

# DRHE Quarterly Activity Report

Quarter 2, 2017





# Number of adults moving to tenancies and exiting homelessness

## Q2, 2017

**805**

total adults moved to tenancy

**59%**

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

Figure 1. Number of adults moving to tenancy, Q2 2017

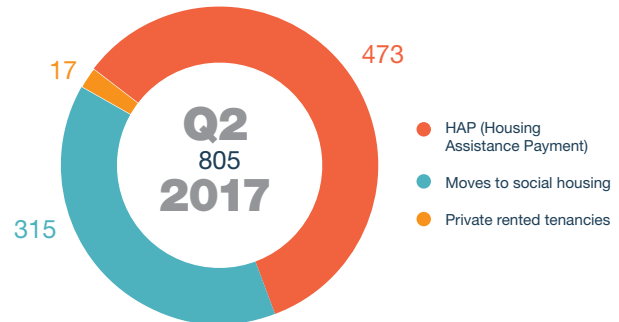
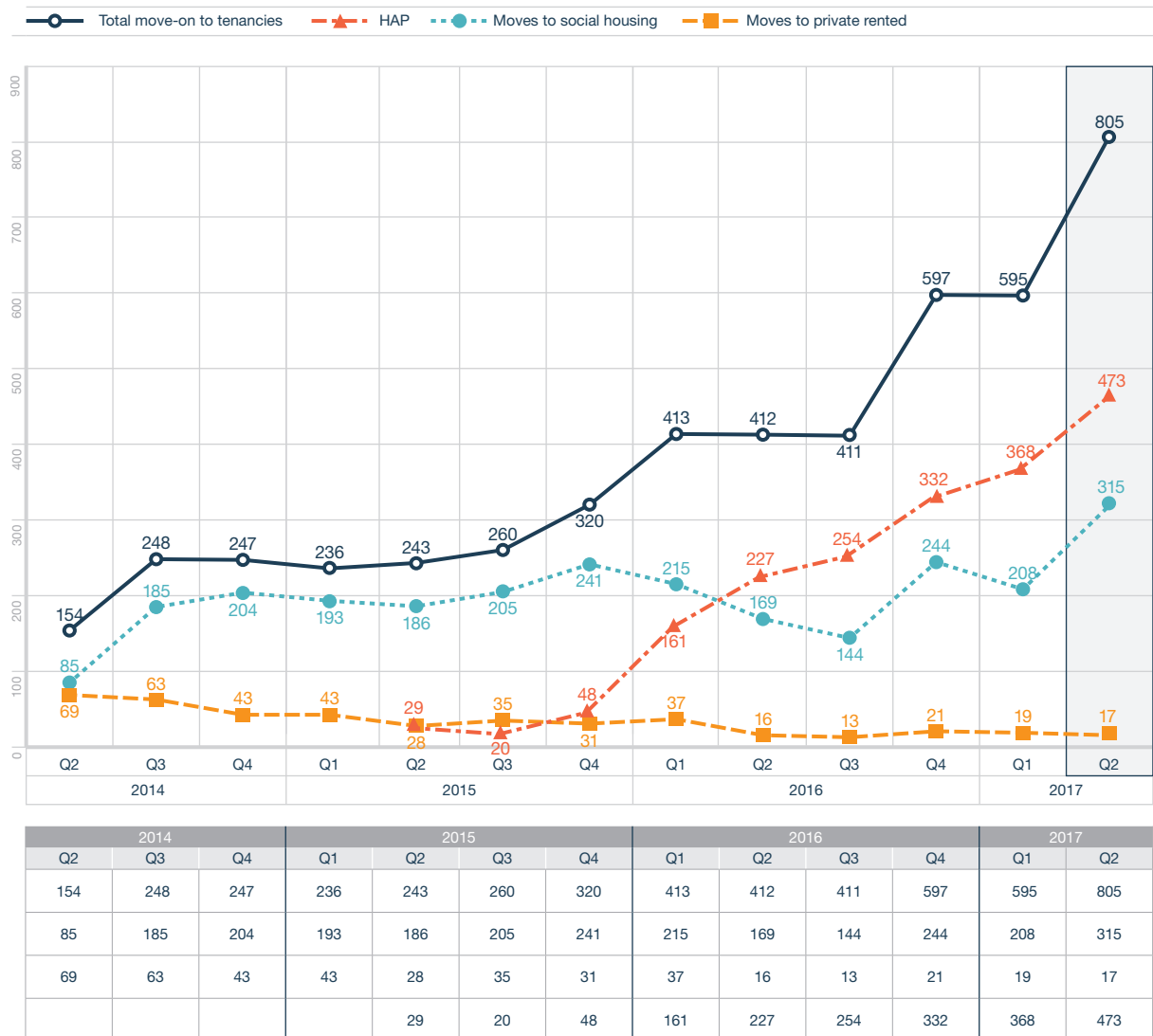


Figure 2. Number of adults moving to tenancies each quarter in the Dublin Region



Eight hundred and five adults moved to tenancies in Q2, 2017. This is the highest number recorded to date.

One thousand, four hundred adults moved to tenancies in the first six months of 2017. Moves to HAP properties accounted for 841 of the 1,400 adults. As not all adults are single adults, couples account for some of the tenancies. To date in 2017, there were 1,260 tenancies created to accommodate the 1,400 adults.

A key feature of the tenancies in 2017 is the number of those that were used for prevention. Forty seven percent of tenancies (n=596) were used to prevent persons from entering homeless services with the remaining 53 percent (n=664) allocated to households leaving emergency accommodation. The majority of prevention tenancies are sourced through Homeless HAP (n=519).



# Number of people accessing emergency accommodation

## Q2, 2017

# 4,531

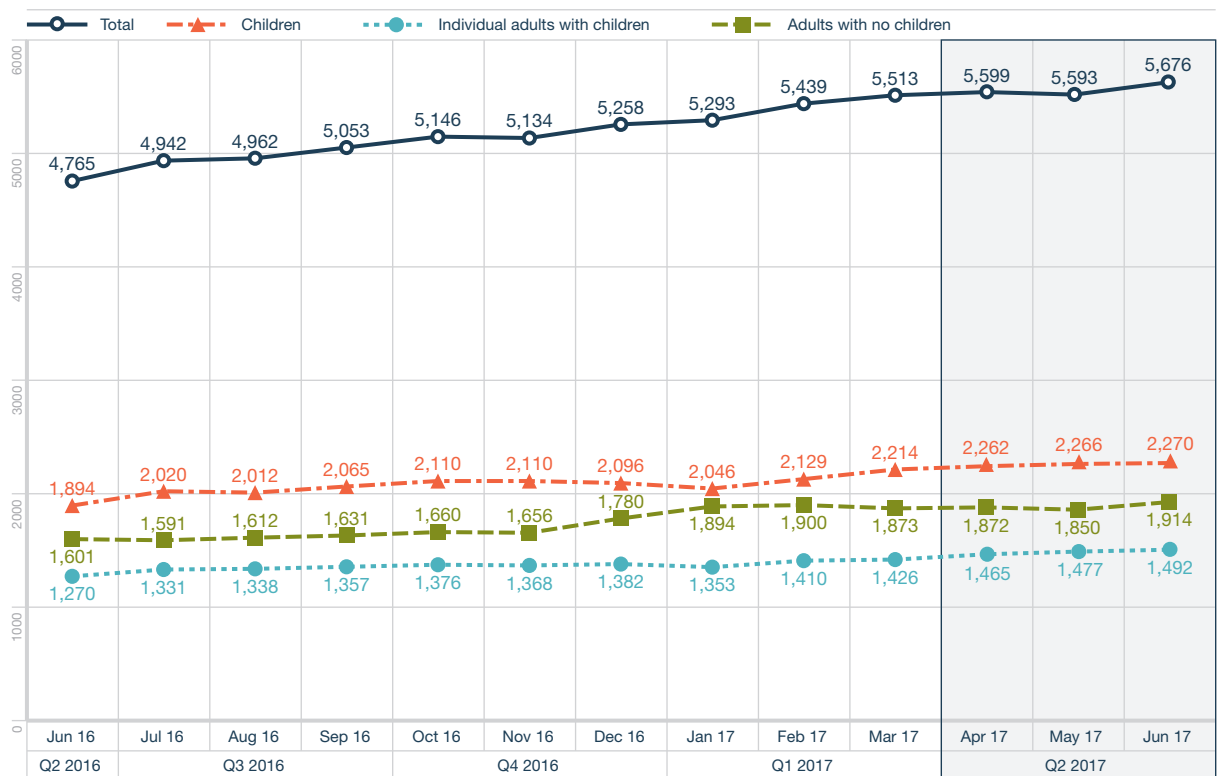
## Q2, 2017

adults accessed  
homeless  
accommodation over  
Q2 2017

There were 4,531 adults who accessed emergency accommodation during Q2, 2017. The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation increased by 140, when compared with Q1, 2017 (n=4,391). Seven hundred and thirteen were new to services while 3,818 were repeat or existing service users.

Figure 3 below details how many adults with and without accompanying children were accessing services. As can be seen, there was an increase in both categories as demand for services continues to grow. Over the first six months of 2017, there were 134 additional adults with no children (i.e., singles or couples with no accompanying children) and an additional 110 adults with children being accommodated in emergency accommodation.

Figure 3. All persons in emergency accommodation during a single week, June 2016 – June 2017



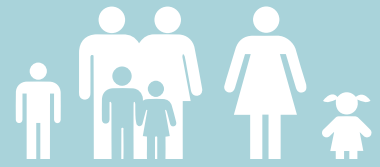
	Q2 2016		Q3 2016			Q4 2016			Q1 2017			Q2 2017		
	Jun 16	Jul 16	Aug 16	Sep 16	Oct 16	Nov 16	Dec 16	Jan 17	Feb 17	Mar 17	Apr 17	May 17	Jun 17	
<b>Total</b>	4,765	4,942	4,962	5,053	5,146	5,134	5,258	5,293	5,439	5,513	5,599	5,593	5,676	
<b>No. of adults with no children</b>	1,601	1,591	1,612	1,631	1,660	1,656	1,780	1,894	1,900	1,873	1,872	1,850	1,914	
<b>No. of adults with children</b>	1,270	1,331	1,338	1,357	1,376	1,368	1,382	1,353	1,410	1,426	1,465	1,477	1,492	
<b>No. of children</b>	1,894	2,020	2,012	2,065	2,110	2,110	2,096	2,046	2,129	2,214	2,262	2,266	2,270	

**Total**

**No. of adults with no children**

**No. of adults with children**

**No. of children**



# Families in emergency accommodation

## June 2017

Figure 4. Homeless families in the Dublin Region, June 2017 (week of 19th–25th) 2017

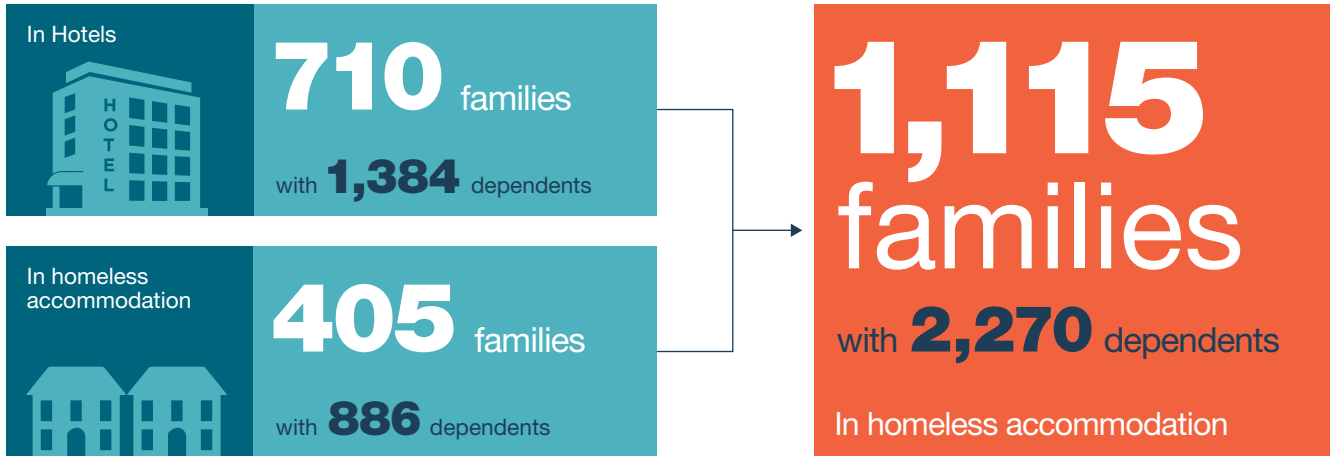
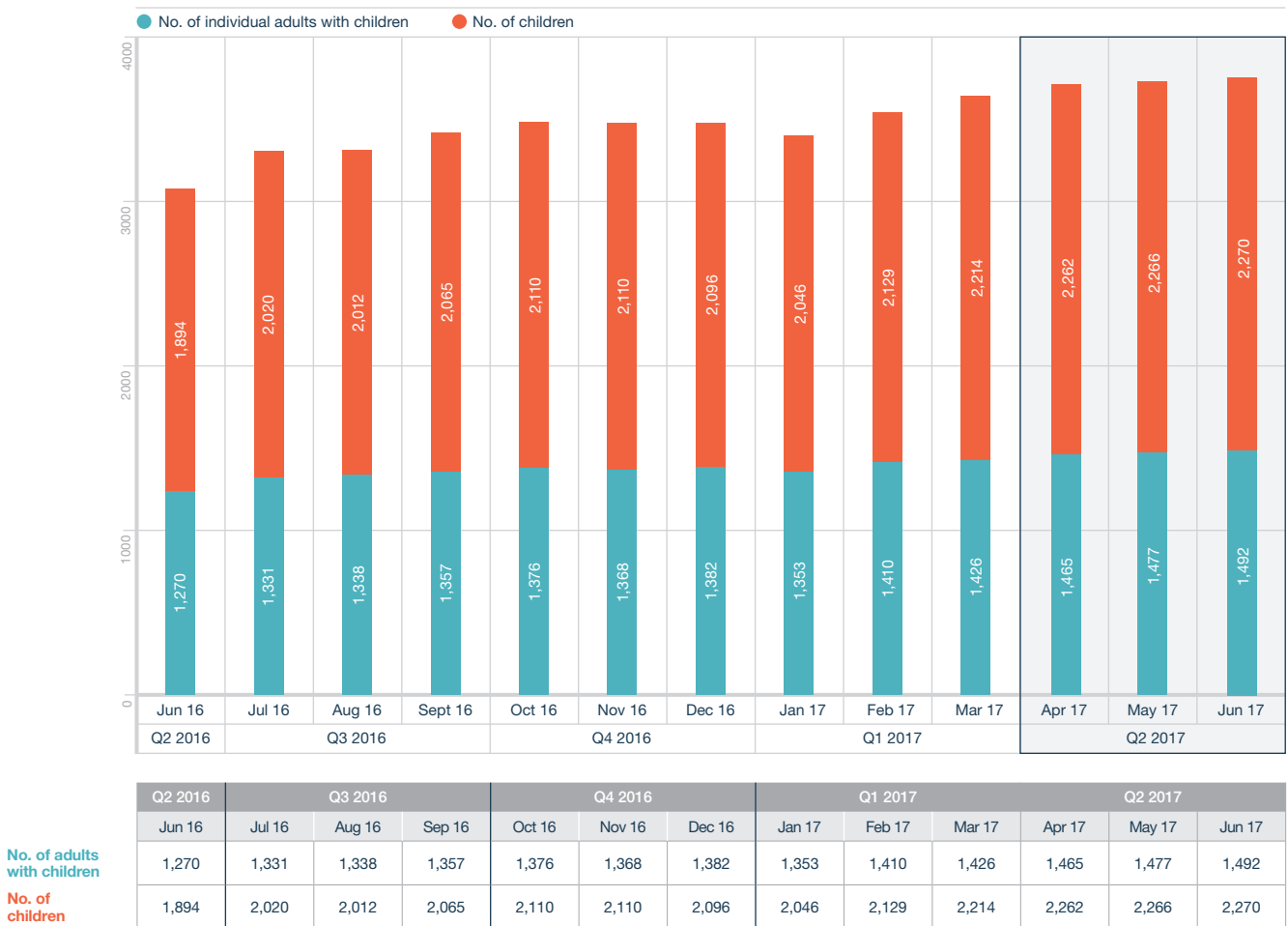


Figure 5. Number of adults with dependent children who are homeless in Dublin, June 2016 to June 2017



The number of adults with children has increased from 1,270 in June 2016 to 1,492 in June 2017, an increase of 222 adults.



# Rough sleeping Q2, 2017

**371**  
During  
Q2, 2017

adults rough sleeping  
who engaged with  
Dublin's Housing First  
Intake team during  
Q2, 2017

**67%**

of adults gained  
access to emergency  
accommodation at  
some point during  
Q2, 2017

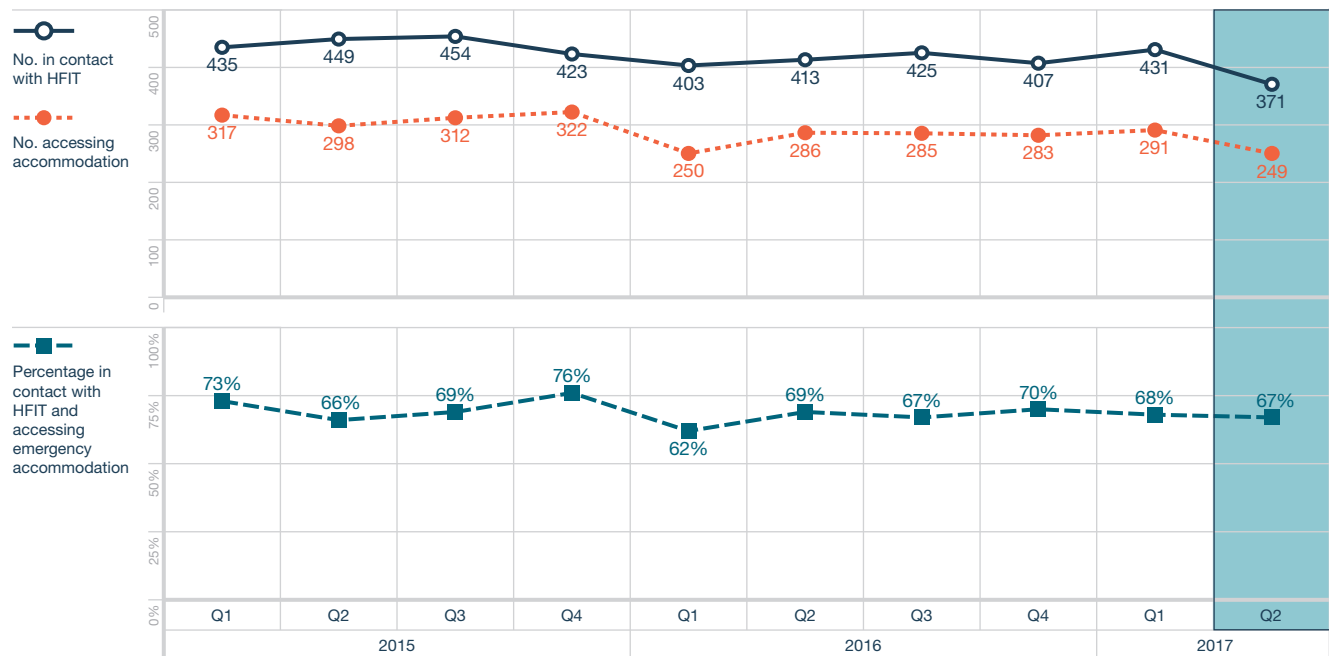
**161**  
Single Night

persons rough  
sleeping on a  
single night (Spring  
Count 2017)

There were 371 adults who engaged with the Housing First Intake Team (HFIT) in Q2, 2017. This is a drop compared with previous quarters over the past two and a half years, as detailed in Figure 6 below. The fall is not due to a reduction in the number of persons engaged in rough sleeping but due to a temporary

request for the team to focus on the outlying areas of the region and some engagement with families experiencing homelessness. It is expected that the engagement rate will increase again going forward.

Figure 6. Emergency accommodation use amongst individuals rough sleeping



	2015				2016				2017	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
No. in contact with HFIT	435	449	454	423	403	413	425	407	431	371
No. accessing accommodation	317	298	312	322	250	286	285	283	291	249
% in contact with HFIT and accessing emergency accommodation	73%	66%	69%	76%	62%	69%	67%	70%	68%	67%



# Thematic Review

## Rough sleeper count

A Rough Sleeping Count (RSC) has been undertaken by the DRHE across the Dublin Region on a bi-annual basis since 2007. It provides an evidence base for the operational and policy decision making process. The Spring 2017 RSC took place on the night of the 4th of April 2017. On that night 161 individuals were discovered sleeping rough across the region, which represents an increase of 19 individuals or 13% since the Winter 2016 RSC.

**161**  
04.04.17

**individuals were sleeping rough across the region on the 4th of April 2017**

One hundred and sixty one is considered to be the minimum number of individuals sleeping rough across the Dublin Region at that point in time. Figure 7 below shows the total number of individuals discovered sleeping rough on each count from 2007 to 2017.

**Figure 7. Total number of individuals discovered sleeping rough on each count from 2007 to 2017**

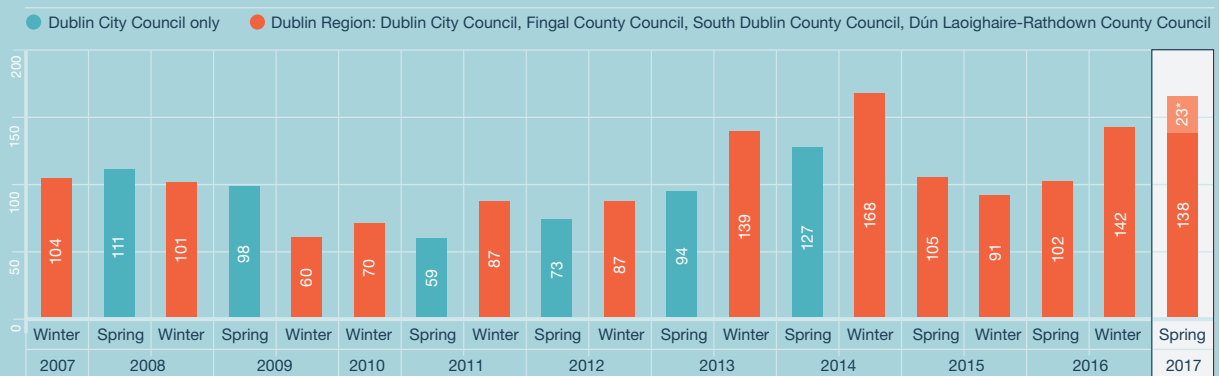


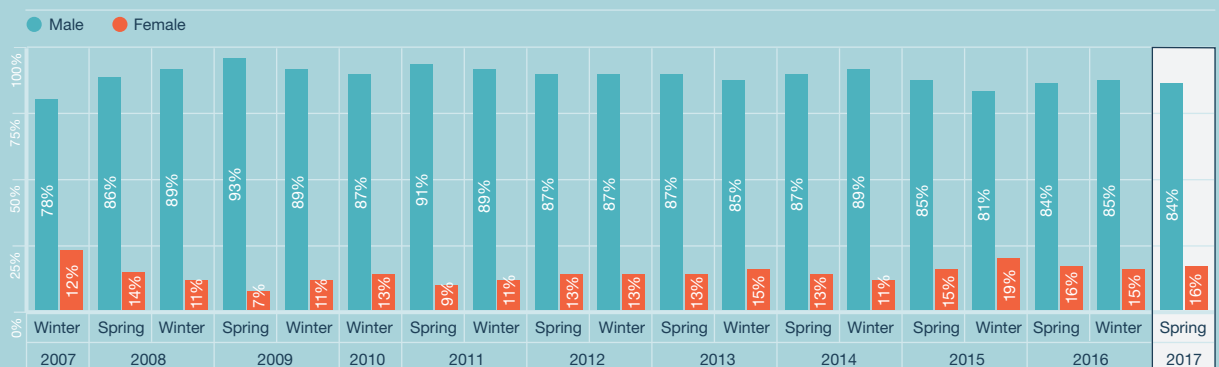
Table 1 outlines the percentage of individuals discovered sleeping rough in each age range category, on all counts between winter 2009 and spring 2017. It shows that since the Spring 2014 RSC the largest percentage of individuals discovered has consistently been in the 31–40 category.

**Table 1. Age profile of individuals discovered sleeping rough 2009–2017\***

	Winter '09	Winter '10	Spring '11	Winter '11	Spring '12	Winter '12	Spring '13	Winter '13	Spring '14	Winter '14	Spring '15	Winter '15	Spring '16	Winter '16	Spring '17
18–30	26%	46%	29%	26%	22%	42%	27%	31%	21%	34%	21%	20%	26%	27%	28%
31–40	21%	17%	29%	27%	29%	26%	32%	29%	37%	38%	35%	46%	36%	38%	38%
41–50	24%	26%	23%	26%	25%	16%	32%	26%	22%	16%	26%	21%	20%	27%	18%
51–60	18%	4%	15%	18%	14%	9%	4%	10%	17%	9%	13%	6%	12%	3%	11%
61+	11%	7%	4%	3%	10%	7%	5%	4%	3%	3%	5%	6%	7%	5%	5%

\*The age profile of individuals discovered sleeping rough on each count from 2007 to 2017 excluding individuals who did not have their gender identified.

**Figure 8. Gender of individuals discovered sleeping rough 2009–2017\***



\*The gender of individuals discovered sleeping rough on each count from 2007 to 2017 excluding individuals whose gender was not identified.

On the night of the Spring 2017 RSC: 123 males; 24 females; and 14 unidentified individuals (covered up and asleep), were discovered sleeping rough. As demonstrated in Figure 8, consistently there are substantially more males than females discovered sleeping rough in the region.