

Housing *for* Health

“ Aboriginal Welfare Reform
under the Gillard
Government - Housing,
Health, ~~Education,~~
Employment- The *some* real
results”.

Paul Pholeros
Director of Healthabitat



1985

9

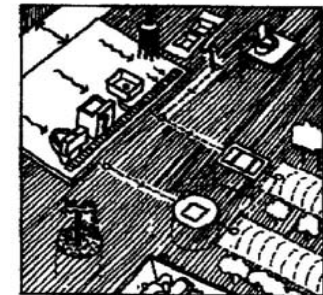
Healthy Living Practices



washing people



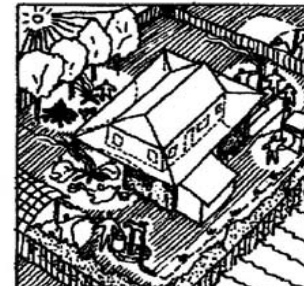
washing clothes



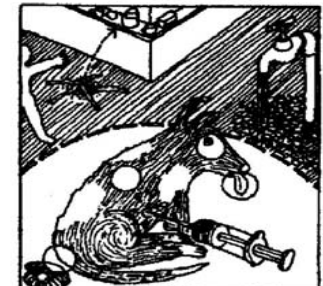
removing waste safely



improving nutrition



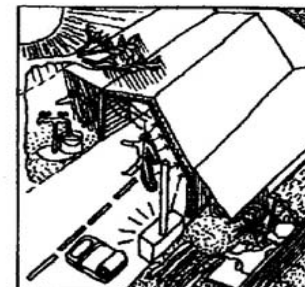
reducing crowding



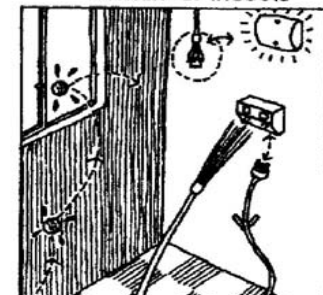
separating people from animals,
vermin or insects



reducing dust



controlling temperature



reducing trauma

0-5

Housing and health



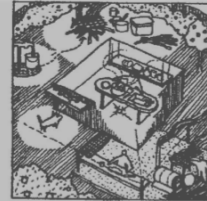
washing people



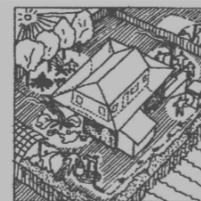
washing clothes



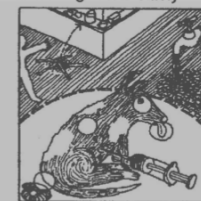
removing waste safely



improving nutrition



reducing crowding



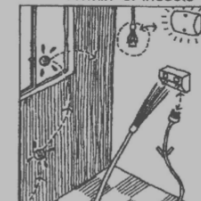
separating people from animals,
vermin or insects



reducing dust



controlling temperature



reducing trauma

0-5 years

Ear infection

Eye infections

Respiratory infections and

Skin infections

mid teen years

Loss of hearing capacity

Eyesight loss

Reduced lung capacity

Annoying

40 years of age +

Loss of hearing capacity

Eyesight loss

Reduced lung capacity

Increased renal failure risk

24
hrs

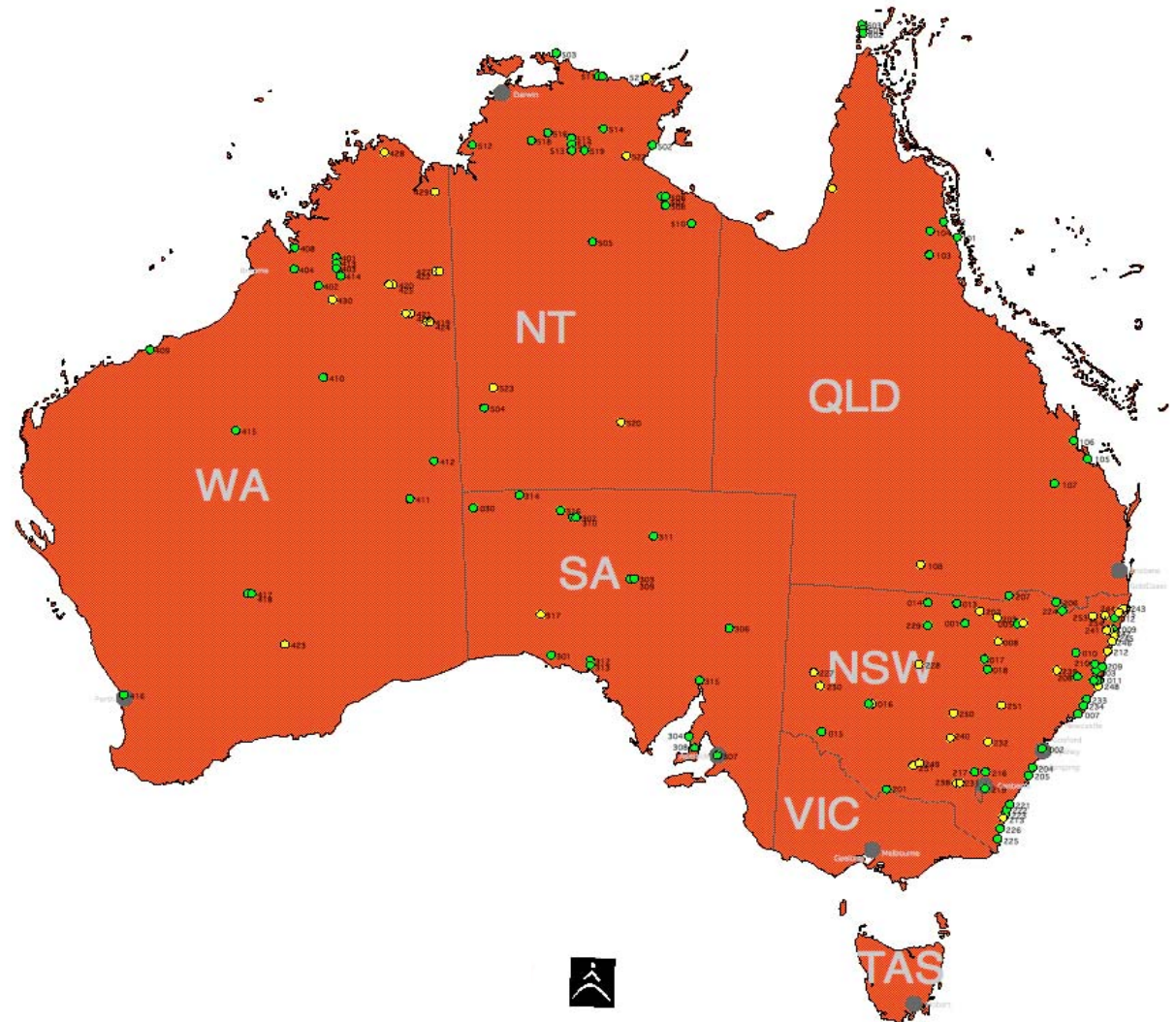
Immediate change



184

7,348

Projects / houses improved since 1999



**the % of 7,348 houses (nationally)
functioning before fix work:**

10%

Electrically safe

35%

A working shower

6%

A working kitchen



70%

21%

9%

Of 186,626 items fixed, the reason fix work was needed

Routine maintenance

Poor initial construction

Damage, abuse, misuse

78%

of all staff
(or 931
Indigenous
people in
2009/10)

Local Indigenous staff



3

National Indigenous
Housing Guides
since 1999

National Indigenous Housing Guide

third edition



*Improving the
living environment for
safety, health and sustainability*



PART A: SAFETY

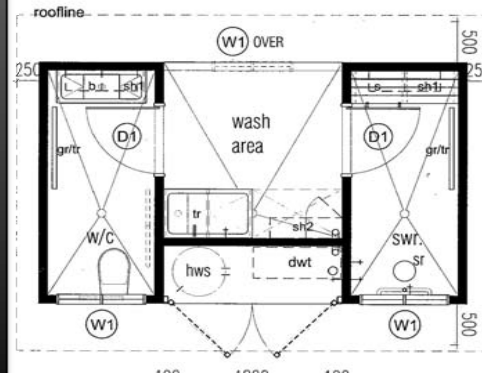
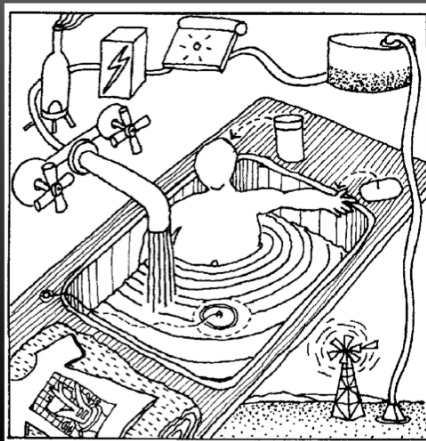
PART B: HEALTH & HOUSING

PART C: HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

PART D: MANAGING HOUSES

50 R&D Projects 2005-11

50



**the % of 7,348 houses (nationally)
functioning after fix work with an
average cost per house \$7,500:**

10% / 73%

Electrically safe

35% / 82%

A working shower

6% / 15%

A working kitchen

**Currently – A large national program
(National Partnership Agreement on Remote
Indigenous Housing)
and very large budget
(\$5.5bn)**

*“Nationally, 4,200 new houses (at an
average cost of \$450,000) and...*

*4,800 houses to be **upgraded** (at an
average cost of **\$75,000** per house)”*

FaHCSIA website 24/1/12



2 houses completed by the NPARIH upgrading in 2009 and were completed ready for handover in January 2010



Housing for Health
survey as per
National Indigenous Housing Guide
criteria

PRIOR TO TENANT ACCESS



Electrical safety



Electrical safety



Electrical safety



Fire safety; detection





Safety
Structure and access
(trips and falls)

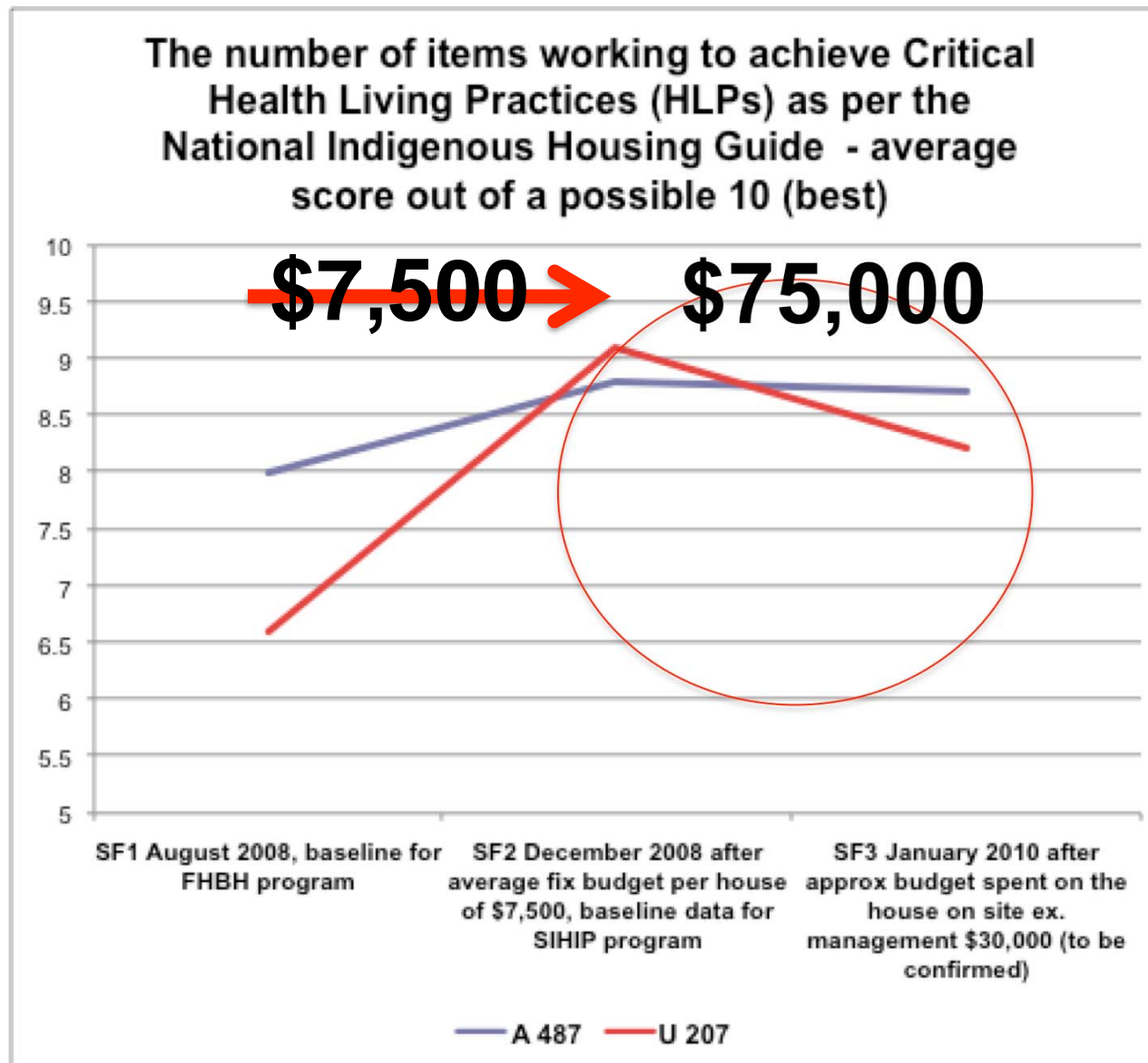
Reducing minor trauma



Removing waste water safely



“items working” 2010, compared to baseline data 2008





NSW - Housing for Health

2,230 houses

\$11,000 per house (average)

Over **75%** of *all program* staff are local Indigenous people (planning, design, tools, data, finance)

reduction in hospital separations for key environmental health related illnesses (acute respiratory, gut, skin and ear infections)

10

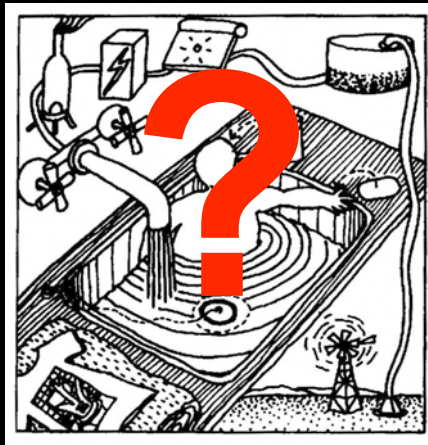
4,300



***Documented* current policy and practice:**

Assessing the chances of an Indigenous child having access to working washing facilities in 2017 ?

**High %
hospital
contacts**



28%

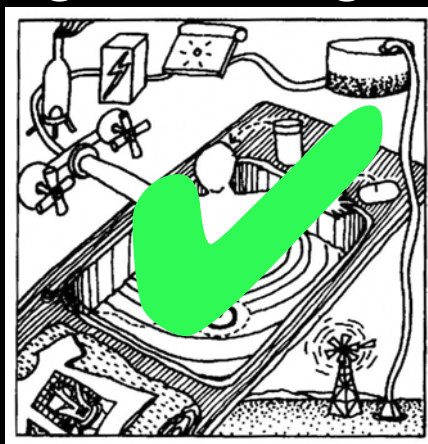
Base shower function rate of existing houses nationally	= 35%
Decline in housing function 1999-2011 will continue	= 32%
Ignoring health evidence: house function=health	= 31%
No 4 th edition of the NIH Guide (due 2009 but stalled)	= 30%
No function assessment of completed NPARIH houses	= 29%
<u>Separation of infrastructure and housing programs</u>	<u>= 28%</u>



Improved policy from **proven** practice

Assessing the chances of an Indigenous child having access to working washing facilities in 2017 ?

**40% +
reduction
in hospital
contacts**



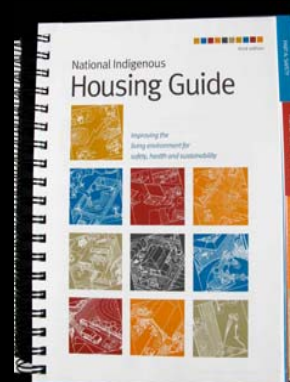
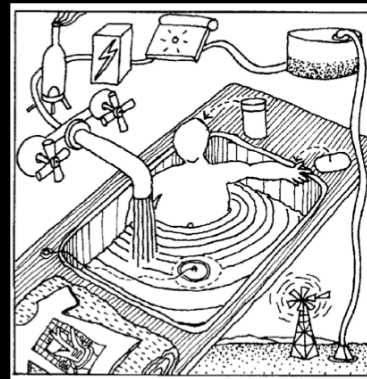
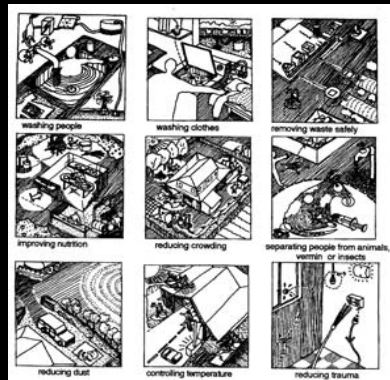
90%

Shower function rate <i>after</i> a Housing for Health project	= 82%
Improved housing function 2012-17 with targeting	= 85%
Health evidence to target better house design + R&D	= 86%
Produce, <i>and use</i> , 4/5 th editions of the NIH Guide	= 87%
NPARIH uses NIH Guide to assess all docs + houses	= 88%
<u>Use <i>house function</i> to assess infrastructure programs</u>	= 90%



For almost 30 years the tacit position on Indigenous housing policy and implementation has been based on two myths

“...an Australian Aboriginal problem....too hard to solve”



1985

2012

Housing for Health

www.healthhabitat.com

**Healthhabitat thanks all
those involved**