



# Focus on Homelessness

**Regional Data from all 9 Regions**  
June 2014 – June 2021

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Challenging homelessness. Changing lives.

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Introduction

Focus Ireland and the School of Social Work and Social Policy, Trinity College Dublin have collaborated for over a decade to bring high quality and up-to-date research on homelessness to a wider audience and into the core of public policy formation. Since 2014, the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage has published data on the number of adults and child dependents in Emergency Homeless Accommodation each month. In addition, over the same period, Quarterly Performance Reports and Financial Reports have contained data on the duration and cost of homelessness in Ireland. ‘Focus on Homelessness’ aims to make this substantial body of data available in an accessible and reliable format, and provides a detailed report on the extent, nature and duration of homelessness, in addition to the public expenditure on households experiencing homelessness in Ireland.

From August 2021, Focus on Homelessness published a series of individual reports looking at the published data for each of the nine geographical regions.

This publication brings together in one report the data for each of those nine regions along with a description of the significant trends and features across the nine regions.

It should be noted that, since the Dublin region accounts for around 70% of all homelessness in Ireland, it is not possible to present a meaningful single graph containing any dimension of homelessness for all 9 regions.

# Significant Features Emerging from the Geographical Data

The editorial approach of Focus on Homelessness in the individual editions has been to set out the data in a clear and accessible format with some textual description but no analysis or commentary. Focus Ireland has published separate blogs on its website setting out an analysis of the figures along with proposals for policy responses which can be read at [bit.ly/the FIBlog](https://bit.ly/theFIBlog).

Given the scale of the material set out in this report, the authors believe that while keeping away from commentary it would be useful to the reader to draw attention to some of the significant issues and trends which appear to us to emerge from this data which covers the period from June 2014 to June 2021 (see Appendix 1 for the sources of these data).

## 1. Substantial Regional Variation

There is now a familiarity to the national pattern of homelessness<sup>1</sup>, with persistent rapid rises in the four years from 2014, with a levelling off and, on some measures, small declines from the end of 2018. In some measures there is a further significant fall from the time the COVID-19-related tenancy protection measures were introduced in early 2020<sup>2</sup>. It is striking to see that behind this broad aggregated national pattern there are very marked regional variations. Given that Dublin accounts for around 70% of all homelessness, the overall national pattern tends to reflect what is happening in Dublin, nevertheless looking at the Dublin figures alone does reveal some important Dublin-specific variations from the national trends.

Regional variations occur not only in general trends but also in the relative patterns across different measurements, reflecting the different housing markets and, in some cases, different policy responses in the different regions.

It is also worth noting that it is not possible to group regions showing similar trends across different measures of homelessness, similarities between regions on one measure over one period of time are observed alongside divergent trends on different measures and at different times.

This note does not set out to be a definitive statement on the regional differences but rather an initial response to some of the most striking differences in trends.

## 2. Common Patterns in Family Homelessness, with Significant Exceptions

The broad pattern of family homelessness, that is households comprising of either one or two adults, with accompanying children, is evident in most of the regions (Fig 5.) with some interesting variations and exceptions.

In Dublin, family homelessness rose steadily from 2014 until the end of 2017, levelling off in 2018, with a peak in July that year. It then falls from mid-2019, with the decline becoming more rapid after the COVID restrictions in April 2020.

<sup>1</sup> We use the term homelessness as a short-hand for households living in emergency accommodation funded via Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1988. A full explanation of the categories of homelessness included in this data is set out in Appendix 1.

<sup>2</sup> As part of its overall response to the COVID pandemic, in March 2020 the Government introduced a range of temporary policies and measures to prevent people losing their homes during the period of greatest public health restrictions. The two most relevant measures were a moratorium on evictions and a rent freeze. The moratorium on the termination of all rental tenancies on all grounds was in place between March and August 1st, 2020. Evictions were permitted under limited circumstances during the 2nd and 3rd lockdowns, from October 2020 to November 2020 and from January 2021 to April 2021 respectively. Depending on the circumstances of the tenant, there was a notice period, sometimes of several months, after the lifting of the moratorium before a tenancy could be terminated.

In the first part of the period covered, most of the regions follow the Dublin pattern, but with a two or three year delay. For North East, West, South West and Mid West the rise comes suddenly in mid-2017, while Mid East and Midlands show a slower movement towards the peak. For some the peak comes earlier than in Dublin, with the earliest region to peak for family homelessness was South East, and North East (February 2018), while the latest were Mid West and Mid East (October 2019).

The decline in family homelessness after the introduction of the COVID-19-related protections is evident in all regions but most marked in Dublin, Mid West, West, South West and Midlands. Most regions show a new upward trend as these tenancy protections are lifted, with the West showing the most marked increases from the start of 2021.

The experience in the South East is unique, and is the only one that can be seen as a series of waves – unlike other regions, the South East sees the same early rise in homelessness in 2015 and 2016. However, this is brought down to under 10 families in early 2017, to be followed by the 2017 increase, which is seen in most non-Dublin regions, reaching a peak of 50 families in February 2018. The decline from mid-2019 is rapid and there is correspondingly little impact from the COVID restrictions. It is worth noting that the South East adopted a different approach to the family homeless crisis than most regions, relying more on ring-fenced mainstream social housing for emergency homeless accommodation than Family Hubs<sup>3</sup>. Due to the Department of Housing’s decision to omit families in ‘own-door’ emergency accommodation from the homeless statistics from 2018, it is not possible from this data to disentangle the effects of the housing policy from the effects of the change in data methodology.

Finally, North West also shows a unique pattern, with much greater monthly variation in homeless numbers, a later onset of the large increase (2018) and a short-lived COVID effect. But the number of families in this region is small – with a high of 10 families – so that the impact of small changes is amplified.

## 3. Pattern of child dependence

As would be expected the pattern of child dependents in emergency homeless accommodation (Fig. 7) follows closely to the pattern of family homelessness, with variation only arising where there are changes in the typical size of homeless families.

In this regard, in the South East the number of children experiencing homelessness has doubled since June 2020, while the number families has increased by only around 50%. This recent increase in larger families becoming homeless since the pandemic is less evident elsewhere.

## 4. Adult-only Households

These households comprise either one or two adults, without accompanying children and show broadly similar features in most regions until around 2018/19 with marked differences thereafter (Fig. 6)

The pattern from 2014 until around 2018 or 2019 is broadly similar in all regions except Mid-West, with an increase of varying speed over this period.

<sup>3</sup> Harnan and Ó Siochrá (2020) Exploring Own-Door Models of Emergency Accommodation for Homeless Families in Ireland (Dublin: Focus Ireland). See also ‘Submission to the Review of Department of Housing Homeless Figures, April 2018 <https://bit.ly/3m2A9sz>

In two of the regions, North East and South East, this first phase peaks in 2018/19 and falls thereafter, with a levelling out in recent months. In two other regions, North West and Mid East, this 2018 peak is followed by a decline and then a new wave of homelessness, with recent months showing record levels of adult-only household homelessness.

The Dublin and South West region follow this general pattern until 2018/19 but continue to rise beyond this date. In Dublin, there is a remarkably steady rise from just over 1,200 in 2014 to a peak in November 2020 of 3,093, since then it has plateaued around 3,000 households. In the South West, the plateau is reached a year earlier in mid 2019 and continues around this historically high level into the most recent figures.

For adult-only households homelessness, the Mid West is unusual in that it shows a fairly consistent level over the entire period. While the trend over the period is upward, it remains between 188 and 284 households and is now only around 25% higher than it was in 2014.

Unlike in the case of families, the introduction and removal of the COVID-19-related tenancy protections does not have a clear cut effect on adult-only households in most regions. Only the South East reports a significant decline in adult-only household homelessness after the arrival of the COVID-19 restrictions. Most regions report a complicated pattern of rises and falls after the restrictions are introduced. In the North West and Mid-East there is in fact a significant increase over the period of COVID restrictions. In Dublin, the plateauing effect noted above starts sometime after the COVID-19 restrictions were put in place and continued after they were lifted.

## 5. Gender Differences

All regions but one show a similar pattern of gender distribution of homelessness (Fig. 10), with males being significantly more represented in homelessness over the period of available data. The majority of regions saw an increase in the percentage of female adults in emergency accommodation between 2014 and 2018/19, with a decreasing share of females to mid-year 2021. This largely reflects the decrease in family homelessness across the nine regions. Variations within this broad pattern include the West region where the percentage of females in emergency accommodation has remained steady at between 40-45 percent between 2018 and mid-2021, and the North West where the percentage of females in emergency accommodation has remained relatively constant at 30 percent over the same period. As a result, in the first half of 2021, the gender gap increased in most regions compared to 2018 and is widest in the South East and South West where 75% of the homeless population is male. In the South East that ratio remained fairly steady over the 7½ year period, while in South West the gap narrowed in 2018 before opening up again to 75/25.

The exception to this broad pattern is the Midlands where the number of men and women who are homeless remained equal for the five years from until 2019. Since 2019, the levels have diverged in the usual pattern, with the number of males increasing and the number of females falling.

## 6. Very Different Patterns in Use of Private Emergency Accommodation

All regions show a pattern of increased use of Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) (Fig 8) in the early phase of the current homeless crisis from 2014 until 2017/18, with differing patterns after that date.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Some of the variation may be partly explained by the development of Family Hubs from late 2017 onwards. At the end of 2020 there just over 30 Family Hubs throughout the country, the majority in Dublin, and those resident in these Hubs are classified as residing in Supported temporary Accommodation. A significant number of families that were in PEA were transferred to Hubs, and in some cases, the PEA unit were converted to a Family Hub, thus reducing the numbers in PEA.

In three regions (North East, Mid West and South East), this initial increase in PEA provision peaked in 2018/19 and then declined. In the South East, the level of PEA provision fell back to the levels reported in 2015. In the Mid West, PEA rose to account for 37% of all provision by late 2019 but has since declined to an average of 20% in the first half of 2021, a level last seen in 2016, and in the first half of 2021, on average of 25 percent were in PEA in the North East compared to on average nearly 60% in 2019.

In five regions, PEA has risen to provide half or nearly half of all emergency homeless accommodation. In three of these regions (South West, Midlands, Mid East) PEA was virtually nonexistent in 2014, but had risen to provide more than half of all provision by 2021. In the Midlands, PEA accounts for two-thirds of provision, while it is 61% in Mid East and 68% in South West. In South West, there are now ten times as many people accommodated in PEA than there were 2014, while the number in other accommodation types has fallen by 15%. The two other regions (West, and North West) show nearly 50% in PEA in the first half of 2021 in the West, and 46% in North West.

Dublin shows a different pattern than the rest of the country. Unlike other regions, in 2014 there was already a significant proportion of private emergency accommodation. Since that date, the increase in PEA has been consistently higher, rising by 184% while other accommodation types has increased by 132% with PEA now providing over half of all emergency accommodation (54%).

As a general rule, PEA is predominantly used to house homeless families, so the rise and fall of the use of PEA is correlated to the level of family homelessness. However, in Dublin, Midlands and South West the decline in family homelessness noted above was not linked to a reduced use of PEA, suggesting an increased use of PEA for adult-only households in these regions.

## 7. New Presentations to Homelessness

One of the most surprising findings in the comparison of the regional experiences is that in most regions outside Dublin the highest level of new presentations is found at the start of the crisis in 2014 and, to a lesser extent 2015 (Fig. 11). After this peak the number of new presentations tends to decline, despite the fact that the number of people in emergency accommodation tends in most of these regions to rise or remain static.

Six regions broadly follow this pattern. In Mid West there is a single exceptional quarter where there were 196 presentations in Q1 2020, more than double than all the other three quarters of 2020 combined. Similarly, in South East, despite spikes in Q1 2018 and Q2 2021, presentations have fallen from an average of 7.7 in 2014 to 2.1 in 2020. The Mid East, while following a similar pattern for most of the period right up until the end of 2020, reports the highest level of presentations during the first half of 2021 (6 per week compared to 2.7 per week over all of 2020).

Exceptions to this pattern include West and North East. For West (where data for the first two quarters of 2014 is absent) the highest level of presentation was in Q1 2017, but there were only moderate falls in 2018 and 2019. For North East there is a much more irregular pattern, with 2015 and 2019 having the lowest level of presentation, and the period since Q2 2020 showing some of the highest.

Again, the pattern in Dublin is very different, with presentations rising from 2014 right up until Q1 2018 after which, with some seasonal variation, the number of presentations plateaus until 2021, with potentially an upward trend now re-emerging.

It is important to note that events that are recorded as ‘presentations’ in this data, in practice, reflect only cases where a person or household not only ‘presented’ as



homeless, but were also offered Section 10-funded emergency accommodation and took it up for at least one night. Where an individual or households is assessed as not being homeless under the legislation, or decides to make other arrangements, such as staying with family, or where no emergency accommodation is available, they are not recorded in this measure.

The total number of people making contact with homeless services looking for a service but not entering emergency homeless accommodation is not collected by many local authorities, and is not collated nationally. Where emergency homeless accommodation is refused the reasons are not collated and neither is the outcome (e.g. returning to family, staying with friends, rough sleeping, etc).

An indication of the scale of relationship between the number of people seeking support from local authority homeless services and the published figure for ‘presentations’ is suggested by data available from Co. Waterford where 1,217 persons sought a service in relation to homelessness in 2019, with 1,267 doing so in 2020. During the same period the number of people recorded as ‘presenting’ as homeless all 5 counties in the South East was a fraction of this - less than 240 in 2019 and just over 110 in 2020. The people seeking support from the homeless services in the local authority includes those who had, for instance, received a notice of termination for a future date and were seeking advice, so is not an indication of the number of people making a claim that they were homeless at the time of making contact.

The pattern of exits from homelessness and the tenure of housing secured shows enormous seasonal variation as well as shifts away from Local Authority/Approved Housing Body housing towards private rental and will be the subject of a separate ‘Focus on Homelessness’ edition in future.

### 8. Duration Over 6 Months

The level of long-term homelessness (adults in emergency accommodation, consecutively or continuously for longer than 6 months, and non-consecutively for longer than 6 months in the previous 12 month period) is a complex phenomenon (Fig. 13). It depends not only on the historic rate of presentations and the current rate of exits, but crucially on which of the people in emergency accommodation exit and the type of exit.<sup>5</sup>

As might be expected, the high level of new presentations to homelessness in 2014 and 2015 in most regions outside Dublin, were followed by a peak in long-term homelessness around the start of 2016. After this date, there are very different patterns, reflecting differences in inflow, exit and the effectiveness of measures to provide targeted support to those who have been homeless the longest. The interaction between these elements would benefit from further study, but is beyond the scope of this report.

Again Dublin shows a different pattern from all the other regions with a very swift increase in 2014 (in which long-term homelessness rose from around 25% to 50% within months) followed by a gradual increase to a peak of 80% in Q4 2020. Since that peak there has been a swift decline to just below 60% in June 2021.

<sup>5</sup> Exits from emergency accommodation can be thought of as (1) secure exits, that is exiting to tenancies provided by municipal authorities or not-for-profit housing bodies that provide de facto security of tenure for life, and where rent is determined by income. Those exiting emergency accommodation to this form of housing are unlikely to return to emergency accommodation due to high degree of security offered by state or not-for-profit landlords and that rents are guaranteed to be low and predictable, and based on the income of tenant rather than the cost of providing the dwelling or the market rate; (2) quasi-secure exits, that is tenancies provided by the market in the private rented sector, and although security of tenure is weak to moderate, the market rents are subsidised by the State, to allow the tenants’ contribution to be based on their income. There is a low-moderate likelihood of these exits resulting in a re-entry to emergency accommodation.; and (3) dependent exits, that is returning to family, staying with friends or families or moving to other institutions such as prison or hospital. These exits are inherently unstable with a strong likelihood that those who exit via this route will return to emergency accommodation when their time in prison or hospital ends, or when a sharing arrangement breaks down.

In three regions (North West, Mid West and Midlands) the percentage of adults who are long-term homeless rarely if ever goes over 50%, though for the first two of these regions it is on an upward path in 2021. In contrast, in Dublin more than half of the people who are in emergency homeless accommodation have been there for over 6 months. Three regions (Mid East, South West and South East) have fluctuated around the 50% level since around 2018.

### 9. Not all Regions Follow the Overall Pattern of Increased Costs

All regions show a continued year-on-year growth in Section 10 expenditure on homeless services (Fig. 14) until 2019. After this date, three regions (Dublin, South East, and North East) report a fall in expenditure (or estimated expenditure for 2021) while one, Mid East, reports a rise in 2020 and an estimated fall for 2021.<sup>6</sup>

In all cases the largest category of spending is for ‘emergency accommodation’. Mid East reported spending the highest percentage of its budget on emergency provision (85%), with North West spending 50% of its funding on this heading. On the other hand, North West spent the greatest proportion (35%) of its budget on prevention, while Mid East reported spending only 0.5% on this.

### 10. Share of Total Adult Homelessness

The Dublin Region accounts for the overwhelming proportion of adults in emergency accommodation, with the percentage rising from around 60% of all adults in emergency accommodation in 2014 to 67% in 2021 (Fig. 2).

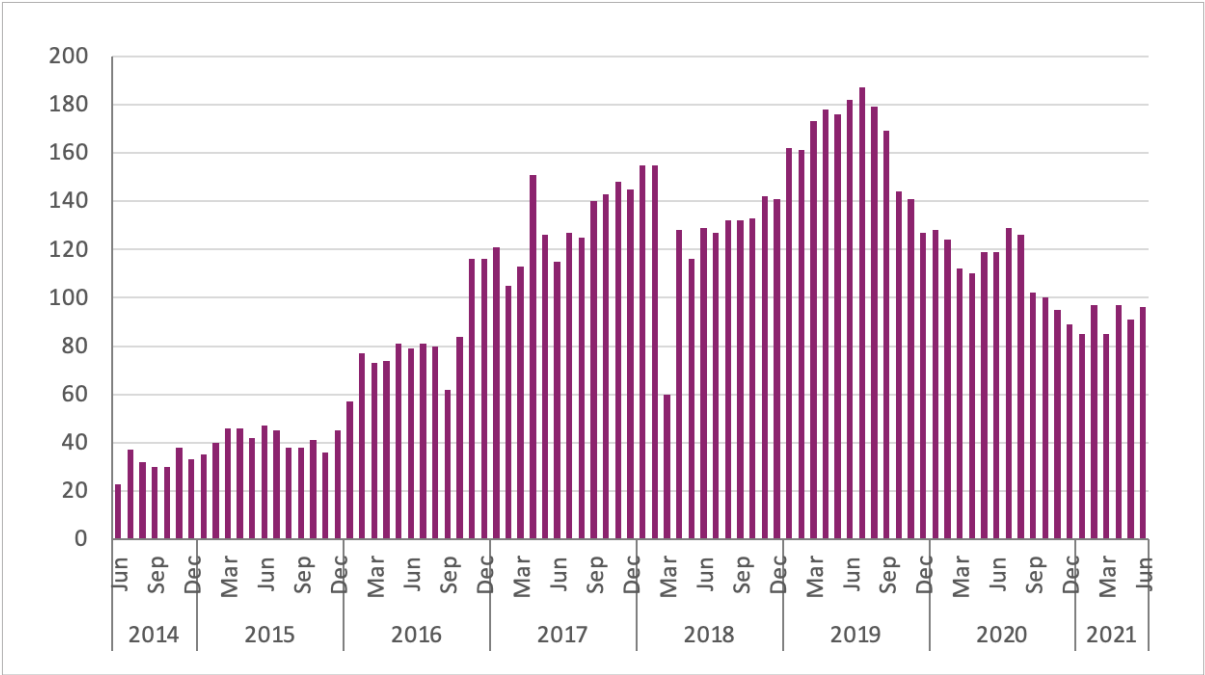
Mid-West (10%) and South West (8.5%) had the next largest shares of adults in emergency accommodation in 2014. Over the period, the proportion of national homelessness in Mid-West halved from 10% to around 5%, while South West’s initial decline was followed from 2017 by a gradual rise back up to over 8%.

Over the 2014-2021 period, Midlands, Mid West and South East all report significant falls in the proportion of homelessness in their region while Mid East and West all increased the percentage of adults in emergency accommodation in their regions.

<sup>6</sup> These published data in the Quarterly Financial Reports do not include COVID-19 expenditure. The initial budget Section 10 funding available from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage to fund Local Authorities for the provision of services to households experiencing homelessness in 2020 was €166m, the largest amount ever made available. However, due to the COVID measures to safeguard those in congregate shelters in particular, the budget was initially revised upwards by €30m to €196m in July, and by a further €60m in November, giving a total budget of €256m for 2020 from the Department of Housing, but the final amount made available was €270.1m. However, the End-of-year Financial Reports by the Local Authorities for 2020 show expenditure of only €212m. The explanation for this gap between what Local Authorities report they spent on services for those experiencing homelessness and what was available from the Department of Housing is set out in a recent report (November 2021) from Irish Government Economic and Evaluation Services where it is stated that: “Of the €271, €173m (64%) was provided towards local authority homeless service programmes. €29m (11%) went towards the recoupment of exceptional expenditure incurred by local authorities on a suite of COVID-19 response measures and €68m (25%) of the €271m went to meet final recoupments of local authority expenditure in 2019.”

# North East Monaghan and Cavan

Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation



As of June 2021, there were 96 adults in emergency accommodation in the North-East. This number has fallen by 25% since January 2020.

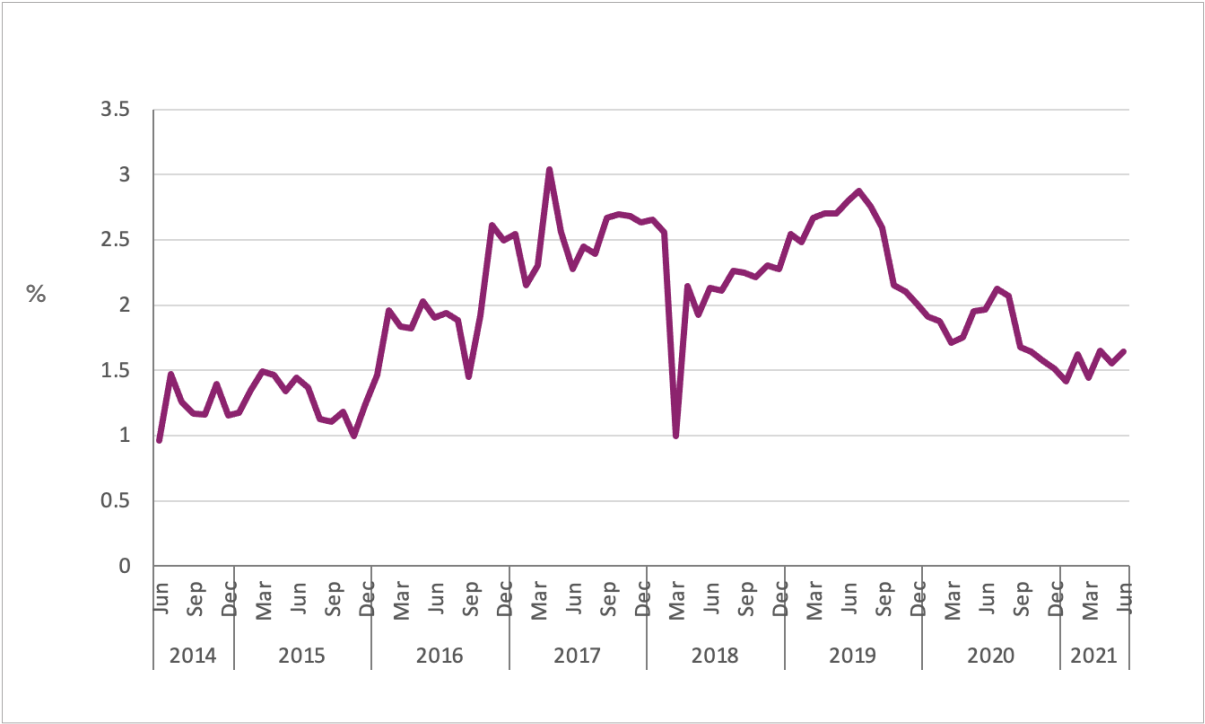
The peak was in July 2019, with 187 adults. Since these figures first became available in June 2014, the number of adults in the North-East has grown by 317%.

Breaking this down by county, there were fewer than 10 adults in both Monaghan and Cavan. For counties with fewer than 10 adults, the exact number is not reported in the monthly homelessness reports. The majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the North-East are in Louth, which has the largest towns in the region.

This figure includes all adults, whether they are single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

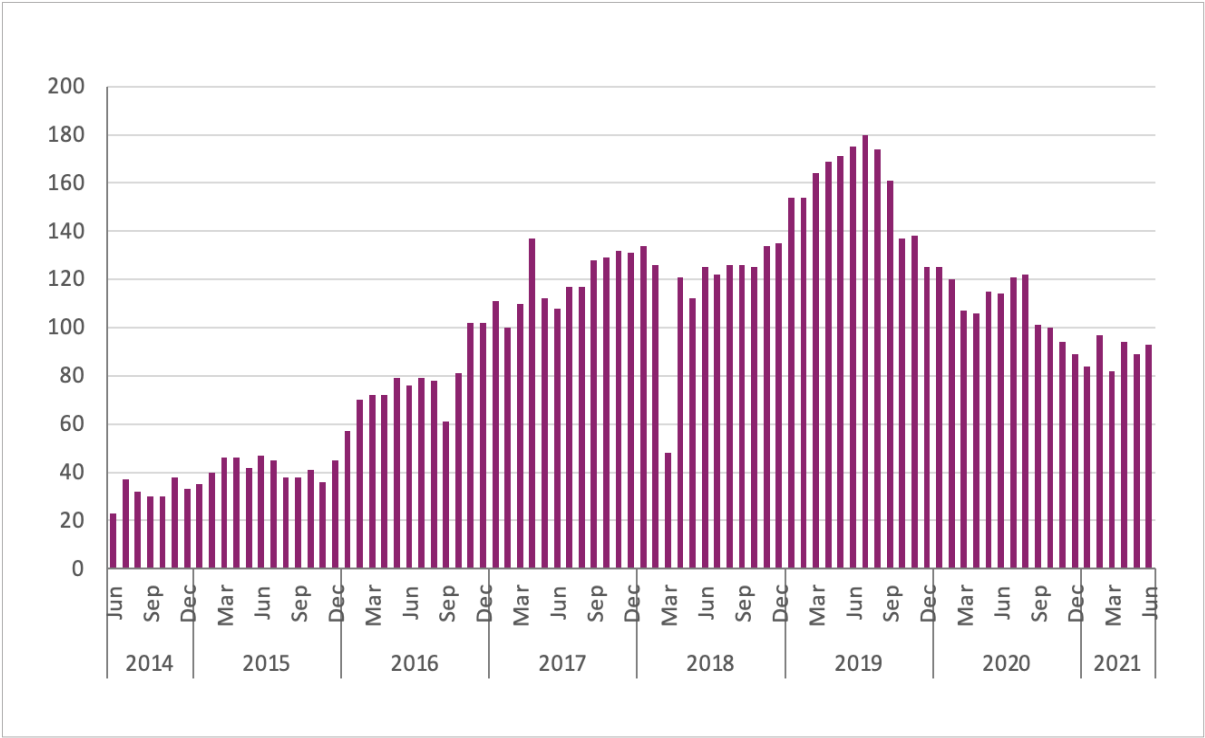
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Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing the North-East to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that the North-East accounts for around 1.5 - 2.5% of all adults in emergency accommodation on average. This figure peaked at just over 3% in April 2017, when the North-East saw a sudden spike in the number of adults in emergency accommodation. Since the beginning of 2020, this figure has decreased as the number of adults in the North-East fell.

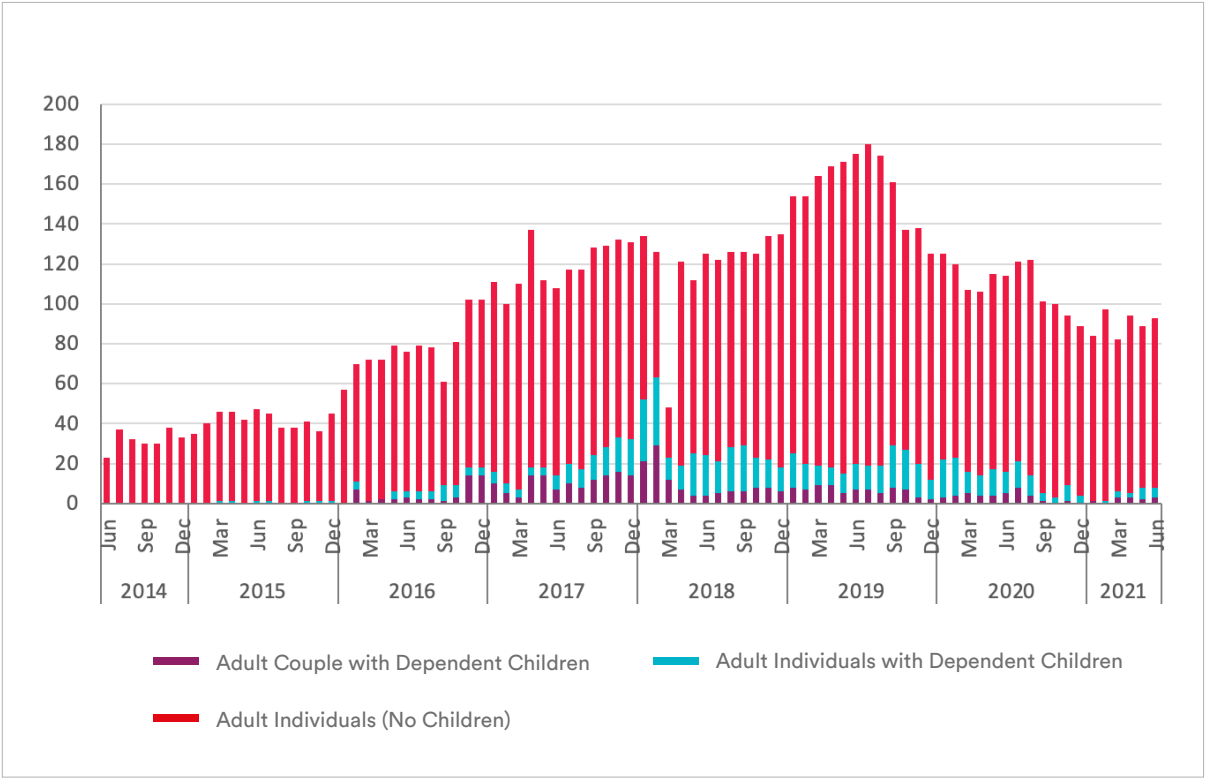
Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation



After increasing steadily since 2014, the number of households in emergency accommodation in the North-East reached a peak of 174 in July 2019, after which it began to decline. This figure has since decreased by 48%. As of June 2021, there are 93 households in emergency accommodation in the North-East.

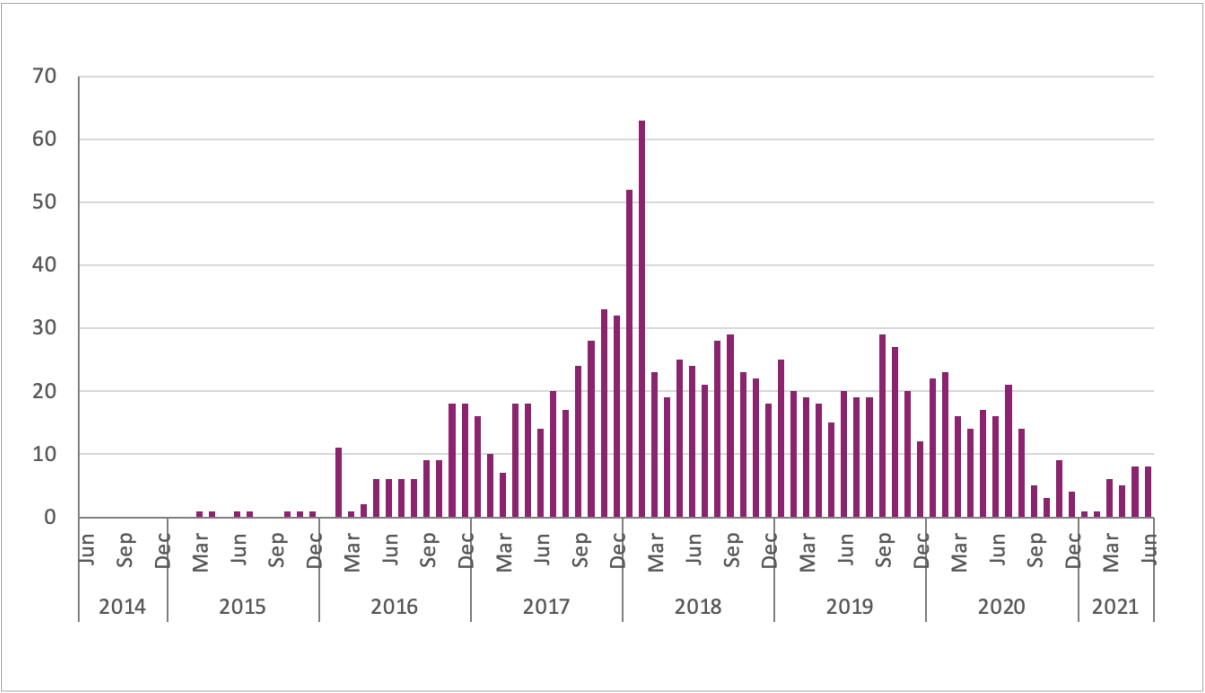
Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation in the North-East.

Figure 4: Household Type



Adult individuals without accompanying children (often referred to as single homelessness) make up the majority of homeless households in the North-East. Of the 93 households in emergency accommodation in the North-East in June 2021, 91% were adult individuals without accompanying children and 9% were households with children. Of the households with accompanying children, two-thirds are single-parent families.

Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation

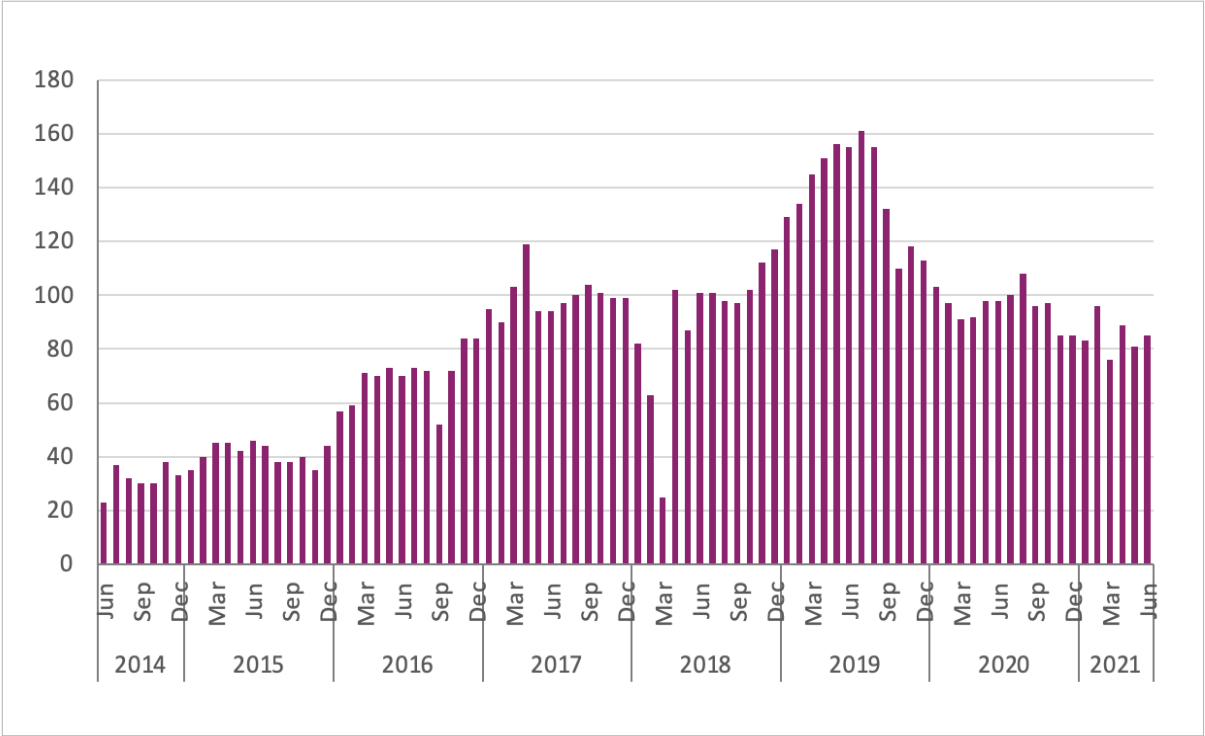


There were no families recorded in emergency accommodation in the North-East until March 2015, and from mid-2016 this began to grow quickly. The highest number of families was reached in February 2018, with 63 families. It then fell and remained around 20-30 families throughout 2018 and 2019.

Since the beginning of 2020, there has been a sharp drop in family homelessness nationally, and the number of families in the North-East fell by 64% in this period. As of June 2021, there were 8 families in emergency accommodation in the North-East.



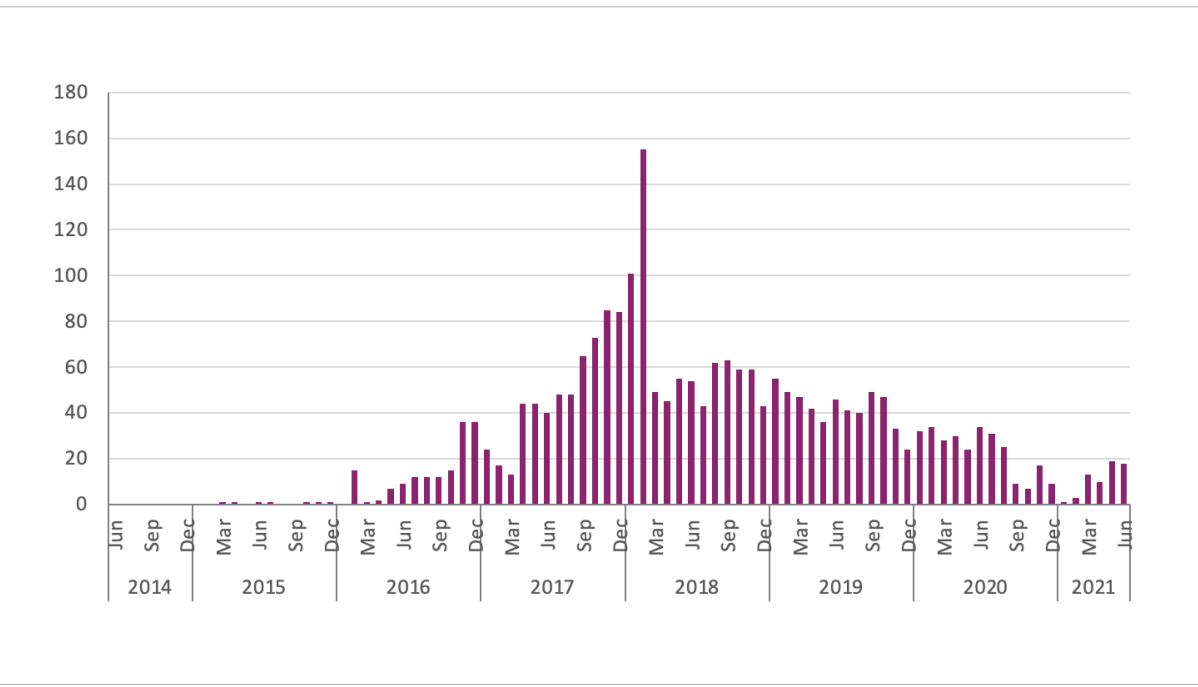
Figure 6: Adult-Only Households



Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children. In most regions, there is a stark difference between the trends among single adults and families in emergency accommodation, particularly since the beginning of 2020. In the North-East however, both have followed a similar overall pattern.

After increasing steadily since June 2014, the number of adult-only households in the North-East saw a sudden dip in March 2018 before increasing again to a peak of 161 in July 2019. It has since declined to around 80 households during 2021. As of June 2021, there were 85 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the North-East.

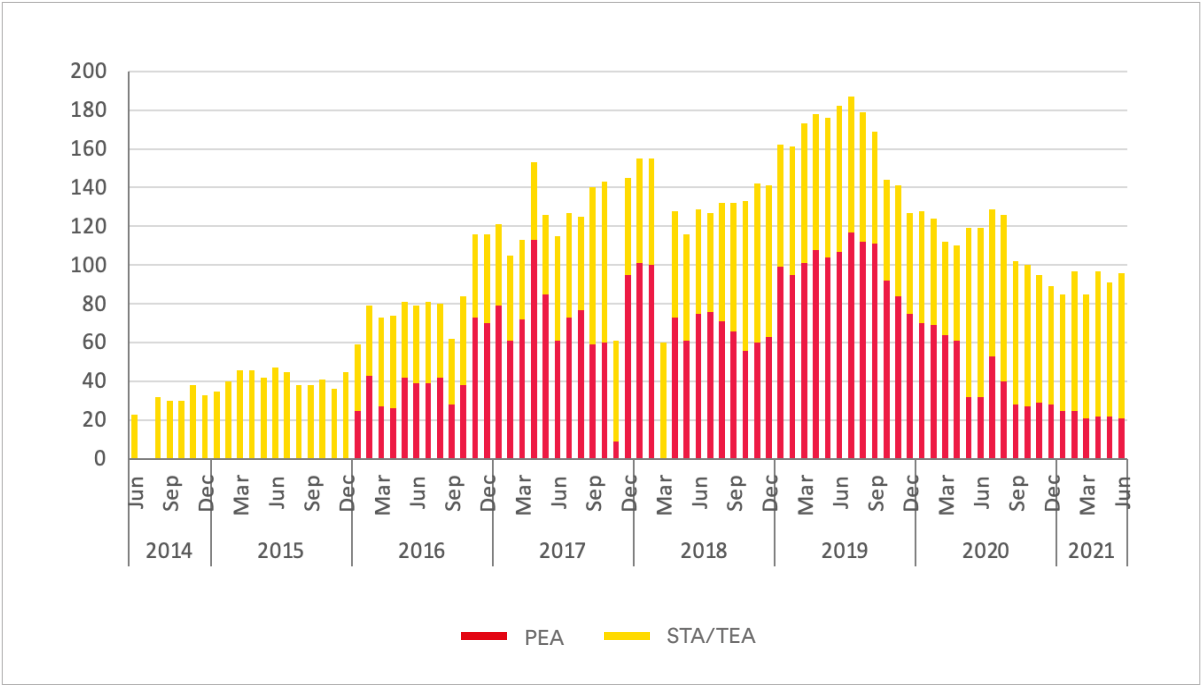
Figure 7: Child Dependants



The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the trend of families in emergency accommodation as shown in Figure 5. In June 2021 there were 18 children in emergency accommodation.

The highest number was reached in February 2018, with 155 children in emergency accommodation in the North-East. Since then, the number has fallen rapidly. Since mid-2020, there has been a sharp drop in the number of children in emergency accommodation in the North-East, falling by 47% during the past 12 months.

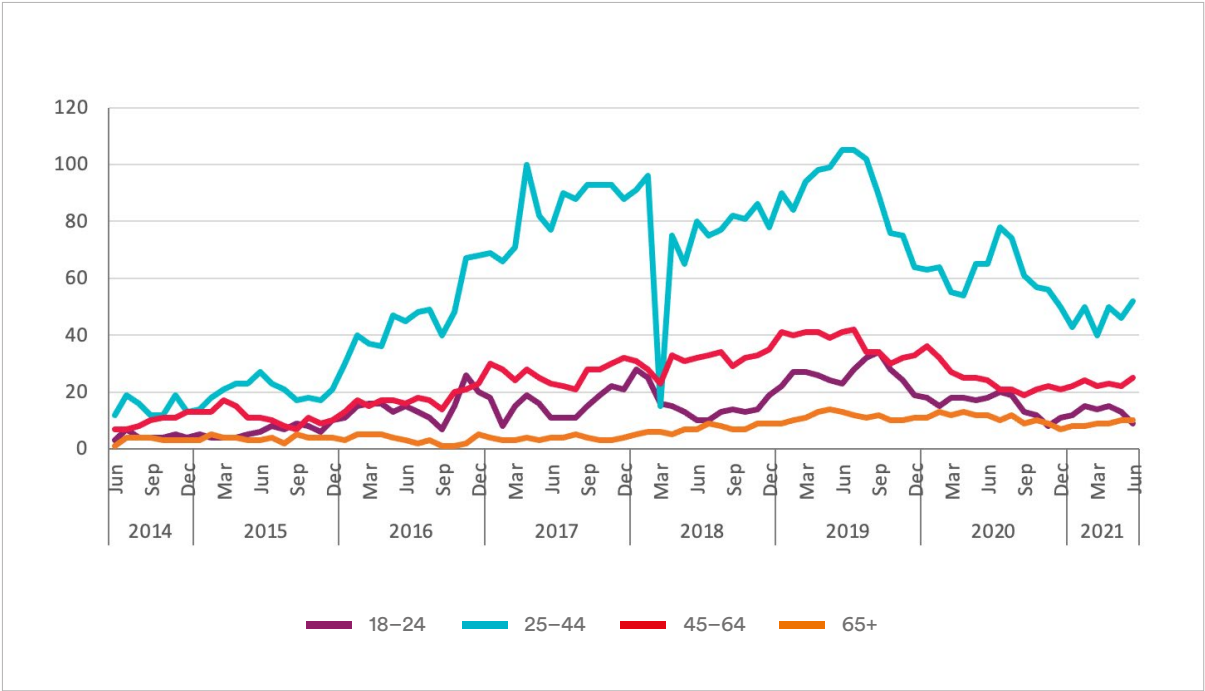
Figure 8: Accommodation Type



There are three types of emergency accommodation reported in the monthly reports. Private emergency accommodation (PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary accommodation (STA) is emergency accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary emergency accommodation (TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In the North-East, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

Before 2016, there was no PEA used in the North-East. It then quickly became the dominant type of accommodation in the region, accounting for over half throughout 2016-2019. It was then overtaken by STA, which now makes up 70-80% of the emergency accommodation in the region.

Figure 9: Age Profile



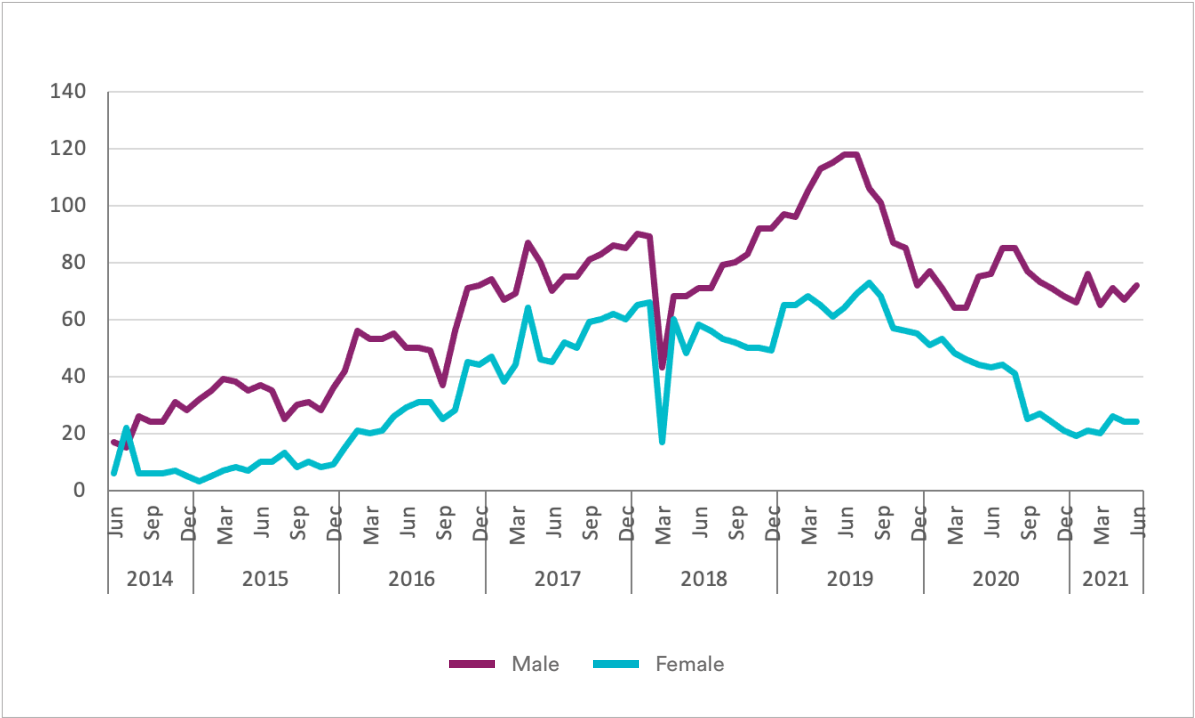
25–44-year-olds make up the majority of the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the North-East, at around 57%. The next largest group is 45–64-year-olds (23%), followed by young adults aged 18–24 (14%). People aged over 65 years are just 6% of all adults in emergency accommodation.

As can be seen from Figure 9, the sudden dip in the numbers around March 2018 seen in Figures 1 and 6 seems to have been driven by a sharp decrease in the number of 25–44-year-old.<sup>6</sup>

All age groups have seen a rise in homelessness over the past seven years. Since the total number of adults in emergency accommodation in the North-East began to fall in July 2019, the biggest decrease has been among the 18-24 age group, falling by 68% in two years.

6 This is likely to be a reporting error, but as this is the published figure, we have included it.

Figure 10: Adults by Gender



As of June 2021, there were 72 adult men in emergency accommodation in the North-East and 24 adult women, a ratio of 75:25. In June 2014, this figure was 17 adult men and 6 adult women.

At the peak in July 2019, there were 118 men and 69 women in emergency accommodation in the North-East. Since then, the number of women has fallen more sharply than the number of men, by 65% compared to 39%. The majority of single parents in homelessness tend to be women, meaning that the fall in family homelessness over this period causes the overall number of women in emergency accommodation to decline.

Figure 11: New Presentations

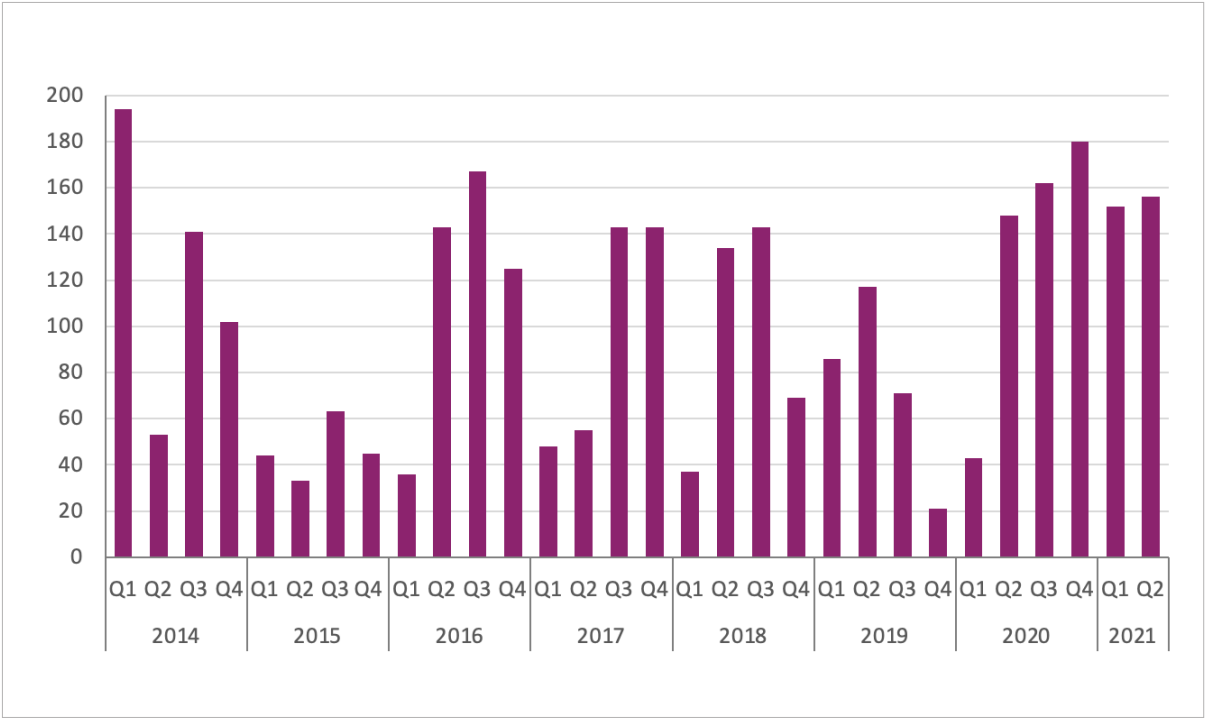


Figure 11 shows the number of adult individuals presenting as homeless to Local Authorities in the North-East and provided with emergency accommodation each quarter since Quarter 1 2014. At its highest, 194 individuals presented as homeless in Q1 2014.

On average in 2020, 10.25 individuals presented as homeless each week in the North-East, compared to 3.6 per day in 2015. To date in 2021, 11.8 people have presented as homeless each week in the North-East.

Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

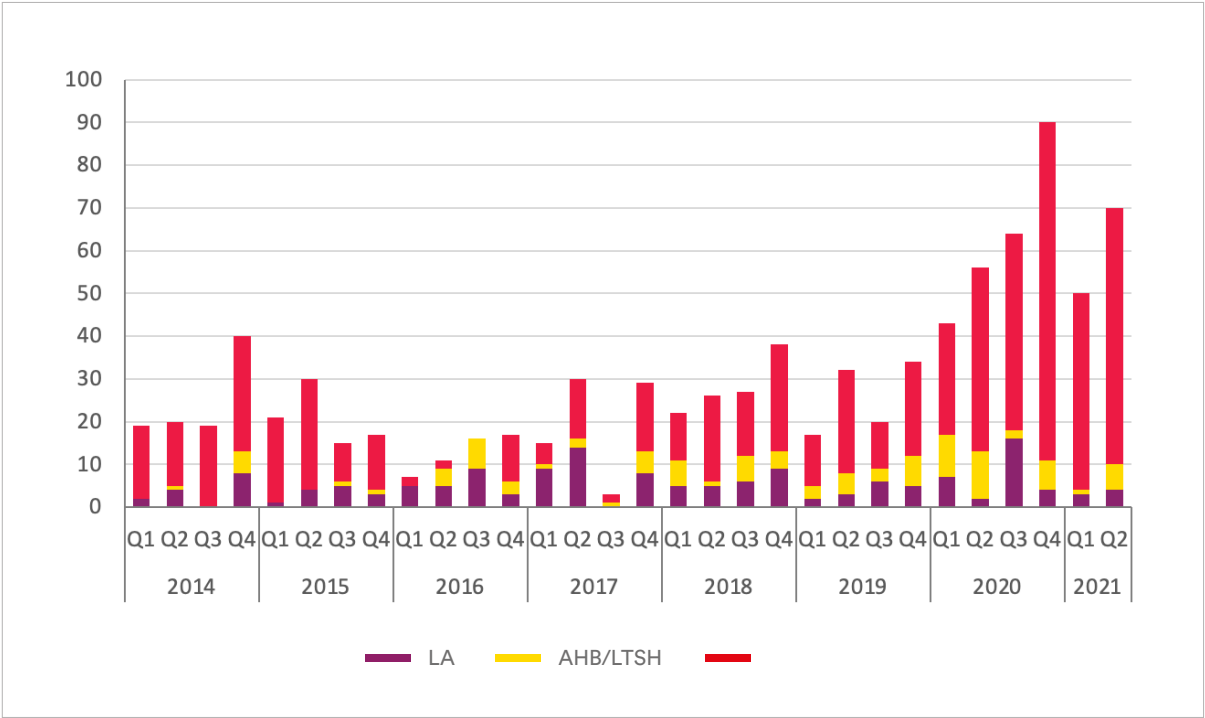
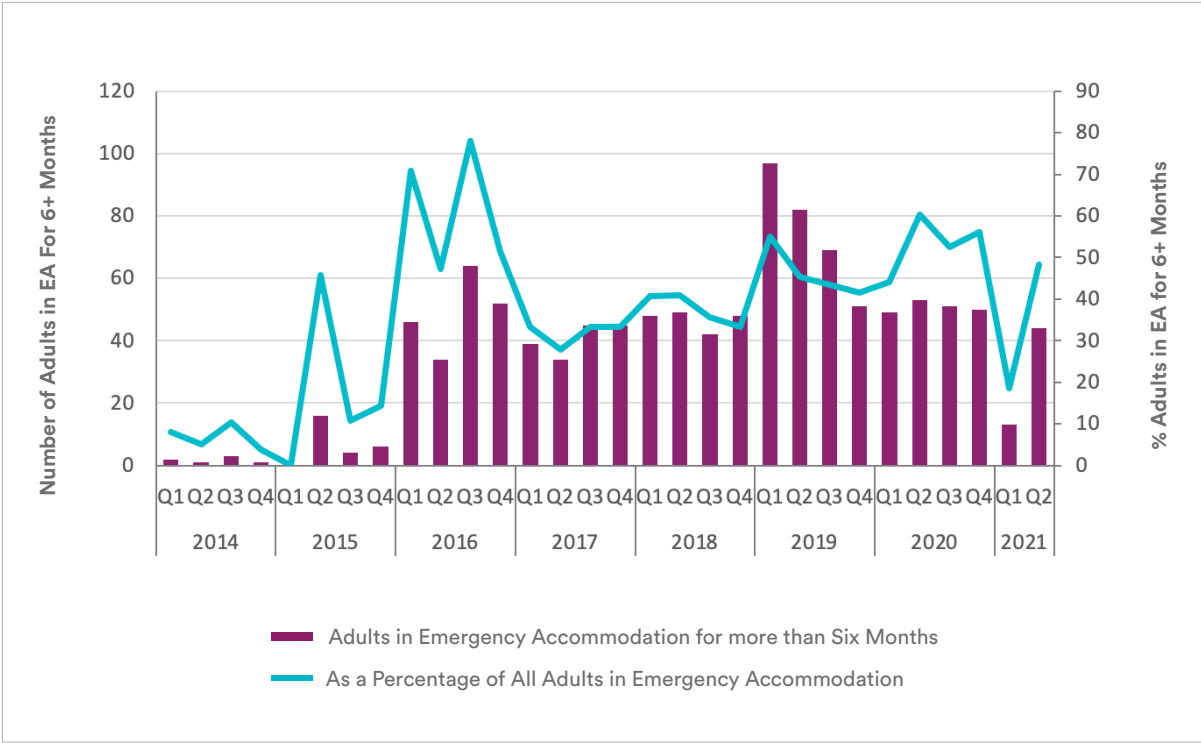


Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the North-East each quarter. LA is exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits in one quarter was 90 in Q4 2020. When compared with the data on presentations in Figure 11, there has been just 1 quarter since 2014 where more people exited emergency accommodation than presented as homeless, Q4 2019.

Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 898 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the North-East: 71% to the PRS, 11% to AHB housing and 17% to Local Authority housing.

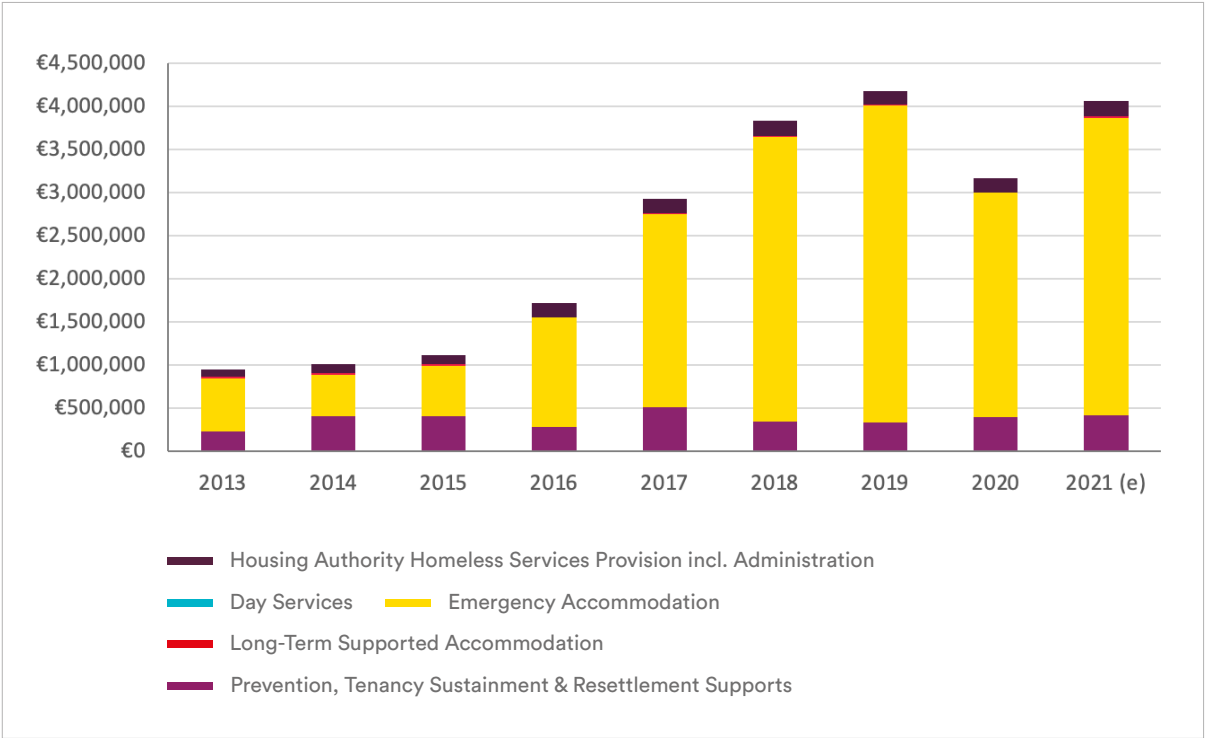
Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months



The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13. As of Q2 2021, 48% of all homeless adults in the North-East have now been in emergency accommodation for over 6 months. This reached its highest point in Q3 2016, at 78%.

The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness in the North-East has increased from 2 in Q1 2014 to 44 in Q2 2021.

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in the North-East increased from €950,963 in 2013 to €3.16 million in 2020. The North-East estimates it will spend €4.06 million in 2021. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €18.8 million was spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region.

In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in the North-East was €2.6 million, or 82% of total expenditure. Prevention accounted for 13% and Housing Authority services for 5%. There was no expenditure on LTSA in 2020.

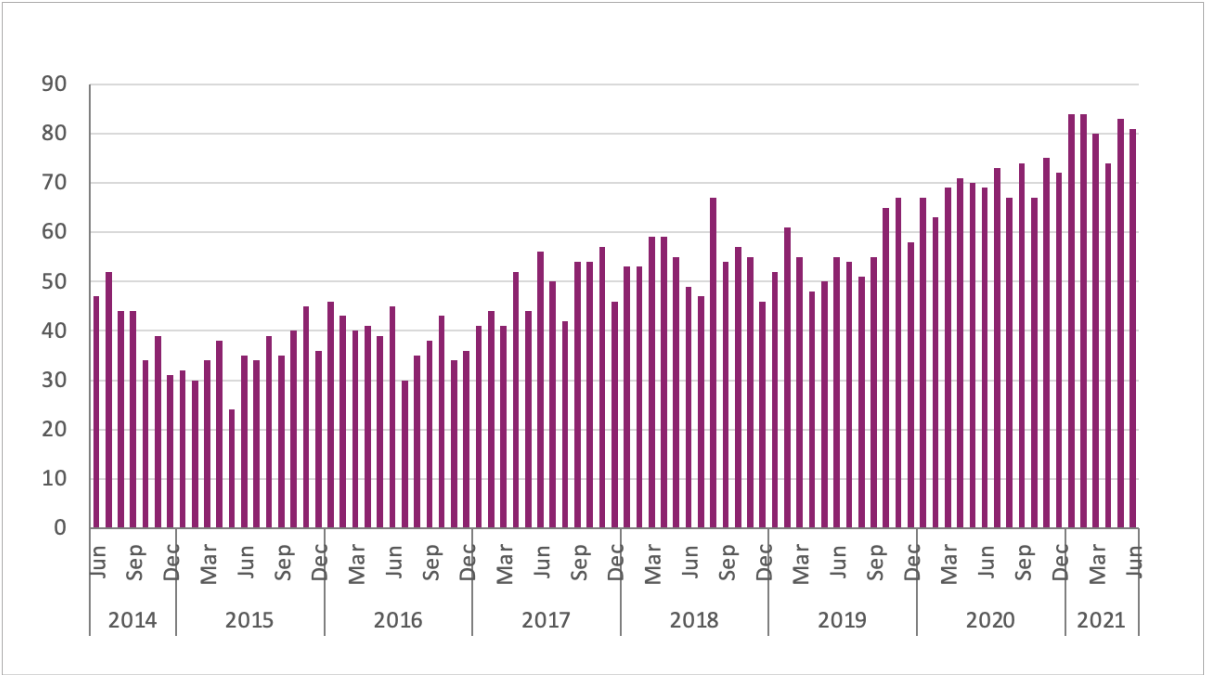
Between 2013 and 2019, 79% of total expenditure in the North-East was on emergency accommodation. There was no expenditure on Day Services in the North-East during this period.

# North West Donegal, Leitrim and Sligo

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Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation

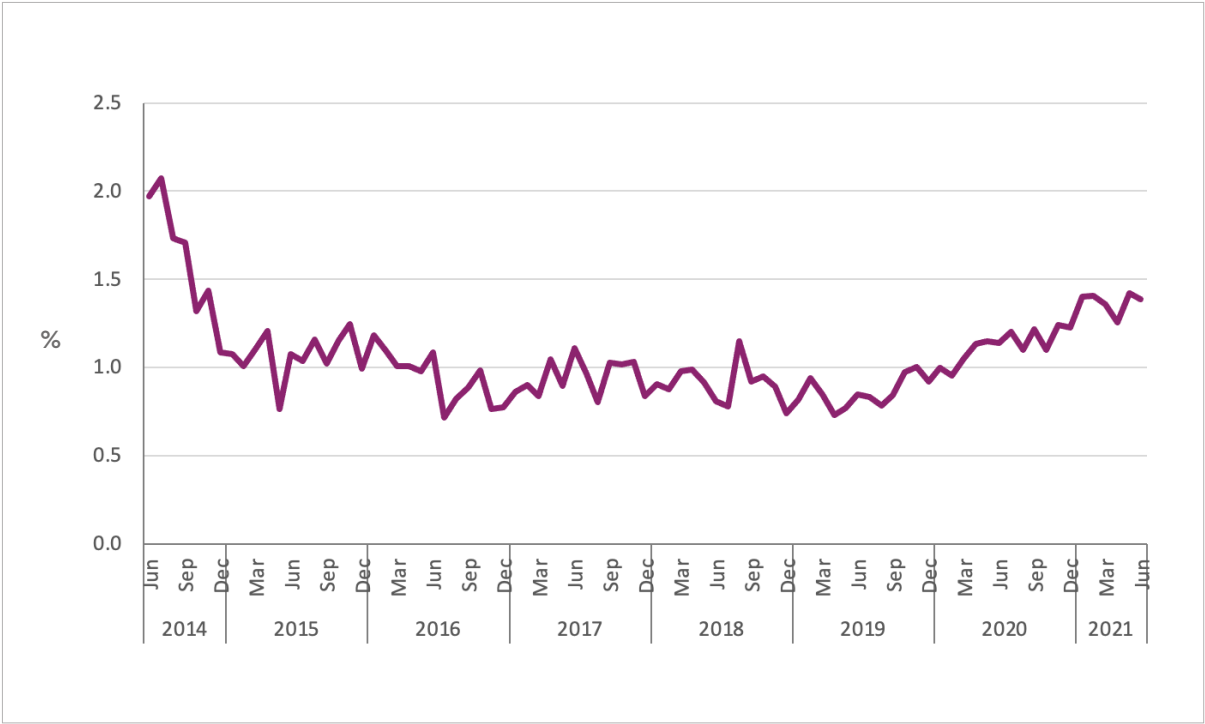


As of June 2021, there were 81 adults in emergency accommodation in the North-West. This has been increasing throughout the past seven years, rising by 72% since June 2014. The highest monthly number of adults in emergency accommodation was 84, in January and February 2021.

Breaking this down by county, the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the North-West are in Sligo. On average, Sligo accounts for between 50-60% of adults in emergency accommodation in the region. Donegal tends to have remain fairly steady at between 20 and 30 adults in emergency accommodation. Leitrim has the fewest, regularly reporting no adults in emergency accommodation.

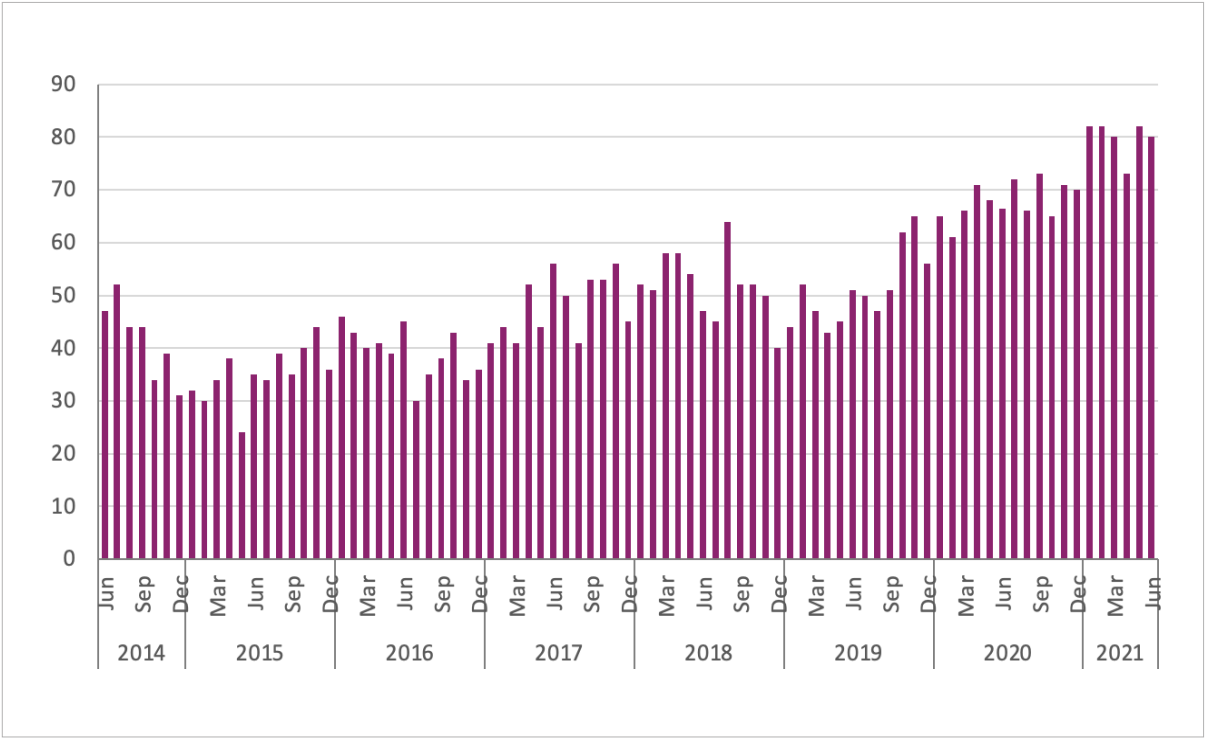
This figure includes all adults, whether they are single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing the North-West to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that the region accounts for around 1-1.5% of all adults in emergency accommodation on average. Since the beginning of 2020, this figure has increased as the number of adults in the North-West rose at a faster rate than the national figure.

Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation

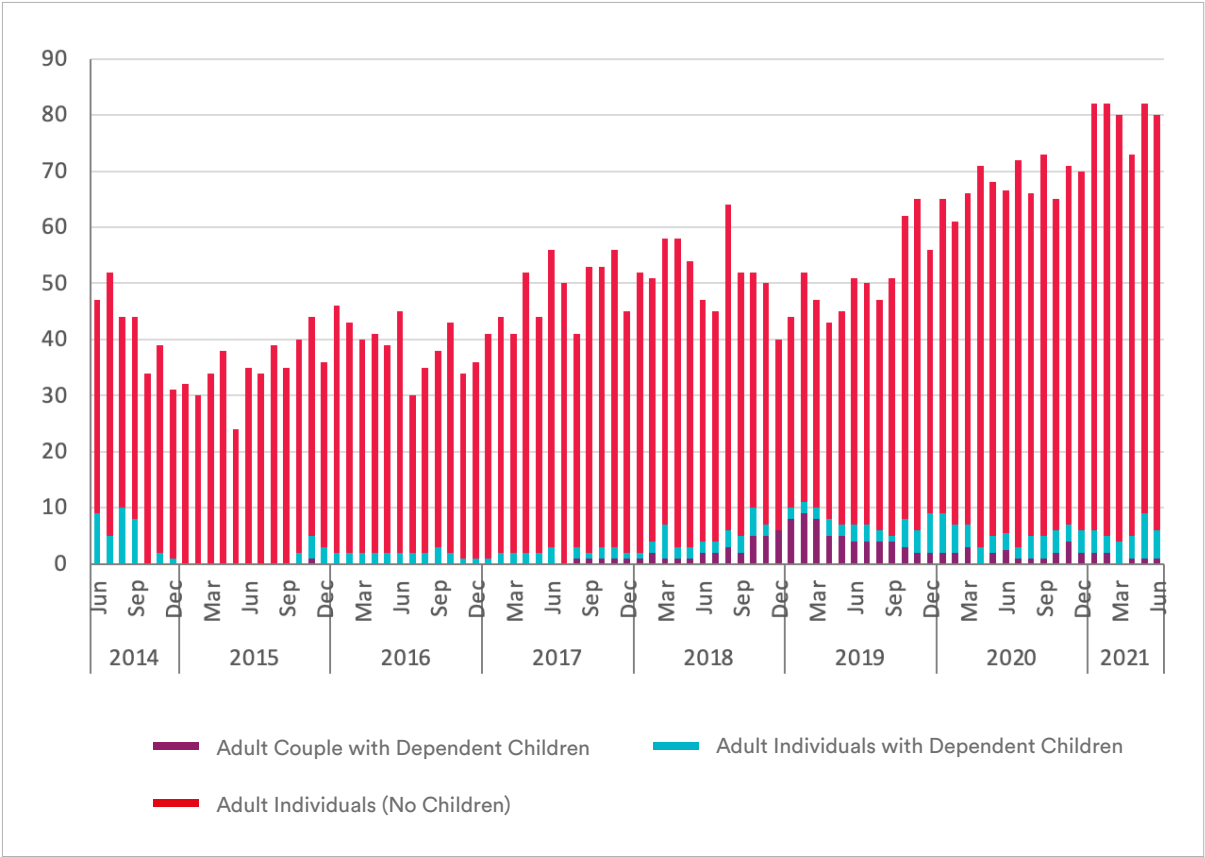


After increasing steadily since 2014, the number of households in emergency accommodation in the North-West reached its highest level in early 2021. Three out of the past six months have seen the highest number of households recorded in the North-West to date, at 82 households.

Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation in the North-West.

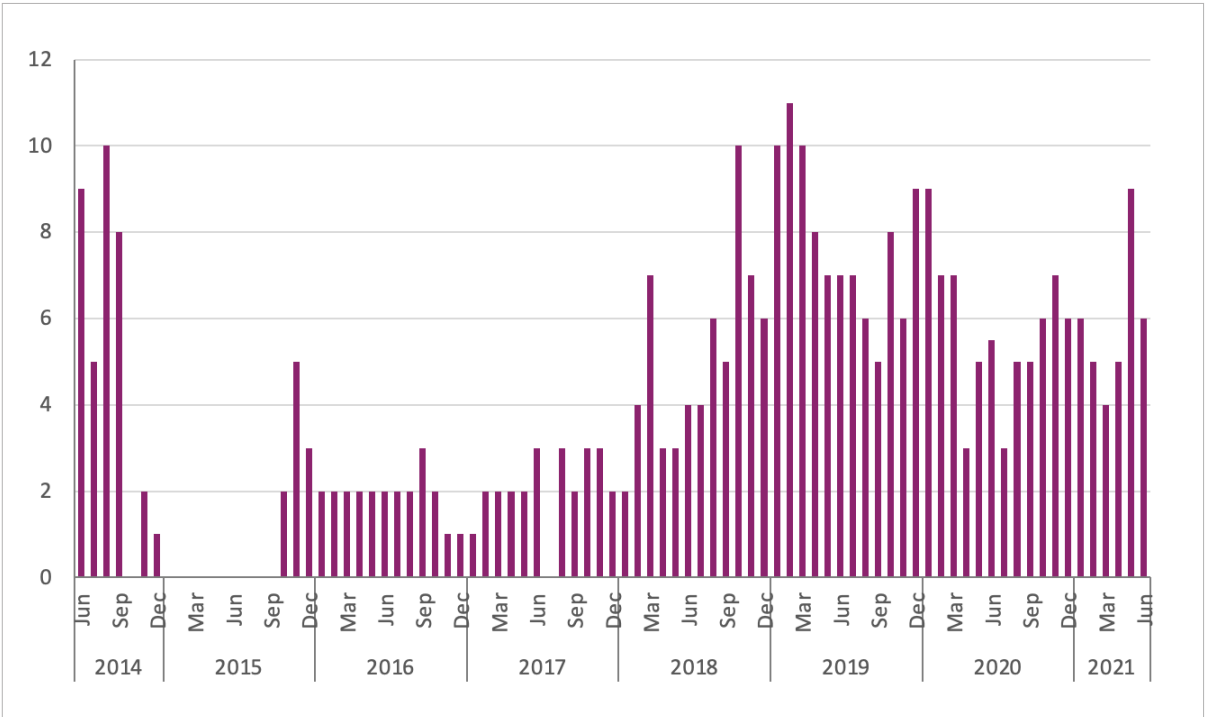
As of June 2021, there were 80 households in emergency accommodation in the North-West.

Figure 4: Household Type



As shown in Figure 4, adult individuals without accompanying children (often referred to as single homelessness) make up the vast majority of households in emergency accommodation in the North-West. Of the 80 households in emergency accommodation in the North-West in June 2021, 93% were adult individuals and 7% were households with children. Of the households with accompanying children, the majority are single-parent families.

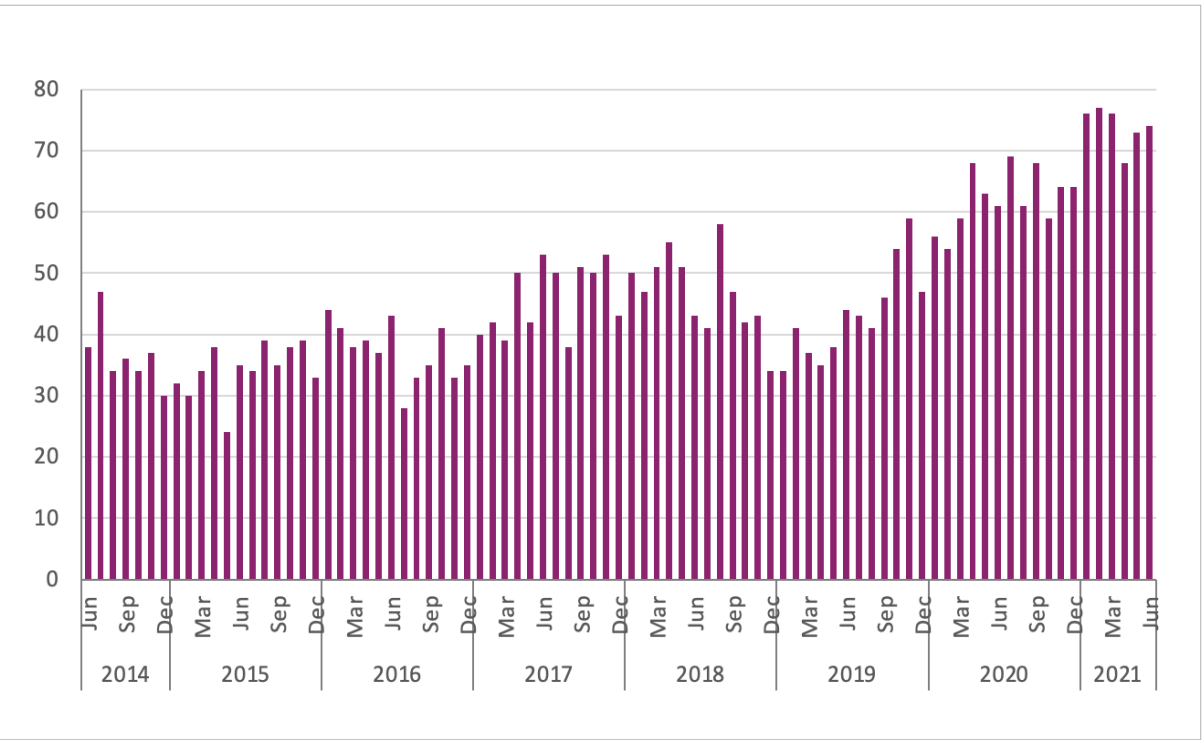
Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation



Compared to other regions, the North-West has a very low number of families in emergency accommodation. After falling to zero through most of 2015, 2016-2017 saw an average of two families per month in emergency accommodation, followed by a sharp increase in 2018. At its peak, there were 11 families in February 2019. This has declined since, with an average of six families in emergency accommodation per month in 2021 to date.

As of June 2021, there were 6 families in emergency accommodation in the North-West.

Figure 6: Adult-Only Households

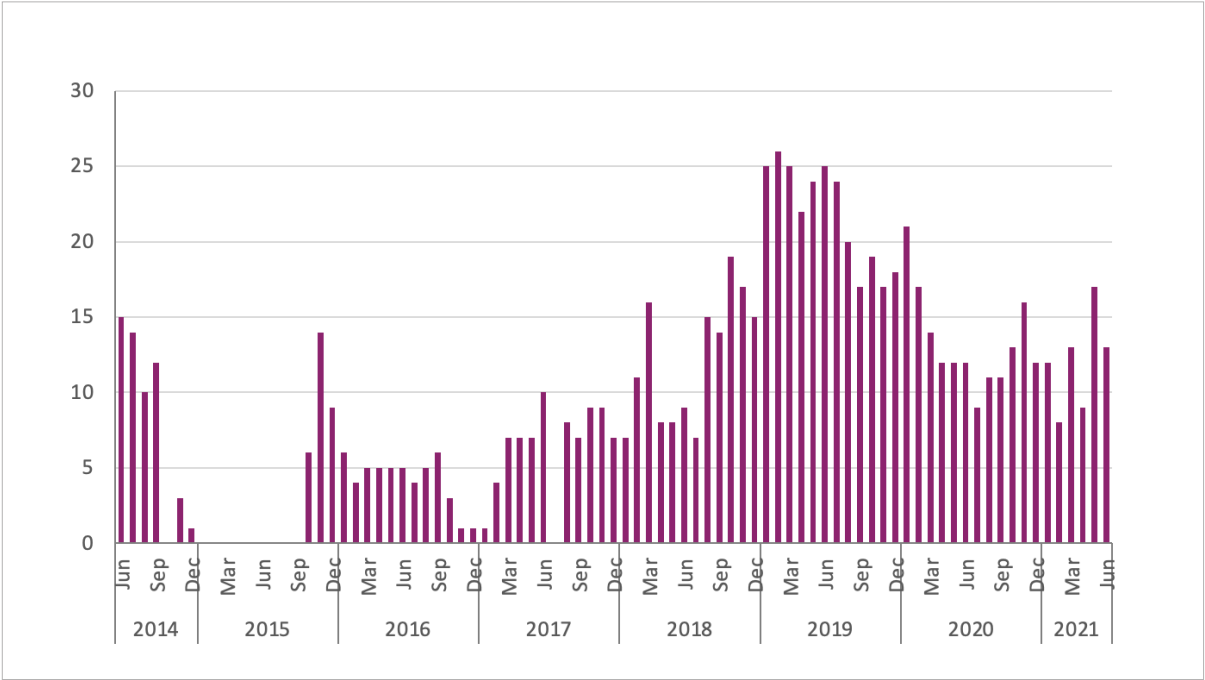


Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children. As shown in Figure 6, these households have followed a completely different pattern to the households with children in Figure 5.

The number of adult-only households in the North-West was slowly increasing since 2014 before dipping during late 2018 and early 2019. It has since rapidly increased, reaching its highest level in February 2021 at 77.

As of June 2021, there were 74 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the North-West.

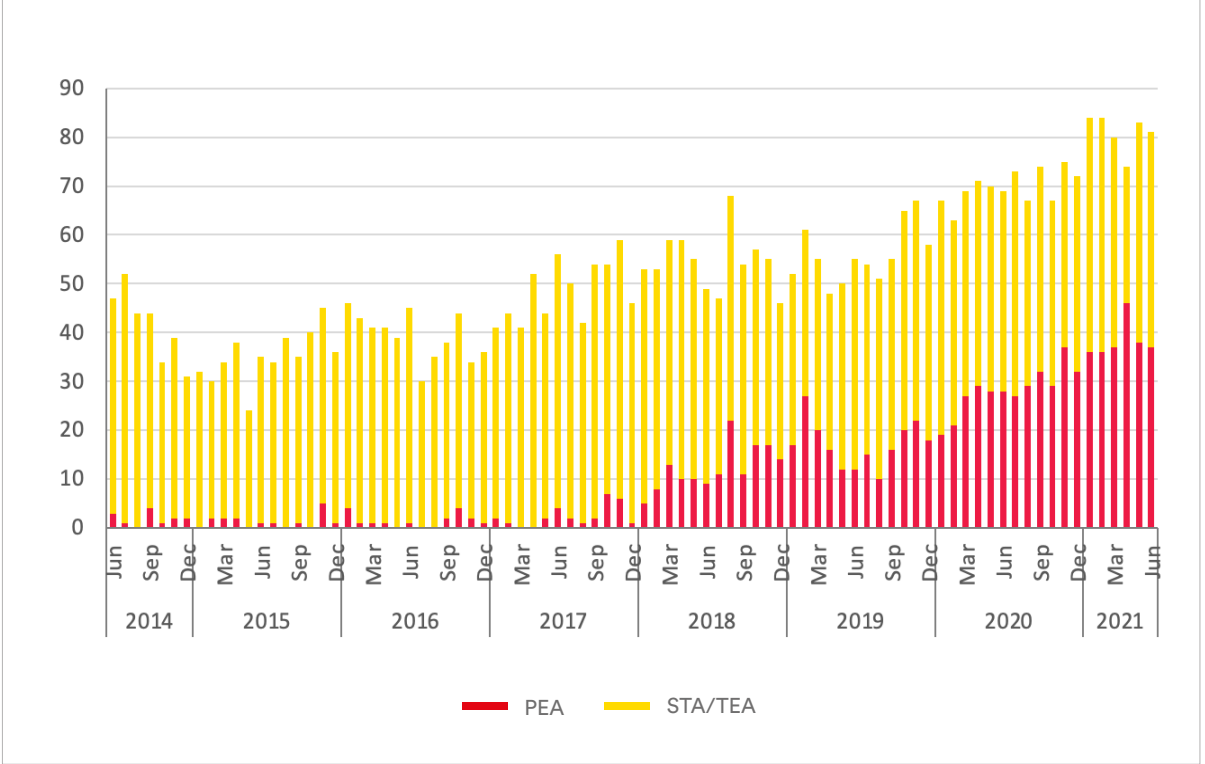
Figure 7: Child Dependants



The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the same pattern as the families shown in Figure 5, with 13 children in emergency accommodation in June 2021.

The highest number was reached in February 2019 with 26 children in emergency accommodation in the region.

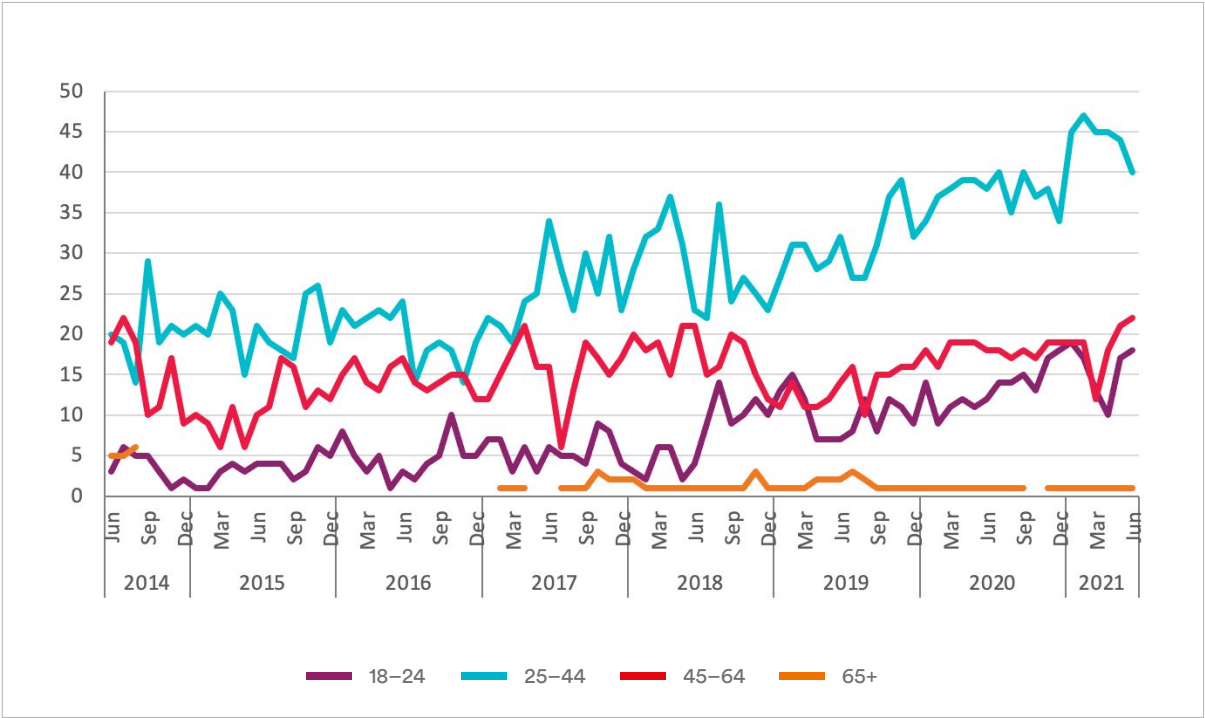
Figure 8: Accommodation Type



There are three types of Emergency Accommodation reported in the monthly reports. Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA) is Emergency Accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In the North-West, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

STA/TEA has remained the most common accommodation type used in the North-West throughout the period shown. The level of PEA began to increase from 2018, and since 2020 40-45% of adults are in PEA in the North-West. As of June 2021, the ratio is 46% in PEA compared to 54% in STA/TEA.

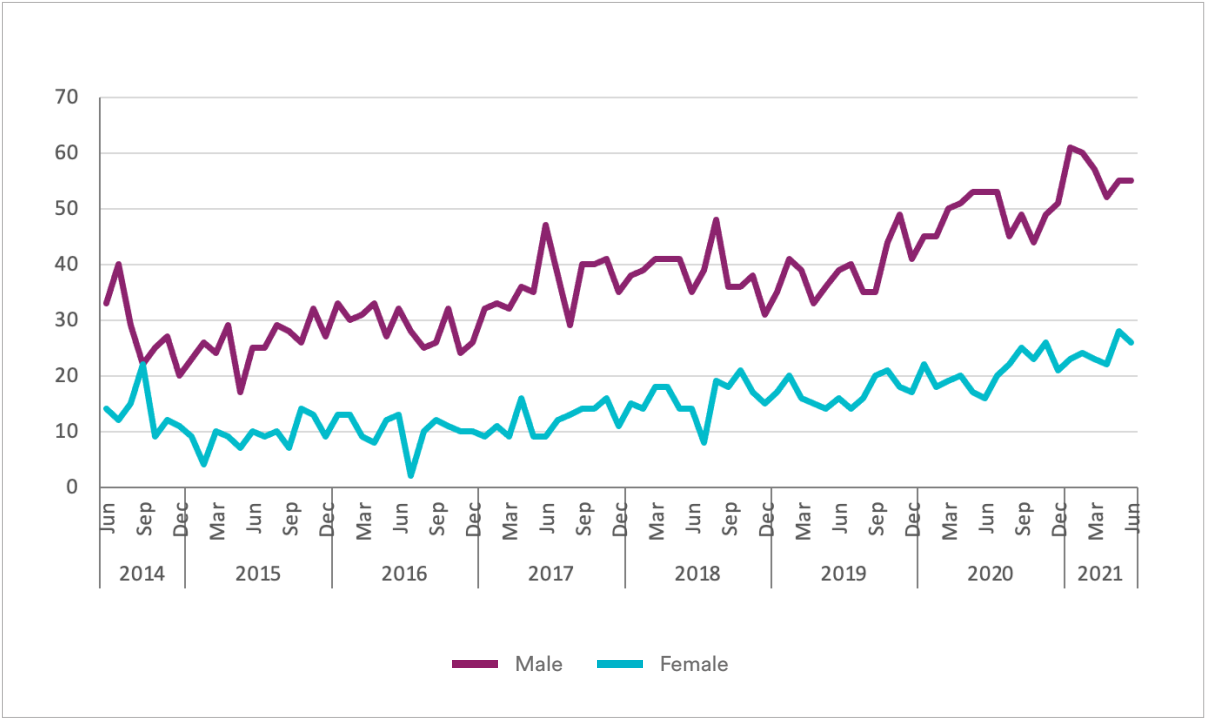
Figure 9: Age Profile



25–44-year-olds make up the majority of the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the North-West, at around 55%. The next largest group is 45–64-year-olds (25%), followed by young adults aged 18–24 (20%). People aged over 65 years make up 1% of all adults in emergency accommodation.

As can be seen from the broken orange line, the number of over 65s in emergency accommodation in the North-West is very low and often falls to zero. All other age groups have seen a rise in homelessness over the past seven years, with the largest rise has been among 18-24 age group.

Figure 10: Adults by Gender



As of June 2021, there are 55 adult men in emergency accommodation in the North-West and 26 adult women, a ratio of 68:32. The proportion of men to women in the North-West has remained mostly around a 65:35 split over the period.

Both the number of men and the number of women in emergency accommodation in the North-West are continuing to increase. This differs from the national figures, where the number of women has started to decline since late 2019 and the number of men has remained at roughly the same level since early 2020.



Figure 11: New Presentations

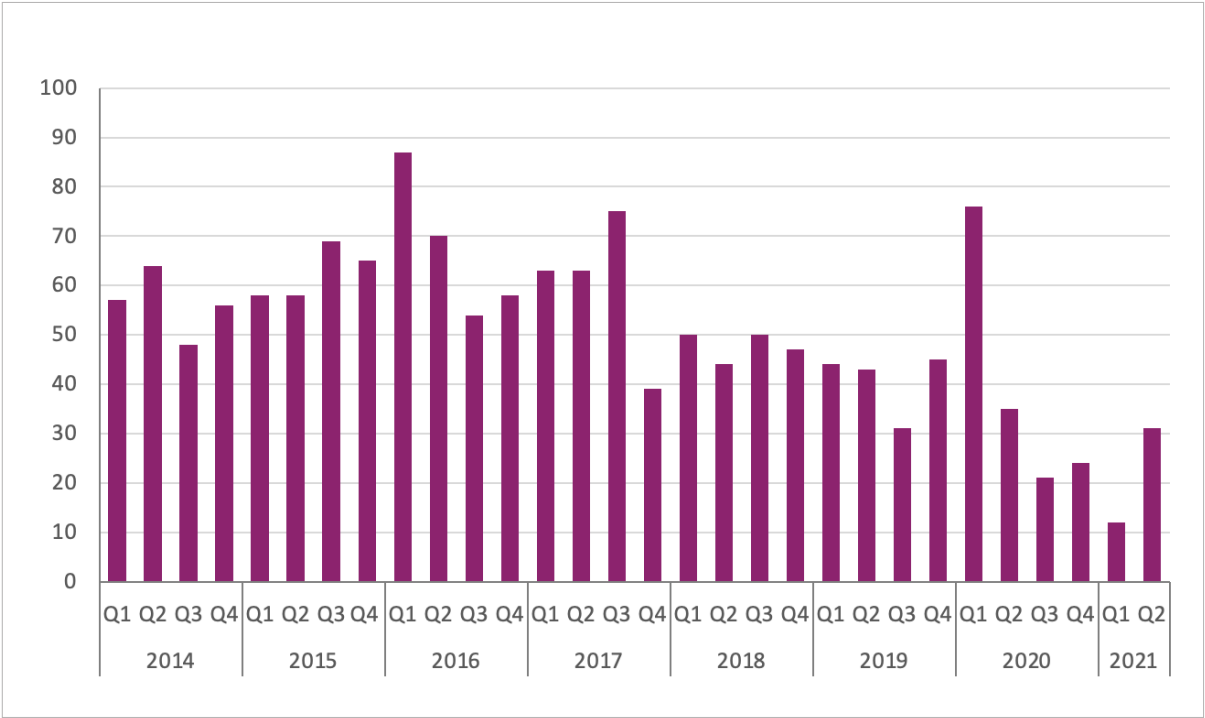


Figure 11 shows the number of new adult individuals presenting as homeless to Local Authorities in the North West and provided with emergency accommodation each quarter since Quarter 1 2014..

At its highest, 87 individuals presented as homeless in Q1 2016. In contrast to the continued rise in the number of adults in emergency accommodation, the number of new presentations has declined over the past few years. This indicates that there are a considerable number of adults in emergency accommodation in the North-West who are either returning to homelessness after short-term exits or have been in emergency accommodation for a long period.

On average in 2020, 3 individuals presented as homeless each week in the North-West, compared to 4.3 per day in 2014.

Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

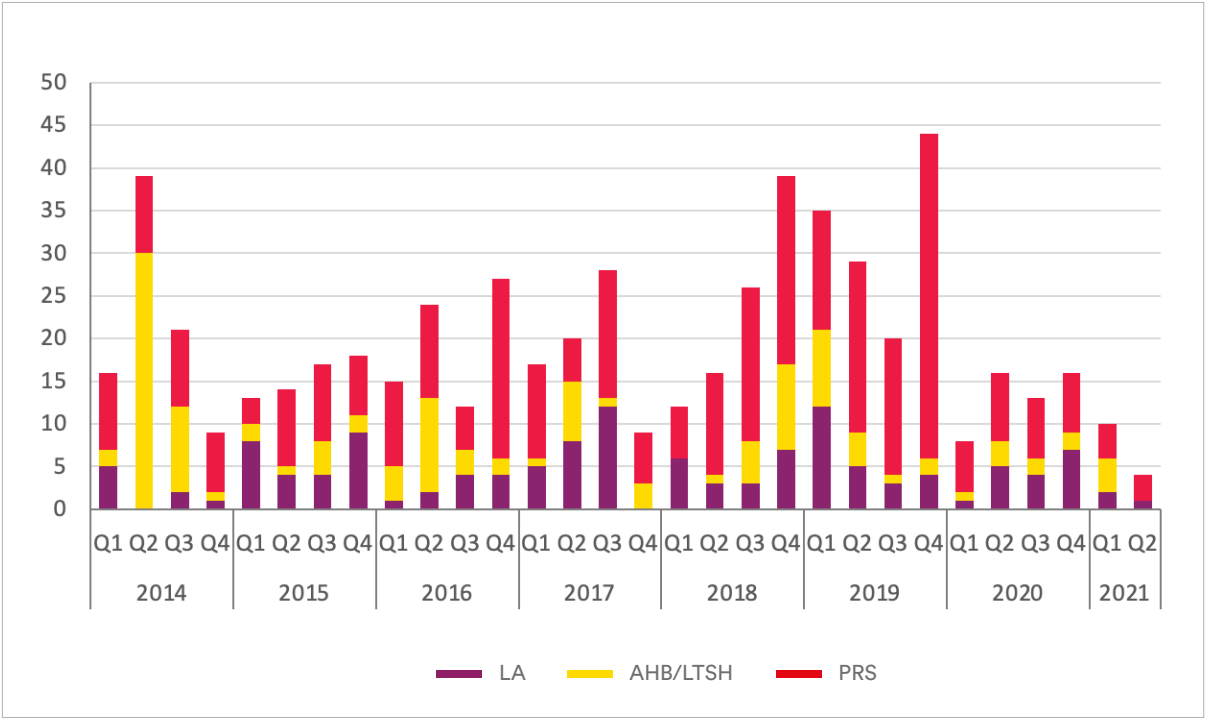
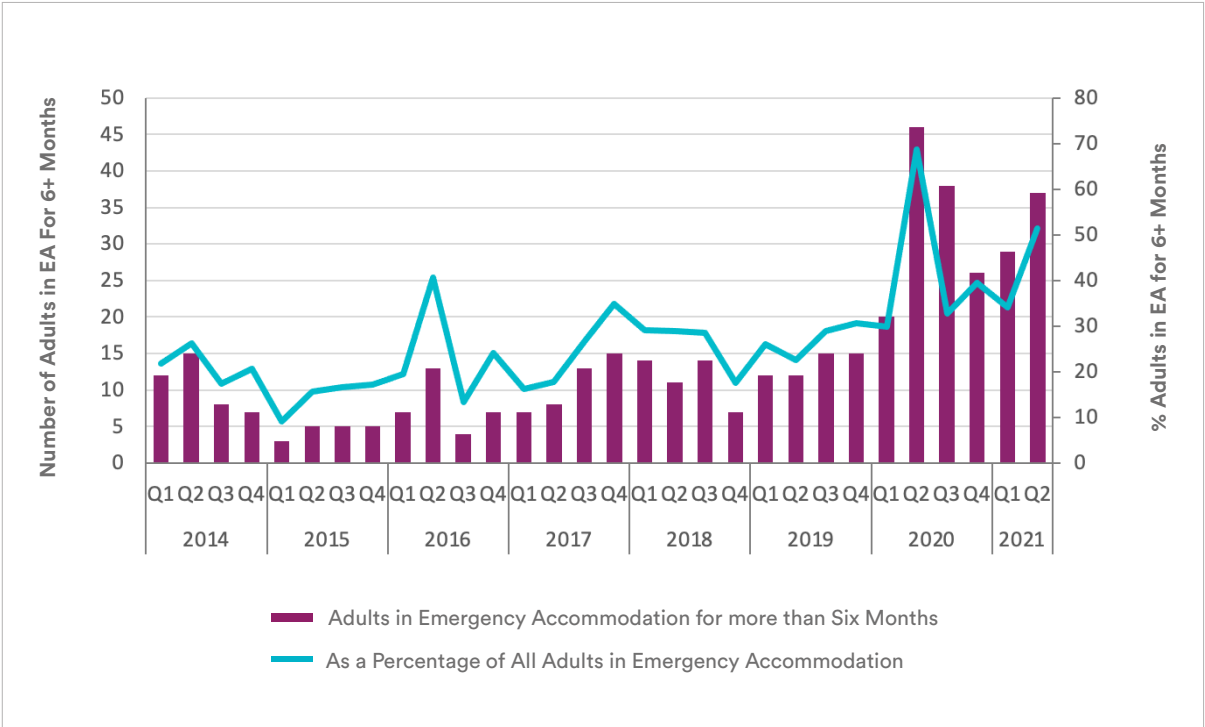


Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the North-West each quarter. LA is exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits in one quarter was 44 in Q4 2019, when there was a particularly high number of exits to the Private Rented sector at 38. When compared with the data on presentations in Figure 11, there has not been any quarter since 2014 in which more people exited Emergency Accommodation than presented as homeless.

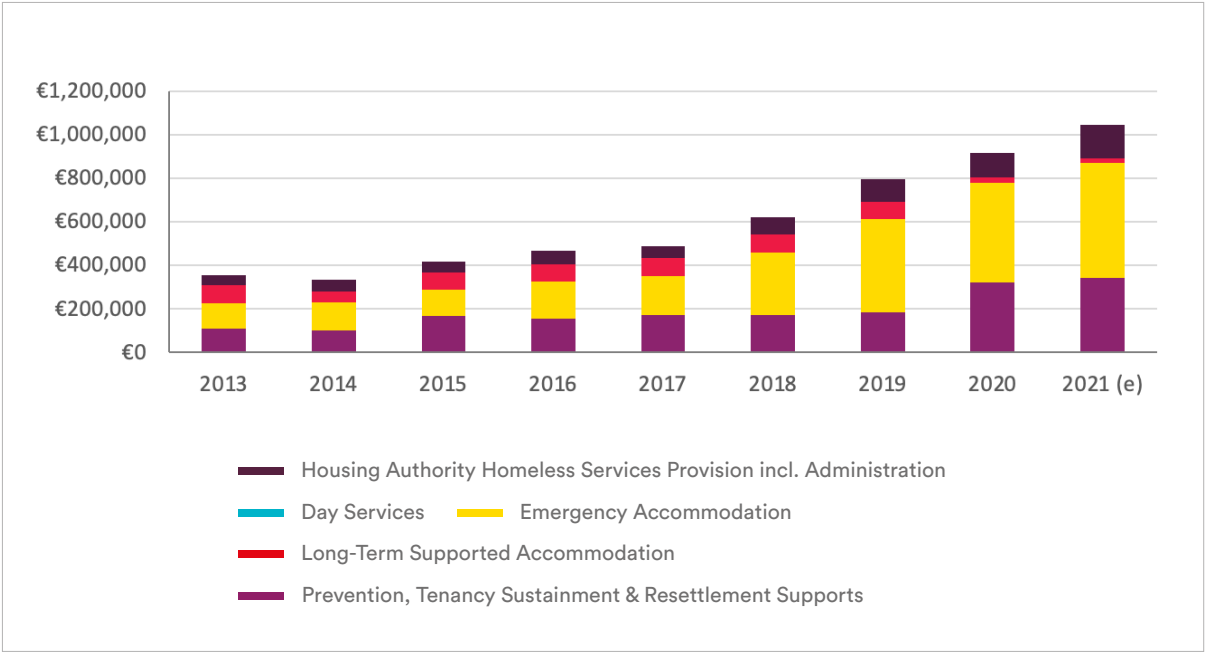
Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 587 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the North-West: 56% to the PRS, 22% to AHB housing and 22% to Local Authority housing.

Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months



The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13 above. As of Q2 2021, 51.4% of all homeless adults in the North-West, or 37 individuals, have been in emergency accommodation for over 6 months. This reached its highest point in Q2 2020, at 69% or 46 individuals.

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in the North-West increased from €352,854 in 2013 to €916,416 in 2020. In 2021, the North-West estimates it will spend €1.046 million. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €4.4 million was spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region.

In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in the North-West was €457,577, or 50% of total expenditure. Prevention accounted for 35%, Housing Authority services for 12% and LTSA for 3%. There has been no expenditure on Day Services during this period in the North-West.

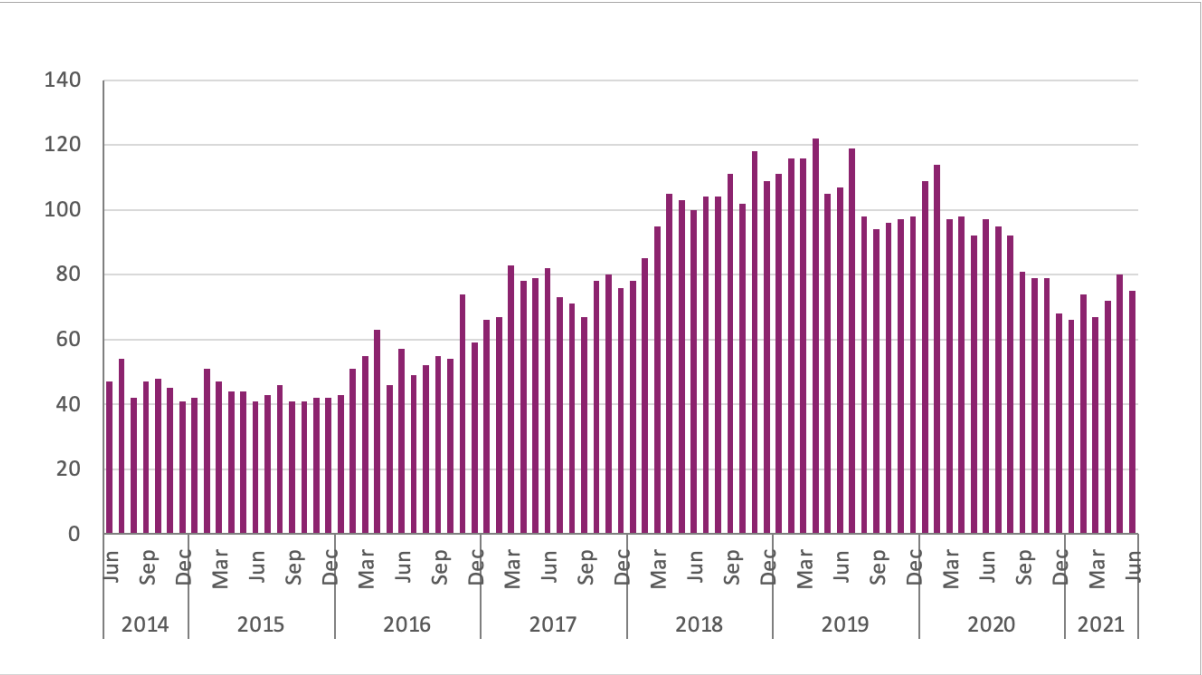
Between 2013 and 2019, 43% of total expenditure in the North-West was on emergency accommodation.

# Midlands

## Laois, Longford, Offaly and Westmeath

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**Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation**

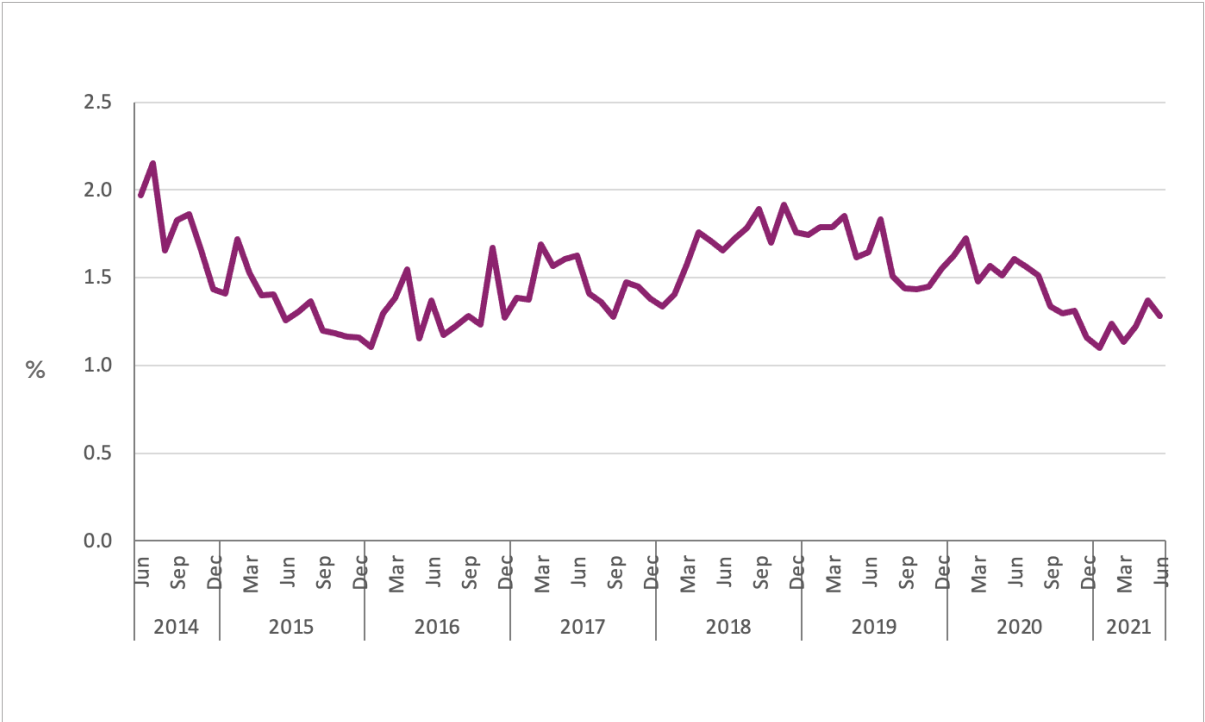


As of June 2021, there were 75 adults in emergency accommodation in the Midlands. This reached a peak of 122 adults in April 2019. Since these figures first became available in June 2014, the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the Midlands has grown by 28, an increase of 60%.

Breaking this down by county, the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the Midlands are in Westmeath, the largest county in the region. As of June 2021, Westmeath accounts for 33% (25) of adults in emergency accommodation in the region, Offaly for 28% (21), Laois for 25% (19) and Longford for 13% (10). Longford tends to have a very small number of adults in emergency accommodation, regularly falling to less than 10.

This figure includes all adults, whether they are single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

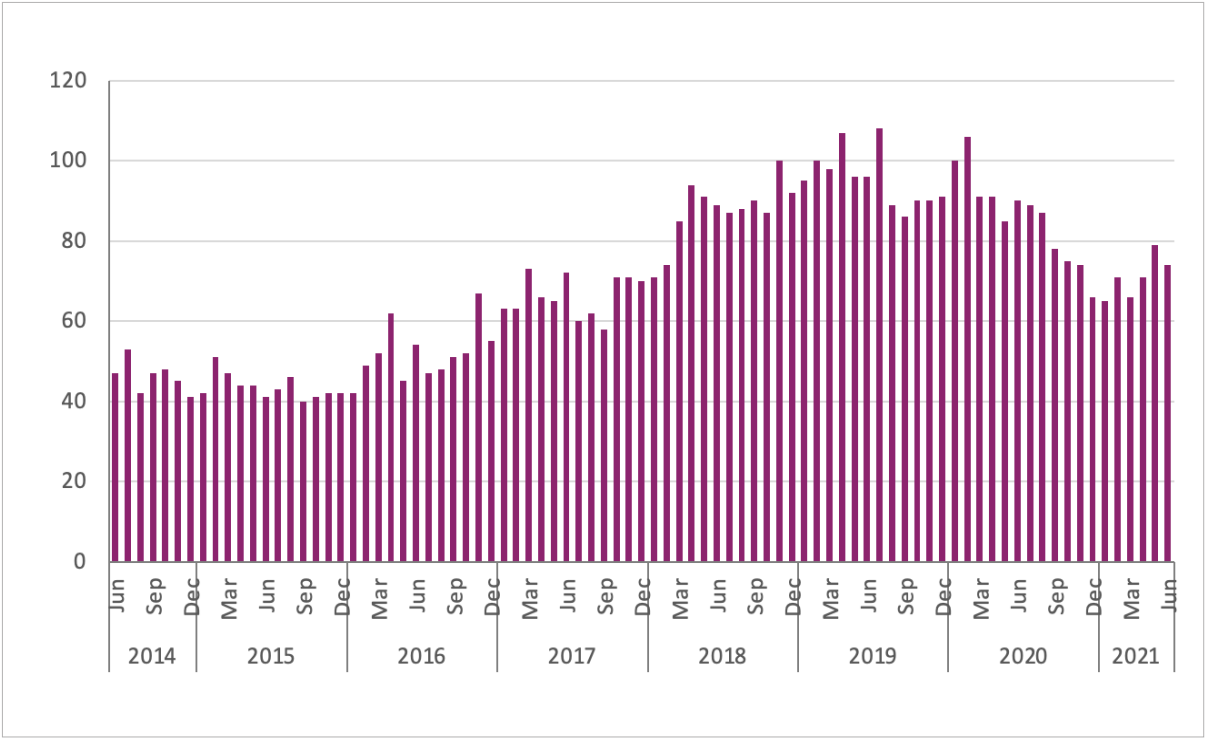
Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing the Midlands to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that the Midlands accounts for less than 2% of all adults in emergency accommodation. This figure has declined since its highest point of 2.15% in July 2014 as other regions – mostly those with large cities – have seen rapid growth in the number of people in emergency accommodation.

Since the beginning of 2020, this figure has decreased as the number of adults in the Midlands fell. After falling to its lowest point in January 2021, it has since started to increase again.

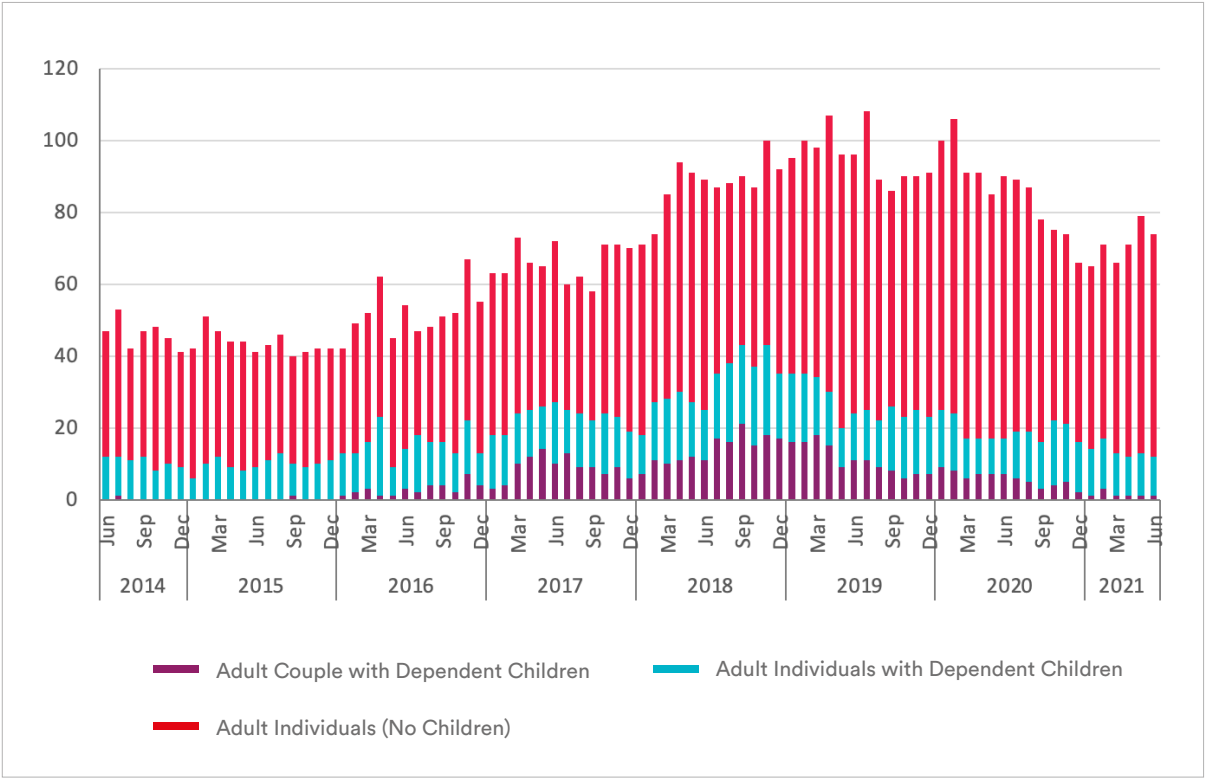
Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation



After increasing steadily since 2014, the number of households in emergency accommodation in the Midlands reached a peak of 108 in July 2019, after which it began to decline. Since the start of 2020, this decline has accelerated until it reached 65 households in January 2021, the lowest number since 2017. It has since started to rise again, and as of June 2021 there were 74 households in emergency accommodation in the Midlands.

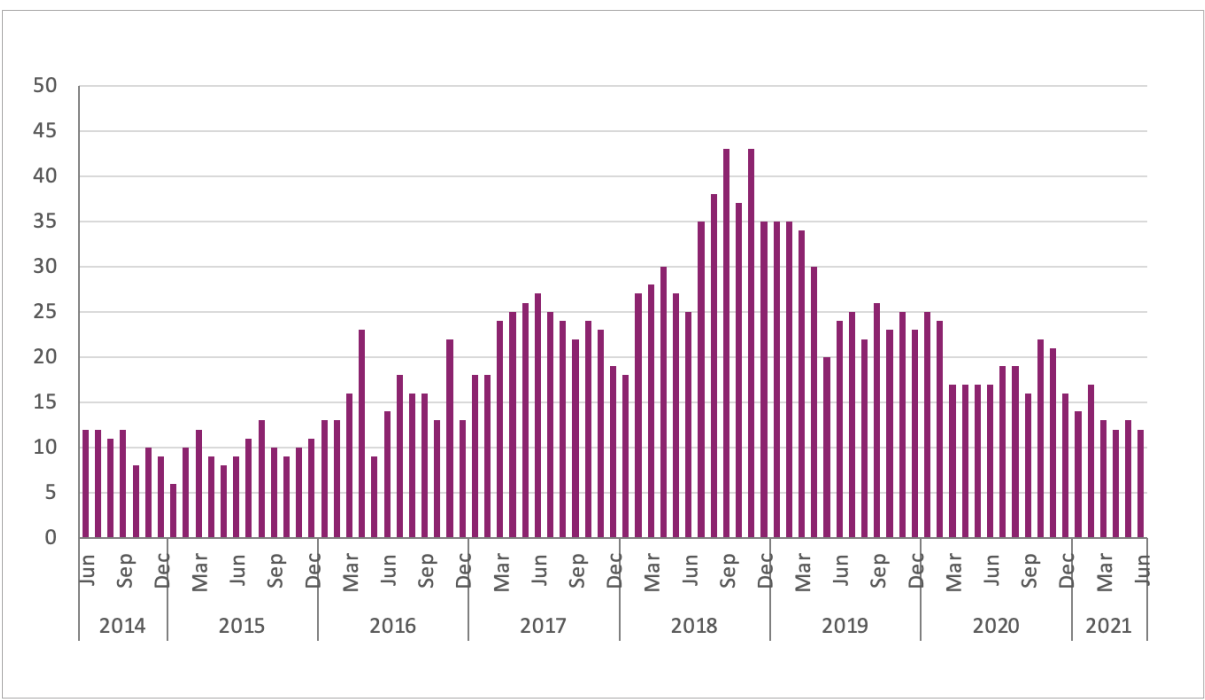
Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation in the Midlands.

Figure 4: Household Type



Adult individuals without accompanying children (often referred to as single homelessness) are the most common type of household in emergency accommodation in the Midlands. Of the 74 households in emergency accommodation in the Midlands in June 2021, 84% were adult individuals without accompanying children and 16% were households with children. Of the households with accompanying children, almost all are single-parent families.

Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation

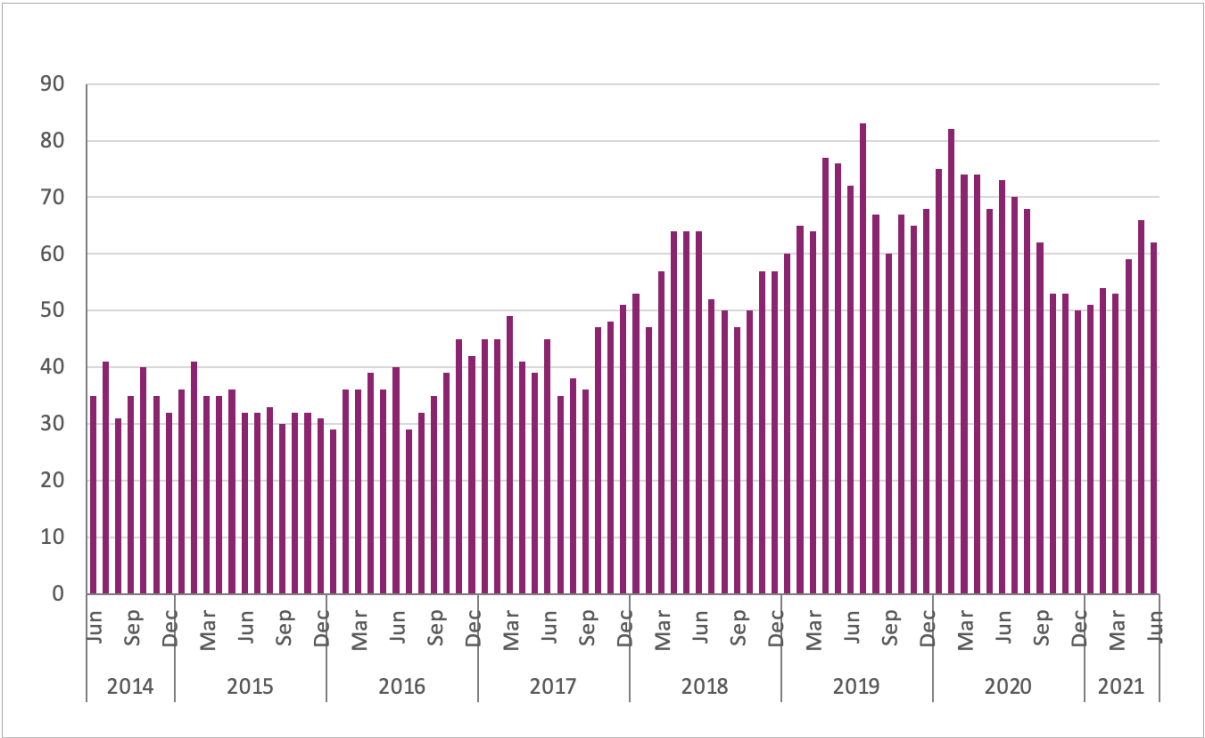


After rising rapidly throughout 2015-2018, family homelessness in the Midlands has now fallen back to 2014 levels. The highest number of families in emergency accommodation was 43, reached in September and November 2018. As of June 2021, there were 12 families in emergency accommodation in the Midlands.

Since the beginning of 2020, there has been a sharp drop in family homelessness nationally, with the number of families in the Midlands halving in this period. While many other regions are now starting to see the number of families in emergency accommodation rise again, the continued decline in the Midlands is notable.



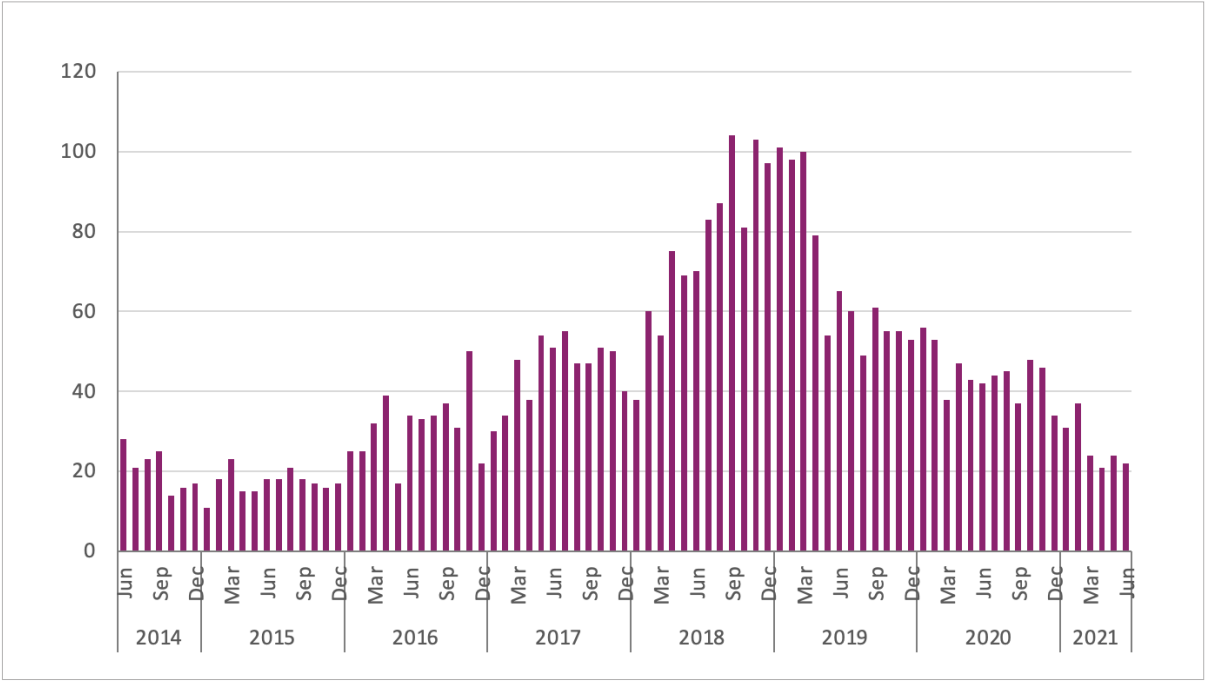
Figure 6: Adult-Only Households



Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children. As of June 2021, there were 62 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the Midlands.

After increasing steadily since 2016, the number of adult-only households in the Midlands peaked in July 2019 at 83. It saw a sharp fall in mid-2020, but has since started to increase again, unlike the trend for families in the Midlands shown in Figure 5. In the first six months of 2021, the number of adult-only households in emergency accommodation in this region has increased by 22%.

Figure 7: Child Dependants

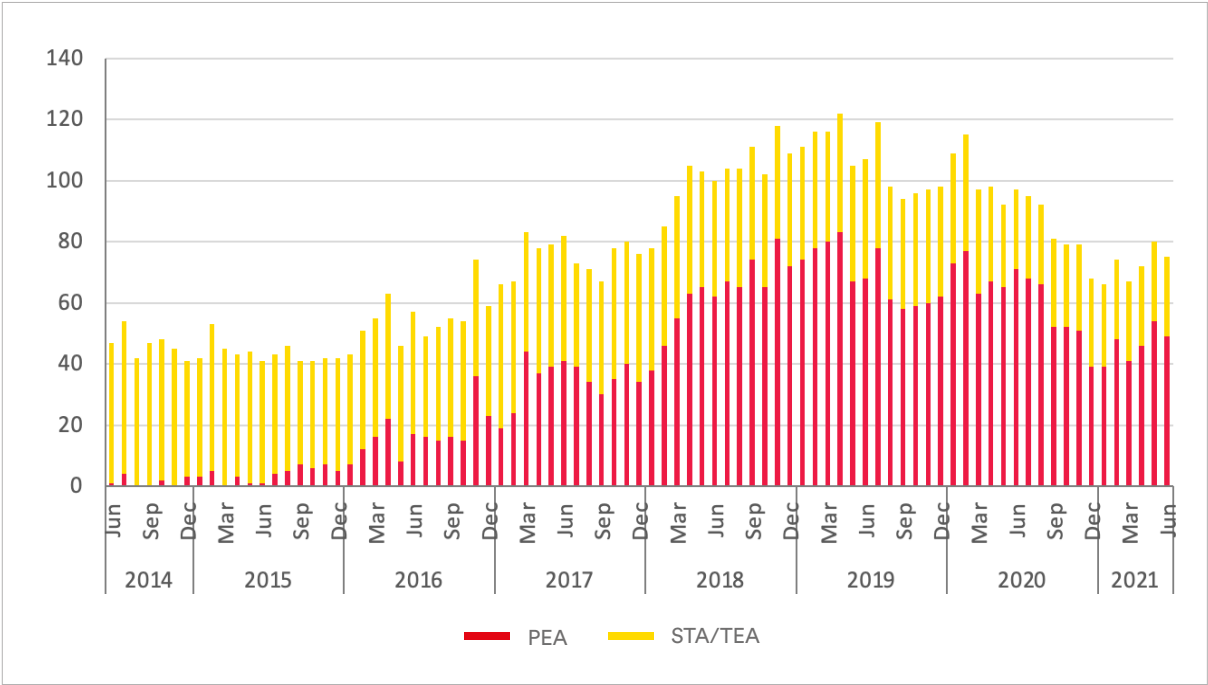


The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the trend of families in Emergency Accommodation shown in Figure 5.

In June 2021, there were 22 children in emergency accommodation in the Midlands. 2021 has seen the lowest levels of children in emergency accommodation in the Midlands since 2016.

The highest number was reached in September 2018, with 104 children in emergency accommodation in this region. Since then, the number has fallen by 79%.

Figure 8: Accommodation Type

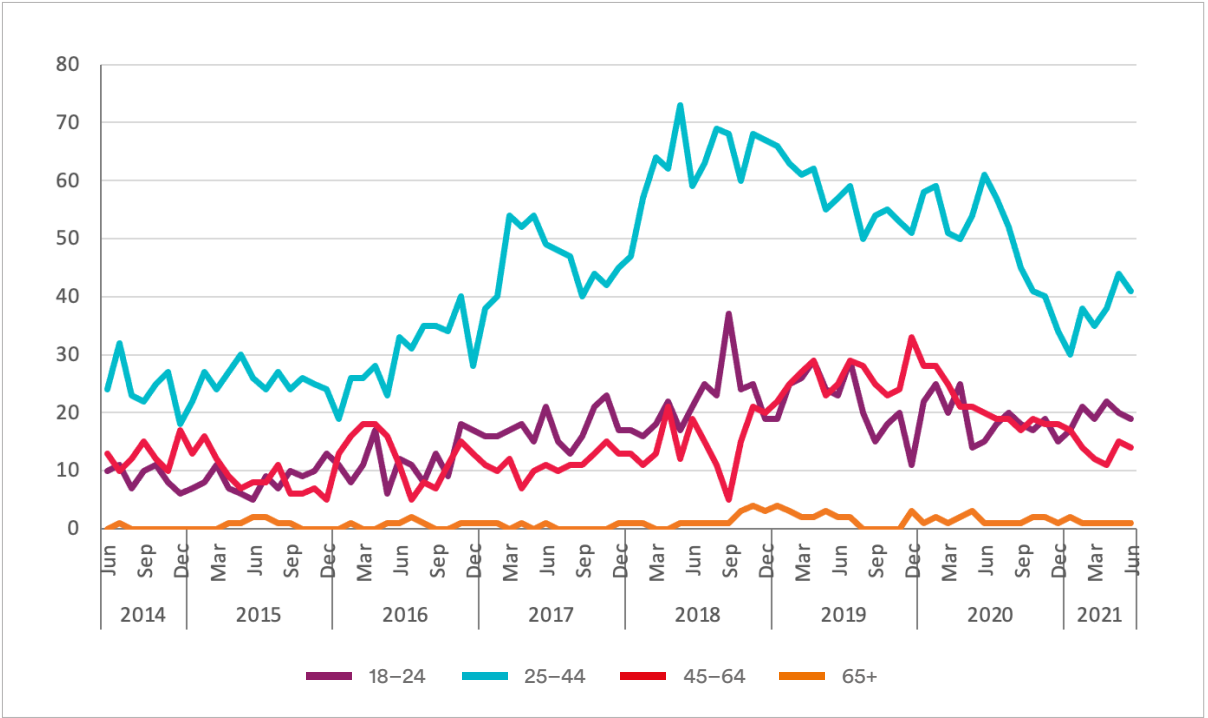


There are three types of Emergency Accommodation reported in the monthly reports. Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA) is Emergency Accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In the Midlands, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

Up to the end of 2017, STA/TEA was by far the most common accommodation type in the Midlands but has since been overtaken by PEA. There were fewer than ten people in PEA in the Midlands until 2016, when the use of PEA began to rapidly increase. In June 2021, the ratio is 65% in PEA compared to 35% in STA/TEA.

PEA tends to be predominantly allocated to families, hence the increase in the numbers here as family homelessness increased up to 2018, as shown in Figure 5. However, the level of PEA has remained high even as the number of families in emergency accommodation in this region has fallen over the past three years.

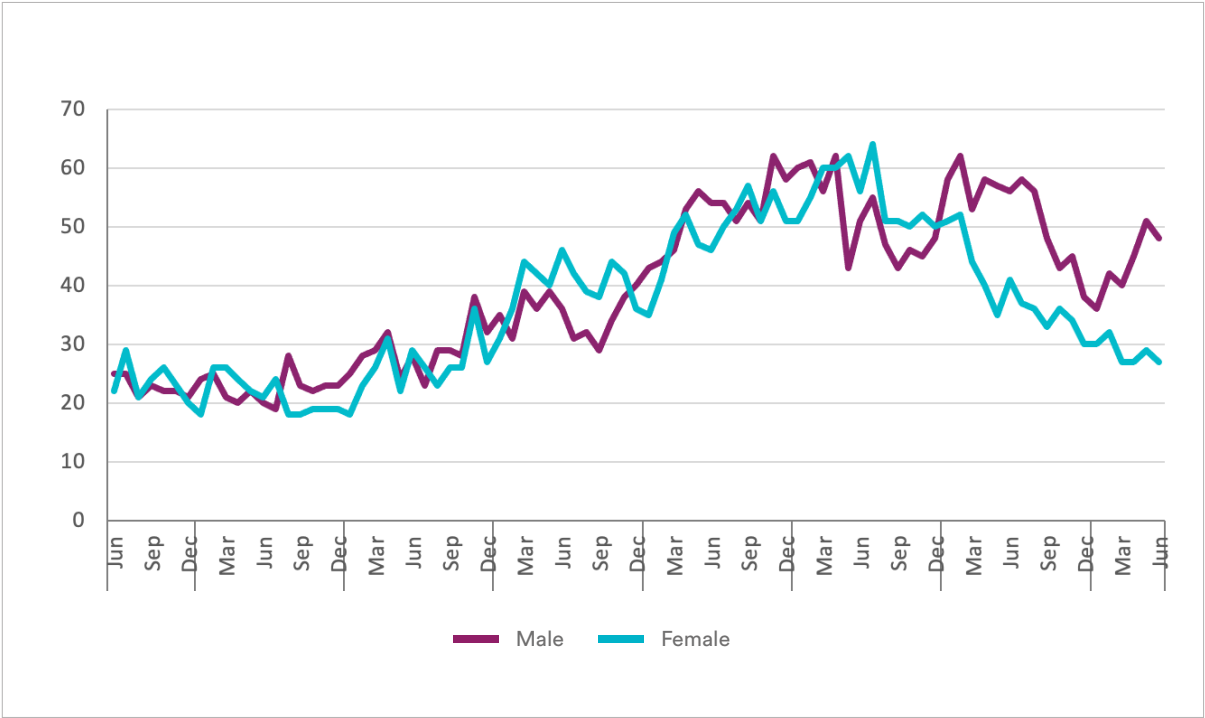
Figure 9: Age Profile



25–44-year-olds are the largest age group, usually making up over half of all adults in emergency accommodation in the Midlands. The next largest groups are young adults aged 18–24 and 45–64-year-olds, both groups representing between 20-25%. People aged over 65 years make up less than 1% of all adults in emergency accommodation in the region, remaining below 10 people throughout this period.

All age groups have seen a rise in homelessness over the past seven years. The largest rise has been among the youngest age group, which has almost doubled since June 2014. Compared to other regions, there is a higher proportion of younger people in emergency accommodation in the Midlands.

Figure 10: Adults by Gender



The gender ratio in the Midlands has typically been much more even than in most other regions.

As of June 2021, there were 48 adult men in emergency accommodation in the Midlands and 27 adult women, a ratio of 64% men to 36% women. In June 2014, this ratio was 53:47 and remained close to 50:50 for much of the following five years up to 2019. However, since late 2019 the two trends have diverged as the number of men jumped during 2020 while the number of women continued to fall.

At the peak in April 2019, there were 62 men and 60 women in emergency accommodation in the Midlands. Since then, the number of women has fallen by 55% and the number of men by 23%.

Figure 11: New Presentations

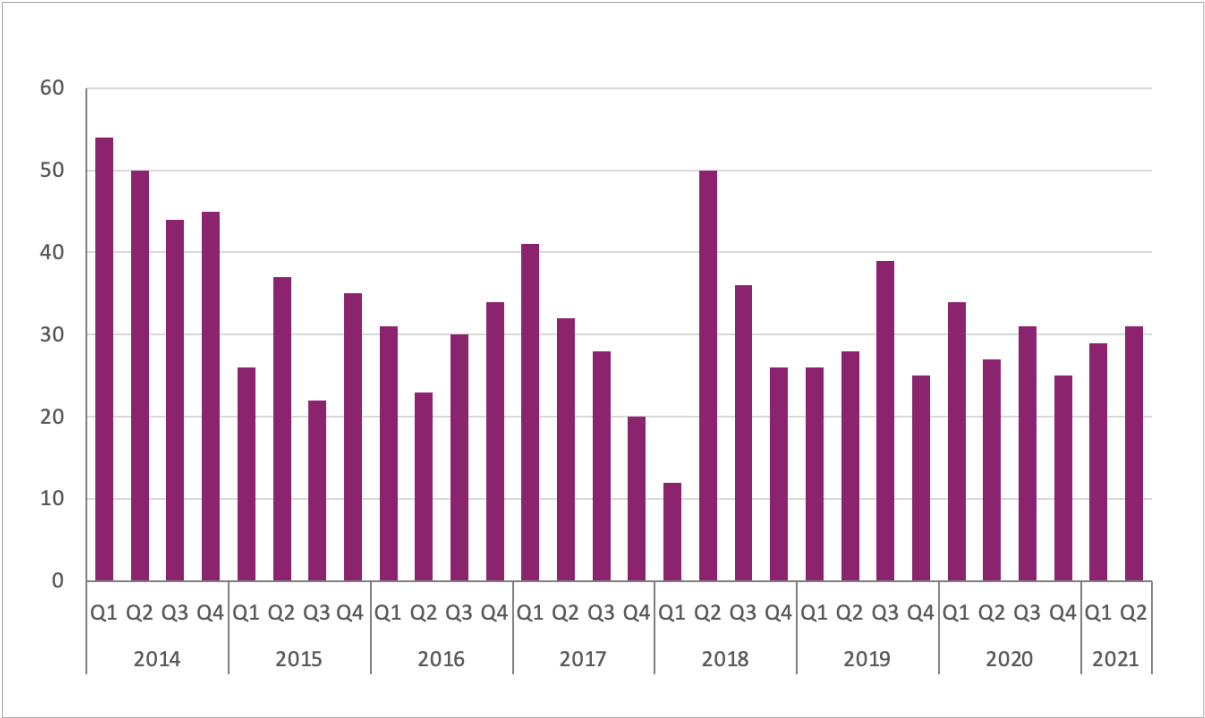


Figure 11 shows the number of adults presenting as homeless to Local Authorities for the first time in the Midlands and provided with Emergency Accommodation each quarter since Quarter 1 2014. At its highest, 54 individuals presented as homeless in Q1 2014. On average in 2020, 2.3 individuals presented as homeless each week in the Midlands, compared to 3.7 per week in 2014. During the first six months of 2021, 2.3 adults have presented as homeless each week.

Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

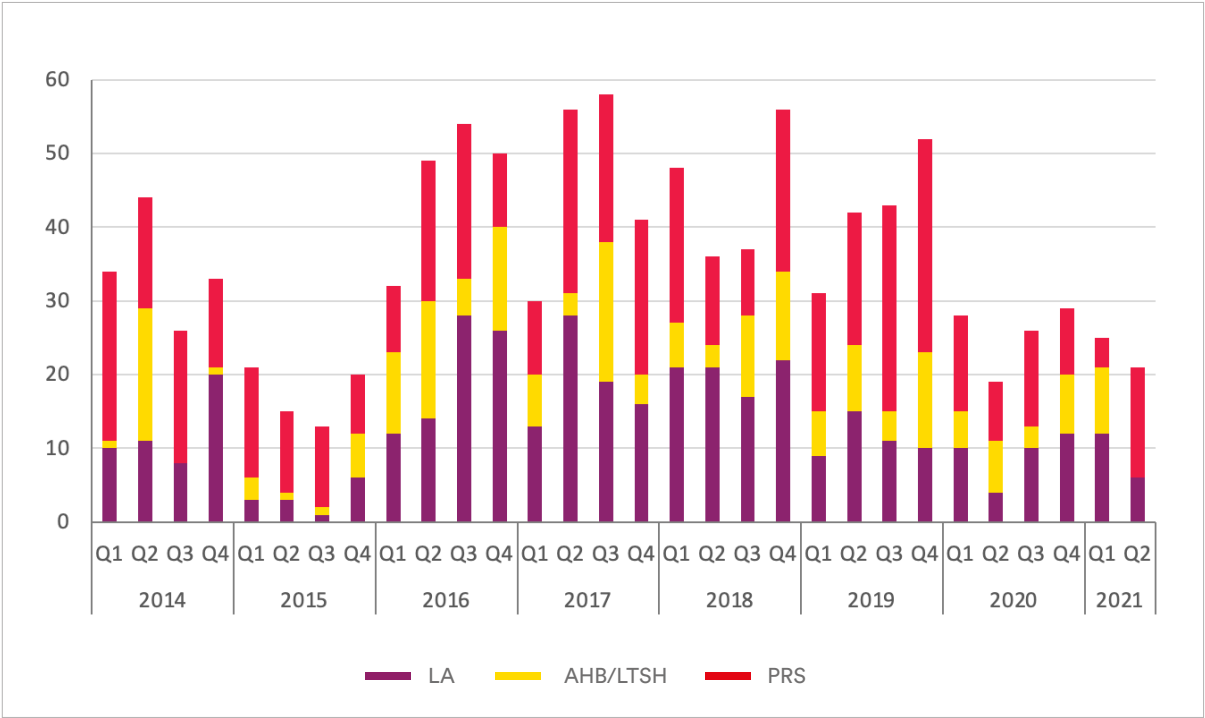
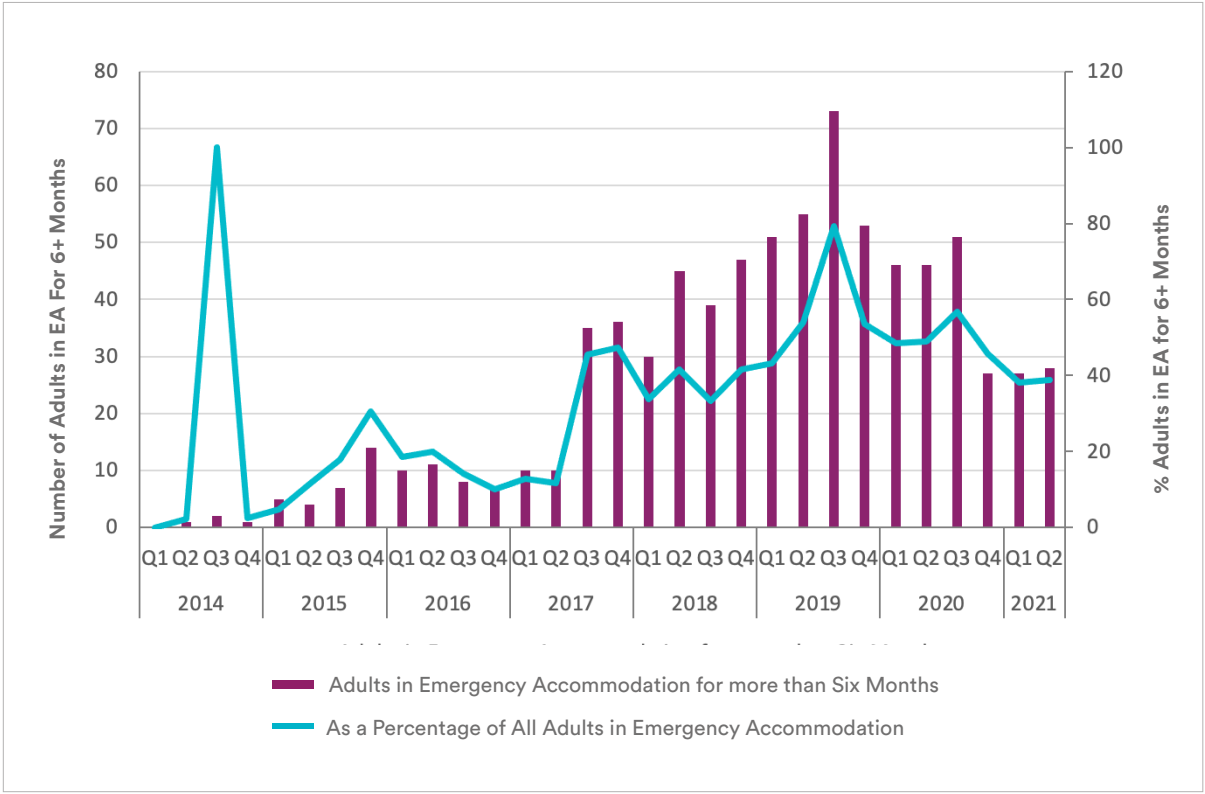


Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the Midlands each quarter. LA is exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits in one quarter was 58 in Q3 2017. When compared with the data on presentations in Figure 11, 15 of the 30 quarters since 2014 saw more people exiting emergency accommodation than presenting as homeless.

Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 1,069 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Midlands: 43% to the PRS, 19% to AHB housing and 37% to Local Authority housing.

Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months

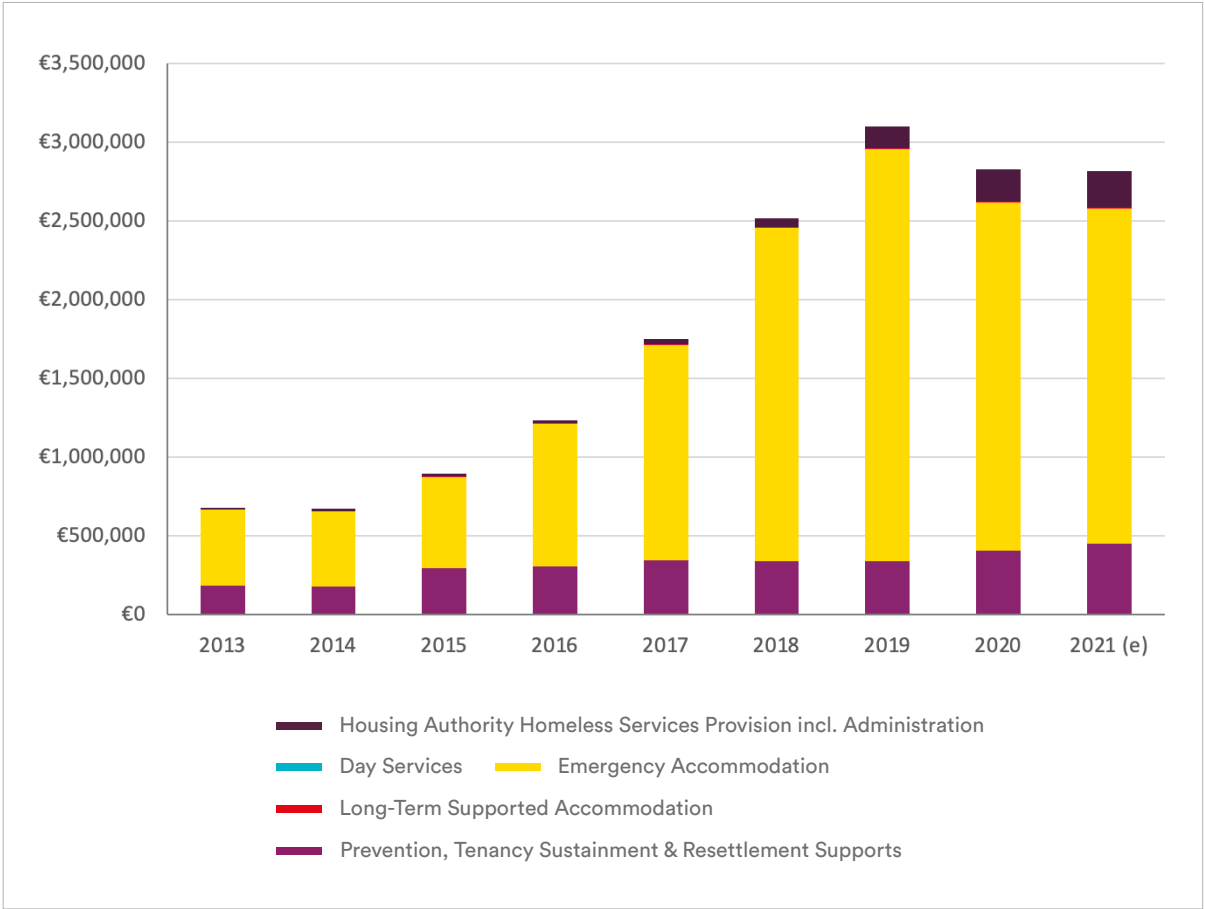


The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13. As of June 2021, 28 adults, or 39% of all homeless adults in the Midlands, have now been in emergency accommodation for over 6 months. This reached its highest point in Q3 2019, at 73 people or 79% of all adults and has declined significantly since that date.

# Mid East

## Kildare, Meath and Wicklow

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in the Midlands increased from €675,794 in 2013 to €2,826,078 in 2020. The Midlands estimates it will spend €2.8 million in 2021. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €13.6 million was spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region.

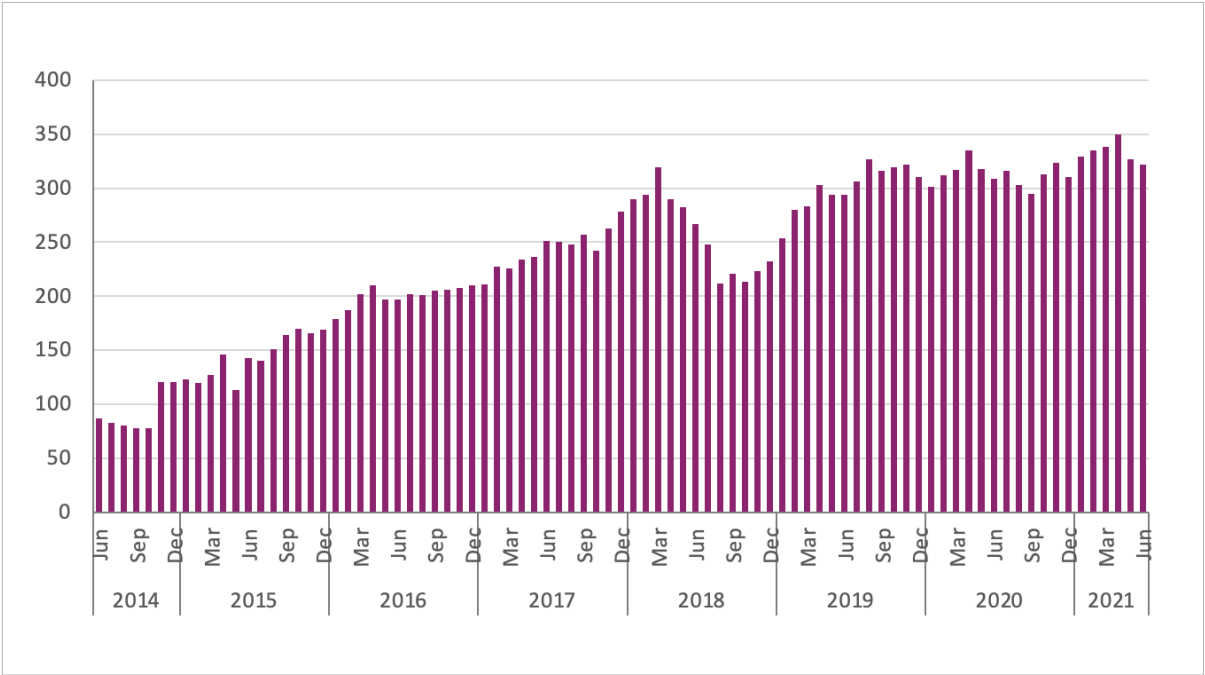
In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in the Midlands was €2.2 million, or 78% of total expenditure. Prevention accounted for 14%, Housing Authority services for 7% and LTSA for 0.2%. While Day Services is one of the categories of expenditure reported, there has been no expenditure on Day Services in the Midlands during this period.

Between 2013 and 2019, 79% of total expenditure in the Midlands was on emergency accommodation. Housing Authority services is the category which has seen the biggest increase since 2014, rising from €11,903 in 2013 to €206,287 in 2020.

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Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation

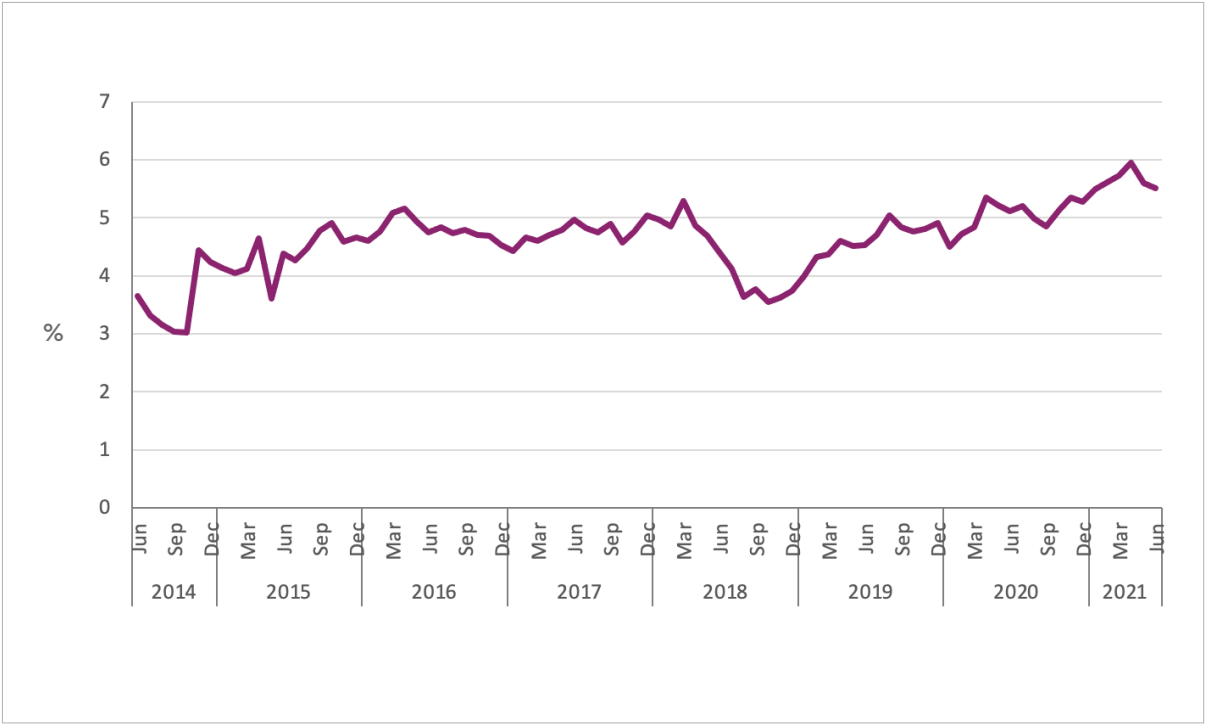


As of June 2021, there were 322 adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East. This number has risen steadily over the past seven years, and is now 270% higher than in June 2014. The peak was in April 2021 at 350 adults.

Breaking this down by county, Kildare and Meath each have around 40-50% of the adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East. Wicklow usually accounts for less than 10% of all adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East. Since 2014 Meath has seen the largest increase in the region, and as of June 2021 has almost seven times as many adults in emergency accommodation as it had in 2014.

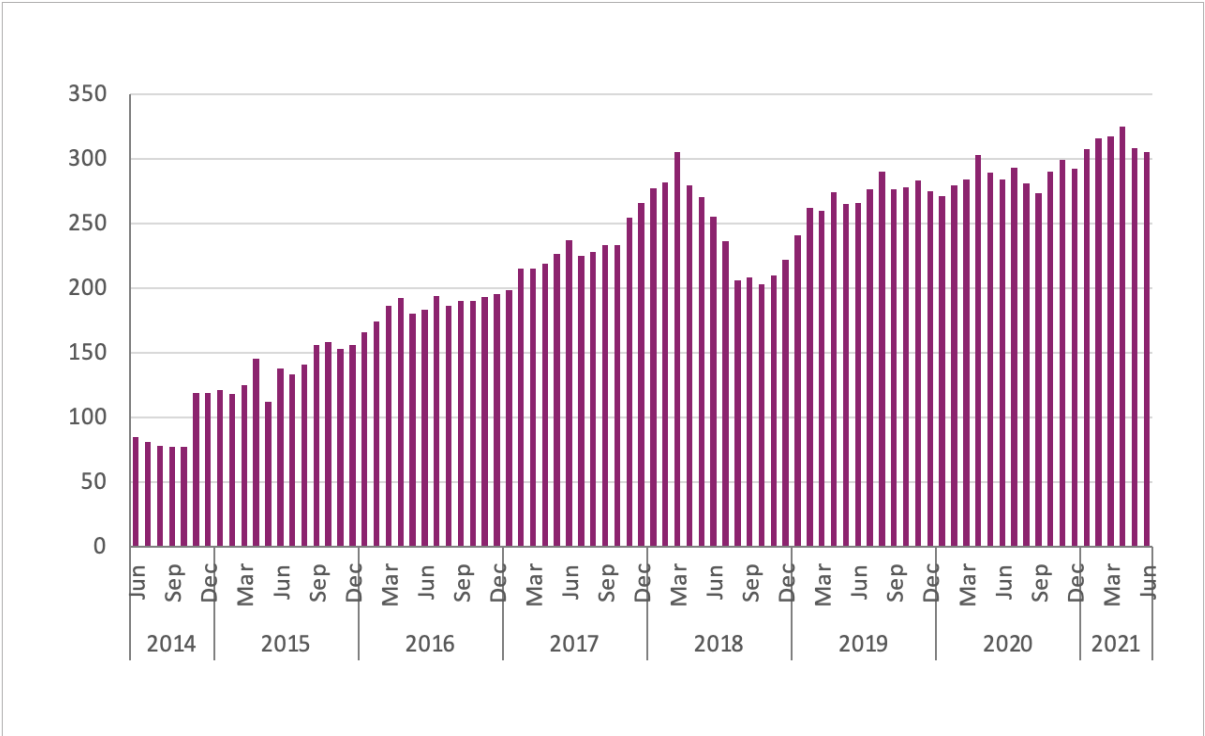
This figure includes all adults, whether they are single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing the Mid-East to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that the Mid-East accounts for around 4-5% of all adults in emergency accommodation on average. This figure has been rising since late 2018 as the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the region has been increasing at a faster pace than the national figure. This reached a peak in April 2021, at 5.6%.

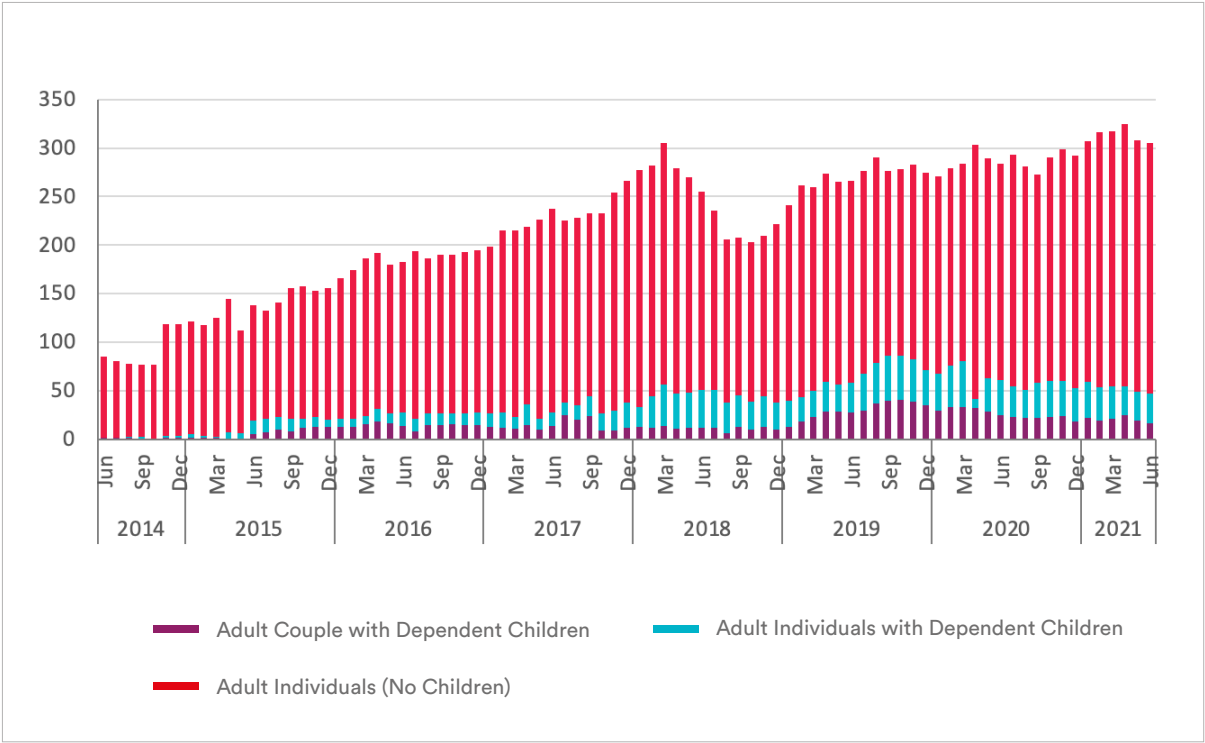
Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation



As with the number of adults shown in Figure 1, the number of households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East has been increasing steadily for the past few years. Households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East reached the highest figure in April 2021 with 325 households. In the past three years, this figure has risen by 50% and as of June 2021, there were 305 households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East.

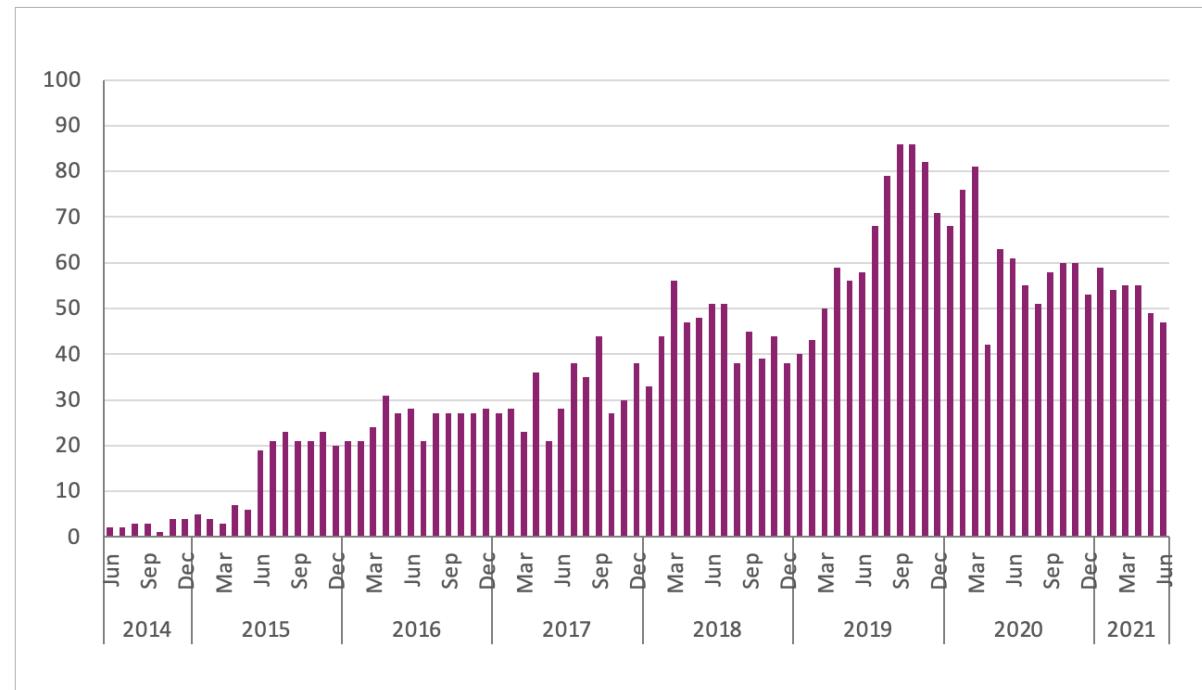
Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East.

Figure 4: Household Type



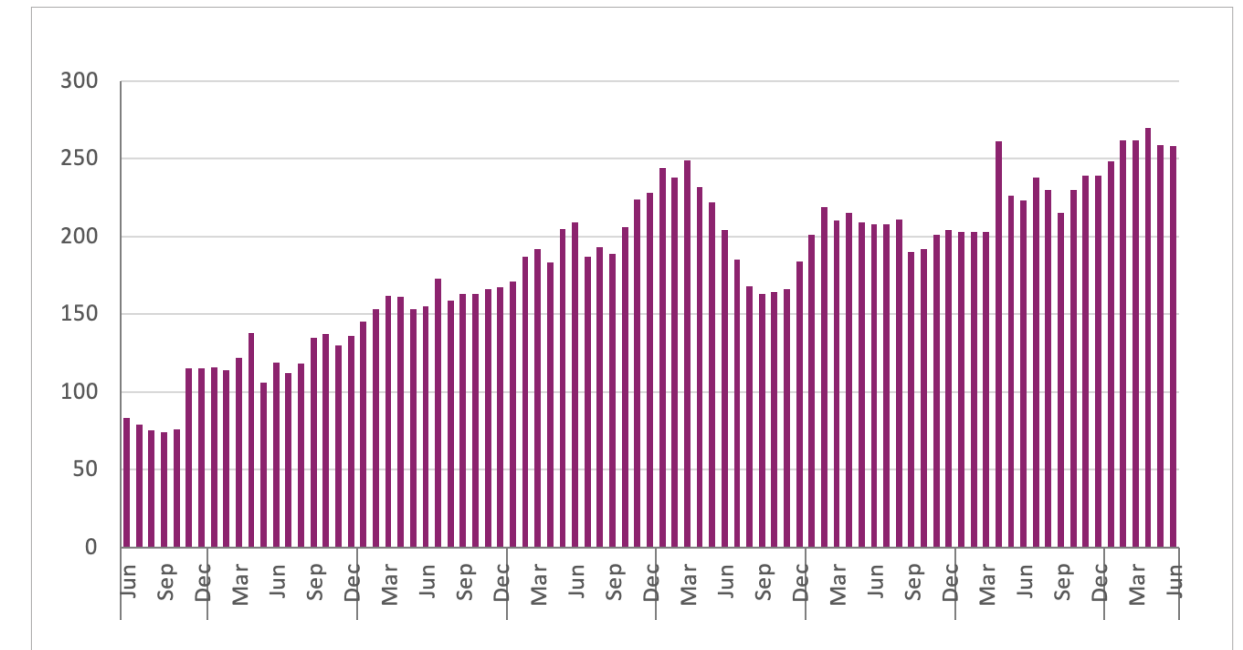
Adult individuals without accompanying children (often referred to as single homelessness) make up the majority of households experiencing homelessness in the Mid-East. Of the 305 households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East in June 2021, 85% were adult individuals without accompanying children and 15% were households with children. Of the households with accompanying children, 64% are single-parent families.

### Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation



In June 2014, there were 2 families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East region. After reaching a peak of 86 families in September and October 2019, the number of families in emergency accommodation has declined by 45%. As of June 2021, there were 47 families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East.

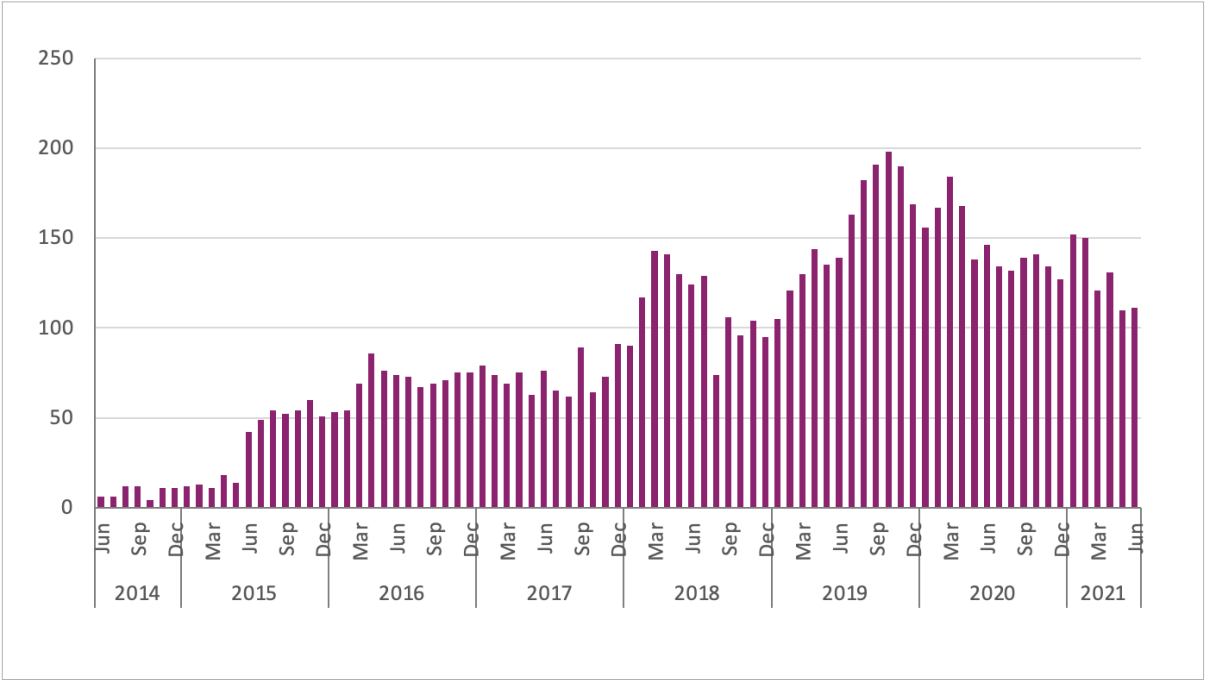
### Figure 6: Adult-Only Households



Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children. As shown in Figure 6, these households have followed a very different pattern to the households with children in Figure 5.

After increasing steadily over this period, the number of adult-only households in the Mid-East is now over three times higher than in June 2014. As of June 2021, there were 258 adult-only households in the Mid-East region.

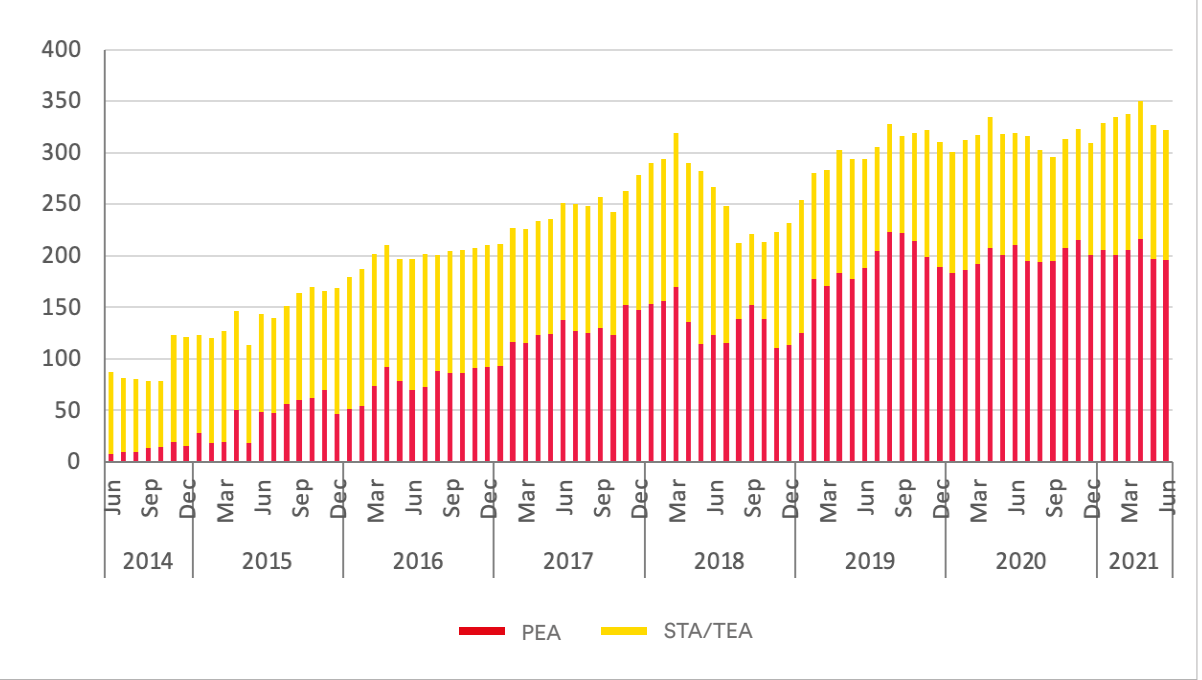
Figure 7: Child Dependants



The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the trend of families in emergency accommodation as shown in Figure 5. As of June 2021, there were 111 children in emergency accommodation.

The highest number reached was in October 2019 with 198 children in emergency accommodation. Since then, the number has fallen by 44%.

Figure 8: Accommodation Type

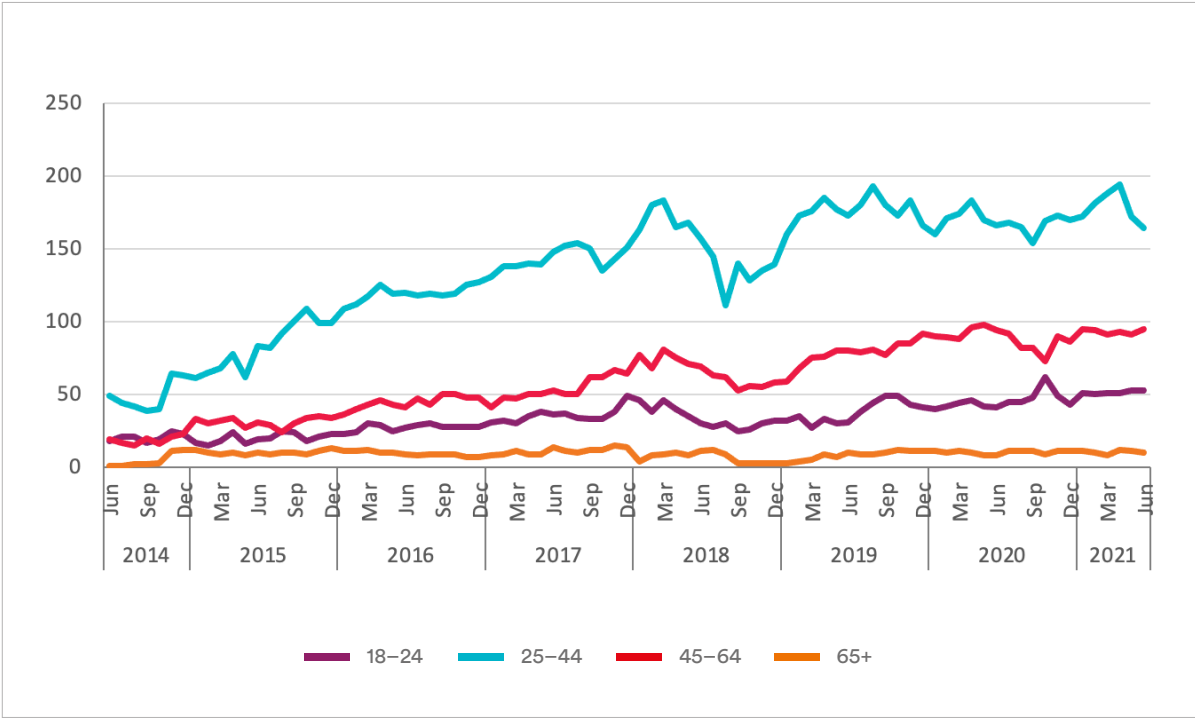


There are three types of emergency accommodation reported in the monthly reports. Private Emergency Accommodation(PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA) is emergency accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary Emergency Accommodation(TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In the Mid-East, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

Up to early 2017, STA/TEA was the most common form of emergency accommodation in the Mid-East but has since been overtaken by PEA. In June 2021, the ratio is 61% in PEA compared to 39% in STA/TEA.

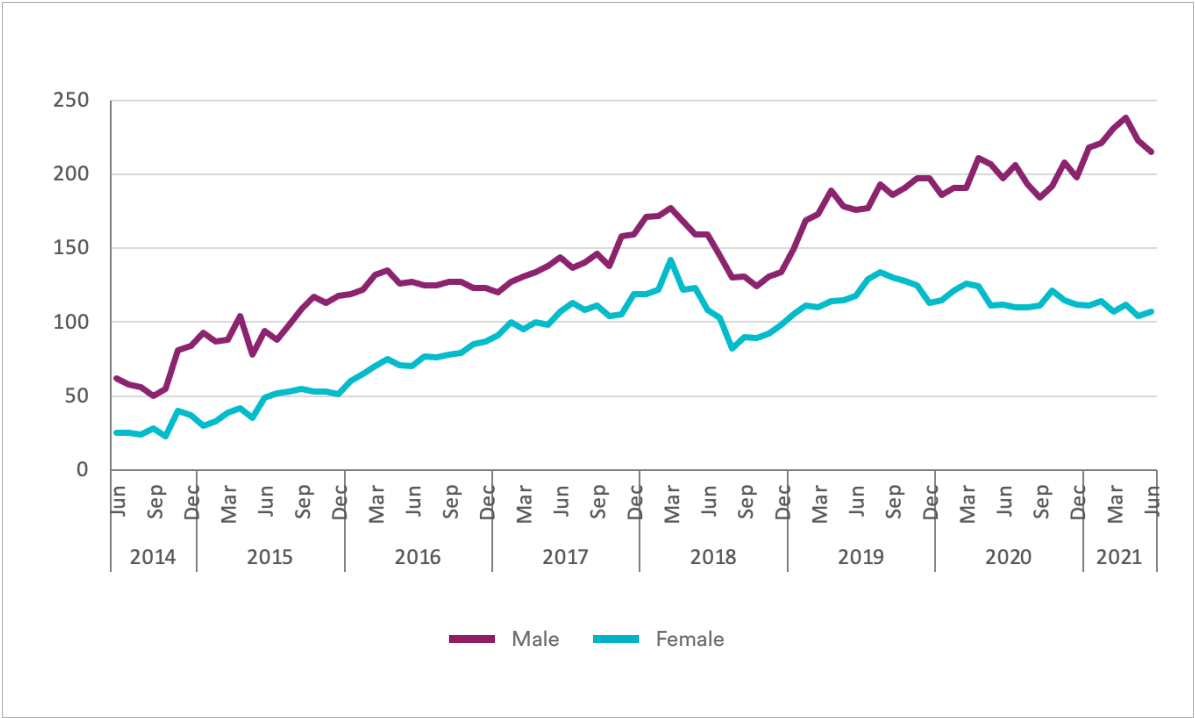
PEA tends to be predominantly allocated to families, hence the increase in the numbers here up to late 2019 as family homelessness increased, as shown in Figure 5. The number of adults in STA/TEA has increased by 59% over this period.

Figure 9: Age Profile



25–44-year-olds make up the majority of the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East, at around 57%. The next largest group is 45–64-year olds (24%), followed by young adults aged 18–24 (15%). People aged over 65 years are just 4% of all adults in emergency accommodation.

Figure 10: Adults by Gender



As of June 2021, there were 215 adult men in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East and 107 adult women, a ratio of 67:33. In June 2014, there were 62 men and 25 women in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East.

As Figure 10 shows, the peak in April 2021 was predominantly driven by increases in the number of men in emergency accommodation in the Mid-East. The number of women has been slowly declining since mid-2019, the same point at which family homelessness in this region began to fall. The majority of single parents in homelessness tend to be women, meaning that the fall in family homelessness over this period causes the overall number of women in emergency accommodation to decline.

Figure 11: New Presentations

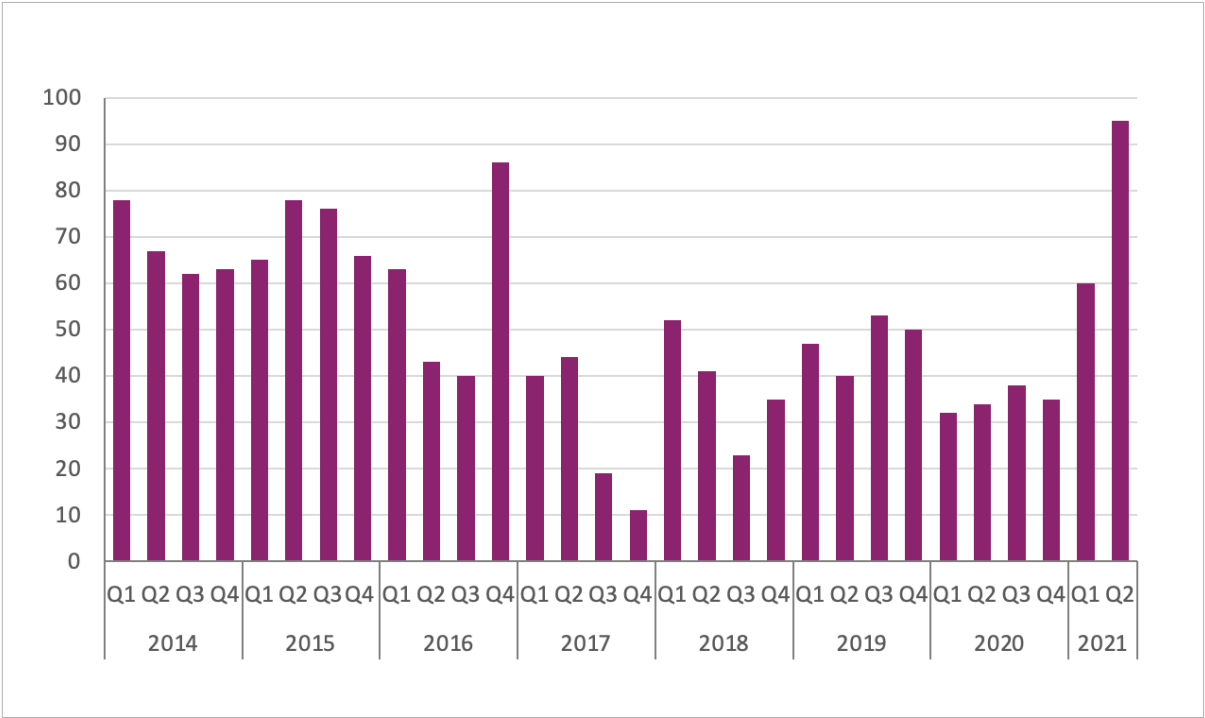


Figure 11 shows the number of adult individuals presenting as homeless to Local Authorities in the Mid-East and provided with emergency accommodation each quarter since Quarter 1 2014. The most recent quarter, Q2 2021, has had the highest number of presentations since this data became available, with 95 individuals presenting as homeless and provided with emergency accommodation.

On average in 2020, 2.7 individuals presented as homeless each week in the Mid-East, compared to 5.2 per week in 2015. In the first half of 2021, 6 people have presented as homeless each week in the Mid-East.

Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

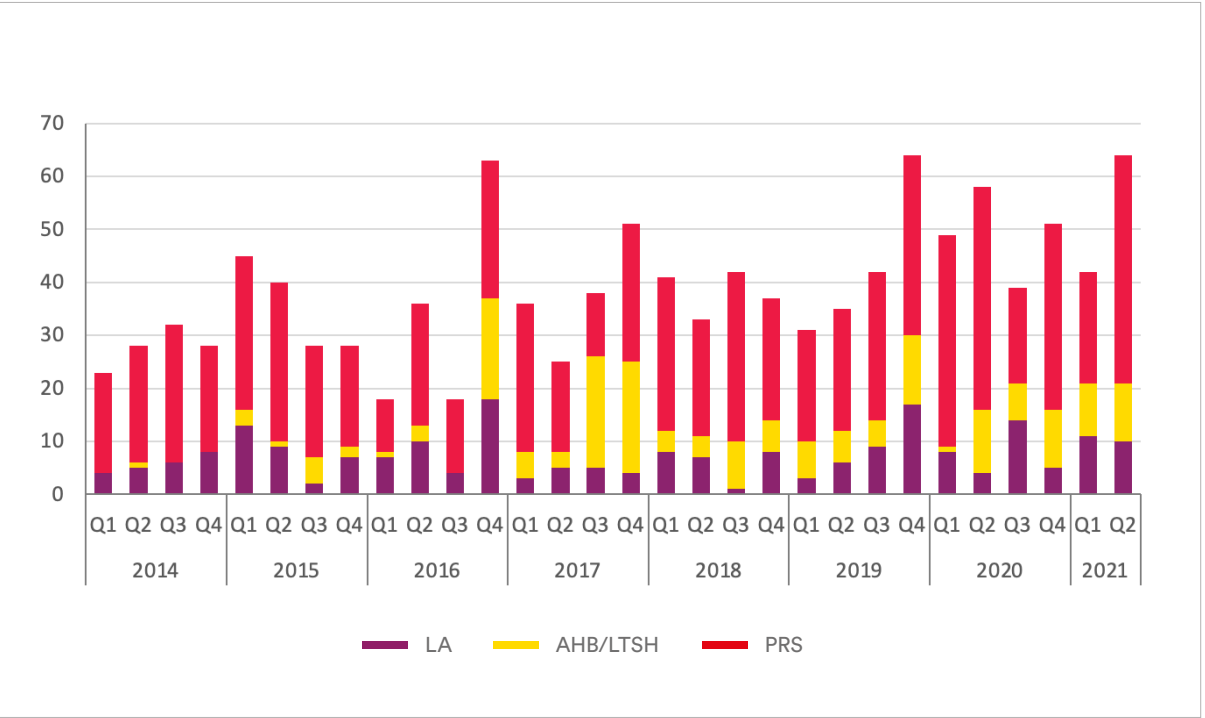
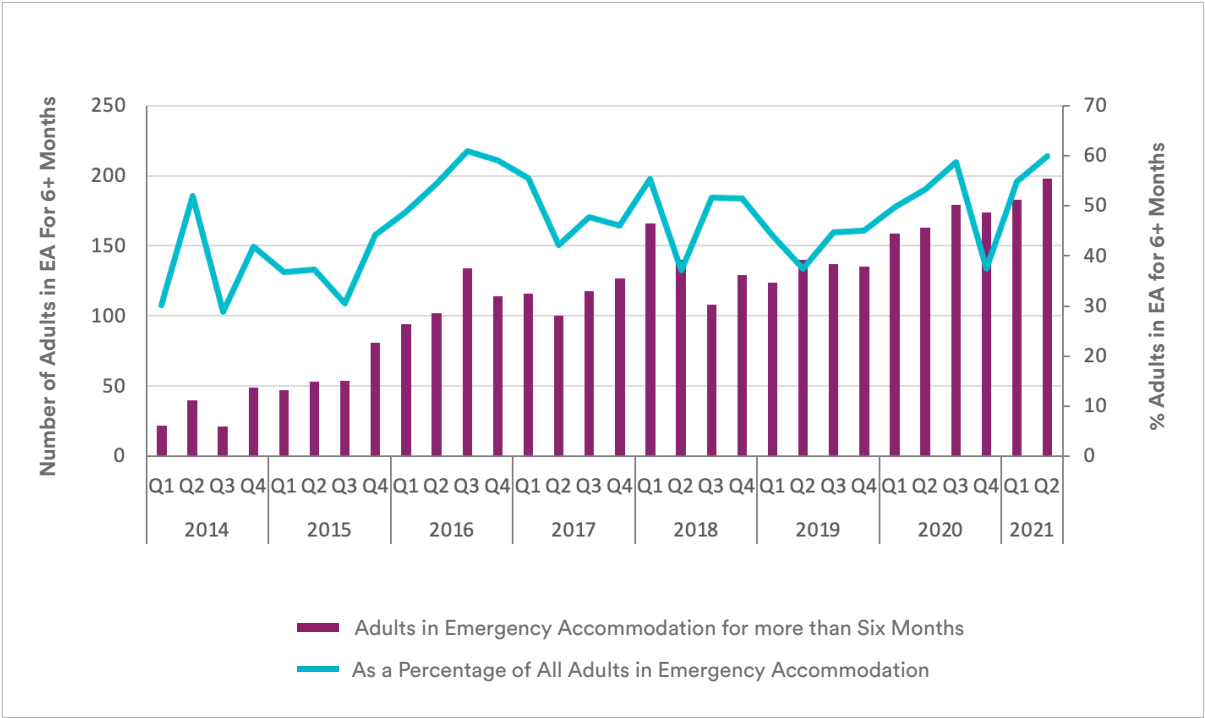


Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-East each quarter. LA is exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits to housing was reached in Q4 2019 and Q2 2021, at 64. When compared with the data on presentations in Figure 11, there have been 9 quarters since 2014 where more people exited emergency accommodation than presented as homeless.

Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 1,165 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-East: 65% to the PRS, 16% to AHB housing and 19% to Local Authority housing.

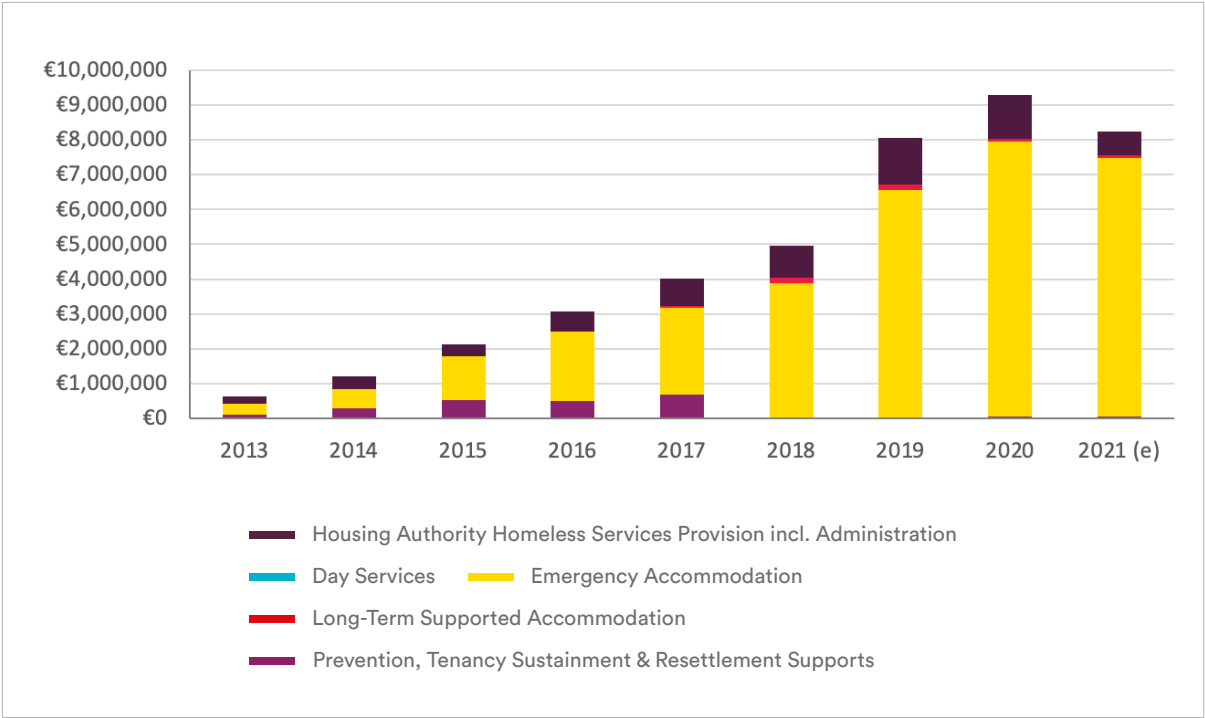
Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months



The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13. As of June 2021, 59.8% of all homeless adults in the Mid-East have been in emergency accommodation for over 6 months. This is the highest point since Q3 2016, when it reached 61% but there were much fewer adults in Emergency accommodation in the region.

The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness in the Mid-East is nine times higher than it was in June 2014 and stands at 198 as of June 2021.

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in the Mid-East increased from €637,008 in 2013 to €9.27 million in 2020. The Mid East estimates it will spend €8.24 million in 2021. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €33.3 million was spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region

In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in the Mid-East was €7.91 million, or 85% of total expenditure in the region. Housing Authority services accounted for 13%, LTSA for 1% and Prevention for 0.5%.

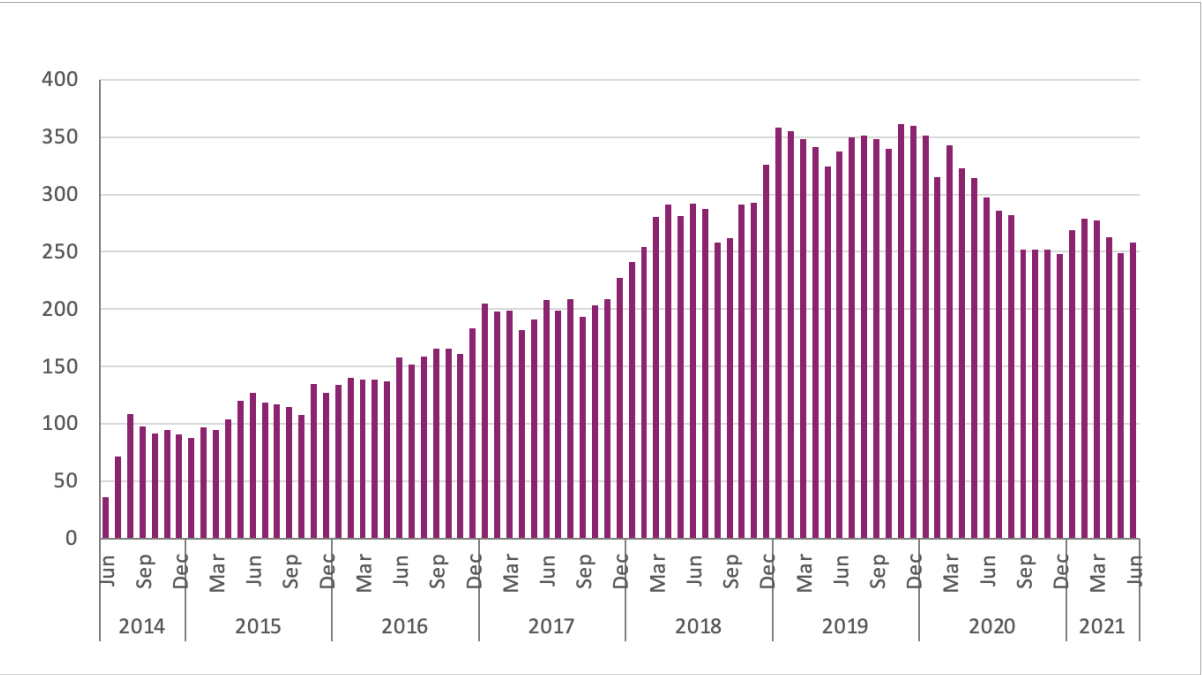
Between 2013 and 2020, 75% of total expenditure in the Mid-East was on emergency accommodation. This is also the category which has seen the biggest increase in expenditure since 2013, while Prevention is the only category to have decreased, having fallen by 57%. There was no expenditure on Day Services in the Mid-East during this period.



# West Galway, Mayo and Roscommon

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**Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation**

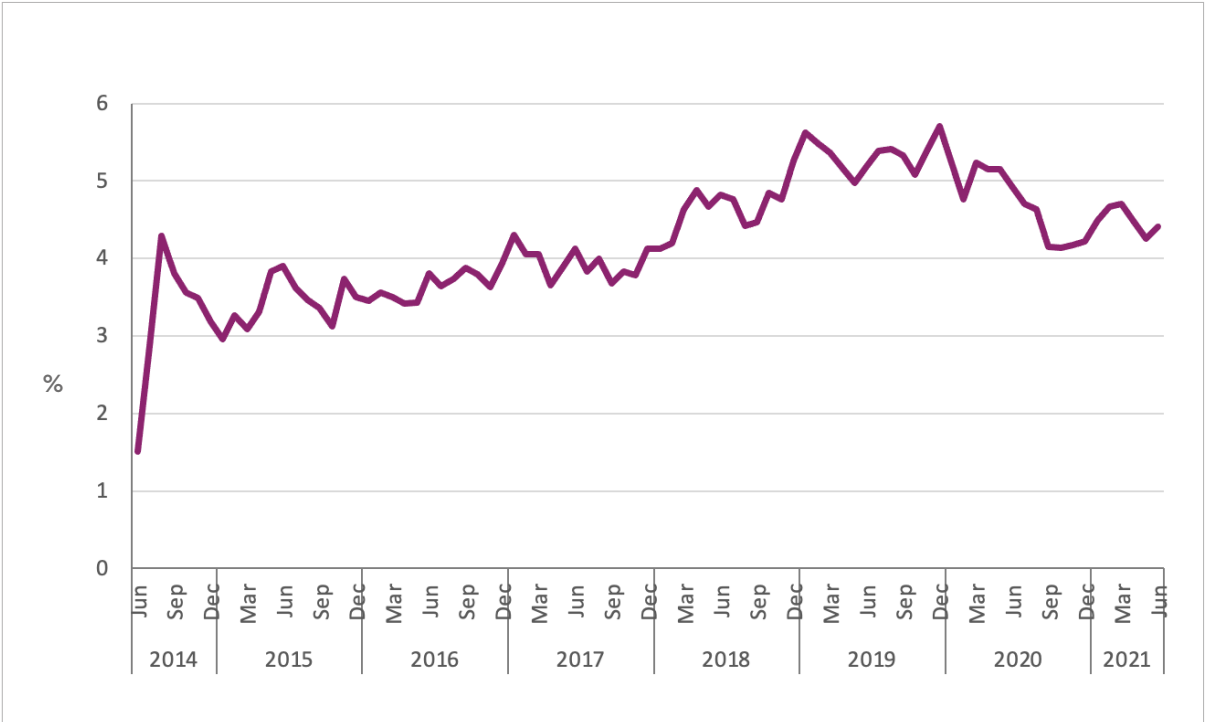


As of June 2021, there were 258 adults in emergency accommodation in the West. The peak was 361 adults in November 2019, and in the past year has fallen by 13%.

Breaking this down by county, the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the West are in Galway, which has the largest city in the region. In June 2021, Galway accounted for 87% of adults in emergency accommodation in the region, and Mayo/Roscommon for the remaining 13%.

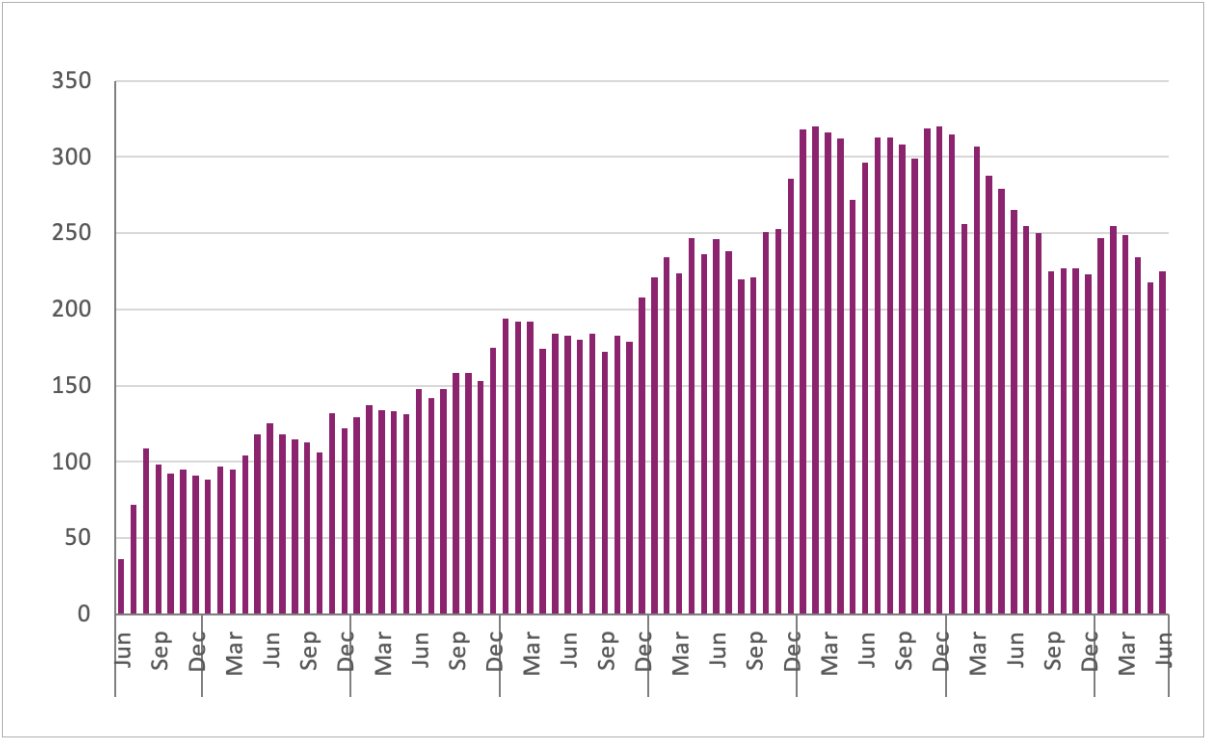
This figure includes all adults, whether single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing the West to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that the West accounts for between 4 – 5% of all adults in emergency accommodation nationally. This figure peaked in December 2019 at 5.7%, during the same period that the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the West reached its all-time high. Since the beginning of 2020, this figure has decreased as the number of adults in the region fell at a faster rate than the national figure.

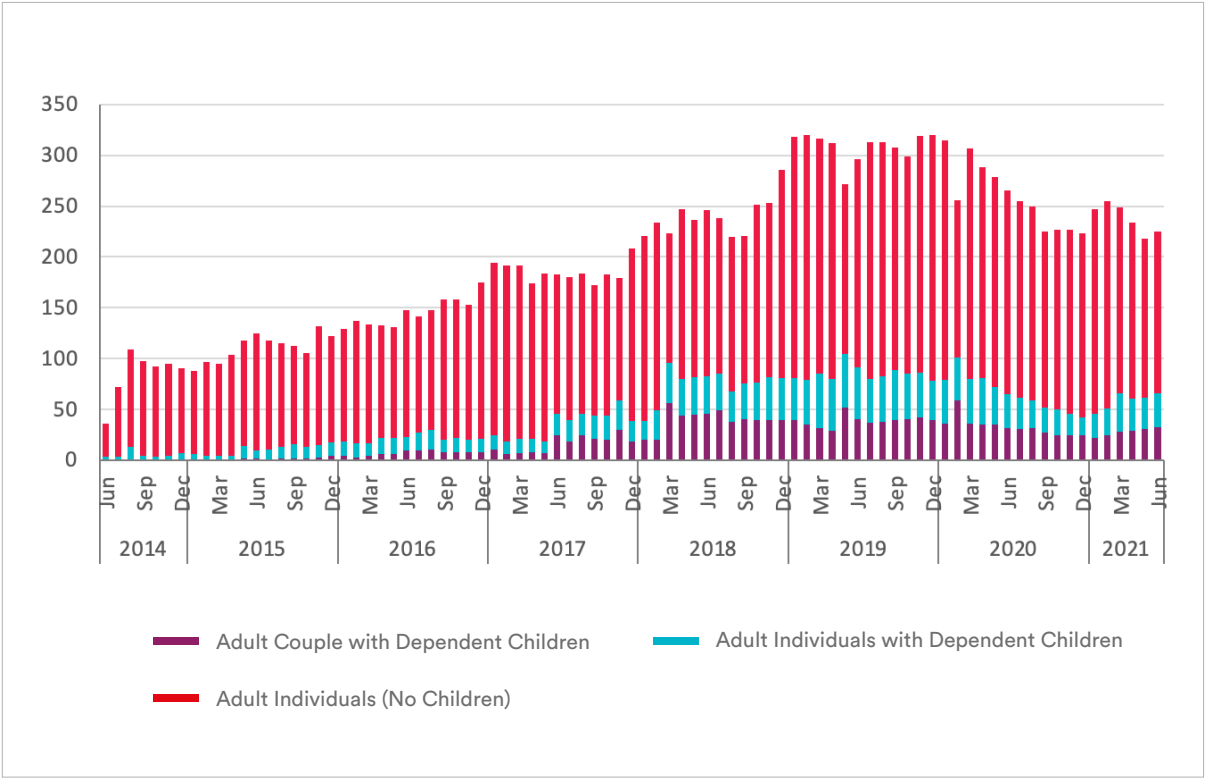
Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation



After increasing steadily since 2014, the number of households in emergency accommodation in the West reached a peak of 320 households in February 2019 and again in December 2019, after which it began to decline. This figure has since decreased by 30%. As of June 2021, there were 225 households in emergency accommodation in the West.

Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation in the West.

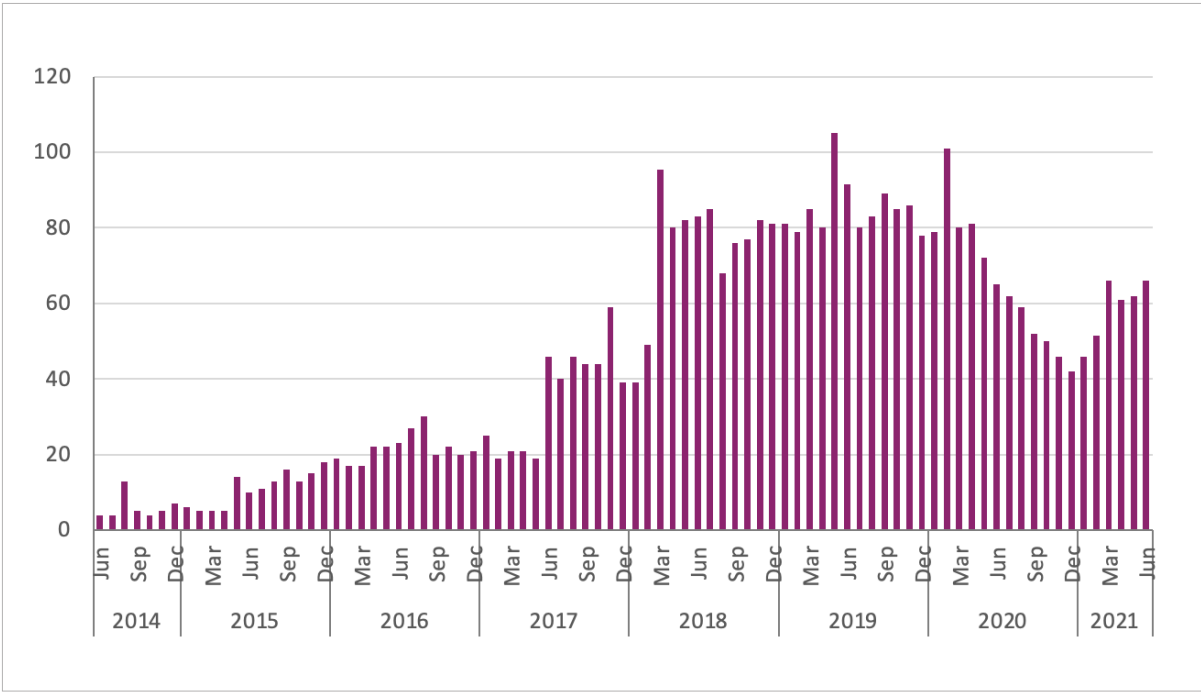
Figure 4: Household Type



Adult individuals without children (often referred to as single homelessness) make up the majority of homeless households in the West. Of the 225 households in emergency accommodation in the West in June 2021, 71% were adult individuals and 29% were households with children. Of the households with accompanying children, half are single-parent families.

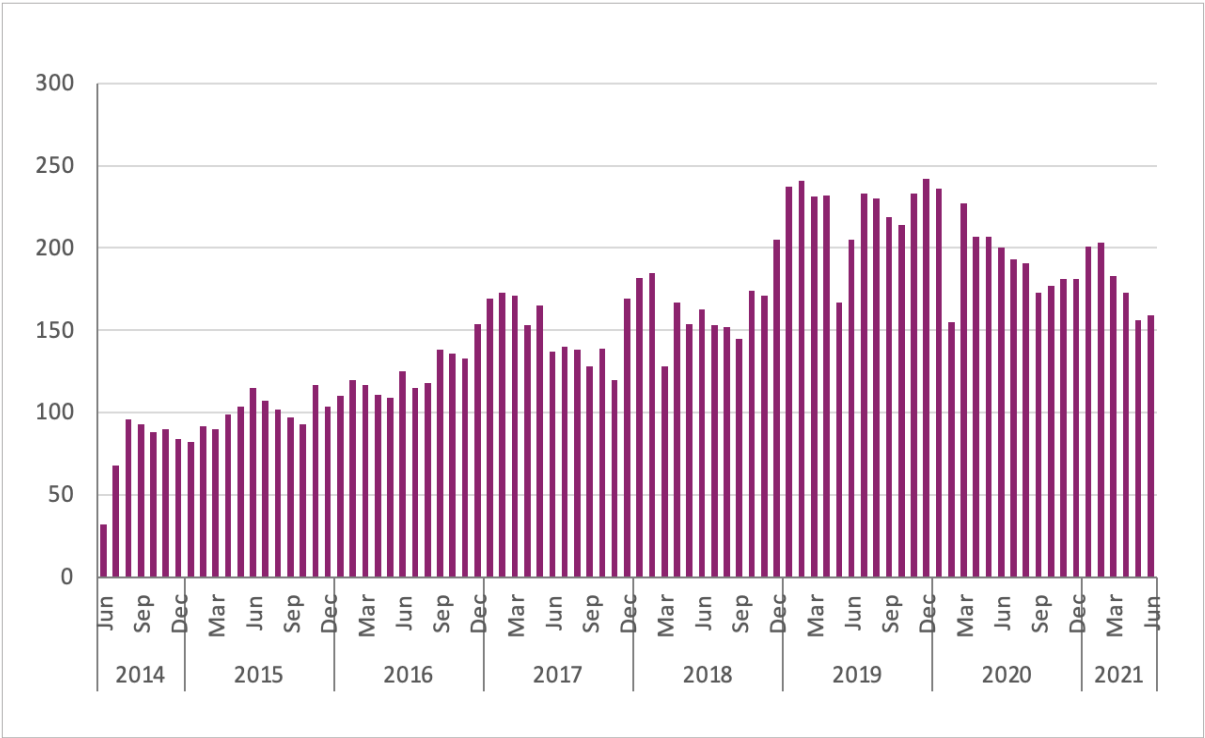
Before 2016, there were very few households with children in emergency accommodation in the West. This is similar to the pattern nationally, where there was a rapid growth in family homelessness over the past few years followed by a decline again since early 2020.

Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation



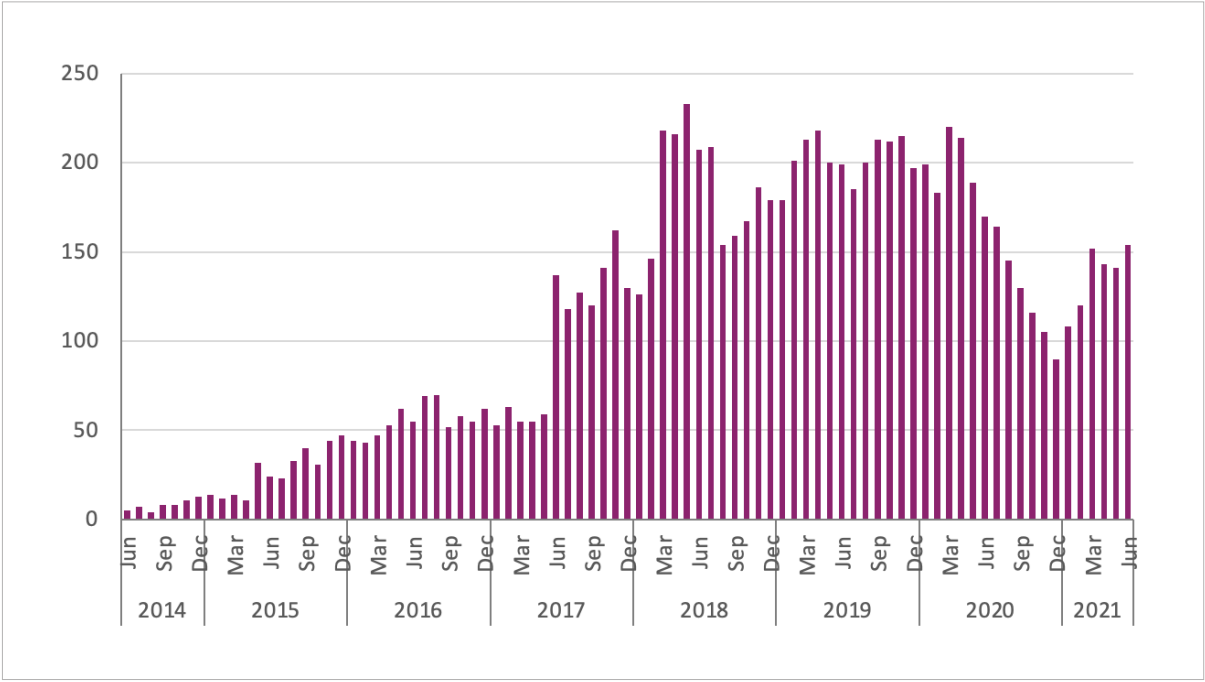
The number of families in emergency accommodation in the West is now over ten times higher than it was in June 2014. After remaining around 80 families from 2018 to mid-2020, and reaching a peak of 105 in May 2019, it has since declined. Since the beginning of 2020, there has been a sharp drop in family homelessness nationally, with the number of families in the West falling by 16% in this period. As of June 2021, there were 66 families in emergency accommodation in the West.

Figure 6: Adult-Only Households



Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children. After increasing steadily since June 2014, the number of adult-only households in the West stabilised around 240 from the beginning of 2019. After reaching a peak of 242 in December 2019, there has been a 34% decline. As of June 2021, there were 159 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the West.

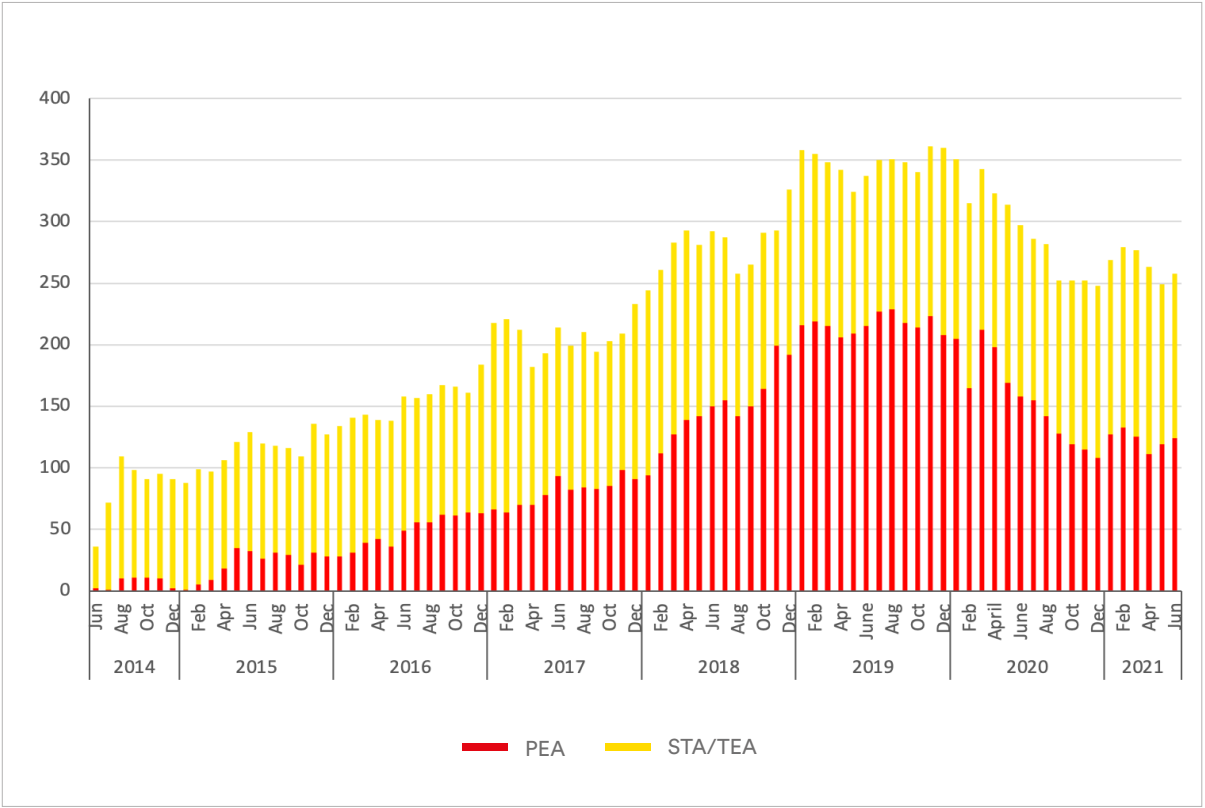
Figure 7: Child Dependants



The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the trend of families as shown in Figure 5. In the West, as of June 2021, there were 154 children in emergency accommodation. From under 15 children each month in 2014, there has been an average of 136 children in emergency accommodation each month to date in 2021.

The highest number was reached in May 2018, with 233 children in emergency accommodation in the West. After this, the number remained around 200 throughout 2019. 2020 saw a sharp drop in the number of children in emergency accommodation in the region, but this has steadily increased again in the first six months of 2021.

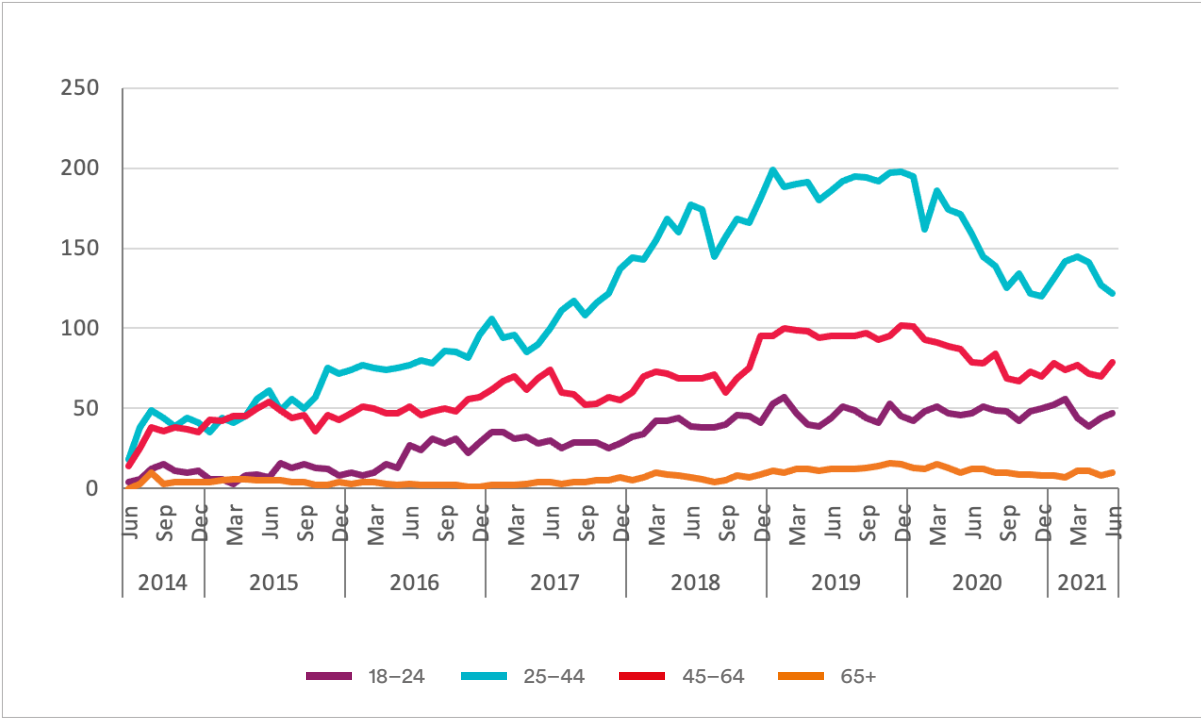
Figure 8: Accommodation Type



There are three types of emergency accommodation reported in the monthly homeless reports. Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA) is emergency accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In the West, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

Up to mid-2018, STA/TEA was the most common in the West, but was then overtaken by PEA, which was increasing rapidly up until 2020. PEA tends to be predominantly allocated to families, hence the rapid increase and subsequent decrease in the numbers here, reflecting the trends in family homelessness over this period, as shown in Figure 5. There is now fairly equal reliance on both accommodation types, and in June 2021, the ratio is 48% in PEA compared to 52% in STA/TEA.

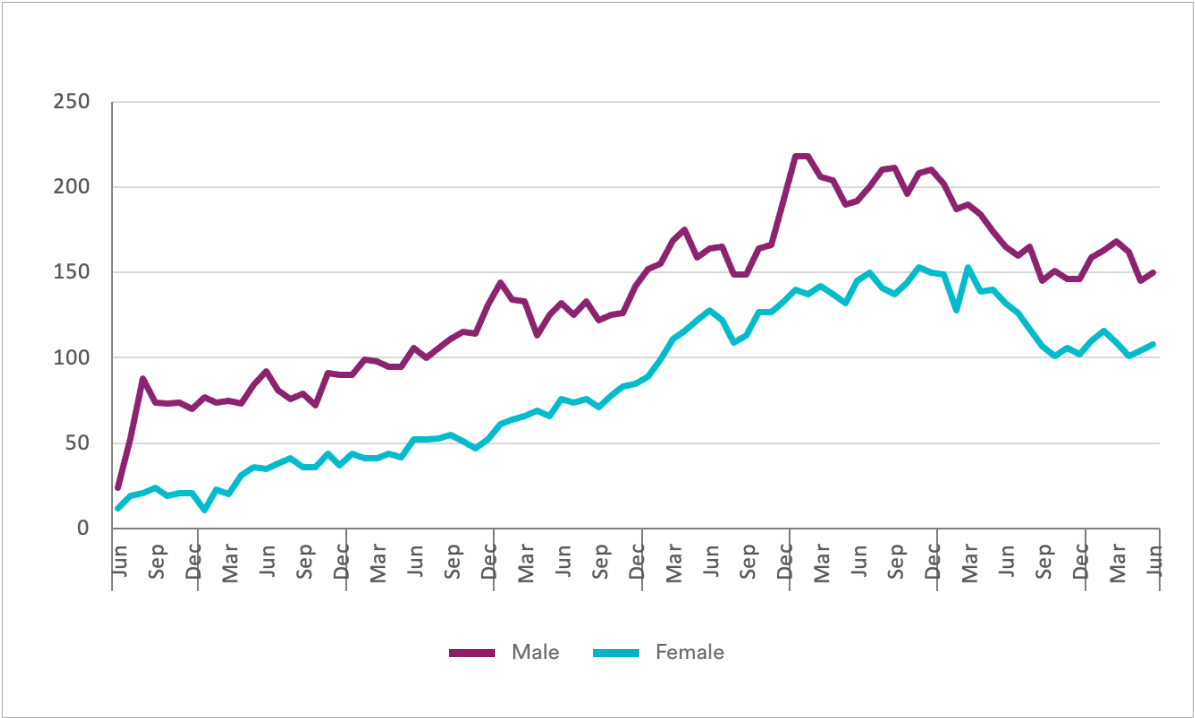
Figure 9: Age Profile



25–44-year-olds are the largest age group represented here, accounting for around half of adults in emergency accommodation in the West. The next largest group is 45–64-year-olds (30–35%), followed by young adults aged 18–24 (15–20%). People aged over 65 years account for less than 5% of all adults in emergency accommodation.

All age groups have seen a rise in homelessness over the past six years except for the 65+ age group, which has remained below 16 people throughout this period. The largest rise has been among 18–24-year-old age group, which is now ten times higher than in June 2014. Since the total number of adults in emergency accommodation in the West began to fall in late 2019, the biggest decrease has been among the 25-44 age group, falling by 38%. The youngest age group is the only cohort to have continued to increase over this period.

Figure 10: Adults by Gender



As of June 2021, there were 150 adult men in emergency accommodation in the West and 108 adult women, a ratio of 58:42. Since June 2014, the region has since seen an increase in the number of women in emergency accommodation, when the ratio was closer to 70:30.

At the peak of adult homelessness in November 2019, there were 208 men and 153 women in emergency accommodation in the West. Since then, the number of both men and women has fallen at a similar rate.

Figure 11: New Presentations

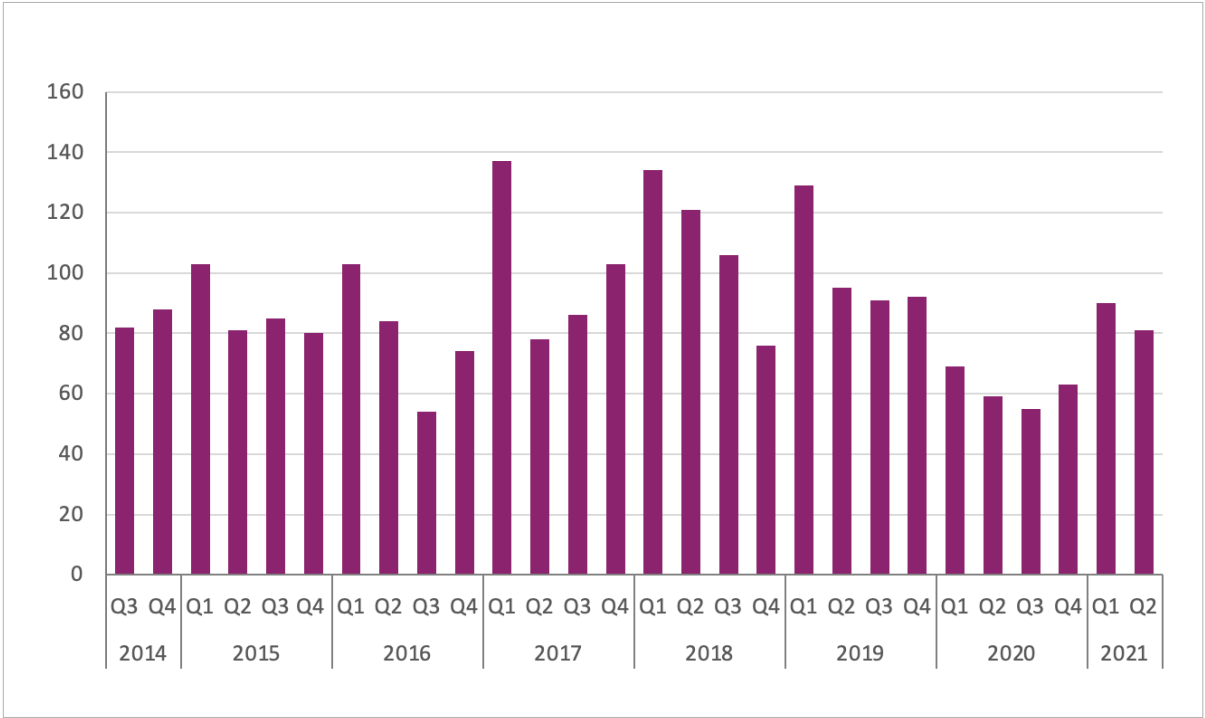


Figure 11 shows the number of adults presenting as homeless for the first time to Local Authorities in the West and provided with emergency accommodation each quarter since Quarter 1 2014. At its highest, 137 individuals presented as homeless in Q1 2017. On average in 2020, 4.7 individuals presented as homeless each week in the West, compared to 6.7 per week in 2015. To date, the first two quarters of 2021 have had a higher number of presentations than any quarter in 2020, with an average of 6.6 individuals presenting as homeless each week.

Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

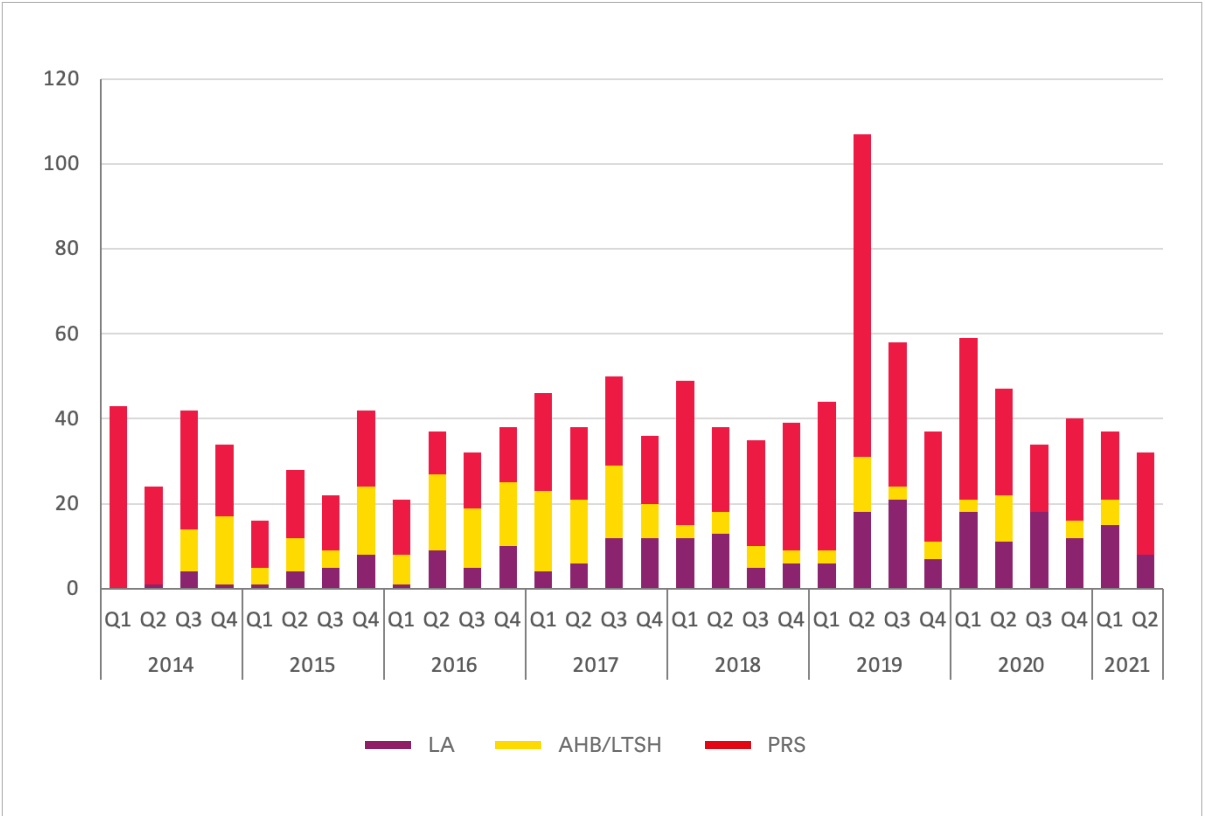
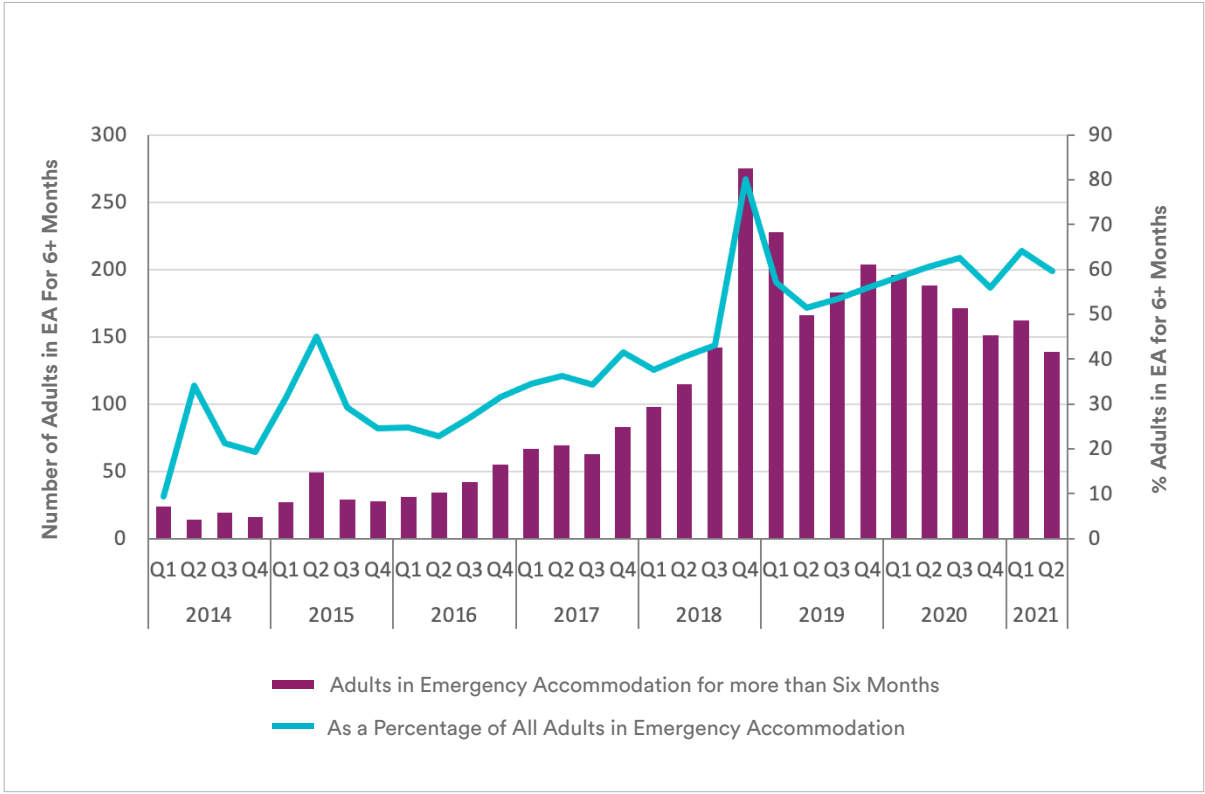


Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting Emergency Accommodation to housing in the West each quarter. LA represents exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits in one quarter was Q2 in 2019, which as shown in chart above is considerably higher than the average. This is the only quarter during this period which had a higher number of people exiting homelessness than entering.

Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 1,205 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the West: 60% to the PRS, 19% to AHB housing and 21% to Local Authority housing.

Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months



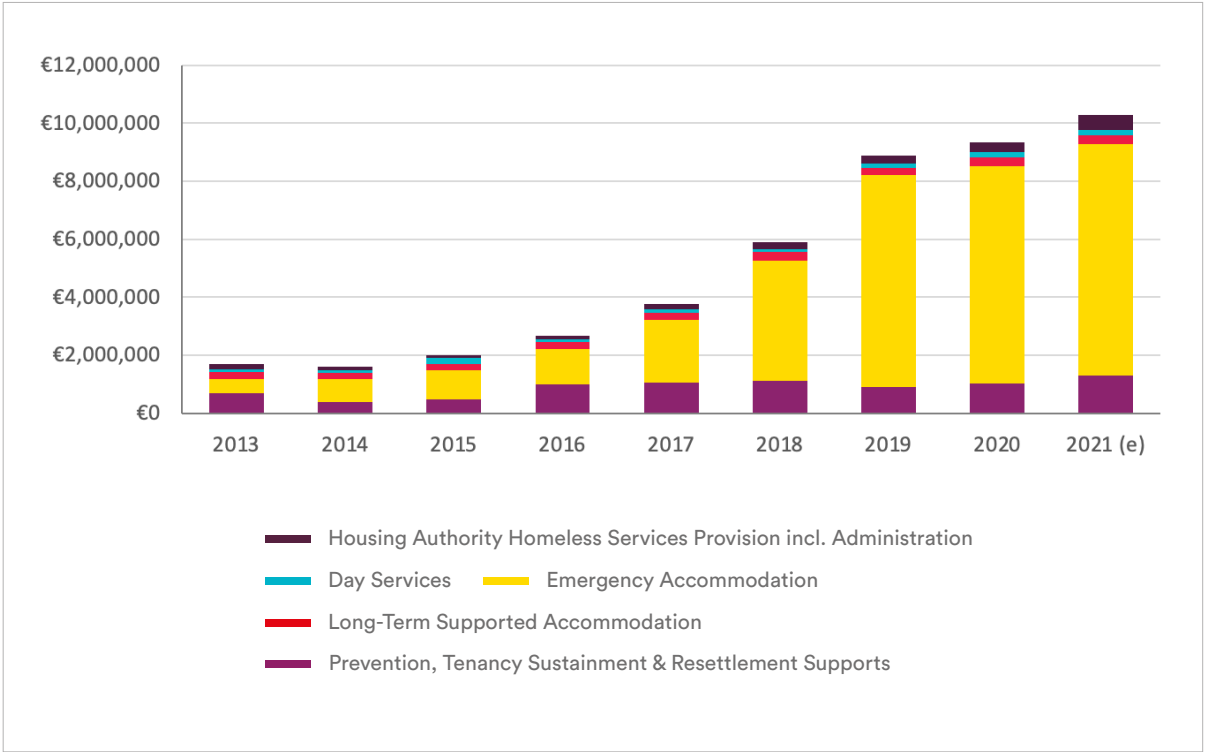
The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13 above. In Q2 2021, 59.7% of all homeless adults in the West, or 139 people, had been in Emergency Accommodation for longer than 6 months.

This reached its highest point in the last quarter of 2018, at 80.2%. From the data in Figure 11, we can see that 2018 experienced the highest number of average presentations per week of all the years recorded, with an average of 8.4 adults presenting as homeless each week. This coincides with the decline of exits to LA and AHB housing in 2018 shown in Figure 12.



# Dublin

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in the West increased from €1.68 million in 2013 to €9.33 in 2020. In 2021, the West estimates it will spend €10.29 million. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €35.8 million was spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region.

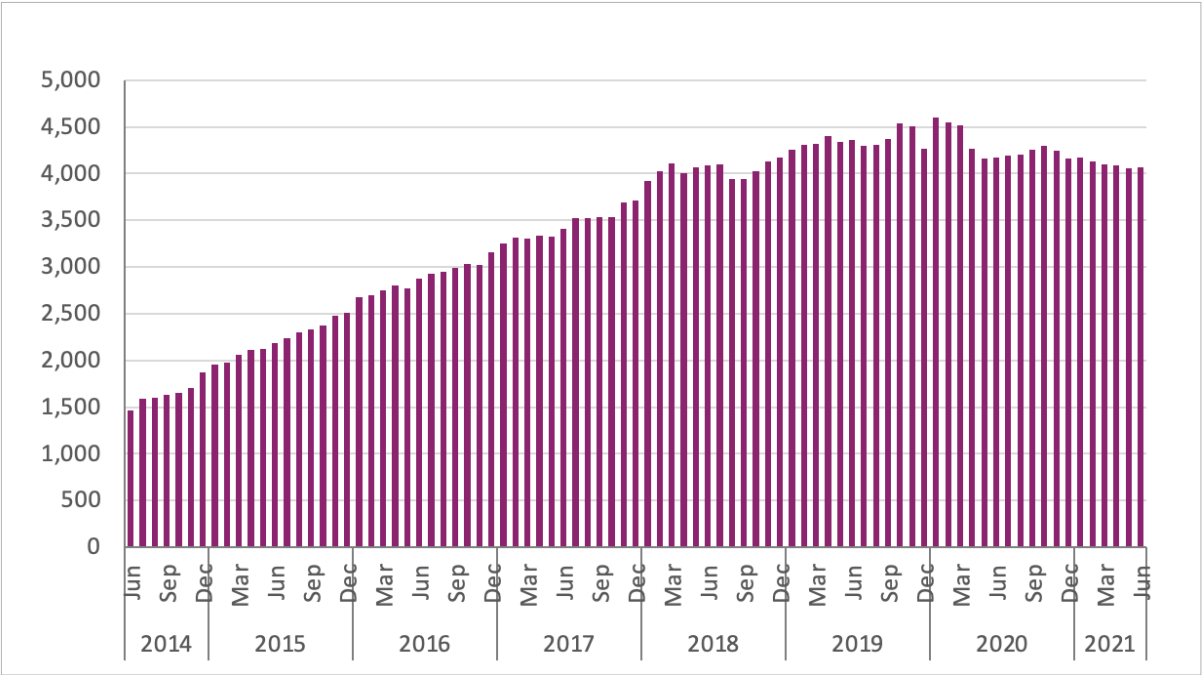
Emergency accommodation has been the largest category of expenditure in the region each year since 2014. In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in the West was €7.49 million, or 80% of total expenditure. Prevention accounted for 11% of expenditure in 2020, Day Services for 2%, Housing Authority services for 3% and LTSA for 3%.

Between 2013 and 2020, 69% of total expenditure in the West was on emergency accommodation. Annual expenditure in this category in 2020 was over 14 times higher than in 2013.

After emergency accommodation, Housing Authority service provision is the category which has seen the biggest increase, having doubled since 2013. Spending across all categories has increased over this period.

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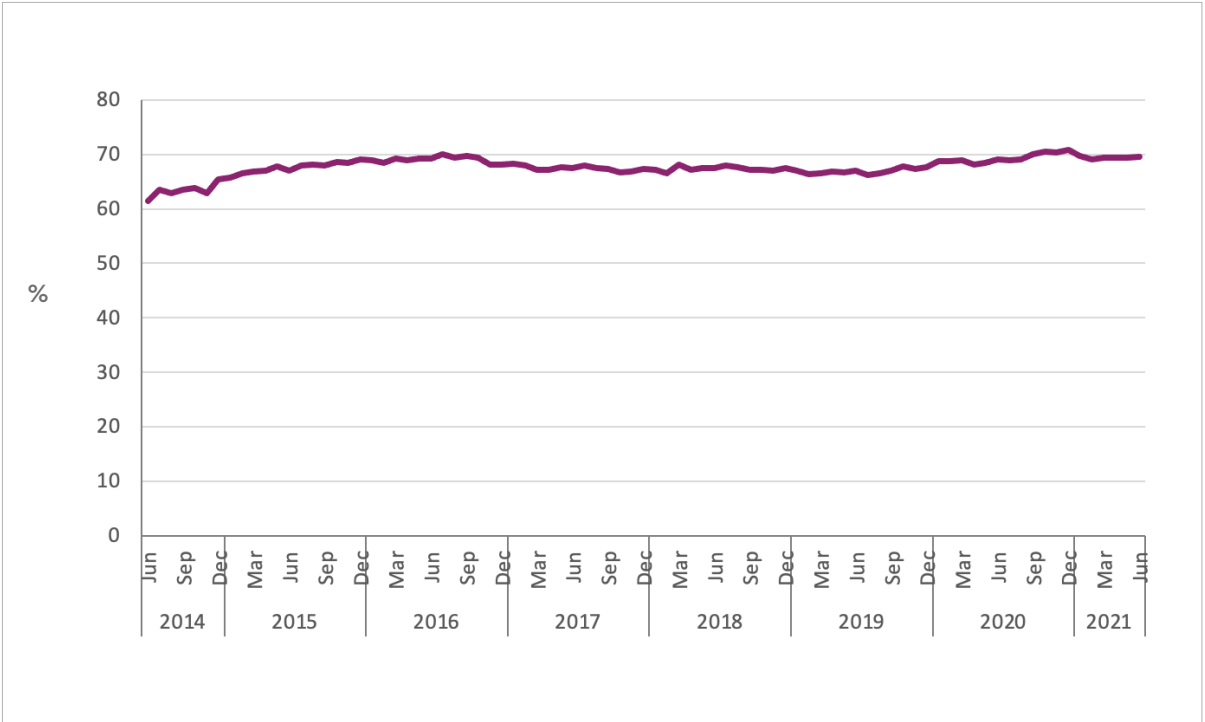
Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Dublin is by far the region with the highest number of people in emergency accommodation in Ireland. As of June 2021, there were 4,069 adults in emergency accommodation in Dublin. This number has fallen by 12% since January 2020, when it reached a peak of 4,600. Since these figures first became available in June 2014, the number of adults in Dublin has grown by 2,603, an increase of 178%.

This figure includes all adults, whether they are single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

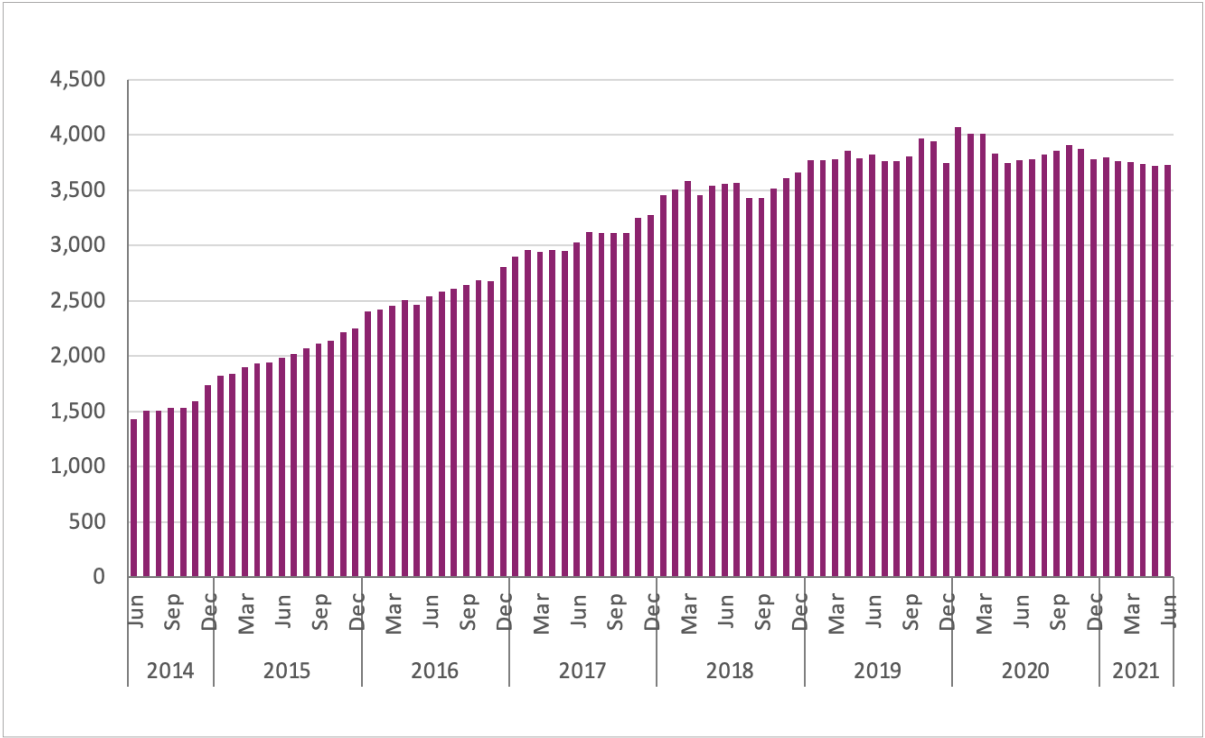
Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing Dublin to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that Dublin accounts for around 67%, or just over two-thirds, of all adults in emergency accommodation. Due to this, the national figures are dominated by trends in Dublin.

This figure peaked in December 2020, as many other regions were seeing sharp decreases in the numbers in emergency accommodation.

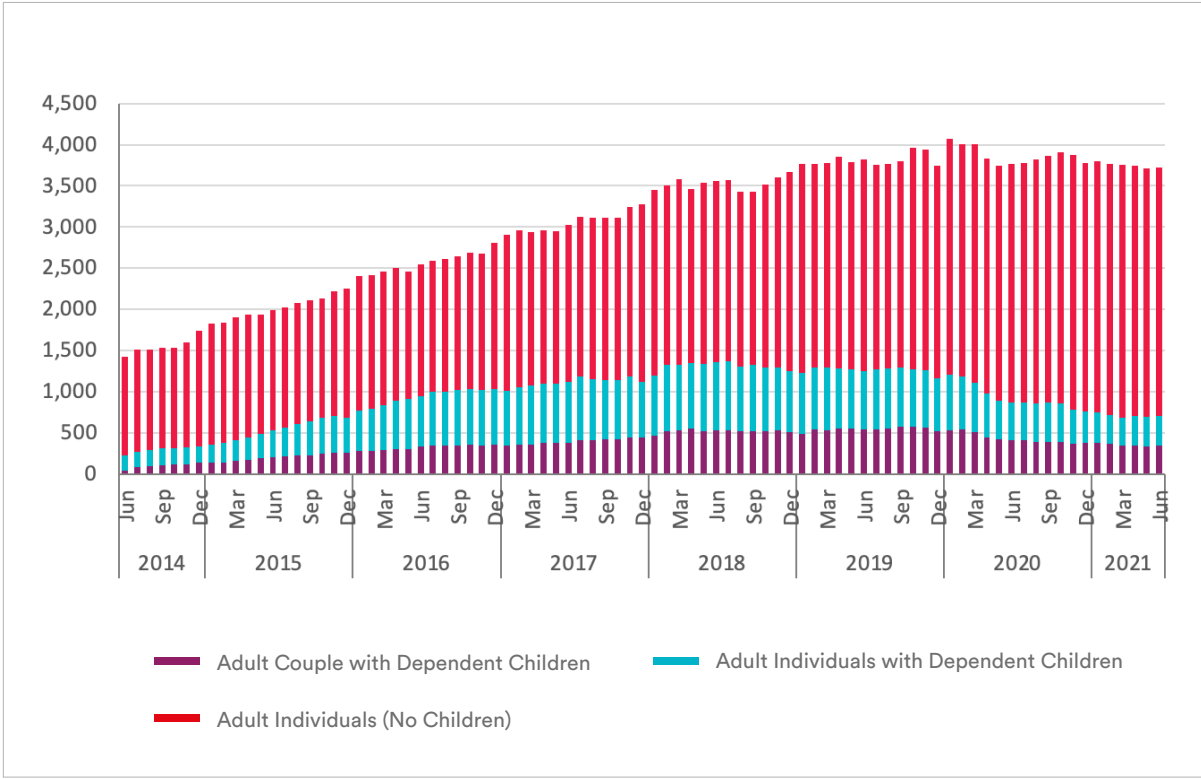
Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation



After increasing steadily since 2014, the number of households in emergency accommodation in Dublin reached a peak in February 2020 at 4,066 households. Since late 2020, it has slowly started to decline again. As of June 2021, there were 3,726 households in emergency accommodation in Dublin.

Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation in Dublin.

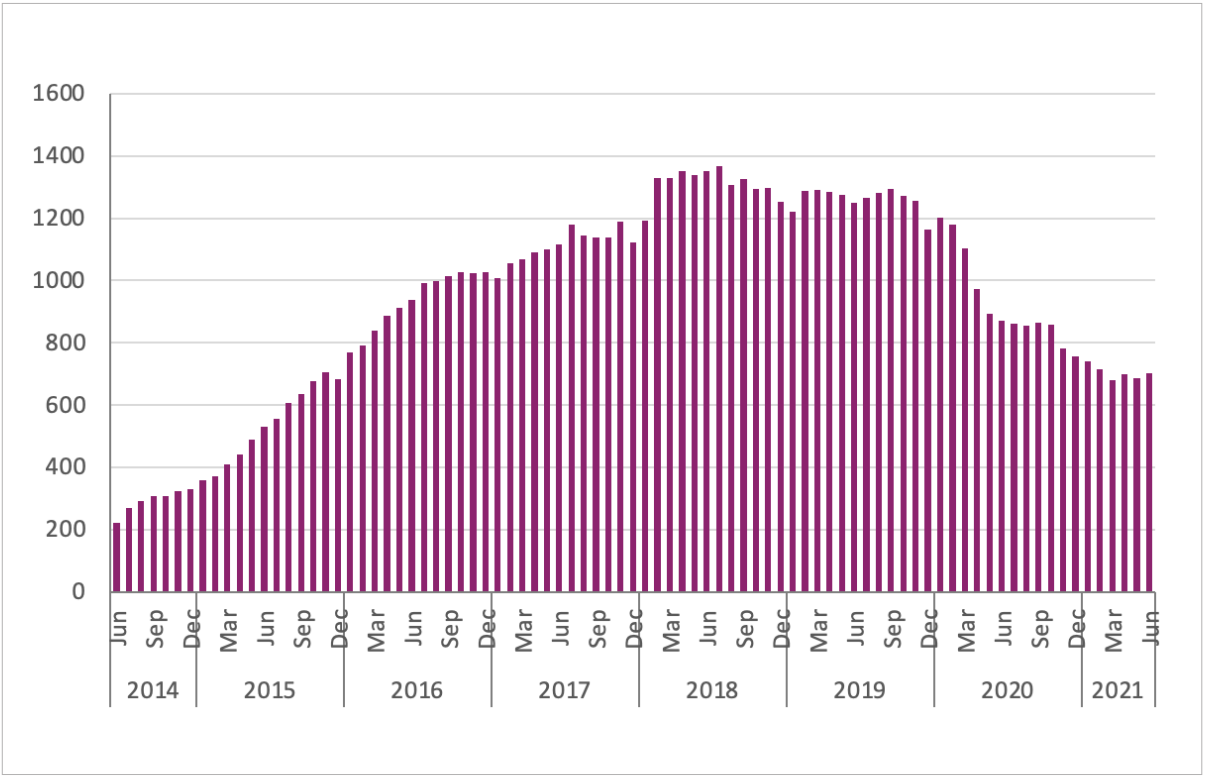
Figure 4: Household Type



Adult individuals without accompanying children (often referred to as single homelessness) make up the majority of homeless households in Dublin. Of the 3,726 households in emergency accommodation in Dublin in June 2021, 81% were adult individuals without accompanying children and 19% were households with children. Of the households with accompanying children, the majority are single-parent families.

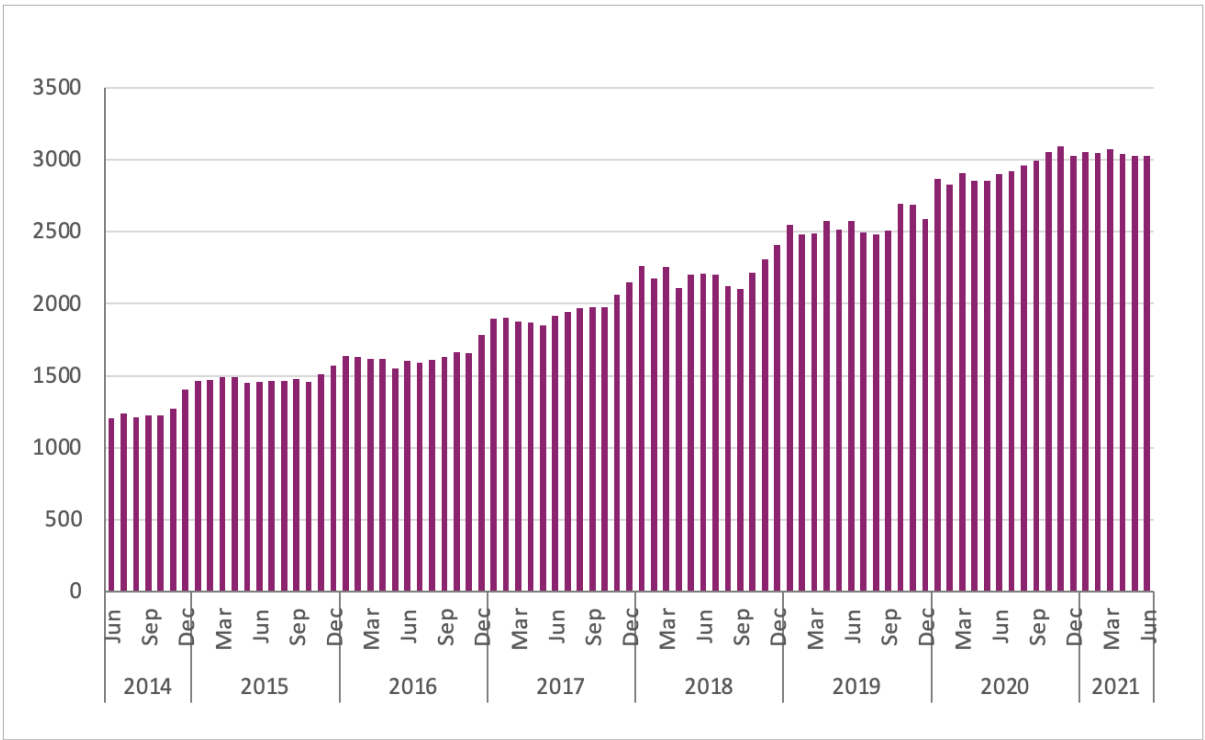
As Figure 4 shows, family homelessness in Dublin has been declining since mid-2018 while the number of adults without accompanying children continues to rise.

Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation



The number of families in emergency accommodation in Dublin increased steadily between 2014 and 2018, reaching a peak of 1,367 families in July 2018 and has since fallen by 49%. As of June 2021, there were 702 families in emergency accommodation in Dublin.

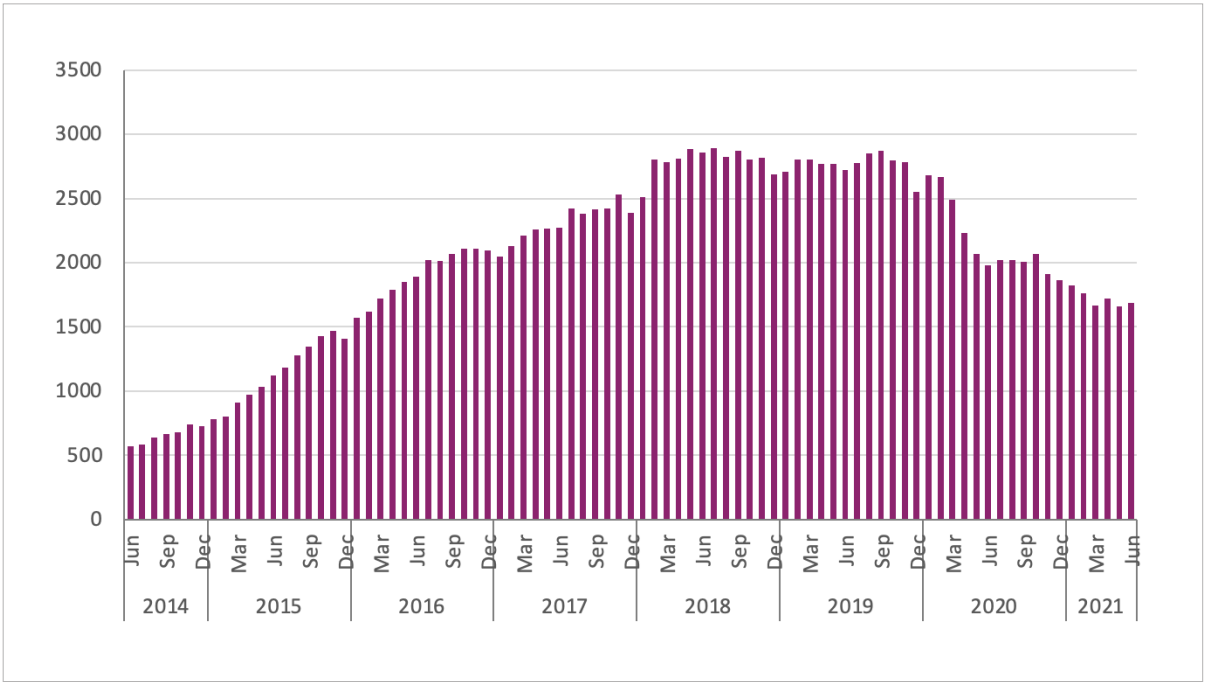
Figure 6: Adult-Only Households



Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children. As shown in Figure 6, these households have followed a very different pattern to the households with children in Figure 5.

After increasing steadily since June 2014, the number of adult-only households in Dublin has stabilised around 3,000 since late 2020. The highest number was reached in November 2020, at 3,093 households. As of June 2021, there were 3,024 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in Dublin.

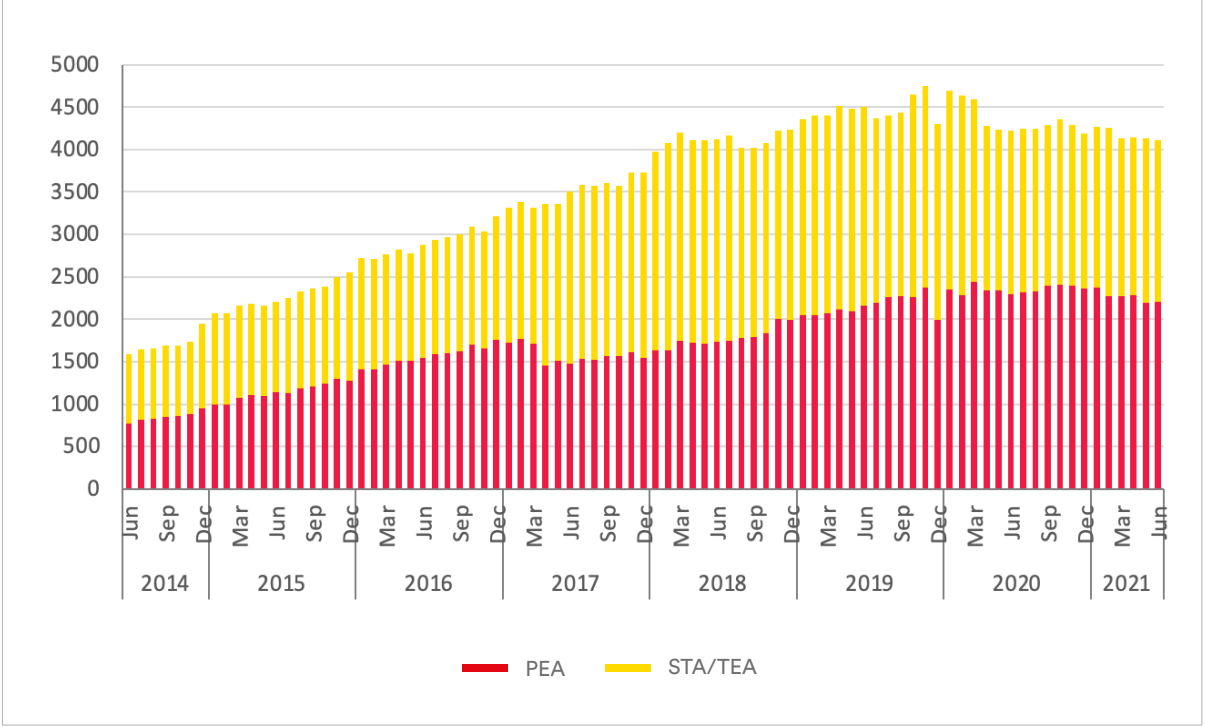
Figure 7: Child Dependants



The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the trend of families in emergency accommodation as shown in Figure 5. In June 2021 there were, there are currently 1,684 children in emergency accommodation.

The highest number was reached in July 2018, with 2,894 children in emergency accommodation in Dublin. Since then, the number has fallen sharply. Since the beginning of 2020, there has been a sharp drop in the number of children in emergency accommodation in Dublin, falling by 37% during this period.

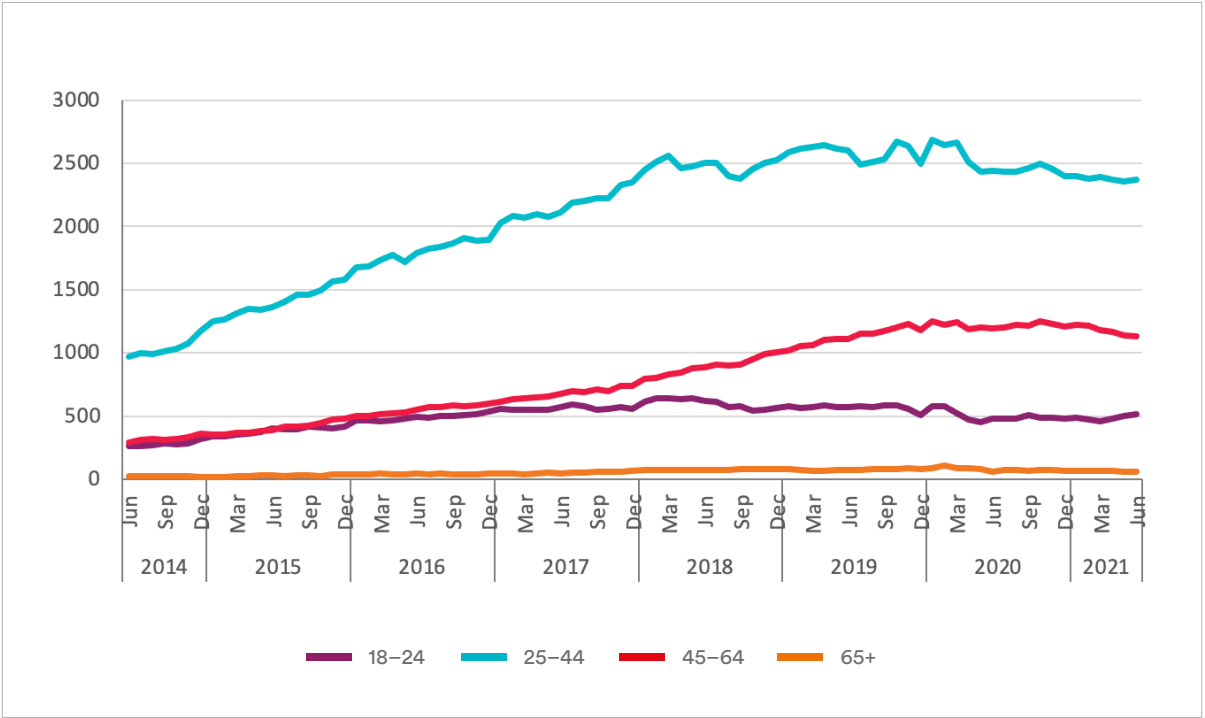
Figure 8: Accommodation Type



There are three types of Emergency Accommodation reported in the monthly reports. Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA) is Emergency Accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In Dublin, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

Both categories of accommodation are used fairly evenly in Dublin. Since 2014, the number of adults in PEA in Dublin has grown by 184% and the number in STA/TEA by 132%. As of June 2021 there were 1,906 adults in STA/TEA and 2,200 adults in PEA.

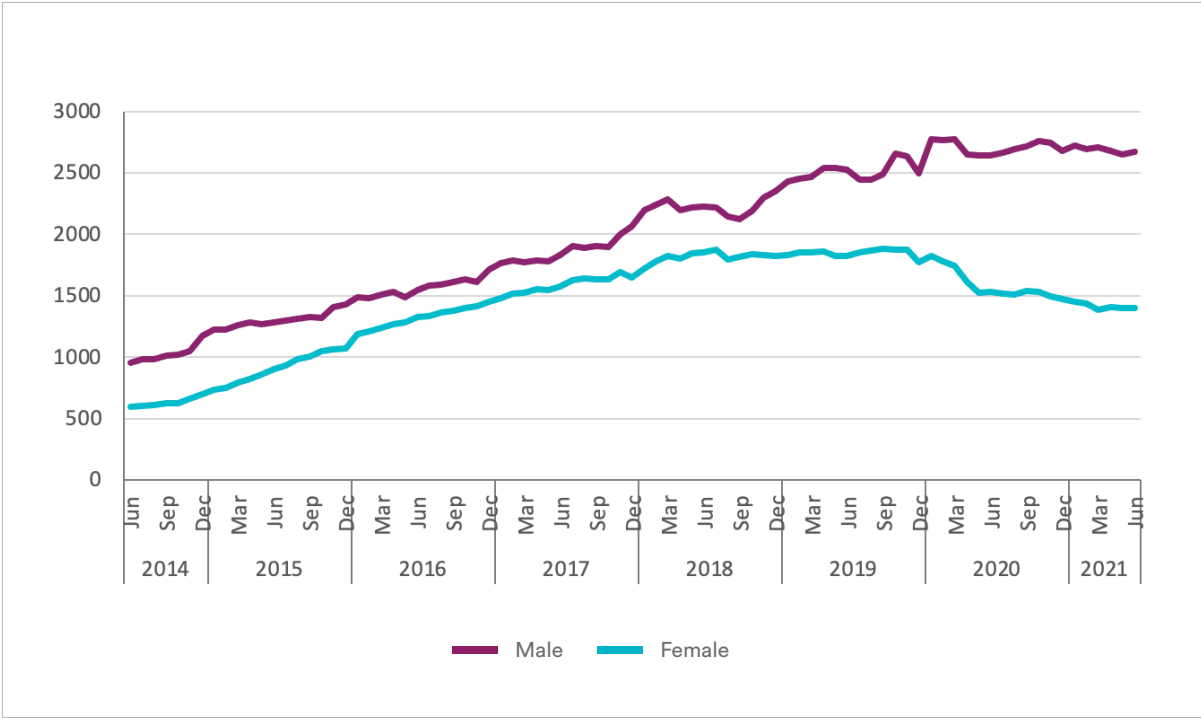
Figure 9: Age Profile



25–44 year olds make up the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in Dublin, at around 58%. The next largest group is 45–64 year olds (28%), followed by young adults aged 18–24 (13%). People aged over 65 years are just 1% of all adults in emergency accommodation.

All age groups have seen a rise in homelessness over the past seven years. The largest rise has been among 45-64 year olds, with a 286% increase since June 2014. In the past twelve months, the youngest and oldest age groups have both seen an increase, each rising by 7%. In the same period, the 25-44 age group has fallen by 3% and the 45-64 age group has fallen by 6%.

Figure 10: Adults by Gender



As of June 2021, there are 2,669 adult men in emergency accommodation in Dublin and 1,400 adult women, a ratio of 66:33. In June 2014, there were 955 adult men and 593 adult women in emergency accommodation.

At the peak in January 2020, there were 2,766 men and 1,770 women in emergency accommodation in Dublin. Since then, the number of women has fallen faster than the number of men, by 23% compared to 4%. The majority of single parents in homelessness tend to be women, meaning that the fall in family homelessness over this period causes the overall number of women in emergency accommodation to decline.

Figure 11: New Presentations

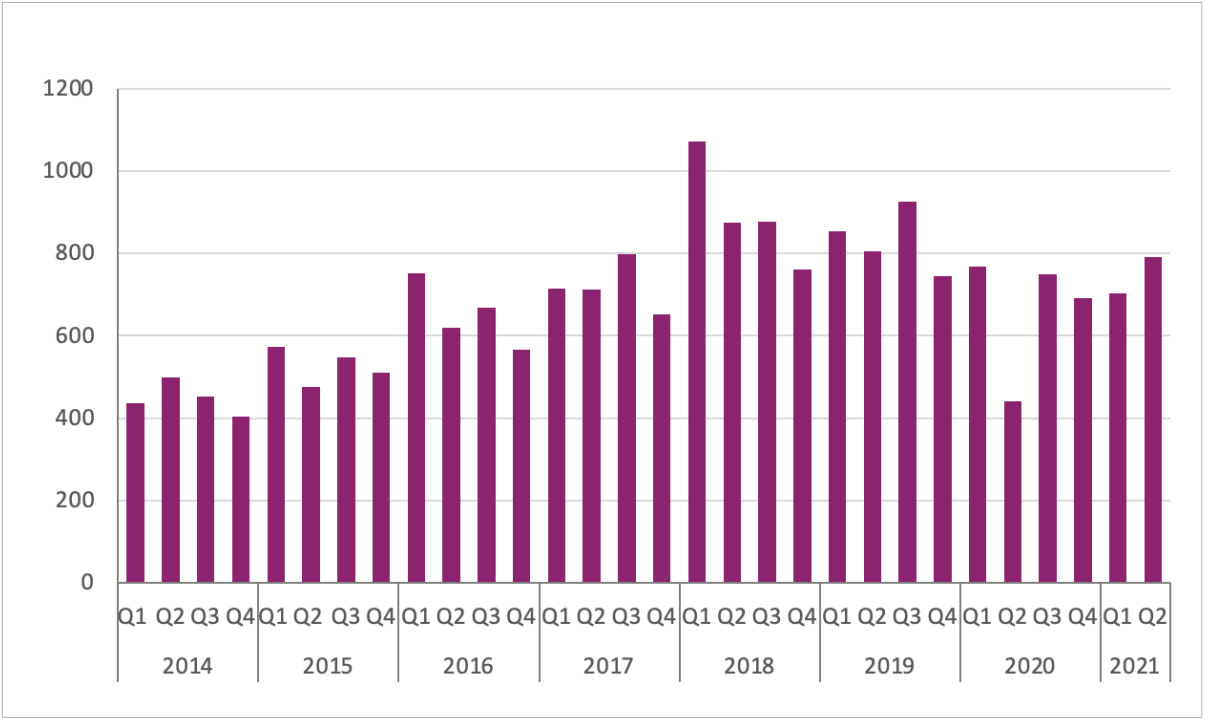


Figure 11 shows the number of adult individuals presenting as homeless to Local Authorities in Dublin and provided with emergency accommodation each quarter since Quarter 1 2014. At its highest, 1,072 individuals presented as homeless in Q1 2018. On average in 2020, 51 individuals presented as homeless every week in Dublin, compared to 35 per week in 2015. During the first six months of 2021, 57 people have presented as homeless each week.

Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

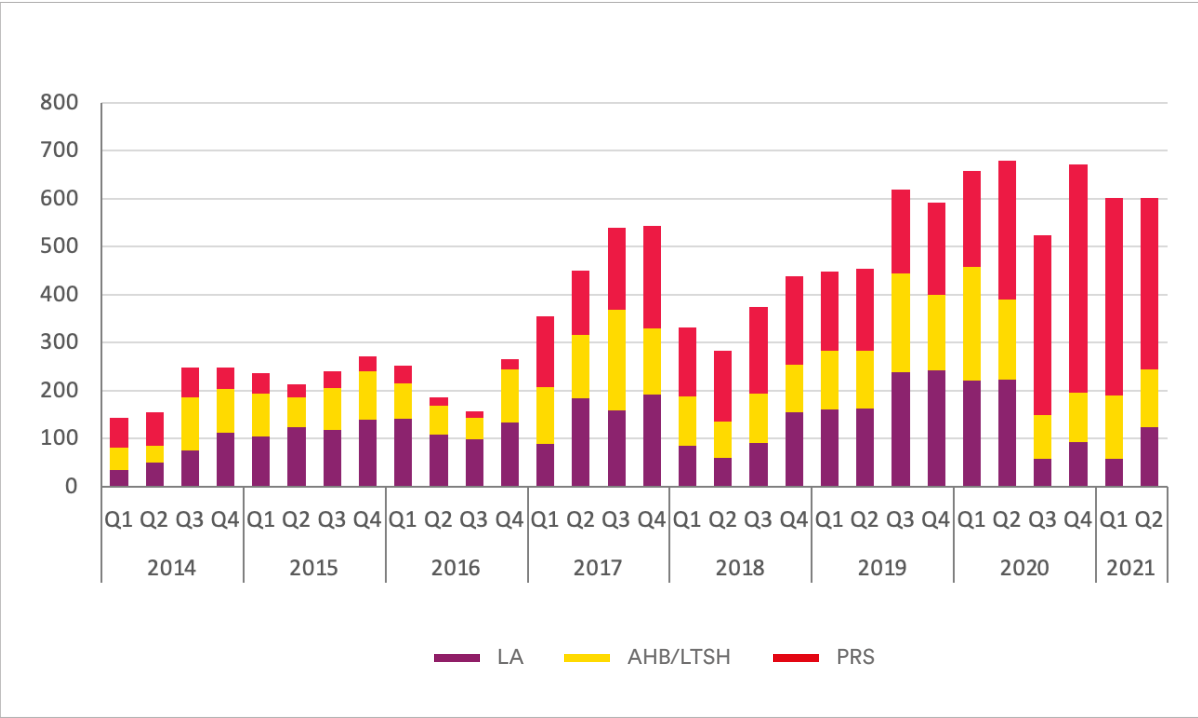


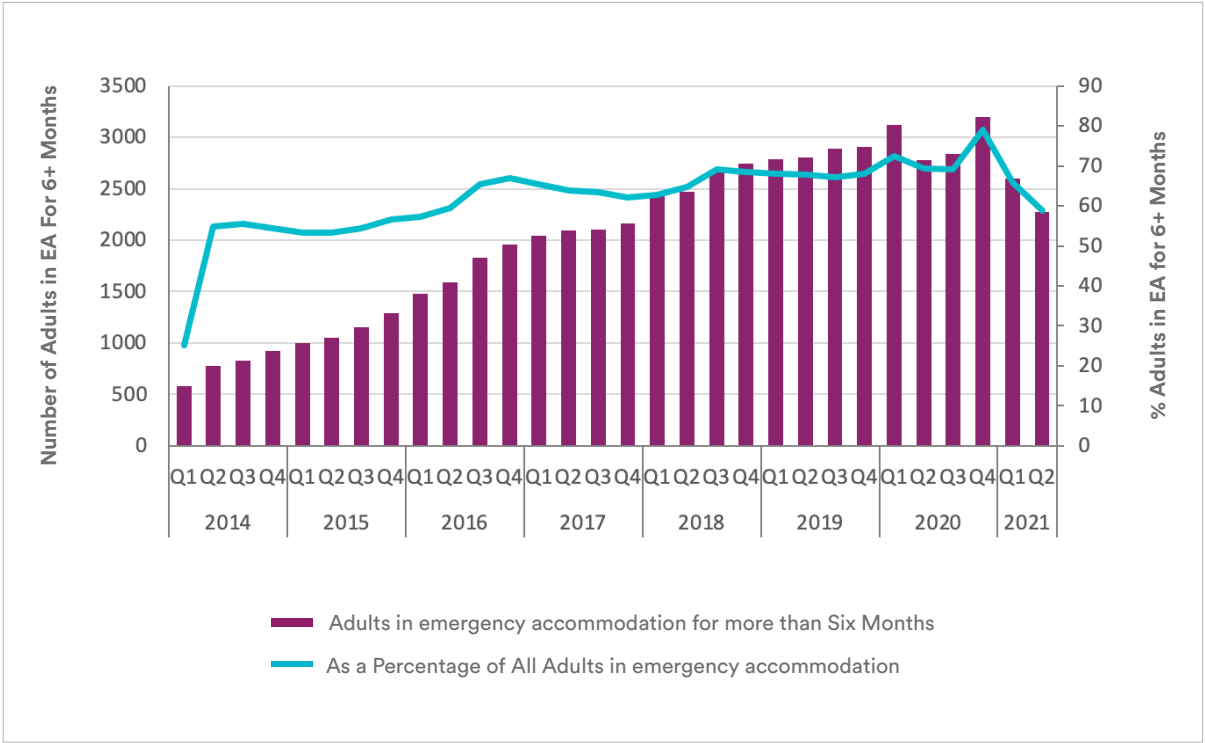
Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in Dublin each quarter. LA is exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits to housing in one quarter was 679 exits in Q2 2020. When compared with the data on presentations in Figure 11, this is the only quarter in which more people exited emergency accommodation than presented as homeless.

Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 11,770 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in Dublin: 39% of to the PRS, 28% to AHB housing and 33% to Local Authority housing.



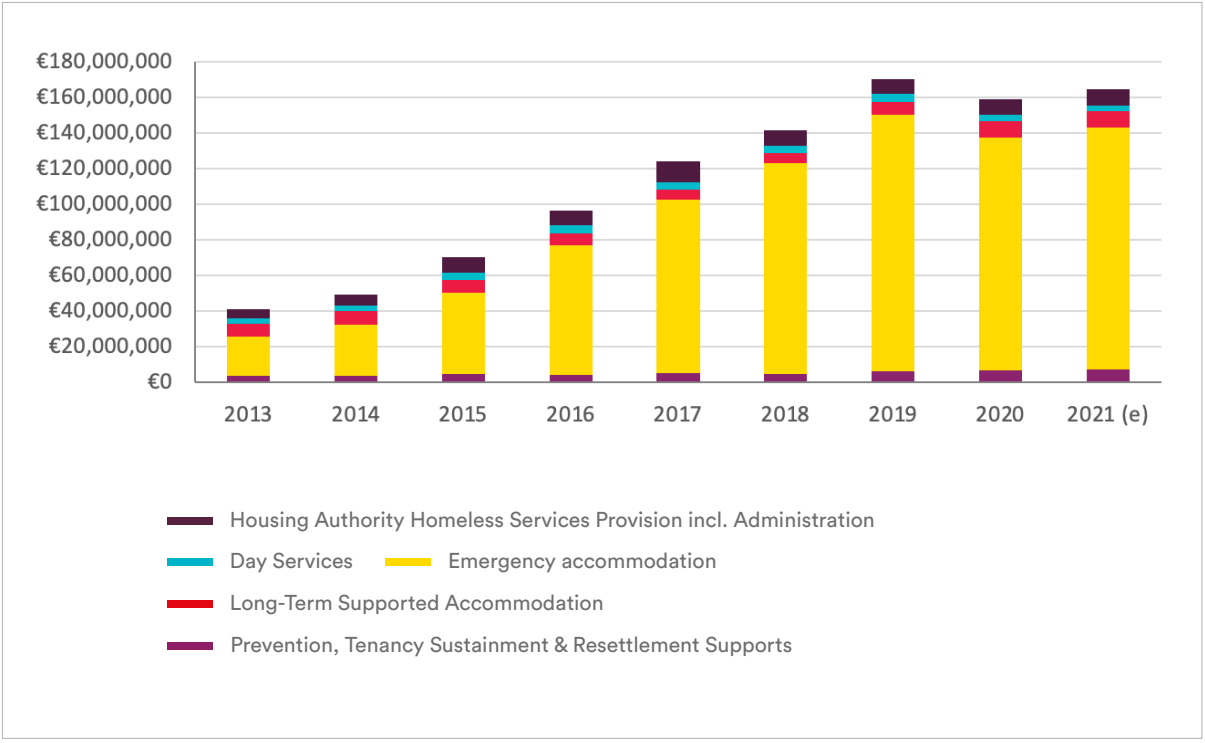
Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months



The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13. The numbers in emergency accommodation for more than six months increased steadily from Q1 2014 to Q4 2020, with a significant decrease observed in the first half of 2021. At any point in time since Q2 2014, over half of all adults in emergency accommodation in Dublin had been there for over 6 months.

As of June 2021, 59% of all homeless adults in Dublin had been in emergency accommodation for over 6 months down from a peak of 79% in Q4 2020.

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



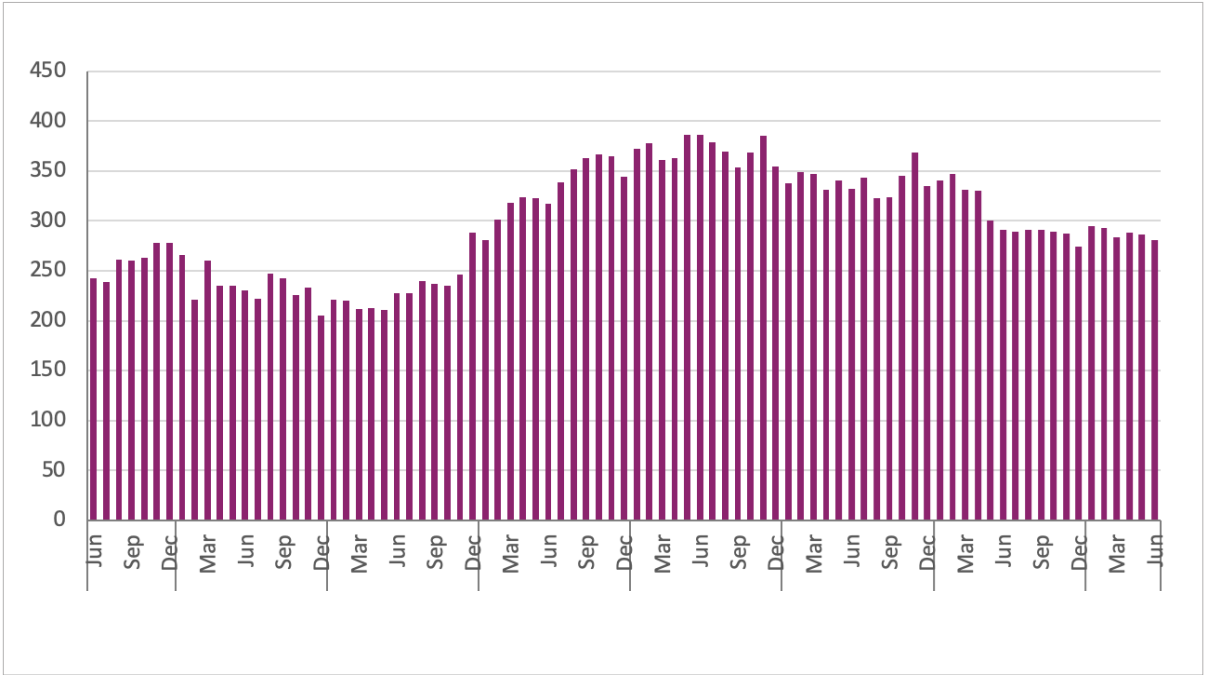
Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in Dublin increased from €41 million in 2013 to €159 million in 2020. Dublin estimates it will spend €164.5 million in 2021. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €850.8 million was spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region.

In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in Dublin was €130.6 million, or 82% of total expenditure. LTSA accounted for 6%, Housing Authority services for 5%, Prevention for 4% and Day Services for 2%.

Between 2013 and 2019, 78% of total expenditure in Dublin was on emergency accommodation. Spending across all categories has increased over this period, with emergency accommodation seeing the largest increase at over six times higher in 2020 than in 2013.

# Mid West Clare and Limerick

Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation



As of June 2021, there were 281 adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, an increase of 16% since 2014. Compared to other regions, the Mid-West had a higher rate of homelessness at the beginning of this series in 2014. When these figures were first published in June 2014, there were 243 adults in emergency accommodation in this region.

The peak was 386 adults in May and June 2018. Since this point, there has been a gradual decline.

Breaking this down by county, the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West are in Limerick, which contains the largest city in the region. However, Clare has seen a large increase over this period, from 17 adults in emergency accommodation in June 2014 to 63 in 2021.

This figure includes all adults, whether they are single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

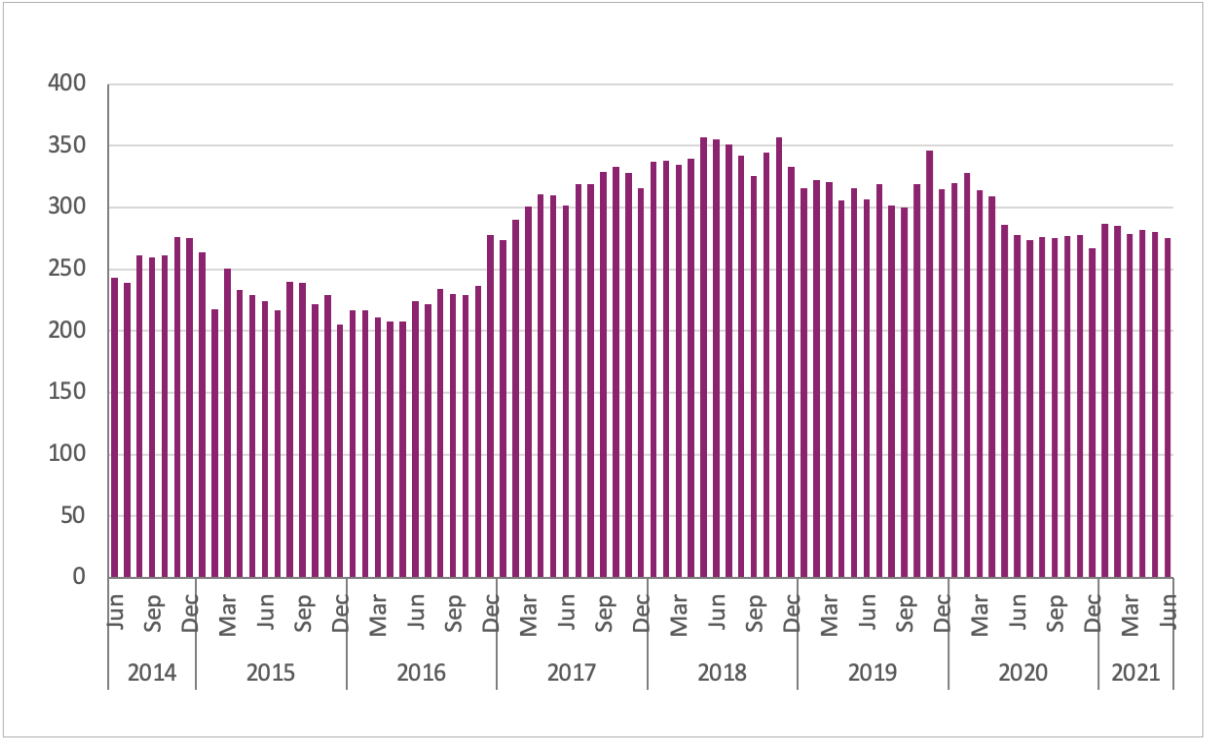
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Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing the Mid-West to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that the Mid-West accounts for around 5-6% of all adults in emergency accommodation on average. However at the beginning of this series, 10% of all adults in emergency accommodation in Ireland were in the Mid-West. This fell sharply during 2015 as many other regions saw a sharp rise in homelessness.

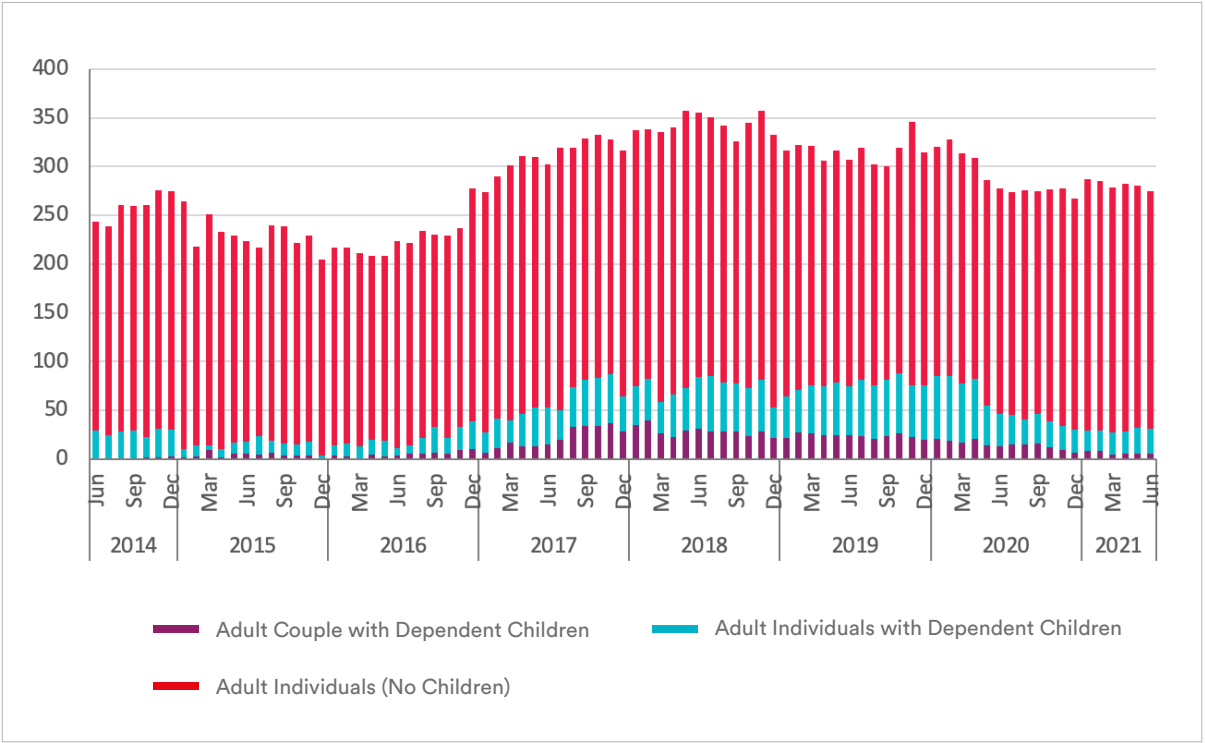
Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation



The number of households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West reached a peak of 357 households in May and November 2018. Since then, it has fallen by 23% and as of June 2021, there were 275 households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West.

Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation.

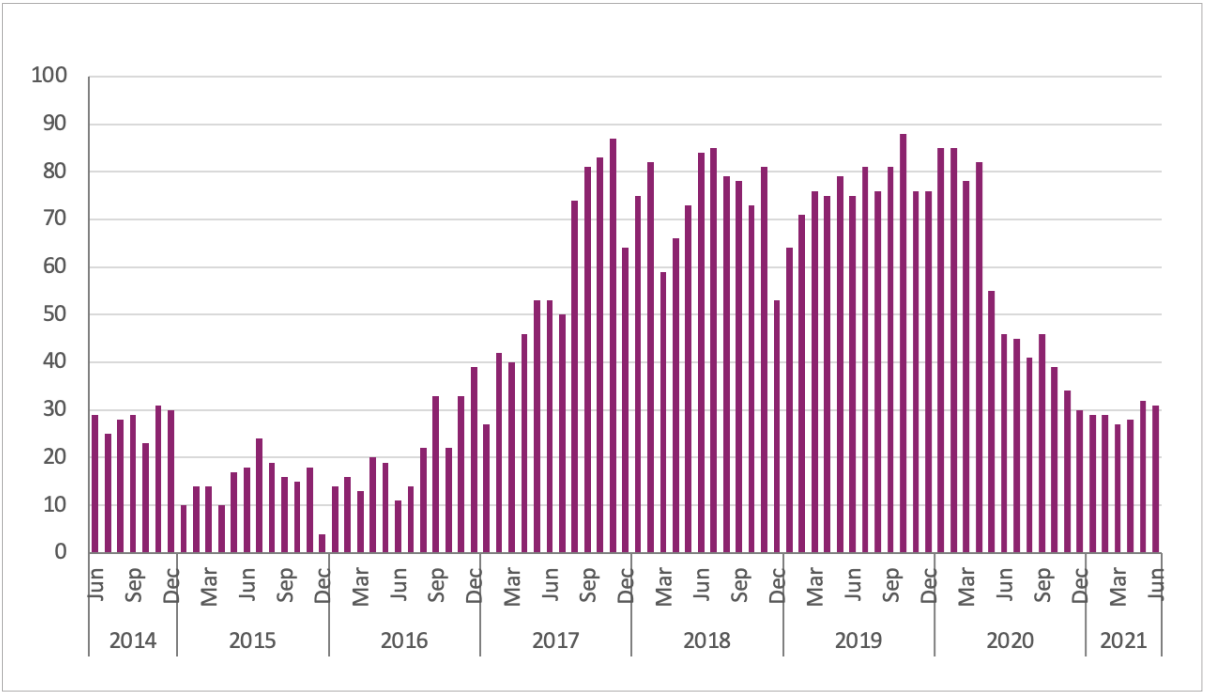
Figure 4: Household Type



Adult individuals without accompanying children (often referred to as single homelessness) make up the majority of households experiencing homelessness in the Mid-West. Of the 275 households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West in June 2021, 89% were adult individuals without accompanying children and just 11% were households with children. Of the households with accompanying children, the majority are single-parent families.

As Figure 4 shows, the number of households with children in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West has declined sharply since April 2020, falling by 62%. As of June 2021, there are 25 single parent households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, 6 two-parent families and 244 adult individuals.

Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation

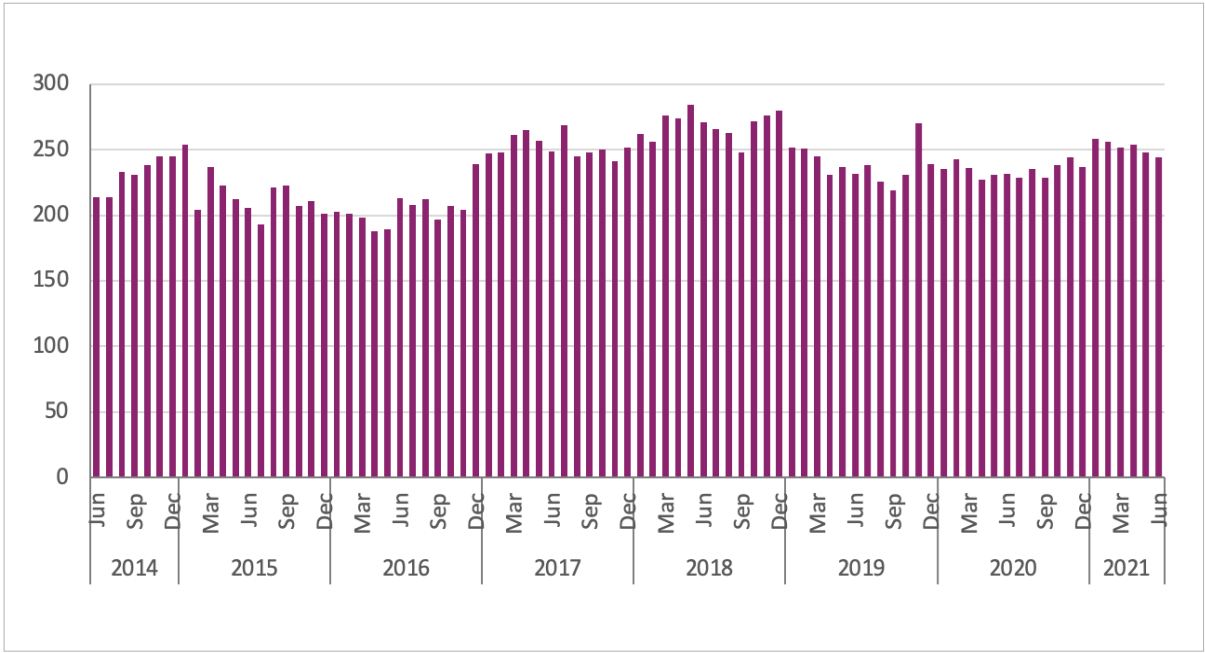


The number of families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West is currently at a similar level to in 2014. For the first six months of 2021, there has been between 27 and 32 families in emergency accommodation.

After falling during 2015, the number of families began to rise quickly and doubled each year from 2016-2017. This reached a peak of 88 families in October 2019. Since March 2020, there has been a sharp drop in family homelessness nationally, with the number of families in the Mid-West falling by 60% in this period. However as Figure 5 shows, this is slowly starting to increase again.

As of June 2021, there are 31 families in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West.

Figure 6: Adult-Only Households

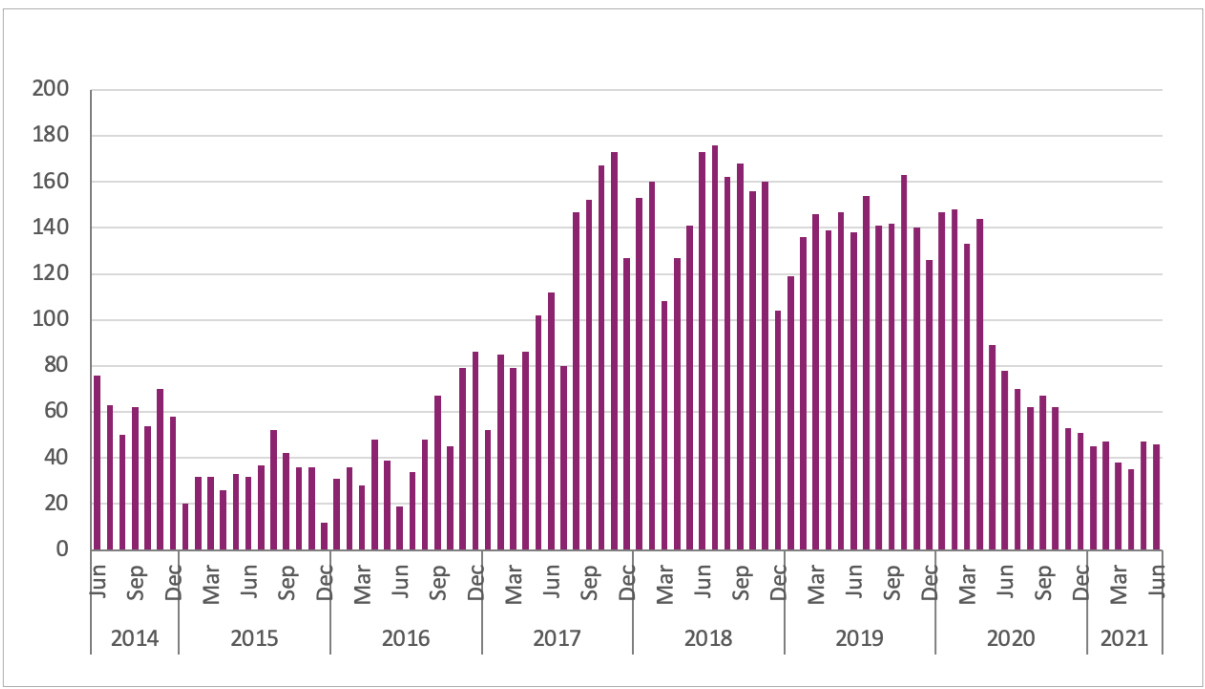


Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children. As shown in Figure 6, these households have followed a very different pattern to the households with children in Figure 5.

As discussed under Figure 1, the Mid-West had a high number of adults in emergency accommodation when this data was first published in 2014 and this has remained at a more stable level than in many other regions, which have seen sharp rises from low levels of homelessness in 2014. Figure 6 shows that this pattern has been largely driven by fairly consistent levels of adult-only households, remaining between 188 and 284 households since 2014.

The highest monthly number recorded was 284 in May 2018, and as of June 2021, there are 244 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West.

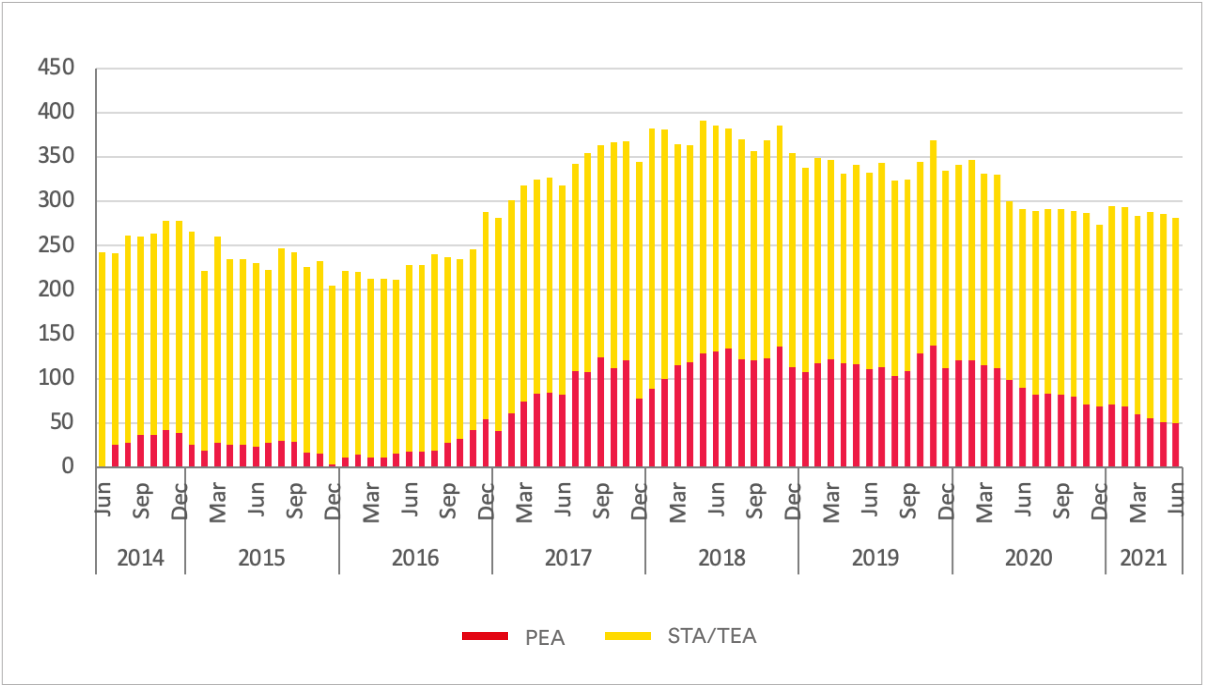
Figure 7: Child Dependants



The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the trend of families in emergency accommodation as shown in Figure 5. In the Mid-West, there were 46 children in emergency accommodation in June 2021. This is a decrease of 39% since June 2014, when there were 76.

The highest number was reached in July 2018, with 176 children in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West. Since early 2020, there has been a sharp drop in the number of children in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, falling by 68% since April 2020.

Figure 8: Accommodation Type

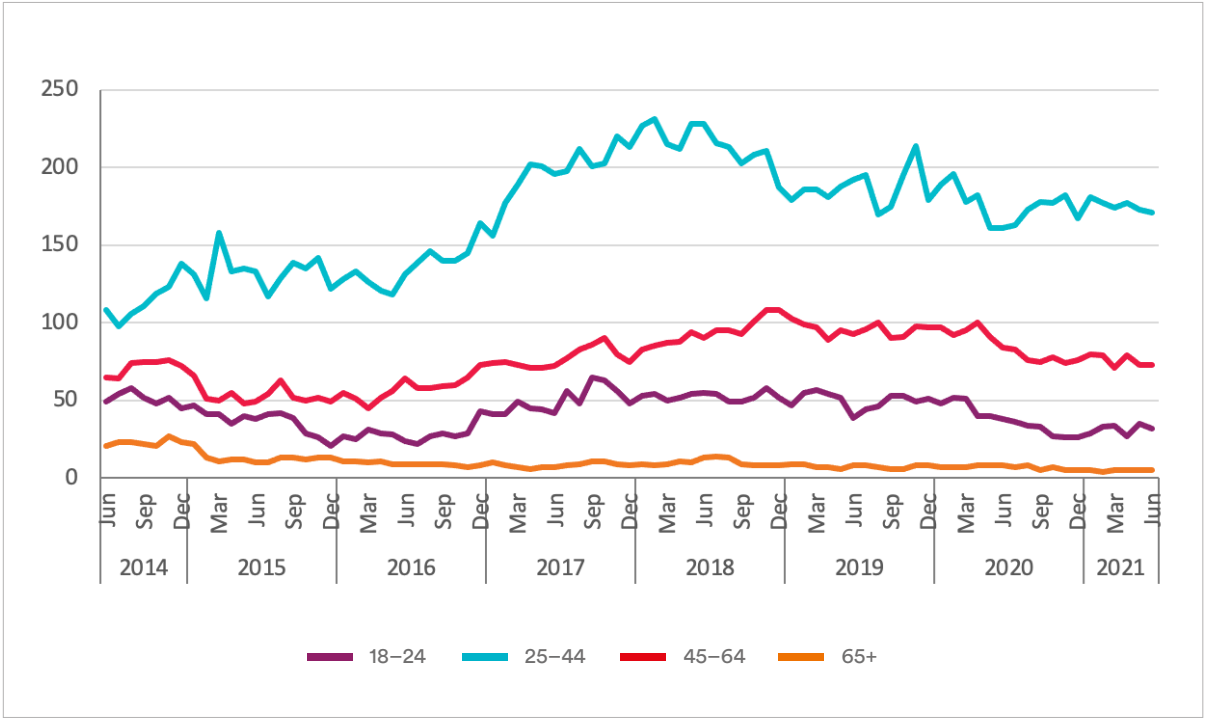


There are three types of emergency accommodation reported in the monthly reports. Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA) is emergency accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In the Mid-West, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

STA/TEA has remained the most common type of emergency accommodation throughout the period shown in Figure 8. Up to 2017, there was very low reliance on PEA, accounting for less than 20% of the accommodation used. From 2017 on, PEA accounted for up to 37% of emergency accommodation, but has since declined again to an average of 20% in 2021 to date. PEA tends to be predominantly allocated to families, hence the pattern shown here follows that of family homelessness in the Mid-West, as shown in Figure 5.

The number of people in STA/TEA has remained very steady throughout this period, standing at 243 in June 2014 and 231 as of June 2021.

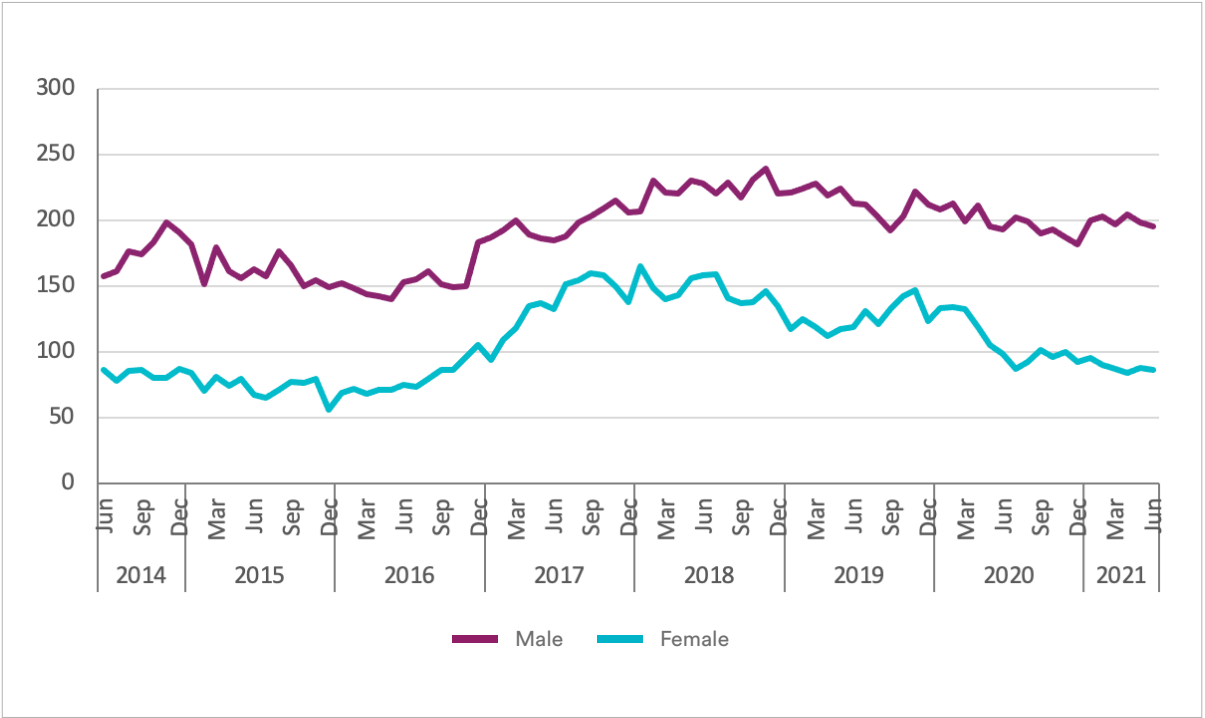
Figure 9: Age Profile



25–44-year-olds make up the majority of the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West, at 61%. The next largest group is 45–64-year-olds (26%), followed by young adults aged 18–24 (11%). People aged over 65 years are just 2% of all adults in emergency accommodation.

The youngest and oldest age groups represented above have seen overall declines since 2014, whereas there has been an increase in the number of 25–64-year-olds in emergency accommodation. The largest rise has been among 25–44-year-olds, with a 58% increase since June 2014. Since the total number of adults in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West began to fall in late 2018, the biggest decrease has been among the youngest group, falling by 45% since November 2018.

Figure 10: Adults by Gender



As of June 2021, there are 195 adult men in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West and 86 adult women, a ratio of 70:30. In June 2014, there was a slightly higher proportion of women, with a 65:35 split.

At the peak in May/June 2018, there were 228 men and 158 women in emergency accommodation in the Mid-West. Since then, the number of women has fallen faster than the number of men, by 46% compared to 14%. The majority of single parents in homelessness tend to be women, meaning that the fall in family homelessness during 2020-2021 coincides with a fall in the overall number of women in emergency accommodation.

Figure 11: New Presentations

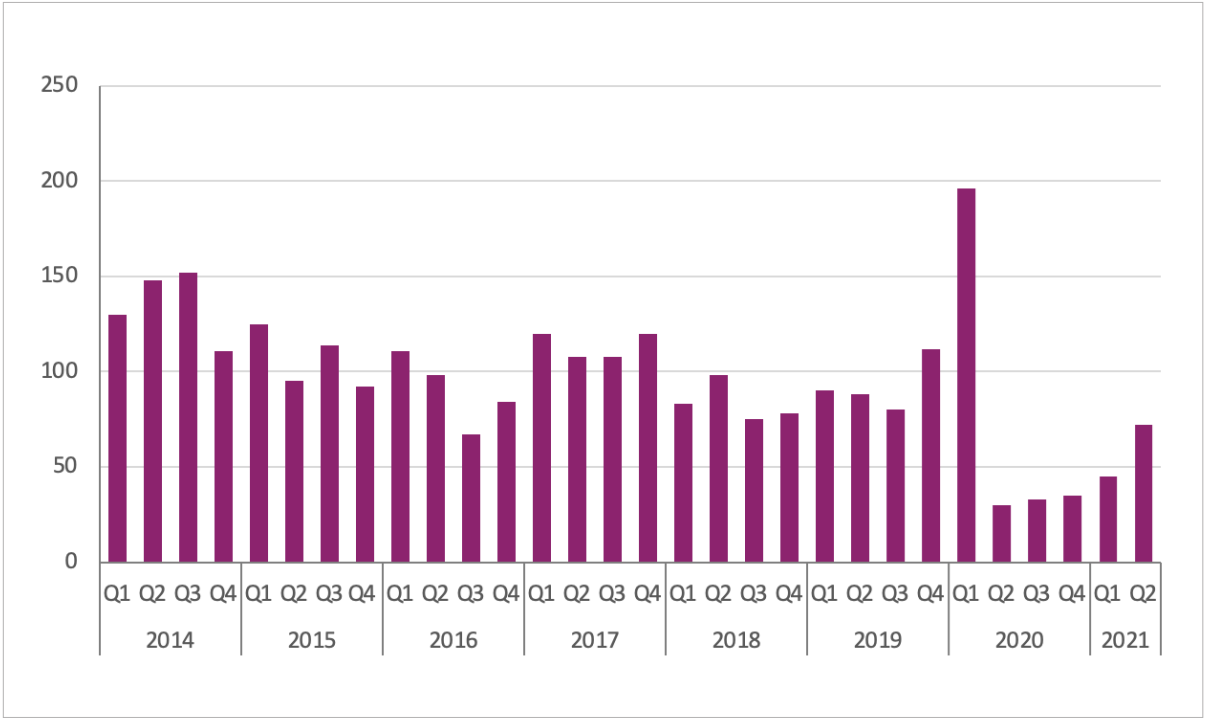


Figure 11 shows the number of adult individuals presenting as homeless to Local Authorities in the Mid-West and provided with emergency accommodation in each quarter since Quarter 1 2014. At its highest, 196 individuals presented as homeless in Q1 2020. On average in 2020, 5.7 individuals presented as homeless each week in the Mid-West, compared to 10.4 per week in 2014. To date in 2021, 4.5 people have presented as homeless each week.



Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

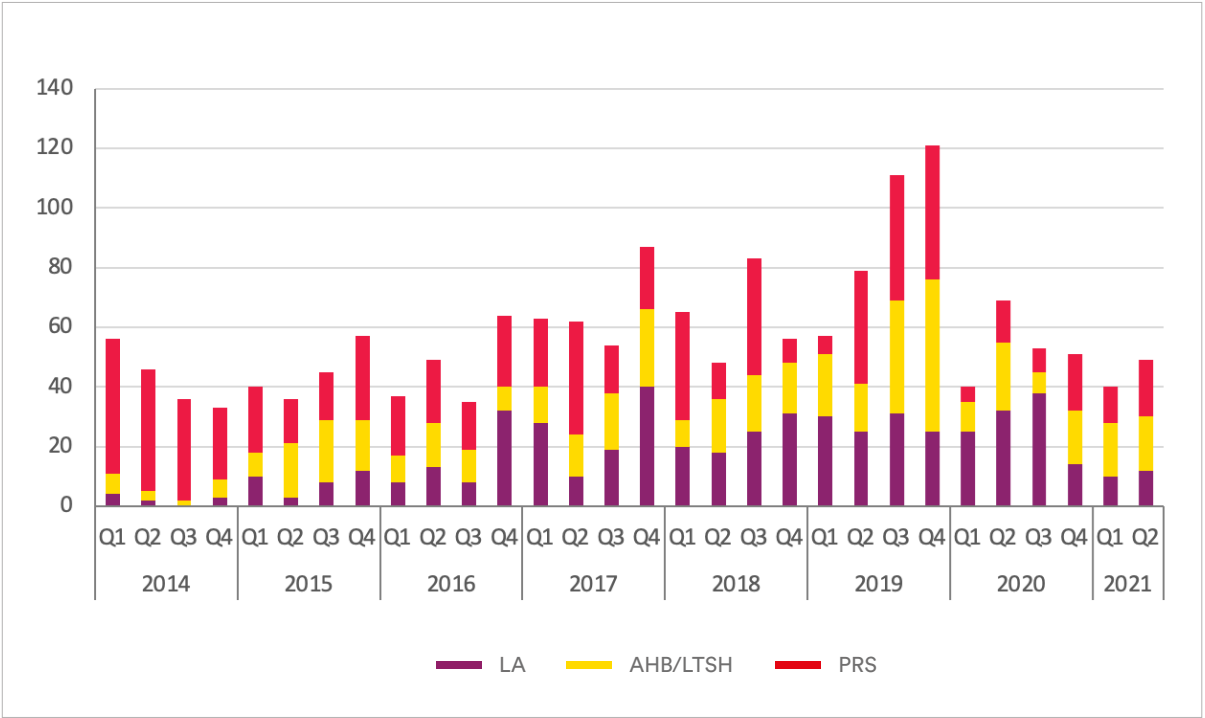
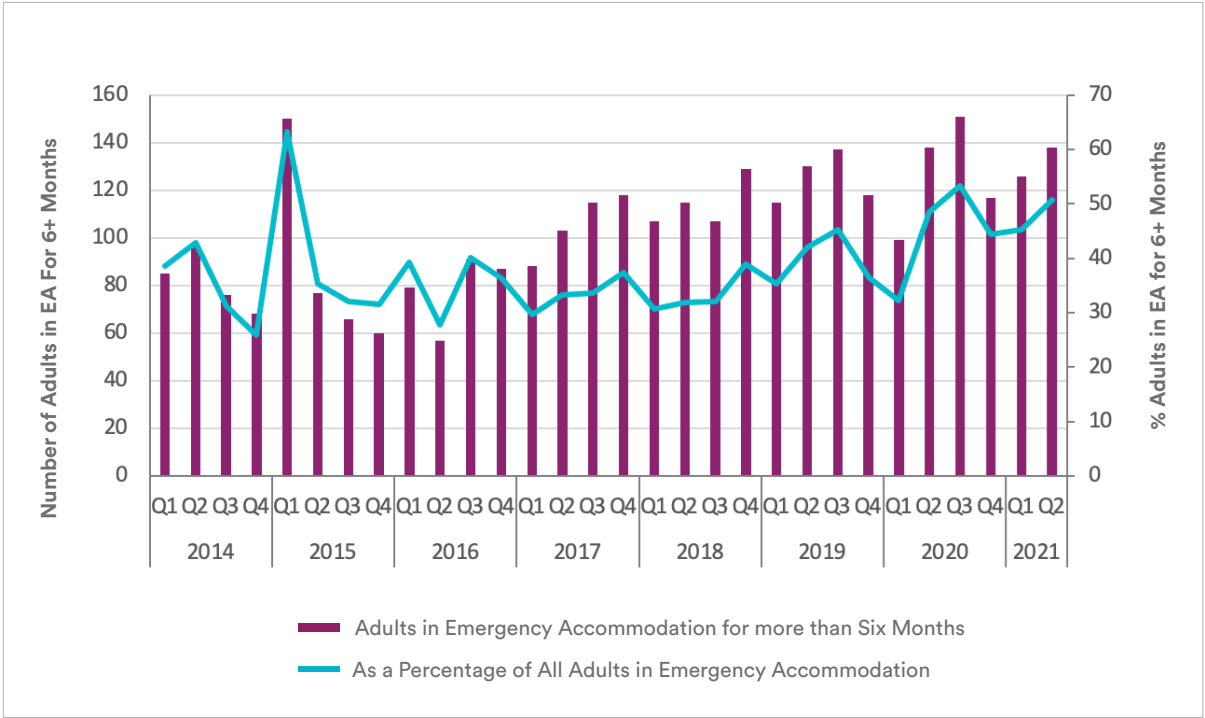


Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-West each quarter. LA represents exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits in one quarter was in Q4 2019. When compared with the data on presentations in Figure 11, there have been 6 quarters since 2014 where more people exited emergency accommodation than presented as homeless. All of these have been since late 2017.

Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 1,722 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the Mid-West: 41% to the PRS, 28% to AHB housing and 31% to Local Authority housing.

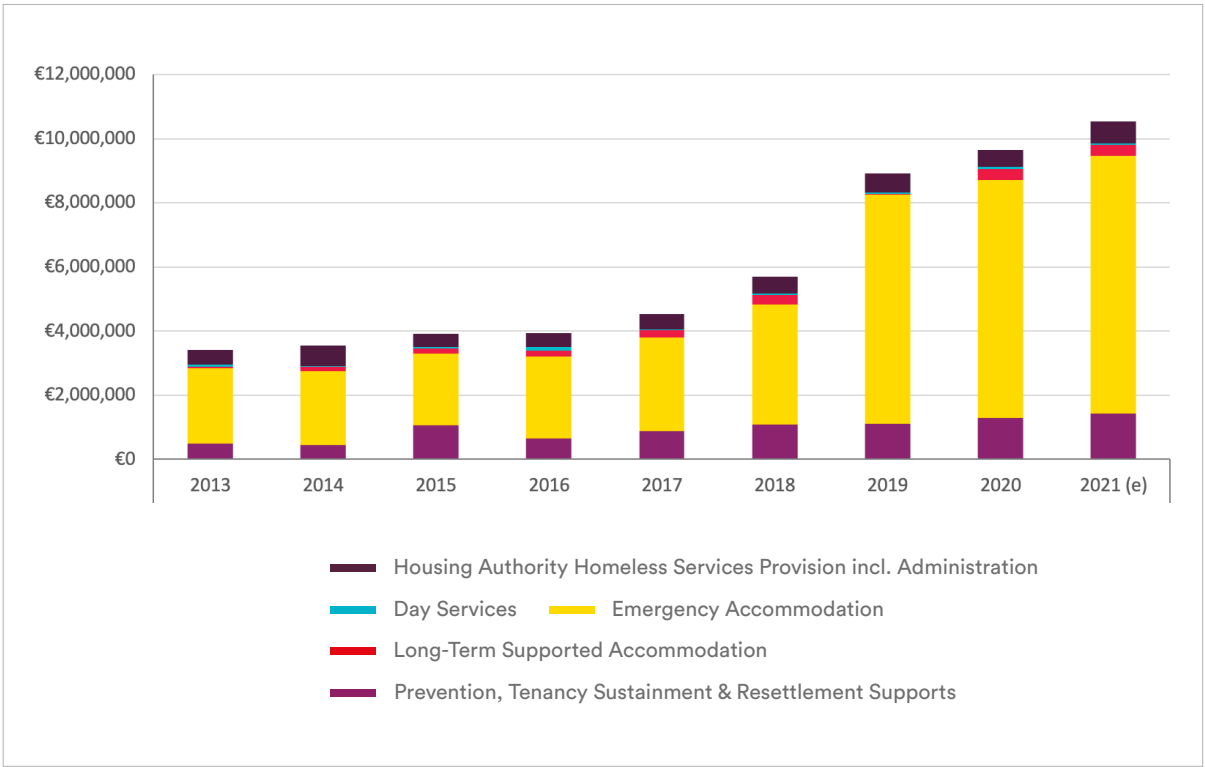
Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months



The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13. As of June 2021, 51% of all homeless adults in the Mid-West have now been in emergency accommodation for over 6 months. This reached its highest point in Q1 2015, at 63%.

Despite the decline in the overall number of adults in emergency accommodation over the past two years, the proportion who are spending long periods in emergency accommodation continues to increase. The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness in the Mid-West has increased by 62% since 2014, and in Q2 2021 there were 138 adults in emergency accommodation for over 6 months.

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in the Mid-West increased from €3.4 million in 2013 to €9.7 million in 2020. The Mid-West estimates that it will expend €10.5 million in 2021. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €43.6 million has been spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region.

In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in the Mid-West was €7.4 million, or 77% of total expenditure. Prevention accounted for 13%, Housing Authority services for 5.5%, LTSA for 3.5% and Day Services for 0.6%.

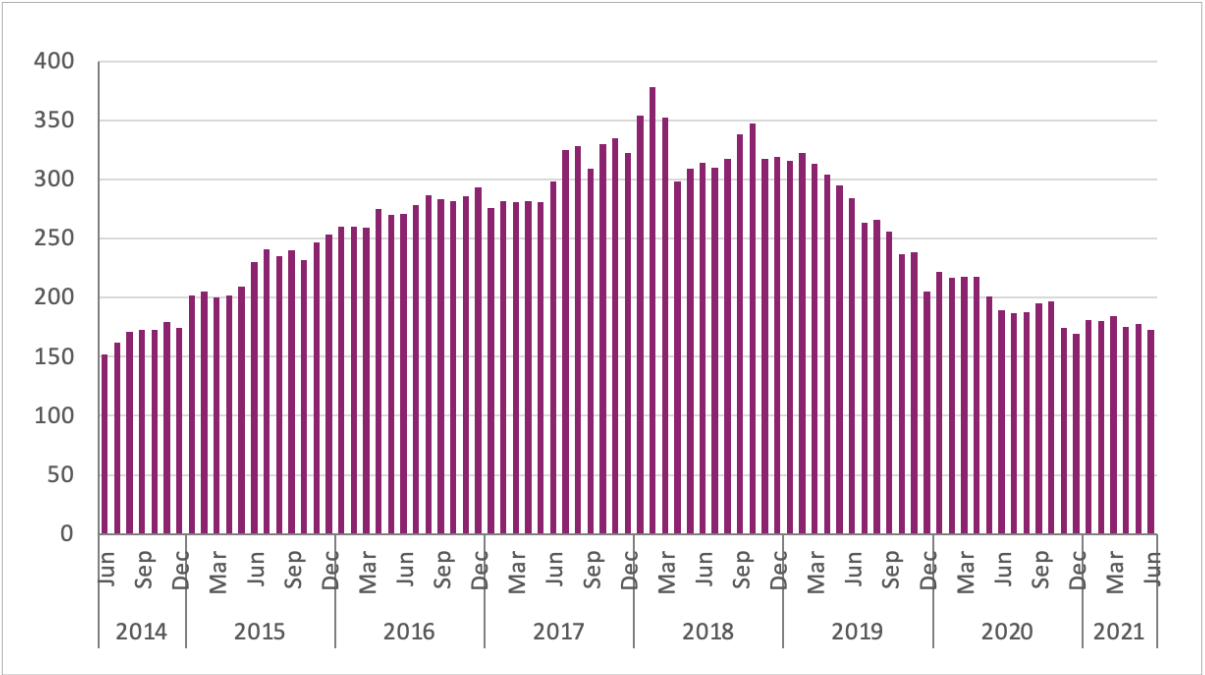
Between 2013 and 2020, 70% of total expenditure in the Mid-West was on emergency accommodation. Long-term supported accommodation is the category which has seen the biggest increase, with over eight times as much spent on LTSA in 2020 as in 2014. Day services are the only category to have seen a decrease in expenditure over this period, with a decline of 12%.

# South East

## Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Waterford and Wexford

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Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation



As of June 2021, there were 173 adults in emergency accommodation in the South-East. This number has fallen by 22% since January 2020. The peak was 378 adults in February 2018 and has since fallen back to the lowest levels since 2015.

Breaking this down by county, the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the South-East are in Waterford, as this has the largest city in the region. On average, Waterford accounts for a third of adults in emergency accommodation in the region, Carlow, Kilkenny and Tipperary for 15-20% and Wexford for around 10%. Carlow has seen the biggest increase in adults in emergency accommodation since 2014, having increased rapidly particularly within the past three years.

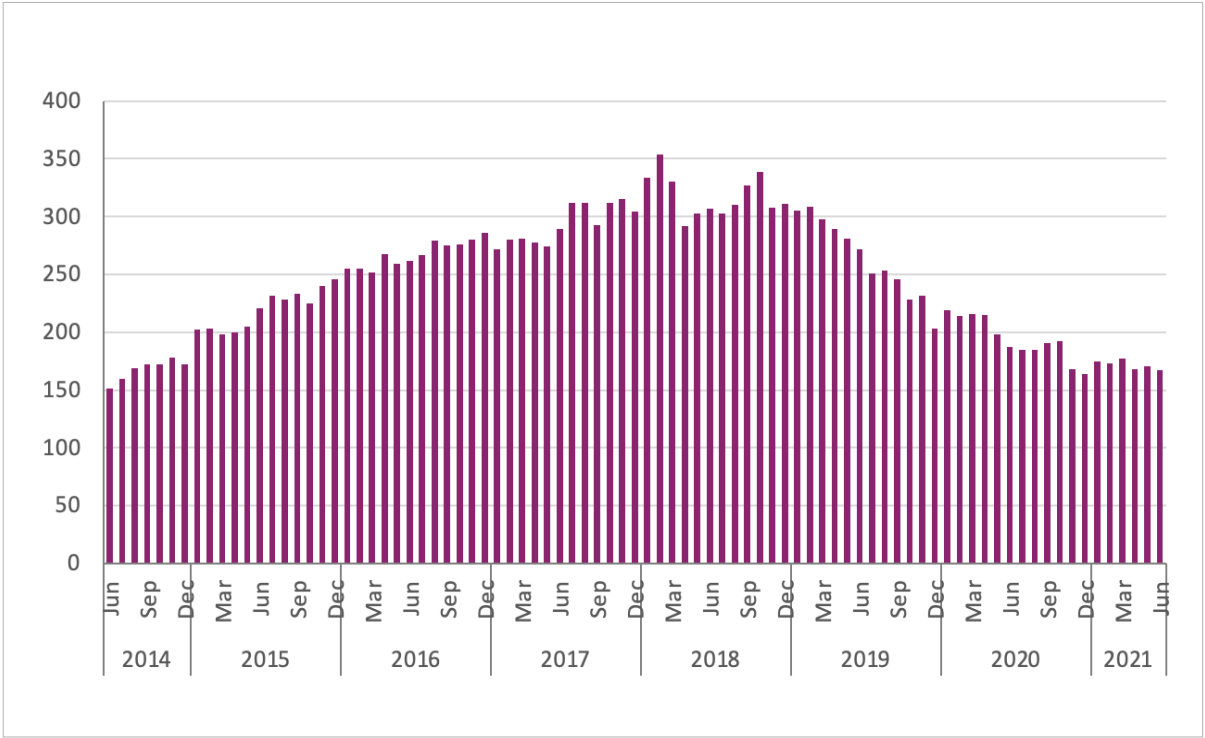
This figure includes all adults, whether they are single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing the South-East to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that the proportion of all adults in emergency accommodation who are in the South-East has fallen steadily over the past few years. This figure peaked at 7.3% in July 2015 and has fallen since as the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the South-East rose at a slower rate than the national figure. Since the beginning of 2020, this figure has stabilised around 3%.

Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation

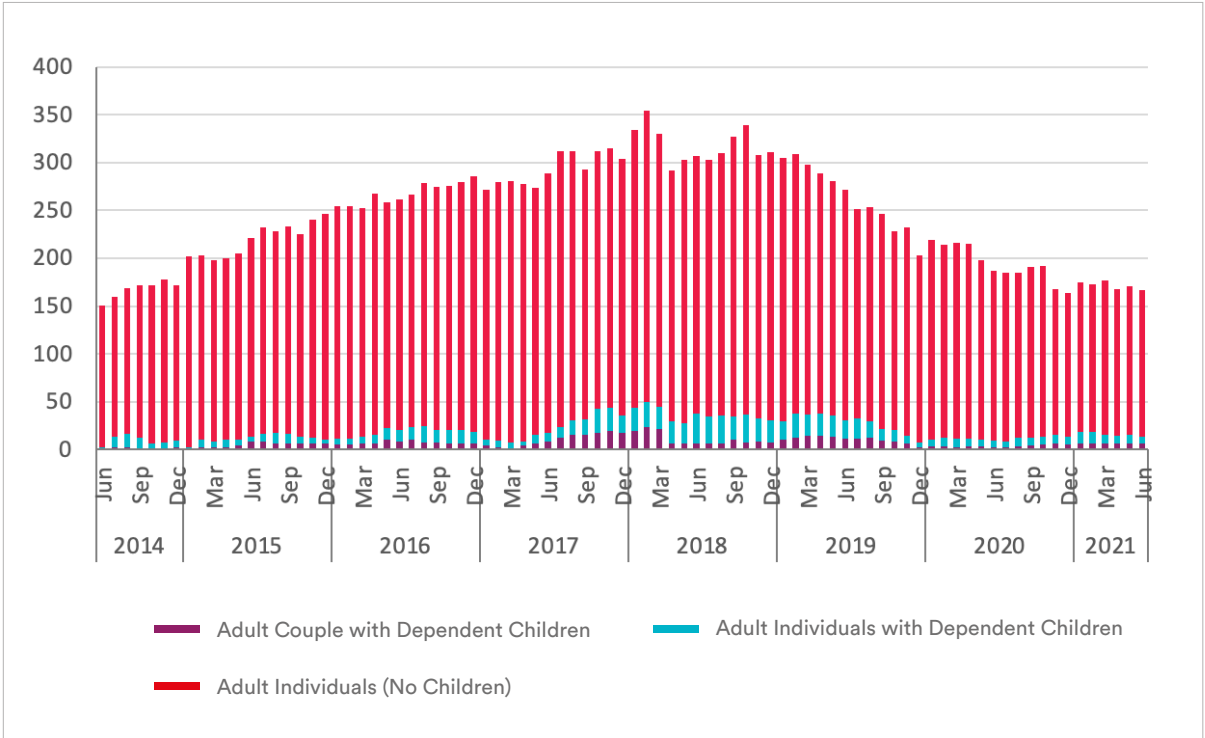


After increasing steadily since 2014, the number of households in emergency accommodation in the South-East reached a peak of 354 in February 2018, after which it began to steadily decline. In December 2020, this fell to the lowest number of households in emergency accommodation in the South-East during this seven-year period, at 164 households.

Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation in the South-East.

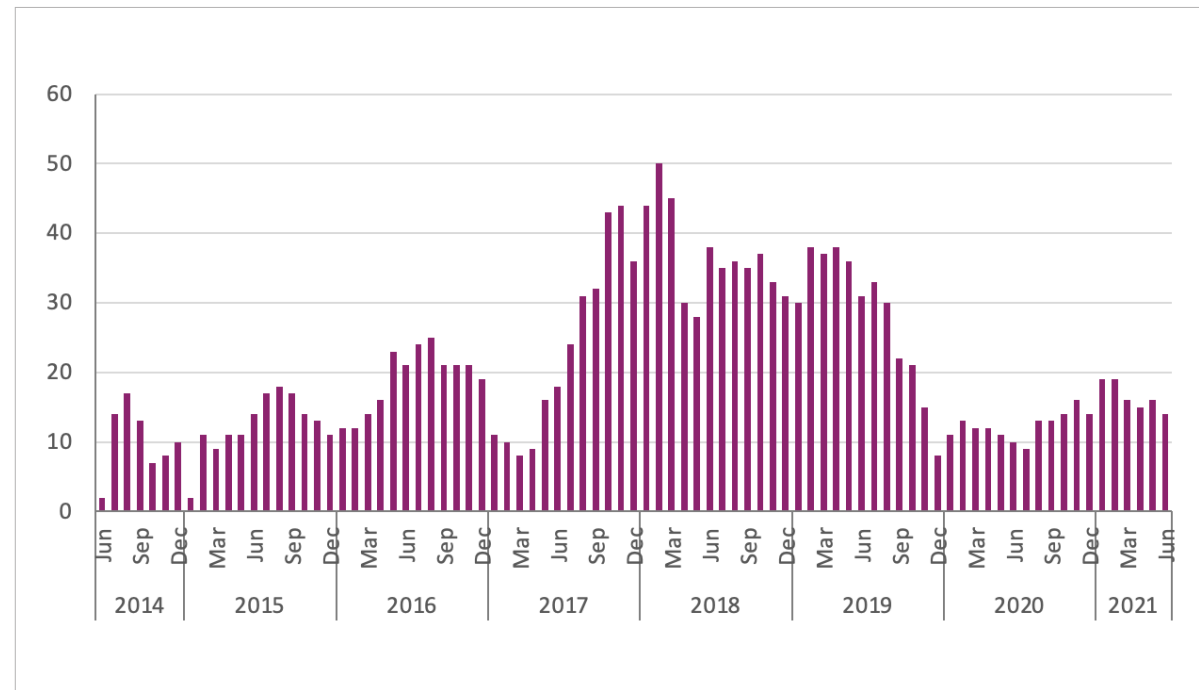
As of June 2021, there were 167 households in emergency accommodation in the South-East.

Figure 4: Household Type



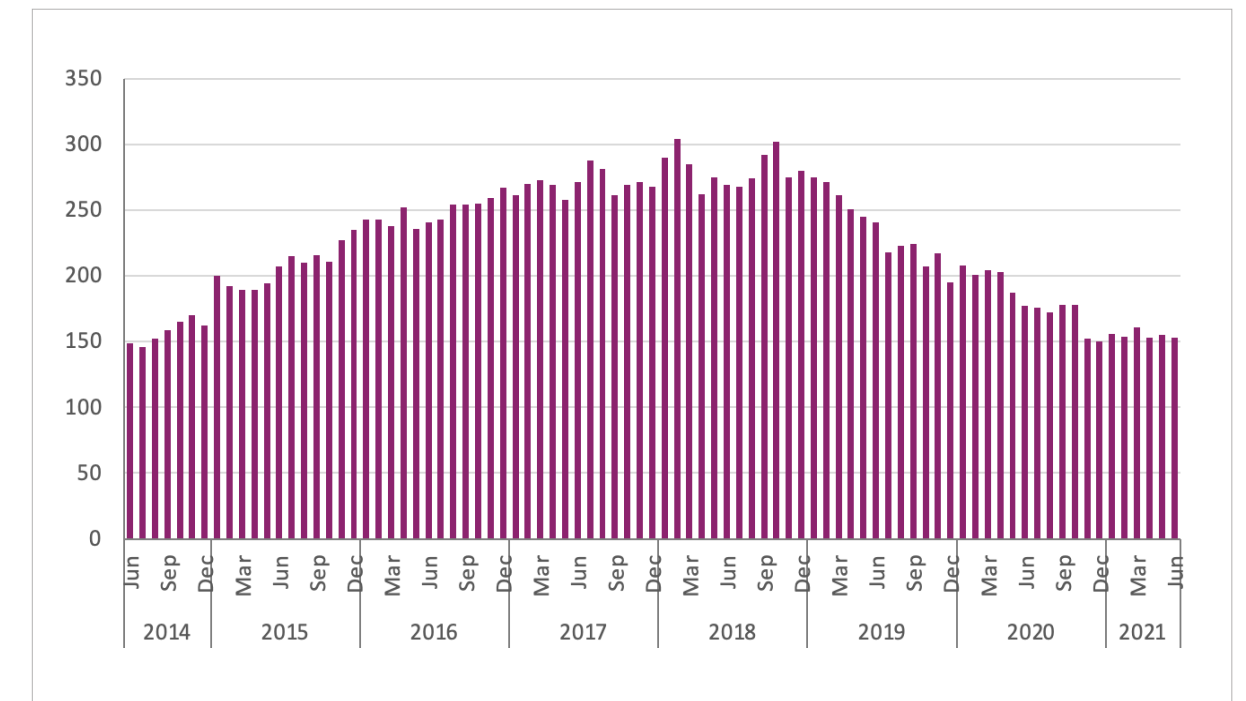
Adult individuals without accompanying children (often referred to as single homelessness) make up the majority of homeless households in the South-East. Of the 167 households in emergency accommodation in the South-East in June 2021, 92% were adult individuals without accompanying children. Of the households with accompanying children, over half are single-parent families.

### Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation



The number of families in emergency accommodation in the South-East reached a peak of 50 families in February 2018 and has since declined, reaching a low of 8 in December 2019. From mid-2020, this has slowly started to rise again, and as of June 2021 there were 14 families in emergency accommodation in the South-East.

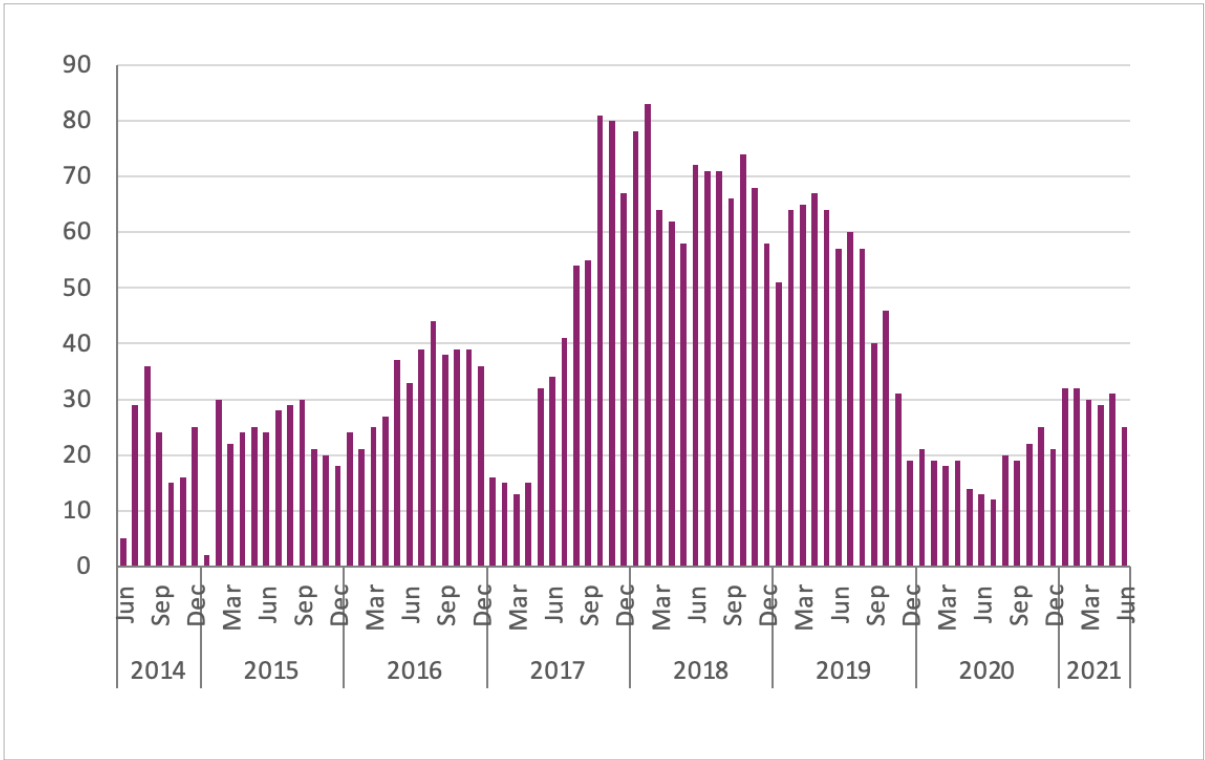
### Figure 6: Adult-Only Households



Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children. As shown in Figure 6, after increasing steadily since June 2014, the number of adult-only households in the South-East peaked at 304 in February 2018, and from early 2019 there was a steady decline during 2020, with the numbers remaining stable in the first half of 2021.

As of June 2021, there were 153 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the South-East.

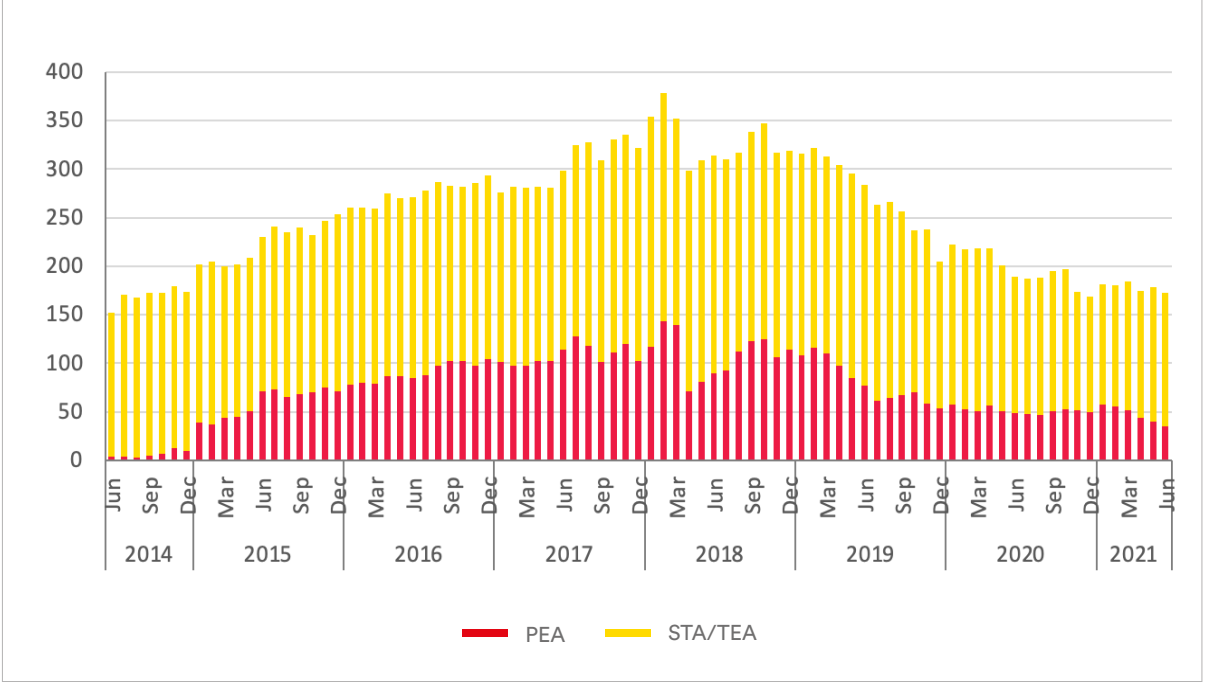
Figure 7: Child Dependants



The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the trend of families in emergency accommodation as shown in Figure 5. In the South-East, there were 25 children in emergency accommodation in June 2021.

The highest number was reached in February 2018, with 83 children in emergency accommodation in the South-East. Since then, the number has fallen, reaching its lowest point in five years (12 children) in June 2020. It has since started to increase again.

Figure 8: Accommodation Type

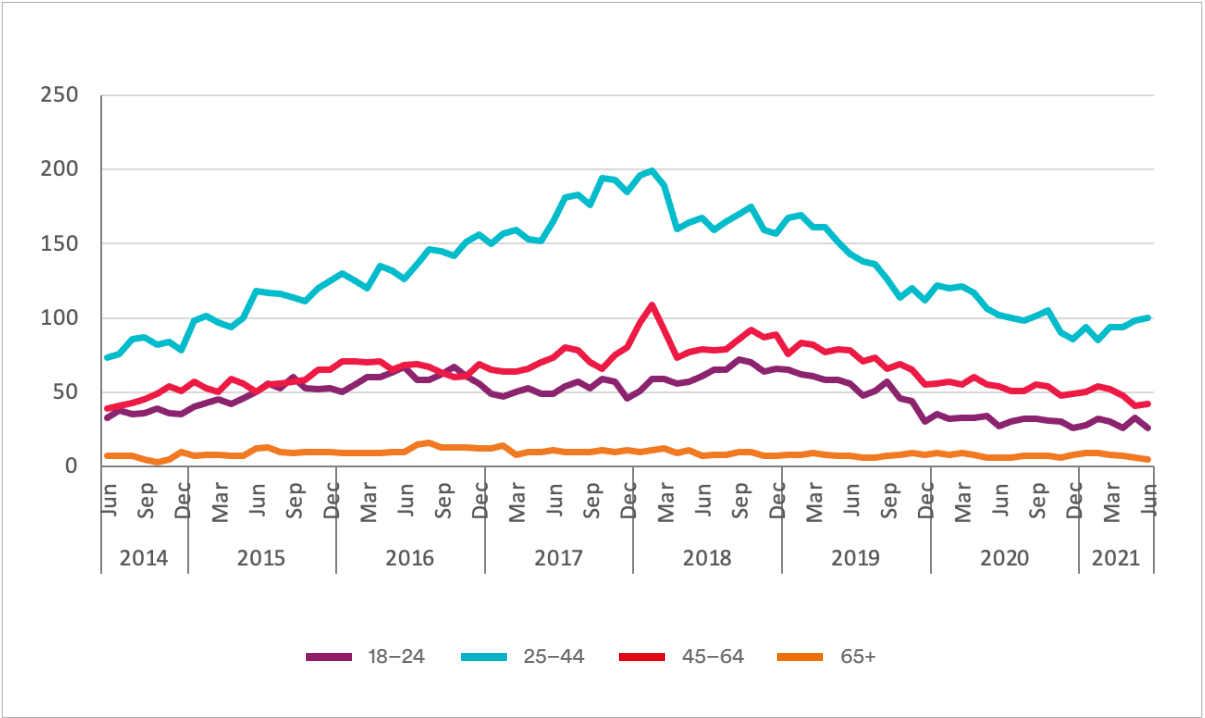


There are three types of Emergency Accommodation reported in the monthly reports. Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA) is Emergency Accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In the South-East, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

STA/TEA has remained the most common accommodation type throughout the period shown on Figure 8. On average, 72% of people in emergency accommodation in the South-East have stayed in STA/TEA.

PEA tends to be predominantly allocated to families, hence the decrease in the numbers here as family homelessness began to fall after February 2018, as shown in Figure 5.

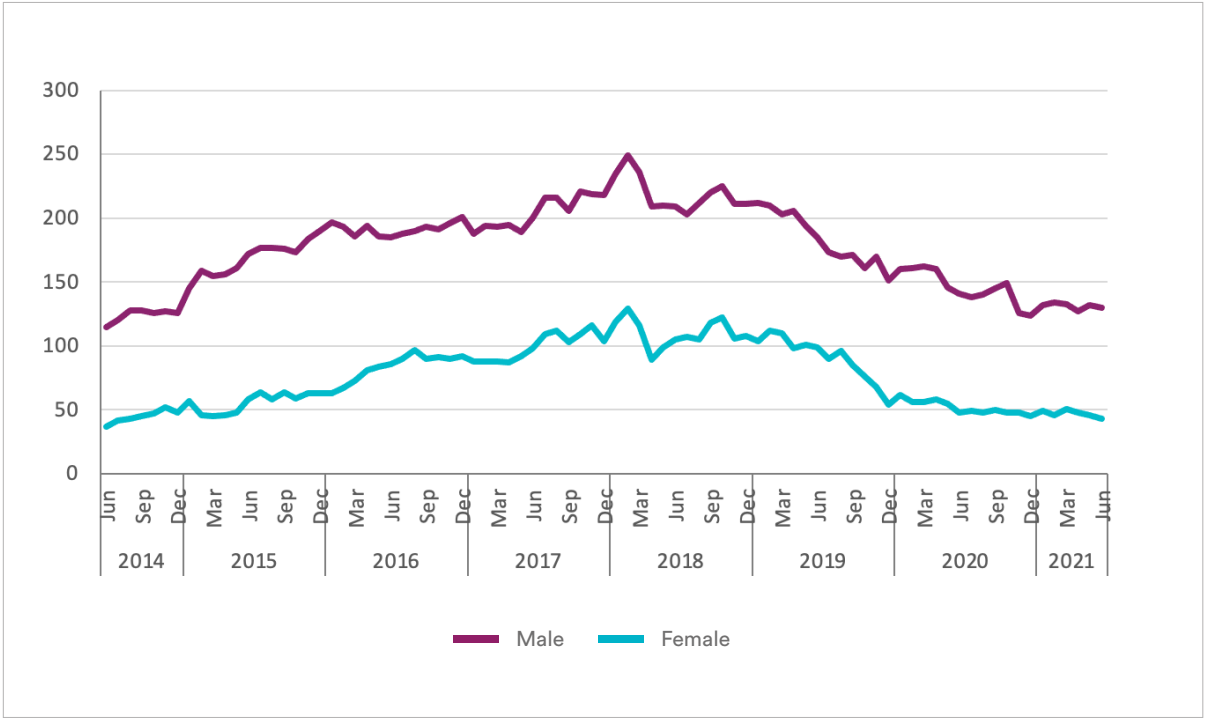
Figure 9: Age Profile



25–44-year-olds make up the majority of the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the South-East, at around 52%. The next largest group is 45–64-year-olds (25%), followed by young adults aged 18–24 (20%). People aged over 65 years make up 4% of all adults in emergency accommodation.

Both the youngest and oldest age groups are at lower levels now than in 2014. The number of 45–64-year-olds in emergency accommodation has risen by 8% over this period, and the number of 25–44-year-olds is now 37% higher than in 2014.

Figure 10: Adults by Gender



As of June 2021, there are 130 adult men in emergency accommodation in the South-East and 43 adult women, a ratio of 75:25. The ratio of men to women in the South-East has remained fairly consistent throughout this period.

At the peak in February 2018, there were 249 men and 129 women in emergency accommodation in the South-East.



Figure 11: New Presentations

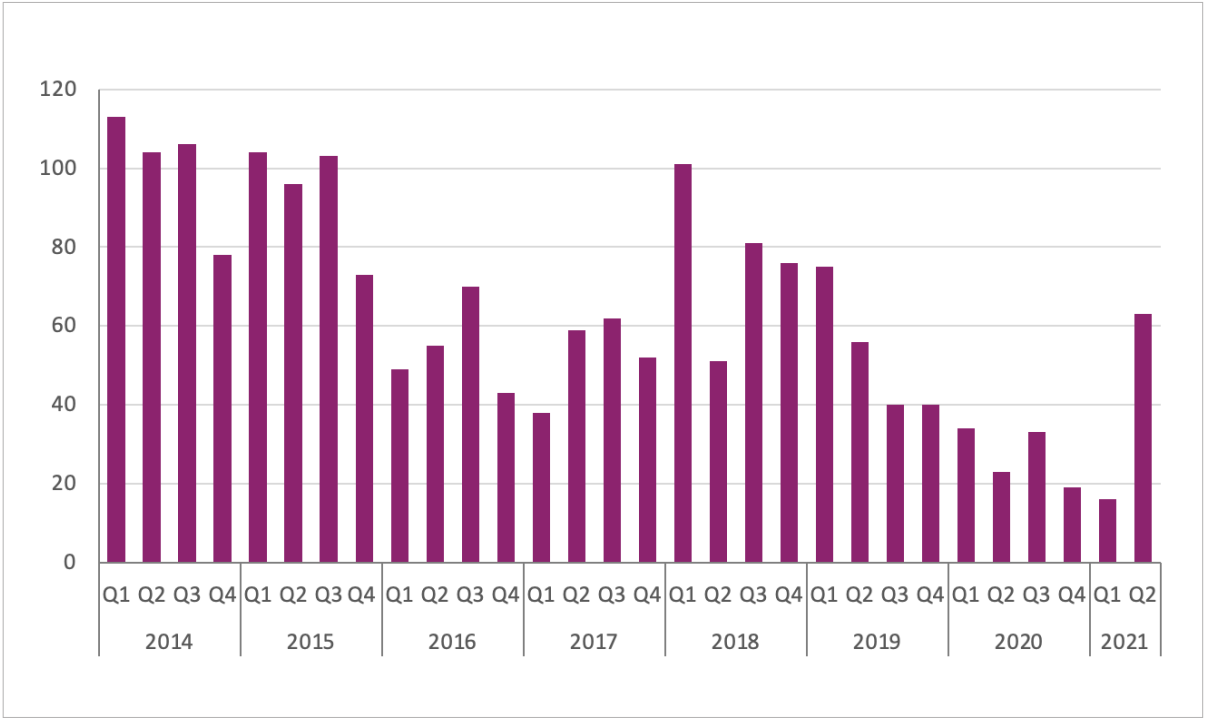


Figure 11 shows the number of adult individuals presenting as homeless to Local Authorities in the South-East and provided with emergency accommodation each quarter since Quarter 1 2014. This has gradually declined over the past seven years, with sudden spikes in Q1 2018 and Q2 2021. At its highest, 113 individuals presented as homeless in Q1 2014.

On average in 2014, 7.7 individuals presented as homeless each week in the South-East. This has fallen to an average of 2.1 individuals per week in 2020, and 3 per week in the first half of 2021.

Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

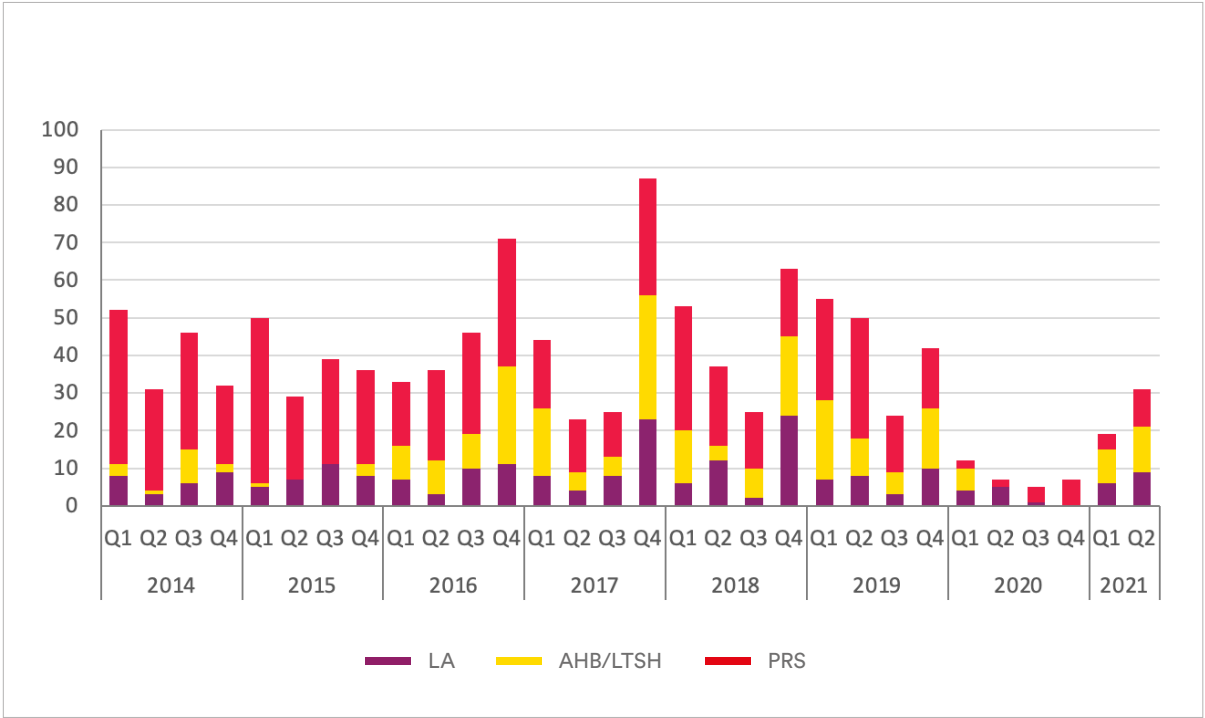
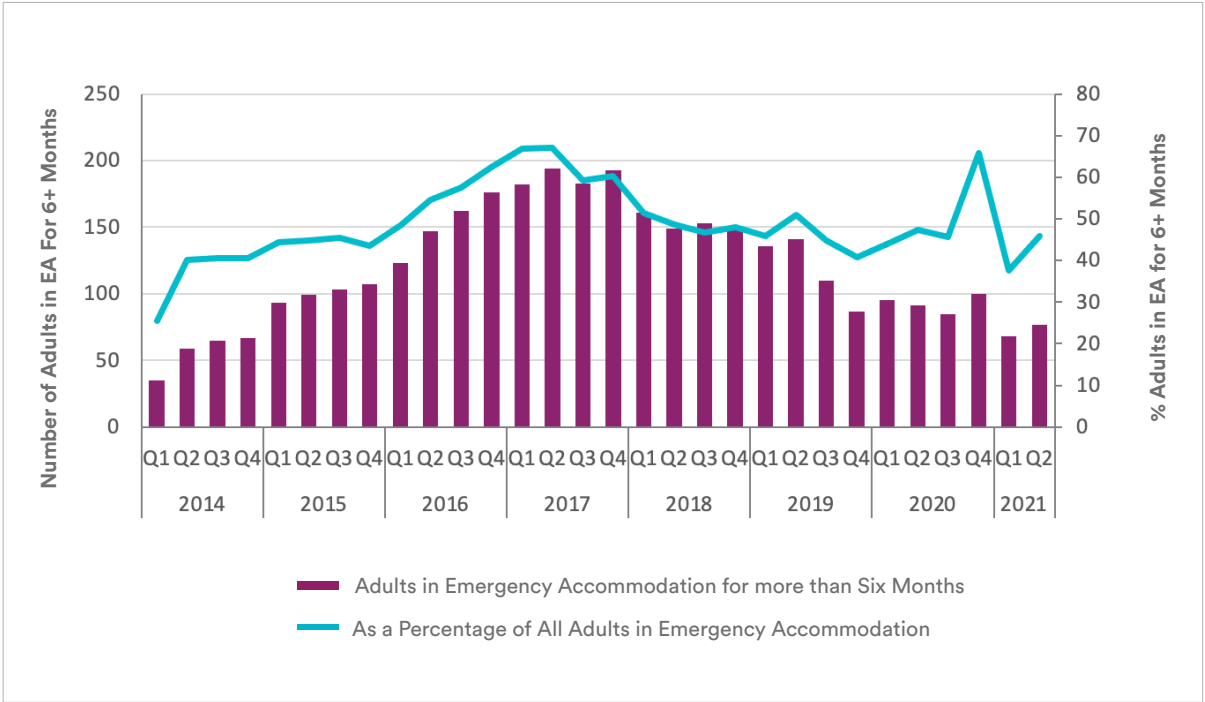


Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the South-East each quarter. LA is exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits in one quarter was 87 in Q4 2017. When compared with the data on presentations in Figure 11, there have been 5 quarters since 2014 where more people exited.

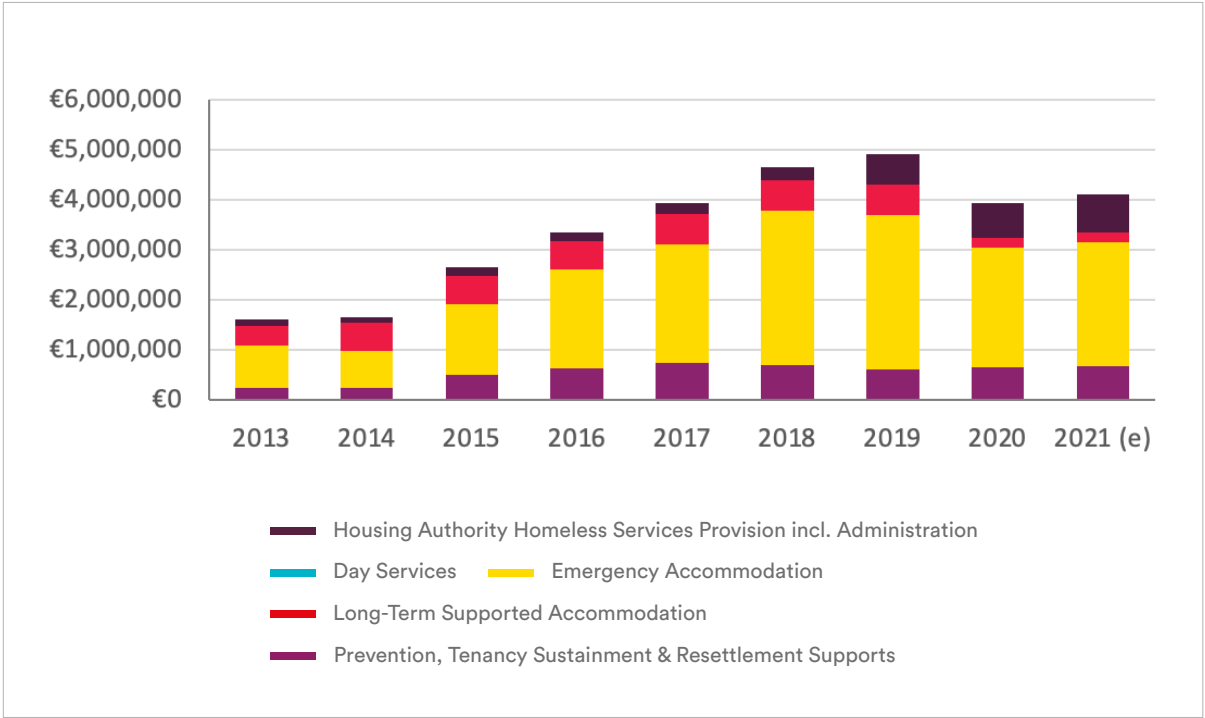
Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 1,110 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the South-East: 56% to the PRS, 23% to AHB housing and 21% to Local Authority housing.

Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months



The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13. 45.8% of all homeless adults in the South-East have now been in emergency accommodation for over 6 months. This reached its highest point in Q2 2017 at 67.1%, when the number of adults in emergency accommodation was also at its highest point at 194.

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



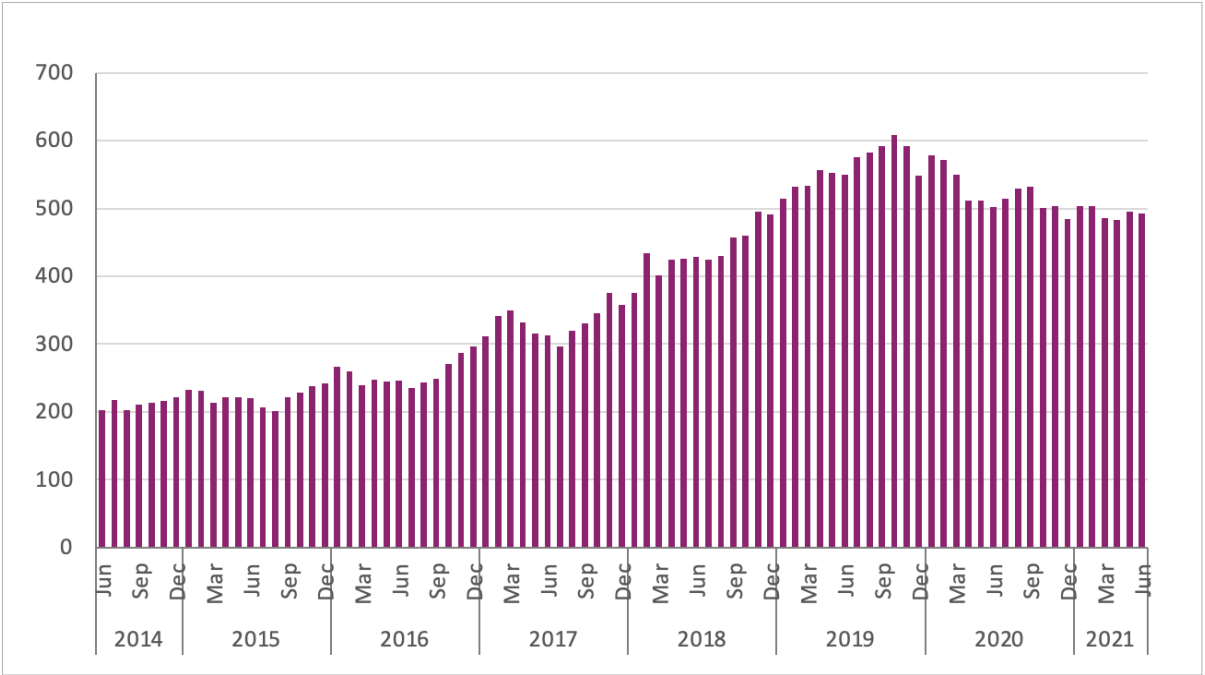
Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in the South-East increased from €1.6 million in 2013 to €3.9 million in 2020. The South-East estimates that it will spend €4.1 million in 2021. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €26.7 million was spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region.

In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in the South-East was €2.4 million, or 61% of total expenditure. Housing Authority services accounted for 18%, Prevention for 16% and LTSA for 5%.

Between 2013 and 2019, 60% of total expenditure in the South-East was on emergency accommodation. Housing Authority services is the category which has seen the biggest increase, with over five times as much spent in this category in 2020 than in 2013. The only category in which spending has decreased is LTSA, which has decreased by 48% since 2013. There was no expenditure on Day Services in the South-East during this period.

# South West Cork and Kerry

Figure 1: Adults in Emergency Accommodation



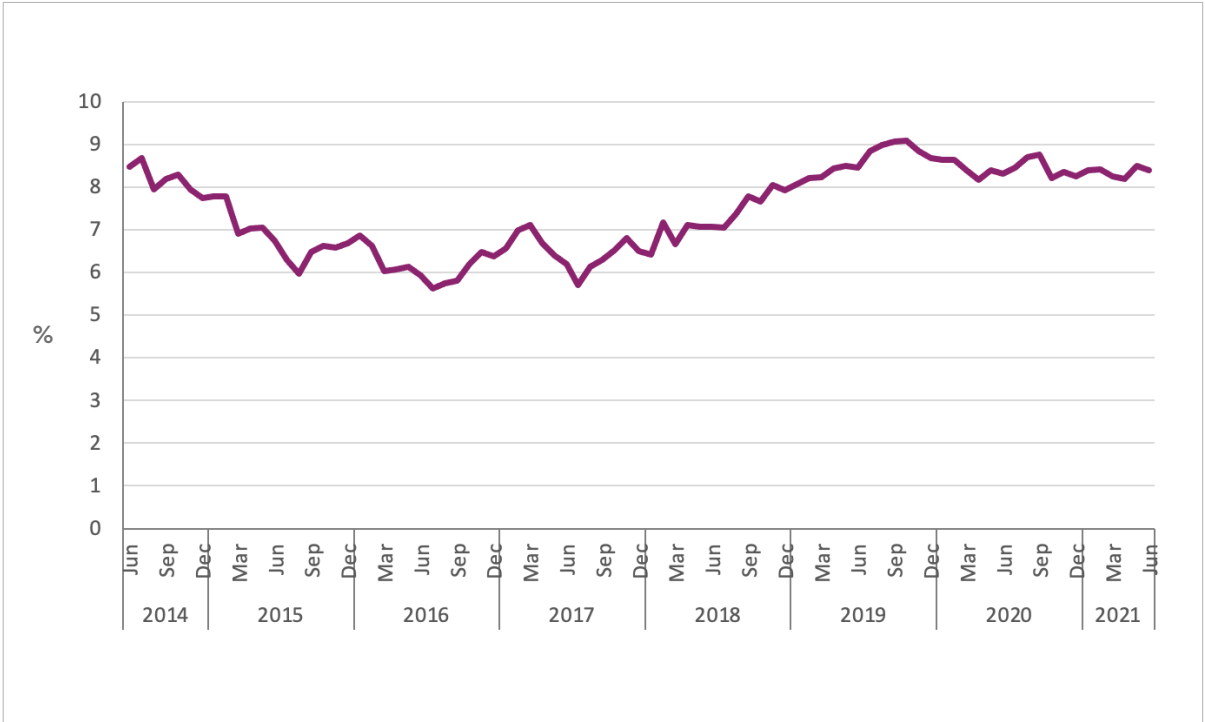
As of June 2021, there were 492 adults in emergency accommodation in the South-West. This number has risen by 144% since June 2014, when these figures were first published. After rising to an all-time high of 608 adults in October 2019, the numbers declined and has plateaued around 500 since mid-2020.

Breaking this down by county, the majority of adults in emergency accommodation in the South-West are in Cork, due to Cork city being the largest urban area in the region. On average, Cork accounts for over 70% of adults in emergency accommodation in the region. The number of adults in emergency accommodation in both counties has more than doubled over the past seven years, with the numbers in Kerry rising from around 30 adults in 2014 to 80 in June 2021, and in Cork, rising from under 200 adults to 412 in the same period.

This figure includes all adults, whether they are single or in a couple, and whether or not they are accompanied by children.

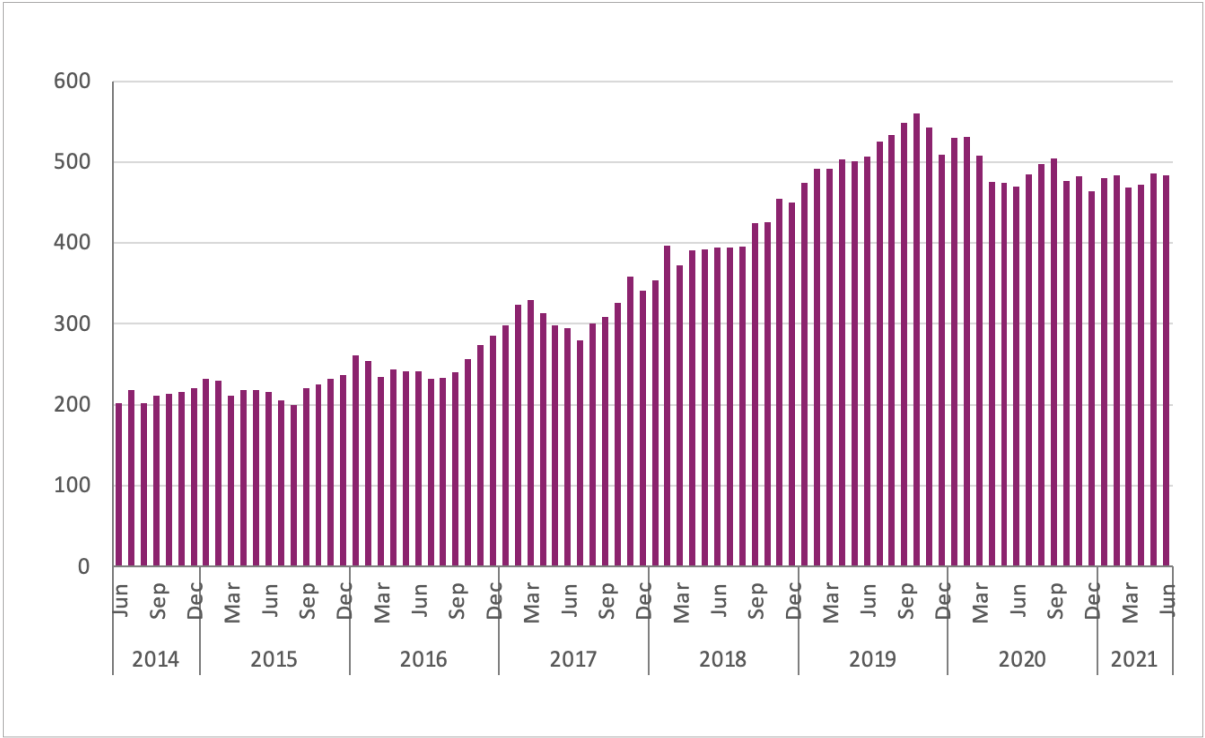
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Figure 2: Adults in the Region as a Percent of all Adults in Emergency Accommodation



Comparing the South-West to the overall national figure, Figure 2 shows that the South-West accounts for around 8.5% of all adults in emergency accommodation. This figure peaked in October 2019 at 9.9%, when the South-West was at its highest level. Since late 2019, this figure has remained steadily between 8.2 – 8.8%.

Figure 3: Households in Emergency Accommodation

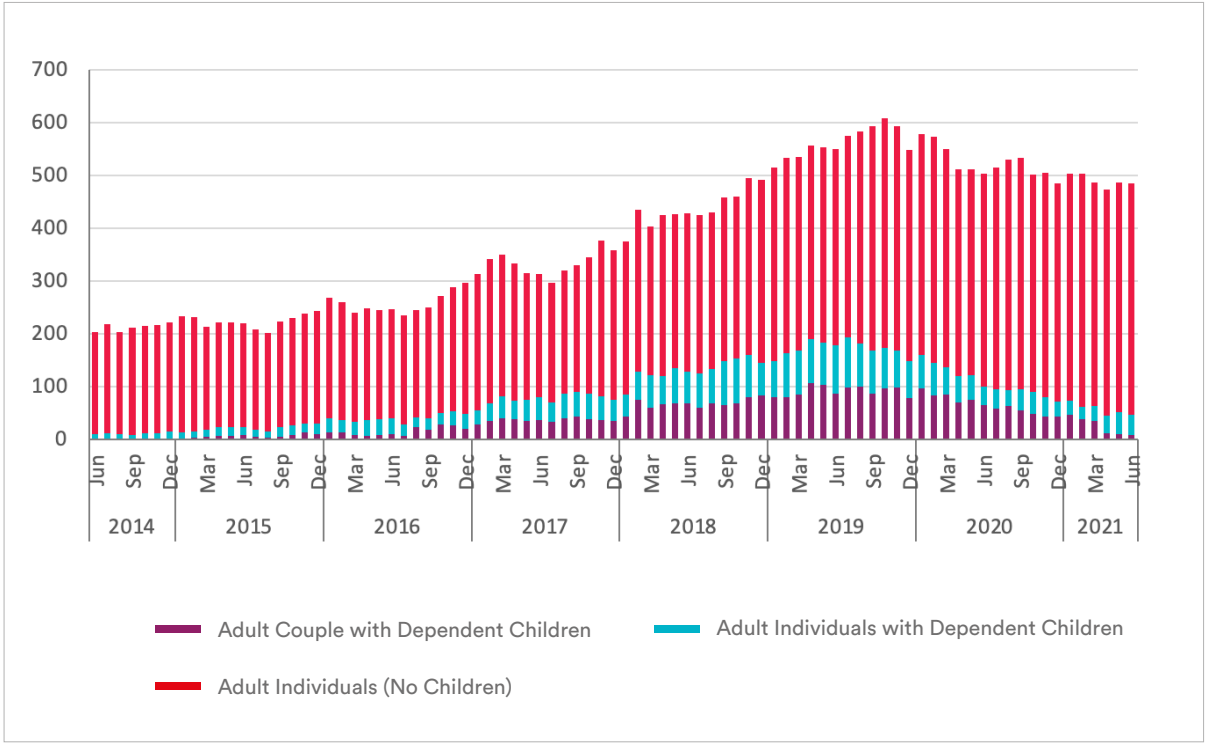


Following a very similar pattern to the total number of adults as shown in Figure 1, the total number of households in the South-West rose steadily from 2014 to 2019 and has since remained around 480.

The highest number of households was reached in October 2019 at 560. It has since fallen by 14% and as of June 2021, there were 484 households in Emergency Accommodation in the South-West.

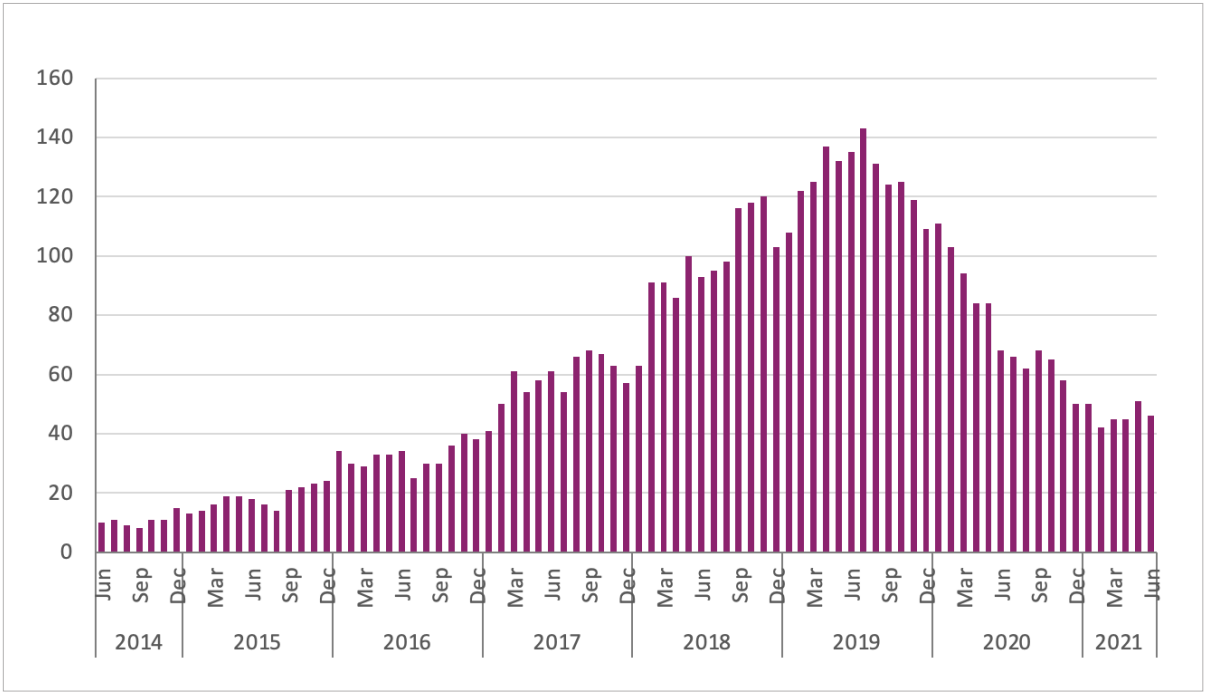
Presenting the scale of homelessness in terms of the number of households affected shifts the focus towards providing solutions to homelessness, which are homes. This gives the clearest indication of the number of dwellings required to meet the needs of households currently in emergency accommodation in the South-West.

Figure 4: Household Type



Adult individuals without accompanying children (often referred to as single homelessness) make up the majority of homeless households in the South-West. Of the 484 households in emergency accommodation in the South-West in June 2021, 90% were adult individuals without accompanying children and 10% were households with children. Of the households with accompanying children, the majority are single-parent families.

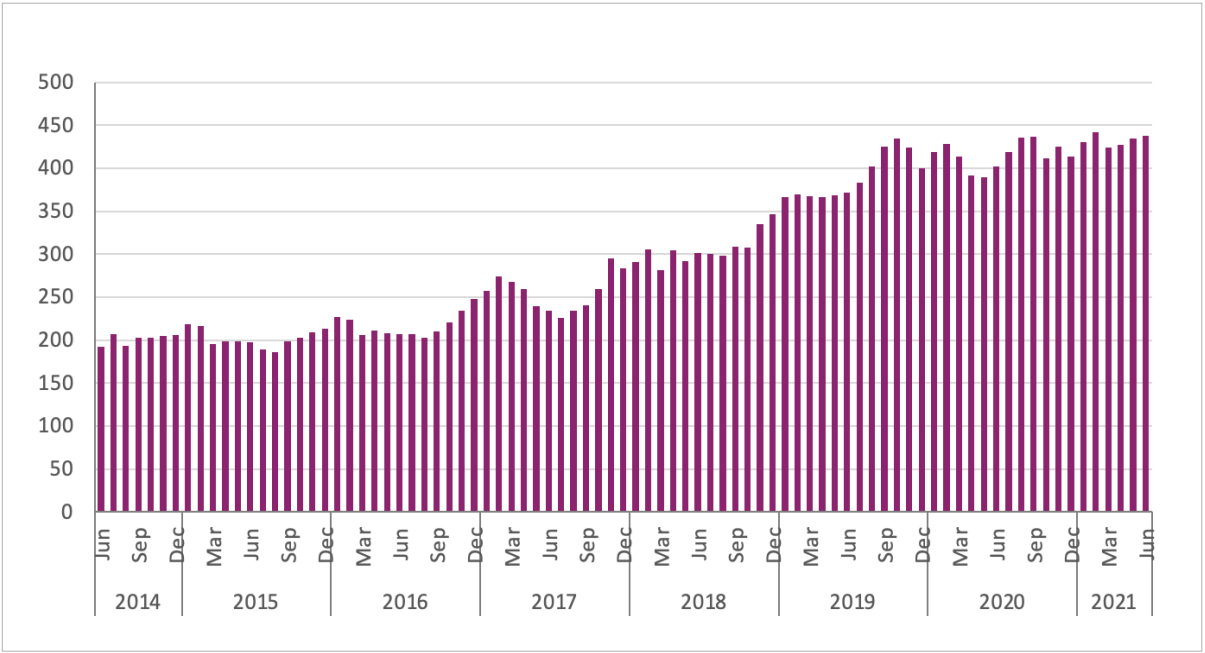
Figure 5: Families in Emergency Accommodation



In June 2014, there were 10 families in emergency accommodation in the South West. This reached a peak of 143 in July 2019 and has since declined by 68%.

Since the beginning of 2020, there has been a sharp drop in family homelessness nationally, with the number of families in the South-West falling by 59% in this period. As of June 2021, there were 46 families in emergency accommodation in the South-West.

Figure 6: Adult-Only Households

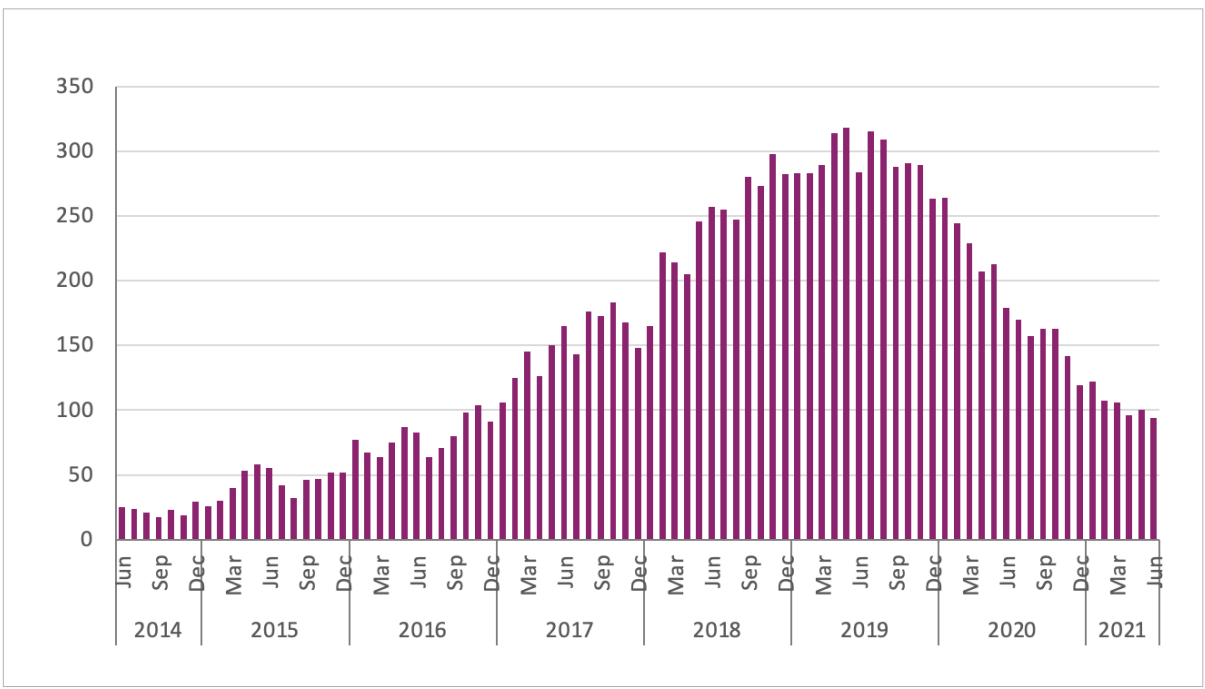


Adult-only households are either single adult individuals or adults in couples without accompanying children.

Contrasting with the trend for families shown in Figure 5, the number of adult-only households has continued to increase throughout the period shown. Since mid-2020, this growth has slowed and has now remained around 430 for the past year.

The highest-ever number of adult-only households was reached in March 2021 at 442. As of June 2021, there were 438 adult-only households in emergency accommodation in the South-West.

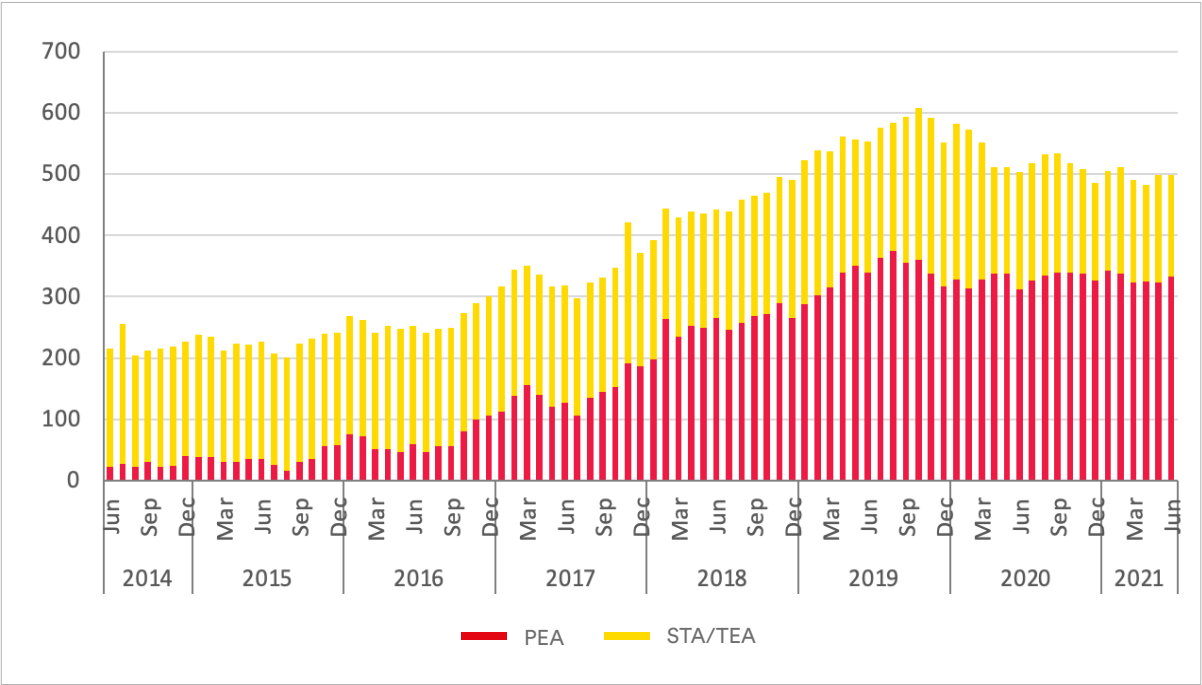
Figure 7: Child Dependants



The number of children in emergency accommodation follows the trend of families in emergency accommodation, as shown in Figure 5, and as of June 2021 there were 94 children in emergency accommodation. This is the lowest level since December 2016.

The highest number was reached in May 2019, with 318 children in emergency accommodation in the South-West. Since then, the number of children in emergency accommodation in the South-West has declined by 70%.

Figure 8: Accommodation Type

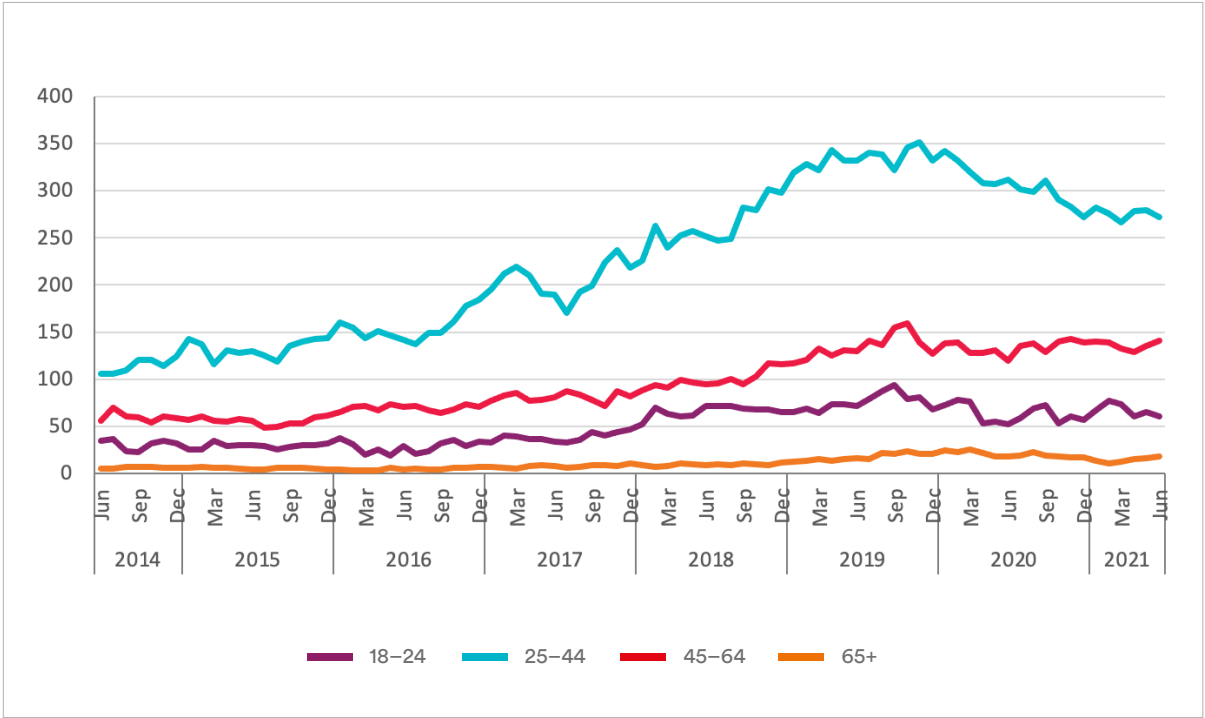


There are three types of Emergency Accommodation reported in the monthly reports. Private Emergency Accommodation (PEA) includes hotels, B&Bs and other residential facilities that are privately owned and are being used on an emergency basis. Supported Temporary Accommodation (STA) is Emergency Accommodation, primarily congregate shelters and Family Hubs, with onsite professional support, and operated by Non-Government Organisations fully or partially funded by Section 10 funding via the relevant local authority. Temporary Emergency Accommodation (TEA) is the smallest category and includes emergency accommodation with no (or minimal) supports, TEAs are operated both by NGOs and private operators. In the South-West, the number of TEA is very low and so has been combined with STA.

Up to 2017, there was little reliance on PEA in the South-West, with fewer than 100 people in this type of accommodation most months. Since then, the use of STA has declined while PEA increased rapidly, with 68% of people in PEA in June 2021.

The number of people in PEA in the South-West is now over ten times higher than in 2014. By contrast, the number of people in STA/TEA is now 15% lower than in 2014. PEA tends to be predominantly allocated to families, hence the increase in the numbers here as family homelessness increased up to late 2019, as shown in Figure 5. However, while the number of families in emergency accommodation has declined since then, the use of PEA remains high, suggesting that this type of accommodation is now being used for all households.

Figure 9: Age Profile

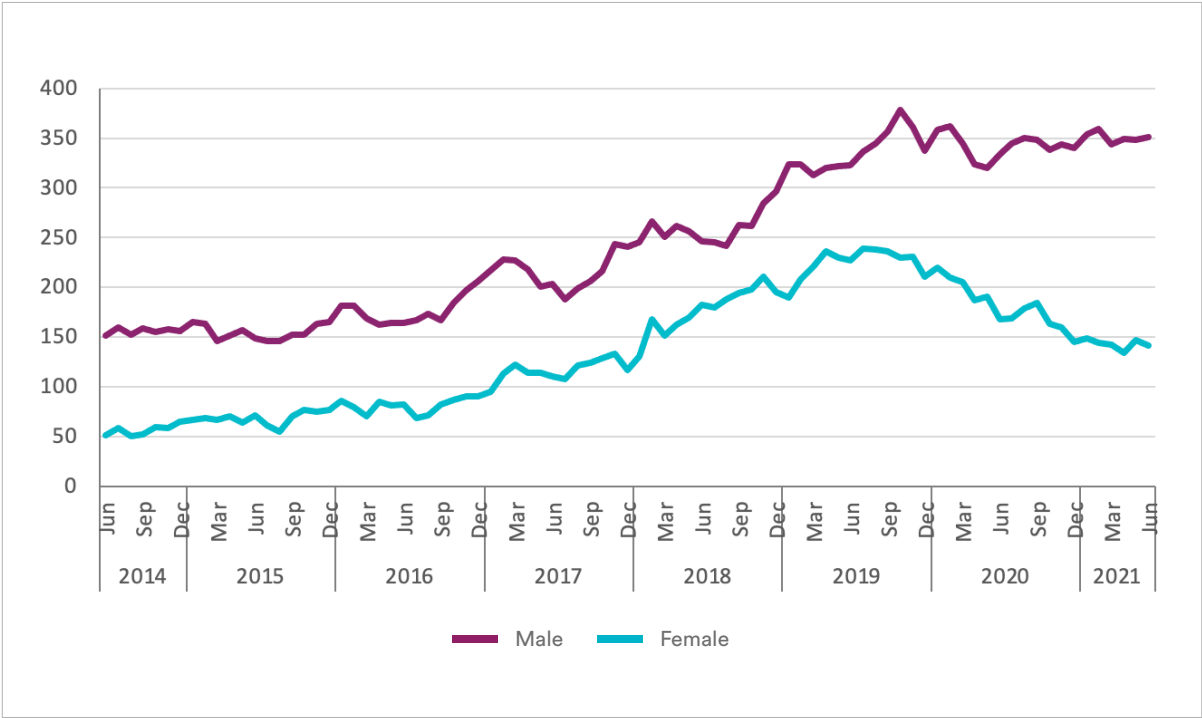


25–44-year-olds make up the majority of the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the South-West, accounting for between 50-60%. The next largest group is 45–64-year-olds (25-30%), followed by young adults aged 18–24 (15%). People aged over 65 years are just 5% of all adults in emergency accommodation.

All age groups have seen an increase in homelessness over the past seven years. However, amid the overall decline in the number of adults in emergency accommodation in the South-West since 2019, the 45-64 age group has increased slightly, by 2% since the start of 2020.



Figure 10: Adults by Gender



As of June 2021, there were 351 adult men in emergency accommodation in the South-West and 141 adult women, a ratio of 7:3. This remains a similar level to June 2014, when there were 151 men and 51 women (75:25).

At the peak in October 2019, there were 378 men and 230 women in emergency accommodation in the South-West. Since then, the number of women has fallen faster than the number of men, by 39% compared to 7%. The majority of single parents in homelessness tend to be women, meaning that the fall in family homelessness over this period causes the overall number of women in emergency accommodation to decline.

Figure 11: New Presentations

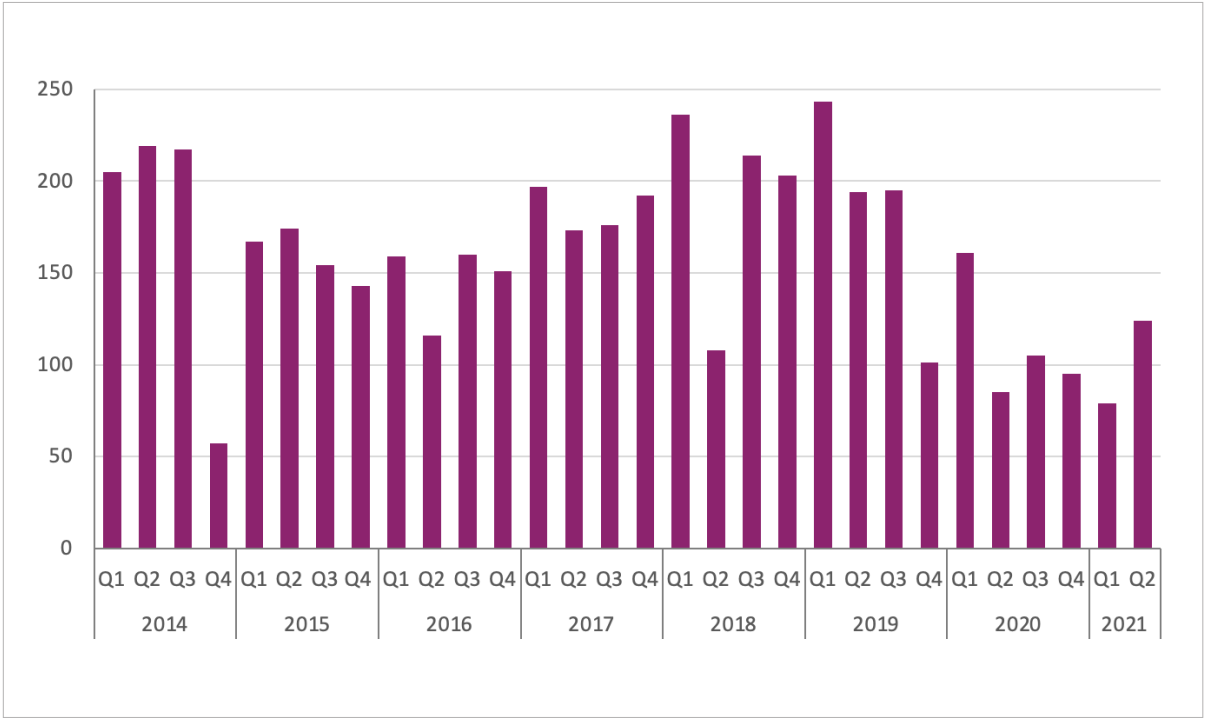


Figure 11 shows the number of adult individuals presenting as homeless to Local Authorities in the South-West and provided with emergency accommodation each quarter since Quarter 1 2014. At its highest, 243 individuals presented as homeless in Q1 2019.

On average in 2020, 8.6 adults presented as homeless each week in the South-West, compared to 13.4 per week in 2015. To date in 2021, 203 adults have presented as homeless, or almost 8 per week.

Figure 12: Adult Exits to Housing

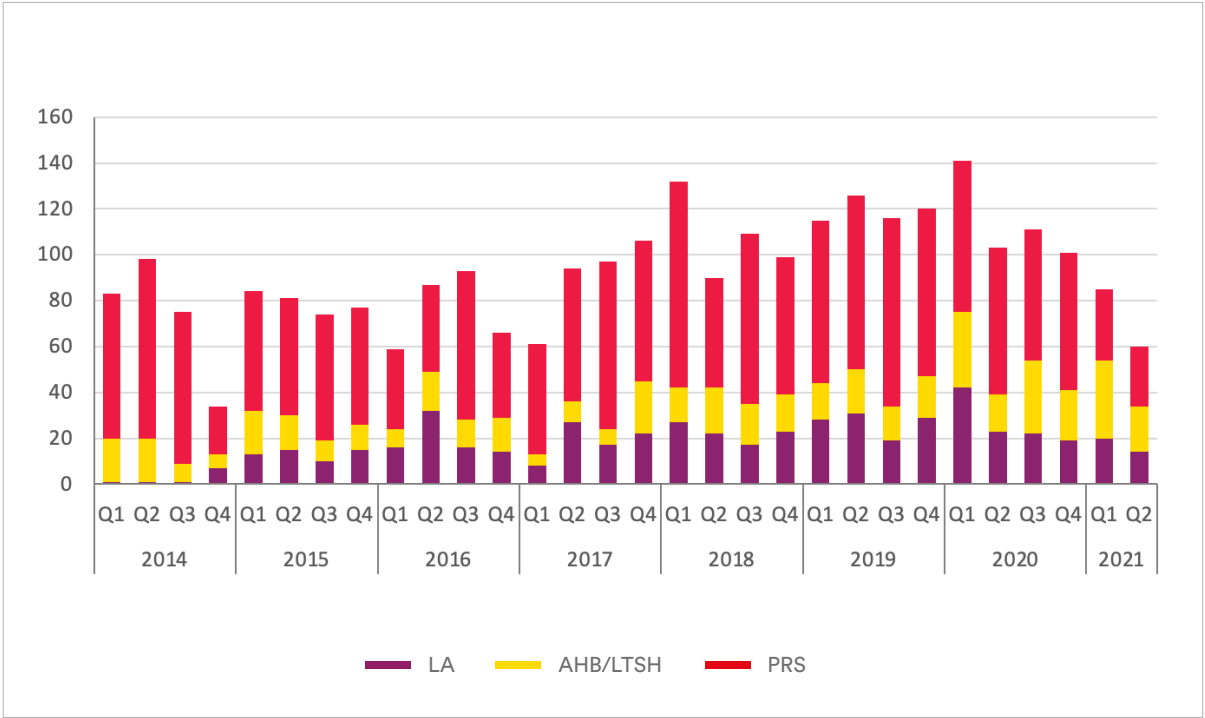
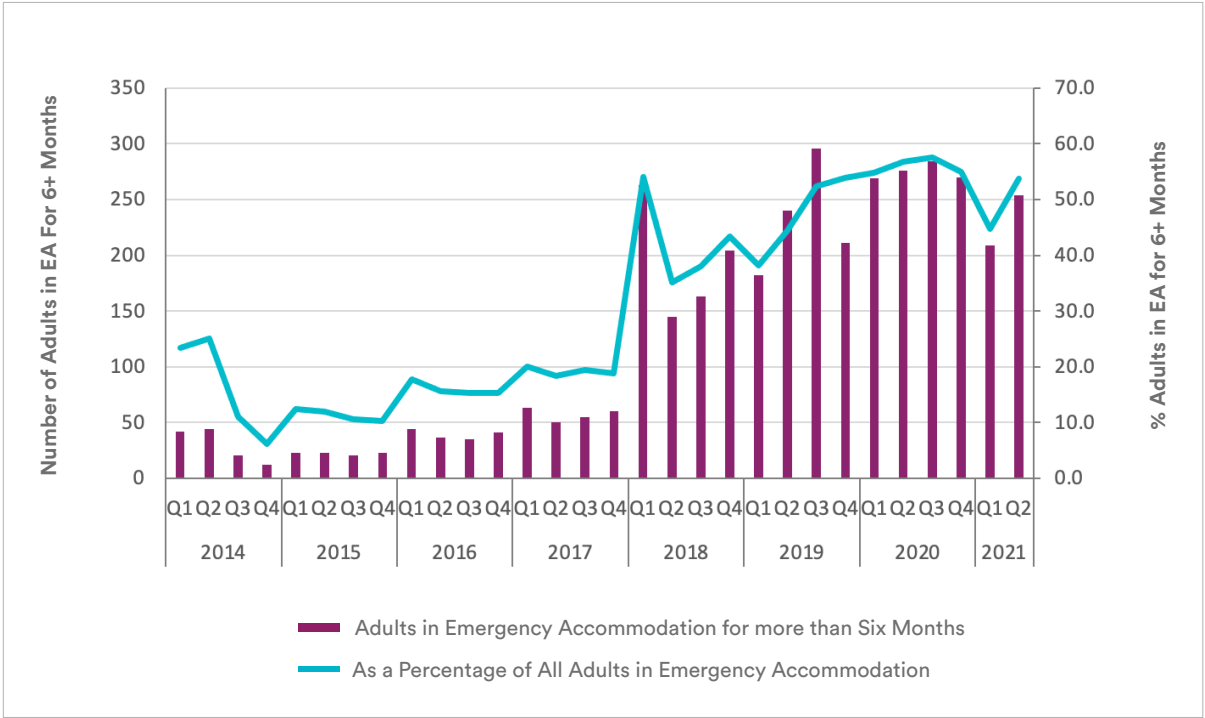


Figure 12 presents the number of adults exiting emergency accommodation to housing in the South-West each quarter. LA is exits to Local Authority housing, AHB/LTSA is for housing provided by Approved Housing Bodies and PRS is exits to the Private Rented Sector, which are largely supported by HAP payments.

The highest number of exits in one quarter was 141 in Q1 2020. When compared with the data on presentations in Figure 11, there have been five quarters since 2014 where more people exited emergency accommodation than presented as homeless, all since 2019.

Overall during the period Q1 2014 – Q2 2021, there were 2,777 adult exits from emergency accommodation to housing in the South-West: 62% to the PRS, 18% to AHB housing and 20% to Local Authority housing.

Figure 13: Adults in Emergency Accommodation for Over 6 Months

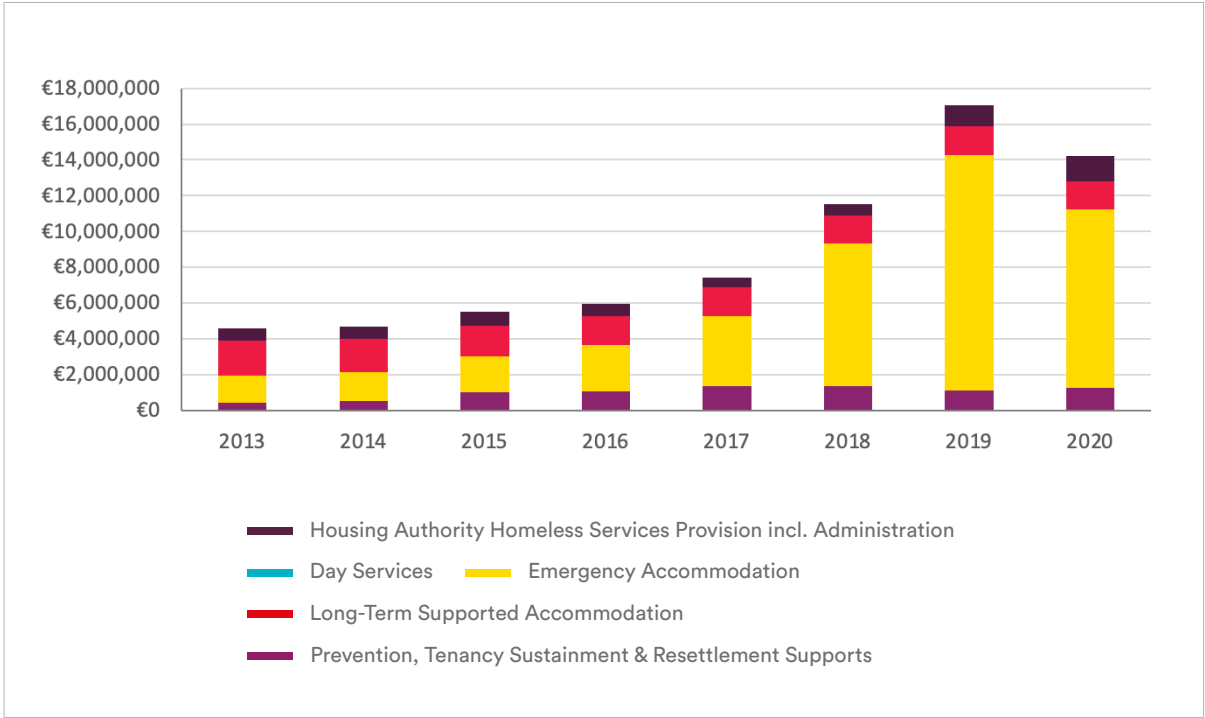


The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness, defined as over 6 months, is shown in Figure 13 above. 54% of all homeless adults in the South-West have now been in emergency accommodation for over 6 months.

The number of adults experiencing long-term homelessness in the South-West is now over six times higher than in 2014, and as of June 2021 stands at 254.

# Appendix

Figure 14: Section 10 Expenditure



Actual expenditure by central (DHLGH) and local government on services for households experiencing homelessness in the South-West increased from €4.59 million in 2013 to €14.22 million in 2020. The South-West expects to spend €17.2 million in 2021. Overall between 2013 and 2020, €70.9 million was spent on services for households experiencing homelessness in the region.

In 2020, expenditure on emergency accommodation in the South-West was €9.94 million, or 70% of total annual expenditure. LTSA accounted for 11%, Housing Authority services for 10% and Prevention accounted for 9%. While Day Services is one of the categories reported, there has been no expenditure on Day Services during this period.

Emergency accommodation has been the biggest category of expenditure in the South-West since 2015, and is now over six times higher than in 2013. Between 2013 and 2019, 60% of total expenditure in the South-West was on emergency accommodation. LTSA is the only category where expenditure has decreased since 2013, falling by 19%.

# Appendix 1:

## Sources and Limitations of Data

### Monthly Reports

The PASS (Pathway Accommodation & Support System), established in Dublin as a bed management and client support system in 2011, was rolled out nationally in 2013, and this development allowed for data on number of adult individuals with accompanying child dependents experiencing homelessness and residing in designated emergency accommodation funded by Section 10 and Local Authority contributions during the third week of every month in each county to be generated on a monthly basis. The publication of these Monthly Reports commenced in April 2014 on a trial basis, and from June 2014, with some modifications, has been produced on a continuous monthly basis. Data is generated from PASS on the profile of households in the designated services by household composition, the gender, age and nature of accommodation provided for adults and the number of accompanying child dependents. In comparison with the quarterly performance reports, the monthly reports provide stock data on the number of adults, child dependents and households in a given week each month.

In comparative terms, using the European Typology of Homelessness and Housing Exclusion (ETHOS) as a framework, this monthly data provide provides data category 2, people staying in a night shelter; and category 3, people in accommodation for the homeless and in 2014 only (see below), category 4, people in a women’s shelter (see appendix 2 for an overview of ETHOS).

The Monthly Reports do not capture the those using emergency or temporary shelters not funded by the Local Authorities, does not include all those rough sleeping, those in Section 10 funded long-term supported accommodation, these in direct provision nor households in insecure or inadequate accommodation. Only a small number of services with less than 200 beds nationally do not, for various reasons, receive, nor indeed, seek Section 10 funding, and therefore are not included in the PASS data.

Data on the numbers sleeping rough or literally homeless is collected at a point-in-time, originally a one-night street count, and since the second half of 2020 a week-long street count, twice a year in Dublin (in March and November). Outside of Dublin, data is published in the Quarterly Performance Reports (see below) on the number of rough sleepers at one night point in time in the Mid East, the Mid West, the North East, the South West, while the South East provides data on the number of rough sleepers in their region over a quarter.

The number of contacts outreach teams have with those sleeping rough is published for Dublin, the South West and South East, the Mid West, the South East and South West regions. No information is available from the Midlands, the North West and the West regions. Data from Dublin shows that the majority of those rough sleeping also use emergency shelters, so that a significant number are likely to be captured in the monthly reports.

On households in insecure or inadequate accommodation, data is collected via the Housing Needs Assessment, which was carried out by the local authorities on a bi-annual basis, and now annual basis. Amongst the categories of need for social housing support are ‘unsuitable accommodation due to particular housing circumstances’, reasonable requirement for separate accommodation, ‘unsuitable accommodation due to exceptional medical or compassionate grounds, ‘over-crowded accommodation and ‘unfit

accommodation.’ In the Assessments conducted in 2013, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, between 35,000 and 40,000 households were assessed as being in these categories.

The Monthly Reports do not include persons in long-term supported accommodation but funded via Section 10. In 2019, 49 long-term supported residential services were allocated funding via section 10 in the amount of €9.8m. Census 2011 identified 992 individuals in such long-term supported accommodation, with Census 2016 identifying 1,772 individuals.

Nor do the Monthly Reports include persons who are in Direct Provision Centres (DPCs), which provide congregate accommodation with various support services, for international protection applicants provided by the Department of Justice / Reception and Integration Agency, who have been granted refugee status or leave to remain in Ireland, but are unable to exit Direct Provision due to their inability to secure rental accommodation. At the end of June 2019, there were 780 such persons in Direct Provision Centres, or 12 percent of the overall number in DPCs (IGEES, 2019, p.22). Furthermore, at the end of June 2019, there were over 900 persons seeking international protection, who due to an increase in persons seeking international protection and constrained capacity in DPCs, were placed in commercial hostels and B&Bs by the Reception and Integration Agency.

### Modifications to the Monthly Reports

#### Removal of Refuges in January 2015

From 1 January 2015, accommodation or refuges for those escaping from gender-based violence (ETHOS category 4) which was funded via Section 10 - a total of 21 residential services with a bed capacity of approximately 250, with annual funding of just over €2.1m was transferred to the statutory Child and Family Agency (TUSLA), and these accessing these residential services have not been enumerated in the monthly data since that date. This followed from a recommendation of the Homelessness Oversight Group<sup>1</sup> (2013, p.23) that: “such refuges are not homeless emergency accommodation and would prefer to see both a discrete funding stream and separate reporting for the provision of State support to the accommodation needs of persons experiencing domestic violence. This would seem to appropriately reside within the scope of the recently established Child and Family Agency. We recommend therefore that existing funding arrangements for the provision of refuge accommodation and services would be transferred to the Child and Family Agency.”

The Policy and Procedural Guidance for Housing Authorities in Relation to Assisting Victims of Domestic Violence with Emergency and Long-term Accommodation Needs states that “It is a matter for Tusla to monitor women’s refuges in terms of capacity, usage, through flow, etc. The official monthly homeless data published by this Department and produced by housing authorities via the Pathway Accommodation & Support System (PASS) relates to the State-funded emergency accommodation arrangements that are overseen by housing authorities only. PASS is not operational in the refuge sector. (2017, p.3).” To-date, the Child and Family Agency have not published data on a monthly basis on the number and characteristics of those accessing such residential services.

#### Re-categorisation of Households March, April and July 2018

In March 2018, 253 Adults accommodated ‘in houses and apartments’ who had hitherto being included in the monthly data were excluded, and in April a further 121 adults were excluded on the same basis that they were not in emergency accommodation, giving a total

<sup>1</sup> To assist the Minister in monitoring and measuring progress towards ending homelessness in 2016, a three-person Homelessness Oversight Group, comprising a senior social policy academic, a retired former senior civil servant and a private sector accountant, was established in February 2013. Some 10 months later, in December 2013, the oversight group produced its first, and what was ultimately, its only report.

of 374 adults. Following further investigations by the Department of Housing, ‘further cases of houses and apartments being recorded as emergency accommodation’ were identified, containing a further 251 adults, giving an overall total of 625 adults (with 981 accompanying child dependents) excluded for the Monthly Reports. On 27 September 2018, a note was prepared by the Homelessness and Housing Supports Unit in the Department of Housing summarizing the re-categorizations.

Quarterly Performance Reports

From January 2014 onwards, at the end of each quarter, Local Authorities, were required by the Department of Housing to produce Performance Reports providing flow data on a range of indicators, included the number of new and repeat adult presentations to homelessness services per quarter; the number of adults in emergency accommodation for more than six months, the number of adult individuals exiting temporary and emergency accommodation to tenancies in the local authority sector, approved housing bodies or private rented sector (including those in receipt of the Housing Assistance Payment) with, or without support, and in cases, as discussed above, the number of rough sleepers.

Quarterly Financial Reports

Local Authorities are required to produce detailed quarterly Financial Reports outlining the distribution of central government and local authority funding on preventative actions, emergency and long-term supported accommodation, and other services for those experiencing homelessness. The reports also provide data on the distribution of this expenditure to NGO and private sector providers of the range of services listed above. These reporting requirements arose from the issuing of a Protocol Governing Delegation of Section 10 Funding for Homeless Services to Local Authorities.

Local Authorities must make a contribution of a minimum of 10 percent of the cost of providing services for those experiencing homelessness. Expenditure by Local Authorities drawing on Department of Housing funding and their own funding streams is captured under the Heading ‘A05 Administration of Homeless Service’ in the Local Authority Revenue Budgets.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government (various years) Local Authority Budgets (Dublin: Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government).

Appendix 2

ETHOS – European Typology on Homelessness and Housing Exclusion

Conceptual Category		Operational Category		Living Situation
Roofless	1	People living rough	1.1	Public space or external space
	2	People staying in a night shelter	2.1	Night shelter
Houseless	3	People in accommodation for the homeless	3.1 3.2 3.3	Homeless hostel Temporary accommodation Transitional supported accommodation
	4	People in a women’s shelter	4.1	Women’s shelter accommodation
	5	People in accommodation for immigrants	5.1 5.2	Temporary accommodation, reception centres Migrant workers’ accommodation
	6	People due to be released from institutions	6.1 6.2 6.3	Penal institutions Medical institutions Children’s institutions/homes
	7	People receiving longer-term support (due to homelessness)	7.1 7.2	Residential care for older homeless people Supported accommodation for formerly homeless persons
Insecure	8	People living in insecure accommodation	8.1 8.2 8.3	Temporarily with family/friends No legal (sub)tenancy Illegal occupation of land
	9	People living under threat of eviction	9.1 9.2	Legal orders enforced (rented) Repossession orders (owned)
	10	People living under threat of violence	10.1	Police recorded incidents
Inadequate	11	People living in temporary/ non-conventional structures	11.1 11.2 11.3	Mobile homes Non-conventional building Temporary structure
	12	People living in unfit housing	12.1	Occupied dwelling unfit for habitation
	13	People living in extreme overcrowding	13.1	Highest national norm of overcrowding

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