



**Performance Report 2015 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of  
Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Dublin City Council**

**END OF YEAR 2015 REPORT (Including Qtr 4 2015)**

**February 2016**

#### Q4 2015 Headline Items:

##### Tenancy creation and protection

- The total number of adults who moved to tenancies in **2015 was 1,059**. This represents a 34% increase or 267 additional adults compared with 2014.
- 87% (n=922) of tenancies were in some form of social housing.
- Post settlement support was provided to 84% (n=893) of new tenancies.
- There were 407 adults in receipt of post-tenancy support on the last day of 2015.
- Private rental supply in the region at its lowest point in ten years (Daft.ie).
- 1,905 tenancies were protected by TPS. Those in receipt of the DSP uplift increased by 444 to 1,623, the largest increase in a quarter since the scheme began in 2014.
- 3,464 adults accessed emergency accommodation in Q4 2015, the highest number to access services in any quarter to date.
- Over the entire year, 5,480 adults accessed emergency accommodation in 2015. This is a 10% increase on 2014.
- The number of families using emergency accommodation dropped from 705 in November 2015 to 683 in December 2015 as families departed from emergency accommodation to return to friends or family or deferred presenting to services over the Christmas period.
- DRHE commissioned research finds that families presenting to homeless services are at much higher risk of poverty (76%) than the general population (16%).
- More regularised access to emergency beds was provided to service users in Q4 2015 and nightly bookings by local authority Free-phone and central placements dropped to 180 per night from a high of 227 and 228 per night in Q1 and Q2 2015 respectively.
- The number of adults in emergency accommodation for more than six months increased from 54% to 57% over the quarter because of a lack of move-on options.
- The number of adults with support plans remains at 48% with the majority of those without support plans residing in private emergency accommodation with no on-site service provider.
- The number of adults departing accommodation to relocate to another country has increased from 9 individuals in 2014 to 61 in 2015 with the support of the Barca project.
- Bed occupancy remains at 99% with only two beds on average unallocated each night because of the co-ordinated regional bed management system managed in Parkgate Hall.
- There was a minimum of 91 individuals sleeping rough on 30<sup>th</sup> November 2015. There was 2,345 beds occupied on the same night (2,345 adults and 1,424 children) and 61 adults in the MQI night service.
- 76% of those rough sleeping and in contact with the HFIT gained access to emergency accommodation in Q4 2015, an increase from 69% in Q3 2015.

**Part 1****1. 2015 Target for Accommodating Homeless Persons with Full Tenancies**

<b>Target number of individuals for 2015</b>	<b>Number of Accommodation Units Delivered with Full Tenancies</b>		<b>Quarterly Total Adult Individuals Q4 2015</b>	<b>Total Adult Individuals to Date in 2015</b>
	Local Authority Lettings		139	485
	Approved Housing Bodies (AHB) Lettings		48	229
	LTS (long-term supported accommodation)		54	111
	Private Rented		31	137
	Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)		48	97
		<b>Totals<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>320</b>	<b>1,059</b>

Three hundred and twenty adults moved to tenancies in Quarter 4, 2015, the highest number of individuals moving to tenancies in any quarter since reporting began. The reliance on social housing as a primary source of accommodation continued on trend however the HAP (Housing Assistance Payment) tenancies numbered 48 which is a marked improvement on previous quarters. The increased uptake in HAP follows: the revision of the qualifying criteria which enables all persons assessed as homeless to avail of the HAP with immediate effect; active promotion of the scheme to landlords in the region; and staffing of the Dublin Place Finders unit in which staff source available accommodation in the region.

**Table 1a: Adult individuals moving to tenancies in 2013 - 2015**

	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Social housing (including HAP)	367	555	922
Private rented accommodation	426	237	137
<b>Total number of individuals moving to tenancies</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1,059</b>

As can be seen in Table 1a, the total number of adults who moved to tenancies in 2015 was 1,059. This was a marked increase on the previous two years. This represents a 34% increase or 267 additional adults compared with 2014. Access to social housing (local authority, approved housing body, long-term supported accommodation and HAP) remained high in 2015 with Quarter 4 2015 reporting the highest rate of move to this category recorded on PASS.

The high level of access to social housing was facilitated by the Ministerial Direction which provided that each of the specified housing authorities must ensure that at least 50% of the dwellings available for allocation during the specified period will be allocated to homeless households and other vulnerable groups.

Simultaneously the number of adults accessing private rented accommodation decreased to a low of 31 while HAP tenancies, which are a form of social housing that utilises private

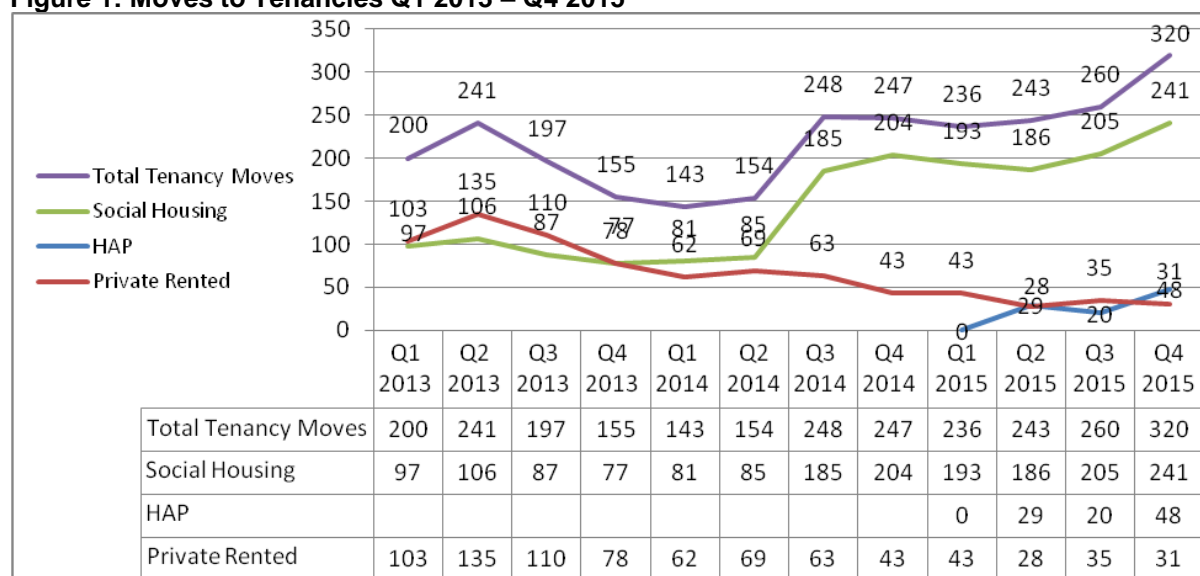
<sup>1</sup> PASS records the number of unique adult individuals moving-on to independent living

rented accommodation, increased to 48. HAP offers a more attractive route back into the private rental market for many service users as it can provide:

- An uplift of up to 50% of the Rent Supplement rate in the region (25% for South Dublin).
- 100% of the approved monthly rental rate is paid directly into the landlord or nominated agent’s bank account by the local authority or by a designated third party on behalf of the local authority
- Security deposit is paid to landlord in advance
- First month’s rent is paid to landlord in advance
- No change to rent payments to landlord if tenant’s employment situation changes
- Visiting housing support is provided to the tenant

However, it is anticipated that the supply of local authority housing will reduced and there will be an increased reliance on HAP as an appropriate move-on option for service user in 2016. The ability of HAP to meet demand for housing will be dependent on an adequate supply of private rented accommodation but data produced by Daft suggests this may be a challenge in the year ahead. In February 2016, Daft<sup>2</sup> report that “[t]here were fewer than 3,600 homes available to rent nationwide on February 1, the lowest total at any point since the start of the data series ten years ago.”

**Figure 1: Moves to Tenancies Q1 2013 – Q4 2015**



**Refused offers of Social Housing**

In addition to the 922 adults accommodated in some form of social housing in 2015, local authorities in the region also reported that offers of accommodation were made to 69 households during the year that refused to take up the offer. As expected, the largest number of refusals is in the Dublin City Council area with 56 individuals refusing the accommodation offered.

<sup>2</sup> The Daft.ie Rental Report (February 2016) <https://static.rasset.ie/documents/business/daft.ie-rental-report.pdf>

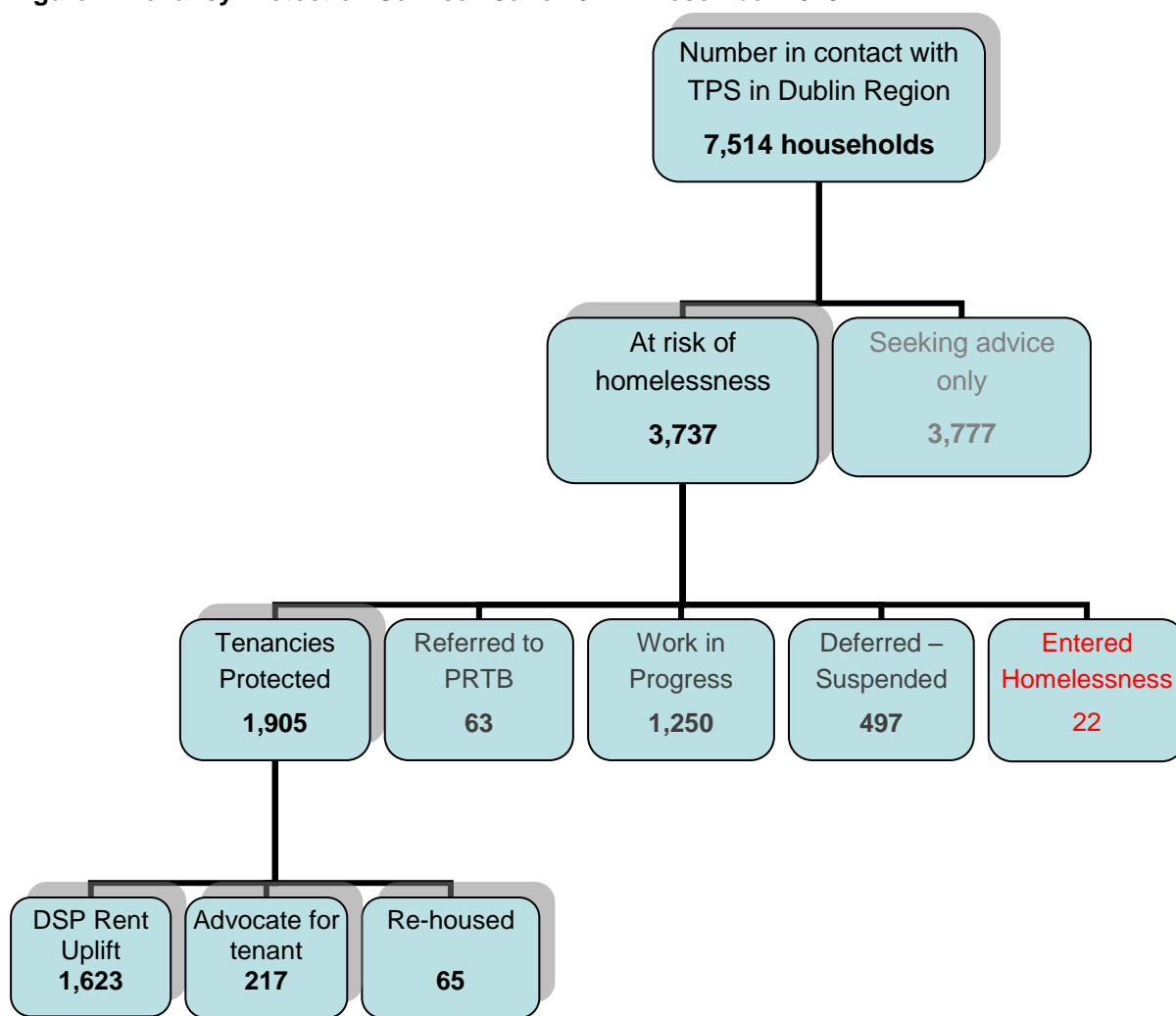
**Table 1b: Homeless households that refused tenancy offers in 2015**

Local Authority	
Dublin City	56
South Dublin -do not record this data	6
Fingal	7
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>

**Tenancy Protection Service**

The Tenancy Protection Service (TPS) had been contacted by 7,514 households between its establishment in June 2014 and December 2015 (19 months). Almost 50% of these households were deemed to be at risk of homelessness and progressed to active case management. At December 31<sup>st</sup> 2015, 1,905 (or 51%) of these tenancies were protected.

**Figure 2: Tenancy Protection Service: June 2014 – December 2015**



Sixty five were re-housed in the private rented accommodation, 217 households were protected following negotiation with landlords and 1,623 were in receipt of the Department of Social Protection (DSP) rent uplift.

Of the 1,905 households, 1,042 (or 54%) were lone parent households, 622 (or 33%) two parent families, 170 (or 9%) singles, 34 (or 2%) couples with no children and 37 (or 2%) parents with part-time access to children.

The number of families who received the uplift to their Rent Supplement rate under the DSP protocol increased by 38% or 444 households (compared with Quarter 3 2015) in the final quarter of 2015, the largest increase in a quarter since the service began. One household was in a fourth quarter of DSP uplift support, 46 in their third quarter, 307 in the second quarter and 1,269 in their first quarter of support.

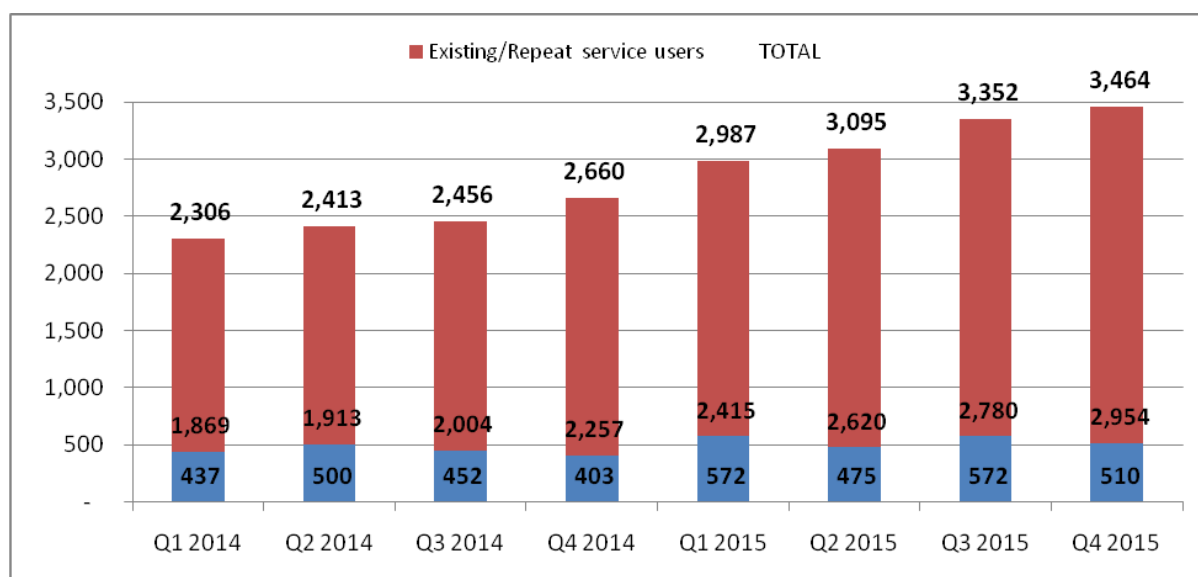
**Part 2**

**2. Number of new presentations on a daily basis**

	New	Repeat	Total Q4 2015
Number of adult individuals using emergency accommodation in Q4 2015	510	2,954	3,464
Number of days in Q4 2015	92		
<b>Daily average</b>	<b>5.5</b>		

There were 3,464 adults accommodated in emergency accommodation during the last quarter of 2015. As detailed in Figure 3, this is the largest number of adults accommodated in a quarter to date. The number of existing/repeat service users is increasing as people remain for more extended periods in emergency accommodation as there are limited move-on options available in the region given the limited housing supply.

**Figure 3: Number of adults using emergency accommodation each quarter in the Dublin Region**



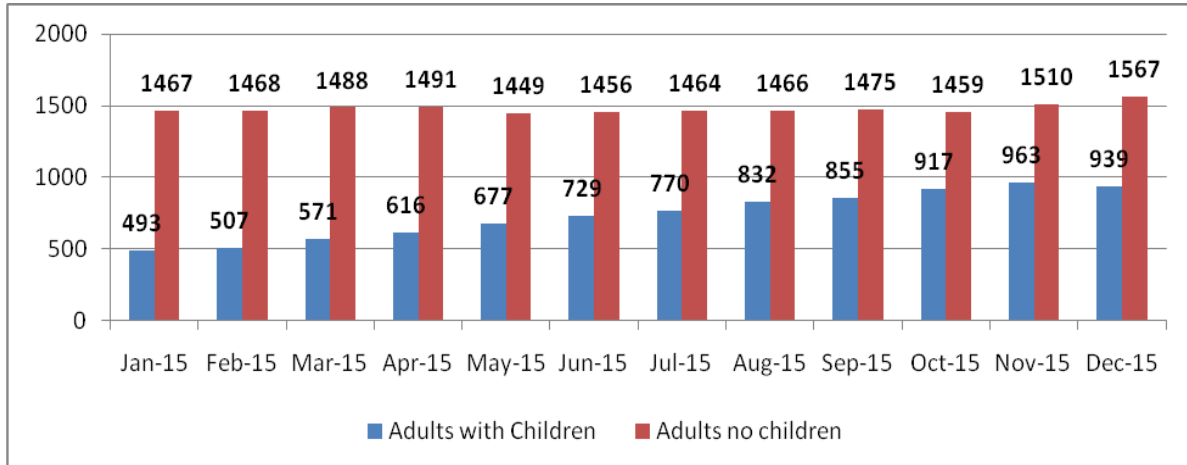
A year on year comparison on the number of adults who accessed homeless services reveals that in total there were 5,480 adult service users in 2015 which is an increase of over 500 adults (or 10%) compared with 2014. This was a dramatic increase in service users most of whom were adults accompanied with children.

**Table 2a: Number of adults using homeless services each year in the Dublin Region**

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total Adults accessing Emergency Accommodation</b>	4,837	4,613	4,976	5,480

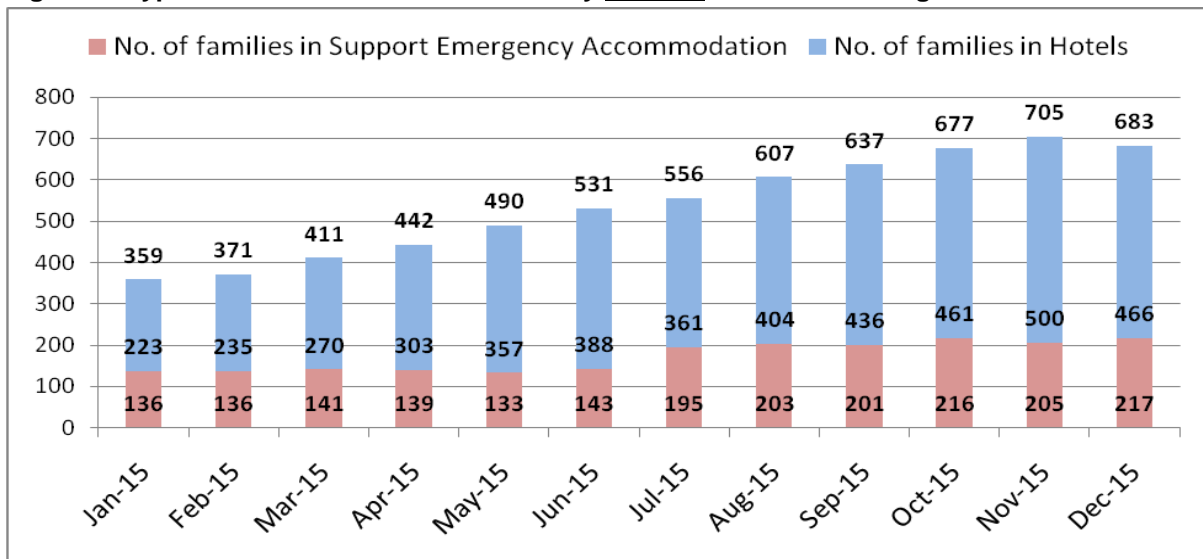
While there have been a number of new presentations from singles or couples with no accompanying children, their access is typically capped by capacity. The monthly counts<sup>3</sup> in 2015 show an increase over the year from 1,467 adults accessing emergency accommodation in a single week in January to 1,567 adults in a single week in December, an increase of 100 adults or 7%. This compares with 493 adults with children in January and 939 in December, an increase of 446 or 90%.

**Figure 4: Breakdown of adults accessing emergency accommodation each month<sup>4</sup>**



These additional families were accommodated in a mix accommodation types. As detailed in Figure 5, there was an increase from 136 to 217 families in single site supported accommodation for families in the region but the majority of families continue to be accommodated in hotels in the region. The objective is to increase the number of families accessing single-site supported accommodation as this facilitates more efficient and effective support planning and a more rapid exit from homelessness.

**Figure 5: Type of accommodation accessed by families in the Dublin Region**



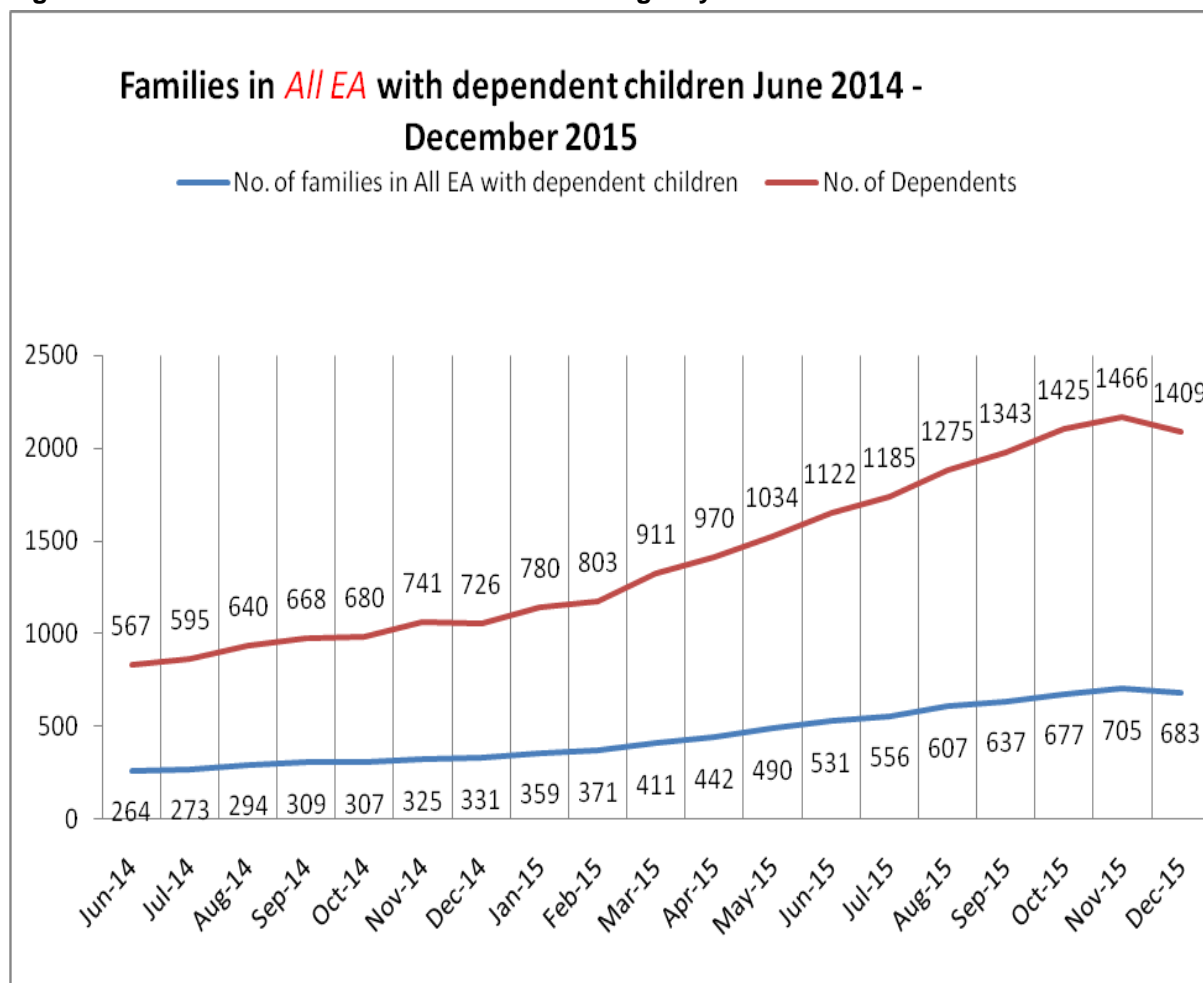
<sup>3</sup> <http://www.environ.ie/en/DevelopmentHousing/Housing/SpecialNeeds/HomelessPeople/>

<sup>4</sup> Figures are produced monthly detailing the number of adults and children who accessed emergency accommodation over a single week. Available: <http://www.environ.ie/en/DevelopmentHousing/Housing/SpecialNeeds/HomelessPeople/>



In December 2015 there were 1,409 child dependents accompanying adults in emergency accommodation. As can be seen in Figure 6 below, this was the first month in which there was a drop in the number of families. This is partially explained by the seasonal slowdown as families with children defer presentation to homeless services until after the Christmas period. However, there were also additional initiatives undertaken by the Dublin Local Authorities to facilitate families temporarily leaving hotels, some which were closing down over the holiday period, to return to family or friends before returning to emergency accommodation in January 2016.

**Figure 6: Number of families and children in emergency accommodation**

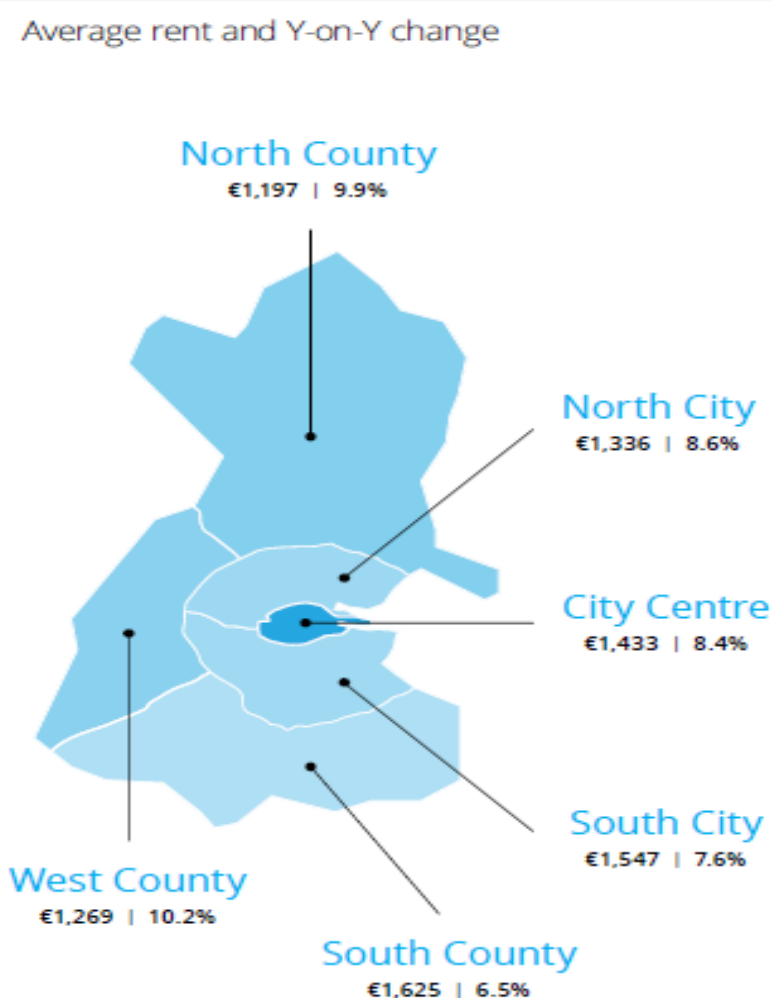


In-depth research was undertaken by an independent researcher with families who presented as homeless for the first time in August 2015<sup>5</sup>. The four specific objectives set for the research were to identify the *factors* which led to families newly presenting as homeless in Dublin during August 2015; estimate the financial *costs* of homelessness on those newly presenting as homeless in Dublin during August 2015; identify particular *impacts* of homelessness on the individuals and families concerned and ascertain preferred *options* for, and *barriers* to, an effective resolution to homelessness from the perspective of the families' concerned.

<sup>5</sup> Due for publication in March 2016 by DRHE

It confirmed that the pathway into homeless for families was often complex with families progressing through several forms of precarious housing options before presenting to homeless services. However, their re-entry proved more difficult than expected with rents increasing continuously month on month in the region due to a limited and constricting supply of private rented properties. Daft<sup>6</sup> report that “[t]here were fewer than 3,600 homes available to rent nationwide on February 1, the lowest total at any point since the start of the data series ten years ago.”

**Figure 7: Average rent in the Dublin Region 2015**



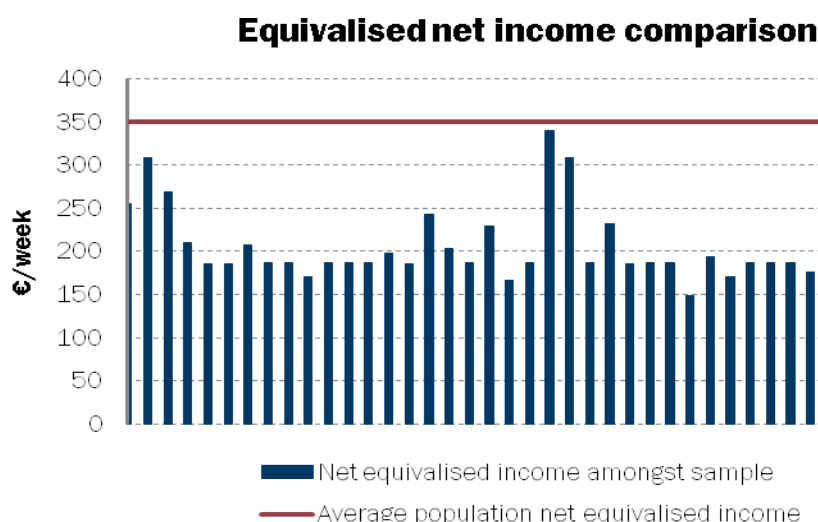
Given that the majority of families were in receipt of Rent Supplement and rents in region were almost always above the associated rent caps, families were unable to source alternative accommodation as they realised the difficulties they would have covering potential ‘top-up’ payments to landlords. This was evidence in the above referenced DRHE study that found that significantly lower levels of income are identifiable among respondents than the general population. The average net family weekly income among respondents

<sup>6</sup> The Daft.ie Rental Report (February 2016) <https://static.rasset.ie/documents/business/daft.ie-rental-report.pdf>

(median) was €411 while the population average was for 2014 was €669.15 per week.<sup>7</sup> Thus, net incomes are around 38% below average.

The results are even more pronounced when the equivalised income is considered. The average individualised net family weekly income among the families interviewed (median) is €186.50– the population average for 2014 was €350.19 per week.<sup>8</sup> Individualised incomes are, therefore, around 47% below average<sup>9</sup>.

**Figure 8 Equivalised net income comparisons for 34 new families experiencing homelessness**



### ***At Risk of Poverty***

There was a significantly higher poverty risk among respondents' families when compared to the population as a whole. Using the 2014 60% median poverty line<sup>10</sup> (at €207.42 per week) for example, 75% of respondent families or 36 of the sampled families are at risk of poverty compared to around 16% of the population as a whole<sup>11</sup>. Only 12 of the 48 respondent families are not at risk of poverty i.e. their individualised incomes are above the poverty line.<sup>12</sup>

### **Additional Information:**

<sup>7</sup> Central Statistics Office (2015). *Survey on Income and Living Conditions 2014*. Cork: Central Statistics Office.

<sup>8</sup> Central Statistics Office, 2015 (ibid).

<sup>9</sup> The Equivalised Scale used in Ireland assigns a value for each member of the household: The first adult is assigned a value of 1; Each subsequent adult and any children over the age of 14 are assigned a value of 0.66; And a child aged 13 or younger is assigned a value of 0.33.

<sup>10</sup> People or households are considered to be at risk of poverty when their income is less than a particular threshold. In the EU, the threshold has been set at 60% of the median income.

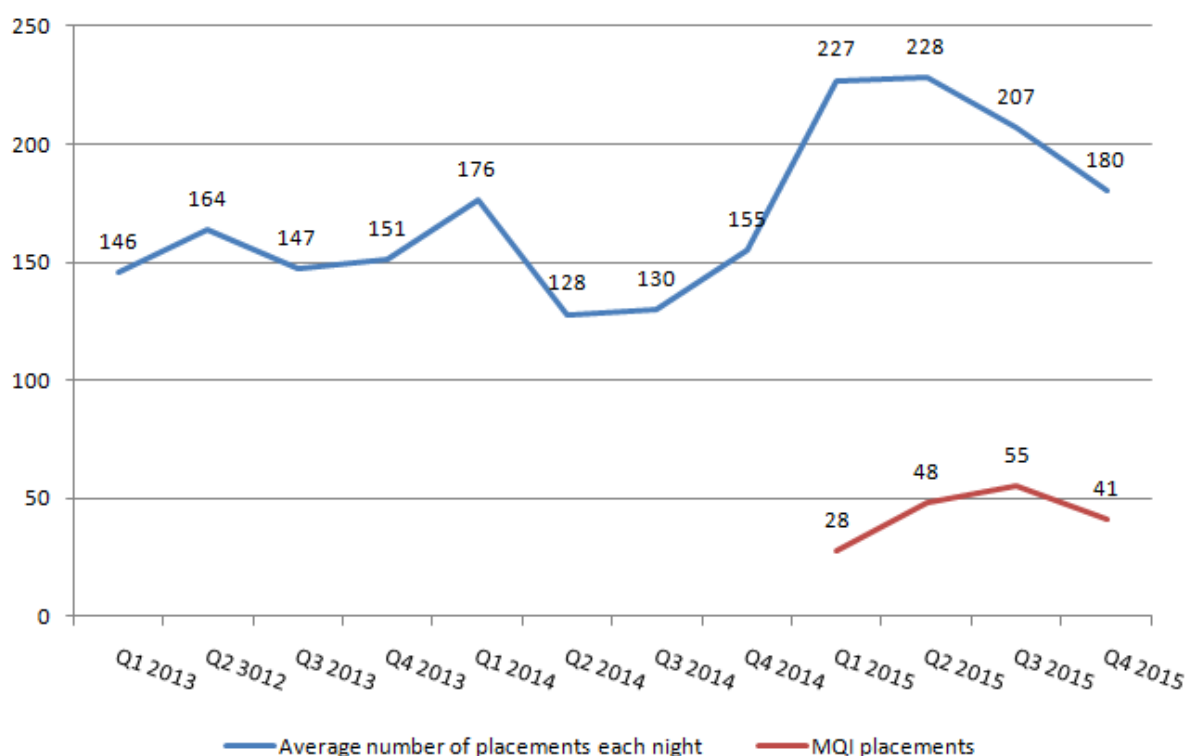
<sup>11</sup> Central Statistics Office, 2015 (ibid).

<sup>12</sup> Note four of these families are above the poverty line only because they are now in receipt of rent supplement (which is included in net income) and have exited homelessness through securing rented accommodation in the private sector.

Service	Number of placements in Q4 2015	Number Offered accommodation	Number of 'No shows'	Number unable to accommodate - insufficient capacity / unsuitability (Sleeping bags booked)
Calls from Service Users: Helpline	13,532	13,786		1,600
Placement Service	6,844	6,844		69
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,376</b>	<b>20,630</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,669</b>
Average per night	221	224	15	18

Of the 221 average nightly placements made over the quarter, 41 of these were referrals made into the MQI night service and 180 into emergency accommodation. Despite the increase in the number of beds in the Quarter 4 2015 (see Figure 4 above), the number of placements being made began to fall as work on reducing 'nightly only' placements progressed. There was a marked increase in the number of 'rolling bookings' where individuals accessed the same service for successive nights without having to phone the Free-phone. There were also more individuals engaging in the 'assertive engagement' project. Both initiatives are designed to increase opportunities for engagement in active support planning in order source appropriate housing and support options for service users.

**Figure 9: Number of nightly placements into emergency accommodation<sup>13</sup>**



<sup>13</sup> Figures refer only to placements into emergency accommodation; MQI night service placements are excluded.

### 3. Number of persons in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months

Type of Emergency Accommodation <sup>14</sup>	Number of Adult Individuals on last day of Quarter 4 2015	Resident < 6 Months	Resident > 6 Months	
			Consecutively or continuously in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months	Non-consecutively in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months in the previous 12 month period
Supported Temporary Emergency Accommodation (STA)	1,010	411	378	221
Temporary Emergency (TEA)	72	23	40	9
Private Emergency (PEA)	1,197	555	573	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>299</b>
			<b>1,290</b>	

Of the 2,279 adults accessing emergency accommodation on the last night of December 2015, 1,290 or 57% had been in emergency accommodation for six months or more (either cumulatively or consecutively), despite a record level of moves to tenancy in the quarter. As detailed above, this is in large part due to the lack of housing supply generally.

**Table 4a: Change in number and rate of long-term homelessness each quarter**

	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015
Number of adult individuals in emergency accommodation on last day of the quarter	1,394	1,414	1,491	1,692	1,868	1,975	2,119	2,279
Number of those individuals in accommodation 6 months or more on the last day of the quarter	763	774	826	921	997	1,053	1,153	1,290
Percentage	55%	55%	55%	54%	53%	53%	54%	57%
<i>Monthly Increase:</i>	-	11	52	95	76	56	100	137

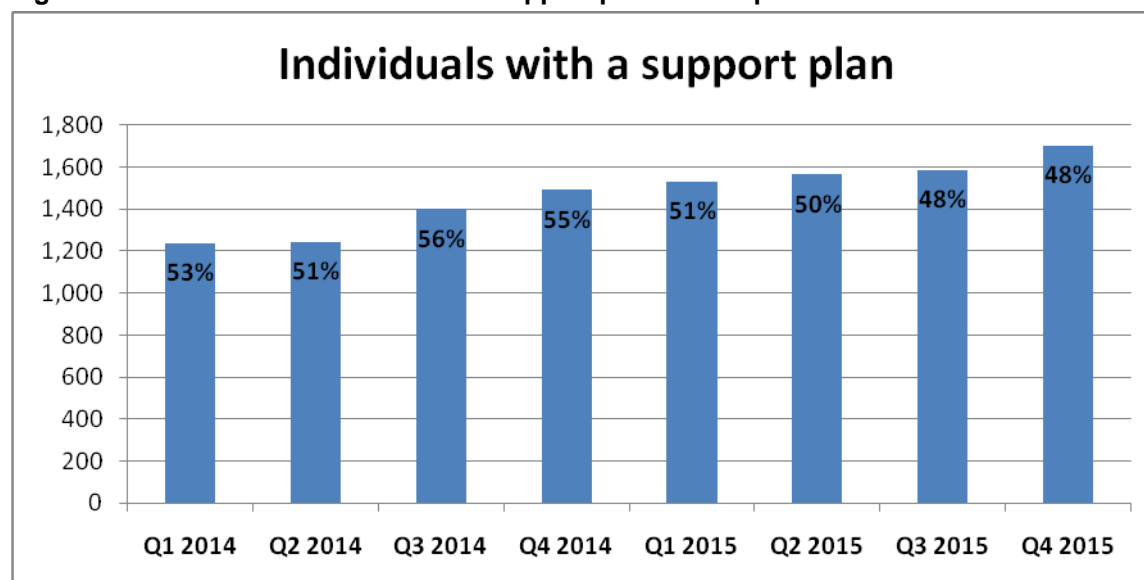
<sup>14</sup> These figures exclude MQI Night Café

Additional Information:

<b>Table 5: Number of clients with a support plan</b>		
<b>Accommodation Category</b>	<b>Total Number of Persons During Quarter 4 2015</b>	<b>Number with a Support Plan</b>
Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA)	1,961	1,219
Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA)	113	98
Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA)	1,766	518
Other (Simon Detox and Residential Alcohol Service)	93	69
<i>(less) people accessing multiple accommodation types during the quarter*</i>	(420)	(204)
<b>Total (Unique Individuals accessing emergency accommodation)</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>1,700</b>
<i>*Note – some individual's access services in more than one accommodation type during the quarter.</i>		

While more adults than ever have support plans in place the rate of support planning for has dropped slightly over the year from 51% in Q1 2015 to 48% in Q4 2015. The lower rate of support planning compared with 2014 (see Figure 10 below) is partially explained by the number of adults with children who are dispersed across the region in hotels which has resulted in a lead time of several months in some cases before support planning actively begins. These private emergency options do not readily facilitate effective support planning as visiting support workers spend much of their time travelling between accommodation sites.

**Figure 10: Number of individuals with support plans each quarter**



The rate of support planning in Private Emergency Accommodation with no on-site service provider (which includes hotels) is only 29% compared with 62% in Supported Temporary Accommodation and 87% in Temporary Emergency Accommodation in Quarter 4 2015, both of which have service providers on site.

#### 4. Number of persons leaving emergency accommodation

Moved to new/independent accommodation (As reported in table 1)	320
Staying with family or friends	85
Relocated to another country	13
Departure to Medical Facilities: Hospital	32
Departure to Medical Facilities: Residential Treatment	32
Departure to Correctional Facilities: Prison (on remand)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>505</b>

In addition to the 320 adults who moved to tenancies, there were an additional 185 adults who departed emergency accommodation for other reasons, many of whom do not return to emergency accommodation. In particular, the number of individuals relocating to another country has increased in 2015 with the support of the Barca project. The number of adults returning to family and friends in Q4 2015 is high relative to previous quarters (see Table 6a) but this is in large part due to families temporarily departing hotels for the Christmas period but expected to return in the new-year.

**Table 6a: Number of persons leaving emergency accommodation**

	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q 3 2015
Moved to new/independent accommodation (As reported in table 1)	143	154	248	247	236	242	260
Staying with family or friends	70	64	71	56	54	68	57
Relocated to another country	-	2	3	4	7	21	20
Departure to Medical Facilities: Hospital	36	37	43	61	50	49	47
Departure to Medical Facilities: Residential Treatment	31	31	25	21	29	30	31
Departure to Correctional Facilities: Prison (on remand)	30	29	24	17	23	15	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>446</b>

### 5. Occupancy rate in emergency accommodation

Total number of beds available at (31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2015)	2,316
Number of beds occupied at (31 <sup>st</sup> December, 2015)	2,279

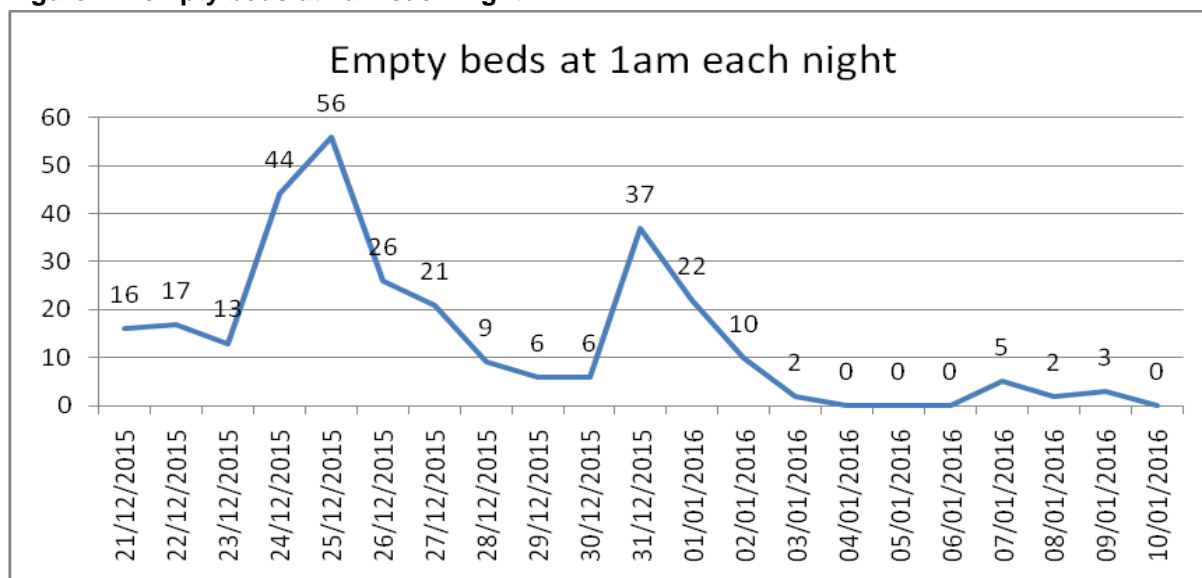
Much of the additional capacity introduced during the year was in the form of access to hotels, site-specific supported accommodation for families and some supported temporary accommodation, but the last quarter of 2015 was marked by the increase in accommodation for singles or couples (without accompanying dependents) as part of the annual ‘cold weather initiative’. The objective was to address the visible increase in individuals sleeping rough in the Dublin region evidenced in the quarter three report to the DECLG.

Similar to last year, when there was a significant introduction of beds in the lead up to the Christmas period, the pattern of access reveals that there was ample capacity available in the region to address all accommodation needs over the holiday period but services began to operate at full capacity shortly after the New Year. On average over the quarter, however, there were only two beds available each night.

There were 37 beds empty on the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015 however, as detailed in Figure 11 below, on Christmas night and New Year’s Eve many beds remained empty but by January 4<sup>th</sup> 2016 full occupancy once again becomes the typical pattern.

The introduction of this additional capacity ensured that all individuals in need of a bed over the holiday period were accommodated and the need for any individual to sleep rough was eliminated.

**Figure 11: empty beds at 1am each night\***



\*The numbers relate to beds only and do not include any availability of placements to MQI night service

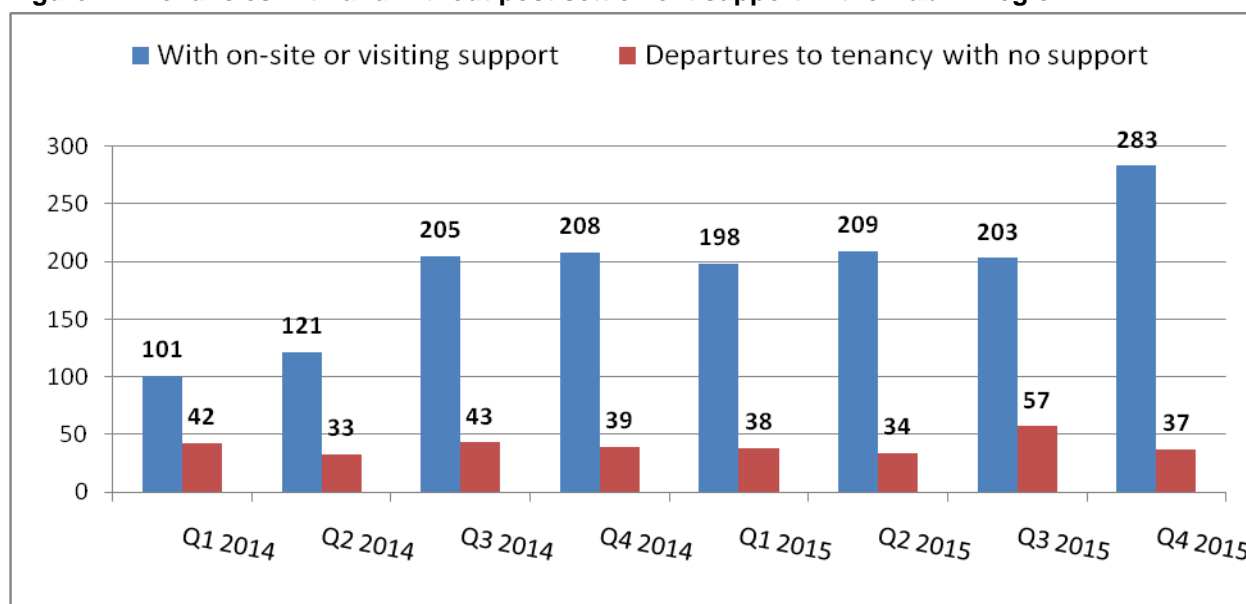


## 6. Number of persons moving on into independent living with support

Persons moved on into independent living with support	Total Q4 2015
Number in supported accommodation (LTA on-site supported)	54
Number in Approved Housing Body accommodation (AHB on-site supported and visiting support)	45
Number in local authority owned accommodation with support (LA on-site supported and visiting support)	126
Number in private rented accommodation with floating support services (visiting support only)	12
Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>

Eighty eight percent of adults (n=283) moving to tenancies in Quarter 4 2015 were provided with post-settlement support. This is on trend with the previous five quarters. The increase in supported moves to tenancies correlates with the increase in allocations to social housing. Access to social housing has facilitated adults with medium to high support needs moving to independent living. In addition, families in receipt of the HAP for homeless persons receive Sli support for six months as part of their support package.

**Figure 12: Tenancies with and without post settlement support in the Dublin Region**



### Additional Information:

At year end there were 407 adults receiving post-settlement support in order to sustain their tenancies and prevent a return to homelessness. The majority of adults (n=325 or 80%) receive support under the Sli programme while the remaining 81 adults receive support from HAIL or the Housing First Intensive Case Management Team HFICM). In addition, there

were 1,718 adults who had received support in the past or were receiving support while waiting for a tenancy (i.e. 11 adults are working with the HFICM).

<b>Table 9: Number of former service users supported by Visiting Support Services on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015</b>			
<b>SLI Service Provider</b>	<b>Number of Persons Currently Supported in tenancy Q4 2015</b>	<b>Number of Persons No Longer Requiring Support (*or not in housing)</b>	<b>Total Cases to Date</b>
Focus/PMVT Sli Visiting Support	164	467	<b>631</b>
Simon Sli Visiting Support	162	1049	<b>1211</b>
Hail Mental Health Visiting Support	35	191	<b>226</b>
Housing First On-going Visiting Support	46	11*	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1718</b>	<b>2125</b>

## 7. Number of persons moving on into independent living without support

<b>Table 10: Number of persons moving on into independent living without support Q4 2015</b>	
Number in private rented accommodation without support	19
Number in local authority owned accommodation without support	13
Number in other Approved Housing Body (accommodation without support	3
Number in Housing Assistance Payment without support	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

The number of adults moving to tenancies without support remains small and most of these tenancies were in the private rented sector by adults with no/low support needs.

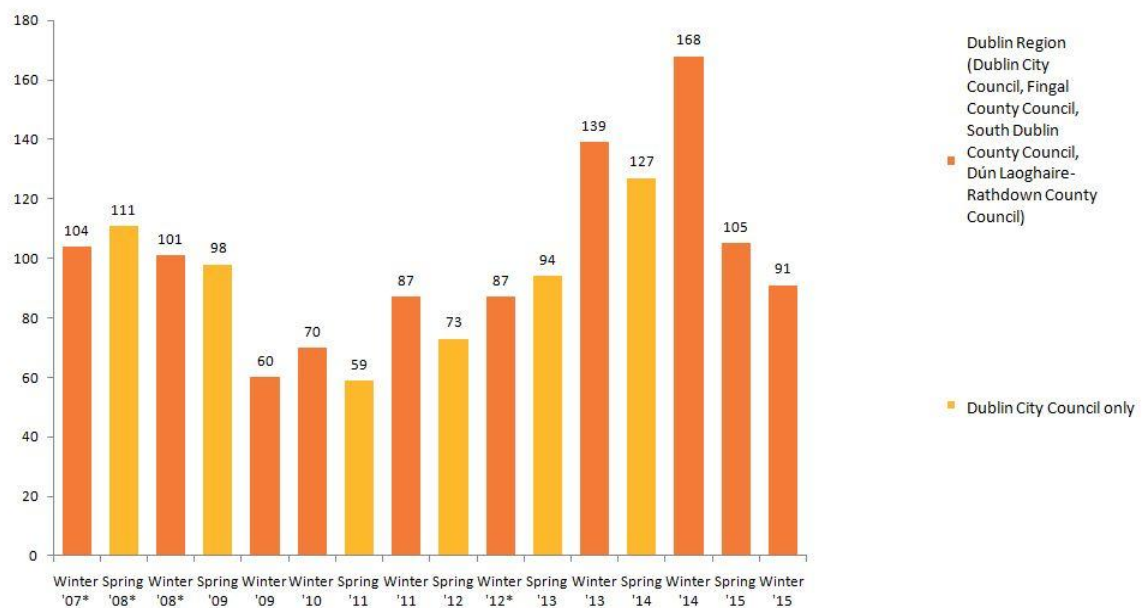
**8. Number of persons sleeping rough**

Table 11: Number of persons sleeping rough		
		With a Support Plan
Number of persons discovered sleeping rough on night of Rough Sleeping Count (30 <sup>th</sup> November 2015)	91	
Number of persons sleeping rough with a PASS record	65	24

The Winter 2015 Rough Sleeping Count took place on the night of November the 30th. There were over 180 volunteers and staff from homeless services involved in the count across the Dublin Region. The count reveals that there were a minimum of 91 individuals sleeping rough across the region on the night of the count. In addition, there were 61 adults utilising the MQI night service. On that night there were also 3,766 beds provided in emergency accommodation for 2,345 adults and 1,424 accompanying dependents, which was a 71% increase in the number of beds occupied compared with the night of the Winter 2014 count.

The winter 2015 count reveals a decrease in the number of persons discovered sleeping rough in Dublin from 105 in spring 2014 to 91 in winter 2015. This represents a decrease of 14 persons or 13%. It also represents the lowest number of persons discovered since the winter 2012 count.

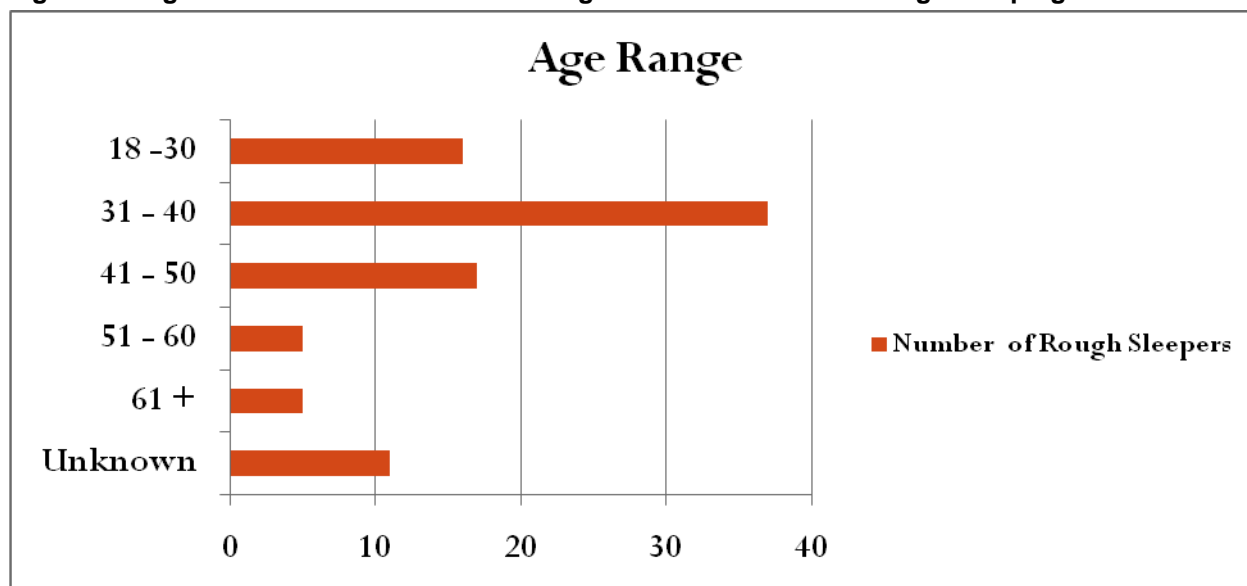
**Figure 13: Number of individuals discovered on Rough Sleeping Counts in the Dublin Region**



Eighty one percent of the adults discovered were male and 19% female. Non-Irish only represented 12% of the adults which is a drop compared with previous counts in the past three years where the average was closer to 30%.

For the third consecutive count the largest percentage of individuals discovered were between 31 and 40 years of age

**Figure 14: Age of adults discovered on the night of the Winter 2015 Rough Sleeping Count**



Of the 91 individuals counted, 76 people gave information and a review of PASS revealed that 65 of them had a PASS record and 61 of these were known to the Housing First Intake Team (HFIT). Thirty five of the individuals refused offers of accommodation and were candidates for the Housing First service.

Number of persons in contact Bedded Down	207
Number of persons in contact Not Bedded Down	216
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>423</b>
<i>Number of persons who also used Emergency Accommodation</i>	322

Over the quarter 423 adult individuals who were engaged in rough sleeping were in contact with the HFIT. Of these, 322 (or 76%) also accessed some emergency accommodation during the quarter. As detailed in Table 12a below, this is an increase on the number and rate of access to emergency accommodation compared with the previous three quarters. This is due to the introduction of extra beds under the annual 'Cold Weather Initiative'. While many of these beds are scattered across the region within existing services a single facility on Thomas Street, Bru Aimsir, opened with capacity for in excess of one hundred adults both male and female.

**Table 12a: Emergency accommodation use amongst individuals rough sleeping**

	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015
No. in contact with RCOS/HFIT	406	446	354	450	435	449	454	423
No. accessing accommodation	304	312	224	378	317	298	312	322
<b><i>Percentage using in contact with HFIT and using Emergency Accommodation</i></b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>76%</b>

As in previous quarters, the majority of individuals who are encountered by the HFIT are seen infrequently while a small number of individuals account for the majority of contacts. In Quarter 4 2015 twelve per cent of individuals (n=50) accounted for 57% of contacts (n=2,102). As with the Rough Sleeping Count, these individuals are monitored as they are deemed to be candidates for Housing First.

**Table 12b: HFIT number of contacts with individual adults in Q4 2015**

Number of contacts	Number on adults individuals	Percentage	Number of contacts	Percentage
<b>1-10 contacts</b>	332	78%	954	26%
<b>11-20 contacts</b>	41	10%	598	16%
<b>21-50 contacts</b>	37	9%	1,219	33%
<b>50-100 contacts</b>	13	3%	883	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>100%</b>

In order to ensure a rapid response at night, beds were reserved for the HFIT enabling them to make nightly referrals directly into emergency accommodation or MQI night services if needed.

**Part 4****10. Meetings of the Management Group and Consultative Fora**

	<b>Dates of meetings held in the Q4 2015</b>	<b>Membership Details</b>																				
Statutory Management Group	30 <sup>th</sup> November 2015  3 <sup>rd</sup> December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dublin Region Homeless Executive</li> <li>• South Dublin County Council</li> <li>• HSE Integrated Service Directorate</li> <li>• The Probation Service</li> <li>• Tusla</li> </ul>																				
Regional Homelessness Consultative Forum	1 <sup>st</sup> October 2015  10 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	<table border="1"> <tr><td>An Garda Síochána</td></tr> <tr><td>City of Dublin Education &amp; Training Board (CDETb)</td></tr> <tr><td>Department of Social Protection</td></tr> <tr><td>Department of Social Protection - HPU</td></tr> <tr><td>Dublin City Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Dublin Region Homeless Executive</td></tr> <tr><td>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Fingal County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Homeless Network</td></tr> <tr><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crosscare</li> <li>• Merchants Quay Ireland</li> <li>• Threshold</li> </ul> </td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Integrated Service Directorate</td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Dublin North City</td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Dublin West – Social Inclusion / HSE Dublin Mid Leinster</td></tr> <tr><td>Irish Council for Social Housing</td></tr> <tr><td>Irish Prison Service</td></tr> <tr><td>MAG – Peter McVerry Trust</td></tr> <tr><td>South Dublin County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>The Probation Service</td></tr> <tr><td>TUSLA – Child &amp; Family Agency</td></tr> </table>		An Garda Síochána	City of Dublin Education & Training Board (CDETb)	Department of Social Protection	Department of Social Protection - HPU	Dublin City Council	Dublin Region Homeless Executive	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	Fingal County Council	Homeless Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crosscare</li> <li>• Merchants Quay Ireland</li> <li>• Threshold</li> </ul>	HSE Integrated Service Directorate	HSE Dublin North City	HSE Dublin West – Social Inclusion / HSE Dublin Mid Leinster	Irish Council for Social Housing	Irish Prison Service	MAG – Peter McVerry Trust	South Dublin County Council	The Probation Service	TUSLA – Child & Family Agency
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**Signed: C Morgan****Cathal Morgan, Director, Dublin Region Homeless Executive**