

Homelessness and Housing Needs

Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2016: Report for Dublin

Michelle Reilly and Pathie Maphosa

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Foreword

The Assessment of Housing Needs (AHN) 2016 report is the 5th review and reconciliation of the annual PASS data, data from the bi-annual rough sleeping counts and the housing waiting list data of the four Local Authorities in the Dublin region. It is the third such report based on a full year data analysis following the 2014 and 2015 reports. This final report was compiled in line with all the previous DRHE reports enumerating and profiling the minimum known homeless population in need of housing in the region. In this report the known homeless population is profiled and a comparative analysis to the previous two AHN reports for the 2014 and 2015 periods is carried out. 2016 was the year in which 'Rebuilding Ireland: Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness' was developed and Housing First, Family Hubs and the homeless Housing Assistance Payment were identified as the key mechanisms to help people depart from homeless services while the Tenancy Protection Service (TPS), which had been operating in the Dublin Region since 2014 was rolled out to other cities.

Therefore, the AHN 2016 report whilst providing an enumeration of the known homeless population in need of housing in the region also highlights the efforts being made to address homelessness especially through homeless prevention and exits out of homelessness to independent living. A key objective of the Rebuilding Ireland action plan is to identify people at risk of losing their tenancies and support them to remain in them. To this end, TPS was contacted by 2,391 households in the Dublin region in 2016. At the end of the year 2016, 899 household (38% of all contacts) had been protected and sustained under the Tenancy Protection Service. The Action Plan also aims to reduce the level of adult individuals in emergency accommodation and to provide housing. 2016 recorded the highest number of exits from homelessness to housing compared to previous years. A total of 1,833 adults moved to tenancies in 2016, an increase of 73% on 2015 and a 131% increase on 2014.

This report details the known homeless population identified as the "P" population for the period 1st January – 31st December 2016 inclusive. The "P" population refers to the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region with a confirmed or potential housing need. In this 2016 report, the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region was determined to be 6,592, an increase of 560 adults (9%) from the 2015 total of 6,032 known homeless adults. In 2015, the "P" population increased by 45% compared to 2014. These figures indicate that whilst the region is still experiencing increasing homelessness, the rate of increase has slowed down. The decline in the rate of increase can be attributed to the significant efforts by all stakeholders in addressing homelessness evidenced by the high levels of homeless prevention and subsequent success in exiting adults out of homelessness.

The 2016 AHN report follows the methodology developed by the DRHE for analysing homelessness in the Dublin region, and in particular the 2014¹ and 2015² Homelessness and Assessment of Housing Needs Reports, both of which used the twelve month timeframe for analysis. The profile of the "P" population is on trend with the previous 2014 and 2015

1. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE.

2. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE.

Foreword (continued)

AHN reports showing that whilst men still outnumber women, there is a steady increase in female homelessness. Women represented 43% of the “P” population in 2016. The percentage figures were 40% and 38% for the years 2015 and 2014 respectively. In 2016 women outnumber men in the younger age groups 18–25 and 26–30 years. In the years 2014 and 2015, women outnumbered men only in one age group (18–25) and prior that men outnumbered women in all age-groups. The increase in the female population observed in this report also parallels the increase in family homelessness in 2016 in the region. The number of families accessing homeless emergency accommodation in Dublin increased from 683 in December 2015 to 1,028 in December 2016³. The average age of the population was 37 years, a year older than the 2014 and 2015 averages.

Another notable feature of this report is the increase in the numbers of long-term homeless adults in the known homeless population. For the first time 52% of the “P” population accessing emergency accommodation were defined as long-term homeless. The percentages were 40% in both 2014⁴ and 2015⁵.

Overall, this report shows that the homeless population increased but the rate of increase in homelessness decreased in comparison to the 2015 period. However there is a noticeable increase in both female homelessness and long-term homelessness in the profiled population. Profiling the known homeless population and the emerging trends remains useful in planning for services and determining progress made in delivery of services.

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3. Morrin, H. (2017). *Analysis of the Newly Homeless Families Accommodated by Dublin’s Homeless Services During 2016*. Dublin:DRHE.

4. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE

5. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE

Table of Contents

	Acknowledgements	
	Foreword	page 1
	Table of Contents	page 3
	Index of Table & Figures	page 4
Section 1	Introduction	page 5
	1.1 Overview	page 7
Section 2	Calculation of 'P': Methodology	page 10
Section 3	Data Sources	page 14
	3.1 Local Authority Datasets	page 15
	3.2 Homeless Database PASS	page 16
	3.3 Sleeping Rough Counts	page 17
Section 4	The Composition of 'P' in 2016	page 18
	p1 Individuals on PASS and Local Authority Waiting Lists	page 19
	p2 Individuals on the Local Authority Waiting List Not Accessing State-Funded Homeless Services	page 20
	p3 Individuals Sleeping Rough	page 20
	p4 Individuals Actively Using Homeless Services But Not on the Local Authority Waiting Lists	page 22
Section 5	Profile of Known Homeless Population	page 24
	5.1 Individuals and Individuals with Children	page 26
	5.2 Gender	page 27
	5.3 Age Profile	page 29
	5.4 Age and Gender	page 31
	5.5 Nationality	page 34
	5.5.1 EU Member States	page 35
	5.5.2 Non-EU member States	page 37
Section 6	Length of Time in Homeless Services	page 38
Section 7	Individuals Moving to Independent Living	page 42
Section 8	Summary Key Findings	page 46
	8.1 Concluding Comments	page 48
	Appendix 1	page 49

Index of Tables & Figures

Table 1	ETHOS - European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion	page 12
Table 2	Individuals with Homeless Priority on Local Authority Housing Lists	page 15
Table 3	Individuals Sleeping Rough in 2016	page 21
Table 4	The Composition of 'P' in 2016	page 23
Table 5	Gender Ratio of the population P, 2011 to 2016.	page 28
Table 6	Country of Origin 2016	page 34
Table 7	Country of Origin 2014, 2015, & 2016	page 35
Table 8	Country of Origin: EU Member States 2014, 2015, & 2016 by Percentage Level	page 36
Table 9	Breakdown of P eligible for Long Term Homeless Analysis	page 39
Table 10	Long Term Homeless Individuals in 2016: DRHE Quarterly Submissions	page 40
Table 11	Long Term Homeless Analysis	page 41
Table 12	Moves out of Homelessness: Tenancy Types 2016	page 43
Table 13	Moves to Tenancy: Support Options	page 44
Table 14	Summary of Results of the Known Homeless Population 2016	page 49
Figure 1	Adults Accessing Homeless Services With and Without Dependant Children, 2015–2016	page 26
Figure 2	Gender Breakdown of Population P in 2014, 2015, & 2016	page 27
Figure 3	Age Profile of P in 2016	page 29
Figure 4	Age Profile of P by Age Group 2014, 2015, & 2016	page 30
Figure 5	Proportion of Males and Females in each Age Group in 2016	page 31
Figure 6	Proportion of Males and Females in each Age Group in 2015	page 32
Figure 7	Proportion of Males and Females in each Age Group in 2014	page 33

1. Introduction

1. Introduction

The Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) works as a shared service on behalf of the four Dublin local authorities. The DRHE works collaboratively with statutory and state-funded voluntary services to respond to homelessness in the Dublin region. To this end, data collection, analysis, and reporting is key to the delivery of responsive homeless services in the region. The Homeless Policy Statement (2013)⁶ affirms that accurate enumeration of the homeless population will allow for realistic and practical solutions to be implemented and achieved. The DRHE, using the homeless database PASS, has responsibility for producing the statistics on homelessness in the Dublin region. The data is crucial in identifying and enumerating the homeless population and their potential housing needs. The data also ensures the production of evidence-based reports that provide vital information to statutory and state-funded voluntary organisations in working towards the elimination of homelessness by implementing a housing-led approach.

This is the fifth report on the homeless population in the Dublin region, and the third which is based entirely on annual data⁷. The objective of this report and all previous is the enumeration of the minimum known homeless population in need of housing in Dublin over a given period of time. Several data sources are used in an effort to establish this minimum known population, including local authority housing lists, PASS data on service use over the period, and data on individuals discovered rough sleeping. Through extensive data reconciliation, the minimum known homeless population P is established. This report details the P population for the period 1st January – 31st December 2016 inclusive. In 2016 the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region was determined to be 6,592.

'P' = 6,592

6. Department of Environment, Community, and Local Government. (2013). *Homeless Policy Statement*. [online]. Department of Environment, Community, and Local Government. Available at: http://www.homelessdublin.ie/sites/default/files/publications//Homeless_Policy_Statement_2013.pdf

7. The 2011 Report was based on 1 months' data, whilst the 2013 report was based on 6 months' data.

1.1 Overview

In 2016, a total of 6,314 adults accessed homeless accommodation in the Dublin region⁸. The PASS data used in this report represents each booking made in 2016 and therefore also includes instances where a booking was made but not taken up by the individual. As outlined in the Methodology chapter of this report, where individuals access services on an infrequent⁹ or less stable basis¹⁰, their housing need cannot be assumed or verified, rendering them ineligible for inclusion in the enumeration of the minimum known homeless population in the region. Rapidly rising rents, little to no social housing construction¹¹, and a nationwide reduction in affordable housing stock resulted in the continued increase in numbers of the homeless population in the Dublin region.

However, whilst homelessness has risen over the course of 2016, over 1,800 adults exited homelessness in the Dublin region in 2016¹², a 73% increase on the figure for 2015. A further 899¹³ households were prevented from entering homelessness in the region and maintained their tenancies through the work of the Tenancy Protection Service (TPS), operated by Threshold in Dublin on behalf of the DRHE. With the 2016 Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan¹⁴, the government reaffirmed its commitment to a housing-led approach to alleviating homelessness. A much-needed expansion in social-housing provision was announced, with 47,000 social housing units to be constructed by 2021, whilst the aim of a minimum of 25,000 housing units (social/private/rental) to be constructed annually from 2021 onwards was also announced¹⁵.

8. DRHE. (2016). 2016 *Homeless Accommodation Use*. [online]. DRHE. Available at: <http://www.homelessdublin.ie/publications?tags=23,24,22,29,30,21,25,31,32,26,33,34,28,35,27,37,36,38&text=2016%20homeless%20accommodation%20use>

9. Individuals who stayed for fewer than 7 nights throughout 2016 are deemed as using services infrequently.

10. Service use is deemed unstable where an individual has accessed one-night-only accommodation, and has not stayed in emergency accommodation for any consecutive 7 nights throughout 2016.

11. O'Sullivan, E. (2016). "Ending Homelessness in Ireland: Ambition, Adversity, Adaption?". *European Journal of Homelessness*. 10:2. FEANTSA.

12. DRHE. (2017). *Performance Report 2016 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Dublin City Council*. [online]. DRHE. Available at: http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance_report_q4_2016_-_dublin.pdf

13. Ibid.

14. Rebuilding Ireland. (2016). *Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*. p.31. [online]. Department of Housing Planning and Local Government. Available at: http://rebuildingireland.ie/Rebuilding%20Ireland_Action%20Plan.pdf

15. Ibid.

The ESRI estimates that at minimum 25,000 additional housing units are needed each year until 2029 to meet housing demand in Ireland¹⁶. The introduction of Family Hubs, a new form of emergency accommodation tailored for families, was also announced in the Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan in direct response to increasing levels of family homelessness. In these Hubs, homeless families have greater access to services, key workers, and improved facilities for their children. The ultimate aim of these Hubs is “that families leave... in a better position than when they arrived and move into homes of their own”¹⁷.

The Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan acknowledges how limited housing supply and increasing rents have contributed to increasing homelessness in Ireland, and explicitly acknowledges the increasing rates of family homelessness in particular. Rents in Ireland have risen by 20% since 2012¹⁸ and additional regulations were introduced in Dublin and Cork in late 2016 to limit the amount by which rent can be raised by landlords. As of the end of Quarter 1, 2017, 57% of all tenants nationwide¹⁹ live in Rent Pressure Zones²⁰ and are protected by these regulations. The actions and pillars identified in the Action Plan, when fully implemented, should go some way to moving people out of homelessness and preventing homelessness in the first instance. The Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan ultimately aims to “increase housing output...to encourage the delivery of more and better rental options, to keep people in their homes and bring vacant and under-utilised properties back into full use”²¹.

16. Duffy, D., Byrne, D., Fitzgerald, F. (2014). *ESRI Special Article: Alternative Scenarios for New Household Formation in Ireland*. ESRI. p.16 [online]. Available at: https://www.esri.ie/pubs/QEC2014SPR_SA_Duffy.pdf

17. Irish Council for Social Housing. (2017). *Minister Coveney Launches New Family Hub Model of Accommodation*. [online]. Available at: <https://www.icsh.ie/content/members-news/minister-coveney-launches-new-family-hub-model-accommodation>

18. Rebuilding Ireland (2017). *Improve the Rental Sector*. [online]. Department of Housing Planning and Local Government. Available at: <http://rebuildingireland.ie/improve-the-rental-sector/>

19. Rebuilding Ireland (2017). *Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness: Third Quarterly Progress Report. p.10*. [online]. Department of Housing Planning and Local Government. Available at: http://rebuildingireland.ie/install/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Third_Quarterly_Progress_Report_RBI_31_May_2017.pdf

20. Rent Pressure Zones are so designated where an area has sustained rent inflation of over 7% for 4 of the last 6 quarters, and the average rent in the area is above the national average. Cf: Rebuilding Ireland (n.d.). *Rent Predictability Measure*. [online]. p.2. Available at: <http://rebuildingireland.ie/Rent-Predictability-FAQs.pdf>

21. Coveney, S. (2017). *Minister Coveney addresses the Irish Planning Institute’s Annual Planning Conference*. The Castlecourt Hotel: Westpost, Co Mayo. 7th April 2017. Transcript available at: <http://www.housing.gov.ie/planning/national-planning-framework/minister-coveney-addresses-irish-planning-institutes-annua>

1. Introduction

This report establishes the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region in 2016. The 2016 Homelessness and Assessment of Housing Needs Report (AHN) is the fifth report on the extent of homelessness in the Dublin region. It is the third such report which is based on annual data, with the entirety of the period from 01/01/2016–31/12/2016 being analysed. This report follows the methodology developed by the DRHE for analysing homelessness in the Dublin region, and in particular the 2014²² and 2015²³ Homelessness and Assessment of Housing Needs Reports, both of which used the twelve month timeframe for analysis. The data in this report is compared primarily to the data generated from the 2014 and 2015 assessments, as the common twelve month timeframe allows for direct comparisons between these reports.

22. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE.

23. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE.

2.

Calculation of 'P': Methodology

This chapter sets forth the methodology undertaken to establish the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region. The methodology was established in 2011, further refined in 2013, and first applied to a consecutive 12-month period in 2014. The data which forms the basis of this report is discussed in relation to the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS), and the data sources are further detailed. The sub-populations identified within the homeless population P are then detailed and enumerated, culminating in the calculation of P, the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin Region in 2016.

The extent of homelessness in the Dublin region in 2016 was measured using a variety of data sources and a subsequent process of data reconciliation. The four Dublin local authorities submitted datasets regarding individuals on their housing lists who had been assigned homeless priority. A dataset for emergency accommodation usage was generated from PASS, the national homeless database, and the datasets from the Spring and Winter 2016 Rough Sleeping Counts were also used in order to enumerate the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region. These datasets were used in all previous reports on the extent of homelessness in the Dublin region and adhere to the Roofless and Houseless conceptual categories of the ETHOS framework. The living situations which are eligible for analysis in this report are highlighted in the ETHOS breakdown illustrated in Table 1.

2.
Calculation of
'P': Methodology

Table 1: ETHOS – European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion²⁴

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
	5. People in accommodation for immigrants	5.1 Temporary accommodation / reception centres
		5.2 Migrant workers accommodation
	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 homeless 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 violence	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

Following the Roofless and Houseless ETHOS conceptual categories, individuals are included in this report if they are living in:

- Public or external space
- Night shelters
- Homeless hostels
- Temporary accommodation
- Penal institutions
- Medical institutions
- Supported accommodation for formerly homeless households

Living situations under the Houseless conceptual category which are not highlighted in Table 1 do not receive state funding from the DRHE and as such cannot be included for data analysis carried out by the DRHE.

The datasets obtained through PASS and the four local authorities capture individuals in most of these living situations, and the Spring and Winter Rough Sleeping Counts capture information on individuals in public or external space. Through data reconciliation, unique individuals and duplicates are identified and a single common dataset is constructed. This dataset is defined as the minimum known population in the Dublin region with a housing need, and the population is denoted by the capital letter 'P'. Within the 'P' population, the following 4 sub-populations have been identified since 2013²⁵:

- p1 = individuals who actively engaged with homeless services and had submitted a housing needs assessment to the relevant local authority
- p2 = individuals who had no record on PASS but had submitted a housing needs assessment to the relevant local authority
- p3 = individuals who were sleeping rough, actively engaging with services, but had not submitted a housing needs assessment to their local authority
- p4 = individuals who actively engaged with services but had not submitted a housing needs assessment to the relevant local authority.

The sub-populations identified as comprising 'P' illustrate how homelessness is experienced differently by different people, and creates the opportunity for targeted responses to the housing needs of the different sub-populations. The population 'P' is also profiled by age, gender, and nationality, and compared to the profile of the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region in 2014 and 2015.

24. FEANTSA. (n.d). *European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion*. Available at: <http://www.feantsa.org/download/ethos3742009790749358476.pdf>

25. The p4 population was first identified in the 2013 Assessment of Housing Needs report.

3.

Data Sources

The data sources used for this report mirror those used in the 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2015 reports. They are:

- Local authority housing waiting list for individuals with homeless priority
- PASS data for the period 01/01/2016 – 31/12/2016 inclusive
- Rough Sleeping Count datasets for 2016.

As mentioned previously, these datasets are in keeping with the Roofless and Houseless conceptual categories of the ETHOS framework.

3.1 Local Authority Datasets

The four Dublin local authorities submitted their datasets to the DRHE. When the datasets were combined and examined for duplicate entries, a total of 4,935 individuals were identified. The breakdown was as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Individuals with Homeless Priority on Local Authority Housing Lists

Local Authority	Number of Individuals
Dublin City Council	3,067
Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	386
Fingal County Council	831
South Dublin County Council	651
Total	4,935

3.2 Homeless Database PASS

As in all previous reports, data was extracted from the PASS database. The data includes all instances where an individual contacted homeless services and had a booking for homeless accommodation made, regardless of whether or not the booking was then taken up. A total of 6,314 individuals accessed homeless services and were placed through the PASS system in 2016²⁶.

26. DRHE. (2016). *2016 Homeless Accommodation Use*. [online]. DRHE. Available at: <http://www.homelessdublin.ie/publications?tags=23,24,22,29,30,21,25,31,32,26,33,34,28,35,27,37,36,38&text=2016%20homeless%20accommodation%20use>

3.3

Rough Sleeping Counts

The DRHE conducts two point-in-time rough sleeping counts each year; the Spring count typically takes place in April, whilst the Winter count takes place in November. 102 individuals were discovered sleeping rough in Dublin in April²⁷, and 142 individuals were discovered sleeping rough in November²⁸. As in previous years, the Rough Sleeping datasets were merged and inspected for duplicate entries. The dataset was then limited to individuals who had a record on the homeless PASS database and were engaging with the Housing First Intake Team²⁹ (HFIT). Following this, the data was further scrutinised to establish individuals who had:

- A PASS record and were not accessing emergency accommodation or had accessed emergency accommodation for fewer than 8 nights in 2016
- Engaged with the HFIT on at least 12 occasions in 2016 which was deemed indicative of a housing need.

The linking and examination of these different data sources followed the methodology undertaken in the previous reports and allowed for the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region in 2016 to be enumerated through intense data reconciliation. The reconciliation process is challenging, as there is no one common identifier across the various data sources. In that vein, various indicators are used across the data sources in order to match individuals and determine which sub-population of P individuals belong to. These indicators are the date of birth, forename, and surname of the individual. An excel formula is applied to the data, and all matches and non-matches are manually checked and verified. The enumeration of the p4 population is particularly challenging, as it is dependant not only on the calculation of the total number of nights an individual spent in emergency homeless accommodation over the year, but also involves scrutiny over the pattern of engagement with services³⁰.

27. The Spring count was conducted on Census night 2016 for the second ever time.

28. DRHE (2016). *Winter 2016 Rough Sleeper Count: Dublin Region Winter Count on Rough Sleeping*. [online]. DRHE. Available at: [http://www.homelessdublin.ie/publications?text=rough sleep&tags=38](http://www.homelessdublin.ie/publications?text=rough+sleep&tags=38)

29. The HFIT is an outreach team funded by the DRHE and comprising of staff from both Focus Ireland and the Peter McVerry Trust. The team engage with individuals sleeping rough to support them to access suitable accommodation and support, and the HFIT's particular focus is supporting individuals habitually rough sleeping in accessing tenancies and continued support.

30. See Table 14 in Appendix 1 for further detail.

4.

The Composition of 'P' in 2016

This report followed the principles and methodology established in the previous Assessment of Housing Needs reports in order to determine the minimum known homeless population in 2016. 'P' again had 4 distinct sub-populations, mirroring those found in 2013, 2014, and 2015. The PASS data allowed for the identification of individuals who had not completed a housing needs assessment for any of the local authorities but were engaging with homeless services in 2016 in such a manner that it could reasonably be said that they had a housing need.

'P' in 2016 was calculated as follows:

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

p1: Individuals on PASS and Local Authority Waiting Lists

As in the previous AHN reports, p1 is comprised of individuals that have a PASS record and have submitted a completed housing needs assessment to one of the local authorities in the Dublin region. Individuals in p1 in 2016 are then further categorised as follows:

- Individuals with an *active* PASS record and accepted on the local authority housing waiting list with homeless priority, n=3,494
- Individuals with a PASS record who did not access emergency accommodation in 2016 as they in prison/hospital/other and had been accepted on the local authority housing waiting list with homeless priority, n=1,204..

$$\text{'p1'} = 4,698$$

4. The Composition of 'P' in 2016

p2: Individuals on the Local Authority Waiting List Not Accessing State-Funded Homeless Services

The p2 population is comprised of all individuals who were accepted on the local authority housing waiting list with homeless priority but had not accessed homeless services funded by the DRHE. These individuals had no record on PASS. p2 then is comprised of:

- 237 individuals accepted with homeless priority in one of the four local authorities and no record on PASS as they were not using Section 10 funded services.

'p2' = 237

'p3': Individuals Sleeping Rough

The p3 sub-population is comprised of individuals identified as rough sleeping who engaged with the HFIT on at least 12 occasions in 2016 and did not access emergency accommodation for more than 8 nights in 2016. Individuals who met these criteria but had been accepted on a local authority waiting list were then excluded as they were included in the p2 population. As established in the 2014 and 2015 Assessment of Housing Needs reports, individuals identified as rough sleeping during the Spring or Winter Rough Sleeping counts who were not registered with any of the Dublin local authorities, who did not have a PASS record, or those who had a PASS record but fewer than 12 engagements with the HFIT throughout the year, were excluded from the analysis. Such individuals were validly excluded as their housing need could not be established or assumed, as there was no evidence beyond the Rough Sleeping Count which indicated such a need.

As indicated in Table 3, an initial 123 individuals were identified during both the Spring and Winter counts. Of these, 94 individuals were excluded as they met the criteria for inclusion in the p1 or p4 sub-populations. A further 16 individuals were excluded as they had fewer than 12 engagements with the HFIT over the 12 month period, and a further 7 were excluded as they had never engaged with the HFIT.

4.3 Individuals Sleeping Rough

4.
The Composition
of 'P' in 2016

Table 3: Individuals Sleeping Rough in 2016

Individuals with a PASS record identified in the 2016 Rough Sleeping Counts	123
Individuals identified in the p1 or p4 populations	94
Individuals engaging with the HFIT infrequently (fewer than 12 times in 12 months)	16
Individuals with 0 engagements with the HFIT	7
Total Excluded	117
Individuals engaging with the HFIT on at least 12 occasions and accessed EA for fewer than 7 nights in 2016	1
Individuals interacting with the HFIT team more than 12 times in 2016, not accessing EA in 2016	5
p3 Total	6

In summary, p3 comprises::

- 6 individuals discovered sleeping rough in 2016, who had a record on PASS, had little to no emergency accommodation usage, and had engaged with the HFIT on at least 12 occasions in 2016.

'p3' = 6

4. The Composition of 'P' in 2016

p4: Individuals actively using Homeless Services but not on the Local Authority waiting lists.

Establishing the p4 population involved intense scrutiny of the PASS dataset which detailed all bookings for homeless services in 2016. Individuals identified in the p4 population were not on the local authority housing waiting lists, as such individuals comprise the p1 and p2 populations. Service use indicated in the PASS dataset was then examined so as to determine the existence of a housing need for those not on the local authority waiting lists but who may have begun support planning with the local authority or be waiting a decision on their housing needs assessment.

p4 is comprised of all individuals with an active PASS record in 2016 who had no housing needs assessment completed for any of the Dublin local authorities. A housing need is assumed to exist where individuals:

- have a *more stable* pattern of service use, such that they did not access any 'One-Night-Only' accommodation, and spent a total of 8 nights or more in emergency accommodation, n=967
- have a *less stable* pattern of service use, such that they had at least one instance of accessing 'One-Night-Only' accommodation, but also had at least one stay of more than 7 nights duration in 2016, n=632
- have a *less stable* of pattern of service use such that they are exclusively accessing 'One-Night-Only' accommodation, but have spent a total of 100 nights or more³¹ in such accommodation in 2016, n=52.

Overall, the p4 population is substantially smaller than that observed in 2015, which is indicative of greater levels of engagement with the local authorities. The third bullet point, those exclusively accessing 'One-Night-Only' accommodation but for a total of 100 nights or more, is a new addition to the p4 population. Of these individuals, the number of nights they had spent in 'One-Night-Only' accommodation in 2016 ranged from 107 to 321, clearly demonstrating a housing need. Individuals are considered to have a less stable pattern of service engagement where they access 'One-Night-Only' accommodation as these services place people for only one night at a time and are not designed with the purpose of providing support-planning opportunities. Individuals then have more stable patterns of service use when they access services which do provide such opportunities.

'p4' = 1,651

31. 100 nights was determined as the minimum number of nights needed to indicate a housing need for individuals exclusively accessing 'One-Night-Only' accommodation as it totals more than three months use of such accommodation throughout the year.

Table 4 then outlines the composition of 'P' in 2016.

Table 4: The Composition of 'P' in 2016

Description	p1	p2	p3	p4	P
Client has Assessment of Housing Need completed and is on PASS	✓				
Client has Assessment of Housing Need completed and is not on PASS		✓			
Client has no Assessment of Housing Need completed, is on PASS, has at least 12 contacts with HFIT			✓		
Client has no Assessment of Housing Need completed and is on PASS				✓	
Total individuals	4,698	237	6	1,651	6,592

Therefore 'P', the minimum known homeless population in the Dublin region in 2016, is 6,592 individuals.

'P' = 6,592

5.

Profile of the Known Homeless Population

5. Profile of the Known Homeless Population

This section of the report further analyses the entire 'P' population. Given that this report draws on numerous data sources, in some instances, information is missing for individuals in certain sub-populations of P. For example, individuals in the p4 population may not have given consent for information relating to their nationality to be recorded on PASS; as they are not on any of the local authority waiting lists, their nationality cannot be determined and is instead recorded as unknown.

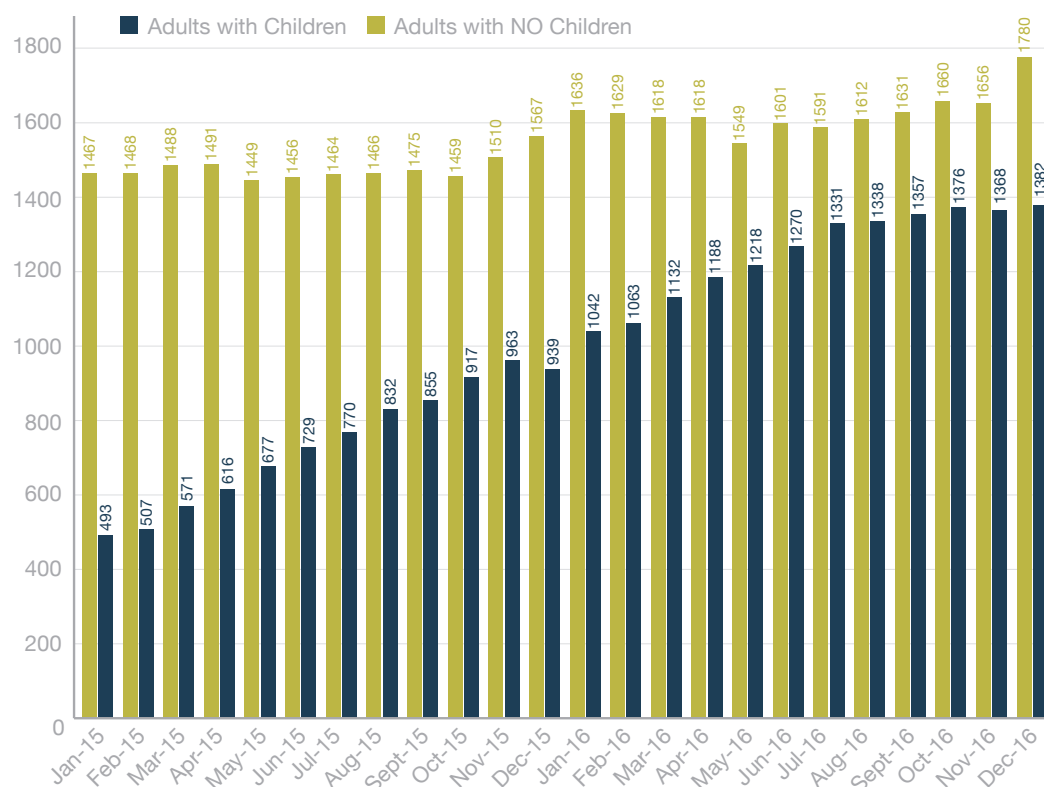
This report mainly draws comparisons between the data from 2014, 2015, and 2016, as all three reports cover a twelve-month period thus enabling direct comparison in the profile of the homeless population in the Dublin region over the three years. As the reports span the entire year, the entirety of the known homeless population that year is captured. Whilst comparisons can still be drawn between the 2016 and the earlier data, it is easier to draw meaningful comparisons among the series of annual data.

5.1 Individuals and Individuals with Children

Of those actively accessing homeless services, individuals with no children represent a larger proportion of service users as detailed in Figure 1. However, the number of individuals with children accessing services has continued to rise throughout 2015 and 2016. Though the number of individuals accessing emergency accommodation has increased for those with and without children, the contrast in the *proportion* of individuals with children to individuals with no children has changed dramatically. FEANTSA, using Eurostat data, estimates that in Ireland households with children are 4.5 times more likely to face severe housing deprivation than households *without* children³².

In January 2015, the ratio of people with no children to people with children in homeless services was 3:1. By January 2016 this was reduced to 1.6:1, and by December 2016 this reduced further to 1.3:1. Family homelessness has been increasing in the Dublin region at a much greater pace than the corresponding increase in homeless for individuals with no children. A total of 2,096 children below the age of 18 years were accommodated by homeless services in Dublin in December 2016³³.

Figure 1: Adults Accessing Homeless Services With and Without Dependant Children, 2015–2016



32. FEANTSA. (2017). *European Index of Housing Exclusion*. [online]. p.60. Available at: <http://www.feantsa.org/download/european-index-of-housing-exclusion8404372214225020677.pdf>

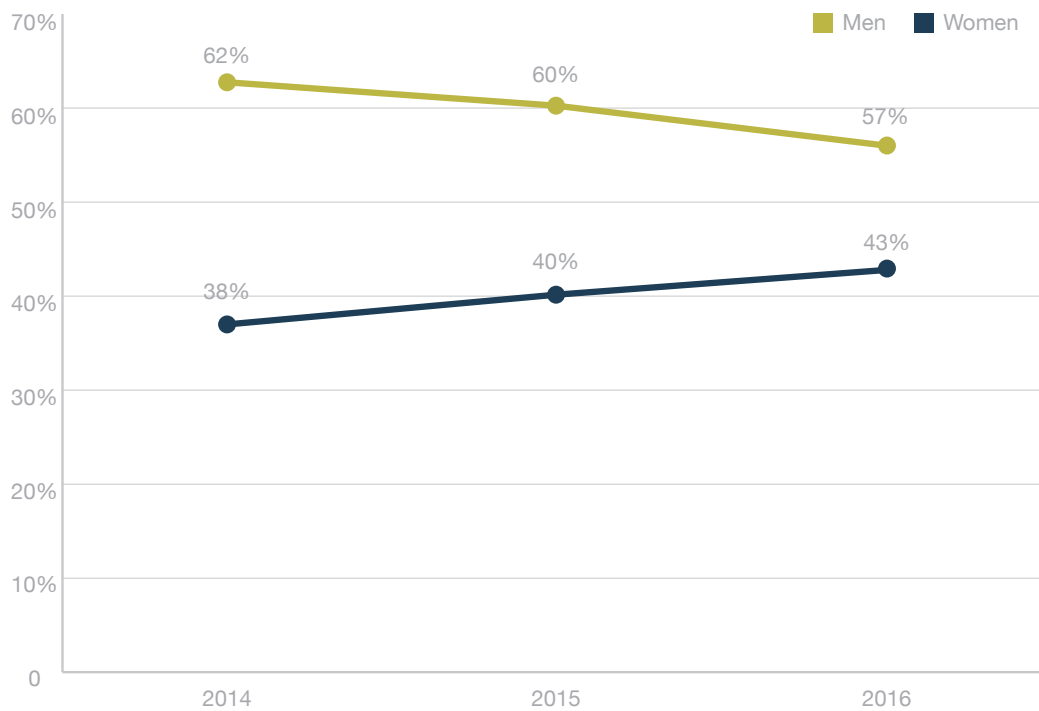
33. DRHE. (2017). *Performance Report 2016 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Dublin City Council*. [online]. Available at: http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance_report_q4_2016_-_dublin.pdf

5.2 Gender

5. The Composition of 'P' in 2015

Details on gender were available for all members of the P population in 2016. There were 3,740 male and 2,852 female individuals in the 2016 Assessment of Housing Needs data analysis. As in all AHN reports to date, the data shows that whilst men continue to outnumber women, the proportional share of men is decreasing; this is shown in Figure 2 and Table 5.

Figure 2: Gender Breakdown of Population P in 2014, 2015, & 2016



As Table 5 illustrates, there has been a steady lowering in the ratio of men to women for the last 3 years.

Table 5: Gender Ratio of the population P, 2011 to 2016

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
2016 (12 months data analysis)	1.3 Males: 1 Female

Though more men than women experience homelessness in the Dublin region, the increasing proportions of women within the homeless population are illustrative of the changing nature of homelessness in the region. Of particular importance is the increase in family homelessness observed in 2016 which may have contributed to the increased numbers of women accessing homeless services demonstrated here. The number of *families* accessing homeless services in Dublin increased from 683 in December 2015 to 1,028 in December 2016³⁴, and as stated in the 2014 Assessment of Housing Needs Report³⁵, the majority of families presenting to services in the Dublin region are female headed households.

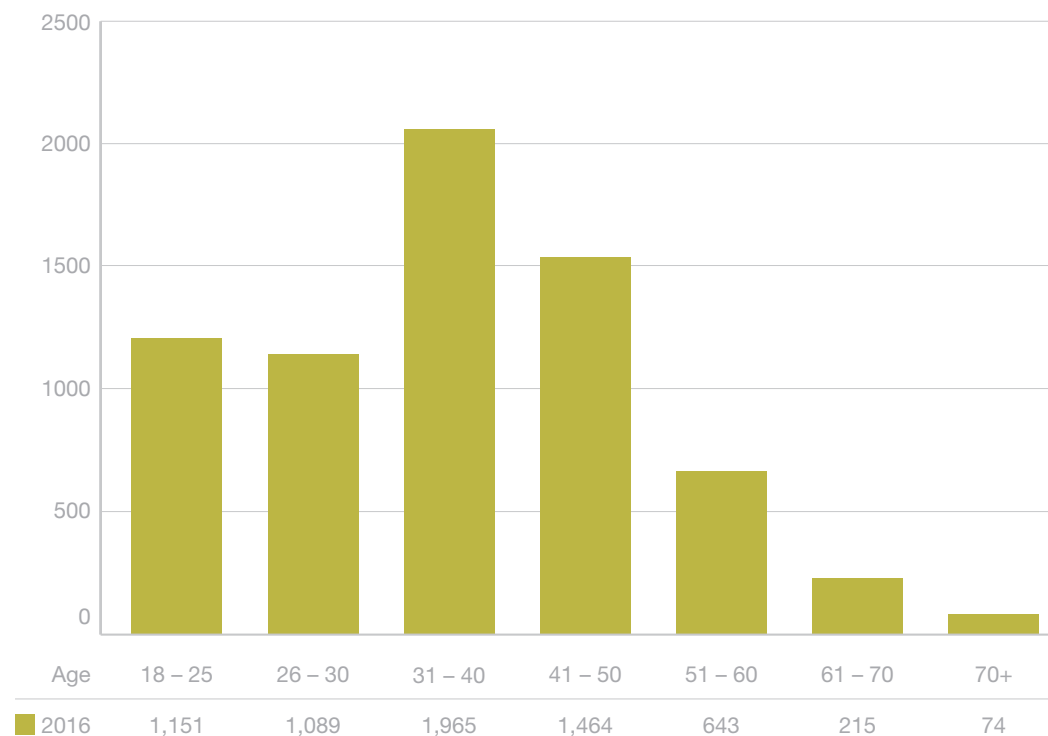
34. Morrin, H. (2017). *Analysis of the Newly Homeless Families Accommodated by Dublin's Homeless Services During 2016*. Dublin:DRHE.

35. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE.

5.3 Age Profile

The age of individuals within the P population was calculated by subtracting their date of birth from the date of the last day in the period being analysed, i.e. 31/12/2016. This report follows all previous AHN reports in using the same age groups. The 31–40 years age group remained the largest age group in 2016 with 30% (n=1965) of individuals falling into this category. The 31–40 years age group remains the largest repeating the findings of the 2011, 2013, 2014 and 2015 reports. Figure 3 shows the total number of individuals in each age group in 2016. The 41–50 years age group remains the second largest group, with 1,464 individuals (22%).

Figure 3: Age Profile of P in 2016

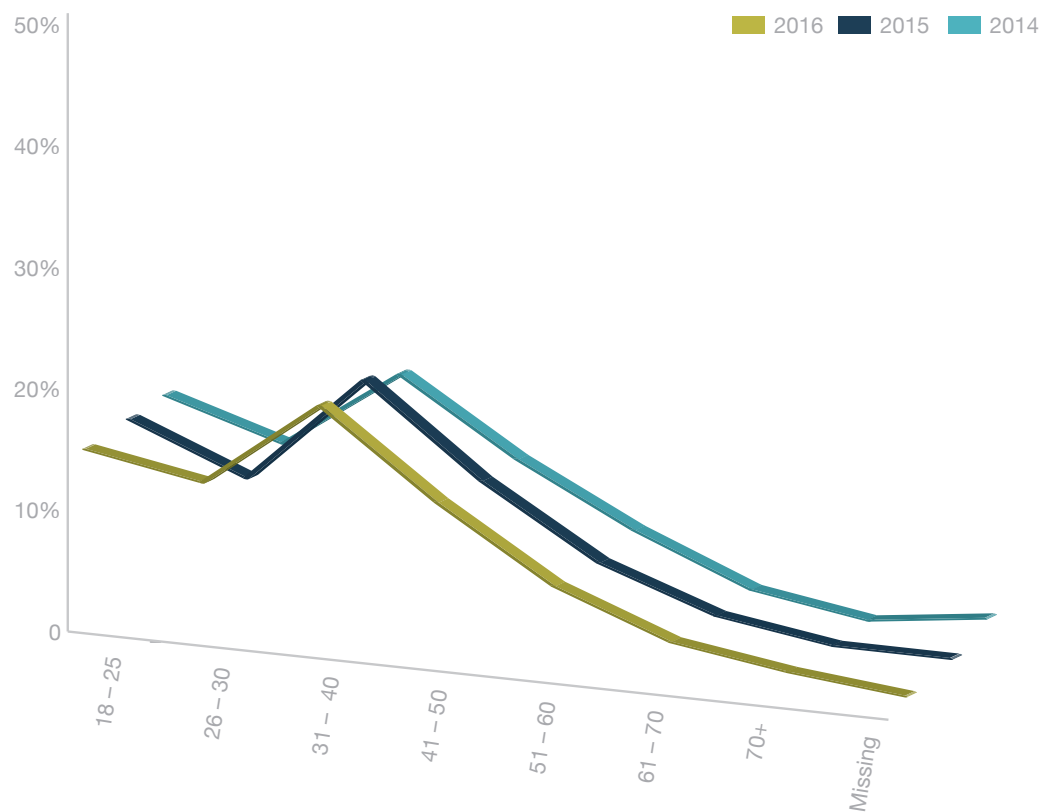


5.
The
Composition of
'P' in 2015

5.3
Age Profile
(continued)

Figure 4 is a comparison of the proportional representation of each of the age groups in 2014, 2015, and 2016. The average age of service users in 2016 was 37, one year older than the average age in 2014 and 2015.

Figure 4: Age Profile of P by Age Group 2014, 2015, & 2016



	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	70+	Missing
2016	17%	17%	30%	22%	10%	3%	1%	0%
2015	19%	17%	31%	20%	9%	3%	1%	0%
2014	21%	14%	30%	20%	9%	3%	1%	2%

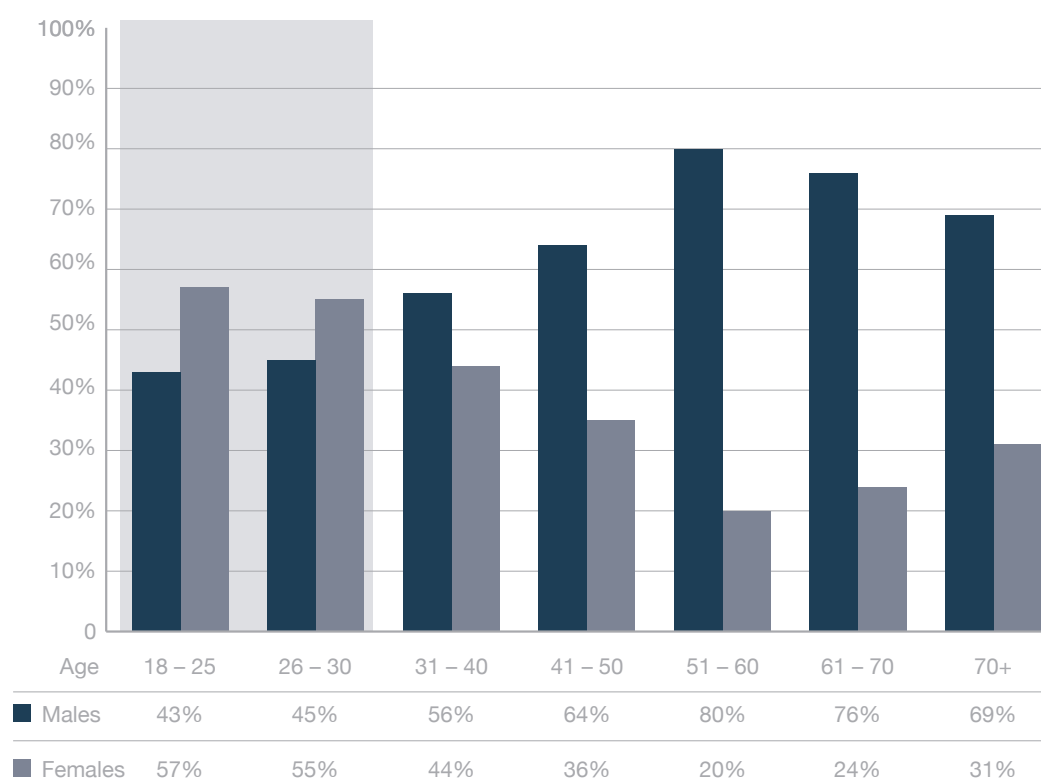
5.4 Age and Gender

Adding to the stand alone age and gender analyses, the P population is further examined by directly comparing the proportion of men and women in each age group. As in 2014 and 2015, women outnumber men in the youngest age group, 18–25 years. 2016 marked the first time women also outnumbered men in the 26–30 years age group. The proportion of women in the 18–25 years age group increased by 4% compared to 2015, whilst a larger increase of 6% is observed in the 26–30 years age group. These increases may be attributed to the aforementioned increase in family homelessness observed in 2016 as the majority of parents were under 30³⁶.

Whilst women outnumber men only in the two youngest age groups, there has also been an increase in the proportion of women in the 31–40, 41–50, and 61–70 age groups. The proportions remain unchanged in the 51–60 age group, whilst the 70+ age group saw an increase of 10% in the proportion of men compared to 2015.

Figure 5 gives the breakdown of the proportion of men and women in each age group in 2016.

Figure 5: Proportion of Males and Females in each Age Group in 2016



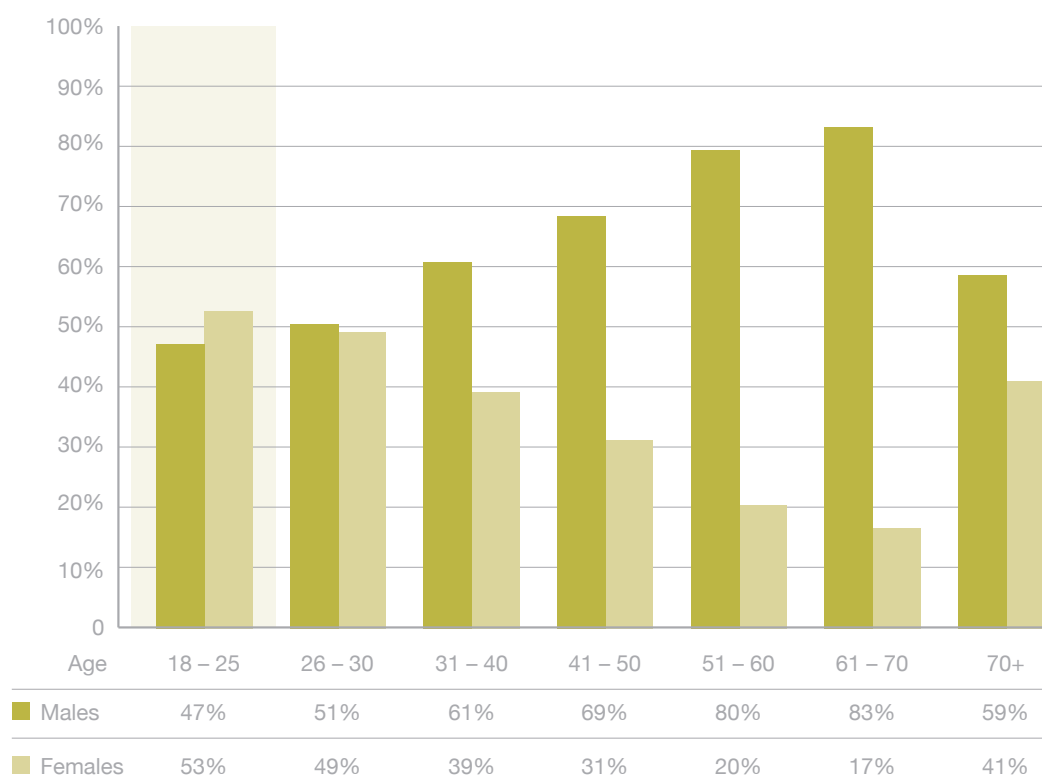
The highlighted areas on the chart indicate the 18–25 and 26–30 age groups where women outnumber men (57% to 43% and 55% to 45% respectively).

36. Morrin, H. (2017). *Analysis of the Newly Homeless Families Accommodated by Dublin's Homeless Services During 2016*. Dublin:DRHE.

5.4
Age and Gender
(continued)

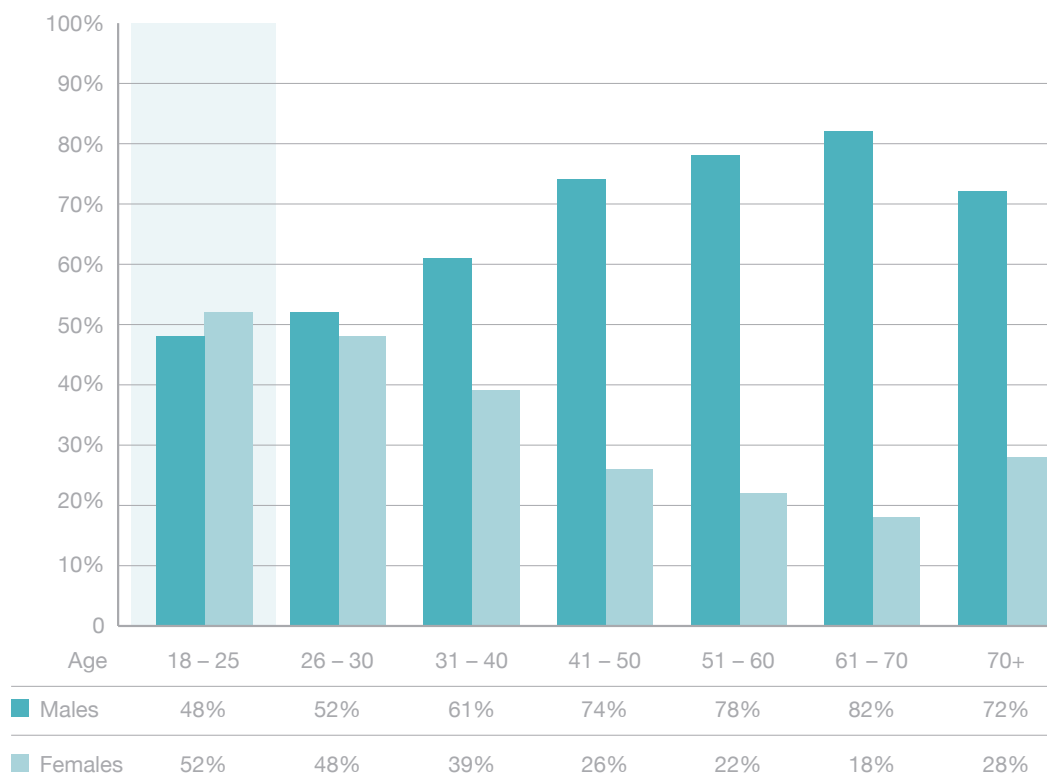
Figure 6 demonstrates the age and gender breakdown of P in 2015. The highlighted area indicates the only age group where women (53%) outnumber men (47%).

Figure 6: Proportion of Males and Females in each Age Group in 2015



The highlighted area in Figure 7 shows females (52%) outnumbering males (48%) in 2014.

Figure 7: Proportion of Males and Females in each Age Group in 2014



5.5 Nationality

The nationality or country of origin is captured on PASS and on the local authority datasets³⁷. In some instances, data on country of origin is not captured either because the individual did not grant their consent for homeless services to record this information, or because the individual did not provide this information. There is no information on the country of origin for 133 individuals or 2.2% of the population of P. In 2015, this was 4.2% of the P population, and 3.0% in 2014. The annual datasets have a consistently lower level of missing data than the data from the six month and one month analyses, where 17.0% and 30.0% of the data was missing respectively. Where data was not available on country of origin, these individuals were excluded from the following analyses.

One hundred and one different named countries were recorded in the homeless population in the Dublin region in 2016 with the vast majority of individuals indicating they were Irish, n=4,940 or 76.5%. As there are many instances where only one individual is from a particular country, Table 6 gives a generalised breakdown of the country of origin of the homeless population in Dublin in 2016.

Table 6: Breakdown by Country of Origin in 2015

Country of Origin	N	%
Ireland	4,940	76.5%
UK	175	2.7%
Remaining EU	406	6.3%
Non-EU	938	14.5%
Total	6,459	100%

Table 7 then compares the country of origin data in 2016 with that of 2014 and 2015. Though the *number* of Irish people experiencing homelessness in the Dublin region in 2016 increased on that of 2015 (4,940 in 2016 compared to 4,682 in 2015³⁸), homelessness has increased in the region such that the proportion of Irish people in the homeless population has declined by 4.5%.

37. The nationality or country of origin data is verified only where a Housing Needs Assessment has been carried out by one of the local authorities. Where no HNA has been completed, the data is taken from PASS so is self-reported and unverified.

38. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2015: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE.

Table 7: Country of Origin 2014, 2015, & 2016

Country of Origin	2014	2015	2016
Ireland	87.1%	81.0%	76.5%
UK	2.2%	2.1%	2.7%
Remaining EU	4.0%	5.7%	6.3%
EU unspecified	0.4%	0.2%	-
Non-EU	6.3%	11.0%	14.5%
Total [excluding missing data]	100%	100%	100%

The proportions for those from the UK, EU, and non-EU have all increased on their 2014 and 2015 shares. The largest increase of 3.5% occurred for the non-EU cohort, up from 637 individuals in 2015 to 938 individuals in 2016. Family homelessness may again account for these changes; in 2016 non-Irish families were understood to be more vulnerable to homelessness than Irish families, due to their over-representation in the homeless population in the Dublin region compared to the general population in the region³⁹.

5.5.1 EU Member States

Excluding those who indicated that they were Irish, a total of 581 individuals identified as EU nationals. As in the 2014 and 2015 AHN reports, the UK accounted for the largest number of individuals from the EU. The UK accounted for 30.2% of the total non-Irish EU population. The second largest cohort were individuals from Romania (22.1%), followed by individuals from Poland (19.7%). These three countries account for over 70% of the total non-Irish EU population.

Three countries previously not identified in the homeless population in the Dublin region were recorded in 2016; these were Denmark, Finland, and Luxembourg. Slovenia was the only EU country previously accounted for not recorded in 2016. Table 8 details the country of origin for non-Irish EU nationals for 2014, 2015, and 2016, with the largest cohort each year highlighted.

39. Morrin, H. (2017). *Analysis of the Newly Homeless Families Accommodated by Dublin's Homeless Services During 2016*. Dublin:DRHE.

5.
The
Composition of
'P' in 2015

5.5
Nationality
(continued)

Table 8: Country of Origin: EU Member States 2014, 2015, & 2016 by Percentage Level

EU Member State	2014	2015	2016
Belgium	0.4	0.2	0.5
Bulgaria	0.4	0.9	1.0
Croatia	1.2	1.7	0.3
Czech Republic	2.0	2.2	1.6
Denmark	-	-	0.2
Estonia	3.2	2.0	1.9
Finland	-	-	0.3
France	0.4	0.7	0.5
Germany	1.2	0.9	0.5
Hungary	0.4	1.1	0.5
Italy	1.2	1.5	2.2
Latvia	6.4	7.0	6.2
Lithuania	6.8	9.3	7.9
Luxembourg	-	-	0.2
Netherlands	1.6	2.2	0.5
Poland	16.7	20.0	19.7
Portugal	1.2	2.0	1.6
Romania	15.1	16.5	22.1
Slovakia	3.6	2.8	1.2
Slovenia	-	0.2	-
Spain	0.8	1.1	0.7
Sweden	0.4	-	0.2
UK	35.5	26.5	30.2
EU unspecified	1.6	1.3	-
Total	100%	100%	100%

 Largest cohort

Compared to 2015, 4 countries (Croatia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, and Slovakia) recorded a decrease of over 1% in levels of homelessness in the Dublin region, with the largest such decrease recorded for the Netherlands (down 1.7%). Romania and the UK recorded the largest increases, of 5.6% and 3.7% respectively.

5.5.2 Non-EU member States

Of the 938 individuals from non-EU member states, 936 individuals identified 78 non-EU member states as their country of origin. Two individuals did not specify their country of origin beyond 'non-EU'. This is a decrease on 4 such instances in 2015 and 10 in 2014, indicating continuing improvement in data collection and processing on the local authority and PASS systems. Overall, the non-EU cohort increased by 3.5% compared to 2015. Only Nigeria had an increase of over 1% with a 1.2% increase on 2015. Nine countries (Andorra, Bolivia, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Gambia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Trinidad & Tobago, and Uruguay) were recorded in the homeless population P for the first time in 2016.

6.

Length of Time in Homeless Services

6. Length of Time in Homeless Services

As conducted in 2014 and 2015, an analysis of the length of time in homeless services was carried out for P in 2016. Individuals are considered to be experiencing long-term homelessness if they have been accessing homeless services for 6 months or more. From the total P population, a total of 5,145 individuals were eligible for long term homeless analysis. The remaining 1,447 individuals were excluded from the analysis for the following reasons:

- n=1204 individuals were inactive on PASS in 2016 as they were in prison/hospital/other
- n=237 individuals had no PASS records
- n=6 individuals were rough sleepers who did not access emergency accommodation in 2016 (n=5) or accessed emergency accommodation for fewer than 7 nights total in 2016 (n=1).

Table 9 below details the P population eligible for long term homeless analysis..

Table 9: Breakdown of P eligible for Long Term Homeless Analysis

	N	%
Minimum known homeless population in 2016	6,592	100%
Individuals excluded as they were not accessing homeless services in 2016	1,447	22%
Total Individuals Eligible for Long Term Homeless Analysis	5,145	78%

6. Length of Time in Homeless Services

The DRHE submits statistics on long-term homelessness in the region to the Department of Housing, Planning, Community and Local Government on a quarterly basis. The calculation of the number of individuals who are experiencing long term homelessness involves querying the number of individuals accessing emergency accommodation on the last day of the quarter and determining whether they have been accessing services for a total of 6 months or more, consecutively or cumulatively, over the past twelve month period. Table 10 details the long term homelessness statistics in the Dublin region in 2016.

Table 10: Long Term Homeless Individuals in 2016: DRHE Quarterly Submissions

Period	N individuals classified as long term homeless on the last day of the quarter
Quarter 1	1,480
Quarter 2	1,586
Quarter 3	1,834
Quarter 4	1,959
Sub-total	6,859
<i>Less Duplicates across quarters</i>	<i>4,114</i>
Total Long Term Homeless in 2016	2,745

As in the 2015 AHN report, the total for long term homelessness less the duplicates across the quarters was used to enumerate those experiencing long term homelessness in the P population. As such, the reconciliation took place between the 2,745 individuals identified in Table 10 and the 5,145 individuals identified in Table 9. The results, presented in Table 11, indicate that the majority of individuals who had accessed emergency accommodation in 2016 had done so for six months plus (n=2651, 52%).

Table 11: Long Term Homeless Analysis

	N	%
Total in emergency accommodation for six months plus	2,651	52%
Total in emergency accommodation for less than six months	2,494	48%
Total individuals in long term homelessness analysis	5,145	100%

This is the first time that a majority of service users in the Dublin region were considered to be experiencing long term homelessness and is possibly the first indication of an upward trend in long term homelessness in the Dublin region. In both 2014⁴⁰ and 2015⁴¹, 40% of service users in the region were considered to be experiencing long term homelessness. A twelve percent increase in the proportion of individuals experiencing long term homelessness is substantial, and such an increase highlights the ongoing and increasing severity of the homelessness and housing crisis in the region in 2016. The 2,651 individuals experiencing long term homelessness amounts to 40% of the total P population in 2016.

40. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE.

41. Maphosa, P. (2017). *Homelessness and the Assessment of Housing Needs 2014: Report for Dublin*. Dublin:DRHE.

7.

Individuals Moving to Independent Living

7. Individuals Moving to Independent Living

A number of individuals exited through homeless services and progressed to independent living in 2016. This section details the numbers of individuals who progressed to tenancies in 2016 and details the avenues through which these tenancies were secured. A total of 1,833 tenancies were recorded in 2016, a 71% increase on the 2015 figures. Of particular note in 2016 is the Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) scheme. The Addressing Homelessness Pillar under the Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan, launched in 2016, set a target of 550 tenancies to be created nationwide via the HAP scheme⁴², and the Dublin region alone created a total of 974 HAP tenancies in 2016. As detailed in Table 12, over 50% of all tenancies created in 2016 in the region were secured via HAP.

Table 12: Moves out of Homelessness: Tenancy Types 2016

Tenancy Type	N	%
Approved Housing Body (AHB) Lettings	194	11%
HAP	974	53%
Local Authority Lettings	481	26%
Long Term Supported Accommodation	97	5%
Private Rented	87	5%
Total Moves to Tenancy	1,833	100%

42. Rebuilding Ireland. (2016). *Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness. p.31. [online]. Department of Housing Planning and Local Government. Available at: http://rebuildingireland.ie/Rebuilding%20Ireland_Action%20Plan.pdf*

7. Individuals Moving to Independent Living

In order to facilitate tenancy sustainment into the future, previously homeless individuals can avail of additional supports to this end. Two thirds of those who moved on to tenancies availed of these supports (n=1219, 67%). The exact breakdowns are given in Table 13 below.

Table 13: Type of tenancies individuals moved to in 2015

Type of Tenancy	Total in 2016
AHB with no supports	49
AHB with on-site support	10
AHB with visiting support	135
HAP with no supports	420
HAP with visiting support	554
Local Authority with no supports	111
Local Authority with on-site support	17
Local Authority with visiting support	360
Private Rented with no supports	41
Private Rented with visiting support	46
Total Tenancies	1,833

7. Individuals Moving to Independent Living

Whilst the number of tenancies created in 2016 surpasses the number of those created in 2015 by 755, the minimum known homeless population increased by 560 between 2015 and 2016. Thus, whilst there has been a substantial increase in the number of tenancies created in the region, this has not been sufficient to reduce the size of the homeless population in the region. Under the Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness, the government has pledged to provide 1,500 Rapid Build social housing units by 2018⁴³, and build an additional 47,000 general social housing units by 2021⁴⁴. Additional tenancy protection measures⁴⁵, aimed at preventing homelessness, were also announced under the Action Plan. Taken together, all of these measures should go some way to both reducing and preventing homelessness nationwide and in the Dublin region.

43. Ibid; p.35

44. Ibid; p.43

45. These measures include the introduction of Rent Pressure Zones to regulate the extent to which private landlords may increase rents and a reformulation and expansion of Threshold and the Tenancy Protection Service.

8.

Summary: Key Findings

The Homelessness and Assessment of Housing Needs 2016 Report demonstrated an increase in homelessness and housing need in the Dublin region. The key findings are as follows:

- A minimum of 6,592 individuals were known to be homeless and have a housing need in the Dublin region in 2016, an increase of 560 when compared to 2015.
- The proportion of individuals accessing services with children under 18 grew throughout 2016. By December 2016, the ratio of adults accessing services without children to those accessing services with accompanying children was 1.6:1.
- The homeless population was predominately Irish (n=4940, 76.5%).
- Other EU member states account for 9% of the homeless population, and as in previous years the majority of these individuals are from the UK (30.2%).
- The non-EU cohort account for the remaining 14.5% of the homeless population, a 3.5% increase on the 11% observed in 2015.
- 2016 was a year of increasing rates of female homelessness. Whilst men (57%) still outnumber women (43%) overall, the proportion of women in the homeless population increased by 3 percentage points between 2015 and 2016, and by 5 percentage points between 2014 and 2016.
- Women now outnumber men in both the 18–25 years age group (57% to 43%) and the 26–30 years age group (55% to 45%). This is the first year this has been observed in the 26–30 age group.
- The proportion of women has increased by at least 5% in the 31–40, 41–50, and 61–70 age groups compared to 2015.
- The 51–60 years age group remains 80% men, 20% women, whilst the 70+ age group saw the only increase in the proportion of men, reversing the increase of women observed between 2014 and 2015.
- The homeless population is slightly older than in 2014 or 2015, with an average age of 37, versus 36 the two years previous.
- For the first time, more individuals were considered to be experiencing long term homelessness (n=2651, 52%) than not (n=2494, 48%).
- A total of 1,833 tenancies were recorded in 2016, with the majority (67%) moving to tenancies with some form of support. The HAP scheme accounted for over 50% of all tenancies created in the region in 2016.

8.1 Concluding Comments

This report has detailed the number and demographic profile of the minimum known population in the Dublin region in 2016. In many ways, this report has followed the trends that emerged in the 2014 and 2015 AHN reports. The homeless population in the region has continued to grow from year to year, and 2016 in particular saw substantial increases in incidences of female homelessness. The year 2016 also saw the first time that more individuals were considered to be experiencing long-term homelessness than not.

However, year 2016 follows 2015 in recording increasing numbers of exits from homelessness with an increase of over 70% on the 2015 figures⁴⁶. The Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness details a series of measures the state intends to undertake over the course of the next few years to address homelessness and alleviate the increasing housing needs of the general population. In 2016, some 899 Dublin households were prevented from entering homelessness⁴⁷ via the TPS, representing over half of the households considered at risk of homelessness by the service. Preventing homelessness is a significant and essential component of homeless policies in the state⁴⁸, and the data clearly shows a year-on-year improvement in this regard. Despite the increase in the number of adult individuals exiting homelessness, homelessness increased in the region in 2016. Continued acquisition and construction of additional housing stock as set out in the Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan is needed for any future reductions in the number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness to be sustained.

46. An additional 755 tenancies were created in 2016, representing a 71% increase on the 1,059 tenancies recorded in 2015.

47. DRHE. (2017). *Performance Report 2016 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Dublin City Council*. [online]. DRHE. Available at: http://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/performance_report_q4_2016_-_dublin.pdf

48. Department of Environment, Community, and Local Government. (2013). *Homeless Policy Statement*. [online]. Available at: http://www.homelessdublin.ie/sites/default/files/publications//Homeless_Policy_Statement_2013

Appendix 1

Complete breakdown of the calculation of the P population in 2016.

Table 14: Summary of Results of the Known Homeless Population 2016

Category	Description	Sub-Total	Total
p1: client has AHN completed and is on PASS	Active PASS record in 2016 and has an Assessment of Housing Need completed by a local authority	3,494	
	Assessment of Housing Need completed by a local authority but inactive PASS record in 2016 as in prison/hospital/other	1,204	
	p1=		4,698
p2: client has AHN completed & is not on PASS	Assessment of Housing Need completed by a local authority, assessed as homeless, but no PASS record	237	
	p2=		237
p3: client has no AHN completed & is on PASS	Individuals identified as sleeping rough, using EA for 0–7 nights total in 2016, and actively engaging with the HFIT	6	
	p3=		6
p4: client has no AHN completed & is on PASS	Individuals with at least 1 ONO stay and at least one stay of 8 nights or more	632	
	Individuals accessing EA exclusively on a ONO basis but have stayed for a total of 100+ nights in EA in 2016	52	
	Individuals with no ONO stays and at least one stay of 8 nights or more	967	
	p4=		1,651
P Total [p1+p2+p3+p4]	The known population confirmed and verified as homeless in the Dublin region in 2016		6,592

