



#EndHomelessnessWA

The Western Australian Alliance to End Homelessness Outcomes Measurement Framework: Data Dictionary

— August 2019

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This report is an initial prototype and subject to ongoing revision

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The Western Australian Alliance to End Homelessness (WAAEH)

The WA Alliance To End Homelessness is comprised of a group of individuals and organisations that have come together to end homelessness in Western Australia. The WAAEH includes a Steering Committee, Project Team, Backbone Organisation and Project Funder.

Steering Committee: Amanda Hunt (CEO, UnitingCareWest) Debra Zanella (CEO, Ruah Community Services), John Berger (CEO, St Bartholomew's House), Kathleen Gregory (CEO Foundation Housing Ltd.), Mark Glasson (Director Services, Anglicare WA), Susan Rooney (CEO, Vinnes WA), Sam Knight (Australian Alliance to End Homelessness Representative) Prof Paul Flatau (Director, Centre for Social Impact UWA) and Katie Stubble (Strategic Design Manager, Centre for Social Impact UWA).

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Disclaimer

The opinions in this report reflect the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the Western Australian Alliance to End Homelessness or any of its organisations.

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Introduction

In July 2018, the Western Australian Alliance to End Homelessness (WAAEH) released the Strategy to End Homelessness (the Strategy). The Strategy articulates a ten-year plan to end homelessness in Western Australia, invoking a whole-of-society response. The Strategy includes a 10-year commitment to a series of targets including that the Western Australian rate of homelessness will have been halved from its 2016 level and that all forms of chronic homelessness, including chronic rough sleeping, will have ended. The Strategy also commits to the establishment of measurement, accountability and governance ‘mechanisms that are robust, transparent and open to external review ... providing an on-going means for assessing progress in meeting the goals of *Ending Homelessness in Western Australia in 10 years*’ (p. 5).

The WAAEH, via Shelter WA, received funding from Lotterywest to develop *The Western Australian Alliance to End Homelessness Outcomes Measurement and Evaluation Framework: Ending Homelessness in Western Australia - A Complexity Science Approach to Measurement, Evaluation and Accountability* (the Framework) to measure and monitor progress towards ending homelessness. The Centre for Social Impact at The University of Western Australia (CSI UWA) (a founding member of the WAAEH) undertook the task of developing the Framework.

The WAAEH Outcomes Measurement Framework is represented in our conceptual models presented below in Figures 1 to 3. These conceptual models are pictures of the various domains, outcomes, indicators, parts and measurement aspects of the Framework. This accompanying document is the Data Dictionary, in which each individual indicator is broken down into measures and targets, and the rationale and methodologies for inclusion of outcomes and indicators in the measurement and evaluation of the Framework is explained. The Data Dictionary provides the basis of full operationalisation of the Framework. The second accompanying document to the Framework is an initial prototype of *The Western Australian Alliance to End Homelessness Outcomes Measurement and Evaluation Framework: Dashboard* (the Dashboard).

The conceptual models provide a quick, easy way to visualise the Framework, while the rich level of detail contained in this Data Dictionary provides a powerful tool for operationalising the measurement and evaluation of the Framework. Together, they form a tool kit that can be adapted to different local contexts in Australia and globally in which the measurement of efforts to end homelessness is being undertaken. Many elements of the Framework are drawn from generalisable knowledge about the system of homelessness; however through processes of stakeholder consultation and co-design, we have also adapted or added indicators, targets and measurement methods that are specific to the Western Australian context. Our hope is that other movements to end homelessness around the world will find the Outcomes Framework and this Data Dictionary useful as a starting point for their own measurement and evaluation efforts, and adapt it through processes of stakeholder consultation and co-design in their own place and with their own people.

Approaching the study of homelessness as a complex adaptive system requires a methodological diversity not commonly found in homelessness research and evaluation. Methodological diversity requires that the Outcomes Framework and this accompanying Data Dictionary draw on multiple ontologies and epistemologies in choosing methods of measurement. Thus not only experimental, survey and quantitative analysis but a variety of qualitative analysis methods, and openness to theoretical framing and methods from a variety of knowledge disciplines, has been included in this construction of this Data Dictionary which is capable of evaluating the ‘system’ of homelessness. No single method will ever be able to capture the complex adaptive system of homelessness - it is up to the evaluators to synthesise results across multiple methods and abductively articulate the developmental relationship between those diverse results. This abductive analysis is at the heart of the developmental evaluation approach (Patton, 2012) we have chosen to take toward the Outcomes Framework.

The WAAEH Outcomes Measurement Framework offers a revitalised and reconceptualised approach to the research and evaluation of homelessness. Being focused neither on a specific program, intervention or policy, as many outcomes frameworks relating to homelessness are, nor simply focused on articulating and measuring the ultimate 10-year outcomes sought in the WAAEH Strategy, the challenge presented was one of articulating and measuring in detail the complex adaptive system within which homelessness occurs. The resulting Framework is characterised by a multilevel (micro, meso, macro) design aimed at analysing the interactions amongst levels, domains, and indicators with the purpose of learning and changing towards ending homelessness. Learning and changing towards ending homelessness is enabled by a developmental evaluation approach to the measurement and evaluation of the Framework. This multi-level design and developmental evaluation approach allows for explanation of diverse and contestable evidence bases, drawn from a range of stakeholders through a variety of research methods, thus embracing the complex reality rather than the simplified rhetoric of evidence-based policy making.

Figure 1: Conceptual Model of the WAAEH Outcomes Framework Showing Potential Pathways of Interaction to be Analysed in Developmental Evaluation

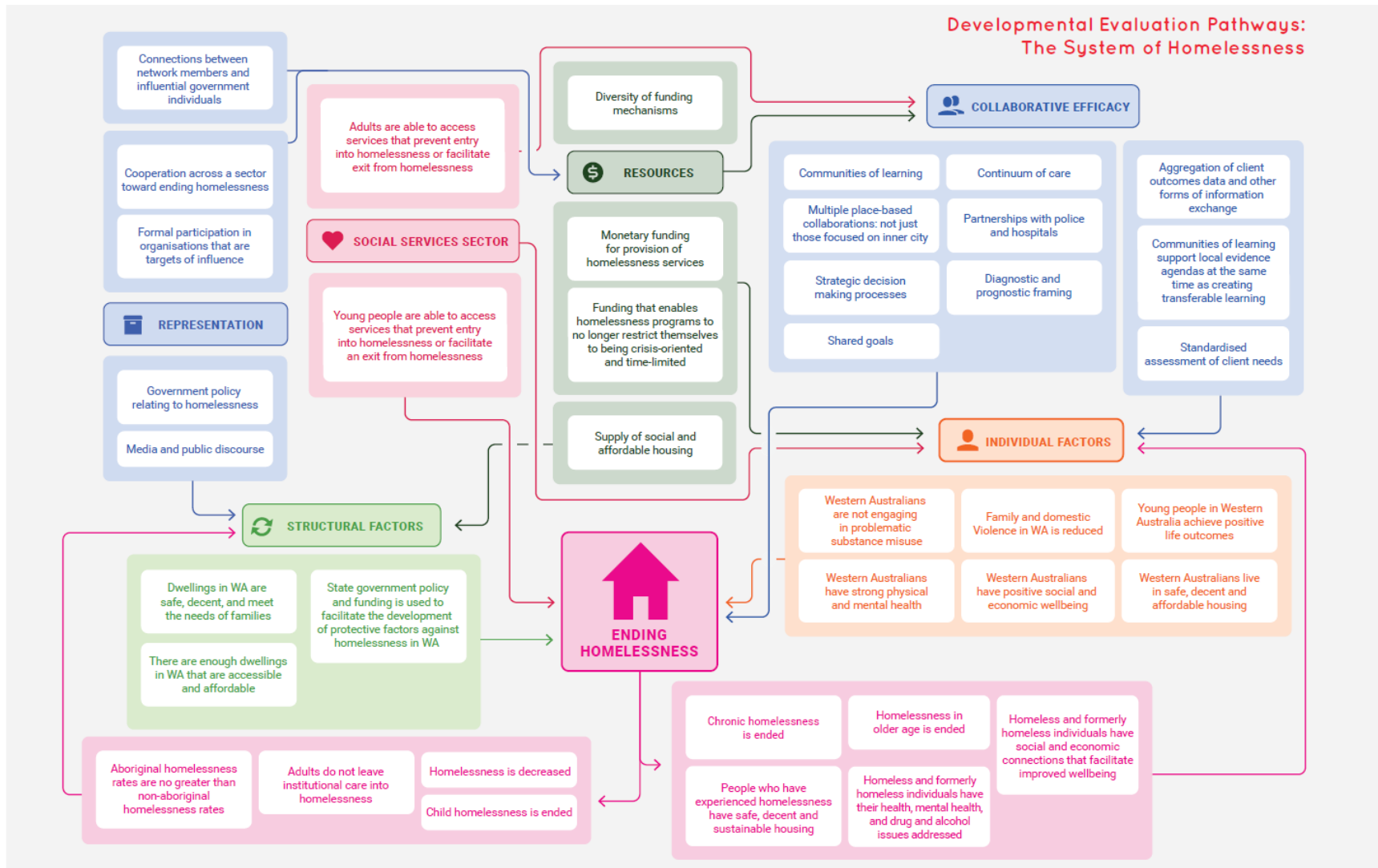


Figure 2: Conceptual Model of the WAAEH Outcomes Framework Showing 'Parts' of the Framework

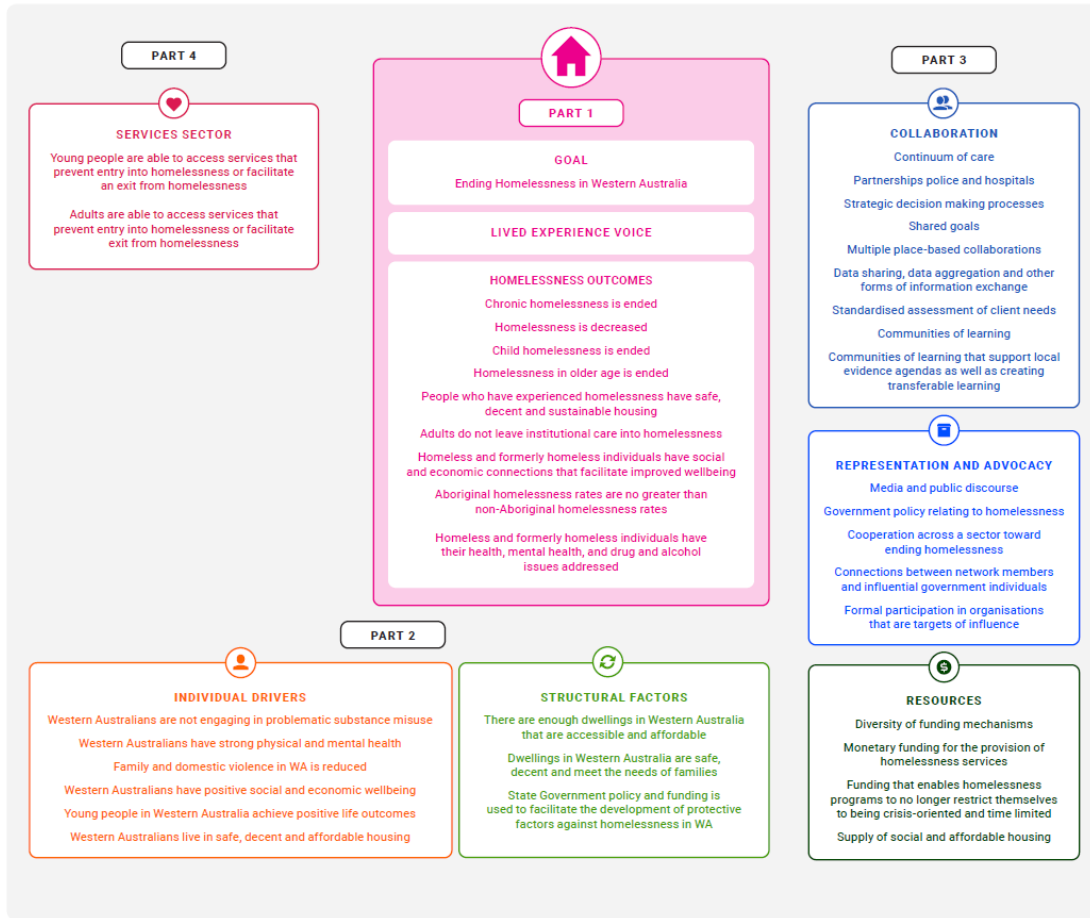
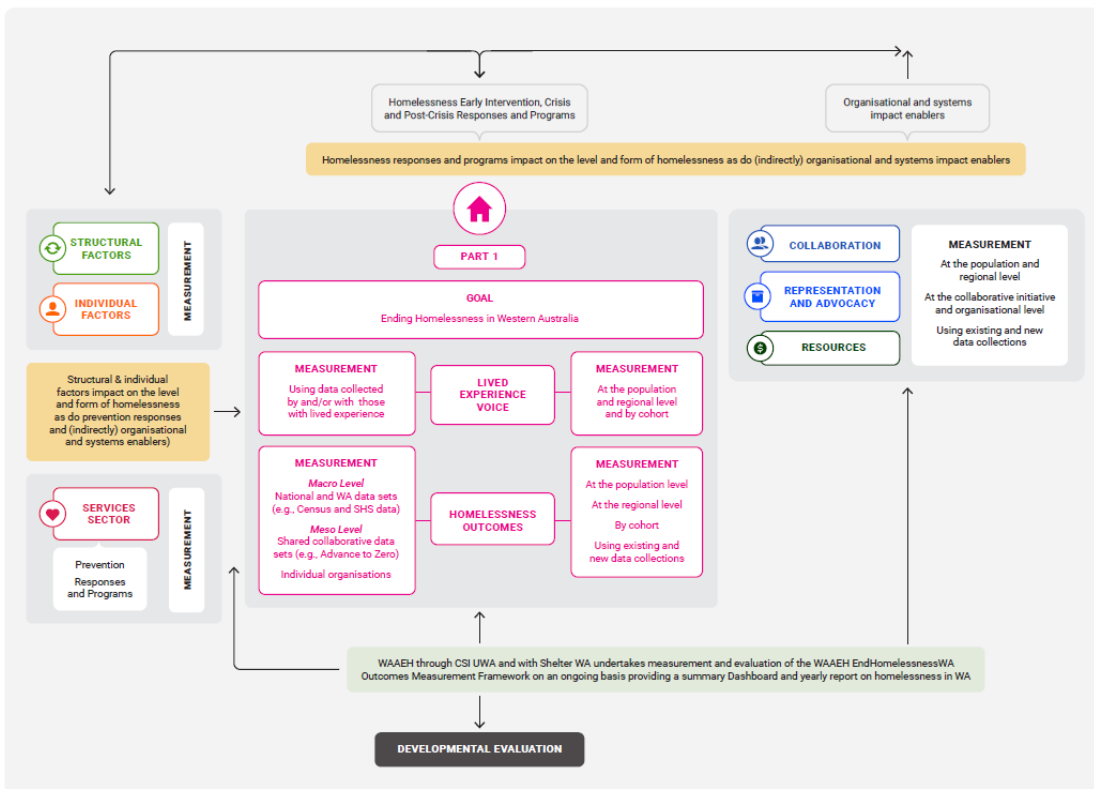


Figure 3: Conceptual Model of the WAAEH Outcomes Framework Highlighting Measurement Interactions



Part 1: State of Homelessness

Domain 1: State of Homelessness

Outcome 1.1: Homelessness is decreased

Indicator 1.1.1: Rates of overall homelessness

Measure 1.1.1.1: The overall rate of persons aged 15 years and over across all homeless categories in Western Australia

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Measure | 1.1.1.1: The overall rate of persons aged 15 years and over across all homeless categories in Western Australia. |
| Rationale | The goal of the WAAEH is to end homelessness in Western Australia, therefore, the number and rate of homelessness must be measured. The homelessness estimates derived from the ABS Census of Population and Housing are the source of headline figures of homelessness in Australia, and thus the numbers upon which policy, funding, and media coverage on homelessness are based |
| Method | <p>Analysis of the Population of Census and Housing resulting in the number of people in the various homelessness categories (see ABS Cat. 2049.0.55.001 for full analytic methodology). We find the rate of persons aged 15 years and over across all homelessness categories by taking the total number of homeless people aged over 15 years (ABS, 2016a), and dividing it by the total population of WA over 15 at the time of Census (ABS, 2016b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand</p> $\text{WA homelessness rate} = \frac{\text{number of homeless people in WA}}{\text{total WA population}/10,000}$ |
| Target | The overall rate of persons aged 15 years and over across all homeless categories in Western Australia will decrease to 18.2 per 10,000 population |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : The ABS classes a person as homeless “if their current living arrangement: is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.” (ABS, 2016a) |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness ABS Cat. 2071.0 Stories from the Census |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | 2016 rate of 36.4 per 10,000 population (ABS, 2016a) |
| Further information | See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Census estimates of overall homelessness can be disaggregated by demographic characteristics (e.g. age, sex, Indigeneity, need for core assistance (proxy for disability)) to provide insights into the state of homelessness for particular cohorts |

Measure 1.1.1.2: The number and proportion of Western Australian Specialist Homelessness Services clients in a given year that experience at least one spell of homelessness.

Measure 1.1.1.2: The number and proportion of Western Australian Specialist Homelessness Services clients in a given year that experience at least one spell of homelessness.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia. The AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection is a database of homelessness service users in Western Australia, and provides a detailed insight into how many clients access support for homelessness and their accommodation circumstances prior to, during, and at the conclusion of their support (AIHW, 2017a). This is a service-based measure to be used alongside the Census methodology. |
| Method | <p>Number: Total count of Western Australian SHS clients experiencing more than one spell of homelessness.</p> <p>Proportion: The proportion of Western Australian SHS clients that experience homelessness in a given year is found by dividing the amount of WA SHS clients recorded in a given year who have had at least one spell of homelessness, by the total number of WA SHS clients recorded in the collection that year.</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\text{number of WA SHS clients, } \geq 1 \text{ homelessness spell}}{\text{total number of WA SHS clients}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : The SHS defines a person as homeless “if they are either living in: non-conventional accommodation (‘sleeping rough’), or short-term or emergency accommodation due to a lack of other options.” (AIHW, 2017a) |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the AIHW data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be set established |
| Further information | As the SHS Collection captures service users, rates of homelessness derived from SHS Collection data must be interpreted as the rate of homelessness among those accessing services, versus homelessness rates among the entire population. |

Measure 1.1.1.3: The number of people in the Australian Alliance to End Homelessness database that are recorded as homeless and residing in Western Australia in a given year.

Measure 1.1.1.3: The number of people the Australian Alliance to End Homelessness database that are recorded as homeless and residing in Western Australia in a given year.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, and so must measure the rate and number of homeless people. The AAEH Advance to Zero database comprises records of homeless individuals to whom the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) was administered, voluntarily contributed by services. Thus, the AAEH Advance to Zero database represents a data source for triangulation of rates of homelessness. |
| Method | The VI-SPDAT is administered to homeless persons during Registry Week and, more recently, clients at intake. Number: the number of people is the total count of persons in the AAEH Advance to Zero database recorded as homeless in a given year. Proportion: the number of homeless people recorded in the AAEH Advance to Zero database recorded as homeless divided by the total number of people in the database, multiplied by 10,000 to get a rate per ten thousand. |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : an individual is identified as homeless in the AAEH Advance to Zero database if they are not residing in community, public, or private housing rented by the individual, a house that the individual owns or mortgages, or Level 3 Supported Accommodation. |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AAEH data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected: only individuals identified by services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. Further, the use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expanding, thus increases in the number of homeless individuals may reflect increased usage of the database rather than increased rates of homelessness. |

Indicator 1.1.2: Rates of primary homelessness

Measure 1.1.2.1: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in improvised dwellings, tents, or sleeping out in Western Australia.

Measure 1.1.2.1: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out in Western Australia.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The goal of the WAAEH is to end homelessness in Western Australia, therefore the number and rate of homelessness must be measured. The homelessness estimates derived from the ABS Census of Population and Housing are the source of headline figures of homelessness in Australia, and thus the numbers upon which policy, funding, and media coverage on homelessness are based. |
| Method | <p>Analysis of the Population of Census and Housing resulting in the number of people in the various homelessness categories. We find the rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out in Western Australia by taking the total number of homeless people aged over 15 years in that category (ABS, 2016a), and dividing it by the total population over 15 at the time of Census (ABS, 2016b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand.</p> $\text{rate} = \frac{\text{WA population living in improvised dwellings, tents, sleeping out}}{\text{total WA population}/10,000}$ |
| Target | The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out in Western Australia will decrease to 2.2 per 10,000 population. |
| Definitions | <i>Improvised dwellings, tents or sleeping out</i> : this category is “enumerated in the Census in an ‘improvised home, tent, sleepers out’ and who reported either being at home on Census night or having ‘no usual address’” (ABS, 2016a) |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness. |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | 2016 level of 4.4 per 10,000 population (ABS, 2016a) |
| Further information | See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Disaggregation of the Census data by homeless operational group, geography and demographic characteristics to provide deeper insights into the experience of particular cohorts is limited as the data is subject to random perturbation and other privacy-preserving techniques. |

Measure 1.1.2.2: The number and proportion of Western Australian Specialist Homelessness Service clients in a given year that experience at least one spell of primary homelessness (i.e. living without a dwelling, in an improvised dwelling, motor vehicle, tent (other than camping)).

Measure 1.1.2.2: The number and proportion of Western Australian Specialist Homelessness Service clients in a given year that experience at least one spell of primary homelessness (i.e. living without a dwelling, in an improvised dwelling, motor vehicle, tent (other than camping)).

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| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia. The AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection is a database of homelessness service users in Western Australia, and provides a detailed insight into how many clients access support for homelessness (AIHW, 2017a). This is a service-based measure to be used alongside the Census methodology. |
| Method | <p>Number: The number is the count of Western Australian SHS clients in a given year experiencing one spell of primary homelessness.</p> <p>Proportion: The proportion is found by dividing the amount of WA SHS clients recorded in a given year who have had at least one spell of primary homelessness, by the total number of WA SHS clients recorded in the collection that year.</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\text{number of SHS clients, } \geq 1 \text{ primary homelessness spell}}{\text{total number of SHS clients}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Primary homelessness:</i> The AIHW SHS Collection defines primary homelessness as either living on the streets; sleeping in parks; squatting; staying in cars or railway carriages; living in improvised dwellings; living in the long grass (AIHW, 2017a). |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | As the SHS Collection captures service users, rates of homelessness derived from SHS Collection data must be interpreted as the rate of homelessness among those accessing services, versus homelessness rates among the entire population. |

Indicator 1.1.3: Rates of secondary homelessness

Measure 1.1.3.1: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in supported accommodation for the homeless in Western Australia.

Measure 1.1.3.1: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in supported accommodation for the homeless in Western Australia.

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| Rationale | The goal of the WAAEH is to end homelessness in Western Australia, therefore, the number and rate of homelessness must be measured. The homelessness estimates derived from the ABS Census of Population and Housing are the source of headline figures of homelessness in Australia, and thus the numbers upon which policy, funding, and media coverage on homelessness are based. |
| Method | Analysis of the Population of Census and Housing resulting in the number of people in the various homelessness categories. We find the rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in supported accommodation for the homeless in Western Australia by taking the total number of homeless people aged over 15 years in that category (ABS, 2016a), and dividing it by the total Western Australian population over 15 at the time of Census (AB, 2016b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand. $\text{rate} = \frac{\text{WA population living in supported accommodation}}{\text{total WA population}/10,000}$ |
| Target | The rate of persons aged 15 years and over in supported accommodation for the homeless in Western Australia will decrease to 2.15 per 10,000 population. |
| Definitions | <i>Supported accommodation</i> : those living in supported accommodation for the homeless. |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | 2016 level of 4.3 per 10,000 population (ABS, 2016a) |
| Further information | See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Disaggregation of the Census data by homeless operational group, geography and demographic characteristics to provide deeper insights into the experience of particular cohorts is limited as the data is subject to random perturbation and other privacy-preserving techniques. |

Measure 1.1.3.2: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over staying temporarily with other households in Western Australia.

Measure 1.1.3.2: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over staying temporarily with other households in Western Australia.

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| Rationale | The goal of the WAAEH is to end homelessness in Western Australia, therefore, the number and rate of homelessness must be measured. The homelessness estimates derived from the ABS Census of Population and Housing are the source of headline figures of homelessness in Australia, and thus the numbers upon which policy, funding, and media coverage on homelessness are based. |
| Method | <p>Analysis of the Population of Census and Housing resulting in the number of people in the various homelessness categories (see ABS Cat. 2049.0.55.001 for full analytic methodology). We find the rate of persons aged 15 years and over staying temporarily with other households in Western Australia by taking the total number of homeless people aged over 15 years in that category (ABS, 2016a), and dividing it by the total population over 15 at the time of Census (ABS, 2016b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand.</p> $\text{rate} = \frac{\text{population staying temporarily with other households in WA}}{\text{total WA population}/10,000}$ |
| Target | The rate of persons aged 15 years and over staying temporarily with other households in Western Australia will decrease to 3.95 per 10,000 population. |
| Definitions | <i>Staying temporarily with other households</i> : those staying with other households on Census night who, when the other information they provide in the Census is considered, appear to not have other accommodation options (ABS, 2016a). |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness. |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | 2016 level of 7.9 per 10,000 population (ABS,2016a) |
| Further information | See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Disaggregation of the Census data by homeless operational group, geography and demographic characteristics to provide deeper insights into the experience of particular cohorts is limited as the data is subject to random perturbation and other privacy-preserving techniques. |

Measure 1.1.3.3: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in boarding houses in Western Australia.

Measure 1.1.3.3: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in boarding houses in Western Australia.

Rationale The goal of the WAAEH is to end homelessness in Western Australia, therefore the number and rate of homelessness must be measured. The homelessness estimates derived from the ABS Census of Population and Housing are the source of headline figures of homelessness in Australia, and thus the numbers upon which policy, funding, and media coverage on homelessness are based.

Method Analysis of the Population of Census and Housing resulting in the number of people in the various homelessness categories (see ABS Cat. 2049.0.55.001 for full analytic methodology). We find the rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in boarding houses in Western Australia by taking the total number of homeless people aged over 15 years in that category (ABS, 2016a), and dividing it by the total WA population over 15 at the time of Census (ABS, 2016b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand.

$$\text{rate} = \frac{\text{population living in boarding houses in WA}}{\text{total WA population}/10,000}$$

Target The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in boarding houses in Western Australia will decrease to 2.0 per 10,000 population.

Definitions To be established

Data source ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness.

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified.

Data quality Low risk

Baseline 2016 level of 4.0 per 10,000 population (ABS, 2016a)

Further information See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Disaggregation of the Census data by homeless operational group, geography and demographic characteristics to provide deeper insights into the experience of particular cohorts is limited as the data is subject to random perturbation and other privacy-preserving techniques.

Measure 1.1.3.4: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in other temporary lodging in Western Australia.

Measure 1.1.3.4: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in other temporary lodging in Western Australia.

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| Rationale | The goal of the WAAEH is to end homelessness in Western Australia, therefore, the number and rate of homelessness must be measured. The homelessness estimates derived from the ABS Census of Population and Housing are the source of headline figures of homelessness in Australia, and thus the numbers upon which policy, funding, and media coverage on homelessness are based. |
| Method | <p>Analysis of the Population of Census and Housing resulting in the number of people in the various homelessness categories (see ABS Cat. 2049.0.55.001 for full analytic methodology). We find the rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in other temporary lodging in Western Australia by taking the total number of homeless people aged over 15 years in that category (ABS, 2016a), and dividing it by the total WA population over 15 at the time of Census (ABS, 2016b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand.</p> $\text{rate} = \frac{\text{WA population living in other temporary lodging}}{\text{total WA population}/10,000}$ |
| Target | The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in other temporary lodging in Western Australia will decrease to 0.1 per 10,000 population. |
| Definitions | <i>Other temporary lodging</i> : Those residing in other temporary lodging are those staying with other households on Census night that have no usual address (ABS, 2016a) |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | 2016 level of 0.2 per 10,000 population (ABS,2016a) |
| Further information | See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Disaggregation of the Census data by homeless operational group, geography and demographic characteristics to provide deeper insights into the experience of particular cohorts is limited as the data is subject to random perturbation and other privacy-preserving techniques. |

Measure 1.1.3.5: The number and proportion of Western Australian Specialist Homelessness Service clients in a given year that experience at least one spell of secondary homelessness (i.e. staying in emergency accommodation, a boarding or rooming house, or any institutional accommodation - hospital, rehabilitation due to a lack of suitable accommodation options).

Measure 1.1.3.5: The number and proportion of Western Australian Specialist Homelessness Service clients in a given year that experience at least one spell of secondary homelessness (i.e. staying in emergency accommodation, a boarding or rooming house, or any institutional accommodation - hospital, rehabilitation due to a lack of suitable accommodation options).

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|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia. The AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection is a database of homelessness service users in Western Australia, and provides a detailed insight into how many clients access support for homelessness (AIHW, 2017a). This is a service-based measure to be used alongside the Census methodology. |
| Method | <p>Number: Count of Western Australian SHS clients in a given year experiencing one spell of secondary homelessness.</p> <p>Proportion: The proportion of WA SHS clients experiencing secondary homelessness is found by dividing the amount of SHS clients recorded in a given year who have had at least one spell of secondary homelessness, by the total number of SHS clients recorded in the collection that year.</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\text{number of SHS clients} \mid \geq 1 \text{ secondary homelessness spell}}{\text{total number of SHS clients}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | Secondary homelessness: Secondary homelessness is defined by the SHS as including “refuges; crisis shelters; couch surfing or no tenure; living temporarily with friends and relatives; insecure accommodation on a short-term basis; emergency accommodation arranged by a specialist homelessness agency (for example, in hotels, motels and so forth)” (AIHW, 2017a) |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | As the SHS Collection captures service users, rates of homelessness derived from SHS Collection data must be interpreted as the rate of homelessness among those accessing services, versus homelessness rates among the entire population. |

Indicator 1.1.4: Rates of tertiary homelessness

Measure 1.1.4.1: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in severely crowded dwellings in Western Australia.

Measure 1.1.4.1: The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in severely crowded dwellings in Western Australia.

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| Rationale | The goal of the WAAEH is to end homelessness in Western Australia, therefore the number and rate of homelessness must be measured. The homelessness estimates derived from the ABS Census of Population and Housing are the source of headline figures of homelessness in Australia, and thus the numbers upon which policy, funding, and media coverage on homelessness are based. |
| Method | Analysis of the Census of Population and Housing resulting in the number of people in the various homelessness categories (see ABS Cat. 2049.0.55.001 for full analytic methodology). We find the rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in severely crowded dwellings in Western Australia by taking the total number of homeless people aged over 15 years in that category (ABS, 2016a), and dividing it by the total WA population over 15 at the time of Census (ABS, 2016b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand. $\text{rate} = \frac{\text{WA population living in severely crowded dwellings}}{\text{total WA population}/10,000}$ |
| Target | The rate of persons aged 15 years and over living in severely crowded dwellings in Western Australia will decrease to 7.53 per 10,000 population. |
| Definitions | <i>Severely crowded dwellings</i> : dwellings which needed four or more extra bedrooms to accommodate them adequately (ABS, 2016a). |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | 2016 level of 15.6 per 10,000 population (ABS, 2016a) |
| Further information | See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Disaggregation of the Census data by homeless operational group, geography and demographic characteristics to provide deeper insights into the experience of particular cohorts is limited as the data is subject to random perturbation and other privacy-preserving techniques. |

Outcome 1.2: Chronic Homelessness is ended

Indicator 1.2.1: The rate of chronic homelessness

Measure 1.2.1.1: The proportion of individuals experiencing homelessness, captured through the administration of the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as part of the Australian Alliance to End Homelessness database, who have not been in permanent accommodation for over a year

Measure 1.2.2.1: The proportion of individuals experiencing homelessness, captured through the administration of the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as part of the Australian Alliance to End Homelessness database, who have not been in permanent accommodation for over a year

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| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending chronic homelessness, indicated by recurrent and long-lasting spells of homelessness. It is therefore critical to investigate the reasons why people may be exiting homelessness, as different avenues of exit lead to different long-term outcomes. For example, exit into incarceration or institutionalisation significantly increase the likelihood of re-entering homelessness (Flatau et al. 2016). This measure investigates the rate of chronic homelessness through use of the VI-SPDAT to find the proportion of those who are homeless and have remained so for over a year. |
| Method | <p>This measure captures the proportion of homeless people on the AAEH Advance to Zero database that are only presenting with homelessness once. This is an alternative measure of non-chronic homelessness, with the proportion of individuals with only one entry in the data base not experiencing chronic homelessness, and the remaining proportion experiencing chronic homelessness.</p> $\text{proportion} = \frac{\text{\# from WA experiencing homelessness for over a year without accommodation}}{\text{total \# from WA experiencing homelessness}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : an individual is identified as homeless in the AAEH Advance to Zero database if they are not residing in community, public, or private housing rented by the individual, a house that the individual owns or mortgages, or Level 3 Supported Accommodation. |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AAEH data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected: only individuals identified by services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. Further, the use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expanding, thus increases in the number of homeless individuals may reflect increased usage of the database rather than increased rates of homelessness. |

Indicator 1.2.2: Reasons for conclusion of support periods

Measure 1.2.2.1: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods with their immediate case management needs met/case management goals achieved.

Measure 1.2.2.2: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods due to being incarcerated.

Measure 1.2.2.3: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods due to being institutionalised

Measure

1.2.2.1: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods with their immediate case management needs met/case management goals achieved.

1.2.2.2: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods due to being incarcerated.

1.2.2.3: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods due to being institutionalised

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| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending chronic homelessness, indicated by recurrent and long-lasting spells of homelessness. It is therefore critical to investigate the reasons why people may be exiting homelessness, as different avenues of exit lead to different long-term outcomes. For example, exit into incarceration or institutionalisation significantly increase the likelihood of re-entering homelessness (Flatau et al. 2016). The AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection is the largest database of homelessness service users in Western Australia, and collects information about the nature of the conclusion of support (AIHW, 2017a). |
| Method | <p>For each of these measures we will be taking the annual number of Western Australian SHS clients who conclude their support period by reason of conclusion, and dividing this by the total number of WA SHS clients that complete a support period. Each of the transformations are seen below.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.2.2.1:</u> The proportion of SHS clients who leave support with needs met.</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\text{\# of WA SHS clients ending support with needs met}}{\text{number of WA SHS clients that complete a support period}}$ <p><u>Measure 1.2.2.2:</u> The proportion of SHS clients who leave support due to incarceration.</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\text{\# of WA SHS clients ending support to incarceration}}{\text{number of WA SHS clients that complete a support period}}$ <p><u>Measure 1.2.2.3:</u> The proportion of SHS clients who leave support due to institutionalisation.</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\text{\# of WA SHS clients ending support to institutionalisation}}{\text{number of WA SHS clients that complete a support period}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p>Institutionalised: A client is considered to have ended their support period due to being institutionalised if they have been placed in an institution, either voluntarily or involuntarily, such as a rehabilitation facility or psychiatric ward of a hospital, and as a result the client no longer requires a service, or the service can no longer be provided to the client (AIHW, 2017a).</p> <p>Incarcerated: A client is considered to have ended their support period due to being incarcerated if they have been placed in a facility, of which the main role is to detain and rehabilitate either adult prisoners, or youth/juveniles, and as a result the client no longer requires a service, or the service can no longer be provided to the client (AIHW, 2017a).</p> |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the AIHW data custodians. |

Measure

1.2.2.1: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods with their immediate case management needs met/case management goals achieved.

1.2.2.2: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods due to being incarcerated.

1.2.2.3: The proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that end their support periods due to being institutionalised

Ethics and privacy A Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) that ensures that no individual can be identified will be sought from the AIHW by CSI UWA.

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline To be established

Further information As the SHS Collection captures service users, those people that are experiencing or exiting chronic homelessness and not accessing services will not be captured.

Indicator 1.2.3: Re-entry into homelessness

Measure 1.2.3.1: The number of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that present to an agency while experiencing homelessness during a support period.

Measure 1.2.3.2: The number of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that begin a support period while experiencing homelessness more than once in a 12 month period.

Measure 1.2.3.1: The number of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that present to an agency while experiencing homelessness during a support period.
1.2.3.2: The number of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services that begin a support period while experiencing homelessness more than once in a 12 month period.

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| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending chronic homelessness, which indicated by recurrent and long-lasting spells of homelessness. It is therefore critical to investigate re-entry into homelessness. The AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection is the largest database of homelessness service users in Western Australia, and collects information about individuals' accommodation status when presenting at services. |
| Method | <p>For each of these measures, we will be counting the number of Western Australian clients who present to a specialist homelessness services agency as homeless during a support period, and those who begin a support period who have experienced homelessness more than once within a year. These measures indicate that an individual is experiencing recurrent episodes of homelessness, a characteristic of chronic homelessness.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.2.3.1:</u> Number: The total count of people who present to a Western Australian specialist homelessness services agency as homeless during a support period.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.2.3.2:</u> Number: The total count of people who present to specialist homelessness services as homeless during a support period more than once in a 12 month period.</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : The SHS defines a person as homeless "if they are either living in: non-conventional accommodation ('sleeping rough'), or short-term or emergency accommodation due to a lack of other options" (AIHW, 2017a). |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the AIHW data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | As the SHS Collection captures service users, those people that are experiencing or exiting chronic homelessness and not accessing services will not be captured. |

Measure 1.2.3.3: The proportion of individuals experiencing homelessness, captured through the administration of the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as part of the Australian Alliance to End Homelessness Advance to Zero database, that have only a single episode of homelessness.

Measure 1.2.3.3: The proportion of individuals experiencing homelessness, captured through the administration of the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) as part of the Australian Alliance to End Homelessness Advance to Zero database, that have only a single episode of homelessness.

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| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending chronic homelessness, which is indicated by recurrent and long-lasting spells of homelessness. The AAEH Advance to Zero database comprises records of homeless individuals to whom the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) was administered, voluntarily contributed by services. The chronicity of homelessness among those in AAEH Advance to Zero database can be assessed by examining the number of entries an individual has in the database. |
| Method | <p>This measure captures the proportion of homeless people on the AAEH Advance to Zero database that are only presenting with homelessness once. This is an alternative measure of non-chronic homelessness, with the proportion of individuals with only one entry in the data base not experiencing chronic homelessness, and the remaining proportion experiencing chronic homelessness.</p> $\text{proportion} = \frac{\text{\# from WA experiencing only a single spell of homelessness}}{\text{total \# from WA experiencing homelessness}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : an individual is identified as homeless in the AAEH Advance to Zero database if they are not residing in community, public, or private housing rented by the individual, a house that the individual owns or mortgages, or Level 3 Supported Accommodation. |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AAEH data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected: only individuals identified by services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. Further, the use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expanding, thus increases in the number of homeless individuals may reflect increased usage of the database rather than increased rates of homelessness. |

Outcome 1.3: People who have experienced homelessness have safe, decent and sustainable housing

Indicator 1.3.1: Those with experiences of homelessness are living in safe housing.

Measure 1.3.1.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia living in dwellings that are not of acceptable standard.

Measure 1.3.1.2: The number and proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia living in overcrowded dwellings.

Measure 1.3.1.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia living in dwellings that are not of acceptable standard.
1.3.1.2: The number and proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia living in overcrowded dwellings.

Rationale With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. Safe housing is critical for individuals in their transition to sustainable housing. It is therefore important to ensure the houses that formerly homeless people occupy are of acceptable quality, and not overcrowded.

Method Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.

We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.

The SHS data captures the nature of the end of support (e.g. exit into permanent housing), providing one indication of accommodation transition. Those in receipt of Commonwealth Rental Assistance within the Centrelink data will indicate those that are in private rental accommodation. Finally, linking the combined SHS and Centrelink datasets to WA Department of Housing Public Housing data, we can identify formerly homeless Western Australians who have moved into public housing.

Measure 1.3.1.1:

The number and proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia living in dwellings that are not of acceptable standard.

Number: We can measure a number of formerly homeless people in Western Australia who live in unacceptable dwellings by linking the SHS and Centrelink unit record files with Survey of Income and Housing data on unacceptable dwellings (ABS, 2017b).

Proportion: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia who live in dwellings that are not of acceptable standard is found by dividing the number of Western Australians in the linked databases who are both formerly homeless and living in unacceptable dwellings, by the total number of formerly homeless people in the database.

$$\text{proportion} = \frac{\text{\# of formerly homeless in WA in unacceptable dwellings}}{\text{\# of formerly homeless Western Australians}}$$

Measure 1.3.1.2:

The number and proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia living in overcrowded dwellings.

Number: We can measure a number of formerly homeless people who live in unacceptable dwellings by linking the SHS and Centrelink unit record files with Census data on overcrowding (ABS, 2016a).

Proportion: The proportion of formerly homeless people who live in overcrowded dwellings is found by dividing the number of people in the linked databases who are both formerly homeless and living in overcrowded dwellings, by the total number of formerly homeless people in the database.

$$\text{proportion} = \frac{\text{\# of formerly homeless in WA in overcrowded dwellings}}{\text{\# of formerly homeless people}}$$

Target To be established

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| Measure | <p>1.3.1.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia living in dwellings that are not of acceptable standard.</p> <p>1.3.1.2: The number and proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia living in overcrowded dwellings.</p> |
| Definitions | <p><i>Acceptable standard:</i> A dwelling of acceptable standard is defined by the ABS as acceptable if it has four working facilities: for washing people, for washing clothing, for storing and preparing food, and for sewerage, and not more than two structural problems (ABS, 2017b).</p> <p><i>Overcrowded:</i> The ABS takes the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS) that there should be no more than 2 persons per bedroom, where 18 year-olds should have their own bedroom, and children above 5 of different sexes should have separate bedrooms. Overcrowding occurs where one additional bedroom would be needed to meet these standards (ABS, 2017b).</p> |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Centrelink; ABS Census Data |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to the ABS Census and AIHW data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to the ABS and AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | There is a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people’s experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would therefore be valuable to have information from a study of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals. |

Measure 1.3.1.3: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel safe or very safe when walking alone, near home, after dark.

Measure 1.3.1.4: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel safe or very safe when walking alone, near home, in daylight.

Measure 1.3.1.5: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel safe or very safe at home alone, after dark.

Measure 1.3.1.6: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel safe or very safe at home alone, in daylight.

Measure 1.3.1.3: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel safe or very safe when walking alone, near home, after dark.
 1.3.1.4: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel safe or very safe when walking alone, near home, in daylight.
 1.3.1.5: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel safe or very safe at home alone, after dark.
 1.3.1.6: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel safe or very safe at home alone, in daylight.

Rationale With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. A key part of safe and decent accommodation are individuals' feelings of safety in their home and neighbourhood. This measure captures perceived safety among formerly homeless people.

Method Perceptions of safety in the home and neighbourhood and lifetime experiences of homelessness were identified in a representative sample of Australians in the General Social Survey (ABS, 2014). From this data we will identify the proportion of formerly homeless respondents who reported feeling "safe" or "very safe" to the questions associated with each measure.

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source General Social Survey

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from ABS GSS data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to the ABS ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results.

Data quality Medium risk.

Baseline To be established

Further information The data required can be requested from the ABS. However, the sampling frame of the General Social Survey is those currently in private residential dwellings, meaning that formerly homeless people are likely to be underrepresented. Further, the General Social Survey is not undertaken regularly, with the most recent data collected in 2014.

There is a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people's experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would therefore be valuable to have information from a study of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals.

Measure 1.3.1.7: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are victims of crime in their homes.

Measure 1.3.1.8: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are victims of crime in their neighbourhood.

Measure 1.3.1.7: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are victims of crime in their homes.
 1.3.1.8: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are victims of crime in their neighbourhood.

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| Rationale | With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. A key part of safe and decent accommodation is freedom from crime. This measure is a valuable quantitative approach of investigating the prevalence of experiences of crime in and around one's housing following homelessness. |
| Method | <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients' historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.</p> <p>We would then link these unit record files to WA Police data on crime reporting, in order to find the proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are victims of crime in their homes or neighbourhood. These would be found by dividing the total number of formerly homeless people who reported crime by the total number of formerly homeless people.</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Centrelink; WAPOL data; AAEH Advance to Zero database |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to the WAIH, Centrelink, AAEH and WAPOL data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA would require access to and linkage of SHS, WA Police and Centrelink data, and the relevant ethical approvals from each body. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |

Further information Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people's experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals.

Measure **1.3.1.7: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are victims of crime in their homes.**
1.3.1.8: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are victims of crime in their neighbourhood.

It is also quite probable that crimes are underreported, and that there are homeless people who do not access specialist homelessness services, leading to data inaccuracies.

- Indicator 1.3.2: Those with experiences of homelessness are living in decent housing.**
- Measure 1.3.2.1:** The extent to which formerly homeless people in Western Australia feel that their housing situations prevents them from accessing employment and/or training opportunities.
- Measure 1.3.2.2:** The extent to which formerly homeless people in Western Australia feel that their housing situations prevents them from accessing social opportunities.
- Measure 1.3.2.3:** The housing satisfaction of formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

Measure 1.3.2.1: The extent to which formerly homeless people in Western Australia feel that their housing situations prevents them from accessing employment and/or training opportunities.
 1.3.2.2: The extent to which formerly homeless people in Western Australia feel that their housing situations prevents them from accessing social opportunities.
 1.3.2.3: The housing satisfaction of formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

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| Rationale | With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. In addition to the various measures of access to amenities such as distance from public transport, it is important to gauge personal perspectives on housing quality and satisfaction among those transitioning from homelessness to sustainable accommodation. |
| Method | CSI UWA proposes a study of formerly homeless people to capture their post-homelessness perspective and experiences. This study would involve questions about the extent to which their housing situation prevents them from accessing employment or training opportunities. <u>Measure 1.3.2.1:</u> A survey question could ask “How much does your housing situation prevent you from accessing employment and/or training opportunities”, with answers falling on an ordinal scale from “Not at all” to “A lot”. <u>Measure 1.3.2.2</u> A survey question could ask “How much does your housing situation prevent you from accessing social opportunities”, with answers falling on an ordinal scale from “Not much” to “A lot”. CSI UWA would then find the proportion of respondents who respond to each question saying that their housing situation does prevent social or employment/training opportunities. <u>Measure 1.3.2.3</u> A survey question could ask “How satisfied are you with your housing situation”, with answers falling on an ordinal scale from “Not satisfied at all” to “Very satisfied”. CSI UWA would then find the proportion of respondents who respond to each question saying that they weren’t satisfied with their housing situation. |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey of peak services and bodies |
| Data availability | To be established |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA would need to seek funding and ethics approval to conduct the study of formerly homeless people post-exit. Collaboration would be required with Centrelink and the SHS Collection to identify the formerly homeless sample. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |

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| Measure | <p>1.3.2.1: The extent to which formerly homeless people in Western Australia feel that their housing situations prevents them from accessing employment and/or training opportunities.</p> <p>1.3.2.2: The extent to which formerly homeless people in Western Australia feel that their housing situations prevents them from accessing social opportunities.</p> <p>1.3.2.3: The housing satisfaction of formerly homeless people in Western Australia.</p> |
| Further information | <p>Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people's experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals.</p> |

Measure 1.3.2.4: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that live >400m from the nearest bus stop.

Measure 1.3.2.5: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that live >800m from the nearest train station.

Measure 1.3.2.4: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that live >400m from the nearest bus stop.
 1.3.2.5: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that live >800m from the nearest train station.

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| Rationale | With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. Modern understandings of decent housing have expanded to include the role of housing as a facilitator of economic and social participation, such as by being located such that education, employment, and training opportunities are accessible. Social and economic participation are critical to a sustained exit from homelessness. Public transport is a facilitator of social and economic participation as it provides the means with which to access opportunities for participation. This measure is an indicator of the accessibility of public transport for formerly homeless people, with the rule of thumb being that a bus stop should be no more than a 5 minute walk and a train station should be no more than a 10 minute walk (El-Geneidy, Grimsrud, Wasfi, Tetreault & Suprenant-Legault, 2014). |
| Method | <p>It is a strategic goal of the Department of Transport, outlined in Public Transport for Perth 2031 (Department of Transport, 2011) to have every household in Perth within 400m of a bus route.</p> <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.</p> <p>We will use the most recently recorded postcode of residence for in each of these unit record files (acknowledging that precise address information is unable to be released for ethics and privacy reasons) and compare against Department of Transport data on public transport infrastructure to find the proportion of dwellings that are within 400m bus stops and 800m of a train station.</p> <p>Using postcode as a proxy of address, we will then take the following sum over each of the n postcodes recorded:</p> $\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{p} \text{ households, distance to bus stop} \leq 400m)_i \times (\hat{p} \text{ formerly homeless})_i$ <p>And</p> $\sum_{i=1}^n (\hat{p} \text{ households, distance to train station} \leq 800m)_i \times (\hat{p} \text{ formerly homeless})_i$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Department of Transport public transport infrastructure data; Centrelink data; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Collection |
| Data availability | Access to data will be subject to Centrelink, the AIHW, and the Department of Public Transport ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA would require access to and linkage of SHS and Centrelink data, and the relevant ethical approvals from each body. CSI UWA would also require access to Department of Transport data with respect to public transport infrastructure by postcode. |

Measure 1.3.2.4: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that live >400m from the nearest bus stop.
1.3.2.5: The proportion of formerly homeless people in Western Australia that live >800m from the nearest train station.

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline To be established

Further information Using postcodes as a proxy is unideal due to variation of public transport accessibility within postcodes. Collecting actual addresses would require a post-homelessness survey and dwelling-level data from the Department of Transport.

Other limitations of this methodology are that those that identified as homeless are only those who access services or are identified within Centrelink data (i.e. numbers of homeless people may be underestimated as those that are not receiving support are not captured), and those that exit homelessness into private accommodation without receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance are not captured (i.e. all exits from homelessness may not be captured).

Indicator 1.3.3: Those with experiences of homelessness are living in sustainable housing.

Measure 1.3.3.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into public housing.

Measure 1.3.3.2: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into community housing.

Measure 1.3.3.3: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into private rental accommodation.

Measure **1.3.3.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into public housing.**
1.3.3.2: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into community housing.
1.3.3.3: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into private rental accommodation.

Rationale With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. It is therefore critical to measure the pathways out of homelessness, and investigate which are the most common, which are the most accessible, and which are the most sustainable.

Method Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.

We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.

Measure 1.3.3.1:

Homeless people in Western Australia who transition into public housing will have their details recorded in a unit record file with the Department of Communities. CSI UWA can request linkage of this unit record file with the SHS Collection database and Centrelink data to find the total count of Western Australians who are formerly homeless and living in public housing.

The proportion would be the total count of formerly homeless people in public housing divided by the total number of formerly homeless people.

Measure 1.3.3.2:

The AIHW Community Housing Data Collection annually captures information about tenants in community housing. We could find the number of formerly homeless people in community housing by linking the AIHW SHS Collection and Centrelink data with the Community Housing Data Collection, and finding the number of units record files that are both formerly homeless and in community housing.

Measure 1.3.3.3:

Formerly homeless people currently in private housing can be identified through data linkage of SHS and Centrelink data to identify those with experiences of homelessness, and analysis of the Centrelink data to identify those that are in receipt of Commonwealth Rent Assistance.

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Community Housing Data Collection; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Centrelink Data; AIHW Social Housing Survey; Public Housing database

Data availability Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to the AIHW, Public Housing, and Community Housing data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians

Measure 1.3.3.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into public housing.
1.3.3.2: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into community housing.
1.3.3.3: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that transition into private rental accommodation.

Ethics and privacy CSI UWA would require access to and linkage of the AIHW SHS Collection, Community Housing Data Collection, Centrelink data, and the relevant ethical approvals from each body.

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline To be established

Further information The AIHW Social Housing Survey uses a sample measurement of people living in public housing and community housing, and records the proportion of residents who have been homeless in the past five years. An estimate of the number of residents who have been homeless in the past five years is a good proxy measurement in the absence of data linkage.

Measure 1.3.3.4: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that are stably housed 12 months post-exit from homelessness.

Measure 1.3.3.4: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that are stably housed 12 months post-exit from homelessness.

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| Rationale | With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. As such, it is critical that clients who end their support periods in housing do not begin another support period. This measure records the number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians, who were housed at the end of their support period, who do not re-seek support. |
| Method | Using the SHS Collection, we are able to reference unit record files of people who were stably housed at the time of their support period ending, and measure the number and proportion who had sought support again within the 12 months following their housing. |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Stable housing:</i> Stable housing is defined by the AIHW as SHSC clients ending support in housing (public, private, or community) or institutional settings (AIHW, 2017a). For the purpose of this measure, Institutional settings are not included in the definition. |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | In order to measure people who end a support period with the SHS, and then either do or do not re-enter a support period, CSI UWA must exclusively use the SHSC database without linkage. As such, we are exclusively limited to counts of homelessness that underestimate numbers because of the exclusion of homeless people who do not seek support services. |

Measure 1.3.3.5: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that are satisfied with their current accommodation that report confidence that they will be able to stay in their current accommodation for at least 6 months.

Measure 1.3.3.5: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that are satisfied with their current accommodation that report confidence that they will be able to stay in their current accommodation for at least 6 months.

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| Rationale | With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. A key element of sustainable housing is long-term confidence in its continuity. This measure captures the number and proportion of people who are no longer homeless, who are satisfied with their accommodation, who believe that they will be able to remain there for at least 6 months more. |
| Method | We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and lifetime experiences of homelessness among those accessing services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support. |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Centrelink; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Post-exit survey of formerly homeless people |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to Centrelink and AIHW data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians. Original research is also required. |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Centrelink and AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people’s experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals. |

Indicator 1.3.4: Those with experiences of homelessness are living in affordable housing.

Measure 1.3.4.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that are spending more than 30% of their income on their housing.

Measure 1.3.4.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that are spending more than 30% of their income on their housing.

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| Rationale | With the goal of ending homelessness, WAAEH has the strategic objective of achieving safe and decent housing for all people who have experienced homelessness. The transition to housing is often made difficult for formerly homeless people because of housing affordability stress (high housing costs relative to income). This measure captures the proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians who are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs. |
| Method | <p>Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people's experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals.</p> <p>We can then link the Centrelink and SHS records to WA Department of Housing Public Housing records. Those that are formerly homeless and currently living in public housing are not in housing affordability stress as public rental incomes are set at 25% of income.</p> <p>To identify those not in public housing and in housing affordability stress, we can analyse the linked SHS and Centrelink unit record files with respect to Centrelink data on income received and housing costs and, where possible, link to Census CURFS to estimate the proportion of income spent on housing for each unit.</p> $\text{proportion of income to housing} = \frac{\text{fortnightly housing cost}}{\text{fortnightly income}}$ <p>Each unit record file that reports a proportion above 0.3 will be flagged as having housing affordability stress, and will be counted to make the number. The final proportion used in the measure will be:</p> $\text{proportion} = \frac{\text{\# formerly homeless in WA facing housing affordability stress}}{\text{total \# of formerly homeless in WA}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | n/a |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; ABS Census Data; Centrelink Database; Public Housing data |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to the AIHW, the ABS, Centrelink, and Public Housing data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to AIHW, ABS, Public Housing, and Centrelink ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Measure 1.3.4.1: The number and proportion of formerly homeless Western Australians that are spending more than 30% of their income on their housing.

Further
information

Outcome 1.4: Child homelessness is ended

Indicator 1.4.1: Families with children experiencing homelessness.

Measure 1.4.1.1: The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) presenting to emergency accommodation.

Measure 1.4.1.2: The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) accessing Specialist Homelessness Services due to accommodation crisis.

Measure 1.4.1.1: The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) presenting to emergency accommodation.
1.4.1.2: The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) accessing Specialist Homelessness Services due to accommodation crisis.

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| Rationale | Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children's development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual's risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life. |
| Method | <p>The AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services (SHS) Collection includes all Commonwealth-funded emergency accommodation services. All SHS agencies (regardless of whether they are emergency accommodation) record the 'presenting unit' - the nature of the person or group of people that present to the agency (AIHW, 2017a). One option is "couples with child(ren)". Therefore, the SHS data can be used as an indication of the number of families presenting to emergency accommodation.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.4.1.1:</u></p> <p>The number of families presenting at emergency accommodation can be calculated using SHS data by identifying those clients that present at emergency accommodation services, then identifying couples with child(ren) within that sample.</p> <p>The number is the total count of clients presenting to emergency accommodation.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.4.1.2:</u></p> <p>The number of families accessing Specialist Homelessness Services due to accommodation crisis can be calculated by identifying "couples with child(ren)" in the SHS data, then identifying within the sample of couples with children those that cite "accommodation crisis" among their reasons for accessing services.</p> <p>The number is the total count of couples with children presenting to SHS agencies in WA in accommodation crisis.</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Emergency accommodation:</i> refuges, crisis shelters, couch surfing, living with friends and relatives in insecure accommodation on a short-term basis, or in emergency accommodation arranged by Specialist Homelessness Services in hotels and motels (AIHW, 2017a). |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the AIHW data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

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| Measure | 1.4.1.1: The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) presenting to emergency accommodation. 1.4.1.2: The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) accessing Specialist Homelessness Services due to accommodation crisis. |
| Further information | The AIHW Social Housing Survey uses a sample measurement of people living in public housing and community housing, and records the proportion of residents who have been homeless in the past five years. An estimate of the number of residents who have been homeless in the past five years is a good proxy measurement in the absence of data linkage. |

Measure 1.4.1.3: The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) presenting as homeless in the AAEH Advance to Zero database

Measure 1.4.1.3: The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) presenting as homeless in the AAEH Advance to Zero database

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children’s development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual’s risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008). The AAEH Advance to Zero database comprises records of homeless individuals to whom the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) was administered voluntarily contributed by services. Thus, the AAEH Advance to Zero database represents a data source that can be used alongside Census and SHS measures to identify homeless individuals and their circumstances |
| Method | The number of families (two or more adults plus child/ren) in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is derived by identifying the number of people identified as presenting as a family when interviewed in Western Australia, and who are not linked as a relative to another person presenting |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : an individual is identified as homeless in the AAEH Advance to Zero database if they are not residing in community, public, or private housing rented by the individual, a house that the individual owns or mortgages, or Level 3 Supported Accommodation |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AAEH data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected: only individuals identified by services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. Further, the use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expanding, thus increases in the number of homeless individuals may reflect increased usage of the database rather than increased rates of homelessness |

Measure 1.4.1.4: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when their family became homeless

Measure 1.4.1.5: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when they left the family home with one parent

Measure 1.4.1.6: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when they ran away from home

Measure 1.4.1.4: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when their family became homeless

Measure 1.4.1.5: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when they left the family home with one parent

Measure 1.4.1.6: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when they ran away from home

Rationale Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children's development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual's risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008). Hence, it is a priority for WAAEH to better understand pathways into homelessness and to reduce the proportion of young people who experience homelessness, whether that be with their family, single parent or through running away from home

Method Currently, the data is unavailable through the major homelessness collections in Australia: the Census, the AIHW SHS Collection, and AAEH Advance to Zero database. Original research is required to collect this information.

The current Youth VI-SPDAT survey asks young people two similar questions:

6 a/ "What age were you when you first slept on the streets or in emergency accommodation?"

6 b/ "If you were with you family at the time, what age were you when you first slept on the streets or in emergency accommodation without a parent/guardian?"

A feasible method of collecting the necessary data for measures 1.4.1.4, 1.4.2.5 and 1.4.3.5 is to introducing another question/s to the Youth VI-SPDAT survey. For example:

"Who were you with when you first experienced homelessness? This could mean couch surfing, sleeping on the streets, staying in emergency accommodation (like shelters and refuges) or otherwise not living in stable accommodation."

- (a) By myself - I ran away from home.
- (b) By myself - I was kicked out of home.
- (c) With one parent
- (d) With two parents
- (e) With siblings
- (f) With extended family, like cousins, aunts, uncles
- (g) Other

The results of this question, or similar, could then be used to calculate the proportion of young people whose homelessness journey began in different ways.

Measure 1.4.1.4:

Respondents who selected options c, d, e or f will form the target group for young people whose homelessness journey began with their family.

Measure 1.4.2.5:

Respondents who selected option b (with one parent) will form the target group for young people whose homelessness journey began with one parent.

Measure 1.4.3.5:

Respondents who selected option a (by myself - I ran away from home) will form the target group for young people whose homelessness journey began when they ran away from home.

The proportion of young homeless individuals that entered homelessness through each pathway (family homelessness,

Measure **Measure 1.4.1.4: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when their family became homeless**

Measure 1.4.1.5: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when they left the family home with one parent

Measure 1.4.1.6: The proportion of young people (<25) whose homelessness journey began when they ran away from home

homelessness with a single parent, or homelessness alone) can be calculated by dividing the number in each pathway by the total number of young people (<25) who are identified as homeless in the survey

Target To be established

Definitions *Young people: aged 12 to 25*

Data source Original research

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy If the data is collected using VI-SPDAT Youth AAEH surveys, the information would be accessed through the AAEH Advance to Zero database. Information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information Adopting this methodology would effectively capture the proportion of those currently homeless in the youth whose journey began with their family. However, this does not capture adults that are currently or formerly homeless that began their journeys with their family. A broader survey of currently and formerly homeless individuals would need to be pursued for a more comprehensive picture of those that began their homelessness journey with their family

Measure 1.4.1.7: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) became homeless when their family became homeless

Measure 1.4.1.8: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) that became homeless when they left the family home with one parent

Measure 1.4.1.9: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) that became homeless directly after running away from the family home

Measure 1.4.1.7: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) became homeless when their family became homeless

Measure 1.4.1.8: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) that became homeless when they left the family home with one parent

Measure 1.4.1.9: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) that became homeless directly after running away from the family home

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Rationale | <p>Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children’s development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual’s risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008). Hence, it is a priority for WAAEH to better understand pathways into homelessness and to reduce the proportion of young people who experience homelessness, whether that be with their family, single parent or through running away from home.</p> <p>In order to understand the pathways of young people into homelessness, a comprehensive approach should take into account the experience of professionals engaged in child-related work (including educators, social workers, health providers and GPs and youth workers) who have a direct relationship with young people at risk of homelessness</p> |
| Method | <p>There is currently no available data on the experience of Western Australians engaged in child-related work with youth homelessness. The term ‘professionals engaged in child-related work’ is used here to refer to professionals such as educators, social workers, health providers and GPs, and youth workers who may have direct contact with at-risk young people. Indeed, in situations where young people have left the family home or are staying in temporary housing situations like couch surfing, these professionals may have the most regular contact with these at-risk youth.</p> <p>There is scope for valuable original research in this field.</p> <p>One method could be a qualitative study, interviewing a range of professionals such as educators and GPs who are known to work with at-risk communities. This research would provide an alternative perspective in our efforts to understand the pathways of young people into homelessness</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | Child-related work: is used to refer to professionals who work in a range of professions (for example, teachers, social workers, GPs, community health nurses, counsellors and youth workers) who, as a part of their day-to-day job, come into contact with young people who may be at risk of homelessness |
| Data source | Original research |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |

Measure **Measure 1.4.1.7: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) became homeless when their family became homeless**

Measure 1.4.1.8: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) that became homeless when they left the family home with one parent

Measure 1.4.1.9: The number of professionals engaged in child-related work whose young people (e.g. clients, patients, students) that became homeless directly after running away from the family home

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|--------------------|----------|
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
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| Data quality | Medium risk |
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| Baseline | Not yet established |
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Further information

Indicator 1.4.2: Single parents experiencing homelessness with their child/ren

Measure 1.4.2.1: The number of presentations of a parent with children to emergency accommodation for domestic violence reasons in Western Australia

Measure 1.4.2.1: The number of presentations of a parent with children to emergency accommodation for domestic violence reasons in Western Australia

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | <p>Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children's development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual's risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008).</p> <p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare lists domestic and family violence as the main reason women and children leave their homes in Australia. Domestic violence is one of the most common reasons cited by clients accessing specialist homelessness services (Spinney, 2012). Therefore, identifying the number of children accessing services through a parent due to domestic and family violence is important for understanding and addressing this pathway into homelessness</p> |
| Method | <p>Specialist homelessness services agencies record the 'presenting unit' - the nature of the person or group of people that present to the agency. One option is "a person with child(ren)" The reasons that clients of SHS are seeking assistance are also identified, with domestic and family violence listed as one of these reasons. Therefore, the number of presentations to emergency accommodation of a parent with children can be identified by analysing the AIHW SHSC, first filtering for emergency accommodation SHS, then presenting units of "a person with children", then those for whom domestic and family violence is selected as a reason for seeking assistance</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Domestic violence</i>: domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and their children, and can be both criminal, and non-criminal. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).</p> <p><i>Family violence</i>: family violence is a broader term that refers to violence between family members, as well as violence between intimate partners ... the term family violence is the most widely used term to identify the experiences of Indigenous people, because it includes the broad range of marital and kinship relationships in which violence may occur (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016)</p> |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Individuals will be deidentified prior to analysis |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | As the SHS Collection captures service users, rates of homelessness precipitated by domestic violence derived from SHS Collection data must be interpreted as the rates among those accessing services, versus rates among the entire population |

Measure 1.4.2.2: The number of children (<18 years) sleeping rough with a parent in Western Australia

Measure 1.4.2.3: The number of children (<18 years) couch surfing with a parent in Western Australia

Measure 1.4.2.2: The number of children (<18 years) sleeping rough with a parent in Western Australia

1.4.2.3: The number of children (<18 years) couch surfing with a parent in Western Australia

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Rationale | <p>Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children's development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual's risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008).</p> <p>Rough sleeping and couch surfing with a parent are two common entries into homelessness for children, therefore identifying those that enter homelessness in these ways is critical to understanding and addressing these pathways. The AAEH Advance to Zero database comprises records of homeless individuals to whom the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) was administered, voluntarily contributed by services. The AAEH Advance to Zero database, then, includes information about whether the person interviewed is alone, with other adults, and with children, as well as their current housing circumstances</p> |
| Method | <p>The number of children (<18 years) sleeping rough with a parent in Western Australia captured in the AAEH Advance to Zero database can be ascertained by identifying the number of adults interviewed that were with children whose accommodation circumstances at the time of interview were rough sleeping.</p> <p>The number of children (<18 years) couch surfing with a parent in Western Australia captured in the AAEH Advance to Zero database can be ascertained by identifying the number of adults interviewed that were with children whose accommodation circumstances at the time of interview were staying with friends/family temporarily (rough sleeping)</p> |
| Target | The target is to reduce the number of children sleeping rough to zero or as near as practical |
| Definitions | <p>Child: a minor under the age of 18 years.</p> <p><i>Sleeping rough</i>: refers to those who are living on the streets, sleeping in parks, squatting, staying in cars or living in improvised dwellings. (AIHW, 2017a)</p> <p><i>Couch surfing</i>: a type of secondary homelessness encompassing people in temporary accommodation with no other secure housing elsewhere, such as staying with other households (couch surfing), refuges and hostels. (Chamberlain & MacKenzie 2008).</p> |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AAEH data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | The AAEH Advance to Zero database is a Unit Record File of homeless people in Australia, captured by services. Access by CSI UWA to this database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | |

Measure **1.4.2.2: The number of children (<18 years) sleeping rough with a parent in Western Australia**
1.4.2.3: The number of children (<18 years) couch surfing with a parent in Western Australia

Further information Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected: only individuals identified by services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. Further, the use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expanding, thus increases in the number of homeless individuals may reflect increased usage of the database rather than increased rates of homelessness

Indicator 1.4.3: Children experiencing homelessness alone

Measure 1.4.3.1: The number of children (<18 years) presenting alone to the Specialist Homelessness Service

Measure 1.4.3.1: The number of children (<18 years) presenting alone to the Specialist Homelessness Services

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|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | <p>Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children’s development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual’s risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008).</p> <p>Compared to the general population, homeless youth are more likely to have experienced domestic and family violence, report higher levels of psychological distress, non-suicidal self-injury and attempted suicide, unemployment rates, prevalence of mental health conditions, and poorer physical health outcomes (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie & Steen, 2015). Therefore, unaccompanied minors presenting at SHS are a particularly vulnerable group and understanding the prevalence and nature of those in this situation is critical to addressing child homelessness</p> |
| Method | <p>The SHSC records information about a client’s age and unit type when they access homeless services. The number of children presenting alone to SHS can be identified in the SHS Collection as the number of SHS clients aged under 18 that are the Presenting Unit Head</p> |
| Target | <p>To be established</p> |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | <p>AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection</p> |
| Data availability | <p>Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians</p> |
| Ethics and privacy | <p>Access to data will be subject to AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results</p> |
| Data quality | <p>Medium risk</p> |
| Baseline | <p>Not yet established</p> |
| Further information | <p>As the AIHW SHS Collection captures service users, rates of homelessness derived from the data must be interpreted as the rate of homelessness among those accessing services, versus homelessness rates among the entire population</p> |

Measure 1.4.3.2: The number of children (<18 years) in the AAEH Advance to Zero database that are recorded as presenting alone

Measure 1.4.3.2: The number of children (<18 years) in the AAEH Advance to Zero database that are recorded as presenting alone

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | <p>Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children’s development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual’s risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008).</p> <p>Compared to the general population, homeless youth are more likely to have experienced domestic and family violence, report higher levels of psychological distress, non-suicidal self-injury and attempted suicide, unemployment rates, prevalence of mental health conditions, and poorer physical health outcomes (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie & Steen, 2015). Therefore, the number of young people captured in the AAEH Advance to Zero database as alone and homeless in an important measure of child homelessness</p> |
| Method | The Youth VI- SPDAT survey includes questions regarding the age of the respondent and their living conditions (including whether or not they are living alone). The number of children (<18 years) that are alone and homeless in Western Australia captured in the AAEH Advance to Zero database can be ascertained by identifying the number of children interviewed that were alone whose accommodation circumstances at the time of interview were not residing in community, public, or private housing rented by the individual, a house that the individual owns or mortgages, or Level 3 Supported Accommodation |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | Homelessness: an individual is identified as homeless in the AAEH Advance to Zero database if they are not residing in community, public, or private housing rented by the individual, a house that the individual owns or mortgages, or Level 3 Supported Accommodation |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AAEH data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | The AAEH Advance to Zero database is a Unit Record File of homeless people in Australia, captured by services. Access by CSI UWA to this database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected: only individuals identified by services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. Further, the use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expanding, thus increases in the number of homeless individuals may reflect increased usage of the database rather than increased rates of homelessness |

Measure 1.4.3.3: The number of children (<18 years) living in temporary or emergency accommodation by themselves in Western Australia

Measure 1.4.3.3: The number of children (<18 years) living in temporary or emergency accommodation by themselves in Western Australia

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | <p>Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children’s development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child increases an individual’s risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008).</p> <p>Compared to the general population, homeless youth are more likely to have experienced domestic and family violence, report higher levels of psychological distress, non-suicidal self-injury and attempted suicide, unemployment rates, prevalence of mental health conditions, and poorer physical health outcomes (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie & Steen, 2015). Therefore, the number of young people living in temporary or emergency accommodation alone is an important measure of child homelessness</p> |
| Method | The SHS records information on client’s age, housing status (including living in temporary or emergency accommodation) and living arrangement (including whether alone or with family). Therefore, the number of children living in temporary or emergency accommodation by themselves in Western Australia can be identified within the SHS dataset as Presenting Unit Heads that are aged under 18 and residing in temporary or emergency accommodation |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Temporary or emergency accommodation:</i> Includes night shelters, women’s refuges and youth shelters |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | As the AIHW SHS Collection captures service users, rates of homelessness derived from SHS Collection data must be interpreted as the rate of homelessness among those accessing services, versus homelessness rates among the entire population |

Measure 1.4.3.4: The number of children (<18 years) estimated to be experiencing homelessness on Census night

Measure 1.4.3.4: The number of children (<18 years) estimated to be experiencing homelessness on Census night

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | <p>Ending child homelessness is a priority for WAAEH. Homelessness has severe adverse effects on children’s development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education (Kirkman, Keys, Bodzak & Turner, 2010). Additionally, the experience of homelessness as a child is a structural determinant which augments an individual’s risk of homelessness in their lifetime (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008).</p> <p>Unaccompanied minors are a particularly vulnerable group. Compared to the general population, homeless youth are more likely to have experienced domestic and family violence, report higher levels of psychological distress, non-suicidal self-injury and attempted suicide, unemployment rates, prevalence of mental health conditions, and poorer physical health outcomes (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie & Steen, 2015)</p> |
| Method | <p>The Census of Population and Housing administered by the Australian Bureau of Statistics estimates homelessness. The Census data from the ABS disaggregates the homeless estimate into demographic categories, including age brackets. The ABS census data can thus be used to indicate the number of children estimated to be experiencing homelessness on Census night.</p> <p>The 2016 Census of Population and Housing estimates the number of children experiencing homelessness in WA on census night to be 1,949. The estimate of two categories, “under 12” and “12-18”, were added together: 1,208 + 741 = 1,949 (ABS, 2016a)</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | Homelessness: The ABS classes a person as homeless “if their current living arrangement: is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.” (ABS, 2016a) |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness. |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised, ensuring that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | The 2016 Census of Population and Housing estimates the number of children experiencing homelessness in WA on census night to be 1,949 (ABS, 2016a) |
| Further information | See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Disaggregation of the Census data by homeless operational group, geography and demographic characteristics to provide deeper insights into the experience of particular cohorts is limited as the data is subject to random perturbation and other privacy-preserving techniques. |

Indicator 1.4.4: Children exiting custody of the State into homelessness

Measure 1.4.4.1: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are homeless 12 months after exit

Measure 1.4.4.1: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are homeless 12 months after exit

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Rationale | <p>Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care or through the juvenile justice system, are at significantly higher risk of experiencing homelessness. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie & Steen, 2015).</p> <p>Homelessness has severe adverse effects on youth development, including their sense of security, social connection, mood, behaviour, physical health and education. Early experience with homelessness increases an individual's risk of longer and repeated episodes of homelessness throughout their life</p> |
| Method | <p>This measure can be operationalised by linking datasets.</p> <p>Confidentialised unit record files (CURFs) of young people exiting the custody of the State can be accessed through two datasets.</p> <p>Datasets from the Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCP) will provide the CURFs for individuals who have 'aged out' or been discharged from out-of-home care.</p> <p>Datasets from the WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice (DOJ) will provide the CURFs for individuals who have exited the custody of the State in terms of juvenile detention institutions.</p> <p>The CURFs from these two datasets can then be linked to the AIHW SHSC to determine the number of these individuals who have presented at homelessness services in the last twelve months.</p> <p>A proportion can then be calculated by dividing the number of young people who have exited the custody of State in the last 12 months and are also homeless by the total number of young people who have exited the custody of the State in the last 12 months</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\text{\#young people exiting State custody who are homeless}}{\text{total \#young people exiting State custody}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Young person</i>: aged under 25 years.</p> <p><i>Custody of the State</i>: refers to a minor who was in the care of the State, such as in out-of-home care or institutionalised in the Juvenile Justice System</p> |
| Data source | Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCP); WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | CSI UWA will seek data use from the AIHW, WA Department of Justice, and the Department for Child Protection and Family Support |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will, in accordance with the UWA ethics protocol, ensure no individual confidentiality is compromised in reporting on this measure. Further, ethical approval will be sought from all parties involved in the data collection and evaluation |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Measure 1.4.4.1: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are homeless 12 months after exit

Further
information

Measure 1.4.4.2: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.4.4.2: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Rationale | <p>Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care or through the juvenile justice system, are at significantly higher risk of experiencing homelessness. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie & Steen, 2015).</p> <p>It is therefore important to consider the proportion of young people who make a ‘successful’ transition out of State custody, particularly in reference to stable housing</p> |
| Method | <p>In order to operationalise this measure, we will link a number of datasets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Population exiting custody of the State <p>Confidentialised unit record files (CURFs) of young people exiting the custody of the State can be accessed through two datasets.</p> <p>Datasets from the Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCP) will provide the CURFs for individuals who have ‘aged out’ or been discharged from out-of-home care.</p> <p>Datasets from the WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice (DOJ) will provide the CURFs for individuals who have exited the custody of the State in terms of juvenile detention institutions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determining the number of this population who are in permanent housing 12 months after exit. <p>This step can be achieved by cross-referencing the CURF files accessed in part 1 with two different datasets related to housing.</p> <p>First, Centrelink data indicates whether or not an individual is receiving Rent Assistance. If an individual is receiving Rent Assistance, this indicates that they are in the private rental market and thus can be counted as “in permanent housing.”</p> <p>Second, the Department of Communities (Housing) provides information on those accessing public housing. The Housing Authority provides rental accommodation to eligible households with a guaranteed rent of 25% of gross assessable income (Western Australian Housing Authority, 2017b).</p> <p>Individuals who have left State custody and are in permanent housing will likely be in either of these groups (receiving Rent Assistance from Centrelink or in public housing). The numbers found in both of these groups can thus be added together to form the number of the ‘target group’ (i.e., the number of young people exiting the custody of the State that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit).</p> <p>The proportion can be found by dividing the number of the target group by the total number of young people who exited the custody of the State.</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\# \text{ in target group (defined above)}}{\text{total \# who exited State custody}}$ |
| Target | |
| Definitions | <i>Young person</i> : aged under 25 years |
| Data source | Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCP); WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice; Centrelink; Department of Communities (Housing) |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Department of Child Protection and Family Support, Centrelink WA Department of Justice, and the Department of Communities data custodians |

Measure 1.4.4.2: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to Department of Child Protection and Family Support, Centrelink, WA Department of Justice, and the Department of Communities ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 1.4.4.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs.

Measure 1.4.4.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs

Rationale Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care or through the juvenile justice system, are at significantly higher risk of experiencing homelessness. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie & Steen, 2015).
Experiencing housing affordability stress is a risk factor for homelessness. Someone is considered to be suffering from 'housing affordability stress' if they are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs

Method There is currently no data directly measuring whether young people are experiencing housing affordability stress. In order to operationalise this measure, we will link a number of datasets and make inferences from available data.

1. Population exiting custody of the State

Confidentialised unit record files (CURFs) of young people exiting the custody of the State can be accessed through two datasets.

Datasets from the Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCP) will provide the CURFs for individuals who have 'aged out' or been discharged from out-of-home care.

Datasets from the WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice (DOJ) will provide the CURFs for individuals who have exited the custody of the State in terms of juvenile detention institutions.

2. Number of this population experiencing housing affordability stress.

This step implies we will only be considering those who have left State custody and are in permanent housing (see measure 1.4.4.2).

By definition, someone in public housing will only be spending 25% of their gross assessable income on rent and thus cannot be considered to be suffering from housing affordability stress.

This leaves those who have exited the custody of the State (found in part 1), are in the private rental market receiving Rent Assistance from Centrelink.

In order to access Rent Assistance, Centrelink records information on an individual's income and the amount they are spending on rent. These two pieces of information can be used to determine if an individual is spending more than 30% of their income on rent.

$$\% \text{ income on rent} = \frac{\text{monthly rent } (\$)}{\text{monthly income } (\$)} \times 100$$

If the result from this calculation is greater or equal to 30%, the individual is suffering from housing affordability stress. The number of individuals who meet this criteria is the target group.

The proportion can be found by dividing the number of individuals in this population suffering from housing affordability stress (Part 2) by the total number of young people who have left the custody of the State (Part 1)

$$\text{Proportion} = \frac{\# \text{ in target group}}{\text{total \# who exited state custody}}$$

Target

Definitions Young person: aged under 25 years

Data source Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCP); WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice; Centrelink

Data availability CSI UWA will seek data use from Centrelink, the WA Department of Justice, and the Department for Child Protection and Family Support

Measure **1.4.4.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs**

Ethics and privacy CSI UWA will, in accordance with the UWA ethics protocol, ensure no individual confidentiality is compromised in reporting on this measure. Further, ethical approval will be sought from all parties involved in the data collection and evaluation

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information Note: this method will not include individuals who may have a mortgage and are suffering from housing affordability stress

Measure 1.4.4.4: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.4.4.4: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | <p>Young people exiting the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care or through the juvenile justice system, are at significantly higher risk of experiencing homelessness or living in precarious housing conditions. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie & Steen, 2015).</p> <p>There is a dearth of WA based research on the experience of young people after exiting the custody of the State. Considering the unique needs and the current vulnerability of young people who have left State custody, there is certainly scope and demand for original research in this field</p> |
| Method | <p>There is no current data on the satisfaction of young people who have left the custody of the State (“care leavers”) with their housing situation in WA.</p> <p>As of June 2019, the Australian Institute of Family Studies has released the Wave 3 report of Beyond 18: The Longitudinal Study on Leaving Care (Muir, Purtell, Hand & Carroll, 2019). This study is a comprehensive insight into the outcomes for young people leaving care in Victoria, including post-care accommodation. The report predominantly focused on accommodation type, rates of accommodation mobility and housing stability. The qualitative nature of the interviews with young people gave some indication of their satisfaction with their housing situation.</p> <p>Given the success of the Victorian report, it would be feasible to undertake a similar longitudinal study in Western Australian. In order to operationalise this specific measure, it would be necessary to introduce a survey question specifically evaluating respondents’ satisfaction with their housing situation.</p> <p>For example: How satisfied are you with your current housing situation?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very satisfied • Somewhat satisfied • Neutral • Somewhat dissatisfied • Very dissatisfied <p>In order to find a proportion, it would be necessary to calculate the number of respondents who select “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied.” This number would then be divided by the total number of participants.</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\# \text{ participants who are satisfied}}{\text{total \# of participants}}$ |
| Target | |
| Definitions | Young person: Aged under 25 years |
| Data source | No current data available, the sample may be drawn from the WA Department of Justice and the Department of Child Protection and Family Support. |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | |
| Further information | |

Outcome 1.5: Adults do not leave institutional care into homelessness

Indicator 1.5.1: Adults leaving prison into homelessness

Measure 1.5.1.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.1.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.1.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Measure | <p>1.5.1.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.</p> <p>1.5.1.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.</p> <p>1.5.1.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of income on housing costs 12 months after exit.</p> |
| Rationale | <p>The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). For example, 54% of current prisoners expect to be homeless on release (AIHW, 2019a). This measure isolates the number and proportion of adults who successfully transition from prison to housing, and the subset of those who experience housing affordability stress.</p> |
| Method | <p>The group of adults leaving prison in Western Australia can be identified from the WA Department of Justice Adult Justice Database unit record files.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.1.1:</u> Through data linkage with the AIHW SHS Collection we can operationalise the group of adults leaving prison into homelessness. The number will be the count of adults who 12 months after incarceration are reported as being in a spell of homelessness, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of formerly incarcerated adults.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.1.2:</u> Through data linkage with the Centrelink Database and the Public Housing database we can operationalise the group of adults leaving prison and entering permanent housing. The number would be the total count of adults in prison 12 months ago, who are now receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance or are reported as being in Public Housing. The proportion would be this count divided by the total count of adults formerly in prison 12 months ago.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.1.3:</u> Through data linkage with the Census CURFs and the Centrelink database, we are able to calculate the proportion of income spent on housing by dividing housing costs by total reported income. The operational group of this measure will be those people who are flagged as having a proportion greater than 0.3. The number will be the count of adults who 12 months after incarceration are reported as spending more than 30% of their income on housing, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of formerly incarcerated adults.</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | WA Department of Justice Adult Justice Database; Centrelink Database; Public Housing database; AIHW SHS Collection; Census CURFs |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Centrelink, the WA Department of Justice, Public Housing, the ABS and the AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Centrelink, the WA Department of Justice, Public Housing, the ABS and the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |

Measure 1.5.1.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.
1.5.1.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.
1.5.1.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 1.5.1.4: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.1.4: The number and proportion of adults leaving prison in Western Australia that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). This measure investigates the subjective housing satisfaction of adults 12 months after leaving prison |
| Method | There is currently no database where this information can be derived from, and original research is required. This research would take the form of a follow-up survey of adults who were in prison, investigating the effects of rehabilitation on their housing situation. Such a survey could also explore how rehabilitation interacted with other variables known to be predictive factors of homelessness (i.e., income level, access to social, education, employment and training opportunities, and presence of support networks) |
| Target | To be established |

Definitions

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Data source | Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System; Survey of adults leaving prison |
|-------------|---|

Data availability: No such data is available yet, although the sample would be taken from the Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Ethics and privacy | Medium risk |
|--------------------|-------------|

Data quality: Medium risk

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|----------|---------------------|
| Baseline | Not yet established |
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Further information

Indicator 1.5.2: Adults leaving rehabilitation facilities into homelessness

Measure 1.5.2.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.2.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.2.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Measure | 1.5.2.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit. 1.5.2.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit. 1.5.2.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit. |
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). This measure identifies the subsequent housing situation of adults who have accessed rehabilitation facilities, and the extent to which the transition to housing from rehabilitation is sustainable |
| Method | <p>The group of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia can be identified from the Health Western Australia Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System unit record files.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.2.1:</u> Through data linkage with the AIHW SHS Collection we can operationalise the group of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities into homelessness. The number will be the count of adults who 12 months after incarceration are reported as being in a spell of homelessness, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of formerly rehabilitated adults.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.2.2:</u> Through data linkage with the Centrelink Database and the Public Housing database we can operationalise the group of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities and entering permanent housing. The number would be the total count of adults in prison 12 months ago, who are now receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance or are reported as being in Public Housing. The proportion would be this count divided by the total count of adults formerly in rehabilitation 12 months ago.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.2.3:</u> Through data linkage with the Census CURFs and the Centrelink database, we are able to calculate the proportion of income spent on housing by dividing housing costs by total reported income. The operational group of this measure will be those people who are flagged as having a proportion greater than 0.3. The number will be the count of adults who 12 months after rehabilitation are reported as spending more than 30% of their income on housing, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of formerly rehabilitated adults</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System; Centrelink Database; Public Housing database; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Service Collection; Census CURFs |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to Centrelink, the Health Department, Public Housing, the ABS and the AIHW data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Centrelink, the Health Department, Public Housing, the ABS and the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |

Measure 1.5.2.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.
1.5.2.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.
1.5.2.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

Baseline Not yet established

Further information A limitation of this approach is that those people in rehabilitation facilities who go from rehabilitation to private housing (i.e. private rental, living with family/friends, or a house they already own outright) would be missing from the count of adults who move into permanent housing. By using the AIHW SHSC we will also undercount those entering homelessness, as there will be a number of adults who leave rehabilitation facilities into homelessness and do not access Specialist Homelessness Services

Measure 1.5.2.4: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.2.4: The number and proportion of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities in Western Australia that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). This measure investigates the subjective housing satisfaction of adults 12 months after accessing rehabilitation facilities |
| Method | There is currently no database where this information can be derived from, and original research is required. This research would take the form of a follow-up survey of adults who were in rehabilitation facilities, investigating the effects of rehabilitation on their housing situation. Such a survey could also explore how rehabilitation interacted with other variables known to be predictive factors of homelessness (i.e., income level, access to social, education, employment and training opportunities, and presence of support networks) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System; Survey of adults leaving rehabilitation facilities |
| Data availability | No such data is available yet, although the sample would be taken from the Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 1.5.3: Adults leaving hospital into homelessness

Measure 1.5.3.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.3.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.3.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Measure | <p>1.5.3.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.</p> <p>1.5.3.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.</p> <p>1.5.3.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit.</p> |
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). This measure identifies the subsequent housing situation of adults who left hospital, and the extent to which the transition to housing from hospital is sustainable |
| Method | <p>The group of adults leaving hospitals in Western Australia can be identified from the AIHW National Hospitals Data Collection.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.3.1:</u> Through data linkage with the AIHW SHS Collection we can operationalise the group of adults leaving hospital into homelessness. The number will be the count of adults who 12 months after hospital are reported as being in a spell of homelessness, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of formerly hospitalised adults.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.3.2:</u> Through data linkage with the Centrelink Database and the Public Housing database we can operationalise the group of adults leaving hospital and entering permanent housing. The number would be the total count of adults in hospital 12 months ago, who are now receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance or are reported as being in Public Housing. The proportion would be this count divided by the total count of adults formerly in hospital 12 months ago.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.3.3:</u> Through data linkage with the Census CURFs and the Centrelink database, we are able to calculate the proportion of income spent on housing by dividing housing costs by total reported income. The operational group of this measure will be those people who are flagged as having a proportion greater than 0.3. The number will be the count of adults who 12 months after hospital are reported as spending more than 30% of their income on housing, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of formerly hospitalised adults</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW National Hospitals Data Collection; Centrelink Database; Public Housing database; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Collection; Census CURFs |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Centrelink, the AIHW, Public Housing, the ABS and the AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Centrelink, the AIHW, Public Housing, the ABS and the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Measure 1.5.3.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.
1.5.3.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.
1.5.3.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

Further information CSI UWA ability to take an accurate measure is dependent on the data quality of the AIHW National Hospitals Data Collection.

A limitation of this approach is that those people in rehabilitation facilities who go from hospitalisation to private housing (i.e. private rental, living with family/friends, or a house they already own outright) would be missing from the count of adults who move into permanent housing. By using the AIHW SHS Collection we will also undercount those entering homelessness, as there will be a number of adults who leave hospitals into homelessness and do not access Specialist Homelessness Services

Measure 1.5.3.4: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.3.4: The number and proportion of adults leaving hospital in Western Australia that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). This measure investigates the subjective housing satisfaction of adults 12 months after hospitalisation |
| Method | There is currently no database where this information can be derived from, and original research is required. This research would take the form of a follow-up survey of adults who were in hospitalisation, investigating the effects of rehabilitation on their housing situation. Such a survey could also explore how hospitalisation interacted with other variables known to be predictive factors of homelessness (i.e., income level, access to social, education, employment and training opportunities, and presence of support networks). As hospitalisation is relatively common in comparison to other sources of institutionalisation, it would be worthwhile restricting the sample to those people who were hospitalised during a support period by linking the unit record files to those of the AIHW SHS Collection |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW National Hospitals Data Collection; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Collection; Survey of adults leaving hospital |
| Data availability | No such data is available yet, although the sample would be taken from the AIHW National Hospitals Data Collection linked with the AIHW SHS Collection |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). This measure investigates the subjective housing satisfaction of adults 12 months after hospitalisation |

Indicator 1.5.4: Adults leaving psychiatric facilities into homelessness

Measure 1.5.4.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.4.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.4.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.4.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.
 1.5.4.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.
 1.5.4.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). This measure identifies the subsequent housing situation of adults who left psychiatric facilities, and the extent to which the transition to housing from psychiatric facility is sustainable |
| Method | <p>The group of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia can be identified from the AIHW National Residential Mental Health Care Database.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.4.1:</u> Through data linkage with the AIHW SHS Collection we can operationalise the group of adults leaving psychiatric facilities into homelessness. The number will be the count of adults who 12 months after admission to the psychiatric facility are reported as being in a spell of homelessness, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of adults who have been admitted to a psychiatric facility.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.4.2:</u> Through data linkage with the Centrelink Database and the Public Housing database we can operationalise the group of adults leaving psychiatric facilities and entering permanent housing. The number would be the total count of adults in hospital 12 months ago, who are now receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance or are reported as being in Public Housing. The proportion would be this count divided by the total count of adults formerly in psychiatric facilities 12 months ago.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.5.4.3:</u> Through data linkage with the Census CURFs and the Centrelink database, we are able to calculate the proportion of income spent on housing by dividing housing costs by total reported income. The operational group of this measure will be those people who are flagged as having a proportion greater than 0.3. The number will be the count of adults who 12 months after leaving the psychiatric facility are reported as spending more than 30% of their income on housing, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of adults formerly in a psychiatric facility</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW National Residential Mental Health Care Database; Centrelink Database; Public Housing database; AIHW SHS Collection; Census CURFs |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted Centrelink, the AIHW, Public Housing, the ABS and the AIHW data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Centrelink, the AIHW, Public Housing, the ABS and the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |

Measure 1.5.4.1: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are homeless 12 months after exit.
1.5.4.2: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are in permanent housing 12 months after exit.
1.5.4.3: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs 12 months after exit.

Baseline Not yet established

Further information CSI UWA ability to take an accurate measure is dependent on the data quality of the AIHW National Residential Mental Health Care Database

A limitation of this approach is that those people in psychiatric facilities who go from the facility to private housing (i.e. private rental, living with family/friends, or a house they already own outright) would be missing from the count of adults who move into permanent housing. By using the AIHW SHS Collection we will also undercount those entering homelessness, as there will be a number of adults who leave psychiatric facilities into homelessness and do not access Specialist Homelessness Services

Measure 1.5.4.4: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.5.4.4: The number and proportion of adults leaving psychiatric facilities in Western Australia that are satisfied with their housing situation 12 months after exit.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness, and to achieve this care must be taken in addressing the contributing factors to homelessness (i.e. how transitioning from institutional care affects the likelihood of entering homelessness). This measure investigates the subjective housing satisfaction of adults 12 months after accessing psychiatric facilities |
| Method | There is currently no database where this information can be derived from, and original research is required. This research would take the form of a follow-up survey of adults who were in psychiatric facilities, investigating the effects of psychiatric institutionalisation on their housing situation. Such a survey could also explore how psychiatric care interacted with other variables known to be predictive factors of homelessness (i.e., income level, access to social, education, employment and training opportunities, and presence of support networks) |
| Target | To be established |

Definitions

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Data source | AIHW National Residential Mental Health Care Database; Survey of adults leaving psychiatric facilities |
|-------------|--|

Data availability No such data is available yet, although the sample would be taken from the AIHW National Residential Mental Health Care Database

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| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
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Data quality Medium risk

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| Baseline | Not yet established |
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Further information

Outcome 1.6: Homelessness in older age is ended

Indicator 1.6.1: Rates of homelessness in older age

Measure 1.6.1.1: The number and proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services in Western Australia that are aged over 65.

Measure 1.6.1.1: The number and proportion of individuals accessing Specialist Homelessness Services in Western Australia that are aged over 65.

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| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia. The AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection is the largest database of homelessness service users in Western Australia, and provides a detailed insight into how many clients access support for homelessness and their accommodation circumstances prior to, during, and at the conclusion of their support. There are several drivers of homelessness associated with old age, including insufficient retirement savings, superannuation, low assets and inadequate pensions. This measure investigates the proportion of homeless people who are aged over 65. This is a service-based measure to be used alongside the Census methodology |
| Method | <p>Number: Total count of Western Australian SHS clients experiencing at least one spell of homelessness who are aged over 65</p> <p>Proportion: The proportion of over 65 Western Australian SHS clients that experience homelessness in a given year is found by dividing the amount of WA SHS clients over the age of 65 recorded in a given year who have had at least one spell of homelessness, by the total number of WA SHS clients recorded in the collection that year</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\text{number of WA SHS clients over 65, } \geq 1 \text{ homelessness spell}}{\text{total number of WA SHS clients}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : The SHS defines a person as homeless “if they are either living in: non-conventional accommodation (‘sleeping rough’), or short-term or emergency accommodation due to a lack of other options.”(AIHW, 2017a) |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | As the SHS Collection captures service users, rates of homelessness derived from SHS Collection data must be interpreted as the rate of homelessness among those accessing services, versus homelessness rates among the entire population |

Measure 1.6.1.2: The number and proportion of individuals that are estimated to be homeless in Western Australia that are aged over 65.

Measure 1.6.1.2: The number and proportion of individuals that are estimated to be homeless in Western Australia that are aged over 65.

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| Rationale | The goal of the WAAEH is to end homelessness in Western Australia, therefore the number and rate of homelessness must be measured. The homelessness estimates derived from the ABS Census of Population and Housing are the source of headline figures of homelessness in Australia, and thus the numbers upon which policy, funding, and media coverage on homelessness are based. This measure explores the number and proportion of homeless individuals who are over 65 |
| Method | <p>Analysis of the Population of Census and Housing resulting in the number of people in the various homelessness categories (see ABS Cat. 2049.0.55.001 for full analytic methodology). We find the rate of persons aged 65 years and over across all homelessness categories by taking the total number of homeless people aged over 65 years (ABS, 2016a) and dividing it by the total homeless population at the time of Census (ABS, 2016b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand</p> $\text{WA homelessness rate} = \frac{\text{number of homeless people in WA}}{\text{total homeless population}/10,000}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | Homelessness: The ABS classes a person as homeless “if their current living arrangement: is in a dwelling that is inadequate; or has no tenure, or if their initial tenure is short and not extendable; or does not allow them to have control of, and access to space for social relations.” (ABS, 2016a) |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness. Census estimates of overall homelessness can be disaggregated by demographic characteristics (e.g. age, sex, Indigeneity, need for core assistance (proxy for disability) to provide insights into the state of homelessness for particular cohorts. |

Measure 1.6.1.3: The number and proportion of individuals in Western that are captured in the AAEH Advance to Zero database that are aged over 65.

Measure 1.6.1.3: The number and proportion of individuals in Western that are captured in the AAEH Advance to Zero database that are aged over 65.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, and so must measure the rate and number of homeless people. The AAEH Advance to Zero database comprises records of homeless individuals to whom the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) was administered, voluntarily contributed by services. Thus, the AAEH Advance to Zero database represents a data source for triangulation of rates of homelessness. This measure indicates the number and proportion of individuals recorded in the AAEH Advance to Zero database who are over 65 years of age |
| Method | Administration of the VI-SPDAT to homeless persons during Registry Week and, more recently, clients at intake. Number: derived from the total count of persons in the AAEH Advance to Zero database recorded as homeless. Proportion: the number of homeless people recorded in the AAEH Advance to Zero database who are over 65 divided by the total number of homeless people recorded, multiplied by 10,000 to get a rate per ten thousand |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Homelessness</i> : an individual is identified as homeless in the AAEH Advance to Zero database if they are not residing in community, public, or private housing rented by the individual, a house that the individual owns or mortgages, or Level 3 Supported Accommodation |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AAEH data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected: only individuals identified by services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. Further, the use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expanding, thus increases in the number of homeless individuals may reflect increased usage of the database rather than increased rates of homelessness |

Outcome 1.7: Homeless and formerly homeless individuals have their health, mental health, and drug and alcohol issues addressed.

Indicator 1.7.1: Homeless and formerly homeless people’s health, mental health, and drug and alcohol-related needs are assessed.

Measure 1.7.1.1: The proportion of homeless individuals in Western Australia that are accessing services.

Measure 1.7.1.1: The proportion of homeless individuals in Western Australia that are accessing services.

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| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. The evaluation of the effectiveness of Western Australian support services, and subsequently making recommendations for their improvement, should be a reflection of the entire homelessness journey, from assessment to permanent housing. This measure investigates the proportion of homeless Western Australians who are actually accessing support service on their journey to housing |
| Method | <p>The proportion of homeless individuals in Western Australia will be constructed from the total count of homeless SHS Clients receiving support, divided by the total number of homeless people (excluding those who are in the overcrowded category) as measured by the Census</p> $\text{proportion} = \frac{\text{\# of homeless SHS clients}}{\text{\# of homeless people (Census, excl. overcrowding)}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; ABS Census |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to AIHW and ABS ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 1.7.1.2: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of physical health needs.

Measure 1.7.1.3: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of mental health needs.

Measure 1.7.1.4: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of needs around substance abuse.

Measure 1.7.1.2: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of physical health needs.
 1.7.1.3: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of mental health needs.
 1.7.1.4: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of needs around substance abuse.

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| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. The evaluation of the effectiveness of Western Australian support services, and subsequently making recommendations for their improvement, should be a reflection of the entire homelessness journey, from assessment to permanent housing. These measures evaluate the effectiveness of Western Australian services at assessing the needs of their clients across a range of dimensions |
| Method | <p>Data collected from Specialist Homelessness Services in the AIHW database includes information about why individuals are presenting, and reports on the services received by clients from the agency completing the client form, as well as the services clients are referred to. In order to understand whether needs are adequately being met, we need to examine how this data is being collected from people presenting to homelessness agencies.</p> <p>CSI UWA proposes original research into services, in the form of a survey to case workers which investigates intake procedures.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.1.2:</u> CSI UWA proposes a series of questions to determine the identification of physical health related needs in the intake procedure. This would include qualitative questions regarding how the intake procedure works and how case workers determine physical health needs, which would be evaluated against best practise.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.1.3:</u> CSI UWA proposes a series of questions to determine the identification of mental health related needs in the intake procedure. This would include qualitative questions regarding how the intake procedure works and how case workers determine mental health needs, which would be evaluated against best practise.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.1.4:</u> CSI UWA proposes a series of questions to determine the identification of substance abuse related needs in the intake procedure. This would include qualitative questions regarding how the intake procedure work and how case workers determine substance abuse related needs, which would be evaluated against best practise.</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Original research |
| Data availability | No current data available |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Measure 1.7.1.2: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of physical health needs.
1.7.1.3: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of mental health needs.
1.7.1.4: Assessment of homeless clients by services in Western Australia includes identification of needs around substance abuse.

**Further
information**

Indicator 1.7.2: Homelessness services have policies in place that allow for needs beyond housing to be addressed.

Measure 1.7.2.1: Policies of homelessness services in Western Australia ensure wraparound support is provided for 12 months after the client is housed.

Measure 1.7.2.1: Policies of homelessness services in Western Australia ensure wraparound support is provided for 12 months after the client is housed.

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| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. Homelessness is a multi-faceted social problem, with various interconnected dimensions that necessitate wraparound support. Without considering the unique needs of clients, homelessness services may struggle to provide a sustainable transition into housing. This measure evaluates the policies of homelessness services in ensuring post-homelessness support |
| Method | <p>Data collected from Specialist Homelessness Services in the AIHW database includes information about why individuals are presenting, and reports on the services received by clients from the agency completing the client form, as well as the services clients are referred to. In order to understand whether needs are adequately being met, we need to examine how this data is being collected from people presenting to homelessness agencies.</p> <p>CSI UWA proposes original research into services, in the form of a survey to case workers which investigates intake procedures.</p> <p>Case workers would be asked to outline the wraparound support services provided for clients, including how clients are referred and how frequently post-housing they are contacted by their case worker</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey homelessness agency case workers |
| Data availability | No current data available |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. Homelessness is a multi-faceted social problem, with various interconnected dimensions that necessitate wraparound support. Without considering the unique needs of clients, homelessness services may struggle to provide a sustainable transition into housing. This measure evaluates the policies of homelessness services in ensuring post-homelessness support |

Measure 1.7.2.2: Retention rate of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia after they become housed.

Measure 1.7.2.2: Retention rate of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia after they become housed.

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|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. Homelessness is a multi-faceted social problem, with various interconnected dimensions that necessitate wraparound support. Without considering the unique needs of clients, homelessness services may struggle to provide a sustainable transition into housing. This measure evaluates rate of clients who remain within a support period after they become housed |
| Method | The group of patients to be analysed will be drawn from the AIHW SHS Collection. The retention rate will be given as the number of clients who remain in a support period after becoming housed, divided by the number of clients who have been housed. An additional rate will be found by taking the number of clients who remain in a support period four months after being housed, and dividing this number by the total number of clients who have been housed in that period |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; ABS Census |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW and ABS data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will, in accordance with the UWA ethics protocol, ensure no individual confidentiality is compromised in reporting on this measure. Further, ethical approval will be sought from all parties involved in the data collection and evaluation |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 1.7.3: Homeless and formerly homeless people’s physical health needs are met.

Measure 1.7.3.1: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that are referred to service(s) for those needs.

Measure 1.7.3.2: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that access service(s) for those needs.

Measure 1.7.3.3: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that are satisfied with the service(s) they access for those needs.

Measure 1.7.3.1: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that are referred to service(s) for those needs.
1.7.3.2: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that access service(s) for those needs.
1.7.3.3: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that are satisfied with the service(s) they access for those needs.

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| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. The physical health of homeless people is one of the confounding factors of homelessness that services must be equipped to support. These measures investigate the referrals provided to and accepted by homeless people who have been identified as needing physical health support, and evaluate how satisfied the individual is with these services they access |
| Method | <p>The AIHW SHS Collection contains information for each client on what services they presented in need of, and what services they were either administered or referred to.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.3.1:</u> The number will be calculated as the total count of all clients who have a “physical health” related need identified on the services and assistance question of the AIHW SHS Collection, and who are referred to services for those needs. The proportion will be this number divided by the total number of clients who reported that need.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.3.2:</u> The number will be calculated as the total count of all clients who have a “physical health” related need identified on the services and assistance question of the AIHW SHS Collection, and who have those needs provided. The proportion will be this number divided by the total number of clients who reported that need.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.3.3:</u> CSI UWA would need to conduct original research into the experience of those who receive specialist homelessness services, with a sample of SHS clients asked whether their needs were satisfied by their experience.</p> |
| Target | To be set once deadline is established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; original research |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will, in accordance with the UWA ethics protocol, ensure no individual confidentiality is compromised in reporting on this measure. Further, ethical approval will be sought from all parties involved in the data collection and evaluation |
| Data quality | Medium risk |

Measure 1.7.3.1: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that are referred to service(s) for those needs.
1.7.3.2: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that access service(s) for those needs.
1.7.3.3: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having physical health needs that are satisfied with the service(s) they access for those needs.

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 1.7.3.4: The number of GP visits among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

Measure 1.7.3.5: The number of emergency department presentations of formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the 12 months after their exit.

Measure 1.7.3.6: The number of inpatient hospitalisations of formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the 12 months after their exit.

Measure 1.7.3.7: The mortality rate of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

Measure 1.7.3.4: The number of GP visits among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.
1.7.3.5: The number of emergency department presentations of formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the 12 months after their exit.
1.7.3.6: The number of inpatient hospitalisations of formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the 12 months after their exit.
1.7.3.7: The mortality rate of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

Rationale WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. The physical health of homeless people is one of the confounding factors of homelessness that services must be equipped to support. In order to identify the relationship between homelessness and physical health, these measures investigate the number of external services such as GP visits, emergency department presentations, and inpatient hospitalisations used by homeless and formerly homeless people, as well as their mortality rate.

Method Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.

We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.

Measure 1.7.3.4:

AIHW Medicare Benefits Schedule Data linked with the AIHW SHS Collection and Centrelink data will provide enough information to find a number of the total count of GP visits among the homeless and formerly homeless groups.

Measure 1.7.3.5:

Department of Health Emergency Department Data Collection linked with the AIHW SHS Collection and Centrelink data will provide enough information to find a number of the total count of Emergency Department visits among the formerly homeless group 12 months after housing.

Measure 1.7.3.6:

The number of inpatient hospitalisations of formerly homeless people can be found by linking the unit record files of the formerly homeless operational group and linking it with the AIHW National Hospitals Data Collection, taking the total count of inpatient hospitalisations of individuals who were housed 12 months prior.

Measure 1.7.3.7:

The mortality rate can be found by homeless and formerly homeless operational group by linking the formerly homeless and homeless unit record files with the deaths registry, and taking the count of people who died over the course of twelve months

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source AIHW Medicare Benefits Schedule Data; Centrelink Data; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Department of Health Emergency Department Data Collection

Measure 1.7.3.4: The number of GP visits among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.
 1.7.3.5: The number of emergency department presentations of formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the 12 months after their exit.
 1.7.3.6: The number of inpatient hospitalisations of formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the 12 months after their exit.
 1.7.3.7: The mortality rate of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW and Department of Health data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to AIHW and Department of Health ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people’s experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals

Measure 1.7.3.8: The self-assessed health status of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

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| Measure | 1.7.3.8: The self-assessed health status of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia. |
| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. The physical health of homeless people is one of the confounding factors of homelessness that services must be equipped to support. In order to build a sustainable transition from homelessness to housing, it is also important to consider personal and subjective assessments of health status. This measure investigates the physical health of homeless and formerly homeless people from their own perspective |
| Method | <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.</p> <p>In order to evaluate self-assessed health status, original research is needed. To find the self-assessed health status of homeless people, a survey using a sample of SHS clients that asks them to evaluate their personal health status is needed.</p> <p>To evaluate the self-assessed health status among formerly homeless people, CSI UWA would run the same survey among the formerly homeless people operationalised as a group above</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Post-exit survey of formerly homeless people; Survey of SHS clients |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 1.7.3.9: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that have a serious long-term condition but are not getting treatment.

Measure 1.7.3.9: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that have a serious long-term condition but are not getting treatment

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| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. The physical health of homeless people is one of the confounding factors of homelessness that services must be equipped to support. Long-term health ailments, chronic illnesses, and their effect on other key determinants of homelessness such as financial sustainability may be left untreated and increase the likelihood of an individual entering another spell of homelessness. This measure investigates the proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people who have a serious long-term medical condition but are not receiving treatment |
| Method | <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support</p> <p>In order to find the proportion of people with a serious long-term health condition not getting help, original research is needed. To find the number of homeless people with a long-term health condition not getting help, a survey using a sample of SHS clients that asks them to evaluate their personal health status is needed. The proportion would be found by dividing this number by the total number of active homeless people</p> <p>To evaluate the proportion among formerly homeless people, CSI UWA would run a new survey among the formerly homeless people identified above. This could be operationalised in the survey discussed previously of people moving into housing</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Post-exit survey of formerly homeless people; Survey of SHS clients |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people’s experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals |

Indicator 1.7.4: Homeless and formerly homeless people’s mental health needs are met.

Measure 1.7.4.1: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health needs that are referred to service(s) for those needs.

Measure 1.7.4.2: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health needs that access service(s) for those needs.

Measure 1.7.4.3: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health that are satisfied with the service(s) they access for those needs.

Measure 1.7.4.1: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health needs that are referred to service(s) for those needs.
1.7.4.2: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health needs that access service(s) for those needs.
1.7.4.3: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health that are satisfied with the service(s) they access for those needs.

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| Rationale | WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, which is dependent on the proper functioning of Western Australian support services. The mental health of homeless people is one of the confounding factors of homelessness that services must be equipped to support |
| Method | <p>The AIHW SHS Collection contains information for each client on what services they presented in need of, and what services they were either administered or referred to.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.4.1:</u> The number will be calculated as the total count of all clients who have a “mental health” related need identified on the services and assistance question of the AIHW SHS Collection, and who are referred- to services for those needs. The proportion will be this number divided by the total number of clients who reported that need.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.4.2:</u> The number will be calculated as the total count of all clients who have a “mental health” related need identified on the services and assistance question of the AIHW SHS Collection, and who have those needs provided. The proportion will be this number divided by the total number of clients who reported that need.</p> <p><u>Measure 1.7.4.3:</u> CSI UWA would need to conduct original research into the experience of those who receive specialist homelessness services, with a sample of SHS clients asked whether their needs were satisfied by their experience</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Original research |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Measure 1.7.4.1: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health needs that are referred to service(s) for those needs.
1.7.4.2: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health needs that access service(s) for those needs.
1.7.4.3: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia identified as having mental health that are satisfied with the service(s) they access for those needs.

**Further
information**

Measure 1.7.4.4: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia that have problematic substance use 12 months after exit.

Measure 1.7.4.4: The number and proportion of clients of homelessness services in Western Australia that have problematic substance use 12 months after exit.

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| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, and a critical part of this is ensuring that services address the confounding factors associated with homelessness. Problematic substance abuse serves not only as a barrier to exit homelessness, but a barrier to sustaining housing (Kaleveld et al., 2018). This measure investigates how many formerly homeless people in Western Australia have problematic substance abuse 12 months after exit |
| Method | <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients' historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. SHS Collection data will be linked to Public Housing data and Centrelink data to identify those clients which stay housed, flagging them if they either obtain Commonwealth Rent Assistance or Public Housing.</p> <p>Linkage of National Health Survey to this SHS Collection will allow for us to take the number, being the total count of formerly homeless SHS clients who have problematic substance abuse 12 months after exit</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | National Health Survey; Census; Centrelink; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Public Housing Database |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to the AIHW, ABS, and Public Housing data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to ABS, AIHW and Public Housing ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people's experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals |

Measure 1.7.4.5: The number of admissions to rehabilitation facilities among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

Measure 1.7.4.5: The number of admissions to rehabilitation facilities among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia.

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| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, and a critical part of this is ensuring that services address the confounding factors associated with homelessness. Problematic substance use serves not only as a barrier to exit homelessness, but a barrier to sustaining housing (Kaleveld et al., 2018 pp. 57-60). This measure investigates how many admissions to rehabilitation facilities among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia |
| Method | <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients' historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. SHS Collection data will be linked to Public Housing data and Centrelink data to identify those clients which stay housed, flagging them if they either obtain Commonwealth Rent Assistance or Public Housing.</p> <p>Further linkage to the Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System will allow for us to take the number, being the total count of admissions to rehabilitation facilities among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia</p> |
| Target | To be set once deadline is established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System; Census; Centrelink; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Public Housing Database |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to the Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System, ABS, Centrelink, Public Housing, and the AIHW data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System, ABS, Centrelink, Public Housing, and the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 1.7.4.6: The number and proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that have interactions with the justice system as a result of their drug and alcohol issues.

Measure 1.7.4.6: The number and proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that have interactions with the justice system as a result of their drug and alcohol issues.

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| Rationale | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, and a critical part of this is ensuring that services address the confounding factors associated with homelessness. Problematic substance abuse serves not only as a barrier to exit homelessness, but a barrier to sustaining housing (Kaleveld et al., 2018 pp. 57-60). This measure investigates how many homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia have interactions with the justice system as a result of their drug and alcohol issues |
| Method | <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the start, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.</p> <p>CSI UWA will then find the number of both the homeless and formerly homeless groups defined that interact with the justice system as a result of drug and alcohol issues by linking the unit record files with the WA Department of Justice Database and WAPOL Database, and finding the total count of each group which has an interaction due to substance abuse. The proportion will then be this number divided by the total number in each respective group</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Monitoring of Drugs of Dependence System; Census; Centrelink; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Public Housing Database; WA Department of Justice Database; WA Police Database |
| Data availability | CSI UWA will seek data use from the AIHW, ABS, Centrelink, WA Police, the WA Department of Justice and the Department of Health |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will, in accordance with the UWA ethics protocol, ensure no individual confidentiality is compromised in reporting on this measure. Further, ethical approval will be sought from all parties involved in the data collection and evaluation |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | The WAAEH has the goal of ending homelessness in Western Australia, and a critical part of this is ensuring that services address the confounding factors associated with homelessness. Problematic substance abuse serves not only as a barrier to exit homelessness, but a barrier to sustaining housing (Kaleveld et al., 2018 pp. 57-60). This measure investigates how many homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia have interactions with the justice system as a result of their drug and alcohol issues |

Outcome 1.8: Homeless and formerly homeless individuals have social and economic connections that facilitate improved wellbeing

Indicator 1.8.1: Economic participation among homeless and formerly homeless individuals

Measure 1.8.1.1: Employment rate among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.

Measure 1.8.1.2: Labour force participation rate among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.

Measure 1.8.1.3: Median personal income among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.

Measure 1.8.1.1: Employment rate among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.
 1.8.1.2: Labour force participation rate among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.
 1.8.1.3: Median personal income among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.

Rationale The WA Alliance to End Homelessness (WAAEH) aims to aid the homeless population to sustain an exit from the state of homelessness. Strong individual economic conditions can enable successful transition into the labour force (Shier, Jones & Graham, 2012). Individual economic conditions include employment rate, labour force participation and median personal income. It is therefore essential to analyse and strengthen the individual economic conditions of the homeless population.

Method Each of these measures uses the ABS 2016 Census of Population and Housing. As it is often used for headline figures, this measure will be using the Census flag for homelessness.

Measure 1.8.1.1:

The employment rate among the currently homeless population in Western Australia is available directly from ABS Cat. 2049.0, and is calculated as:

$$\text{Employment rate} = \frac{\text{number of employed homeless people}}{\text{number of homeless people of working age}}$$

Measure 1.8.1.2:

The Labour force participation rate among the currently homeless population in Western Australia is available directly from ABS Cat. 2049.0.

Measure 1.8.1.3:

The median personal income among the currently homeless population in Western Australia can be calculated from personal income data available in the Census CURFS for individuals flagged as homeless.

Target A reasonable long-term target is to increase employment rate and labour force participation rate to equal that of the non-homeless population; namely, an employment rate of 93.1% and a labour force participation rate of 68.7% (ABS, 2019a).

Definitions *Employment Rate:* The proportion of the labour force employed (Rutherford, 2015).
Labour force participation rate: The proportion of the population or a section of the population belonging to the labour force (Rutherford, 2015)
Labour force: The number of persons contributing to, or actively looking and immediately available for, the supply of labour (ABS, 2018a)

Data source ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline See Kaleveld et al. (2018) for analysis of the limitations of the Census methodology of enumerating homelessness.
 It is important to consider that there may be individuals who are homeless but do not receive Centrelink payments, and thus will not be included in Centrelink data

Measure 1.8.1.1: Employment rate among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.
1.8.1.2: Labour force participation rate among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.
1.8.1.3: Median personal income among the currently homeless population in Western Australia.

Further information The WA Alliance to End Homelessness (WAAEH) aims to aid the homeless population to sustain an exit from the state of homelessness. Strong individual economic conditions can enable successful transition into the labour force (Shier, Jones & Graham, 2012). Individual economic conditions include employment rate, labour force participation and median personal income. It is therefore essential to analyse and strengthen the individual economic conditions of the homeless population.

Measure 1.8.1.4: Employment rate among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness.

Measure 1.8.1.5: Labour force participation rate among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness.

Measure 1.8.1.4: Employment rate among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness.
1.8.1.5: Labour force participation rate among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness.

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| Rationale | Employment is an integral strategy in preventing homelessness, and enabling exit out of homelessness (Shier, Jones & Graham, 2012). Linkage of the rate of people exiting homelessness with rates of employment and labour force participation among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness, is essential to determine the effectiveness of employment and workforce engagement strategies |
| Method | No data currently exist that specifically address these measures. In order to operationalise them, we can link a number of datasets: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying the “formerly homeless” population Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases. We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support. Employment Rate/Labour force participation rate For both of these measures, this step can be achieved through cross-referencing the CURF files mentioned above with Centrelink data related to their employment status, and whether they’re actively searching for employment (and thus considered in the labour force). A collation of all of the data for every individual exiting homelessness will allow us to ascertain both the labour force participation rate and the employment rate among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness |
| Target | A reasonable long-term target is to increase employment rate and labour force participation rate among the formerly homeless population to equal that of the non-homeless population; namely, an employment rate of 93.1% and a labour force participation rate of 68.7% (ABS, 2019a) |
| Definitions | <i>Employment Rate</i> : The proportion of the labour force employed (Rutherford, 2015). <i>Labour force participation rate</i> : The proportion of the population or a section of the population belonging to the labour force (Rutherford, 2015). <i>Labour force</i> : The number of persons contributing to, or actively looking and immediately available for, the supply of labour (ABS, 2019a) |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Centrelink |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to AAEH, Centrelink, and AIHW data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results. Access to data will be subject to Centrelink and/or SHS ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |

Measure 1.8.1.4: Employment rate among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness.
1.8.1.5: Labour force participation rate among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness.

Baseline Not yet established

Further information It is important to consider that there may be homeless people who don't use Centrelink.
Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected; namely, that it contains only individuals identified by participating services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. The use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expected to expand over time. Hence, increases in the number of recorded people experiencing homelessness may simply reflect increased reach of the Advance to Zero program than increased rates of homelessness

Measure 1.8.1.6: The proportion of the formerly homeless population in Western Australia that are not in education, employment or training, one year after their exit from homelessness.

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| Measure | 1.8.1.6: The proportion of the formerly homeless population in Western Australia that are not in education, employment or training, one year after their exit from homelessness |
| Rationale | Education is an integral strategy in preventing homelessness, and enabling exit out of homelessness (Council to Homeless Persons, 2013). By providing an opportunity to gain marketable skills and job networking, education can improve employment outcomes for the homeless and formerly homeless population. Unemployment is a key risk factor for homelessness. Monitoring levels of employment, education and training among formerly homeless population is thus vital to understanding the cycle of homelessness. |
| Method | <p>No data currently exist that specifically address these measures. In order to operationalise them, we can link a number of datasets:</p> <p>1. Identifying the “formerly homeless” population Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.</p> <p>2. Number of individuals in education, employment or training For all measures, this step can be achieved through cross-referencing the CURF files with Centrelink data related to the individual’s employment status, whether they are actively searching for employment (and thus considered in the labour force), and, for those involved in education or training, whether they are receiving Youth Allowance, Austudy or similar financial help. This information can be used to calculate the number of formerly homeless individuals in Western Australia that have engaged in some form of education, employment or training, one year after their exit from homelessness. We can then work out the proportion that aren’t in education, employment or training (EEoT) through:</p> $\text{Proportion} = \frac{\# \text{ exited homelessness, not in EET}}{\# \text{ exited homelessness}}$ |
| Target | In the wider society, 20% of individuals are enrolled in some sort of formal study (ABS, 2018e). Of the 68.7% of people in Western Australia who are in the labour force, 93.1% are employed (ABS, 2019a); therefore, 64% of the population is engaged in some form of employment. We can hence infer that 84% of the Western Australian population are engaged in either education, employment or training, and so a reasonable goal would be for those who have left homelessness for a year to be at a similar level |
| Definitions | <p>Employment Rate: The proportion of the labour force employed (Rutherford, 2015)</p> <p>Labour force: The number of persons contributing to, or actively looking and immediately available for, the supply of labour (ABS, 2019a)</p> |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database; Centrelink database; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to AAEH, Centrelink and SHS data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results. Access to data will be subject to Centrelink and/or AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

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| Measure | 1.8.1.6: The proportion of the formerly homeless population in Western Australia that are not in education, employment or training, one year after their exit from homelessness |
| Further information | <p>Measures must be taken to avoid 'double-counting' individuals who are both involved in education or training and are employed.</p> <p>It is important to consider that the number of individuals receiving Austudy or Youth Allowance is not an exhaustive measure of all individuals engaged in some form of education or training, and is rather used as a proxy. Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected; namely, that it contains only individuals identified by participating services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. The use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expected to expand over time. Hence, increases in the number of recorded people experiencing homelessness may simply reflect increased reach of the Advance to Zero program than increased rates of homelessness</p> |

Measure 1.8.1.7: Median personal income among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness.

Measure 1.8.1.7: Median personal income among the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness.

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| Rationale | A sustainable personal income is an essential safeguard against chronic homelessness. Without a sustainable income, it is highly likely that a person who has exited homelessness will re-enter. It is necessary to assess the median personal income of the formerly homeless population in Western Australia, one year after their exit from homelessness, to determine whether measures need to be taken to increase the median personal income of these individuals |
| Method | <p>1. Identifying the “formerly homeless” population Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.</p> <p>2. Calculating the median personal income The Confidentialised Unit Record Files can be used to link the above list of formerly homeless individuals to Centrelink’s data on the personal income of each of these, one year after their exit from homelessness, and use this information to calculate the median</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero; Centrelink database; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection unit record files |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to AAEH, Centrelink and SHS data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results. Access to data will be subject to Centrelink and/or SHS ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results. |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected; namely, that it contains only individuals identified by participating services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. The use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expected to expand over time. Hence, increases in the number of recorded people experiencing homelessness may simply reflect increased reach of the Advance to Zero program than increased rates of homelessness. |

Indicator 1.8.2: Homeless and formerly homeless people have access to social support.

Measure 1.8.2.1: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for advice.

Measure 1.8.2.2: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emotional support.

Measure 1.8.2.3: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person that could support them if they had a serious illness or injury.

Measure 1.8.2.4: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities.

Measure 1.8.2.5: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency money.

Measure 1.8.2.6: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency food.

Measure 1.8.2.7: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation.

Measure

1.8.2.1: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for advice.
1.8.2.2: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emotional support.
1.8.2.3: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person that could support them if they had a serious illness or injury.
1.8.2.4: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities.
1.8.2.5: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency money.
1.8.2.6: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency food.
1.8.2.7: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation.

Rationale

A strong sense of community is an important element of a successful and sustained exit from homelessness. Outcome 7 of the WA Alliance to End Homelessness (WAAEH) strategy to end homelessness states that “those experiencing homelessness and those exiting homelessness will be supported to strengthen their economic, social, family and community connections.” A support network provides a sense of security, such as having at least one person to turn to when in need, such as for emotional support, accommodation or food. It is therefore essential to calculate the proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people who feel as if they have this community support

Method

The most widespread datasets of homelessness research (AIHW SHS collection, Australian Bureau of Statistics: Estimating Homelessness and the AAEH database) do not directly address the immediate personal support network of the homeless population. Original research is therefore required. A feasible method to collect this data may be to introduce the following questions into surveys on homelessness, such as the VI-SPDAT AAEH survey:

Measure 1.8.2.1:
“Do you have at least one person you can turn to for advice?”

Measure 1.8.2.2:
“Do you have at least one person you can turn to for emotional support?”

Measure 1.8.2.3:
“Do you have at least one person that could support you if you had a serious illness or injury?”

Measure 1.8.2.4:
“Do you have at least one person that you can turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities?”

Measure 1.8.2.5:
“Do you have at least one person that you could turn to for emergency responsibilities?”

- Measure**
- 1.8.2.1: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for advice.
 - 1.8.2.2: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emotional support.
 - 1.8.2.3: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person that could support them if they had a serious illness or injury.
 - 1.8.2.4: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities.
 - 1.8.2.5: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency money.
 - 1.8.2.6: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency food.
 - 1.8.2.7: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation.

Measure 1.8.2.6:

“Do you have at least one person you could turn to for emergency food?”

Measure 1.8.2.7:

“Do you have at least one person you could turn to for emergency accommodation?”

Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.

We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support

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| Target | To be set once deadline established. |
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| Definitions | |
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| Data source | Introduction of new questions to the VI-SPDAT survey |
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| Data availability | |
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| Ethics and privacy | If the data is collected using VI-SPDAT AAEH surveys, the information would be accessed through the AAEH database. Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results |
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| Data quality | Medium risk |
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| Baseline | Not yet established |
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| Further information | There is a risk that such questions may exacerbate any feelings of loneliness for individuals completing the survey. It is important to consider this when designing and implementing the survey. |
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Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people’s experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of

Measure

1.8.2.1: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for advice.

1.8.2.2: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emotional support.

1.8.2.3: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person that could support them if they had a serious illness or injury.

1.8.2.4: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities.

1.8.2.5: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency money.

1.8.2.6: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency food.

1.8.2.7: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation.

formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals

Indicator 1.8.3: Homeless and formerly homeless people feel well and supported

Measure 1.8.3.1: The mean scores of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the Physical Health domain of the WHOQOL-BREF.

Measure 1.8.3.2: The mean scores of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the Psychological domain of the WHOQOL-BREF

Measure 1.8.3.3: The mean scores of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the Social Relationships domain of the WHOQOL-BREF.

Measure 1.8.3.4: The mean scores of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia in the Environment domain of the WHOQOL-BREF.

Measure 1.8.3.5: The mean total scores of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia on the WHOQOL-BREF.

- Measure
- 1.8.2.1: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for advice.
 - 1.8.2.2: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emotional support.
 - 1.8.2.3: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person that could support them if they had a serious illness or injury.
 - 1.8.2.4: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities.
 - 1.8.2.5: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency money.
 - 1.8.2.6: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency food.
 - 1.8.2.7: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation.

Rationale

Hawthorne et al. (2006) recognise quality of life “as a crucial measure for describing subjective wellbeing.” The causes and consequences of homelessness are complex and impact on all aspects of life, including physical and psychological health, physical environment and social relationships. An analysis of the quality of life of homeless and formerly homeless people will assist in ascertaining the specific impact homelessness can have on an individual, as well as the effect of certain support programs aimed at improving the quality of life of homeless and formerly homeless population

Method

1 Measuring quality of life

The World Health Organization Quality of Life (Bref) Scale (WHOQOL-BREF) is an internationally recognised cross-cultural measure of the quality of life of individuals, measuring four domains: the physical aspects of wellbeing such as pain and discomfort; the psychological aspects of wellbeing such as spirituality, memory and body image; social relationships such as personal relationships and sexual activity; and environmental aspects of wellbeing such as physical safety and security, and financial resources (Flatau et al., 2013).

Despite the use of WHOQOL-BREF measures in studies such as Flatau et al. (2013), they have not been used systematically in any of the mainstream Australian homelessness surveys (such as AIHW SHS collection and the AAEH Advance to Zero database). More research, using the WHOQOL-BREF, is therefore needed to determine the quality of life of homeless and formerly homeless individuals.

2. Identifying the “formerly homeless” population

Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.

We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.

The WHOQOL-BREF questions could be included in two surveys; one to be administered to a sample of SHS clients and one to be administered the formerly homeless population as operationalised above

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| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>WHOQOL-BREF</i> : World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale |
| Data source | AAEH Advance to Zero database; Centrelink database; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; Post-exit survey of formerly homeless people; Survey of SHS clients |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to AAEH, Centrelink and SHS data custodians. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results. Access to data will be subject to Centrelink and/or SHS ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | <p>Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected; namely, that it contains only individuals identified by participating services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. The use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expected to expand over time. Hence, increases in the number of recorded people experiencing homelessness may simply reflect increased reach of the Advance to Zero program than increased rates of homelessness.</p> <p>Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people's experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals</p> |

Measure 1.8.3.6: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are accessing support services.

Measure 1.8.3.6: The proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are accessing support services.

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| Rationale | Homelessness support programs are known to provide positive outcomes for clients (Flatau et al., 2013). The costs of such programs to the government are typically either partly or completely offset by potential savings, due to a reduction in high-cost hospital and drug and alcohol services (Perlman & Parvensky, 2006). It is crucial to determine the proportion of homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are accessing these support services, to determine the reach of such services. |
| Method | <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support.</p> <p>The first proportion will be counted as the number of people who have been flagged by the census as homeless and are flagged through linkage with the SHS CURFs as accessing services, divided by the total number of homeless people. The second proportion of formerly homeless people will be found by finding the count of the group which is flagged as formerly homeless and accessing services, divided by the total count of formerly homeless people.</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness; Centrelink; AAEH Advance to Zero database; AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to the data custodians of the relevant organisation. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | <p>Access to data will be subject to AIHW, ABS, and Centrelink ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results.</p> <p>Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results.</p> |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Figures derived from the AAEH Advance to Zero database must be interpreted within the context in which the data is collected; namely, that it contains only individuals identified by participating services that voluntarily contribute to the database that consent to their data being contributed to the database are captured. The use of the AAEH Advance to Zero database is expected to expand over time. Hence, increases in the number of recorded people experiencing homelessness may simply reflect increased reach of the Advance to Zero program than increased rates of homelessness. |

Measure 1.8.3.7: The mean satisfaction with services received among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are accessing support services.

Measure 1.8.3.7: The mean satisfaction with services received among homeless and formerly homeless people in Western Australia that are accessing support services.

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| Rationale | Homelessness support programs are known to provide positive outcomes for clients (Flatau et al., 2013). The costs of such programs to the government are typically either partly or completely offset by potential savings, due to a reduction in high-cost hospital and drug and alcohol services (Perlman & Parvensky, 2006). In order to improve program retention and success rates, it is important that individuals accessing support services feel satisfied with the support they receive. It is therefore important to assess the mean satisfaction with services received, and assess why dissatisfaction occurs |
| Method | <p>1. Determining satisfaction with support services</p> <p>Original research is necessary. Adding questions to an existing survey may introduce bias; therefore, the most effective method would be an independent survey within a subset of the homeless population. Potential questions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “On a scale of 1-5, how much do you agree with the following statements? (1 being Strongly Disagree, 5 Strongly Agree)” • “I was satisfied with the support I received when I accessed this support service.” • “It is easy for me to access this support service.” • “Accessing this support service was a negative experience.” • “I would feel comfortable accessing this support service again.” <p>2. Identifying the “formerly homeless” population</p> <p>Among services participating in the Advance to Zero program, exits into permanent accommodation is recorded where that information is known to service providers and is part of the AAEH Advance to Zero database. The Advance to Zero database also records other events relevant to the individual so that information on the journey followed by formerly homeless people can be examined. In the future it is possible that AAEH Advance to Zero database will be linked to administrative databases.</p> <p>We can operationalise the “formerly homeless” group more generally by linking Centrelink and SHS unit record files to other databases where housing status is recorded. The AIHW SHS Collection records data on clients’ historical accommodation circumstances, as well as their accommodation circumstances at the beginning, during, and when they end a support period, allowing the identification of current and recorded past experiences of homelessness among those accessing SHS services. Centrelink records contain a homelessness flag/indicator, thus the linkage of Centrelink and SHS data allows for triangulation and the capturing of homelessness experiences among those that receive Centrelink but not SHS support</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey of peak services and bodies |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | The information will be stored in the AAEH database, as a part of the Advance to Zero program. Participating services in Western Australia in the Advance to Zero program and AAEH Advance to Zero database hold identifying information of people for service purposes to achieve the end goal of housing those who are experiencing homelessness. Access by CSI UWA to non-identified information in the AAEH Advance to Zero database is granted via a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with data custodian Micah Projects. In accordance with the MOU and UWA ethical protocols, information that identifies individuals will never be released in any reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Further
information

Despite the good data collections that exist in relation to homelessness in Western Australia, there remains a large degree of difficulty and imprecision in identifying those experiencing homelessness in Australia, including Western Australia. This is particularly true of those that have exited homelessness and no longer access services. However, knowledge of people's experiences post-homelessness is critical to understanding and leveraging the success factors for sustained exit, and understanding and mitigating the various pathways to re-entry into homelessness, all with a view to ending homelessness. It would, therefore, be valuable to have information from ongoing comprehensive studies of formerly homeless people, such as former SHS clients. This would provide more complete information on journeys through the homelessness system and allow for thorough recommendations to support the WAAEH goals

Outcome 1.9: Aboriginal homelessness rates are no greater than non-Aboriginal homelessness rates

Indicator 1.9.1: Rates of Aboriginal homelessness

Measure 1.9.1.1: The number and proportion of SHS clients that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Measure 1.9.1.1: The number and proportion of SHS clients that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

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| Rationale | Since 1788, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations of Australia have faced systematic violence, dehumanisation, relocation and persecution (Memcott & Chambers, 2010). The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are overrepresented in Australia’s homeless population (ABS, 2016a). A measurement of the number and proportion of SHS clients that identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander will assist in identifying the extent of this overrepresentation |
| Method | <p>The SHS questionnaire asks the following question: “Is the client of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?” With the following answers available: “Aboriginal, but no Torres Strait Islander origin Torres Strait Islander, but not Aboriginal origin Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin Neither Aboriginal nor Torres Strait Islander origin Don’t know Not applicable”</p> <p>We can therefore extract the number and proportion of SHS clients that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander directly from the AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services</p> |
| Target | That the proportion of SHS clients that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is the same as the proportion of the general population that identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, such that there is no overrepresentation of these groups in the database |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW Specialist Homelessness Services Collection |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to the AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | <p>Data collected will likely underrepresent the homeless population of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander populations for a variety of reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people who dwell in public places such as campsites and parks often do not consider themselves homeless and may not access specialist homelessness services• Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may be living in overcrowded dwellings, or in shelter with insecure tenancies, but do not consider themselves homeless or at risk of homelessness• Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may choose not to disclose their identity as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders to specialist homelessness services• Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people without shelter may be highly mobile. (Memcott & Chambers, 2010) |

Measure 1.9.1.2: The number and proportion of the overall homeless population in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Measure 1.9.1.2: The number and proportion of the overall homeless population in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

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| Rationale | Since 1788, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations of Australia have faced systematic violence, dehumanisation, relocation and persecution (Memmott & Chambers, 2010). The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are overrepresented in Australia’s homeless population (ABS, 2016a). A measurement of the number and proportion of the overall homeless population in WA that identify as Indigenous will assist in identifying the extent of this overrepresentation, and highlight the need for culturally appropriate Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander homelessness services |
| Method | Although the Census is expected to underestimate the number of homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for a number of reasons, Census data provides influential headline figures that can be used for this measure. The number will be the total number of homeless people who identify as Indigenous, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of homeless people |
| Target | That the number and proportion of the Indigenous homeless population in WA is equal to that of the general population |

Definitions

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Data source | ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

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| Further information | <p>Data collected will likely underrepresent the homeless population of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander populations for a variety of reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people who dwell in public places such as campsites and parks often do not consider themselves homeless and may not access specialist homelessness services • Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may be living in overcrowded dwellings, or in shelter with insecure tenancies, but do not consider themselves homeless or at risk of homelessness • Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may choose not to disclose their identity as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders to specialist homelessness services • Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people without shelter may be highly mobile. (Memmott & Chambers, 2010) |
|---------------------|--|

Measure 1.9.1.3: The number and proportion of rough sleepers in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Measure 1.9.1.4: The number and proportion of couch surfers in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Measure 1.9.1.5: The number and proportion of those in supported accommodation for the homeless in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Measure 1.9.1.6: The number and proportion of those living in boarding houses in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

Measure 1.9.1.7: The number and proportion of those living in other temporary lodgings in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Measure 1.9.1.8: The number and proportion of those living in severely overcrowded dwellings that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Measure 1.9.1.3: The number and proportion of rough sleepers in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
 1.9.1.4: The number and proportion of couch surfers in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
 1.9.1.5: The number and proportion of those in supported accommodation for the homeless in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
 1.9.1.6: The number and proportion of those living in boarding houses in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander
 1.9.1.7: The number and proportion of those living in other temporary lodgings in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.
 1.9.1.8: The number and proportion of those living in severely overcrowded dwellings that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Rationale Since 1788, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations of Australia have faced systematic violence, dehumanisation, relocation and persecution (Memmott & Chambers, 2010). The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are overrepresented in Australia’s homeless population (ABS, 2016a) In order to appropriately address this issue, it is important to gain a clear and comprehensive picture of different forms of homelessness (such as couchsurfing and overcrowded dwellings) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people may experiences

Method Although the Census is expected to underestimate the number of homeless Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for a number of reasons, Census data provides influential headline figures that can be used for this measure. The annual ABS Census records an estimate of homelessness, and also records whether the person identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. ABS Census data decomposes the total homeless figure into rough sleepers, couch surfers, supported accommodation, boarding houses, other temporary lodgings, or severe overcrowding. For each of these cases the number will be the number of people who identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and who are in the respective category of homelessness, and the proportion will be this number divided by the total number of people in that category of homelessness

Target That the number for each be representative of the general population (3%).

Definitions

Data source ABS Cat. 2049.0 Estimating Homelessness

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Measure

1.9.1.3: The number and proportion of rough sleepers in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

1.9.1.4: The number and proportion of couch surfers in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

1.9.1.5: The number and proportion of those in supported accommodation for the homeless in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

1.9.1.6: The number and proportion of those living in boarding houses in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander

1.9.1.7: The number and proportion of those living in other temporary lodgings in Western Australia that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

1.9.1.8: The number and proportion of those living in severely overcrowded dwellings that identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Data collected will likely underrepresent the homeless population of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander populations for a variety of reasons:

- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people who dwell in public places such as campsites and parks often do not consider themselves homeless and may not access specialist homelessness services
- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may be living in overcrowded dwellings, or in shelter with insecure tenancies, but do not consider themselves homeless or at risk of homelessness
- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may choose not to disclose their identity as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders to specialist homelessness services
- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people without shelter may be highly mobile. (Memmott & Chambers, 2010)

Indicator 1.9.2: Aboriginal people feel able and comfortable in accessing services, and respected when they do.

Measure 1.9.2.1: The number of Aboriginal-specific homelessness services.

Measure 1.9.2.1: The number of Aboriginal-specific homelessness services.

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| Rationale | Many Aboriginal people have experienced mistreatment and prejudice with mainstream societal institutions; as such, approaching any form of institution may serve as a reminder of previous negative experiences (Shahid et al., 2010). This is particularly true for those who are homeless, and is compounded by the societal disempowerment that results from their state of homelessness. Aboriginal-specific homelessness services, which acknowledge and adapt to cultural nuances, are a way for Aboriginal people to feel comfortable in accessing homelessness services |
| Method | Original research is required. Research would involve a collation of all Aboriginal-specific homelessness services from all local government bodies and regional centres around Western Australia. For example, the resource Homeless Services in the Inner City prepared by the City of Perth has a list of organisations that provide Aboriginal Services, including the 'Specialist Aboriginal Mental Health Service' and the 'RUAH Drop-In Centre'. Similar documents exist for other local councils/regional areas, and so a database could be created for all of this information |
| Target | To make Aboriginal-specific homelessness services easily accessible for any Aboriginal person to access whenever necessary |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey of services and peak bodies |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Data collected will likely underrepresent the homeless population of the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander populations for a variety of reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people who dwell in public places such as campsites and parks often do not consider themselves homeless and may not access specialist homelessness services• Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may be living in overcrowded dwellings, or in shelter with insecure tenancies, but do not consider themselves homeless or at risk of homelessness• Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people may choose not to disclose their identity as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islanders to specialist homelessness services• Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people without shelter may be highly mobile. (Memmott & Chambers, 2010) |

Measure 1.9.2.2: The number and proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander case workers in mainstream homelessness services

Measure 1.9.2.2: The number and proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander case workers in mainstream homelessness services

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Many Aboriginal people have experienced mistreatment and prejudice with mainstream societal institutions; as such, approaching any form of institution may serve as a reminder of previous negative experiences (Shahid et al., 2010). This is particularly true for those who are homeless, and is compounded by the societal disempowerment that results from their state of homelessness. Having Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander case workers in mainstream homelessness services can help Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander patients feel more safe, secure and satisfied, as they “understand their own people better” and can remove barriers of language and culture (McGrath et al., 2007). It is important to determine the number and proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander case workers in mainstream homelessness services to ensure the cultural appropriateness of mainstream homelessness services |
| Method | Original research is required. A potential method is to survey all case workers in mainstream homelessness services regarding their Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status. While ABS Census data is available per profession and it is possible to find the number of Torres Strait Islander people who are employed in the social work sector, this would not be sufficiently specific as there are many people employed in social work who are not case workers or do not focus on homelessness |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey homelessness agency case workers |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 1.9.2.3: Mainstream homelessness services have policies for referral to Aboriginal-specific homelessness services if the client prefers.

Measure 1.9.2.3: Mainstream homelessness services have policies for referral to Aboriginal-specific homelessness services if the client prefers.

Rationale Many Aboriginal people have experienced mistreatment and prejudice with mainstream societal institutions; as such, approaching any form of institution may serve as a reminder of previous negative experiences (Shahid et al., 2010). This is particularly true for those who are homeless, and is compounded by the societal disempowerment that results from their state of homelessness. Aboriginal-specific homelessness services, which acknowledge and adapt to cultural nuances, are a way for Aboriginal people to feel able to and comfortable in accessing homelessness services. If an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person approaches a mainstream homelessness service but would prefer to be referred to an Aboriginal-specific homelessness service, it is important that there are policies in place to enable this referral

Method Original research is required, to assess the policies of mainstream homelessness services

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Survey of services and peak bodies

Data availability

Ethics and privacy CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 1.9.2.4: The number and proportion of homelessness services that involve Aboriginal people in their program and service design.

Measure 1.9.2.4: The number and proportion of homelessness services that involve Aboriginal people in their program and service design.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Many Aboriginal people have experienced mistreatment and prejudice with mainstream societal institutions; as such, approaching any form of institution may serve as a reminder of previous negative experiences (Shahid et al., 2010). This is particularly true for those who are homeless, and is compounded by the societal disempowerment that results from their state of homelessness. Involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the program and design of mainstream homelessness services can help Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander patients feel safer, secure and satisfied with their experience, as they “understand their own people better” and can remove barriers of language and culture (McGrath et al. 2007). It is important to understand the number and proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the program and service design of mainstream homelessness services, to determine whether more are needed |
| Method | Original research is required to examine the number and proportion of mainstream homelessness services that involve Aboriginal people in their program and service design |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey homelessness agency case workers |
| Data availability | Medium risk |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA will obtain ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to undertake primary data collection from services and case workers. No individual case worker or service will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Part 2: Structural and Individual Factors

Domain 2: Structural Factors

Outcome 2.1: There are enough dwellings in Western Australia that are accessible and affordable.

Indicator 2.1.1: **Western Australian housing stock.**

Measure 2.1.1.1: The number of public housing dwellings in Western Australia.

Measure 2.1.1.1: The number of public housing dwellings in Western Australia.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Rationale | There is a continual demand for safe, secure, affordable housing in Western Australia. Public housing is low-cost housing provided by the Western Australian Housing Authority for very low-income households who are often unable to obtain secure and affordable accommodation in the private rental sector (Western Australian Housing Authority, 2017a). The rent paid for public housing is calculated at 25 per cent of a household's gross assessable income or the market rent, whichever is less. The number of public housing dwellings in Western Australia is one indicator of the availability of affordable housing for Western Australians |
| Method | Public housing rental statistics are collected and published annually by the Western Australia Housing Authority. The number of public housing dwellings is contained in these publicly available reports. The total number of public rental stock in the 2016-17 period was 36,963 (Western Australian Housing Authority, 2017b) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Public housing</i> : rental housing that state and territory governments provide and manage (AIHW, 2018a). <i>Dwelling</i> : a structure, or a discrete space within a structure, intended for a person or group of people to live (AIHW, 2018a) |
| Data source | Western Australian Housing Authority (Department of Communities) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | n/a |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Further information

Measure 2.1.1.2: The number of community housing dwellings in Western Australia.

Measure 2.1.1.2: The number of community housing dwellings in Western Australia.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | There is a continual demand for safe, secure, affordable housing in Western Australia. Community housing is affordable housing for people on low to moderate incomes with a housing need (AIHW, 2018a). Unlike public housing, community housing is owned or leased by not-for-profit organisations or local governments. The number of community housing dwellings is an indicator of the availability of affordable housing in Western Australia |
| Method | The AIHW regularly collects data on housing assistance in Australia and the number of community housing dwellings can be found in this collection. In Western Australia in 2017, there were 7,847 mainstream community housing dwellings and 2,649 dwellings provided by Indigenous community housing (AIHW, 2018b) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Community housing</i> : affordable housing for people on low to moderate incomes with a housing need. This type of housing is owned, or leased and managed, by not-for-profit organisations or local governments (AIHW, 2018a). |
| Data source | AIHW Housing assistance in Australia (HOU 296) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 2.1.1.3: The total number of dwellings in Western Australia.

Measure 2.1.1.3: The total number of dwellings in Western Australia.

Rationale There is a continual demand for safe, secure, affordable housing in Western Australia. The availability of affordable private and public housing is a necessary step in addressing the supply-side of homelessness

Method The total number of dwellings in Western Australia is recorded by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the Census of Population and Housing

The number of all private dwellings in Western Australia in 2016 was 1,070,962 (ABS, 2016c)

Target To be established

Definitions *Dwelling*: a structure, or a discrete space within a structure, intended for a person or group of people to live (AIHW, 2018a)

Data source ABS Census of Population and Housing Cat. 2900.0

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.1.1.4: The private rental vacancy rate in Western Australia.

Measure 2.1.1.4: The private rental vacancy rate in Western Australia..

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|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | There is a continual demand for safe, secure, affordable housing in Western Australia. The rental vacancy rate gives an indication of the relative bargaining power of renters and landlords. A high rental vacancy rate suggests that supply outstrips demand and, consequently, renters are in a more favourable position. In the inverse situation, a low rental vacancy rate suggests that demand outweighs supply and landlords have the upper hand. This could lead to higher rents for potential tenants. The private rental vacancy rate in WA can thus add to a broader picture of housing stress and housing affordability in the WA community |
| Method | REIWA provides quarterly updates on property market indicators, including private rental vacancy rate in Western Australia. The data is publicly accessible and categorised by region. The Perth rental vacancy rate in March 2019 was 2.7% (REIWA, 2019a) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Rental vacancy rate</i> : refers to the percentage of rental units that are empty and available for rent of all the rental stock in an area (Owen, 2019) |
| Data source | REIWA |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 2.1.1.5: Dwelling supply growth in Western Australia.

Measure 2.1.1.6: Net dwelling supply gap (the difference between demand for housing and supply of housing) in Western Australia.

Measure 2.1.1.5: Dwelling supply growth in Western Australia.
2.1.1.6: Net dwelling supply gap (the difference between demand for housing and supply of housing) in Western Australia.

Rationale There is a continual demand for safe, secure, affordable housing in Western Australia. A high rate of dwelling supply growth is favourable to housing affordability, as is a low net dwelling supply gap, as increased housing supply will, all other things being equal, put downward pressure on housing costs

Method Data on dwelling supply and dwelling supply gap is available via the Western Australian Department of Housing

Target To be established

Definitions *Net dwelling supply gap*: the difference between demand for housing and supply of housing

Data source Western Australian Housing Authority (Department of Communities)

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 2.1.2: Accessibility of affordable housing in Western Australia.

Measure 2.1.2.1: The number and proportion of advertised private rental dwellings in Western Australia that are considered affordable for someone on Newstart.

Measure 2.1.2.1: The number and proportion of advertised private rental dwellings in Western Australia that are considered affordable for someone on Newstart.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | There is a continual demand for safe, secure, affordable housing in Western Australia. The number and proportion of advertised private rental dwellings in Western Australia that are affordable for someone on Newstart (the main income support payment for someone who is unemployed and looking for work) is an indication of the availability of affordable housing in WA |
| Method | <p>The proportion of dwellings that are affordable on Newstart can be calculated by first taking 30% of the Newstart Allowance, with 30% of income representing the proportion of income that can be dedicated to housing costs without causing housing stress. In 2019, the maximum fortnightly Newstart payment for a single person is \$555.70 (Australian Department of Human Services, 2019); 30% of the maximum fortnightly Newstart payment is \$166.71. This means that an individual receiving the maximum Newstart payment has \$83.35 per week to spend on rent.</p> <p>The number and proportion of private rental dwellings that are available for \$83.35 or less per week can be ascertained by searching rental listings by region, filtering for price. Examining the greater Perth region, 1 out of 7219 properties available in July 2019 on domain.com.au was listed for less than \$83.35 per week (a room in a student share house)</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Affordable housing</i>: refers to accommodation for which the rent is less than 30% of a household's income (Western Australian Department of Housing, 2018).</p> <p><i>Housing stress</i>: the situation wherein a household has an income level in the bottom 40 percent of Australia's income distribution and is paying more than 30 percent of its income in housing costs (AHURI, 2019)</p> <p><i>Newstart</i>: the main Centrelink income support payment for someone who is unemployed and looking for work (Australian Department of Human Services, 2019)</p> |
| Data source | Centrelink; Rental listings |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 2.1.2.2: The number of people on the WA Housing Authority public housing waitlist.

Measure 2.1.2.2: The number of people on the WA Housing Authority public housing waitlist.

Rationale There is a continual demand for safe, secure, affordable housing in Western Australia. Public housing is low-cost housing provided by the WA Housing Authority for very low-income households who are often unable to obtain secure and affordable accommodation in the private rental sector (WA Housing Authority, 2017a). The rent paid for public housing is calculated at 25 per cent of a household's gross assessable income or the market rent, whichever is less. The number of people on the WA Housing Authority public housing waitlist is an indication of the extent of housing instability in Western Australian communities

Method The number of people on the WA Housing Authority public housing waitlist is calculated by the WA Housing Authority and published in the annual report of the Department of Communities. In 2018, there were 13,912 households on the public housing waiting list, of which 1,437 were on the priority waiting list (Western Australian Department of Communities, 2018)

Target To be established

Definitions *Public housing*: rental housing that state and territory governments provide and manage (AIHW, 2018a)

Data source WA Housing Authority (Department of Communities)

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.1.2.3: The average length of time people spend on the WA Housing Authority public housing waitlist prior to securing public housing.

Measure **2.1.2.3: The average length of time people spend on the WA Housing Authority public housing waitlist prior to securing public housing.**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | There is a continual demand for safe, secure housing for low-income earners in Western Australia. Public housing is low-cost housing provided by the WA Housing Authority for very low-income households who are often unable to obtain secure and affordable accommodation in the private rental sector (WA Housing Authority, 2017a). The rent paid for public housing is calculated at 25 per cent of a household's gross assessable income or the market rent, whichever is less. The length of time people spend on the public housing waitlist is an indication of the efficiency of the public housing program and of the number of people vulnerable to housing instability |
| Method | The average length of time people spend on the WA Housing Authority public housing waitlist is calculated and published in the annual report of the Department of Communities. In 2018, on average, households waited 113 weeks to be housed (Western Australian Department of Communities, 2018) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Public housing</i> : rental housing that state and territory governments provide and manage (AIHW, 2018a) |
| Data source | WA Housing Authority (Department of Communities) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 2.1.2.4: The average length of time people spend on community housing waitlists prior to securing community housing.

Measure 2.1.2.4: The average length of time people spend on community housing waitlists prior to securing community housing.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | There is a continual demand for safe, secure and affordable housing in Western Australia. Community housing is affordable housing for people on low to moderate incomes with a housing need (AIHW, 2018a). Unlike public housing, community housing is owned or leased by not-for-profit organisations or local governments. The average length of time people spend on community housing waitlists prior to securing community housing is an indication of the extent of housing instability and vulnerability in the community. It is also a measure of the effectiveness of community housing at responding to housing needs |
| Method | AIHW regularly collects and publishes data on housing assistance and waitlists in Australia. The Housing assistance in Australia 2018 report contains up-to-date information on the provision of community housing, community housing tenants, and waitlists (AIHW, 2018b) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Community housing</i> : affordable housing for people on low to moderate incomes with a housing need. This type of housing is owned, or leased and managed, by not-for-profit organisations or local governments (AIHW, 2018a) |
| Data source | AIHW Housing assistance in Australia (cat. no: HOU 296) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 2.1.3: Affordability of housing in Western Australia.

Measure 2.1.3.1: Public housing rent relative to income.

Measure 2.1.3.1: Public housing rent relative to income.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | There is a continual demand for safe, secure housing for the most vulnerable and low-income earners in Western Australia. Public housing is low-cost housing provided by the WA Housing Authority for very low-income households who are often unable to obtain secure and affordable accommodation in the private rental sector (WA Housing Authority, 2017a). The rent paid for public housing is calculated at 25 per cent of a household's gross assessable income or the market rent, whichever is less |
| Method | The proportion of public housing rent relative to income is determined by the WA Department of Communities Housing Authority. This measure can be operationalised by referencing Public Housing Authority policy |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Public housing</i> : rental housing that state and territory governments provide and manage (AIHW, 2018a) |
| Data source | WA Housing Authority (Department of Communities) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

- Measure 2.1.3.2: Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income for private renters.
- Measure 2.1.3.3: Median house prices relative to median Western Australian income.
- Measure 2.1.3.4: Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income for owners with a mortgage.

Measure 2.1.3.2: Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income for private renters.
 2.1.3.3: Median house prices relative to median Western Australian household income.
 2.1.3.4: Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income for owners with a mortgage.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | In the face of a documented affordable housing crisis in Australia, there is a continual demand for safe, secure housing. A measurement of private housing costs- whether that is rent on the private market or mortgage repayments - as a proportion of median income can give an indication of the affordability of housing and, in turn, offer a broad indication of housing stability at a population level |
| Method | <p>The ABS Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) is a biennial household survey which collects information on sources of income, amounts received, household net worth, housing, household characteristics and personal characteristics.</p> <p><u>Measure 2.1.3.2</u> Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income (private landlord, 2015/16): 20.0% (ABS, 2016d).</p> <p><u>Measure 2.1.3.3</u> The median house prices for Western Australia are updated regularly and made publicly available by REIWA. The median Western Australian household income is published by ABS (ABS, 2016d).</p> <p><u>Measure 2.1.3.4</u> Housing costs as a proportion of gross household income (mortgage, 2015/16): 16.0% (ABS, 2016d)</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | ABS Housing Occupancy and Costs 2015-2016 Cat. no. 4130; Real Estate Institute of Western Australia; ABS Census of Population and Housing Cat. 2900 |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure no individual can be identified. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Outcome 2.2: Dwellings in Western Australia are safe, decent, and meet the needs of families.

Indicator 2.2.1: Health and safety of dwellings in Western Australia.

Measure 2.2.1.1: The minimum requirements for quality of accommodation around safety (e.g. suitable locks on doors and windows) and health (e.g. heating, cooling, ventilation) outlined in the Residential Tenancy Act.

Measure 2.2.1.1: The minimum requirements for quality of accommodation around safety (e.g. suitable locks on doors and windows) and health (e.g. heating, cooling, ventilation) outlined in the Residential Tenancy Act.

Rationale Safe and decent housing is key to the prevention of entry into homelessness and to a sustained exit from the cycle of homelessness. The Residential Tenancy Act 1987 sets out the rights and responsibilities for tenants and landlords and establishes the minimum requirements surrounding housing safety and decency. It is therefore necessary to analyse the standards of housing safety and decency as set out by the Residential Tenancy Act in order to gauge whether these standards are sufficient to ensure the availability of adequate housing in Western Australia. The current requirements will act as a baseline for future improvements of the Residential Tenancy Act as outlined in measure 4.1.5.1

Method Analysis of the Residential Tenancy Act and relevant amendments

Target Inclusion of adequate safety and decency standards

Definitions

Data source Western Australian Residential Tenancy Act 1987

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline

Further information

Indicator 2.2.2: Conditions of occupancy of rental housing in Western Australia.

Measure 2.2.2.1: Minimum lease length provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act.

Measure 2.2.2.1: Minimum lease length provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act

Rationale Decent conditions of occupancy for tenants play an important role in the prevention of entry into homelessness and are key to a sustained exit from the cycle of homelessness. The Residential Tenancy Act 1987 sets out the rights and responsibilities for tenants and landlords and is crucial in enforcing the right of a tenant to a lease that is of a reasonable length. It is therefore necessary to analyse the minimum lease length provisions as outlined in the Residential Tenancy Act in order to gauge whether these provisions are sufficient to protect the rights of tenants. The provisions currently in place will act as a baseline for future improvements of the Residential Tenancy Act as outlined in measure 4.1.5.1

Method Analysis of the Residential Tenancy Act and relevant amendments

Target Inclusion of adequate minimum lease length provisions in order to ensure decent conditions of occupancy for tenant.

Definitions

Data source Western Australian Residential Tenancy Act 1987

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline

Further information

Measure 2.2.2.2: Provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act that prevent continuous renewals of short-term leases.

Measure 2.2.2.2: Provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act that prevent continuous renewals of short-term leases.

Rationale Decent conditions of occupancy for tenants play an important role in the prevention of entry into homelessness and are key to a sustained exit from the cycle of homelessness. The Residential Tenancy Act 1987 sets out the rights and responsibilities for tenants and landlords and is crucial in enforcing the right of a tenant not to be kept of continuous, short-term leases. It is therefore necessary to analyse the provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act that prevent continuous renewals of short-term leases in order to gauge whether these provisions are sufficient to protect the rights of tenants. The provisions currently in place will act as a baseline for the changes that we wish to see to the Residential Tenancy Act as outlined in measure 4.1.5.1

Method Analysis of the Residential Tenancy Act and relevant amendments

Target Inclusion of adequate provisions that prevent continuous renewals of short-term leases in order to ensure decent conditions of occupancy for tenants

Definitions

Data source Western Australian Residential Tenancy Act 1987

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline

Further information

Indicator 2.2.3: Variety of affordable housing in Western Australia

Measure 2.2.3.1: The variety of available affordable (at or below median cost) dwellings in terms of geographic location, dwelling size (bedrooms and bathrooms), and dwelling type (unit, house, townhouse, etc.)

Measure 2.2.3.1: The variety of available affordable (at or below median cost) dwellings in terms of geographic location, dwelling size (bedrooms and bathrooms), and dwelling type (unit, house, townhouse, etc.)

Rationale Housing availability and affordability is a key protective factor for the entry into homelessness and increases the likelihood of a sustained exit from homelessness. By analysing the variety of available affordable dwellings in Western Australia, we will be able to more accurately evaluate the role that housing availability and affordability play in the cycle of homelessness

Method REIWA data on property listings can be used to analyse the number of available affordable dwellings in terms of geographic location, dwelling size, and dwelling type. Affordability can be operationalised by examining the distribution of income in Western Australia (ABS, 2018b), and exploring the number of properties available for 30% or less of income at various income thresholds

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source REIWA; ABS Cat. No. 6523.0 Housing Income and Wealth, Australia: Summary of Results, 2017-18

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 2.2.4: Housing in Western Australia provides access to amenities required for social and economic participation

Measure 2.2.4.1: The number of dwellings in Perth that are not connected to public transport infrastructure.

Measure 2.2.4.1: The number of dwellings in Perth that are not connected to public transport infrastructure.

Rationale Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to amenities required for social and economic participation, is a challenge for many Western Australians. Poor housing quality, in terms of a lack of access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to the sustained exit from homelessness. The accessibility of public transport is an indicator of housing quality, contributing to the broader picture of the Western Australian housing situation. By evaluating the accessibility of public transport, we will be better able to gauge the role of poor housing quality as a determinant of homeless

Method The data relating to the above measures is to be requested from the Public Transport Authority of Western Australia.

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Public Transport Authority of Western Australia

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from the Perth Transport Authority data custodians

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

- Measure 2.2.4.4: The number of dwellings in Perth that are >10kms from the nearest primary school.
- Measure 2.2.4.5: The number of dwellings in Perth that are >10kms from the nearest secondary school.
- Measure 2.2.4.6: The number of dwellings in non-metropolitan Western Australia that are >50kms from the nearest primary school.
- Measure 2.2.4.7: The number of dwellings in non-metropolitan Western Australia that are >50kms from the nearest secondary school.

Measure 2.2.4.4: The number of dwellings in Perth that are >10kms from the nearest primary school.
 2.2.4.5: The number of dwellings in Perth that are >10kms from the nearest secondary school.
 2.2.4.6: The number of dwellings in non-metropolitan Western Australia that are >50kms from the nearest primary school.
 2.2.4.7: The number of dwellings in non-metropolitan Western Australia that are >50kms from the nearest secondary school.

Rationale Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to amenities required for social and economic participation, is a challenge for many Western Australians. Poor housing quality, in terms of a lack of access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. The accessibility of educational services is an indicator of housing quality and thus contributes to the broader picture of the Western Australian housing situation. By evaluating the accessibility of schools, we will be better able to gauge the role of poor housing quality as a determinant of homeless

Method The data relating to the above measures will be requested from the Department of Education

Target To be set once baseline is established

Definitions

Data source Western Australian Department of Education.

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Education data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to WA Department of Education ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.2.4.2: The number of dwellings in Perth that are >400m from the nearest bus stop.

Measure 2.2.4.3: The number of dwellings in Perth that are >800m from the nearest train stop.

Measure 2.2.4.2: The number of dwellings in Perth that are >400m from the nearest bus stop.
2.2.4.3: The number of dwellings in Perth that are >800m from the nearest train stop.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to amenities required for social and economic participation, is increasingly a challenge for many Western Australians. Poor housing quality, in terms of a lack of access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to the sustained exit from homelessness. The accessibility of public transport is an indicator of housing quality and thus can aid in the evaluation of the availability of appropriate housing. By evaluating the accessibility of public transport we will be better able to gauge the role of poor housing quality as a determinant of homeless |
| Method | Data on the number of dwellings in Perth that are not connected to public transport infrastructure can be requested from the Public Transport Authority of Western Australia |
| Target | |
| Definitions | <i>Connected to public transport infrastructure:</i> addresses within the Perth Public Transport Area are within 500 metres of a Transperth bus stop or train station providing an acceptable level of service (Public Transport Authority, 2018) |
| Data source | Public Transport Authority of Western Australia |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the Perth Transport Authority data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 2.2.4.8: The number of dwellings in Western Australia that are >150kms from the nearest public hospital.

Measure 2.2.4.8: The number of dwellings in Western Australia that are >150kms from the nearest public hospital.

Rationale Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to amenities required for social and economic participation, is a challenge for many Western Australians. Poor housing quality, in terms of a lack of access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. The accessibility of health services is an indicator of housing quality and thus contributes to the broader picture of the Western Australian housing situation. By evaluating the accessibility of public hospitals, we will be better able to gauge the role of poor housing quality as a determinant of homelessness

Method Data is to be requested from the Western Australian Department of Health

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Western Australian Department of Health

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Health data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to WA Department of Health ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Outcome 2.3: State Government policy and funding is used to facilitate the development of protective factors against homelessness in Western Australia.

Indicator 2.3.1: Those leaving domestic violence are protected from tenancy-related consequences.

Measure 2.3.1.1: Provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act and other relevant housing policies (including Housing Authority policies for those in public housing) that allow a person to break lease without penalty if they are experiencing domestic violence.

Measure 2.3.1.1: Provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act and other relevant housing policies (including Housing Authority policies for those in public housing) that allow a person to break lease without penalty if they are experiencing domestic violence.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare lists domestic and family violence as the main reason women and children leave their homes in Australia (AIHW, 2019b). Domestic violence is also one of the most common reasons cited by clients accessing specialist homelessness services. The Residential Tenancy Act 1987 sets out the rights and responsibilities for tenants and landlords, including the situations in which someone is able to break lease without penalty. Given the prevalence and severity of domestic violence, and the increased vulnerability to homelessness experienced by domestic violence victims, it is important to ensure the Residential Tenancy Act has appropriate safe guards in place |
| Method | Analysis of the Residential Tenancy Act 1987 and relevant amendments |
| Target | Include family and domestic violence provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act |
| Definitions | <p><i>Domestic violence:</i> Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. While there is no single definition, the central element of domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of behaviour aimed at controlling a partner through fear, for example by using behaviour which is violent and threatening. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and their children, and can be both criminal, and non-criminal. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016)</p> <p><i>Family violence:</i> Family violence is a broader term that refers to violence between family members, as well as violence between intimate partners. The term family violence is the most widely used term to identify the experiences of Indigenous people, because it includes the broad range of marital and kinship relationships in which violence may occur (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016)</p> |
| Data source | Residential Tenancy Act 1987 via Department of Justice |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | |
| Baseline | |
| Further information | |

Measure 2.3.1.2: Provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act and other relevant housing policies (including Housing Authority policies for those in public housing) that exempt a person from liability for property damage caused by their abusers.

Measure 2.3.1.2: Provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act and other relevant housing policies (including Housing Authority policies for those in public housing) that exempt a person from liability for property damage caused by their abusers

Rationale The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare lists domestic and family violence as the main reason women and children leave their homes in Australia (AIHW, 2019b). Domestic violence is one of the most common reasons cited by clients accessing specialist homelessness services. The Residential Tenancy Act 1987 sets out the rights and responsibilities for tenants and landlords, including liability for property damage. Given the prevalence and severity of domestic violence, and the increased vulnerability to homelessness experienced by domestic violence victims, it is important to ensure the Residential Tenancy Act has appropriate safeguards in place

Method Analysis of the Residential Tenancy Act 1987 and relevant amendments

Target Include family and domestic violence provisions in the Residential Tenancy Act

Definitions *Domestic violence:* Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. While there is no single definition, the central element of domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of behaviour aimed at controlling a partner through fear, for example by using behaviour which is violent and threatening. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and their children, and can be both criminal, and non-criminal. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).

Family violence: Family violence is a broader term that refers to violence between family members, as well as violence between intimate partners. The term family violence is the most widely used term to identify the experiences of Indigenous people, because it includes the broad range of marital and kinship relationships in which violence may occur (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016)

Data source Residential Tenancy Act 1987 via Department of Justice

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline

Further information Refer to 4.1.5.

Indicator 2.3.2: Those interacting with the justice system are not at higher risk of homelessness

Measure 2.3.2.1: State Government legislation that ensures adults do not get released from prison into homelessness.

Measure 2.3.2.1: State Government legislation that ensures adults do not get released from prison into homelessness.

Rationale Leaving prison is a key transition time for people that can easily result in entry to homelessness. One in three of those entering prison had experienced homelessness in the four weeks prior to their incarceration, and over half (54%) of prisoners surveyed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare that were due to be released from prison within four weeks of survey expected to be homeless (AIHW, 2019a). State Government legislation has an important role to play in ensuring that prisoners do not exit into homelessness

Method Analysis of State Government legislation relating to prisoner transition management

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Western Australian State Legislation

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information Refer to 4.1.5.

Measure 2.3.2.2: State Government funding of transition services for those leaving prison.

Measure 2.3.2.2: State Government funding of transition services for those leaving prison.

Rationale Leaving prison is a key transition time for people that can easily result in entry to homelessness. One in three of those entering prison had experienced homelessness in the four weeks prior to their incarceration, and over half (54%) of prisoners surveyed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare that were due to be released from prison within four weeks of survey expected to be homeless (AIHW, 2019a). It is the responsibility of the State government to ensure programs that aid ex-prisoners with social integration and stable housing are adequately funded.

Method Analysis of WA State Government Budget

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA State Government Budget via Department of Treasury

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.3.2.3: State Government policy regarding diversion from the justice system.

Measure 2.3.2.3: State Government policy regarding diversion from the justice system.

Rationale Leaving prison is a key transition time for people that can easily result in entry to homelessness. One in three of those entering prison had experienced homelessness in the four weeks prior to their incarceration, and over half (54%) of prisoners surveyed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare that were due to be released from prison within four weeks of survey expected to be homeless (AIHW, 2019a). State government policy focused on early intervention to divert at-risk people from the justice system will contribute to reducing inflows into homelessness via this pathway

Method Analysis of State Government policy pertaining to justice system diversion

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source State Government policy documents and state legislation

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.3.2.4: State Government funding of justice diversion programs.

Measure 2.3.2.4: State Government funding of justice diversion programs.

Rationale Leaving prison is a key transition time for people that can easily result in entry to homelessness. One in three of those entering prison had experienced homelessness in the four weeks prior to their incarceration, and over half (54%) of prisoners surveyed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare that were due to be released from prison within four weeks of survey expected to be homeless (AIHW, 2019a). Funding of programs to divert at-risk people from the justice system will contribute to reducing inflows into homelessness via this pathway

Method Analysis of WA State Government Budget

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA State Government Budget

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.3.2.5: Equal Opportunity Legislation contains provisions that ensure an individual is not unfairly discriminated against in the employment context due to past justice system interaction.

Measure 2.3.2.6: Equal Opportunity Legislation contains provisions that ensure an individual is not unfairly discriminated against in the housing context due to past justice system interaction.

Measure 2.3.2.5: Equal Opportunity Legislation contains provisions that ensure an individual is not unfairly discriminated against in the employment context due to past justice system interaction.
 2.3.2.6: Equal Opportunity Legislation contains provisions that ensure an individual is not unfairly discriminated against in the housing context due to past justice system interaction

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Australians who have had past justice system interaction often face significant obstacles to full social and economic participation in the wider community. Two of the most important barriers to maintenance of mainstream life is that of discrimination by employers and housing providers on the basis of a criminal record. This is particularly true for juveniles with a criminal record, for whom the discrimination attached to a criminal record may impact their entire working life. Unemployment and housing inaccessibility are key risk factors for homelessness, therefore ensuring that those with past interactions with the justice system are not discriminated against in the housing and employment contexts is an important step to minimising risk of homelessness |
| Method | Analysis of WA Equal Opportunity Legislation to ensure that individuals are not unfairly discriminated against in the employment and housing contexts due to a criminal record |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Discrimination in employment</i> : any distinction, exclusion or preference made on the basis of [criminal record] which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation (Australian Human Rights Commission, 2015) |
| Data source | WA Government Policy documents and State Government legislation |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 2.3.3: State Government policy is designed to prevent youth entry into homelessness

Measure 2.3.3.1: State Government legislation ensures that young people transition to safe, secure accommodation when exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 2.3.3.2: The State Government budget funding of transition services for young people leaving the custody of the State.

Measure 2.3.3.1: State Government legislation ensures that young people transition to safe, secure accommodation when exiting the custody of the State.
2.3.3.2: The State Government budget funding of transition services for young people leaving the custody of the State.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Young people who have exited the custody of the State - whether that be out-of-home care or juvenile detention - are disproportionately represented in the homeless population. 'Care-leavers' and juvenile ex-prisoners often face a number of risk factors to homelessness, such as family breakdown, interrupted education, poverty, and substance abuse State government policy regarding and funding of programs relating to the management of the period of vulnerability for young people as they transition from State custody to independent living is critical to reducing inflows into homelessness via this pathway |
| Method | Analysis of State Government legislation, State Government policy and State Government budget for items related to transition management for young people exiting the custody of the State |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | WA State Government legislation |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 2.3.3.3: State Government policy regarding school leaving age.

Measure 2.3.3.3: State Government policy regarding school leaving age.

Rationale According to the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia Study, homeless youth aged 15 to 25 years are more likely than young people generally to leave school early. Only one third of homeless young people over the age of 18 had completed year 12, which exacerbates their already vulnerable position in future employment (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). The burden of homelessness can also make it difficult for young people to complete their schooling. State Government policy regarding school leaving age should take into account the impact of early-leaving on homelessness, as well as the impact of homelessness on the rates of school completion, such that the policy outlines productive and supportive pathways young people can follow through education

Method Analysis of State Government policy and WA State Government legislation

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA State Government legislation and WA Government policy documents

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.3.3.4: State Government policy regarding State care leaving age.

Measure 2.3.3.4: State Government policy regarding State care leaving age

Rationale Young people who have experienced some form of out-of-home care are at a significantly higher risk of experiencing homelessness, alongside a multitude of poorer health, mental health and economic outcomes compared to the general population. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). The Anglicare-led “Home Stretch” campaign, which seeks to raise the State care leaving age to 21 and provide education, employment and housing services to ‘care-leavers,’ is gaining traction in Australia and was formally adopted in Victoria in 2018. Aligning the State care leaving age with the evidenced-based best practice should be a priority for WA State Government policy

Method Analysis of State government policy and WA State Government legislation

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA Legislation and WA government policy documents

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.3.3.5: State Government funding of early childhood education.

Measure 2.3.3.5: State Government funding of early childhood education.

Rationale A large body of research demonstrates that the early experiences of childhood have a pronounced and enduring influence on an individual's life, including economic outcomes and social determinants of health (Shonkoff & Phillips, 2000). Children's health and development outcomes can be tracked against a socioeconomic spectrum; the higher up the socioeconomic gradient, the better the outcomes. Early childhood education provides an opportunity to invest in child development which, in turn, pays dividends in that child's social, health and economic outcomes. State Government funding of early childhood education is an upstream approach to homelessness prevention

Method Analysis of WA State Government Budget.

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA State Government Budget

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.3.3.6: State Government funding of employment and training pathways in secondary schools.

Measure 2.3.3.6: State Government funding of employment and training pathways in secondary schools.

Rationale According to the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia Study, homeless youth aged 15 to 25 years are more likely than young people generally to leave school early. Only one third of homeless young people over the age of 18 had completed year 12, which exacerbates their already vulnerable position in future employment (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). The burden of homelessness can also make it difficult for young people to complete their schooling. State Government policy should prioritise funding of employment and training pathways in secondary schools to ensure young people are well prepared for entry into the labour market and, consequently, minimise the risk of entry into homelessness

Method Analysis of WA State Government Budget

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA State Government Budget

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 2.3.4: The State Government prioritises the wellbeing of Western Australians

Measure 2.3.4.1: State Government implementation of an outcomes framework that links State Government budget allocations and program funding to specified outcomes that support the wellbeing of Western Australians throughout the life course.

Measure 2.3.4.1: State Government implementation of an outcomes framework that links State Government budget allocations and program funding to specified outcomes that support the wellbeing of Western Australians throughout the life course.

Rationale The causes of homelessness are rarely clear-cut; rather, there are a multitude of often overlapping social and economic structural factors and personal life experiences that can augment an individual's risk of becoming homeless. The State Government has a role to play in supporting the wellbeing of Western Australians. A key means of ensuring this is the implementation of a whole-of-government outcomes framework that identifies key outcomes of wellbeing for Western Australians and links policy and funding to these wellbeing outcomes

Method Analysis of WA State Government Budget, WA State Government legislation, and WA government policy

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA State Government Budget; WA State Government legislation; WA government policy documents

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 2.3.5: Western Australians do not face discrimination based upon current or past experiences of homelessness.

Measure 2.3.5.1: Equal Opportunity Legislation contains provisions that ensure an individual is not unfairly discriminated against in the employment context due to experiences of homelessness.

Measure 2.3.5.1: Equal Opportunity Legislation contains provisions that ensure an individual is not unfairly discriminated against in the employment context due to experiences of homelessness.

Rationale Australians who have experienced homelessness often face significant obstacles to full social and economic participation in the wider community. An important barrier to employment is that of discrimination on the basis of prior or current homelessness. It is important that Equal Opportunity Legislation contains sufficient provision to ensure people who have experienced homelessness can access employment opportunities free from discrimination

Method Analysis of the WA Equal Opportunity Act 1984 and other relevant legislation

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA State Government legislation

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 2.3.5.2: Equal Opportunity Legislation contains provisions that ensure an individual is not unfairly discriminated against in the housing context due to experiences of homelessness.

Measure 2.3.5.2: Equal Opportunity Legislation contains provisions that ensure an individual is not unfairly discriminated against in the housing context due to experiences of homelessness.

Rationale Australians who have experienced homelessness often face significant obstacles to full social and economic participation in the wider community. A barrier to accessing safe, stable and affordable housing is that of discrimination on the basis of past experiences of homelessness. It is important that Equal Opportunity Legislation contains sufficient provision to ensure people who have experienced homelessness can access housing free from discrimination

Method Analysis of WA Equal Opportunity Act 1984 and other relevant legislation.

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA State Government legislation

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 2.3.6: Public health campaigns warn against drug and alcohol misuse as antecedents of homelessness.

Measure 2.3.6.1: The number of health promotion campaigns focused on drug and alcohol misuse.

Measure 2.3.6.2: The number of health promotion campaigns focused on drug and alcohol misuse creating awareness of homelessness as a consequence.

Measure 2.3.6.1: The number of health promotion campaigns focused on drug and alcohol misuse.
2.3.6.2: The number of health promotion campaigns focused on drug and alcohol misuse creating awareness of homelessness as a consequence.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Substance abuse is often interlinked with homelessness, and interacts with a range of other variables including financial sustainability and access to employment and training. Drug and alcohol misuse is disproportionately evident in the homeless population and can be both a contributing factor (i.e. leading to homeless) and also a consequence of homelessness. Substance misuse can also act as a barrier to a successful exit from homelessness (Johnson & Chamberlain, 2008). Health promotion campaigns play an important role in primary prevention of addiction as well as promoting available support services, which facilitates mitigation of the homelessness risk created by substance misuse |
| Method | Identification and analysis of health promotion campaigns focused on drug and alcohol misuse and campaigns that link homelessness as a consequence to substance abuse |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Healthway; WA Department of Health; Australian Health Promotion Association |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Domain 3: Individual Factors

Outcome 3.1: Western Australians live in safe, decent and affordable housing

Indicator 3.1.1: Housing costs of Western Australians.

Measure 3.1.1.1: The proportion of Western Australian households experiencing housing stress.

Measure 3.1.1.1: The proportion of Western Australian households experiencing housing stress.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a challenge for many Western Australians. Housing stress is both a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. It is therefore important to determine the prevalence of housing stress among the Western Australian population in order to properly assess and address the role of housing stress as a determinant of homelessness |
| Method | Both the Survey of Income and Housing (ABS, 2018c) and the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia survey (MIAESR, 2018) can be used to indicate the proportion of Western Australians experiencing housing stress. This proportion is calculated by firstly finding the number of survey respondents in the bottom 40 percent of Australia's income distribution that are paying more than 30 percent of their household income in housing costs. This number is then divided by the total number of survey respondents |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Housing stress</i> : the situation wherein a household has an income level in the bottom 40 percent of Australia's income distribution and is paying more than 30 percent of its income in housing costs (AHURI, 2019) |
| Data source | ABS Survey of Income and Housing (Cat. 6503.0); MIAESR Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from ABS and MIAESR data custodians. |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to ABS and MIAESR ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.1.1.2: The proportion of Western Australian households experiencing rental stress.

Measure 3.1.1.2: The proportion of Western Australian households experiencing rental stress.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Inadequate housing, specifically housing that does not provide reasonable access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a challenge facing many Western Australians. Rental stress is both a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. It is therefore important to determine the prevalence of rental stress among the Western Australian population in order to properly assess and address its role as a determinant of homelessness |
| Method | Both the Survey of Income and Housing (ABS, 2018c) and the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia survey (MIAESR, 2018) can be used to indicate the proportion of Western Australians experiencing rental stress. This proportion is calculated by firstly finding the number of survey respondents in the bottom 40 percent of Australia's income distribution that are paying more than 30 percent of their household income in rent. This number is then divided by the total number of survey respondents |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Rental stress</i> : the household has an income level in the bottom 40 percent of Australia's income distribution and is paying more than 30 percent of its income in [rent] (Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute [AHURI], 2019). |
| Data source | ABS Survey of Income and Housing (Cat. 6503.0); MIAESR Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from ABS and MIAESR data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to ABS and MIAESR ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 3.1.2: Western Australians reside in safe and decent housing.

Measure 3.1.2.1: The number of people in Western Australia living in dwellings that are not of acceptable standards.

Measure 3.1.2.1: The number of people in Western Australia living in dwellings that are not of acceptable standards.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Inadequate housing, specifically housing that does not provide reasonable access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a challenge facing many Western Australians. Poor housing quality is both a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. It is therefore important to monitor the number of Western Australians living in dwellings that are not of acceptable standards in order to better understand the relationship between poor housing quality and homelessness |
| Method | The Survey of Income and Housing (ABS, 2018c) can be used to indicate the number of Western Australians living in unacceptable dwellings |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Acceptable standard:</i> a dwelling is defined as acceptable by the ABS if it has four working facilities: for washing people, for washing clothes, for storing and preparing food, and for sewerage, and not more than two structural problems (ABS, 2017) |
| Data source | ABS Survey of Income and Housing (Cat. 6503.0) |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from ABS data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to ABS ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.1.2.2: The proportion of Western Australians that feel safe or very safe when walking alone, near home, after dark.

Measure 3.1.2.3: The proportion of Western Australians that feel safe or very safe when walking alone, near home, in daylight.

Measure 3.1.2.4: The proportion of Western Australians that feel safe or very safe at home alone, after dark.

Measure 3.1.2.5: The proportion of Western Australians that feel safe or very safe at home alone, in daylight.

Measure 3.1.2.2: The proportion of Western Australians that feel safe or very safe when walking alone, near home, after dark.
3.1.2.3: The proportion of Western Australians that feel safe or very safe when walking alone, near home, in daylight.
3.1.2.4: The proportion of Western Australians that feel safe or very safe at home alone, after dark.
3.1.2.5: The proportion of Western Australians that feel safe or very safe at home alone, in daylight.

Rationale Safe and decent housing is key to the prevention of entry into homelessness and helps to create a sustained exit from homelessness. An important indicator of the safety and decency of housing is whether an individual feels safe in their home and neighbourhood. By evaluating Western Australian's perception of safety we will be better able to understand the role that adequate housing plays in the cycle of homelessness

Method Perceptions of safety in the home and neighbourhood were identified in a representative sample of Australians in the General Social Survey (ABS, 2014). From this data we will identify the proportion of Western Australians who reported feeling "safe" or "very safe" to the questions associated with each measure

Target To be set after baseline is established

Definitions

Data source ABS General Social Survey (Cat. 4159.0)

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.1.2.6: The proportion of Western Australians that are victims of crime in their homes.

Measure 3.1.2.7: The proportion of Western Australians that are victims of crime in their neighbourhood.

Measure 3.1.2.6: The proportion of Western Australians that are victims of crime in their homes.
3.1.2.7: The proportion of Western Australians that are victims of crime in their neighbourhood.

Rationale Safe and decent housing is key to the prevention of entry into homelessness and helps to create a sustained exit from homelessness. An important indicator of the safety and decency of housing is whether an individual's home and neighbourhood is free from crime. By determining the proportion of Western Australians that are victims of crime in their homes or neighbourhood we will be better able to understand the role that adequate housing plays in the cycle of homelessness

Method The proportion of Western Australians experiencing crime in their homes and neighbourhood is to be requested from the Western Australian Police Force

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Western Australian Police Force

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Police Force data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Police Force ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.1.2.8: The number of people in Perth that are not connected to public transport infrastructure.

Measure 3.1.2.8: The number of people in Perth that are not connected to public transport infrastructure.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to amenities required for social and economic participation, is a challenge facing many Western Australians. Poor housing quality, in terms of a lack of access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. The accessibility of public transport is an indicator of housing quality and thus can aid in the evaluation of the availability of appropriate housing. By evaluating the accessibility of public transport we will be better able to gauge the role of poor housing quality as a determinant of homeless |
| Method | The Public Transport Authority of Western Australia releases data on the proportion of addresses in Perth that are not connected to public transport infrastructure which is to be requested |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Connected to public transport infrastructure</i> : addresses within the ‘Perth Public Transport Area’ are within 500 metres of a bus stop or train station providing an acceptable level of service (Public Transport Authority of Western Australia, 2018) |
| Data source | Public Transport Authority of Western Australia |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Public Transport Authority of Western Australia data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Public Transport Authority of Western Australia ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 3.1.3: Western Australians reside in housing that provides them with access to amenities required for social and economic participation

Measure 3.1.3.1: The number of people in Perth that live >400m from the nearest bus stop.

Measure 3.1.3.2: The number of people in Perth that are >800m from the nearest train stop.

Measure 3.1.3.1: The number of people in Perth that live >400m from the nearest bus stop.
3.1.3.2: The number of people in Perth that are >800m from the nearest train stop.

Rationale Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to amenities required for social and economic participation, is a challenge facing many Western Australians. Poor housing quality, in terms of a lack of access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. The accessibility of public transport is an indicator of housing quality, contributing to the broader picture of the Western Australian housing situation. By evaluating the accessibility of public transport, we will be better able to gauge the role of poor housing quality as a determinant of homelessness.

Method Data is to be requested from the Public Transport Authority of Western Australia.

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Public Transport Authority of Western Australia

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from Public Transport Authority of Western Australia data custodians.

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to Public Transport Authority of Western Australia ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results.

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.1.3.3: The number of people in Perth that live >10kms from the nearest primary school.

Measure 3.1.3.4: The number of people in Perth that live >10kms from the nearest secondary school.

Measure 3.1.3.5: The number of people in non-metropolitan Western Australia that are >50kms from the nearest primary school.

Measure 3.1.3.6: The number of people in non-metropolitan Western Australia that live >50kms from the nearest secondary school.

Measure 3.1.3.3: The number of people in Perth that live >10kms from the nearest primary school.
3.1.3.4: The number of people in Perth that live >10kms from the nearest secondary school.
3.1.3.5: The number of people in non-metropolitan Western Australia that are >50kms from the nearest primary school.
3.1.3.6: The number of people in non-metropolitan Western Australia that live >50kms from the nearest secondary school.

Rationale Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to amenities required for social and economic participation, is increasingly a challenge for many Western Australians. Poor housing quality, in terms of a lack of access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. The accessibility of educational services is an indicator of housing quality and thus contributes to the broader picture of the Western Australian housing situation. By evaluating the accessibility of schools, we will be better able to gauge the role of poor housing quality as a determinant of homeless

Method The data relating to the above measures is to be requested from the Western Australian Department of Education

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Western Australian Department of Education

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Education data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Department of Education ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.1.3.7: The number of people in Western Australia that live >150kms from the nearest public hospital.

Measure 3.1.3.7: The number of people in Western Australia that live >150kms from the nearest public hospital.

Rationale Inadequate housing, specifically, housing that does not provide reasonable access to amenities required for social and economic participation, is increasingly a challenge for many Western Australians. Poor housing quality, in terms of a lack of access to community services and work opportunities (Disney, 2006), is a key driver of homelessness and an obstacle to a sustained exit from homelessness. The accessibility of health services is an indicator of housing quality and thus contributes to the broader picture of the Western Australian housing situation. By evaluating the accessibility of public hospitals, we will be better able to gauge the role of poor housing quality as a determinant of homelessness

Method Data is to be requested from the Western Australian Department of Health

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Western Australian Department of Health

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Health data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Department of Health ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Outcome 3.2: Family and domestic violence in Western Australia is reduced.

Indicator 3.2.1: Prevalence of family and domestic violence in Western Australia

Measure 3.2.1.1: Western Australian population rates of domestic violence experiences as a victim.

Measure 3.2.1.1: Western Australian population rates of domestic violence experiences as a victim.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Domestic violence is a major determinant of entry into homelessness. Therefore, it is important to monitor the prevalence of domestic violence in Western Australia in order to assess and address its role as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | <p>The Western Australia Police Force (WAPOL) releases annual total crime statistics by type of offence (WAPOL, 2019). To calculate the rate of domestic violence experiences in Western Australia we take the number of offences labelled 'Assault (Family)' (WAPOL, 2019) and divide this by the total Western Australian population (ABS, 2018b). This is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand</p> $\text{rate} = \frac{\text{number of offences labelled 'Assault (Family)'}}{\text{total Western Australian population}/10,000}$ $\text{rate (2018/19)} = \frac{14,762}{2,606,300/10,000}$ <p>rate (2018/19) = 56.6 per 10,000</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Domestic violence:</i> Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. While there is no single definition, the central element of domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of behaviour aimed at controlling a partner through fear, for example by using behaviour which is violent and threatening. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and their children, and can be both criminal, and non-criminal. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).</p> <p><i>Assault (Family):</i> the use of force against a person, or the threat of the use of force where the threat has the ability to be enacted at the time, against an immediate family member (WAPOL, 2019)</p> |
| Data source | Western Australia Police Force; Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2018 (ABS Cat. 3101.0) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | As 'Assault (Family)' may not cover all domestic violence offences, it may be advisable to make a customised data request for the total number of domestic violence offences from the Western Australia Police Force |

Measure 3.2.1.2: The number of callouts by Western Australia Police for domestic violence reasons.

Measure 3.2.1.3: The number of arrests for domestic violence offences in Western Australia.

Measure 3.2.1.2: The number of callouts by Western Australia Police for domestic violence reasons.
3.2.1.3: The number of arrests for domestic violence offences in Western Australia.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Domestic violence is a major determinant of entry into homelessness. The number of callouts and arrests by Western Australian Police for domestic violence reasons will be indicative of the prevalence of domestic violence in Western Australia. This will help to further assess the role of domestic violence as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | Data on the number of callouts and arrests for domestic violence offences in Western Australia is not publicly available and will need to be requested from the Western Australian Police Force (WAPOL). However, the number of 'Assault (Family)' offences is released publicly by the Western Australian Police Force and may give some indication as to the number of callouts and arrests for domestic violence offences (Western Australia Police Force, 2019) |
| Target | |
| Definitions | <i>Domestic violence:</i> Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. While there is no single definition, the central element of domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of behaviour aimed at controlling a partner through fear, for example by using behaviour which is violent and threatening. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and their children, and can be both criminal, and non-criminal. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016). <i>Assault (Family):</i> the use of force against a person, or the threat of the use of force where the threat has the ability to be enacted at the time, against an immediate family member (WAPOL, 2019) |
| Data source | Western Australia Police Force |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Police Force data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Police Force ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.2.1.4: The number of convictions for domestic violence offences in Western Australia.

Measure 3.2.1.4: The number of convictions for domestic violence offences in Western Australia.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Domestic violence is a major determinant of entry into homelessness. The number of convictions for domestic violence offences in Western Australia will be indicative of the prevalence of domestic violence in Western Australia. This will help to further assess the role of domestic violence as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | Data on the number of convictions for domestic violence offences in Western Australia is not publicly available and will need to be requested from Western Australian the Department of Justice. However, the total number of family violence restraining orders lodged per year in Western Australia is released publicly by the Department of Justice and may give some indication as to the number of domestic violence convictions (Western Australian Department of Justice, 2019a). |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Domestic violence:</i> Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. While there is no single definition, the central element of domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of behaviour aimed at controlling a partner through fear, for example by using behaviour which is violent and threatening. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and their children, and can be both criminal, and non-criminal. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016). |
| Data source | Western Australian Department of Justice |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Justice data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Department of Justice ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.2.1.5: The rates of access of domestic violence support services in Western Australia.

Measure 3.2.1.5: The rates of access of domestic violence support services in Western Australia.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Domestic violence is a major determinant of entry into homelessness. The rates of access of domestic violence support services in Western Australia will be indicative of the prevalence of domestic violence in Western Australia. This will help to further assess the role of domestic violence as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | There is currently no collated data on the total rate of access of domestic violence support services in Western Australia and thus original research will have to be conducted. By requesting and linking data on the total number of clients accessing services across all available services in Western Australia it would be possible for this rate to be calculated |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Domestic violence:</i> Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. While there is no single definition, the central element of domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of behaviour aimed at controlling a partner through fear, for example by using behaviour which is violent and threatening. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and their children, and can be both criminal, and non-criminal. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016) |
| Data source | To be established upon commencement of measurement |
| Data availability | Data is available through requests for linkage submitted to multiple domestic violence support service organisations. As the linkage is required across datasets managed by different data custodians, access and linkage would need to be negotiated and coordinated with the various data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to the ethical and privacy protocols and approvals of multiple domestic violence services, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 3.2.2: Attitudes towards family and domestic violence in Western Australia

Measure 3.2.2.1: The proportion of Western Australians that think domestic violence is ‘sometimes’ justified.

Measure 3.2.2.2: The proportion of Western Australians that believe that victims of domestic violence are at least partially to blame for domestic violence.

Measure 3.2.2.3: The proportion of Western Australians that do not believe that the majority of victims of domestic violence are women.

Measure 3.2.2.4: The proportion of Western Australians that do not believe that men can be victims of domestic violence.

Measure 3.2.2.1: The proportion of Western Australians that think domestic violence is ‘sometimes’ justified.
 3.2.2.2: The proportion of Western Australians that believe that victims of domestic violence are at least partially to blame for domestic violence.
 3.2.2.3: The proportion of Western Australians that do not believe that the majority of victims of domestic violence are women.
 3.2.2.4: The proportion of Western Australians that do not believe that men can be victims of domestic violence.

Rationale Domestic violence is a major determinant of entry into homelessness. Collated data on Western Australians attitudes towards family and domestic violence does not currently exist but would be instrumental in the assessment of the role of domestic violence in homelessness

Method Four questions would need to be asked of a Western Australian population-representative sample. The survey answer should be a binary ‘yes’ or ‘no’ scale to the following questions:

Measure 3.2.2.1:
 “Do you think that domestic violence is sometimes justified?” The proportion of people who answered ‘yes’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.2.2.2:
 “Do you believe that victims of domestic violence are at least partially to blame for domestic violence?” The proportion of people who answered ‘yes’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.2.2.3:
 “Do you believe that the majority of victims of domestic violence are women?” The proportion of people who answered ‘no’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.2.2.4:
 “Do you believe that men can be victims of domestic violence?” The proportion of people who answered ‘no’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses

Target To be established

Definitions *Domestic violence:* Domestic violence refers to acts of violence that occur between people who have, or have had, an intimate relationship. While there is no single definition, the central element of domestic violence is an ongoing pattern of behaviour aimed at controlling a partner through fear, for example by using behaviour which is violent and threatening. In most cases, the violent behaviour is part of a range of tactics to exercise power and control over women and their children, and can be both criminal, and non-criminal. Domestic violence includes physical, sexual, emotional and psychological abuse (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016).

Family violence: Family violence is a broader term that refers to violence between family members, as well as violence between intimate partners. The term family violence is the most widely used term to identify the experiences of Indigenous people, because it includes the broad range of marital and kinship relationships in which violence may occur (Commonwealth of Australia, 2016)

Data source Survey of values and beliefs

Data availability

Ethics and privacy CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to conduct the study

Measure 3.2.2.1: The proportion of Western Australians that think domestic violence is 'sometimes' justified.
3.2.2.2: The proportion of Western Australians that believe that victims of domestic violence are at least partially to blame for domestic violence.
3.2.2.3: The proportion of Western Australians that do not believe that the majority of victims of domestic violence are women.
3.2.2.4: The proportion of Western Australians that do not believe that men can be victims of domestic violence.

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Outcome 3.3: Western Australians have strong physical and mental health
Indicator 3.3.1: Physical health of Western Australians
Measure 3.3.1.1: The proportion of Western Australians who rate their health status as 'Fair/Poor'.

Measure 3.3.1.1: The proportion of Western Australians who rate their health status as 'Fair/Poor'.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Poor health has a dual effect on an individual's risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual's economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. It is therefore appropriate to assess the health status among Western Australians in order to examine the role of physical and mental health as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | The National Health Survey (ABS, 2018d) can be used to reliably indicate the average self-assessed health status among Western Australians. Self-assessed health status is reported ordinally as either 'fair/poor', 'good' or 'very good/excellent'. In 2017/18, the proportion of Western Australians that reported their health status as fair/poor was 12.0% (ABS, 2018d) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (Cat. 4364.0.55.001) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | The proportion provided is for the total Western Australian population aged 15 years and over |

Measure 3.3.1.2: The proportion of Western Australians with at least one long term health condition.

Measure 3.3.1.2: The proportion of Western Australians with at least one long term health condition.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Poor health has a dual effect on an individual's risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual's economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. It is therefore appropriate to examine the proportion of Western Australians with at least one long term health condition in order to assess and address the role of physical health as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | <p>The National Health Survey (ABS, 2018d) can be used to reliably indicate the proportion of Western Australians with a long term health condition. The data is reported ordinally (by number of chronic conditions) as either "no selected chronic conditions", "1", "2" or "3 or more". The proportion of Western Australians with a chronic condition can be calculated as follows:</p> $\text{proportion} = \hat{p}(1) + \hat{p}(2) + \hat{p}(3 \text{ or more})$ <p>In 2017/18, the proportion of Western Australians with 1 or more chronic health conditions was 45.3% (ABS, 2018d)</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (Cat. 4364.0.55.001) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Rounding of proportions by the ABS may mean that they do not sum exactly to one hundred. The proportion provided is for the total Western Australian population (all ages) |

Indicator 3.3.2: Mental health of Western Australians

Measure 3.3.2.1: The proportion of Western Australians who rate their psychological distress as ‘High/Very High’.

Measure 3.3.2.1: The proportion of Western Australians who rate their psychological distress as ‘High/Very High’.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Poor health has a dual effect on an individual’s risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual’s economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. It is therefore appropriate to examine the psychological distress status among Western Australians in order to assess and address the role of mental health as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | The National Health Survey (ABS, 2018d) can be used to reliably indicate the level of psychological distress among the Western Australian population. Psychological distress is reported ordinally as either ‘low distress level’, ‘moderate distress level’ or ‘high/very high distress level’. In 2017/18, the proportion of Western Australians reporting high/very high levels of psychological distress was 12.2% (ABS, 2018d) |
| Target | To be set once the baseline is established |
| Definitions | Psychological distress: The proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress as measured using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale—10 items (K10). The K10 is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks before being interviewed (ABS, 2018d) |
| Data source | ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (Cat. 4364.0.55.001) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | The proportion provided is for the total Western Australian population aged 18 years and over |

Measure 3.3.2.2: The proportion of mental and behavioural conditions among the Western Australian population.

Measure 3.3.2.2: The proportion of mental and behavioural conditions among the Western Australian population.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Poor health has a dual effect on an individual's risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual's economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. It is therefore appropriate to examine the proportion of mental and behavioural conditions among the Western Australian population in order to assess the role of mental health as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | <p>The National Health Survey (ABS, 2018d) can be used to reliably indicate the proportion of mental and behavioural conditions among the Western Australian population.</p> <p>The proportion of Western Australians reporting mental and behavioural conditions in the 2017/18 National Health Survey was 17.8% (ABS, 2018d)</p> |
| Target | To be set once the baseline is established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (Cat. 4364.0.55.001) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | The proportion provided is for the total Western Australian population aged 18 years and over |

Indicator 3.3.3: Health service utilisation in Western Australia

Measure 3.3.3.1: The rate of hospitalisations among the Western Australian population.

Measure 3.3.3.1: The rate of hospitalisations among the Western Australian population.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Poor health has a dual effect on an individual's risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual's economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. The rate of hospitalisations can give further insight into the magnitude of the physical and mental health issues facing Western Australians and help to further assess the role of poor health as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | <p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) releases Australian hospital statistics annually which can be used to reliably indicate the rate of hospitalisations among the Western Australian population (AIHW, 2019c). The rate of hospitalisations per ten thousand of the Western Australian population can be calculated by dividing the number of all hospital separations in Western Australia (AIHW, 2019c) by the total Western Australian population (ABS, 2018b). This number is then multiplied by ten thousand to find the rate per ten thousand.</p> $\text{rate} = \frac{\text{number of all hospital separations in Western Australia}}{\text{total Western Australian population}/10,000}$ <p>In 2017/18, the rate of hospitalisations among the Western Australian population was 458.0 per 10,000</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW Admitted patient care 2017-18; Australian hospital statistics (HSE 225); ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, Dec 2018 (Cat. 3101.0) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.3.3.2: The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations among the Western Australian population.

Measure 3.3.3.2: The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations among the Western Australian population.

Rationale Poor health has a dual effect on an individual's risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual's economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations can give insight into the magnitude of the physical and mental health issues facing Western Australians and whether these issues are being managed effectively. This insight can help to assess and address the role of poor physical and mental health as drivers of homelessness

Method The Australian institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) releases Australian hospital statistics annually which can be used to reliably indicate the rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations among the Western Australian population (AIHW, 2019c).
The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations per one thousand of the Western Australian population in 2017/18 was 25.8% (AIHW, 2019c)

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source AIHW Admitted patient care 2017-18: Australian hospital statistics (HSE 225)

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.3.3.3: The number of emergency department presentations among the Western Australian population.

Measure 3.3.3.3: The number of emergency department presentations among the Western Australian population.

Rationale Poor health has a dual effect on an individual's risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual's economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. The number of emergency department presentations can give insight into the magnitude of the physical and mental health issues facing Western Australians and help to further assess the role of poor health as a driver of homelessness.

Method The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) releases Australian hospital statistics annually which can be used to reliably indicate the number of emergency department presentations among the Western Australian population (AIHW, 2018c).

The number of emergency department presentations among the Western Australian population in 2017/18 was 856,707 (AIHW, 2018c).

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source AIHW Emergency department care 2017-18: Australian hospital statistics (HSE 216)

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.3.3.4: The number and rate of voluntary mental health hospitalisations among the Western Australian population.

Measure 3.3.3.5: The number and rate of involuntary mental health hospitalisations among the Western Australian population.

Measure 3.3.3.3: The 3.3.3.4: The number and rate of voluntary mental health hospitalisations among the Western Australian population.
3.3.3.5: The number and rate of involuntary mental health hospitalisations among the Western Australian population.of emergency department presentations among the Western Australian population.

Rationale Poor mental health can cause significant economic stress as a result of both the cost of management and the loss of economic participation. This economic drain can in turn lead to poverty, personal vulnerability and disaffiliation, all key drivers of homelessness. Assessing the level of mental illness among the Western Australian population is therefore an essential part of evaluating the causal role of poor mental health in homelessness

Method The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) provides rates of involuntary and voluntary mental health hospitalisations, separated into public acute hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, residential mental health care services, and community mental health care services (AIHW, 2019d). While Australia-wide data on restrictive practices (including involuntary and voluntary hospitalisations) can be publicly accessed, there are currently no publicly available WA-specific data. This data may be available via a customised request from the AIHW. If unavailable, this would provide scope for future original research

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source AIHW Mental Health services in Australia (HSE 211)

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to Australian Institute of Health and Welfare ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.3.3.6: The rates of access of mental health support services in Western Australia.

Measure 3.3.3.6: The rates of access of mental health support services in Western Australia.

Rationale Poor mental health can cause significant economic stress as a result of both the cost of management and the loss of economic participation. This economic drain can in turn lead to poverty, personal vulnerability and disaffiliation, all key drivers of homelessness. Assessing the level of mental illness among the Western Australian population is therefore an essential part of evaluating the causal role of poor mental health in homelessness

Method The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) provides rates of involuntary and voluntary mental health hospitalisations, separated into public acute hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, residential mental health care services, and community mental health care services (AIHW, 2019d). While Australia-wide data on restrictive practices (including involuntary and voluntary hospitalisations) can be publicly accessed, there are currently no publicly available WA-specific data. This data may be available via a customised request from the AIHW. If unavailable, this would provide scope for future original research

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source AIHW Mental Health services in Australia (HSE 211)

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from Australian Institute of Health and Welfare data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to Australian Institute of Health and Welfare ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Outcome 3.4: Western Australians are not engaging in problematic substance misuse

Indicator 3.4.1: Drug and alcohol-related health service utilisation

Measure 3.4.1.1: The number of emergency department visits for alcohol and other drug misuse in Western Australia.

Measure 3.4.1.2: The number of emergency department visits for alcohol and other drug misuse in Western Australia.

Measure 3.4.1.1: The number of emergency department visits for alcohol and other drug misuse in Western Australia.
3.4.1.2: The number of emergency department visits for alcohol and other drug misuse in Western Australia.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Substance misuse can significantly disrupt relationships with friends and family and cause the loss of support networks (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009). The onset of addictive behaviours can create a clear pathway into homelessness and make a sustained exit from homelessness extremely challenging. The number of emergency department visits for alcohol and other drug misuse can give insight into the magnitude of the substance misuse issues facing Western Australians. This can in turn help to gauge the role of substance misuse as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | The data relating to the above measures is to be requested from the Western Australian Department of Health |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Substance abuse</i> : the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (World Health Organisation, 2019) |
| Data source | Western Australian Department of Health |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Health data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Department of Health ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.4.1.3: The rates of access of drug and alcohol support services in Western Australia.

Measure 3.4.1.4: The number of entries into drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs in Western Australia.

Measure 3.4.1.5: The rate of successful completion of drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs in Western Australia.

Measure 3.4.1.3: The rates of access of drug and alcohol support services in Western Australia.
 3.4.1.4: The number of entries into drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs in Western Australia.
 3.4.1.5: The rate of successful completion of drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs in Western Australia.

Rationale Substance misuse can significantly disrupt relationships with friends and family and cause the loss of support networks (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009). The onset of addictive behaviours can create a clear pathway into homelessness and make a sustained exit from homelessness extremely challenging. It is therefore appropriate to gauge whether the measures put in place to reduce the prevalence of substance misuse are efficacious. This will in turn help to assess and address the role of substance misuse as a driver of homelessness

Method Measure 3.4.1.3:
 There is currently no collated data on the total rate of access of drug and alcohol support services in Western Australia and thus original research would have to be conducted. By requesting and linking data on the total number of clients accessing services across all available services in Western Australia it would be possible for this rate to be calculated.

Measure 3.4.1.4:
 There is currently no collated data on the total number of entries into drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs in Western Australia and thus original research would have to be conducted. By requesting and linking data on the total number of clients entering rehabilitation programs across all available programs in Western Australia it would be possible for this number to be calculated.

Measure 3.4.1.5:
 There is currently no collated data on the total rate of successful completion of drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs in Western Australia and thus original research would have to be conducted. By requesting and linking data on the total number of clients who successfully complete drug and/or alcohol rehabilitation programs across all available programs in Western Australia it would be possible for this rate to be calculated

Target To be established

Definitions Substance abuse: the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (World Health Organisation, 2019)

Data source To be established upon commencement of measurement

Data availability

Ethics and privacy CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval to link the data of multiple drug and alcohol support services in Western Australia

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 3.4.2: Drug and alcohol-related justice system interaction

Measure 3.4.2.1: The number of police callouts for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia.

Measure 3.4.2.2: The number of arrests for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia

Measure 3.4.2.1: The number of police callouts for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia.
3.4.2.2: The number of arrests for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Substance misuse can significantly disrupt relationships with friends and family and cause the loss of support networks (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009). The onset of addictive behaviours can create a clear pathway into homelessness and make a sustained exit from homelessness extremely challenging. The number of callouts and arrests by Western Australian Police for drug and alcohol-related reasons will be indicative of the prevalence of the substance misuse issues in Western Australia. This will in turn help to further assess the role of substance misuse as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | Collated data on the total number of callouts and arrests for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia is not publicly available and will need to be requested from the Western Australian Police Force (WAPOL). However, the number of 'Drug Offences' is released publicly by the Western Australian Police Force and may give some indication as to the number of callouts and arrests for drug and alcohol-related offences (WAPOL, 2019) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Substance abuse</i> : the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (World Health Organisation, 2019). <i>Drug Offences</i> : The possessing, selling, dealing or trafficking, importing or exporting, manufacturing or cultivating of drugs or other substances prohibited under legislation (WAPOL, 2019) |
| Data source | Western Australia Police Force |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Police Force data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Police Force ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.4.2.3: The number of court appearances for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia.

Measure 3.4.2.4: The number of convictions for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia.

Measure 3.4.2.3: The number of court appearances for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia.
3.4.2.4: The number of convictions for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Substance misuse can significantly disrupt relationships with friends and family and cause the loss of support networks (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009). The onset of addictive behaviours can create a clear pathway into homelessness and make a sustained exit from homelessness extremely challenging. The number of court appearances and convictions for drug and alcohol-related offences will be indicative of the prevalence of the substance misuse issues in Western Australia. This will in turn help to further assess the role of substance misuse as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | <p><u>Measure 3.4.2.3:</u> Collated data on the number of court appearances for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia is not publicly available and will need to be requested from Western Australian the Department of Justice. However, the number of case lodgements for 'Illicit Drug Offences' in Western Australia (in both the District and Magistrates court) is released publicly by the Department of Justice and may give some indication as to the number of drug-related court appearances (Western Australian Department of Justice, 2019a; Western Australian Department of Justice, 2019b). There is no publicly available comparable data for the number court appearances for alcohol-related offences.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.4.2.4:</u> Collated data on the number of convictions for drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia is not publicly available and will need to be requested from Western Australian the Department of Justice. However, the number of charge lodgements for 'Illicit Drug Offences' in Western Australia (in both the District and Magistrates court) is released publicly by the Department of Justice and may give some indication as to the number of drug-related court appearances (Western Australian Department of Justice, 2019a; Western Australian Department of Justice, 2019b). There is no publicly available comparable data for the number court appearances for alcohol-related offences. There is no publicly available comparable data for the number convictions for alcohol-related offences</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Substance abuse</i>: the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (World Health Organisation, 2019).</p> <p><i>Illicit Drug Offences</i>: Import or export illicit drugs, deal or traffic in illicit drugs (commercial and non-commercial quantities), manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs, possess equipment with intent to manufacture or cultivate illicit drugs, possess and/or use illicit drugs, possess money with intent to obtain drugs, possess utensils for using illicit drugs, permit premises to be used to take, sell or distribute drugs and fail to keep register for drugs of addiction (Western Australia Department of Justice, 2019a)</p> |
| Data source | Western Australian Department of Justice |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Justice data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Department of Justice ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.4.2.5: The number of nights spent in lock up due to drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia.

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|----------------------------|--|
| Measure | 3.4.2.5: The number of nights spent in lock up due to drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia. |
| Rationale | Substance misuse can significantly disrupt relationships with friends and family and cause the loss of support networks (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009). The onset of addictive behaviours can create a clear pathway into homelessness and make a sustained exit from homelessness extremely challenging. The number of court appearances and convictions for drug and alcohol-related offences will be indicative of the prevalence of the substance misuse issues in Western Australia. This will in turn help to further assess the role of substance misuse as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | There is currently no publicly accessible data on the number of nights spent in lock up due to drug and alcohol-related offences in Western Australia. This data is to be requested from the Western Australia Police Force |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Substance abuse</i> : the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (World Health Organisation, 2019) |
| Data source | Western Australian Police Force |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australia Police Force data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Western Australia Police Force ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 3.4.3: Western Australian cultural attitudes and behaviours towards drug and alcohol use.

Measure 3.4.3.1: The proportion of the Western Australian population that has used an illicit substance over the past 12 months.

Measure 3.4.3.1: The proportion of the Western Australian population that has used an illicit substance over the past 12 months.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Substance misuse can significantly disrupt relationships with friends and family and cause the loss of support networks (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009). The onset of addictive behaviours can create a clear pathway into homelessness and make a sustained exit from homelessness extremely challenging. The proportion of the Western Australian population that has used an illicit substance over the past 12 months will be indicative of the prevalence of drug-related issues facing Western Australians. This will in turn help to assess and address the role of substance misuse as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | The AIHW publicly releases data on illicit drug use in Australia which can be used to reliably indicate the proportion of the Western Australian population that has used an illicit substance over the past 12 months. In 2016, the proportion of the Western Australian population that had used an illicit substance in the 12 months prior to data collection was 16.8% (AIHW, 2018d) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Substance abuse</i> : the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (World Health Organisation, 2019) |
| Data source | AIHW Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia (PHE 221) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | The proportion provided is for the total Western Australian population aged 14 years and over |

Measure 3.4.3.2: The proportion of the Western Australian population that consumes more than 2 standard drinks per night.

Measure 3.4.3.2: The proportion of the Western Australian population that consumes more than 2 standard drinks per night.

Rationale The National Health Survey (ABS, 2018d) can be used to reliably indicate the proportion of the Western Australian population that consumes more than 2 standard drinks per night.
In 2017/18, the proportion of the Western Australian population that consumed more than 2 standard drinks per night (reported as 'exceeding guidelines') was 17.8% (ABS, 2018d)

Method

Target To be established

Definitions ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (Cat. 4364.0.55.001)

Data source Public

Data availability Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality The proportion provided is for the total Western Australian population aged 15 years and over.
Alcohol consumption is reported as the average amount of alcohol consumed in the week prior to the survey being completed

Baseline Not yet established

Further information Substance misuse can significantly disrupt relationships with friends and family and cause the loss of support networks (National Coalition for the Homeless, 2009). The onset of addictive can create a clear pathway into homelessness and make a sustained exit from homelessness extremely challenging. The proportion of the Western Australian population that consumes more than 2 standard drinks per night will be indicative of the prevalence of alcohol-related issues facing Western Australians. This will in turn help to further assess the role of substance misuse as a driver of homelessness

Measure 3.4.3.3: The proportion of the Western Australian population that does not believe that drinking more than 2 standard drinks per night leads to poor health outcomes.

Measure 3.4.3.3: The proportion of the Western Australian population that does not believe that drinking more than 2 standard drinks per night leads to poor health outcomes.

Rationale Substance misuse can significantly disrupt relationships with friends and family and cause the loss of support networks. The onset of addictive behaviours can create a clear pathway into homelessness and make a sustained exit from homelessness extremely challenging. The proportion of the Western Australian population that does not believe that drinking more than 2 standard drinks per night leads to poor health outcomes will be indicative of the prevalence of the alcohol-related issues facing Western Australians. This in turn will help to further assess the role of substance misuse as a driver of homelessness

Method Collated data on Western Australians attitudes towards drinking does not currently exist but would be instrumental in the assessment of the role of alcohol misuse in homelessness. The following question would need to be asked of a Western Australian population-representative sample and the survey answer should be a binary 'yes' or 'no' scale:
“Do you believe that drinking more than 2 standard drinks per night leads to poor health outcomes?”
The proportion of people who answered 'no' would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Survey

Data availability

Ethics and privacy CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to conduct the study

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Outcome 3.5: Young people in Western Australia achieve positive life outcomes.
 Indicator 3.5.1: Economic participation of young people in Western Australia.
 Measure 3.5.1.1: The Western Australian youth unemployment rate.
 Measure 3.5.1.2: The Western Australian youth labour force participation rate.
 Measure 3.5.1.3: The Western Australian youth underemployment rate.
 Measure 3.5.1.4: The proportion of young people in Western Australia that are not in education, employment or training.

Measure 3.5.1.1: The Western Australian youth unemployment rate.
 3.5.1.2: The Western Australian youth labour force participation rate.
 3.5.1.3: The Western Australian youth underemployment rate.
 3.5.1.4: The proportion of young people in Western Australia that are not in education, employment or training.

Rationale Homelessness experienced in youth often leads to longer, repeated episodes throughout the life course. Youth unemployment is the single factor most frequently associated with homelessness (Australian Human Rights Commission, 1989). Youth unemployment also exacerbates attendant contributing factors to homelessness, such as family conflict and lack of income. Consequently, preventing entry into homelessness by supporting economic participation and education among young people in the general population is critical

Method The Australian Bureau of Statistics dataset can be used as a reliable indication of the economic participation of young people in Western Australia.

Measure 3.5.1.1; Measure 3.5.1.2:

The Western Australian youth unemployment rate and labour force participation rate is collected monthly by the ABS Labour Force Survey (ABS, 2019a).

In May 2019, 14.1% of Western Australians aged 15-24 years were unemployed (ABS, 2019a). In May 2019, the Western Australian youth labour force participation rate was 67.1% (ABS, 2019a).

Measure 3.5.1.3:

The Western Australian youth underemployment rate is calculated annually by the ABS. The data of Australia-wide youth underemployment is publicly available. The specific Western Australian youth underemployment rate can be found using ABS TableBuilder data.

In August 2018, 26% of 15-19 year olds and 34% of 20-24 year olds were underemployed (ABS, 2019b).

Measure 3.5.1.4:

The proportion of young people in Western Australia that are not in education, employment or training can be found in the ABS Survey of Education and Work, an annual collection (ABS, 2018e)

Target To be established

Definitions *Youth*: those aged 15 to 24 years.

Definitions below are sourced from the ABS Labour Force, Australia Glossary (Cat. 6202.0).

Unemployed: unemployed persons are defined as all persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and were available for work in the reference week, or
- were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

Unemployment rate: the unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed).

Labour force participation rate: calculated as the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) divided by the total working-age population.

Underemployment: time-related underemployment exists when the hours of work of an employed person are below a threshold, and are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage.

Underemployment rate: The underemployment rate is the number of underemployed people expressed as a proportion of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed)

Data source ABS Labour Force, Australia (Cat. 6202.0); ABS Education and Work (Cat. 6227.0)

Measure 3.5.1.1: The Western Australian youth unemployment rate.
3.5.1.2: The Western Australian youth labour force participation rate.
3.5.1.3: The Western Australian youth underemployment rate.
3.5.1.4: The proportion of young people in Western Australia that are not in education, employment or training.

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information ABS TableBuilder was used to link youth underemployment rates to WA-specific data

Indicator 3.5.2: Physical health of young people in Western Australia

Measure 3.5.2.1: The proportion of Western Australians aged 15-24 who rate their health status as “fair/poor.”

Measure 3.5.2.1: The proportion of Western Australians aged 15-24 who rate their health status as “fair/poor.”

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Poor health has a dual effect on an individual’s risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual’s economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. It is particularly important to investigate the health status of young people who are already disproportionately impacted by homelessness |
| Method | <p>The ABS National Health Survey can be used to reliably indicate the average self-assessed health status among Western Australians aged 15-24 (ABS, 2018d).</p> <p>The self-assessed health status is reported ordinally as either ‘poor/fair’, ‘good’ or ‘very good/excellent.’ The self-assessed health status by age bracket is currently available for the Australia-wide population. A special request will need to be made to the ABS for the specific table disaggregating self-assessed health status by both state (WA) and age</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (Cat. 4364.0.55.001) |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from Australian Bureau of Statistics data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to ABS ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.5.2.2: The proportion of Western Australians aged under 25 years with at least one long-term health condition.

Measure 3.5.2.2: The proportion of Western Australians aged under 25 years with at least one long-term health condition.

Rationale Poor health has a dual effect on an individual's risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual's economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. This is particularly pertinent among young people who are already at a greater risk of homelessness than the general population

Method The ABS National Health Survey can be used to reliably indicate the proportion of Western Australians under aged 25 with a long term health condition (ABS, 2017-18)

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (Cat. 4364.0.55.001)

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 3.5.3: Mental health of young people in Western Australia

Measure 3.5.3.1: The proportion of Western Australians aged 18-24 who rate their level of psychological distress as “High/Very High.”

Measure 3.5.3.2: The proportion of Western Australians aged 18-24 that report diagnosis of a mental health condition.

Measure 3.5.3.1: The proportion of Western Australians aged 18-24 who rate their level of psychological distress as “High/Very High.”
3.5.3.2: The proportion of Western Australians aged 18-24 that report diagnosis of a mental health condition.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Mental illness and homelessness are strongly linked in both directions; young people who are experiencing mental illness are at increased risk of homelessness, while those who are homeless are at increased risk of mental illness. Additionally, mental health poses a significant economic drain by inhibiting an individual’s ability to work and through the cost of management itself. Assessing the level of psychological distress and mental illness among the Western Australian youth population is therefore an essential part of evaluating the contributory role of physical and mental health in homelessness. |
| Method | <p>The ABS National Health Survey can be used to reliably indicate the level of psychological distress among the Western Australian population aged 18-24 years (ABS, 2018d). Psychological distress is reported ordinarily as either ‘low distress level’, ‘moderate distress level’ or ‘high/very high distress level’ and the proportions for each of these categories can be taken straight from this table. The data is categorised by age brackets.</p> <p>In 2017/18, the proportion of Western Australians aged 18-24 reporting high/very high levels of psychological distress was 18.5% (ABS, 2018d).</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | Psychological distress: The proportion of people with very high levels of psychological distress as measured using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale—10 items (K10). The K10 is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks before being interviewed (ABS, 2018d). |
| Data source | ABS National Health Survey: First Results, 2017-18 (Cat. 4364.0.55.001) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 3.5.4: Health service utilisation of young people in Western Australia.

Measure 3.5.4.1: The number of emergency department presentations among Western Australians aged under 25.

Measure 3.5.4.2: The number of emergency department presentations of Western Australians aged under 25 for mental health reasons.

Measure 3.5.4.3: The number of emergency department presentations of Western Australians aged under 25 for drug and alcohol reasons.

Measure 3.5.4.1: Number of emergency department presentations among Western Australians aged 15-24.
3.5.4.2: Number of emergency department presentations of Western Australians aged 15-24 for mental health reasons.
3.5.4.3: Number of emergency department presentations of Western Australians aged 15-24 for drug and alcohol reasons.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Rationale | Poor health and lifestyle factors, including drug and alcohol abuse, can affect an individual's risk of homelessness. Not only can ill health inhibit an individual's economic participation, but the management of chronic conditions can be costly in itself. This economic burden can make it more difficult to manage day-to-day expenses, rendering an individual more susceptible to homelessness. Homeless youth in particular have high rates of physical and psychiatric comorbidity (Saddichha, Linden & Reinhardt Krausz, 2014). The number of emergency department presentations can give further insight into the magnitude of the physical and mental health issues facing young Western Australians and help to further assess the role of physical and mental health as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | <p>The AIHW releases Australian hospital statistics annually which can be used to reliably indicate the number of emergency department presentations among the Western Australian population.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.4.1:</u> The data for emergency department presentations among Western Australians dataset "Emergency department care 2017-18: Australian hospital statistics" (AIHW, 2018c). In the 2017-18 period, there were 51,055 males aged 15-24 who presented to the emergency department and 58,759 females. Summing the male and female totals together, the total number of emergency department presentations among Western Australians aged 15-24 in 2017-18 was thus 109, 814.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.4.2:</u> The number of 15-24 year olds in all Australian public hospitals who presented to the emergency department with the principal diagnosis of "Mental and behavioural disorders" (F00-F99) is publicly available (AIHW, 2018c). On a WA specific basis, the total number of all age groups who presented with "Mental and behavioural disorders" is also publicly available.</p> <p>However, the data for emergency department presentations for mental health reasons specifically in Western Australia for the age-group 15-24 is currently not listed in the publicly available tables. This specific data would need to be requested from the AIHW.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.4.3:</u> There is currently no publicly accessible data on the number of emergency department visits or the number of inpatient hospitalisations for alcohol and other drug misuse in Western Australia. This data would need to be requested from the Western Australian Department of Health</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW Emergency department care 2017-18: Australian hospital statistics (HSE 216); Western Australian Department of Health |
| Data availability | <p>Measure 3.5.4.1: Public</p> <p>Measure 3.5.4.2: Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians.</p> <p>Measure 3.5.4.3: Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Health data custodians</p> |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |

Measure 3.5.4.1: Number of emergency department presentations among Western Australians aged 15-24.
3.5.4.2: Number of emergency department presentations of Western Australians aged 15-24 for mental health reasons.
3.5.4.3: Number of emergency department presentations of Western Australians aged 15-24 for drug and alcohol reasons.

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.5.4.4: The rate of hospitalisations among Western Australians aged 15-24.

Measure 3.5.4.5: The number of hospitalisations of Western Australians aged under 25 for mental health reasons.

Measure 3.5.4.6: The number of hospitalisations of Western Australians aged under 25 for drug and alcohol reasons.

Measure 3.5.4.4: The rate of hospitalisations among Western Australians aged 15-24.
3.5.4.5: The number of hospitalisations of Western Australians aged 15-24 for mental health reasons.
3.5.4.6: The number of hospitalisations of Western Australians aged 15-24 for drug and alcohol reasons.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Poor physical and mental health can cause significant economic stress as a result of both the cost of management and the loss of economic participation. This economic drain can in turn lead to poverty, personal vulnerability and disaffiliation, all key drivers of homelessness. The rate of youth hospitalisations in WA can offer an insight into the overall physical and mental health of the youth population |
| Method | <p>The AIHW releases Australian hospital statistics annually which includes information on age, hospitalisations and broad diagnosis categories (AIHW, 2019).</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.4.4; Measure 3.5.4.5:</u> The rate of hospitalisations and the rate of hospitalisations for mental health reasons are currently not separated into age and state specific categories on the public available AIHW data. This data will need to be requested from the AIHW.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.4.6:</u> There is currently no publicly accessible data on the number of emergency department visits or the number of inpatient hospitalisations for alcohol and other drug misuse in Western Australia. This data would need to be requested from the Western Australian Department of Health</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | AIHW |
| Data availability | <p>Measure 3.5.4.4; Measure 3.5.4.5: Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW custodians.</p> <p>Measure 3.5.4.6: Data is available via a customised data request from Western Australian Department of Health custodians</p> |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to AIHW and Western Australian Department of Health ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.5.4.7: The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations among Western Australians aged 15-24. .

Measure 3.5.4.7: The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations among Western Australians aged 15-24.

Rationale Poor physical and mental health can cause significant economic stress as a result of both the cost of management and the loss of economic participation. This economic drain can in turn lead to poverty, personal vulnerability and disaffiliation, all key drivers of homelessness. The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations can give further insight both into the magnitude of the physical and mental health issues facing Western Australians and into where this problem can be managed more effectively. These insights can help to further assess the role of physical and mental health as a driver of homelessness

Method The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations among Western Australians of all age groups is publicly available via the AIHW annual Australian hospital statistics (see measure 2.2.3.2). However, the age-specific data for potential preventable hospitalisations at state level is currently not publicly available. The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations among Western Australians aged 15-24 will need to be requested from AIHW

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source AIHW

Data availability Data is available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.5.4.8: The number and rate of voluntary mental health hospitalisations among Western Australians aged under 25.

Measure 3.5.4.9: The number and rate of involuntary mental health hospitalisations among Western Australians aged under 25.

Measure 3.5.4.8: The number and rate of voluntary mental health hospitalisations among Western Australians aged under 25.
3.5.4.9: The number and rate of involuntary mental health hospitalisations among Western Australians aged under 25.

Rationale Mental illness and homelessness are strongly linked in both directions; young people who are experiencing mental illness are at increased risk of homelessness, while those who are homeless are at increased risk of mental illness (Mission Australia, 2017). Poor mental health can cause significant economic stress as a result of both the cost of management and the loss of economic participation. This economic drain can in turn lead to poverty, personal vulnerability and disaffiliation, all key drivers of homelessness. Assessing the level of psychological distress and mental illness among the Western Australian youth population is therefore an essential part of evaluating the causal role of physical and mental health in homelessness

Method The AIHW provides rates of involuntary and voluntary mental health hospitalisations, separated into public acute hospitals and psychiatric hospitals, residential mental health care services, and community mental health care services. While Australia-wide data on restrictive practices (including involuntary and voluntary hospitalisations) can be publicly accessed via the AIHW Mental health services in Australia 2018 report (AIHW, 2019d), there are currently no publicly available WA-specific or age-separated data. This data may be available on request from the AIHW. If unavailable, this would provide scope for future original research

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source AIHW Mental Health services in Australia (HSE 211)

Data availability Specific age-separated data at WA level currently unavailable. Data may be available via a customised data request from AIHW data custodians

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.5.4.10: The rates of access of youth mental health services.

Measure 3.5.4.10: The rates of access of youth mental health services.

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Mental illness and homelessness are strongly linked in both directions; young people who are experiencing mental illness are at increased risk of homelessness, while those who are homeless are at increased risk of mental illness (Mission Australia, 2017). Poor mental health can cause significant economic stress as a result of both the cost of management and the loss of economic participation. This economic drain can in turn lead to poverty, personal vulnerability and disaffiliation, all key drivers of homelessness. The rates of access of youth mental health services among the Western Australian youth population are an indicator of broader mental health outcomes as well as the accessibility of support services |
| Method | The Western Australian Department of Health's Mental Health Information System collects data on the number of children and young people in WA who receive a service from a child and adolescent mental health program. However, the data is not publicly available. The rates of access of mental health services disaggregated by age may be available on request to the Western Australian Department of Health's Mental Health Information System |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Western Australian Department of Health |
| Data availability | Data is currently not publicly unavailable but may be accessible via a customised request from the Western Australian Department of Health data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to Western Australian Department of Health ethics and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 3.5.5: Access of services among young people.

Measure 3.5.5.1: The number of youth education and employment support services.

Measure 3.5.5.2: The rates of access of youth education and employment support services.

Measure 3.5.5.1: The number of youth education and employment support services.
3.5.5.2: The rates of access of youth education and employment support services.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Young people - and early school leavers in particular - are vulnerable to high levels of unemployment. Some level of unemployment and underemployment are to be expected in the youth population as they 'try out' different employment options and move in and out of post-school education. However, any period of unemployment increases the chance of subsequent and ongoing unemployment (State Training Board of Western Australia, 2013). Ongoing unemployment is a strong risk factor for homelessness. Given the disproportionate representation of young people in homelessness statistics, holistic early preventative measures should take into account the provision of youth education and employment support services. |
| Method | There is currently no up-to-date exhaustive data on the provision and access of youth education and employment support services in WA. There is thus a need for original research in order to operationalise this measure. By requesting and linking data on the total number of services available - and the number of clients accessing these services - it would be possible to calculate both the number of services and their rate of access. |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | To be established upon commencement of measurement |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval to link the data of multiple education and employment services in Western Australia |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | The <i>2013 Youth Matters: a study of youth education, training, employment and unemployment</i> in Western Australia (State Training Board, 2013) was a comprehensive analysis of training and employment opportunities for WA youth. One particular strength of the study was the qualitative thematic analysis of interviews with service providers and clients which identified a number of areas of weaknesses in institutions and services. These include fragmentation between institutions and services, gaps in local service provision, lack of responsiveness within services, lack of accountability and poor co-ordination between services. The Youth Matters study design could therefore provide a foundation from which to build future research |

Measure 3.5.5.3: The rates of access of youth drug and alcohol services.

Measure 3.5.5.4: The rates of access of youth support services.

Measure 3.5.5.3: The rates of access of youth drug and alcohol services.
3.5.5.4: The rates of access of youth support services.

Rationale Much like physical and mental health, substance misuse is a key driver of homelessness among adults and creates significant barriers to sustained exit from homelessness. Drug and alcohol services are vital to providing support to young people struggling with substance abuse or addiction. Youth support services can provide assistance to young people experiencing a range of stresses, including family breakdown, mental illness, unemployment or homelessness. In a holistic approach to homelessness prevention, it is important to assess the efficacy and accessibility of support services for young people

Method There is currently no comprehensive data on the total rate of access of youth drug and alcohol services and youth support services in WA. In order to develop a clear picture across a multitude of services, original research would need to be conducted.

These measures could be operationalised by requesting and linking data on the total number of clients accessing these services in both the public and private sectors

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source To be established upon commencement of measurement

Data availability

Ethics and privacy CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval to link the data of multiple drug and alcohol services and youth support services in Western Australia.

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 3.5.6: Access of services among young people leaving the custody of the State

Measure 3.5.6.1: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access transition and support services.

Measure 3.5.6.2: The retention rate in transition and support services of young people exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 3.5.6.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access education and employment services.

Measure 3.5.6.4: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access mental health support services.

Measure 3.5.6.1: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access transition and support services
 3.5.6.2: The retention rate in transition and support services of young people exiting the custody of the State.
 3.5.6.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access education and employment services.
 3.5.6.4: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access mental health support services.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Rationale | Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care or through the juvenile justice system, are at significantly higher risk of experiencing homelessness. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). There is a demonstrated need for support services which effectively meet the particular and often complex needs of young people exiting state custody. However, there is a dearth of research evaluating the accessibility and retention rate of these services for young people exiting the custody of the State |
| Method | <p>There is currently no comprehensive, collated data on the total rate of access to services by young people exiting the custody of the state. In order to develop a clear picture across the multitude of services, original research would need to be conducted.</p> <p>A measure of accessibility is the proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State who can access a variety of support services, including transition services, education and employment services and mental health support services.</p> <p>These measures could be operationalised by requesting and linking data on the total number of clients accessing these services in both the public and private sectors. The retention rate could be calculated over a specified time period (such as calculating the proportion of individuals who completed a certain training program offered by the service).</p> <p>The key datasets that will need to be accessed are those of the Department of Communities (accessing Confidentialised Unit Record Files [CURFs] for young people leaving out-of-home care) and the Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice (accessing CURFs for young people leaving juvenile detention). These datasets could be linked to public services, such as the Department of Health, to establish an approximation of the number of young people exiting the custody of the state who access mental health services</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Young people</i>: aged 15 to 24 years.</p> <p><i>Custody of the State</i>: refers to a minor who was in the care of the State, such as in out-of-home care or institutionalised in the Juvenile Justice System</p> |
| Data source | Department of Communities; Department of Justice; Department of Health |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | All data will be confidentialised to ensure that individual can be identified |

Measure 3.5.6.1: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access transition and support services
3.5.6.2: The retention rate in transition and support services of young people exiting the custody of the State.
3.5.6.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access education and employment services.
3.5.6.4: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that access mental health support services.

Data quality

Baseline Not yet established

Further information One important thing to note is that the private sector and NGOs are responsible for a number of support services. It would be difficult to link data to these private services, and accurate data measurement may necessitate extra research and surveys of transition and support surveys, and education and employment services

Indicator 3.5.7: Economic participation of young people leaving the custody of the State in Western Australia

Measure 3.5.7.1: The employment rate of young people exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 3.5.7.2: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are not in education, employment or training.

Measure 3.5.7.1: The employment rate of young people exiting the custody of the State.
3.5.7.2: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are not in education, employment or training.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care (“care-leavers”) or through the juvenile justice system, are one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged social groups in society. Young people leaving State custody have a significant risk of experiencing negative life outcomes, including homelessness. In the <i>Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia</i> report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). Care-leavers experienced worse economic outcomes than the general population. Around three-quarters of young people leaving care were unemployed and dependent on government income support (Raman, Inder, & Forbes, 2005). In a holistic approach to homelessness prevention, it is important to assess and address the economic participation rates of young people leaving the custody of the State |
| Method | <p>There is a need for regular, reliable data on the economic outcomes of young people exiting the custody of the State in Western Australia. One method to operationalise this measure is to link data between a number of datasets.</p> <p>The number of young people exiting the custody of the State can be found by linking unit record files from the WA Department for Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice. The unemployment rate of this population can be calculated by linking this data to Centrelink records, specifically those who are accessing Youth Allowance for job seekers.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.7.1:</u> The employment rate can be calculated by dividing the number of young people exiting the custody of the State who receive unemployment benefits (and are actively searching for work) by the total number of young people exiting the custody of the State.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.7.2:</u> The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are not in education, employment or training (NEET) can be calculated using Centrelink records</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Young people:</i> aged 15 to 24 years.</p> <p><i>Custody of the State:</i> refers to a minor who was in the care of the State, such as in out-of-home care or institutionalised in the Juvenile Justice System</p> |
| Data source | Western Australian Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCPFS); Western Australian Department of Justice (DOJ)- Juvenile Justice; Centrelink |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the WA Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCPFS), WA Department of Justice (DOJ) and Centrelink data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to DCPFS, DOJ and Centrelink ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | This method will only capture those that leave the custody of the State and go on to access income support payments (i.e. those that make successful transitions to employment will likely not be captured). A longitudinal study of those leaving the custody of the State would provide a more robust evidence base regarding the pathways that young people follow |

Indicator 3.5.8: Health and mental health of young people leaving the custody of the State in Western Australia

Measure 3.5.8.1: The level of psychological distress among young people exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 3.5.8.1: The level of psychological distress among young people exiting the custody of the State.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care (“care-leavers”) or through the juvenile justice system, are one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged social groups in society. Young people leaving State custody have a significant risk of experiencing negative life outcomes, including homelessness. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). Young people exiting the custody of the State have worse mental health outcomes than the general population |
| Method | <p>The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) releases a biennial report on the health of Australians, the most recent of which is entitled Australia’s Health 2018 (AIHW, 2018e). The report collates the data from the General Health Survey which includes specific questions on psychological distress (see definition).</p> <p>By linking data between the WA Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCPFS) and WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice (DOJ), we can establish the population of young people exiting the custody of the State. These unit files can then be linked to the AIHW data on respondents’ levels of psychological distress</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Psychological distress</i> : The proportion of adults with very high levels of psychological distress as measured using the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale—10 items (K10). The K10 is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the 4 weeks before being interviewed (ABS, 2018d) |
| Data source | AIHW data collection; Australia’s health 2018 (Cat. No: AUS 221); Western Australian Department of Child Protection and Family Support (DCPFS); Western Australian Department of Justice (DOJ) |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the DCPFS, DOJ and AIHW data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to DCPFS, DOJ and AIHW ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.5.8.2: The number of emergency department presentations for mental health reasons among young people exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 3.5.8.3: The number of hospitalisations for mental health reasons among young people exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 3.5.8.2: The number of emergency department presentations for mental health reasons among young people exiting the custody of the State.
 3.5.8.3: The number of hospitalisations for mental health reasons among young people exiting the custody of the State.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care (“care-leavers”) or through the juvenile justice system, are one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged social groups in society. Young people leaving State custody have a significant risk of experiencing negative life outcomes, including homelessness. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). In a holistic approach to homelessness prevention, it is important to assess and address the mental health of young people leaving the custody of the State |
| Method | In order to operationalise these measures, we will first link data from the WA Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCPFS) and WA Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice (DOJ) to establish the population of young people exiting the custody of the State. These unit files can then be linked to the WA Department of Health’s records on emergency department presentations and hospitalisations to establish the numbers for measures 3.5.8.2 and 3.5.8.3, respectively |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Western Australian Department of Child Protection and Family Support (DCPFS); Western Australian Department of Justice (DOJ); Western Australian Department of Health |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the DCPFS, DOJ and WA Department of Health data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to WA DCPFS, DOJ and Department of Health ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.5.8.4: The rates of substance abuse among young people exiting the custody of the State

Measure 3.5.8.4: The rates of substance abuse among young people exiting the custody of the State.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be in some form of out-of-home care (“care-leavers”) or through the juvenile justice system, are one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged social groups in society. Young people leaving State custody have a significant risk of experiencing negative life outcomes, including homelessness. In the Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). Juveniles in detention have significantly higher rates of substance abuse than the general population, with 71% of youths in detention using one type of substance (among cannabis, alcohol, amphetamines, ecstasy and inhalants) and 29% used more than one type regularly (Payne & Prichard, 2005). In a holistic approach to homelessness prevention, it is important to assess and address rates of substance abuse among young people leaving the custody of the State |
| Method | Data is currently unavailable on the rates of substance abuse among young people exiting the custody of the State. This measure would provide scope for future valuable original research. A longitudinal study on the outcomes of WA young people who had some experience in the custody of the State would be a valuable addition to the body of research |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | Substance abuse: the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and illicit drugs (World Health Organisation, 2019) |
| Data source | To be established upon commencement of measurement |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 3.5.9: Justice system interaction among young people leaving the custody of the State in Western Australia

Measure 3.5.9.1: The number of arrests of young people exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 3.5.9.2: The number of convictions of young people exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 3.5.9.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are incarcerated within 3 years of exiting the custody of the State.

Measure 3.5.9.4: The recidivism rate of young people leaving prison.

Measure 3.5.9.1: The number of arrests of young people exiting the custody of the State.
 3.5.9.2: The number of convictions of young people exiting the custody of the State.
 3.5.9.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are incarcerated within 3 years of exiting the custody of the State.
 3.5.9.4: The recidivism rate of young people leaving prison.

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Rationale | Young people who have been in the custody of the State, whether that be out-of-home care or through the juvenile justice system, are one of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged social groups. Young people leaving State custody have a significant risk of experiencing negative life outcomes, including interaction with the justice system and experiencing homelessness. In the <i>Cost of Youth Homelessness in Australia</i> report, nearly two-thirds (63%) of homeless youth surveyed had been placed in some form of out-of-home care by the time that they had turned 18 (Flatau, Thielking, MacKenzie, & Steen, 2015). Measures relating to the interaction of young people exiting the custody of the State with the justice system are important to our broader understanding of causal risk factors for homelessness |
| Method | <p>These measures can be operationalised by linking a number of datasets. Firstly, the number of people exiting the custody of the State can be found by linking Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs) for a certain time period from the Western Australian Department for Child Protection and Family Support (DCPFS) and the Department of Justice - Juvenile Justice (DOJ).</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.9.1:</u> The CURFs of those leaving the custody of the State can then be linked with WA Police arrest files in order to find the number of arrests of young people exiting the custody of the State.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.9.2:</u> The CURFs of those leaving the custody of the State can then be linked to Department of Justice - Courts Data to determine the number of convictions.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.9.3:</u> The incarceration rates can be found by accessing the Department of Justice records. The proportion is determined by dividing the number of young people exiting the custody of the State who are incarcerated within 3 years by the total number of young people exiting the custody of the State in the same time period.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.5.9.4:</u> The recidivism rate is specifically related to the population of young people leaving prison, not out-of-home care. Only the CURFs from the Department of Justice will be used. This rate must be given a specific time period, for example, the rate of young prisoners who return to prison within two years.</p> <p>These records will be collected by the Department of Justice</p> $\text{recidivism rate} = \frac{\text{\# of former offenders who reoffend} \times 100}{\text{total \# of young offenders}}$ |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | Recidivism rate: the rate at which released prisoners return to prison (Sentence Advisory Council, 2018) |
| Data source | Department for Child Protection and Family Support (Department of Communities); Department of Justice - Juvenile justice; Department of Justice - Courts Data |
| Data availability | Data is available via a customised data request from the DCPFS and DOJ data custodians |

Measure 3.5.9.1: The number of arrests of young people exiting the custody of the State.
3.5.9.2: The number of convictions of young people exiting the custody of the State.
3.5.9.3: The proportion of young people exiting the custody of the State that are incarcerated within 3 years of exiting the custody of the State.
3.5.9.4: The recidivism rate of young people leaving prison.

Ethics and privacy Access to data will be subject to WA DCPFS and DOJ ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Outcome 3.6: Western Australians have positive social and economic wellbeing

Indicator 3.6.1: Educational attainment among Western Australians

Measure 3.6.1.1: The proportion of Western Australians with a Year 12 (or equivalent) education or higher.

Measure 3.6.1.1: The proportion of Western Australians with a Year 12 (or equivalent) education or higher.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | An inadequate education is a key driver of homelessness and becoming homeless can further disrupt efforts to remain in the education system (Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, 2015). This can in turn create significant barriers to a sustained exit from homelessness. It is therefore important to assess and address the educational outcomes in Western Australia in order to properly gauge the role of inadequate education as a driver of homelessness. |
| Method | <p>The ABS report on Education and Work (ABS, 2018e) can be used to reliably indicate the proportion of Western Australians with a Year 12 (or equivalent) education or higher. The proportions of Western Australian's highest level of educational attainment are reported ordinarily as either 'Postgraduate Degree', 'Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate', 'Bachelor Degree', 'Advanced Diploma/Diploma', 'Certificate III/IV', 'Year 12 or equivalent', 'Year 11', 'Year 10' or 'Below Year 10'. The proportion of Western Australians with a Year 12 (or equivalent) education or higher can be calculated as follows:</p> $\text{proportion} = 100 - (\hat{p}(\text{Year 11}) + \hat{p}(\text{Year 10}) + \hat{p}(\text{Below Year 10}))$ $\text{proportion}(2018) = 100 - (5.6 + 12.1 + 5.3)$ $\text{proportion}(2018) = 77.0\%$ |
| Target | |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | ABS Education and Work, Australia, May 2018 (Cat. 6227.0) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Approximately 77% |
| Further information | The proportion provided is for the total Western Australian population aged 15-74 |

Measure 3.6.1.2: The proportion of Western Australians with tertiary education of TAFE certificate III or above.

Measure 3.6.1.2: The proportion of Western Australians with tertiary education of TAFE certificate III or above.

Rationale An inadequate education is a key driver of homelessness and becoming homeless can further disrupt efforts to remain in the education system (Canadian Observatory on Homelessness, 2015). This can in turn create significant barriers to a sustained exit from homelessness. It is therefore important to assess and address the educational outcomes in Western Australia in order to properly gauge the role of inadequate education as a driver of homelessness

Method The ABS report on Education and Work (ABS, 2018e) can be used to reliably indicate the proportion of Western Australians with tertiary education of TAFE certificate III or above. The proportions of Western Australian's highest level of educational attainment are reported ordinarily as either 'Postgraduate Degree', 'Graduate Diploma/Graduate Certificate', 'Bachelor Degree', 'Advanced Diploma/Diploma', 'Certificate III/IV', 'Year 12 or equivalent', 'Year 11', 'Year 10' or 'Below Year 10'. The proportion of Western Australians with tertiary education of TAFE certificate III or above can be calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{proportion} &= 100 - (\hat{p}(\text{Year 12 or equivalent}) + \hat{p}(\text{Year 11}) \\ &\quad + \hat{p}(\text{Year 10}) + \hat{p}(\text{Below Year 10})) \\ \text{proportion}(2018) &= 100 - (5.6 + 12.1 + 5.3 + 19.1) \\ \text{proportion}(2018) &= 57.9\% \end{aligned}$$

Target

Definitions

Data source ABS Education and Work, Australia, May 2018 (Cat. 6227.0)

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Approximately 57.9%

Further information The proportion provided is for the total Western Australian population aged 15-74

Indicator 3.6.2: Economic participation among Western Australians

Measure 3.6.2.1: The Western Australian unemployment rate.

Measure 3.6.2.2: The Western Australian labour force participation rate.

Measure 3.6.2.1: The Western Australian unemployment rate.
3.6.2.2: The Western Australian labour force participation rate.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | A lack of economic participation often leads to poor physical and mental health, and social exclusion all of which are key drivers of homelessness. Homelessness can mean that finding and keeping a job is significantly more difficult and as such so is a sustained exit from homelessness (Swami, 2018). It is important to monitor the unemployment rate and labour force participation rate among Western Australians in order to properly understand the role that a lack of economic participation plays as a driver of homelessness. |
| Method | <p><u>Measure 3.6.2.1:</u> The ABS Labour Force report (ABS, 2019a) can be used to reliably indicate the Western Australian unemployment rate.</p> <p><u>Measure 3.6.2.2:</u> The ABS Labour Force report (ABS, 2019a) can be used to reliably indicate the Western Australian labour force participation rate.</p> |
| Target | |
| Definitions | <p>Definitions below are sourced from the ABS Labour Force, Australia Glossary (Cat. 6202.0).</p> <p><i>Unemployed:</i> unemployed persons are defined as all persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and were available for work in the reference week, or• were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then. <p><i>Unemployment rate:</i> the unemployment rate for any group is defined as the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force (employed plus unemployed).</p> <p><i>Labour force participation rate:</i> calculated as the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) divided by the total working-age population.</p> |
| Data source | ABS Labour Force, Australia, June 2019 (Cat. 6202.0) |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified. |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | The Western Australian labour force participation rate for June of 2019 was 68.5% (ABS, 2019a). The Western Australian unemployment rate for June of 2019 was 5.8% (ABS, 2019a). |
| Further information | This is the seasonally adjusted rate. |

Measure 3.6.2.3: The median household income among Western Australian households.

Measure 3.6.2.3: The mean gross household income among Western Australian households.

Rationale A lack of economic participation often leads to poor physical and mental health, and social exclusion all of which are key drivers of homelessness. Homelessness can mean that finding and keeping a job is significantly more difficult and as such so is a sustained exit from homelessness (Swami, 2018). It is important to monitor the mean gross household income among Western Australian households in order to properly assess and address the role that a lack of economic participation plays as a driver of homelessness

Method The ABS report on Household Income and Wealth (ABS, 2018f) can be used to reliably indicate the mean gross household income among Western Australian households. The mean weekly income for 2017-18 was \$2,242

Target

Definitions

Data source ABS Household Income and Wealth, Australia, 2017-18 (Cat. 6523.0)

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy Data is confidentialised to ensure that no individual can be identified

Data quality Low risk

Baseline The Western Australian labour force participation rate for June of 2019 was 68.5% (ABS, 2019a). The Western Australian unemployment rate for June of 2019 was 5.8% (ABS, 2019a)

Further information

Indicator 3.6.3: Service access among Western Australians

Measure 3.6.3.1: The rates of access of financial counselling services in Western Australia.

Measure 3.6.3.2: The rates of access of emergency relief services in Western Australia.

Measure 3.6.3.1: The rates of access of financial counselling services in Western Australia.
3.6.3.2: The rates of access of emergency relief services in Western Australia.

Rationale The lack of economic participation that is associated with financial hardship often leads to poor physical and mental health, and social exclusion all of which are key drivers of homelessness. Homelessness can mean that finding and keeping a job is significantly more difficult and as such so is a sustained exit from homelessness (Swami, 2018). The rates of access of financial and emergency relief services in Western Australia will give further insight into the issue of reduced economic participation and its role as a driver of homelessness

Method There is currently no collated data on the total rates of access of financial counselling or emergency relief services in Western Australia. However, the 2014 General Social Survey (ABS, 2014) may give a frame of reference for some of these measures.

Similar measures for which Australian proportions are publicly available are as follows:

- Received financial information, counselling or advice from a professional in the past 12 months.
- Sought assistance from welfare or community organisations in the past 12 months.

The first measure gives insight into the proportion of Australians seeking assistance from financial counselling services and the second measure is likely to capture the subset of Australians seeking emergency relief services. Western Australian proportions for these measures are not publicly available and will need to be requested from the ABS.

The lack of specific data leaves scope for original research. To accurately calculate the specified rates two questions would need to be asked of a Western Australian population-representative sample. The survey answer should be a binary 'yes' or 'no' to the following questions:

Measure 3.6.3.1:

"Have you accessed financial counselling services in the past 12 months?" The proportion of people who answered 'yes' would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.6.3.2:

"Have you accessed emergency relief services in the past 12 months?" The proportion of people who answered 'yes' would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Service access survey; ABS General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (Cat. 4159.0)

Data availability ABS data is publicly available

Ethics and privacy CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to conduct the study

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 3.6.3.3: The rates of access of employment services in Western Australia.

Measure 3.6.3.3: The rates of access of employment services in Western Australia.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Rationale | The lack of economic participation that is associated with financial hardship often leads to poor physical and mental health, and social exclusion all of which are key drivers of homelessness. Homelessness can mean that finding and keeping a job is significantly more difficult and as such so is a sustained exit from homelessness (Swami N, 2018). The rates of access of employment services in Western Australia will give further insight into the issue of reduced economic participation and its role as a driver of homelessness |
| Method | The number of Western Australians receiving Newstart allowance can be used as a proxy for the number of Western Australians accessing employment services. This number is publicly accessible from the Department of social Services'. The lack of specific data leaves scope for original research. To accurately calculate the rates of access of employment services in Western Australia one question would need to be asked of a Western Australian population-representative sample. The survey answer should be a binary 'yes' or 'no' to the following question: "Have you accessed employment services in the past 12 months?" The proportion of people who answered 'yes' would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses |
| Target | To be established |

Definitions

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Data source | Service access survey; Department of Social Services Labour Market and Related Payments |
|-------------|---|

Data availability: Department of Social Services data is publicly available

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to conduct the study |
|--------------------|--|

Data quality: Medium risk

| | |
|----------|---------------------|
| Baseline | Not yet established |
|----------|---------------------|

Further information

Indicator 3.6.4: Social support and quality of life

Measure 3.6.4.1: The average Quality of Life score among the Western Australian population.

Measure 3.6.4.1: The average Quality of Life score among the Western Australian population.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The homeless population is highly susceptible to issues of loneliness and social isolation which can have a significant impact on quality of life and create barriers to a sustained exit from the cycle of homelessness (Hwang et al., 2009). It is therefore important to explore the relationship between homelessness and the social support systems in place within this population. By gauging the average quality of life for the Western Australian population we may begin to understand the relationship between social support interactions and homelessness |
| Method | The 2014 General Social Survey gives insight into the average quality of life of the Australian population. The “overall life satisfaction” for Australians is reported as an integer score out of ten. This data is not reported on a state-wide level and will need to be requested from the ABS |
| Target | To be set once established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | ABS General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 (Cat. 4159.0) |
| Data availability | State-wide data is available via a customised data request from ABS data custodians |
| Ethics and privacy | Access to data will be subject to ABS ethical and privacy protocols and approvals, where relevant. No individual will be identified in the reporting of results |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 3.6.4.2: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emotional support.

Measure 3.6.4.3: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to when they have a serious illness or injury.

Measure 3.6.4.4: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities.

Measure 3.6.4.5: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency money.

Measure 3.6.4.6: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency food.

Measure 3.6.4.7: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation.

Measure 3.6.4.8: The proportion of Western Australians that have participated in at least one community activity e.g. attended a community fair, played in a social sports team, attended a community recreation centre, in the past 12 months.

Measure 3.6.4.2: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emotional support.
3.6.4.3: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to when they have a serious illness or injury.
3.6.4.4: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities.
3.6.4.5: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency money.
3.6.4.6: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency food.
3.6.4.7: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation.
3.6.4.8: The proportion of Western Australians that have participated in at least one community activity e.g. attended a community fair, played in a social sports team, attended a community recreation centre, in the past 12 months.

Rationale The homeless population is highly susceptible to issues of loneliness and social isolation which both drive homelessness and create barriers to a sustained exit from the cycle of homelessness (Hwang et al., 2009). It is therefore important to explore the relationship between homelessness and the social support systems in place within this population. By gauging the social support characteristics of the Western Australian population, we may begin to understand the relationship between social support interactions and homelessness

Method There is currently no collated data on the social support interactions and characteristics of the Western Australia population. However, the 2014 General Social Survey (ABS Cat. 4159.0) may give a frame of reference for some of these measures.

Similar measures from which Western Australian proportions are publicly available are as follows:

- Able to get support in time of crisis from persons living outside the household
- Could ask for small favours from persons living outside the household
- Has friends or family members living outside the household can confide in
- Has participated in sport or recreational physical activity in last 12 months
- Has attended a sporting event in last 12 months
- Has attended at least one cultural and leisure venue or event in last 12 months

Similar measures from which Australian proportions are publicly available (and from which Western Australian proportions could be requested from the ABS) are as follows:

- Sought financial help from friends or family in the last 12 months

The lack of specific data leaves scope for original research. To accurately calculate the proportion of selected social support characteristics seven questions would need to be asked of a Western Australian population-representative sample. The survey answer should be a binary 'yes' or 'no' to the following questions:

Measure 3.6.4.2:

"Do you feel that you have at least one person to turn to for emotional support?" The proportion of people who answered 'yes' would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

- Measure**
- 3.6.4.2: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emotional support.
 - 3.6.4.3: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to when they have a serious illness or injury.
 - 3.6.4.4: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities.
 - 3.6.4.5: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency money.
 - 3.6.4.6: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency food.
 - 3.6.4.7: The proportion of Western Australians that feel they have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation.
 - 3.6.4.8: The proportion of Western Australians that have participated in at least one community activity e.g. attended a community fair, played in a social sports team, attended a community recreation centre, in the past 12 months.

Measure 3.6.4.3:

“Do you feel that you have at least one person to turn to when they have a serious illness or injury?” The proportion of people who answered ‘yes’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.6.4.4:

“Do you feel that you have at least one person to turn to for help in maintaining family or work responsibilities?” The proportion of people who answered ‘yes’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.6.4.5:

“Do you feel that you have at least one person to turn to for emergency money?” The proportion of people who answered ‘yes’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.6.4.6:

“Do you feel that you have at least one person to turn to for emergency food?” The proportion of people who answered ‘yes’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.6.4.7:

“Do you feel that you have at least one person to turn to for emergency accommodation?” The proportion of people who answered ‘yes’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses.

Measure 3.6.4.8:

“Have you participated in at least one community activity e.g. attended a community fair, played in a social sports team, attended a community recreation centre, in the past 12 months?” The proportion of people who answered ‘yes’ would then be calculated by dividing these responses by the total number of responses

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | General wellbeing survey; ABS Cat. 4159.0- General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia, 2014 |
| Data availability | ABS data is publicly available |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to conduct the study |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Further information

Measure 3.6.4.9: The average loneliness score of Western Australians on the UCLA 3-item loneliness scale.

Measure 3.6.4.9: The average loneliness score of Western Australians on the UCLA 3-item loneliness scale.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The homeless population is highly susceptible to issues of loneliness and social isolation which both drive homelessness and create barriers to a sustained exit from the cycle of homelessness (Hwang et al., 2009). It is therefore important to explore the relationship between homelessness and the social support systems in place within this population. By gauging the level of loneliness among the Western Australian population, we may begin to understand the relationship between social support interactions and homelessness |
| Method | There is currently no collated data on the average loneliness score of Western Australians on the UCLA 3-item loneliness scale. This lack of data leaves scope for original research. To accurately calculate this score, the UCLA 3-item loneliness scale would need to be administered to a Western Australian population-representative sample |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p>UCLA 3-item loneliness scale: The UCLA 3-item loneliness scale is a short loneliness scale developed specifically for use on a telephone survey (Hughes et. Al, 2008). Despite its short nature and simplified set of response categories, it appears to measure overall loneliness quite well.</p> <p>The questions included in this survey are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How often do you feel that you lack companionship: hardly ever, some of the time, or often?• How often do you feel left out: hardly ever, some of the time, or often?• How often do you feel isolated from others: hardly ever, some of the time, or often? |
| Data source | General wellbeing survey |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | CSI UWA would need to seek ethics approval from the UWA Human Research Ethics Committee to conduct the study |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Part 4: The Social Services Sector

Domain 4: Representation, Voice and Advocacy

Outcome 4.1: Those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, and the organisations that serve them, have institutional voice

Indicator 4.1.1: Formal participation in organisations that are targets of influence

Measure 4.1.1.1: *Number of Alliance members on Government boards/advisory groups/reference groups*

Measure 4.1.1.1: Number of Alliance members on Government boards/advisory groups/reference groups

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Cress and Snow (2016) find that representation can take the form of formal participation in organisations that are targets of influence, for example by membership on government committees or boards |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of survey results triangulated with content analysis of secondary data |
| Target | Double the number of Alliance members on Government boards/advisory groups/reference groups each year over the 10 year period of the Strategy |
| Definitions | <i>Alliance Member:</i> Any individual allied to the work of the WAAEH, whether formally as party to the MOU or informally through attendance and reporting activities in the networked community of learning supported by the activities of the WAAEH |
| Data source | Annual survey of Alliance members triangulated with secondary data including minutes of WAAEH meetings |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Alliance members seem currently well represented on Government working groups including the State's Homelessness Strategy working group and Whole of Government Outcomes working group. Evaluation co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate and identify, as part of the definitions under this measure, specific existing committees and boards that the Alliance can aim to gain membership on |

Measure 4.1.1.2: Number of invitations extended to Alliance members for submissions regarding State and Federal Government policy

Measure 4.1.1.2: Number of invitations extended to Alliance members for submissions regarding State and Federal Government policy

Rationale Cress and Snow (2016) find that representation can take the form of formal participation in organisations that are targets of influence, for example by membership on government committees or boards; Mosley (2014) find that representation can take the form of increased connections between network members and influential government individuals; and while this indicator is not of an actual change in policy, it could contribute to policy changes, and multiple studies have found that representation involves changes in policy (Clapham 2003; Greenwood, Stefancic & Tsemberis 2013; Kreuter, Lezin & Young 2000; Wang et al 2018)

Method Quantitative analysis of survey results triangulated with content analysis of secondary data

Target Double the number of invitations extended to Alliance members for submissions regarding State and Federal Government policy each year over the 10 year period of the Strategy

Definitions *Alliance Member:*
Any individual allied to the work of the WAAEH, whether formally as party to the MOU or informally through attendance and reporting activities in the networked community of learning supported by the activities of the WAAEH

Data source Annual survey of Alliance members triangulated with secondary data including minutes of WAAEH meetings

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy CSI controlled. Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 4.1.1.3: Number of submissions made by Alliance members to State and Federal Government regarding relevant policy and practice

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Measure | 4.1.1.3: Number of submissions made by Alliance members to State and Federal Government regarding relevant policy and practice |
| Rationale | This measure will assess to what extent Alliance members effectively engaged in opportunities and invitations extended to them for submissions regarding State and Federal Government policy |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of survey results triangulated with content analysis of secondary data |
| Target | Double the number of submissions made by Alliance members to State and Federal Government regarding relevant policy and practice each year over the 10 year period of the strategy |
| Definitions | <i>Alliance Member:</i> Any individual allied to the work of the WAAEH, whether formally as party to the MOU or informally through attendance and reporting activities in the networked community of learning supported by the activities of the WAAEH |
| Data source | Annual survey of Alliance members triangulated with secondary data including minutes of WAAEH meetings |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Further co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate and identify, as part of the definitions under this measure, specific current invitations extended to Alliance members for submissions regarding State and Federal Government policy. Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 4.1.1.4: Number of references made by State and Federal government to submissions by Alliance members regarding relevant policy and practice

Measure 4.1.1.4: Number of references made by State and Federal government to submissions by Alliance members regarding relevant policy and practice

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | This measure will assess to what extent Alliance members effectively engaged in opportunities and invitations extended to them for submissions regarding State and Federal Government policy |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of survey results triangulated with content analysis of secondary data |
| Target | Equal amount of references as there are submission regarding State and Federal Government policy each year over the 10 year period of the Strategy |
| Definitions | <i>Alliance Member:</i> Any individual allied to the work of the WAAEH, whether formally as party to the MOU or informally through attendance and reporting activities in the networked community of learning supported by the activities of the WAAEH |
| Data source | Annual survey of Alliance members triangulated with secondary data including minutes of WAAEH meetings |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Further co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate and identify, as part of the definitions under this measure, specific current invitations extended to Alliance members for submissions regarding State and Federal Government policy and recent submissions made |

Indicator 4.1.2: Connections between network members and influential government individuals

Measure 4.1.2.1: Number of State Government representatives attending Alliance meetings

Measure 4.1.2.1: Number of State Government representatives attending Alliance meetings

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Mosley (2014) found that representation can take the form of increased connections between network members and influential government individuals; and while this indicator is not of an actual change in policy, it could contribute to policy changes, and multiple studies have found that representation involves changes in policy (Clapham 2003; Greenwood, Stefancic & Tsemberis 2013; Kreuter, Lezin & Young 2000; Wang et al 2018) |
| Method | Content analysis of Alliance meeting attendance records triangulated with semi-structured interviews with Alliance events organisation staff |
| Target | Double the number of State Government representatives attending Alliance meetings each year over the 10 year period of the Strategy |
| Definitions | <i>Alliance Meeting:</i> Any meeting, virtual or in-person, open to the public or by invitation, organised by the WAAEH. |
| Data source | Attendance records (sign-in sheets or minutes) of Alliance meetings and events; interviews with Alliance events organisation staff |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Indicator 4.1.3: Changes in media and public discourse

Measure 4.1.3.1: Human rights based language and discussion surrounding homelessness

Measure 4.1.3.1: Human rights-based language and discussion surrounding homelessness

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | This is a values-based factor advocated by Slade & Figenshow (2018) and there was no literature specifically linking a human rights based approach to housing and homelessness to a reduction of homelessness |
| Method | Longitudinal content analysis of print media and social media coverage |
| Target | Increase in human-rights based language and discussion surrounding homelessness |
| Definitions | <i>Human rights based language:</i> See the Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate Housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, United Nations Human Rights Council, Thirty-seventh session, 26 February -23 March 2018. Report author Leilani Faha advocates that all states should develop a human rights based housing strategy and that 'A state is seen to be in violation of international human rights law if any significant portion of the population is deprived of access to basic shelter or housing.' Human rights based language gives precedence to this view, recognising adequate housing as a human right |
| Data source | Publicly available print and social media reports regarding or referring to homelessness |
| Data availability | Publicly available |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | There seems to be no evidence that a human rights based approach to housing is effective in ending homelessness but this is rather a values-based stance which some propose is required in order to stimulate efforts to end homelessness |

Indicator 4.1.4: Cooperation across a sector toward ending in homelessness

Measure 4.1.4.1: Inter-agency and inter-departmental collaboration within government

Measure 4.1.4.1 Inter-agency and inter-departmental collaboration within government

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Kondratas (1991) and Sheikh & Teeman (2018) find that representation can take the form of signs of increased cooperation across a sector |
| Method | Interviews with WAAEH members who have connections to government individuals or advisory bodies, analysed from a processual and historical perspective ie pinpointing changes in events, relationships and processes over time |
| Target | Increased inter-departmental collaboration within government |
| Definitions | <i>Inter-agency and inter-departmental collaboration:</i> Formal or informal relationships, programs, events, processes or outcomes engaged in together by representatives of more than one State or Federal government agency and/or department for the purpose of alleviating or ending homelessness |
| Data source | Publicly available print and social media reports regarding or referring to homelessness |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 4.1.4.2: Number of multi-agency programs and working groups

Measure 4.1.4.2: Number of multi-agency programs and working groups

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Kondratas (1991) and Sheikh & Teeman (2018) find that representation can take the form of signs of increased cooperation across a sector |
| Method | Semi-structured interviews with at least 1 WAAEH member from each organisation formally or informally involved in the Alliance |
| Target | Double the number of multi-agency programs and working groups each year over the 10 year period of the Strategy |
| Definitions | <i>Agency:</i> An organisation in the not-for-profit sector whose core activities are to provide services to alleviate or end the factors which contribute to homelessness |
| Data source | Structured and semi-structured interviews with Agency staff |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 4.1.4.3: Number of organisations involved in the Alliance

Measure **4.1.4.3: Number of organisations involved in the Alliance**

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Kondratas (1991) and Sheikh & Teeman (2018) find that representation can take the form of signs of increased cooperation across a sector |
| Method | Content analysis of Alliance meeting attendance records triangulated with semi-structured interviews with Alliance events organisation staff |
| Target | Double the number of organisations involved in the Alliance each year over the 10 year period of the Strategy |
| Definitions | <i>Involved in the Alliance:</i> Involvement in the Alliance means publicly supporting or engaging with the activities of the WAAEH in some way, whether through attendance at meetings, promotion of Alliance materials via social media, or more formally through becoming a party to the MOU |
| Data source | Records (sign-in sheets and minutes) of Alliance meetings and events; interviews with Alliance events organisation staff |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 4.1.4.4: Funding for collaborative programs

Measure 4.1.4.4: Funding for collaborative programs

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Kondratas (1991) and Sheikh & Teeman (2018) find that representation can take the form of signs of increased cooperation across a sector |
| Method | Semi-structured interviews with at least 1 WAAEH member from each organisation formally or informally involved in the Alliance |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Collaborative program:</i> A program aimed at contributing to ending homelessness which involves more than one organisation from any sector |
| Data source | Establish appropriate data source through initial semi-structured interviews with WAAEH members |
| Data availability | Original data collection potentially required - further insights into potential data sources and availability to be gained through initial semi-structured interviews with WAAEH members |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 4.1.4.5: Number of whole-of-sector and cross-sector events

Measure 4.1.4.5: Number of whole-of-sector and cross-sector events

Rationale Kondratas (1991) and Sheikh & Teeman (2018) find that representation can take the form of signs of increased cooperation across a sector

Method Content analysis of interview transcripts and publicly available second order data

Target To be established

Definitions *Whole of sector event:*
An event which includes a consideration of housing or homelessness in its program and is inclusive of all organisations across a particular sector.
Cross sector event:
An event which includes consideration of housing or homelessness in its program and is inclusive of organisations across two or more sectors. For example, an impact investing forum on housing would be a cross-sector event if attended by private sector investors, NFP housing and homelessness services, and government housing agencies.

Data source Semi-structured interviews with WAAEH members from every sector represented among its membership; websites and social media posts of publicly promoted events

Data availability Original data collection required in addition to publicly available second order data

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 4.1.5: Government policy changes to support the ending of homelessness
Measure 4.1.5.1: Changes to the Residential Tenancies Act 1987 (WA)

Measure 4.1.5.1: Changes to the Residential Tenancies Act 1987 (WA)

Rationale Multiple studies have found that representation involves changes in policy (Clapham 2003; Greenwood, Stefancic & Tsemberis 2013; Kreuter, Lezin & Young 2000; Want et al 2018)

Method Policy analysis of changes to the Act

Target

- (a) abolish "no-grounds" terminations
- (b) include family and domestic violence provisions
- (c) place a moratorium on the use of no-grounds terminations for tenants in public housing properties

Definitions

Data source Legislation notification services managed by State Law Publisher www.slp.wa.gov.au. Free subscription service which allows users to create customised notifications

Data availability Publicly available through free subscription service

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Existing *Residential Tenancies Act 1987 (WA)* - See Outcomes 2.2 and 2.3 for full explanation of baseline and its link to Structural Factors (Domain 2)

Further information These targets are set out in the WAAEH Strategy 2018-2028

Measure 4.1.5.2: Language in State government policy reflects human rights based perspective on housing

Measure 4.1.5.2: Language in State government policy reflects human rights based perspective on housing

Rationale Multiple studies have found that representation involves changes in policy (Clapham 2003; Greenwood, Stefancic & Tsemberis 2013; Kreuter, Lezin & Young 2000; Want et al 2018). A human rights based perspective is a values-based factor advocated by Slade & Figenshow (2018) and there was no literature specifically linking a human rights based approach to housing and homelessness to a reduction of homelessness

Method Policy analysis of changes to State government policies

Target To be established

Definitions *Human rights based perspective:*

See the Report of the Special Rapporteur on adequate Housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context, United Nations Human Rights Council, Thirty-seventh session, 26 Feb-23 March 2018. Report author Leilani Faha advocates that all states should develop a human rights based housing strategy and that 'A state is seen to be in violation of international human rights law if any significant portion of the population is deprived of access to basic shelter or housing.' Human rights based language and perspectives give precedence to this view, recognising adequate housing as a human right.

Data source State policy and legislation

Data availability Publicly available

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information There seems to be no evidence that a human rights based approach housing is effective in ending homelessness but this is rather a values-based stance which some propose is required in order to stimulate efforts to end homelessness

Measure 4.1.5.3: State government strategies refer to Alliance strategies and materials

Measure 4.1.5.3: State Government strategies refer to Alliance strategies and materials

Rationale Multiple studies have found that representation involves changes in policy (Clapham 2003; Greenwood, Stefancic & Tsemberis 2013)

Method Policy analysis of changes to State, Departmental and Agency strategy documents

Target To be established

Definitions *Alliance strategies and materials:*

Any publicly available statement or document produced by the WAAEH, including but not limited to the 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness

Data source State, Departmental and Agency strategy documents

Data availability Publicly available

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information

Domain 5: Resources

Outcome 5.1: Activities which effectively address factors within the system of homelessness are adequately resourced

Indicator 5.1.1: Supply of social and affordable housing

Measure 5.1.1.1: Percentage of social and affordable housing as a proportion of the housing market

Measure 5.1.1.1: Percentage of social and affordable housing as a proportion of the housing market

Rationale Sheikh & Teeman (2018) find that resources can take the form of an increased supply in social and affordable housing. This is also one of the targets articulated in the Alliance 10 Year Strategy to End Homelessness

Method Quantitative analysis provided in federal government reports

Target

- (a) 15,000 social housing dwellings by 2030
- (b) 15% for social and affordable rental housing in metro net precincts and all State government land and housing developments

Definitions *Social housing:*

Social housing is rental housing that government or non-government organisations (including not-for-profit organisations) provide to assist people who are unable to access affordable and sustainable housing. Social housing aims to deliver appropriate, flexible and diverse housing, targeted to assist low income and disadvantaged households, usually with rents based on income at below market rates. There are four social housing programs in Australia:

- public rental housing,
- mainstream community housing,
- state owned and managed Indigenous housing (SOMIH), and
- Indigenous community housing.

(Ausralian Institute of Health and Welfare 2016)

Housing affordability stress:

Defined by the 30:40 indicator, which identifies households as being in housing affordability stress when the household has an income level in the bottom 40 per cent of Australia's income distribution and is paying more than 30 per cent of its income in housing costs (AHURI 2019)

Data source Productivity Commission reports, ABS Housing and Family Projections data

Data availability Publicly available

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline

Further information

Indicator 5.1.2: Monetary funding for the provision of homelessness services

Measure 5.1.2.1: Amount of State government funding allocated to homelessness services

Measure 5.1.2.1: Amount of State government funding allocated to homelessness services

Rationale Increased monetary funding is a key form of resources (Greenwood et al 2013; Kreuter et al 2000; Slesnick et al 2008)

Method Policy analysis of State Government agency budget papers

Target The WAAEH have indicated they do not wish to seek an increase in State government funding and will instead focus on increase in alternative funding sources (eg SII)

Definitions
Homelessness services
Services delivered directly to those experiencing homelessness and designed to alleviate the factors which contribute to, sustain or enable exit from homelessness (eg., trauma-informed support services and case management, rapid rehousing)

Data source State Government agency budget papers

Data availability Publicly available

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline 2019 State Government agency budget papers

Further information The WAAEH have indicated they do not wish to seek an increase in State government funding and will instead focus on increase in alternative funding sources (eg SII)

Measure 5.1.2.2: Long term (5+ years) funding commitments for housing and homelessness in State Government policy

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Measure | 5.1.1.2: Long term (5+ years) funding commitments for housing and homelessness in State Government policy |
| Rationale | Increased monetary funding is a key form of resources (Greenwood et al 2013; Kreuter et al 2000; Slesnick et al 2008) |
| Method | Policy analysis of State Government agency budget papers and policies relating to housing and homelessness |
| Target | WAAEH have indicated that they will not seek an increase in government funding commitments so therefore no target will be set |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | State Government agency budget papers and policies relating to housing and homelessness |
| Data availability | Publicly available |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | 2019 State Government agency budget papers and policies |
| Further information | The WAAEH have indicated they do not wish to seek an increase in State government funding and will instead focus on increase in alternative funding sources (eg SII) |

Measure 5.1.2.3: Long term (5+ years) funding commitments for housing and homelessness in Federal Government policy

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Measure | 5.1.2.3: Long term (5+ years) funding commitments for housing and homelessness in Federal Government policy |
| Rationale | Increased monetary funding is a key form of resources (Greenwood et al 2013; Kreuter et al 2000; Slesnick et al 2008) |
| Method | Policy analysis of Federal Government budget papers and policies relating to housing and homelessness |
| Target | WAAEH have indicated that they will not seek an increase in government funding commitments so therefore no target will be set |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Federal Government budget papers and policies relating to housing and homelessness |
| Data availability | Publicly available |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | 2019 Federal Government budget papers and policies |
| Further information | The WAAEH have indicated they do not wish to seek an increase in State government funding and will instead focus on increase in alternative funding sources (eg SII) |

Indicator 5.1.3: Funding increases to the point that homelessness programs no longer restrict themselves to being crisis oriented and time limited

Measure 5.1.3.1: Number of crisis services as a proportion of homelessness services

Measure 5.1.3.1: Number of crisis services as a proportion of homelessness services

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | The relevance of this indicator is premised on literature that theorises the need for this without offering empirical examples of where this indicator has been achieved and how (Culhans 1992). Yet perhaps getting services to a funding state where they do not need to time-limited their individually tailored services could have as much to do with indicators around staff development and training, organisational structure and non-service expenditure, or the flexibility of funding packages as it does on an outright increase in funding. It may also need a radical revisioning of how models of care are delivered, including within a collaborative continuum of care across services. However, the ambiguity around relevance should not lead to dismissal of this indicator, as co-design activities to date have revealed that stakeholders see this as an important indicator. Stakeholder consultations and ongoing evaluation in relation to this indicator could potentially fill a significant gap not only in our local efforts to end homelessness but also in the literature on ending homelessness/funding effectiveness for homelessness services |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Set target after baseline is established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Crisis oriented homelessness services:</i></p> <p>Those services aimed at short term provision of emergency accommodation, food, clothing and/or other services for those experiencing homelessness.</p> <p><i>Time limited homelessness services:</i></p> <p>Those services tailored around institutionally set time frames instead of around the needs of those being served.</p> |
| Data source | Survey responses and semi-structured interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Measure 5.1.3.2: Stability of long term funding for homelessness services

Measure 5.1.3.2: Stability of long term funding for homelessness services

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The relevance of this indicator is premised on literature that theorises the need for this without offering empirical examples of where this indicator has been achieved and how (Culhans 1992). Yet perhaps getting services to a funding state where they do not need to time-limit their individually tailored services could have as much to do with indicators around staff development and training, organisational structure and non-service expenditure, or the flexibility of funding packages as it does on an outright increase in funding or long-term funding models. It may also need a radical revisioning of how models of care are delivered, including within a collaborative continuum of care across services. The ambiguity around relevance should not lead us to dismiss this indicator though, as co-design activities to date have indicated that stakeholders see this as an important indicator. Stakeholder consultations and ongoing evaluation in relation to this indicator could potentially fill a significant gap not only in our local efforts to end homelessness but also in the literature on ending homelessness/funding effectiveness for homelessness services |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Majority of homelessness service delivery agencies have funding stability for a 5+ year horizon |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey responses and semi-structured interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Measure 5.1.3.3: Organisational strategies of homelessness services

Measure **5.1.3.3: Organisational strategies of homelessness services**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The relevance of this indicator is premised on literature that theorises the need for this without offering empirical examples of where this indicator has been achieved and how (Culhans 1992). Yet perhaps getting services to a funding state where they do not need to time-limit their individually tailored services could have as much to do with indicators around staff development and training, organisational structure and non-service expenditure, or the flexibility of funding packages as it does on an outright increase in funding or long-term funding models. It may also need a radical revisioning of how models of care are delivered, including within a collaborative continuum of care across services. The ambiguity around relevance should not lead us to dismiss this indicator though, as co-design activities to date have indicated that stakeholders see this as an important indicator. Stakeholder consultations and ongoing evaluation in relation to this indicator could potentially fill a significant gap not only in our local efforts to end homelessness but also in the literature on ending homelessness/funding effectiveness for homelessness services |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Majority of homelessness service delivery agencies hold organisational strategies that reflect a long-term (5+ years) orientation |
| Definitions | <i>Organisational strategy</i> Formal documents, approved by those in leadership at the homelessness service (Managers, CEO, Board), articulating long-term aims of the organisation or organisational unit and plans of how to achieve those aims |
| Data source | Survey responses and semi-structured interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Measure 5.1.3.4: Duration of individual support offered within homelessness programs

Measure **5.1.3.4: Duration of individual support offered within homelessness programs**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The relevance of this indicator is premised on literature that theorises the need for this without offering empirical examples of where this indicator has been achieved and how (Culhans 1992). Yet perhaps getting services to a funding state where they do not need to time-limit their individually tailored services could have as much to do with indicators around staff development and training, organisational structure and non-service expenditure, or the flexibility of funding packages as it does on an outright increase in funding or long-term funding models. It may also need a radical revisioning of how models of care are delivered, including within a collaborative continuum of care across services. The ambiguity around relevance should not lead us to dismiss this indicator though, as co-design activities to date have indicated that stakeholders see this as an important indicator. Stakeholder consultations and ongoing evaluation in relation to this indicator could potentially fill a significant gap not only in our local efforts to end homelessness but also in the literature on ending homelessness/funding effectiveness for homelessness services |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Duration of individual support offered within homelessness programs is no longer tied to funding restrictions but to the individual needs of those being supported |
| Definitions | <i>Individual support</i> Case management, trauma-informed care, relational support, psychological, drug and alcohol, mental health, employment and other services aimed at supporting those experiencing homelessness to address the individual factors which contribute to homelessness. |
| Data source | Survey responses and semi-structured interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Measure 5.1.3.5: Number of successful long term funding applications by homelessness services

Measure 5.1.3.5 Number of successful long term funding applications by homelessness services

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | The relevance of this indicator is premised on literature that theorises the need for this without offering empirical examples of where this indicator has been achieved and how (Culhans 1992). Yet perhaps getting services to a funding state where they do not need to time-limit their individually tailored services could have as much to do with indicators around staff development and training, organisational structure and non-service expenditure, or the flexibility of funding packages as it does on an outright increase in funding or long-term funding models. It may also need a radical revisioning of how models of care are delivered, including within a collaborative continuum of care across services. The ambiguity around relevance should not lead us to dismiss this indicator though, as co-design activities to date have indicated that stakeholders see this as an important indicator. Stakeholder consultations and ongoing evaluation in relation to this indicator could potentially fill a significant gap not only in our local efforts to end homelessness but also in the literature on ending homelessness/funding effectiveness for homelessness services |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Majority of long term funding applications by homelessness services are successful |
| Definitions | <i>Individual support</i> Case management, drug and alcohol, mental health, employment and other services aimed at supporting those experiencing homelessness to address the individual factors which contribute to homelessness |
| Data source | Survey responses and semi-structured interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 5.1.4: Diversity of funding mechanisms which support innovative services
Measure 5.1.4.1: Number of Social Impact Investments (SIs) established to fund innovative homelessness services

Measure 5.1.4.1: Number of Social Impact Investments (SIs) established to fund innovative homelessness services

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Effective resourcing requires an increased diversity of funding mechanisms which support both innovative and best practice services (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018) |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of number of deals as well as qualitative analysis of type of service funded (whether it is innovative or 'evidenced') based on publicly available data and triangulated with interviews with service staff |
| Target | Double the number of SIs funding innovative services each year |
| Definitions | <i>Social impact investment</i> An investment which integrates both financial returns and measured social returns |
| Data source | Media reports and interview records |
| Data availability | Publicly available as well as original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | The definition of social impact investment can be fluid and contestable and evaluators should be open to inclusion of investments which do not strictly fit the above definition. Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 5.1.4.2: Number of non-government funders supporting innovative homelessness services

Measure 5.1.4.2: Number of non-government funders supporting innovative homelessness services

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Effective resourcing requires an increased diversity of funding mechanisms which support both innovative and best practice services (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018) |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of number of non-government funders as reported in survey of homelessness services, as well as qualitative analysis of type of service funded (whether it is innovative or 'evidenced') based on survey free text responses and triangulated with interviews with service staff |
| Target | Double the number of non-government funders funding innovative services each year |
| Definitions | <p><i>Non-government funder</i></p> <p>Any individual or organisation, or group of individuals or organisations, who contribute a substantial resource or resources not owned by government, to homelessness services. This includes but is not limited to philanthropic donations and social impact investments, and includes non-government partners to funding mechanisms which include government partners. In measuring progress toward this target, evaluators should note that philanthropic donations and bequests already contribute a substantial proportion of revenue for most charities (Powell, A. <i>et al.</i> (2017) 'Australian Charities Report 2016'. Available at: http://australiancharities.acnc.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Australian-Charities-Report-2016-FINAL-20171203.pdf) and particular attention should be paid to <i>additional</i> substantial resources for innovative services.</p> |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 5.1.4.3: Number of innovative social enterprises addressing housing and homelessness

Measure 5.1.4.3: Number of innovative social enterprises addressing housing and homelessness

Rationale Effective resourcing requires an increased diversity of funding mechanisms which support both innovative and best practice services (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018)

Method Quantitative analysis of number of social enterprises addressing housing and homelessness as well as qualitative analysis of type of service funded (whether it is innovative or 'evidenced') based on publicly available material (eg websites and media) and triangulated with interviews with entrepreneurs

Target Double the number of innovative housing and homelessness social enterprises every year

Definitions *Social enterprise addressing housing and homelessness*

A for-profit or not-for-profit organisation whose primary mission is to address a factor/s in the system of homelessness and who derives a substantial income stream from trade activities

Data source ShelterWA; publicly available websites and media coverage; CSI original data collection (interviews with entrepreneurs identified through Shelter WA and publicly available sources)

Data availability Publicly available; original data collection also required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information The definition of social enterprise is fluid and contestable and evaluators should be open to inclusion of enterprises which do not strictly fit the above definition. Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate

Measure 5.1.4.4: Number of Social Impact Investments (SIs) established to fund best practice or 'evidenced' homelessness services

Measure 5.1.4.4: Number of Social Impact Investments (SIs) established to fund best practice or 'evidenced' homelessness services

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Effective resourcing requires an increased diversity of funding mechanisms which support both innovative and best practice services (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018) |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of number of deals as well as qualitative analysis of type of service funded (whether it is innovative or 'evidenced') based on publicly available data and triangulated with interviews with service staff |
| Target | Double the number of SIs funding best practice services each year |
| Definitions | <i>Social impact investment</i> An investment which integrates both financial returns and measured social returns |
| Data source | Media reports; records of interviews |
| Data availability | Publicly available; original data collection also required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | The definition of social impact investment can be fluid and contestable and evaluators should be open to inclusion of investments which do not strictly fit the above definition. Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 5.1.4.5: Number of non-government funders supporting best practice homelessness services

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Measure | 5.1.4.5: Number of non-government funders supporting best practice or 'evidenced' homelessness services |
| Rationale | Effective resourcing requires an increased diversity of funding mechanisms which support both innovative and best practice services (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018) |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of number of non-government funders as reported in survey of homelessness services, as well as qualitative analysis of type of service funded (whether it is innovative or 'evidenced') based on survey free text responses and triangulated with interviews with service staff |
| Target | Double the number of non-government funders funding best practice services each year |
| Definitions | <p><i>Non-government funder</i></p> <p>Any individual or organisation, or group of individuals or organisations, who contribute a substantial resource or resources not owned by government, to homelessness services. This includes but is not limited to philanthropic donations and social impact investments, and includes non-government partners to funding mechanisms which include government partners. In measuring progress toward this target, evaluators should note that philanthropic donations and bequests already contribute a substantial proportion of revenue for most charities (Powell, A. <i>et al.</i> (2017) 'Australian Charities Report 2016'. Available at: http://australiancharities.acnc.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Australian-Charities-Report-2016-FINAL-20171203.pdf) and particular attention should be paid to <i>additional</i> substantial resources for best practice services</p> |
| Data source | Survey responses and records of interviews |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 5.1.4.6: Number of best practice or 'evidenced' social enterprises addressing housing and homelessness

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Measure | 5.1.4.6: Number of best practice or 'evidenced' social enterprises addressing housing and homelessness |
| Rationale | Effective resourcing requires an increased diversity of funding mechanisms which support both innovative and best practice services (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018) |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of number of social enterprises addressing housing and homelessness as well as qualitative analysis of type of service funded (whether it is innovative or 'evidenced') based on publicly available material (eg websites and media) and triangulated with interviews with entrepreneurs |
| Target | Double the number of best practice or 'evidenced' housing and homelessness social enterprises every year |
| Definitions | <p><i>Social enterprise addressing housing and homelessness</i></p> <p>A for-profit or not-for-profit organisation whose primary mission is to address a factor/s in the system of homelessness and who derives a substantial income stream from trade activities</p> |
| Data source | ShelterWA; publicly available websites and media coverage; records of interviews with entrepreneurs identified through Shelter WA and publicly available sources |
| Data availability | Publicly available; original data collection also required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | The definition of social enterprise can be fluid and contestable and evaluators should be open to inclusion of enterprises which do not strictly fit the above definition. Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 4.1.4.1: Sample table

Measure

Rationale

Method

Target

Definitions

Data source

Data availability

Ethics and privacy

Data quality

Baseline

Further information

Domain 6: Collaborative Efficacy

Outcome 6.1: Actors within the network of organisations aiming to end homelessness coordinate their actions to provide an effective effort toward addressing factors within the system of homelessness

Indicator 6.1.1: **Aggregation of client outcomes data and other forms of information exchange**

Measure 6.1.1.1: Number of homelessness services sharing data for aggregation

Measure 6.1.1.1 Number of homelessness services sharing data for aggregation

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves aggregation of client outcome data and other forms of information exchange (Crook et al., 2005; Kreuter et al., 2000; Turner, 2014)

Method Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders

Target Double the number of homelessness services sharing data for aggregation each year

Definitions

Data source Survey responses and interview records

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information This indicator may be constrained by the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and the legal limitations placed on organisational data sharing and aggregation unless certain circumstances, including informed consent, occur. The extent to which this indicator is desirable needs to be carefully considered in light of the cultural and legal differences between Australia and other countries where homelessness data aggregation is more accepted and commonly practiced. Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate.

Measure 6.1.1.2: Number of projects for aggregation of data

Measure 6.1.1.2. Number of projects for aggregation of data

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves aggregation of client outcome data and other forms of information exchange (Crook et al., 2005; Kreuter et al., 2000; Turner, 2014) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders. |
| Target | Complete establishment of current aggregation projects (by-name list and acuity scale, which focus on rough sleepers) and add at least one new aggregation project each year, targeting a cohort/population or issue. |
| Definitions | <i>Projects for aggregation of data</i> Any coordinated effort to aggregate and share a particular type of data across services. |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | This indicator may be constrained by the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and the legal limitations placed on organisational data sharing and aggregation unless certain circumstances, including informed consent, occur. The extent to which this indicator is desirable needs to be carefully considered in light of the cultural and legal differences between Australia and other countries where homelessness data aggregation is more accepted and commonly practiced. |

Measure 6.1.1.3: Number and type of other forms of information exchange

Measure 6.1.1.3. Number and type of other forms of information exchange

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves aggregation of client outcome data and other forms of information exchange (Crook et al., 2005; Kreuter et al., 2000; Turner, 2014). |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders. |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Projects for aggregation of data</i> Any coordinated effort to aggregate and share a particular type of data across services. |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | This indicator may be constrained by the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and the legal limitations placed on organisational data sharing and aggregation unless certain circumstances, including informed consent, occur. The extent to which this indicator is desirable needs to be carefully considered in light of the cultural and legal differences between Australia and other countries where homelessness data aggregation is more accepted and commonly practiced. |

Indicator 6.1.2: Provision of a continuum of care (joined up services / “no wrong door” approach)

Measure 6.1.2.1: Number of clients who feel there were no barriers to accessing services once they reached out and contacted a service

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Measure | 6.1.2.1 Number of clients who feel there were no barriers to accessing services once they reached out and contacted a service |
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves the ability of homelessness and related service organisations to providing a continuum of care, also conceptualised as “joined-up services” or “integrated homelessness strategy” (Crook et al., 2005; Culhans, 1992; Li et al., 2017). |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of interviews with clients triangulated with services referral data held by homelessness services |
| Target | 100% of clients experience no barriers to accessing services |
| Definitions | <p><i>Continuum of care</i></p> <p>A continuum of care involves a diversity of service organisations offering both a range of services and a reduction of barriers to access those services across organisational boundaries. Crucially, a continuum of care involves not simply offering services which address the structural causes of homelessness, such as rapid rehousing, but also a diverse range of services to support clients to address the individual determinants of homelessness (Pleace, 2018)</p> |
| Data source | Homelessness services referral data; interview records |
| Data availability | Potentially difficult to access - need to establish capacity building collaborations with services from which data is sought. Interviews require careful trauma-informed construction of interview protocols and selection of clients/those with lived experience as interviewees, in order to mitigate both trauma and bias selection |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Measure 6.1.2.2: Number of clients who feel there were no barriers to accessing services once they reached out and contacted a service

Measure 6.1.2.2 Number of clients who feel there were no barriers to accessing services once they reached out and contacted a service

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves the ability of homelessness and related service organisations to providing a continuum of care, also conceptualised as “joined-up services” or “integrated homelessness strategy” (Crook et al., 2005; Culhans, 1992; Li et al., 2017).

Method Mixed methods analysis of interviews with clients triangulated with data held by homelessness services

Target 100% of clients feel there are services available to suit their needs

Definitions *Continuum of care*
 A continuum of care involves a diversity of service organisations offering both a range of services and a reduction of barriers to access those services across organisational boundaries. Crucially, a continuum of care involves not simply offering services which address the structural causes of homelessness, such as rapid rehousing, but also a diverse range of services to support clients to address the individual determinants of homelessness (Pleace, 2018)

Data source Homelessness services referral data; interview records

Data availability Potentially difficult to access - need to establish capacity building collaborations with services from which data is sought. Interviews require careful trauma-informed construction of interview protocols and selection of clients/those with lived experience as interviewees, in order to mitigate both trauma and bias selection.

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline To be established

Further information

Measure 6.1.2.3: Number of homelessness services who assist clients with referral processes to another more suitable service

Measure 6.1.2.2 Number of homelessness services who assist clients with referral processes to another more suitable service

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves the ability of homelessness and related service organisations to providing a continuum of care, also conceptualised as “joined-up services” or “integrated homelessness strategy” (Crook et al., 2005; Culhans, 1992; Li et al., 2017).

Method Mixed methods analysis of interviews with clients triangulated with referral data held by homelessness services

Target 100% of clients feel they were assisted with the referral process to a suitable service

Definitions *Continuum of care*
 A continuum of care involves a diversity of service organisations offering both a range of services and a reduction of barriers to access those services across organisational boundaries. Crucially, a continuum of care involves not simply offering services which address the structural causes of homelessness, such as rapid rehousing, but also a diverse range of services to support clients to address the individual determinants of homelessness (Pleace, 2018)

Data source Homelessness services referral data; interview records

Data availability Potentially difficult to access - need to establish capacity building collaborations with services from which data is sought. Interviews require careful trauma-informed construction of interview protocols and selection of clients/those with lived experience as interviewees, in order to mitigate both trauma and bias selection.

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline To be established

Further information

Indicator 6.1.3: Partnerships with police and hospitals

Measure 6.1.3.1: Number of homelessness services partnering with police and/or hospitals

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Measure | 6.1.3.1 Number of homelessness services partnering with police and/or hospitals |
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves partnerships with police and hospitals (Normore, Ellis, & Bone, 2016; Vallesi et al., 2018) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Double the number of police and hospital partnerships with homelessness services each year |
| Definitions | <i>Partnerships with police and hospitals</i> This is difficult to define as the 50 Lives 50 Homes project has provided the only well documented collaboration between homelessness services and police/hospitals in WA. Further research is required to establish the nature of such collaborations in the context of other projects, organisations and localities |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 6.1.3.2: Nature of partnerships between homelessness services and police and/or hospitals

Measure 6.1.3.1 Nature of partnerships between homelessness services and police and/or hospitals

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves partnerships with police and hospitals (Normore, Ellis, & Bone, 2016; Vallesi et al., 2018)

Method Qualitative analysis of survey free text responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders

Target Double the number of police and hospital partnerships with homelessness services each year

Definitions *Partnerships with police and hospitals*

This is difficult to define as the 50 Lives 50 Homes project has provided the only well documented collaboration between homelessness services and police/hospitals in WA. Further research is required to establish the nature of such collaborations in the context of other projects, organisations and localities

Data source Survey responses and interview records

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate

Indicator 6.1.4: Effective diagnostic and prognostic framing

Measure 6.1.4.1: Development of coherent and well-articulated accounts of problems and who or what is to blame (diagnostic framing)

Measure 6.1.4.1 Development of coherent and well-articulated accounts of problems and who or what is to blame (diagnostic framing)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves partnerships with police and hospitals (Normore, Ellis, & Bone, 2016; Vallesi et al., 2018) |
| Method | Qualitative (content and discourse) analysis of public statements made by organisations and alliances seeking to end homelessness |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Diagnostic framing</i> Articulation of what the problem is and who or what is to blame |
| Data source | WAAEH statements, media reports of any homelessness services statements related to ending homelessness, social media posts by those organisations concerned with ending homelessness and/or affiliated with WAAEH |
| Data availability | Publicly available |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Primary diagnostic framing of WAAEH to date appears to be the lack of a 'Housing First' approach by government and homelessness services |

Measure 6.1.4.2: Development of coherent and well-articulated accounts of what needs to be done in order to remedy problems (prognostic framing)

Measure 6.1.4.1 Development of coherent and well-articulated accounts of what needs to be done in order to remedy problems (prognostic framing)

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves partnerships with police and hospitals (Normore, Ellis, & Bone, 2016; Vallesi et al., 2018) |
| Method | Qualitative (content and discourse) analysis of public statements made by organisations and alliances seeking to end homelessness |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Prognostic framing</i> Articulation of what needs to be done in order to remedy the problem |
| Data source | WAAEH statements, media reports of any homelessness services statements related to ending homelessness, social media posts by those organisations concerned with ending homelessness and/or affiliated with WAAEH |
| Data availability | Publicly available |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Primary prognostic framing of WAAEH to date appears to be the implementation of a 'Housing First' approach and the provision of additional social and affordable housing by Government |

Measure 6.1.4.3: Extent to which both diagnostic and prognostic framing are learning-oriented and able to change flexibly as knowledge of the system of homelessness is updated

Measure 6.1.4.3 Extent to which both diagnostic and prognostic framing are learning-oriented and able to change flexibly as knowledge of the system of homelessness is updated

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves partnerships with police and hospitals (Normore, Ellis, & Bone, 2016; Vallesi et al., 2018) |
| Method | Qualitative (content and discourse) analysis of public statements made by organisations and alliances seeking to end homelessness |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Diagnostic framing</i></p> <p>Articulation of what the problem is and who or what is to blame</p> <p><i>Prognostic framing</i></p> <p>Articulation of what needs to be done in order to remedy the problem</p> |
| Data source | WAAEH statements, media reports of any homelessness services statements related to ending homelessness, social media posts by those organisations concerned with ending homelessness and/or affiliated with WAAEH |
| Data availability | Publicly available |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Primary prognostic and diagnostic framing of WAAEH to date appears to relate to the need for a 'Housing First' approach and the provision of additional social and affordable housing by Government |

Indicator 6.1.5: Establishment and maintenance of communities of learning

Measure 6.1.5.1: Number of inter-agency meetings for the purpose of sharing learnings

Measure 6.1.5.1 Number of inter-agency meetings for the purpose of sharing learnings

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves establishing and maintaining communities of learning (Turner, 2014) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Double the number of inter-agency meetings for the purpose of sharing learnings each year |
| Definitions | <i>Inter-agency meetings</i> Regular or semi-regular meetings Involving two or more homelessness services, whether within or across NFP and government sectors |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 6.1.5.2: Nature of communities of learning

Measure 6.1.5.2 Nature of communities of learning

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves establishing and maintaining communities of learning (Turner, 2014)

Method Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders

Target To be established

Definitions *Nature of communities of learning*
Qualitative description of communities of learning, including its activities, processes and purpose. For example, is the community an established working group, or informal but regularly held network events, related to a specific issue/cohort, expressive of particular values or approaches

Data source Survey responses and interview records

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information

Measure 6.1.5.3: Number of times service delivery outcomes and other learnings are reported publicly

Measure 6.1.5.3 Number of times service delivery outcomes and other learnings are reported publicly

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves establishing and maintaining communities of learning (Turner, 2014)

Method Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders

Target To be established

Definitions *Reported publicly*
Made publicly available, whether via an organisation's website, media release or other manner

Data source Survey responses and interview records

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information

Measure 6.1.5.4: Number of conferences and other formal presentation of learnings

Measure 6.1.5.4 Number of conferences and other formal presentation of learnings

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves establishing and maintaining communities of learning (Turner, 2014) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Conference and formal presentations</i> Learnings are presented in an open forum where questions from and interactions with participants are encouraged |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Measure 6.1.5.5: Extent to which shared learnings are grounded in local context and local knowledge

Measure 6.1.5.5 Extent to which shared learnings are grounded in local context and local knowledge

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves establishing and maintaining communities of learning (Turner, 2014) which include a focus on long term evaluation, and support ‘local’ evidence agendas at the same time as creating transferable learning (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018)

Method Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders

Target To be established

Definitions *Local context and local knowledge*
Knowledge revealed by or relating to individuals and communities physically located in Western Australia. Knowledge might be discovered through formal research (peer reviewed and published), or less formal processes of consultation and co-design

Data source Survey responses and interview records

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information

Measure 6.1.5.6: Extent to which shared learnings are generalisable

Measure 6.1.5.6 Extent to which shared learnings are generalisable

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves establishing and maintaining communities of learning (Turner, 2014) which include a focus on long term evaluation, and support 'local' evidence agendas at the same time as creating transferable learning (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Generalisable learnings</i> Knowledge discovered through research methodologies that allow for the establishment of generalisability (transferability) |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 6.1.6: Communities of learning focus on long term evaluation

Measure 6.1.6.1: Number of organisations using and reporting back use of the Outcomes Framework evaluations

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Measure | 6.1.6.1 Number of organisations using and reporting back use of the Outcomes Framework evaluations |
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves establishing and maintaining communities of learning (Turner, 2014) which include a focus on long term evaluation, and support 'local' evidence agendas at the same time as creating transferable learning (Sheikh & Teeman, 2018) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Double the number of inter-agency meetings for the purpose of sharing learnings each year |
| Definitions | <i>Outcomes Framework</i> The conceptual model on which this Data Dictionary is built, and against which measurement and evaluation of the WAAEH 10 Year Strategy takes place (Mollinger-Sahba, A., Flatau, P., Seivwright, A., Kaleveld, L., Bock, C., Baron, J., Cull, O., Thomas, L. (2019). <i>The Western Australian Alliance to End Homelessness Outcomes Measurement and Evaluation Framework</i> . Centre for Social Impact: The University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, www.csi.edu.au/research/project/ending-homelessness-outcomes-framework) |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Indicator 6.1.7: Standardised assessment of client needs

Measure 6.1.7.1: Establishment of a standardised client assessment tool

Measure 6.1.7.1 Establishment of a standardised client assessment tool

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves standardised assessments of client needs (Turner, 2014) |
| Method | Qualitative analysis of interviews with WAAEH members and affiliates |
| Target | Establish a standardised client assessment tool for use by all WAAEH affiliated services before December 2020 |
| Definitions | <i>Standardised client assessment tool</i> A form and/or process used to assess client needs and background at the time of a client's first contact with a service, which is 'standardised' to the extent that is used by multiple homelessness service organisations |
| Data source | Interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Measure 6.1.7.2: Number of homelessness services using the standardised client assessment tool

Measure 6.1.7.2 Number of homelessness services using the standardised client assessment tool

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves standardised assessments of client needs (Turner, 2014)

Method Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders

Target Double the number of homelessness services using the standardised client assessment tool each year

Definitions *Standardised client assessment tool*

A form and/or process used to assess client needs and background at the time of a client's first contact with a service, which is 'standardised' to the extent that is used by multiple homelessness service organisations

Data source Interview records

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information

Indicator 6.1.8: Strategic decision making processes

Measure 6.1.8.1: Nature of collaborative decision making processes

Measure 6.1.8.1 Nature of collaborative decision making processes

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves strategic decision making processes (Intindola, Weisinger, & Gomez, 2016)

Method Qualitative analysis of interviews with WAAEH members and affiliates

Target To be established

Definitions *Collaborative decision making processes*

The patterns of behaviour and events which govern the use of shared resources, including the articulation of public messaging and strategies, amongst the network of agencies and other organisations involved with the WAAEH

Data source Interview records

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information

Measure 6.1.8.2: Number of collaborative partners involved in collaborative decision making processes

Measure 6.1.8.2 Number of collaborative partners involved in collaborative decision making processes

Rationale Collaborative efficacy involves strategic decision making processes (Intindola, Weisinger, & Gomez, 2016)

Method Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders

Target Double the number of collaborative partners involved in decision making processes each year

Definitions *Collaborative decision making processes*

The patterns of behaviour and events which govern the use of shared resources, including the articulation of public messaging and strategies, amongst the network of agencies and other organisations involved with the WAAEH

Data source Survey responses and interview records

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Low risk

Data quality Low risk

Baseline To be established

Further information Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate

Measure 6.1.8.3: Inclusion of non-office Alliance members in decision making processes

Measure 6.1.8.3 Inclusion of non-official Alliance members in decision making processes

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves strategic decision making processes (Intindola, Weisinger, & Gomez, 2016) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services and WAAEH even attendees triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders and event attendees |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Non-official Alliance members</i> Those organisations and individuals who attend WAAEH events and/or express interest in contributing to the work of WAAEH but who are not party to the Memorandum of Understanding between existing Facilitating Group members |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 6.1.9: Shared goals

Measure 6.1.9.1: Number of homelessness services aligning organisational goals with the WAAEH 10 Year Strategy

Measure 6.1.9.1 Number of homelessness services aligning organisational goals with the WAAEH 10 Year Strategy

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves shared goals (Kreuter et al., 2000) articulated through effective diagnostic and prognostic framing (Cress & Snow, 2016) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Double the number of homelessness services aligning organisational goals with the WAAEH 10 Year Strategy each year |
| Definitions | <i>WAAEH 10 Year Strategy</i> The Western Australian Strategy to End Homelessness -A 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness in Western Australia 2018-2028, authorised and published by the Western Australian Alliance to End Homelessness (WAAEH) |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Measure 6.1.9.2: Number of homelessness services setting joint organisational goals

Measure 6.1.9.2 Number of homelessness services setting joint organisational goals

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Rationale | Collaborative efficacy involves shared goals (Kreuter et al., 2000) articulated through effective diagnostic and prognostic framing (Cress & Snow, 2016) |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Double the number of homelessness services setting joint organisational goals each year |
| Definitions | <i>Joint organisational goals</i> Goals which are similarly articulated and/or goals the achievement of which are supported by inter-organisational collaborative activities. Not necessarily goals articulated or foreshadowed in the WAAEH 10 Year Strategy but which somehow relate to ending homelessness |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | Evaluation and co-design is required to understand whether the target set above is appropriate |

Indicator 6.1.10: Multiple place-based collaborations to end homelessness
Measure 6.1.10.1: Locations of place-based collaborations to end homelessness

Measure **6.1.10.1 Locations of place-based collaborations to end homelessness**

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | This indicator emerged from co-design events and activities with those with a lived experience of homelessness between February and June 2019, particularly a youth cohort and those involved with family and domestic violence homelessness services. These stakeholders felt that existing collaborations to end homelessness were inordinately focused on inner city rough sleepers and that collaborations outside of this geography and cohort need to be established in order to effectively influence the system of homelessness in a way that conduces to ending homelessness |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | All local government zones (cities) within the Perth metropolitan area, and all rural local government zones, have a functioning collaboration to end homelessness in place |
| Definitions | <i>Collaborations to end homelessness</i> These can take many forms, and do not necessarily have to follow the prevalent model of collaborative activity to count and rapidly rehouse rough sleepers (eg 50 Lives 50 Homes) |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Measure 6.1.10.2: Nature of place-based collaborations to end homelessness

Measure 6.1.10.1 Nature of place-based collaborations to end homelessness

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | experience of homelessness between February and June 2019, particularly a youth cohort and those involved with family and domestic violence homelessness services. These stakeholders felt that existing collaborations to end homelessness were inordinately focused on inner city rough sleepers and that collaborations outside of this geography and cohort need to be established in order to effectively influence the system of homelessness in a way that conduces to ending homelessness. As there is only one prevalent model of place-based collaboration to end homelessness in WA - collaborative activity to count and rapidly rehouse rough sleepers in the inner city - a greater understanding of the nature/other types of collaborative models to end homelessness is needed |
| Method | Mixed methods analysis of survey responses from homelessness services triangulated with interviews with service provider leaders |
| Target | Variety in the nature of place-based collaborations to end homelessness, including in the kinds of cohorts/populations targeted by the collaborations |
| Definitions | <i>Collaborations to end homelessness</i> These can take many forms, and do not necessarily have to follow the prevalent model of collaborative activity to count and rapidly rehouse rough sleepers (eg 50 Lives 50 Homes). The goals of this measure 6.1.10.2 is to articulate different forms/models of such collaborations, and not to measure a defined type of collaboration. |
| Data source | Survey responses and interview records |
| Data availability | Original data collection required |
| Ethics and privacy | Low risk |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | To be established |
| Further information | |

Domain 7: The Social Services Sector

Outcome 7.1: Young people are able to access services that prevent entry into homelessness or facilitate exit from homelessness

Indicator 7.1.1: Services support young people's wellbeing

Measure 7.1.1.1: Youth services have policies that ensure young people are referred to the full suite of services they need.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Measure | 7.1.1.1: Youth services have policies that ensure young people are referred to the full suite of services they need. |
| Rationale | Effective intervention to address the needs of youth is key to preventing and addressing youth homelessness. The needs of this cohort may be broad. Therefore, in order for the needs of young people to be met, services need to ensure that these needs are identified and, where a service cannot directly meet those needs, a referral is provided |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of a survey administered to youth services. In addition to the type of service, the survey will assess a) whether the service offers referrals to other agencies, b) how many referrals to other agencies have been given in the last 12 months, c) the proportion of clients that receive referrals to other agencies, d) the average number of referrals per client, and e) what mechanisms are in place to assess the needs of clients |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Youth</i> : person aged between 12 and 25. <i>Youth service</i> : service or program that serves young people aged 12-25 |
| Data source | Survey of youth services |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | If a survey of youth services is not feasible, interviews with peak bodies for youth may be able to shed some light on the need assessment and referral mechanisms within the sector |

- Indicator 7.1.2: There are services available to support young people in Western Australia**
- Measure 7.1.2.1: The number of youth mental health services.
- Measure 7.1.2.2: The geographic spread of youth mental health services in terms of physical sites.
- Measure 7.1.2.3: The geographic spread of youth mental health services in terms of outreach capacity.
- Measure 7.1.2.4: The number of youth accommodation support services.
- Measure 7.1.2.5: The geographic spread of youth accommodation support services in terms of physical sites.
- Measure 7.1.2.6: The number of youth drug and alcohol services.
- Measure 7.1.2.7: The geographic spread of youth drug and alcohol services in terms of physical sites.
- Measure 7.1.2.8: The geographic spread of youth drug and alcohol services in terms of outreach capacity.
- Measure 7.1.2.9: The number of youth support services
- Measure 7.1.2.10: The geographic spread of youth support services in terms of physical sites.
- Measure 7.1.2.11: The geographic spread of youth support services in terms of outreach capacity.
- Measure 7.1.2.12: The number of youth education and employment support services.
- Measure 7.1.2.13: The geographic spread of youth education and employment support services in terms of physical sites.
- Measure 7.1.2.14: The geographic spread of youth education and employment support services in terms of outreach capacity.

- Measure**
- 7.1.2.1: The number of youth mental health services.
 - 7.1.2.2: The geographic spread of youth mental health services in terms of physical sites.
 - 7.1.2.3: The geographic spread of youth mental health services in terms of outreach capacity.
 - 7.1.2.4: The number of youth accommodation support services.
 - 7.1.2.5: The geographic spread of youth accommodation support services in terms of physical sites.
 - 7.1.2.6: The number of youth drug and alcohol services.
 - 7.1.2.7: The geographic spread of youth drug and alcohol services in terms of physical sites.
 - 7.1.2.8: The geographic spread of youth drug and alcohol services in terms of outreach capacity.
 - 7.1.2.9: The number of youth support services
 - 7.1.2.10: The geographic spread of youth support services in terms of physical sites.
 - 7.1.2.11: The geographic spread of youth support services in terms of outreach capacity.
 - 7.1.2.12: The number of youth education and employment support services.
 - 7.1.2.13: The geographic spread of youth education and employment support services in terms of physical sites.
 - 7.1.2.14: The geographic spread of youth education and employment support services in terms of outreach capacity.

Rationale Effective intervention to address the needs of youth is key to preventing and addressing youth homelessness. The needs of this cohort may be broad, spanning domains including mental health, housing, drug and alcohol, education and employment, and general social support. In order for the needs of young people to be met, there needs to be services available for those needs. The availability of these services comprises both the number of services, as well as their geographic reach in terms of physical sites that a client can attend and, where appropriate, outreach.

Method Analysis of databases of youth services e.g. the Youth Affairs Council of Western Australia Youth Services Directory, the Australian Medical Association (WA) Youth Services Directory, to identify services in each category and map their physical site locations, and, where possible, outreach catchment areas.

Target To be established

Measure

- 7.1.2.1: The number of youth mental health services.
- 7.1.2.2: The geographic spread of youth mental health services in terms of physical sites.
- 7.1.2.3: The geographic spread of youth mental health services in terms of outreach capacity.
- 7.1.2.4: The number of youth accommodation support services.
- 7.1.2.5: The geographic spread of youth accommodation support services in terms of physical sites.
- 7.1.2.6: The number of youth drug and alcohol services.
- 7.1.2.7: The geographic spread of youth drug and alcohol services in terms of physical sites.
- 7.1.2.8: The geographic spread of youth drug and alcohol services in terms of outreach capacity.
- 7.1.2.9: The number of youth support services
- 7.1.2.10: The geographic spread of youth support services in terms of physical sites.
- 7.1.2.11: The geographic spread of youth support services in terms of outreach capacity.
- 7.1.2.12: The number of youth education and employment support services.
- 7.1.2.13: The geographic spread of youth education and employment support services in terms of physical sites.
- 7.1.2.14: The geographic spread of youth education and employment support services in terms of outreach capacity.

Definitions

Youth: person aged between 12 and 25.
Youth service: service or program that serves young people aged 12-25.

Data source Youth Affairs Council of Western Australia Youth Services Directory; Australian Medical Association (WA) Youth Services Directory

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 7.1.3: Young people in Western Australia are able to access the services that they need

Measure 7.1.3.1: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth mental health services.

Measure 7.1.3.2 Rates of access of youth mental health services.

Measure 7.1.3.3: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth accommodation support services.

Measure 7.1.3.4: Rates of access of youth accommodation support services.

Measure 7.1.3.5: Youth services have direct mechanisms to place young people at risk of homelessness into safe accommodation.

Measure 7.1.3.6: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth drug and alcohol services.

Measure 7.1.3.7: Rates of access of youth drug and alcohol services.

Measure 7.1.3.8: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth support services.

Measure 7.1.3.9: Rates of access of youth support services.

Measure 7.1.3.10: Rates of access of youth education and employment support services.

Measure 7.1.3.11: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth education and employment support services.

Measure 7.1.3.1: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth mental health services.
7.1.3.2: Rates of access of youth mental health services.
7.1.3.3: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth accommodation support services.
7.1.3.4: Rates of access of youth accommodation support services.
7.1.3.5: Youth services have direct mechanisms to place young people at risk of homelessness into safe accommodation.
7.1.3.6: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth drug and alcohol services.
7.1.3.7: Rates of access of youth drug and alcohol services.
7.1.3.8: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth support services.
7.1.3.9: Rates of access of youth support services.
7.1.3.10: Rates of access of youth education and employment support services.
7.1.3.11: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth education and employment support services.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Rationale | Effective intervention to address the needs of youth is key to preventing and addressing youth homelessness. The needs of this cohort may be broad, spanning domains including mental health, housing, drug and alcohol, education and employment, and general social support. In order for the needs of young people to be met, these services need to be accessible to young people. Accessibility can be conceptualised in terms of how long one has to wait, on average, to access a given service, and the proportion of the population that access a given service |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of a survey administered to youth services. In addition to the type of service, the survey will assess a) whether the service has a current waitlist, b) what the expected wait time is, and c) how long, on average, current clients spent on the waitlist. To ascertain estimates of rates of access, the survey will also ask how many clients the service assisted in the past 12 months. The sum of clients by service type will then be divided by the WA population aged 12-25 (ABS Cat. 3101.0) |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <i>Youth</i> : person aged between 12 and 25. <i>Youth service</i> : service or program that serves young people aged 12-25 |
| Data source | Survey of youth services; ABS Cat. 3101.0 Australian Demographic Statistics |

Measure

- 7.1.3.1: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth mental health services.
- 7.1.3.2: Rates of access of youth mental health services.
- 7.1.3.3: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth accommodation support services.
- 7.1.3.4: Rates of access of youth accommodation support services.
- 7.1.3.5: Youth services have direct mechanisms to place young people at risk of homelessness into safe accommodation.
- 7.1.3.6: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth drug and alcohol services.
- 7.1.3.7: Rates of access of youth drug and alcohol services.
- 7.1.3.8: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth support services.
- 7.1.3.9: Rates of access of youth support services.
- 7.1.3.10: Rates of access of youth education and employment support services.
- 7.1.3.11: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving youth education and employment support services.

Data availability

Ethics and privacy Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information There are limitations to this methodology, namely that it relies on youth services responding to the survey and is self-report on the part of services. Further, as young people can attend more than one service, there is a significant risk of double counting and overestimating the population rates of access. One way to mitigate this is to calculate rates assuming various degrees of client overlap to create estimated ranges of population rates of service access

Indicator 7.1.4: Youth leaving the custody of the State (e.g. leaving juvenile detention or out-of-home care) have access to accommodation.

Measure 7.1.4.1: The number of units of accommodation (e.g. beds in supported accommodation, affordable rentals) available for young people leaving the custody of the State.

Measure 7.1.4.2: The geographic spread of units of accommodation (e.g. beds in supported accommodation, affordable rentals) available for young people leaving the custody of the State.

Measure 7.1.4.3: The average amount of time a young person leaving the custody of the State has to wait for affordable accommodation.

Measure **7.1.4.1: The number of units of accommodation (e.g. beds in supported accommodation, affordable rentals) available for young people leaving the custody of the State.**
7.1.4.2: The geographic spread of units of accommodation (e.g. beds in supported accommodation, affordable rentals) available for young people leaving the custody of the State.
7.1.4.3: The average amount of time a young person leaving the custody of the State has to wait for affordable accommodation.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Rationale | Leaving the custody of the State, such as when leaving out of home care or juvenile detention, is a key transition time for young people that can easily result in entry to homelessness (Johnson et al. 2010). Social and community connections are often lacking, income is generally low, and many landlords are not open to renting to tenants with criminal history and/or inexperience in the rental market. Therefore, it is important to measure the availability and accessibility of accommodation for those leaving the custody of the State |
| Method | <p><u>Measure 7.1.4.1:</u> The number of units of accommodation available to young people leaving the custody of the State will be identified through consultation with the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice. As the prior custodians of the young people, these Departments fund and have awareness of the services available to young people as they move out of State care.</p> <p><u>Measure 7.1.4.2:</u> The geographic spread of accommodation available to young people leaving the State will be ascertained through mapping of the units of accommodation identified in Measure 7.1.4.1.</p> <p><u>Measure 7.1.4.3:</u> The average wait time for affordable accommodation for a young person leaving the custody of the State will be calculated by averaging the wait times for the accommodation identified in Measure 7.1.4.1 and the average Public Housing wait time in Western Australia</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Youth</i>: person aged between 12 and 25. <i>Youth service</i>: service or program that serves young people aged 12-25</p> |
| Data source | WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support; WA Department of Justice |
| Data availability | Through consultation with the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | Medium risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Measure

- 7.1.4.1: The number of units of accommodation (e.g. beds in supported accommodation, affordable rentals) available for young people leaving the custody of the State.
- 7.1.4.2: The geographic spread of units of accommodation (e.g. beds in supported accommodation, affordable rentals) available for young people leaving the custody of the State.
- 7.1.4.3: The average amount of time a young person leaving the custody of the State has to wait for affordable accommodation.

Further
information

Indicator 7.1.5: Youth leaving the custody of the State (e.g. leaving juvenile detention or out-of-home care) have access to services that help manage that transition.

Measure 7.1.5.1: The number of services available to support young people’s transition from the custody of the State into mainstream life.

Measure 7.1.5.2: The geographic spread of services available to support young people’s transition from the custody of the State into mainstream life, in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.1.5.3: The geographic spread of services available to support young people’s transition from the custody of the State into mainstream life, in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure **7.1.5.1: The number of services available to support young people’s transition from the custody of the State into mainstream life.**
7.1.5.2: The geographic spread of services available to support young people’s transition from the custody of the State into mainstream life, in terms of physical sites.
7.1.5.3: The geographic spread of services available to support young people’s transition from the custody of the State into mainstream life, in terms of outreach capacity.

Rationale Leaving the custody of the State, such as when leaving out of home care or juvenile detention, is a key transition time for young people that can easily result in entry to homelessness (Johnson et al. 2010). It is important, then, for services that manage the transition into mainstream life to be available and accessible

Method Measure 7.1.5.1
 The number of transition services available to young people leaving the custody of the State will be identified through consultation with the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice. As the prior custodians of the young people, these Departments fund and have awareness of the services available to young people as they move out of State care.

Measure 7.1.5.2 and Measure 7.1.5.3
 The geographic spread of the transition services available to young people leaving the custody of the State will be identified by mapping the physical sites and outreach catchment areas.

Target To be established

Definitions *Youth*: person aged between 12 and 25.
Youth service: service or program that serves young people aged 12-25

Data source WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support; WA Department of Justice

Data availability Through consultation with the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 7.1.6: Youth leaving the custody of the State (e.g. leaving juvenile detention or out-of-home care) have access to services that support their education and employment.

Measure 7.1.6.1: The number of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system.

Measure 7.1.6.2: The geographic spread of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.1.6.3: The geographic spread of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure 7.1.6.4: The average wait time to access education and employment services for a young person that has had interaction with the justice system.

Measure 7.1.6.1: The number of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system.
 7.1.6.2: The geographic spread of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites.
 7.1.6.3: The geographic spread of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity.
 7.1.6.4: The average wait time to access education and employment services for a young person that has had interaction with the justice system.

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| Rationale | Leaving the custody of the State, such as when leaving out of home care or juvenile detention, is a key transition time for young people that can easily result in entry to homelessness (Johnson et al. 2010). One factor driving homelessness risk for this cohort is the interruption to education and/or employment that often results from being in the custody of the State. Gaining employment or access to education post-exit from State care with this interruption to educational and employment career is often difficult. Therefore, it is important for young people exiting the custody of the State to have access to education and employment services |
| Method | <p><u>Measure 7.1.6.1</u> The number of education and employment services available to young people leaving the custody of the State will be identified through consultation with the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice. As the prior custodians of the young people, these Departments fund and have awareness of the services available to young people as they move out of State care.</p> <p><u>Measure 7.1.6.2 and Measure 7.1.6.3</u> The geographic spread of the education and employment services available to young people leaving the custody of the State will be identified by mapping the physical sites and outreach catchment areas of the services identified in Measure 7.1.6.1.</p> <p><u>Measure 7.1.6.4</u> The average wait time for education and employment services for a young person leaving the custody of the State will be calculated by averaging the wait times for the accommodation identified in Measure 7.1.6.1</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Youth</i>: person aged between 12 and 25. <i>Youth service</i>: service or program that serves young people aged 12-25</p> |
| Data source | WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support; WA Department of Justice |
| Data availability | Through consultation with the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice |
| Ethics and privacy | |

Measure 7.1.6.1: The number of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system.
 7.1.6.2: The geographic spread of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites.
 7.1.6.3: The geographic spread of education and employment services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity.
 7.1.6.4: The average wait time to access education and employment services for a young person that has had interaction with the justice system.

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information The data on wait time (Measure 7.1.6.4) may have to be collected from the education and employment services directly. Further, if the Departments of Child Protection and Family Support and Justice do not have complete records of education and employment services for young people exiting care, the agencies running the transition services (Measure 7.1.5.1) may be a more fruitful source as they connect the young people whose transition is being managed to relevant services

Indicator 7.1.7: Youth leaving the custody of the State (e.g. leaving juvenile detention or out-of-home care) have access to services that support their mental health.

Measure 7.1.7.1: The number of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system.

Measure 7.1.7.2: The geographic spread of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.1.7.3: The geographic spread of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure 7.1.7.4: The average wait time to access mental health services for a young person that has had interaction with the justice system.

Measure **7.1.7.1: The number of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system.**
7.1.7.2: The geographic spread of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites.
7.1.7.3: The geographic spread of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity.
7.1.7.4: The average wait time to access mental health services for a young person that has had interaction with the justice system.

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| Rationale | Leaving the custody of the State, such as when leaving out of home care or juvenile detention, is a key transition time for young people that can easily result in entry to homelessness (Johnson et al. 2010). Mental health issues are prevalent among those that have been in the custody of the State, often due to the circumstances that precipitated entry, but also due to experiences while in the custody of the State (Clausen et al. 1998; Ko et al. 2008). Therefore, in order to successfully transition into mainstream life and minimise risk of homelessness, young people leaving the custody of the State need to have access to mental health services |
| Method | <p><u>Measure 7.1.7.1</u> The number of mental health services available to young people leaving the custody of the State will be identified through consultation with the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice. As the prior custodians of the young people, these Departments fund and have awareness of the services available to young people as they move out of State care.</p> <p><u>Measure 7.1.7.2 and Measure 7.1.7.3</u> The geographic spread of the mental health services available to young people leaving the custody of the State will be identified by mapping the physical sites and outreach catchment areas of the services identified in Measure 7.1.7.1.</p> <p><u>Measure 7.1.7.4</u> The average wait time for mental health services for a young person leaving the custody of the State will be calculated by averaging the wait times for the accommodation identified in Measure 7.1.7.1</p> |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | <p><i>Youth</i>: person aged between 12 and 25. <i>Youth service</i>: service or program that serves young people aged 12-25</p> |
| Data source | WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support; WA Department of Justice |
| Data availability | Through consultation with the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support and the WA Department of Justice |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | Medium risk |

Measure 7.1.7.1: The number of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system.
 7.1.7.2: The geographic spread of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites.
 7.1.7.3: The geographic spread of mental health services with programs or streams for young people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity.
 7.1.7.4: The average wait time to access mental health services for a young person that has had interaction with the justice system.

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| Baseline | Not yet established |
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Further information The data on wait time (Measure 7.1.7.4) may have to be collected from the mental health services directly. Further, if the Departments of Child Protection and Family Support and Justice do not have complete records of mental health services for young people exiting care, the agencies running the transition services (Measure 7.1.5.1) may be a more fruitful source as they connect the young people whose transition is being managed to relevant services

Outcome 7.2: Adults are able to access services that prevent entry into homelessness or facilitate exit from homelessness

Indicator 7.2.1: The human services sector comprehensively and sensitively assesses clients' full set of needs

Measure 7.2.1.1: Policies of the human services sector ensure holistic client need assessment.

Measure 7.2.1.2: A comprehensive, uniform client need assessment process is in place across the human services sector.

Measure 7.2.1.3: Policies of the human services sector include principles of trauma-informed care.

Measure 7.2.1.4: Policies of the human services sector ensure client referral to all required services.

Measure 7.2.1.1: Policies of the human services sector ensure holistic client need assessment.
 7.2.1.2: A comprehensive, uniform client need assessment process is in place across the human services sector.
 7.2.1.3: Policies of the human services sector include principles of trauma-informed care.
 7.2.1.4: Policies of the human services sector ensure client referral to all required services.

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| Rationale | Agencies within the human services sector are key touch points for Western Australians to address their needs. These needs are varied and often complex. Therefore, in order to address these needs and consequently mitigate the risk of homelessness, the human services sector should have policies and procedures in place that facilitate assessment of clients' full range of needs, and mechanisms to ensure those needs are met |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of a survey of services and peak bodies. In addition to the type of service, the survey will assess: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Measure 7.2.1.1 and 7.2.1.2</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the mechanisms in place to assess the needs of clients; b) the extent to which sector and/or sub-sector standard assessment tools exist and are implemented. <u>Measure 7.2.1.3</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) whether the respondent is familiar with the principles of trauma-informed care; d) the extent to which the principles of trauma-informed care are incorporated into practice within the service. <u>Measure 7.2.1.4</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) whether the service offers referrals to other agencies; f) how many referrals to other agencies have been given in the last 12 months; g) the proportion of clients that receive referrals to other agencies; h) the average number of referrals per client |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey of services and peak bodies |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |

Measure

- 7.2.1.1: Policies of the human services sector ensure holistic client need assessment.
- 7.2.1.2: A comprehensive, uniform client need assessment process is in place across the human services sector.
- 7.2.1.3: Policies of the human services sector include principles of trauma-informed care.
- 7.2.1.4: Policies of the human services sector ensure client referral to all required services.

Further
information

Indicator 7.2.2: Income support payments are sufficient to support a person renting a median-priced property.

Measure 7.2.2.1: Rates of Commonwealth income support.

Measure 7.2.2.1 Rates of Commonwealth income support

Rationale Income support payments delivered via Centrelink are a key component of the human services system, seeking to ensure there is a social safety net that protects Australians from falling into poverty. In order to serve as a social safety net, rates of income support need to be at a level that can sustain a basic standard of living, including renting a median-priced dwelling, for the time that an individual is in receipt of payments

Method Consultation of the Australian Government Department of Human Services website to ascertain income support payment rates, which can then be compared to median rent (REIWA, 2019)

Target

Definitions

Data source Australian Government Department of Human Services; Real Estate Institute of Western Australia Perth Market Snapshot

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline

Further information

Indicator 7.2.3: Adults have access to domestic violence services as needed

Measure 7.2.3.1: The number of domestic violence support services.

Measure 7.2.3.2: The geographic spread of domestic violence support services in terms of physical sites.

Measure **7.2.3.1: The number of domestic violence support services.**
7.2.3.2: The geographic spread of domestic violence support services in terms of physical sites.

Rationale Domestic violence is a key driver of homelessness, particularly for women and children. In order to address this pathway into homelessness, there needs to be services available for Western Australians experiencing domestic violence

Method Analysis of databases of domestic violence services e.g. the HealthDirect domestic violence services directory, the Women’s Council list of refuges and support services, and the 1800RESPECT service directory, to identify domestic violence services and map their physical site locations, and, where possible, outreach catchment areas.

Target

Definitions

Data source HealthDirect domestic violence services directory; Women’s Council list of refuges and support services; 1800RESPECT service directory

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline

Further information

Measure 7.2.3.3: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving domestic violence support services.

Measure 7.2.3.4: The average case load of domestic violence support workers.

Measure 7.2.3.3: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving domestic violence support services.
7.2.3.4: The average case load of domestic violence support workers.

Rationale Domestic violence is a key driver of homelessness, particularly for women and children. In order to address this pathway into homelessness, services for Western Australians experiencing domestic violence need to be accessible. Accessibility can be operationalised by the average amount of time a person has to wait to receive services, and how many clients each support worker is supporting

Method Quantitative analysis of a survey of domestic violence services. The survey will assess:

Measure 7.2.3.3

- a) whether the service has a current waitlist;
- b) what the expected wait time is;
- c) how long, on average, current clients spent on the waitlist.

Measure 7.2.3.4

- d) the maximum number of clients per case worker allowed according to organisational policy;
- e) the average number of clients per case worker

Target

Definitions

Data source Survey of domestic violence services

Data availability

Ethics and privacy Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given

Data quality Low risk

Baseline

Further information

Indicator 7.2.4: Those accessing domestic violence services are prevented from entering homelessness

Measure 7.2.4.1: Policies of domestic violence support services that ensure that those experiencing domestic violence do not exit their abuse situation into homelessness.

Measure 7.2.4.2: There are pathways for people to exit from domestic violence situation into secure housing.

Measure 7.2.4.1: Policies of domestic violence support services that ensure that those experiencing domestic violence do not exit their abuse situation into homelessness.
7.2.4.2: There are pathways for people to exit from domestic violence situation into secure housing..

| | |
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| Rationale | Domestic violence is a key driver of homelessness, particularly for women and children. In order to address this pathway into homelessness, the policies and practice of services for Western Australians experiencing domestic violence need to ensure that clients experiencing domestic violence are prevented from entering homelessness |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of a survey of domestic violence services. The survey will assess: <u>Measure 7.2.4.1</u> a) Whether the risk of homelessness is identified in the service's policies; b) The extent to which the policies outline how homelessness risk can be assessed and addressed by case workers; c) The procedure in place for a client presenting as homeless or at risk of homelessness. <u>Measure 7.2.3.4</u> a) the pathways that exist for clients to move through the service; b) the extent to which the service is connected to accommodation services for clients; c) the proportion of clients that were assessed as needing accommodation that received accommodation services |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey of domestic violence services |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 7.2.5: Adults have access to family and relationship support services as needed

Measure 7.2.5.1: The number of family and relationship support services.

Measure 7.2.5.2: The geographic spread of family and relationship support services in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.5.3: The geographic spread of family and relationship support services in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure **7.2.5.1: The number of family and relationship support services.**
7.2.5.2: The geographic spread of family and relationship support services in terms of physical sites.
7.2.5.3: The geographic spread of family and relationship support services in terms of outreach capacity

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| Rationale | Family and relationship breakdown are key drivers of homelessness for people of all ages. Family and relationship support services provide support to those experiencing stress in their relationships to help mitigate the risk of homelessness. |
| Method | Analysis of databases of family and relationship support services e.g. the My Community Directory community services directory, to identify family and relationship support services and map their physical site locations, and, where possible, outreach catchment areas. |
| Target | To be established |

Definitions

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| Data source | My Community Directory community services directory. |
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Data availability Public

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| Ethics and privacy | |
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Data quality Low risk

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| Baseline | Not yet established |
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Further information

Measure 7.2.5.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving family and relationship support services.

Measure 7.2.5.5: The average case load of family and relationship support workers.

Measure 7.2.5.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving family and relationship support services.
7.2.5.5: The average case load of family and relationship support workers.

Rationale Family and relationship breakdown are key drivers of homelessness for people of all ages. In order to address this pathway into homelessness, services providing family and relationship support for Western Australians need to be accessible. Accessibility can be operationalised by the average amount of time a person has to wait to receive services, and how many clients each support worker is supporting

Method Quantitative analysis of a survey of family and relationship support services. The survey will assess:

Measure 7.2.5.4

- a) whether the service has a current waitlist;
- b) what the expected wait time is;
- c) how long, on average, current clients spent on the waitlist.

Measure 7.2.5.5

- d) the maximum number of clients per case worker allowed according to organisational policy;
- e) the average number of clients per case worker

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Survey of family and relationship support services

Data availability

Ethics and privacy Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

- Indicator 7.2.6: Adults have access to drug and alcohol support services as needed**
- Measure 7.2.6.1: The number of drug and alcohol support services.**
- Measure 7.2.6.2: The geographic spread of drug and alcohol support services in terms of physical sites.**
- Measure 7.2.6.3: The geographic spread of drug and alcohol support services in terms of outreach capacity.**

Measure **7.2.6.1: The number of drug and alcohol support services.**
7.2.6.2: The geographic spread of drug and alcohol support services in terms of physical sites.
7.2.6.3: The geographic spread of drug and alcohol support services in terms of outreach capacity

Rationale Drug and alcohol use creates strain on a person’s economic resources (both income and ability to maintain employment), as well as their personal relationships. This strain increases risk of homelessness (Fountain, Howes, Marsden, Taylor, & Strang, 2003). Therefore, services to address the drug and alcohol needs of Western Australians are critical to stemming inflow into homelessness as a result of substance misuse

Method Analysis of databases of drug and alcohol support services e.g. the Alcohol and Drug Foundation service directory, Western Australian Network of Alcohol and other Drug Agencies member list, and the Mental Health Commission resources page, to identify drug and alcohol support services and map their physical site locations, and, where possible, outreach catchment areas

Target

Definitions

Data source Alcohol and Drug Foundation service directory; Western Australian Network of Alcohol and other Drug Agencies member list; Mental Health Commission resources page

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline

Further information

Measure 7.2.6.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving drug and alcohol support services.

Measure 7.2.6.5: The average case load of drug and alcohol support workers.

Measure 7.2.6.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving drug and alcohol support services.
7.2.6.5: The average case load of drug and alcohol support workers.

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| Rationale | Drug and alcohol use creates strain on a person's economic resources (both income and ability to maintain employment), as well as their personal relationships. This strain increases risk of homelessness (Fountain, Howes, Marsden, Taylor, & Strang, 2003). Therefore, services to address the drug and alcohol needs of Western Australians are critical to stemming inflow into homelessness as a result of substance misuse, and these services must be accessible. Accessibility can be operationalised by the average amount of time a person has to wait to receive services, and how many clients each support worker is supporting |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of a survey of drug and alcohol support services. The survey will assess: <u>Measure 7.2.6.4</u> a) whether the service has a current waitlist; b) what the expected wait time is; c) how long, on average, current clients spent on the waitlist. <u>Measure 7.2.6.5</u> d) the maximum number of clients per case worker allowed according to organisational policy; e) the average number of clients per case worker |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey of drug and alcohol support services |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 7.2.7: Those accessing drug and alcohol support services are prevented from entering homelessness

Measure 7.2.7.1: Policies that place individuals experiencing drug and alcohol problems that disrupt their homes into live-in support services.

Measure 7.2.7.2: There are pathways for individuals experiencing drug and alcohol problems that disrupt their homes to leave their homes into safe accommodation.

Measure 7.2.7.1: Policies that place individuals experiencing drug and alcohol problems that disrupt their homes into live-in support services.
7.2.7.2: There are pathways for individuals experiencing drug and alcohol problems that disrupt their homes to leave their homes into safe accommodation.

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Drug and alcohol use creates strain on a person’s economic resources (both income and ability to maintain employment), as well as their personal relationships. This strain increases risk of homelessness (Fountain, Howes, Marsden, Taylor, & Strang, 2003). Therefore, services to address the drug and alcohol needs of Western Australians must be aware of the risk of homelessness that substance misuse presents and have policies in place to address this risk. |
| Method | Quantitative analysis of a survey of drug and alcohol support services. The survey will assess: <u>Measure 7.2.7.1</u> a) Whether the risk of homelessness is identified in the service’s policies; b) The extent to which the policies outline how homelessness risk can be assessed and addressed by case workers; c) The procedure in place for a client presenting as homeless or at risk of homelessness. <u>Measure 7.2.7.2</u> d) the pathways that exist for clients to move through the service; e) the extent to which the service is connected to accommodation services for clients; f) the proportion of clients that were assessed as needing accommodation that received accommodation services. |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Survey of drug and alcohol support services |
| Data availability | |
| Ethics and privacy | Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Indicator 7.2.8: Adults have access to mental health support services as needed

Measure 7.2.8.1: The number of mental health support services.

Measure 7.2.8.2: The geographic spread of mental health support services in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.8.3: The geographic spread of mental health support services in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure **7.2.8.1: The number of mental health support services.**
7.2.8.2: The geographic spread of mental health support services in terms of physical sites.
7.2.8.3: The geographic spread of mental health support services in terms of outreach capacity

Rationale Mental health issues can create strain on a person’s economic resources (such as through limited ability to maintain employment or reduced capacity in terms of hours worked), as well as their personal relationships. This strain increases risk of homelessness (Hwang, 2011; Greenberg & Rosenheck, 2008). Therefore, services to address the mental health needs of Western Australians are critical to stemming inflow into homelessness associated with mental health issues.

Method Analysis of databases of drug and alcohol support services e.g. the Think Mental Health support services page, the Healthyway WA resources page, and the Mental Health Commission resources page, to identify mental health support services and map their physical site locations, and, where possible, outreach catchment areas.

Target

Definitions

Data source Think Mental Health support services page; Healthyway WA resources page; Mental Health Commission resources page

Data availability Public

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Measure 7.2.8.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving drug and alcohol support services.

Measure 7.2.8.5: The average case load of drug and alcohol support workers.

Measure 7.2.8.1: The number of mental health support services.
7.2.8.2: The geographic spread of mental health support services in terms of physical sites.
7.2.8.3: The geographic spread of mental health support services in terms of outreach capacity

Rationale Mental health issues can create strain on a person's economic resources (such as through limited ability to maintain employment or reduced capacity in terms of hours worked), as well as their personal relationships. This strain increases risk of homelessness (Hwang, 2011; Greenberg & Rosenheck, 2008). Therefore, services to address the mental health needs of Western Australians are critical to stemming inflow into homelessness associated with mental health issues, and these services must be accessible. Accessibility can be operationalised by the average amount of time a person has to wait to receive services, and how many clients each support worker is supporting

Method Quantitative analysis of a survey of mental health support services. The survey will assess:

Measure 7.2.8.4

- a) whether the service has a current waitlist;
- b) what the expected wait time is;
- c) how long, on average, current clients spent on the waitlist.

Measure 7.2.8.5

- a) the maximum number of clients per case worker allowed according to organisational policy;
- b) the average number of clients per case worker

Target

Definitions

Data source Survey of mental health support services

Data availability

Ethics and privacy Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 7.2.9: Adults have access to employment services as needed

Measure 7.2.9.1: The number of employment services.

Measure 7.2.9.2: The geographic spread of employment services in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.9.3: The geographic spread of employment services in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure 7.2.9.1: The number of employment services.
7.2.9.2: The geographic spread of employment services in terms of physical sites.
7.2.9.3: The geographic spread of employment services in terms of outreach capacity

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| Rationale | Employment and the social connections and income associated with employment are protective factors against homelessness. Therefore, the ability of Western Australians to access employment services to gain employment that suits their needs will impact upon inflow into homelessness, such that if employment services are available, employment rates should be higher and entries into homelessness should be reduced. |
| Method | Analysis of databases of employment services e.g. the Commonwealth Government’s Jobactive list of providers, and the My Community directory of services, to identify employment services and map their physical site locations, and, where possible, outreach catchment areas. |
| Target | |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | Commonwealth Government’s Jobactive list of providers; My Community directory of services |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 7.2.9.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving employment services.

Measure 7.2.9.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving employment services.

Rationale Employment and the social connections and income associated with employment are protective factors against homelessness. Therefore, the ability of Western Australians to access employment services to gain employment that suits their needs will impact upon inflow into homelessness, such that if employment services are available, employment rates should be higher and entries into homelessness should be reduced. Accessibility can be operationalised by the average amount of time a person has to wait to receive services

Method Quantitative analysis of a survey of employment services. The survey will assess:

Measure 7.2.9.4

- a) whether the service has a current waitlist;
- b) what the expected wait time is;
- c) how long, on average, current clients spent on the waitlist

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source Survey of employment services

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 7.2.10: Adults have access to financial counselling services as needed

Measure 7.2.10.1: The number of financial counselling services.

Measure 7.2.10.2: The geographic spread of financial counselling services in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.10.3: The geographic spread of financial counselling services in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure **7.2.10.1: The number of financial counselling services.**
7.2.10.2: The geographic spread of financial counselling services in terms of physical sites.
7.2.10.3: The geographic spread of financial counselling services in terms of outreach capacity

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| Rationale | Financial strain can render housing and other basic expenses unaffordable for many Western Australians, leading to the accrual of debt, rental arrears or missed mortgage payments and, ultimately, risk of homelessness through eviction or repossession. Financial counselling services can assist people to manage their finances such that the risk of homelessness is minimised. Therefore, the availability of financial counselling services is an important component of the service sector with regard to reducing inflow into homelessness |
|-----------|--|

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| Method | Analysis of databases of financial counselling services e.g. the Financial Counselling Network’s directory, and the Financial Counsellors Association of Western Australia’s directory, to identify financial counselling services and map their physical site locations, and, where possible, outreach catchment areas |
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| Target | To be established |
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Definitions

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Data source | Financial Counselling Network directory; Financial Counsellors Association of Western Australia directory |
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| Data availability | Public |
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| Ethics and privacy | |
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| Data quality | Low risk |
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| Baseline | Not yet established |
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Further information

Measure 7.2.10.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving employment services.

Measure 7.2.10.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving drug and alcohol support services.

Rationale Financial strain can render housing and other basic expenses unaffordable for many Western Australians, leading to the accrual of debt, rental arrears or missed mortgage payments and, ultimately, risk of homelessness through eviction or repossession. Financial counselling services can assist people to manage their finances such that the risk of homelessness is minimised. Therefore, the accessibility of financial counselling services is an important component of the service sector with regard to reducing inflow into homelessness. Accessibility can be operationalised by the average amount of time a person has to wait to receive services

Method Quantitative analysis of a survey of financial counselling services. The survey will assess:

Measure 7.2.10.4

- a) whether the service has a current waitlist;
- b) what the expected wait time is;
- c) how long, on average, current clients spent on the waitlist

Target

Definitions

Data source Survey of financial counselling services

Data availability

Ethics and privacy Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 7.2.11: Adults have access to emergency relief services as needed

Measure 7.2.11.1: The number of emergency relief services.

Measure 7.2.11.2: The geographic spread of emergency relief services in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.11.3: The geographic spread of emergency relief services in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure **7.2.11.1: The number of emergency relief services.**
7.2.11.2: The geographic spread of emergency relief services in terms of physical sites.
7.2.11.3: The geographic spread of emergency relief services in terms of outreach capacity

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|---------------------|---|
| Rationale | Emergency relief provides immediate, short-term solutions to pressing issues relating to financial hardship, for example food vouchers, utility bill payment, and clothing. Access to emergency relief can reduce the financial strain that places people at risk of homelessness, and also divert those at-risk from behaviour that could jeopardise their tenancy such as shoplifting. Therefore, the availability of emergency relief services is a key part of the prevention of homelessness among Western Australians |
| Method | Analysis of databases of emergency relief services e.g. the WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support services directory, and ER Connect, to identify emergency relief services and map their physical site locations, and, where possible, outreach catchment areas |
| Target | To be established |
| Definitions | |
| Data source | WA Department of Child Protection and Family Support services directory; WA Department of Health Emergency Services Department data collection |
| Data availability | Public |
| Ethics and privacy | |
| Data quality | Low risk |
| Baseline | Not yet established |
| Further information | |

Measure 7.2.11.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving emergency relief services.

Measure 7.2.11.4: The average amount of time a person has to wait before receiving drug and alcohol support services.

Rationale Emergency relief provides immediate, short-term solutions to pressing issues relating to financial hardship, for example food vouchers, utility bill payment, and clothing. Access to emergency relief can reduce the financial strain that places people at risk of homelessness, and also divert those at-risk from behaviour that could jeopardise their tenancy such as shoplifting. Therefore, the accessibility of emergency relief services is a key part of the prevention of homelessness among Western Australians

Method Quantitative analysis of a survey of emergency relief services. The survey will assess:

Measure 7.2.11.4

- a) whether the service has a current waitlist;
- b) whether the service has restrictions on access;
- c) what the expected wait time is;
- d) how long, on average, current clients spent on the waitlist

Target

Definitions

Data source Survey of emergency relief services.

Data availability Original data collection required

Ethics and privacy Individuals will be de-identified unless explicit consent for identification of individuals and/or organisations is given

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 7.2.12: Adults leaving prison have access to accommodation.

Measure 7.2.12.1: The number of units of accommodation (e.g. beds in supported accommodation, affordable rentals) available for adults leaving prison

Measure 7.2.12.1: The number of units of accommodation (e.g. beds in supported accommodation, affordable rentals) available for young people leaving the custody of the State.

Rationale Leaving prison is a key transition time for people that can easily result in entry to homelessness. One in three of those entering prison had experienced homelessness in the four weeks prior to their incarceration, and over half (54%) of prisoners surveyed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare that were due to be released from prison within four weeks of survey expected to be homeless (AIHW, 2019a). Therefore, it is important to measure the availability and accessibility of accommodation for those leaving prison

Method Measure 7.2.12.1:
The number of units of accommodation available to people leaving prison will be identified through consultation with the WA Department of Justice and the WAAEH working group on leaving prison. As the prior custodian of those leaving prison and funder of post-exit services, the Department of Justice should have awareness of the accommodation available. The WAAEH working group on leaving prison has members from the Department, the prisons, and those delivering services to ex-prisoners and therefore represents a useful source of knowledge of accommodation and other services available

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA Department of Justice

Data availability Through consultation with the WA Department of Justice and WAAEH working group on leaving prison

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Medium risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

Indicator 7.2.13: Adults leaving prison have access to services to support their transition into mainstream life

Measure 7.2.13.1: The number of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life.

Measure 7.2.13.2: The geographic reach of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life, in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.13.3: The geographic reach of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life, in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure 7.2.13.4: The number of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system.

Measure 7.2.13.5: The geographic reach of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.13.6: The geographic reach of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure 7.2.13.7: The number of mental health support services for people exiting prison.

Measure 7.2.13.8: The geographic reach of mental health support services for people exiting prison, in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.13.9: The geographic reach of mental health support services for people exiting prison, in terms of outreach capacity.

Measure 7.2.13.10: The number of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison.

Measure 7.2.13.11: The geographic reach of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison, in terms of physical sites.

Measure 7.2.13.12: The geographic reach of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison, in terms of outreach capacity.

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| Measure | 7.2.13.1: The number of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life. 7.2.13.2: The geographic reach of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life, in terms of physical sites. 7.2.13.3: The geographic reach of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life, in terms of outreach capacity. 7.2.13.4: The number of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system. 7.2.13.5: The geographic reach of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites. 7.2.13.6: The geographic reach of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity. 7.2.13.7: The number of mental health support services for people exiting prison. 7.2.13.8: The geographic reach of mental health support services for people exiting prison, in terms of physical sites. 7.2.13.9: The geographic reach of mental health support services for people exiting prison, in terms of outreach capacity. 7.2.13.10: The number of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison. 7.2.13.11: The geographic reach of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison, in terms of physical sites. 7.2.13.12: The geographic reach of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison, in terms of outreach capacity. |
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| Rationale | Leaving prison is a key transition time for people that can easily result in entry to homelessness. One in three of those entering prison had experienced homelessness in the four weeks prior to their incarceration, and over half (54%) of prisoners surveyed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare that were due to be released from prison within four weeks of survey expected to be homeless (AIHW, 2019a). Therefore, it is important to measure the availability and accessibility of services for those leaving prison. These services are those that support re-integration into mainstream life, such as transition management services, education and employment services, mental health, and drug and alcohol services. These services are critical for preventing recidivism and entry into homelessness |
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| Method | a) Semi-structured interviews with the WAAEH working group on leaving prison; b) Semi-structured interviews with Transitional Managers in WA prisons; and c) Desktop research into available services |
|---------------|---|

Measure

7.2.13.1: The number of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life.
 7.2.13.2: The geographic reach of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life, in terms of physical sites.
 7.2.13.3: The geographic reach of services available to support transition from prison into mainstream life, in terms of outreach capacity.
 7.2.13.4: The number of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system.
 7.2.13.5: The geographic reach of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of physical sites.
 7.2.13.6: The geographic reach of education and employment services with programs or streams for people that have had interaction with the justice system, in terms of outreach capacity.
 7.2.13.7: The number of mental health support services for people exiting prison.
 7.2.13.8: The geographic reach of mental health support services for people exiting prison, in terms of physical sites.
 7.2.13.9: The geographic reach of mental health support services for people exiting prison, in terms of outreach capacity.
 7.2.13.10: The number of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison.
 7.2.13.11: The geographic reach of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison, in terms of physical sites.
 7.2.13.12: The geographic reach of drug and alcohol support services for people exiting prison, in terms of outreach capacity.

Target To be established

Definitions

Data source WA Department of Justice

Data availability Through consultation with the WA Department of Justice and WAAEH working group on leaving prison

Ethics and privacy

Data quality Low risk

Baseline Not yet established

Further information

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