

Data Communications and Homelessness

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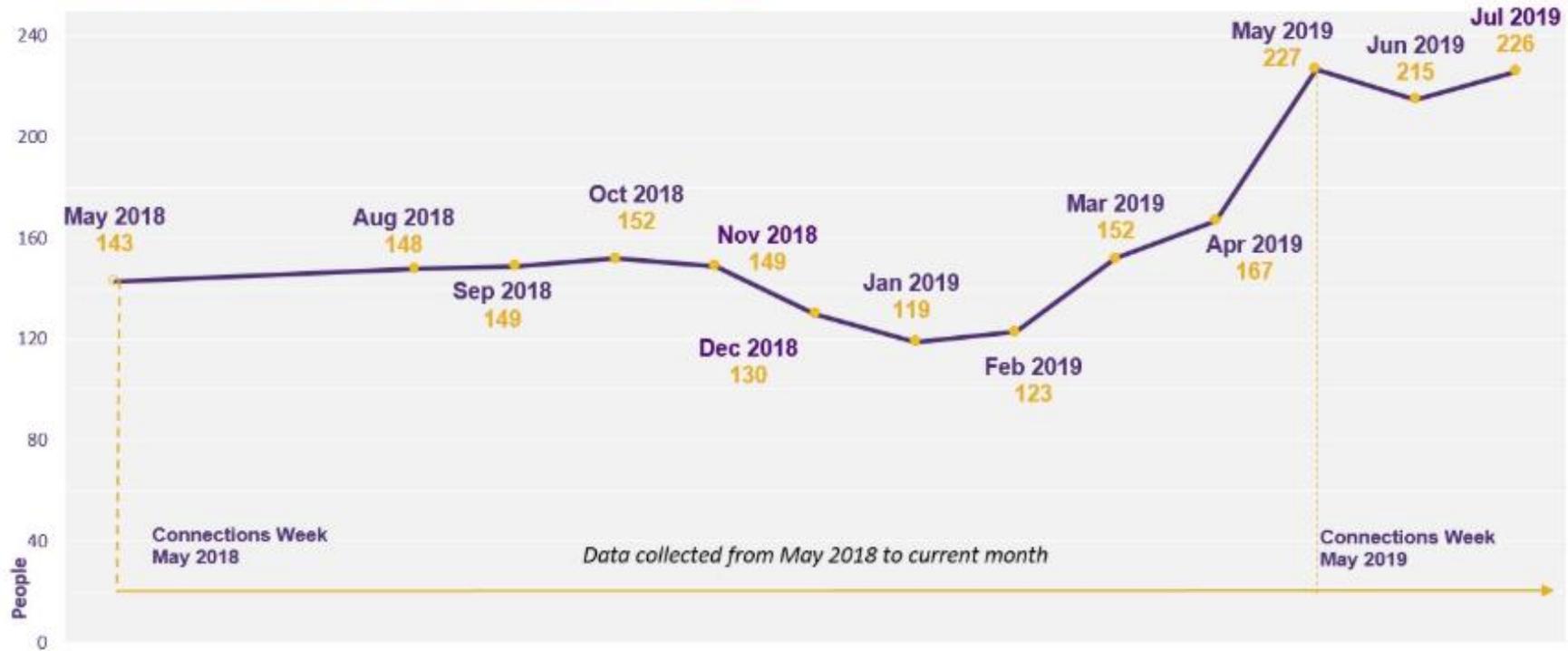
Senior Manager – Research and Evaluations, Neami National



since May 2018

Rough Sleeping in Adelaide

Number of people sleeping rough in Adelaide's inner city



Newly identified
384

Number housed through
AZP
180

Currently sleeping
rough
226

Towards
functional
zero?

Outflow

Housed
+
Moved to
inactive

>
=

Inflow

Newly identified
+
Returned from
inactive
+
Returned from
housed



The pros and cons of letting our data all hang out

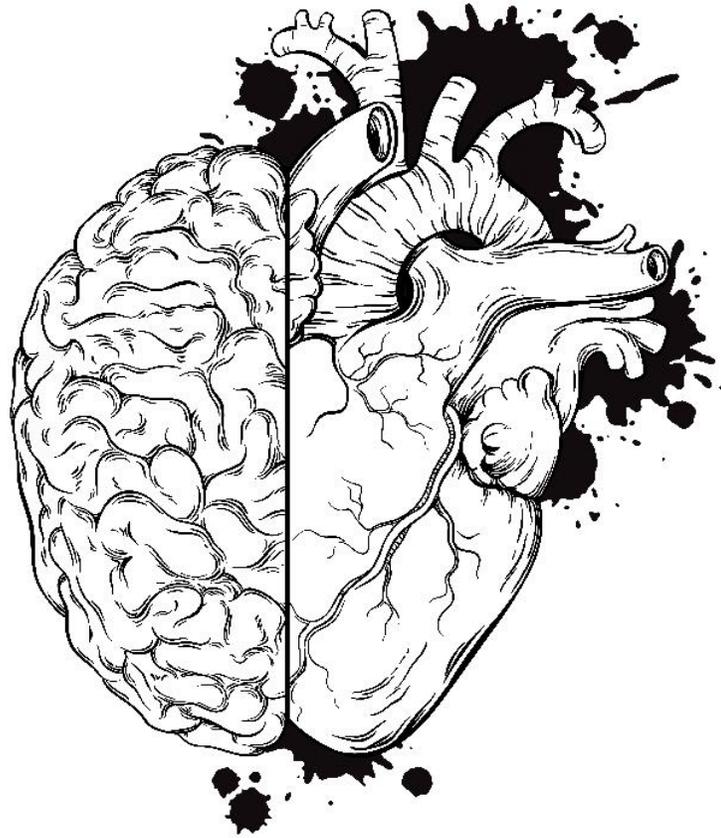
Photo by [Erik Witsoe](#) on [Unsplash](#)



Greg Knagge

CEO, Nation Creative

data



emotional connection

Gary Maguire

StateStat Director (Senior Geospatial Intelligence Officer)
Office for Data Analytics, Department of the Premier and Cabinet



Homeless Australia

Homelessness is on the rise in Australia. Some 116,400 Australians are without a home — the highest number since the census began estimating the prevalence of homelessness.

The latest figures show that despite sustained economic growth in Australia, homelessness has continued to rise, with a 14 per cent increase in the number of homeless people since 2011.

The increase cannot be pinned on population growth alone — the rate of homelessness has also increased, from 47.6 people per 10,000 Australians in 2011 to 49.8 in 2016.

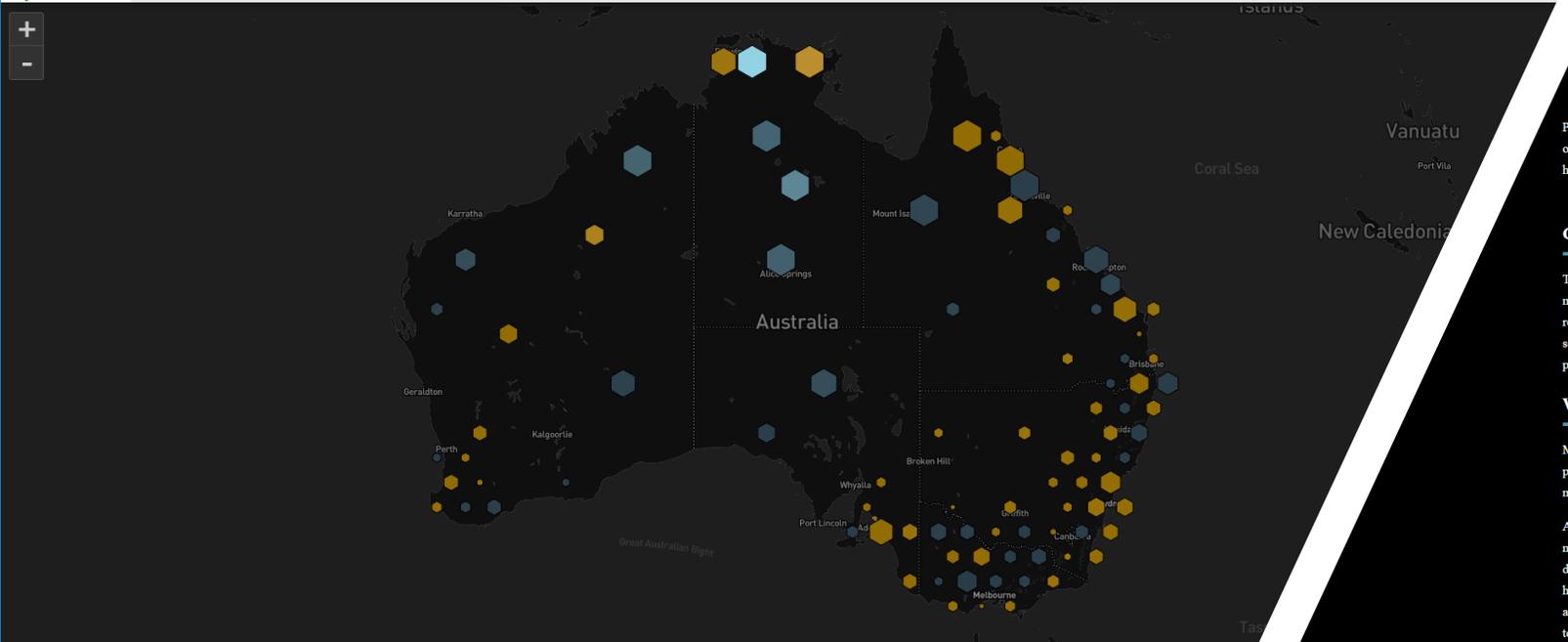
Homelessness is most common among young Australians — 58 per cent of homeless people are aged 34 or younger, while only 46 per cent of all Australians fall within that demographic.

Indigenous Australians also remain vastly overrepresented. Despite making up less than 3 per cent of the Australian population, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders account for 20 per cent of the homeless population.

Most commonly, homeless Australians reside in severely overcrowded dwellings, where nearly half (44 per cent) seek shelter. One in every 14 homeless people lives on the street.

NSW has both the largest and fastest growing homeless population; there was a 37 per cent increase in the number of homeless people in the five years to 2016, and a 27 per cent increase in the rate of homelessness.

Despite this, some good news arises from the latest data. Numbers of homeless people in the



MIGRANTS

People born overseas make up 28 per cent of Australia's population, but account for almost half of homeless numbers (46 per cent). There's been a 40 per cent increase in the number of homeless migrants since the last census.

Country of birth

The list of origin countries of homeless migrants is diverse. The largest single region represented by homeless migrants was southern and central Asia, accounting for 8 per cent of the homeless population.

Where are they?

Migrants are most overrepresented among people living in boarding houses, where they make up 63 per cent of the population.

Almost half (47 per cent) of all homeless migrants are in severely overcrowded dwellings, while 20 per cent are in boarding houses, 18 per cent are in supported accommodation, 9 per cent are staying temporarily with other households and 5 per

Number of homeless by country of birth



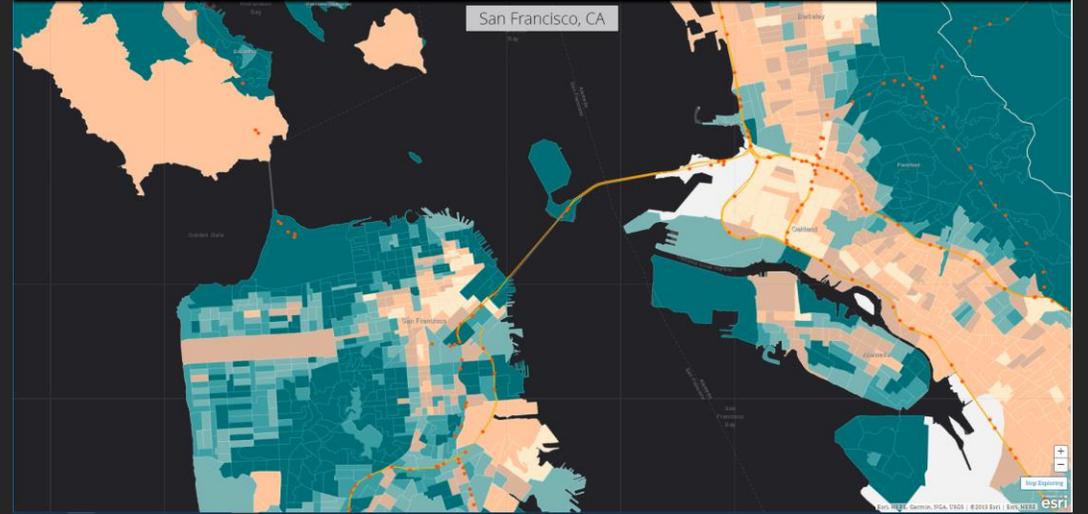
Data source: ABS

Structured Inequality

Does the United States Federal Interstate System bring us together or keep us apart?

The Federal-Aid Highway Act, popularly known as the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act, was signed into law by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on June 29, 1956. The Act made federal funds available to cover up to 90 percent interstate construction cost for any municipality.

Between post-War prosperity, the growth of the automobile industry, and anxieties about nuclear attack, every development project could be summed up with one goal: increased mobility. Initially, the System was built to serve as an efficient escape route should the country be attacked, but it also served as a job multiplier and icon of growth. Interstate construction was one of the largest employment projects America had seen to date, in addition to providing state funding through toll roads and excise tax, and boosting sales of the



Houston, TX

Houston's highway system forms a teardrop-shaped border around Downtown via I-45, I-10, and US 59. I-45 separates Downtown Houston from wealthy suburbs to the West, including River Oaks. US 59 separates downtown from the eastern, historically minority and low-income neighborhoods, including Sunnyside, a historically African American neighborhood with a 1 in 11 chance of residents being victim to a crime each year, according to FBI data.

The city is refining a \$7 billion highway improvement plan aimed at decreasing congested traffic by expanding highway lanes and increasing incentives for buses and carpool. The current plan stacks parts of I-45 above US-59.

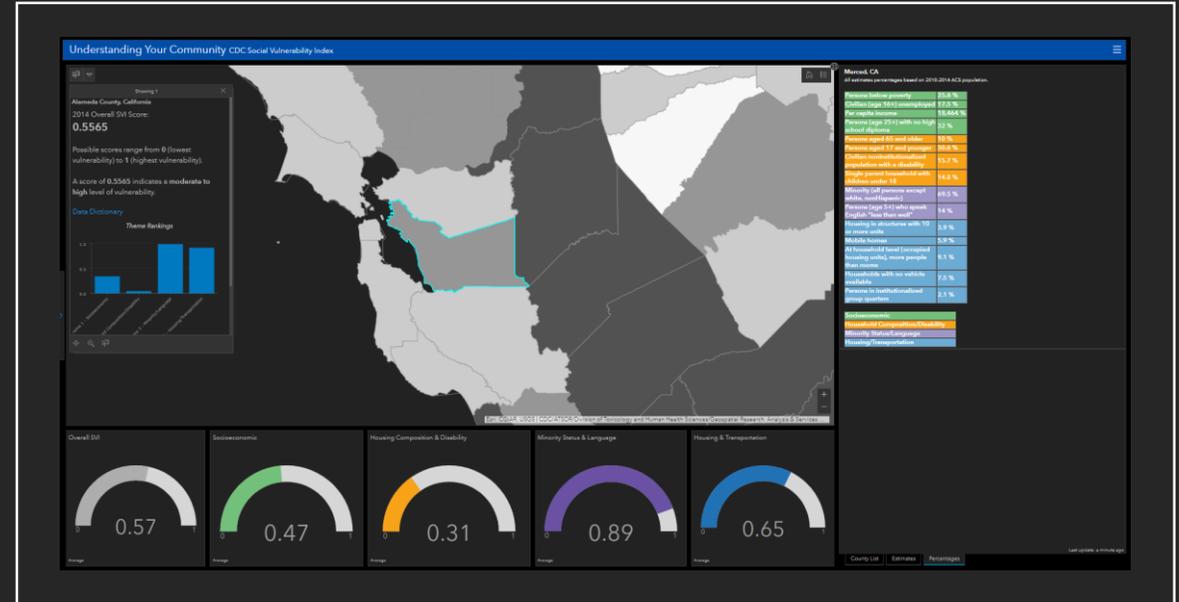
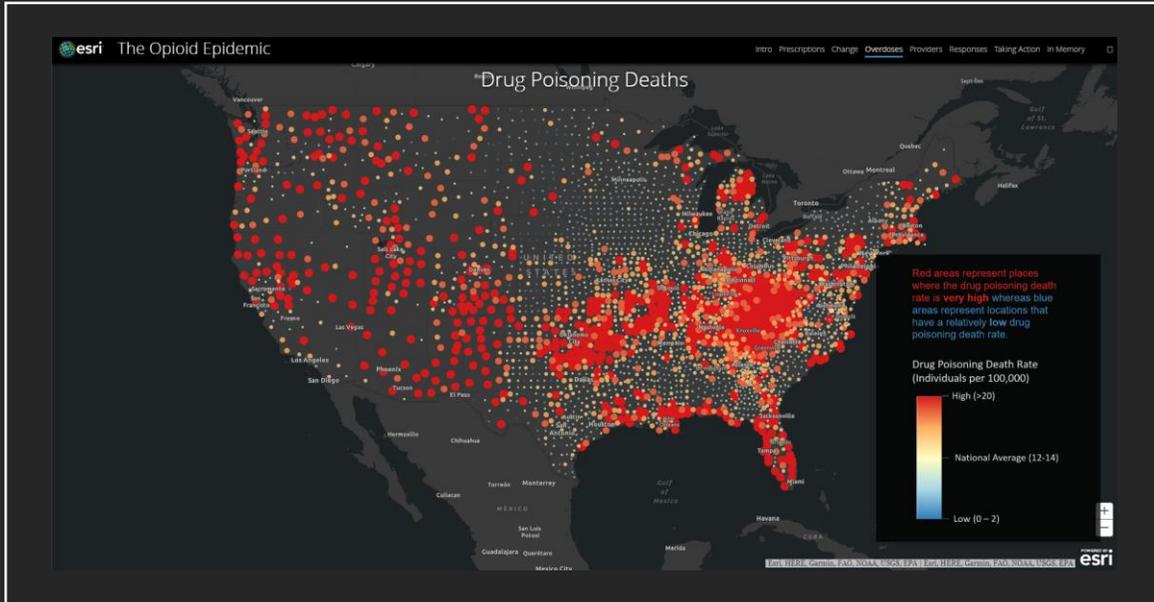


In the first twenty years of the Federal Interstate System, construction displaced an estimated 475,000 families and over one million Americans. Most were low-income people of color living in urban centers.



High-income construction to pave way for I-408 and I-10 in 1967, Los Angeles. Source: Los Angeles Summer Coalition, USC Libraries.

Work crews razed houses, split neighborhoods, and bulldozed natural landscapes to make room for bridges, on-ramps, and roadway.



Alisa Willis

Director, Early Intervention Research Directorate
Department of Human Services

Early Intervention Research Directorate

Data analysis – a multidisciplinary approach to system reform

Government Partners:

- Early Intervention Research Directorate – lead agency for research program
- Office for Data Analytics – data sharing infrastructure
- Other Departments – Child Protection, Education, Health, etc.

Research Partners:

- BetterStart, University of Adelaide – epidemiology
- Australian Centre for Child Protection – case file reviews
- Post-doctoral fellowships (UniSA, Flinders, Adelaide)

Co-Design:

- Practitioners and people with lived experience



CHALLENGES

- Making the case that using data is an opportunity not a threat
- History of data use in welfare sector
- Reconciling population-level analysis and practitioner experience
- Data capture - structured vs unstructured

OPPORTUNITIES

- Deliver measurable outcomes that matter for our clients
- System planning using population-level data, rather than samples/survey
- Ability to identify and respond to trends
- Clearer business case for service reform



Questions

- How do we use data to drive policy in Adelaide?
- Are there times when data should not be shared?
- What is the cost of not sharing data?
- What are some of the key ethics and data sharing issues?

Thank you Panel attendees.

Please make your way to the lectern
in the foyer.

IN FOYER

Deb King

Committee of Management, Don Dunstan Foundation

Post Conference Drinks

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