



**Using administrative data to understand
the service interactions of people
experiencing homelessness**

Hannah Browne Gott

PhD Researcher, Cardiff
University



Outline



1. Using administrative data in homelessness research
2. Datasets used in this research
3. Applying the lens of intersectionality
4. Analysis of bias in homelessness administrative data
5. Initial homelessness data findings (1)
6. Initial homelessness data findings (2)
7. Initial accident and emergency data findings (1)
8. Initial accident and emergency findings (2)
9. Questions



The benefits of using administrative data in homelessness research

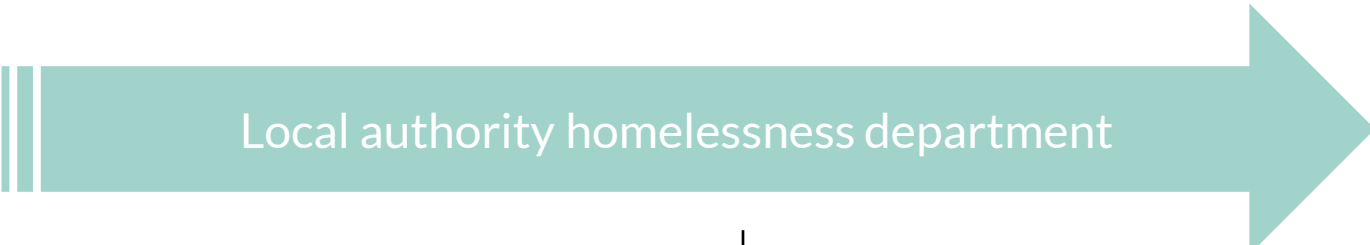


“Because people who experience homelessness are often users of multiple systems and are often homeless in part because of ineffective programmes and insufficient aftercare, these data may be crucial to identifying the gaps that need to be filled to prevent and reduce the duration of homelessness spells. These data can also make visible what may otherwise be hidden and understudied aspects of the homelessness problem”

Culhane 2016



Datasets used

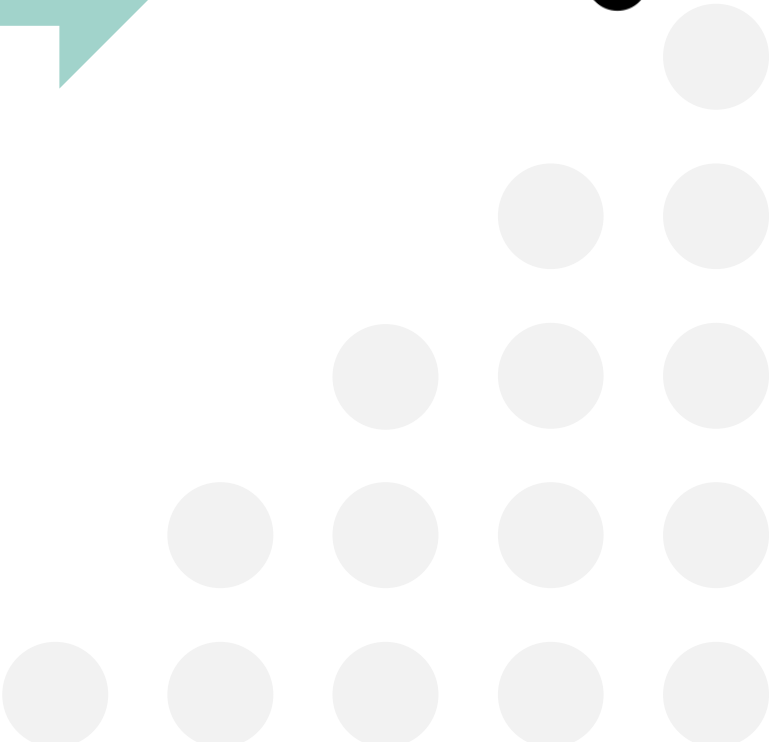


Homelessness data fields

- Ethnicity
- Household type
- Cause of homelessness
- Priority need group
- Homelessness solution
- Drug and alcohol use

A&E data fields

- Arrival mode
- Triage category
- Type of injury
- Discharge category
- Alcohol use
- Area of the body

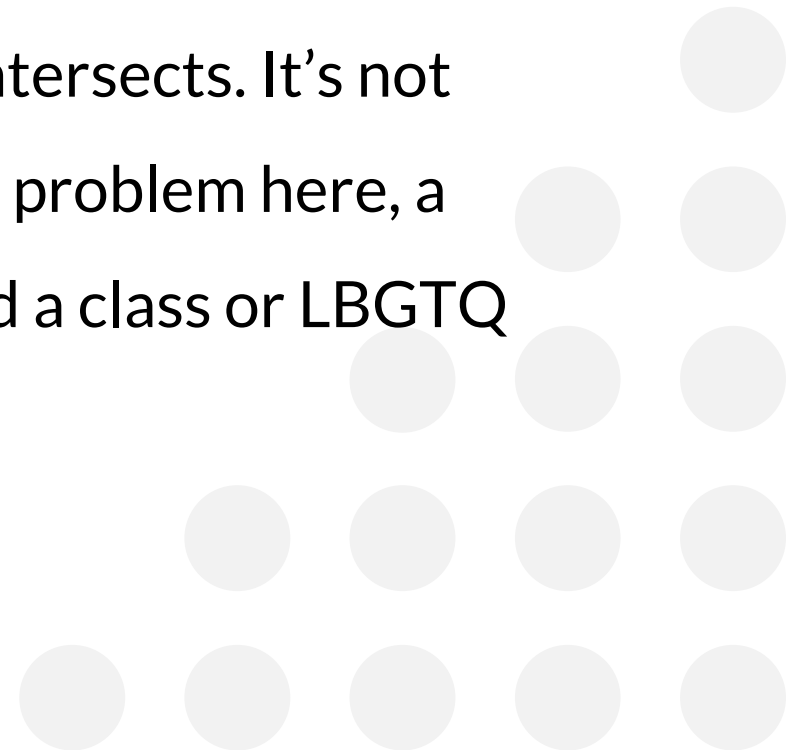


Using the lens of intersectionality in quantitative research



“Intersectionality is a lens through which you can see where power comes and collides, where it interlocks and intersects. It’s not simply that there’s a race problem here, a gender problem here, and a class or LGBTQ problem there.”

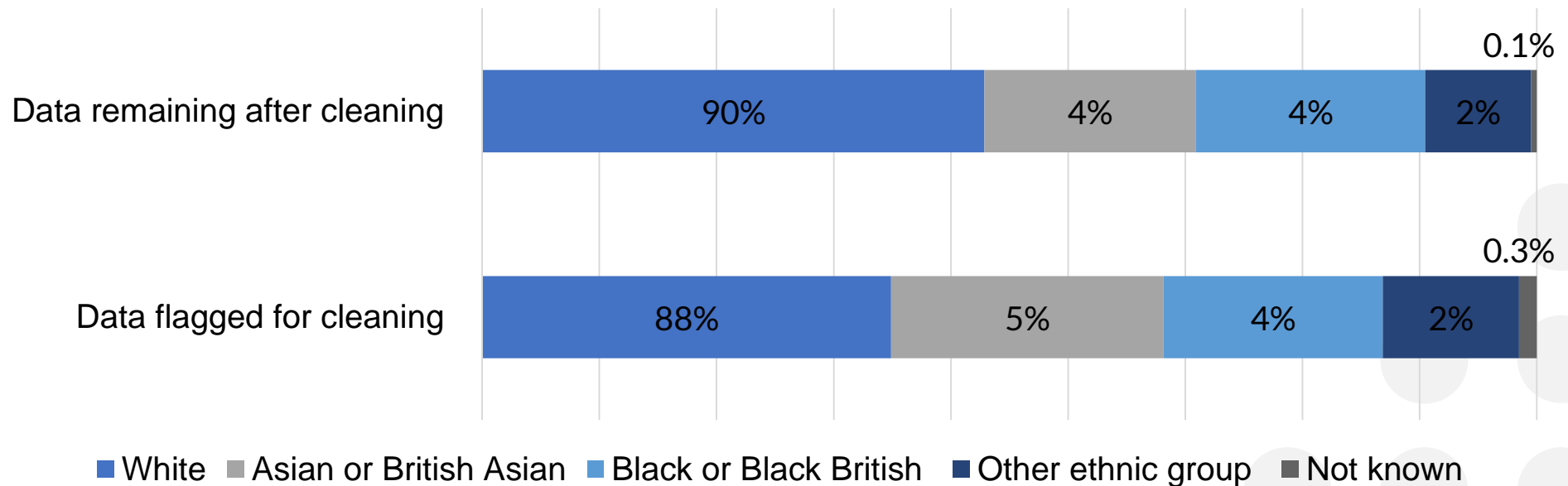
Kimberlé Crenshaw



Analysis of bias within the data



- 41% of data entries have been flagged as poor quality and unsuitable for further analysis.
- This is 6,951 of the total 16,971 homelessness service interactions.



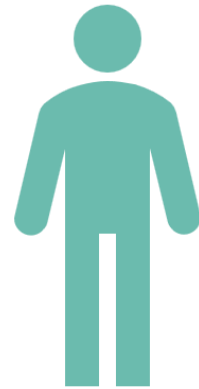
Initial homelessness data findings (1)



Homelessness service interactions between 2014 - 2017



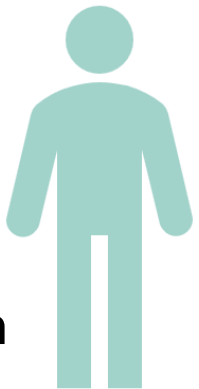
3%
Other



88%
White



5%
Black or
Black British



4%
Asian or
British Asian



50%
male

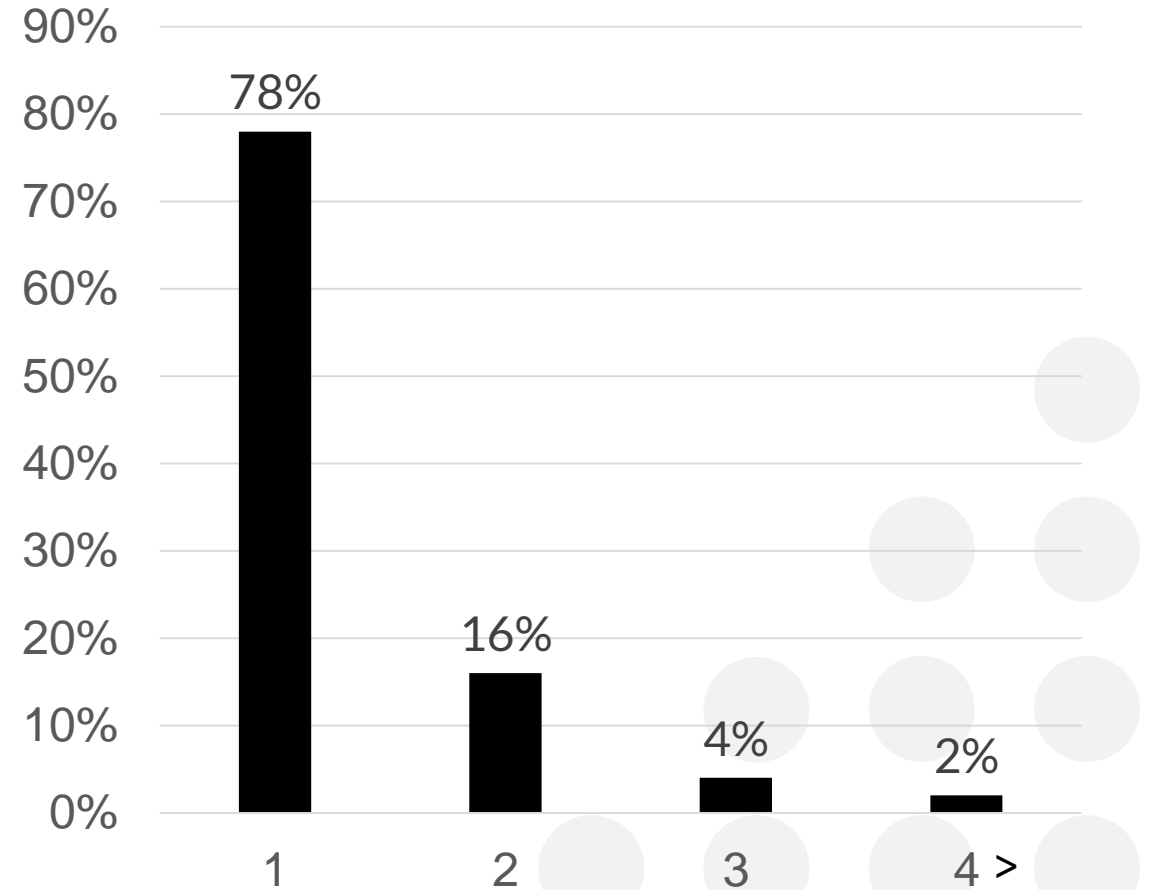
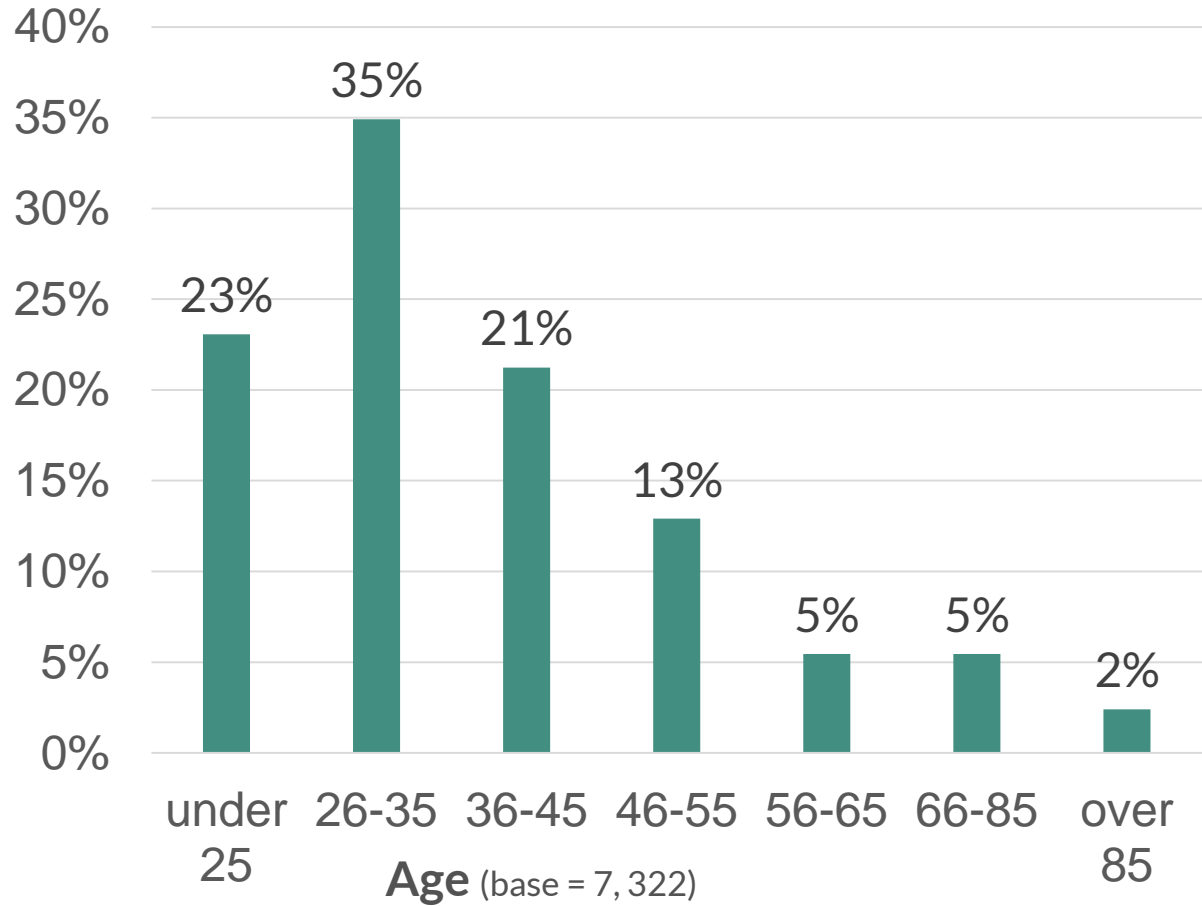


50%
female



Initial homelessness data findings (2)

Homelessness service interactions between 2014 - 2017



Homelessness service interactions

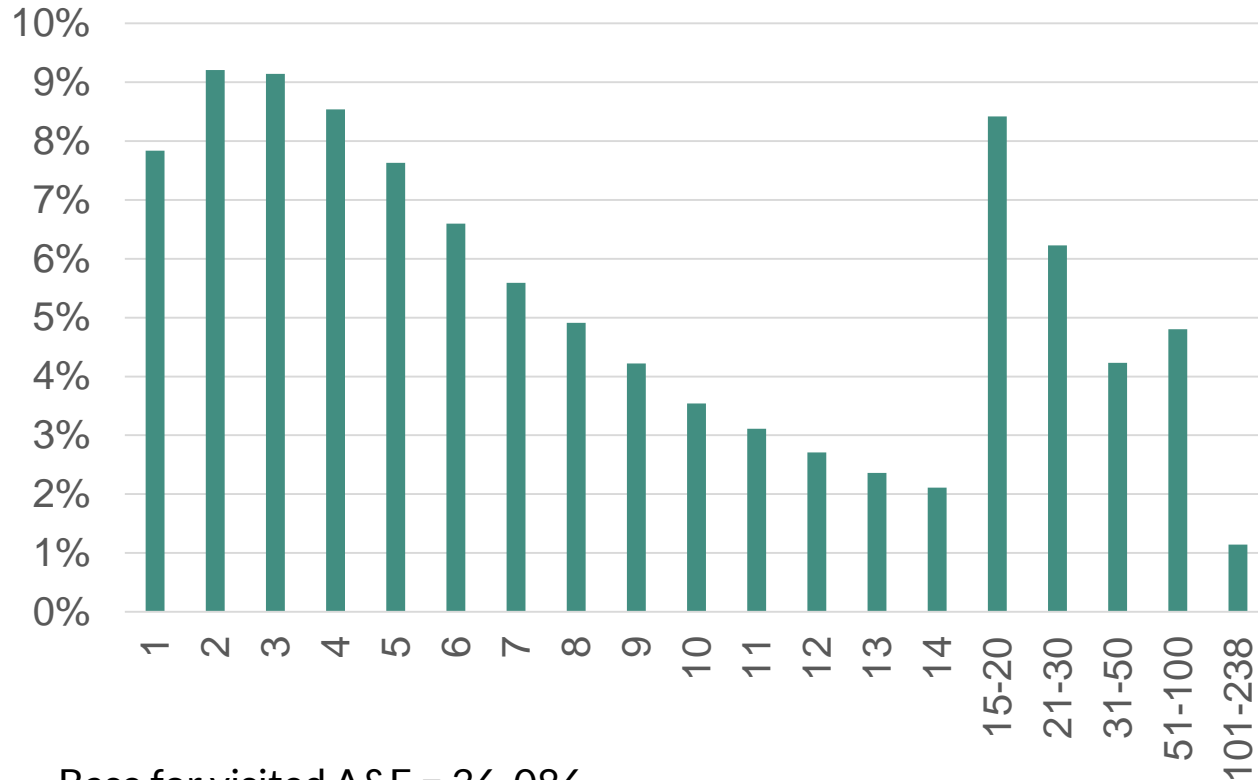
(base = 10,020)



Initial accident and emergency data findings



Number of visits to A&E between 2014 - 2017



Base for visited A&E = 36,086

- Alcohol played a part in **6%** of all admissions
- For **4%** of all attendances individuals arrived in a police car
- A majority of attendances (**15%**) at A&E were for non-injury related reasons
- The most common injuries were falls, trips and slips (**4%**) and blunt force injuries (**3%**)
- **13%** of service interactions ended when patients self discharged

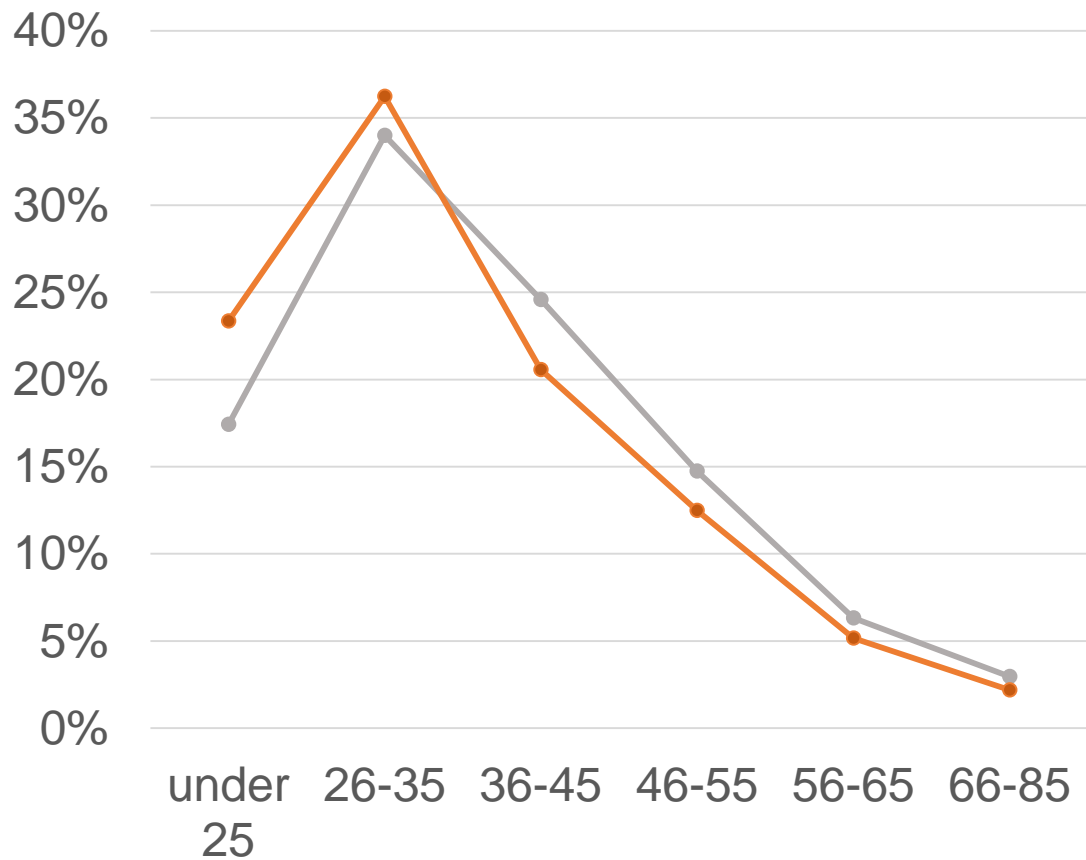
Initial A&E data findings (2)



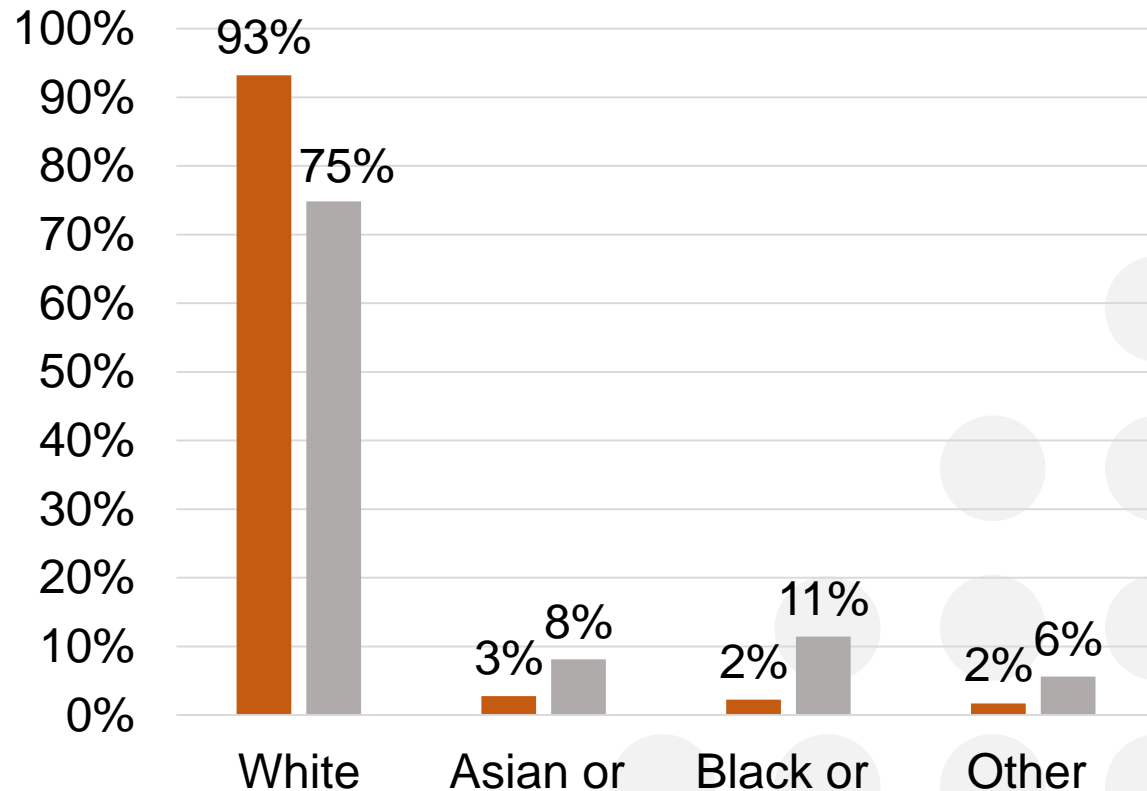
Visited A&E during the study period



Did not attend A&E during the study period



Base for visited A&E = 5, 916; Did not visit A&E = 1, 900



Next steps . . .



Data linkage using police and crime data



Time to event analysis for:

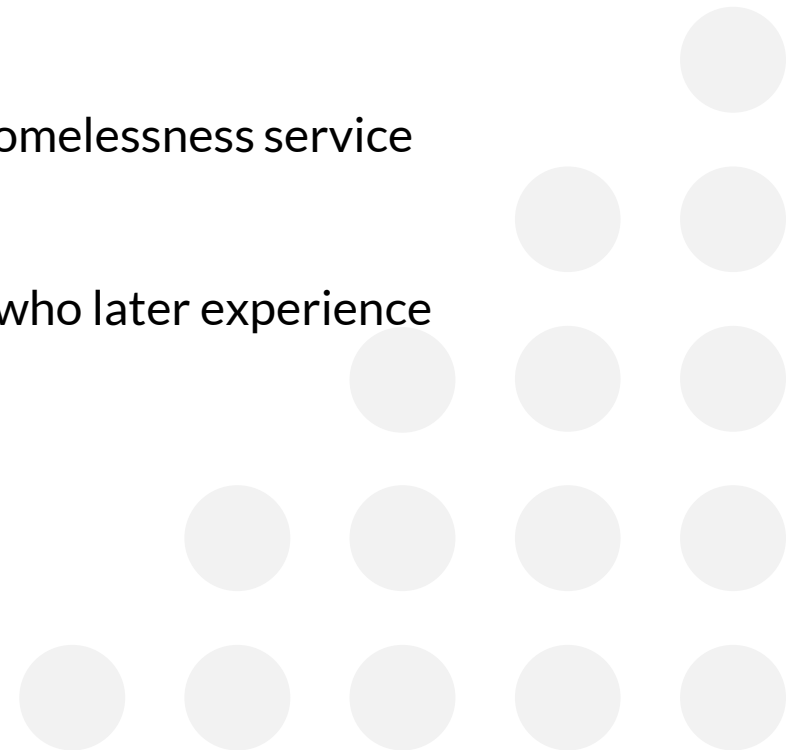
Repeat homelessness interactions

Exploration of early intervention points in health and homelessness service

interactions for domestic violence and substance use

Exploration of service interactions for victims of crime who later experience

homelessness





ADR
WALES

Thank you, any questions?

Hannah Browne Gott
Cardiff University
brownegotthb@cardiff.ac.uk

Find us at adruk.org or on
Twitter [@ADR_Wales](https://twitter.com/ADR_Wales)

