



**Performance Report 2018 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for  
Homeless Services to Dublin City Council**

**Quarter 2 2018**

**August 2018**

**Q2 2018 Headline Items:****Tenancy protection and sustainment**

- The Tenancy Protection Service (TPS) has been contacted by 3,089 households in Q2 2018 and overall total 6,386 since January 2018.
- In Q2 2018 a total of 932 households were considered to be at risk of homelessness and progressed to active case management. The overall total at risk in the six months since January 2018 was 2,038.
- A total of 329 households (11% of all contacts) had been protected and sustained under the TPS *via* a rent uplift (n=17); advocacy (n=307) or social housing support (n=4) and re-housing in the Private rental sector (n=1). In this period none of the individuals accessed emergency accommodation after case was closed.

**Rough Sleeping (high rate of engagement with HFIT & low rate of EA access)**

- A total of 681 individuals engaged with the rough sleeping team in this quarter, this is 59 more people compared to Q1 2018.
- 69% (n=471) of persons engaging in rough sleeping over the quarter gained access to emergency accommodation. This is 4% lower than the emergency access rate in the previous quarter.

**Use of Emergency Accommodation**

- A total of 5,540 adults used emergency accommodation during Q2, 2018.
- Of these, 16% (875) were new presentations assessed as homeless and placed in emergency accommodation. The remaining 84% (4,665) were repeat or existing service users.
- The nightly placement rate into emergency accommodation or night services for adults using the local authority placement service and the homeless freephone averaged 247 persons over the quarter. This is the highest rate of nightly placements ever recorded.
- Of the 3,821 adult beds available in emergency accommodation in Dublin on the last day of the quarter (30<sup>th</sup> June 2018), two beds were unused.

**Support Plans for Emergency Accommodation Users**

- A total of 2,868 adults residing in emergency accommodation have an active support plan. The percentage rate decreased by 2% in comparison to the last quarter, although still representing more than half (51%) of all adults residing in emergency accommodation over the quarter.

**Q2 2018 Headline Items:****Long-term homelessness**

- Of the 3,819 adult individuals in emergency accommodation on the last day of Q2, 2018 a total of 2,474 (or 65%) have resided in emergency accommodation for 6 months or more and are considered to be experiencing long-term homelessness. The total of long term homeless increased by 38 persons (or 2%).

**Family Homelessness**

Among the adult population (n=4,083) in emergency accommodation in June 2018, 46% were adults accompanied by child dependents. This figure is 1% more than last quarter.

- At the end of the quarter, a total of 1,352 families – comprising 1,878 adults and 2,858 dependent children - were residing in emergency accommodation.

Of these, 765 families were residing in commercial hotels/B&B on the last night of the quarter in lieu of access to alternative forms of emergency accommodation. There were 530 families in supported temporary accommodation with appropriate supports.

**Tenancy creation and housing support**

- The total number of adults who moved to tenancies in Q2, 2018 was 855.
- The significant majority (99%) moved to some form of social housing option during the quarter with 135 adults in social tenancies and 713 adults in HAP tenancies. Private rented tenancies accommodated the remaining 7 adults.
- Among these new tenants in Q2 2018, 13% (108 tenants) availed of post-settlement housing support indicating that majority individuals 87% (747 tenants) had a general housing need and were able to move-on without supports.

**Departures from homeless services to other living situations**

- In addition to departures to independent living in tenancies, 178 adults departed homeless services to other living situations in Q2 2018.
- These departures included staying with family or friends (67 persons); relocation to another country (16 persons); admission to medical facility (hospital – 33 persons); (residential treatment – 14 persons) and admission to correctional facilities (prison remand – 48 persons).

**Part 1****1. 2018 Target for Accommodating Homeless Persons with Full Tenancies**

Table 1: Individuals moved on to independent living					
Target number of individuals for 2018	Number of Accommodation Units Delivered with Full Tenancies			Quarterly Total Adult Individuals Q2 2018	Total Adult Individuals to Date in 2018
	Local Authority Lettings			60	145
	Approved Housing Bodies (AHB) Lettings			62	157
	LTS (long-term supported accommodation)			13	20
	Private Rented			7	14
	Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)			713	1,250
	Totals <sup>1</sup>			<b>855</b>	<b>1,586</b>

Eight hundred and fifty five adults moved to tenancies in Q2 2018. A total of 713 tenancies were achieved under homeless HAP. The HAP tenancies account for eighty three percent of the adults (n=713) who moved to tenancy in Q2 2018 and social housing tenancies (i.e., Local Authority, Approved Housing Bodies and LTS combined) accounted for sixteen percent (n=135). Moves to private rented accommodation remained consistently low as in the previous quarter at one percent, with only seven adults moving to private rented tenancies in the quarter.

In total, there were 689 tenancies created to accommodate the 855 adults and their accompanying children in the period April to June 2018. As indicated last quarter, homeless prevention remains a key feature of the tenancies in 2018. In Q2 2018, total 572 adults (or 467 households) presented to homeless services and were prevented from entering homelessness through tenancy placement. The remaining 283 adults (n=222 households) were leaving emergency accommodation to tenancies. HAP remains the major tenancy option facilitating homeless prevention with total 538 of the 572 adults prevented from homelessness availing of tenancies sourced through Homeless HAP.

In the first six months of the year sixty one percent of adults were housed through homeless prevention work carried out by the four local authorities in the region. Table 1b below shows the total number of adults prevented from homelessness in the first six months of the year 2018 and the household equivalent figure.

**Table 1a: Adults and household equivalent total of homeless prevention tenancies**

	Total Adults Prevented	Total Households Prevented
<b>Q1 2018</b>	400	347
<b>Q2 2018</b>	572	467
<b>Total</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>814</b>

<sup>1</sup> PASS records the number of unique adult individuals moving-on to independent living

Figure 1: Moves to Tenancies Q1 2014 – Q2 2018

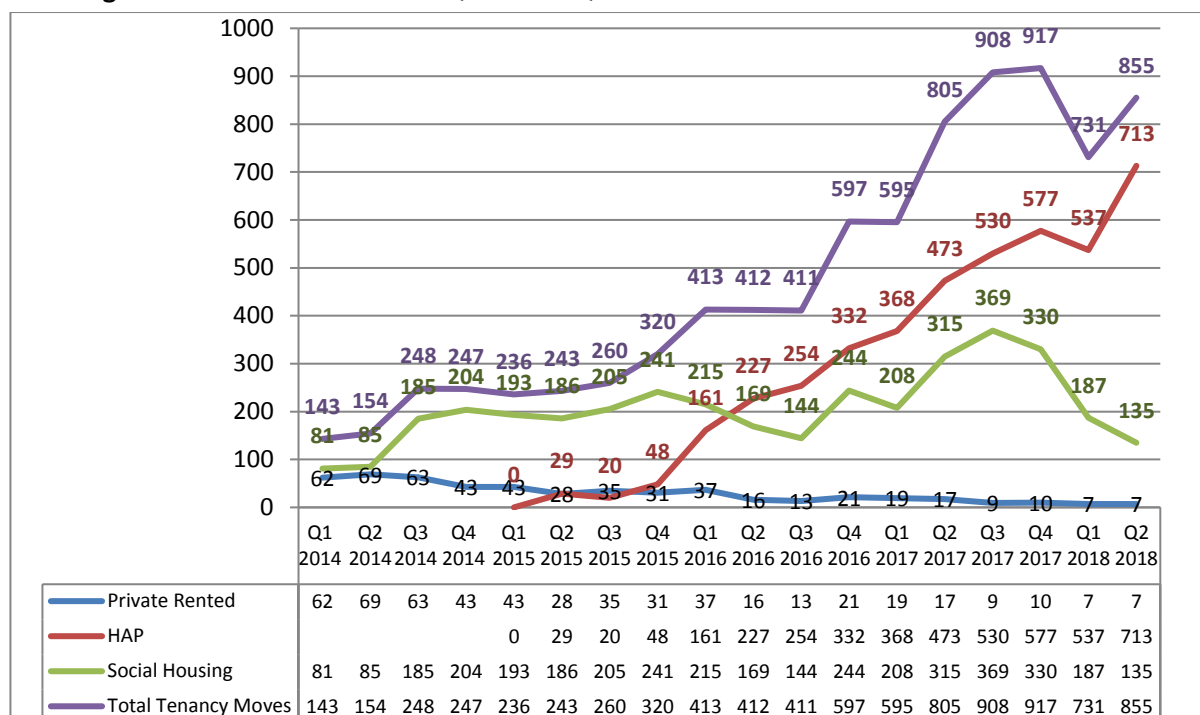


Figure 1 shows an increase of one hundred and twenty four tenancies this quarter (Q2 2018) compared to Q1 2018. HAP has become the main tenancy option driving the increase in housing allocations and surpassed the total from the previous quarter by one hundred and seventy six more adults housed under the scheme. Table 1b below summarises tenancies based on the second quarter of each year. Social housing decreased significantly in Q2 2018 when compared with the previous three years and especially the Q2 2017 period which recorded more than double the amount of social housing achieved in Q2 2018. Conversely HAP housing continues to increase and has become the most accessible tenancy option since Q2 2016 to date.

Table 1b: Number of adults moving to tenancy: Year 2014 to 2018: Second Quarter in each year

	Q2 2014	Q2 2015	Q2 2016	Q2 2017	Q2 2018
Private Rented	69	28	16	17	7
HAP	0	29	227	473	713
Social Housing	85	186	169	315	135
<b>Total Tenancy Moves</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>855</b>

### Tenancy Protection Service

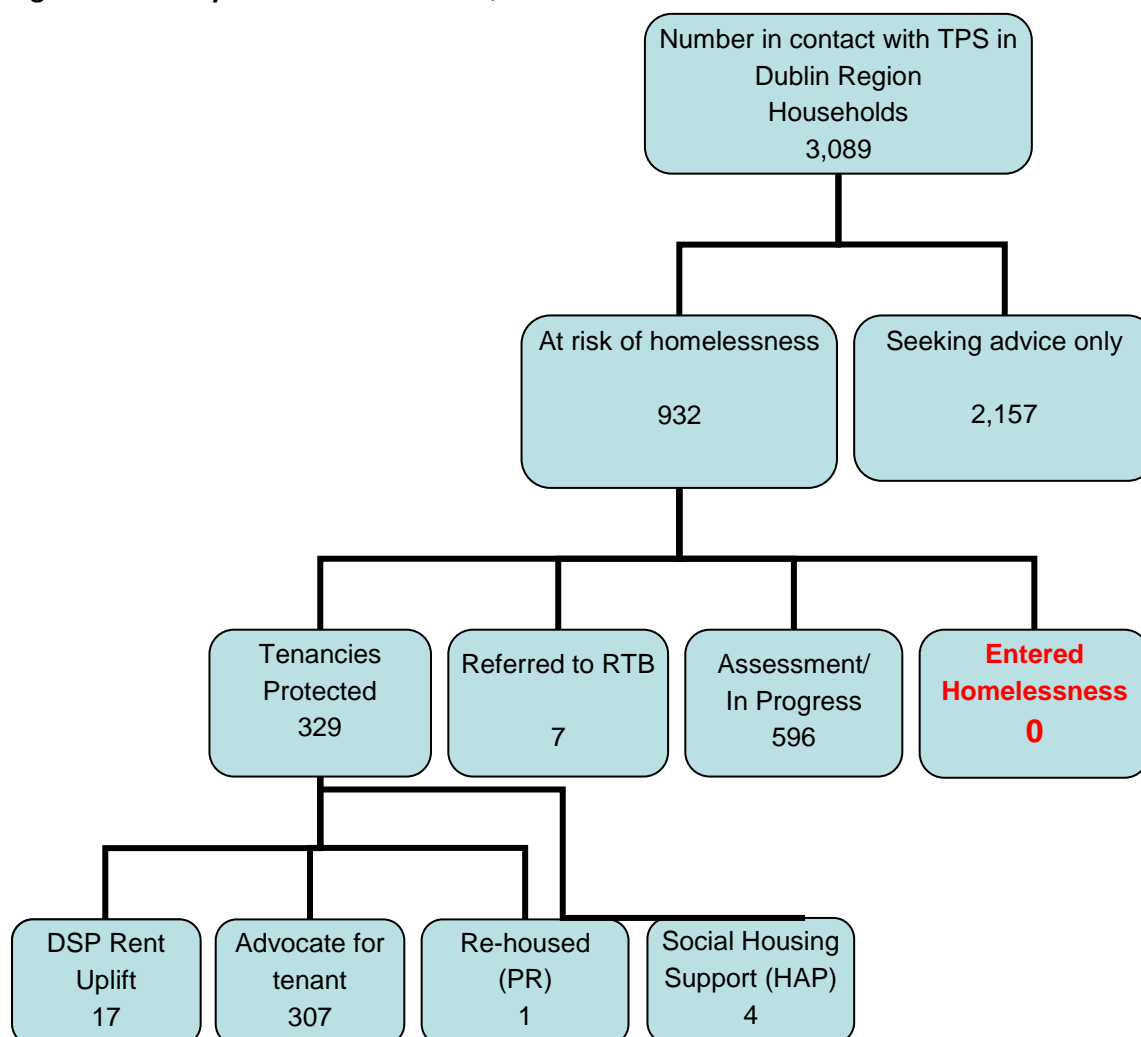
The Tenancy Protection Services (TPS) is a Section 10 funded service operated by Threshold in the Dublin Region. It serves a critical role in preventing households from experiencing homelessness.

**Table 1c: Number of households contacting TPS in the Dublin Region 2014 - 2018**

	Q2 2018	Year to date 2018	%	Since June 2014
Number of households seeking advice their rights only	2,157	4,348	56	11,926
Number of households 'at risk' of tenancy loss	932	2,038	44	9,375
<b>Total number of households contacting TPS</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>6,386</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,301</b>

As detailed in Figure 2 below, 329 tenancies were protected by the service in Q2 2018. Seventeen received a rent uplift from the DSP while 307 tenancies were protected after Threshold liaised with landlords and mediated or negotiated on behalf of the client. Four households were supported to source HAP tenancies and one household was rehoused in the private rental sector. The remaining cases are being actively case managed.

**Figure 2: Tenancy Protection Service: Q2 2018**



**Part 2**

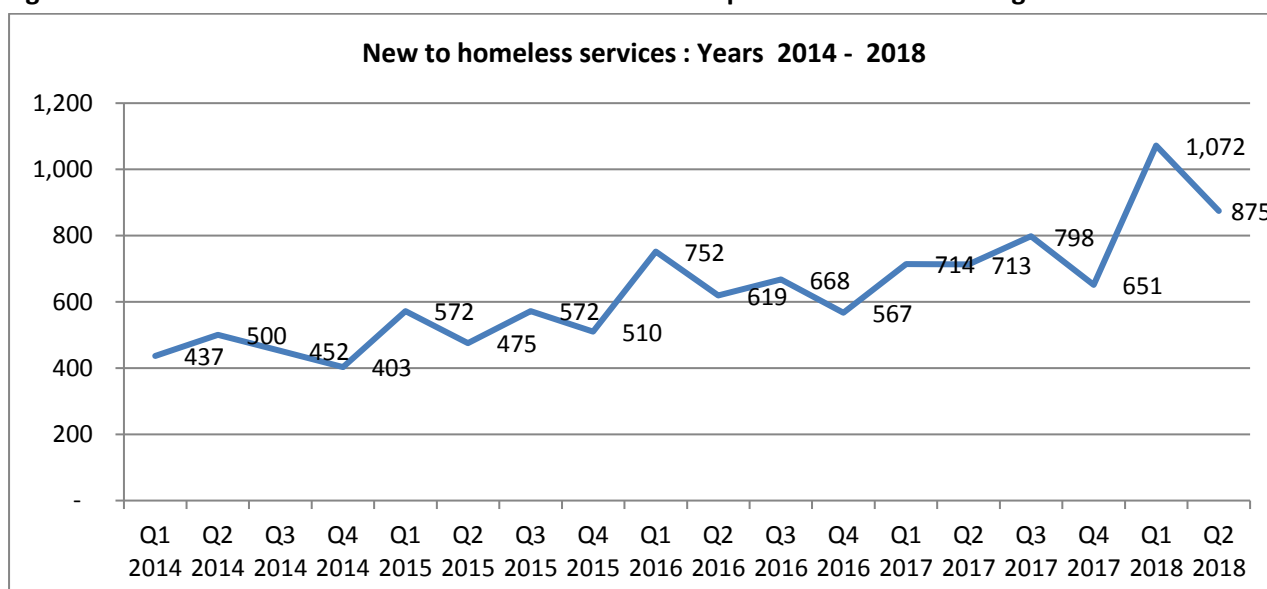
**2. Number of new presentations on a daily basis**

	New	Repeat	Total Q2 2018
Number of adult individuals using emergency accommodation in Q2 2018	875	4,665	<b>5,540</b>
Number of days in Q2 2018	91		
Daily average	<b>10</b>		

In Q2 2018 there was a significant decrease in the number of individuals new to homelessness. A total of 1,072 or 20% of individuals presenting to homeless services in the first quarter of 2018 were new to homelessness. In the second quarter, total 875 (or 16%) individuals were new to homelessness. These figures therefore indicate a four percent decline in the number of new presentations made to homeless services in the region. The daily average new presentations decreased from 12 to 10 individuals.

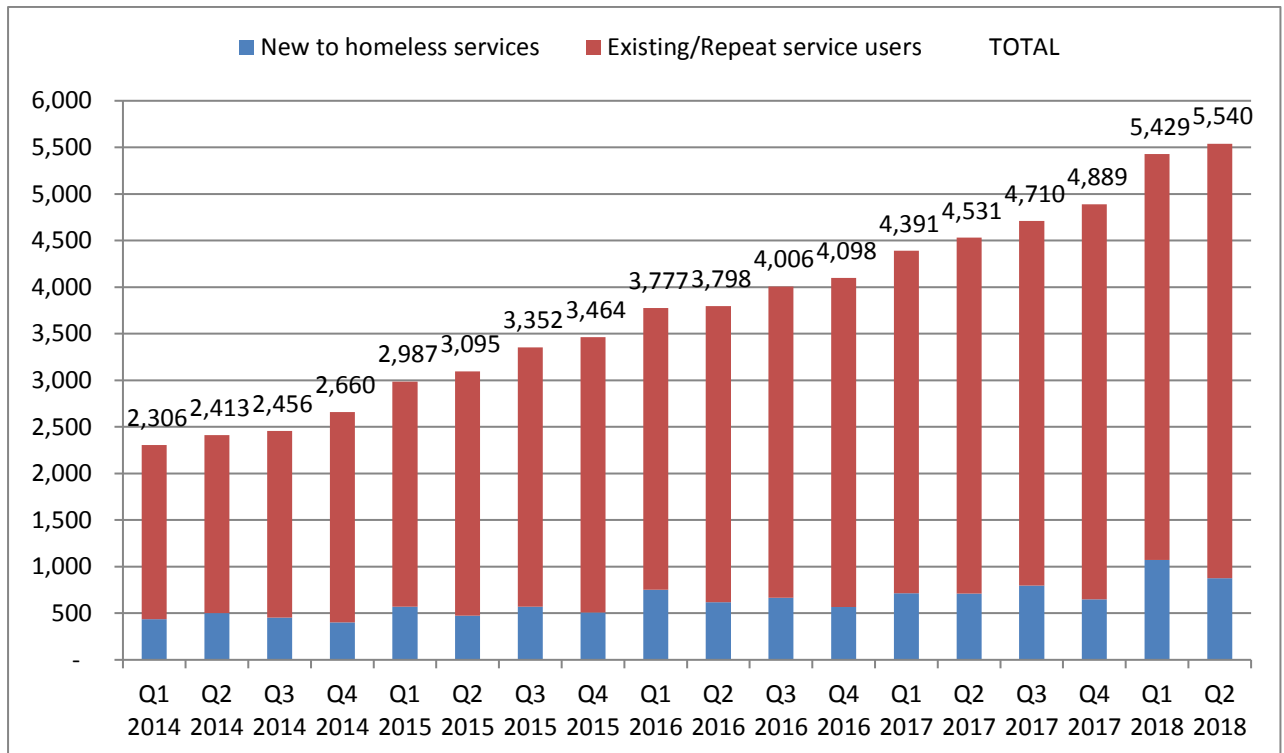
Figure 3 below shows the trend in new presentations in the Dublin region from the first quarter of 2014 to the second quarter of 2018. The chart indicates a trend where presentations tend to dip in the second quarter following a peak in the first quarter of each year. Due to extreme weather conditions experienced in the first quarter of 2018 the peak was exceptional high and is now levelling off to the normal trend in the second quarter.

**Figure 3: Number of adults new to homeless services each quarter in the Dublin Region**



Overall the number of adults accessing emergency accommodation during Q2 2018 was 5,540, an increase of 111 on the previous quarter. In the Q2 2018 period a significant number of adults accessing emergency accommodation were repeat or existing service users totalling 4,665 adults. Figure 4 shows the total number of adults accessing emergency accommodation since the beginning of year 2014 to the current quarter.

**Figure 4: Number of adults using emergency accommodation each quarter in the Dublin Region**

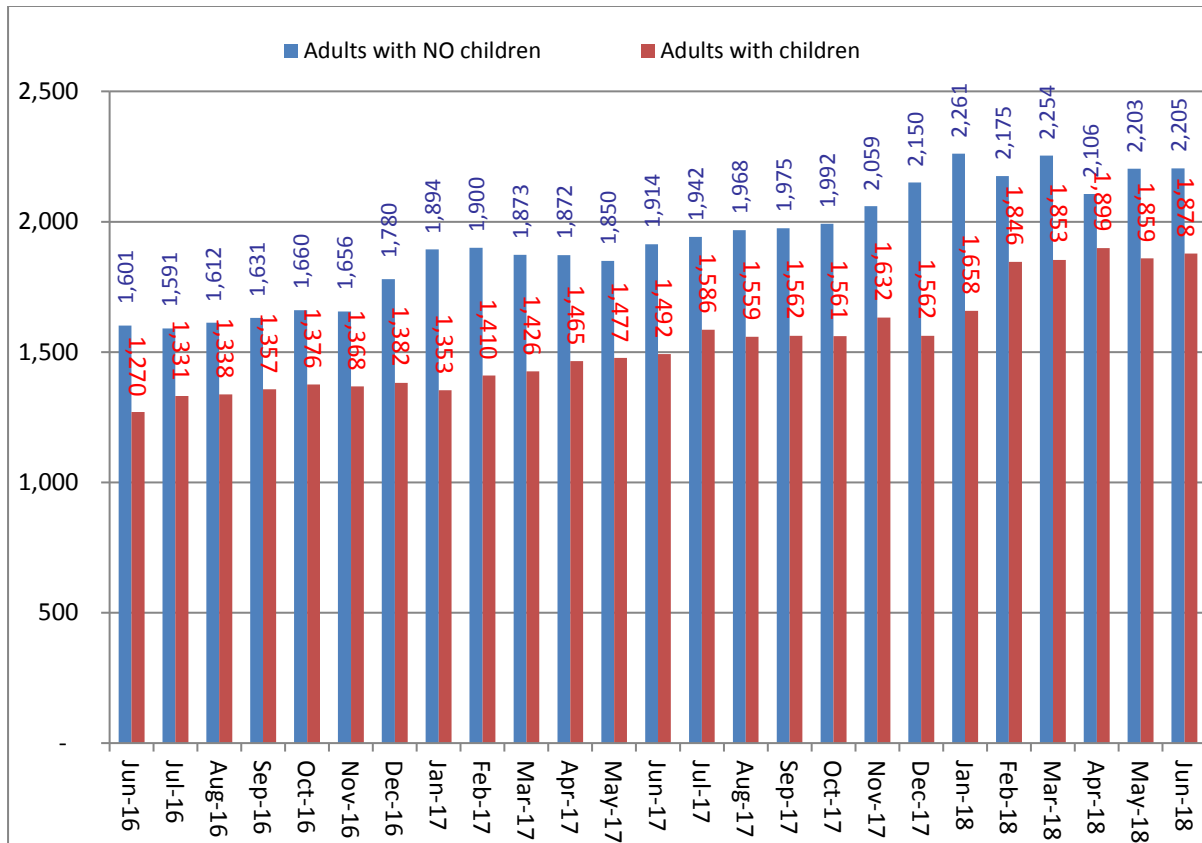


To give further insight into the adult population accessing emergency accommodation, breakdown of the population by household type is given in Figure 5 indicating numbers of adults with and without children accessing emergency accommodation at a point in time each month. The numbers of adults with no children still outnumber those with children however the number of adults with children has grown significantly.



In reference to the two year period June 2016 to June 2018 the population of adults with children has grown by 608 adults.

**Figure 5: Breakdown of adults accessing emergency accommodation each month<sup>2</sup>**



A total of 261 families entered homelessness in the Q2 2018 period. This was 32 adults lower than the total in Q1 2018 when 293 families entered homelessness for the first time. While 554 new families accessed emergency accommodation, a number of families also departed to take up tenancies during the same period. The net increase in families accessing emergency accommodation between January and June 2018 was 161 or 14%.

<sup>2</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month. Available: <http://www.environ.ie/en/Development/Housing/Housing/SpecialNeeds/HomelessPeople/>

The number of families increased from 1,191 in January 2018 to 1,352 in June 2018 as detailed in Figure 6 below.

**Figure 6: Type of accommodation accessed by families in the Dublin Region each month<sup>3</sup>**

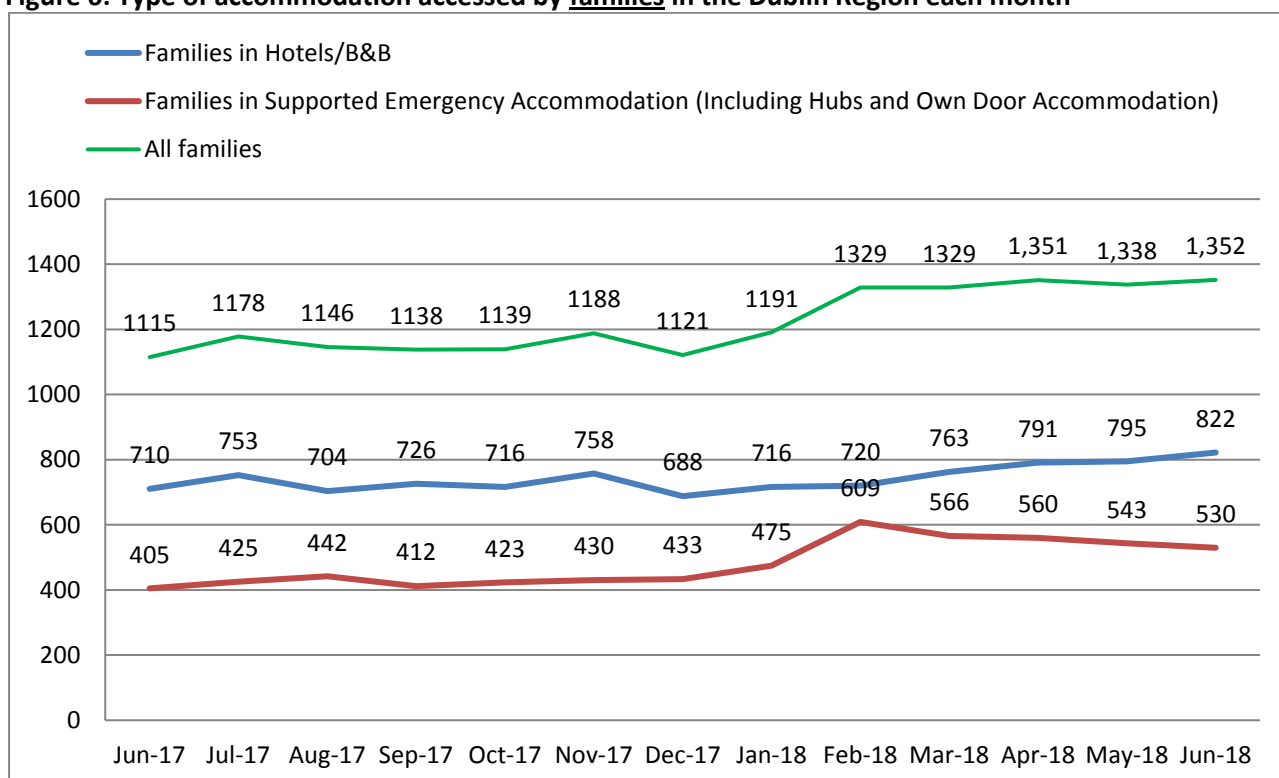


Figure 7 details the growth in the population over time when adults and children are considered together. In the twenty four month period June 2016 to June 2018 the adult population increased by 1,212 individuals and the dependents by 964. Over the twelve month period June 2017 through June 2018, the adult population grew by 677 additional adults and the dependents by 588. From the beginning of Q2 2018 to close of quarter, the total population grew by 126 additional individuals accessing emergency accommodation in the region.

<sup>3</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month

**Figure 7: Number of adults and children in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region each month<sup>4</sup>**

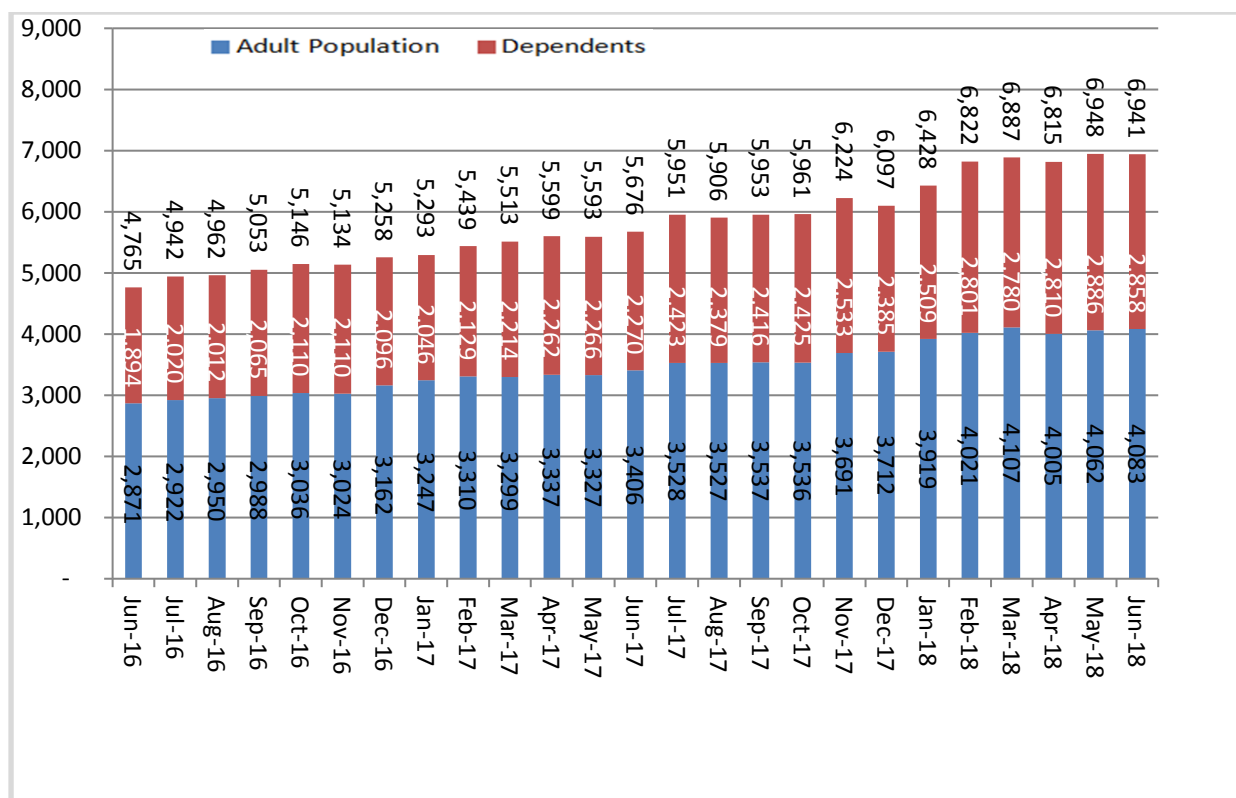


Table 3 gives information on the number of emergency accommodation placements to individuals throughout the quarter. The number of placements into emergency accommodation increased by 1,918 compared to the Q1 2018 period. This is in line with the higher number of repeat service users using emergency accommodation in the Q2 2018 period referenced in Table 2.

**Additional Information**

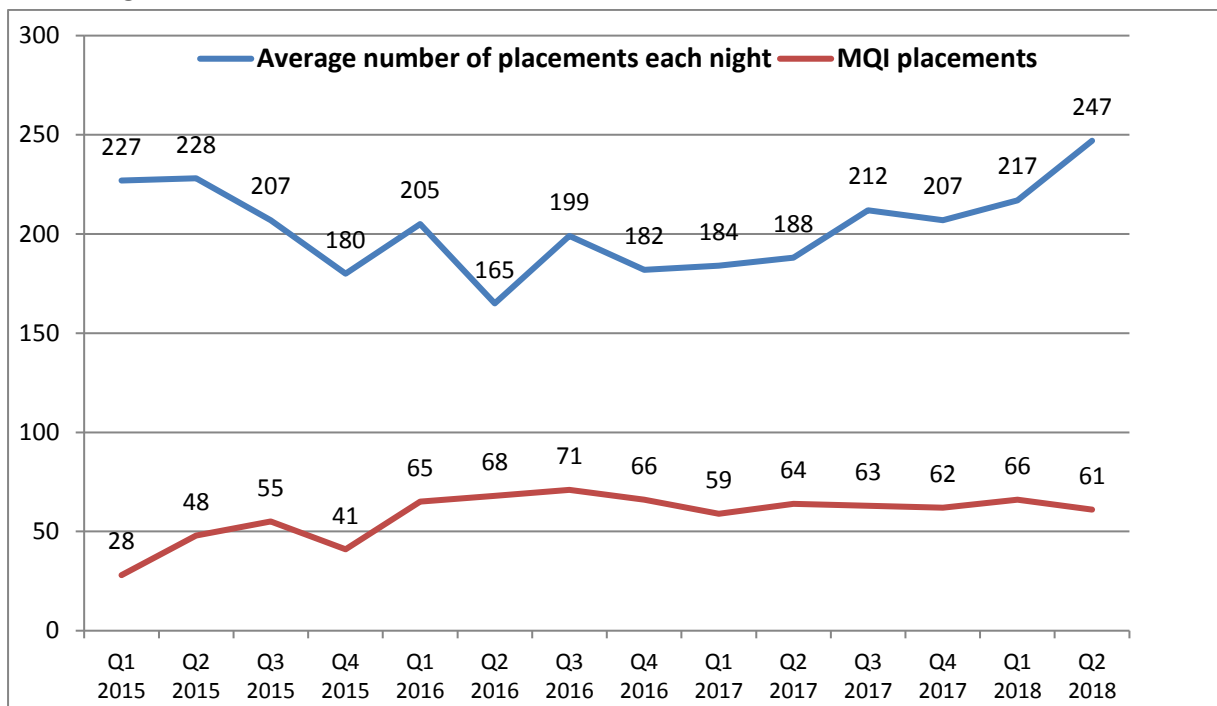
Service	Number of placements in Q2 2018	Number Offered accommodation	Number of 'No shows'	Number unable to accommodate - insufficient capacity / unsuitability (Sleeping bags booked)
Calls from Service Users: Helpline	11,659	11,659	1,364	2,087
Placement Service	16,414	16,505		127
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,073</b>	<b>28,164</b>	<b>1,364</b>	<b>2,214</b>
<i>Average per night</i>	<i>308<sup>5</sup></i>	<i>309</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>24</i>

<sup>4</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month

<sup>5</sup> The total includes MQI Night Café placements, see fig 8 for breakdown in average nightly placements.

Figure 8 shows the average nightly placements into emergency accommodation and the MQI Night Café. The average nightly placements into emergency accommodation increased by 30 whilst placements into the MQI Night Café dropped slightly by an average of five less adults compared to the Q1 2018 period.

**Figure 8: Number of nightly placements into emergency accommodation each quarter in the Dublin Region**



The Q2 2018 period recorded 2,474 or 38 additional adults accessing emergency accommodation for longer than six months compared to the Q1 2018 period. The percentage of the long term homeless was 63% of the total population in the first quarter of 2018. At the end of Q2 2018 figures showed a 2% increase in the long term homeless population indicating the cohort as 65% of the homeless population in emergency accommodation. In terms of absolute numbers, on the last day of Q2 2018, emergency accommodation usage was down by 58 adults compared to Q1 2018.

**3. Number of persons in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months**

Type of Emergency Accommodation <sup>6</sup>	Number of Adult Individuals on last day of Quarter 2 2018	Resident < 6 Months	Resident > 6 Months	
			Consecutively or continuously in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months	Non-consecutively in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months in the previous 12 month period
Supported Temporary Emergency Accommodation (STA)	2,112	736	1083	293
Temporary Emergency (TEA)	63	18	39	6
Private Emergency (PEA)	1,644	591	972	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>380</b>
			<b>2,474</b>	

Table 4a indicates the rate of increase of the long term homeless population in the indicated time period up to Q2 2018. As can be seen from the table, the rate of increase in the long term homeless population was significantly higher on the last day of Q1 2018 compared to Q4 2017. This a result of lower exits to tenancy in Q1 2018 in comparison to Q4 2017 (see Figure 1: Moves to Tenancies Q1 2014 – Q2 2018 Total moving to housing each quarter). Therefore, although the Q2 2018 period recorded an increase of 2% in the long term homeless compared to Q1 2018, the overall absolute number of increase was low (38 individuals).

**Table 4a: Change in number and rate of adult long-term homelessness each quarter in the Dublin Region**

	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018
Adults on last day of Quarter	2,577	2,665	2,799	2,922	3,116	3,280	3,313	3,489	3,877	3,819
Adults 6 months +	1,476	1,586	1,832	1,957	2,039	2,095	2,103	2,167	2,436	2,474
Percentage	57%	60%	65%	67%	65%	64%	63%	62%	63%	65%
<b>Increase</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>38</b>

<sup>6</sup> These figures exclude MQI Night Café

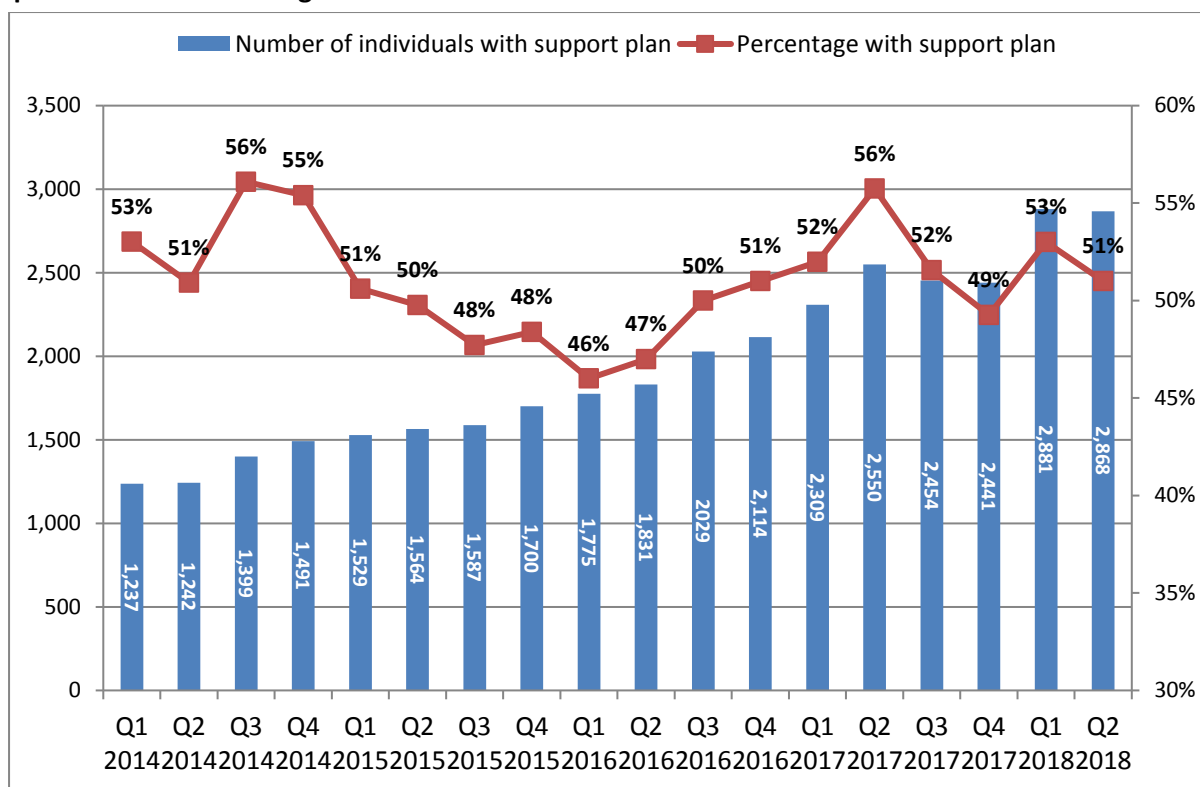
## Additional Information:

Majority of individuals accommodated in STAs, TEAs and Detox/alcohol residential services avail of supports as those types of accommodation have onsite service providers who immediately engage with service users to facilitate exits from emergency accommodation. Clients in private emergency accommodation have lower levels of supports as can be seen in Table 5 due to the fact that these are commercial entities not designed for the accommodation of homeless individuals.

<b>Table 5: Number of clients with a support plan</b>			
Accommodation Category	Total Number of Persons During Quarter 2 2018	Number with a Support Plan	% total with Supports
Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA)	3,751	2,232	60%
Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA)	106	89	84%
Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA)	2,396	821	34%
Other (Simon Detox and Residential Alcohol Service)	86	69	80%
(less) people accessing multiple accommodation types during the quarter*	-752	-343	
<b>Total (Unique Individuals accessing emergency accommodation)</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>51%</b>
<i>*Note – some individuals access services in more than one accommodation type during the quarter.</i>			

Whilst there is still a significant number of individuals accommodated in PEA the government through the Rebuilding Ireland homeless action plan is targeting to end the use of commercial hotels as a form of emergency accommodation to ensure homeless individuals are accommodated in suitable accommodation designated for homeless services. Figure 9 indicates a decrease in the overall percentage of individuals with supports plan in Q2 2018 from 53% down to 51%. Although there has been a drop in the percentage with supports, more than half of the individuals accessing emergency accommodation are offered supports to exit homelessness. The drop in numbers of those with support plans is therefore related to the higher exits from emergency accommodation to housing in Q2 2018 (n=855) compared to 731 in Q1 2018.

**Figure 9: Number and percentage of adults in emergency accommodation with support plans each quarter in the Dublin Region**



**Table 5a: Support Planning in the Dublin Region during Quarter 2 2018**

	Number of Adults accessing services Q2 2018	Number with a Support Plan	Percentage with Support Plan Q122018
<b>Supported Temporary Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site 24 hours)	2,192	1,464	<b>67%</b>
<b>Supported Temporary Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site night-only)	1,559	768	<b>49%</b>
<b>Temporary Emergency Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site: low support needs)	106	89	<b>84%</b>
<b>Private Emergency Accommodation: Hotel / B&amp;B</b> (Visiting Support Homeless Action Teams)	2,396	821	<b>34%</b>
<b>Detox/Residential Alcohol Services</b>	86	69	<b>80%</b>

As indicated previously, the rates of support planning are higher in services where 24 hours supports are provided. Where no service provider is on site, rates of support planning are comparatively low.

#### 4. Number of persons leaving emergency accommodation

Moved to new/independent accommodation (As reported in table 1)	855
Staying with family or friends	67
Relocated to another country	16
Departure to Medical Facilities: Hospital	33
Departure to Medical Facilities: Residential Treatment	14
Departure to Correctional Facilities: Prison (on remand)	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033</b>

In addition to the 855 adults who departed to tenancies, there were 178 adults who departed emergency accommodation for other reasons. While many of those departing to family or friends, prison, hospital or residential treatment return to homeless services at some later point in time, trend has shown that those relocating to another country do not. Majority of departures to another country are facilitated by the Barka project whilst a few relocate through their own resources. Of the 16 individuals relocating in Q2 2018, fourteen were supported to relocate through the Barka project.

#### 5. Occupancy rate in emergency accommodation

Total number of adult beds available at (30 <sup>th</sup> June 2018)	3,821
Number of adult beds occupied at (30 <sup>th</sup> June 2018)	3,819

On the last day of the quarter there were 3,819 adults accommodated in emergency accommodation, 58 less than the last day of Q1 2018. The decrease is a combination of exits to housing as well as reclassification of some emergency accommodation to transitional housing during Q2 2018.

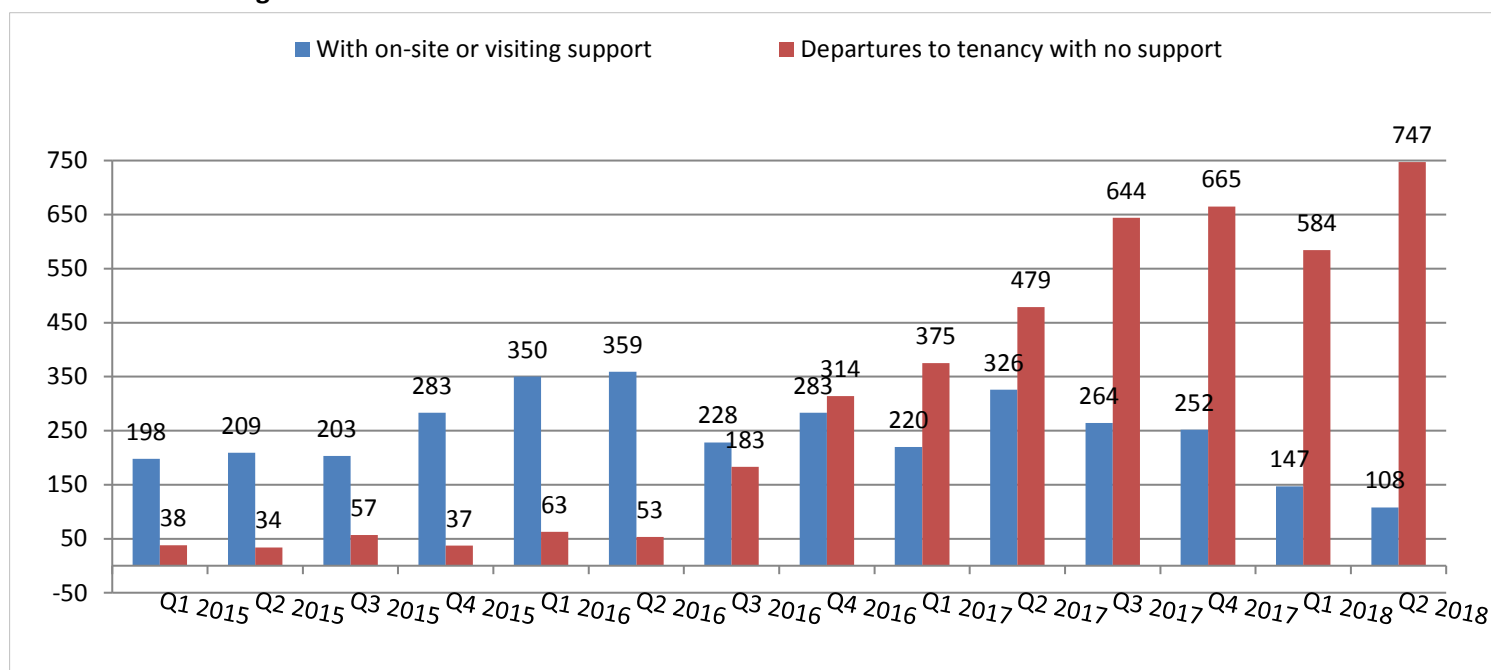


**6. Number of persons moving on into independent living with support**

Table 8: Number of persons moving to independent living with support	
Persons moved on into independent living with support	Total Q2 2018
Number in supported accommodation (LTA on-site supported)	13
Number in Approved Housing Body accommodation (AHB on-site supported and visiting support)	32
Number in local authority owned accommodation with support (LA on-site supported and visiting support)	47
Number in private rented accommodation with floating support services (visiting support only)	7
Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>

In Q2 2018 the number of persons who moved to tenancies with some form of visiting or on-site support was 108 or 13%. This is on trend with previous three quarters (Q3 2017 – Q1 2018) where declining exits to housing with supports were also recorded. Q2 2018 now records the lowest percentage adults moving into housing with supports. This trend indicates that most adults moving to housing only have general housing need and once this is satisfied, they are able to navigate their everyday life. Figure 10 below shows this trend in the decline of number of adults with supports in tenancy compared to number of adults moving to housing without any supports. The number moving to housing without any supports has been increasing since Q4 2016.

**Figure 10: Number of tenancies with and without post settlement support each quarter in the Dublin Region**



The Dublin Region continues to offer housing supports to individuals who need support in tenancy. There are currently four support services that offer support to individuals moved to housing, these are Support to Live Independently (SLI), Visiting Tenancy Sustainment Service (VTSS), HAIL Mental Health Visiting Service and Housing First supports. The services are offered by Focus/PMVT, Dublin Simon and HAIL. Table 9 below gives quarterly details on the number of individuals availing of the various types of supports to enable tenancy sustainment.

Additional Information:

<b>Table 9: Number of former service users supported by Visiting Support Services on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2018</b>							
SLI Service Provider	Number of new cases opened Q2 2018 – adults	Number of cases closed Q2 2018 - adults	Number of adults Supported at close of Q2 2018	Number of cases extended to next quarter – adults	Total new cases Year to date – adults	Total closed cases Year to date – adults	Total number of cases extended Year to date - adults
Focus/PMVT (SLI) Visiting Support	52	0	52	52	98	0	98
Simon (SLI) Visiting Support	78	8	70	70	147	11	136
VTSS Focus-DLRCC	9	0	9	9	12	0	12
VTSS Focus-FCC	11	5	6	6	15	7	8
VTSS Focus-SDCC	3	0	3	3	6	0	6
VTSS Simon	26	1	25	25	41	1	40
Hail Mental Health Visiting Support	13	0	13	13	43	0	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>336</b>

In Q2 2018 a total of 192 adults availed of post settlement support through Support to Live Independently (SLI), VTSS and HAIL support services. At close of quarter total 178 of these adults were still receiving support with 14 no longer needing support.

The number of adults being supported in tenancies under the Housing First programme continues to increase as the program is extended to individuals with high support needs exiting to tenancy. As these individuals have high support needs, at times due to complexity of these needs tenancies fail and subsequent alternative tenancies have to be sourced. Figure 10 below shows this pattern. At close of Q2 2018 a total of 239 tenancies for 204 unique individuals had been created and managed by housing first since the beginning of the programme.

**Figure 10: Total Unique Individuals Supported in Tenancies through Housing First Programme.**

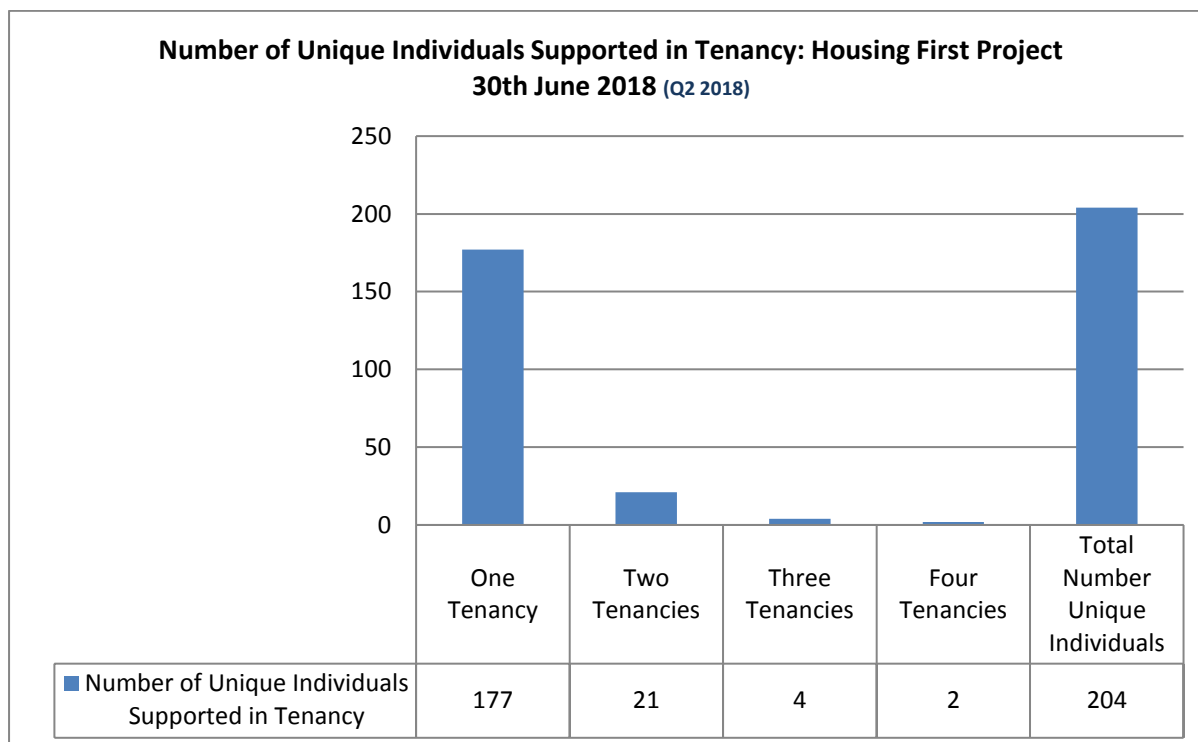


Figure 10 shows that total 27 individuals have availed of more than one tenancy, with total 177 able to successfully sustain their first tenancy through housing first supports. The tenancy sustainment rate through the housing first supports is high at more than eighty seven percent. Housing First support is not time bound and when a tenancy fails support is continued so as to facilitate placement into another tenancy thereby preventing the individuals from sliding back into homelessness.

## 7. Number of persons moving on into independent living without support

Number in private rented accommodation without support	0
Number in local authority owned accommodation without support	13
Number in other Approved Housing Body accommodation without support	30
Number in Housing Assistance Payment without support	704
<b>Total</b>	<b>747</b>

In Q2 2018, a total of 747 individuals moved to housing without taking up any tenancy sustainment supports. This represents 87% of individuals moving to housing in Q2 2018. As indicated earlier, the high rate of individuals moving to housing without supports is influenced by the high number of

homeless prevention cases which are mostly households with general housing need and not requiring any other form of support for tenancy sustainment.

**8. Number of persons sleeping rough**

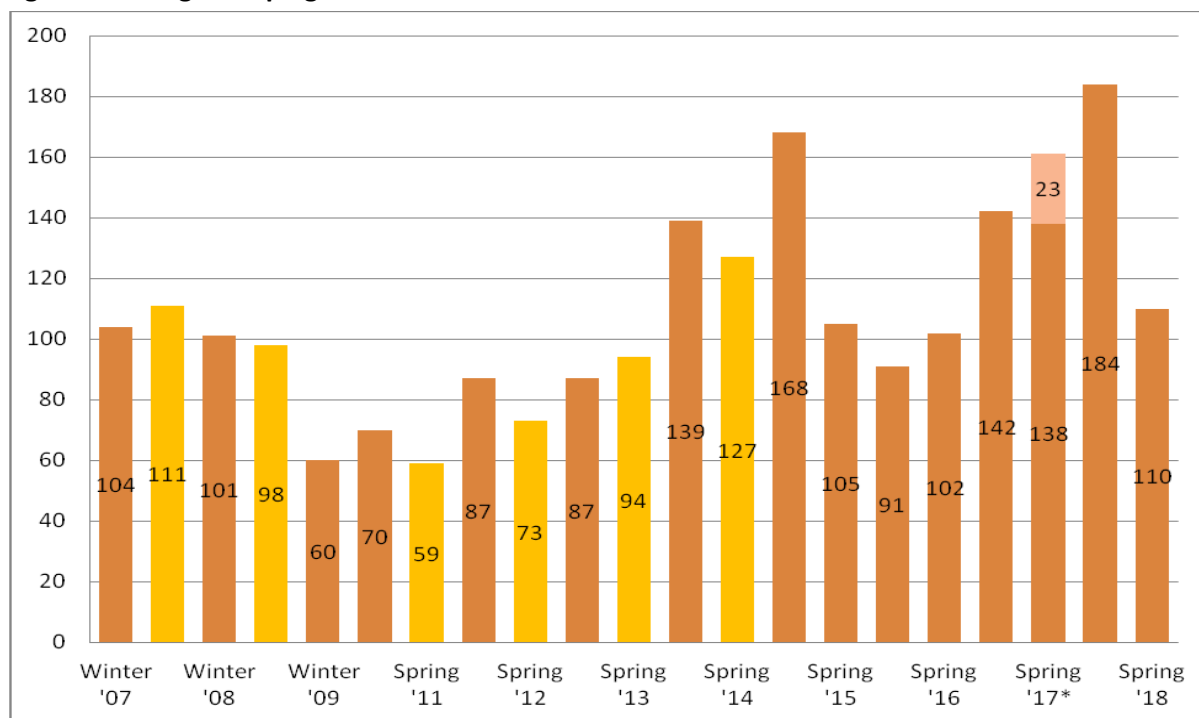
Table 11: Number of persons sleeping rough		
		With a Support Plan
Number of persons discovered sleeping rough on night of Rough Sleeping Count (27 <sup>th</sup> March 2018)	110	-
Number of persons sleeping rough with a PASS record	51	18

The Spring 2018 Rough Sleeping Count (RSC) took place on the night of 27<sup>th</sup> March 2018. There were over 150 volunteers and Local Authority staff members involved in the count across the Dublin Region. The results from the count show that there were a minimum of 110 individuals sleeping rough across the Dublin Region on that night.

**Spring 2018 Trend**

The graph in Figure 11 shows the results from each of the rough sleeping counts between 2007 and 2018. The Spring 2018 RSC shows significant decrease in the number of individuals discovered sleeping rough in Dublin from 184 in winter 2017 to 110 in Spring 2018. This represents a decrease of 74 individuals or 40%.

**Figure 11: Rough Sleeping Counts 2007-2018**



The rough sleeping counts carried out in winter and spring complement the work carried out by the Housing First Intake Team that engages with individuals sleeping rough each night throughout the year. In Q2 2018 a total of 681 adults engaged with the Housing First Intake team. This reflects an increase of 59 in the number of individuals actively in contact with the Housing First Intake team in comparison to the previous quarter. In average terms this represents about 7 individuals engaging with the team on a daily basis, same as the average daily rate in Q1 2018.

**Table 12: Number of persons recorded as rough sleepers engaging with HFIT in Q2 2018**

Number of persons in contact Bedded Down	314
Number of persons in contact Not Bedded Down	367
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>681</b>
<i>Number of persons who also used Emergency Accommodation</i>	471

The engagement rate continues to increase and shows significant progress being made by the Housing First Intake Team in relation to engaging with individuals sleeping rough and placing them in emergency accommodation. Of those engaging with the team total 471 individuals also accessed emergency accommodation, 15 more than the previous quarter.

**Table 12a: Emergency accommodation use amongst individuals rough sleeping**

	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	Q1 2018	Q2 2018
Adults in contact with Housing First Intake Team (Street Outreach) over three month period	403	413	425	407	431	431	371	339	452	622	681
Adults also accessing emergency accommodation during three month period	250	286	285	283	291	291	249	236	315	456	471
Percentage accessing emergency accommodation	62%	69%	67%	70%	68%	68%	67%	70%	70%	73%	69%

The Housing First Intake Team data continues to indicate that majority of individuals engaging with the team have a low engagement rate (89%) as they only sleep rough for a very short period of time. In Q2 2018 total 3% of the individuals engaging with the team had twenty one or more contacts. This was the same rate as in the previous quarter due to the higher number of individuals in contact with the team.

**Table 12b: HFIT number of contacts with individual adults in Q1 2018**

Number of contacts Q2 2018	Number of adults individuals Q2 2018	Percentage	Number of contacts	Percentage
1-10 contacts	604	89%	1,497	53%
11-20 contacts	58	9%	826	29%
21-50 contacts	19	3%	485	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Part 4

## 10. Meetings of the Management Group and Consultative Fora

	Dates of meetings held in the Q2 2018	Membership Details																					
Statutory Management Group	26/04/18 29/06/18	Dublin Region Homeless Executive South Dublin County Council HSE Integrated Service Directorate The Probation Service Tusla																					
Regional Homelessness Consultative Forum	21/02/18 18/04/18	<table border="1"> <tr><td>An Garda Síochána</td></tr> <tr><td>City of Dublin Education &amp; Training Board (CDETB)</td></tr> <tr><td>Department of Social Protection</td></tr> <tr><td>Department of Social Protection - HPU</td></tr> <tr><td>Dublin City Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Dublin Region Homeless Executive</td></tr> <tr><td>Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Fingal County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>Homeless Network</td></tr> <tr><td>Crosscare</td></tr> <tr><td>Merchants Quay Ireland</td></tr> <tr><td>Threshold</td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Integrated Service Directorate</td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Dublin North City</td></tr> <tr><td>HSE Dublin West – Social Inclusion / HSE Dublin Mid Leinster</td></tr> <tr><td>Irish Council for Social Housing</td></tr> <tr><td>Irish Prison Service</td></tr> <tr><td>MAG – Peter McVerry Trust</td></tr> <tr><td>South Dublin County Council</td></tr> <tr><td>The Probation Service</td></tr> <tr><td>TUSLA – Child &amp; Family Agency</td></tr> </table>	An Garda Síochána	City of Dublin Education & Training Board (CDETB)	Department of Social Protection	Department of Social Protection - HPU	Dublin City Council	Dublin Region Homeless Executive	Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council	Fingal County Council	Homeless Network	Crosscare	Merchants Quay Ireland	Threshold	HSE Integrated Service Directorate	HSE Dublin North City	HSE Dublin West – Social Inclusion / HSE Dublin Mid Leinster	Irish Council for Social Housing	Irish Prison Service	MAG – Peter McVerry Trust	South Dublin County Council	The Probation Service	TUSLA – Child & Family Agency
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Signed:



Eileen Gleeson, Director, Dublin Region Homeless Executive