MEAM

MEAM Approach evaluation: year 4 technical appendix

October 2021

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1 Evaluation methodology

1.1 Overview of methodology

This is the technical appendix for year 4 of the MEAM Approach evaluation, based on data covering the period April 2017 to March 2021. The year 4 evaluation explores the implementation and impact of local work developed using the MEAM Approach in 33[1] MEAM Approach areas.[2] It also involved focused research on the theme of statutory mental health partners' involvement in MEAM Approach partnerships.

Figure 1 provides an overview of the methodology used in the year 4 evaluation. In order to best address the year 4 research theme some of the methods differ to those used in years 2 and 3.

A more detailed description of each method is included in sections 1.5 to 1.11.

Figure 1: Summary of year 4 evaluation methodology

1.2 Year 4 thematic research

The year 4 thematic research on the involvement of statutory mental health partners in MEAM Approach partnerships was agreed with MEAM. It aimed to provide a clearer understanding of the involvement of statutory mental health services in MEAM Approach partnerships, addressing five specific research questions. These were:

1. Why are statutory mental health services rarely involved in MEAM Approach partnerships?

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[1] At the time of reporting there were 31 areas in the MEAM Approach network. In addition to these 31 areas, the year 4 analysis includes client data from two further areas that previously left the network, but which provided anonymised client data for the period when they were in the network. There are also two areas in the Greater Manchester MEAM Approach network, which do not take part in this evaluation.

[2] This builds on the scoping and evaluation work conducted in years 1, 2 and 3 of the evaluation.

2. What would enable and encourage statutory mental health colleagues and services to join and actively participate in MEAM Approach partnerships?

3. What is the impact on clients and local systems when statutory mental health services are part of partnerships?

4. What does good access to and support from statutory mental health services look like for people experiencing multiple disadvantage?

5. Are there other types of support or opportunities, outside of those delivered by statutory mental health providers, which can help clients to achieve better mental health and wellbeing?

1.3 Collaboration

We are working in collaboration with an expert by experience research group to deliver this evaluation. Eight experts by experience have been involved in the research group over the course of the evaluation to date, five of whom have supported the year 4 evaluation. Throughout year 4 we collaborated with the research group to:

- Design the research tools for interviews over two virtual workshops.

- Carry out the qualitative research with local MEAM Approach leads, mental health partners, central MEAM staff and clients.

- Analyse the qualitative data collected during fieldwork through three virtual workshops.

- Sense-test the year 4 findings and report through two virtual meetings.

We have also worked collaboratively with MEAM, local areas and experts by experience since year 1 of the evaluation to:

- Determine the evaluation questions and the thematic research questions.

- Develop an evaluation framework which outlined how we would address the key evaluation questions.

- Implement the evaluation methods.

- Design, discuss and agree research tools and approaches.

To find out more about the methods and findings of previous years, please read the year 1, 2 and 3 reports here.

1.4 Limitations

The evaluation seeks to be as robust as possible within the time and resources available. However, there are some key challenges and limitations to the year 4 evaluation:

- **The roll-out of the MEAM Approach and local work relating to it is a large-scale and complex programme taking place across a high number of different sites.** Within the resource for the evaluation it is not possible to focus in detail on all local variations in implementation and impact. Instead, the evaluation seeks to focus on key stakeholders' priorities in terms of evaluation questions and areas of interest. We have utilised a mixed multi-method approach so that we are able to triangulate findings to make sense of this complexity.

- **Attributing impact to the MEAM Approach and local work developed using it is challenging because:**

  - It was not possible to use Randomised Control Trials or Quasi-Experimental evaluation approaches within this evaluation. These are generally acknowledged as strong methods in attributing impact to specific programmes and to ruling out the influence of other factors on outcomes, but they are more difficult to implement in relation to multi-faceted programmes in complex systems. However, using a mixed multi-method approach allows us to make judgements concerning attribution and also emerging areas of impact and good practice.
  - There is currently no tool in place for measuring the fidelity of local areas' work to the MEAM Approach, although MEAM have explored the development of such a tool. Without a mechanism for measuring fidelity we are unable to explore whether there are links between local areas' fidelity to the MEAM Approach elements and the outcomes they are achieving.
  - It takes time for impact to be achieved and to become evident in programmes with a focus on system change. However, we are in a better position to assess impact than last year.

- **Remote working due to the COVID-19 pandemic.** This posed three main challenges:

  - Some members of the expert by experience research team were less involved in the research this year than in previous years due to the technological and social barriers to doing the work virtually. Their expertise and insight were missed from this year's work.
  - The deep dive fieldwork could not take place in person, which restricted the types of research methods we could deploy.
  - We were unable to interview clients who either did not have access to technology to take part in an interview or who did not want to speak to us remotely.

  However, the remote working also had key benefits, such as: the expert by experience research group could be involved with all elements of the fieldwork

with fewer logistical and cost implications, we were able to conduct virtual focus groups that brought local leads together from across the MEAM Approach network, and we were more able to be flexible to the schedules of busy stakeholders.

1.5 Common data framework (CDF)

1.5.1 Overview

Anonymised data have been collected quarterly on an ongoing basis from each MEAM Approach area using a common data framework (CDF)[3] since the beginning of the evaluation. The CDF is used to collect the following data types for all people supported by interventions developed using the MEAM Approach in each area:

- Homelessness Outcomes Star (HOS) – measures change across ten areas of a person's life.

- New Directions Team Assessment (NDTA) – measures change across ten areas of a person's life.

- Accommodation data, either self-reported or from administrative sources (including accommodation type at the beginning of support; accommodation type at the end of each quarter; and number of days per quarter spent in different accommodation types – see Section 3.7 for more detail).

- Service use data, either self-reported or from administrative sources (the number of instances of use per quarter of five different unplanned service types – see Section 3.6 for more detail).

The year 4 report includes data covering quarters 1 to 16 of the evaluation (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2021) from 785 people experiencing multiple disadvantage who started receiving support from interventions developed using the MEAM Approach during this period. These data are analysed to understand changes experienced by people as well as the economic impact of these changes. An overview of the CDF cohort and the results of this analysis are in section 3.

1.5.2 Approach to analysis in year 4

Selection of approach to analysis

The approach to analysis of the CDF data was determined as follows:

- A menu of possible approaches to analysis was agreed and prioritised with MEAM during year 4.

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[3] Through this framework, anonymised data are collected in a uniform way, enabling comparison across areas.

- At the end of year 4, the available CDF data was cleaned, with data errors removed. The data quality of the cleaned CDF dataset was then assessed. The valid sample size and number of eligible people were calculated for each of the proposed approaches.

- Final approaches to analysis were agreed with MEAM based on a) the results of the data quality check, b) the previously agreed prioritisation of approaches, c) comparability with the Fulfilling Lives evaluation conducted by CFE Research, and d) robustness and validity of the approach.

A note on CDF analysis in future years

As the size of the CDF dataset grows and data quality continues to improve, we anticipate adjusting our approaches to analysis towards more robust approaches. These adjustments may include:

- Using data on people's service use in the 12 months prior to support as a baseline, rather than data from their first quarter support.

- Exploring change in HOS and NDTA over three or more time points, for example at baseline, after 12 months and after 18 months or longer.

- Conducting economic analysis over more than two time points.

- Exploring difference in outcomes between different subgroups of people.

Approaches to analysis

The selected approaches are described in Figure 2. Also described in Figure 2 are some exceptions which were made to the exclusion criteria, to enable as large a sample size as possible whilst remaining faithful to the principles of the criteria. Analysis of the data is presented in section 3.

For service use data we have used data from people's first quarter of support as a proxy for service use prior to the start of support.[4] This is because many areas have struggled to gather data from the pre-support period. In section 3.6.1 we have compared service use from the pre-support period to service use in the first quarter of support, for people who have both sets of data. It shows that there is no statistically significant difference between the pre-support and first quarter data for A&E attendances, mental health admissions and arrests. As such, the first quarter data can be assumed to be a relatively robust proxy for pre-support data for these three types of service use. However, the number of non-elective admissions was significantly higher in the first quarter than the pre-support period and the number of nights in prison was significantly lower in the first quarter. As

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[4] This also applies to the accommodation data on the number of nights spent in each type of accommodation per quarter. However, unlike service use data, we did not ask local areas to collect data on accommodation for the period prior to support. There was therefore no option to use prior to support data relating to accommodation.

such, the changes identified in the non-elective admissions presented in section 3.6.2 and 0 may be over-estimates; the changes identified for nights in prison may be under-estimates. CFE Research ran a similar check with a larger dataset from the Fulfilling Lives evaluation and found there to be no significant difference between service use across those two time periods, except for criminal justice data where the quarter 1 service use was significantly lower than in the 12 months prior to start of support.[5]

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[5] CFE Research (2021), *Why we need to invest in multiple disadvantage – updated March 2021.*

Figure 2: Description of approach to analysis and valid samples for HOS, NDTA, accommodation data, and service use data in the year 4 report

Data type (n)	Sample criteria	
HOS (n=150)	People who have been supported during at least four quarters, and who have at least two HOS meeting the time 1 and time 2 criteria: • **Time 1:** HOS is dated between two months before and three months after start of support.[6] • **Time 2:** HOS available 10 to 14 months after the start of support.	
NDTA (n=162)	Same as HOS sample described above.	
Service use data (sample A: n=312 to 332; sample B: n=145 to 150)	There are two samples for service use analysis. The main analysis was conducted on people with data at two time points. Sub-analysis was run for a smaller group with data at three time points.	
	Sample A People who have been supported during at least four quarters, with data for a specific service type for their first and fourth quarters of support. • **Time 1:** First quarter of support.[7] • **Time 2:** Fourth quarter of support.[8]	**Sample B** People who have been supported during at least eight quarters, with data for a specific service type for their first, fourth and eighth quarters of support. • **Time 1:** First quarter of support.[9] • **Time 2:** Fourth quarter of support. • **Time 3:** Eighth quarter of support.[10]

[6] This is a variation on the baseline criteria used in the most recent Fulfilling Lives Briefing reporting and used in the year 3 MEAM Approach evaluation report. We have allowed an additional month's leeway prior to start of support. This is to reflect the +/- 2-month leeway on the time 2 data point. We have still allowed a leeway of three months post start of support to account for the time required for relationships to be built, which is required before workers can start to gather data and obtain people's consent for sharing this data with the evaluation.

[7] 45-48 people in this sample had begun support in the last month of a quarter but did not have service use data available until their second quarter. Data from the second quarter were therefore used as proxy baseline data for these people.

[8] 27-28 people in this sample ended support in their fourth quarter. Their penultimate quarter of support is used as a proxy for fourth quarter for these people, because data is often incomplete from the last quarter of support.

[9] 33-34 people in this sample had begun support in the last month of a quarter but did not have service use data available until their second quarter. Data from the second quarter were used as proxy baseline data for these people.

[10] 5-7 people in this sample ended support in their eighth quarter of support. The penultimate quarter of support is used as a proxy for eighth quarter for these people, because data is often incomplete from the last quarter of support.

Data type (n)	Sample criteria	
Accommodation data (sample A: n=226; sample B: n=115)	As with service use, accommodation data was analysed for two groups of people: the main analysis on a larger group with data at two time points, and the sub-analysis on a smaller group with data at three time points.	
	Sample A	**Sample B**
	People who have been supported during at least four quarters, with accommodation data for first and fourth quarters of support (all nights in quarter accounted for).[13]	People who have been supported during at least eight quarters, with accommodation data for first, fourth and eighth quarters of support (all nights in quarter accounted for).[13]
	• **Time 1:** First quarter of support.[11] • **Time 2:** Fourth quarter of support.[12]	• **Time 1:** First quarter of support.[14] • **Time 2:** Fourth quarter of support. • **Time 3:** Eighth quarter of support.[15]

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[11] 40 people in this sample had begun support in the last month of a quarter but did not have accommodation data available until their second quarter. We echoed the approach to service use data and used accommodation data from the second quarter of support as proxy baseline data for these people.

[12] 15 people in this sample ended support in their fourth quarter. We echoed the approach to service use data and used the penultimate quarter of support as a proxy for fourth quarter for these people, because data is often incomplete from the last quarter of support.

[13] As with year 3, this includes a leeway of +/- 2 nights per quarter. People with "unknown" nights were excluded from the sample, apart from when these nights were described as spent in rehab or care homes (i.e. the data was available, but had not been labelled as such, as there was no data entry category for rehab/care homes). These are the only nights which are referred to as "unknown" in the analysis.

[14] 29 people in this sample had begun support in the last month of a quarter but did not have accommodation data available until their second quarter. We echoed the approach to service use data and used accommodation data from the second quarter of support as proxy baseline data for these people.

[15] 10 people in this sample ended support in their eighth quarter. We took the same approach that we used with service use data and used the penultimate quarter of support as a proxy for eighth quarter for these people, because data is often incomplete from the last quarter of support.

Inclusion of data on nights in prison

Nights in prison are included in the analyses of both service use data and accommodation data in this appendix because they are relevant to both:

- Nights in prison represent involvement with the criminal justice system, which would reduce if work developed using the MEAM Approach enables successful outcomes in this area. In this sense, they are a type of "service use", which is a focus of work developed using the MEAM Approach and the evaluation.

- People who spend nights in prison necessarily also spend fewer nights rough sleeping, staying with family and friends or staying in other types of accommodation, making it relevant to our understanding of their accommodation situation.

The analyses of service use data and accommodation use data are based on different samples. This means that the reported findings relating to nights in prison vary in the different analyses.

To avoid representing the cost of prison twice within the evaluation findings, the cost of nights in prison is only included in the economic analysis relating to service use data. This is because its primary function is as a criminal justice intervention and not an accommodation option. In addition, the sample for the service use data analysis is larger which may make findings from this analysis more robust.

Economic analysis

In order to understand the economic implications of changes identified for people, we have applied economic tariffs to the service use and accommodation analysis where applicable (Figure 3 and Figure 4). These were agreed with MEAM and CFE Research with the aim of ensuring the MEAM Approach evaluation findings are comparable with findings of the Fulfilling Lives evaluation, and are the same tariffs as those used last year.[16] We sought to use 2019 cost tariffs. Where these were not available we have inflated costs to 2019 levels.[17] Economic analysis is available in section 3.8.

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[16] With some minor adjustments in inflation approach to maximise comparability with the Fulfilling Lives evaluation.

[17] We calculated the 2019 costs using the GDP Deflator tool: https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/gdp-deflators-at-market-prices-and-money-gdp

Figure 3: Service use cost tariffs

Type of service use	Tariff	Source / information
A&E	£167 per attendance	NHS Improvement (2018) *Reference costs 2017/18: highlights, analysis and introduction to the data*, NHS Improvement, p.5: "A&E attendance 2017/18" (£160 inflated to 2019 prices). In year 3 we used £166 per attendance. In year 4 we mirrored the exact cost used by CFE Research, £167 per attendance.
Non elective acute admissions	£631 per episode	Curtis, L. & Burns, A. (2020) *Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2019*, Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury, p.82: "Non-elective inpatient stays (short stays)".
Mental health admissions	£430 per bed day	Curtis, L. & Burns, A. (2020) *Unit Costs of Health and Social Care 2019*, Personal Social Services Research Unit, University of Kent, Canterbury, p.36: "Mental health care clusters (per bed day)".
Arrests	£750 per arrest	Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2019), *Unit Cost Database*: "Arrests – detained".
Prison	£107 per night in prison	Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2019), *Unit Cost Database*: "Average cost across all prisons, including central costs (costs per prisoner per annum)": £38,974/365 = £107/night).

Figure 4: Accommodation cost tariffs

Accommodation type	Accommodation grouping[18]	Tariff	Source / information
Rough sleeping	Rough sleeping	No cost	Accommodation costs are zero. Other costs associated with rough sleeping such as health service use costs are covered under service use.
Living with family/friends	Family and friends	No cost	-
Night shelter[19]	In accommodation (temporary or license i.e. no tenancy agreement)	£304 per week	DWP and DCLG (2016) *Supported accommodation review: The scale, scope and cost of the supported housing sector*, p.53: "Working-age claimants in Specified Accommodation average Weekly Housing Benefit award" (£173/week) plus p.64: "Estimated additional spend on supported Housing Benefit for single homeless people" (£177.5m per annum /estimated 30,000 single homeless people = £113/week). Costs then inflated to 2019 prices.
B&B/private hostel			
Emergency or assessment bed within a service			
Supported accommodation (licence)			

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[18] These groupings have been agreed with CFE Research to ensure that future analyses of accommodation use within the national MEAM Approach and national Fulfilling Lives evaluations are comparable.

[19] We considered introducing a separate tariff for night shelter accommodation because we understand provision of night shelter accommodation to cost much less than the accommodation grouping tariff of £304 per week. However, there is relatively low use of night shelters among the evaluation cohort. We therefore have applied a broad tariff across the whole accommodation grouping so as to maximise comparability with the national Fulfilling Lives evaluation.

Accommodation type	Accommodation grouping[18]	Tariff	Source / information
Supported accommodation (tenancy)	In accommodation (long-term supported, with tenancy agreement)	£304 per week	DWP and DCLG (2016) _Supported accommodation review: The scale, scope and cost of the supported housing sector._ See section above.
Own tenancy (social housing)	In accommodation (own or shared tenancy, with or without floating support)	£107 per night in prison	Greater Manchester Combined Authority (2019), _Unit Cost Database_: "Average cost across all prisons, including central costs (costs per prisoner per annum)": £38,974/365 = £107/night.
Own tenancy (private rented)			
Own tenancy (owner occupier)			
Shared tenancy			
Other	Other	N/A	N/A
Not given	Not given	N/A	N/A

1.6 Local area programme lead focus groups

In December 2020, we conducted three focus groups with MEAM Approach programme leads from 24 local areas.[20] These were conducted remotely via Zoom and Microsoft Teams by members of the Cordis Bright team and the expert by experience research group.

Please section 4 for information on our approach to qualitative analysis.

1.7 In-depth research in six local areas with a focus on the involvement of statutory mental health partners in MEAM Approach partnerships

We conducted in-depth virtual fieldwork in six local areas during February and March 2021. All fieldwork was conducted in partnership with members of the expert by experience research group. The format of the research varied across the six local areas and was agreed collaboratively with local area leads, but included a combination of focus groups, one-to-one interviews and small group interviews with local MEAM Approach partners, including mental health partners. The number of people consulted in each area ranged from six to ten, except for one area where the approach differed to incorporate local evaluation work.[21]

The six areas were selected on recommendation by MEAM and were invited to take part in the research on a voluntary basis. Professionals were invited to participate in the fieldwork on recommendation by the local programme lead for their varied perspectives of the local work.

1.8 Interviews with five people who had experienced effective access to or support from statutory mental health services

We conducted five one-to-one case study interviews during February and March 2021 with people being supported in local areas that took part in the in-depth research. These interviews were conducted virtually through a combination of Zoom/Microsoft Teams and telephone interviews in partnership with members of the expert by experience research group. The interview participants were identified by local area leads as people who may have had experience of effective access to or support from statutory mental health services in their local area. All participants were provided with a high street shopping voucher as a thank you for their time and participation. We shared their respective case studies with the participants for approval before publication in the thematic report. One

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[20] Programme leads from five network areas did not participate in a local lead focus group, although they were invited. The two remaining areas included in this year's evaluation report had already left the network at the time of the fieldwork.

[21] Research in one of the areas was planned in conjunction with a separate local evaluation, for which Cordis Bright is also the contracted evaluator. In this sixth area, four people were consulted as part of the in-depth research for the national evaluation. As part of the local evaluation a further 14 interviews were carried out with stakeholders. We drew on our findings from the local evaluation within the national evaluation.

person had successfully moved on from support at this point and could no longer be contacted; their case study is therefore not included in the thematic report.

1.9 Consultation with MEAM staff

In December 2020 we consulted with nine members of the MEAM staff team, including central management team members as well as regional partnership managers in the local networks team. This consultation was carried out via one focus group with seven members of MEAM staff, a small group discussion with three members of the central management team, and a follow-up one-to-one interview with a final member of MEAM staff.[22] All activities were delivered in partnership with a member of the expert by experience research group.

1.10 E-survey of staff in local areas

From November 2020 to February 2021 we surveyed stakeholders involved in the planning and delivery of local work developed using the MEAM Approach, to explore their views and attitudes and to understand how effectively the MEAM Approach is working in their area. This is a repeat of the survey we ran in years 2 and 3 of the evaluation.

The e-survey had a total of 236 respondents across 27 local areas. No analysis was conducted of survey responses in year 4. The year 5 evaluation report will include a longitudinal analysis of survey responses.

1.11 Reporting

Approaches to analysing data gathered via the different methods are described in detail in chapters 3 and 4. A series of key findings were then identified by comparing and triangulating findings from different methods and data sources. The key findings included in the year 4 report were discussed, amended and agreed with the expert by experience research group and MEAM. The evaluation steering group (including 12 representatives from MEAM, MEAM Approach network areas, the Fulfilling Lives evaluation team at CFE Research, the expert by experience research group, and the National Lottery Community Fund) also reviewed the draft reports and provided feedback, which was incorporated into the final versions.

See section 4 for more information on this process.

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[22] Two members of MEAM staff participated in both the focus group and the small group discussion.

2   Local areas involved in the network

2.1   Overview

In this chapter we summarise the local areas in the MEAM Approach network and those included in the year 4 evaluation.

2.2   Number of areas in the network in 2019-20

As at June 2021, 31 local areas were involved in the MEAM Approach network.

The year 4 evaluation includes data from 33 network areas, which are listed in Figure 5. This includes the 31 areas currently in the MEAM Approach network, plus two areas that have left the MEAM Approach network but whose historic client CDF data are included in the quantitative data analysis.

2.3   Key characteristics of areas

Figure 5 describes the 33 MEAM Approach areas in the year 4 evaluation against four typologies. The typologies and categorisation of areas were agreed in a workshop with the MEAM team. They are understood to describe structural and objective differences that are likely to affect how the MEAM Approach is implemented in different areas. Where appropriate we have applied these typologies as an analytical lens to the data.

Figure 5: Network area typologies

Local area	Year area joined the evaluation	Typology 1: Lead organisation	Typology 2: Support coordination model	Typology 3: Multiple disadvantage coordinator host organisation	Typology 4: Local authority type
Adur and Worthing	Year 1	VCS - housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	VCS - housing and homelessness	Two-tier authority
Basingstoke and Deane	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Two-tier authority
Blackburn with Darwen	Year 1	Statutory sector – public health	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	VCS – consortium	Single-tier authority
Calderdale	Year 4	Statutory Sector – public health	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Single-tier authority
Cambridgeshire	Year 1	Statutory sector – adult social care	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Two-tier authority
Cornwall	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Single-tier authority

Local area	Year area joined the evaluation	Typology 1: Lead organisation	Typology 2: Support coordination model	Typology 3: Multiple disadvantage coordinator host organisation	Typology 4: Local authority type
Coventry	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	No specified cohort	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Single-tier authority
Doncaster	Year 1	Joint leadership – all statutory[23]	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Single-tier authority
Durham	Year 4	Statutory sector – public health	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector	Single-tier authority
Exeter	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Two-tier authority
Hackney	Year 1	Statutory sector – public health	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – public health	Single-tier authority

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[23] In the Doncaster case this is different to two organisations co-leading. The MEAM Approach is being led by Complex Lives, which is an integrated health and social care partnership Alliance governed by the Accountable Care Partnership.

Local area	Year area joined the evaluation	Typology 1: Lead organisation	Typology 2: Support coordination model	Typology 3: Multiple disadvantage coordinator host organisation	Typology 4: Local authority type
Halton[24]	Year 1	Statutory sector	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector	Single-tier authority
Haringey	Year 3	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Single-tier authority
Hull	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness[25]	Single-tier authority
Middlesbrough	Year 4	Statutory Sector – adult social care/public health	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory Sector – adult social care/public health	Single-tier authority
Newham	Year 4	Statutory sector – adult social care/public health	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Single-tier authority

[24] Halton is no longer in the MEAM Approach network. It has not been allocated to a statutory sector sub-category for typologies 1 and 3 because the lead project, Waves, was under Children and Families.

[25] Coordinators were in VCS until very recently but have now been taken in-house.

Local area	Year area joined the evaluation	Typology 1: Lead organisation	Typology 2: Support coordination model	Typology 3: Multiple disadvantage coordinator host organisation	Typology 4: Local authority type
North Devon	Year 4	Joint leadership - statutory and VCS	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Joint leadership - statutory and VCS	Two-tier authority
North Lincolnshire	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Single-tier authority
Norwich	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	VCS – consortium	Two-tier authority
Peterborough	Year 3	Statutory sector – adult social care	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – adult social care	Single-tier authority
Plymouth	Year 1	Joint leadership - statutory and VCS	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Single-tier authority
Preston	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	VCS – housing and homelessness	Two-tier authority

Local area	Year area joined the evaluation	Typology 1: Lead organisation	Typology 2: Support coordination model	Typology 3: Multiple disadvantage coordinator host organisation	Typology 4: Local authority type
Reading	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	VCS – housing and homelessness	Single-tier authority
Redbridge	Year 4	Statutory sector - housing and homelessness	No specified cohort	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Single-tier authority
Redcar and Cleveland	Year 3	Statutory sector – public health	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Multiple host organisations – statutory and VCS	Single-tier authority
Southend-on-Sea	Year 1	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Single-tier authority
Stafford	Year 3	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Two-tier authority
Surrey	Year 1	Joint leadership – all statutory	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Two-tier authority

Local area	Year area joined the evaluation	Typology 1: Lead organisation	Typology 2: Support coordination model	Typology 3: Multiple disadvantage coordinator host organisation	Typology 4: Local authority type
West Berkshire[26]	Year 1	Statutory sector – criminal justice/police	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – housing	Single-tier authority
Westminster	Year 3	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	VCS – housing and homelessness	Single-tier authority
Winchester	Year 3	Statutory sector – housing and homelessness	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	No multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients	Two-tier authority
Windsor and Maidenhead	Year 3	Statutory sector – criminal justice/police	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	Statutory sector – criminal justice/police	Single-tier authority
York	Year 1	VCS – housing and homelessness	Multiple disadvantage coordinator for clients model	VCS – housing and homelessness	Single-tier authority

[26] West Berkshire is no longer in the MEAM Approach network.

3 Common data framework analysis

3.1 Overview

In this chapter we present analysis of the anonymised client-level data collected via the CDF according to the methodology described in section 1.5.

3.2 Summary of CDF data

The year 4 report uses anonymised client-level data collected via the CDF covering the period from 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2021. Figure 6 summarises the data collected and shared with the evaluation by each local area, and the number of people included in the valid sample for each element of analysis.

Figure 6: Summary of CDF data availability at the end of year 4 and analysis sample sizes

Area	No. of people:		No. of people included in analysis sample for:[27]							
	In CDF	Who are returnees [28]	HOS	NDTA	Accom.	Service use				
						A&E	Non-elective admiss-ions	Mental health admiss-ions	Arrests	Prison
Adur and Worthing	36	-	15	33	31	34	34	34	34	34
Basingstoke and Deane	27	5	2	1	8	13	13	13	13	13
Blackburn with Darwen	77	4	6	5	8	12	12	12	12	12
Calderdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridgeshire	43	-	11	24	16	1	1	19	16	17
Cornwall	19	-	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7

[27] Please see section 1.5.2 for a description of the inclusion criteria for each analysis sample. There are two samples for service use and accommodation analysis. The main analysis was conducted on sample A, people with data at two time points. Sub-analysis was run for sample B, a smaller group with data at three time points. The numbers in this table indicate the number of people included in sample A.

[28] In cases where a person returns to the cohort following a significant break in support, they are assigned a new unique reference number and treated as a new client.

Area	No. of people:		No. of people included in analysis sample for:[27]							
	In CDF	Who are returnees [28]	HOS	NDTA	Accom.	Service use				
						A&E	Non-elective admiss-ions	Mental health admiss-ions	Arrests	Prison
Coventry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doncaster	44	-	8	-	8	30	30	30	30	30
Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter	12	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hackney	34	-	2	11	3	22	22	22	22	22
Halton	32	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4
Haringey	21	-	18	19	17	20	20	21	20	20
Hull	37	-	20	-	22	32	32	32	32	32
Middlesbrough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newham	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Devon	10	-	8	8	6	9	9	9	9	9
North Lincs	26	3	8	-	16	13	18	18	20	20

Area	No. of people:		No. of people included in analysis sample for:[27]							
	In CDF	Who are returnees [28]	HOS	NDTA	Accom.	Service use				
						A&E	Non-elective admiss-ions	Mental health admiss-ions	Arrests	Prison
Norwich	146	15	2	8	7	9	9	9	9	7
Peterborough	22	-	4	5	8	8	9	9	5	7
Plymouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preston	19	1	5	-	1	6	6	6	6	6
Reading	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redbridge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redcar and Cleveland	23	-	15	-	14	16	16	16	16	16
Southend	21	-	4	5	4	8	8	8	8	8
Stafford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey	37	-	-	-	12	13	13	13	13	13
West Berkshire	18	-	1	1	1	7	7	2	7	7

Area	No. of people:		No. of people included in analysis sample for:[27]							
	In CDF	Who are returnees [28]	HOS	NDTA	Accom.	Service use				
						A&E	Non-elective admiss-ions	Mental health admiss-ions	Arrests	Prison
Westminster	3	-	3	-	2	2	2	2	2	2
Winchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windsor and Maidenhead	15	-	11	11	2	12	12	12	12	12
York	42	-	-	21	27	31	31	31	31	31
Grand total	**785**	**28**	**150**	**162**	**226**	**312**	**318**	**332**	**331**	**332**

3.3   Profile of the cohort

> **Note on the profile of the cohort**
>
> This section describes the profile of the cohort of people *for whom data were shared with evaluators*. It therefore does not describe the profile of the whole cohort of people supported by interventions developed using the MEAM Approach; there are people whose data were not shared with evaluators, for example, because they had not given their explicit consent for data sharing. We do not assume that the profile of the people in the evaluation cohort is similar to that of the whole cohort supported by interventions.
>
> Neither does this profile describe the cohort of people included in the HOS, NDTA, service use and accommodation analyses. People were excluded from those analyses if they did not meet eligibility criteria or if data were missing.

3.3.1   Size and location

We received data on 785 people supported by interventions developed using the MEAM Approach[29], from 25 different MEAM Approach network areas[30].

This represents 40% of the 1,944 people[31] we understand to have been supported by 26 network areas[32] between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2021.

3.3.2   Age

The age of people for whom ages were provided ranged from 18 to 72, with a mean age of 41 years (n=755).

3.3.3   Gender

Of the 762 people for whom gender was reported, 66% identified as male and 34% as female. Of these, three people identified as transgender.

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[29] This figure in fact refers to episodes of support rather than individual people. Within this figure are 28 occasions of people returning for two or more episodes of support during the evaluation period. Although the unit of analysis in this report is technically episodes of support instead of individual people, for simplicity (given the small number of returning clients) we use the terms "clients" or "people" when discussing the findings.

[30] This data was of varying quality – not all data was provided for all people in all quarters.

[31] 28 of these are known to be occasions of people returning for a second (or third) episodes of support – see footnote 29.

[32] One of the 26 areas provided information on the number of people supported to date but was not able to provide client-level data within the year 4 evaluation period. The remaining seven areas included in the evaluation had not yet started supporting people within the reporting period and/or did not yet have a specified cohort of clients.

3.3.4   Sexual orientation

Figure 7: Sexual orientation of the cohort

Sexual orientation	No. people	Valid %
Heterosexual	735	96%
Bisexual	15	2%
Gay	6	1%
Lesbian	4	1%
Other	8	1%
Valid total	**768**	**100%**
Not known / not stated	17	-
Grand total	**785**	**-**

3.3.5 Ethnicity

Figure 8: Ethnicity of the cohort

Ethnicity		No. people	Valid %
Asian / Asian British	Bangladeshi	1	0%
	Indian	2	0%
	Pakistani	4	1%
	Any other Asian background	2	0%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	African	8	1%
	Caribbean	17	2%
	Any other Black / African / Caribbean background	4	1%
Mixed / Multiple ethnic groups	White and Black African	5	1%
	White and Black Caribbean	12	2%
	Any other Mixed / Multiple ethnic background	6	1%
White	English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British	675	89%
	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	3	0%
	Irish	6	1%
	Any other White background	15	2%
Other ethnic group – Any other ethnic group		1	0%
Valid total		**761**	**100%**
Not stated		24	-
Grand total		**785**	-

3.3.6   Nationality

Figure 9: Nationality of the cohort

Nationality	No. people	Valid %
United Kingdom	715	96%
Poland	6	1%
Jamaica	3	0%
Albania	2	0%
Central African Republic	2	0%
Kenya	2	0%
Portugal	2	0%
Australia	1	0%
Lithuania	1	0%
Nigeria	1	0%
Pakistan	1	0%
Somalia	1	0%
Spain	1	0%
Sri Lanka	1	0%
Turkey	1	0%
Uganda	1	0%
Valid total	**741**	**100%**
Not known / not stated	44	-
Grand total	**785**	-

3.3.7   Current status of support

Of the 785 people, 392 were known to no longer be supported. The reasons for support ending are shown in Figure 10. For 393 people, support was ongoing at the time of their most recent service use data.

Figure 10: Reasons for support ending (n=392)

Reason for support ending	No. people	Valid %
Planned closure - support transferred to other organisation(s)	158	40%
Planned closure - no further support needed	75	19%
Planned closure - move outside area	44	11%
Unable to contact	36	9%
Deceased	30	8%
Unplanned closure - client decided not to accept support	25	6%
Prison sentence of over 12 months	14	4%
Residential rehabilitation	4	1%
Excluded from service	3	1%
Valid total	**389**	**100%**
Reason not stated	3	-
Grand total	**392**	**-**

3.3.8   Duration of support

The length of time for which people had been supported at the end of year 4 ranged from 0 months to 48 months, with a mean of 15 months of support (n=725)[33]. Figure 11 shows the distribution of people's duration of support.

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[33] This is not the same as the average total length of support, because some people were still receiving support at the time of analysis. We have assumed that people with no end of support date were still receiving support at the end of quarter 16. Halton and West Berkshire clients are excluded from this analysis as they are no longer part of the MEAM network. Four people whose support start and end date data contained errors were also excluded, as were six people who started and finished support on the same day.

Figure 11: Distribution of people's duration of support (n=785)

Duration of support	No. people	Valid %
0 to 3 months	155	21%
4 to 6 months	90	12%
7 to 9 months	91	13%
10 to 12 months	60	8%
13 to 15 months	46	6%
16 to 18 months	47	7%
19 to 21 months	44	6%
22 to 24 months	51	7%
Over 2 years	138	19%
Valid total	**725**	**100%**
Started and finished support on the same day	6	-
Not available or excluded	54	-
Grand total	**785**	**-**

3.4 Homelessness Outcomes Star (HOS)

Figure 12: Description of sample for HOS analysis

Characteristics of valid sample	Detail
Sample description	People who have been supported during at least four quarters, and who have at least two HOS meeting the time 1 and time 2 criteria: • **Time 1:** HOS is dated between two months before and three months after start of support.[34] • **Time 2:** HOS available 10 to 14 months after the start of support.
Sample size	150[35]

The **Homelessness Outcomes Star** is a tool for supporting and measuring change across ten areas in a person's life. The tool measures progress across the "Journey of Change" from a position of being "stuck", where people are not able to face the problem or accept help, through to being "self-reliant", where they can manage the issue without help.

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[34] This is a variation on the baseline criteria used in the most recent Fulfilling Lives Briefing reporting on HOS and used in the year 3 MEAM Approach evaluation report. We have allowed an additional month's leeway prior to start of support. This is to reflect the +/- 2-month leeway on the time 2 data point. We have still allowed a leeway of three months post start of support to account for the time required to build relationships, which is required before workers can start to gather data and obtain people's consent for sharing this data with the evaluation.

[35] Sample size for the 'drug and alcohol misuse' category is 149 – one client had missing data here.

*Figure 13: Proportion of people at each stage of the Journey of Change at start of support and 12 months, and percentage point change (n=149 to 150)[35] (statistically significant changes[36] in **bold**, darker shading indicates higher proportion of cohort scored at this stage when compared to other outcome areas)[37]*

Outcome area	Stuck			Accepting Help			Believing			Learning			Self-reliance		
	Start	12 mths	Change	Start	12 mths	Change	Start	12 mths	Change	Start	12 mths	Change	Start	12 months	Change
Motivation	43%	18%	**-25%**	37%	31%	-6%	11%	28%	**+17%**	8%	20%	**+12%**	2%	3%	+1%
Self-care	41%	18%	**-23%**	31%	28%	-3%	11%	27%	**+15%**	15%	25%	**+10%**	2%	3%	+1%
Managing money	47%	15%	**-32%**	30%	35%	+5%	9%	26%	**+17%**	10%	18%	**+8%**	4%	6%	+2%
Social networks	48%	19%	**-29%**	30%	37%	+7%	17%	28%	**+11%**	5%	13%	**+8%**	0%	3%	+3%
Drug and alcohol misuse	49%	23%	**-26%**	25%	32%	+7%	10%	21%	**+11%**	7%	11%	+4%	9%	13%	+3%
Physical health	35%	14%	**-21%**	29%	37%	+8%	25%	31%	+6%	10%	15%	+5%	1%	3%	+2%
Emotional/ Mental health	44%	22%	**-22%**	39%	34%	-5%	11%	32%	**+20%**	5%	11%	+6%	0%	1%	+1%
Meaningful use of time	50%	23%	**-27%**	30%	35%	+5%	14%	25%	**+11%**	5%	15%	**+9%**	1%	2%	+1%
Managing tenancy and accommodation	51%	20%	**-31%**	28%	28%	0%	11%	19%	+8%	6%	23%	**+17%**	3%	10%	**+7%**
Offending	28%	14%	**-14%**	20%	17%	-3%	21%	20%	-1%	8%	15%	+7%	23%	33%	**+10%**

[36] Significant to the 95% confidence level using the McNemar chi-square test, meaning that there is a 95% likelihood that the change is **not** due to chance.

[37] i) HOS falling within -2 to +3 months of the start of person's support were considered eligible baseline data. ii) Percentages are rounded to whole numbers, which introduces some rounding errors when comparing percentage change.
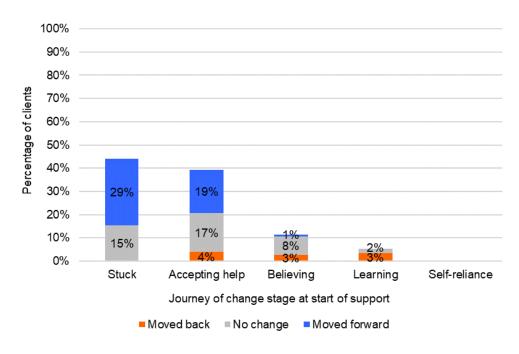
Figure 14: Proportion of people moving between Homelessness Outcomes Star Journey of Change stages between start of support and 12 months, and the average (mean) number of stages of change (n=149 to 150)[35]

Area	Positive change		Stayed the same	Negative change	
	% of people	Average no. stages of positive change	% of people	% of people	Average no. stages of negative change
Motivation	58%	+1.5	29%	13%	-1.5
Self-care	51%	+1.6	35%	14%	-1.7
Managing money	56%	+1.6	28%	16%	-1.3
Social networks	54%	+1.5	37%	9%	-1.7
Drug and alcohol misuse	44%	+1.7	42%	13%	-1.4
Physical health	44%	+1.5	43%	13%	-1.6
Emotional/mental health	48%	+1.5	42%	10%	-1.3
Meaningful use of time	55%	+1.5	33%	13%	-1.4
Managing tenancy/accommodation	59%	+1.8	31%	9%	-1.6
Offending	45%	+1.8	41%	14%	-1.6

Figure 15: Overview of the scale and direction of change experienced by people between start of support and 12 months (n=149 to 150)[35, 38]

Direction of change ➡ Scale of change ⬇	% people making positive change by at least one Journey of Change stage	% people staying the same	% people making negative change by at least one Journey of Change stage
At least one outcome area	89%	86%	47%
At least two outcome areas	81%	75%	24%
At least three outcome areas	72%	62%	15%
At least four outcome areas	66%	45%	11%

Figure 16: Proportion of people moving forwards or backwards from Journey of Change stages for emotional and mental health between start support and 12 months (n=150)

[38] As there are a total of 10 HOS outcome areas it is possible for the same person to feature in more than one column in the same row of this table. For example, a person might make positive change by at least one Journey of Change stage in four areas on the HOS but remain at the same stage for a further four areas. Therefore percentage totals across the row can total to more than 100%.

3.5   New Directions Team Assessment (NDTA)

Figure 17: Description of sample for NDTA analysis

Characteristics of valid sample	Detail
Sample description	People who have been supported during at least four quarters, and who have at least two NDTA meeting the time 1 and time 2 criteria: • **Time 1:** NDTA is dated between two months before and three months after start of support.[39] • **Time 2:** NDTA available 10 to 14 months after the start of support.
Sample size	162

> The **New Directions Team Assessment (NDTA)** is a practitioner assessment tool for identifying adults experiencing "chronic exclusion". The tool provides a scoring framework against 10 areas in a person's life. Higher scores indicate a higher level of need; reductions in scores can therefore be taken as an indication of positive progress.

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[39] This is a variation on the baseline criteria used in the most recent Fulfilling Lives Briefing reporting and used in the year 3 MEAM Approach evaluation report. We have allowed an additional month's leeway prior to start of support. This is to reflect the +/- 2-month leeway on the time 2 data point. We have still allowed a leeway of three months post start of support to account for the time required to build relationships, which is required before workers can start to gather data and obtain people's consent for sharing this data with the evaluation.

Figure 18: Mean NDTA scores at start of support and 12 months (n=162) (statistically significant changes[40] in bold, reductions in scores can be taken as indication of positive progress)

NDTA area	Start of support	12 months after start of support	Change
Risk to others	4.0	2.9	**-1.1**
Risk from others	4.5	3.6	**-1.0**
Engagement	2.9	2.2	**-0.8**
Self-harm (intentional)	1.7	1.2	**-0.5**
Self-harm (Unintentional)	3.0	2.2	**-0.7**
Stress	3.0	2.4	**-0.6**
Social effectiveness	2.4	1.7	**-0.6**
Alcohol and drugs	3.4	2.7	**-0.7**
Impulse control	2.6	1.8	**-0.8**
Housing	3.2	2.1	**-1.1**
Overall average score (/48)	**30.7**	**22.8**	**-8.0**

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[40] Significant to the 95% confidence level using a paired t-test, meaning that there is a 95% likelihood that the change is **not** due to chance.
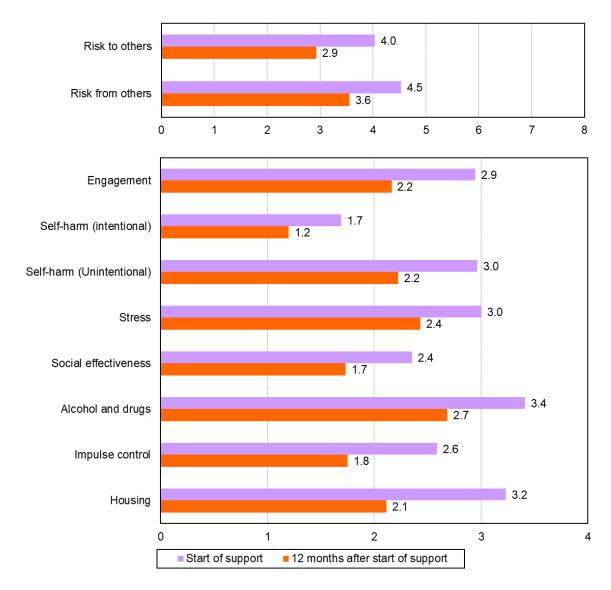
Figure 19 Mean NDTA scores for start of support and 12 months (n=162) (reductions in scores can be taken as indication of positive progress)

3.6 Service use

Service use Figure 20: Description of samples for service use

Characteristics of valid sample	Detail	
Sample description	There are two samples for service use analysis. The main analysis was conducted on people with data at two time points. Sub-analysis was run for a smaller group with data at three time points.	
	Sample A People who have been supported during at least four quarters, with data for a specific service type for their first and fourth quarters of support. • **Time 1:** First quarter of support.[41] • **Time 2:** Fourth quarter of support.[42]	**Sample B** People who have been supported during at least eight quarters, with data for a specific service type for their first, fourth and eighth quarters of support. • **Time 1:** First quarter of support.[43] • **Time 2:** Fourth quarter of support. • **Time 3:** Eighth quarter of support.[44]
Sample size		Sample A: 312-332 Sample B: 145-152

[41] 45-48 people in this sample had begun support in the last month of a quarter but did not have service use data available until their second quarter. Data from the second quarter were therefore used as proxy baseline data for these people.

[42] 27-28 people in this sample ended support in their fourth quarter. Their penultimate quarter of support is used as a proxy for fourth quarter for these people, because data is often incomplete from the last quarter of support.

[43] 33-34 people in this sample had begun support in the last month of a quarter but did not have service use data available until their second quarter. Data from the second quarter were used as proxy baseline data for these people.

[44] 5-7 people in this sample ended support in their eighth quarter of support. The penultimate quarter of support is used as a proxy for eighth quarter for these people, because data is often incomplete from the last quarter of support.

3.6.1 Previous service use to first quarter comparison

Figure 21 Comparison of service use prior to support with first quarter of support (n=233-281)

Type of service use	Sample size	Previous 12 months / 4	First quarter	Statistically significant difference?
A&E	233	1.0	0.8	No
Non elective acute admissions	234	1.1	1.8	Yes
Mental health admissions	255	1.1	1.3	No
Arrests	281	0.7	0.7	No
Nights in prison	281	8.8	7.6	Yes

3.6.2 Sample A: First and fourth quarter of support analysis

*Figure 22: Use of services in first quarter and fourth quarter of support (statistically significant changes[45] in **bold**) (n=312 to 332)[46]*

Type of service use	Direction of change	Sample size	Valid sample as % of eligible people	Mean no. interactions per person per quarter				% people with at least one interaction		
				First quarter	Fourth quarter	Change	% Change[47]	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Percent difference
A&E	⬇	**312**	**68%**	**0.8**	**0.5**	**-0.3**	**-33%**	25%	23%	-2%
Non elective acute admissions	⬇	**318**	**69%**	**1.3**	**0.7**	**-0.6**	**-49%**	13%	10%	-3%
Mental health admissions	⬆	332	72%	1.0	1.1	0.1	+6%	5%	5%	-1%
Arrests	⬇	331	72%	0.6	0.5	-0.1	-19%	29%	25%	-4%
Nights in prison	⬆	332	72%	7.1	7.2	0.1	+1%	19%	18%	-1%

[45] Significant to the 95% confidence level using the paired t-test for mean no. interactions and McNemar chi-square test for % people with at least one interaction.

[46] i) Means are rounded to 1 d.p., which creates some rounding errors in the change column. ii) See 1.5.2 for more detail about the approach to analysis.

[47] The percentage change in mean number of interactions per client per quarter should be interpreted with caution because of the very low level of mean interactions at time 1. The relatively high percentage changes relate to small changes in mean service use in real terms.

3.6.3 Sample B: First, fourth and eighth quarter of support analysis

*Figure 23: Use of services in first, fourth and eighth quarter of support (statistically significant changes[48] in **bold**) (n=145 to 150)[49]*

Type of service use	Direction of change	Sample size	Valid sample as % of eligible people	Mean no. interactions per person per quarter			Change per person			
				First quarter	Fourth quarter	Eighth quarter	Change from first to fourth quarter	% change from first to fourth quarter[50]	Change from first to eighth quarter	% change from first to eighth quarter[50]
A&E	⬇	**145**	**31%**	**1.0**	**0.5**	0.6	**-0.5**	**-53%**	-0.4	-36%
Non elective acute admissions	⬇	147	32%	1.0	0.5	0.8	-0.5	-49%	-0.3	-27%
Mental health admissions	⬆	150	33%	0.7	0.4	0.8	-0.3	-40%	0.1	+20%
Arrests	⬇	149	32%	0.7	0.5	0.6	-0.2	-31%	-0.1	-17%
Nights in prison	⬇	149	32%	8.4	8.1	6.4	-0.3	-4%	-1.9	-23%

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[48] Significant to the 95% confidence level using the paired t-test.

[49] i) Means are rounded to 1 d.p., which creates some rounding errors in the change column. ii) See 1.5.2 for more detail about the approach to analysis.

[50] The percentage change in mean number of interactions per client per quarter should be interpreted with caution because of the very low level of mean interactions at time 1. The relatively high percentage changes relate to small changes in mean service use in real terms.

3.7 Accommodation

Figure 24: Description of sample for accommodation analysis

Characteristics of valid sample	Detail	
Sample description	As with service use, accommodation data was analysed for two groups of people: the main analysis on a larger group with data at two time points, and the sub-analysis on a smaller group with data at three time points.	
	Sample A People who have been supported during at least four quarters, with accommodation data for first and fourth quarters of support (all nights in quarter accounted for).[51] • **Time 1:** First quarter of support.[52] • **Time 2:** Fourth quarter of support.[53]	**Sample B** People who have been supported during at least eight quarters, with accommodation data for first, fourth and eighth quarters of support (all nights in quarter accounted for).[51] • **Time 1:** First quarter of support.[54] • **Time 2:** Fourth quarter of support. • **Time 3:** Eighth quarter of support.[55]
Sample size		Sample A: 226 Sample B: 115

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[51] As with year 3, this includes a leeway of +/- 2 nights per quarter. People with "unknown" nights were excluded from the sample, apart from when these nights were described as spent in rehab or care homes (i.e. the data was available, but had not been labelled as such, as there was no data entry category for rehab/care homes). These are the only nights which are referred to as "unknown" in the analysis.

[52] 40 people in this sample had begun support in the last month of a quarter but did not have accommodation data available until their second quarter. We echoed the approach to service use data and used accommodation data from the second quarter of support as proxy baseline data for these people.

[53] 15 people in this sample ended support in their fourth quarter. We echoed the approach to service use data and used the penultimate quarter of support as a proxy for fourth quarter for these people, because data is often incomplete from the last quarter of support.

[54] 29 people in this sample had begun support in the last month of a quarter but did not have accommodation data available until their second quarter. We echoed the approach to service use data and used accommodation data from the second quarter of support as proxy baseline data for these people.

[55] 10 people in this sample ended support in their eighth quarter. We took the same approach that we used with service use data and used the penultimate quarter of support as a proxy for eighth quarter for these people, because data is often incomplete from the last quarter of support.

3.7.1 Sample A: First and fourth quarter of support analysis

*Figure 25: Accommodation at start of support and end of fourth quarter (n=226) (statistically significant changes[56] in **bold**)[57]*

Accommodation grouping[58]	Proportion of people in accommodation type…			Accommodation type	Proportion of people in accommodation type…		
	At start of support	At end of fourth quarter	Percent difference		At start of support	At end of fourth quarter	Percent difference
Rough sleeping	**49%**	**9%**	**-40%**				
Family and friends	5%	8%	+2%				
In accommodation (temporary or license i.e. no tenancy agreement)	**22%**	**39%**	**+18%**	Night shelter	0%	1%	+1%
				B&B/private hostel	6%	7%	0%
				Emergency or assessment bed within a service	8%	5%	-3%
				Supported accommodation (licence)	**8%**	**27%**	**+19%**

[56] Significant to the 95% confidence level based on McNemar chi-square test.

[57] i) Percentages are rounded to 0 d.p., which creates some rounding errors in the change column. ii) See 1.5.2 for more detail about the approach to analysis.

[58] These groupings have been agreed with CFE Research to ensure that future analyses of accommodation use within the national MEAM Approach and national Fulfilling Lives evaluation are comparable.

Accommodation grouping[58]	Proportion of people in accommodation type…			Accommodation type	Proportion of people in accommodation type…		
	At start of support	At end of fourth quarter	Percent difference		At start of support	At end of fourth quarter	Percent difference
In accommodation (long-term supported, with tenancy agreement)	**3%**	**8%**	**+5%**				
In accommodation (own or shared tenancy, with or without floating support)	**14%**	**26%**	**+12%**	**Own tenancy (social housing)**	**8%**	**16%**	**+8%**
				Own tenancy (private rented)	**5%**	**9%**	**+4%**
				Own tenancy (owner occupier)	0%	0%	0%
				Shared tenancy	0%	0%	0%
Prison	7%	6%	-1%				
Other	0%	2%	+2%				
Not given	0%	2%	+2%				

*Figure 26: Mean number of nights spent in different accommodation types in first and fourth quarters of support (statistically significant changes[59] in **bold**) (n=226)[60]*

Accommodation grouping[61]	Mean no. nights per person per quarter				Accommodation type	Mean no. nights per person per quarter			
	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Change	% change		First quarter	Fourth quarter	Change	% change
Rough sleeping	**24.0**	**10.1**	**-13.9**	**-58%**					
Family and friends	**11.4**	**8.2**	**-3.2**	**-28%**					
In accommodation (temporary or license i.e. no tenancy agreement)	**29.2**	**36.4**	**7.1**	**+24%**	**Night shelter**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**+657%[62]**
					B&B/private hostel	5.1	5.4	0.2	+5%
					Emergency or assessment bed within	6.0	3.8	-2.2	-37%
					Supported accommodation	**18.0**	**24.9**	**6.9**	**+38%**

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[59] Statistically significant to the 95 % confidence level based on paired t-test.

[60] i) Means are rounded to 1 d.p., which creates some rounding errors in the change column. ii) See 1.5.2 for more detail about the approach to analysis.

[61] These groupings have been agreed with CFE Research to ensure that future analyses of accommodation use within the national MEAM Approach and national Fulfilling Lives evaluation are comparable.

[62] The base number for the night shelter percentage change calculation is very small (a mean of 0.2 nights in quarter 1). This leads to a high percentage change figure (657%), which may be misleading. In contrast, Figure 25 shows that the proportion of people in night shelters rose from 0% at the start of support to 1% at the end of fourth quarter of support. The increase in mean number nights in night shelter between quarters 1 and 4 is therefore likely due to considerable within-quarter use of night shelters in the fourth quarter of support and/or high levels of night shelter in quarter 4 use by a small number of individuals.

Accommodation grouping[61]	Mean no. nights per person per quarter				Accommodation type	Mean no. nights per person per quarter			
	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Change	% change		First quarter	Fourth quarter	Change	% change
In accommodation (long-term supported, with tenancy agreement)	**2.3**	**7.1**	**4.8**	**+212%**					
In accommodation (own or shared tenancy, with or without floating support)	**15.3**	**21.5**	**6.3**	**+41%**	**Own tenancy (social housing)**	**9.3**	**13.8**	**4.5**	**+49%**
					Own tenancy (private rented)	**5.3**	**7.3**	**2.0**	**+39%**
					Own tenancy (owner occupier)	0.4	0.0	-0.4	-100%
					Shared tenancy	0.3	0.4	0.1	+31%
Prison	9.0	8.5	-0.5	-5%					
Rehab and care home nights marked as "unknown"	0.0	0.6	0.6	-					

3.7.2   Sample B: First, fourth and eighth quarter of support analysis

*Figure 27: Accommodation at start of support, end of fourth quarter and end of eighth quarter, and the net change (n=115) (statistically significant changes[63] in **bold**)[64]*

Accommodation grouping[65]	Proportion of people in accommodation type…					Accommodation type	Proportion of people in accommodation type…				
	Start of support	End of fourth quarter	End of eighth quarter	Percent diff. from first to fourth quarter	Percent diff. from first to eighth quarter		Start of support	End of fourth quarter	End of eighth quarter	Percent diff. from first to fourth quarter	Percent diff. from first to eighth quarter
Rough sleeping	**51%**	**13%**	**10%**	**-38%**	**-42%**						
Family and friends	1%	3%	3%	+2%	+3%						
In accommodation (temporary or license i.e. no tenancy agreement)	**23%**	**46%**	**36%**	**+23%**	**+13%**	Night shelter	0%	1%	1%	+1%	0%
						B&B/private hostel	4%	3%	3%	-2%	+1%
						Emergency or assessment bed within a service	**10%**	6%	**1%**	-4%	**-10%**

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[63] Based on McNemar chi-square test.

[64] i) Percentages are rounded to 0 d.p., which creates some rounding errors in the change column. ii) See 1.5.2 for more detail about the approach to analysis.

[65] These groupings have been agreed with CFE Research to ensure that future analyses of accommodation use within the national MEAM Approach and national Fulfilling Lives evaluation are comparable.

Accommodation grouping[65]	Proportion of people in accommodation type…					Accommodation type	Proportion of people in accommodation type…				
	Start of support	End of fourth quarter	End of eighth quarter	Percent diff. from first to fourth quarter	Percent diff. from first to eighth quarter		Start of support	End of fourth quarter	End of eighth quarter	Percent diff. from first to fourth quarter	Percent diff. from first to eighth quarter
						Supported accommodation (licence)	8%	37%	30%	+29%	+23%
In accommodation (long-term supported, with tenancy agreement)	3%	9%	10%	+5%	+6%						
In accommodation (own or shared tenancy, with or without floating support)	11%	23%	28%	+11%	+17%	**Own tenancy (social housing)**	8%	17%	22%	+9%	+14%
						Own tenancy (private rented)	3%	6%	6%	+3%	+3%
						Own tenancy (owner occupier)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
						Shared tenancy	1%	0%	0%	-1%	-1%
Prison	10%	6%	10%	-3%	+1%						
Other	1%	0%	1%	-1%	0%						

Accommodation grouping[65]	Proportion of people in accommodation type…					Accommodation type	Proportion of people in accommodation type…				
	Start of support	End of fourth quarter	End of eighth quarter	Percent diff. from first to fourth quarter	Percent diff. from first to eighth quarter		Start of support	End of fourth quarter	End of eighth quarter	Percent diff. from first to fourth quarter	Percent diff. from first to eighth quarter
Not given	0%	1%	3%	+1%	+3%						

3.8   Economic analysis

*Figure 28: Mean service use costs per person from first quarter to fourth quarter of support[66] (statistically significant changes in level of service use[67] in **bold**) (n=312-332)*

Type of service use	Sample size	Valid sample as % of eligible people	Mean cost per person per quarter		
			First quarter	Fourth quarter	Change
A&E	**312**	**68%**	**£133**	**£88**	**-£44**
Non elective acute admissions	**318**	**69%**	**£829**	**£427**	**-£403**
Mental health admissions	332	72%	£430	£457	+£27
Arrests	331	72%	£426	£344	-£82
Prison	332	72%	£762	£771	+£9

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[66] i) See section 1.5.2 for a breakdown of the economic tariffs used to calculate average cost per instance of service use and for more detail about the approach to analysis. ii) Mean costs are rounded to whole numbers, which introduces some rounding errors when comparing between first and fourth quarters.

[67] Significant to the 95% confidence level based on paired t-test, meaning that there is a 95% chance that the change is **not** due to chance. Significance tests are applied to the change in level of service use, not the estimated costs of those changes.

Figure 29: Mean accommodation costs per person in first and fourth quarters of support [68] (n=226) (statistically significant changes in use of accommodation type[69] in **bold**)

Accommodation grouping[70]	Accommodation type	Mean cost per person per quarter		
		First quarter	Fourth quarter	Change
Rough sleeping	Rough sleeping	£0	£0	£0
Family and friends	Living with family/friends	£0	£0	£0
In accommodation (temporary or license i.e. no tenancy agreement)	Night shelter[71]	**£1,272**	**£1,530**	**+£258**
	B&B/private hostel			
	Emergency or assessment bed within a service			
	Supported accommodation (licence)			
In accommodation (long-term supported, with tenancy agreement)	Supported accommodation (tenancy**)**	**£99**	**£308**	**+£210**
In accommodation (own or shared tenancy, with or without floating support)	Own tenancy (social housing)	**£207**	**£292**	**+£85**
	Own tenancy (private rented)			
	Own tenancy (owner occupier)			
	Shared tenancy			

[68] i) See Section 1.5.2 for a breakdown of the economic tariffs used to calculate average cost per instance of accommodation type and for more detail about the approach to analysis. ii) The costs associated with nights in prison are reported in Figure 28.

[69] i) Significant to the 95% confidence level based on paired t-test. ii) Significance tests are applied to the change in use of accommodation type, not the estimated costs of those changes.

[70] These groupings have been agreed with CFE Research to ensure that future analyses of accommodation use within the national MEAM Approach and national Fulfilling Lives evaluation are comparable.

[71] We considered introducing a separate tariff for night shelter accommodation because we understand provision of night shelter accommodation to cost much less than the accommodation grouping tariff of £304 per week. However, there is relatively low use of night shelters among the evaluation cohort, and changes in use over time are not statistically significant. We therefore have applied a broad tariff across the whole accommodation grouping so as to maximise comparability with the national Fulfilling Lives evaluation.

4 Approach to qualitative analysis and development of key findings

4.1 Overview

In this chapter we outline how we have worked with the expert by experience research group to develop the findings from qualitative consultation and to sense-test the report.

4.2 Identification of key themes

Once the fieldwork was complete, Cordis Bright and the expert by experience research group met to discuss key themes emerging from the fieldwork. Cordis Bright then conducted a thematic analysis of all qualitative data. The themes identified by the expert by experience research group formed the starting point for this analysis, alongside the year 4 thematic research questions and the evaluation framework.

4.3 Development of personal case studies

Transcripts from two of the five case study interviews were analysed over the course of two workshops with the expert by experience research group. For each interview transcript we discussed key themes emerging, the key components to each person's story and the overall narrative arc. We also agreed a structure that would be shared across the case studies.

Cordis Bright then developed the remaining three case studies based on the structure and focus agreed in the workshop, and the case studies were shared with the respective people for approval before publication. One person could not be contacted for their approval because they had successfully moved on from support and were no longer in touch with their previous support worker; their case study is therefore not published in the year 4 report.

4.4 Identification of key findings

Once all analysis of data from fieldwork and consultation was complete (i.e. all analysis except that of the CDF data), findings from the different research methods were triangulated and discussed at an internal Cordis Bright team meeting. Based on this, eight "key findings" were identified for the main report. This process also produced the findings on statutory mental health involvement in local MEAM Approach partnerships included in the thematic report.

The eight key findings were then shared and discussed with the expert by experience research group in a virtual meeting. The expert by experience research group approved of the overall sense of the eight key findings. However, amendments were made to the framing of some of the findings based on their recommendations.

4.5   Reporting

These eight key findings were shared with MEAM and revisions were made by Cordis Bright in light of this.

Cordis Bright then identified four further key findings based on analysis of the CDF data and produced the year 4 main report, involvement of statutory mental health partners thematic report and this technical appendix. These reports were sense tested with the expert by experience research group, the evaluation steering group and MEAM. The reports were then revised based on their feedback, which included refining the 12 key findings down to eight. The final versions of the reports were agreed with MEAM.

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