

This 2023-24 Statement of Assurance (SoA) reporting template contributes to achieving stated outcomes under the National Housing and Homelessness Agreement (NHHA), including the following clauses:

- 15(f) Improved transparency and accountability in respect of housing and homelessness strategies, spending and outcomes;
- 23(b) Commonwealth monitoring and assessing performance under this Agreement to ensure that the outputs are delivered within agreed timeframes;
- 25(c) States providing evidence of the delivery of outputs as set out in Part 4 – Performance Monitoring and Reporting.

Total expenditure: see RoGS 2023-24 Social Housing Financial Data Manual and Homelessness Services Data Manual for the definitions of data items.

2023-24 funding and expenditure		State-own forecast expenditure (excluding Commonwealth) for 2023-24	Total expenditure 2023-24 (A)	Actual NHHA funding for 2023-24 (B) [use this column to show where NHHA funds have been spent]	State-own expenditure (excluding Commonwealth) in 2023-24 (A)-(B)	Forecast total expenditure 2024-25	Estimated NASHH funding for 2024-25	Reasons for variation between forecast and actual expenditure in 2023-24 / other comments
Social housing	\$m	584.5	976.25	130.55	845.70	620.85	136.75	The 2023-24 forecast has been revised following a review of prior year overhead allocation.
Net recurrent expenditure #								
Public housing (including maintenance)	\$m	426.5	817.94		817.94	383.7		
Public housing maintenance	\$m	186.3	176.11		176.11	240.83		
SOMIH (including maintenance)	\$m	np	np					
SOMIH maintenance	\$m	np	np					
All social housing ##	\$m	584.5	976.25	130.55	845.7	620.85	136.75	
Capital expenditure for all social housing	\$m	376.2	212.50		212.5	247.49		
Homelessness	\$m	41.0	121.00	58.22	62.78	135.81	53.42	
SHS expenditure	\$m	41.0	121.00	58.22	62.78	135.81	53.42	Overall expenditure on homelessness and FDV services in WA was higher than the initial forecast due to additional investments in 2023-24, particularly in low barrier accommodation, as well as supplementation for services' salary costs (previously referred to as SACS supplementation). Commonwealth funding in 2023-24 also rose according to population parameter adjustments and indexation. The State share varied accordingly, noting WA's overall expenditure is higher than the matched-funding commitment required under NHHA.
Non-SHS Homelessness expenditure	\$m							
All social housing and homelessness	\$m	1,001.7	1,097.25	188.8	908.48	756.66	190.2	
Other ###	\$m							

Net recurrent expenditure is net of tenant rent received.

All social housing expenditure should be the same as total net recurrent expenditure in table 18A.1 of the RoGS. This includes expenditure on public housing, SOMIH, community housing, Indigenous community housing and other social housing as described in the RoGS financial data manual.

Other social housing and homelessness expenditure not included in the RoGS (if applicable).

Requirement	Evidence			Key changes/ reasons for variation between allocated and actual expenditure in 2023-24
2023-24 funding and expenditure	State-own forecast expenditure (excluding NHHA) for 2023-24	State-own actual expenditure (excluding NHHA) in 2023-24	NHHA funds spent in 2023-24	
Clause 37(a)(i) - Actual Commonwealth and state-own homelessness expenditure by each of the national priority homelessness cohorts for financial year 2023-24				
a. Women and children affected by family and domestic violence	27,654,261	22,808,103	24,806,491	Total 2023-24 spent on cohorts is \$121,004,723. In line with the 2022-23 NHHA SoA, each service was classified against respective priority homelessness cohorts based on services' target group in the model specifications. A total of the respective expenditure applicable to the service group was then calculated. \$121 million was expended on homelessness, of which \$62.78 million was State contribution and \$58.22 million was Commonwealth contribution. As per the requirements, the State has matched the NHHA dedicated homelessness expenditure.
b. Children and young people	12,621,745	10,821,181	10,189,660	
c. Indigenous Australians	5,940,359	5,940,359	0	
d. People experiencing repeat homelessness	6,174,635	12,274,602	4,158,208	
e. People exiting institutions and care into homelessness	0	0	2,408,869	
f. Older people	0	0	0	

Requirement	Outcome in 2023-24	Evidence	Comments
(a) State/Territory has a publicly available housing strategy (or has been without a strategy for less than 18 months since July 2018)	Yes WA Housing Strategy 2020-2030	https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/wa-housing-strategy-2020-2030	2020-2030 was launched on 14 October 2020. The Strategy replaces the WA Affordable
i) The housing strategy indicates level of supply needed to respond to projected demand	The WA Housing Strategy 2020-2030 aims to connect 150,000 households with a home. It sets supply targets across the housing continuum until 2030, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6% net increase in social housing • Support 130,000 households to access a private rental home • A minimum of 20,000 low-deposit home loans through Keystart to enable access to home ownership. 	https://www.communities.wa.gov.au/strategies/wa-housing-strategy-2020-2030/ Supply commitments are made on pages: 28, 32, 40 and 44.	
ii) The housing strategy includes planned or expected levels of social housing	The WA Housing Strategy 2020-2030 has a target of a 6% net increase in social housing by 2030 (approximately 2600 homes). An additional 4,900 ageing social homes will be redeveloped to achieve this target.	https://www.communities.wa.gov.au/strategies/wa-housing-strategy-2020-2030/ Commitment p. 28	The 6% increase in social housing would see this number increase to 45,508 by 2030. WA is investing significantly in maintenance to maintain the baseline existing portfolio of around 45,000 social homes. As part of the 2024-25 Budget, the State Government is investing an additional \$400 million into the Social and Affordable Housing Investment Fund (SAHIF) to bolster delivery and refurbishment of social housing stock, bringing

<p>iii) The housing strategy contributes to the housing priority policy areas</p>	<p>The WA Housing Strategy 2020-2030 contributes to the following housing priority policy areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Housing • Community Housing • Affordable Housing • Home Ownership • Planning and Zoning Reform 	<p>https://www.communities.wa.gov.au/strategies/wa-housing-strategy-2020-2030/ Priority policy areas addressed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Housing – pp. 28, 32, 36, 40, 44 • Community housing support – p. 40 • Affordable housing – pp. 28, 40, 44 • Home ownership – p. 40 • Planning and zoning reform – pp. 28, 32. 	<p>The Social Housing Investment Fund (SHIF) was established in 2021-22 to increase social housing and ensure a significant pipeline of work for the construction industry. The now-expanded Social and Affordable Housing Investment Fund (SAHIF) will also ensure that WA has significant funding for future social and affordable housing projects and will provide our construction industry with a critical pipeline of work in future years. Since 2022, more than \$200 million</p>
<p>(b) State/Territory has a publicly available homelessness strategy (or has been without a strategy for less than 18 months since July 2018)</p>	<p>Yes All Paths Lead to a Home: Western Australia's 10-Year Strategy on Homelessness 2020–2030</p>	<p>https://www.wa.gov.au/government/document-collections/all-paths-lead-home-western-australias-10-year-strategy-homelessness-2020-2030</p> <p>Related State Government strategies and plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Path to Safety: Western Australia's strategy to reduce family and domestic violence 2020-2030. Western Australia's Strategy to Reduce Family and Domestic Violence (www.wa.gov.au) •Aboriginal Family Safety Strategy 2022-2032. Aboriginal Family Safety Strategy 2022-2032 (www.wa.gov.au) •Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2023-2025 for Western Australia. ctgseptember_0.pdf (www.wa.gov.au) 	

i) The homelessness strategy addresses the priority homelessness cohorts	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• children and young people, (page 37)• Indigenous Australians, (page 24)• people experiencing repeat homelessness, (page 30)• people exiting institutions and care into homelessness, (page 36)• and older people (page 39)	
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