the powerless. The Big Issue and the Housing Legal Clinic are shining examples of this. So, next election, vote one for the party that builds real partnerships.

(The Housing Legal Clinic is also supported by Community Benefit SA, Morialta Trust and the Law Foundation SA)

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## Sheltershortz

If you would like to contribute to Sheltershortz, the due dates are:

March 19

April 23

May 21

June 18

July 23

August 20

September 17

October 22

November 26

Articles can be emailed to [cheryl.shepley@sheltersa.asn.au](mailto:cheryl.shepley@sheltersa.asn.au)

## More Photos From the Pre Election Forum



**Hon Jennifer Rankine,  
Minister for Housing**



**Robert Brokenshire,  
MLC, Family First**



**Hon Stephen Wade,  
Shadow Minister for  
Housing**



**David Winderlich, MLC,  
Independent**



**Question Time**



**Mark Parnell, MLC.  
Australian Greens**



**Shelter SA**  
Housing: a basic human right

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Web: [www.sheltersa.asn.au](http://www.sheltersa.asn.au)

Shelter SA is a peak housing organisation representing housing consumers' views to Government, the housing industry and the community. It is primarily concerned with the availability and adequacy of low cost housing, and that people on low incomes have access to secure, affordable and appropriate housing.

Please contact Shelter SA if you are interested in becoming a member, or would like further information.

### **Secretariat**

**Executive Director:** Gary Wilson

**Project Officer:** Cate Jones

**Clerical Officer:** Cheryl Shepley