

# Homelessness is solvable.



ATOZ BI-MONTHLY REPORT  
FEBRUARY 2024



Department of  
**Communities**



**Prepared For:** Housing First Homelessness Advisory Group & WAAEH Steering Committee

**Status:** Approved

**Prepared by:** Nghia Luong

# Contents

About the Report .....	3
Section 1: Summary Data.....	4
Housing placements across the WA Communities for Dec23-Jan24 .....	4
Spotlight - Who is being housed? .....	5
Who are the private renters? .....	6
Cohort breakdown .....	7
Vulnerability of the people on the BNL.....	7
Length of time people on the BNL .....	7
Housing needed to end homelessness* .....	8
People without a pathway out of homelessness .....	8
Section 2: January Dashboards .....	10
Community cohort breakdown - Age.....	10
Community cohort breakdown - Aboriginal status.....	11
Housing Placements.....	11
Run charts of each BNL community.....	13
Section 3: Data Insight .....	15
Housing Applications .....	15
Lead workers vs Lead Organisations.....	16
VI-SDPAT .....	16
Section 4: Appendix .....	17
Data Caveats .....	17
Terminology & Acronyms .....	18

## About the Report

Data presented in this report is from the Advance to Zero (AtoZ) database known as the By-Name List (BNL). AtoZ member organisations have till the 10th of each month to complete updates for the previous month. Snapshots of the database are taken after the closing date for updating for various analyses and reporting, including this bi-monthly report for the Housing First Homelessness Advisory Group & WAAEH Steering Committee.

The data in this report will not align 100% with that of the WAAEH's public dashboard because it is refreshed on the 20th of the month, ten days after the snapshots.

It's important to remember the following data caveats when reading and discussing the data analysis in this report.

### **Purpose**

The report is primarily prepared to inform the WAAEH Steering Committee of the work carried out by the WAAEH team supporting the AtoZ methodology and its contribution to the WAAEH's strategy to end homelessness. The WAAEH Steering Committee must approve the report before it is released.

### **Data Caveats**

Please refer to the caveats section on page 18, which covers all the data and analysis in this report. The data caveats must be referenced/included when linking, referencing, or republishing the content or data used in this report.

### **Further Information**

#### AAEH & WAAEH

- David Pearson, CEO AAEH & EO WAAEH
- Michala McMahon, Director of Practice and Improvement
- John Berger, Director – Strategy and Engagement

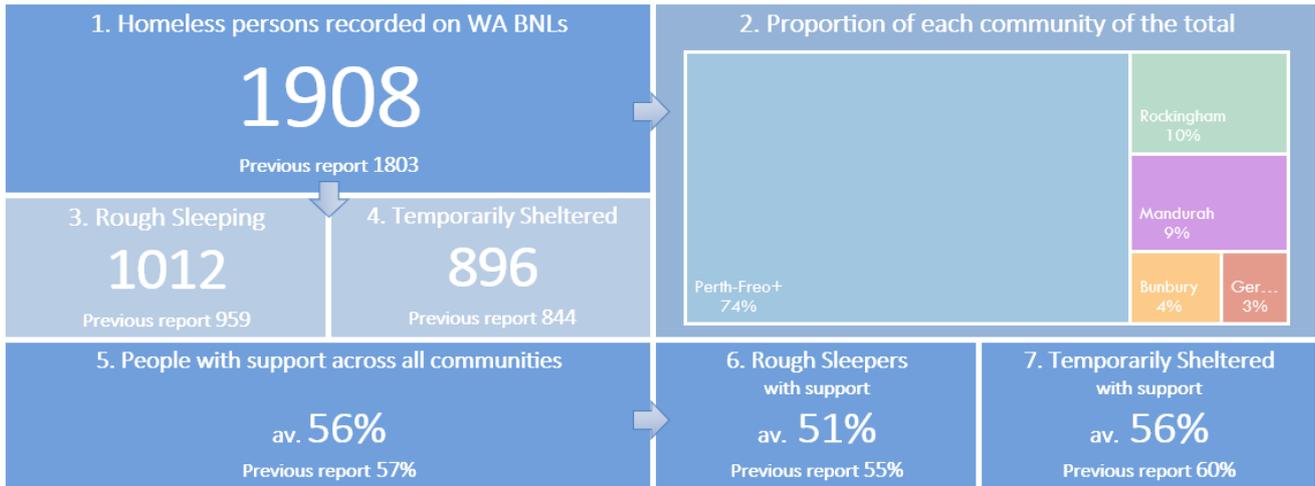
#### Data report

- Nghia Luong, State Data Lead

#### AtoZ Communities

- Bunbury: Anna Janickova, Community Impact Advisor
- Geraldton: Emily Williams, Community Impact Advisor
- Perth- Freo+: Matt Wilkins, Community Impact Advisor
- Mandurah & Rockingham: Nick Mathieson, Community Impact Advisor

## Section 1: Summary Data



January 2024 BNL numbers across the WA AtoZ communities

This is a high-level summary of all the BNL communities in WA for January 2024. In comparison, the ABS recorded 2265 people sleeping rough and 1377 people in supported accommodation across WA on Census night in 2021.

Decoding the tiles

- Homeless persons recorded as WA BNLs** - total number recorded across the 5 BNL communities for the reporting month.
- Proportion of each BNL community of the total** - % each community of the number in tile 1.
- Rough Sleeping** - how many of the people on tile 1 were rough sleeping.
- Temporarily Sheltered** - how many of the people on tile 1 were in temporary shelters.
- People with support across all communities** - the average % of people with support.
- Rough Sleepers with support** - the average % of rough sleepers with support across the 5 communities.
- Temporarily Sheltered with support** - the average % of people in temporary shelters with support across the 5 communities.

## Housing placements across the WA Communities for Dec23-Jan24



A snapshot of the outflow of people to permanent housing recorded across the AtoZ communities for the months of December 23 and January 24 and the housing providers.

What frontline workers are saying...

*At the Perth Rough Sleepers Coordinated Group (RSCG), the system's lack of case management capacity has been widely and regularly reported as the bottleneck for moving people on from rough sleeping. All the new temporary accommodations (Koort Boodja, Boorloo Bidee Mia, St Barts 8 & Level 1, Wandjoo Bidi) require people to be externally case managed before they can be nominated for accommodation.*

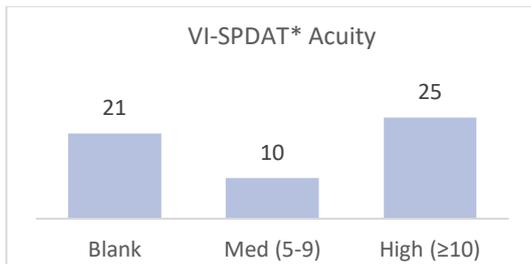
*Accommodation vacancies are currently NOT the primary issue.*

## Spotlight - Who is being housed?

<b>Demographics of the</b>  <b>56</b> Individuals/ households	av. VI-SPDAT*  <b>11</b>	av. Age  <b>47</b>	ID as Aboriginal  <b>19</b>
	av. Number of Days on the BNL before housed  <b>406</b>	Rough Sleeping History  <b>44</b>	Chronic Homeless History  <b>32</b>

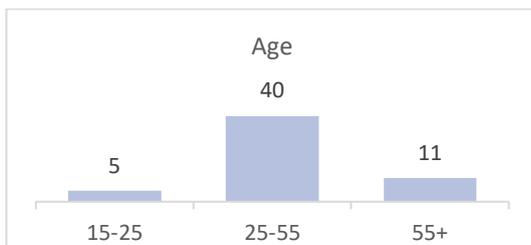
These data points were extracted from the BNL to analyse the 56 individuals/households placed into permanent housing.

The detailed breakdown of the individuals/households placed into housing excludes people who are part of a housing group, i.e., family members (children) and the second head of household (HOH2- partners). The analysis focused on the primary person listed as the individual or the head of household (HOH) of the housing placement.

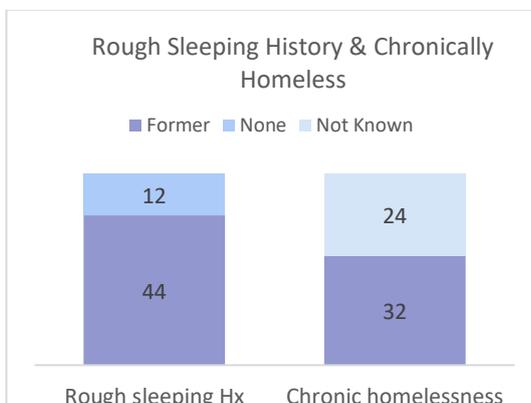


On average, the WA AtoZ communities housed people on the lower end of the high acuity spectrum, which ranges from 10 to 30. The currently highest acuity on the BNLs is 26.

\* The BNLs only have acuity data for 35/56 for placements. The VI-SPDAT data gap was predominantly from Perth-Freo+ (20), with Rockingham contributing 1.



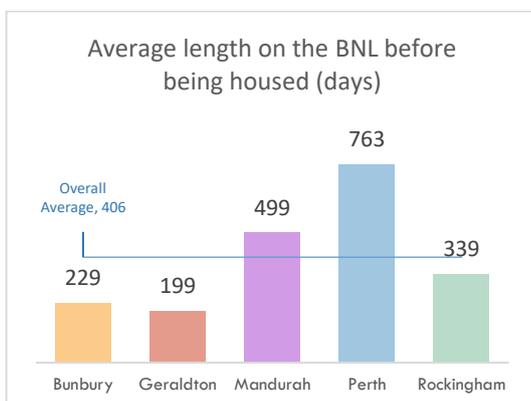
Proportionally, the 25-55-year-old age group was the most significant housed cohort, accounting for 71% of the total. This is not unexpected given that, on average, they make up 55% of the people experiencing homelessness across the AtoZ communities.



Most of the people housed did have a history of rough sleeping and were chronically homeless. This was expected to be the case due to the time people spend on the BNL before being housed and potentially with multiple episodes of rough sleeping.

Interestingly, there were 12 who were permanently housed without any experience of rough sleeping, and 23 did not reach the threshold of chronic homelessness.

*Chronic homelessness - define it as sleeping rough or living in emergency accommodation for the past 6 months or have 3 episodes of homelessness in the past year.*



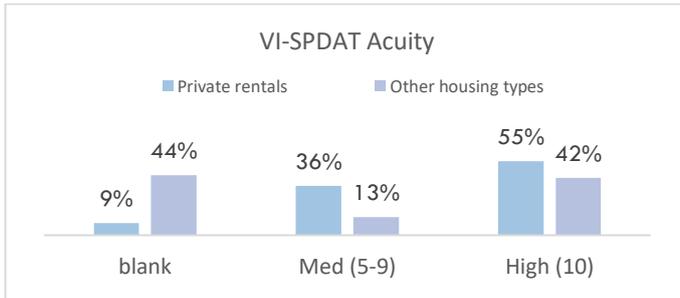
The Perth-Freo+ community have the longest wait time on the BNL, with people spending an average of 763 days from being added to the BNL to being permanently housed. This average number of days was significantly driven down by the number of people who were not experiencing chronic homelessness receiving housing. There were 15 individuals/households who spent 1045 – 1663 days on the Perth-Freo+ BNL before being housed, equivalent to 2.9 – 4.6 years homeless.

## Who are the private renters?

<b>Demographics of the</b>  <b>11</b> Individuals/ households	av. VI-SPAT* <b>10</b>	av. Age <b>38</b>	ID as Aboriginal <b>3</b>
	av. Number of Days on the BNL before housed <b>491</b>	Rough Sleeping History <b>9</b>	Chronic Homeless History <b>5</b>

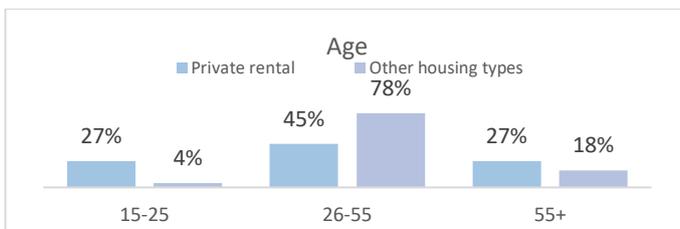
People who were successful with private rentals included 2 families and a house-sharing situation.

The following data sets were put together for direct comparison to the other types of housing outcomes.

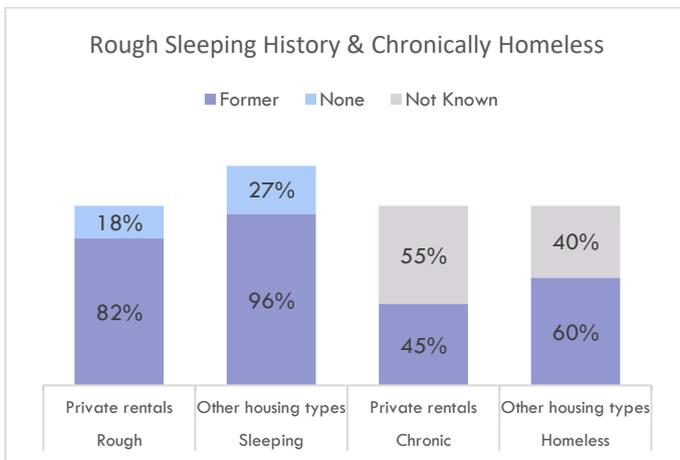


Percentage wise, more people with medium VI-SPDAT acuity (5-9) were housed in private rentals than in other types of housing -36% compared to 13%.

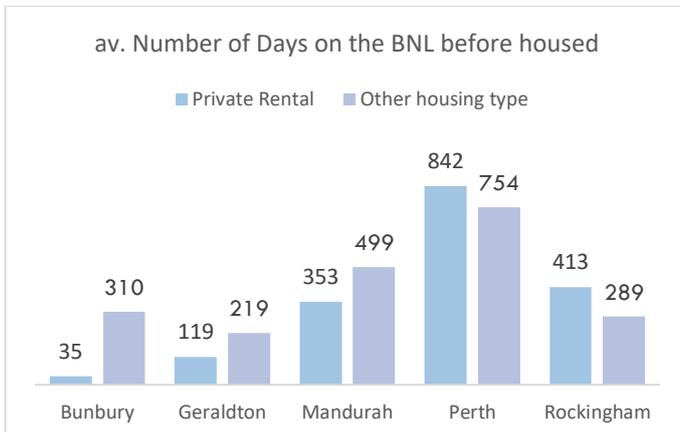
Again, at high acuity ( $\geq 10$ ), private rentals were housing more people at 55% compared to 42% of the other housing types.



The outcome of private rental housing was more evenly distributed across the age brackets. Young people (16-25) were housed at a much higher rate in private rentals, 27% compared to 4% of the housing types.



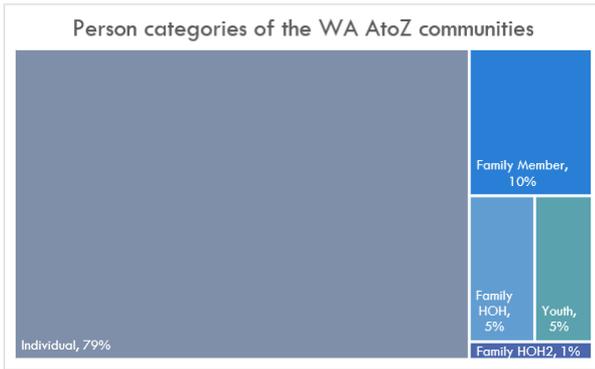
People housed in private rentals had a lower rate of rough sleeping, 82%, compared to 96%, and chronic homelessness, 45%, compared to 60% of people housed in other types of housing.



The sample size was too small for any reliable analysis of how long it took for people to be housed after being added to the BNL. Bunbury and Geraldton each had only 1 placement.

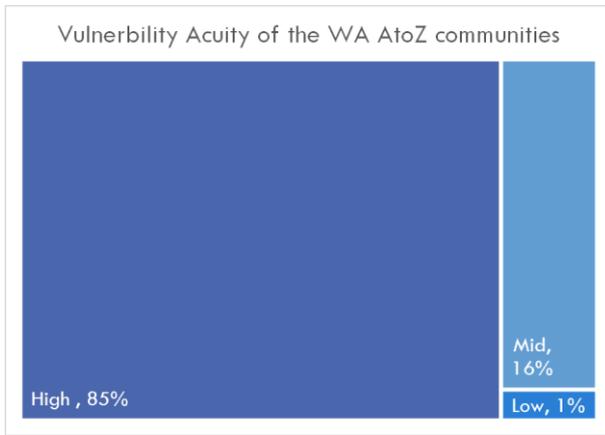
On average, people in the Perth-Freo+ community took longer to be housed in private rentals.

## Cohort breakdown



The person categories treemap shows the composition of the WA AtoZ Communities. The AtoZ Communities were predominantly made up of individuals (79%). Family units make up 16% of the WA AtoZ communities, which can consist of the Head of Household (HOH), Second Head of Household (HOH2), and children (Family Members). Young people (Youth) account for 5%.

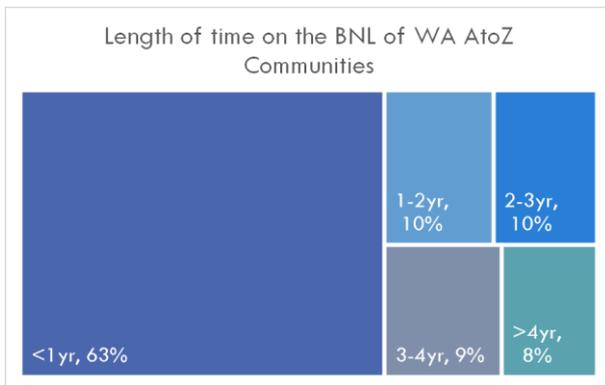
## Vulnerability of the people on the BNL



AtoZ recommends the Housing First approach of non-ending support for People with high vulnerability acuities ( $\geq 10$ ); they account for 85%\* of the people in the WA AtoZ communities. Based on the January 2024 snapshot, this equates to 1621 individuals or families needing access to non-ending support after being permanently housed to ensure it can be successfully sustained.

\* Perth-Freo+ and Rockingham only have a VI-SPDAT rate of 25% and 43%, respectively. The support needs of a significant portion (1161 individuals or families) of the two communities remain unknown.

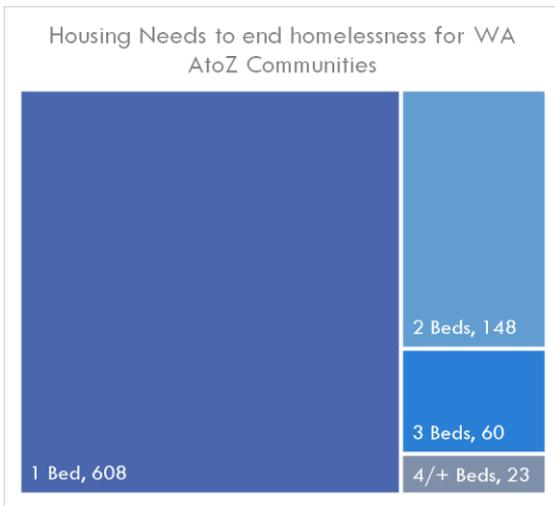
## Length of time people on the BNL



This treemap shows the length of time people have been on the WA AtoZ BNLs and are still listed as actively homeless. This is not an indicative measure of people's length of homelessness, but a calculation based on when they were added to the BNL. i.e. there will be people out of the 145 individuals on Perth-Freo+ BNL who have been on the list for more than 4+ years and may have been homeless for up to 5 years before being added to BNL. Only Perth-Freo+ has people who have been on the BNL for more than 4 years because the other communities only came online after 2020.

## Housing needed to end homelessness\*

Family units are counted as a single household. Children and second head of household (2HOH) are excluded from any housing-related data analysis. The exception is the count of the total number of people placed in permanent housing.



Across the WA AtoZ communities, 853\* houses of various sizes are needed to end homelessness for communities with data on their housing needs.

The need is predominantly for single-bedroom properties, making up 71% of the demand. Perth-Freo+ accounts for the majority, with 480 individuals with this listing.

\*Unfortunately, some communities have data gaps that limit the analysis of the housing needed to end homelessness. The size of the data gap is extensive, with 853 homeless individuals/households on the WA BNLs without information on their housing needs. That's equivalent to ~45% of the January 24 number of people experiencing homelessness.

A data gap does not mean no housing application is in place. It can arise from the required number of beds not recorded on the BNL. Vice versa can also be true as DM100 does NOT require people to have a housing application in place. Workers have been advised just to add the housing zones and number of beds needed to qualify them for consideration. Unfortunately, this may increase the number of people without a housing application on the BNLs. And if the DM100 project does not continue, some people will be set up for not having a pathway out of homelessness for an extended period.

## People without a pathway out of homelessness



The above housing application data comes directly from Housing at the Department of Communities and not from frontline workers. The OOH Data Impact Officer actively cross-reference the BNL data with Housing's database. The data gap for housing applications is at an acceptable 10%, with 65/75 individuals on the Perth-Freo+ BNL. This means the regional communities are doing an exceptional job of getting people onto the housing waitlists.

The data from the Perth-Freo+ community drives the rest of this analysis, making up 83% of the above housing application data. Of the 788 individuals/households without a pathway out of homelessness, 651 were in the Perth-Freo+ community.

Therefore, some analysis of the reasons for this, besides the fact that it is the largest community, is warranted.

65% (510 people) do not have a housing application for a pathway out of homelessness. As alluded to in the above analysis of housing needs, the DM100 process may exacerbate the scale of no-housing applications. The other is the fact that the case management support rate is lowest in the Perth-Freo+ community, particularly for people experiencing rough sleeping. Potentially, a sector review needs to be initiated to look into the ratio of outreach workers to case managers to fully understand what frontline workers have been raising at the Perth RSCG. As already noted, the cause of the bottleneck for moving people rough sleeping to accommodation is case management capacity.

A significant number of people have had their housing applications cancelled or withdrawn by Housing. Perth-Freo+ has 151/172 (22%). These may be due to failure to return their annual housing review forms or issues with previous tenancies.

While there is housing application data on the BNL, tracking when annual reviews has not been a systematic process at the Perth RSCG. When it does occur, it has been ineffective in preventing people from falling off the housing list due to the inability to locate people. This is further hampered by Housing only wanting to send out pre-filled review forms instead of providing blank forms to outreach workers, as it was done before the new system was implemented.

The number of people recorded on the WA AtoZ communities for decline support to access permanent housing is extremely low – 6 (0.3%) individuals out of 1908 for January 24.

## Section 2: January Dashboards

Trend Legend in comparison to previous report:    ↓ downward    ↔ stable    ↑ upward

Categories		Bunbury	Geraldton	Mandurah	Perth	Rockingham
Inflow	Newly Identified	2	8	34	148	15
	Returned from Housing	0	0	1	8	0
	Returned from inactive	1	2	2	56	5
Currently Active	<b>Total</b>	<b>77↓</b>	<b>57 ↔</b>	<b>180↑</b>	<b>1407↑</b>	<b>187↑</b>
	Rough Sleeping	52↓	24↔	114↑	695↑	127↑
	Temporarily Sheltered	25↓	33↔	66↓	712↑	60↔
Outflow	Housing Placements	0	8	1	14	2
	Inactive	13	0	10	96	7
	Deceased	0	0	0	<b>1</b>	0

Table showing the main in/outflow data for all AtoZ BNL communities.

*Important to note: The above figures will not likely match the WAAEH's public dashboard. This is because the BNL is a 'live' shared database, and users are updating data daily after the data extraction for this report.*

Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bunbury community saw a 24% reduction in the overall number of people experiencing homelessness from November 2023. The number of rough sleepers decreased by 15%.</li> <li>Geraldton's successfully housed 8 people, but no one has been made inactive for the last 2 months.</li> </ul>
Opportunities for Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>2 Deaths</b> were recorded for Perth-Freo+, one in December and one in January.</li> <li>Mandurah, Perth-Freo+ &amp; Rockingham have seen an increasing number of people coming into homelessness.</li> <li>Community Solutions advised that Perth-Freo+ and Rockingham locked an upward shift with a new median on December 23 and January 24, respectively. This was because of a sustained high inflow of people into homelessness for 6 months.</li> </ul>

### Community cohort breakdown - Age

Categories	Bunbury	Geraldton	Mandurah	Perth	Rockingham
<b>U16</b>	<b>19 (25%)</b>	<b>17 (30%)</b>	<b>54 (30%)</b>	<b>76 (5%)</b>	<b>35 (19%)</b>
<b>16-25</b>	12 (16%)	10 (18%)	32 (18%)	134 (10%)	17 (9%)
<b>26-55</b>	39	25	82	1000	114
<b>55+</b>	7	5	12	182	21

Table showing the composition of each community. Children are only recorded on the BNL if they are part of a family. Consent to add children is provided by their Head of Household (HOH). Young people over 16 receiving support as independent minors can give consent to be added to the BNL. The [2021 ABS Census](#) data reported that nationally, young people under 25yo make up 37% of the total number of people experiencing homelessness.

Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bunbury and Rockingham have reduced the number of over 55 by 42% and 22% respectively.</li> <li>Fewer young people between 15-25 were listed in all communities except Mandurah and Rockingham.</li> </ul>
Opportunities for Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was a 13% increase in the population of people over 55yrs old in the Perth-Freo+ community.</li> </ul>

### Community cohort breakdown - Aboriginal status

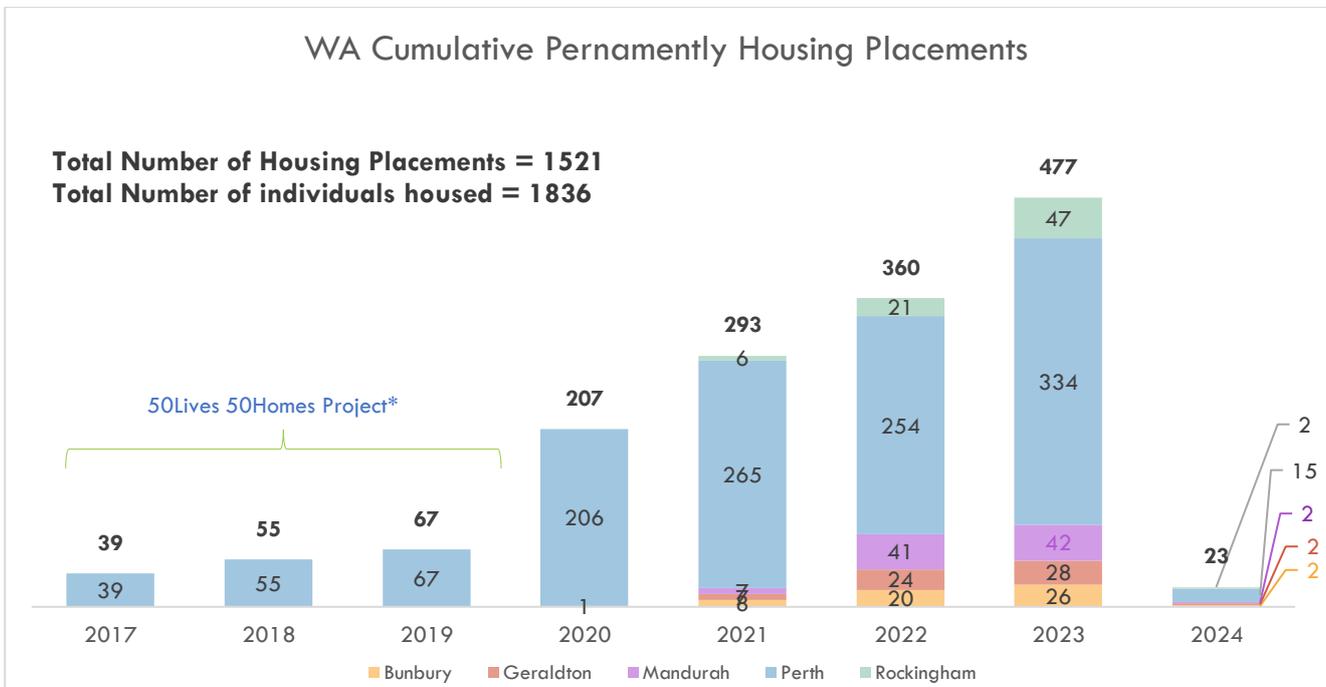
Categories	Bunbury	Geraldton	Mandurah	Perth	Rockingham
<b>Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders</b>	<b>38%</b> Last report 31%	<b>53%</b> Last report 65%	<b>33%</b> Last report 30%	<b>34%</b> Last report 34%	<b>18%</b> Last report 12%

Table showing people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait on the BNLs. Nationally, the homeless rate for people identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islanders is reported as 20.4% by the [ABS Census data 2021](#).

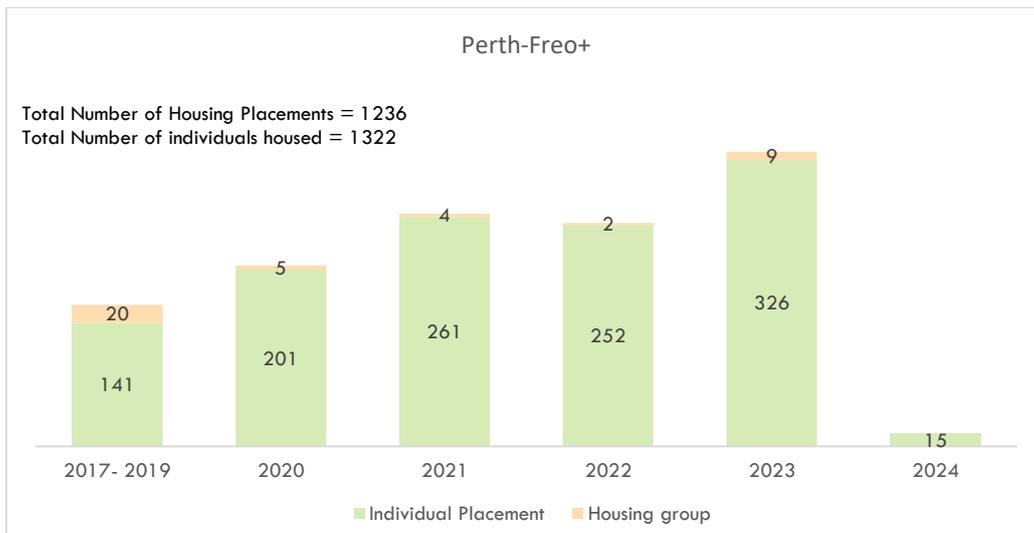
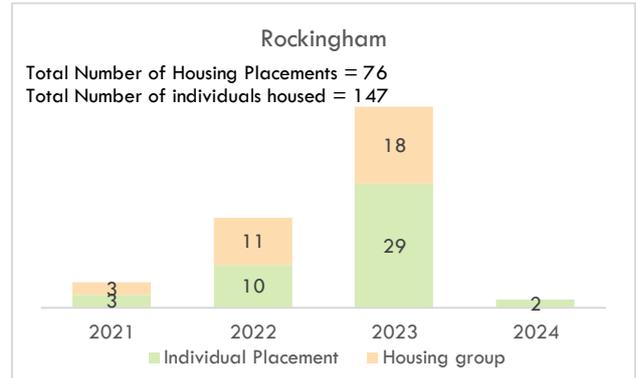
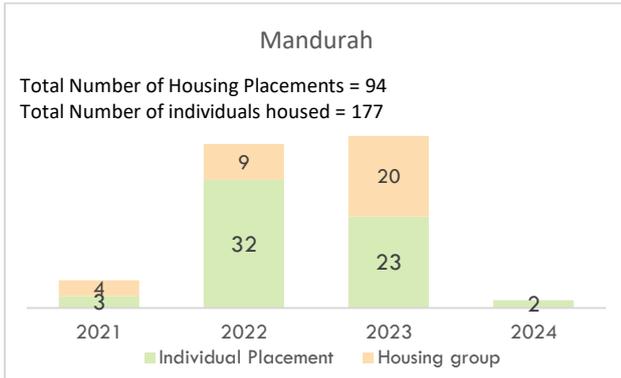
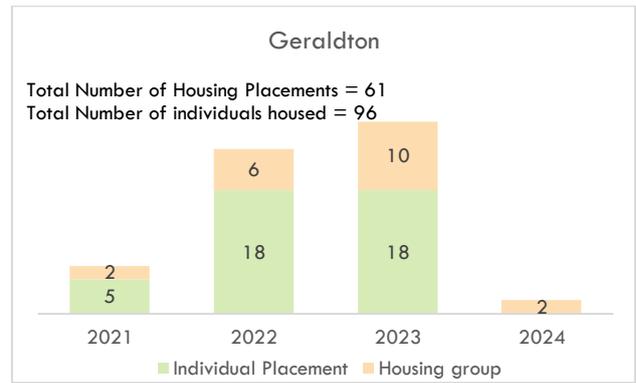
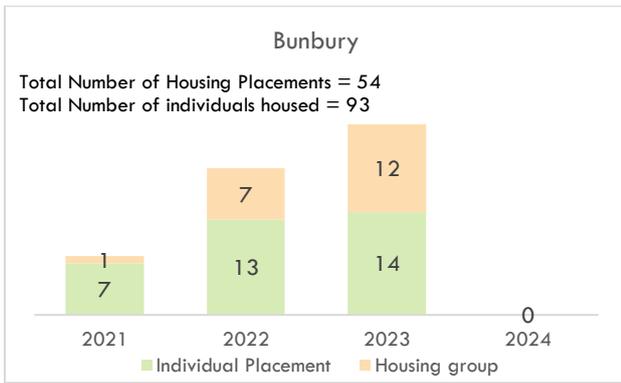
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geraldton had reduced First Nation people on its BNL by 12%.</li> <li>Mandurah had a 6% increase in First Nation people but it's still under the national average.</li> </ul>
Opportunities for Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Nation homelessness increased for Bunbury and Mandurah.</li> <li>First Nation people are still overrepresented in the all the communities.</li> </ul>

### Housing Placements

The cumulative housing placement data has been split into the number of placements and individuals housed by those placements.



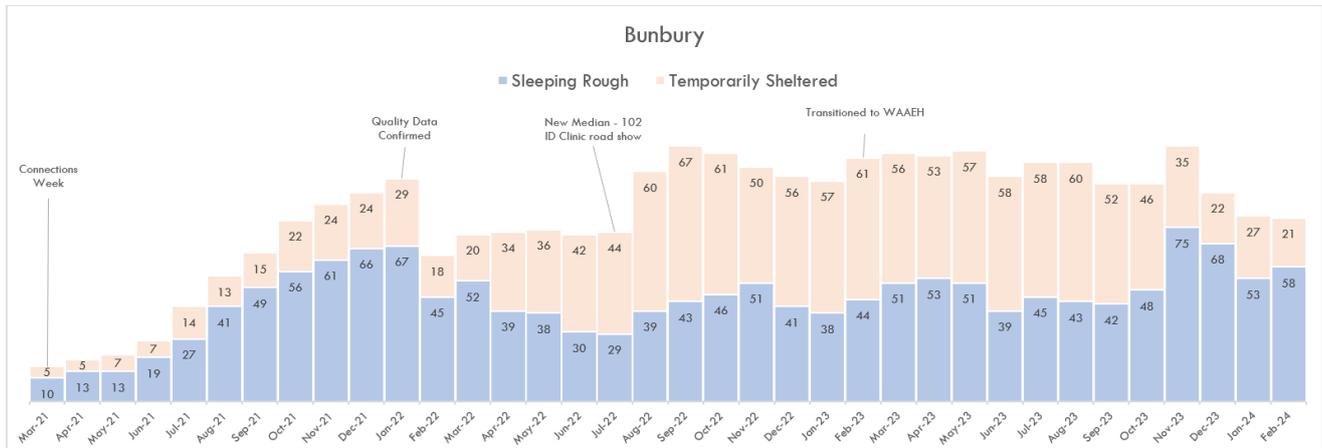
\* The number of housing placements achieved by 50 lives are not able to be separated from the AtoZ data, as some occurred during the transition to the Zero Project.



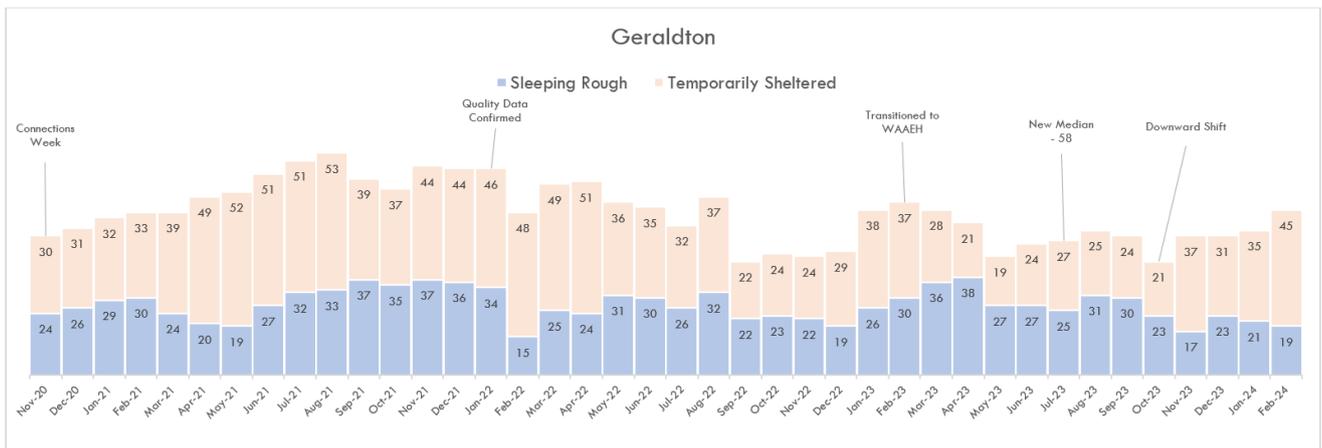
The above charts expand on the total placements and individuals housed by each BNL community.

## Run charts of each BNL community

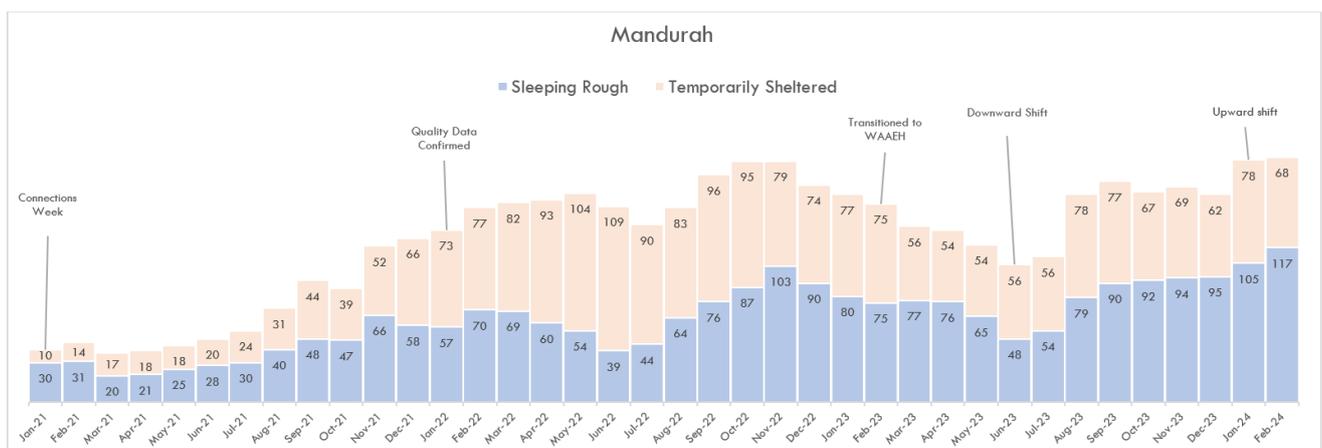
All run charts are completely refreshed instead of being appended for each report to account for retrospective data updates by users. For this reason, they may not match up to the ones from previous reports.



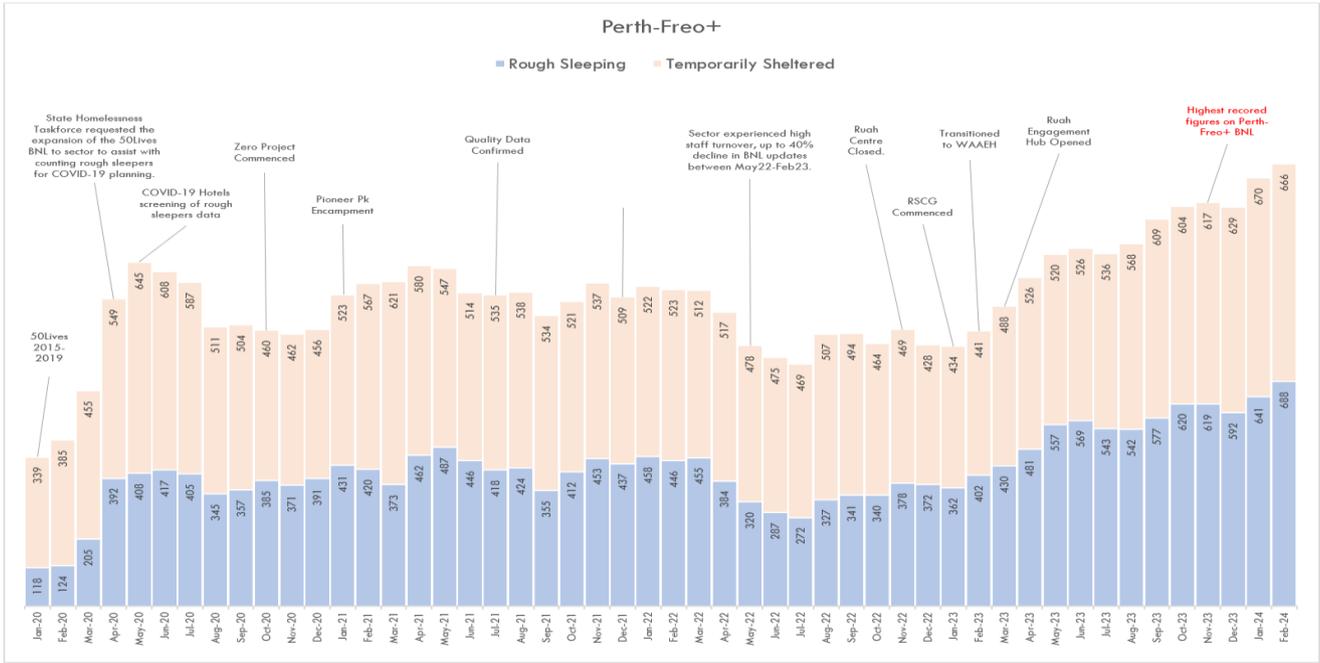
The Bunbury BNL started after its Connections Weeks that was carried out between Friday 5 and Monday 8 March 2021. The Connections Week [report](#) is available on the Zero Project website. Bunbury received certification for quality BNL data status from [Community Solutions](#) in January 2022.



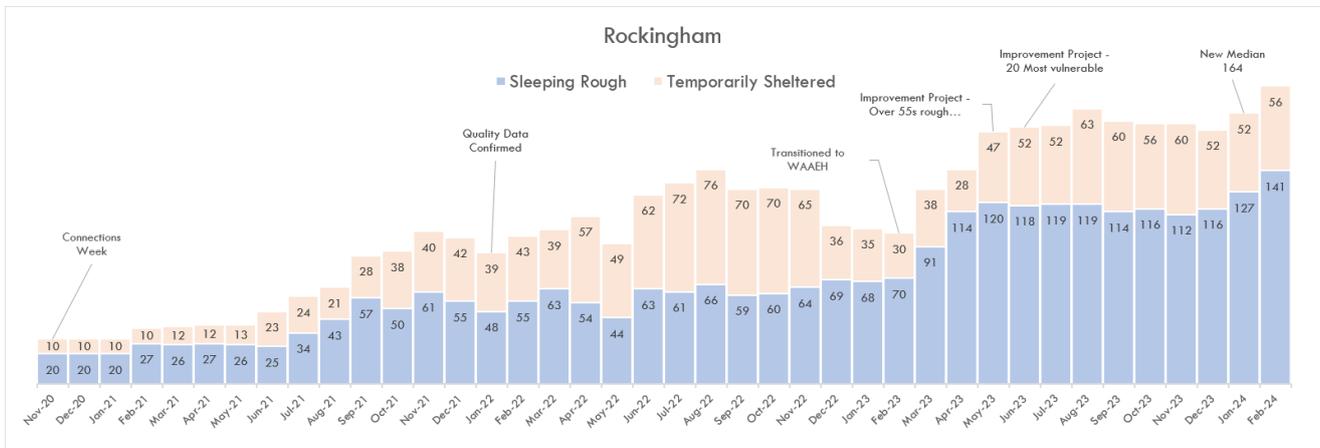
The Geraldton BNL started after its Connections Weeks that was carried out between Monday 16 and Friday 20 November 2020. The Connections Week [report](#) is available on the Zero Project website. Bunbury received certification for quality BNL data status from [Community Solutions](#) in January 2022.



The Mandurah BNL started after its Connections Weeks that was carried out between Monday 18 and Friday 22 January 2021. The Connections Week [report](#) is available on the Zero Project website. Bunbury received certification for quality BNL data status from [Community Solutions](#) in January 2022.



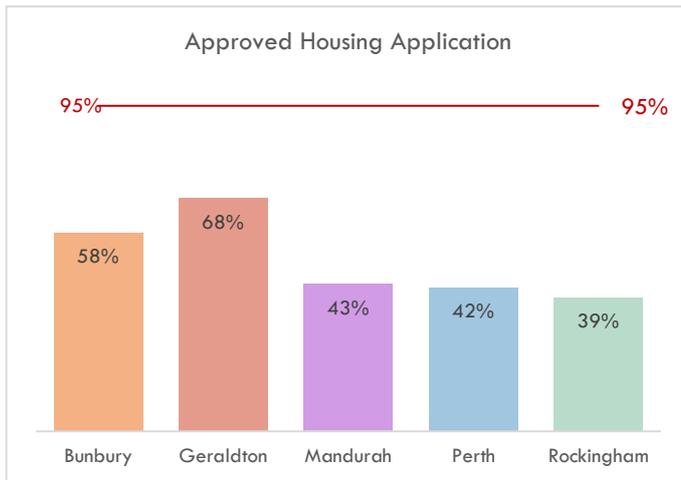
The Perth-Freo+ BNL holds data from Registry and Connections Week dating back to 2012 when Ruah Community Services first started collecting VIs & VI-SPDATs with rough sleepers. Perth-Freo+ received certification for quality BNL data status from [Community Solutions](#) in June 2021.



The Rockingham BNL started after its Connections Weeks that was carried out between Monday 9 and Friday 13 November 2020. The Connections Week [report](#) is available on the Zero Project website. Bunbury received certification for quality BNL data status from [Community Solutions](#) in January 2022.

## Section 3: Data Insight

### Housing Applications

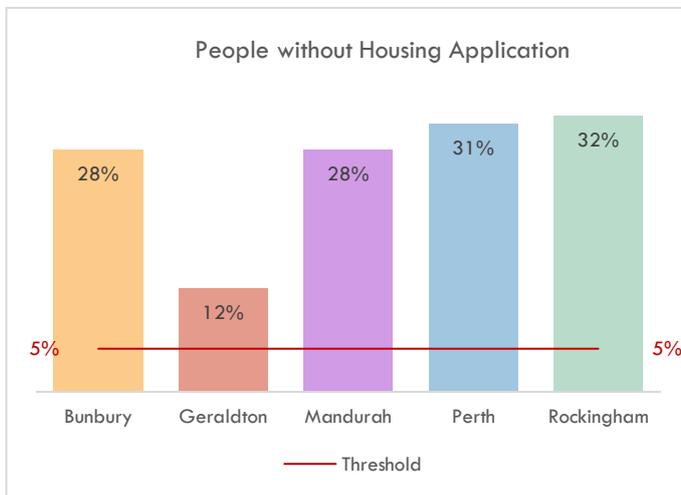


#### Approved Housing Application.

Each community aims to have 95% of the people on the BNL with an approved housing application.

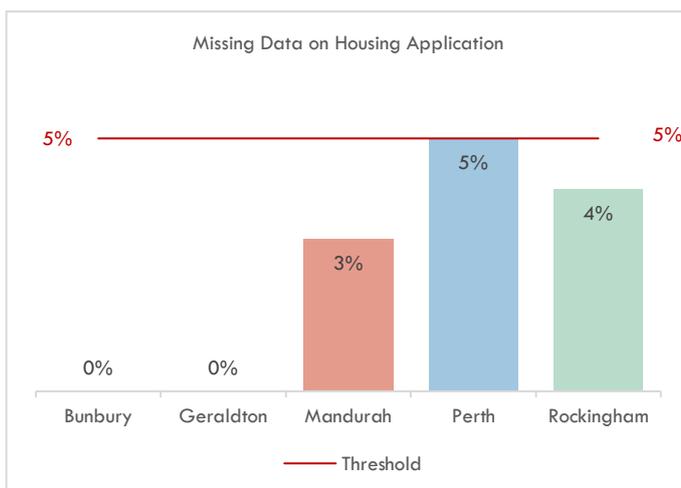
This ensures everyone on the BNL has a pathway out of homelessness.

The level of support from lead organisations & workers is the main barrier to achieving the goal.



#### Missing Data on Housing Application on the BNL.

The OOH Data Impact Officer has reduced the missing data for housing applications on the BNL below the 5% threshold by cross-checking data with the Department of Housing database.



#### People without Housing Application.

Each AtoZ community is working toward achieving the goal of 5% or less of the people on the BNL without a housing application.

This data can only improve by having adequate resources to systematically assist people in completing housing applications.

**Understanding the above graphs:** Using Rockingham as an example, 39% of people have an approved application + 4% missing data + 32% without application account for 75% of the people on the BNL. The unaccounted 25% have their housing application in different stages, ie in progress, declined, withdrawn etc.

## Lead workers vs Lead Organisations

The goal for each community is to have enough resources to ensure case management can reach the 90% threshold. This way, the support system is geared toward making the homeless experience brief, rare, and one-off.

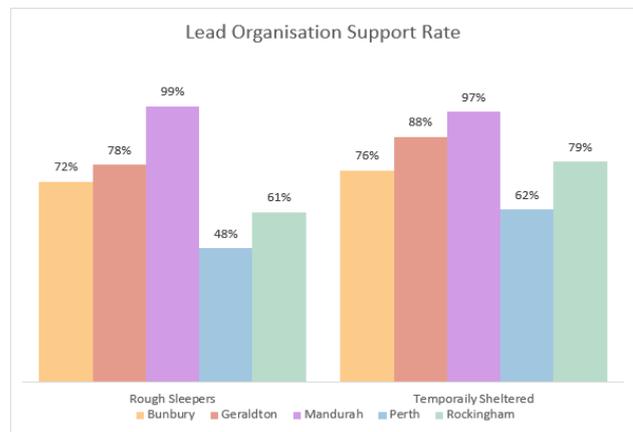
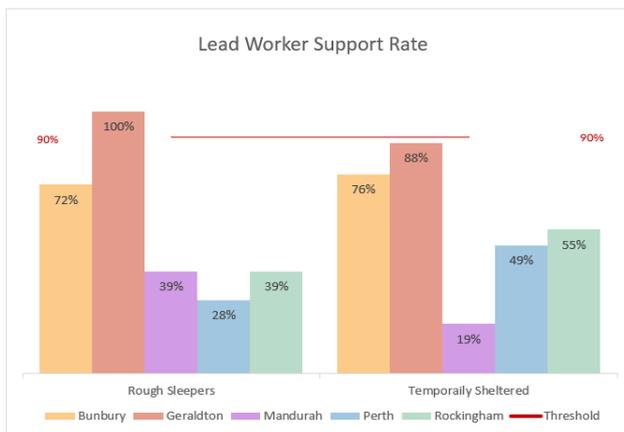
Support rates will now feature data on lead workers and lead organisations due to some regional communities switching to using lead organisations rather than lead workers to indicate support levels.

Regional communities have reported that assigning workers to people on their BNL is often difficult due to fewer resources available.

The regional communities switching to lead organisations have shown lower numbers of people being made inactive by the monthly inactive protocol, evidence of the effectiveness of their approach.

However, the data show this method is not practical for Perth-Freo+ due to the following reasons.

1. The expansive areas covered by the BNL.
2. Not all workers and services in outlier areas attend the centralised RSCG meetings.
3. Organisations with multiple homeless programs have shown low accountability for updating data if lead workers are not listed.



For comparison, the charts show the difference in the recorded level if the measuring data is switched to lead organisation instead of lead worker.

## VI-SDPAT

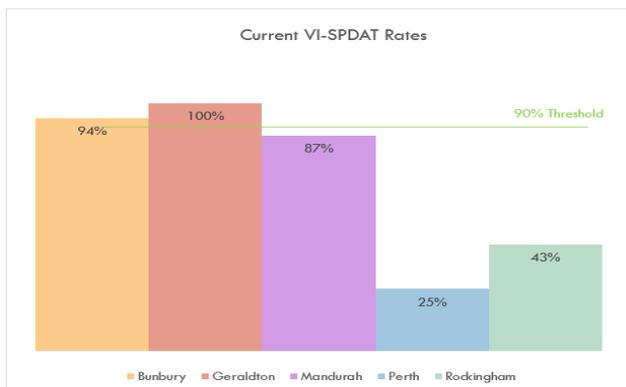


Figure showing the level of completed VI-SDPAT for each BNL community for each reporting period. The threshold is set at 90% so that each community has comprehensive data for understanding each person's support and housing needs.

For Perth-Freo+ and Rockingham, the above chart only shows part of the picture and their struggle to maintain the VI-SDPAT rate due to the high inflow of newly identified people.

<b>Achievements</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bunbury &amp; Geraldton communities have successfully maintained their VI-SDPAT rate.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities for Improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mandurah has been close to the 90% threshold since July 23.</li> <li>• Perth-Freo+ &amp; Rockingham VI-SDPAT rates have declined further due to the higher inflow of newly identified people.</li> </ul>

## Section 4: Appendix

### Data Caveats

Data released by WAAEH is only for indicative information on rough sleeping and chronic homelessness and should not be treated as definitive 'numbers' due to the below reasons,

- The inflow/out data may not match/ appear balanced from month to month due to omitted data categories.
  - ie people reported as self-housed are not included in the outflow to permanent housing count as there is no data on the permanency of those placements. They are, instead, included in the Inactive count.
- Retrospective data added by users.
- BNL data will vary from day to day because it's a 'live' database, and users are constantly updating.
- At least 90% of rough sleepers are believed to be captured on BNL from the outreach work carried out by member organisations.
- Depending on the community, up to 60% of the people on the BNL do not have support from a lead organisation or worker. Data updates for people without lead organisation/worker can be intermittent.
- Some on the BNL may not receive updates until months after the event (ie updates are retrospectively added).
- It's not intended to be research quality data, ie, extracted snapshots only reflect what member organisations have added to the BNL at the time.
- It's not a mandatory database for member organisations. Contribution is solely based on the goodwill for a collaborative approach to ending homelessness.
- People on the BNL only required a monthly update to be included in the active homeless count.
- The BNL data and the dashboards published by the WAAEH are not a snapshot of all homelessness. The AtoZ approach is intentionally focused on the most vulnerable and disengaged homeless cohorts, those who are rough sleeping & chronically homeless.
- It's not intended to be a statewide data capture. A high rate of data contribution comes from support services such as engagement hubs and assertive outreach teams.
- The Perth-Freo+ data currently cannot be isolated to LGAs. It's important to note that many people experiencing homelessness move fluidly between Perth, Fremantle, and many other areas.
- The Perth, Fremantle+ BNL may not align with the current Housing First (HF) funded service areas as the database predates the HF initiatives. A prototype of the BNL was used by Ruah's 50Lives50Homes Project in 2016.
- Young people and families are suspected to be underrepresented on the BNL data on the Perth-Freo+ BNL.

## Terminology & Acronyms

50Lives 50 Homes/ 50lives	A project that pioneered the AtoZ methodology to end homelessness for Perth's 50 most vulnerable rough sleepers. Funded by the Sisters of St John God, it ran from late 2015 – November 2019. It was independently evaluated by UWA CSI, and the final report is available from <a href="#">Ruah's website</a> .
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing
AtoZ	Advance to Zero
BY Name List (BNL)	One of the two tools of the Advance to Zero Framework. The BNL enable communities to know each individual experiencing homelessness by their name. The data is shared with participating organisations to foster a collaborative approach to ending homelessness.
CIA – Community Impact Advisory	CIAs are WAAEH staff assisting and coaching BNL communities to adopt the AtoZ methodology and facilitating the collaborative approach to end homelessness.
Chronic homeless	WA AtoZ define it as sleeping rough or living in emergency accommodation for the past 6 months or have experience 3 episodes of homelessness in the past year.
Connection/Registry Week	A dedicated week where workers and volunteers from across the sector connect with people sleeping rough in an area to get to know them by name and understand their needs. It's designed to bulk collect VI-SPDATs, gathering detailed data to start a community's BNL or increase the quality of data of an existing list.
Djuripiny Mia (DM100)	A partnership of the Department of Communities and Housing Choices WA to pilot the Support Landlord Model (SLM) to permanently house vulnerable rough sleeping listed on the Perth-Freo+, Rockingham, Mandurah and Bunbury BNLs.
Functional zero	Functional zero is a milestone, which must be sustained, that indicates a community has measurably solved homelessness for a population. When it's achieved, homelessness is rare and brief for that population.
Head of Household (HOH)	The lead member of the family speaking and seeking support on behalf of the household unit. Giving permission to add their children and partners to the BNL.
Home Stretch/last Mile Work	A phase of AtoZ work when a community is (a) within 30 people experiencing homelessness of their functional zero threshold for a given population; (b) have and are maintaining a quality by-name list they believe in; and (c) have committed to reaching FZ by a certain date.
Housing Placement	People placed into stable housing, where there's potential for it to become their long-term home. Include public (Department of Housing), social (Community Housing) and private rentals. Aged care, support group homes and boarding by choice are also included.
Housing Placement Group	A housing placement where more than 1 individual was placed. Typically for couples and families.
Inactive	People who are not 'active' are excluded from the monthly homeless count. They can be inactive due to the following scenarios: deceased, detained within a system (jail, hospital, or rehab for more than 4 weeks) or disengaged with support and cannot be located.
Inflow	People experiencing homelessness being added to the BNL by workers from outreach and accommodation services or engagement hubs. Hospitals, primary health and mental health services also contribute data.
Local Government Area (LGA)	A local government area (LGA) is an administrative zone that a local government is responsible for.

New Identified	People newly identified as homeless added to the BNL. They are new to the BNL but are not necessarily new to homelessness.
Non-member Organisation	Organisations that have not signed a Member Agreement with WAAEH to be part of the AtoZ movement and do not have access to the By Name List. Non-member organisations' staff can participate in the RSCG by having their staff sign the 'Workers Confidentiality' form.
Outflow	People who are no longer included in the monthly homeless count. There are two outflow categories - inactive or permanent housing placement.
Perth-Freo+	The BNL for Perth covers a large part of the Perth metropolitan area. Currently, it's capturing data on people experiencing homelessness from Wanneroo/Joondalup to Armadale and toward Kwinana. People experiencing homelessness in Kwinana are added to the Rockingham BNL.
Returned from Housing (Inflow)	An inflow category for people on the BNL who were placed into stable housing returning to homelessness. It includes people who have been identified as self-housed.
Returned from Inactive (Inflow)	An inflow category for people on the BNL who were previously made 'inactive' and removed from the active monthly count is added back to the count.
Rough Sleeping/sleeper	Bedding down in open spaces such as parks/caves/cars or in abandoned properties without functional facilities such as water, electricity, or sanitation.
RSCG	Rough Sleeper Coordination Group is the collaborative meeting for organisations working to end homelessness in a community. Organisations operating as a single team to support and house people on the BNL.
Shifts (BNL)	A shift constitutes a measurable change in homelessness for a community. It is confirmed to have occurred after 6 consecutive points of data have been recorded on a BNL. When this happens, it will lock in a new median for the community. The shift process applies to upward and downward shifts. Community Solutions monitors the shifts and notifies the community when they occur.
SHIP	Special Homeless Information Platform is part of the National database for Special Homelessness Services (SHS) agencies.
Temporarily Sheltered	People who have somewhere to stay on a short-term basis, including supported accommodation services, staying with family/peers and couch surfing.
U16, 16-25, 26-55 & Over 55	The community sector split the age categories differently to the ABS and AIHW. U16 - Children under 16 without a parent/guardian can only be supported by community organisations if the Department of Communities has been notified. 16-25 are categorised as young people and can access specialised youth services as independent minors. 26-55 are those who can access adult services. Over 55 are older adults who can access age-specific services and housing, including aged care.
UWA CSI	University of Western Australia Centre for Social Impact.
VI-SPDAT/Survey	One of the two tools of the AtoZ methodology. It's a self-reported survey carried out by workers/volunteers that captures information over 5 main domains – homeless experience & history, physical and mental health diagnosis, ability to self-manage and seek support, AOD history and any potential risk to self and others. The acuity generated by the tool can assist collaborative meetings such as the RSCG to prioritise limited resources such as support and housing based on need and vulnerability.
Zero Projects	Place-based Projects that have a BNL, collaborative meetings and Improvement Teams – Utilising the AtoZ Framework to end homelessness.