

# Moving from homelessness to temporary accommodation and beyond - What the data tell us

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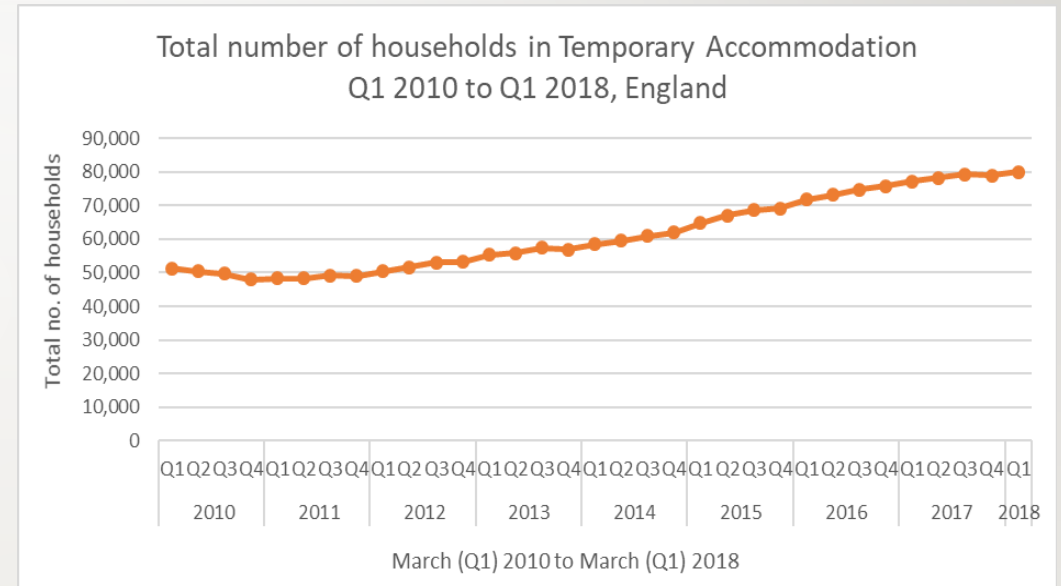


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# Background

- January-March 2018 – Local authorities in England accepted 13,330 new households as statutory homeless.
- 4,751 people sleeping rough during autumn 2017 street count vs. 1,768 during autumn 2010.
- Total number of households in temporary accommodation (TA) at beginning of 2018 = 79,880.



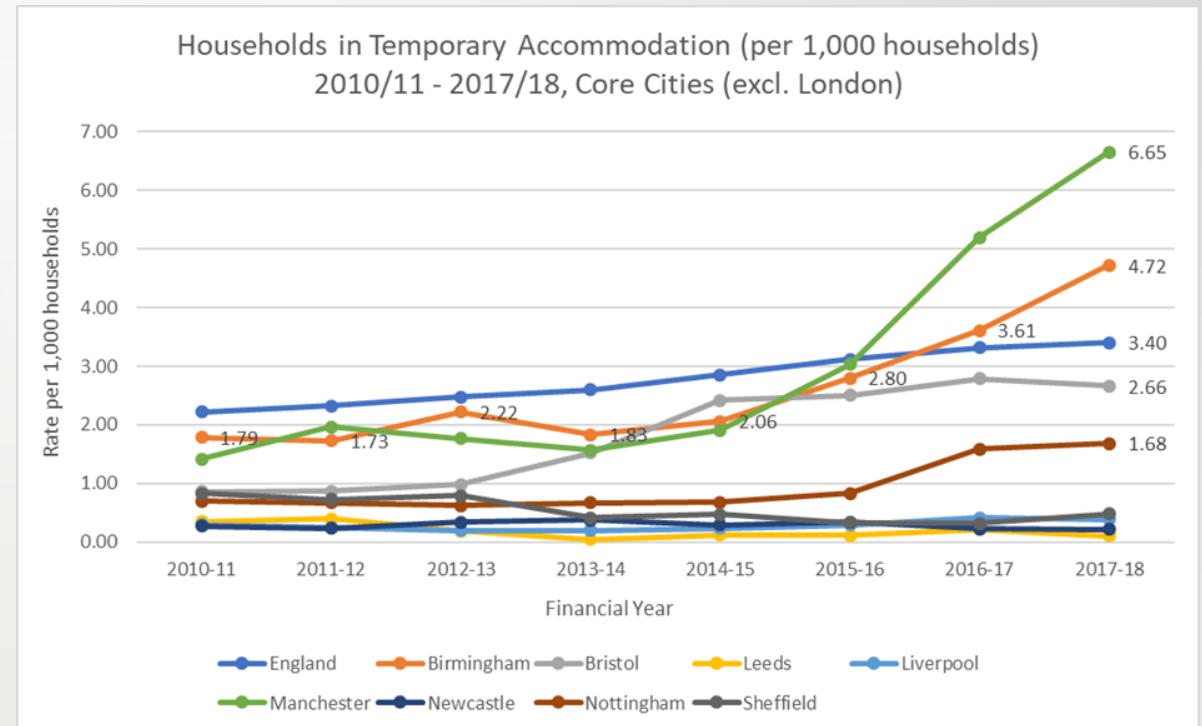
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# Role of Temporary Accommodation

- TA has two main functions:
  - (1) to provide immediate relief for households, whilst councils investigate whether they are legally homeless;
  - (2) to accommodate households until such a time that suitable settled accommodation becomes available.

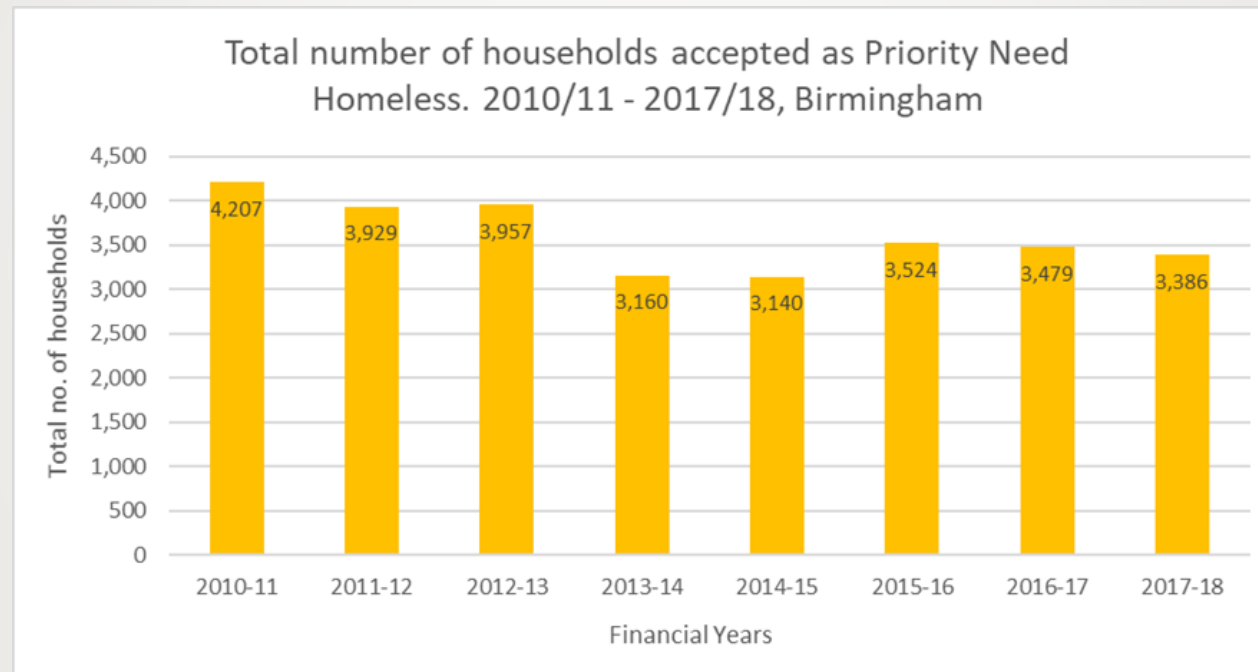
# TA in Birmingham

- Birmingham has the highest rate of priority need homelessness in England – more than three times the national average.
- Rate of households in TA in Birmingham is 4.72 per 1000 households.



*Produced by author from MHCLG, 2018*

# TA in Birmingham



*Produced by author from MHCLG, 2018*

# Aim

- The aim of this study was to examine and assess the household-level characteristics, housing factors, and neighbourhood deprivation factors that are independently associated with length of stay (LOS) in TA for homeless households within the Birmingham City Council caseload.

# Methods

- Cross-sectional study
- Routinely-collected data from Birmingham City Council. 2,300 households living in TA.
- Data linkage exercise with Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).
- Zero-truncated negative binomial regression model.

The screenshot shows an Excel spreadsheet titled "TA Data File\_Sukdeep - Working (3) - Excel". The spreadsheet contains a table with the following columns: Age (of Main Applicant), LSOA Code, LSOA Name, New\_Wards, Beds, Prop Type, TA Type, Days in TA, Days in TA (Ranges), Homeless Reason, Stage Status, Dependents?, No of Children, and Ethnic Origin. The data is filtered for Pakistani households. The table shows 19 rows of data, with the first row being the header and the subsequent rows containing individual household records.

Age (of Main Applicant)	LSOA Code	LSOA Name	New_Wards	Beds	Prop Type	TA Type	Days in TA	Days in TA (Ranges)	Homeless Reason	Stage Status	Dependents?	No of Children	Ethnic Origin
39	E01009373	Birmingham 082B E01009373	Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	3	House	Private Landlord	3561	>5yrs	Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	Homeless Priority	Dependents	3	Pakistani
60	E01009350	Birmingham 039B E01009350	Handsworth	5	House	Private Landlord	3401	>5yrs	Other Reasons For Loss of Accommodation	Homeless Priority	No Dependents	0	Black African
40	E01033650	Birmingham 077F E01033650	Sparkbrook & Balsall Heath East	4	House	PSL Tenancy	2515	>5yrs	Expiry of Assured Short Hold tenancy	Homeless Priority	Dependents	7	Black African
50	E01009355	Birmingham 039E E01009355	Handsworth	6	House	Private Landlord	2515	>5yrs	Other Relative/Friends Not Accommodate	Homeless Priority	Dependents	2	Black African
78	E01009272	Birmingham 036B E01009272	Handsworth Wood	4	House	PSL Tenancy	2515	>5yrs	Expiry of Assured Short Hold tenancy	Homeless Priority	No Dependents	0	Bangladeshi
37	E01009352	Birmingham 039C E01009352	Handsworth	1	Flat	Private Landlord	2515	>5yrs	Required To Leave NASS Accommodation	Eviction	Dependents	1	Any Other Black Backgr
52	E01009143	Birmingham 136A E01009143	Ladywood	6	House	PSL Tenancy	2515	>5yrs	Expiry of Assured Short Hold tenancy	Homeless Priority	Dependents	2	Bangladeshi
50	E01010064	Sandwell 026E E01010064	Out of LA Area	6	House	Private Landlord	2515	>5yrs	Breakdown of Relationship Partner DV	Homeless Priority	Dependents	6	Black Somalian
53	E01009409	Birmingham 026C E01009409	Stockland Green	4	House	PSL Tenancy	2401	>5yrs	Expiry of Assured Short Hold tenancy	Homeless Priority	Dependents	4	Any Other Ethnic Backgr
41	E01009355	Birmingham 039E E01009355	Handsworth	6	House	PSL Tenancy	2388	>5yrs	Other Reasons For Loss of Accommodation	Homeless Priority	Dependents	6	Black African
55	E01009143	Birmingham 136A E01009143	Ladywood	1	Flat	PSL Tenancy	2305	>5yrs	Leaving Direct Access Hostel	Homeless Priority	No Dependents	0	White British
53	E01010064	Sandwell 026E E01010064	Out of LA Area	4	House	PSL Tenancy	2282	>5yrs	Breakdown of Relationship Partner DV	Homeless Priority	Dependents	2	Black Somalian
48	E01009275	Birmingham 039A E01009275	Handsworth	6	House	PSL Tenancy	2275	>5yrs	Other Including Hi/Less In Emergency	Homeless Priority	Dependents	6	Black African
55	E01010047	Sandwell 023B E01010047	Out of LA Area	6	House	PSL Tenancy	2254	>5yrs	Expiry of Assured Short Hold tenancy	Homeless Priority	Dependents	1	Pakistani
50	E01009254	Birmingham 085C E01009254	Quinton	5	House	PSL Tenancy	2247	>5yrs	Required To Leave NASS Accommodation	Homeless Priority	Dependents	3	Arab
58	E01009358	Birmingham 047B E01009358	Soho & Jewellery Quarter	4	House	PSL Tenancy	2186	>5yrs	Required To Leave NASS Accommodation	Homeless Priority	Dependents	1	Prefer Not To Say
26	E01008914	Birmingham 050C E01008914	Newtown	1	Flat	Dispersed	2092	>5yrs	Parents No Longer Willing To Accommodate	Homeless Priority	No Dependents	0	Pakistani
45	E01009138	Birmingham 060A E01009138	North Edgbaston	6	House	PSL Tenancy	1937	>5yrs	Other Reasons For Loss of Accommodation	Homeless Priority	Dependents	7	Black African
58	E01009358	Birmingham 047B E01009358	Soho & Jewellery Quarter	4	House	PSL Tenancy	1934	>5yrs	Breakdown of Relationship Partner DV	Homeless Priority	Dependents	2	Pakistani

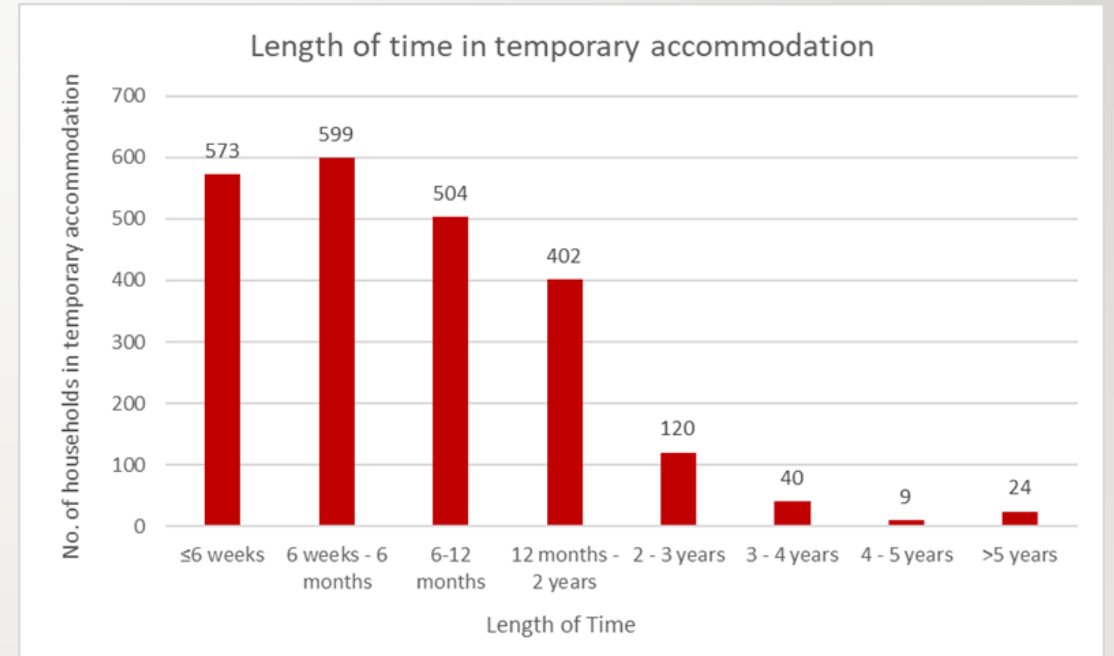


# Methods

- *Study Population* - homeless households living in any form of TA under the remit of BCC. A household was defined as one or more adults aged 18 years or over living, with or without children, in one property.
- *Inclusion criteria* - All households within the primary dataset were eligible for inclusion within the study.
- *Exclusion criteria* – None
- *Primary Outcome* - LOS in TA, measured in days.
- *Secondary outcome* - LOS in a B&B longer than six weeks, measured as a binary outcome.

# Results

- 2,271 households living in TA.
- Age range of main applicant 18-90 years. Median age – 36 years old.
- Majority of applicants were ‘Female lone parents’ – 42.4% (n=963).
- Ethnic minority households – 73.7% (n=1,664).
- 55% (n=1249) of households were placed in the most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally (IMD decile one).
- Average LOS in TA – 161 days (IQR 42-377 days).



# Results

- Amongst the most interesting findings from the inferential statistical analysis were the associated between LOS and;
  - (1) *Ethnicity* – Pakistani vs. White British [Incident Rate Ratio (IRR) 1.17 (95% CI 1.02-1.35; p=0.025)]
  - (2) *Deprivation* – with the exception of IMD decile three, all increases in IMD decile (i.e. reduction in deprivation levels) were associated with a reduction in LOS in TA, when compared with TA placements in IMD decile one (i.e. most deprived 10% of all LSOAs nationally) (p<0.05)
  - (3) *Number of children* – Every one extra child within a household was associated with a 4% in LOS in TA [IRR 1.04 (1.01-1.07); p=0.017]

## Results – Subgroup Analysis

- 389 families with children living in B&B accommodation.
- 47.3% (n=184) families had been in B&B accommodation for over 6 weeks.
- The odds of being in B&B for longer than six weeks were 4.29 times greater for households from Black African ethnic backgrounds, compared with those from White British ethnic backgrounds (OR 4.29, 95%CI 1.83-10.04; p=0.001) .
- With the exception of IMD deciles three and four, being placed in B&Bs within increasingly less deprived areas was associated with a reduction in odds for a LOS longer than six weeks, when compared with placements in IMD decile one (i.e. most deprived 10% of LSOAs nationally) (P<0.05).

# Discussion & Recommendations

- **Three key findings:**

- Association between *ethnicity* and LOS in TA;
- Association between *deprivation* and LOS;
- What does '*temporary*' accommodation really mean?

- **Recommendations:**

- No households living in TA should be placed there for longer than necessary, and LAs should consider time-limiting the use of TA.
- LAs, central government, the housing sector, third sector organisations, and academia should be tasked with both establishing a realistic, practical and humane definition of TA and target for LOS, and workable systems for delivering compliance.
- Further research is needed which specifically explores the causes and trends in homelessness amongst ethnic minority groups, in order to ensure that the needs of these communities are met.



Thank you for listening.

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