

# DRHE Quarterly Activity Report

Quarter 3, 2017





# Number of adults moving to tenancies and exiting homelessness Q3, 2017

**908**

total adults moved to tenancy

**58%**

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

Figure 1. Number of adults moving to tenancy, Q3 2017.

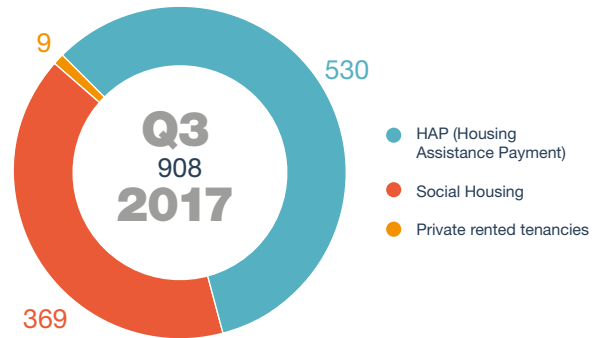
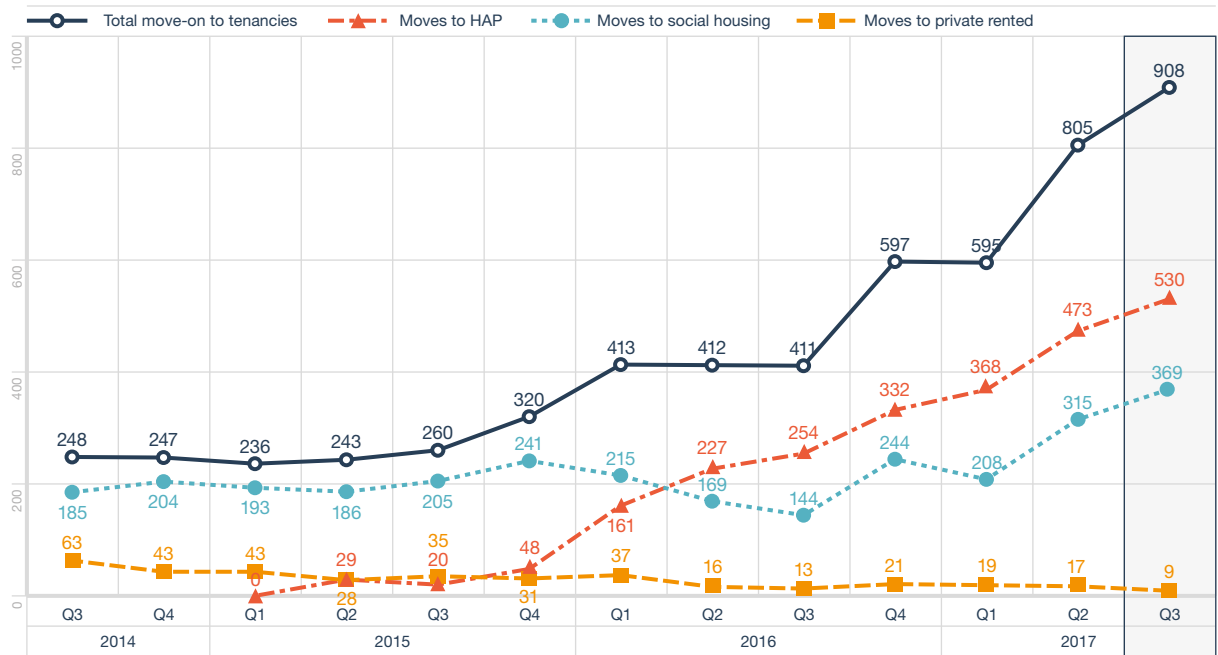


Figure 2. Number of adults moving to tenancies each quarter in the Dublin Region



	2014		2015				2016				2017		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Total move-on to tenancies</b>	248	247	236	243	260	320	413	412	411	597	595	805	908
<b>Moves to social housing</b>	185	204	193	186	205	241	215	169	144	244	208	315	369
<b>Moves to private rented</b>	63	43	43	28	35	31	37	16	13	21	19	17	9
<b>Moves to HAP</b>			0	29	20	48	161	227	254	332	368	473	530

Nine hundred and eight adults moved to tenancies in Q3, 2017. As illustrated in Figure 2, the highest number of moves to both Homeless HAP tenancies and social housing tenancies were recorded in this quarter. Five hundred and thirty adults moved to Homeless HAP tenancies and 369 adults moved to social housing tenancies. Moves to private rented accommodation fell

to the lowest level since recording began, as only nine adults moved to this form of tenancy.

In total, there were 2,021 tenancies created to accommodate the 2,308 adults between January and September 2017.



# Number of individuals accessing emergency accommodation Q3, 2017

## 4,710 Q3, 2017

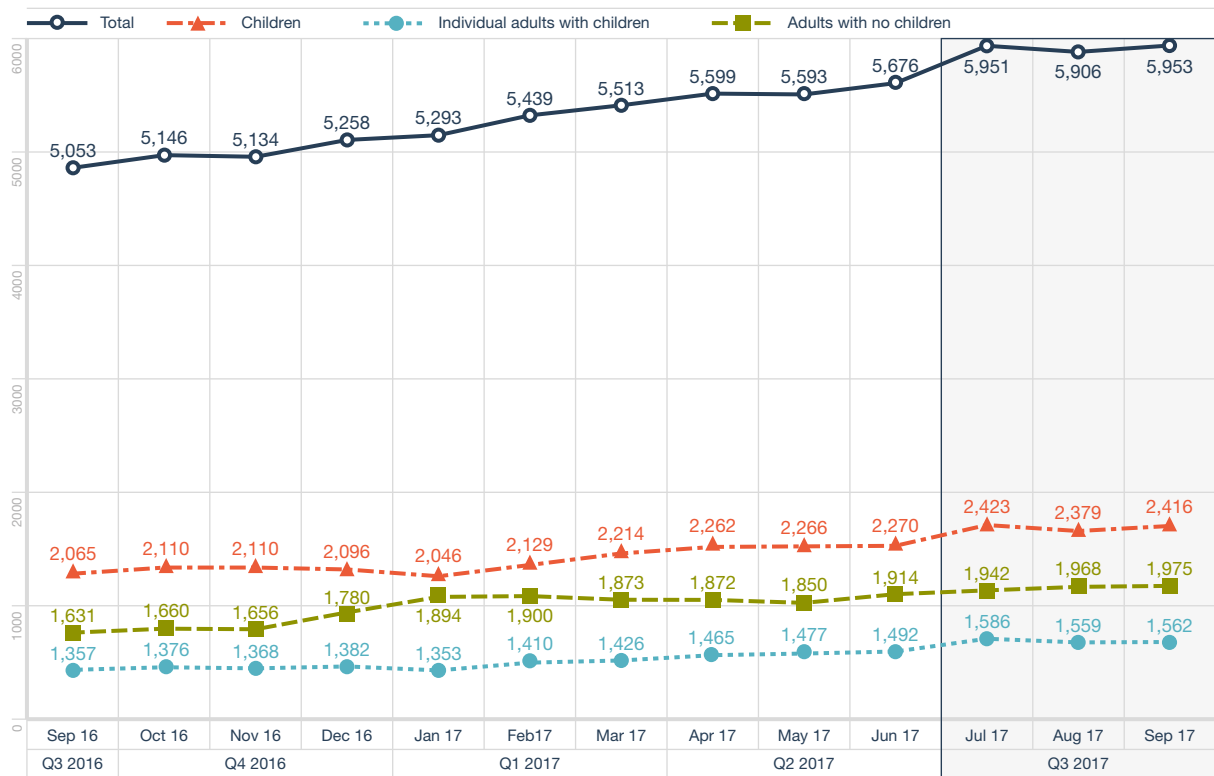
adults accessed  
homeless  
accommodation  
over Q3, 2017

The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation continues to grow each quarter. The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation during Q3, 2017 was 4,710, an increase of 179 on the previous quarter. Seven hundred and ninety eight were new to services while 3,912 were repeat or existing service users.

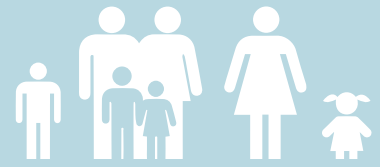
seen, there was an increase in both categories as demand for services continues to grow. Over the nine months of 2017, there were 195 additional adults with no children (i.e., singles or couples with no accompanying children) and an additional 180 adults with children being accommodated in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region when compared to December 2016.

Figure 3 below details how many adults with and without accompanying children were accessing services. As can be

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



	Q3 2016			Q4 2016			Q1 2017			Q2 2017			Q3 2017		
	Sep 16	Oct 16	Nov 16	Dec 16	Jan 17	Feb 17	Mar 17	Apr 17	May 17	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17		
<b>Total</b>	5,053	5,146	5,134	5,258	5,293	5,439	5,513	5,599	5,593	5,676	5,951	5,906	5,953		
<b>No. of adults with no children</b>	1,631	1,660	1,656	1,780	1,894	1,900	1,873	1,872	1,850	1,914	1,942	1,968	1,975		
<b>No. of adults with children</b>	1,357	1,376	1,368	1,382	1,353	1,410	1,426	1,465	1,477	1,492	1,586	1,559	1,562		
<b>No. of children</b>	2,065	2,110	2,110	2,096	2,046	2,129	2,214	2,262	2,266	2,270	2,423	2,379	2,416		



# Families in emergency accommodation September 2017

Figure 4. Homeless families in the Dublin Region, June 2017 (week of 18th – 25th)

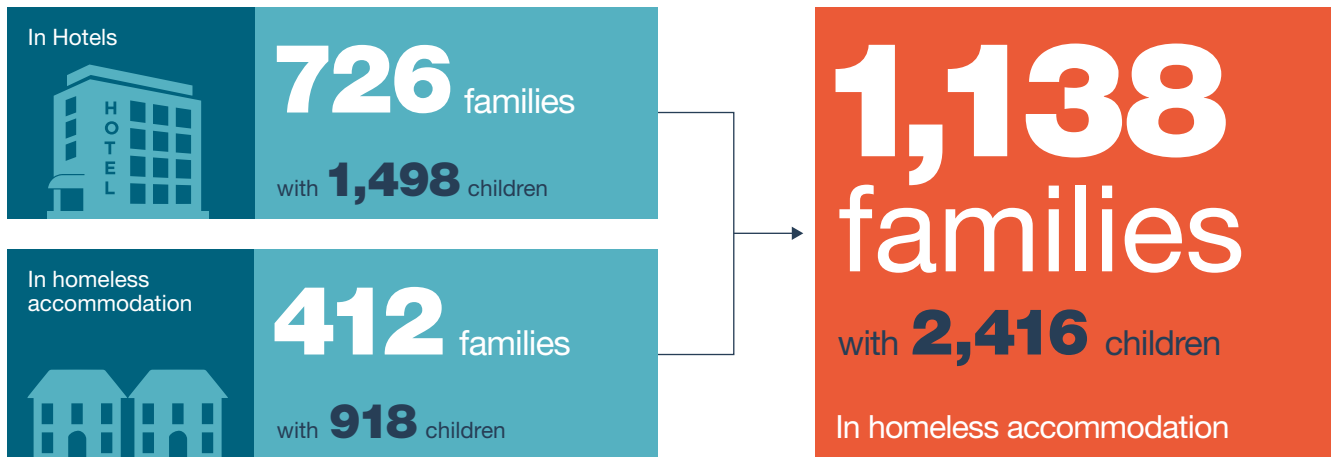


Figure 5. Number of adults with dependent children who are homeless in Dublin, September 2016 to September 2017



The total number of adults with children increased from 1,357 in September 2016 to 1,562 in September 2017, a net increase of 205 adults.



# Rough sleeping Q3, 2017

**339**  
During  
Q3, 2017

adults rough sleeping  
who engaged with  
Dublin's Housing First  
Intake team during  
Q3, 2017

**70%**

of adults gained  
access to emergency  
accommodation at  
some point during  
Q3, 2017

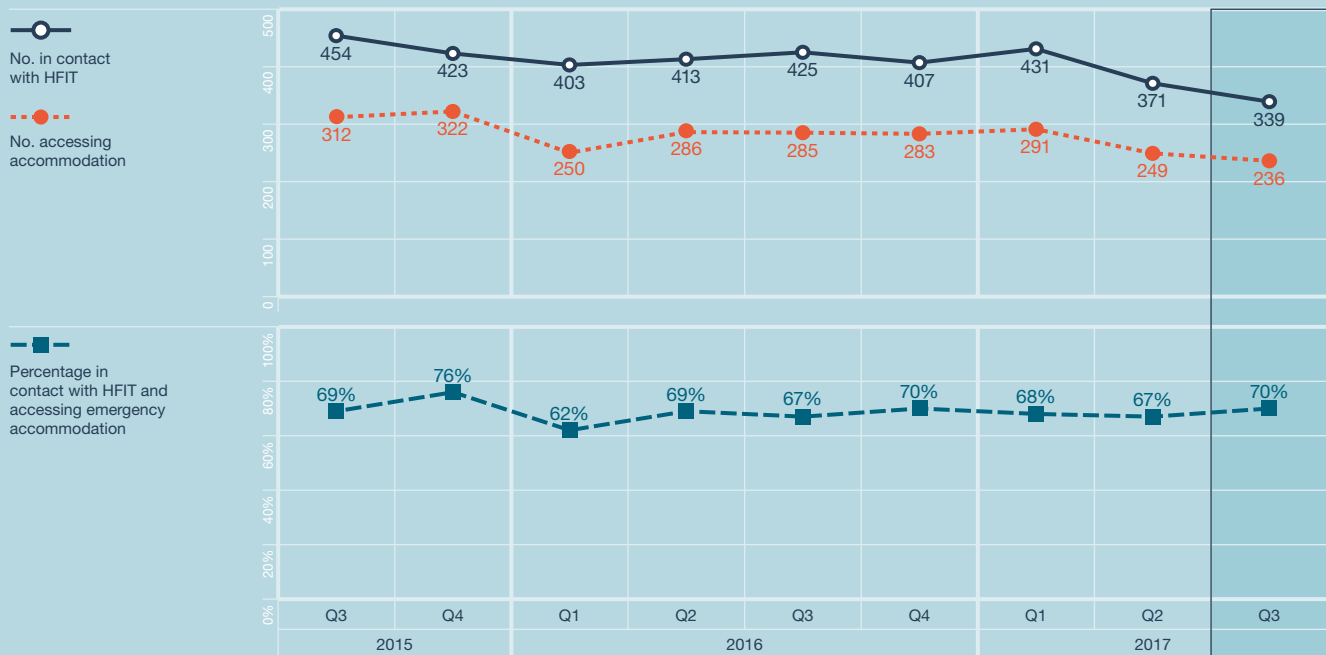
**161**  
Single Night

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

There were 339 adults who engaged with the Housing First Intake Team in Q3, 2017. This is a further drop compared with previous quarters, as detailed in Table 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. The engagement rate is expected to increase again in the future.

Figure 6: Emergency accommodation use amongst individuals rough sleeping



No. in contact with HFIT

No. accessing accommodation

% in contact with HFIT  
and accessing emergency  
accommodation

2015		2016				2017		
Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
454	423	403	413	425	407	431	371	339
312	322	250	286	285	283	291	249	236
69%	76%	62%	69%	67%	70%	68%	67%	70%



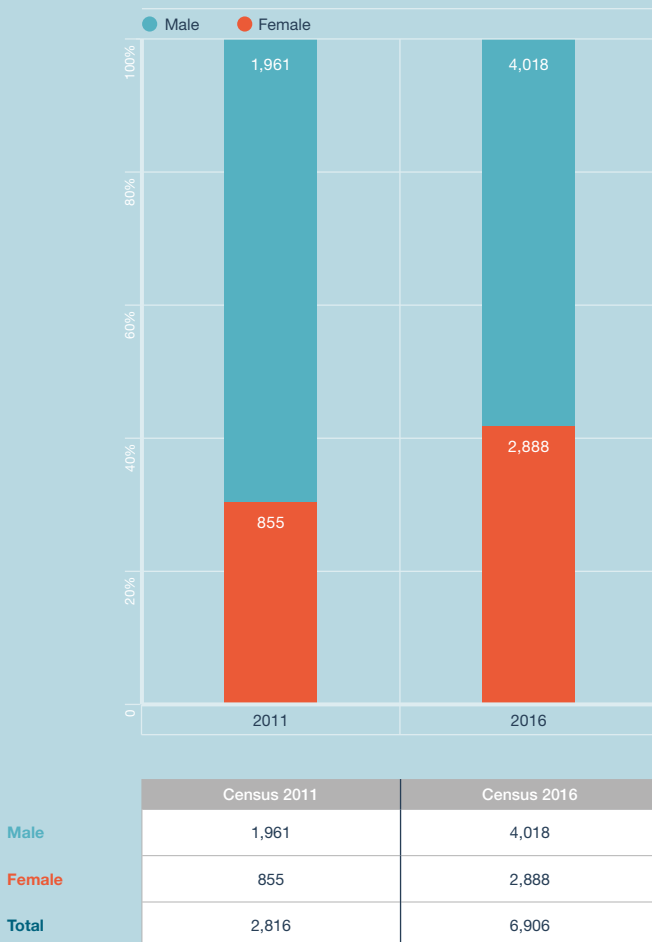
# Census 2016 Homeless Results

## Census 2016 and 2011 population of homeless persons

The population of homeless persons in Ireland increased by 145%, from 2,816 persons in 2011 to 6,906 persons in 2016. The majority of the homeless population was enumerated in the Dublin region, representing 62.4% in 2011 and 72.5% in 2016. The 2016 Census showed that slightly over a quarter of the homeless persons were below the age of 18 years.

Figure 7 shows the population of homeless persons as reported by Central Statistics Office. The male population increased by 104.9% (N2011=1,961; N2016=4,018), while female population increased by 237.8% (N2011=855; N2016=2,888).

Figure 7: Population of homeless persons by gender



## Department of Housing Planning and Local Government (DHPLG) April 2016 national homeless data

In April 2016, the DHPLG reported that there were **6,189 homeless individuals** in Ireland accommodated in homeless services over a one week period in April (18–24th April 2016). The period included the night of the Census 2016 count which was held on the 24th of April 2016, on which **6,906 individuals** were identified as homeless. The difference of 717 between the CSO and DHPLG figures is accounted for by the fact that the Census 2016 total included individuals counted in non-state funded homeless services and domestic violence services. Additionally, the DHPLG total measured homelessness over a week period whilst the Census total was based on a single night.

Figure 8 shows that the Dublin region accounts for majority of the individuals enumerated as homeless in both the CSO and DHPLG measurement mechanisms.

Figure 8: Distribution of the population of homeless persons 2016

