



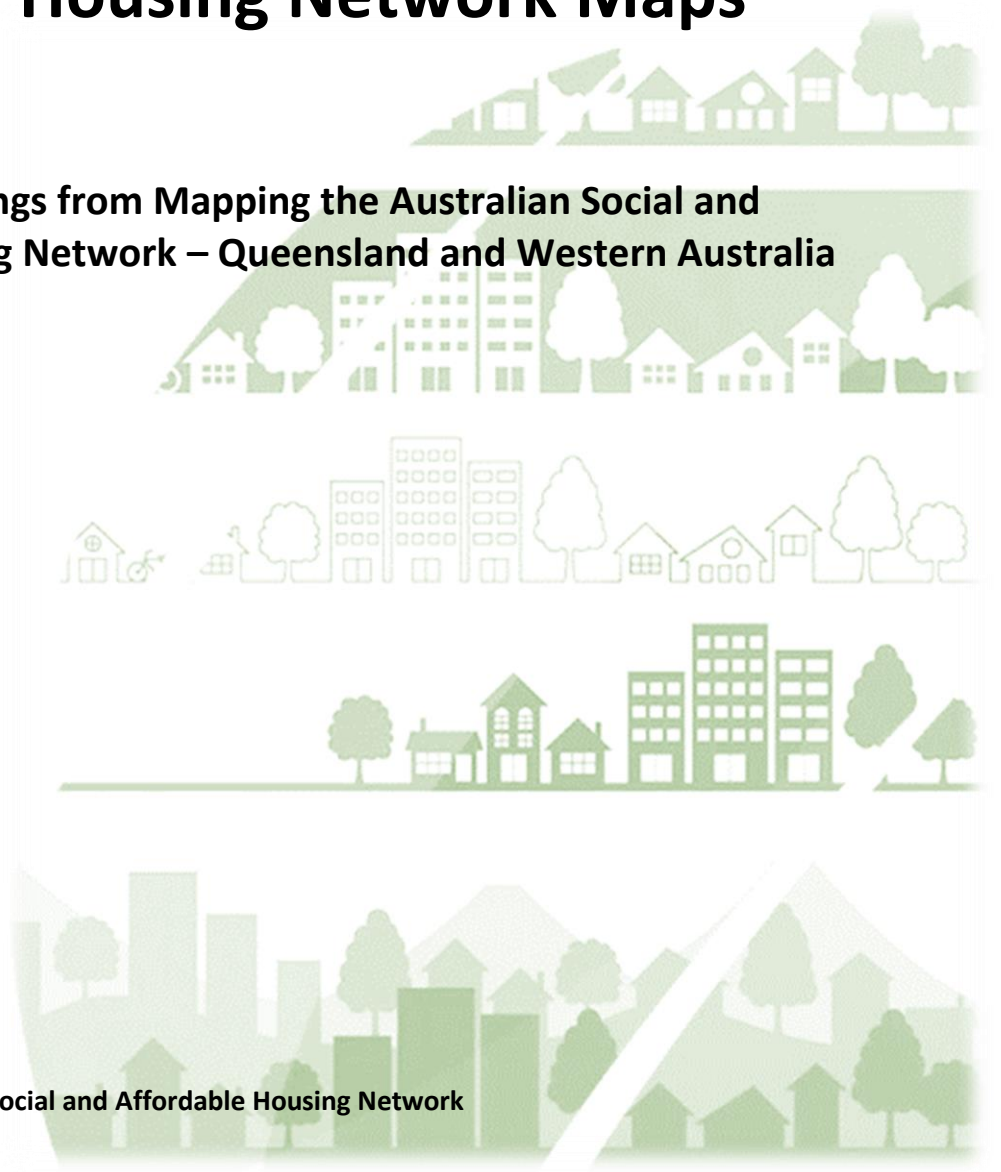
Western Australia Social and Affordable Housing Network Maps

See also:

Analysis and Findings from Mapping the Australian Social and Affordable Housing Network – Queensland and Western Australia

Judy Kraatz
Nirodha Jayawardena

Project 1.61 Mapping the Social and Affordable Housing Network
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Acknowledgements

Project Steering Group

Project Leader and Lead Researcher:

Judy Kraatz Griffith University

Researchers:

Nirodha Jayawardena Curtin University

Rachel Ong Curtin University

Nicolas van der Nest Curtin University

Core Members:

Richard Spradbury Now Living BGC Residential

Linda Parmenter Queensland Department of Housing and Public Works (QDHPW)

Jeremy Hill QDHPW

Sarah Mewett Western Australia Department of Communities (WA Communities)

Veronica Pannell WA Communities

Affiliates:

Lyn Brun Access Housing

Wendy Hayhurst Community Housing Industry Association

Sonya Keep Common Ground Queensland

Lindsay O'Sullivan Keystart Home Loans

Tina Davey KPMG

Mike Myers National Affordable Housing Consortium (NAHC)

Luke Rowlinson Rowlinson Architects Pty Ltd

Alex Dordevic Victorian Social Housing and National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)
Reform Group

Additional stakeholders who participated in mapping workshops in Brisbane and Perth to develop inputs included:

Michelle Brown QDHPW - Director Social and Affordable Housing Programs

Emma Greenhalgh Q Shelter - Director Policy and Sector Capacity

Venessa Swinburn Community Services Industry Alliance - Project Officer

Ashley Rouse NAHC - Quality and Contract Management Coordinator

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnc) project, *Mapping the Social and Affordable Housing Network* aims to contribute to improvement in the productivity, effectiveness and efficiency of this network in Australia.

The maps and supporting reference tables have been developed to facilitate a strategic yet pragmatic understanding of the complexities and associations in this network, to better leverage outcomes for those in need of social and/or more affordable housing (i.e. public, community and non-market rental housing). They are a snapshot in time (July 2019), and as such intended to provide a base-line overview of this network, and to form the basis for understanding and analysis for partner and industry use. They cannot be comprehensive due to the expansive nature of the network. As such they can become part of a living process for organisations to engage with partners and the broader sector to better understand the changing nature of the network. The intent has however been to identify all participants for the three tiers of government and for peak bodies/industry associations, whilst providing examples only for the remaining groups of participants involved in the network.

The maps were developed following desktop analysis by the research team, and three workshops with industry stakeholders in Brisbane and Perth. To enhance understanding and map legibility, participants were grouped into the following categories: Commonwealth, state and local governments; peak bodies and industry associations; advocates; community housing and other not-for-profit (NFP) providers; research providers; private sector industry organisations; and philanthropic and other informal participants.

Network maps were developed for two focal participants, the Western Australia Department of Communities (WA Communities), and the Queensland Department of Housing and Public Works (QDHPW). These maps draw upon the nine impact domains established in previous SBEnc research, *Rethinking Social Housing*, along with more recent Working Group and Project Steering Group discussions. The impact domains highlight the complexity of the system and are used to guide the scope and selection of the 13 elements and to identify interactions and detail.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Policy drivers and players | 8. Housing typologies |
| 2. Funding | 9. Social and environmental systems |
| 3. Financing (private, institutional and individual) | 10. Integrated, shared and disruptive technologies |
| 4. Procurement and delivery | 11. Housing asset management |
| 5. Metrics, indicators and data | 12. Production supply chain |
| 6. Labour market dynamics and housing | 13. Skills, knowledge and capacity building |
| 7. Changing demographics | |

The analysis and findings which builds upon this research is available in the companion document *Analysis of the Australian Social and Affordable Housing Network: Queensland and Western Australia*. This analysis has been based on: (i) review of literature; (ii) desktop research; (iii) expert panel input and (iv) reflections and insights of the research team. This was guided by the intent to better understand: interactions, strengths and weaknesses; areas for improvement; gaps in knowledge to establish research priorities; skills development needs; and innovation opportunities.

1 INTRODUCTION

This Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnc) project, *Mapping the Social and Affordable Housing Network*¹ aims to improve the productivity, effectiveness and efficiency of this network in Australia.

This series of Western Australia network maps have been developed to facilitate a strategic yet pragmatic understanding of the complexities and associations in this network, and to better leverage outcomes for those in need of social and/or more affordable housing. These high-level maps (focusing on public, community and non-market rental housing) aim to identify, understand and describe the various elements of this complex system. The maps are a snapshot in time, finalised July 2019, following desk top analysis by the research team, and three workshops with industry stakeholders in Brisbane and Perth. The intent has been to identify all participants for the three tiers of government and for peak bodies/industry associations, whilst providing examples only for the remaining groups of participants involved in the network.

The former Western Australian Housing Authority is now a part of the WA Department of Communities (WA Communities) with the WA Communities Strategic Plan launched in February 2019. These changes have been occurring at the same time as maps have been being prepared for the network in that State, and as such the maps do not fully reflect the integration of service delivery now occurring in WA. They do however provide an important base line from which further mapping can be undertaken, and have provided a strong basis for the analysis and findings included in this report.

These maps form the basis of an analysis phase to highlight: interactions, strengths and weaknesses; areas for improvement; gaps in knowledge to establish research priorities; skills development needs; and innovation opportunities.

1.1. Research approach

Network map development was guided by an early limited review of literature around network mapping theory undertaken in late 2018. Such use of visualisation techniques to help explain complex networks is widely supported. 'The lack of visual depiction of networks at the data-gathering stage obscures data collection, because neither researchers nor respondents can see concrete representations of what they are discussing' (Hogan, Carrasco, and Wellman 2007). Limited literature was found which directly addresses mapping the social and affordable housing network. Considerable literature was found however in related and allied sectors. Based on this review, a hybrid *Social Network Mapping/Actor Network Theory (SNA/ANT)* approach has been used for this research. This approach enables us to identify the participants within this network in Australia, with an emphasis on the human and organisational actors. It enables a multilevel analysis of interactions and influences between multiple stakeholders within the network, to deliver on research objectives as identified in the Project Schedule.

The following steps were thus undertaken:

1. Identify the focal actors, i.e. Western Australia Communities, and Queensland Department of Housing and Public Works (QDHPW).
2. Confirm the 13 elements for considering the network to facilitate mapping clarity.
3. Identify participants (nodes) and links (e.g. flows of knowledge and the like).
4. Identify activities, connections and interactions (especially with the individual/household).

¹ <https://sbenrc.com.au/research-programs/1-61/>

5. Consolidate information into reference tables.
6. Develop draft maps.
7. Conduct expert panel workshops with key participants to test the draft maps.
8. Consolidate the network maps.
9. Analyse the maps to identify synergies, gaps and clashes in line with project objectives.

Further detail is provided in the accompanying report, *Analysis of the Australian Social and Affordable Housing Network: Queensland and Western Australia*.

The network maps have thus been developed for two *focal participants*: WA Communities (this report) and QDHPW (see companion report).

The following key points provide key information to the development and reading of the following maps and tables.














1. The **focal participant** is the key actor in network literature and refers to a single stakeholder around which many of the other participants are aligned (London and Pablo 2017, Sarker, Sarker, and Sidorova 2006, Palmer 2014). It is thus placed at the centrepiece of the maps. The network participant relationships have been established around this focal participant.
2. The **person and/or family** also plays a central role in this network, as it is for these that the focal participant and others provide services. They have been shown in the centre of the maps in recognition of this. The yellow arrows provide an indication of flows with participants other than the focal.
3. **Map boundaries** have been guided by several issues identified in an initial review. These include: role of participants; potential impact; funding; information sharing; spheres of influence; priorities; power dynamics; sources of conflicts; collaboration strategies and opportunities; and links (i.e. flows and interactions). These issues were considered as the maps were developed, interpreted and recommendations were made.
4. The **Reference Tables** (Section 4) provide details regarding network participants and interactions, and formed the basis for map development. These tables were compiled from desktop research, the knowledge of the research team, and input from stakeholder workshops held in Queensland on 1 May and 15 June 2019. The tables outline the relationship that each participant group has with the focal participant (in this case, the QDHPW); and where a direct relationship exists between the network participants and the person/family.
5. The **13 elements** used to develop these maps and aid clarity draw upon the nine impact domains established in previous SBenrc research, *Rethinking Social Housing* project². They were further informed by Project Working Group discussions from March to August 2018, and then revised and confirmed at the first Project Steering Group meeting in October 2018.

1) Policy drivers and players	8) Housing typologies
2) Funding	9) Social and environmental systems
3) Financing (private, institutional and individual)	10) Integrated, shared and disruptive technologies
4) Procurement and delivery	11) Housing asset management
5) Metrics, indicators and data	12) Production supply chain
6) Labour market dynamics and housing	13) Skills, knowledge and capacity building
7) Changing demographics	
6. Participants were sorted into **11 groups and 3 sectors** to enhance map legibility. Table 1 highlights the groups and relevant icons, and the three coloured sectors representing

² <http://sbenrc.com.au/research-programs/1-31/>

government (orange), industry (green) and community (blue) are shown on the maps. In the Commonwealth and State Government sectors researchers sought to identify all current participants. In remaining sectors, where there are a large number of participants, representative examples of participating organisations are provided.

Table 1 – Group icons and details

	Person/Family	
	Focal participant	QDHPW
	Commonwealth Government	All participants*
	State Government	All participants*
	Local Government	All participants*
	Peak body/industry association	All participants*
	Advocates	Examples only
	Community Housing Providers (CHPs)	Examples only
	Not-for-profit (NFP) providers	Examples only
	Research	Examples only
	Industry	Examples only
	Philanthropic	Examples only
	Informal	Examples only

* At July 2019

7. **Specific allocation into groups and sectors** was made to facilitate map legibility. Some organisations receive funding from multiple sectors (e.g. SBEnrc), and thus sit across sector boundaries. Other organisations (e.g. Grattan Institute), were established from government funding but may now also receive funding from other sources, and for simplicity they remain in the government sector. Whether an organisation has been included as a peak body or an advocacy group has been based on their website details. Some organisations fulfil multiple roles. When this occurs they have been allocated in a specific group, with additional details being provided in the reference tables. This allocation is made to assist map clarity and does not broadly impact overall findings.

8. The **intensity of the relationship (i.e. primary, secondary or tertiary)** with the focal participant has been identified on the maps and in the tables. This has been established through desk-top research, expert panel workshops and research team knowledge. For example, the relationship between the focal participant (i.e. QDHPW) is, for example:
 - 1) Primary - with other government agencies whose policy objectives are intertwined
 - 2) Secondary - with many of the industry organisations who may lobby and inform policy but do not have a direct relationship with the focal.
 - 3) Tertiary - with, for example, realestate.com, who provide an important service to home buyers but not with the focal.
9. **Links and flows with the focal** – discussed in the Reference Tables, but not shown on the network maps for sake of map legibility. Relationships in the tables are identified as *one-way* or *two-way*. The default flow is two-way. A one-way flow may occur where (for example in Element 2) funding flows from the focal participant to a service agency.
10. **Cross-flows** between the person/family and specific network participants of information, funding and/or services. These have been highlighted on the maps as yellow dashed arrows.

2 ACRONYMS - NETWORK PARTICIPANTS

AA - Australian Apprenticeships	CCA - Community Council for Australia
AASN - Australian Apprentices Support Network	CE WA - Catholic Education WA
ABAB - Australasian BIM Advisory Board	CFMEU - Construction, Forestry, Maritime, Mining and Energy Union
ABCB - Australian Building Codes Board	CFRI - City Futures Research Institute UNSW
ABCC - Commonwealth Department of Jobs and Innovation - Australian Building and Construction Commission	CG - Carer Gateway
ABS - Australian Bureau of Statistics	CHIA - Community Housing Industry Association
ACNC - Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission	CHL-Community Housing Ltd
ACO- Aged Care Online	CIA - Concrete Institute of Australia
ACOSS - Australian Council of Social Services	CMEWA - The Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA
ADHA - Australian Digital Health Agency	COAG - Council of Australian Governments
AET - Australian Executive Trustees	COCIWA - Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA
AHCWA - Aboriginal Health Council of WA	CoP - Committee for Perth
AHI - Australian Housing Institute	COTA - Council for the Aging
AHURI - Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute	CRA - Commonwealth Rent Assistance
AIA - Australian Institute of Architects	CRC WSL - Cooperative Research Centre for Water Sensitive Living
AIFS - Australian Institute of Family Studies	CRC LCL - Cooperative Research Centre for Low Carbon Living
AIHW - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare	CSIA - Community Services Industry Alliance
AISC - Australian Industry and Skills Committee	CSIRO - Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
ALT - Aboriginal Lands Trust	CSIUWA - Centre for Social Impact UWA
AMC - Asset Management Council	CTF - Construction Training Fund
AMGC - Advanced Manufacturing Growth Centre	Curtin - Curtin University
ANUHD - Australian Network for Universal Housing Design	CUSP - Curtin University Sustainability Policy Institute
ANZOG - Australian and New Zealand School of Government	DEE - Department of Environment and Energy
ASIC - Australian Securities and Investment Commission	DFES - Department of Fire and Emergency Management
ASSDA - Australian Stainless Steel Development Association	DHA - Defence Housing Australia
ASU - Australian Services Union	DHMA – Department of Home Affairs
ATO -Australian Taxation Office	DHS - Department of Human Services
AUDRC-Australian Urban Design Research Centre	DIRDC - Department of Infrastructure, Regional Development and Cities
AURIN – Australian Urban Research Industry Network	DLGC - WA Government Department of Local Government and Communities
Austrade - Trade and Investment Commission	DLGSCI - WA Department of Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries
BA - Bioregional Australia	DMIRS - WA Dept. of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety
BALS -Bond Assistance Loan Scheme	DOT - Department of Transport
BCEC - Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre	DPIRD - Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
BDAA - Building Designers Association of Australia	DPLH - WA Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage
BGC-BGC Australia	DSS - Department of Social Services
BOMA -Building Owners and Managers Association International	DTA - Digital Transformation Agency
BoMaD - Bank of Mum and Dad	
CarersWA - Carers Assn of WA	

DTWFD - Department of Training and Workforce Development
 EA - Engineers Australia
 EGT - Electrical Group Training
 EIM NRAS and CHP -Equity investment (private sector sale and leaseback) model + NRAS - CHP model
 EY - Ernst & Young
 FMA - Facility Management Association
 FH-Foundation Housing
 GBCA - Green Building Council of Australia
 GIHO - Goldfields Indigenous Housing Organisations
 HforH - Habitat for Humanity
 HfH – Homes for Homes
 HIA - Housing Industry Association
 HIFG - Housing Industry Forecasting Group
 HILDA -Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia
 IA - Infrastructure Australia
 IIP - Insurance Injury Payment
 IPAA - Institute of Public Administration Australia
 IWA - Infrastructure WA
 KC- Kinship care
 LHA - Liveable Housing Australia
 LW - Lotterywest
 MA - Manufacturing Australia
 MBA - Master Builders Australia
 MCD – My community data
 MHC -Mental Health Commission
 MRA - Metropolitan Redevelopment Authority
 MRNC - Murray River North Construction
 NAHA - National Housing & Homelessness Agreement
 NCAFP - National Congress of Australia’s First Peoples
 NDIA - National Disability Insurance Agency
 NDIS - National Disability Insurance Scheme
 NDS - National Disability Services
 NHFIC - National Housing and Finance Investment Corporation
 NHc -National Housing Co.
 NLR - Now Living Realty
 NPRH - National Partnership on Remote Housing
 NRAS - National Rental Affordability Scheme
 NS - National Shelter
 NWAHF - North West Aboriginal Housing Fund

OQU - Overseas Qualification Unit
 OSA - OrangeSky Australia
 PCA - Property Council of Australia
 PC - Productivity Commission
 PHN -Primary Health Networks
 PH - Power Housing
 PIA - Planning Institute of Australia
 PMC - Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet – Indigenous Affairs
 PoA - Parliament of Australia
 PRBP - Private Rental Brokerage programs
 PwC – PricewaterhouseCoopers
 RBA – Reserve Bank of Australia
 REIWA - Real Estate Institute of WA
 RSRU - Regional Services Reform Unit
 RW - Richmond Wellbeing
 SA - Standards Australia
 SBEnrc - Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre
 SCA WA -Strat Community Association
 SCC - Smart Cities Council
 SDA - Specialist Disability Accommodation
 SDAPS - SDA Property Solutions
 SDA - Specialist Disability Accommodation
 SHIP - Assisted Rental Pathways Pilot
 SIMNA - Social Impact Measurement Network of Australia
 STB - State Training Board
 SubA - Subcontractors Alliance
 SVA - Social Ventures Australia
 StJohn-St John of God Horizon House
 TABMA - Timber and Building Materials Association
 TSA -TrainSmart Australia
 UCW - UnitingCare West
 UDIA - Urban Development Institute of Australia
 WA DoF - WA Department of Finance
 WA NDIS - WA National Disability Insurance Scheme
 WACOSS - WA Council of Social Service
 WADCH - WA Department of Communities, Housing
 WADEE -WA Department of Environment and Energy
 WALGA - WA Local Government Association
 WAPT - WA Public Trustee
 WGV - White Gum Valley
 WP - Western Power

3 NETWORK MAPS – WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The network maps are intended to convey a high level view of activity in each of the 13 elements and present a simplified, graphical representation of the detailed information gathered in the course of this research. Further analysis of these maps is also provided in the accompanying report *Analysis of the Australian Social and Affordable Housing Network: Queensland and Western Australia*.

3.1. Element 1 – Policy Drivers and Players

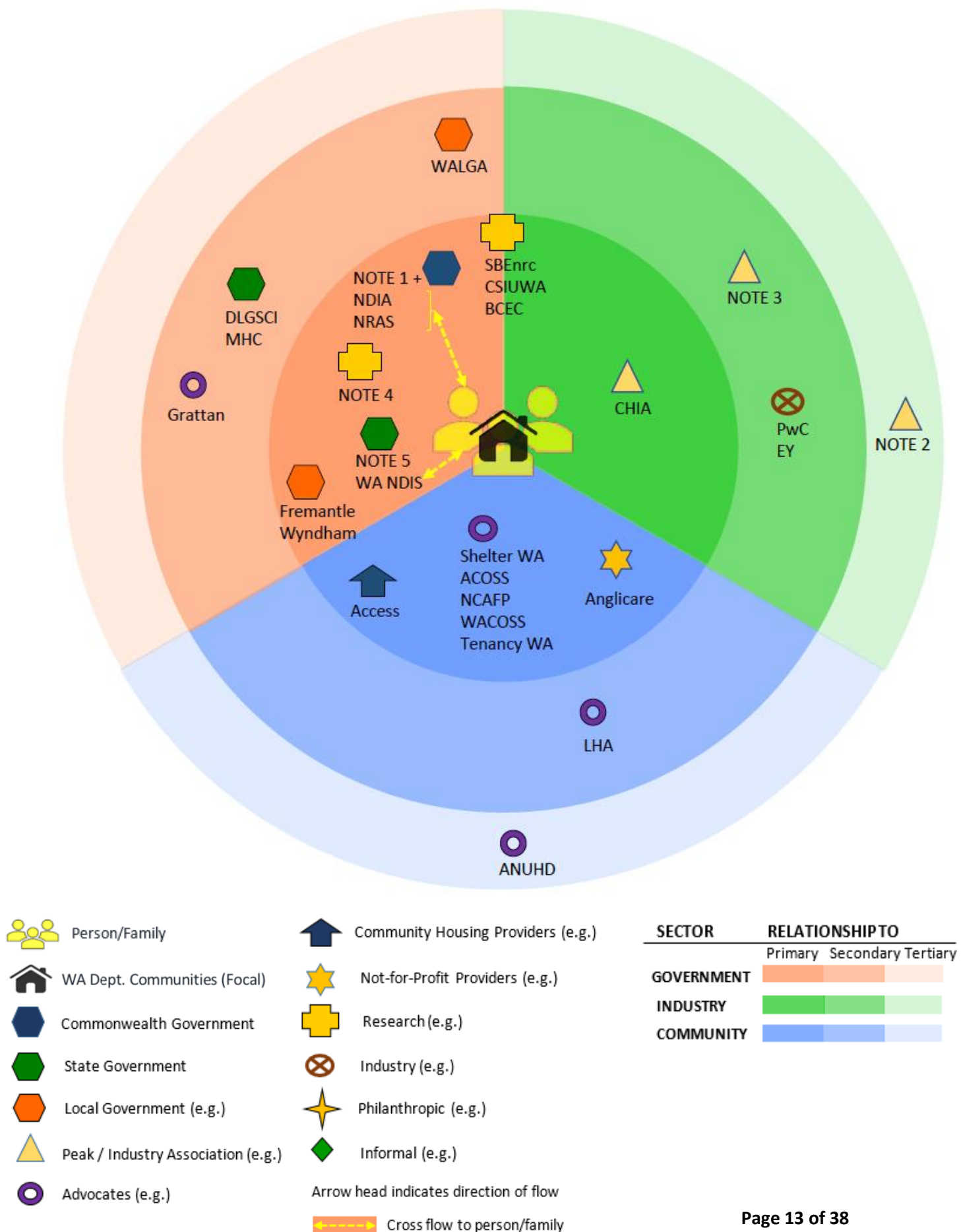
This element aims to capture network participants with a role in developing policy agendas, and/or information which informs policy agendas across the social and affordable housing network. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) Most state government and commonwealth government organisations possess a primary relationship with the focal in policy drivers with the Department of Local Government Sport and Cultural Industries (DLGSCI) and Mental Health Commission (MHC) having a secondary relationship.
- 2) In the commonwealth government, both the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) and the National Rental Affordability Scheme (DSS-NRAS) have a primary relationship with the focal.
- 3) The Western Australia National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) has a two-way relationship with person/family.
- 4) The Fremantle and Wyndham Councils are local government examples and have a primary relationship with the focal. Other Local Government organisations such as West Australian Local Government Association (WALGA) possess a secondary relationship with the focal participant.
- 5) The Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI), Australian Urban Design Research Centre Austrade (AUDRC), Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) and Curtin University Sustainability Policy unit (CUSP) are examples of research partners in WA.
- 6) Industry relations are predominantly secondary in this element.
- 7) The Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnc), Centre for Social Impact UWA (CSIUWA) and Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre (BCEC) are research organisations funded by both government and industries.
- 8) Most peak bodies have a secondary or tertiary relationship with the focal. Only the Community Housing Industry Association (CHIA) identified a primary relationship with the focal.
- 9) Most advocates have a primary relationship with the focal.
- 10) Apart from Grattan Institute, which originated as a government organisation, all the other advocates are in the community sector.
- 11) Anglicare is an example of a not-for-profit organisation with a primary relationship with the focal.
- 12) Access Housing is provided as an example of a Community Housing Provider in WA.

NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3	NOTE 4	NOTE 5
AIHW	PH	CCA	AHURI	IWA
PC-Treasury	MBA	NDS	AUDRC	LandCorp
COAG	AIA	AHI	HILDA	Landgate
PMC	EA	PCA	CUSP	DPLH
ABCB	MA	NS		DMIRS
NAHA	CCA	REIWA		Metronet
IA	HIA			
AIFS				
NHHA				
RBA				

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 1 - Element 1 Policy drivers and players



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SBEnc 1.61 Mapping the social and affordable housing network

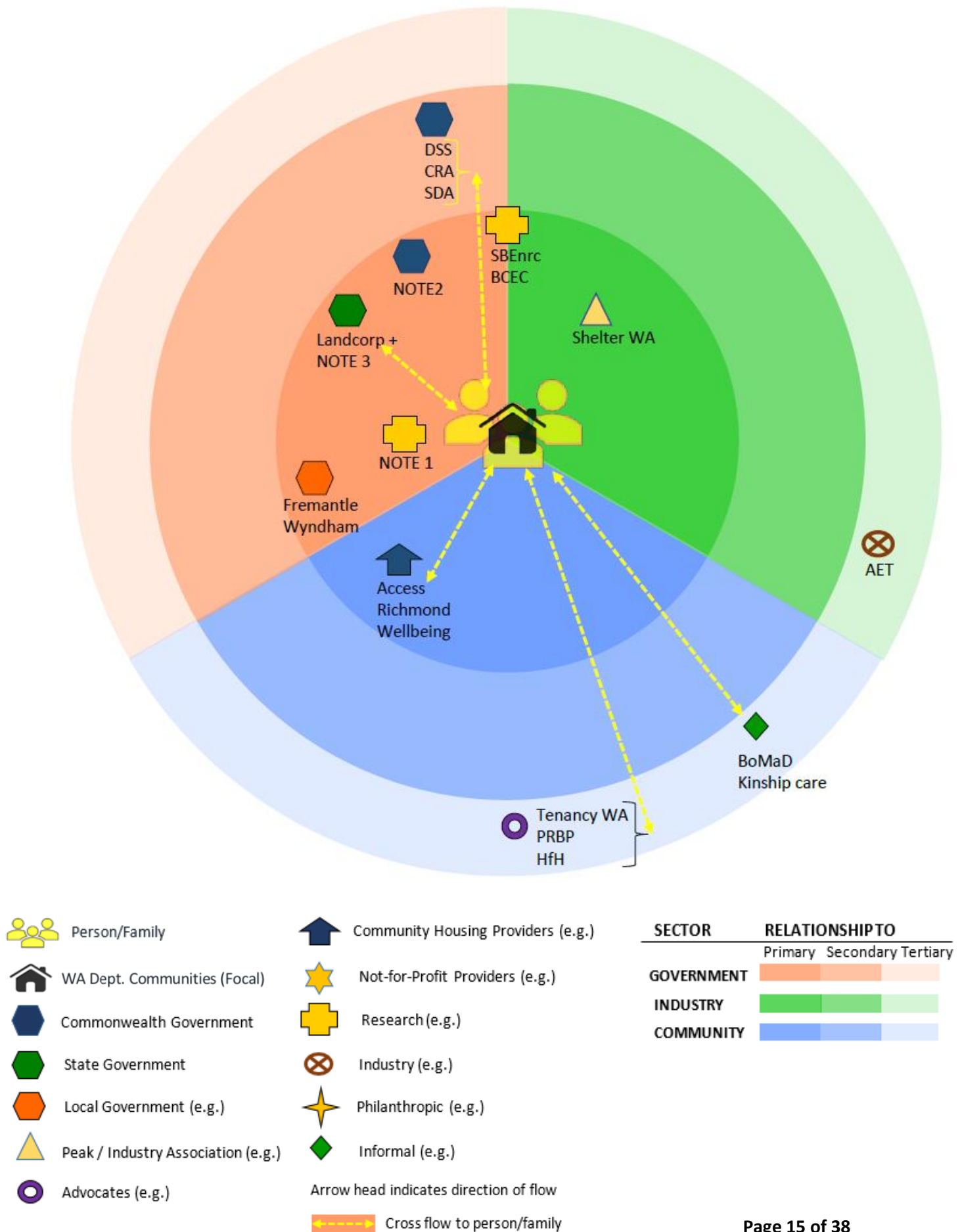
This element aims to capture network participants with a role in funding social and affordable housing throughout the network. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) Most commonwealth government organisations possess a primary relationship with the focal
- 2) WA National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) shares a relationship with person/family.
- 3) Assisted Rental Pathways Pilot (SHIP), WA Department of Finance (WA DoF), and Landcorp are examples of state government organisations with a primary relationship to the focal.
- 4) The Fremantle and Wyndham Councils are examples of WA local government agencies and have a primary relationship with the focal.
- 5) Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnc), Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI), Australian Urban Design Research Centre Austrade (AUDRC) and Centre for Social Impact UWA (CSIUWA) are examples of research partners in WA with a primary link to the focal. They are distributed according to their primary sources of income.
- 6) Lottery West (LW) is an example of an industry sector participant with a primary link to the focal and the person/family.
- 7) Department of Social Services (DSS), Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA) and Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) are examples of commonwealth government organisations with a secondary link to the focal and a link to the person/family.
- 8) North West Aboriginal Housing Fund (NWAHF) is a state government organisation with a primary link to the focal.
- 9) Access Housing and Richmond Wellbeing are examples of Community Housing Providers.
- 10) All advocates have a tertiary relationship with the focal in this element.
- 11) The Bank of Mum and Dad (BoMAD) and other kinship care arrangements are examples of organisations with informal links to the focal.

NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3
AHURI	NHFIC	SHIP
AUDRC	NPRH	WA DoF
CSIUWA	NHHA	Landcorp
	DSS(NRAS)	WA NDIS
		LW
		NWAHF

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 2 - Element 2 Funding



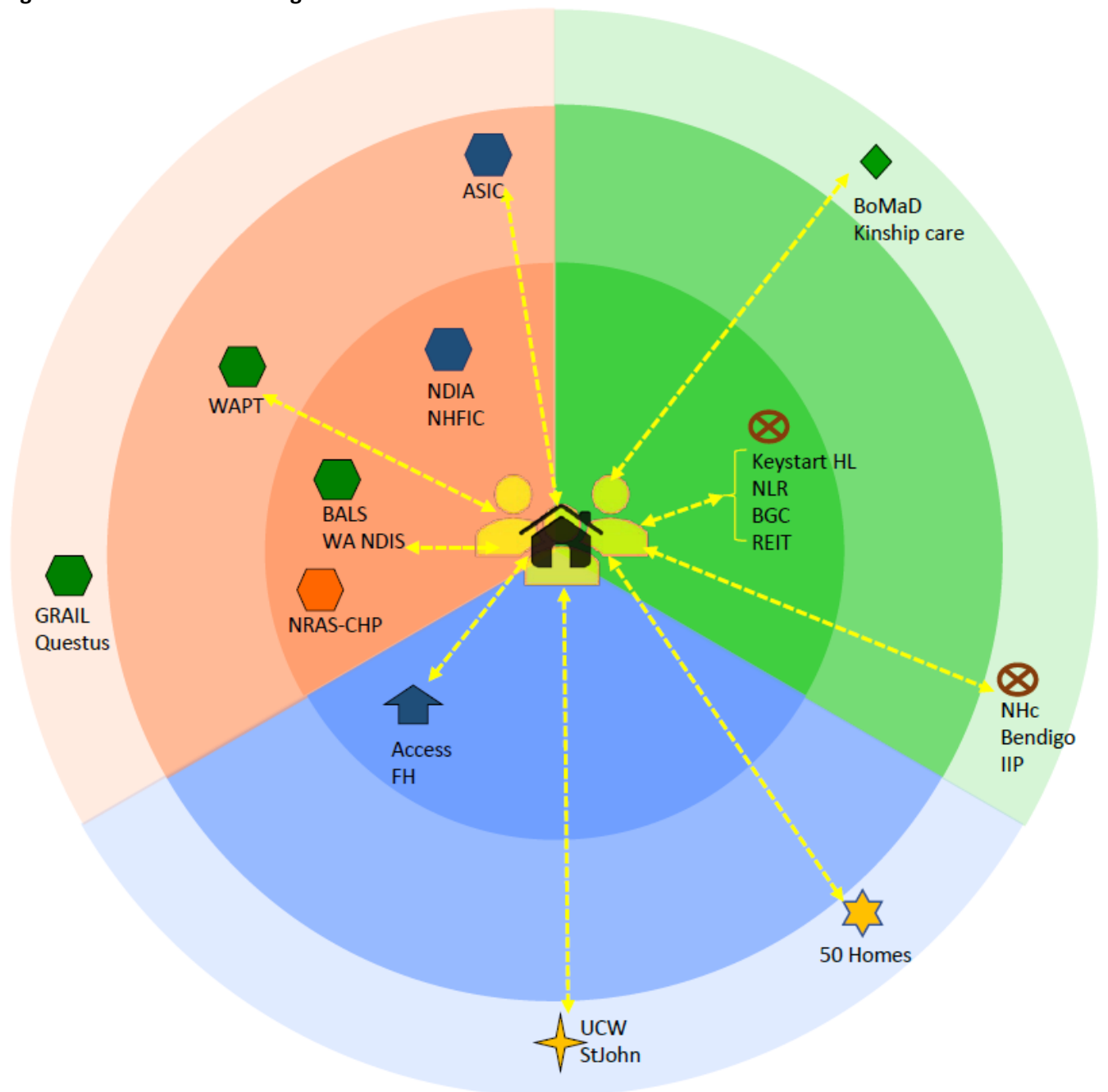
3.3. Element 3 - Financing (Private, Institutional and Individual)

This element aims to capture network participants with a financing role in the network, whether private, institutional or for the individual (in terms of private banking). Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) National Housing and Finance Investment Corporation (NHFIC) and the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) are commonwealth government organisations and have a primary relationship with the focal participant.
- 2) WA National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) links to the person/family.
- 3) The Bond Assistance Loan Scheme (BALS) is a state government organisation with a primary link to the focal participant.
- 4) Access Housing and Foundation Housing (FH) are examples of Community Housing Providers with a primary link to the focal participant.
- 5) Keystart Homeloans, Now Living Realty (NLR), BGC Australia (BGC) and Real Estate Investment Trusts (REIT) are industry organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 6) Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) is a commonwealth government organisation with a secondary link to the focal. ASIC also links to the person/family.
- 7) WA Public Trustee (WAPT) is a State Government organisation with a secondary link to the focal and links to the person/family.
- 8) National Housing Co. (NHC), Bendigo Bank and Insurance Injury Payment (IIP) are examples of industry organisations with a tertiary link to the focal participant.
- 9) 50Homes is a not-for profit organisation with a tertiary link to the focal and person/family.
- 10) UnitingCare West (UCW) and St John of God Horizon House (StJohn) are examples of philanthropic groups with a tertiary link to the focal and person/family.
- 11) Bank of Mum and Dad (BoMAD) and Kinship care are examples of organisations with informal links to the focal participant.

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 3 - Element 3 Financing



- Person/Family
- WA Dept. Communities (Focal)
- Commonwealth Government
- State Government
- Local Government (e.g.)
- Peak / Industry Association (e.g.)
- Advocates (e.g.)

- Community Housing Providers (e.g.)
- Not-for-Profit Providers (e.g.)
- Research (e.g.)
- Industry (e.g.)
- Philanthropic (e.g.)
- Informal (e.g.)
- Arrow head indicates direction of flow
- Cross flow to person/family

SECTOR	RELATIONSHIP TO		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
GOVERNMENT			
INDUSTRY			
COMMUNITY			

3.4. Element 4 - Procurement and Delivery

This element aims to capture network participants involved in the procurement and delivery of both assets and servcies. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) Most government organisations have a primary relationship with focal participant.
- 2) Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA), Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB) and Infrastructure Australia (IA) are examples of commonwealth government organisations with a primary link to the focal and SDA links to person/family. ABCB also comprises state government representatives.
- 3) Wyndham and Fremantle are examples of local government organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 4) Ruah Community Services is a not-for-profit provider with a primary link to the focal and person/family.
- 5) Shelter WA is a peak organisation with a primary link to the focal.
- 6) Access Housing and Richmond Wellbeing are examples of Community Housing Providers with a primary relationship with the focal.
- 7) WA Local Government Association (WALGA) is a peak local government organisation with a secondary link to the focal.
- 8) North West Aboriginal Housing Fund (NWAHF) is a state government organisation with a primary link to the focal.
- 9) Industry organisations are presented at all 3 levels.

NOTE 1

DPIRD

MRA

Metronet

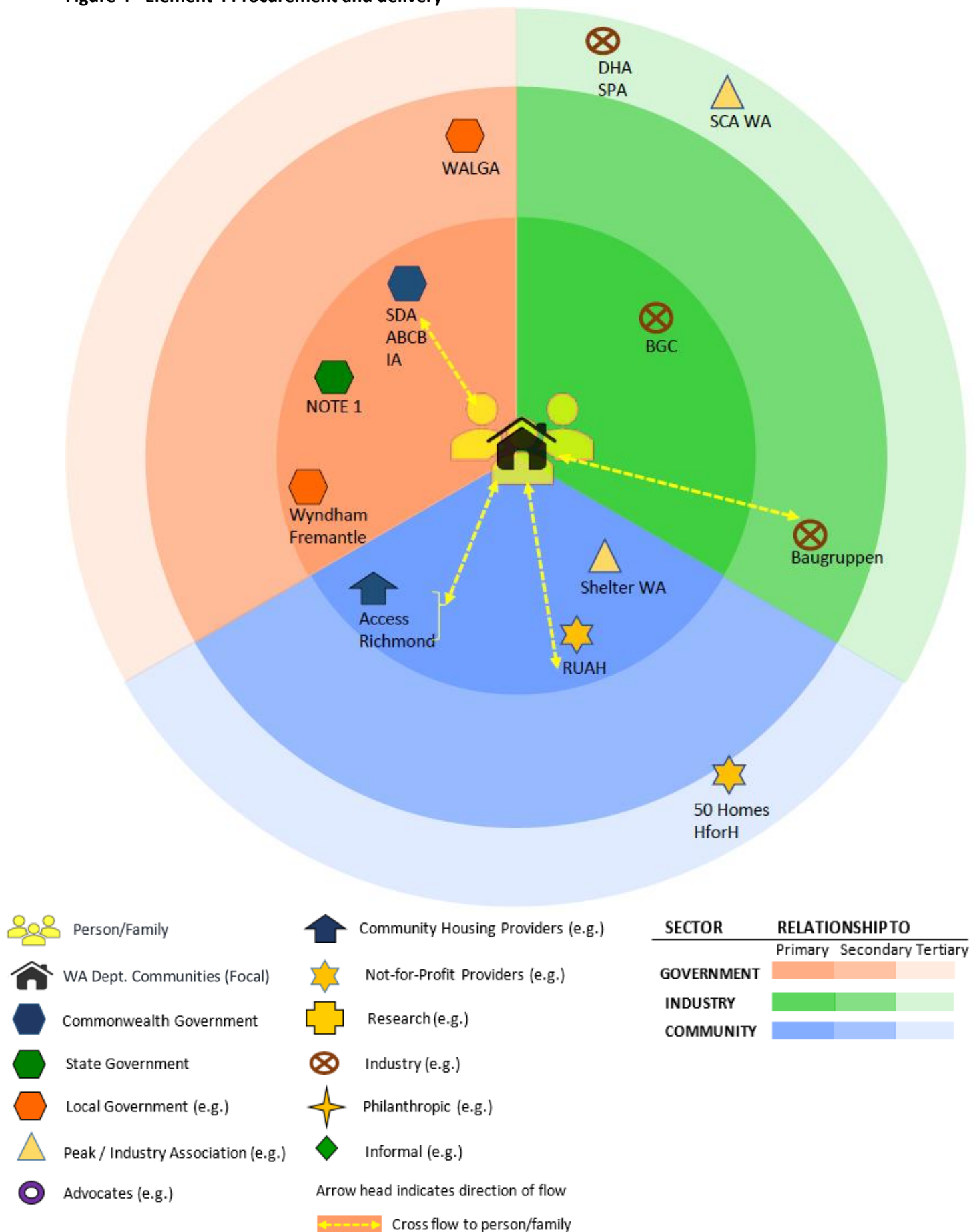
Landcorp

NWAHF

ALT

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 4 - Element 4 Procurement and delivery



3.5. Element 5 - Metrics, Indicators and Data

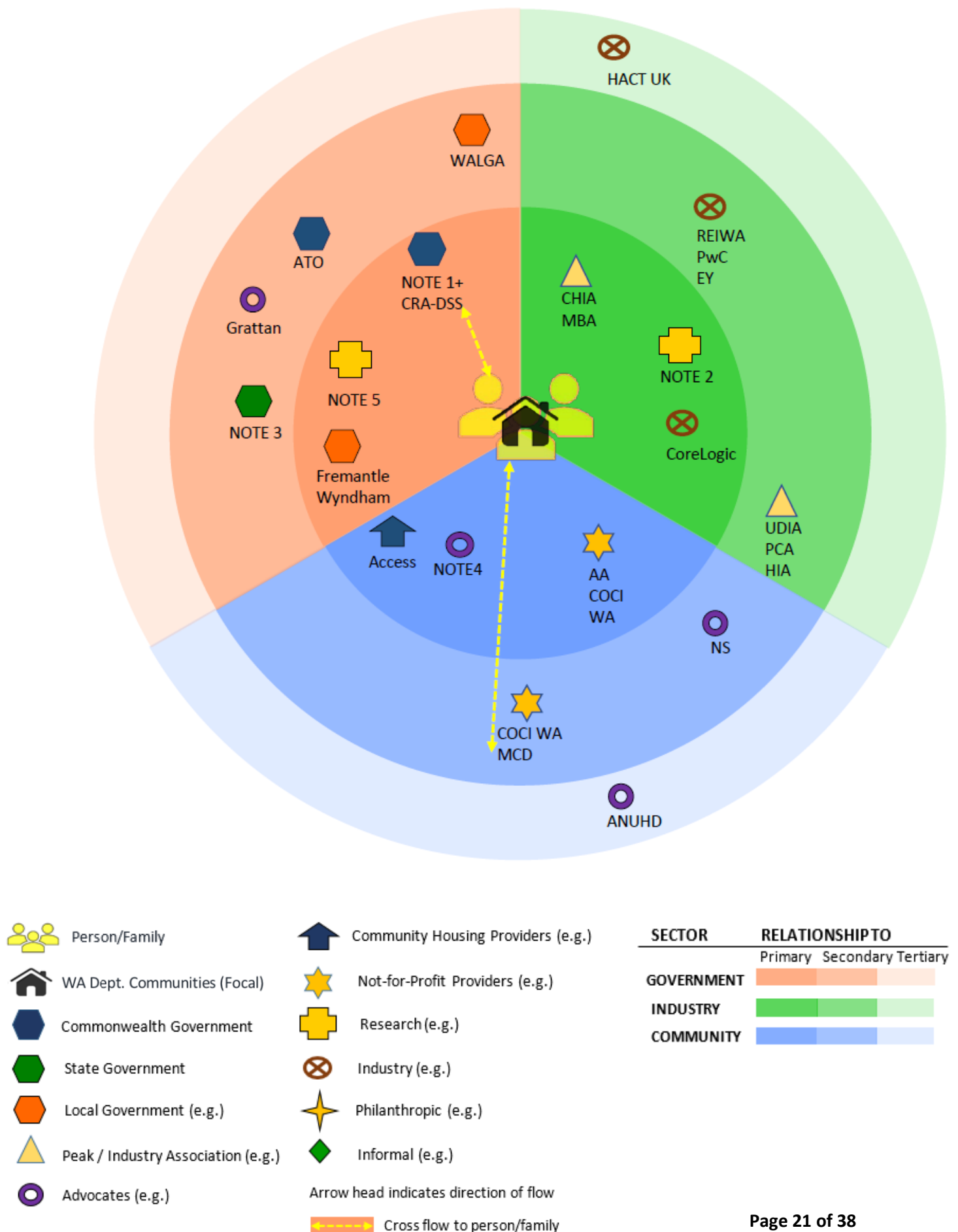
This element aims to capture network participants involved in: (i) the collection of relevant data; and (ii) value-adding to this data to provide new data of value to network participants. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) Organisations are spread across the three sectors and all the levels.
- 2) Many commonwealth organisations have a primary relationship with the focal participant.
- 3) Wyndham and Fremantle are examples of local government organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 4) The Centre for Social Impact UWA (CSI UWA), Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre (BCEC), the Australian Urban Research Industry Network (AURIN) and the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey (HILDA) are research partners with a primary link to the focal. Funding arrangements vary across the various research organisations.
- 5) CoreLogic is an example of industry organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 6) The Community Housing Industry Association (CHIA) is a peak body with primary link to the focal.
- 7) Australian Apprenticeships (AA), Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA (COCI WA) are examples of not-for-profit providers with a primary link to the focal.
- 8) Shelter WA and WA Council of Social Service (WACOSS) are examples of advocates with primary links to the focal in the community sector.
- 9) Grattan institute is an example of an advocate which has a secondary link to the focal.
- 10) Chamber of Commerce and Industry WA (COCI WA) and My Community Data (MCD) are examples of not-for-profit providers with a secondary link to the focal.
- 11) Advocate organisations are presented in all three levels in the community sector.

NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3	NOTE 4	NOTE 5
ABS	CSI UWA	DATA WA	Shelter WA	AURIN
AIWH	BCEC	HIFG	WACOSS	HILDA
PC-Treasury		TKI		
NAHA		DoMIRS		
DHA		RSRU		
NDIA		DLGSCI		
DHA		MHC		
AIFS				

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 5 - Element 5 Metrics, indicators and data



3.6. Element 6 - Labour Market Dynamics and Housing

This element was included due to the links between the housing (both tenure and market characteristics) and the behaviour of those in the labour market (e.g. differences between home owners and renters). Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) The majority of the participants noted are in government sector.
- 2) BGC Australia (BGC) is an industry example with a primary link to the focal participant. BGC Australia includes Now Living and Terrace.
- 3) Both the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI) and Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey (HILDA) do research which informs this element. See the AHURI report, Housing tenure, mobility and labour market behaviour (Whelan and Parkinson 2017).
- 4) Wyndham and Fremantle are examples of local government organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 5) The majority of the commonwealth organisations represented have a secondary relationship with the focal.
- 6) The Chamber of Minerals and Energy WA (CMEWA) is a peak body with a tertiary link to the focal.

NOTE 1

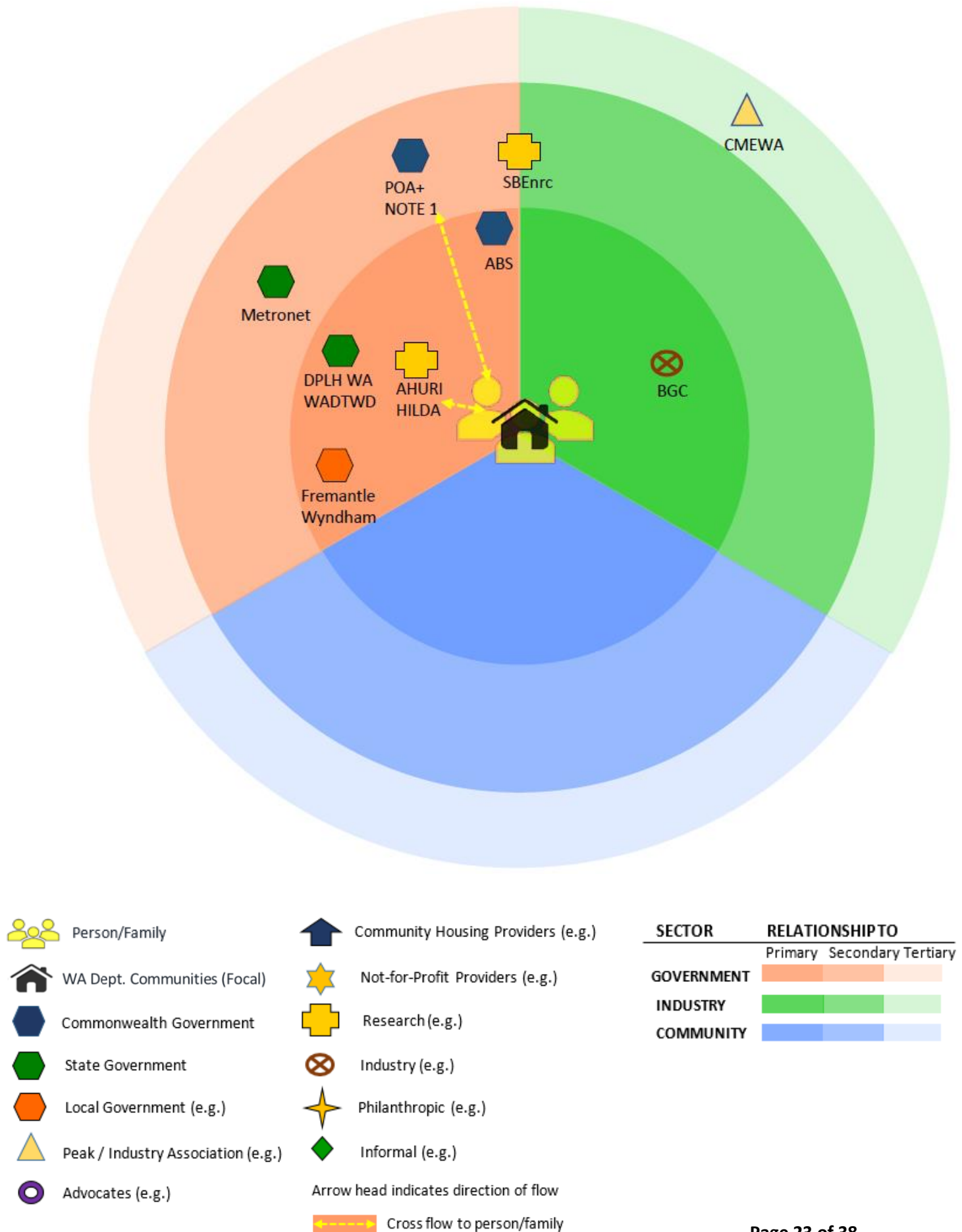
CRA

ATO

Centrelink

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 6 - Element 6 Labour market dynamics and housing



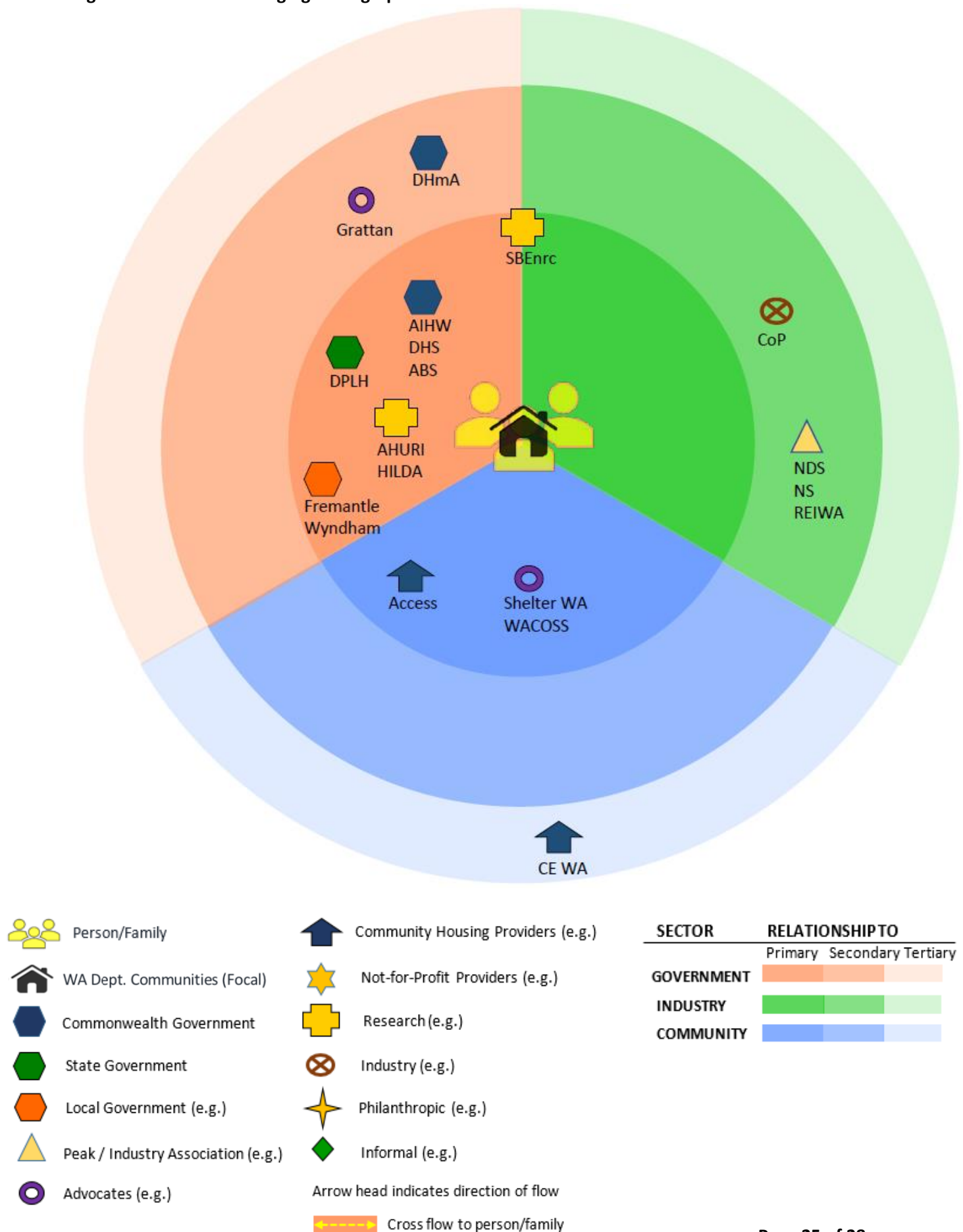
3.7. Element 7 – Changing demographics

This element aims to capture network participants involved in building understanding of changes in the demographics of those seeking social and affordable housing. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW), Department of Human Services (DHS) and Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) are examples of commonwealth government organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 2) The WA Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage (DPLH) is a state government organisation with a primary link to the focal.
- 3) The Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI) and Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey (HILDA) and the Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnc) have a primary relationship with the focal participant.
- 4) Wyndham and Fremantle are examples of local government organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 5) Shelter WA and WA Council of Social Service (WACOSS) are advocates with a primary link to the focal in the community sector.
- 6) Grattan Institute is an advocate which has a secondary link to the focal in the government sector. It now also receives funding from other sources.
- 7) Access Housing is an example of a Community Housing Provider with a primary relationship with focal.
- 8) National Disability Services (NDS), National Shelter (NS) and Real Estate Institute of WA (REIWA) are community peak organisations with a secondary relationship to the focal.
- 9) Committee for Perth (CoP) is an example of industry organisation with a secondary link to the focal.
- 10) Catholic Education WA (CE WA) is a example of Community Housing Providers with a tertiary relationship with focal.

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 7 - Element 7 Changing demographics



3.8. Element 8 - Housing typologies

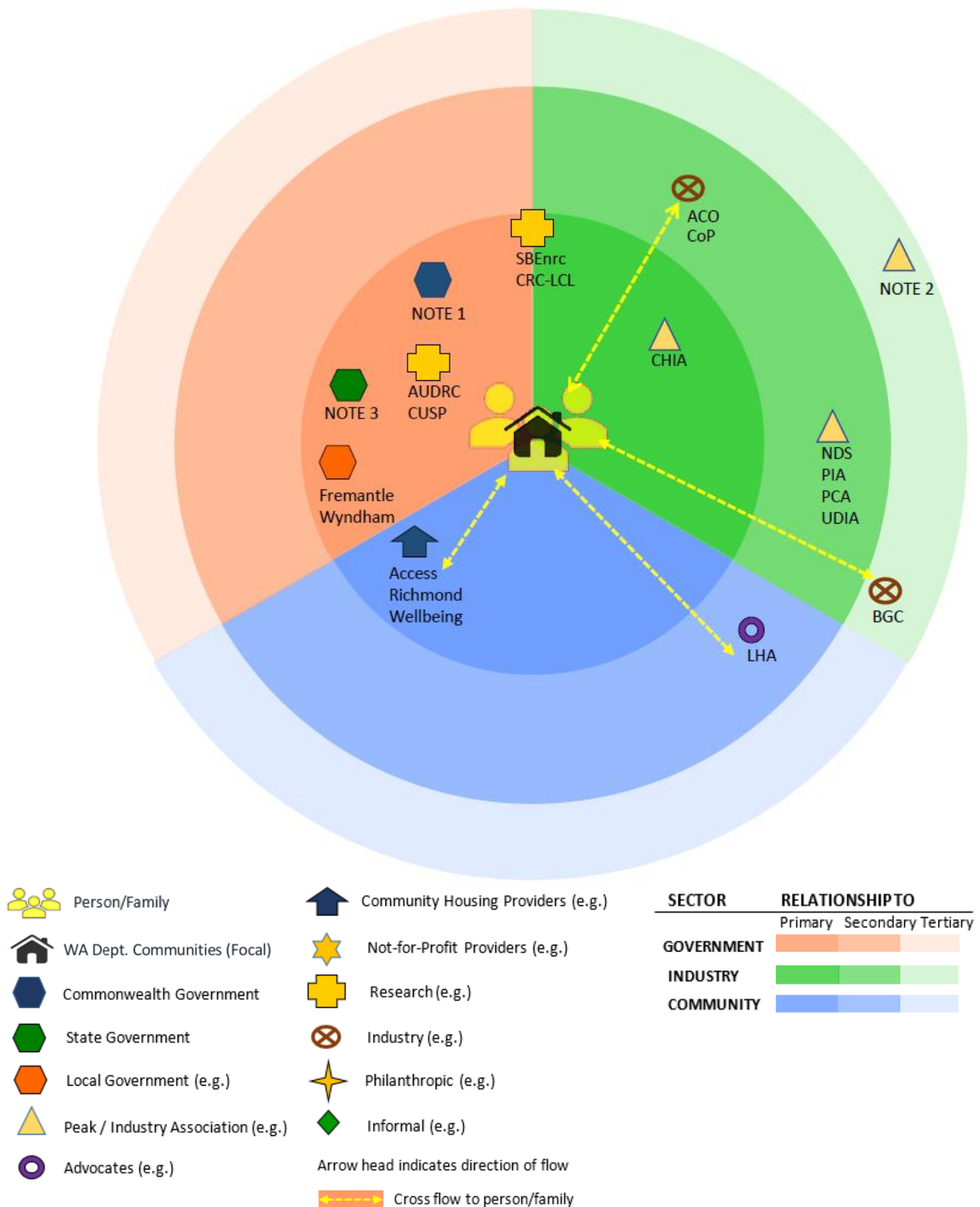
This element aims to capture network participants with an understanding of or contributing to changes in housing typologies. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) Most organisations in the government sector have a primary relationship with the focal participant.
- 2) Wyndham and Fremantle are examples of local government organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 3) Access Housing and Richmond Wellbeing are examples of Community Housing Providers with a primary link to the focal.
- 4) The Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnrc), the Curtin University Sustainable Policy Institute (CUSP) and the Cooperative Research Centre for Low Carbon Living (CRC LCL) are examples of research organisations with a primary link.
- 5) Peak bodies are presented at all three levels.
- 6) Aged Care Online (ACO) and Committee for Perth (CoP) are examples of industry organisations with a secondary link the focal.
- 7) BGC Australia (BGC) is an industry organisation with a tertiary link to the focal and a two-way link to the person/family.

NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3
ABCB	MBA	DPLH
DSS	AIA	MRA
DHS	EA	Metronet
AIFS	BDAA	LandCorp
DSS	HIA	

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 8 - Element 8 Housing typologies



3.9. Element 9 - Social and environmental systems

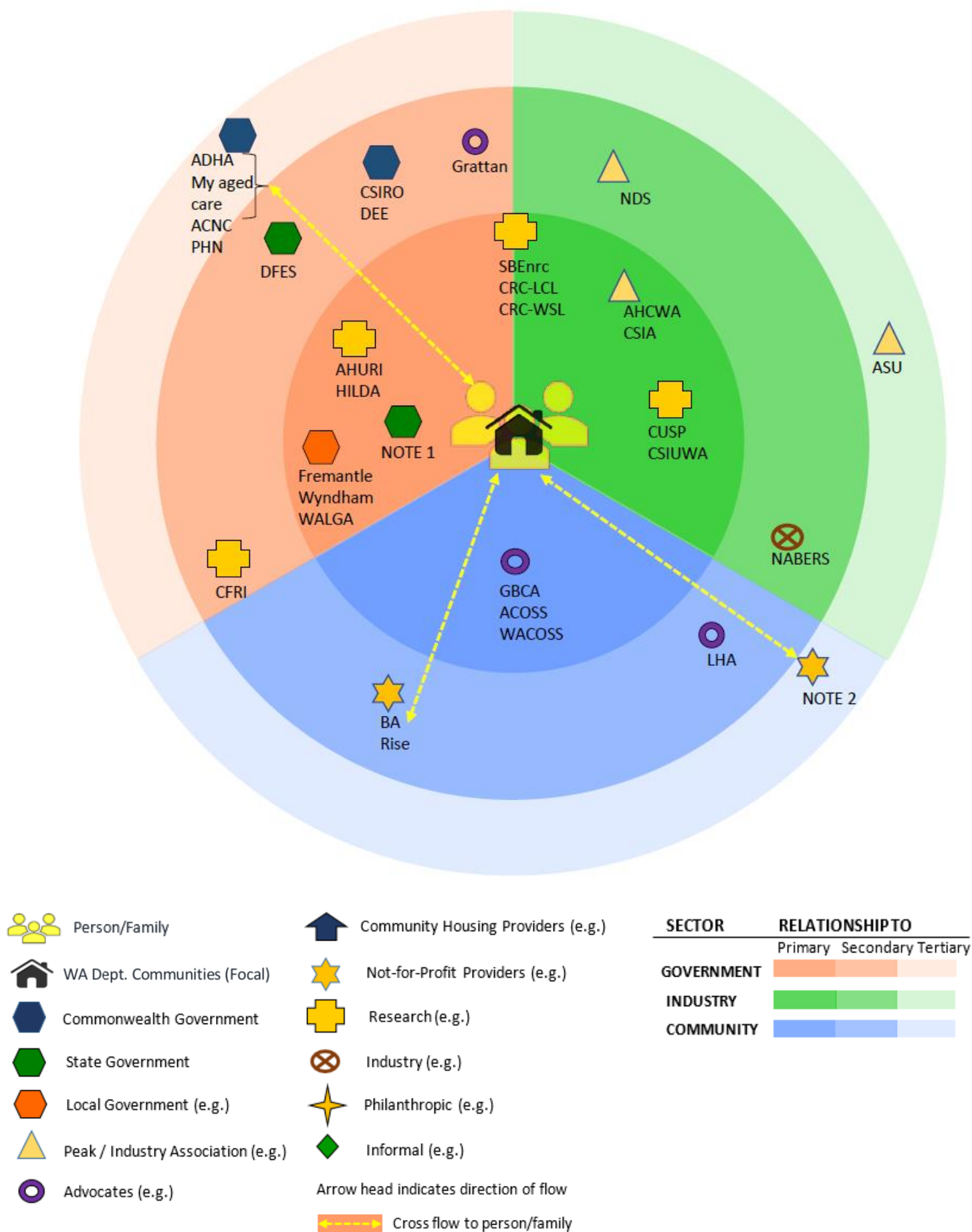
This element aims to capture network participants involved in socio/environmental systems not reflected in the other 12 elements, who provide critical services and/or knowledge which impacts on the social and affordable housing network. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) There is a spread of participants across the government, industry and community sectors.
- 2) Wyndham and Fremantle are examples of local government organisations with primary links to the focal.
- 3) Several research organisations are active in this element including Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnc), the Curtin University Sustainable Policy Institute (CUSP), the Centre for Social Impact UWA (CSIUWA), Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI), Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia Survey (HILDA), the City Futures Research Institute at UNSW, and the Cooperative Research Centres for Low Carbon Living and Water Sensitive Living (CRC LCL and CRC WSL). They all have primary relationships to the focal.
- 4) Not for profits and various government agencies have direct links with the person/household.
- 5) My aged care, Australian Charities and Not-For-Profit Commission (ACNC), Australian Digital Health Agency (ADHA), Primary Health Networks (PHN) all have a tertiary relationship with the focal. My aged care has a 2-way relationship with the person/household.

NOTE 1	NOTE 2
WADEE	Home Care Assist
LandCorp	OSA
DPLH	CarersWA
	Centacare

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 9 - Element 9 Social and environmental systems



3.10. Element 10 - Integrated, shared and disruptive technologies

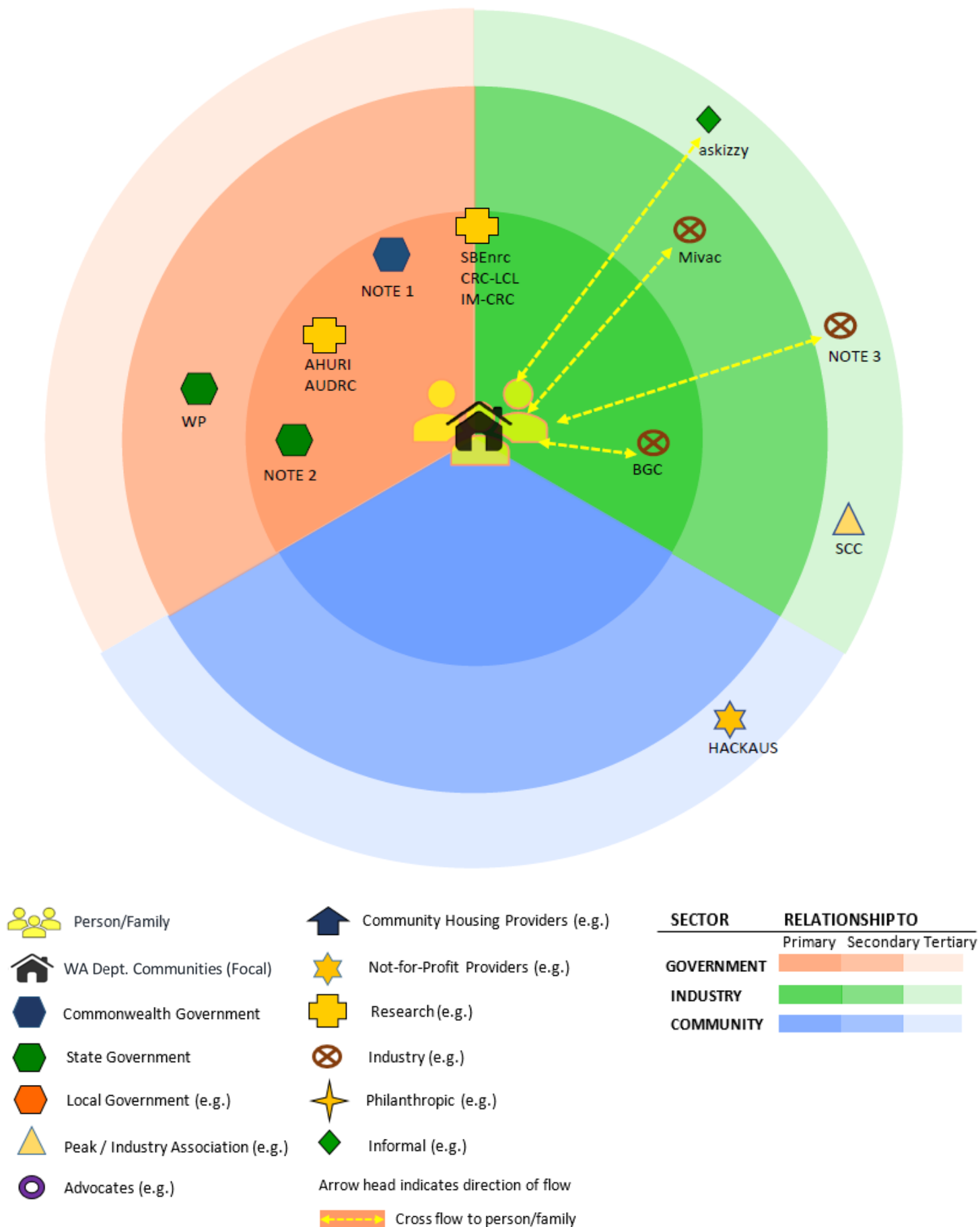
This element aims to capture details around emerging technologies (including approaches and strategies) which have the potential to disrupt (both positively and negatively) the housing network. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) The majority of the commonwealth and state government organisations have a primary relationship with the focal.
- 2) The Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnrc), Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) and Innovative Manufacturing CRC (IM-CRC) are industry and government funded research organisations with a primary relationship with the focal.
- 3) HACKAUS is a non-profit organisation having a tertiary relationship with the focal.
- 4) Smart Cities Council (SCC) is a peak body organisation with a tertiary link with the focal.
- 5) My Aged Care has a tertiary relationship with the focal along with a 2-way relationship with the person/household.
- 6) NewLab, Drive my car, Wattblock, AirBNB and CityDash are examples of industry initiatives with tertiary relationships with the focal and links to the person/household.
- 7) Askizy is an example of a organisation having an informal link with the focal.

NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3
DTA	Digital WA	NewLab
PC-Treasury	Synergy	Drive my car
ATIC	WGV	Wattblock
DIRDC	Landcorp	AirBNB
CSIRO	DOT	

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 10 - Element 10 Integrated, shared and disruptive technologies



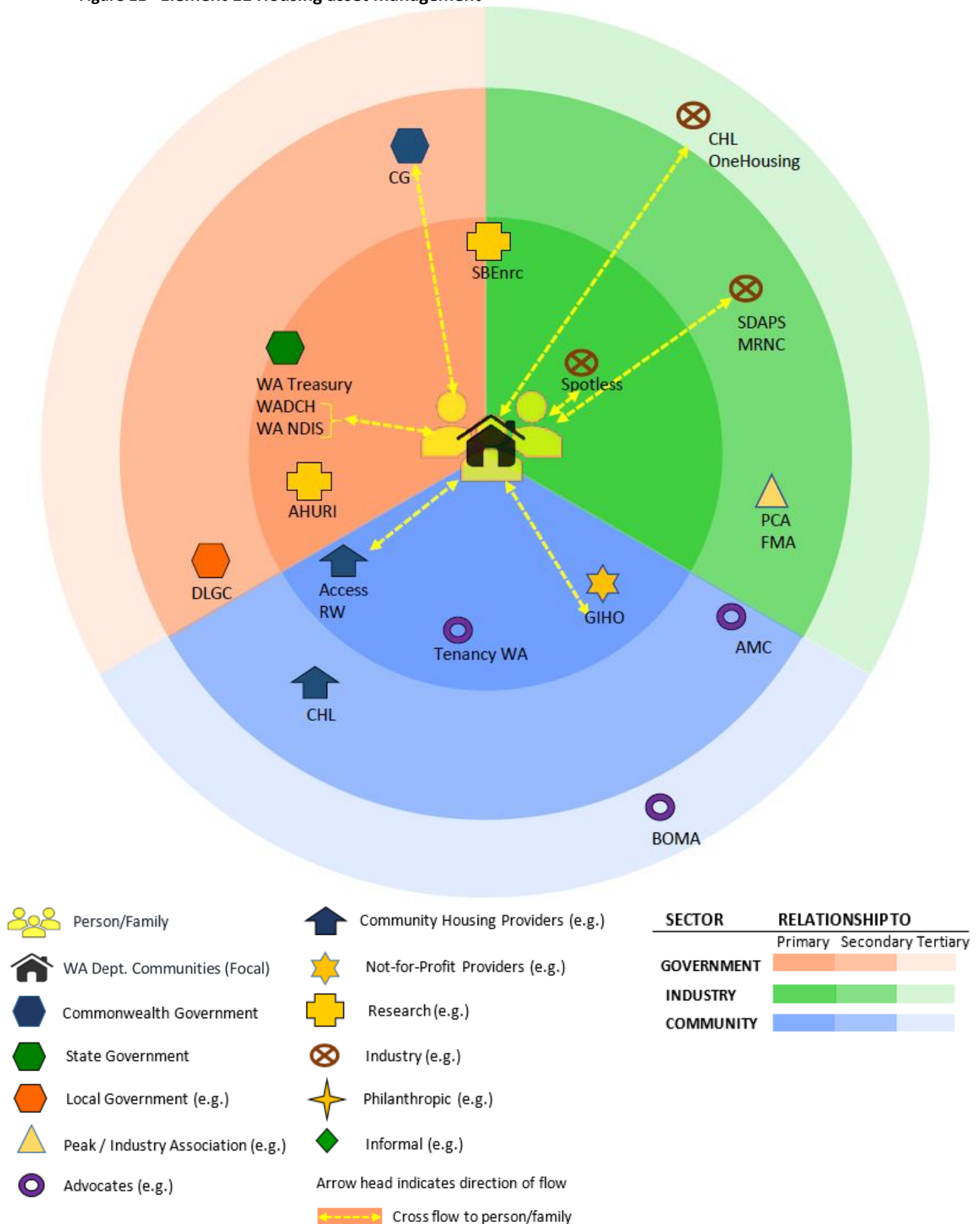
3.11. Element 11 - Housing asset management

This element aims to capture network participants involved in the management of the physical housing asset. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) There is a spread of participants between government, industry and community sectors.
- 2) WA National Disability Insurance Scheme (WA NDIS) is a state-based agency having a primary link with the focal.
- 3) The Sustainable Built Environment National Research Centre (SBEnc) and Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute (AHURI) have primary links to the focal.
- 4) Goldfields Indigenous Housing Organisations (GIHO) is an example of a not-for-profit organisation with a primary link to the focal.
- 5) Access Housing and Richmond Wellbeing (RW) are examples of Community Housing Providers with a primary link to the focal.
- 6) Community Housing Ltd (CHL) is an example of a Community Housing Provider with a secondary link to the focal.
- 7) The Property Council of Australia (PCA) and Facility Management Association (FMA) are peak body organisations with secondary links with the focal.
- 8) SDA Property Solutions (SDAPS) and Murray River North Construction (MRNC) are examples of industry organisations with secondary links with the focal. SDAPS also has a direct link with the person/family.
- 9) The Asset Management Council (AMC) is an example of a not for profit organisation with a secondary link to the focal.
- 10) Advocate organisations are at all three levels.
- 11) Building Owners and Managers Association International (BOMA) is an advocate with tertiary links to the focal.
- 12) Community Housing Limited (CHL) and OneHousing are examples of industry organisations with tertiary links with the focal from within the community sector.

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 11 - Element 11 Housing asset management



3.12. Element 12 - Production supply chain

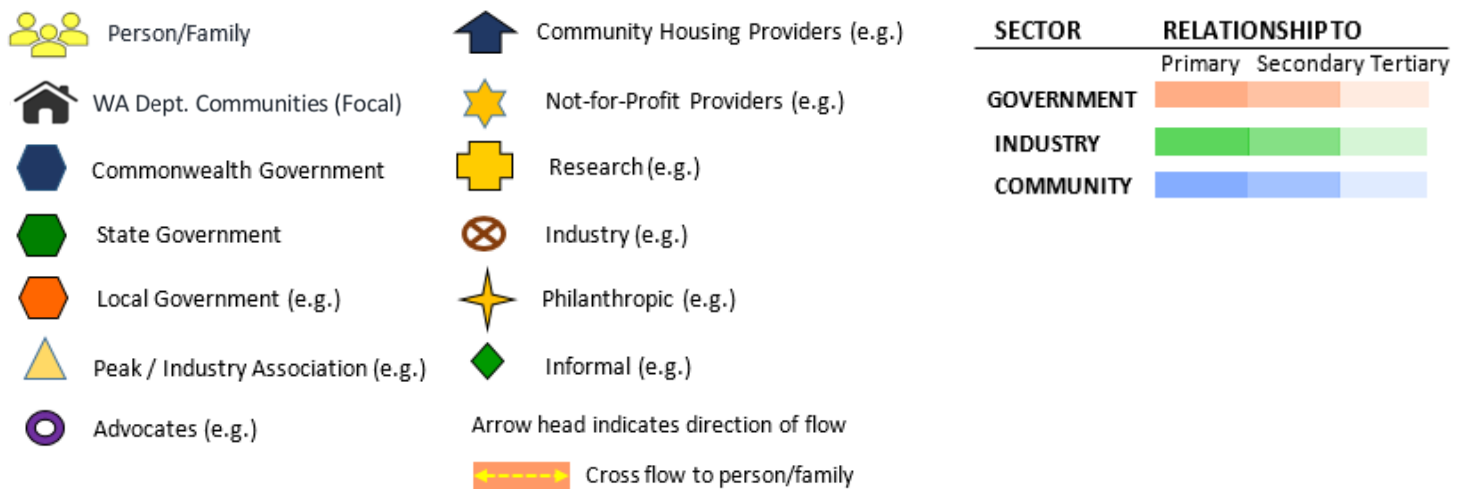
This element aims to capture network participants involved in the production of the physical housing asset. Key points to note in this element are:

- 1) The housing construction industry organisations, associations and peak bodies shown in this map are indicative of breadth of organisations involved. For more detail of this specific supply chain refer to other literature (Marceau, J., et al. 1999).
- 2) The Australian Building and Construction Commission (ABCC) and Infrastructure Australia (IA) are commonwealth and state government organisations with primary links to the focal participant.
- 3) Standards Australia (SA) includes representation from both commonwealth and state governments, with secondary links to the focal.
- 4) Wyndham and Fremantle are examples of local government organisations with a primary link to the focal.
- 5) There are many peak organisations in the industry sector at secondary and tertiary levels.
- 6) BGC is an industry example with links to the person/household.
- 7) Access Housing is an example of a Community Housing Provider with a secondary link to the focal.

NOTE 1	NOTE 2
PCA	TABMA
MBA	CIA
AIA	AMGC
EA	ASSDA
HIA	prefabAUS
	FreightMatch
	ABIMAB
	SA
	MA
	SubA
	BuildingSMART

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 12 - Element 12 Production supply chain



3.13. Element 13 – Skills, knowledge and capacity building

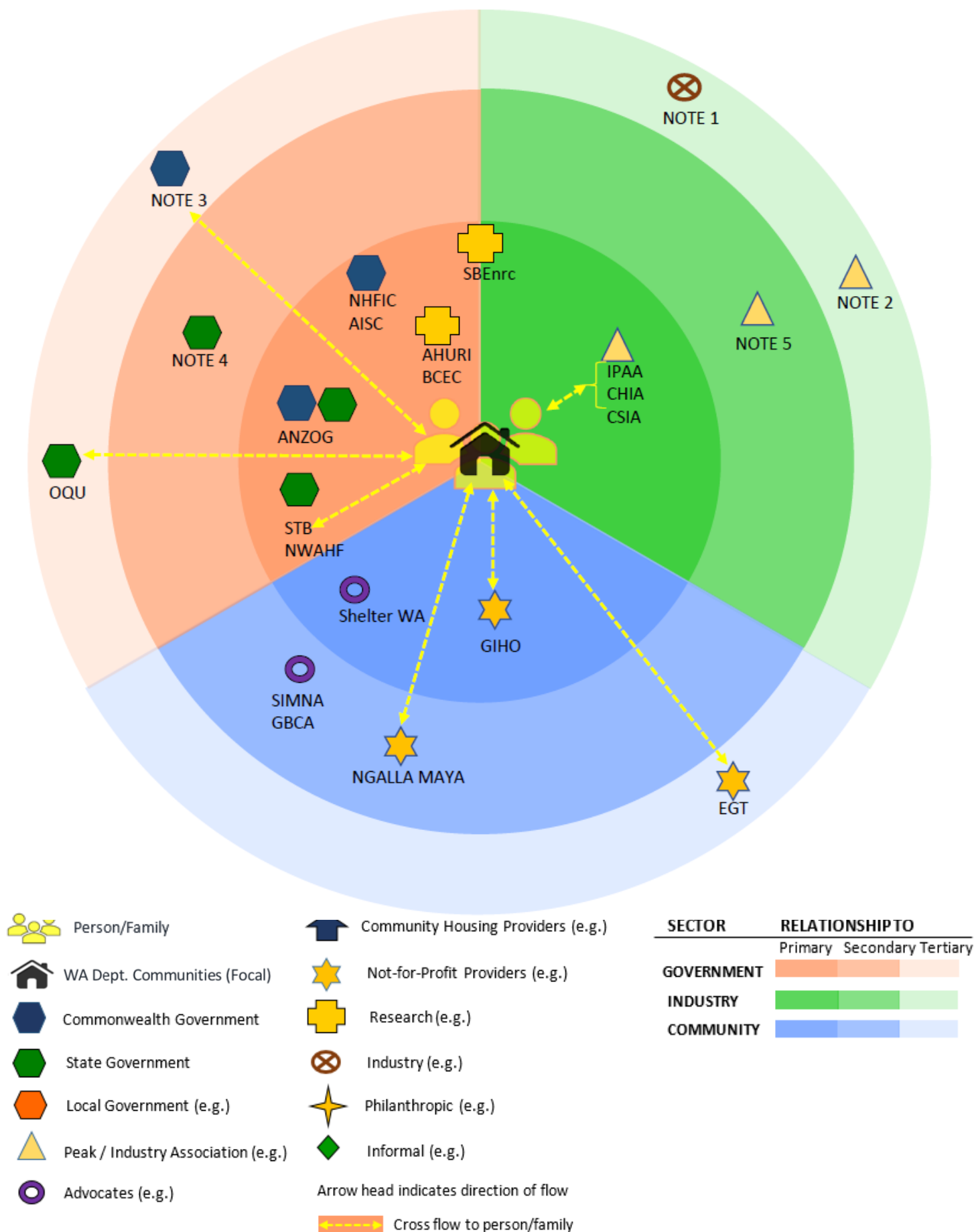
This element aims to capture network participants involved in developing skills, knowledge and capacity for both the physical housing asset and the socio-environmental systems necessary to support those in social and affordable housing.

- 1) Government organisations (commonwealth and state), peak bodies, research organisations, and advocate organisations all play an important role in this element, with examples only shown here.
- 2) The Australian and New Zealand School of Government (ANZOG) is both commonwealth and state government funded with a primary relationship to the focal.
- 3) The Australian Industry and Skills Committee (AISC) and National Housing and Finance Investment Corporation (NHFIC) are commonwealth government organisations with a primary relationship to the focal.

NOTE 1	NOTE 2	NOTE 3	NOTE 4	NOTE 5
TABMA	PH	ATA	MHC	NDS
ASSIDA	AIA	Curtin	NWAF	AHI
CIA	EA	AA	DTWFD	PCA
AMGC	BDAA	AASN	TAFE WA	PIA
MA	HIA			
buildingSMART	MBA			
	MA			
	REIWA			

Note: See acronym listing in [Section 2](#).

Figure 13 - Element 13 Skills, knowledge and capacity building



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