

Monthly Report on Homelessness in the Dublin Region

This report focuses on the situation in the Dublin region (inclusive of the 4 Dublin Local Authorities) at the end of **January 2024**. There are **78** more households in emergency accommodation when compared to the previous month, with **123** more individuals. This reflects an increase in families and an increase in single adult households.

*Number of individuals in Emergency Accommodation in the **Dublin Region** – from January 2023 to January 2024, as published nationally:*

Month	Families	Adults in Families	Children	Singles	Total Adults	Total Individuals	Total Households
Jan 2024	1,423	2,429	3,083	4,385	6,814	9,897	5,808
Dec 2023	1,400	2,424	3,020	4,330	6,754	9,774	5,730
Nov 2023	1,445	2,474	3,116	4,316	6,790	9,906	5,761
Oct 2023	1,419	2,415	3,060	4,238	6,653	9,713	5,657
Sep 2023	1,377	2,340	2,966	4,085	6,425	9,391	5,462
Aug 2023	1,370	2,339	2,964	3,966	6,305	9,269	5,336
July 2023	1,347	2,302	2,908	4,274	6,576	9,484	5,621
June 2023	1,313	2,232	2,841	4,192	6,424	9,265	5,505
May 2023	1,295	2,217	2,802	4,141	6,358	9,160	5,436
Apr 2023	1,263	2,160	2,722	4,128	6,288	9,010	5,391
Mar 2023	1,203	2,065	2,638	4,072	6,137	8,775	5,275
Feb 2023	1,169	2,008	2,576	4,004	6,012	8,588	5,173
Jan 2023	1,165	2,003	2,577	3,943	5,946	8,523	5,108

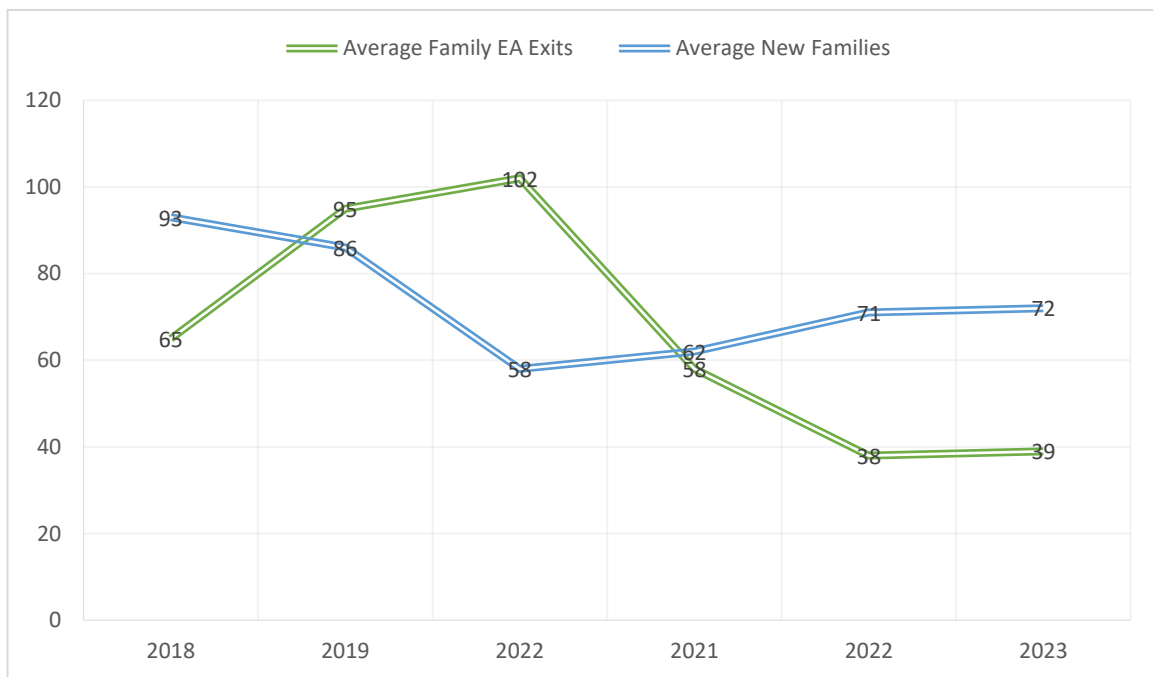
1. Family Homelessness

In Dublin at the end of January 2024, there were **1,423** families in emergency accommodation. This is an increase of **23** on the December 2023 number, and an increase of **258** when compared with January 2023 when there were **1,165** families in emergency accommodation. That is a **22%** increase in the number of families in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region in the past 12 months.

The number of children residing in emergency accommodation at the end of January was **3,083**. This is an increase of **63** when compared to the December 2023 figure and **506** more than the January 2023 figure of **2,577**.

New family presentations remained relatively consistent at an average of 72 per month for 2023. The average number of families leaving homelessness to a tenancy was 39 per month. Fewer families exiting homeless accommodation to tenancies has been the main driver of the increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness in the Dublin region and not an increase in presentations.

Table 1: Average presentations and exits (families)



1.1. Use of Commercial Hotels

The numbers of families residing in commercial hotels has decreased very slightly. By the end of January 2024, there were **416** families using commercial hotels. This represents a decrease of **6** families from **422** in December 2023 and, compared with **297** in January 2023, an increase of **119** families. The highest level was in March 2017, when the number of families in commercial hotels reached **871**. The DRHE is entering contracts with some of these facilities to reduce our vulnerability to shortages during times of peak demand.

1.2. New Family Presentations – January 2024

101 families entered emergency accommodation for the first time in January 2024. This is an increase of **58** on the number of families that entered for the first time in December 2023. The table below shows family presentations for the previous 12 months.

Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	June 2023	July 2023	Aug 2023	Sept 2023	Oct 2023	Nov 2023	Dec 2023
57	62	84	79	81	74	75	82	82	63	85	43

1.3. New Family Presentations – Demographic information and reasons for presentation to Homeless Services

Citizenship	Irish	EU/ EEA	Non-EU	UK	Total
January 2024	54 (54%)	19 (19%)	28 (28%)	0 (0%)	101 (100%)

Below are the presenting reasons to aid understanding of the drivers of homelessness:

Family Reason for Homelessness	Jan 2024	%
NOTs	31	31%
Relationship Breakdown - parent	19	19%
Overcrowding	11	11%
Domestic Violence	10	10%
Family Reunification	4	4%
Family Circumstances	4	4%
Returning from abroad	4	4%
Leaving Direct Provision	4	4%
Other – Left without valid NOT	3	3%
Relationship Breakdown - partner	3	3%
Newly Arrived from Abroad	3	3%
Other – House Fire	1	1%
Relationship Breakdown	1	1%
No income source	1	1%
Illegal Eviction	1	1%
Leaving Informal Tenancy	1	1%
Total	101	100%

Breakdown of Reasons for Notice of Termination

9 – landlord’s own or family home, 13 – property to be sold, 2 – unsuitable accommodation, 3 - Rent Arrears, 2 - Other (incl. Part 4 tenancies), 1 – Anti-Social Behaviour & 1 – unknown (clarification sought from LA)

The Tenant in Situ Scheme was explored for the 5 DCC applicants that received NOTs for reason of property being sold – 1 could not proceed as the landlord was not interested in TIS and 4 properties were unsuitable. The Tenant in Situ scheme is used where possible by every Local Authority to avoid homelessness.

Presented to Local Authority: DCC – 47, DLRCC – 6, FCC – 21, SDCC – 27

1.4. Prevention – Family Homelessness

In January 2024, **129** families were prevented from entering emergency accommodation through the HHAP Scheme (57), Private Rented (1) and Social Housing (71)*. This prevention figure does not include tenancies protected by the (DRHE funded) Threshold Tenancy Protection Service or other prevention services.

**Additional social housing prevention lettings are made through rehousing of tenants whose landlords are exiting the Rental Accommodation Scheme or where a purchase has been made under Tenant in Situ Scheme on the grounds of homelessness prevention that may not be included here.*

1.5. Families – Exit to Tenancies

In January 2024, **43** families exited emergency accommodation into new tenancies. 15 moved to HAP and 28* to Social Housing. The table below shows family exits for the previous 12 months.

Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	June 2023	July 2023	Aug 2023	Sept 2023	Oct 2023	Nov 2023	Dec 2023
21	37	32	21	42	30	33	39	50	33	50	76

**Additional social housing exits are completed by each Local Authority, under their respective Schemes of Lettings, to homeless families coming from long-term supported accommodation or from non-Section 10-funded accommodation that may not be included here.*

In 2023, **464** families in the Dublin Region exited emergency accommodation to housing: Local Authority (215) / AHB (89) / LTA (7) / RAS (4) / HAP (149). The number of families moving to HAP from emergency accommodation was **14** in December, which was a decrease of 4 on the previous month.

The monthly average number of families exiting emergency accommodation to tenancies in 2023 was **39**, compared with **33** in 2022, **57** in 2021, **94** in 2020, and **95** in 2019.

1.6. Support to Families

Residents in family hubs/supported temporary accommodation receive onsite support in NGO run accommodation. Families in private operated emergency facilities (PEAs) receive in-reach housing

advice/social support from NGO and DRHE teams, as well as access to services provided by the HSE and TUSLA.

2. Single Adult Homelessness

There were **4,385** single adults in emergency accommodation at the end of January 2024, which represents an increase of **55** on last month. This figure was **3,943** for January 2023. That is an 11% increase in single adults in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region over the past 12 months.

2.1. New Single Adult Presentations – January 2024

The number of single adults presenting as homeless and using emergency accommodation for the first time was **216** in January 2024. This represents an increase of **71** on the previous month. The table below shows the new single adult presentations over the previous 12 months. The average number of new presentations by single adults was 164 in 2023 and 171 in 2022. New single presentations were high in January 2024 after a lower than average number in December which reflects the same pattern as recent years.

Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	June 2023	July 2023	Aug 2023	Sept 2023	Oct 2023	Nov 2023	Dec 2023
157	162	141	189	132	166	184	157	155	173	172	194	145

2.2. New Single Adult Presentations – Demographic Information and Reasons for Presentation to Homeless Services

Citizenship	Irish	EU/EEA	Non-EU	UK	Total
January 2024	101 (47%)	45 (21%)	67 (31%)	3 (1%)	216 (100%)

Below are the presenting reasons to aid understanding of the drivers of homelessness:

Singles - Reason for Homelessness	Jan 24	%
Leaving Direct Provision	34	16%
NOTs	27	13%
Overcrowding	21	10%
Relationship breakdown (Parent)	20	9%
Relationship breakdown (Partner)	15	7%
Leaving Hospital/Treatment	14	7%
Rough Sleeping	15	7%
Newly arrived from abroad – less than 6 months	13	6%
Left Informal Tenancy	11	5%
Family Circumstances	9	4%

Presenting from Outside Region	9	4%
Insufficient Funds / Affordability of P.R. - Private Rented	5	2%
Leaving Childcare Services	5	2%
Returning From Abroad	2	1%
Substance Addiction	2	1%
Relationship breakdown (Family)	1	1%
Victim of anti-social behaviour	1	1%
Family Reunification	3	1%
Property repossessed	1	1%
Prison Release	1	1%
Domestic Violence	2	1%
Illegal Tenancy	1	1%
NOT – Local Authority	1	1%
Mental health issues	1	1%
Unknown	2	1%
Total	216	100%

Presented to Local Authority: DCC – 149, DLRCC – 10, FCC – 19, SDCC – 38

2.3. Prevention – Single Adult Homelessness

In January 2024, **66 single adults** were prevented from entering emergency accommodation through HAP (36) and Social Housing (30)*. This is additional to tenancies protected by the (DRHE funded) Threshold Tenancy Protection Service and other prevention services.

**Additional social housing prevention are made through rehousing of tenants whose landlords are exiting the Rental Accommodation Scheme or where a purchase has been made under Tenant in Situ Scheme on the grounds of homelessness prevention.*

2.4. Single Adult Homeless – Exit to Tenancies

46 single adults exited to tenancies in January 2024: 15 (HAP), 29 (AHB/LA)* and 2 (LTA). The table below shows exits of single adults to tenancies for the previous 12 months.

Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	June 2023	July 2023	Aug 2023	Sept 2023	Oct 2023	Nov 2023	Dec 2023
41	52	48	33	44	43	55	36	43	27	50	85

**Additional social housing exits are completed by each Local authority, under their respective Schemes of Lettings, to homeless single households coming from long-term supported accommodation or from non-Section 10-funded accommodation, that are not included here.*

The monthly average number of singles exiting emergency accommodation to tenancies in 2023 was **47**, compared with **44** in 2022, **81** in 2021, **84** in 2020, and **48** in 2020.

2.5. Housing Support Officers and Other Supports to Private operated facilities (PEA)

Housing Support Officers visit private emergency accommodation facilities to give housing support. In-reach health and addiction services are provided by the HSE and an integrated Care and Case Management Team is now providing case management and clinics in private emergency accommodation across the region.

3. Housing Assistance Payment Scheme (HAP)

The Homeless HAP Scheme is an important tool in the response to homelessness. DRHE Housing Support Officers and Place-Finders, as well as NGO staff, assist households to move out of emergency accommodation or prevent them from entering in the first place. **123** new Homeless HAP tenancies were sourced in January 2024.

Breakdown of household type and previous accommodation of those accessing HHAP in January 2024:

Previous Accommodation	Singles/Couples	Families
Leaving hotels/PEA	8	8
Leaving STA	7	7
Prevention/did not use EA	36	57
Total	51	72

4. Duration accessing emergency accommodation

4.1. Families – Detailed Analysis of Duration in Services

Duration in EA – January 2024 (as at 31/01/2024)	Total Families	%
24+ months	311	22%
18-24months	179	13%
12-18 months	201	14%
6-12 months	295	21%
6 months or less	433	31%
Total	1,419*	100%

* This figure differs to the 1,400 figure for January because it is calculated using a point in time. The monthly family figure is calculated by counting all families using emergency accommodation over the final week of each month.

When compared to January 2023, the percentage of families in the 6 months or less, the 6-12 months and the 12-18 months categories has decreased. The percentage of families in the 18-24 months and 24+ months' categories has increased.

4.2. Single Adults – Duration in Services

Duration in EA – January 2024 (as at 31/01/2024)	Total Single Adults	%
24+ months	752	18%
18-24months	350	8%
12-18 months	505	12%
6-12 months	688	16%
6 months or less	1,952	46%
Total Adults (Singles)	4,247	100%

5. Housing First

Housing First in the Dublin Region is provided by Peter McVerry Trust (PMVT) on behalf of the DRHE. As of the end of January 2024, there were a total of **518** active Housing First tenancies. **13** Housing First tenancies were created in January 2024: DCC – 7, DL RCC – 1, FCC – 0, SDCC – 5.

6. Deaths in Services

The DRHE records death notifications received from its funded residential and outreach services, in line with procedure agreed with the HSE. In Q4 2023, 15 deaths were notified to the DRHE. Not all of these deaths occurred within emergency accommodation, for example, some of the people died in hospital, hospices etc. while receiving treatment. Following agreement with the HSE and Department of Health, the Health Research Board collects, reviews and analyses deaths among homeless service users and makes recommendations on the prevention of deaths among the Homeless population at a national level.

The DRHE offers its sympathies to the families, friends and support workers of the people who have passed away while accessing homeless services

Mary Hayes

Director - Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE) January 2024

Website: www.homelessdublin.ie Twitter: [@homelessDublin](https://twitter.com/homelessDublin) and [@housingdcc](https://twitter.com/housingdcc)

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Homeless FREEPHONE 1800 707 707; for access to Emergency Accommodation out of hours service for the Dublin Region.

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