

Unlocking systems
to end homelessness

BRISBANE ZERO

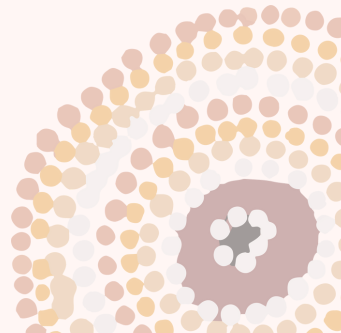
The Brisbane Zero campaign is a community based project to build public support for **ending homelessness**.

Brisbane Zero aims to know people who are sleeping rough by name, helping us make visible those who are often unseen. Our goal is for homelessness to be rare, brief, and non-recurring.

Brisbane Zero acknowledges and pays respect to the traditional custodians of the Greater Brisbane area: the Turrbal people, the Jagera people, the Ugarabul people, the Yuggera people and the Elders both past and present on whose land we walk, work and live. We recognise that sovereignty of their land was never ceded.



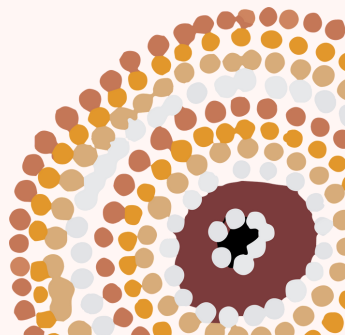
Brisbane Zero is supported by the Ellen Whitty Fund and Queensland Department of Housing.



The **Brisbane Zero** campaign aligns with the National Agreement on Closing the Gap. We are committed to securing appropriate and affordable housing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, which is tailored to their priorities and needs, guaranteeing their access to appropriate support services.

Over the last 10 years, the rate of homelessness among First Nations people has been 8.8 times higher than the general population in Australia. First Nations people are over-represented in both the national homeless population and as users of Specialist Homelessness Services*.

*Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2023. [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: summary report July 2023](#). Canberra: AIHW.



Vulnerability Index Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT)

The **VI-SPDAT** is a screening tool used to identify the needs of a person or family with children experiencing homelessness. It helps match them with appropriate support services and housing options using a Housing First Framework.

The tool provides a score indicating the level of acuity (vulnerability) of a person or family. Using self-disclosed information collected and shared with their consent, we can understand their homelessness history, housing, health, and support needs, which can be used alongside service coordination. This assists services to match housing vacancies with the needs of potential tenants, and to provide referrals for services and healthcare.

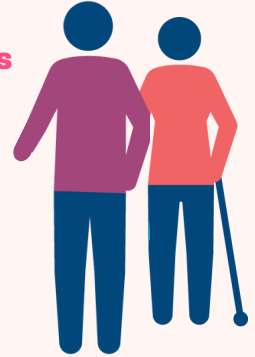




2022 - 23 Financial Year

Individual Adults who Identify as First Nations

This data provides a snapshot of First Nations adults surveyed using the VI-SPDAT by participating Brisbane Zero Regional Members during the 2022-23 financial year. Out of the 463 First Nations adults on the Know By-Name List, 83 consented to being surveyed.



83

First Nations adults experiencing homelessness were surveyed



Average total years living on the streets or in emergency accommodation



60%
Male

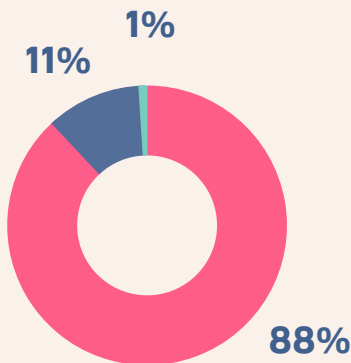


34%
Female



43 years old
average age

Vulnerability Levels



The VI-SPDAT enables support needs to be determined using an acuity scale, identifying the kind of housing and support people require to live more safe, stable, and productive lives.

- **88%** needed Supportive Housing: safe, stable, and affordable housing with embedded healthcare, community, and other support services.
- **11%** needed access to safe, stable, and affordable housing with short-term support services.
- **1%** needed access to safe, stable, and affordable housing.

Health Needs Snapshot (n=83)

The health gap between First Nations people and the general population in Australia results in poorer outcomes for First Nations people. This is attributed to social determinants (34%), health risk factors (19%), and other factors (47%), including access to healthcare and cultural/historical influences. ¹

The following data portrays the complexity of the health needs of the 83 individual adults who identify as First Nations, as surveyed.



94%
(78)

At least ONE Mental Health Condition

Comparison with the national general population: **20%** ²

Trauma Experienced	88%	73
Depression Diagnosed	80%	66
Anxiety Diagnosed	71%	59
PTSD Diagnosed	54%	45



72%
(60)

At least ONE Physical Health Condition

Comparison with the national general population: **47%** ²

Dental Problems	58%	48
Asthma	36%	30
Dehydration Experienced	35%	29
Heat Stroke Experienced	28%	23



34%
(28)

At least ONE type of Disability

Comparison with the national general population: **18%** ³

Intellectual Disability	33%	27
A mental health condition that limits independent living	19%	16
Physical Disability	16%	13



78%
(65)

Substance Use
Alcohol & Other Drugs

Comparison with the national general population*: **16%** ⁴

Problematic Substance Use	63%	52
Substance Use led to Homelessness	30%	25

*Illicit use of drugs in the last 12 months, people aged 14+ in Australia.

Health Needs Snapshot (n=83)

A significant prevalence of diverse chronic conditions and morbidity is observed among First Nations people experiencing homelessness. They presented with high rates of two or more long-term conditions (76%) in comparison to the general Australian population (25%).⁵



76%
(63)

Dual Morbidity
(Mental Health +
Substance Use)



55%
(46)

Tri-Morbidity
(Mental + Physical Health
+ Substance Use)

Service Utilisation Snapshot (n=83)

First Nations people experiencing homelessness often become frequent users of hospitals, ambulance, crisis accommodation, and other emergency support services.

In the last 6 months...

86%
(71)

have used at least ONE
of these Emergency
Services

77%	64	have used a Crisis Service
53%	44	have presented at Emergency
53%	44	have had Police Interaction
47%	39	have used an Ambulance

Indicative Cost of Service Utilisation ⁶

The following table outlines the costs associated with First Nations people experiencing homelessness accessing the service system across Queensland per night.

Hospital (Admitted Patient)	\$/per night	1,088.00
Emergency Department	\$/per presentation	740.00
Ambulance	\$/per service	540.49
Prison	\$/per night	342.28
Watch House	\$/per night	286.00
Homelessness Services Support	\$/per day	39.87
Emergency Accommodation	\$/per night	200.00 ⁷

Institutional History (n=83)

First Nations adults exiting care arrangements, such as those transitioning from healthcare settings (including hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation centers, and aged care facilities) and young people exiting out-of-home care (such as foster care and residential care facilities), often face heightened vulnerability to homelessness.⁸

55%

(46)

have been in at least
ONE of these
Institutions

Institutional Care as an Adult	33%	27
Watch House or Prison	28%	23
Institutional Care as a Child	25%	21
Youth Detention	22%	18

Safety and Risks (n=83)

First Nations people experiencing homelessness often find themselves exposed to risks and harmful behaviors that significantly impact their well-being and safety.

93%	77	At Risk of Harm
71%	59	At Risk of Violence
59%	49	Homelessness Caused by a Relationship Breakdown
30%	25	Unresolved Legal Issues

References

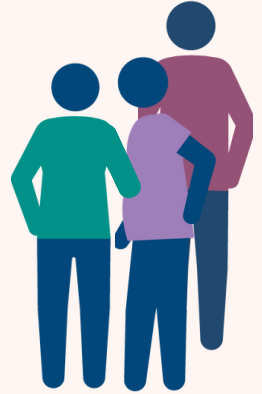
- 1 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2023. [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: summary report July 2023](#). Canberra: AIHW.
- 2 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2023) [Chronic conditions and multimorbidity](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 3 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) [People with disability in Australia](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 4 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2023) [Alcohol, tobacco & other drugs in Australia](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 5 Vallesi, S., Tuson, M., Davies, A., & Wood, L. (2021). [Multimorbidity among People Experiencing Homelessness-Insights from Primary Care Data](#). International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 18(12), 6498.
- 6 Productivity Commission (2023) [Report on Government Services 2023](#), Australian Government.
- 7 Emergency Accommodation Expenses (2022) [Recovery expenses](#), Queensland Government.
- 8 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) [Specialist homelessness services annual report 2021-22](#), AIHW, Australian Government.



2022 - 23 Financial Year

Individual Women Identify as First Nations

This data provides a snapshot of First Nations women surveyed using the VI-SPDAT by participating Brisbane Zero Regional Members during the 2022-23 financial year. Out of the 189 First Nations women on the Know By-on the Know By-Name List, Name List, 28 consented to being surveyed.



28

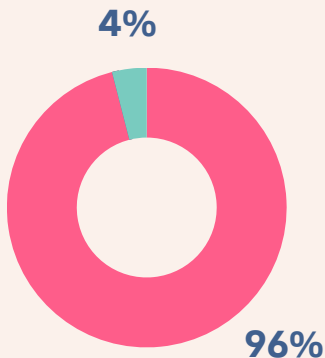
First Nations women experiencing homelessness were surveyed


45 years old
average age


4.1
Years

Average total years living on the streets or in emergency accommodation

Vulnerability Levels



The VI-SPDAT enables support needs to be determined using an acuity scale, identifying the kind of housing and support people require to live more safe, stable, and productive lives.

- 96% need Supportive Housing: safe, stable, and affordable housing with embedded healthcare, community and other support services.
- 4% need access to safe, stable, and affordable housing.

Health Needs Snapshot (n=28)

The gap between First Nations people and the general population in Australia has been estimated to be 7.8 years of life expectancy at birth for females, reflecting a disparity in health and the social determinants of health. ¹

The following data represents the complexity of the health needs of the 28 First Nations women surveyed.



93%
(26)

At least ONE Mental Health Condition

Comparison with the national general population: **23%** ²

Trauma Experienced	100%	28
Depression Diagnosed	82%	23
Anxiety Diagnosed	75%	21
PTSD Diagnosed	61%	17



89%
(25)

At least ONE Physical Health Condition

Comparison with the national general population: **30%** ³

Dental Problems	54%	15
Asthma	54%	15
Dehydration Experienced	46%	13
Heat Stroke Experienced	36%	10



43%
(12)

At least ONE type of Disability

Comparison with the national general population: **25%** ⁴

Intellectual Disability	36%	10
Physical Disability	29%	8
A mental health condition that limits independent living	21%	6



71%
(20)

Substance Use
Alcohol & Other Drugs

Comparison with the national general population*: **11%** ⁵

Problematic Substance Use	57%	16
Substance Use led to Homelessness	21%	6

*Illicit use of drugs in the last 12 months, females aged 14+ in Australia.

Health Needs Snapshot (n=28)

A significant prevalence of diverse chronic conditions and morbidity is observed among First Nations women experiencing homelessness, presenting high rates (68%) of two or more long-term conditions in comparison to the Australian female population (23%).⁶



68%
(19)

Dual Morbidity
(Mental Health +
Substance Use)



57%
(16)

Tri-Morbidity
(Mental + Physical Health
+ Substance Use)

Service Utilisation Snapshot (n=28)

People experiencing homelessness often become frequent users of hospitals, ambulance, crisis accommodation and other emergency support services.

In the last 6 months...

86%
(24)

have used at least **ONE**
of these **Emergency**
Services

79%	22	have used a Crisis Service
57%	16	have had Police Interaction
50%	14	have presented at Emergency
39%	11	have taken an Ambulance

Indicative Cost of Service Utilisation ⁷

The following table outlines the costs associated with people experiencing homelessness accessing the service system across Queensland per night.

Hospital (Admitted Patient)	\$/per night	1,088.00
Emergency Department	\$/per presentation	740.00
Ambulance	\$/per service	540.49
Prison	\$/per night	342.28
Watch House	\$/per night	286.00
Homelessness Services Support	\$/per day	39.87
Emergency Accommodation	\$/per night	200.00 ⁸

Institutional History (n=28)

First Nations people exiting care arrangements, such as those transitioning from healthcare settings (including hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation centers, and aged care facilities) and young people exiting out-of-home care (such as foster care and residential care facilities), often face heightened vulnerability to homelessness. ⁹

54%

(15)

have been in at least
ONE of these
Institutions

Institutional Care as an Adult	29%	8
Watch House or Prison	21%	6
Institutional Care as a Child	21%	6
Youth Detention	7%	2

Safety and Risks (n=28)

There is an over representation of First Nations women experiencing homelessness, especially those sleeping rough, are highly exposed to significant risks that profoundly affect their well-being and safety, primarily due to factors like sexual violence, physical assault, and exploitation. Domestic and family violence are the primary driver of homelessness for them. ¹⁰

93%	26	At Risk of Harm
79%	22	At Risk of Violence
61%	17	Homelessness Caused by a Relationship Breakdown
29%	8	Unresolved Legal Issues

References

- 1 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2023. [Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework: summary report July 2023](#). Canberra: AIHW.
- 2 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2023) [Chronic conditions and multimorbidity](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 3 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2020-2022), [National Study of Mental Health and Wellbeing](#), ABS Website.
- 4 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) [People with disability in Australia](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 5 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2023) Alcohol, tobacco & other drugs in Australia, AIHW, Australian Government.
- 6 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2023) [Chronic conditions and multimorbidity](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 7 Productivity Commission (2023) [Report on Government Services 2023](#), Australian Government.
- 8 Emergency Accommodation Expenses (2022) [Recovery expenses](#), Queensland Government.
- 9 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) [Specialist homelessness services annual report 2021-22](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 10 Tually, S., Tedmanson, D., Habibis, D., McKinley, K., Akbar, S., Chong, A., Deuter, K. and Goodwin-Smith, I. (2022) [Urban Indigenous homelessness: much more than housing](#), AHURI Final Report No. 383, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute Limited, Melbourne.



2022 - 23 Financial Year

First Nations Families

This data provides a snapshot of First Nations families surveyed using the VI-SPDAT by participating Brisbane Zero Regional Members during the 2022-23 financial year. Out of the 165 First Nations families on the Know By-Name List, 63 consented to being surveyed.



# Children per Family	# of Families
1	30
2	18
3	1
4+	5
Unknown	8

63
First Nations Families experiencing homelessness were surveyed

90 
Children in their care

11%
Male Heads of Household

89%
Female Heads of Household

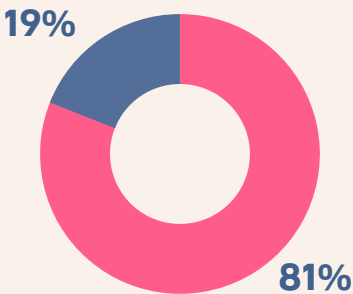
3.4 Years
Average total years living on the streets or in emergency accommodation

32 years old
average age

Age Group of Children	# Children
0-4 years	37
5-12 years	33
13-17 years	18
Unknown Age	2

Vulnerability Levels

The VI-SPDAT enables support needs to be determined using an acuity scale, identifying the kind of housing and support people require to live more safe, stable, and productive lives.



- 81% needed Supportive Housing: safe, stable, and affordable housing with embedded healthcare, family, and children support services.
- 19% needed access to safe, stable, and affordable housing with short-term family and children support services.

Health Needs Snapshot (n=63)

First Nations families experiencing homelessness have higher levels of health vulnerability compared to the Australian general population due to the social determinants of health and other contributing factors.

The following data represents the complexity of the health needs of the 63 First Nations families surveyed.



87%
(55)

At least ONE Mental Health Condition

Comparison with the national general population: **20%**¹

Trauma Experienced	79%	50
Anxiety Diagnosed	79%	50
Depression Diagnosed	73%	46
PTSD Diagnosed	57%	36



59%
(37)

At least ONE Physical Health Condition

Comparison with the national general population: **32%**²

Asthma	56%	35
Dental Problems	51%	32
Dehydration Experienced	35%	22
Heat Stroke Experienced	14%	9



32%
(20)

At least ONE type of Disability

Comparison with the national general population: **18%**³

Intellectual Disability	24%	15
Physical Disability	11%	7
A mental health condition that limits independent living	3%	2



37%
(23)

Substance Use
Alcohol & Other Drugs

Problematic Substance Use	33%	21
Substance Use led to Homelessness	3%	2

Health Needs Snapshot (n=63)

A significant prevalence of diverse chronic conditions and morbidity is observed among First Nations families experiencing homelessness, presenting higher rates of two or more long-term conditions in comparison to the general Australian population [25%]. ⁴



33%

(21)

Dual Morbidity
(Mental Health +
Substance Use)



41%

(26)

Tri-Morbidity
(Mental + Physical Health
+ Substance Use)

Service Utilisation Snapshot (n=63)

First Nations families experiencing homelessness may become frequent users of hospitals, ambulance, crisis accommodation and other emergency support services.

In the last 6 months...

89%

(56)

**have used at least ONE
of these Emergency
Services**

79%	50	have used a Crisis Service
52%	33	have had Police Interaction
49%	31	have presented at Emergency
37%	23	have used an Ambulance

Indicative Cost of Service Utilisation ⁵

The following table outlines the costs associated with people experiencing homelessness accessing the service system across Queensland per night.

Hospital (Admitted Patient)	\$/per night	1,088.00
Emergency Department	\$/per presentation	740.00
Ambulance	\$/per service	540.49
Prison	\$/per night	342.28
Watch House	\$/per night	286.00
Homelessness Services Support	\$/per day	39.87
Emergency Accommodation	\$/per night	200.00 ⁶

Indicative Cost of Service interaction across the Child Protection System ⁸

Families experiencing homelessness, especially First Nations families, may come to the attention at the child protection system. The following table outlines the costs associated with families experiencing homelessness and engaging with the Child Protection System in Queensland.

Cost per report to child protection	\$/per report	204.00
Cost per notification	\$/per notification	830.00
Cost per child receiving generic family support services	\$/per child	1,902.00
Cost per child receiving intensive family support services	\$/per child	7,260.00
Cost per child receiving protective intervention and coordination services	\$/per child	10,255.00
Homelessness Services Support	\$/per day	39.87
Provision of out-of-home care	\$/per night	295.00

Institutional History (n=63)

First Nations Families families experiencing homelessness could find themselves exposed to risks often have a history of adverse childhood experiences that significantly impact their well-being and safety.

43%

(27)

have been in at least
ONE of these
Institutions

Institutional Care as a Child	16%	10
Watch House or Prison	16%	10
Institutional Care as an Adult	11%	7
Youth Detention	10%	6

Safety and Risks (n=63)

First Nations families experiencing homelessness often find themselves exposed to risks that significantly impact their well-being and safety. Sleeping in overcrowded environments or in emergency accommodation, such as couch surfing or substandard motels, makes families vulnerable to various health and safety risks, including domestic and family violence.

79%	50	At Risk of Harm
73%	46	Homelessness Caused by a Relationship Breakdown
65%	41	At Risk of Violence
14%	9	Unresolved Legal Issues

Family Unit (n=63)

When a family experiences homelessness, there can be negative and diverse consequences for the physical, emotional, and social wellbeing for children, causing trauma, disruption to schooling, social networks, and family relationships.

Homelessness impacting engagement with children	76%	48
Homelessness causing isolation from family supports	76%	48
Adults in the family have changed over in past 6 months	44%	28
Child has experienced trauma or abuse in past 6 months	38%	24
Lack of purposeful and structured routines within the family	33%	21
Homelessness has impacted on children school attendance	30%	19
Children been separated from parent (s) to live with a family member or friend in the past 6 months*	25%	16
Children removed from a family by a child protection service within a 6 months period *	6%	4

*The number of children removed from family by a child protection service within last 6 months is based on self-reports from families, which may not accurately represent the full number. In relation to children separated from parents it is unknown if the child protection system has been involved.

References

- 1 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2023) [Chronic conditions and multimorbidity](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 2 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2020-21), [National Study of Mental Health and Wellbeing](#), ABS Website.
- 3 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) [People with disability in Australia](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 4 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2020-2022), [National Study of Mental Health and Wellbeing](#), ABS Website.
- 5 Productivity Commission (2023) [Report on Government Services 2023](#), Australian Government.
- 6 Emergency Accommodation Expenses (2022) [Recovery expenses](#), Queensland Government.
- 7 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) [Specialist homelessness services annual report 2021-22](#), AIHW, Australian Government.
- 8 Productivity Commission (2023) [Report on Government Services 2023](#), Australian Government.



2022 - 23 Financial Year

First Nations Sole Parenting Women

This data provides a snapshot of First Nations sole parenting women surveyed using the VI-SPDAT by participating Brisbane Zero Regional Members during the 2022-23 financial year. Out of the 111 individuals on the Know By-Name List, 42 consented to being surveyed.



# Children per Family	# of Families
1	21
2	13
3	1
4+	3
Unknown	4

42

Sole Parenting Women experiencing homelessness were surveyed

62

Children in their care



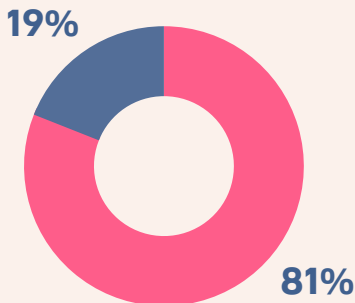
Average total years living on the streets or in emergency accommodation



31 years old
average age

Age Group of Children	# Children
0-4 years	26
5-12 years	22
13-17 years	12
Unknown Age	2

Vulnerability Levels



The VI-SPDAT enables support needs to be determined using an acuity scale, identifying the kind of housing and support people require to live more safe, stable and productive lives.

- 81% need Supportive Housing: safe, stable, and affordable housing with embedded healthcare, community and other support services.
- 19% need access to safe, stable, and affordable housing with short-term support services.

Health Needs Snapshot (n=42)

First Nations people experiencing homelessness have high levels of health vulnerability in comparison with the Australian general population. Poor housing conditions and/or homelessness have negative effects on physical health and social and emotional wellbeing. ¹

The following data represents the complexity of the health needs of the 42 sole parenting women Brisbane Zero families surveyed.



90%
(38)

At least ONE Mental Health Condition

Comparison with the national population of sole parenting: 16% ²

Anxiety Diagnosed	83%	35
Trauma Experienced	81%	34
Depression Diagnosed	76%	32
PTSD Diagnosed	52%	22



55%
(23)

At least ONE Physical Health Condition

National general population comparison: 32% ³

Dental Problems	52%	22
Asthma	52%	22
Dehydration Experienced	31%	13
Heat Stroke Experienced	14%	6



29%
(12)

At least ONE type of Disability

National general population comparison: 18% ⁴

Intellectual Disability	21%	9
Physical Disability	10%	4
A mental health condition that limits independent living	2%	1



33%
(14)

Substance Use

Alcohol & Other Drugs

Problematic Substance Use	29%	12
Substance Use led to Homelessness	2%	1

Health Needs Snapshot (n=42)

A significant prevalence of diverse chronic conditions and morbidity is observed among people experiencing homelessness, presenting higher rates of two or more long-term conditions in comparison to the Australian general population (25%).⁵



33%

(14)

Dual Morbidity
(Mental Health +
Substance Use)



36%

(15)

Tri-Morbidity
(Mental + Physical Health
+ Substance Use)

Service Utilisation Snapshot (n=42)

People experiencing homelessness often become frequent users of hospitals, ambulance, crisis accommodation and other emergency support services.

In the last 6 months...

90%

(38)

have used at least **ONE**
of these Emergency
Services

83%

35

have used a Crisis Service

55%

23

have had Police Interaction

48%

20

have presented at Emergency

31%

13

have taken an Ambulance

Indicative Cost of Service Utilisation⁶

The following table outlines the costs associated with people experiencing homelessness accessing the service system across Queensland per night.

Hospital (Admitted Patient)	\$/per night	1,088.00
Emergency Department	\$/per presentation	740.00
Ambulance	\$/per service	540.49
Prison	\$/per night	342.28
Watch House	\$/per night	286.00
Homelessness Services Support	\$/per day	39.87 ⁷
Emergency Accommodation	\$/per night	200.00 ⁸

Indicative Cost of Service interaction across the Child Protection System ⁹

The following table outlines the costs associated with families experiencing homelessness and engaging with the Child Protection System in Queensland.

Cost per report to child protection	\$/per report	204.00
Cost per notification	\$/per notification	830.00
Cost per child receiving generic family support services	\$/per child	1,902
Cost per child receiving intensive family support services	\$/per child	7,260
Cost per child receiving protective intervention and coordination services	\$/per child	10,255
Homelessness Services Support	\$/per day	39.87
Provision of out-of-home care	\$/per night	295.00

Institutional History (n=42)

People experiencing homelessness often find themselves exposed to risks and harmful behaviors that significantly impact their well-being and safety.

38%

(16)

have been in at least
ONE of these
Institutions

Institutional Care as a Child	17%	7
Watch House or Prison	12%	5
Youth Detention	10%	4
Institutional Care as an Adult	7%	3

Safety and Risks (n=42)

Sole parenting women experiencing homelessness may find themselves exposed to risks that significantly impact their well-being and safety. Sleeping in overcrowded environments or in emergency accommodation, such as couch surfing or substandard motels, which makes them vulnerable to various health and safety risks, including domestic and family violence, which is the largest driver of homelessness for First Nations women and children.¹⁰

79%	33	At Risk of Harm
76%	32	Homelessness Caused by a Relationship Breakdown
74%	31	At Risk of Violence
21%	9	Unresolved Legal Issues

Family Unit (n=42)

When a family experiences homelessness, there can be negative and diverse consequences for the physical, emotional and social wellbeing of any children involved, causing trauma, disruption to schooling, social networks and family relationships.

Homelessness causing isolation from family supports	79%	33
Homelessness impacting engagement with children	76%	32
Adults in the family have changed over in past 6 months	55%	23
Child has experienced trauma or abuse in past 6 months	43%	18
Lack of purposeful and structured routines within the family	36%	15
Homelessness has impacted on children school attendance	31%	13
Children been separated from parent (s) to live with a family member or friend in the past 6 months*	26%	11
Children removed from family by a child protection service within last 6 months *	3%	7

*The number of children removed from family by a child protection service within last 6 months is based on self-reports from families, which may not accurately represent the full number. In relation to children separated from parents it is unknown if the child protection system has been involved.

References

- 1 Tually, S., Tedmanson, D., Habibis, D., McKinley, K., Akbar, S., Chong, A., Deuter, K. and Goodwin-Smith, I. (2022) Urban Indigenous homelessness: much more than housing, AHURI Final Report No. 383, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute Limited, Melbourne.
- 2 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) Australia's children, AIHW, Australian Government.
- 3 Australian Bureau of Statistics (2020-21), National Study of Mental Health and Wellbeing, ABS Website.
- 4 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) People with disability in Australia, AIHW, Australian Government.
- 5 Vallesi, S., Tuson, M., Davies, A., & Wood, L. (2021). Multimorbidity among People Experiencing Homelessness-Insights from Primary Care Data. International journal of environmental research and public health, 18(12), 6498.
- 6 Productivity Commission (2023) Report on Government Services 2023, Australian Government.
- 7 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (2022) Specialist homelessness services annual report 2021-22, AIHW, Australian Government.
- 8 Emergency Accommodation Expenses (2022) Recovery expenses, Queensland Government.
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The Brisbane Zero data collaboration includes the following current regional members and collaborators:

3rd Space

ATSICHS

Anglicare

Brisbane Youth Service

Churches of Christ Housing Services

Communify

Community Plus QLD Inc

Drug ARM

Encircle

Foots Prints Community

Institute for Urban Indigenous Health

Kyabra Community Association Ltd

Micah Projects

Mission Australia

Murri Watch

The Salvation Army

Sero4

Silky Oaks

UnitingCare



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Unlocking systems
to end homelessness



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