

Dublin Homeless Monitor

Quarter 4, 2016





Households moving to tenancies and exiting homelessness

Q4 2016

1,833

adults moved to tenancies year to date

53%

of moves were through the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) for homeless households

Figure 1. Number of adults moving to tenancies, Q4 2016.

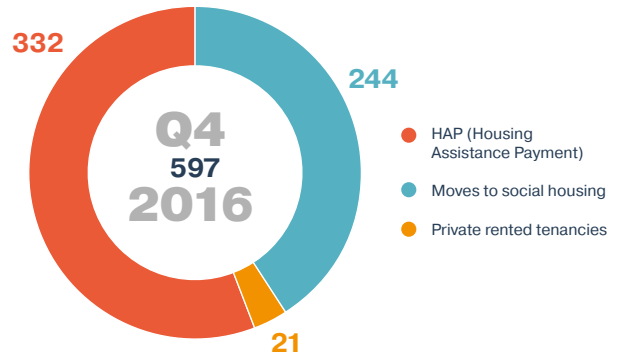
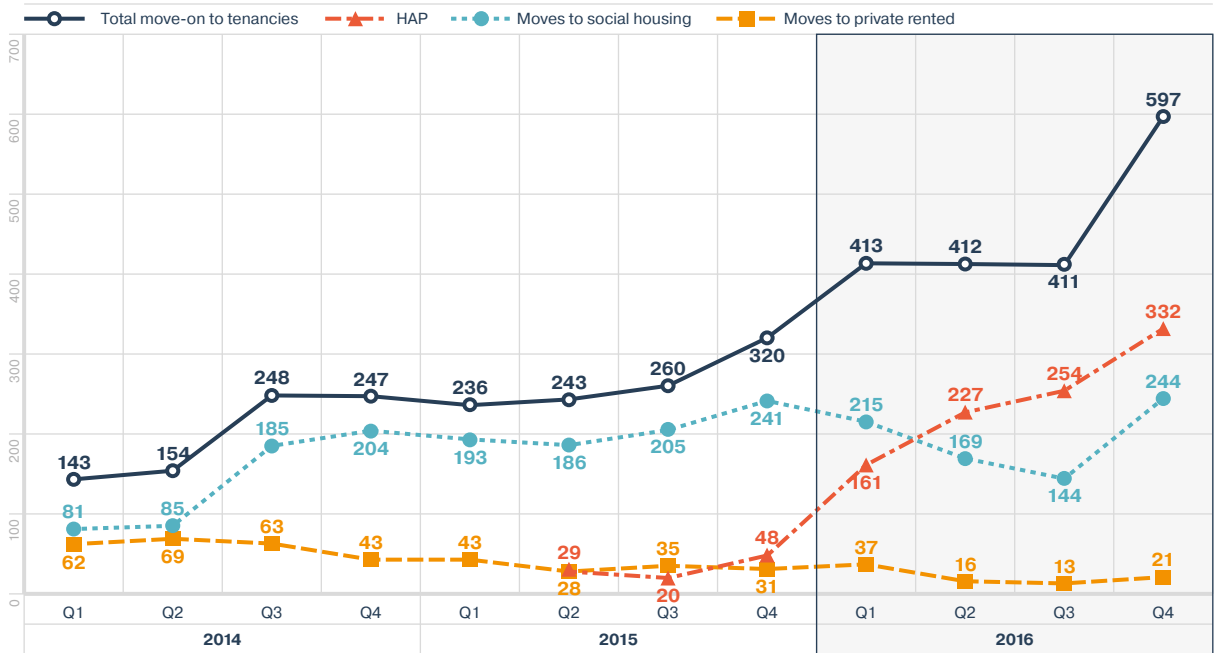


Figure 2. Number of adults moving to tenancies each quarter in the Dublin Region



	2014				2015				2016			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total move-on to tenancies	143	154	248	247	236	243	260	320	413	412	411	597
Moves to social housing	81	85	185	204	193	186	205	241	215	169	144	244
Moves to private rented	62	69	63	43	43	28	35	31	37	16	13	21
HAP						29	20	48	161	227	254	332

Five hundred and ninety seven adults moved to tenancies during the final quarter of 2016. This is the highest number of moves to tenancies in any period since recording began in 2013. The primary source of housing came via the homeless Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) pilot, followed closely by other forms of Social Housing. (i.e. Local Authority, Approved Housing Bodies or Long-term Supported Accommodation). Three hundred and thirty two adults moved to tenancies sourced under HAP and 244 adults moved to Local Authority, Long-term Supported or Approved Housing Body tenancies.

Both categories yielded the highest number of moves in any quarter reported to date. Only 21 individuals moved to tenancies in the private rental sector.

During the course of 2016, there was a total of 1,833 adults who moved to some form of tenancy. Once again, this is a record number of moves. It is more than double the tenancies achieved in 2013 and 2014 and a 73% increase on the number of adults who moved to tenancies in 2015.



Number of people accessing emergency accommodation Q4, 2016

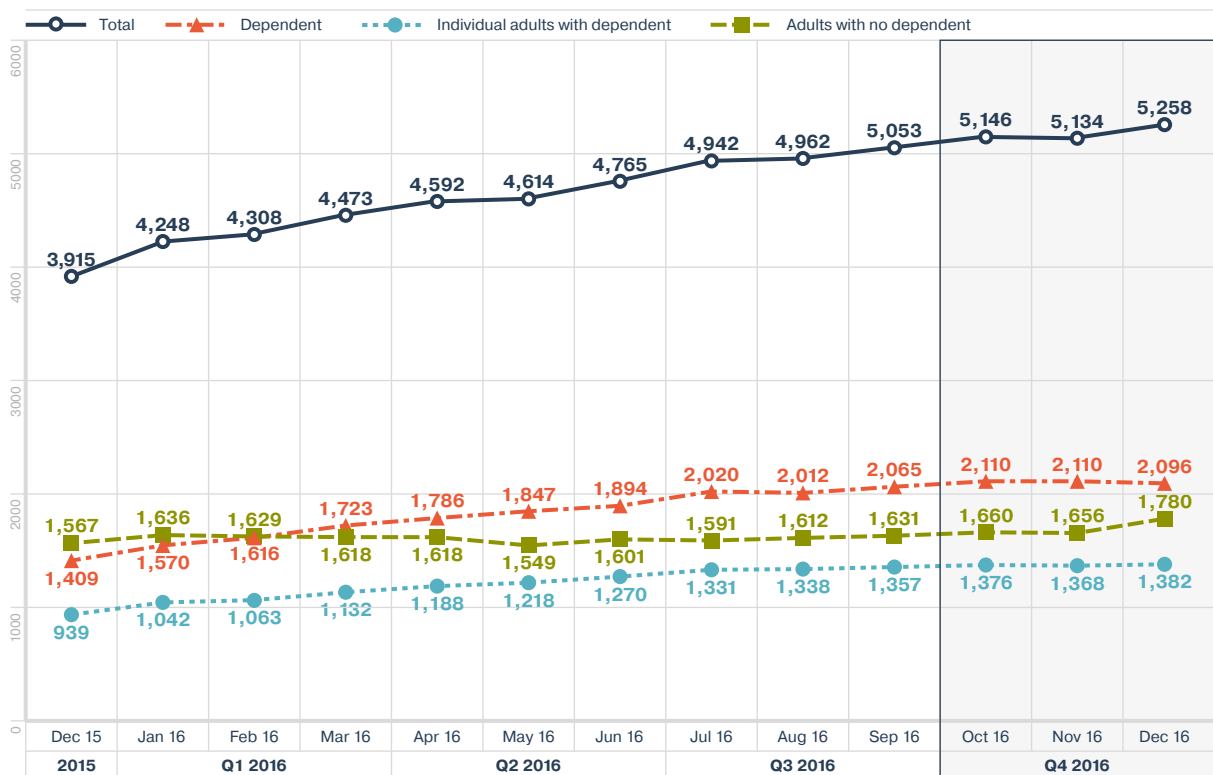
4,098 Q4 2016

adults accessed
homeless
accommodation
over Q4 2016

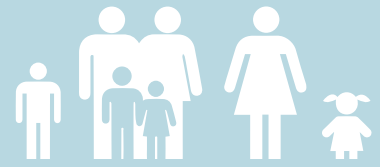
In quarter 4 2016 there were 4,098 unique adults who accessed emergency accommodation. The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation increased by 18% in quarter 4 2016 when compared with the same quarter in 2015. The increase was facilitated by increase in both private emergency accommodation (PEA) in the form of hotels and supported temporary emergency accommodation (STA) as more than 200 additional beds were introduced in the region in December 2016.

The monthly figures also reveal that more persons are accommodated on a nightly basis than ever before. In a single week in December 2016, 5,258 adults and children were accommodated in emergency accommodation. In December 2015 the figure was 3,915 meaning there was an additional 1,343 persons accommodated one year on. This is a 34% increase in persons accommodated and represents a very substantial increase in emergency accommodation provision.

Figure 3. All persons in emergency accommodation during a single week, December 2015 – December 2016



	2015	Q1 2016			Q2 2016			Q3 2016			Q4 2016		
	Dec 15	Jan 16	Feb 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	May 16	Jun 16	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	Oct 16	Nov 16	Dec 16
Total	3,915	4,248	4,308	4,473	4,592	4,614	4,765	4,942	4,962	5,053	5,146	5,134	5,258
Adults with no dependents	1,567	1,636	1,629	1,618	1,618	1,549	1,601	1,591	1,612	1,631	1,660	1,656	1,780
Dependents	1,409	1,570	1,616	1,723	1,786	1,847	1,894	2,020	2,012	2,065	2,110	2,110	2,096
Individual adults with dependents	939	1,042	1,063	1,132	1,188	1,218	1,270	1,331	1,338	1,357	1,376	1,368	1,382



Families in emergency accommodation December 2016

Figure 4. Homeless families in the Dublin Region, September 2016 (week of 19th – 25th)

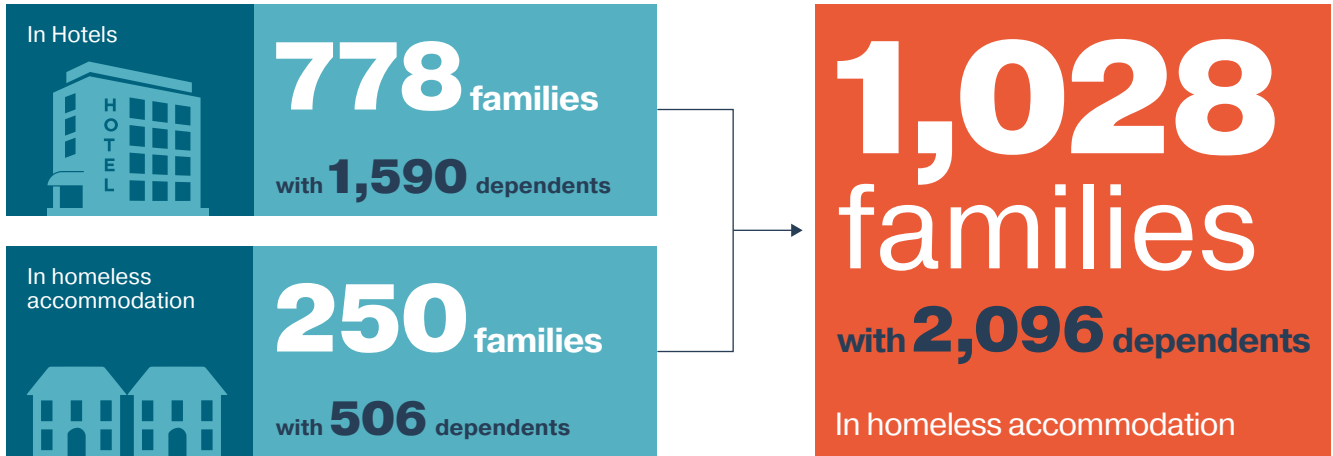
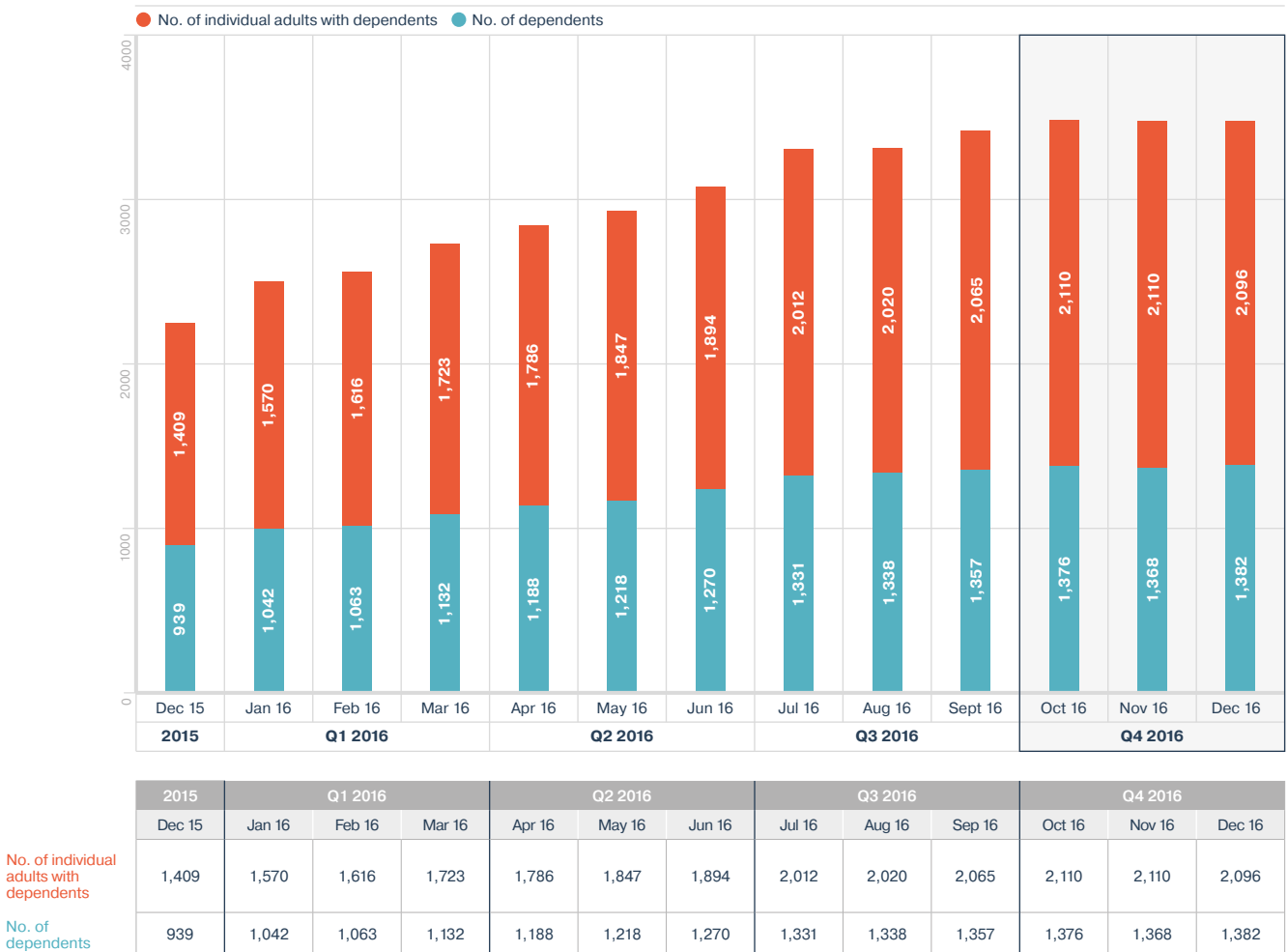


Figure 5. Number of adults with dependent children who are homeless in Dublin, September 2015 – September 2016



The number of families who accessed emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region grew from 1,014 families in September 2016 to 1,028 families in December 2016, a small increase of 14 additional families between quarter 3 and quarter 4 2016.

Rough sleeping Q4 2016

407
During
Q4 2016

adults rough sleeping
who engaged with
Dublin's Housing First
Intake team during
Q4, 2016

70%

of adults gained
access to emergency
accommodation at
some point during
Q4, 2016

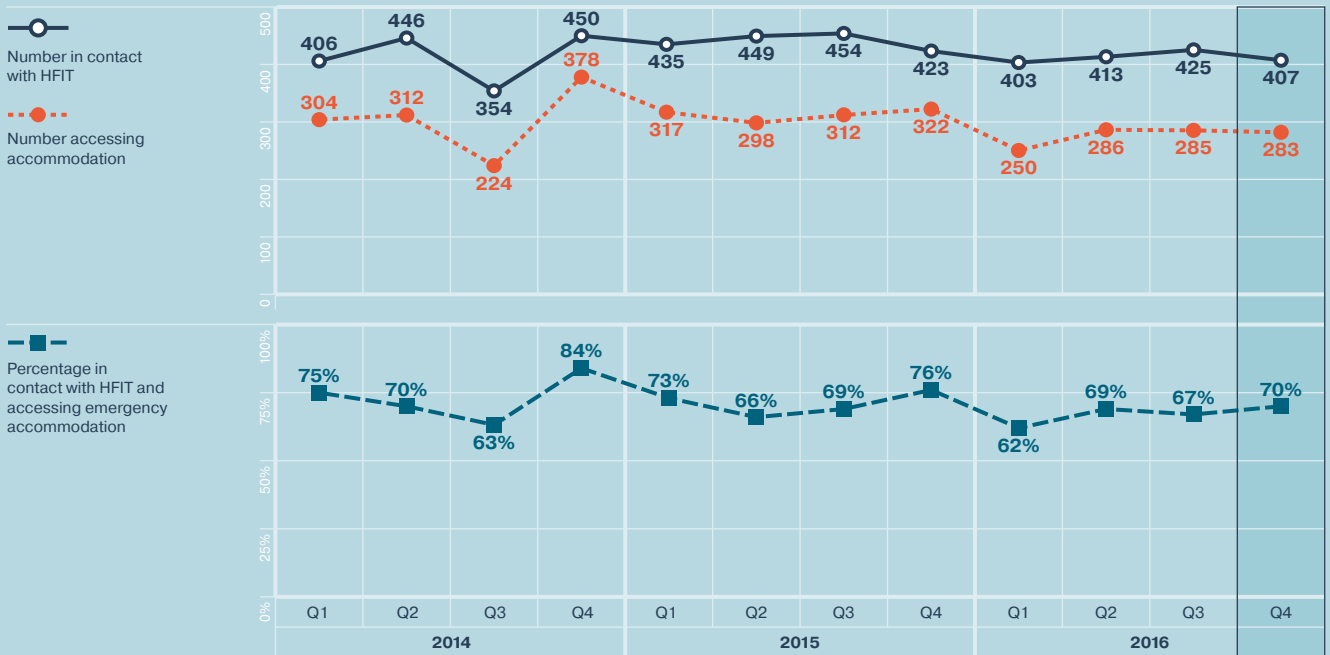
142
Single Night

persons rough
sleeping on a
single night (Winter
Count 2016)

The rough sleeping count that took place in November 2016 discovered 142 adults on the night in the Dublin region. Previous analysis of the data reveals that only a small number of people rough sleep every night. The majority of people combine rough sleeping with access to emergency accommodation. For this reason there were 407 unique individuals who were in contact with Dublin's Housing First Intake Team (HFIT) which operates the street outreach for the Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) in Q4, 2016.

Of these, 283 gained access to emergency accommodation at some point over the quarter. Overall there was a slight drop in the number of persons who engaged with the team compared with the previous two quarters due most likely to the increased provision of emergency accommodation in December 2016.

Figure 6. Emergency accommodation use amongst individuals rough sleeping



No. in contact with RCOS/HFIT

No. accessing accommodation

% in Contact with HFIT
and accessing emergency
accommodation

2014				2015				2016			
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
406	446	354	450	435	449	454	423	403	413	425	407
304	312	224	378	317	298	312	322	250	286	285	283
75%	70%	63%	84%	73%	66%	69%	76%	62%	69%	67%	70%

Thematic Review Rough Sleeping Count

November 2016

The Winter 2016 Rough Sleeping Count took place on the night of November the 22nd 2016. There were over 160 volunteers and staff from homeless services involved in the count across the Dublin Region. There were 142 individuals counted sleeping rough across the region on that night.

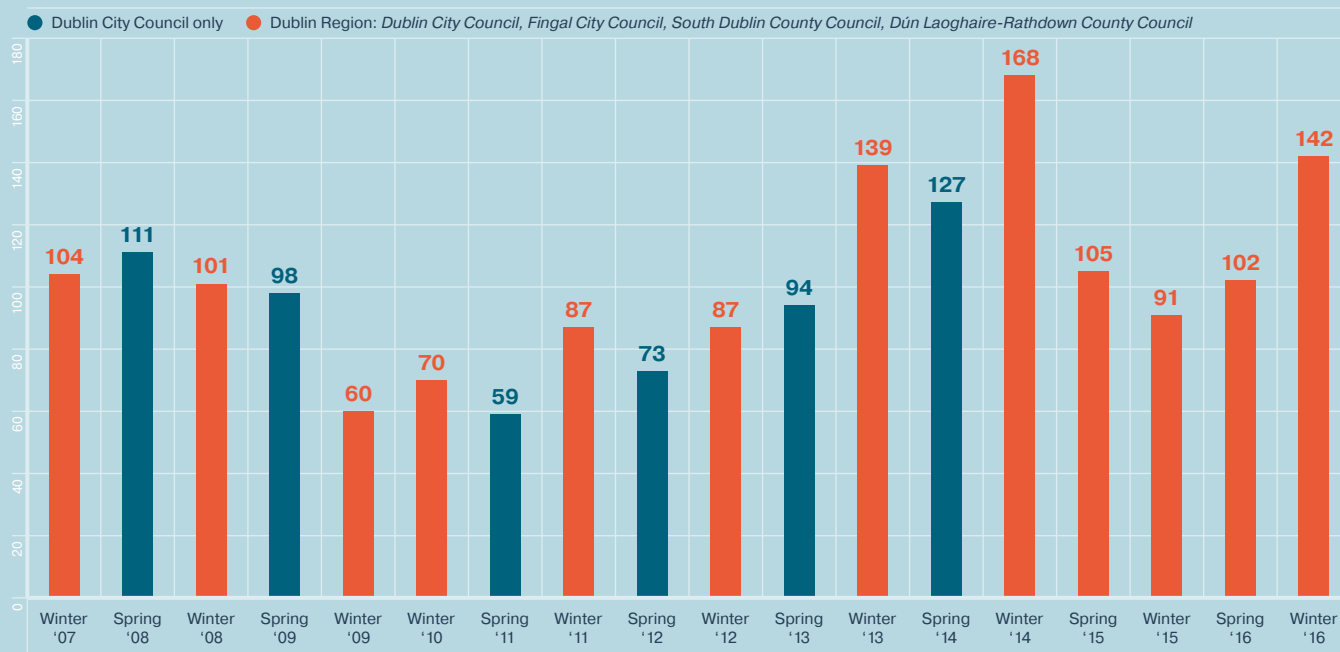
142

persons discovered rough sleeping on night of Winter Count

Winter 2016 Trend

The graph in Figure 7 shows the results from each of the rough sleeping counts between 2007 and 2016. There was an increase in the number of persons discovered sleeping rough in the most recent count from 91 in Winter 2015 to 142 in Winter 2016. This represents an increase of 51 persons or 56%.

Figure 7. Number of adults discovered sleeping rough on the night of the Rough Sleeping Counts



Of the 142 individuals, twenty were identified as female, 110 as male and 12 unknown as bedded down and covered up. This is on trend with previous counts. Twenty five percent of individuals were identified as non-national. This reflects an overall drop that has been event in the past two years. In 2013 and 2014 non-nationals made up between 33% and 40% respectively of individuals sleeping rough. As always, the majority of persons are aged between 31-40 (38%) while 27% were aged 18-30 and another 27% aged 41-50. The remaining 8% were aged 51 years and over.

Of the 142 individuals, sixty-five persons have previously accessed homeless emergency accommodation services and 16 persons have not accessed such services. This detail is unknown for 61 persons who were bedded down and asleep during the count.

The Merchants Quay Ireland (MQI) Night Café continues to provide a service for persons who do not access emergency accommodation and works to support them into accommodation and other support services. On the night of the winter count 2016, 77 persons accessed this facility. Also, on the night of the count 2,844 adults were in emergency accommodation.

Figure 8. Known homeless adult population on the night of the count 22nd November 2016

Emergency Accommodation	MQI (Night Cafe)	Rough Sleeping	Total
2,844	77	142	3,063