Making Families Heard How a Mixed Methods Approach Can Amplify the 'voice' of Families Experiencing Homelessness in Dublin

Sarah Parker¹, PhD Candidate | Dr. Paula Mayock¹, Academic Supervisor ¹School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin



Trinity College Dublin Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath The University of Dublin



IRISH RESEARCH COUNCIL An Chomhairle um Thaighde in Éirinn

1. Research Context

Ireland is experiencing an acute housing crisis that has seen an unprecedented rise in the number of families presenting as homeless. This steady increase has been exacerbated by structural forces - associated with **low housing affordability and availability** - that have created housing and rental market conditions that 'push' lowincome families into situations of homelessness and housing instability (Walsh and Harvey, 2015).

3. Research Objectives

- Generate nuanced understanding of the individual, contextual and structural factors that conduce salient patterns of homelessness.
- II. Identify key risk and protective factors related to prolonged/repeat homelessness among families.
- III. Inform **policy and service-level recommendations** to guide the development of interventions that are

3. Rationale for 'Mixing'



D

Complementarity To build upon, expand and elaborate statistical (quantitative) findings with narrative (qualitative) data.

Expansion

To extend the depth/breadth of inquiry by using different methods to address different aspects or

Mirroring trends in other European cities (see Baptista *et al.*, 2017), families now represent an increasing proportion of the homeless population in Ireland, particularly in the capital. Statutory figures show that **the number of families living in emergency accommodation in the Dublin region has more than trebled in the last three years,** rising from 331 families in December 2014 to 1121 families in December 2017; an increase of 246% (see Figure 1).

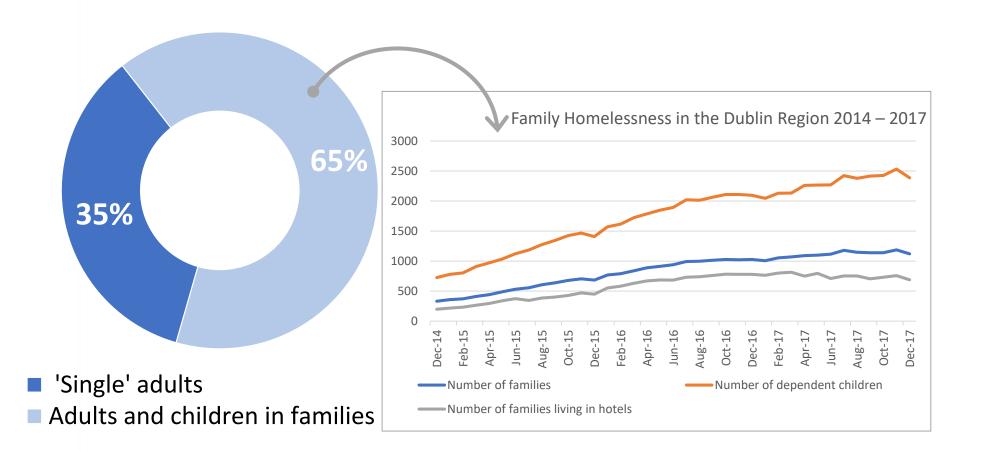


Figure 1: Breakdown of homeless population in Dublin, December 2017 (N = 6097) (DHPCLG, 2014-2017; DRHE, 2014-2017)

2. Research Problem

specific to the diverse needs of families experiencing homelessness.

4. Methodology

To achieve these objectives, this study will employ a **mixed methodology** that incorporates a **sequential explanatory design** (see Figure 3). Two phases of research will be conducted successively and connected during the intermediate stage:

- <u>Quantitative techniques</u> will be used to characterise the population of homeless families; identify 'clusters' of homelessness service use; and tease out causal mechanisms through the identification of patterns and relationships related to the temporal dynamics of family homelessness.
- <u>Qualitative methods</u> will then be deployed to contextualise/explain the statistical findings in more depth and examine experiential aspects of family homelessness that cannot be captured by the variables available in administrative datasets.

QUANT informs QUAL QUANT informs QUAL dimensions of family homelessness.

Philosophical

To facilitate different levels of abstraction of a multilayered world within a Critical Realist paradigm.

7. What will be Gained?

Studies undertaken on family homelessness, albeit small in number, have been **dominated by quantitative methodologies** and therefore lack a detailed exploration of the complexity of families' experiences, as well as the qualitative meanings and explanations of statistical findings.

A deficit of multi-dimensionality and nuance in homelessness research of this kind **presents only a "narrow slice of the experience of homeless families"** and is thus problematic in the context of longer-term programme and policy development (Bassuk, 2007: 39).

Lack of Attention to Families

Familial dimensions of the homeless experience have been neglected within research and policy throughout Europe, where homelessness services have been modelled on provision for an 'archetypal homeless male'. Yet, research has indicated that families' experiences of homelessness may differ significantly to those of the general homeless population (Shinn *et al.*, 2005). As a result, they will have distinct needs; face unique barriers to exiting homelessness; and will require specific responses.

Lack of Attention to Process

Research has also demonstrated that homelessness is not a static phenomenon but rather an ongoing *process*. Evidence suggests that some families exit homelessness quickly, while others go on to experience repeat or prolonged homeless episodes (Culhane *et al.*, 2007). However, **little is known about the nature and temporal dynamics of family homelessness.** Advancing understanding of the mechanisms and conditions that impede or promote patterns of residential (in)stability is crucial to ensure that the support needs of homeless families are met.

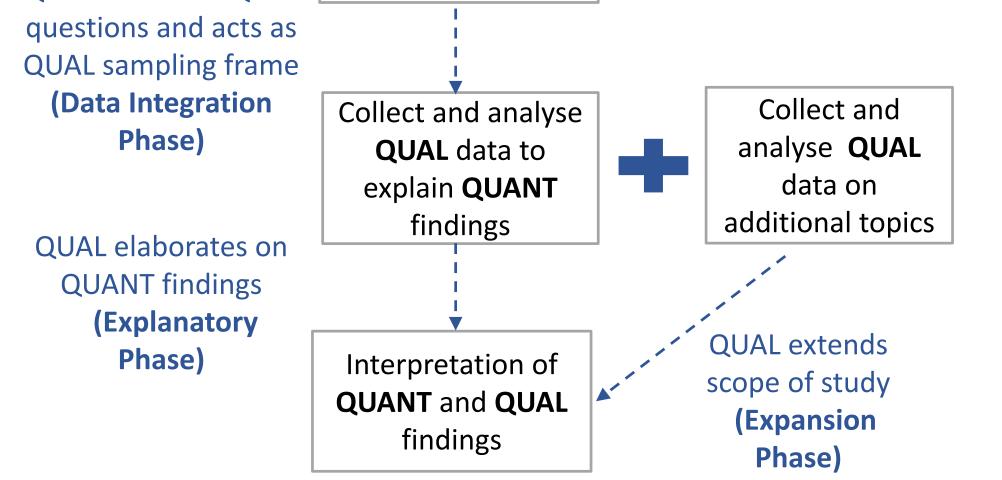


Figure 3: Sequential explanatory mixed methods study design

5. Methods & Analysis **1. QUANTITATIVE** 2. QUALITATIVE **Random stratified and Analyses of linked** administrative datasets: purposive sampling strategy: 30 Pathway Accommodation + families recruited according to Support System (2011-16); Local the frequency and duration of Authority housing list (2013-16) their homelessness Ind. variables: Socio-economic status + personal characteristics In-depth interviews Dep. Variables: Level and chronicity of homelessness Analysis: clustering, descriptive Analysis: Thematic and narrative and inferential (SPSS) (assisted by Nvivo)

Combining quantitative and qualitative methods offers an **innovative research approach that has the potential to contribute to a more holistic understanding** of the type(s) of policy, housing and service responses that are best suited to families with different needs to ensure that they successfully exit homelessness and remain housed.

Audience Poll

In the space below, please use the stickers to answer the following question:

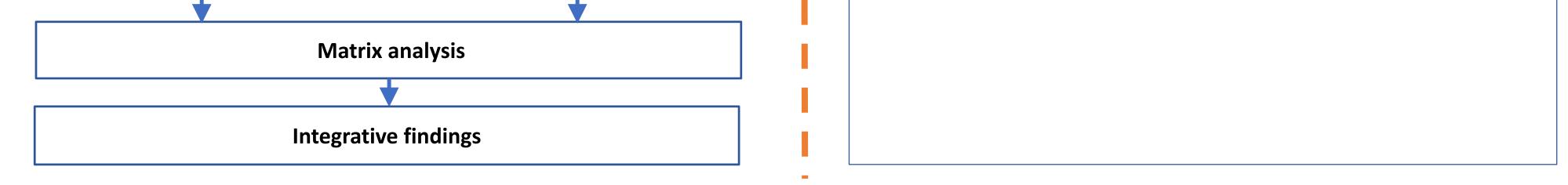
Do you consider mixed methods research to be

a) Developing and emergent =b) An established methodology =

Please <u>ONLY</u> pick one. Thank you!

This Study's Primary Research Question

What are the key drivers of distinct patterns of family homelessness, including transitional (short-term), episodic (recurrent) and chronic (long-term)?



Get in Touch!

Sarah Parker, Trinity College Dublin, Dublin 2, Ireland.

parkers1@tcd.ie | @SarahSParker

 \mathbb{X}

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank the School of Social Work and Social Policy and the Irish Research Council (IRC) for providing Initial and subsequent funding, respectively, for this PhD research. I would also like to acknowledge the Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) for permitting and facilitating access to use the relevant administrative data sets.

References

- Bassuk, E. L. (2007) Comment on Dennis P. Culhane *et al.*'s "Testing a typology of family homelessness based on patterns of public shelter utilization in four U.S. jurisdictions: Implications for policy and program planning". *Housing Policy Debate*, 18(1), 29-41.
- Culhane, D., Metraux, S., Park, J. M., Schretzman, M. and Valente, J. (2007) Testing a typology of family homelessness based on patterns of public shelter utilization in four U.S. jurisdictions: Implications for policy and program planning. *Housing Policy Debate*, 18(1), 1-28.
- 3. Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government (DHPCLG) (2014-2017) *Homelessness Reports*. Accessible at: http://www.housing.gov.ie/housing/homelessness/other/homelessness-data.
- 4. Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) (2014 -2017) *Families who are Homeless, Dublin Region*. Accessible at: http://www.homelessdublin.ie/homeless-families.
- Shinn, M., Rog, D. R., and Culhane, D. P. (2005). Family Homelessness: Background Research Findings and Policy Options.
 Washington, DC: U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness.
- 6. Walsh, K. and Harvey, B. (2015) Family Experiences of Pathways into Homelessness: The Families' Perspective. Dublin: Housing Agency.