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State Budget Submission

Investing in a strategy to end homelessness in Victoria

February 2023

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Acknowledgement

In the spirit of reconciliation, Council to Homeless Persons acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of country throughout Australia and their connections to land, sea and community. We pay our respect to their Elders past, present and emerging, and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today. Council to Homeless Persons is committed to honouring Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples' unique cultural and spiritual relationships to the land, waters and seas, and their rich contribution to society.

Introduction

Council to Homeless Persons believes that homelessness is unacceptable, avoidable and within our reach to resolve. Our goal is for homelessness to be rare, brief and non-recurring. To achieve this, the government needs to develop and invest in a ten-year strategy to end homelessness in Victoria.

Ending homelessness requires action to address the drivers of homelessness – this includes reducing poverty, addressing family violence and discrimination, and most critically, improving the supply of housing that is affordable to people on low incomes. Action is also needed to prevent homelessness occurring in the first place, which involves investing in the supports and services needed to sustain housing that meets people's needs.

In the lead up to the 2022 Victorian election, Council to Homeless Persons released an election platform setting out necessary policy and investment action across eight themes over the next four years for an incoming government.

As this is the first State Budget following the 2022 Election, Council to Homeless Persons understands that the Victorian Government will be focused on delivering its election commitments, including \$3.75 million to support initiatives that assist people experiencing homelessness.

Yet more is needed to eliminate, rather than simply manage, homelessness. A strategy to end homelessness will require investment over multiple years. In this first year of this Government's term, it needs to provide a solid platform for further action and investment that will continue improvements to the homelessness service system. This submission outlines priority investments in six key areas, providing a platform for the next four years and beyond, as part of a 10-year strategy.

Extend and improve From Homeless to a Home – a Housing First solution

Goal

That people's experience of rough sleeping is brief and non-recurring because they have timely access to the long-term housing and the support they need to stay housed.

In the 2023-24 State Budget, the Victorian Government should

Invest an additional \$47.5 million in 2023-24 (\$220.6 million over four years) to continue and grow the From Homeless to a Home program to support at least 2,100 households (growing to 2,400 by year 4) for as long as that support is needed to sustain that home.

Invest \$3.6 million over four years (\$1.1 million ongoing) to build the capability of the homelessness services workforce to deliver evidence-informed, Housing First practice responses, drawing on learnings from Journey to Social Inclusion, and overseas and interstate best practice.

Rationale

International and Australian evidence shows Housing First is an impactful, cost-effective approach to addressing rough sleeping and chronic homelessnessⁱ. The benefit to individuals, community and government – by reducing use of other high-cost services – is clear.

Prior to 2020, Victoria had made some small investments in Housing First – including through the highly successful Journey to Social Inclusion program. It took a pandemic for the Government to begin to invest in the Housing First approach at scale, through From Homeless to a Home and Homes for Families, which are both based on Housing First principles.

While From Homelessness to a Home and Homes for Families were developed as a response to challenges arising from COVID-19, the programs represented good homelessness policy and wise investment. Based on the world leading Housing First model, the *From Homelessness to a Home* and *Homes for Families* programs hold the promise of maturing to deliver an almost 90 per cent housing sustainment rate, for a cohort with a sustainment rate that is usually less than half that rate.ⁱⁱ Like Journey to Social Inclusion, the programs need time to mature to reach full potential and impact.

The Victorian Government's early intervention agenda recognises that it can be cheaper in the long run to provide timely, early access to the supports people need, rather allowing them to reach crisis point or continue to constantly cycle between high-cost government services, such as emergency departments, crisis accommodation and the justice system.

From Homelessness to a Home, as a Housing First-based response to long-term rough sleepers, fits perfectly with this early intervention agenda and must be further developed and expanded as part of a 10-year strategy to end homelessness. While the 2020-21 Victorian State Budget allocated \$12 million each year to From Homeless to a Home, it is grossly insufficient. Without continuing full investment, the Victorian Government is at risk of losing the opportunity forged through Homelessness to a Home to make a lasting impact on chronic homelessness by continuing at scale investment in the program.

The cost of inaction is clear. Approximately 50 per cent of long-term rough sleepers have had mental health hospital admissions, and over 40 per cent have had custodial terms in the last 12 years,ⁱⁱⁱ services that come at an immense cost to government. The nature of rough sleeping is such that these costs escalate as time goes on. Making sure homelessness is brief and non-recurring, means investing in Housing First approaches.

In continuing and building on this investment, the Victorian Government must end the 2-year time limit on support packages. Housing First is underpinned by people receiving proactive, outcome-focused supports for as long as needed for them to build the skills they need to maintain stable housing. Cohorts, including people aged over 50 who have experienced chronic homelessness across decades, can need longer term support that flexes up and down in intensity to maintain housing.

To maximise the impact of this investment, the Victorian Government also needs to make an initial outlay in building sector practice capability with fidelity to evidence-based Housing First practice. International and local evaluations confirm that workforce capability and training is critical to success when implementing evidence-based models. This takes time and investment, but the benefits pay dividends over the long term. Journey to Social Inclusion has shown that time and investment in developing Housing First practice across the workforce can realise high levels of housing sustainment.



Grow social housing supply to end homelessness

Goal

That all Victorians who need social housing have timely access to homes that are appropriate to their needs.

In the 2023-24 State Budget, the Victorian Government should

Invest \$203.1 million over four years to provide a supplement that allows for the 7,000 affordable housing properties pledged by the Commonwealth Government to be delivered as social housing.

Allocate ten per cent of these properties to an Aboriginal Community Controlled housing provider to manage in line with the principles in *Mana-na woorn-tyeen maar-takoort*: the Victorian Aboriginal Housing and Homelessness Framework.

Invest a further \$25.1 million to fund home modifications to social housing, opening up more allocation options for people who need a property with specific functional design features to live safely.

Rationale

Access to housing that people can afford is fundamental to addressing homelessness. Yet, Victoria's housing crisis means people on low incomes, particularly those experiencing other barriers can't find housing they can afford. This squeezes them out of the housing market and into homelessness.

In the past year, 37,784 Victorians came to homelessness services needing long term housing^{iv}. Almost one in three experience persistent homelessness^v and over a third of the Victorians accessing homelessness services were women and children escaping family violence^{vi}. Yet only 3,828 new allocations were made to social housing^{vii} and those Victorians with the highest priority social housing applications waited an average of 13.9 months^{viii} to be housed.

Social housing should provide a safety net for those with the highest need, yet this is not the current reality. To allow people to stabilise their lives, housing needs to be available when it can have most impact, rather than after harm and issues have escalated to crisis point. Lack of social housing places a social and economic burden on us all. Researchers at Swinburne University estimate that Victoria loses \$141.2 million each year in social and economic benefits as a result of inadequate social housing supply^{ix}.

The Big Housing Build is helping by providing 9,300 new social housing properties.^x Yet 60,000 new social housing properties are required over 10 years to address the proportional social housing gap in Victoria. When the Big Housing Build ends in 2024, Victoria will still have the lowest amount of social housing in the country^{xi} proportional to population, and currently does not have a plan to address this issue.

A comprehensive homelessness and social housing strategy is CHPs overarching call to action in this State Budget Submission. This strategy should leverage multiple financial and policy levers to both grow social housing and end homelessness. However, there is an immediate opportunity to leverage the Commonwealth Government's commitment to deliver 35,000 affordable housing properties to grow social housing and to narrow the gap in proportional social housing provision. This would build on the 20,000 social housing properties nationally, which have also been committed by the Commonwealth Government.

Proportionately, Victoria should receive funding for 9,000 properties under the Commonwealth Government's affordable housing commitment – 7,000 over the next four financial years. It is vital that the Victorian Government, provide an additional subsidy to these first 7,000 properties so they operate as social housing. This provides a cost-effective way for the Victorian Government to grow social housing, and in turn target government investment to those who need it the most both now and into the future.

In addition to allocating 10% of these properties to Aboriginal Community Controlled housing providers, the Victorian and Commonwealth Governments also need to work with Aboriginal communities to identify suitable priority locations. Too often the current social housing options offered to Aboriginal people (particularly in regional areas) require Aboriginal people to choose whether to have a roof over their head or remain homeless so they maintain (or re-establish and build) their cultural, economic and social connections.

The Victorian and Commonwealth Governments also need to aim for all new properties attaining the Liveable Housing Design Guidelines Gold level standard. Victoria's ageing population (and growing homelessness among older women) demands that our social housing system continue to evolve and be accessible to people regardless of age or need. This is particularly an issue for the cohort of people aged between 55 years to 65 years – who are at high risk of falling through the gap of our siloed systems. The Victorian Government also needs to invest now in timely, appropriate home modifications that allow people to age in place and open up more social housing allocation options by funding home modifications that alter properties so they meet the functional design requirements that a person needs to live safely.



Targeted social housing response to end youth homelessness

Goal

That the social housing and housing support system provide a diverse, evidence-informed accommodation and support response that assists young people experiencing or at risk of homelessness to be independent and thrive into adulthood.

In the 2023-24 State Budget, the Victorian Government should

Invest in establishing a pool of 5,000 new social housing properties for young people. This requires \$83.9 million over 4 years for an accommodation subsidy that addresses barriers to accommodating young people as a result of their low income and should be complemented by \$2.7 billion for new capital builds over 4 years to continue to grow social housing.

Invest \$154.8 million over four years to provide a continuum of support options that include family reconciliation, case management supports that focus on transition to adulthood and a youth housing first support package for young people with more complex needs.

Rationale

In 2021-22, 16,267 young people aged 15 to 24 years came to Victorian homelessness services^{xii}; representing one in six people seeking assistance for homelessness. This cohort of young people includes those leaving out of home care, escaping family violence and one in seven young people (14.5%) who identify as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Of the young people accessing services in 2021-22, 8,027 needed medium and/or long-term accommodation, yet over half didn't receive a home or referral to a service that could assist them with housing^{xiii}. One fifth received a referral to a service that could assist with accommodation but a referral usually doesn't mean suitable accommodation is found^{xiv}.

In recent years, the Victorian Government has invested in a range of options for young people experiencing or at risk of homelessness, including Education Youth Foyers, Youth Private Rental Assistance, Home Stretch for those leaving out of home care and models such as Village 21. This includes \$50 million in youth specific capital grants out of the Victorian Government's \$5.3 billion Big Housing Build investment. However, there continues to be a yawning gap in accommodation options for young people, particularly across the broader social housing system.

Young people face significant barriers to accessing the broader social housing system, beyond accommodation within the homelessness service system targeted to young people. Most obvious is the financial barrier young people face when compared to other people experiencing homelessness. This

results from the lower income levels they receive, particularly the extremely inadequate Youth Allowance and almost negligible Commonwealth Rent Assistance entitlements. Presently, social housing providers can expect rental income of \$6,483.36 each year from a single adult on Jobseeker rising to \$11,178.96 each year for a single person on the disability support pension^{xv}. For a single young person on Youth Allowance, anticipated annual rental income falls to just \$5,041.92^{xvi}. When applied across 5,000 tenancies, social housing providers would receive \$7.2 million less than if they were housing single jobseeker recipients across those tenancies. The loss in rental income is \$30.7 million by accommodating single young people rather than housing single adults on the disability support pension.

A confluence of other factors – both values and policy based – also contribute to the financial and skill/experience barriers. As a general proposition, Government policy and community expectations are that service systems should assist young people to develop and build the skills that allow them to be independent and thrive into adulthood. The notion that social housing is a long-term solution for those with highest need, sits uncomfortably alongside this general expectation when it comes to young people and their accommodation options.

Hence to date, most policy solutions have landed in the homelessness and private accommodation domains. The result is inadequate focused policy thinking and inaction in the area of social housing for young people. This represents a lost opportunity to leverage the broader suite of social housing as a viable means to kick start young people's trajectory toward independence. This has significant impact on particular cohorts of young people, such as young people each year leaving residential care for whom the current accommodation options are often an inadequate response to their needs.

There is a mounting coalition of support for the Victorian Government to take action to address this policy gap and make inroads into reducing youth homelessness. Over 60 community organisations with a commitment to young people, recently wrote to Victorian political parties describing the arrangements for supporting young people without homes as “out of date” and calling for 5,000 new social housing properties to be built and made both available and viable for young people.

A youth homelessness and housing strategy is needed that includes:

1. construction of 5,000 new social housing units, encompassing a mix of accommodation types (e.g., stand alone, congregate and cluster models), to create a pool of youth targeted social housing accommodation.
2. A rental income subsidy for social housing providers. This subsidy would reduce the increased viability barriers when housing young people who provide a lower rental income, which further compromises the housing provider's ability to meet the costs of delivering social housing (such as maintenance, quality tenancy management etc)
3. Investment in a continuum of support options that include family reconciliation, case management supports that focus on transition to adulthood (including building independent living skills and connection to education and employment) as well as a youth housing first support package for young people with more complex needs.

Aboriginal Community Controlled accommodation and support for Aboriginal people exiting prison

Goal

That Aboriginal Victorians needing homelessness assistance can access an Aboriginal-specific homelessness system delivered by Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations.

In the 2023-24 State Budget, the Victorian Government should

Invest \$323.4 million in capital grants to build a pool of 600 properties for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people exiting prison and at risk of homelessness.

Invest \$18.0 million over four years (\$7.7 million ongoing) in Housing First support packages for 60, increasing to 240, Aboriginal people exiting prison and at risk of homelessness and invest a further \$9.5 million over four years for Aboriginal-specific Enhanced Assessment and Housing Pathways workers and brokerage to support housing pathways in and out of prison.

Rationale

In 2022, Aboriginal Housing Victoria released the Blueprint for an Aboriginal-specific homelessness system in Victoria. The Blueprint sets out a compelling case for an Aboriginal-specific homelessness system and builds on Mana-na woorn-tyeen maar-takoort: the Victorian Aboriginal Housing and Homelessness Framework. At their heart, Mana-na woorn-tyeen maar-takoort and the Blueprint are underpinned by the vision that every Aboriginal Person has a home^{xvii}.

It is essential that an Aboriginal-specific homelessness system delivered by Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations is built from the ground up by Aboriginal communities working in collaboration with government^{xviii}. Aboriginal Housing Victoria recognises in the Blueprint that building this new service system will not happen overnight – there needs to be sequencing of priorities. Building an Aboriginal-specific service response to stop the cycle of imprisonment and homelessness of Aboriginal people is one of the initial priorities.

In 2020, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people made up 13% of all prison exits in the year.^{xix} A slightly higher proportion of them are ending up in the specialist homelessness system compared to non-Aboriginal people. Of those people who sought assistance from specialist homelessness services on release from prison, 15% identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.^{xx} This is unacceptable and targeted resourcing of accommodation and support is needed to decrease recidivism and the current cycles of incarceration and homelessness.

The mainstream homelessness services system currently provides dedicated assessment and planning workers into some prisons, as well as enhanced housing pathways workers to support prisoners' transition back into the community. There are also some identified transitional properties and support programs to support prisoners' transition back to the community. Establishment of Aboriginal-specific elements of this response with Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations is achievable. It is much needed to address the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in the cohort of people exited from prison to homelessness.



Safe, accessible accommodation for trans and non-binary people

Goal

That barriers experienced by trans and non-binary Victorians seeking to access the specialist homelessness service system are broken down and they experience safe, accessible accommodation when in crisis or needing a safe place to transition to a long-term home.

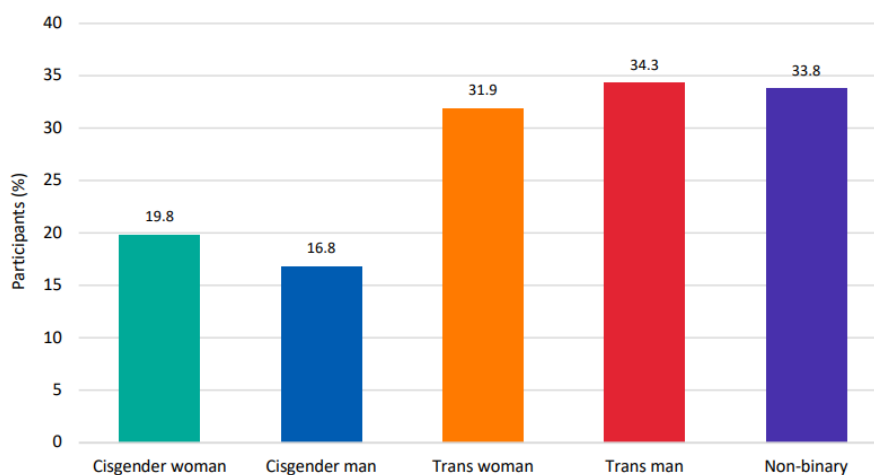
In the 2023-24 State Budget, the Victorian Government should

Invest \$5.1 million in capital (excluding land costs^{xxi}) and \$ 4.5 million over four years (\$1.4 million ongoing) in support to establish a 12-unit crisis and transitional accommodation facility for trans and nonbinary people in metropolitan Melbourne, supporting around 24-36 people each year.

Rationale

LGBTIQ+ Victorians experience homelessness at rates far higher than the general population. Research suggests that the incidence of at least one experience of homelessness across a lifetime in Australia is 13.4 per cent for heterosexuals, 20.8 per cent for bisexual people and 33.7 per cent for lesbian/gay people.^{xxii}

Figure 4: Ever experienced homelessness by gender (n = 6,782)



While specific data on incidence of homelessness amongst transgender, non-binary, or gender diverse^{xxiii} peoples do not exist, health surveys of LGBTIQ+ people indicate trans and gender-diverse people experience higher levels of homelessness than lesbian, gay and bisexual people.^{xxiv}

Homelessness is a deeply distressing experience for anyone, yet even more so for those who have experienced financial, employment, family, health and human service exclusions simply by living and expressing their true selves.^{xxv} This is why experiences of the system by trans and non-binary people must not only be, but also be perceived to be, a place where they are safe to be their true selves.

While society is changing, stigma against trans people continues to exist. This results in trans and non-binary people continuing to be at risk in crisis, transitional and other higher density housing of harassment, violence, sexual violence, and the use of threats to compel participation in unwanted or illegal activity.^{xxvi}

Targeted crisis and transitional accommodation for trans people without homes can deliver short-term option that is not only safe, but is experienced as safe. This will begin to address barriers that can prevent trans and non-binary people from seeking assistance from the homelessness service system. A trans and gender diverse crisis and transition accommodation facility also provides an opportunity to further develop support that specialises in meeting the unique needs of trans people, who have experienced trauma related to their specific experiences.

A person-centred Supported Residential Services system

Goal

That there is a safe, quality accommodation option for people on pensions or other statutory incomes who need more than self-care support to maintain stable housing.

In the 2023-24 State Budget, the Victorian Government should

Invest \$12 million in trialling a new support model over 2.5 years at up to 5 supported residential services to improve quality of care and overall resident health and wellbeing.

Rationale

Victoria's 114 registered supported residential services (SRS) have capacity to provide accommodation and support to around 4,000 people on any given night. SRSs are affordable because the majority charge fees based on pension rates. However, recent hearings at the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability have highlighted significant issues across this private-accommodation system.

The Royal Commission's Public Hearing 26, focused on homelessness including experiences in boarding houses, hostels and other arrangements, such as Victoria's SRS system^{xxvii}. The Royal Commission heard about cases of poor quality of care and the growing complexity of need amongst residents. Witnesses appearing before the Royal Commission shared cases that demonstrated questionable ethical practices. This included where SRS providers were allegedly also being funded through residents' National Disability Insurance Scheme packages for services inherent in SRS service delivery. The Royal Commission also heard about inconsistent government subsidy arrangements across the SRS system, regulatory challenges and service viability issues resulting in closure of some SRSs.

Reform of SRS is long overdue. Victoria needs a viable SRS market to provide affordable accommodation to those Victorians who need a degree of support to live safely and well and whose needs cannot be sufficiently met by other service systems and responses. Without such accommodation and support options, these residents are at risk of homelessness, at significant additional cost to government and community. Focused policy attention is required to reform the SRS sector. One essential step is to invest in strengthening the nature and quality of support provided in these facilities.

Providing this support would entail testing a stronger base line support model in several SRSs, encompassing improved staff to care ratios, community inclusion coordinator capacity and in-reach community health services. This would increase quality, person-centred support within SRSs. Recognising that further development of this initiative is required, only 6-month funding is proposed in the first year of 2023-24.

Summary of required investment

In the 2023-24 State Budget, the Victorian Government should invest –

Initiative	2023-24 \$m	2024-25 \$m	2025-26 \$m	2026-27 \$m	Total \$m	Ongoing \$m
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Extend and improve from Homeless to a Home

Continue and grow Homeless to a Home	47.5	52.3	57.6	63.2	220.6	69.4
Building workforce capability	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	3.6	1.1
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>224.2</i>	<i>70.5</i>

Grow social housing supply to end homelessness

Supplement to deliver 7,000 affordable housing properties as social housing	16.9	37.6	61.4	87.2	203.1	89.8
Funding for home modifications	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	25.1	6.8
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>22.9</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>93.7</i>	<i>228.2</i>	<i>96.6</i>

Targeted social housing response to end youth homelessness

Accommodation subsidy	7.9	16.3	25.1	34.5	83.9	35.6
Capital grants for 5,000 new social housing properties for young people	644.2	663.5	683.4	703.9	2,695.0	-

Initiative	2023-24 \$m	2024-25 \$m	2025-26 \$m	2026-27 \$m	Total \$m	Ongoing \$m
Tailored support to meet continuum of needs	22.0	32.7	44.1	56.0	154.8	57.7
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>674.1</i>	<i>712.5</i>	<i>752.6</i>	<i>794.4</i>	<i>2,933.7</i>	<i>93.3</i>

Aboriginal Community Controlled accommodation and support for Aboriginal people exiting prison

Capital grants for 600 properties	77.3	79.6	82.0	84.5	323.4	
Targeted support for Aboriginal people exiting prison	1.7	3.5	5.4	7.4	18.0	7.7
Aboriginal-specific Enhanced Assessment and Housing pathway workers (incl brokerage)	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	9.5	2.6
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>350.9</i>	<i>10.3</i>

Safe, accessible accommodation for trans and non-binary people

Capital grant for a 12-unit crisis/transition facility for trans and non-binary people	5.1				5.1	
Support funding to operate the facility	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.5	1.4
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>

A person-centred Supported Residential Services System

Initiative	2023-24 \$m	2024-25 \$m	2025-26 \$m	2026-27 \$m	Total \$m	Ongoing \$m
Trialling a new SRS support model	2.3	4.8	4.9		12.0	
<i>Sub-total</i>	2.3	4.8	4.9		12.0	
TOTAL INVESTMENT (includes capital grants)	\$846.6	\$912.9	\$987.0	\$1,060.0	\$3,806.6	\$284.1

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- ⁱ Chamberlain, C. & Johnson, G., (2018): From long-term homelessness to stable housing: investigating 'liminality', *Housing Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/02673037.2018.1424806; Somers JM, Moniruzzaman A, Patterson M, Currie L, Rezansoff SN, Palepu A, et al. (2017) A Randomized Trial Examining Housing First in Congregate and Scattered Site Formats. *PLoS ONE* 12(1): e0168745. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0168745; See also [What is the Housing First model and how does it help those experiencing homelessness? | AHURI](#) for links to further evaluations of Housing First Models in the United States of America, Europe, the United Kingdom and Australia.
- ⁱⁱ Johnson, G., Parkinson, S. and Parsell, C., (2012) [AHURI Essay Policy shift or program drift? Implementing Housing First in Australia](#) p.8)
- ⁱⁱⁱ Rimmer, B., 2020, 'Victoria's pandemic response – what we have learned', presentation at the National Homelessness Conference 2020 available at <https://az659834.vo.msecnd.net/eventsairaueprod/production-ahuri-public/d61be8b455374703b40355a8856365f9>
- ^{iv} Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2021, Specialist Homelessness Services Collection; data cube SHSC support services
- ^v Productivity Commission, 2023, The Report on Government Services, Part G: Housing and Homelessness, Overview data tables
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- ^{vii} Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2022, Housing Assistance in Australia, Data tables: Social housing households 2022. Australian Government Canberra, Table HOUSEHOLDS.10: Newly allocated households, by social housing program and states and territories, 2013–14 to 2020–21
- ^{viii} State of Victoria, 2022, Victorian budget 2022/23; Putting Patients First — Service delivery, budget paper no.3. Victorian Government Melbourne, p.216
- ^{ix} Nygaard, C.A., 2022, Consequence of inaction: social and economic losses from the social and affordable housing shortage; The urgent case for social and affordable housing investment. Swinburne University of Technology Centre for Urban Transitions, Melbourne, p. 7

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- ^x Victorian Government [Big Housing Build \(planning.vic.gov.au\)](https://planning.vic.gov.au) sourced on 17 January 2023
- ^{xi} Productivity Commission, 2022, *Report on Government Services, Housing and Homelessness overview data tables*
- ^{xii} AIHW 2022. Specialist Homelessness Services Collection data cubes 2011–12 to 2021–22. Canberra: AIHW.
- ^{xiii} AIHW 2022. Specialist Homelessness Services Collection data cubes 2011–12 to 2021–22. Canberra: AIHW.
- ^{xiv} AIHW 2022. Specialist Homelessness Services Collection data cubes 2011–12 to 2021–22. Canberra: AIHW.
- ^{xv} Based on payment rates published on the [Services Australia](https://servicesaustralia.gov.au) website as at 12 January 2023
- ^{xvi} Based on payment rates published on the [Services Australia](https://servicesaustralia.gov.au) website as at 12 January 2023
- ^{xvii} Mana-na woorn-tyeen maar-takoort: the Victorian Aboriginal Housing and Homelessness Framework; Aboriginal Housing Victoria (2022) Blueprint for an Aboriginal-specific homelessness system in Victoria
- ^{xviii} Aboriginal Housing Victoria (2022) Blueprint for an Aboriginal-specific homelessness system in Victoria
- ^{xix} [Infographic Prison discharges 2020.pdf \(corrections.vic.gov.au\)](https://www.corrections.vic.gov.au/infographic-prison-discharges-2020.pdf) sourced on 13 January 2023
- ^{xx} AIHW 2022. Specialist Homelessness Services Collection data cubes 2011–12 to 2021–22. Canberra: AIHW.
- ^{xxi} Land costs have been excluded from our calculations. Government should explore opportunities to leverage existing underutilised land holdings.
- ^{xxii} Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2015, *General Social Survey: Summary Results, Australia* cited in McNair, R., Andrews, C., Parkinson, S., and Dempsey, D., 2017, *GALFA LGBTQ Homelessness Research Project Final Report; LGBTQ Homelessness: Risks, Resilience, and Access to Services in Victoria*, University of Melbourne and La Trobe University, p.8.
- ^{xxiii} Hereafter collectively referred to as trans.
- ^{xxiv} Hill, A. O., Bourne, A., McNair, R., Carman, M. & Lyons, A., 2020, *Private Lives 3: The health and wellbeing of LGBTIQ people in Australia*. ARCSHS Monograph Series No. 122. Melbourne, Australia: Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, p.34.

^{xxv} McNair, R., Andrews, C., & Power, J., 2019, *Developing a LGBTI Safe Housing Network to Prevent Homelessness and Build Social Connection and Resilience*, University of Melbourne and Australian Research Centre in Sex, Health and Society, La Trobe University, p.25.

^{xxvi} in McNair, R., Andrews, C., Parkinson, S., and Dempsey, D., 2017, *GALFA LGBTQ Homelessness Research Project Final Report; LGBTQ Homelessness: Risks, Resilience, and Access to Services in Victoria*, University of Melbourne and La Trobe University, pages 27 & 44.

^{xxvii} [Public hearing 26: Homelessness, including experience in boarding houses, hostels and other arrangements | Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability](#)