

SCI Policy and Affairs Report January 2024

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1. Simon Communities of Ireland Update

1.1 Simon Talks

Our next Simon Talks webinar takes place on the 19th of February where we will be joined by Dr. Paula Mayock to discuss Women's Experiences of Homelessness.

Register for the webinar [here](#).

1.2 Simon Blogs

Simon Communities of Ireland published the final blog of a three-part series which explored:

- 1) [How Effective was the Temporary Eviction Moratorium?](#)
- 2) [The Lack of Alternatives in the Private Rental Market](#)
- 3) [The Over-Reliance on the Private Rental Sector](#)

1.3 Submissions

Simon Communities of Ireland made three submission this month:

- 1) [The National Child Poverty Target](#)

SCI made a submission on the National Child Poverty Target to the Department of Social Protection. The submission provides an overview of child and family homelessness, and the effect homelessness has on children, before making several recommendations to the Department.

- 2) [Coimisiún na Meán](#)

SCI made a submission to the Media Commission on their draft Online Safety Code. The submission focuses on areas which are particularly relevant to the Simon Communities as providers of services to those experiencing homelessness. We raise our concern about hateful content that centres on homelessness and those who are seeking refuge and asylum in Ireland.

- 3) [The Electoral Commission](#)

SCI made a submission to the Electoral Submission on it's Draft Research Programme 2024-2026. The growing housing and homelessness crisis, affecting thousands of men, women and children highlights the importance of prioritising research and action on increasing political participation and electoral turnout by people experiencing homelessness. By ensuring the inclusion of homelessness data in the Commission's data collection efforts, we can collectively work towards a more equitable and informed democratic landscape.

1.4 Irish Housing Policy Group

The IHPG group met on the 25/1/24 to reflect on 2023 and regroup for the year. The main topics discussed were:

- Unaccommodated asylum seekers.
 - Asylum seekers who are identified as vulnerable being accommodated.
- People with right to remain being transferred from hotels to tented accommodation.
- Councils refusing access emergency accommodation due to local connection and eligibility for social housing.
 - Mercy Law Resource Centre are building evidence on this for a report.

1.5 Home for Good

Home for Good are awaiting the Housing Commission's report. There is a possibility that Home for Good will appear in front of the Oireachtas Committee on Housing as a respondent in February.

1.6 Irish Coalition to End Youth Homelessness

The Irish Coalition to End Youth Homelessness met on the 30/1/24. The main topics discussed were:

- A submission to the Strategy Steering Group informing Youth Tenancy Sustainment Support Development.
- TUSLA CAS issues.
- Local elections.

1.7 CAIG Meeting

Members of CAIG met with Language on 1/2/24 to discuss reflect on Simon Week 2023 and discuss Simon Week 2024.

Simon Week 2024

Campaign: Pre-Budget Submission and General Election Manifesto will inform the Simon Week campaign: concentrating on solutions.

Call to Action: Download doorstep questions.

Simon Week Conferences

Conference in Dublin, Cork, Galway, and Limerick in addition to AC room.

AV Room: Change of approach – 3 slots, presentations at the start of each slot, opportunities to meet local Simon Communities.

Next Meeting: 1st March 2024

CAIG are meeting again on the 1/3/24 to discuss General Election asks which will feed into messaging for Simon Week.

A summary document with topline asks and themes will be circulated ahead of the meeting.

1.8 Hidden Homelessness Polling

Simon Communities of Ireland and Simon Community Northern Ireland are hosting a conference on the 16th of May to launch the results of hidden homelessness polling.

Save the Date: 16th May 2023, The Spencer Hotel Dublin.

2. Oireachtas Report

2.1 Oireachtas Policy Developments

Homeless and Housing Reports:

- [Housing for All - Q4 2023 Progress Report](#)
- [Homeless Quarterly Progress Report for Q4 2023](#)
- [Homeless Report - December 2023](#)
- [Vacant Property Refurbishment Grant Statistics - Oct to Dec 2023](#)

2.2 Dáil Debates

Leaders Questions (17/1/24)

Deputies raised:

- Investment funds buying up homes.
 - Belcamp Manor, Dublin: vulture fund has bought up 85% of homes in the development (46 of 54 homes)
 - Up to March of last year, investment funds had snapped up 630 homes in two years.
- Accommodation for refugees
- Housing targets: ESRI research due next month

Full debate available [here](#).

Investment Funds Trading in the Residential Property Market: Motion [Private Members] (17/1/24)

Deputy Pearse Doherty called on the government to introduce legislation to impose a stamp duty surcharge on the purchase of residential property by investment funds at a minimum rate of 17%.

Full debate available [here](#).

Social Welfare (Liable Relatives and Child Maintenance) Bill 2023: Second Stage (18/1/24)

Full debate available [here](#).

Housing and Homeless Prevention (Resumed) [Private Members] (23/1/24)

Deputy Eoin O’Broin resumed on the motion to:

- Bring forward measures to effectively ban investment funds from bulk purchasing homes that would otherwise be available to homebuyers, LAs and AHBs.
- Increase social housing targets and accelerate delivery.
- Use emergency planning and procurement powers and new building technologies and vacant homes to deliver social housing specifically for those in EA or at risk of homelessness.
- Double the annual target for HF tenancies to 500.
- Funds saved from reduction of those in EA should go directly towards prevention.
- Expand and accelerate tenant in situ.
- Increase funding for DV refuge places.
- Reintroduce the temporary ban on no-fault evictions.

Full debate available [here](#).

Private members motion Housing and Homeless Prevention resumed [24/1/23](#).

Charities (Amendment) Bill 2023: Second Stage (25/1/24)

Full debate available [here](#).

Services for those Seeking Protection in Ireland: Statements (30/1/24)

737 single men have not been accommodated.

- Introduced a triage system: 125 of the 737 men provided accom.

Misuse of Drugs (Cannabis Regulation) Bill 2022: Second Stage [Private Members]

Bill on the possession of up to 7g of cannabis for personal use: small amount for simple possession - someone with that amount would not be prosecuted and would not have to go through the criminal justice system.

Full debate available [here](#).

Social Welfare and Civil Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill 2023: Report and Final Stages (31/1/24)

Debate over changes in provisions for Ukrainian temporary protection applicants.

Full debate available [here](#).

2.3 PQs

- [23/1/24](#) Question to the Minister on housing forums.

2.4 Joint Committee on Housing, Local Government and Heritage

- Met on [23/1/23](#):
 - Discussed declined invitation by Peter McVerry Trust to appear before the Committee.
 - Update from the LDA on affordable homes, public lands, strategic planning, and projects.

2.5 Committee on Budgetary Oversight

- Met on [17/1/24](#) to discuss Residential Premises Rental Income Relief and Mortgage Interest Relief in Budget 2024.

2.6 Joint Committee on Health Debate

- Met on [17/1/23](#) to discuss Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services: Families for Reform of CAMHS.

2.7 Joint Committee on Disability Matters

- Met on [17/1/24](#) to discuss planning for inclusive communities.

3. Reports and Resources

3.1 Health Research Board

- The HRB published their report on [Deaths Among People Who Are Homeless](#).

Key Findings:

- 78.5% of deaths among people who were homeless were men.
- The median of those who died was 41 years (42 years for males and 36.5 years for females)
- 23 of those who died were rough sleepers.

- 90.9% of those who died had a history of substance misuse.
- Heroin (61.1%) was the most common drug used by those with a history of drug use, followed by cocaine (55.6%) and benzodiazepines (35.6%).
- 26.4% of the deceased had ever injected drugs.
- A history of mental health issues was recorded for 46.3% of the deceased.
- 45.5% of those who died were known to have accessed substance use treatment.
 - 1 in 5 were receiving opioid agonist treatment.
- 36.4% of deaths occurred in a public place.
- There were 69 poisoning deaths.
 - Half of those who died were aged 38 years or under.
 - Half of females who died were no more than 34.5 years at the time of death.
- Polysubstance using was a common factor in poisoning deaths (males 82.4%, females 77.8%).
- There were 52 non-poisoning deaths.
 - Half of those who died were aged 46.5 years or under at the time of their death.
 - 1 in 4 of non-poisoning deaths were due to hanging.
 - Deaths due to cardiovascular conditions accounted for 25% of all non-poisoning deaths.
 - 61.5% had either alcohol dependency or alcohol implicated in their death.
- There were 11 deaths among people who had no recorded history of drug or alcohol use.
 - 54.5% of the deceased had a known history of mental health issues.
- An additional 37 deaths occurred among people who were homeless but had been housed.

3.2 CSO

- The CSO published [New Dwelling Completions Q4 2023](#).

Key Findings:

- 32,695 new dwelling completions in 2023, up 10% from 2022.
- 10,289 completions in Q4, up 13% from Q4 2022.
- 11,642 apartments completed in 2023, up 28% from 2022.
- 15,505 scheme dwellings completed in 2023, up 2.4% from 2022.
- Completions 2023: 47.4% scheme dwellings, 35.6% apartments, 17% single dwellings.
- 71.9% of completions in Dublin were apartments.

3.3 The Housing Agency

- The Housing Agency published a useful document with [Key Irish Housing Publications 2023](#).
- The Housing Agency hosting a **webinar**: [Trauma Informed Care in Homelessness Service Settings](#) on Tuesday 20th February @2pm.

3.4 ESRI

- The ESRI published two reports:

1) [Contrasting Housing Supply in Ireland, Northern Ireland and the rest of the UK](#)

Key Findings:

- The report found that across all housing markets, but particularly in the Irish case, the traditional financial sector does not appear to be able to provide the requisite amount of credit for the level of housing activity necessary to meet the underlying structural demand for housing.
 - Increased Government investment in the form of expanding the level of social and affordable stock of housing available emerges as a key finding across all markets.
 - Report highlights labour shortages in the construction sector as a key challenge for the expansion of housing supply across all markets.
 - With regard to planning systems, the report highlights strong similarities across housing markets where Local Authorities formalise development plans based on a housing strategy that is conceived at a national level. The report therefore suggests a greater degree of aggregation may be more practical in devising and implementing such development plans.
 - The report highlights the role of private developers across the markets is somewhat idiosyncratic compared to European housing models.
 - The report suggests that greater regulation in the provision of land for housing could help to reduce the role played by speculation in land prices, and hence lower the cost of a key factor of production.
 - Results presented in the report suggest that the higher percentage increase of people employed in the construction sector, the more responsive the level of investment to a change in house prices.
 - The report highlights the importance of modern methods of construction as a means of improving productivity levels in the construction sector in meeting climate action targets and increasing housing delivery on the Island of Ireland.
- 2) [Ireland's NDP Plan: Navigating substantial investment needs in housing, health, and climate amidst full employment.](#)

Key Findings

- Latest information suggests that the NDP may have underestimated what is needed.
- Populations growth is exceeding expectations and targets on greenhouse gas emissions look increasingly challenging.
- In the absence of any constraints, the obvious response would be to increase the near-term ambition of the NDP through higher spending allocations and the acceleration of projects across the areas listed above.
 - However, the existence of capacity constraints largely in the form of labour shortages implies that the policy options which would apply in an unconstrained setting may not be optimal in the immediate future.
 - In essence, an accelerated NDP risks generating increased inflation in the construction sector whereby the costs of delivery increase.
- This conflict between the need for public investment and the constraints on investment provides the context for this report.
- The challenge for the ESRI was to provide high-level guidelines on how the conflict can be managed.

3.5 TASC

- TASC published an interesting report on [Modern Methods of Construction: Barriers and Benefits for Irish Housing](#).
- The report explores the barriers to MMC growth in Ireland in relation to:
 - Market structural factors.
 - Finance and insurance.
 - Regulatory factors.
 - Procurement.
 - Planning.
 - Social housing, public sector building, and public procurement.
- The report offers policy recommendations to overcome these challenges:
 - Review height restrictions on timber with international comparative evidence.
 - Broaden technical guidance documents to include material used in offsite construction.
 - Consider taxation of concrete and other materials according to its embodied carbon content.
 - Increase rapid delivery of social housing through direct build.

- Procure and plan to use MMC.

3.6 Focus Ireland

- Focus Ireland published a report [Focus on Homelessness: Adult-Only Households](#).

Key Findings:

- The number of adult-only households in EA since 2014 has tripled.
- The increase primarily occurred in Dublin which now accounts for 70% of all adult-only households.
- Rising homelessness among adult-only households is not reflected in the numbers of such households on local authority housing waiting lists, which has remained relatively stable.
 - Nevertheless in 2022, adult-only households accounted for 56% of households on waiting lists while only making up 23% of all households.
- The gap between households entering emergency accommodation and exits fell in 2020 and 2021, but increases in subsequent years, with declining exits being a greater factor than rising entrances.
 - In 2022, four adult only households entered homelessness for every one that made a sustained exit.
- The number of adult-only households who were ‘accepted as homeless’ in Dublin (that is entered emergency accommodation or offered supports, such as Homeless HAP, on the basis of being assessed as homeless) has remained almost static at around 215 month for the last 6 years, except for a slight covid-related dip in 2020.
- While homeless adult-only households are predominantly male (75%), the number of females has increased faster than males (171% for females since 2014 compared with 133% for males) with this pattern being pronounced in the last 3 years (a 44% increase in females as against 34% for males).
- The changes have occurred against a wider context where the number of single people of ‘no fixed abode’ has increased both in committals to prison and in admissions to psychiatric units.

3.7 Threshold

- Threshold published their [Q4 Impact Report](#).

Key Findings:

- In Quarter 4 of 2023, Threshold advisors intervened to keep 909 households (1,244 adults and 929 children) in their homes or supported them to secure alternative housing and prevented them from entering homelessness.
- Most renters at risk of homelessness received a NoT from their landlord.

4. International Updates

4.1 FEANSTA

Reports

- [Report: Youth Work and Homelessness](#)
- [Addressing Youth Homelessness & Exclusion: Housing Solutions for Youth](#)
- [Ending Youth Homelessness by Addressing Trauma](#)
- [Migration and Homelessness Newsletter](#)
- [Homelessness in Europe Magazine Winter 2023: Beyond Shelter - Europe's Dual Crisis of Homelessness and Mental Health](#)

4.2 Housing Europe

- Housing Europe published their [European Manifesto to Lead the Way out of the Housing Crisis](#).
- Housing Europe urges EU policymakers to follow 3 steps and ensure that affordable and decent housing becomes, and stays, a reality for all.
 - 1) Embrace A New Housing Paradigm**
 - 2) Back A Movement for A Fair Energy Transition**
 - 3) Address the Root Causes to End Housing Exclusion**

4.3 Centre for Homelessness Impact

- The Centre for Homelessness Impact published a report on [Homelessness, Refugees and Resettlement in the UK](#).
- This report sheds light on the challenges faced by refugees being resettled in the UK. Exploring the connection between poverty, education, health inequalities and housing, it emphasises the role housing plays in shaping the destiny of those on the edge of society.
- The report highlights that refugees bear a disproportionate burden, often facing multiple challenges and disadvantages when trying to find stable accommodation.

5. Homelessness Data

5.1 December Figures

KEY FINDINGS:

- The total number of people in EA decreased by 1.5% (196) since last month.
- The total number of families decreased by 4.2% (84) since last month.
- The total number of people in EA increased by 15% (1686) since 2022.
- The total number of families in EA increased by 20% (322) since 2022.
- The number of homeless adults increased across all areas since 2022.
- The number of homeless families increased across almost all areas since 2022 except for the Midlands (-11%) and the Mid-West (-3%).

Table 1: Initial Breakdown

	Dec-22	Nov-23	Dec-23	Monthly Increase	Mth %	Yearly Increase	Yearly %
Total	11632	13514	13318	-196	-1.5%	1686	14.5%
Families	1594	2000	1916	-84	-4.2%	322	20.2%
Children	3442	4105	3962	-143	-3.5%	520	15.1%
Female	3004	3583	3548	-125	-3.5%	454	18.1%
Male	5186	5826	5808	-18	-0.3%	622	12.0%

Table 2: Homeless Adults by Region

	Dec-22	Nov-23	Dec-23	Monthly Increase	Mth %	Yearly Increase	Yearly %
Dublin	5793	6790	6754	-36	-0.5%	961	16.6%
Mid-East	441	427	417	-10	-2.3%	-24	-5.4%
Midlands	153	168	169	1	0.6%	16	10.5%
Mid-West	419	430	426	-4	-0.9%	7	1.7%
North-East	148	209	194	-15	-7.2%	46	31.1%
North-West	114	144	142	-2	-1.4%	28	24.6%
South-East	231	277	267	-10	-3.6%	36	15.6%
South-West	564	590	582	-8	-1.4%	18	3.2%
West	327	374	405	31	8.3%	78	23.9%
Total	8190	9409	9356	-53	-0.6%	1166	14.2%

Table 3: Homeless Adults by Age

	Dec-22	Nov-23	Dec-23	Monthly Increase	Mth %	Yearly Increase	Yearly %
18-24	1387	1587	1581	-6	0.4%	194	14.0%
25-44	4378	4989	4940	-49	1.0%	562	12.8%
45-64	2258	2640	2636	-4	0.2%	378	16.7%
65+	167	193	199	6	-3.1%	32	19.2%

Table 4: Homeless Families by Region

	Dec-22	Nov-23	Dec-23	Monthly Increase	Mth %	Yearly Increase	Yearly %
Dublin	1148	1445	1400	-45	-3.1%	252	22.0%
Mid-East	83	100	88	-12	-12.0%	5	6.0%
Midlands	37	37	33	-4	-10.8%	-4	-10.8%
Mid-West	90	91	87	-4	-4.4%	-3	-3.3%
North-East	31	49	38	-11	-22.4%	7	22.6%
North-West	12	15	19	4	26.7%	7	58.3%
South-East	14	51	39	-12	-23.5%	25	178.6%
South-West	79	107	105	-2	-1.9%	26	32.9%
West	100	105	107	2	1.9%	7	7.0%
Total	1594	2000	1916	-84	-4.2%	322	20.2%

5.2 Q4 Progress Report Data – 2023 Overview

KEY FINDINGS

- The number of adults exiting EA increased by 4% (106) since 2022.
 - The number of adults exiting through the PRS decreased by 6% (55).
- The number of families exiting EA increased by 5% (47) since 2022 (see footnotes 1 and 2).
 - The number of families exiting through the PRS decreased by 13% (45) since 2022.
- The number of families presenting as homeless increased by 20% (530) since 2022.
 - The number of families prevented increased by 46% (515) since 2022.
 - The number of new families entering increased by 15 since 2022.
- The number of adults prevented from entering EA increased by 46% (1264) since 2022.
 - The number of adults prevented through a LA letting increased by 304% (1090) since 2022.

- The number of families prevented from entering EA through an LA letting increased by 367% (481) since 2022.
- 3,236 adults have been living in emergency accommodation for over 6 months.
- 927 families have been living in emergency accommodation for over 6 months.
- The primary drivers of new presentations to homelessness are households receiving eviction notices and relationship/family circumstances.
- There was a total of 279 Housing First tenancies created in 2023, an increase of 18% (43) since last year.
 - The current Housing First tenancies total is 979.

5.2.1 Exits

Table 5: Adults Exiting EA

	LA Letting	AHB/LTSA	PRS HAP	Total
Q1 2022	176	184	242	602
Q2 2022	222	217	240	679
Q3 2022	247	200	228	675
Q4 2022	263	280	210	753
Total 2022	908	881	920	2709
Q1 2023	209	238	231	678
Q2 2023	204	259	227	690
Q3 2023	272	217	214	703
Q4 2023	291	260	193	744
Total 2023	976	974	865	2815

Table 6: Adults Exiting EA Yearly Increase

	2022	2023	Yearly Increase	% Increase
LA Letting	908	976	68	7.49%
AHB/LTSA	881	974	93	10.56%
PRS HAP	920	865	-55	-5.98%
Total	2709	2815	106	3.91%

Table 7: Families Exiting EA

	LA Letting	AHB/LTSA	PRS HAP	Total
Q1 2022	53	46	101	200
Q2 2022	69	49	84	202
Q3 2022	82	42	80	204
Q4 2022	107	91	76	274
Total 2022	311	228	341	880
Q1 2023	77	64	74	215

Q2 2023	67	59	81	207
Q3 2023	104	67	68	239
Q4 2023	123	70	73	266
Total 2023	371	260	296	927

Table 8: Families Exiting EA Yearly Increase

	2022	2023	Yearly Increase	% Increase
LA Letting	311	371	60	19.29%
AHB/LTSA	228	260	32	14.04%
PRS HAP	341	296	-45	-13.20%
Total	880	927	47	5.34%

Table 9: Families Presenting, Prevented, Entering and Leaving EA¹

	Families Presenting	Less Families Prevented	Net New Families Entering	Families Leaving
Q1 2022	729	263	466	205
Q2 2022	658	256	402	244
Q3 2022	708	295	413	221
Q4 2022	639	295	344	274
Total 2022	2734	1109	1625	944
Q1 2023	670	307	363	215
Q2 2023	833	352	481	207
Q3 2023	762	326	436	239
Q4 2023	999	639	360	266
Total 2023	3264	1624	1640	927

Table 10: Families Presenting, Prevented, Entering and Leaving Yearly Increase

	2022	2023	Yearly increase	% Increase
Families Presenting	2734	3264	530	19.39%
Families Prevented	1109	1624	515	46.44%
New Families Entering	1625	1640	15	0.92%

¹ There are discrepancies between the data displayed in this Table 9 and Table 7 for 2022 family exits – this is due to discrepancies in data provided in DHLGH progress reports.

Families Leaving	944	927	-17	-1.80% ²
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5.2.2 Preventions

Table 11: Adults Prevented from Entering EA

	LA Letting	AHB/LTSA	PRS HAP	Total
Q1 2022	54	70	536	660
Q2 2022	71	101	477	649
Q3 2022	102	83	531	716
Q4 2022	132	116	496	744
Total 2022	359	370	2040	2769
Q1 2023	155	115	509	779
Q2 2023	309	119	454	882
Q3 2023	277	120	485	882
Q4 2023	708	215	567	1490
Total 2023	1449	569	2015	4033

Table 12: Adults Prevented Yearly Increase

	2022	2023	Yearly Increase	% Increase
LA Letting	359	1449	1090	303.62%
AHB/LTSA	370	569	199	53.78%
PRS HAP	2040	2015	-25	-1.23%
Total	2769	4033	1264	45.65%

Table 13: Families Prevented from Entering EA

	LA Letting	AHB/LTSA	PRS HAP	Total
Q1 2022	16	11	235	262
Q2 2022	29	16	207	252
Q3 2022	37	14	240	291
Q4 2022	49	31	215	295
Total 2022	131	72	897	1100
Q1 2023	64	21	221	306

² According to the data provided in Table 9, there was a 1.8% reduction in families exiting between 2022 and 2023. According to data provided in Table 7 there was a 5% increase in families exiting over the same time period.

Q2 2023	123	25	204	352
Q3 2023	108	21	197 ³	326
Q4 2023	317	76	246	639
Total 2023	612	143	868	1623

Table 14: Families Prevented from Entering EA Yearly Increase

	2022	2023	Yearly Increase	% Increase
LA Letting	131	612	481	367.18%
AHB/LTSA	72	143	71	98.61%
PRS HAP	897	868	-29	-3.23%
Total	1100	1623	523	47.55%

5.2.3 Duration of Stay

Table 15: Adults Duration of Stay in EA

Monthly Band	2022	2023	Yearly Increase	% Increase
0-6	2518	2865	347	13.78%
6-12	1143	1124	-19	-1.66%
12-18	633	704	71	11.22%
18-24	287	479	192	66.90%
24+	771	929	158	20.49%

Table 16: Families Duration of Stay in EA

Monthly Band	2022	2023	Yearly Increase	% Increase
0-6	659	639	-20	-3.03%
6-12	423	449	26	6.15%
12-18	188	290	102	54.26%
18-24	98	211	113	115.31%
24+	218	342	124	56.88%

³ In the Q3 Homeless Progress Report 2023 the figures are 197 for LTSA, 1 for PRS and 20 for AHB lettings. I have assumed that this was an error and the figures for LTSA and PRS were mixed up (following up with DHLGH on this).

5.2.4 Reasons for Presenting

Table 17: Total Households Reasons for Presenting

	NoT	Relationship/Family Circumstance	No Income Source	Affordability	Property Repossessed	Overcrowding	Other Reason	Unknown Reason	Total
Q2 2023	419	409	17	51	0	99	315	315	1625
Q3 2023	326	428	7	44	4	116	90	402	1417
Q4 2023	279	383	21	47	7	108	474	49	1368
Total	1024	1220	45	142	11	323	879	766	4410
% of total	23.22%	27.66%	1.02%	3.22%	0.25%	7.32%	19.93%	17.37%	

5.2.5 Housing First Tenancies

Table 18: Housing First Tenancies 2022-2023

	Q1 2022	Q2 2022	Q3 2022	Q4 2022	Total 2022	Q1 2023	Q2 2023	Q3 2023	Q4 2023	Total 2023	Current Tenancies Total
Dublin	21	17	24	37	99	26	22	34	45	127	519
Mid-East	6	7	9	8	30	4	12	8	9	33	73
Midlands	8	1	1	2	12	3	3	2	1	9	41
Mid-West	3	7	0	3	13	2	3	0	7	12	39
North-East	0	1	1	2	4	3	4	1	9	17	51
North-West	1	0	1	2	4	1	1	5	0	7	30

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South-East	4	4	10	7	25	6	11	10	7	34	92
South-West	13	11	2	11	37	8	5	7	5	25	81
West	2	3	5	2	12	7	3	2	3	15	53
Total	58	51	53	74	236	60	64	69	86	279	979

Table 19: Housing First Tenancies Yearly Increase

	2022	2023	Yearly Increase	% Increase
Dublin	99	127	28	28.3%
Mid-East	30	33	3	10.0%
Midlands	12	9	-3	-25.0%
Mid-West	13	12	-1	-7.7%
North-East	4	17	13	325.0%
North-West	4	7	3	75.0%
South-East	25	34	9	36.0%
South-West	37	25	-12	-32.4%
West	12	15	3	25.0%
Total	236	279	43	18.2%



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