

DRHE Quarterly Activity Report

Quarter 4, 2017



Feidhmeannacht um Dhaoiné ar Easpa
Díaine Réigiún Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin Region Homeless Executive



Comhairle Cathrach
Bhaile Átha Cliath
Dublin City Council



Number of adults moving to tenancies and exiting homelessness

Q4, 2017

917

total adults moved to tenancy

63%

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

Figure 1. Number of adults moving to tenancy, Q4 2017

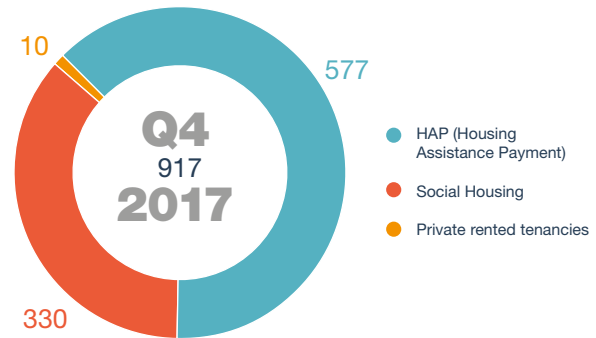
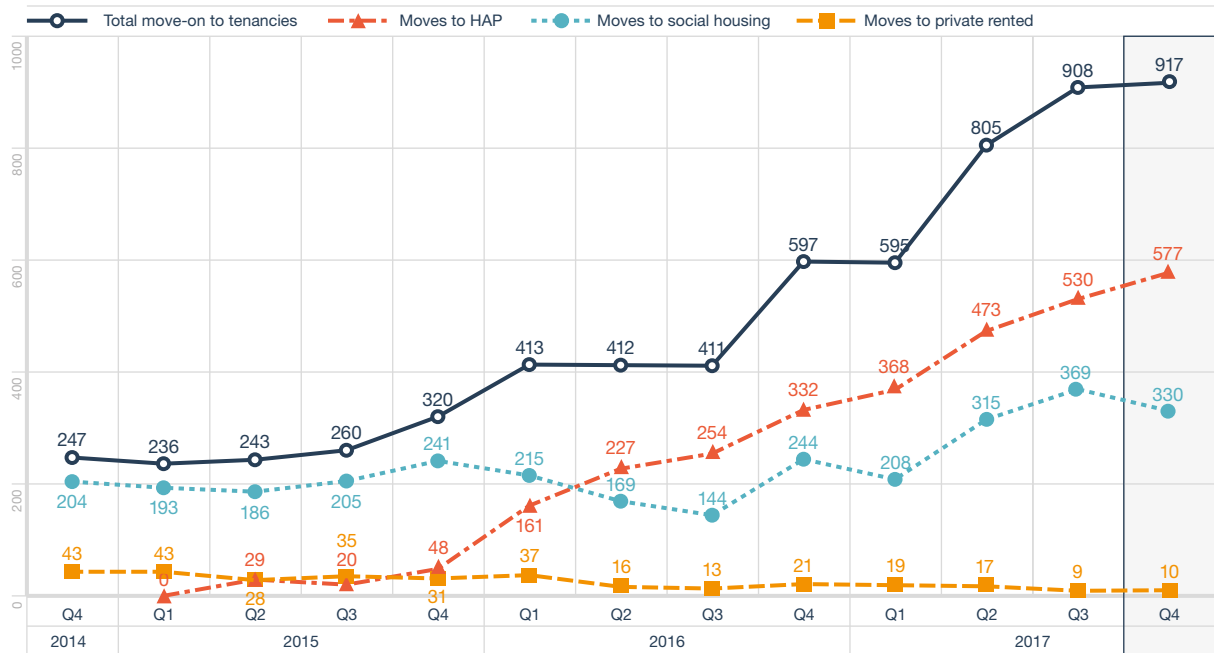


Figure 2. Number adults moving to tenancies each quarter in the Dublin Region



	2014	2015				2016				2017			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Total move-on to tenancies	247	236	243	260	320	413	412	411	597	595	805	908	917
Moves to social housing	204	193	186	205	241	215	169	144	244	208	315	369	330
Moves to private rented	43	43	28	35	31	37	16	13	21	19	17	9	10
Moves to HAP	0	0	29	20	48	161	227	254	332	368	473	530	577

Nine hundred and seventeen adults moved to tenancies in Q4, 2017. As illustrated in Figure 2, HAP tenancies continue to outnumber all other types of tenancies since Q2 2016. In Q4 2017, moves to Homeless HAP properties accounted for 577 of the moves to tenancy while 330 adults moved to Social Housing tenancies. Moves to private rented accommodation remained low with only 10 adults in this quarter moving to this type of tenancy.

Overall, 3,225 adults moved to tenancies by the end of year, 2017. Over half of the adults moved to HAP properties, that

is 1,948 (60%) of the 3,225 adults. Moves to social housing tenancies accounted for 1,222 adults and 55 adults moved to private rented accommodation.

There were 2,772 tenancies created to accommodate the 3,225 adults and accompanying children from January to December 2017. Forty eight percent (n=1,338) of tenancies were used to prevent persons from entering homeless services. The remaining 52 percent (n=1,434) were allocated to households leaving emergency accommodation.



Number of individuals accessing emergency accommodation Q4, 2017

4,889 Q4, 2017

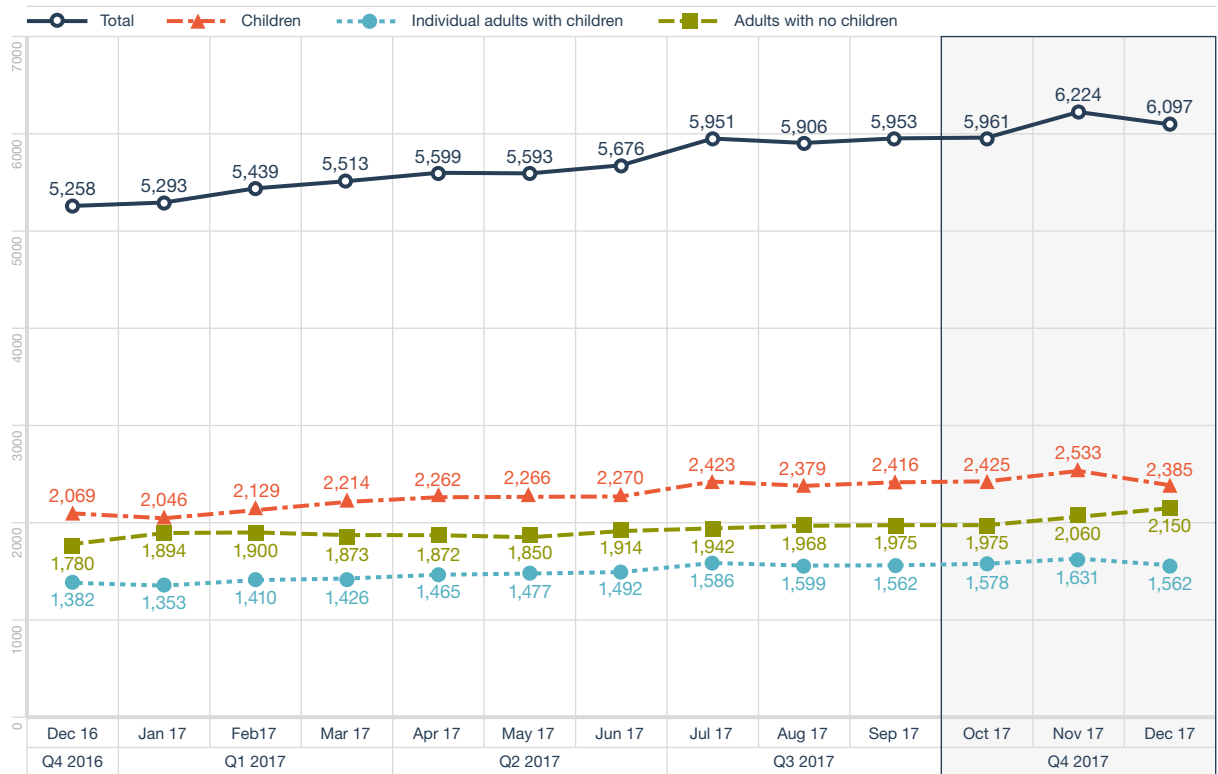
adults accessed
homeless
accommodation
over Q4, 2017

The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation during Q4 2017 was 4,889, an increase of 179 on the previous quarter. Six hundred and fifty one adults were new to services while 4,238 were repeat or existing service users in Quarter 4, 2017.

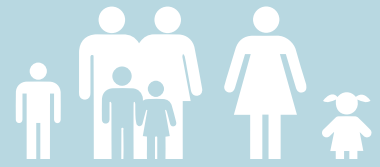
Quarter 4, 2017, as demand for services continues to grow. Since December 2016 and up to December 2017, there were 370 additional adults with no children (i.e., singles or couples with no accompanying children) and an additional 180 adults with children being accommodated in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region.

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 during

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



	Q4 2016	Q1 2017			Q2 2017			Q3 2017			Q4 2017		
	Dec 16	Jan 17	Feb 17	Mar 17	Apr 17	May 17	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17
Total	5,258	5,293	5,439	5,513	5,599	5,593	5,676	5,951	5,906	5,953	5,961	6,224	6,097
No. of adults with no children	1,780	1,894	1,900	1,873	1,872	1,850	1,914	1,942	1,968	1,975	1,975	2,060	2,150
No. of adults with children	1,382	1,353	1,410	1,426	1,465	1,477	1,492	1,586	1,559	1,562	1,578	1,631	1,562
No. of children	2,096	2,046	2,129	2,214	2,262	2,266	2,270	2,423	2,379	2,416	2,425	2,533	2,385



Families in emergency accommodation December 2017

Figure 4. Homeless families in the Dublin Region, December (week of 25th – 31st)

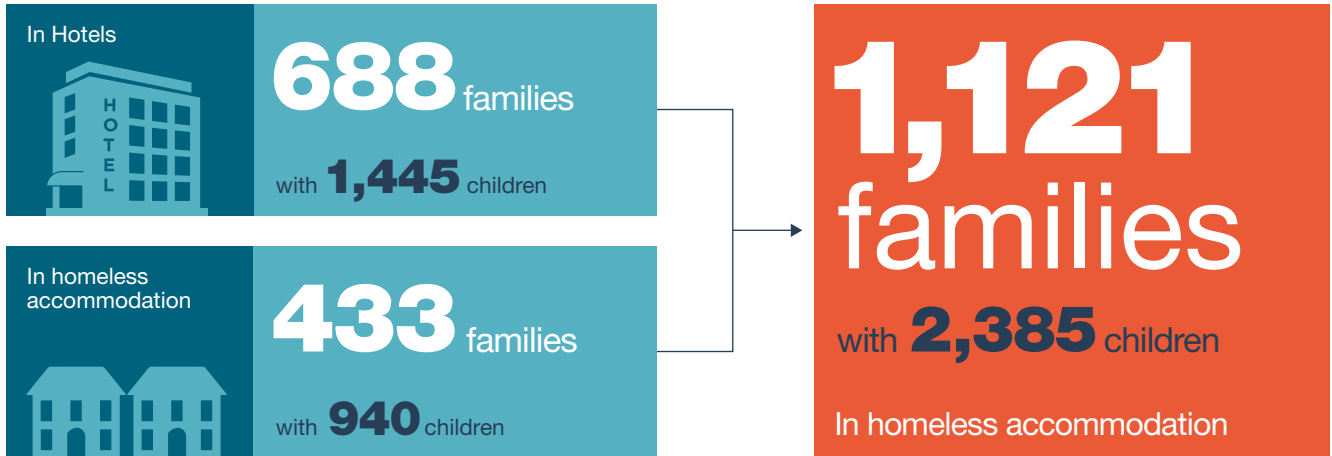


Figure 5. Number of adults with children who are homeless in Dublin, December 2016 – December 2017



The total number of adults with children increased from 1,382 in December 2016 to 1,562 in December 2017, a net increase of 180 adults.



Rough sleeping Q4, 2017

452
During
Q4, 2017

adults rough sleeping
who engaged with
Dublin's Housing
First Intake team
during Q4, 2017

70%

of adults gained
access to emergency
accommodation at
some point during
Q4, 2017

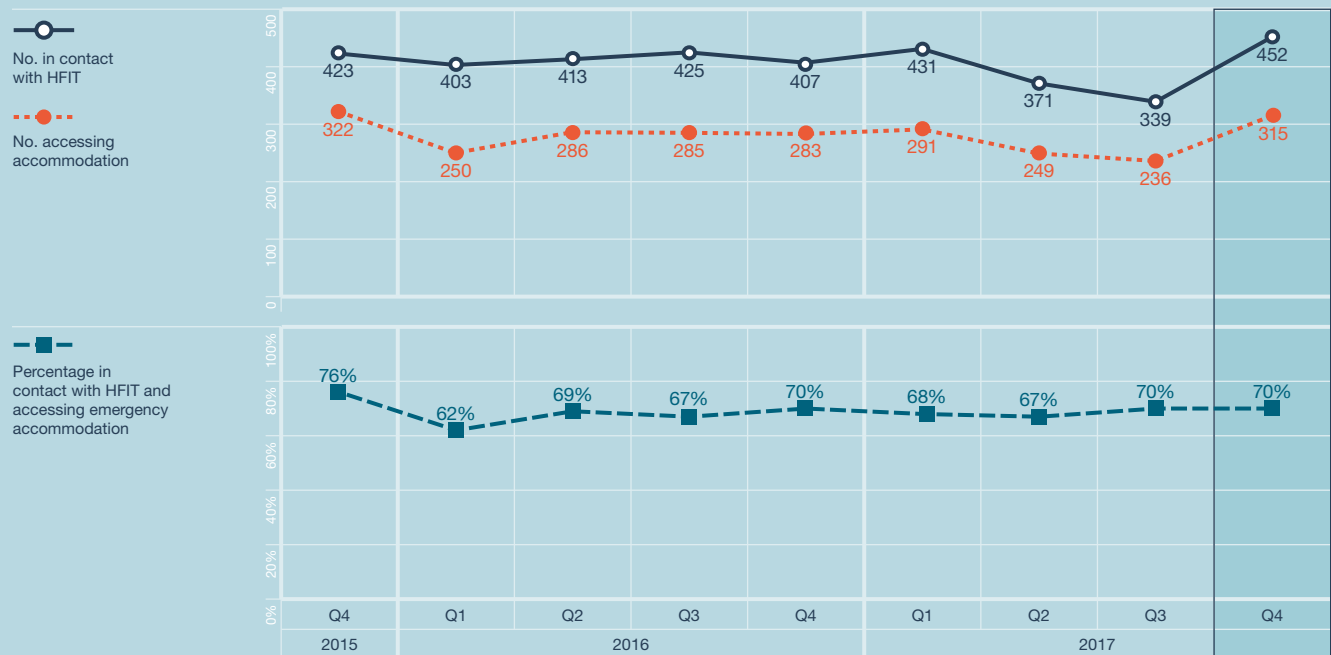
184
Single Night

persons rough
sleeping on
a single night
(Winter 2017)

There were 452 adults who engaged with the Housing First Intake Team (HFIT) in Q4 2017. This is an increase of 113 individuals on last quarter and represents an average of 5 persons engaging with the team on a daily basis. The engagement rate had been

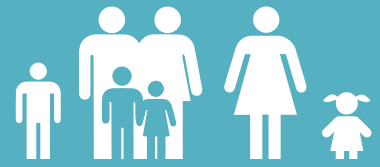
expected to increase as the decrease had only been related to extension of the Housing First team resources to rough sleeping in the outlying areas of the region as well as to some families experiencing homelessness.

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			
Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
423	403	413	425	407	431	371	339	452
322	250	286	285	283	291	249	236	315
76%	62%	69%	67%	70%	68%	67%	70%	70%



Thematic Review

Reasons for family homelessness, 2017

976

families newly presented to homeless services during 2017

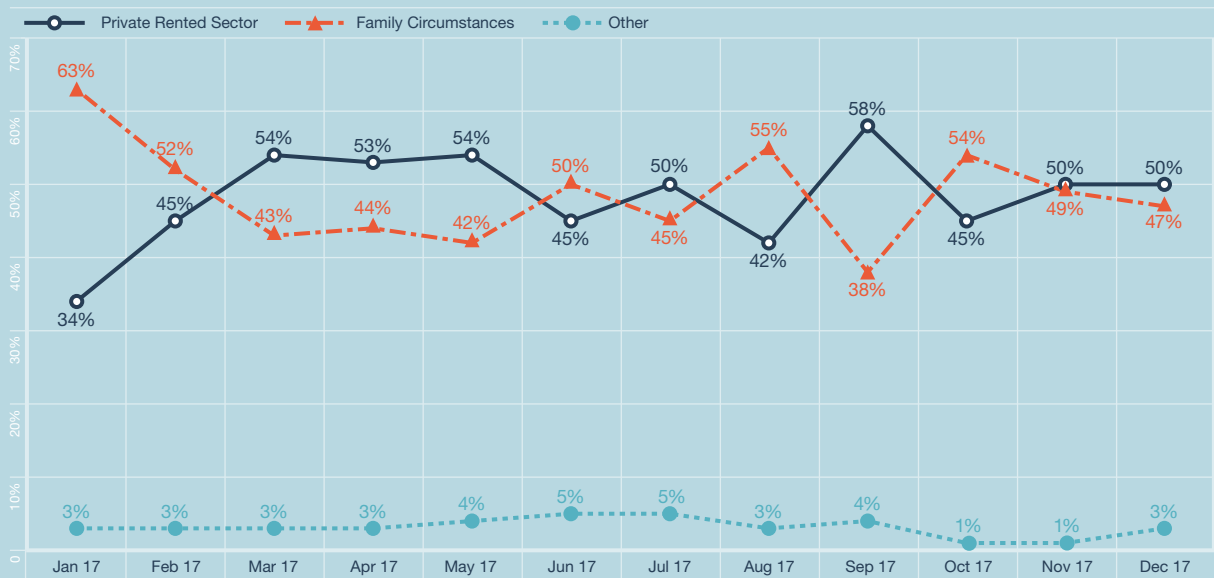
In 2017, a total of 976 families were newly accommodated in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region whom had no active or previous PASS¹ record, i.e. they were 'new' to homelessness.

Two primary reasons for homelessness were reported by the families; leaving private rented accommodation on foot of a Notice of Termination and leaving family or friend's accommodation due to relationship breakdown or overcrowding. A small number of families reported 'other' reasons for their presentation to homeless services.

- 48% of families (n=446) stated that the primary reason for their homelessness related to a loss of or inability to secure private rented accommodation.
- For 49% of families (n=449), homelessness had its origins in relationship breakdown, family conflict, family reunification, and/or some form of overcrowding in accommodation.
- 3% of families (n=30) reported 'other' reasons for homelessness.

There was insufficient or partial information available for the 51 remaining families.

Figure 7. Summary of primary reasons for family homelessness in the Dublin Region 2017 – percentage of families



	Jan 17	Feb 17	Mar 17	Apr 17	May 17	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17
Private Rented Sector	34%	45%	54%	53%	54%	45%	50%	42%	58%	45%	50%	50%
Family Circumstances	63%	52%	43%	44%	42%	50%	45%	55%	38%	54%	49%	47%
Other	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	3%	4%	1%	1%	3%

Figure 7 presents the reasons for homelessness on a month by month basis for 2017. As demonstrated there was a lot of variation across the 12 month period.

A comparison of 2016 and 2017 data reveals a 3% increase in families presenting to homeless services as a result of issues stemming from the private rented sector. There was also a small decrease in the number of families presenting as a result of relationship breakdown, family conflict and/or some form of overcrowding, falling from 51% in 2016 to 49% in 2017.

Table 1: Reasons for homelessness comparison, 2016-2017

	2016 Families (n=902)	2017 Families (n=976)
Private Rented Sector	45%	48%
Family Circumstances	51%	49%
Other	4%	3%

¹ PASS provides real-time information for homeless presentation in bed occupancy across the Dublin Region.