

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

Brisbane Zero aims to know our homeless by name and is committed to our goal for homelessness to be rare, brief and non-recurring.

The Brisbane Zero data collaboration includes our regional members:

- 3rd Space
- Anglicare SEQ
- Annerley Baptist Church
- ATSICH Brisbane Housing Service
- Brisbane City Council
- Community Plus QLD
- Community QLD
- Drug ARM
- Encircle
- Footprints
- Indigenous Urban Institute of Health (IUIH)
- Kyabra SEQ
- Micah Projects
- Mission Australia
- Salvation Army
- Sero4 Mara Project
- Silky Oaks
- Youth Housing Project



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Unlocking systems
to end homelessness



This snapshot shows the indicator of needs by survey of a cohort of

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

experiencing homelessness in Brisbane (2019-2022)

¹453 families with children were surveyed by participating Brisbane Zero services between 2019-2022

² Australia's children, Homelessness - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (aihw.gov.au)

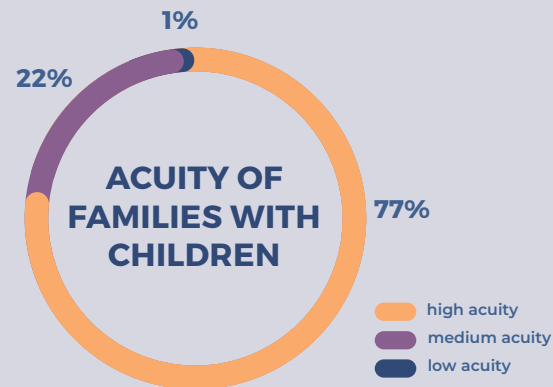


453* families experiencing homelessness in Brisbane were surveyed by participating Brisbane Zero services over the last 3 years.

These families included **911** children.

Brisbane Zero knows them all by name.

453* BRISBANE FAMILIES TOLD US



'Acuity' levels identify the kind of housing and support people require to live more stable and productive lives.

High Acuity

77% need Supportive Housing: permanent, affordable housing with embedded healthcare, community services and family support.

Medium Acuity

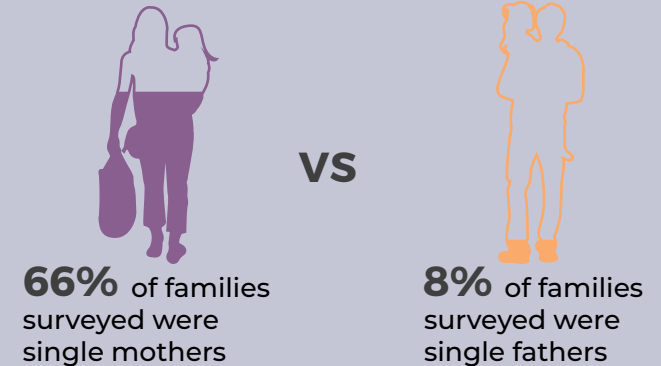
22% require an affordable and stable housing solution with short-term support services.

Low Acuity

1% simply need affordable housing.

Partners in the Brisbane Zero Campaign use a tool called the **Vulnerability Index- Service Prioritisation Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT)**, to pre-screen for health, housing and support needs.

This fact sheet provides information about **453*** families with children who have experienced homelessness over the last 3 years¹.



AGE BREAKDOWN

Children experiencing homelessness are more likely to experience mental health problems, physical disability, emotional or behavioural issues than housed children.²

Age groups of children surveyed

Age Group	Years	Total
Infant	0-4 years	344
Primary School	5-12 years	396
High School	13-17 years	171

* This number represents only 58% of families who presented at and consented to be surveyed by participating Brisbane Zero homelessness services over the last 3 years. It does not represent all of the families and children experiencing homelessness in Brisbane during this period.

Over 3 years we surveyed

453⁽ⁿ⁾

families with children experiencing homelessness in Brisbane.¹

FAMILIES SNAPSHOT

130 or **29%** suffer with **DENTAL PROBLEMS**

911 were **CHILDREN**

325 or **72%** have current or past **EXPERIENCE OF TRAUMA**

342 have used hotlines or **CRISIS SERVICES** **75%**

201 or **44%** have had **POLICE INTERACTION**

145 or **32%** have at least one member suffering from **ASTHMA**

289 or **64%** have at least one member with **ANXIETY**

270 or **60%** have at least one member suffering from **DEPRESSION**

95 or **21%** have a member with an **INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY**

320 or **71%** expressed homelessness is **IMPACTING ENGAGEMENT** with their children

185 or **41%** had presented at **ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY**

¹Percentage of total families with children (n) 453

TOPLINE HEALTH

	Total
At least one Chronic Health (CH) condition	160
At least one Mental Health (MH) condition	349
Dual Morbidity (MH+SU)	148
Tri Morbidity (MH+SU+CH)	73
Substance Use (SU)	166
At least one type of disability	131

Acquired brain injury/head trauma	50
Physical disability that limits housing or capacity to live independently	28

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	158
Bipolar disorder	40

The following data shows the physical health conditions of the families surveyed.

	Total
Foot/Skin infections	43
Dehydration	39
Heart disease	35
History of heat stroke/ Heat Exhaustion	31
Diabetes	28
Hepatitis C	22
Emphysema	16
Kidney disease/end-stage renal disease or dialysis	16

NEGATIVE SOCIAL IMPACTS

The following data shows how experiences of homelessness is adversely affecting family relationships, which in turn impacts the socio-emotional development of children.

	Total
Homelessness is causing isolation from family supports	262
No meaningful daily activity/ lack of planned activities	215

STABILITY

The information collected indicates that **88%** of families with children surveyed have used at least one emergency service.

	Total
Non-Mental Health Inpatient	137
Ambulance to Hospital	134