



Performance Report 2016 relating to the Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Dublin City Council

Quarter 4 2016

February 2017

Q4 2016 Headline Items:**Tenancy protection and sustainment**

- The Tenancy Protection Service (TPS) has been contacted by 2,391 households in the Dublin regions in 2016.
- One thousand, four hundred and twenty five of these households (60%) were considered to be at risk of homelessness and progressed to active case management.
- At year end, a total of 899 households (38% of all contacts) had been protected and sustained under the TPS *via* a rent uplift (615); advocacy (220) or re-housing (64).

Rough Sleeping

- Seventy percent (283) of persons engaging in rough sleeping over the quarter gained access to emergency accommodation.
- One hundred and forty two adults were discovered sleeping rough in the Dublin Region on the night of the Rough Sleeping Count, November 22nd 2016. Additional emergency accommodation was introduced in December 2016. There was an average of 24 empty beds each night for the ten days either side of New Years.

Use of Emergency Accommodation

- A total of 4,098 adults used emergency accommodation during Qtr4, 2016.
- Of these, 14% (567) were new presentations assessed as homeless and placed in emergency accommodation. The remaining 86% (3,531) 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 246 persons over the quarter.
- Of the 2,972 adult beds available in emergency accommodation in Dublin on the last day of the quarter (31st December 2016), 50 beds were unused.

Support Plans for Emergency Accommodation Users

- A total of 2,114 adults residing in emergency accommodation have an active support plan. This represents just over half (51%) of all adults residing in emergency accommodation over the quarter.

Q4 2016 Headline Items:**Long-term homelessness**

- Of the 2,922 adult individuals in emergency accommodation on the last day of Qtr4, 2016 a total of 1,957 (or 67%) have resided in emergency accommodation for 6 months or more and are considered to be long-term homeless.

Family Homelessness

- Among the adult population in emergency accommodation in September 2016, 44% were adults who presented with child dependents.
- At the end of the quarter, a total of 1,028 families – comprising 1,382 adults and 2,096 dependent children - were residing in emergency accommodation.
- Of these, 778 families were residing in commercial hotels in lieu of access to alternative forms of emergency accommodation and 115 families in commercial B&Bs. There were 131 families in supported temporary accommodation with appropriate supports.

Tenancy creation and housing support

- The total number of adults who moved to tenancies in Qtr4, 2016 was 597. This is on a par with the previous two quarters. Moves are at a higher rate than any year previously reported.
- In total, 1,833 adults moved to tenancies in 2016. This is a 73% increase on 2015 and a 131% increase on 2014 and 2013.
- The significant majority (95%) moved to some form of social housing option with 772 adults in social tenancies and 974 adults in HAP tenancies over the year. Private rented tenancies accommodated 87 adults over the same time frame.
- Among these new tenants in 2016, 66% (1,208 tenants) availed of post-settlement housing support and the remaining 625 tenants are living independently without housing support.

Departures from homeless services to other living situations

- In addition to departures to independent living in tenancies, 200 adults departed homeless services to other living situations in Qtr4 2016.
- These included staying with family or friends (50 persons); relocation to another country (15 persons); admission to medical facility (hospital – 61 persons; residential treatment – 48 persons) and admission to correctional facilities (prison remand – 26 persons).

Part 1**1. 2016 Target for Accommodating Homeless Persons with Full Tenancies**

Target number of individuals for 2016	Number of Accommodation Units Delivered with Full Tenancies			Quarterly Total Adult Individuals Q4 2016	Total Adult Individuals to Date in 2016
	Local Authority Lettings			133	481
	Approved Housing Bodies (AHB) Lettings			71	194
	LTS (long-term supported accommodation)			40	97
	Private Rented			21	87
	Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)			332	974
	Totals ¹			597	1,833

Five hundred and ninety seven adults moved to tenancies during the final quarter of 2016. This is the highest number of moves to tenancies in any period since recording began in 2013 (detailed in Figure 1 below). The primary source of housing came from HAP, followed closely by Social Housing. Three hundred and thirty two adults moved to HAP tenancies and 244 adults moved to Local Authority or Approved Housing Body tenancies. Both categories yielded the highest number of moves in any quarter reported to date.

Table 1a: Adults individuals moving to tenancies 2013-2016

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Social housing (including HAP)	367	555	922	1,746
Private rented accommodation	426	237	137	87
Total number of individuals moving to tenancies	793	792	1,059	1,833

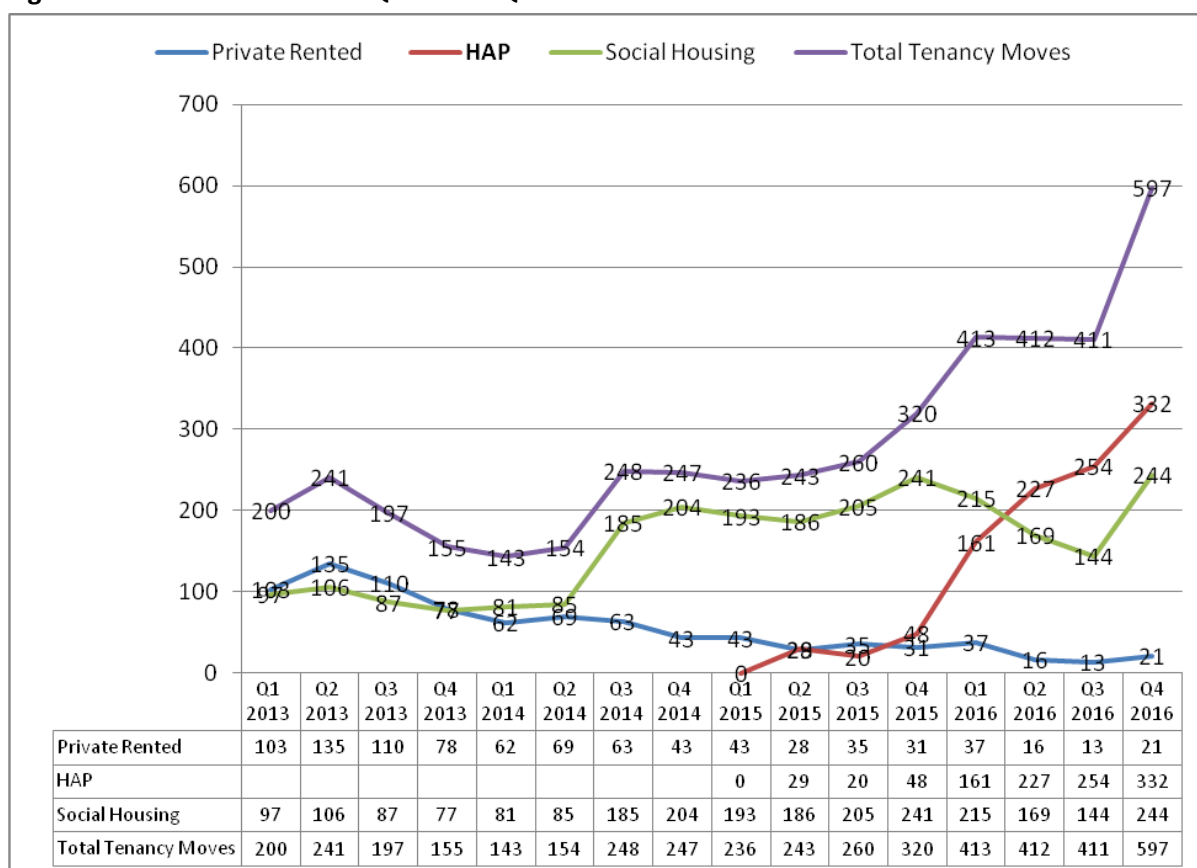
During the course of 2016 there were a total of 1,833 adults who moved to some form of tenancy. Once again, this is a record number of moves. It is more than double the tenancies achieved in 2013 and 2014 and a 73% increase on the number of adults who moved to tenancies in 2015.

Access to accommodation in the private rental sector remains limited, as has been the case since 2014, due in part to limited supply but also because of high rents. It was only following the

¹ PASS records the number of unique adult individuals moving-on to independent living

introduction of the Homeless HAP last year, which offers an uplift on the Rent Supplement rate of up to 50%, that access to private rented units under the new Local Authority scheme began to increase. As social tenants, however, the Local Authority pays rent directly to the Landlord and tenants pay a rent differential to the Local Authority based on a percentage of their income. This helps to address some of the financial stress and ensures consistency of income for tenants regardless of rental fluctuations.

Figure 1: Moves to Tenancies Q1 2013 – Q4 2016



The *Rebuilding Ireland, Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness First Quarterly Progress Report*² highlights the key role HAP is playing in facilitating exits from homelessness. A target of 550 HAP tenancies in 2016 has been exceeded with 974 adults being housed using HAP in the Dublin Region during the year. Building upon its success, the homeless HAP has been extended to Cork.

Going forward, it is anticipated that reliance on HAP will continue in 2017 as the primary mechanism for assisting persons to exit or avoid homelessness with supplementary supply coming from the Local Authority or Approved Housing Body housing stock. The *Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*³ also acknowledges the need to increase the social housing stock overall if number of persons experiencing homelessness is to be effectively reduced. A target of 27,000 social housing units by 2021 has been set nationally.

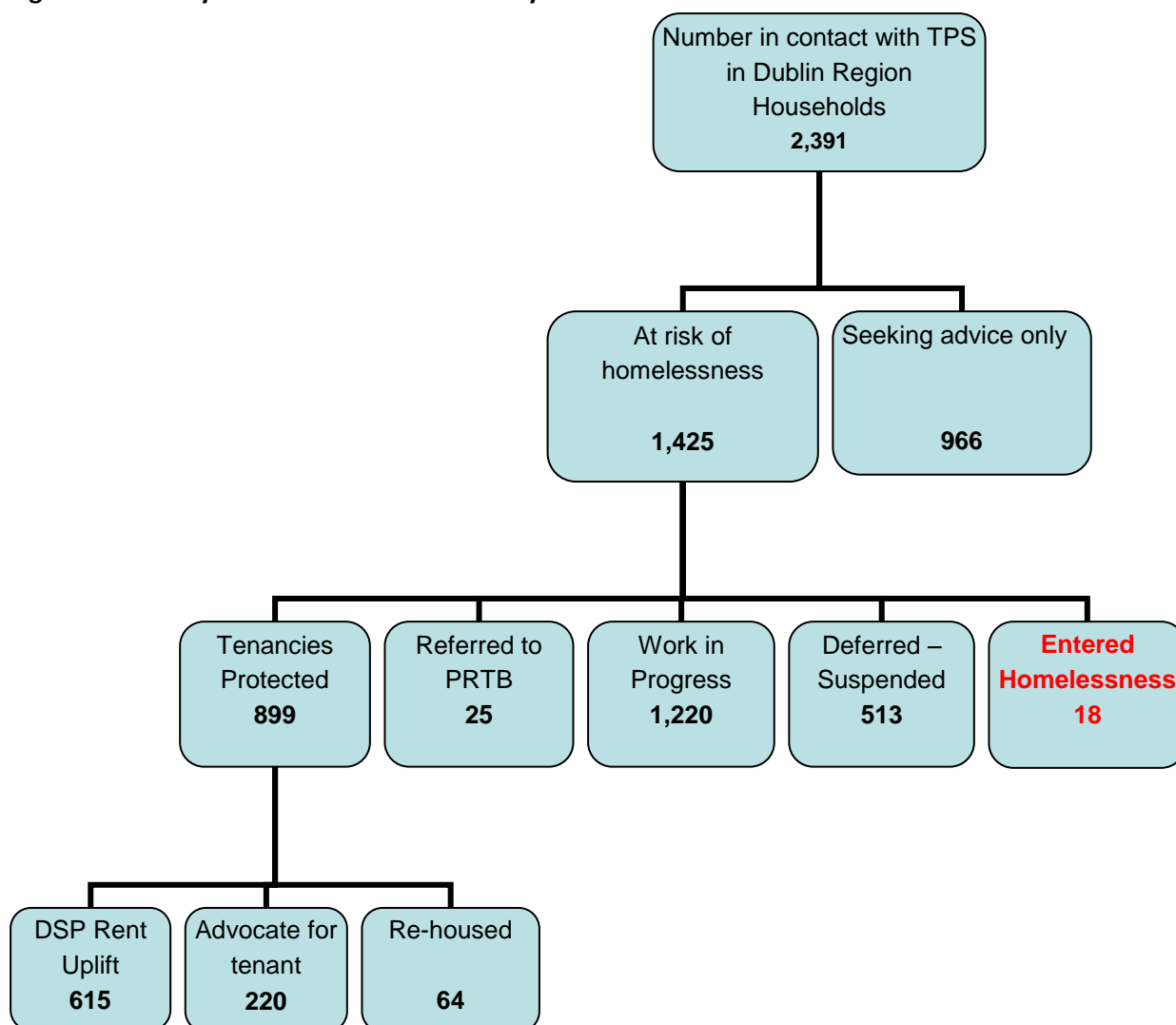
² <http://rebuildingireland.ie/First-Progress-Report.pdf>

³ http://rebuildingireland.ie/Rebuilding%20Ireland_Action%20Plan.pdf

Tenancy Protection Service

The Tenancy Protection Service operated by Threshold is the primary initiative of the DRHE to prevent families becoming homeless.

Figure 2: Tenancy Protection Service: January to December 2016



In 2016 two thousand, three hundred and ninety one households contacted the DRHE’s Tenancy Protection Service. Of these, 60% (1,425) were deemed to be at risk of homelessness. Eight hundred and ninety nine of these tenancies (63%) were sustained with 615 receiving the Department of Social Protection (DSP) uplift to their Rent Supplement rate. Eighteen families progressed to homeless services.

The overall number of households contacting Threshold dropped from 4,604 in 2015 to 2,391 in 2016 but the number of tenancies that were deemed to be at risk of homelessness increased from 60% in 2016 compared with 53% in 2015 and 45% in 2014. Therefore, people using the service were more likely to need support.

Thirty eight percent of those who contacted Threshold in 2016 had their tenancy protected, with most receiving the DSP rent uplift, compared with 34% in 2015 and 12% in 2014. While the number of new contacts has decreased in 2016, Threshold's workload remains high as staff continue to work with many of the families who had contacted them in 2014 and 2015.

Table 1b: Tenancy Protection in the Dublin Region 2014 - 2016

	June - December 2014	2014 Percentage	2015	2015 Percentage	2016	2016 Percentage
Total number of households contacting Threshold	2,910		4,604		2,391	
Households at risk of homelessness	1,303	45%	2,434	53%	1,425	60%
Households protected from homelessness	344	12%	1561	34%	899	38%

The Tenancy Protection Service is named as a key mechanism in preventing homelessness in the *Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*.

The DSP's National Tenancy Sustainment Framework for Rent Supplement clients and the Tenancy Sustainment Protocol operated by Threshold for any tenants worried about losing their home have been hugely successful, with favourable interventions in approximately 9,000 cases over the last two years.

The Threshold Tenancy Protection Service, which originally operated in Dublin City and Cork City, has recently been extended to Galway City and Counties Kildare, Meath and Wicklow. Building on this, the service will be extended nationwide by the end of the year. Much of the success of these support services, and others, was down to successful awareness campaigns, which we will repeat and intensify in order to ensure the highest possible levels of awareness of the range of supports in place to help prevent homelessness. (p. 38)

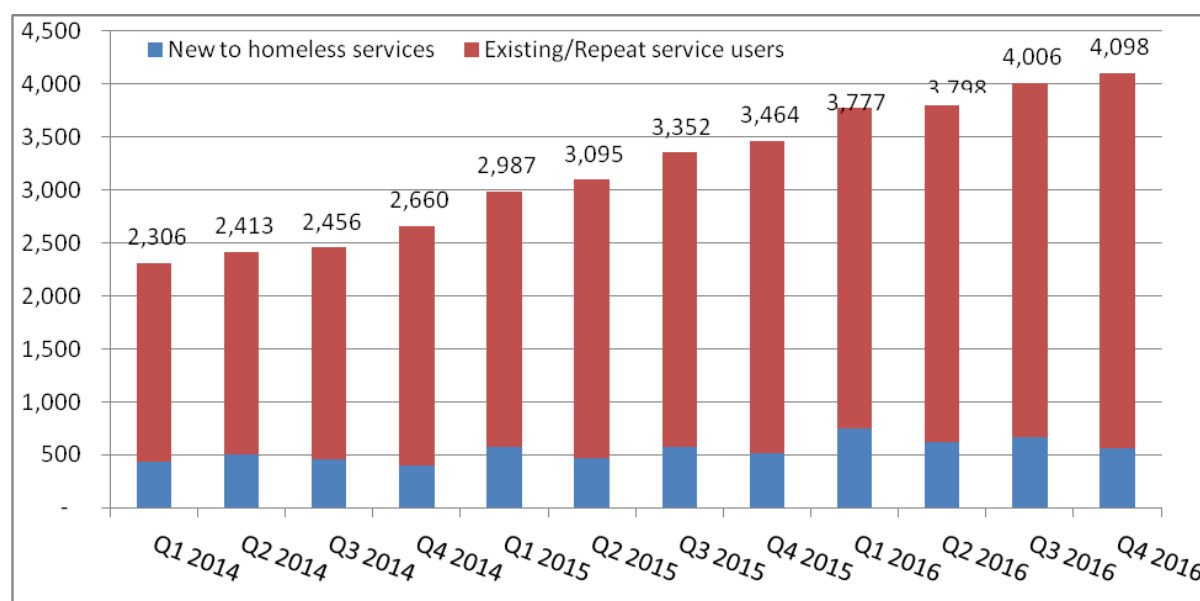
Part 2

2. Number of new presentations on a daily basis

	New	Repeat	Total Q4 2016
Number of adult individuals using emergency accommodation in Q3 2016	567	3,531	4,098
Number of days in Q3 2016	91		
Daily average	6.2		

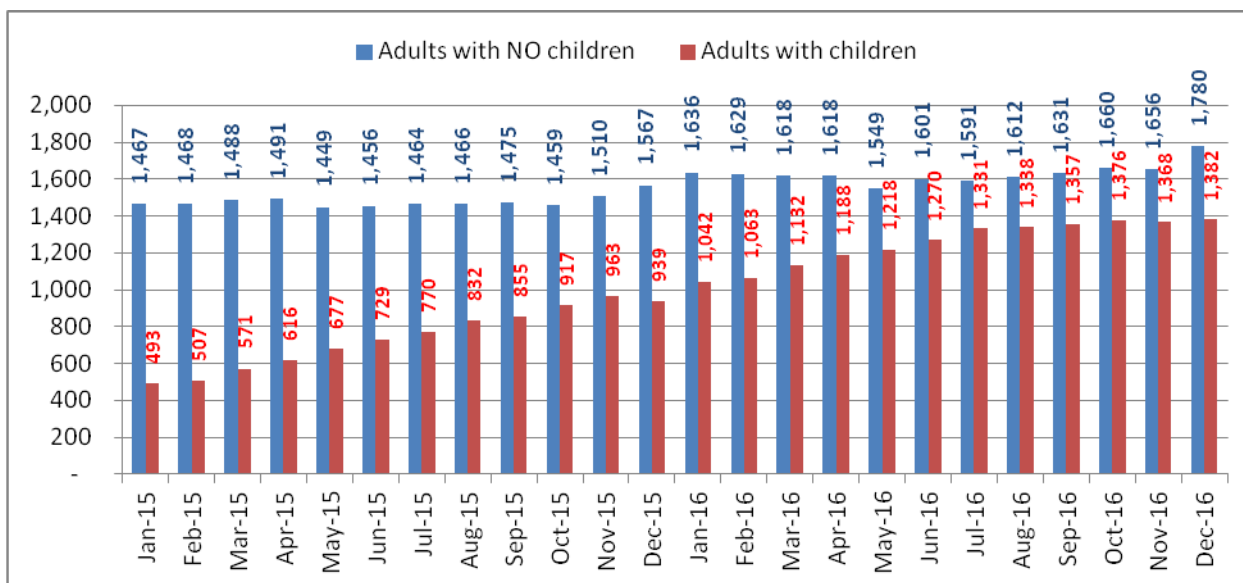
The number of adults accessing emergency accommodation increased by 18% in Quarter 4 2016 when compared with the same Quarter in 2015. In Quarter 4 2016 there were 4,098 unique adults who accessed emergency accommodation. The increase was facilitated by an increase in both private emergency accommodation (PEA) in the form of hotels and supported temporary emergency accommodation (STA) as new services were introduced in the region in December 2016.

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



A monthly review of adults accessing services, outlined in Figure 4 below, reveals that there was a small increase in the number of adults with accompanying children from 1,357 in September 2016 to 1,382 in December 2016. This is an increase of 25 adults. In contrast, the number of adults without accompanying children increased from 1,631 to 1,780, which is an increase of 149 adults over the same period.

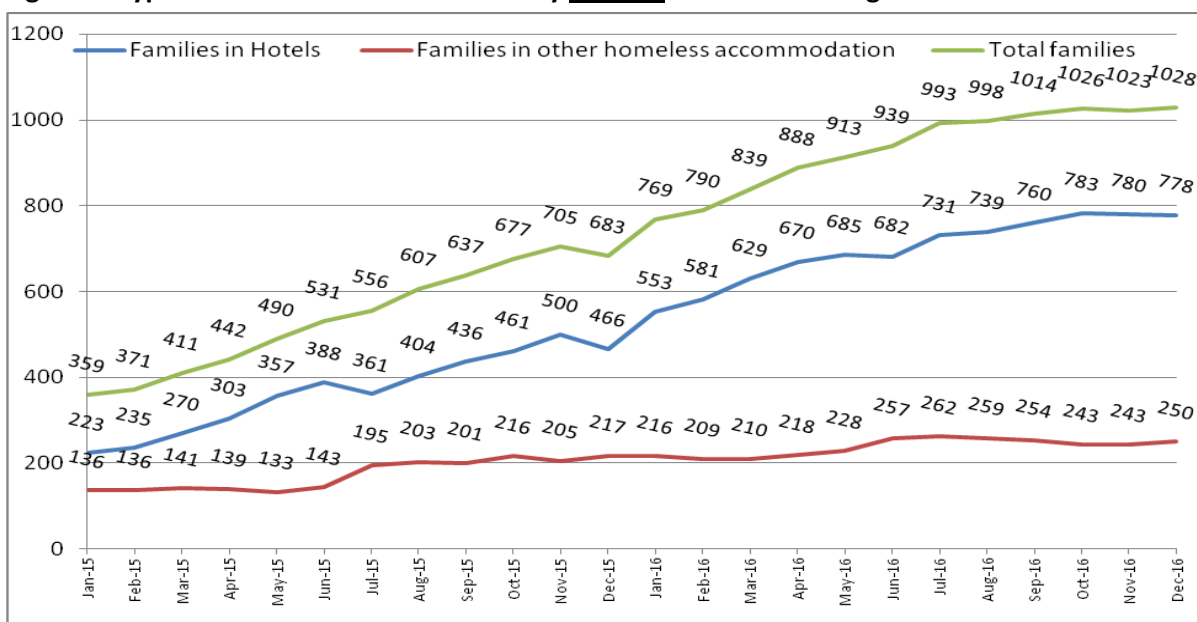
Figure 4: Breakdown of adults accessing emergency accommodation each month⁴



The number of families who accessed emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region grew from 1,014 families in September 2016 to 1,028 families in December 2016, a small increase of 14 additional families between Qtr 3 and Qtr 4 2016. The rate of increase in families accessing emergency accommodation has slowed significantly as there had been:

- an increase of 156 families between Qtr 4 2015 and Qtr 1 2016;
- an increase of 100 families between Qtr 1 and Qtr 2 2016;
- an increase of 75 families between Qtr2 and Qtr3 2016.

Figure 5: Type of accommodation accessed by families in the Dublin Region each month⁵

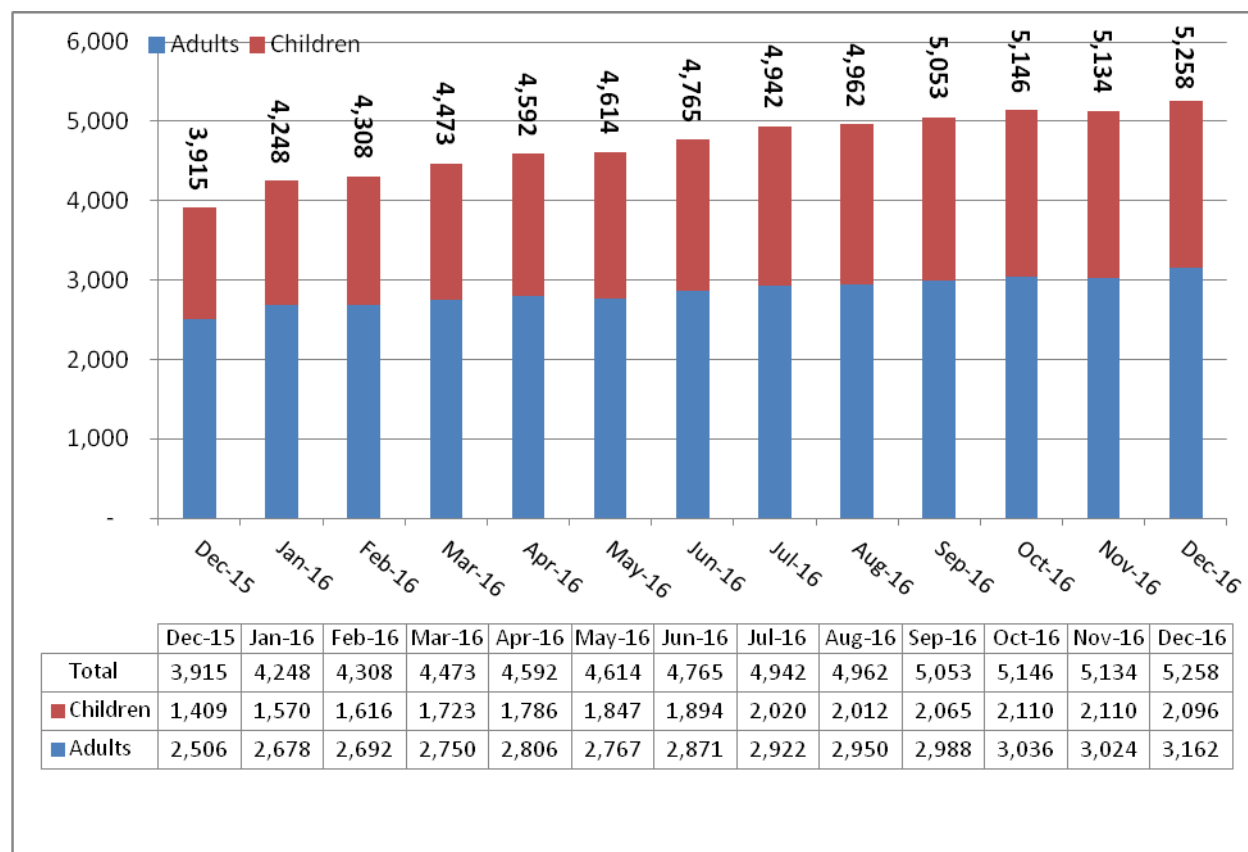


⁴ The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month. Available: <http://www.environ.ie/en/DevelopmentHousing/Housing/SpecialNeeds/HomelessPeople/>

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

The monthly figures also reveal that more persons are accommodated on a nightly basis than ever before. In a single week in December 2016, 5,528 adults and children were accommodated in emergency accommodation. In December 2015 the figure was 3,915 meaning there was an additional 1,343 persons accommodated one year on. This is a 34% increase in persons accommodated. This represents a very substantial increase in emergency accommodation.

Figure 6: Number of adults and children in emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region each month⁶



Given that a key action in the *Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan*, is to “[e]nsure an adequate supply of emergency accommodation nationally” (p. 17), the DRHE will continue to source premise in 2017 in the Dublin Region for use as emergency accommodation.

In addition, a particular emphasis has been placed on ensuring “that by mid-2017 hotels are only used in limited circumstances for emergency accommodation for families” (ibid). Work is underway to open a number of supported emergency services for families in order to decrease reliance on commercial hotels and B&Bs when families present as homeless.

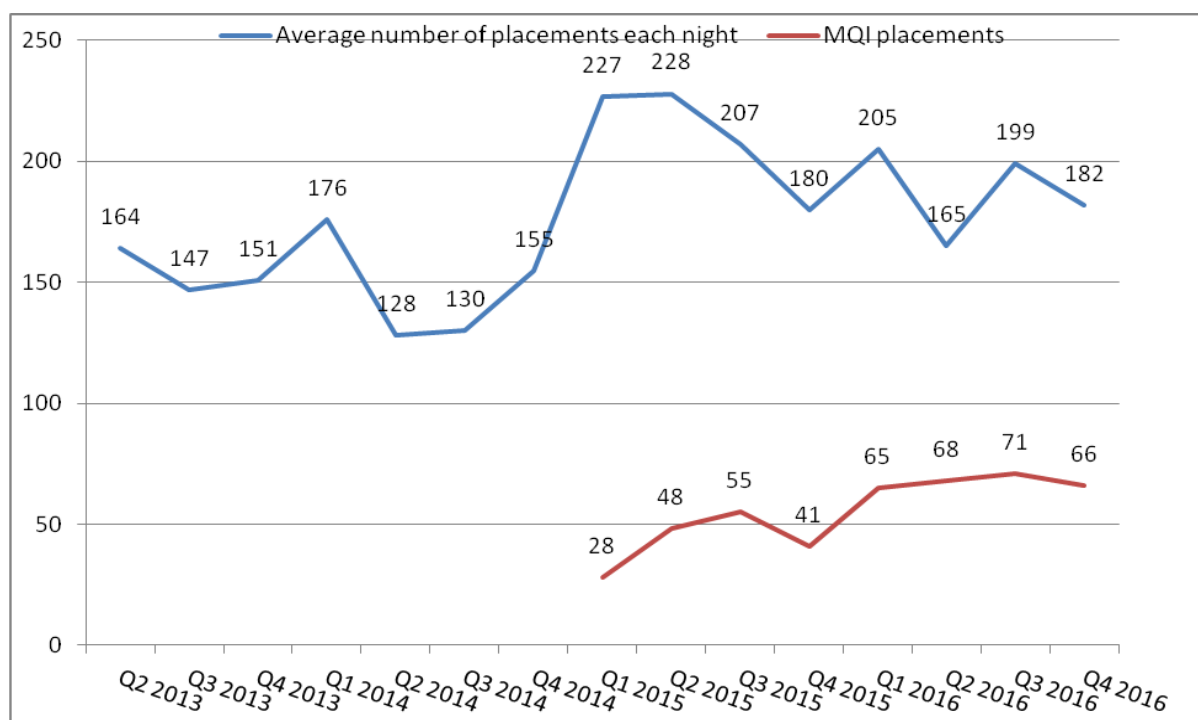
⁶ The monthly figure represents the number accessing emergency accommodation over a single week during each month

Additional Information

Table 3: Number of placements or unique individuals in emergency accommodation				
Service	Number of placements in Q4 2016	Number Offered accommodation	Number of 'No shows'	Number unable to accommodate - insufficient capacity / unsuitability (Sleeping bags booked)
Calls from Service Users: Helpline	12,405	12,405		2,250
Placement Service	10,226	10,399		41
Total	22,631	22,804	1,381	2,291
Average per night	246	248	15	25

The average number of placements made each day was 246 over the course of Quarter 4 2016. One hundred and eighty two of these were made into emergency accommodation while an additional 66 placements were made into the MQI night service. Despite an increase in over 200 beds compared with last year, there has been no significant increase in average number of placements made each day. This is because there has been a reduction in the number of 'single night bookings', where people need to ring back every night to source a bed and an increase in the number of 'rolling bookings' where persons are allocated a bed for a duration of time and targeted for access to services with twenty hour on-site support.

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

Type of Emergency Accommodation ⁷	Number of Adult Individuals on last day of Quarter 4 2016	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)	1,231	403	573	255
Temporary Emergency (TEA)	68	26	34	8
Private Emergency (PEA)	1,623	536	933	154
Total	2,922	965	1,540	417
			1,957	

Despite a very significant increase in the number of individuals who have moved on to tenancies, there continues to be a shortage of housing for homeless persons to move to. As a consequence, the number of people remaining in emergency accommodation for in excess of six months has increased each quarter of 2016. In Quarter 4 2016 there were 1,957 adults who were six months or more in emergency accommodation which represents 67% of all adults in services. This is an increase of 667 persons or 52% compared with Quarter 4 2015. Also the rate of long-term homeless has increased from 57% to 67% between Quarter 4 2015 and 2016.

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

	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016
Adults on last day of the quarter	1394	1414	1491	1692	1868	1975	2119	2279	2577	2665	2799	2922
Adults 6 months or more	763	774	826	921	997	1053	1153	1290	1476	1586	1832	1957
Percentage	55%	55%	55%	54%	53%	53%	54%	57%	57%	60%	65%	67%
Increase:	-	11	52	95	76	56	100	137	186	110	246	125

⁷ These figures exclude MQI Night Café

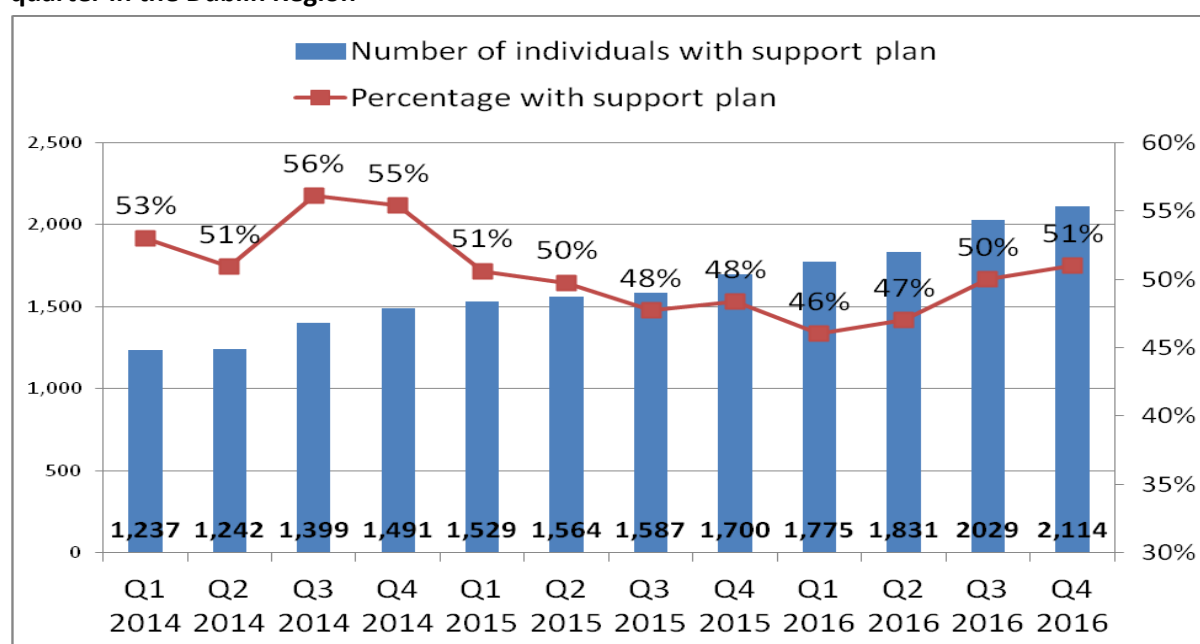
Additional Information:

Table 5: Number of clients with a support plan		
Accommodation Category	Total Number of Persons During Quarter 4 2016	Number with a Support Plan
Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA)	2143	1400
Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA)	108	97
Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA)	2224	774
Other (Simon Detox and Residential Alcohol Service)	92	72
(less) people accessing multiple accommodation types during the quarter*	-420	-229
Total (Unique Individuals accessing emergency accommodation)	4147	2114

*Note – some individual’s access services in more than one accommodation type during the quarter.

While the numbers of long-term homeless has increased over the year so has the rate of support planning and the number of adults with a support plan. Over the course of Quarter 4 2016 51% of adults accessing emergency accommodation had a support plan. This is an increase of 3% compared with Quarter 4 2015.

Figure 8: Number and percentage of adults in emergency accommodation with support plans each quarter in the Dublin Region



A key obstacle to support planning is the number of persons occupying private emergency accommodation in the form of hotels or B&Bs that contain small numbers of persons scattered across the region and sometimes into adjoining counties. There are logistical difficulties in providing adequate visiting support to these locations.

As is evident in looking at Table 5a below, the rate of support planning is higher in supported temporary accommodation which has full-time support and temporary emergency accommodation that accommodate adults with very low support needs. The performance in private emergency accommodation, which is serviced by visiting support only across the county, and supported accommodation that has staff on site at night only is much lower than services with full-time supports on site. Given this, the moves to increase the number of family hub type services and reduce reliance on commercial scatter site hotels and B&Bs should result in an increase in support planning amongst the homeless population.

Table 5a: Support Planning in the Dublin Region during Quarter 4 2016

	Number of Adults accessing services Q4 2016	Number with a Support Plan	Percentage with Support Plan Q4 2016
Supported Temporary Accommodation (Service Provider on-site 24 hours)	988	863	87%
Supported Temporary Accommodation (Service Provider on-site night-only)	1,155	537	46%
Temporary Emergency Accommodation (Service Provider on-site: low support needs)	108	97	90%
Private Emergency Accommodation: Hotel / B&B (Visiting Support Homeless Action Teams)	2,224	774	35%
Detox/Residential Alcohol Services	92	72	78%

4. Number of persons leaving emergency accommodation

Moved to new/independent accommodation (As reported in table 1)	597
Staying with family or friends	50
Relocated to another country	15
Departure to Medical Facilities: Hospital	61
Departure to Medical Facilities: Residential Treatment	48
Departure to Correctional Facilities: Prison (on remand)	26
Total	797

As in all previous quarters, departures to tenancies account for most reported departures from emergency accommodation. With the exception of moves to tenancies and relocations to other countries, most of the other departures are not planned and a review of the data has demonstrated that these departures tend to be temporary as service users often return to emergency accommodation at some future date.

The relocations to another country are actively managed through the Barka project, a reconnection and reintegration project that works with persons predominantly from Central and Eastern Europe. When the project began in 2013 they relocated 52 individuals. In 2014 there was a reconfiguration of services and following an increase in staffing in 2015, 61 persons were supported to relocate to another country (as detailed in Table 6a below). The number then increased to 72 in 2016. These are significant numbers as unlike other less stable departure reasons, these people do not return to homeless services.

Table 6a: Annual figures for departures from emergency accommodation in the Dublin Region

Reported departure reasons	2,014	2,015	2,016
Moved to tenancies	792	1,059	1,833
Staying with family or friends	261	264	242
<i>Relocated to another country</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>72</i>
Departure to Medical Facilities: Hospital	177	178	227
Departure to Medical Facilities: Residential Treatment	108	122	158
Departure to Correctional Facilities: Prison (on remand)	100	92	120
Total	1,447	1,776	2,652

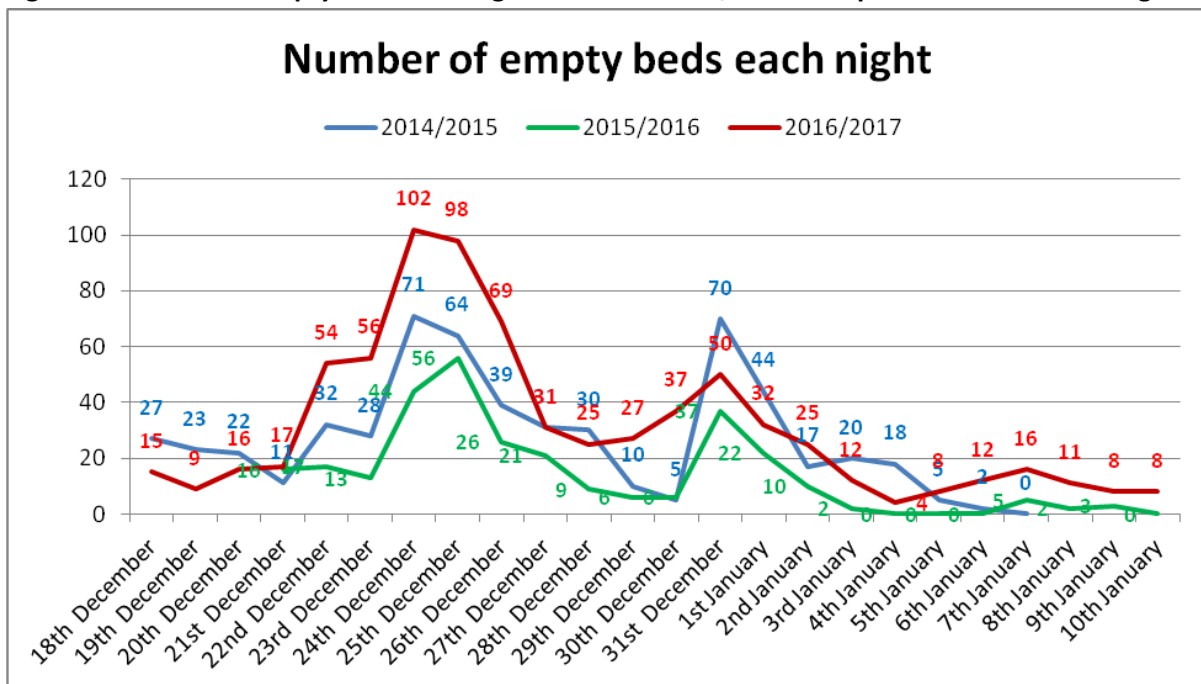
5. Occupancy rate in emergency accommodation

Table 7: Adult occupancy rate in emergency accommodation	
Total number of adult beds available at (31 st December 2016)	2,972
Number of adult beds occupied at (31 st December 2016)	2,922

Typically, there are less than three beds that have not been allocated in previous quarters but December 31st 216 saw fifty beds unoccupied. Over the Christmas and New Year’s period there continued to be a number of empty beds as additional capacity had been introduced in December 2016.

As illustrated in Figure 9 below, the additional capacity ensured that there were beds available for all persons who needed them over the holiday period. As can be seen, 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. In 2017, however, because of the significant number of new beds, there were still some additional beds available each night into early January.

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

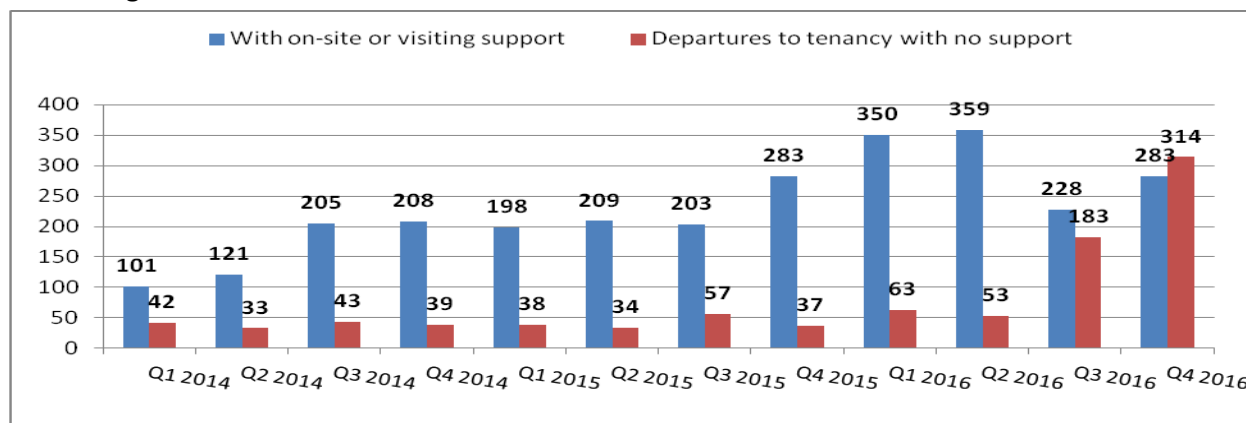
Table 8: Number of persons moving to independent living with support	
Persons moved on into independent living with support	Total Q4 2016
Number in supported accommodation (LTA on-site supported)	40
Number in Approved Housing Body accommodation (AHB on-site supported and visiting support)	42
Number in local authority owned accommodation with support (LA on-site supported and visiting support)	104
Number in private rented accommodation with floating support services (visiting support only)	9
Housing Assistance Payment (HAP)	88
Total	283

Two hundred and eighty three of the 597 persons moving to tenancy availed of post-settlement support in Qtr 4 2016. In the last two quarters of 2016 the rate of persons taking up post settlement support dropped. This is in large part because many of the new presenting families and some singles are availing of the homeless HAP. HAP offers a more attractive route back into the private rental market for many service users as it can provide:

- An uplift of up to 50% of the Rent Supplement rate in the region (25% for South Dublin).
- 100% of the approved monthly rental rate is paid directly into the landlord or nominated agent’s bank account by the local authority or by a designated third party on behalf of the local authority
- Security deposit is paid to landlord in advance
- First month’s rent is paid to landlord in advance
- No change to rent payments to landlord if tenant’s employment situation changes
- Visiting housing support is provided to the tenant

However, many of the new families have no support needs so are no taking up the offer of Sli support that is available to all HAP tenants. Despite this, however, were more people availing of post settlement support in 2016 than any year previously

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



Additional Information:

Table 9: Number of former service users supported by Visiting Support Services on 31st December 2016			
SLI Service Provider	Number of Persons Currently Supported in tenancy Q4 2016	Number of Persons No Longer Requiring Support (<i>*or not in housing</i>)	Total Cases to Date
Focus/PMVT Sli Visiting Support	166	854	1,020
Simon Sli Visiting Support	178	1,453	1,631
Hail Mental Health Visiting Support	26	266	292
Housing First On-going Visiting Support	68		68
Total	438	2,573	3,011

There were 438 adults receiving post settlement support on the last day of Q4 2016. The majority of these were persons receiving the Sli six month visiting support service. The figures exceed any previous figure in 2014 or 2015. The number of people in receipt of Sli support has dropped from the highest reported figure of 373 in Q1 2016 to 344 in Q4 2016 but it is expected that figures will remain at in excess of 300 if numbers taking up HAP continue at the current rate.

Table 9a: Adults availing of Sli post-settlement support in the Dublin Region in 2016

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

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

Table 10: Number of persons moving on into independent living without support Q4 2016	
Number in private rented accommodation without support	12
Number in local authority owned accommodation without support	28
Number in other Approved Housing Body accommodation without support	30
Number in Housing Assistance Payment without support	244
Total	314

Table 10 details 314 persons who moved to tenancies without support, the majority of whom were people moving to HAP tenancies. Unlike many of the families who were supported in the past, families presenting during the current housing shortage tend to have low levels of support need and can sustain tenancies without additional supports.

8. Number of persons sleeping rough

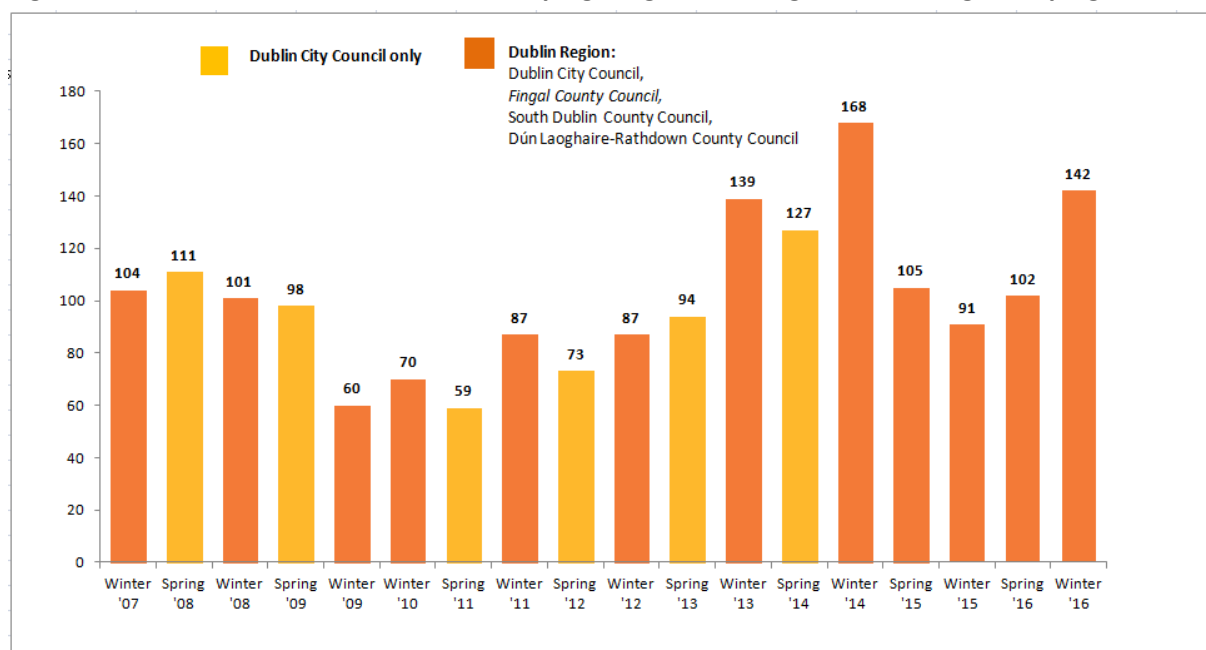
Table 11: Number of persons sleeping rough		
		With a Support Plan
Number of persons discovered sleeping rough on night of Rough Sleeping Count (22 nd November 2016)	142	-
Number of persons sleeping rough with a PASS record	65	41

The Winter 2016 Rough Sleeping Count took place on the night of November the 22nd 2016. There were over 160 volunteers and staff from homeless services involved in the count across the Dublin Region. There were 142 individuals counted sleeping rough across the region on that night.

Winter 2016 Trend

The graph in Figure 11 shows the results from each of the rough sleeping counts between 2007 and 2016. There was an increase in the number of persons discovered sleeping rough in the most recent count from 91 in Winter 2015 to 142 in Winter 2016. This represents an increase of 51 persons or 56%.

Figure 11: Number of adults discovered sleeping rough on the night of the Rough Sleeping Counts



Of the 142 individuals, twenty were identified as female, 110 as male and 12 unknown as bedded down and covered up. This is on trend with previous counts. Twenty five percent of individuals were identified as non-national. This reflects an overall drop that has been event in the past two years. In 2013 and 2014 non-nationals made up between 33% and 40% respectively of individuals sleeping rough. As always, the majority of persons are aged between 31-40 (38%) while 27% were aged 18-30 and another 27% aged 41-50. The remaining 8% were aged 51 years and over.

Table 12: Number of persons recorded as rough sleepers engaging with HFIT in Q4 2016	
Number of persons in contact Bedded Down	174
Number of persons in contact Not Bedded Down	233
Total Individuals	407
<i>Number of persons who also used Emergency Accommodation</i>	283

There are a small number of people who exclusively rough sleep and do not use some other form of shelter. Most individuals use rough sleeping in combination with access to emergency accommodation. Therefore, there are different people out each night. Over a Qtr 4 2016, there were 407 unique individuals who were in contact with the Housing First Intake Team (HFIT) which operates the street outreach service for the DRHE in the Dublin Region. Of these, 283 also gained access to emergency accommodation at some point over the quarter.

Overall, there was a slight drop in the number of persons who engaged with the team compared with the previous two quarters due most likely to the increased provision of emergency accommodation in December 2016. The rate of access to emergency accommodation amongst this cohort increased to 70% compared with 62% in the first quarter of the year, when there was a comparable number of persons in contact with the team.

Table 12a: Emergency accommodation use amongst individuals rough sleeping

	Q1 2014	Q2 2014	Q3 2014	Q4 2014	Q1 2015	Q2 2015	Q3 2015	Q4 2015	Q1 2016	Q2 2016	Q3 2016	Q4 2016
Adults in contact with Housing First Intake Team (Street Outreach) over three month period	406	446	354	450	435	449	454	423	403	413	425	407
Adults also accessing emergency accommodation during three month period	304	312	224	378	317	298	312	322	250	286	285	283
Percentage accessing emergency accommodation	75%	70%	63%	84%	73%	66%	69%	76%	62%	69%	67%	70%

As is the case in all previous quarters, the majority of individuals who engage in rough sleeping do so for a small number of times. The majority of people (93%) had less than three contacts on average while only three individuals had in excess of 50 contacts over the three month period. However, the administrative data does not capture individuals known to the HFIT who agree only to meet with the team at infrequent interval but engage in rough sleeping regularly. For this reason, the street

intelligence of the team, combined with administrative data is used to target those who will progress to Housing First tenancies.

Table 12b: HFIT number of contacts with individual adults in Q4 2016

Number of contacts Q4 2016	Number of adults individuals Q4 2016	Percentage	Number of contacts	Percentage
1-10 contacts	377	93%	926	59%
11-20 contacts	22	5%	304	19%
21-50 contacts	5	1%	166	11%
50-100 contacts	3	1%	169	11%
Total	407	100%	1565	100%

The current Housing First team has a target of 100 tenancies by September 2017. As detailed in Table 9, there are currently 68 individuals in Housing First tenancies. However, this target has been revised up to 300 under the *Rebuilding Ireland Action Plan for Housing and Homelessness*. Given that the number of persons who predominantly rough sleep and do not use emergency accommodation is low, the service will be extended to identify persons also accessing emergency accommodation who have high support needs who are suitable for Housing First supports.

Taking into account the expected increase in housing supply as a result of this Action Plan, we will now strengthen our efforts and resources towards providing homeless people with a home following the housing-led, housing-first approach. In particular, we will triple the targets for tenancies to be provided by Housing First teams in Dublin, from 100 tenancies currently, to 300 tenancies in 2017. This will require additional resources to be provided by the HSE, subject to the finalisation of the HSE Service Plan for 2017. p. 37

Part 4

10. Meetings of the Management Group and Consultative Fora

	Dates of meetings held in the Q4 2016	Membership Details																					
Statutory Management Group	30 th November 2016	Dublin Region Homeless Executive South Dublin County Council HSE Integrated Service Directorate The Probation Service Tusla																					
Regional Homelessness Consultative Forum	1 st December 2016	<table border="1"> <tr><td>An Garda Síochána</td></tr> <tr><td>City of Dublin Education & 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 & 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