



**Performance Report 2017 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for  
Homeless Services to Dublin City Council**

**Quarter 4 2017 and Year End 2017**

**February 2018**

**Q4 2017 Headline Items:****Tenancy protection and sustainment**

- The Tenancy Protection Service (TPS) has been contacted by 5,010 households since January 2017.
- 2,175 were considered to be at risk of homelessness and progressed to active case management.
- A total of 1,252 households (25% of all contacts) had been protected and sustained under the TPS via a rent uplift (n=227); advocacy (n=981); social housing support (n=25); or re-housing (n=19). 46 people accessed emergency accommodation after case was closed.

**Rough Sleeping**

- 70% (n=315) of persons engaging in rough sleeping over the quarter gained access to emergency accommodation.

**Use of Emergency Accommodation**

- A total of 4,889 adults used emergency accommodation during Q4, 2017.
- Of these, 13% (651) were new presentations assessed as homeless and placed in emergency accommodation. The remaining 87% (4,238) 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 269 persons over the quarter.
- Of the 3,491 adult beds available in emergency accommodation in Dublin on the last day of the quarter (31<sup>st</sup> December 2017), 2 beds were unused.

**Support Plans for Emergency Accommodation Users**

- A total of 2,441 adults residing in emergency accommodation have an active support plan. This represents fewer than half (49%) of all adults residing in emergency accommodation over the quarter.

**Q4 2017 Headline Items:****Long-term homelessness**

- Of the 3,489 adult individuals in emergency accommodation on the last day of Q4, 2017 a total of 2,167 (or 62%) have resided in emergency accommodation for 6 months or more and are considered to be experiencing long-term homelessness.

**Family Homelessness**

Among the adult population (n=3,712) in emergency accommodation in December 2017, 42% were adults accompanied by child dependents.

- At the end of the quarter, a total of 1,121 families – comprising 1,562 adults and 2,385 dependent children - were residing in emergency accommodation.

Of these, 668 families were residing in commercial hotels/B&B in lieu of access to alternative forms of emergency accommodation. There were 453 families in supported temporary accommodation with appropriate supports.

**Tenancy creation and housing support**

- The total number of adults who moved to tenancies in Q4, 2017 was 917. This is the highest number of tenancies recorded in a quarter to date.
- The significant majority (99%) moved to some form of social housing option during the quarter with 330 adults in social tenancies and 577 adults in HAP tenancies. Private rented tenancies accommodated the remaining 10 adults.
- Among these new tenants in Q4, 2017, 27% (252 tenants) availed of post-settlement housing support indicating that majority individuals 73% (665 tenants) had 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, 167 adults departed homeless services to other living situations in Q4 2017.
- These included staying with family or friends (54 persons); relocation to another country (13 persons); admission to medical facility (hospital – 54 persons; residential treatment – 25 persons) and admission to correctional facilities (prison remand – 21 persons).

**Part 1****1. 2017 Target for Accommodating Homeless Persons with Full Tenancies**

Table 1: Individuals moved on to independent living					
Target number of individuals for 2017	Number of Accommodation Units Delivered with Full Tenancies			Quarterly Total Adult Individuals Q4 2017	Total Adult Individuals to Date in 2017
	Local Authority Lettings			192	623
	Approved Housing Bodies (AHB) Lettings			123	517
	LTS (long-term supported accommodation)			15	82
	Private Rented			10	55
	Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)			577	1,948
	Totals <sup>1</sup>			917	3,225

Nine hundred and seventeen adults moved to tenancies in Q4 2017. As illustrated in Figure 1 below, HAP tenancies continue to outnumber all other types of tenancies since Q2 2016. In Q4 2017 a total of 577 tenancies were achieved under HAP. The social housing tenancies went down by 30 tenancies in Q4 2017 to 330 from a total of 369 in Q3 2017. However, but for Q3 2017, the social housing tenancy rate in Q4 2017 is still higher than all other previous quarters. Moves to private rented accommodation remained low with only ten adults moving to private rented tenancies in the quarter.

Overall, 3,225 adults moved to tenancies by the end of year 2017. Moves to HAP properties account for sixty percent of the adults, that is 1,948 of the 3,225 adults. In the remaining tenancies, 1,230 adults moved to social housing tenancies while only 55 adults moved to private rented accommodation.

In total, there were 2,772 tenancies created to accommodate the 3,225 adults and accompanying children in the period January to December 2017. The Homeless HAP pilot accommodated 1,699 households, Private Rented accommodated 51 households and the remaining 1,022 households were accommodated in some form of social housing (i.e., Local Authority, Approved Housing Body, etc). A key feature of the tenancies in 2017 is the number of those that were used for prevention. Forty eight percent of tenancies (n=1,338) were used to prevent persons from entering homeless services while the remaining 52 percent (n=1,434) were allocated to households leaving emergency accommodation. The majority of prevention tenancies are sourced through Homeless HAP (n=1,171).

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

As previously indicated by the DRHE<sup>2</sup> the *Rebuilding Ireland, Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness First Quarterly Progress Report*<sup>3</sup> highlights the key role HAP is playing in facilitating exits from homelessness and set a target of moving one hundred persons to HAP tenancies each month. In the twelve month period January to December 2017 a total of 1,948 adults (1,699 households) moved to HAP tenancies.

**Figure 1: Moves to Tenancies Q1 2013 – Q4 2017**

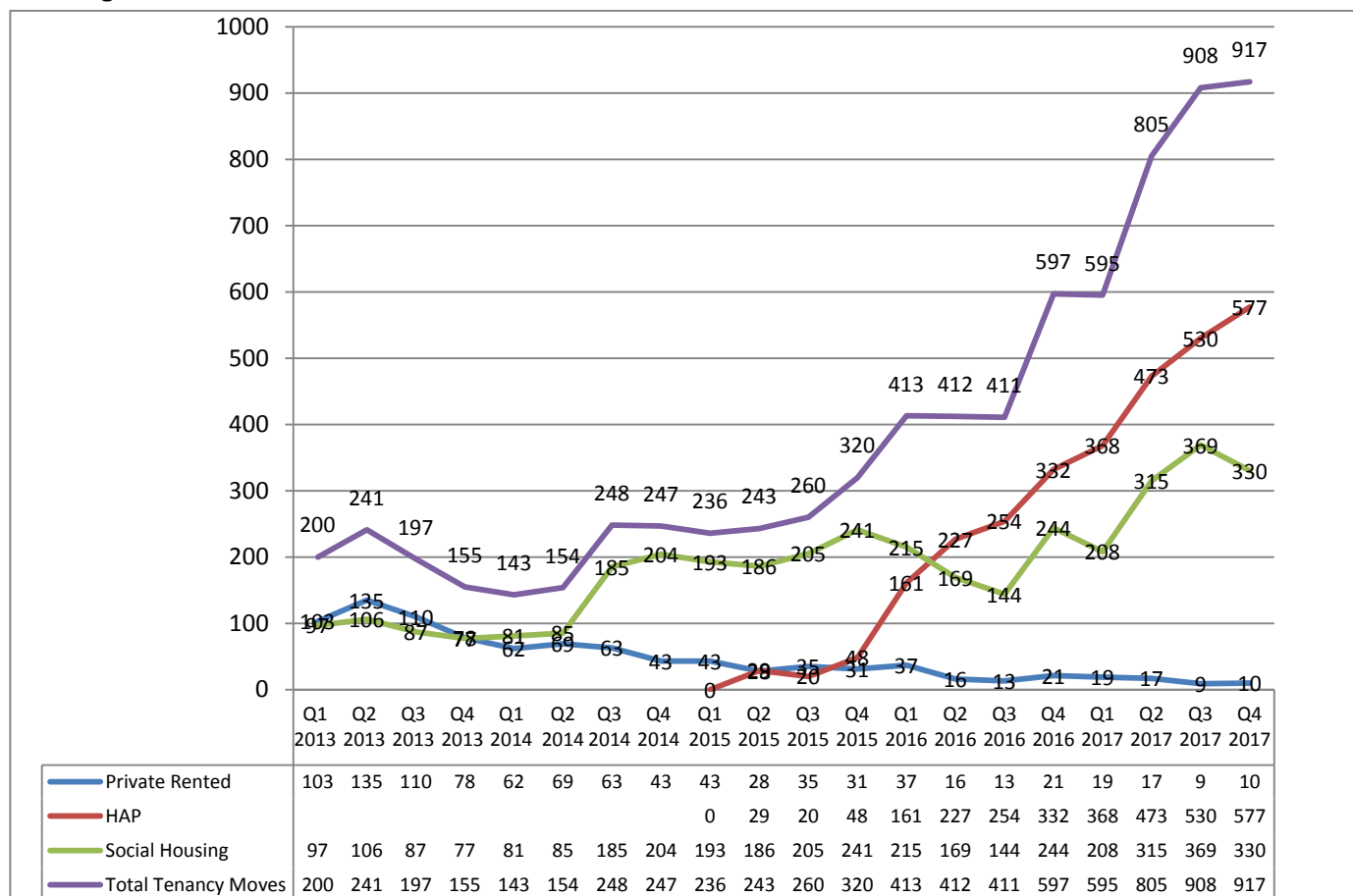


Table 1a below summarises the tenancies by year it illustrates a very significant increase in the number of from 793 in 2013 to 3,225 in 2017. This is 407% increase in the number of people moving to tenancies. Even in a single year, tenancies increased by 176% from 2016 to 2017.

**Table 1a: Number of adults moving to tenancy: Year 2013 to 2017**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Private Rented	426	237	137	87	55
HAP	0	0	97	974	1,948
Social Housing	367	555	825	772	1,222
<b>Total Tenancy Moves</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>3,225</b>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.housing.gov.ie/housing/homelessness/other/homelessness-performance-report-q3-2017-dublin>

<sup>3</sup> <http://rebuildingireland.ie/First-Progress-Report.pdf>

The figures for 2016 do not detail whether tenancies were used to prevent people from entering homeless accommodation or facilitated people leaving emergency accommodation. Of the 3,225 adults who secured tenancies in 2017, 1,554 adults were rapidly re-housed and deterred from accessing emergency accommodation and 1,671 adults left emergency accommodation to take up tenancies.

### 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. It began operation in June 2014 and since then 14,915 households have contacted Threshold seeking advice. Forty nine percent, or 7,337, of these households were classified as being at risk of homelessness. The remainder availed of advice services.

**Table 1b: Number of households contacting TPs in the Dublin Region 2014 - 2017**

	2014 (June - December)	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Households at risk of homelessness	1,303	2,434	1,425	2,175	7,337
Households seeking advice only	1,607	2,170	966	2,835	7,578
Total number of households contacting TPS	2,910	4,604	2,391	5,010	14,915

To date, only **86** of the cases closed have progressed to access **homeless** emergency accommodation.

A majority of tenancies have been protected after active engagement with TPS staff. In total, **4,056** households have had their tenancies **protected**, and been deterred from accessing homeless emergency accommodation, through a variety of mechanisms:

- 2,464 households were approved for an uplift in the rate of their Rent Supplement payment in response to rent increases or rent arrears;
- 1,418 tenancies were sustained following advocacy interventions by Threshold with landlords or other third parties;
- 148 households were re-housed in private rented accommodation;
- 25 households received support to access HAP/RAS.

**Table 1c: Number of tenancies protected and deterred from becoming homeless each year in the Dublin Region**

	2014 (June - December)	2015	2016	2017	TOTAL
Households <b>protected</b> from homelessness	344	1,561	899	1,251	4,055

In addition, 112 cases have been referred to the RTB resulting in either a sustained or extended tenancy. There are currently 701 cases receiving an initial intervention; 1,419 cases that are being progressed; and 1,010 cases closed as no longer contactable or have ceased engagement as they no longer require support.

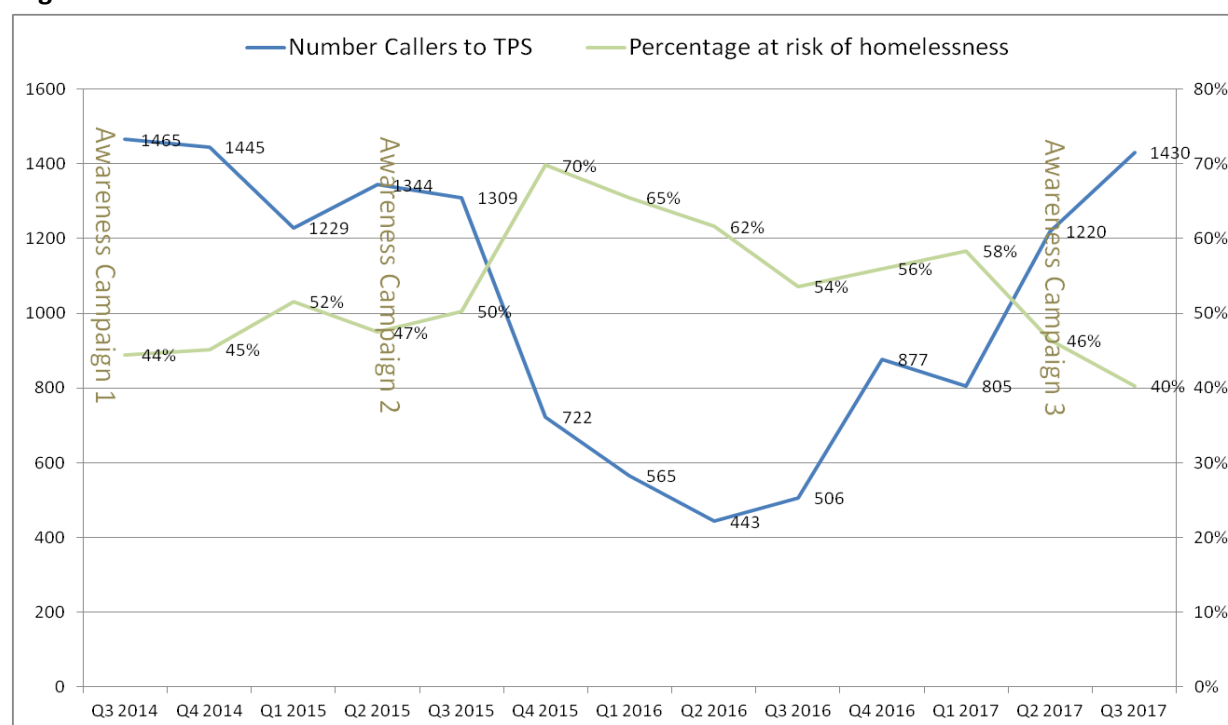
A variety of household types had tenancies protected but the majority were families with children or part-time access to children (83%) and the remainder were singles or couples with no children (17%):

- Lone parents 48%;

- Two parent families 33%;
- Parent with part-time access 2%;
- Singles with no children 12%;
- Couples with no children 5%.

Threshold has indicated that chances of sustaining tenancies are higher if households contact the TPS before a tenancy is at serious risk. Figure 1 below illustrates that when awareness about the service is highest, people are more likely to contact the services early, thus providing most opportunity to sustain a tenancy or re-house. In 2014 and 2015 awareness campaigns were run across the region. As a consequence, a minority of people contacting the service were at risk of homelessness. This reverses in 2016 when no awareness campaign was rolled out across the region. The majority of people making contact with TPS were at risk of losing their tenancy in 2016. Given the effectiveness of the service in sustaining tenancies, it is advised that efforts continue to increase awareness of the service to ensure contact is made in enough time to effectively engage in tenancy sustainment work.

**Figure 1: Number of households contacting TPS and number at risk of homelessness in the Dublin Region 2014-2017**



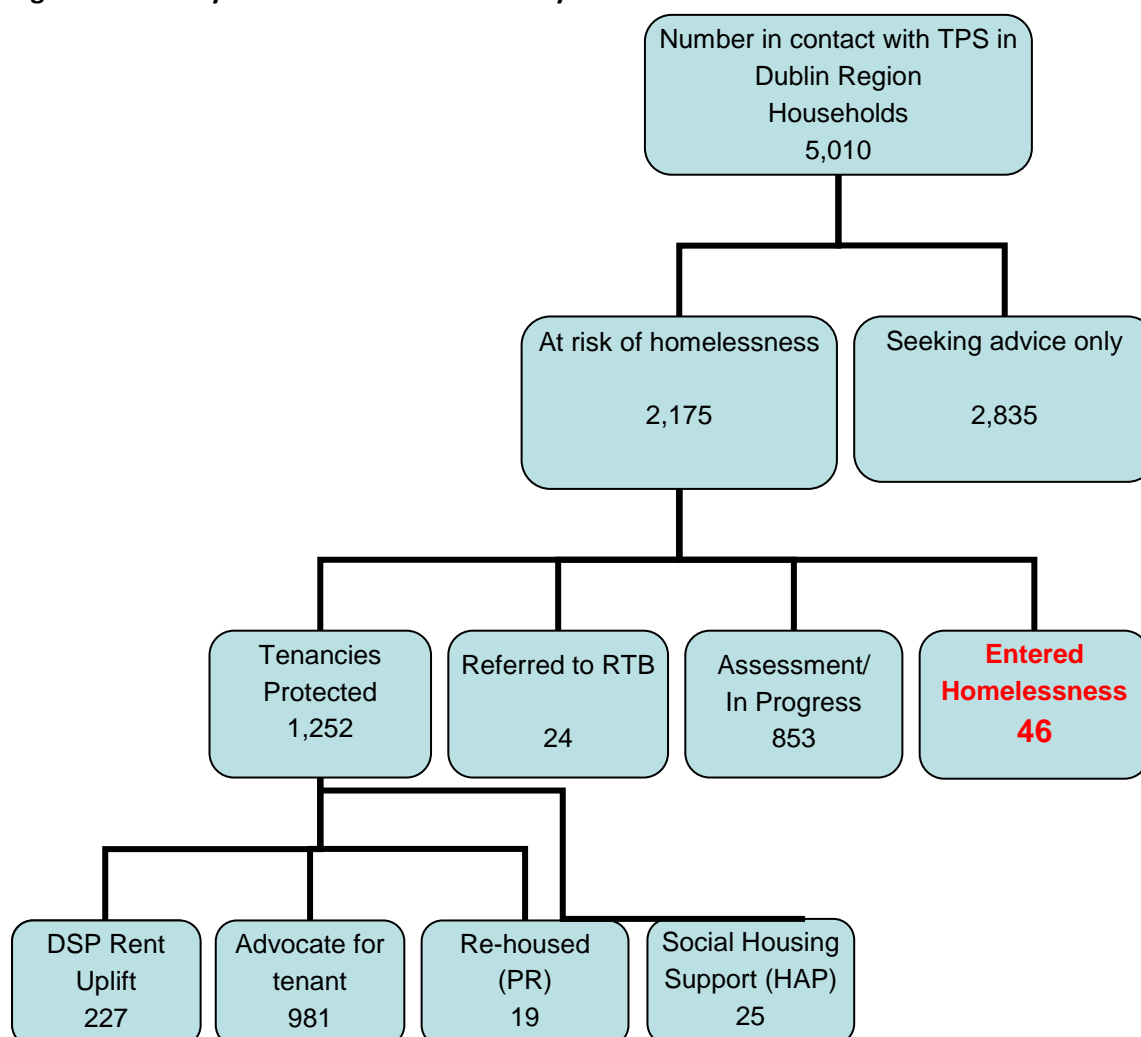
A key initiative that impacted on the work of the TPS in Q4 2016 was the introduction of the 'Rent Pressure Zones' in the region that capped rent increases at 4%. In 2017 there was a marked reduction of the number of cases there were referred for uplifts to the DSP under the protocol arrangement, and the increases that were required were often approved directly by DSP under Article 38 as the increases were nominal. This has enabled Threshold to increase their focus on mediation services where staff facilitate negotiations between landlords and tenants relating to rent increases or extension of leases to enable families to source alternative accommodation. TPS staff



are also working more closely with tenants to refer cases to the RTB in order to sustain tenancies or securing additional time to source alternative accommodation.

Despite the reduction in rent uplift cases, 2017 has seen the highest number of contacts in any year to date. Over five thousand households contacted the service and none of the cases closed during the year resulted in a direct entry to homeless accommodation. There has been a very significant increase in the percentage of cases protected through advocacy efforts in 2017 (n=78% or 981 households) compared with 2016 (n=24% or 220 households). The reverse is true of referrals for rent uplifts. In 2016 68% (n=615) of tenancies protected received the rent uplift while 18% (n=227) were protected through rent uplifts in 2017. There were 46 individuals who had to access emergency accommodation as tenancies could not be protected for a variety of reasons: 18 landlords sold properties; 11 landlord or their family member moved back into the property; 10 landlord was undertaking substantial refurbishment; 7 tenants rent arrears.

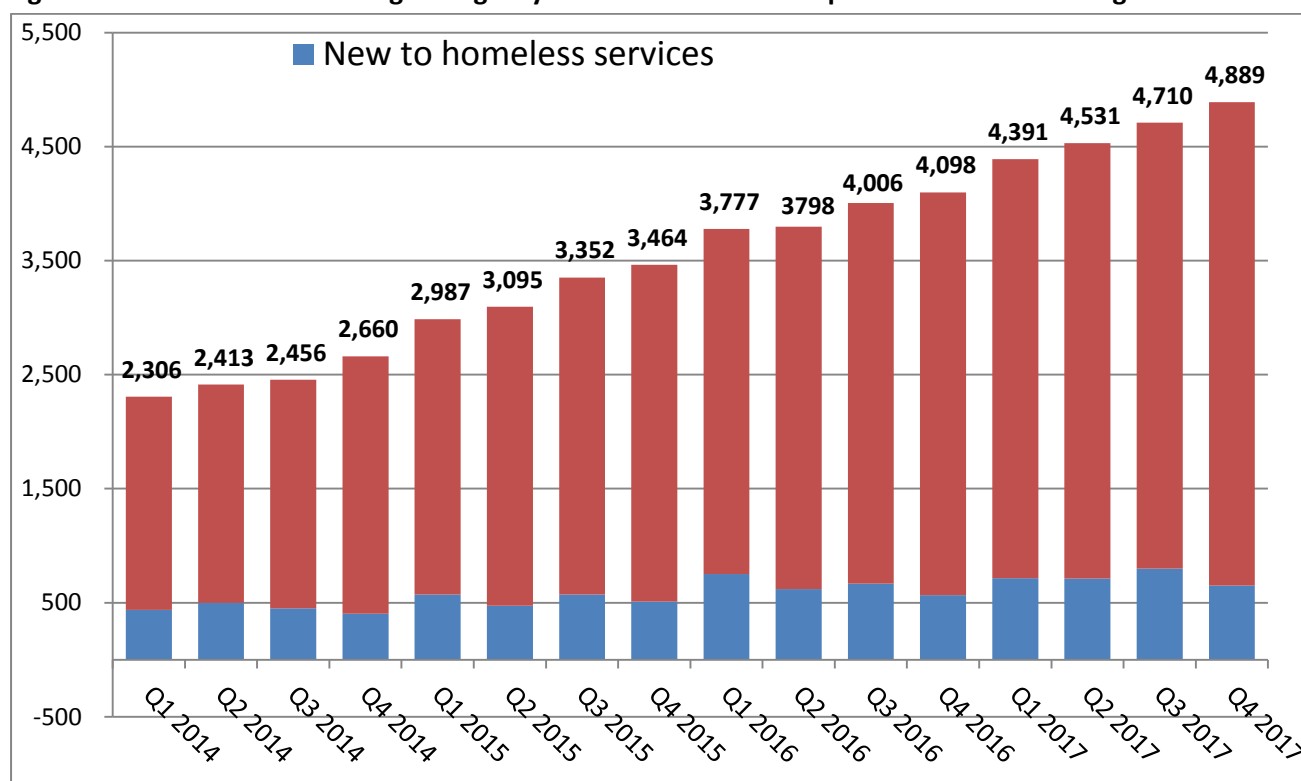
**Figure 2: Tenancy Protection Service: January to December 2017**



**Part 2****2. Number of new presentations on a daily basis****Table 2: Number of Individuals using Emergency Accommodation during Q4 2017**

	New	Repeat	Total Q4 2017
Number of adult individuals using emergency accommodation in Q4 2017	651	4,238	<b>4,889</b>
Number of days in Q4 2017	92		
Daily average	<b>7.1</b>		

The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation continues to grow each quarter. The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation during Q4 2017 was 4,889, an increase of 179 on the previous quarter. This was the same rate of increase between the two previous quarters. Six hundred and fifty one adults were new to services while 4,238 were repeat or existing service users.

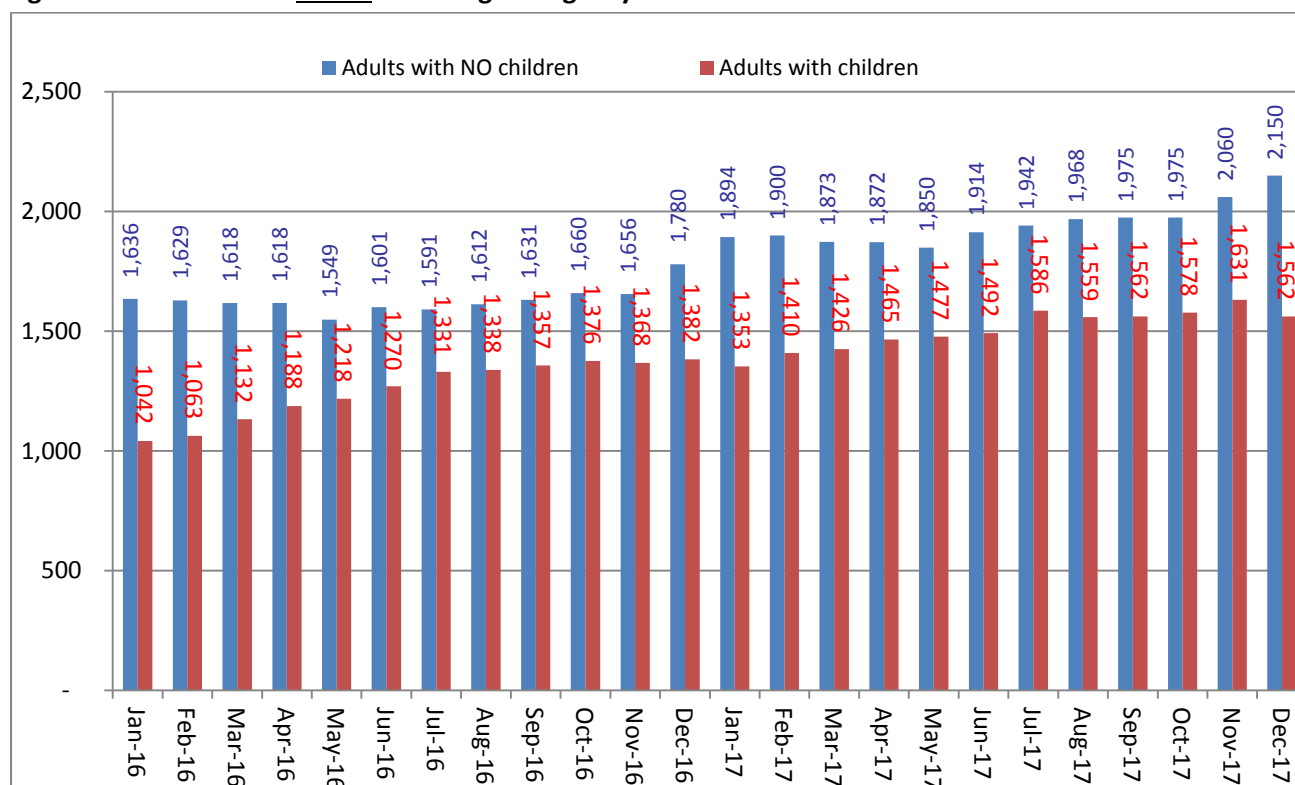
**Figure 3: Number of adults using emergency accommodation each quarter in the Dublin Region**

If looked at over the year, Table 2a details 4,976 adults accessing emergency accommodation in 2014 compared with 7,509 adults in 2017. This represents a 51 percent increase in the number of adults using emergency accommodation in the region. As details in Figure 4 below, much of the increase is accounted for by increased presentations from families.

**Table 2a: Number of adults accessing emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region annually**

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Adult individuals who accessed emergency accommodation	4,976	5,480	6,314	7,509
Annual increase	-	504	834	1,195

A review of the data by month gives more insight into presentations by household type. Figure 4 below details how many adults with and without accompanying children were accessing services. As can be seen, there was an increase in both categories 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 4: Breakdown of adults accessing emergency accommodation each month<sup>4</sup>**

The increase in families is illustrated in Figure 5 below. The total number of families has increased from 1,028 in December 2016 to 1,121 in December 2017, a net increase of 93 families in the twelve month period. In comparison, in December 2015 there were 683 families in emergency accommodation indicating a net increase of 345 families by December 2016. Comparison of the net rate of increase at the end of 2016 and end of 2017 shows a significant reduction in the net increase in numbers of homeless families. In each twelve month period January to December 2016 and 2017

<sup>4</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month. Available: <http://www.enviro.ni/en/DevelopmentHousing/Housing/SpecialNeeds/HomelessPeople/>

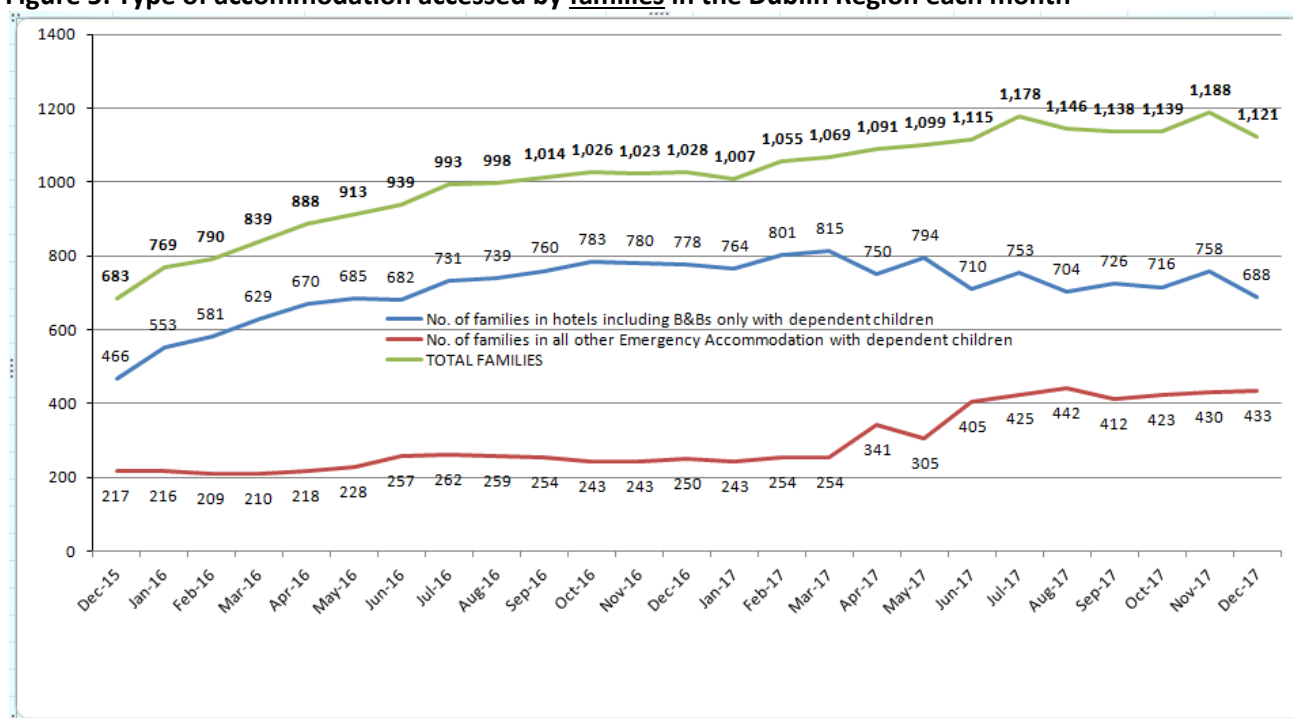
the absolute number of new families presenting were 902 and 976 respectively indicating an increase of 74 families at the end of year 2017.

**Table 2b: Number families accessing emergency accommodation each December in the Dublin Region**

	Number of families in Emergency Accommodation	Annual Increase	Percentage Increase
Dec-14	331	-	-
Dec-15	683	352	106%
Dec-16	1,028	345	51%
Dec-17	1,121	93	9%

In 2017 the number of additional emergency accommodation units needed for families increased by 9% (or 93 families). This is a dramatic decrease compared with a 51% increase in 2016 (n=345 extra families being accommodated) and a 106% increase in 2015 (and extra 352 families being accommodated). This trend is despite the number of new families presenting each month increasing annually. In 2015 the average number of new families presenting each month was 65. This increases to 75 each month in 2016 and 81 new families each month in 2017.

**Figure 5: Type of accommodation accessed by families in the Dublin Region each month<sup>5</sup>**



When looking at the data on a monthly basis, there was a reduction in the number of families in emergency accommodation in December 2017 compared with the previous month. In November 2017, there were 1,188 families in emergency accommodation; this figure went down to 1,121 in

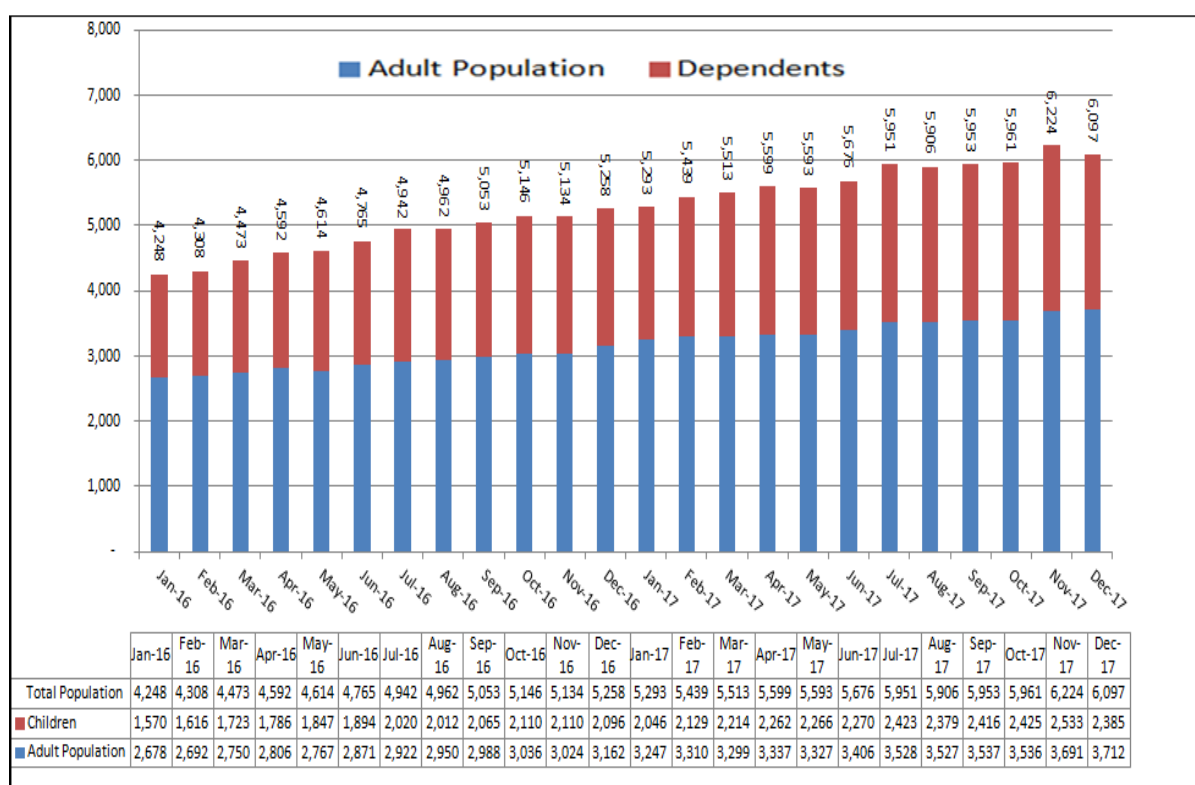
<sup>5</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month

December 2017. The high rate of households prevented from becoming homeless through new tenancy placements and high rate of families moved from emergency accommodation to tenancy in December 2017 and throughout the year shown in Figure 1 above remains a contributory factor in the reduction of numbers of families in emergency accommodation.

As detailed in Figure 6, the number of adults and children being accommodated over a seven day period in December 2017 was 6,097, a decrease of 127 compared with the previous month of November 2017. The decrease is related to the success of the HAP scheme that has been instrumental in placing families in tenancy before they become homeless. The rate of families exiting emergency accommodation to tenancy has also been high in 2017.

When comparing the total adults and children over a week period in December 2017 against the same period in December 2016, there has been an increase of 839 individuals in emergency accommodation. Of the 839 individuals 370 were single adults without children; 180 were adults with children and 289 were children living with the adults in emergency accommodation.

**Figure 6: Number of adults and children in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region each month<sup>6</sup>**



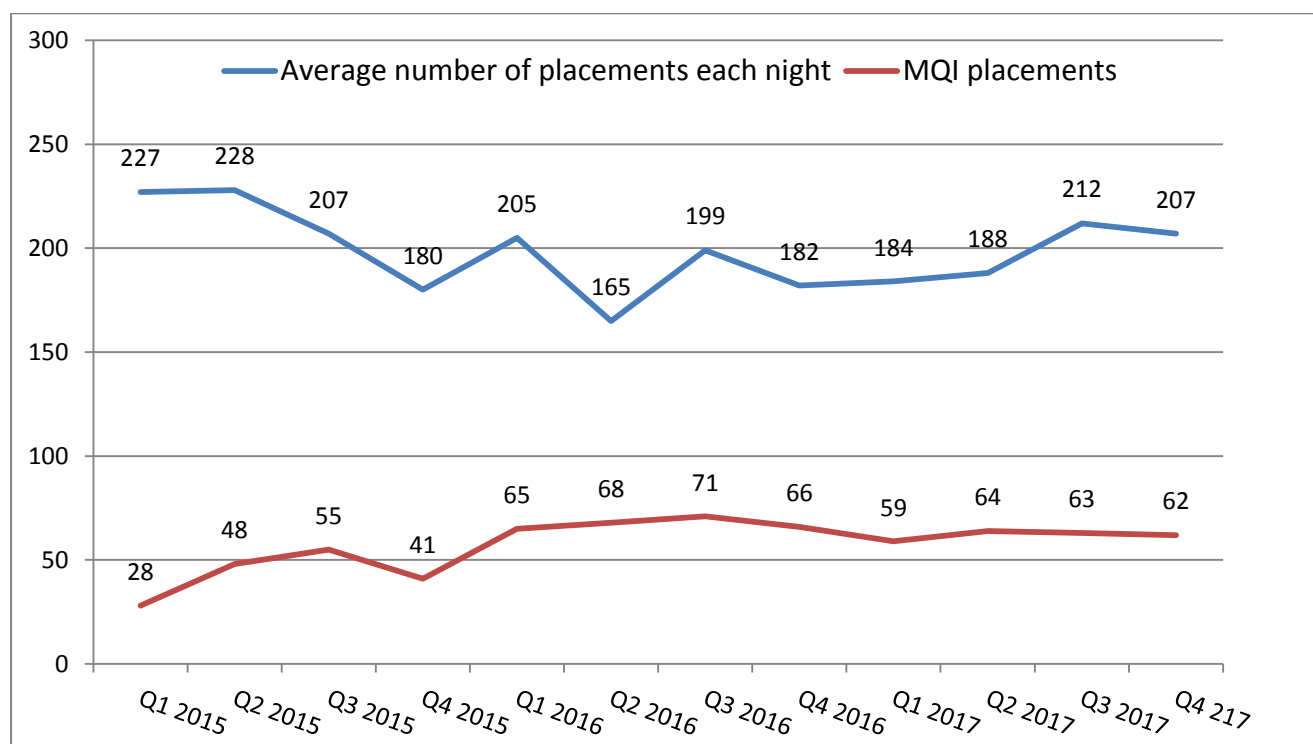
<sup>6</sup> The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month

**Additional Information**

Table 3: Number of placements or unique individuals in emergency accommodation				
Service	Number of placements in Q4 2017	Number Offered accommodation	Number of 'No shows'	Number unable to accommodate - insufficient capacity / unsuitability (Sleeping bags booked)
Calls from Service Users: Helpline	11,475	11,475		1,444
Placement Service	13,236	13,325	1,375	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,711</b>	<b>24,800</b>		<b>1,485</b>
Average per night	269	270	15	16

In Q4 2017 the total number of service users being placed into emergency accommodation on a daily basis decreased to an average of 269 adults by either Central Placements Services in any of the four local authorities during office hours or by the Free-phone service at night. Two hundred and seven adults were placed into emergency accommodation daily and 62 into the MQI night services. As can be seen in Figure 7 below, this represents a decrease in the average number of placements being made on a daily basis. This is in part due to the increase in numbers prevented from accessing emergency accommodation by being placed into tenancy mostly through HAP.

**Figure 7: Number of nightly placements into emergency accommodation each quarter in the Dublin Region**



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

Table 4: Number of persons in emergency accommodation for longer than 6 months				
Type of Emergency Accommodation <sup>7</sup>	Number of Adult Individuals on last day of Quarter 4 2017	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)	1,923	706	910	307
Temporary Emergency (TEA)	58	19	33	6
Private Emergency (PEA)	1,508	597	803	108
Total	3,489	1,322	1,746	421
			2,167	

The number of persons in emergency accommodation for six months or more has increased to 2,167, an increase of 64 on the previous quarter. As can be seen in table 4a below, the rate of increase in the long-term homeless figures has been decreasing since Q4 2016. A significant contributory factor to the slowing growth in long term homelessness has been the extension of the criteria for eligibility into the Housing First programme to include adults who are accessing emergency accommodation for long periods of time.

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

	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017
Adults on 31/12/17	1,868	1,975	2,119	2,279	2,577	2,665	2,799	2,922	3,116	3,280	3,313	3,489
Adults 6 months +	997	1053	1,153	1,290	1,476	1,586	1,832	1,957	2,039	2,095	2,103	2,169
Percentage	53%	53%	54%	57%	57%	60%	65%	67%	65%	64%	63%	62%
Increase	76	56	100	137	186	110	246	125	82	56	8	64

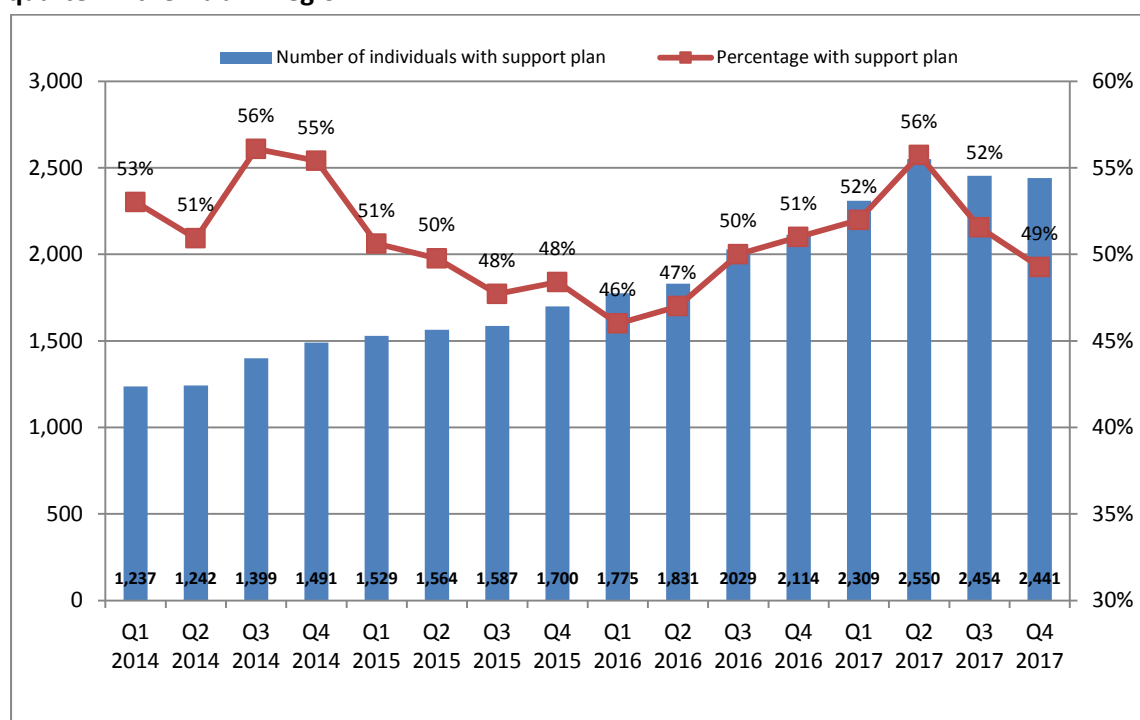
<sup>7</sup> These figures exclude MQI Night Café

## Additional Information:

Table 5: Number of clients with a support plan		
Accommodation Category	Total Number of Persons During Quarter 4 2017	Number with a Support Plan
Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA)	3,187	1,784
Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA)	103	92
Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA)	2,278	781
Other (Simon Detox and Residential Alcohol Service)	89	70
(less) people accessing multiple accommodation types during the quarter*	702	286
Total (Unique Individuals accessing emergency accommodation)	4,955	2,441
*Note – some individuals access services in more than one accommodation type during the quarter.		

In Q4 2017, the number of adults with supports plans continued to decrease to 2,441 in Q4 2017 from 2,454 in Q3 2017. As observed last quarter, this trend is closely related to increase in tenancies in the region, clients previously supported in emergency accommodation exit with supports to housing.

**Figure 8: 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 4 2017**

	Number of Adults accessing services Q4 2017	Number with a Support Plan	Percentage with Support Plan Q4 2017
<b>Supported Temporary Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site 24 hours)	1,998	1,280	<b>64%</b>
<b>Supported Temporary Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site night-only)	1,189	504	<b>42%</b>
<b>Temporary Emergency Accommodation</b> (Service Provider on-site: low support needs)	103	92	<b>89%</b>
<b>Private Emergency Accommodation:</b> <b>Hotel / B&amp;B</b> (Visiting Support Homeless Action Teams)	2,278	781	<b>34%</b>
<b>Detox/Residential Alcohol Services</b>	89	70	<b>79%</b>

While the average rate of support planning for all services is 49 percent, there are variances between different types of emergency accommodation. Generally, those with support on site for 24 hours have higher rates of support planning than those without. While rates of support planning have remained relatively consistent, the rate of support planning within the STA's with on-site support has dropped over the past two quarters. This is in large part due to the addition of family hubs to this category. Some of the services are under-going construction work or families are newly moved into the services and formal support planning activities have not begun or been recorded on the PASS system.

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

Table 6: Number of persons leaving emergency accommodation Q4 2017	
Moved to new/independent accommodation (As reported in table 1)	917
Staying with family or friends	54
Relocated to another country	13
Departure to Medical Facilities: Hospital	54
Departure to Medical Facilities: Residential Treatment	25
Departure to Correctional Facilities: Prison (on remand)	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,084</b>

In addition to the 917 adults who departed to tenancies, there were 167 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, those relocating to another country do not. The Barka project continues to facilitate relocations to another country for individuals experiencing homelessness and wishing to return to their country of origin. In Q4 2017 the project supported 13 adult individuals to relocate to their country of origin. This brings the total relocations to 88 in the period January to December 2017. This exceeds the total number of persons relocating for the full year in either 2016 or 2015 as shown in Table 6a.

**Table 6a: Number of adults relocating to another country**

Adults relocating to another country from the Dublin Region					
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Total
<b>2015</b>	7	21	20	13	<b>61</b>
<b>2016</b>	17	22	18	15	<b>72</b>
<b>2017</b>	18	30	27	13	<b>88</b>

#### 5. Occupancy rate in emergency accommodation

Table 7: Adult occupancy rate in emergency accommodation	
Total number of adult beds available at (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017)	3,491
Number of adult beds occupied at (31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017)	3,489

On the last day of the quarter there were 3,489 adults accommodated in emergency accommodation. There were only two beds unallocated. The occupancy rate is in excess of 99%, an exceptionally high rate.

Additional beds are introduced into the system annually. By January 2018 there were 2,185<sup>8</sup> adults without accompanying children accessing emergency accommodation compared with 1,202<sup>9</sup> in June

<sup>8</sup> These figures relate to the week January 2<sup>nd</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> 2018

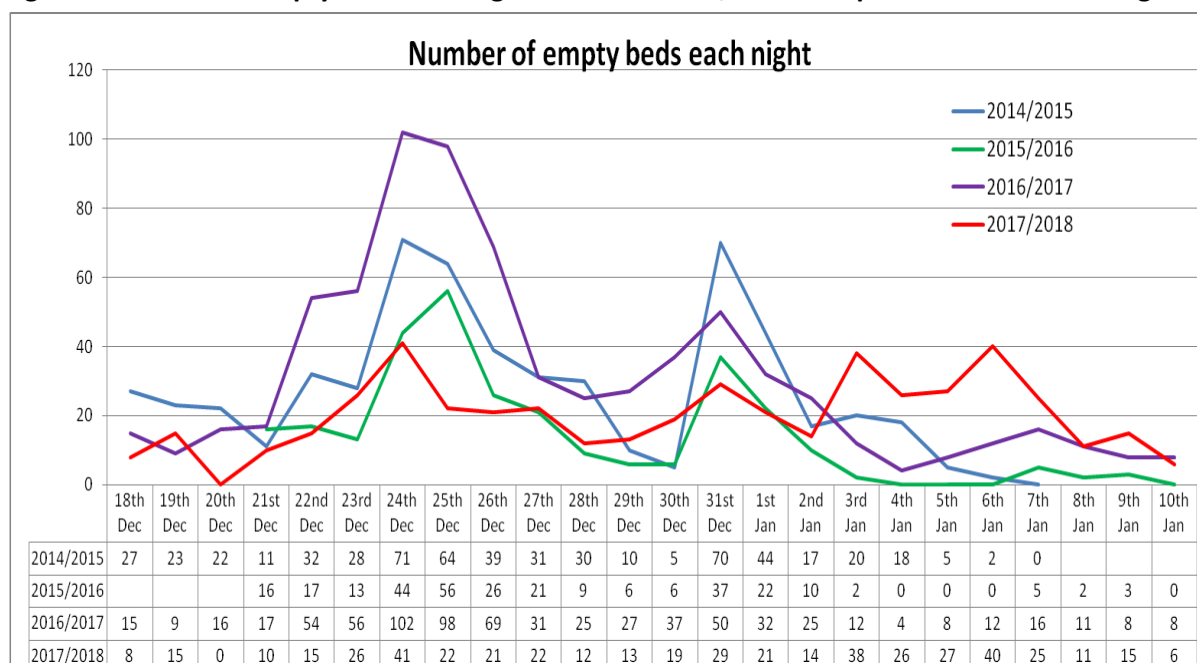
<sup>9</sup> These figures relate to the week 16<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2014

2014. This is an 82% (n=983) increase in the number of singles/couples with no accompanying children accessing emergency accommodation in the region in the past three and a half years.

In total, there were 291 additional adults accessing emergency accommodation in January 2018 compared with the same time the previous year. This is the largest increase recorded in recent years. There had been 258 additional adults accommodated over 2016 and 169 additional adults over 2015.

As can be seen in Figure 9, there is a consistent pattern of persons leaving emergency accommodation for two or three days over Christmas and the New Year but in between these dates and after the New Year patterns settle back down with beds quickly become occupied again. However, beds become fully occupied in early January each year. 2018 sees on-going work at securing additional beds for singles.

**Figure 9: Number of empty beds each night over Christmas/New Year period in the Dublin Region**

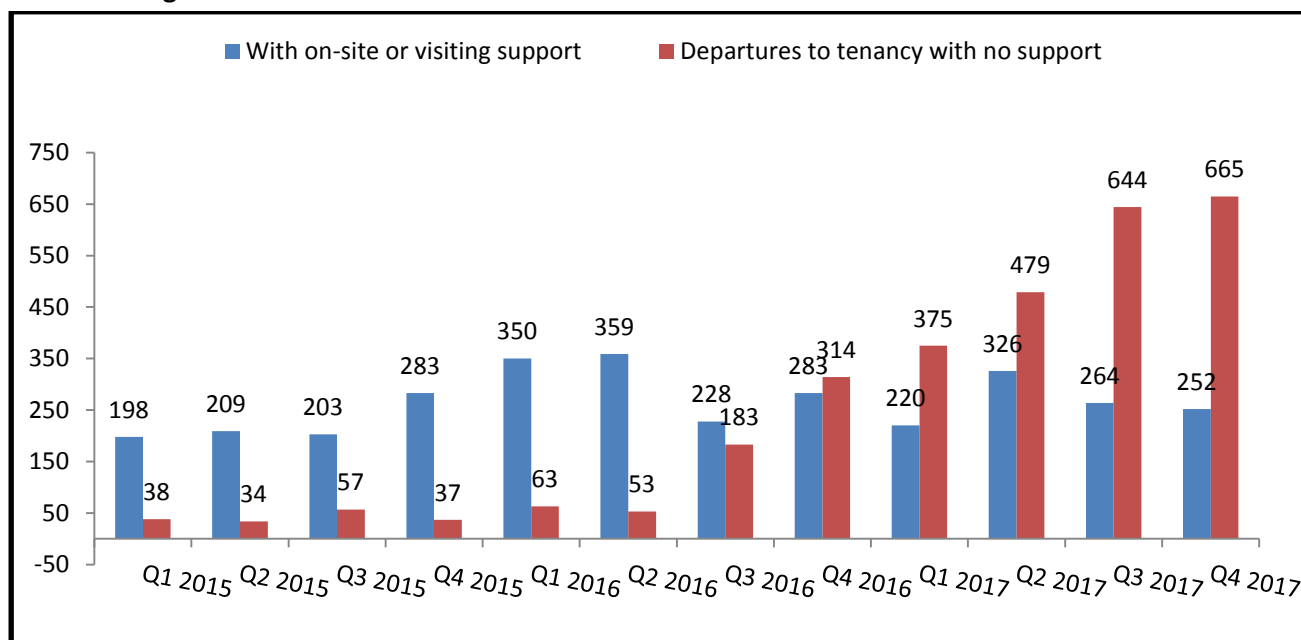


## 6. Number of persons moving on into independent living with support

Table 8: Number of persons moving to independent living with support	
Persons moved on into independent living with support	Total Q4 2017
Number in supported accommodation (LTA on-site supported)	15
Number in Approved Housing Body accommodation (AHB on-site supported and visiting support)	88
Number in local authority owned accommodation with support (LA on-site supported and visiting support)	127
Number in private rented accommodation with floating support services (visiting support only)	9
Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)	13
Total	252

In Q4 2017 the number of persons who moved to tenancies with some form of visiting or on-site support was 252 or 27%. This is a further decrease on the previous quarter (264 or 29%) and records as the lowest percentage figure of individuals exiting to tenancy without support. The trend in low percentage of exits with supports may be attributed to the fact that 48% of the tenancies created in 2017 were homeless prevention cases. These were families transferring from an existing tenancy to a new tenancy and therefore did not need to avail of post-settlement supports.

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



The Supports to Live Independently (SLI) provided by Focus/PMVT and Dublin Simon visiting support services/projects continue to account for the majority of supported exits with 388 adults actively engaging at the end of Q4 2017. Table 9 below gives details on the total number of individuals availing of the various types of supports to enable tenancy sustainment.

Additional Information:

Table 9: Number of former service users supported by Visiting Support Services on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017			
SLI Service Provider	Number of Persons Currently Supported in tenancy Q4 2017	Number of Persons No Longer Requiring Support ( <i>*or not in housing</i> )	Total Cases to Date 9 (as at 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2017)
Focus/PMVT Sli Visiting Support	175	1,166	1,341
Simon Sli Visiting Support	213	1,946	2,159
Hail Mental Health Visiting Support	32	327	359
Housing First On-going Visiting Support	145	17	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>4,021</b>

There were 565 adults receiving post settlement support at the end of Q4 2017. 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 need exiting to tenancy. An additional 33 tenancies were created since last quarter bringing the total tenancies to 145 at the end of Q4 2017.

The number of households availing of Sli support remains high with 388 adults with active cases in Q4 2017, the highest number to date. Numbers have remained consistently high since HAP tenancy numbers have increased.

**Table 9a: Number of adults with Sli post-settlement tenancy support in the Dublin Region**

	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017
SLI 6 month post settlement visiting support service	373	359	330	344	359	312	341	388

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

Table 10: Number of persons moving on into independent living without support Q4 2017	
Number in private rented accommodation without support	1
Number in local authority owned accommodation without support	65
Number in other Approved Housing Body accommodation without support	35
Number in Housing Assistance Payment without support	564
<b>Total</b>	<b>665</b>

In Q4 2017, a total of 665 individuals moved to housing without taking up any tenancy sustainment supports. This is the highest number of individuals recorded moving to tenancy without supports. The homeless HAP scheme continues to be instrumental in the provision of tenancies for people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. Of the 564 adults moving to HAP tenancies without support 70% or 396 moved directly to homeless HAP tenancies and were prevented from using emergency accommodation. As indicated last quarter, most of the prevention cases are households with a general housing need only and do not require any other form of support to sustain their tenancy.

## 8. Number of persons sleeping rough

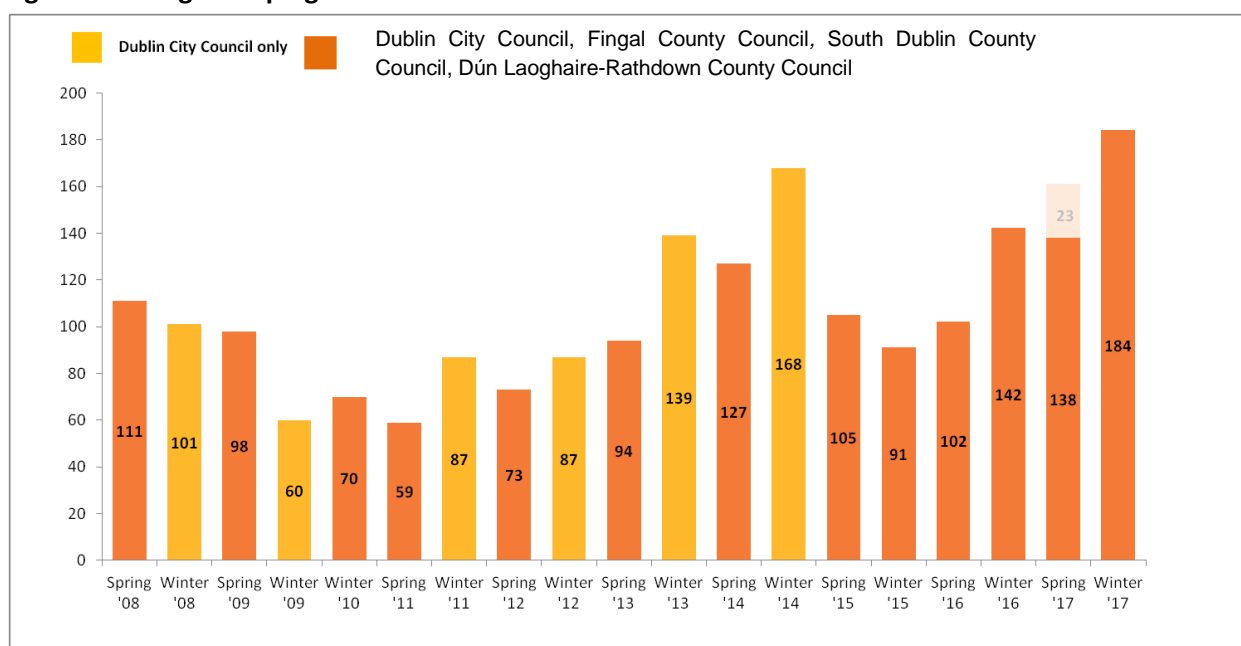
Table 11: Number of persons sleeping rough		
		With a Support Plan
Number of persons discovered sleeping rough on night of Rough Sleeping Count (7 <sup>th</sup> November 2017)	184	-
Number of persons sleeping rough with a PASS record	102	44

The Winter 2017 Rough Sleeping Count (RSC) took place on the night of November 7<sup>th</sup> 2017. There were over 140 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 184 individuals sleeping rough across the Dublin Region on that night.

### Winter 2017 Trend

The graph in Figure 11 shows the results from each of the rough sleeping counts between 2008 and 2017. The Winter 2017 RSC shows an increase in the number of individuals discovered sleeping rough in Dublin from 142 in winter 2016 to 184 in winter 2017. This represents an increase of 42 individuals or 30%.

**Figure 11: Rough Sleeping Counts 2007-2017**



**Table 12: Number of persons recorded as rough sleepers engaging with HFIT in Q4 2017**

Number of persons in contact Bedded Down	165
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Number of persons in contact Not Bedded Down	287
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>452</b>
<i>Number of persons who also used Emergency Accommodation</i>	315

There were 452 adults who engaged with the Housing First Intake Team in Q4 2017. This is a total of 113 individuals more than last quarter and represents an average of 5 persons engaging with the team on a daily basis, same as in Q1 2017. 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.

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

	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016	Q1 2017	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017
<b>Adults in contact with Housing First Intake Team (Street Outreach) over three month period</b>	435	449	454	423	403	413	425	407	431	431	371	339	452
<b>Adults also accessing emergency accommodation during three month period</b>	317	298	312	322	250	286	285	283	291	291	249	236	315
<b>Percentage accessing emergency accommodation</b>	73%	66%	69%	76%	62%	69%	67%	70%	68%	68%	67%	70%	70%

The Housing First Intake Team data continues to indicate that majority of individuals engaging with the team have a low engagement rate as they only sleep rough for a very short period of time. In Q4 2017 only 16% of the individuals engaging with the team had twenty or more contacts.

**Table 12b: HFIT number of contacts with individual adults in Q4 2017**

Number of contacts Q4 2017	Number of adults individuals Q4 2017	Percentage	Number of contacts	Percentage
<b>1-10 contacts</b>	419	93%	1,023	64%
<b>11-20 contacts</b>	23	5%	312	20%
<b>21-50 contacts</b>	10	2%	255	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Part 4****10. Meetings of the Management Group and Consultative Fora**

	Dates of meetings held in the Q4 2017	Membership Details	
Statutory Management Group	23/11/17	Dublin Region Homeless Executive South Dublin County Council HSE Integrated Service Directorate The Probation Service Tusla	
Regional Homelessness Consultative Forum	18/12/2017	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	

Signed:



Eileen Gleeson, Director, Dublin Region Homeless Executive