



This report focuses on the situation in the Dublin region at the end of **January 2023**. There are 127 more households in emergency accommodation when compared to the previous month, with 147 more individuals. This reflects an increase in both families and single adult households, but predominantly in single households following the introduction of extra capacity under the Cold Weather Strategy.

*Number of individuals in Emergency Accommodation in the **Dublin Region** – from January 2022 to January 2023, as published nationally:*

Month	Families	Adults in Families	Children	Singles	Total Adults	Total Individuals	Total Households
Jan 2023	1,165	2,003	2,577	3,943	5,946	8,523	5,108
Dec 2022	1,148	1,960	2,583	3,833	5,793	8,376	4,981
Nov 2022	1,134	1,914	2,549	3,741	5,655	8,204	4,875
Oct 2022	1,120	1,885	2,529	3,673	5,558	8,087	4,793
Sep 2022	1,081	1,815	2,429	3,541	5,356	7,785	4,622
Aug 2022	1,067	1,789	2,406	3,537	5,326	7,732	4,604
July 2022	1,016	1,700	2,339	3,509	5,209	7,548	4,525
June 2022	990	1,661	2,274	3,597	5,258	7,532	4,587
May 2022	972	1,654	2,259	3,519	5,173	7,432	4,491
April 2022	956	1,626	2,209	3,365	4,991	7,200	4,321
Mar 2022	901	1,543	2,109	3,343	4,886	6,995	4,244
Feb 2022	851	1,455	1,996	3,256	4,711	6,707	4,107
Jan 2022	821	1,386	1,928	3,194	4,580	6,508	4,015

## 1. Family Homelessness

In Dublin at the end of January 2023, there were **1,165** families in emergency accommodation. This is an increase of **17** on the December 2022 number, and an increase of **344** when compared with January 2022 when there were **821** families in emergency accommodation. That is a 42% 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 **2,577**. This is a decrease of **6** when compared to the December 2022 figure and **649** more than the January 2022 figure of **1,928**.

### 1.1. Use of Commercial Hotels:

The numbers of families residing in commercial hotels has increased. By the end of January 2023, there were **297** families using commercial hotels. This represents an increase of **28** families from **269** in December 2022 and compares with **106** in January 2022, an increase of **191** families. The highest level was in March 2017, when the number of families in commercial hotels reached **871**.

In general, commercial hotels and Bed and Breakfast placements are booked through the DRHE, once approved by the relevant local authority. We are working across all Local Authorities to develop alternatives to hotels with exits to housing the preferred option, followed by NGO-run Supported Temporary Emergency accommodation and contracted accommodation where there are no available housing options.

While we generally have hub spaces for smaller families, we are often reliant on commercial accommodation for larger family sizes or in locations where there are no/limited alternatives. There are difficulties in getting accommodation to meet family size or location preference that may take a number of days to resolve. The DRHE re-issued the tender for emergency accommodation to move families out of non-contracted or hotel/B&BS in late 2022 and the deadline for submission was 27<sup>th</sup> January 2023.

### 1.2. New Family Presentations – January 2023:

**57** families entered emergency accommodation for the first time in January 2023. This represents an increase of 8 on December 2022. The table below shows family presentations for the previous 12 months.

Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug 2022	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022
74	80	91	80	64	69	79	78	63	58	62	49

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

Citizenship	Irish	EU/ EEA	Non-EU	UK	Total
January 2023	29 (50.9%)	14 (24.6%)	12 (21.1%)	2 (3.5%)	<b>57 (100%)</b>

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

Family Reason for Homelessness	Jan 2023	%
Notice Of Termination (NOT)	8	14%
Family Circumstances	2	4%
Domestic Violence	7	12%
No previous address in Ireland	4	7%
Relationship breakdown	3	5%
Family Breakdown	14	25%
Overcrowding - Mobile Home	1	2%
Family Reunification	1	2%
Overcrowding	17	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>

The NOTs reflect

1. notices given pre-moratoria but where over-holding or other temporary arrangements have broken down
2. valid notices including rent arrears or ASB

**Presented to Local Authority:** DCC – 29, DLRC – 6, FCC – 14, SDCC – 15

#### 1.4. Prevention – Family Homelessness:

In January 2023, **41 families** were prevented from entering emergency accommodation through the HHAP Scheme (38) and Social Housing (3)\*. 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 2023, **21 families** exited emergency accommodation into new tenancies. 7 moved to HAP and 14\* to Social Housing. The table below shows family exits for the previous 12 months.

Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug 2022	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022
40	32	44	29	46	44	50	31	31	24	44	41

*\*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.*

### 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 Focus Ireland and DRHE teams, as well as access to services provided by the HSE and TUSLA.

## 2. Single Adult Homelessness

There were **3,943** single adults in emergency accommodation at the end of January 2023, which represents an increase of **110** on last month. This figure was **3,194** for January 2022.

### 2.1. New Single Adult Presentations – January 2023:

The number of single adults presenting as homeless and using emergency accommodation for the first time was **162** in January 2023. This represents an increase of **5** on the previous month. The table below shows the new single adult presentations over the previous 12 months.

Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug 2022	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022
172	162	179	165	181	180	168	176	160	159	200	157

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

Citizenship	Irish	EU/EEA	Non-EU	UK	Total
January 2023	89 (55%)	36 (22%)	35 (22%)	2 (1%)	(100%)

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

Singles Reason for Homelessness	Jan 2023	%
Relationship breakdown (Family/Partner)	41	25%
Notice of Termination	13	8%
Family circumstances	7	4%
Newly Arrived from Abroad	25	15%
Insufficient Funds	12	7%
From Outside DRHE Region	5	3%
Overcrowding	9	6%
Hospital Discharge	2	1%

Leaving Treatment	1	1%
Leaving Direct Provision	7	4%
Rough sleeper	4	2%
Relationship breakdown (Other)	4	2%
Left informal tenancy	2	1%
Leaving care	3	2%
Anti-Social behaviour	1	1%
Emergency Placement/Did not engage	7	4%
Domestic Violence	2	1%
Tenancy Surrendered	1	1%
Victim of Crime or Anti-Social behaviour	3	2%
Unknown	11	7%
Prison discharge	1	1%
Returning from Abroad	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Presented to Local Authority:** DCC – 116, DLRCC – 5, FCC – 22, SDCC – 19

Sourcing sufficient capacity in a context of limited move-on possibilities for single person households continues to be a significant challenge.

### 2.3. Prevention – Single Adult Homelessness:

In January 2023, **29 single adults** were prevented from entering emergency accommodation through HHAP (21), Social Housing (4) and LTA (4). This is additional to tenancies protected by the (DRHE funded) Threshold Tenancy Protection Service and other prevention services. In DCC, these lettings include those to Older Persons at risk of homelessness as prioritised under the changes to the adopted 2018 Allocations Policy.

*\*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:

**41 single adults** exited to tenancies in January 2023: **13** (HAP), **26** (AHB/LA), and **2** (LTA). The table below shows exits of single adults to tenancies for the previous 12 months.

Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	June 2022	July 2022	Aug 2022	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022
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48	49	52	39	48	33	36	44	40	34	39	42
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*\*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.*

### 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. In partnership with the DRHE, the HSE is running a training programme for staff in Private Emergency Accommodation.

### 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. **79** new Homeless HAP tenancies were sourced in January 2023.

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

Previous Accommodation	Singles/Couples	Families
Leaving hotels/PEA	8	4
Leaving STA	5	3
Prevention/did not use EA	21	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>45</b>

### 4. Duration accessing emergency accommodation

#### 4.1. Families – Detailed Analysis of Duration in Services:

Duration in EA – January 2023 (as at 31/01/2023)	Total Families	%
24+ months	200	17.5%
18-24months	86	7.55%
12-18 months	183	16%
6-12 months	311	27%
6 months or less	371	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,151*</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* This figure differs to the 1,165 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 2022, the percentage of families in the 6-12 months, 12-18 months and 18-24 months categories has increased. The percentage of families accessing Emergency Accommodation for 6 months or less and the percentage experiencing homelessness for 24+ months has decreased.

*4.2. Single Adults – Duration in Services:*

<b>Duration in EA – January 2023</b>	<b>Total Single Adults</b>	<b>%</b>
24+ months	593	15
18-24months	235	6%
12-18 months	454	12%
6-12 months	755	20%
6 months or less	1,782	47%
<b>Total Adults (Singles)</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>100%</b>

**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 2023, there were a total of **469** active Housing First tenancies (449 mainstream and 20 in the Criminal Justice Strand) with a retention rate of 86%. **9** Housing First tenancies were created in January 2023: DCC – 3, DLRCC – 1, FCC – 0, SDCC – 5.

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**Dublin Region Homeless Executive (DRHE)**

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**Website: [www.homelessdublin.ie](http://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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