

Homelessness and Housing Needs

# Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2015: Report for Dublin

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Pathie Maphosa  
November 2017



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# Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Dublin Region Homeless Executive and the Dublin Joint Homelessness Consultative Forum, I would like to thank Ms. Pathie Maphosa for leading the work on the 2015 reconciliation and for the administrative and research assistance provided by Ms. Mapenzie Tazue from Trinity College Dublin.

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ISBN: 978-0-9933012-6-1

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# Foreword

The Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) has once again undertaken a review and reconciliation of the annual PASS data and the housing waiting list data of the four Local Authorities in the Dublin Region in 2015. This work was undertaken by Pathie Maphosa, a researcher who also completed the 2014 report and assisted Naomi Feeley complete the 2013 report. 2015 was a year in which there was an increase in the number of families using emergency accommodation; an increase in the number of beds available for single people and couples with no accompanying children; and the year in which funding for women's refuge services was transferred fully to Tusla the Child and Family agency. The net result of these changes was a significant increase in the number of persons accessing emergency accommodation in 2015. The known homeless population calculated for 2015 (or "P" as it is referred to in this report) was 6,032, up from 4,419 in 2014. The increase was due to an increase in the number using homeless emergency accommodation but also because it is taking people longer to move through services due to restricted housing supply.

The methodology used for this annual review was further advanced to undertake a more detailed look at not just the profile data of persons engaging with services but also the length of time people were spending in homeless services. The analysis shows that 40 percent of persons were in emergency accommodation for six months or more. The rate is high despite a record number of persons who moved out of emergency accommodation and into tenancies during 2015.

A key feature of the report continues to be the level of profiling data which illustrates an increase in the number of women using services in 2015 compared with previous years due to the increase in family homelessness. The age profile remains unchanged however while we notice a decrease in the percentage of Irish nationals from 87% in 2014 to 81% in 2015.

Overall, this 2015 report provides an indication of the number of people in the Dublin Region who accessed emergency accommodation who had a verified or assumed housing need. It also provides a comprehensive overview of who was using services enabling us to identify sub-populations that are more vulnerable to homelessness.

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# 1.

# Introduction

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## 1. Introduction

The Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) works as a shared service on behalf of the four Dublin local authorities, with Dublin City Council as the lead. It works collaboratively with statutory and state funded voluntary services to respond to homelessness. In this context, data collection; analysis and reporting is core to the delivery of responsive homeless services in the region. The Homelessness Policy Statement (2013) states how the measurement of progress is essential in determining the effectiveness of policies. Furthermore, the policy statement states that quantifying homelessness with confidence will allow for realistic and practical solutions to be achieved. As part of its remit, the DRHE using the homeless database PASS, has responsibility for producing the statistics on homelessness in the Dublin region at any given point in time. The importance of the data and information on homelessness is crucial in identifying numbers and profile of the homeless population and their potential housing needs. The data ensures production of evidence based reports that will provide vital information to the State and key stakeholders in the area who are working towards the elimination of homelessness using a housing led approach.

The DRHE has produced three previous reports on homelessness and assessment of housing needs in the Dublin region for the periods 2011, 2013 and 2014. The main objective of all reports has been the enumeration of the minimum known homeless population in need of housing in the Dublin region over a specified period of time. This is achieved by reconciling the local authority housing waiting lists data sets for individuals with homeless priority; data set from the homeless database PASS and the data set from the Rough Sleeping Counts for the Dublin region for a specified time frame in each year. The resultant population is defined as the minimum known homeless population 'P' with potential need for housing in the Dublin region during the period being analysed. This report gives details of the calculation and profiling of the homeless population for the period **1st January – 31st December 2015** in which 'P' was determined to total **6,032 individuals** with a potential housing need.

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**'P' = 6,032**

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# 1.1 Overview

A total of 5,807 individuals contacted local authorities in the Dublin region seeking accommodation and had a bed reserved for them in services providing homeless accommodation in the Dublin region<sup>1</sup>. In the year end Performance Report 2015, the DRHE indicated that 5,480 individuals took up the emergency accommodation provided. This figure represented a 10% increase on the total accessing homeless accommodation in the previous year (4,976 individuals). Furthermore, the total number of individuals accessing homeless accommodation in the Q4 2015 period totalled 3,464 recording the highest number to access services in any previous quarters<sup>2</sup>. This increase further evidences the continuing increase in homelessness in the region. It should be mentioned however that despite this undisputed increase, a total number of 1,059 individuals exited homelessness to tenancies in the year 2015. In comparison to the year 2014, this figure represented a 34% increase or 267 additional individuals in the total adults exiting homelessness to tenancies in 2014<sup>3</sup>.

The Tenancy Protection Service<sup>4</sup> also continued to make a significant impact in preventing individuals from becoming homeless. Whilst a total 344 tenancies were protected under this service in 2014<sup>5</sup>, by the end of December 2015 this figure had more than quadrupled to 1,905 tenancies being protected from homelessness<sup>6</sup>. This evidences efforts towards prevention of homelessness but also highlights the vulnerability of low income households in receipt of social welfare payments who face possible loss of tenancy if they are

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1. The bed and client management system (PASS) provides a full year report on every incident of a bed booking made on the system. It should be noted that in some cases clients might not take up the bed provided for a number of reasons, for example by not showing up to the accommodation service or by cancelling the booking. Therefore in 2015, 5,807 beds were booked and 5,480 individuals availed of the bookings. This explains the difference in the figure reported in the DRHE's year end Performance report as the report provides statistics on individuals who actually took up the accommodation provided for them on any night in the given year period.

2. Dublin Region Homeless Executive 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). Available at [http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance\\_report\\_-\\_end-of-year\\_2015\\_-\\_dublin.pdf](http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance_report_-_end-of-year_2015_-_dublin.pdf)

3. Dublin Region Homeless Executive 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). Available at [http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance\\_report\\_-\\_end-of-year\\_2015\\_-\\_dublin.pdf](http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance_report_-_end-of-year_2015_-_dublin.pdf)

4. Tenancy Protection Service is an Interim Tenancy Sustainment Protocol agreed between the Department of Social Protection, the four Dublin local authorities and Threshold enabling the Tenancy Protection Service to apply for enhanced rent supplement payments to keep families in their homes.

5. Dublin Region Homeless Executive Performance Report 2014 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Dublin City Council: End of Year 2014 Report (Including Qtr 4 Activity) Dublin. Available online at <http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/migrated-files/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Housing/FileDownload%2C40628%2Cen.pdf>

6. Dublin Region Homeless Executive 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). Available at [http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance\\_report\\_-\\_end-of-year\\_2015\\_-\\_dublin.pdf](http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance_report_-_end-of-year_2015_-_dublin.pdf)

unable to meet the rental costs in the private rental market<sup>7</sup>. Increased market rents have therefore reduced the security of tenure for tenants who are unable to afford the rent in their area of choice. The lack of security of tenure in the Irish private rental market remains problematic and indicates a need for longer tenancy cycles<sup>8</sup>. The Society of Chartered Surveyors Ireland notes that when compared to other European markets such as the Netherlands, where the security of tenure is high, private tenants tend to stay for an average of 11 to 13 years. In contrast the average private rental agreement in Ireland tends to last for approximately 18 months<sup>9</sup>.

The National Economic & Social Council (2015) in its report on Ireland's rental sector also reiterates that growing housing demand, limited new supply and high cost of rental housing have created severe pressure in the rental sector in Dublin and other cities<sup>10</sup>. Therefore the lack of secure, adequate housing supply in the region remains a major stumbling block in prevention, or exiting individuals out, of homeless services. Government homeless policy clearly documents that it is imperative that there is 'adequate supply of housing, appropriate to needs and conducive to being sustained in the long term'<sup>11</sup>. The Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness Action published in July 2016 also builds upon existing policy and acknowledges the limited housing supply and increase in homelessness and especially family homelessness since 2014. The plan sets out actions to address the issues on housing and homelessness based on five pillars which are: addressing homelessness; accelerating social housing delivery; building more homes for private housing; improving the rental sector to allow for supply of units at affordable rents and; utilising existing housing. All pillars are of relevance to addressing the issue of homelessness as they are inter-dependent and aimed at both exiting individuals from homelessness and preventing homelessness before it happens<sup>12</sup>.

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7. In 2014 the Dublin City Council Housing Welfare Section in conjunction with the Dublin Region Homeless Executive put forward a position paper to the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government in relation to contributory factors to homelessness stated by individuals presenting as at risk of homelessness or new to homelessness at the housing welfare office. The data was captured as a snap short survey over a four week period between 17th February 2014 and 14th March 2014. 47% of the individuals experiencing rental difficulties were from the private rental sector.

8. National Economic & Social Council (2014), 'Social Housing at the Crossroads: Possibilities for Investment, Provision and Cost Rental', Report No: 138. National Economic & Social Development Office, NESDO.

9. Society of Chartered Surveyors Ireland (2015), 'A new model for the Private Rented Sector in Ireland'. Society of Chartered Surveyors Ireland. Dublin.

10. National Economic & Social Council (2015), 'Ireland's Rental Sector: Pathways to Secure Occupancy and Affordable Supply', Report No: 141. National Economic & Social Development Office, NESDO.

11. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2009) *Homeless Strategy National Implementation Plan*. Dublin: Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government.

12. Department of Housing, Planning, community and Local Government (2016) *Rebuilding Ireland – An Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*, Dublin: Department of Housing, Planning, community and Local Government.



In this atmosphere of heightened vulnerability to homelessness, this Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Need report for the year 2015 set out to determine the known population of homeless individuals with a potential housing need in the Dublin region. Comparative reference is made to the profile of the 'P' populations in the periods 2011 (1 month data), 2013 (6 months data), and in particular 2014 as that period covered the same time frame of twelve months as this report.

The following pages present the detailed discussion of the reconciliation of datasets for the period 1st January to 31st December 2015:

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# 2.

## Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2015

The Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2015 report provides further findings on the topic of the known population of homeless individuals with a potential housing need in the Dublin region. The reference period in this report is the year 2015 (1st January – 31st December 2015). As in the previous reports the known homeless population is determined by bringing together data of individuals on the local authority housing waiting lists with homeless priority and data of individuals using DRHE supported emergency accommodation services captured on the homeless database PASS. The work is challenging as the datasets currently do not have a common unique identifier. Matching individuals relies on variables that exist in both datasets: date of birth; first name; surname and address. An excel formula is applied to automate the matching process using the date of birth. Data that is automatically matched is then manually checked to validate the match using first name and surname. The final step is a fully manual operation to match the remaining unmatched data. It is envisaged that in the future local authorities will assign the common unique identifier (client identity) used on the homeless PASS database to all individuals registered with homeless priority on the housing waiting list. The client PASS identity number (PASS I.D.) will then allow for rapid integration of the datasets and therefore simplify the cross referencing process.

This report will include results from the previous three reports for the timeframes 2011, 2013 and 2014. Of significance will be the comparison for the periods 2014 and 2015 as the data analysis in these periods has the same time frame of twelve months while the previous two reports covered shorter time frames (1 month data in 2011 and 6 months data in 2013).

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# 3.

## Calculation of 'P': Methodology

Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2015 is the fourth report on the extent of homelessness in the Dublin region. The extent of homelessness is measured by reconciling the four Dublin region local authority housing waiting list datasets for individuals with homeless priority and the dataset from the homeless database, PASS, as well as data from the two Rough Sleeping Counts for the year 2015. In line with the previous three reports for the periods 2011, 2013 and 2014 these datasets adhere to the roofless and houseless conceptual categories of the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS). These two categories have provided a crucial basis for understanding situations that constitute homelessness and have been adopted by the DRHE in the enumeration of homelessness as most roofless and houseless living situations<sup>13</sup> detailed in the typology apply to the state funded homeless services in the Dublin region.

Table 1 shows the complete ETHOS conceptual categories of homelessness: Rooflessness, Houselessness, Insecure Housing and Inadequate Housing all of which represent homelessness. The highlighted fields in the table indicate the living situations constituting homelessness that make up the known homeless population discussed in this report.

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13. It should be noted that individuals in the Houseless Category living in transitional accommodation; Women's shelter accommodation; Temporary Accommodation/Reception centres; Children's Institutions/Homes; and Residential care centres for older people are outside the remit of the Dublin Region Homeless Executive supported accommodation.

3.  
Calculation  
of 'P':  
Methodology

**Table 1: ETHOS – European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion<sup>14</sup>**

Conceptual Category	Operational Category	Living Situation
Roofless	1. People living rough	1.1 Public space or external space
	2. People in emergency accommodation	2.1 Night shelter
Houseless	3. People in accommodation for the homeless	3.1 Homeless hostel
		3.2 Temporary Accommodation
		3.3 Transitional supported accommodation
	4. People in women's shelters	4.1 Women's shelter accommodation <sup>15</sup>
	5. People in accommodation for immigrants	5.1 Temporary accommodation / reception centres
	6. People due to be released from institutions	6.1 Penal institutions
		6.2 Medical institutions(*)
6.3 Children's institutions / homes		
7. People receiving longer term support (due to homelessness)	7.1 Residential care for older people	
	7.2 Supported accommodation for formerly homeless households	
Insecure	8. People living in insecure accommodation	8.1 Temporarily with family/friends
		8.2 No legal (sub)tenancy
		8.3 Illegal occupation of land
	9. People living under threat of eviction	9.1 Legal orders enforced (rented)
		9.2 Re-possession orders (owned)
	10. People living under threat of eviction	10.1 Police recorded incidents
Inadequate	11. People living in temporary/ non-conventional structures	11.1 Mobile homes
		11.2 Non-conventional building
		11.3 Temporary structure
	12. People living in unfit housing	12.1 Occupied dwellings unfit for habitation
13. People living in extreme over-crowding	13.1 Highest national norm of overcrowding	

Individuals included in this report are based on the Roofless and Houseless ETHOS conceptual categories and include individuals living in:

- Public space or external space
- Night shelter
- Homeless hostel
- Temporary accommodation
- Penal Institutions
- Medical Institutions
- Supported accommodation for formerly homeless households

The local authority housing waiting list for individuals with homeless priority and the homeless data base PASS capture information on individuals in most of these living situations. Data on those living in public space or external space is provided by the DRHE's rough sleeping counts conducted in April and November each year. These three datasets are merged to produce a single dataset defined as the known homeless population in potential housing need in the region and denoted by the capital letter 'P'. Within this population sub-populations are identified described by the small letter 'p' and since the Assessment of Housing Needs 2013 report the following four sub-populations have been identified in 'P':

- p1 = Individuals who actively engaged with homeless services and had an assessment of housing need submitted to the Local Authority.
- p2 = Individuals who had no record on the homeless database PASS but had submitted an assessment of housing need to the Local Authority.
- p3 = Individuals who were rough sleeping and actively engaging with services but had not yet submitted an assessment of housing need to the Local Authority.
- p4 = Individuals who actively engaged with homeless services who had not yet submitted an assessment of housing need to the Local Authority.

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14. Data extracted from <http://www.feantsa.org/spip.php?article4549&lang=en> Accessed 19th September 2016

15. In this report the Women's shelter accommodation living situation was excluded for the first time in the DRHE Housing Needs Assessment reconciliation as the funding for domestic refuge services was transferred to TUSLA the Child and Family Agency in 2015.

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### 3. Calculation of 'P': Methodology

The sub-populations give further insight into how homelessness is experienced differently by the individuals in the 'P' population and give opportunities for targeted response to the housing need of the various sub-groups. The population 'P' is further profiled by gender, age, and nationality. The Assessment of Housing Needs 2014 report and this current report also provide an analysis of length of time in homeless services.

This is significant as one of the core objectives of the homeless strategy (Strategic Aim Three) is to eliminate long-term homelessness by ensuring that occupancy of emergency homeless accommodation is no longer than six months<sup>16</sup>. Minimal housing stock has made it difficult to fulfil this aim and this has meant that people are staying longer in emergency accommodation. 921 adults (54%) were in emergency accommodation for longer than six months on the last day of quarter 4 in 2014<sup>17</sup>. In 2015 in the same time period the figure went up to 1,290 adults (57%)<sup>18</sup>. The 2014 and 2015 Assessment of Housing Needs reports also provide analysis of exits out of homelessness into independent living, with or without supports. The next section gives details of data sources used in the calculation of the homeless population 'P'.

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16. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2008) *The Way Home: A Strategy to Address Adult Homelessness in Ireland, 2008-2013*. Dublin: Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. Page 41.

17. Dublin Region Homeless Executive Performance Report 2014 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Dublin City Council: End of Year 2014 Report (Including Qtr 4 Activity) Dublin. Available online at <http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/migrated-files/en/Publications/DevelopmentandHousing/Housing/FileDownload%2C40628%2Cen.pdf>

18. Dublin Region Homeless Executive 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). Available at [http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance\\_report\\_-\\_end-of-year\\_2015\\_-\\_dublin.pdf](http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance_report_-_end-of-year_2015_-_dublin.pdf)



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# 4. Data Sources

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## 4. Data Sources

The data sources for the period January 1st to December 31st 2015 are still the same as in the three previous Assessment of Housing Needs reports:

- Local authority housing waiting list for individuals with homeless priority;
- PASS data set for the 2015 period and;
- Rough Sleeper Count data sets for the year 2015.

The data sources used in this report were still in keeping with the operational categories and living situations identified as homeless in the ETHOS typology outlined in the reports for the 2011, 2013 and 2014 periods. However, as outlined in the preceding section of this report, the women's domestic refuge services are excluded in this report as they are now under the remit of the Child and Family Agency (TUSLA).

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# 4.1

## Local Authority Datasets

The local authority datasets for the 2015 report were received from local authorities in the Dublin region and after removing duplicates the combined data comprised n=3,582 individuals and when broken up by local authority was as follows:

**Table 2: Numbers of Homeless Households by Local Authority in the Dublin Region as at 31 December 2015**

Local Authority	Dublin Region - Adjusted Figure
Dublin City Council	2,617
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	265
Fingal County Council	338
South Dublin County Council	362
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,582</b>

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## 4.2 Homeless Database PASS

As in the previous Assessment of Housing Needs (AHN) reports, data was retrieved from the homeless database PASS on all individuals who contacted homeless services for accommodation and had a booking made. The dataset includes all incidents of emergency accommodation bookings regardless of whether the booking was taken up or not. The raw dataset is kept as it is to allow for as much cross matching as possible with the local authority datasets. For the period January 1st to December 31st, 2015 a total **5,807**<sup>19</sup> individuals had bookings made in homeless services in the Dublin region.

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19. It should be noted that of the 5,807 individuals contacting homeless services for accommodation, n= 5,480 took up the accommodation offered as reported in the DRHE end of year Performance report.

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## 4.3

# Individuals Sleeping Rough

The Dublin Region Homeless Executive carries out two Rough Sleeping counts in April and November each year. The dataset for individuals sleeping rough in 2015 comprised of individuals discovered sleeping rough both in April (n=105) and November 2015 (n=91). These datasets were merged, duplicates removed, scrutinised and limited to individuals found sleeping rough on the night of the count, who were on the homeless database PASS and were engaging with the Housing First Intake Team (HFIT)<sup>20</sup> totalling n=107 individuals. As in the previous year report, the dataset was further investigated to determine whether any of the individuals had:

- A PASS record and were not accessing emergency accommodation or were accessing accommodation for less than eight nights and had;
- Patterns of service engagement with the Housing First Intake Team that indicated a housing need (i.e. had engaged on at least 12 occasions over a twelve month period).

Cross linking and analysis of the above three data sources by building on the methodology undertaken in previous reports allowed for the identification of the known homeless population with a potential housing need in the Dublin region for the period January 1st to December 31st 2015.

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20. The Housing First Intake Team (HFIT) is also state funded and replaced the RCOS team at the beginning of October 2014. The team engages with individuals sleeping rough to support them to access appropriate accommodation and support. In particular, they target individuals who engage in habitual rough sleeping to gain access to tenancies with the on-going support of the Intensive Case Management (ICM) team. This service is provided by Focus Ireland and Peter McVerry Trust on behalf of the DRHE.

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# 5.

## The Composition of 'P' in 2015

The same principle of determining the known homeless population with a potential housing need, 'P', used in the 2011, 2013 and 2014 analysis was also applied on the 2015 data. 'P' had four subsets in 2015 and mirrored the 2014 and 2013 sub-populations rather than the three identified in 2011. As in the Assessment of Housing Needs 2013 report and Assessment of Housing Needs 2014 report methodology, PASS records were reviewed in order to identify individuals who had not yet engaged in the process of completing an Assessment of Housing Need but were utilising homeless accommodation services with some level of regularity over the period so that an anticipated need for housing was assumed to exist.

Therefore, the value of 'P' based on the 2015 data was calculated as:

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$$\text{'P'} = p1 + p2 + p3 + p4$$

#### **'p1' – Individuals on PASS and on the Local Authority Housing Waiting list**

The composition of 'p1' again comprises of individuals that have both a PASS record and have also completed an assessment of housing need with one of the four local authorities in the Dublin region. As in 2014, identification of this sub-population involved scrutiny of the PASS records to determine whether service users were actively interacting with homeless services. These individuals are on the local authority housing list and on the PASS dataset

Therefore 'p1' comprises:

- 2,446 individuals with active PASS record of emergency accommodation and had an Assessment of Housing Need completed by a Local Authority.
- 991 individuals with a PASS record but with inactive emergency accommodation use from January to December 2015 as they were in prison/hospital/other and had an Assessment of Housing Need.

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$$\text{'p1'} = 3,437$$

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### **'p2' – Individuals on Local Authority Housing Waiting list and not accessing state funded homeless services**

The cohort **'p2'** comprises all individuals who had an Assessment of Housing Need carried out by one of the four local authorities in the Dublin region but had not accessed homeless accommodation services under the remit of the DRHE. As in the previous three reports, these individuals had no record on the homeless database PASS.

Therefore **'p2'** comprises:

- 143 individuals with Assessment Housing Need and no record on PASS as using other non-Section 10 funded services.

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# 'p2' = 143

### **'p3' – Individuals Sleeping Rough**

The cohort **p3** comprised of individuals discovered sleeping rough and who had a record on PASS and were actively engaging with the Housing First Intake Team. These individuals either did not access emergency accommodation in the period under investigation or accessed accommodation for less than 7 nights in that time frame. They all however engaged with the Housing First outreach team on more than twelve occasions indicating a potential housing need. As in the year 2014, individuals discovered sleeping rough who had no record on the homeless database PASS nor were registered with any of the four local authorities in the region or were on PASS and engaging with HFIT on less than 12 occasions were excluded from the analysis. The rationale for the exclusion of these individuals remained that their housing need could not be confirmed or assumed as no further evidence existed to indicate such need.

A total of 107 individuals with a PASS record were discovered sleeping rough in the 2015 Rough Sleeping Counts. Of these, 99 individuals were excluded from analysis for reasons indicated in Table 3 below. The remaining 8 individuals were deemed to be engaging with the Housing First Intake Team in a manner that indicated an existing housing need. Table 3 shows the breakdown of the rough sleeping count data to determine the valid p3 population.



**Table 3: Calculation of 'p3'**

<b>Total individuals with a PASS record and engaging in sleeping rough in the 2015 counts</b>	<b>107</b>
Excluded: Individuals sleeping rough and accessing emergency accommodation as they are accounted for in p1 and p4 population analysis.	83
Individuals not using emergency accommodation and sleeping rough infrequently i.e. less than 12 times in 12 months as have infrequent contact with Housing First team and housing need could not be determined.	5
Individuals sleeping rough, not engaging with the Housing First Intake team and not accessing emergency accommodation as housing need could not be determined.	11
<b>Total Excluded</b>	<b>99</b>
Included in p3 = Individuals in contact with HFIT 12 times or more and using Emergency Accommodation Less than 7 nights.	3
Included in p3 = Individuals in contact with HFIT 12 times or more and not using any Emergency Accommodation:	5
<b>Total 'p3' Valid for HNA 2014 Analysis</b>	<b>8<sup>21</sup></b>

In summary 'p3' represents all individuals discovered sleeping rough during the April and November 2015 Dublin Region Homeless Executive Rough Sleeping Counts who had a PASS record but no history of emergency accommodation use in the period January to December 2015 or accessed EA less than 7 nights in 2015. These individuals however were in contact with the Housing First Intake Team in the region and had engaged on at least twelve occasions over the 12 month period including the last quarter in 2015 or had continuous engagement to date.

Therefore 'p3' comprises:

- 8 Individuals discovered sleeping rough during the April or November 2015 Rough Sleeping Count in Dublin and with a PASS record and engaging with the Housing First Intake team in a pattern that indicates a potential housing need in the period January to December 2015 and are not captured in p1 or p4.

**'p3' = 8**

21. The Housing First Intake Team provides and on street service in Dublin engaging and responding to the accommodation and support needs of people sleeping rough. The services operates until 3 am everyday with transport available to bring persons to accommodation if required. The p3 cohort in this report have engaged with the team between 12 and up to 33 occasions.

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**'p4' – Active homeless service users not on the Local Authority homeless lists.**

As in the analysis for the years 2013 and 2014, the fourth sub-population of 'P', p4, involved an intense examination of service user activity for those individuals not found on the local authority housing waiting lists in order to determine the individual's level of engagement with homeless services. The objective was to identify service users who engaged with services sufficiently to have begun the support planning process.

'p4' comprised of all individuals who were active service users on PASS in the period January-December 2015 and who had no Assessment of Housing Need completed for any of the four Dublin local authorities. A housing need is assumed as these individuals stayed in emergency accommodation for at least eight nights in the given period. In this sub-population:

- 1,589 individuals were active service users on PASS with a stay of 8 nights or more in the period January - December 2015 and had no Assessment of Housing Need completed with any of the four local authorities. These individuals had a more stable pattern of service use with no 'one-night-only'<sup>22</sup> placements. As such, more opportunity existed to engage in a comprehensive support planning process but an Assessment of Housing Need had not yet been completed.
- 855 individuals were active service users on PASS with a cumulative stay of 8 nights or more in the period January – December 2015 and had no Assessment of Housing Need completed with any of the four local authorities. These individuals had a pattern of Emergency Accommodation use that included a reliance on "one-night-only" accommodation; a pattern associated with less stable patterns of service use that hinder comprehensive support planning.

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**'p4' = 2,444**

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22. 'One Night Only' placements refer to bookings into a homeless facility intended to provide accommodation to the individual for that night only after which they are discharged from the service. If the individual needs further access to accommodation, a new booking has to be made for them. Individuals who use this type of accommodation cannot avail of support plan opportunities as these facilities were not designed to for such purposes.

Table 4 below shows the composition of 'P' in 2015.

'P' is composed of the following:

**Table 4: Breakdown of 'P' 2015 data**

Category of 'P'	p1	p2	p3	p4	P
Client has Assessment of Housing Need Completed and is <u>on</u> PASS	✓				
Client has Assessment of Housing Need Completed and is <u>not on</u> PASS		✓			
Clients has <u>no</u> Assessment of Housing Need Completed and is <u>not on</u> PASS			✓		
Client has <u>no</u> Assessment of Housing Need Completed and is active <u>on</u> PASS				✓	
Client has Assessment of Housing need Completed and is <u>on</u> PASS but has moved to independent living with or without supports					
<b>Total individuals</b>	<b>3,437</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>6,032</b>

Therefore 'P', the known population confirmed and verified as active homeless service users in Dublin for the period January to December 2015 is a total of **6,032 individuals**. (Appendix 1 provides details on each of the sub-populations).

'P' = 6,032

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# 6.

## Profile of Known Homeless Population

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# 6.1 Overview

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## 6. Profile of Known Homeless Population

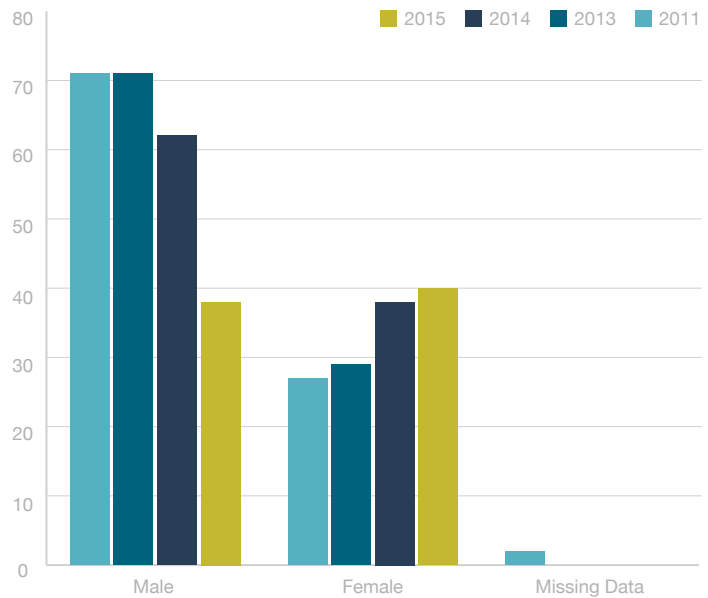
This section of the report provides the profile of the population identified with a potential unmet housing need. It should be noted that in some cases information will be missing for sub-populations of 'P'. This is because the known population is derived from different data sources. For instance, there is incomplete data available in relation to country of origin for 253 individuals because consent was not given or origin was not stated on records on PASS and a few individuals (10) identified as European or non-European citizens without specifying a particular country of origin in the Local Authority datasets. The data on gender was complete for all individuals in 'P'.

A comparison was drawn between the trends identified in this report and those identified in the 2011, 2013 and 2014 DRHE Homelessness and Assessment of Housing Needs reports. It is worth noting that the data in the 2011 report relates to a single month of PASS data and data in the 2013 report relates to six months of PASS data. However, data in this report and for the 2014 report relates to twelve months of PASS data. Thus a valid per cent calculation that is based on the population is used for comparison across time periods.

## 6.2 Gender

There were a total of 3,635 male and 2,397 female individuals in the Assessment of Housing Needs 2015 data analysis making up a total population of 6,032 individuals. The gender pattern was broadly similar to the gender breakdown in 2011, 2013 and 2014 in that there were more males than females as shown in Figure 1 below. A comparison between the 2014 and 2015 gender percentages reveals a noticeable increase (2%) in the female population.

**Figure 1: Gender breakdown of population 'P' 2011, 2013, 2014 & 2015**



2011	1 Month Data	71%	27%	2%
2013	6 Months Data	71%	29%	
2014	12 Months Data	62%	38%	
2015	12 Months Data	60%	40%	

A comparative analysis of the absolute numbers for the male and females populations over the three time periods shows an increase in both categories and overall higher populations for males.

- 2011 (1 month data analysis) total 1,311 males and 499 females
- 2013 (6 months data analysis) total 2,301 males and 836 females
- 2014 (12 months data analysis) total 2,562 males and 1,587 females
- 2015 (12 months data analysis) total 3,635 males and 2,397 females

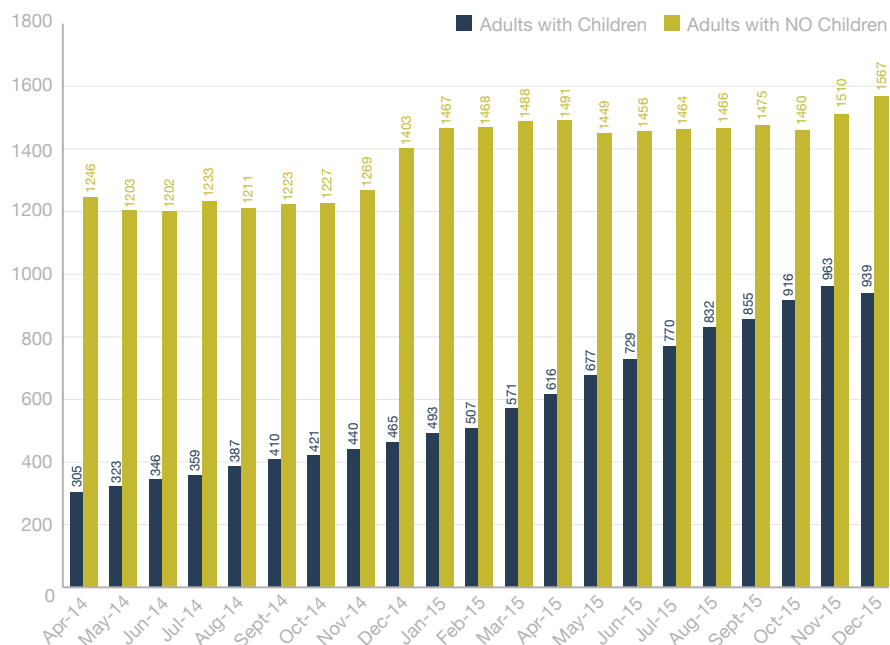
**Table 5: Gender Ratio of the population 'P' 2011; 2013; 2014 & 2015**

2011 (1 month data analysis)	2.6 Males: 1 Female
2013 (6 month data analysis)	2.8 Males: 1 Female
2014 (12 months data analysis)	1.6 Males: 1 Female
2015 (12 months data analysis)	1.5 Males: 1 Female

The ratio of women to men is continuing to rise steadily as family homelessness also increases in the region. As stated previously in the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014 report, most families coming into homelessness are female headed households. Figure 2 illustrates the upward trend in adults with children accessing homeless accommodation.

Figure 2 shows that since April 2014, the number for adults with children accessing emergency accommodation had risen more than three times by December 2015.

**Figure 2: Number of adults with and without children accessing homeless accommodation in the Dublin Region: June 2014 to December 2015.**



## 6.3 Age Profile

Similar to the previous three Assessment of Housing Needs reports, the age of each individual was calculated by subtracting their date of birth from the last day of the month for the period being analysed. Therefore, for the year 2015 the date used was December 31st, 2015. For consistency, the same age group categories are used in this report as were used in previous reports. Figure 3 shows the total in each age group of the population 'P'. In 2015 the age group 31 to 40 years remained the largest cohort (31%) as observed in the previous Assessment of Housing Needs reports for the periods 2011; 2013 and 2014. The second largest group is the 41-50 years age group (20%) which is just slightly larger than the 18-25 years cohort (19%).

**Figure 3: Age Profile of population by Age Group in 2015**

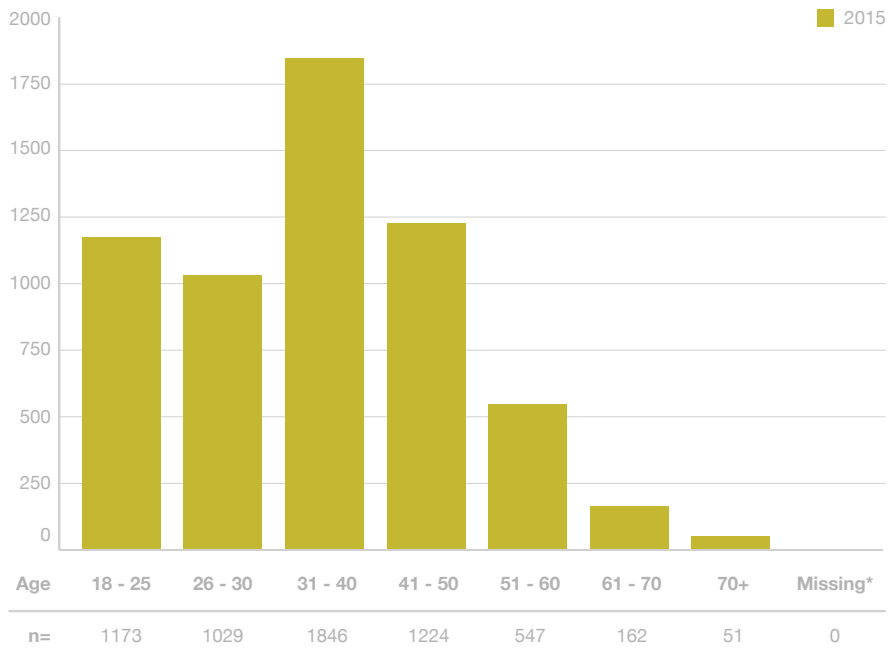
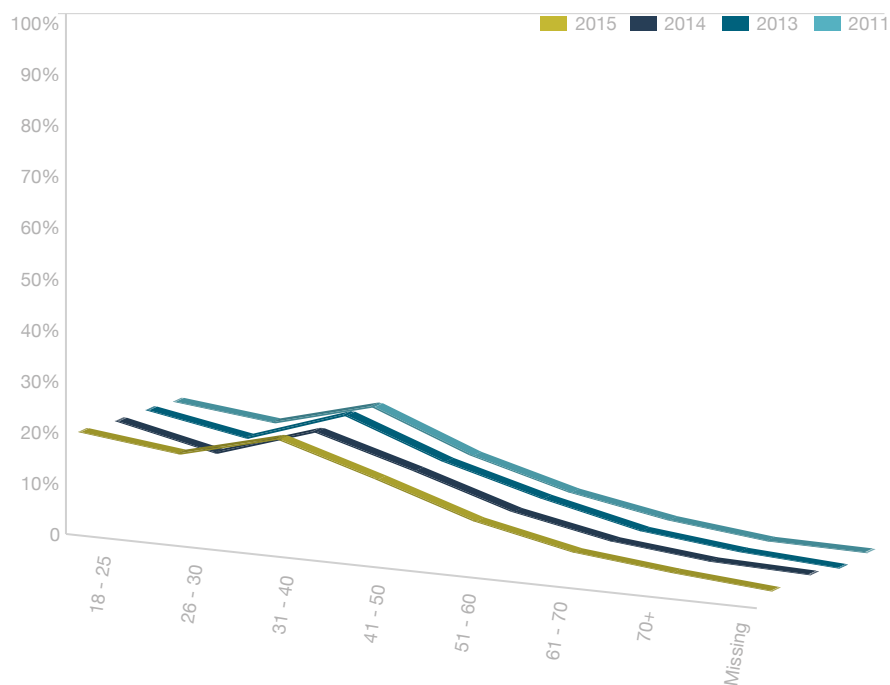


Figure 4 illustrates the age range of the known homeless population across the four points in time. A small percentage decrease (2%) is observable in the age range 18-25 years. This is a shift from the trend showing percentage increase for the years 2011; 2013 and 2014. Conversely the percentage levels for the age range 26-30 years increased by 3% in 2015, a deviation from the percentage decline in this age range observed when comparing the years 2011; 2013 and 2014.



A comparison between the years 2014 and 2015 shows consistent population percentage levels for the cohorts 41 to 50 years; 51 to 60 years; 61-70 years and the over 70 years.

**Figure 4: Age Profile of population 'P' by Age Group in 2011, 2013, 2014 & 2015**



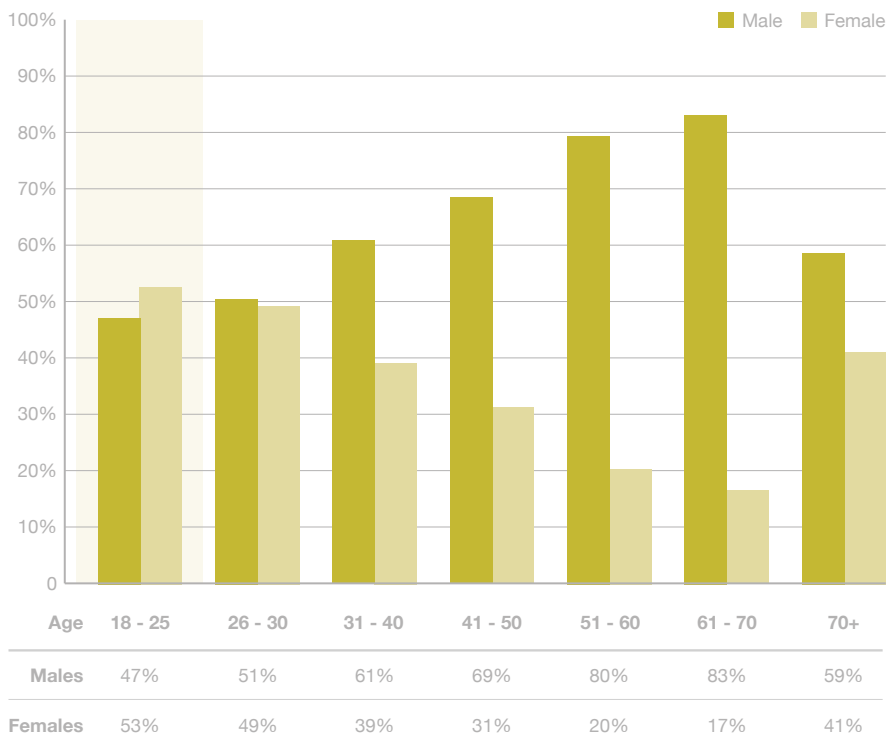
Age	18 - 25	26 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50	51 - 60	61 - 70	70+	Missing*
<b>2011</b>	19%	17%	31%	17%	8%	3%	1%	3%
<b>2013</b>	20%	15%	32%	19%	10%	3%	1%	1%
<b>2014</b>	21%	14%	30%	20%	9%	3%	1%	2%
<b>2015</b>	19%	17%	31%	20%	9%	3%	1%	0%

There was no missing age data for the year 2015 and the average age was 36 years.

## 6.4 Age and Gender Combined

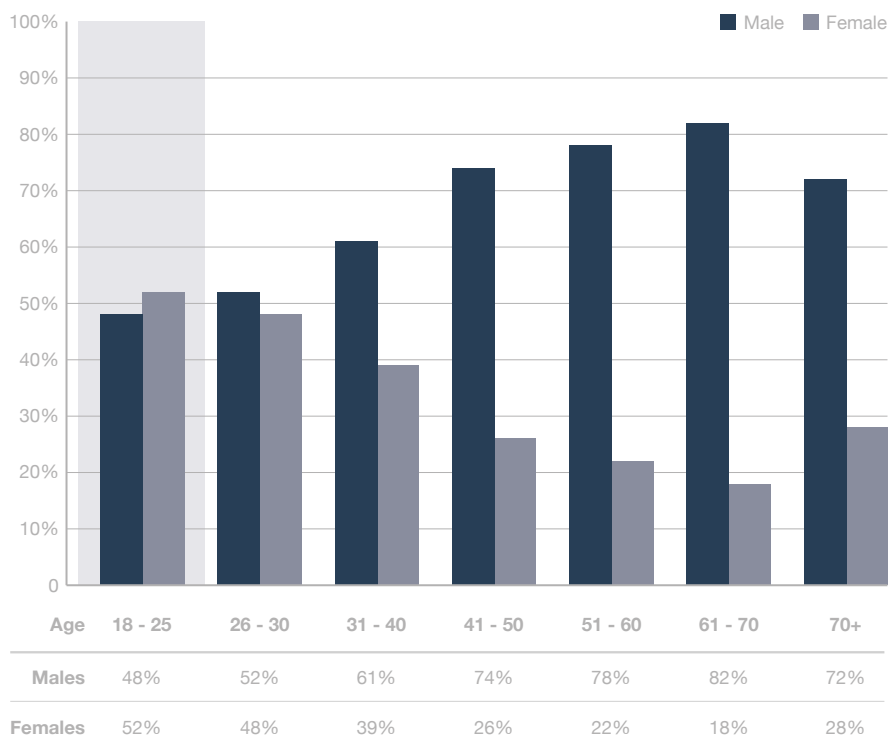
Compared to the previous report for the year 2014, an analysis of age and gender reveals a small increase in the male age groups 61 to 70 years and 51 to 60 years at 1% and 2% respectively. A decrease is recorded for the male age groups Over 70 years (13%); 41 to 50 years (5%); 26 to 30 years (1%) and 18 to 25 years (1%) over the year 2014 figures. The opposite trend takes place in the female category in the related age groups with the most increase (13%) being recorded in the Over 70 years age group. The percentage levels remain stable for both males and females in the age group 31 to 40 years at 61% and 39% respectively when compared to the year 2014 percentages.

**Figure 5: Proportion of male and female in each age category in 2015**



Similar to the year 2014, the age group 18-25 years remains the only age category where females (53%) outnumber males (47%).

**Figure 6: Proportion of male and female in each age category in 2014**



\*Highlighted age-group 18-25 years shows females (52%) outnumbering males (48%) in 2014.

**Figure 7: Proportion of male and female in each age category in 2013**

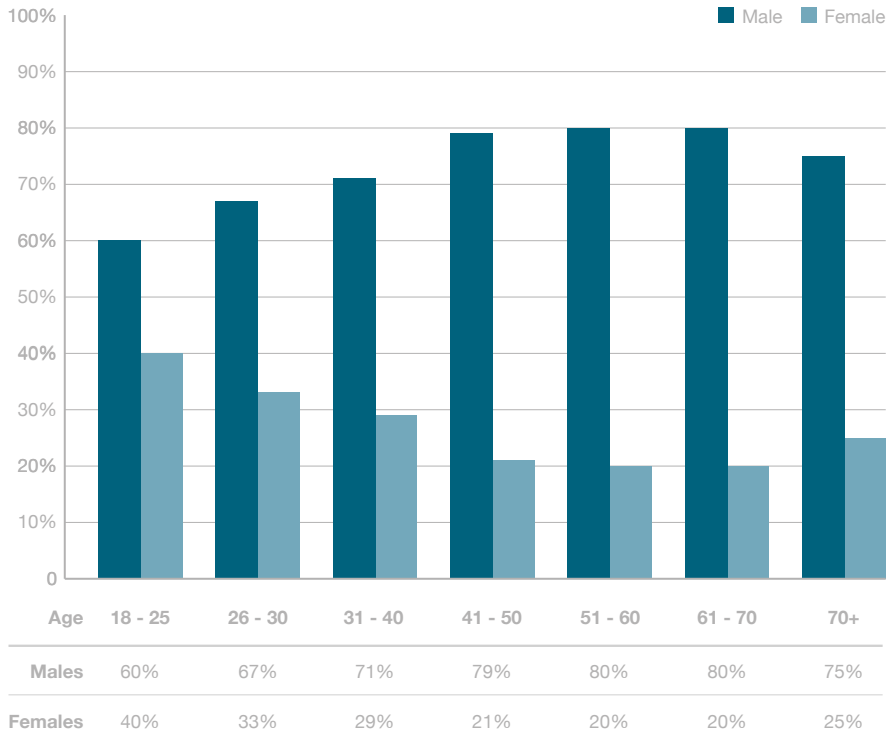
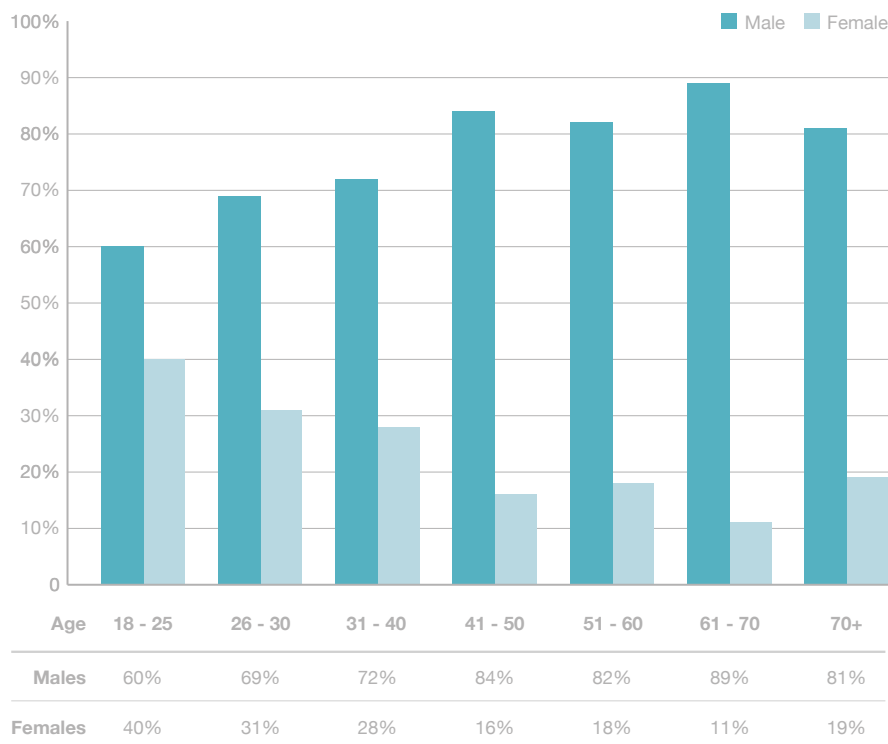


Figure 7 shows that the male population outnumbered the female population in all age groups in the year 2013. A similar trend was recorded in 2011.

**Figure 8: Proportion of male and female in each age category in 2011**



In 2011, the male population was higher than the female population in all age-groups as shown in Figure 8 above.

## 6.5 Nationality

The country of origin or nationality for each individual is captured on both PASS and local authority housing management data systems.<sup>23</sup> However, in some instances country of origin is not determined due to the following reasons.

- Country of origin unknown on PASS as consent not given or origin not stated (n=248)
- Missing information from data collected during the April 2015 Rough Sleeper Count (n=5)

As a combined total, the missing country of origin data constituted almost 4.2% of the total 'P' population in 2015. This figure was 30% in 2011; 17% in 2013 and 3% in 2014. Although the 2015 missing data figure is slightly higher than that of 2014, it should be noted that the total of the Population P in 2015 is also significantly higher. Overall the low percentage of missing data evidences significant improvement in the collection and recording of data in the local authority and PASS systems. Such good data management has allowed for the analysis by nationality for over ninety five percent of the known homeless population. Where country of origin is stated, the data showed that the population 'P' is predominantly Irish (n=4682) as detailed in Table 6 below.

**Table 6: Breakdown by Country of Origin in 2015**

Country of Origin	N	%
Ireland	4682	81.0%
UK	122	2.1%
EU 28 excluding UK	329	5.7%
Other EU	9	0.2%
Non-EU	637	11.0%
<b>Total 'P' excluding missing data</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

23. Where an Assessment of Housing Need has been carried out, the nationality of the individual is verified. If an individual is on PASS with no Assessment of Housing Need, the nationality recorded is self-reported by the service user and unverified.

**Table 7: Percentage Breakdown by Country of Origin in 2011, 2013 and 2014**

Country of Origin	2011 n=1,309 %	2013 n=2,388 %	2014 n=4,029 %	2015 n=5779 %
	1 month dataset	6 month dataset	12 month dataset	12 month dataset
Ireland	90.7%	91.4%	87.1%	81.0%
UK	2.1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.1%
EU 28 excluding UK	4.5%	4.1%	4.0%	5.7%
Non-EU	2.7%	3.1%	6.3%	11.0%
Other EU	-	-	0.4%	0.2%
<b>Total 'P' excluding missing data</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*2011 missing data comprised n=582 (31%) of total 'P'

\*2013 missing data comprised n=479 (17%) of total 'P'

\*2014 missing data comprised n=120 (3%) of total 'P'

\*2015 missing data comprised n=253 (4.2%) of total 'P'

Table 7 above shows a 6% decline in the Irish homeless population in 2015 when compared to 2014. What is also worth noting in the 2015 homeless population is the increase in percentage of the non EU cohort which has increased by 4.7% from 6.3% in 2014. The following section looks at the EU population.

### 6.5.1 EU 28 Member States

A total of 460 individuals identified as nationals of the European Union (EU) member states in the 2015 population 'P'. The percentage of individuals from the UK in the 2015 EU homeless population was 26.5%. This percentage is lower than in the previous 2014 period (35.5%) but remains the highest population group in the EU 28 Member States. All nationalities that composed the EU 28 homeless population in 2014 are represented in the 2015 analysis except for Sweden. Previously recorded in 2013, a small percentage (0.3%) from Slovenia is again identified in the 2015 homeless population. No individuals were identified from this country in 2014. The statistics by nationality therefore continue to show the fluid and mobile nature of the homeless population.

Compared to the 2014 data, five EU member States (UK, Belgium, Estonia, Germany and Slovakia) in the EU 28 member States population in 2015 recorded a percentage decrease in levels of homelessness with Estonia recording a decrease of 1.2%.

**Table 8: Country of Origin - EU Member States (Incl. UK) by percentage level in 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015**

EU Member State	2011	2013	2014	2015
Belgium	-	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Bulgaria	-	-	0.4%	0.9%
Croatia	-	-	1.2%	1.7%
Czech Republic	2.3%	3.1%	2.0%	2.2%
Estonia	1.1%	0.8%	3.2%	2.0%
France	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%
Germany	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%
Hungary	1.1%	1.5%	0.4%	1.1%
Italy	-	3.1%	1.2%	1.5%
Latvia	4.6%	5.3%	6.4%	7.0%
Lithuania	11.5%	3.8%	6.8%	9.3%
Netherlands	-	-	1.6%	2.2%
Poland	28.7%	37.4%	16.7%	20.0%
Portugal	2.3%	1.5%	1.2%	2.0%
Romania	10.3%	8.4%	15.1%	16.5%
Slovakia	1.1%	4.6%	3.6%	2.8%
Slovenia	-	0.8%	-	0.2%
Spain	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Sweden	-	-	0.4%	-
EU Citizen – unspecified country	-	-	1.6%	1.3%
UK	32.2%	26.0%	35.5%	26.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

 Largest cohort in 2015 and 2014



Table 8 shows that of the fourteen EU 28 member States recording a percentage increase in homeless population levels, only Lithuania; Poland and Romania recorded an increase of over 1%, that is, (2.5%; 3.3% and 1.4% respectively). The next section provides an analysis of the population from non-EU member States.

### 6.5.2 Non-EU member States

A total 637 individuals originated from a broad spectrum of non EU member states in 2015. Of these individuals 633 originated from 71 identified non EU member states. For the remaining 4 individuals, although it was determined that they were from a non EU member state, their country of origin was not specified. In 2014, this cohort of unidentified non EU member states had 10 individuals. As noted before, the data in 2015 indicates improvement in data collection and processing on the local authority and PASS systems. Overall, when compared to the 2014 data, the non EU cohort has increased by 4.7% in 2015. In the 2014 period there were 255 individuals originating from 54 non EU member states and this was 6.3% of the total population. 49 of the 54 non EU member states recorded in the 2014 population are also identified in the 2015 known homeless population. A percentage increase is recorded for 11 of the non EU member states with Angola, Nigeria and Malawi having more than one percent increase.

The 'P' population in 2015 also includes individuals from 15 non-EU member states not previously recorded in the 2011, 2013 and 2014 'P' populations. Furthermore, 7 non EU member states (India, Malaysia, Philippines, Syria, Thailand, Turkey and Vietnam) not recorded in the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014 report population but previously identified in the 2011 or 2013 Assessment of Housing Needs report populations, were now recorded again in 2015. All these factors may have contributed to the overall increase in the total population in this cohort.

Section 7 provides an analysis of length of time spent in homeless accommodation with intention to identify total number of long-term homeless individuals in the population 'P' in 2015.

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# 7.

## Length of Time in Homeless Services

Following on from the analysis of length of time in homeless services carried out in the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014 report and in keeping with the objective to end long-term homelessness embedded in the *National Homeless Strategy, 'The Way Home': A Strategy to Address Adult Homelessness in Ireland 2008-2013*<sup>24</sup> the population 'P' in the 2015 Assessment of Housing Needs report was also analysed for the total long-term homeless individuals.

A total of 4,890 individuals in the known homeless population 'P' were accommodated in homeless accommodation services in the period January – December 2015 and were valid for the long-term homeless analysis. The remaining 1,142 individuals were not included in the analysis for the following reasons:

- n=991 individuals had inactive homeless service use on PASS as they were either in prison, hospital, or were sofa surfing with family/friends in private rented accommodation.
- n=143 individuals had no PASS record.
- n=8 individuals discovered sleeping rough and had a PASS record ( of which n=5 did not access homeless accommodation in the period January to December 2015 and n=3 accessed emergency accommodation for no longer than a week in the same period.)

Table 9 below provides summary of the population included in the long-term homeless analysis for the 2015 'P' population.

**Table 9: Summary of breakdown of population for Long-term homeless analysis**

	Total Individuals	Total Percentage
Total individuals using homeless services and in housing need	6,032	100%
Total individuals excluded from long-term homeless analysis as they did not access emergency accommodation services in 2015	1,142	19%
<b>Total individuals eligible for long-term homeless analysis</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>81%</b>

24. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (2008) *The Way Home: A Strategy to Address Adult Homelessness in Ireland, 2008-2013*. Dublin: Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

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## 7. Length of time in homeless services

The DRHE submits statistics on long-term homelessness to the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government (previously named Department of Environment, Community and Local Government or DECLG) on a quarterly basis. As indicated in the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014 report, the calculation of the long-term homeless individuals is based on the last day of each quarter and involves querying data of individuals in accommodation on that night to determine if their length of stay was six months or more, either consecutively or cumulatively over a twelve month period. Table 10 below tabulates the 2015 quarterly statistics on long-term homelessness submitted to the then DECLG.

**Table 10 – Total long-term homeless individuals in 2015 Quarterly submissions by DRHE to DECLG**

Period	Total number of individuals on last day of Quarter – Six months consecutively or non-consecutively.
Quarter 1 2015	997
Quarter 2 2015	1,053
Quarter 3 2015	1,153
Quarter 4 2015	1,290
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,493</b>
Less: duplicates across the four quarters	2,473
<b>Total Long-term homeless in 2015</b>	<b>2,020</b>

The total for the long-term homeless in 2015 in Table 10 above (n=2,020) was used to enumerate the long-term homeless individuals in this report by reconciling the data set with the 4,890 individuals eligible for long-term homeless analysis referred to in Table 9. The results showed that of the 4,890 individuals with a placement in homeless accommodation n=1,971 had occupied emergency accommodation services for longer than six months.

These individuals are identified as long-term homeless by Government definition of long-term homelessness in Ireland (Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, 2008:7). A total of 2,919 individuals were not long-term homeless as they had stayed in homeless emergency accommodation for less than six months. Table 11 below shows the total and percentage breakdown of the population for long-term homeless analysis.

**Table 11: Long-term homeless analysis<sup>25</sup>**

	Total	%
Total in homeless accommodation for six months plus	1,971	40%
Total in homeless emergency accommodation less than six months	2,919	60%
<b>Total individuals in analysis</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>100%</b>

25. Homelessness is considered long-term where it is longer than six months duration.

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# 8.

## Individuals Moving to Independent Living

The Homelessness Policy Statement (2013) indicates that the central goal is to ensure that many homeless individuals succeed in having secure sustainable tenancies. This section gives a summary of the total individuals exiting homelessness in 2015 and moving to independent living with or without supports.

**Table 12 – Total homeless individuals moved to tenancy in 2015 – Combined Quarterly submissions by Dublin Region Homeless Executive to DECLG**

Type to Tenancy	Total in 2015
Local Authority Lettings	485
Approved Housing Bodies (AHB) Lettings	229
LTS (long-term supported accommodation)	111
Private Rented	137
Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>1059</b>

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## 8. Individuals moving to independent living

Table 13 below provides details of the type of tenancies that individuals exiting homelessness moved to.

**Table 13: Type of tenancies individuals moved to in 2015**

Type to Tenancy	Total in 2015
Approved Housing Body with no supports	20
Approved Housing Body with Onsite Support	26
Approved Housing Body with Visiting Support	184
Housing Assistance Payment with no Supports	33
Housing Assistance Payment with Visiting Support	64
Local Authority housing with no supports	52
Local Authority housing with Visiting Support	432
Long Term Supported Housing with Onsite Support	111
Private Rental with no supports	90
Private Rental with Visiting Support	47
<b>Total Tenancies 2015</b>	<b>1059</b>



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## 8. Individuals moving to independent living

As can be seen from Table 13, eight hundred and sixty four individuals moved to tenancies with some form of support to facilitate tenancy sustainment. The DRHE also reported that the year 2015 had the highest rate of individuals moving to tenancies and the highest rate of social housing tenancies ever recorded on PASS. The increase in access to social housing was facilitated by the Ministerial Direction that authorised housing authorities to ring fence 50% of dwellings available for allocation to homeless households and other vulnerable groups. Such affordable housing, combined with a range of supportive services such as intensive case management; addiction treatment and mental health will alleviate homelessness at the individual level. The Ministerial Direction was a positive action which should however be supplemented by provision of additional affordable housing stock to meet the current housing demand.

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# 9.

## Summary Key Findings

The data analysed in this report showed a continuing increase in homelessness and housing need in the Dublin region. The key findings can be summarised as follows:

- The known homeless population 'P' with a potential housing need for the period 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015 was 6,032.
- Excluding the missing data on nationality, the population was predominantly Irish (n= 4,682 or 81%).
- The UK remains the largest homeless population (26.5%) in the EU Member States despite a 9% decrease when compared to the year 2014 (35.5%).
- The population composition also indicates a significant increase in non-European individuals from 6.3% in the year 2014 to 11% in 2015.
- Gender analysis showed that males (60%) still outnumber females (40%). However, a shift can be observed in the female population which has been increasing when compared to the periods 2011; 2013 and 2014. Comparison between the 2014 and 2015 data shows a 2% increase in the female population.
- The average age of the homeless population in 2015 is 36 years, the same as in 2014.
- Similar to the year 2014, the age group 18-25 years remains the only age category where females (53%) outnumber males (47%). The percentages were 52% females and 48% males in 2014.
- Percentage figures for both male and female clients remain stable in the age group 31 to 40 years at 61% males and 39% females, same as in the 2014 report.
- The population 'P' in 2015 includes individuals from fifteen countries not previously recorded before in the 2011, 2013 and 2014 reports.
- Overall this 2015 report indicates an increase in the known homeless population compared to the 2014 report which also measured the homeless population based on the same time frame of twelve months. There are 1,883 more individuals in the 2015 known homeless population with potential housing need in comparison to 2014.

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## 9.1 Concluding Comments

The data in this report has provided evidence of the total known homeless population in need of housing in the Dublin region. Compared to the year 2014, this report has shown that there has been a substantial increase in the number of individuals and especially families accessing homeless services. The lack of affordable social housing has made many low income households vulnerable to homelessness. To a degree, the tenancy protection scheme is proving to be instrumental in preventing some households from losing their homes as a result of increased rents by supporting their efforts to maintain their tenancies. The high number of tenancies protected in 2015 is also an indicator of the need for a more regulated private rental sector with rent controls and security of tenure. The Government is continuing to make efforts to address the levels of homelessness in Ireland and especially in the Dublin region. This has been evidenced by the plans set out in the five pillars of 'Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness'. If the plans are implemented successfully, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness will also decrease.

# Appendix 1

Table of AHN and PASS Reconciliation January to December 2015 - Summary of Results of Known Homeless Population

## Calculation of 'P' ('P' = 'p1' + 'p2' + 'p3' + 'p4')

Category	Description	Sub-Total	Total
'p1' Client has AHN Completed & is on PASS	Individuals with active PASS record of emergency accommodation and had Assessment Housing Need completed by Local Authority.	2,446	
	Individuals with Assessment Housing Need completed by Local Authority and <u>Inactive</u> emergency accommodation use Jan-Dec 2015 as in prison/Hospital/ DV/Other.	991	
	<b>'p1' =</b>		<b>3,437</b>
'p2' Client has AHN Completed & is <u>not on</u> PASS	Individuals with Assessment Housing Need completed by Local Authority and No PASS record as using other non-Section 10 funded Services.	143	
	No Record on PASS as in Prison/Hospital/DV/Other.	-	
	<b>'p2' =</b>		<b>143</b>
'p3' Client has <u>no</u> AHN Completed & is <u>on</u> PASS	Individuals identified sleeping rough in the April 2015 counts with a PASS record and actively engaging with the Housing First Intake Team.	8	
	<b>'p3' =</b>		<b>8</b>
'p4' Client has <u>no</u> AHN Completed & is on PASS	Individuals Active on PASS with a stay of 8 nights or more January-December 2015 (and at least 1 One Night Only Stay) <b>Less Stable Pattern of Emergency Accommodation Use.</b>	855	
	Individuals Active on PASS with a stay of 8 nights or more January-December 2015 (and has no pattern of One Night Only Stays) <b>More stable pattern of Emergency Accommodation Use.</b>	1,589	
	<b>'p4' =</b>		<b>2,444</b>
<b>'P' TOTAL</b> <b>'p1'+ 'p2'+ 'p3'+ 'p4'</b>	<b>The known population confirmed and verified as active homeless service users for the period January-December 2015.</b>		<b>6,032</b>

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